









*JOHNSON'S*  
DICTIONARY  
OF THE  
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

VOL. II. L—Z.



DICTIONARY  
OF THE  
ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

IN WHICH  
THE WORDS ARE DEDUCED FROM THEIR ORIGINALS,  
AND  
ILLUSTRATED IN THEIR DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS BY EXAMPLES FROM THE BEST WRITERS.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED  
A HISTORY OF THE LANGUAGE,  
AND  
AN ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

THE NINTH EDITION; CORRECTED AND REVISED.

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*Cum tabulis animum censoris fumet honesti :  
Audebit quæcumque parùm splendoris habebunt,  
Et finè pondere erunt, et honore indigna ferentur,  
Verba movere loco ; quamvis invita recedant,  
Et versentur adhuc intra penetralia Vestæ :  
Obscurata diu populo bonus eruet, atque  
Proferet in lucem speciosa vocabula rerum,  
Quæ priscais memorata Catonibus utque Cethegis  
Nunc situs informis premit, et deferta vetustas.*     HOR.

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# DICTIONARY

## OF THE

### ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Vol. 2.

#### LAB

**L** A liquid consonant, which pre-  
serves always the same sound in  
English. In the Saxon it was aspirated,  
as, *hlaf, loaf*; *hlafeg, lady*.

At the end of a monosyllable it is  
always doubled; as, *shall, still, full*;  
except after a diphthong; as, *fail, jail*,  
*real, cool*. In a word of more syllables  
it is written single; as, *channel, canal*,  
*tendril*. It is sometimes put before *e*, and  
sounded feebly after it; as, *bible, title*.

**LA.** *interject.* [corrupted by an effeminate  
pronunciation from *lo*; unless it be the  
French *la*.] See; look; behold.

*La you!* if you speak ill of the devil,  
How he takes it at heart. *Shakspeare's Twelfth Night.*

**LA'BANUM.** *n. f.* A resin, of a strong  
not unpleasant smell, and an aromatick,  
but not agreeable taste. This juice  
exudates from a low spreading shrub in  
Crete. *Hill.*

**TO LA'BEFY.** *v. a.* [*labefacio*, Lat.] To  
weaken; to impair. *Dict.*

**LA'BEL.** *n. f.* [*labellum*, Latin.]

1. A small slip or scrap of writing.

When wak'd, I found  
This label on my bosom; whose containing  
Is so from sense in hardness, that I can  
Make no collection of it. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

2. Any thing appendant to a larger writing.  
On the label of lead, the heads of St. Peter and  
St. Paul are impress'd from the papal seal.  
*Ayliffe's Parergon.*

3. [In law.] A narrow slip of paper or  
parchment affixed to a deed or writing,  
in order to hold the appending seal. So  
also any paper, annexed by way of addi-  
tion or explication to any will or testa-  
ment, is called a *label* or *codicil*. *Harris.*  
God join'd my heart to Romeo's; thou our  
hands;

And ere this hand, by thee to Romeo seal'd,  
Shall be the label to another deed,  
Or my true heart with treacherous revolt  
Turn to another, this shall stay them both. *Shakspeare.*

**LA'BENT.** *adj.* [*labens*, Lat.] Sliding;  
gliding; slipping. *Dict.*

**LA'BIAL.** *adj.* [*labialis*, Lat.] Uttered by  
the lips.

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The Hebrews have assigned which letters are  
*labial*, which *dental*, and which *guttural*. *Bacon.*  
Some particular affection of sound in its passage  
to the lips, will seem to make some composition in  
any vowel which is *labial*. *Holder.*

**LA'BIATED.** *adj.* [*labium*, Lat.] Formed  
with lips.

**LA'BIODENTAL.** *adj.* [*labium* and *dentalis*.]  
Formed or pronounced by the co-opera-  
tion of the lips and teeth.

The dental consonants are very easy; and first  
the *labiodentals*, *f, v*, also the *linguodentals*, *t, d*,  
*th*. *Holder.*

**LABO'RANT.** *n. f.* [*laborans*, Lat.] A  
chymist. Not in use.

I can show you a sort of first sulphur, made by  
an industrious *laborant*. *Boyle.*

**LABORATORY.** *n. f.* [*laboratoire*, French.]  
A chymist's workroom.

It would contribute to the history of colours, if  
chymists would in their *laboratory* take a heedful  
notice, and give us a faithful account, of the col-  
ours observed in the steam of bodies, either  
sublimed or distilled. *Boyle.*

The flames of love will perform those miracles  
they of the turnace boast of, would they employ  
themselves in this *laboratory*. *Decay of Piety.*

**LABORIOUS.** *adj.* [*laboricus*, French;  
*laboriosus*, Lat.]

1. Intelligent in work; assiduous.

That which makes the clergy glorious, is to be  
knowing in their professions, unpotted in their lives,  
active and *laborious* in their charges, bold and reso-  
lute in opposing seducers, and daring to look vice  
in the face; and, lastly, to be gentle, courteous,  
and compassionate to all. *South.*

A spacious cave within its farthest part,  
Was hew'd and fashion'd by *laborious* art,  
Through the hill's hollow sides. *Dryden.*

To his *laborious* youth confin'd in war,  
And lasting age, adorn'd and crown'd with peace.  
*Prior.*

2. Requiring labour; tiresome; not easy.

Do it thou love watchings, abstinence, and toil,  
*Laborious* virtues all: learn them from Cato. *Add.*

**LABORIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *laborious*.]  
With labour; with toil.

The silly of him, who pumps very *laboriously* in  
a ship, yet neglects to stop the leak. *Dec. of Piety.*

I chide *laboriously* to hear  
A weight of woes, and breathe the vital air. *Pope.*

**LABORIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *laborious*.]

1. Toilsomeness; difficulty.

The parallel holds in the gain's effects, as well as

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the *laboriousness* of the work; those wretched  
creatures, buried in earth and darkness, were never  
the richer for all the ore they digged; no more is  
the insatiate miser. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Diligence; assiduity.

**LA'BOUR.** *n. f.* [*labour*, Fr. *labor*, Lat.]

1. The act of doing what requires a pain-  
ful exertion of strength, or wearisome  
performance; pains; toil; travail;  
work.

If I find her honest, I lose not my *labour*; if she  
be otherwise, it is *labour* well bestowed. *Shakspeare.*  
I sent to know your faith, lest the tempter have  
tempted you, and our *labour* be in vain. *1 Thaj.*

2. Work to be done.

Being a *labour* of so great difficulty, the exact  
performance thereof we may rather wish than look  
for. *Hooker.*

If you had been the wife of *Hercules*,  
Six of his *labours* you'd have done, and sav'd  
Your husband so much sweat. *Shakspeare.*

3. Work done; performance.

4. Exercise; motion with some degree of  
violence.

Moderate *labour* of the body conduces to the  
preservation of health, and curing many initial  
diseases; but the toil of the mind destroys health,  
and generates maladies. *Horsey.*

5. Childbirth; travail.

Sith of women's *labours* thou hast charge,  
And generation goodly doest enlarge,  
Incline thy will to assist our wishful vow. *Spenser.*

Not knowing 'twas my *labour*, I complain  
Of sudden shootings, and of grinding pain;  
My throes come thicker, and my cries excreas'd,  
Which with her hand the conscious nurse sup-  
press'd. *Dryden.*

Not one woman of two hundred dies in *labour*.  
*Greunt.*

His heart is in continual *labour*; it even travails  
with the obligation, and is in pangs 'till it be de-  
livered. *South's Sermon.*

**TO LA'BOUR.** *v. n.* [*laboro*, Latin.]

1. To toil; to act with painful effort.

When shall I come to the top of that same hill?  
—You do climb up it now; look how we *labour*.  
*Shakspeare.*

For your highness' good I ever *labour'd*.  
More than mine own. *Shakspeare.*

Who is it with him?

—None but the fool, who *labours* to out-jest  
His heart-struck injuries. *Shakspeare's K. Lear.*

Let some work be laid upon the men, that they  
may *labour* therein. *Exed.*

He is so touch'd with the memory of his pains

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valence and protection, that his soul labour for an expression to represent it. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

Euphrates salute you, always labouring fervently for you in prayers, that we may stand perfect. *Colley.*

## 2. To do work; to take pains.

The matter of the ceremonies had wrought, for the most part, only upon light-headed, weak men, whose satisfaction was not to be laboured for.

*Clarendon.*

A labouring man that is given to drunkenness, shall not be rich. *Pectus.*

That in the night they may be a guard to us, and labour on the day. *Nehemiah.*

As a man had a right to all he could employ his labour upon, so he had no temptation to labour for more than he could make use of. *Locke.*

## 3. To move with difficulty.

The stone that labours up the hill, Mocking the labourer's toil, returning full, Is love. *Glanville.*

## 4. To be diseased with. [*morbo laborare*, Latin.] Not in use.

They abound with horse, On which one want our camp doth only labour. *B. Jonson.*

I was called to another, who in childhood laboured of an ulcer in her left hip. *H. J. Man.*

## 5. To be in distress; to be pressed.

To this internal lake the fury flies, Here hides her hated head, and fires the labouring flames. *Dryden.*

Trumpets and drums shall fright her from the throne, As sounding cymbals mid the labouring moon. *Dryd.*

Thus exercise will call down the favour of Heaven upon you, to remove those afflictions you now labour under from you. *W. H. Preparation for Death.*

## 6. To be in childbirth; to be in travail.

There lay a log unlighted on the earth, When she was labouring in the throes of birth; For th' unborn child the fatal sisters came, And said it up, and told it on the flame. *Dryd.*

Here, like some furious prophet, Pindar rode, And seem'd to labour with th' inspiring god. *Pope.*

## To LABOUR. v. a.

### 1. To work at; to move with difficulty; to form with labour; to prosecute with effort.

To use brevity, and avoid much labouring of the work, is to be granted to him that will make an abridgment. *2 Maccabees.*

Had you requir'd my helpful hand, Th' artificer and art you might command, To labour arms for Troy. *Dryden's Euclid.*

An eager desire to know something concerning him, has occasion'd mankind to labour the point, under these disadvantages, and turn on all hands to see if there were any thing left which might have the least appearance of information. *Pope.*

To beat; to belabour.

Take, shepherd, take a plant of stubborn oak, And labour him with many a sturdy stroke. *Dryd.*

LABOUREUR. n. f. [*laboureur*, French.]

### 1. One who is employed in coarse and toilsome work.

If a state run most to noblemen and gentlemen, and that the husbandmen be but as their work-hicks and labourers, you may have a good cavalry, but never good stable foot. *Bacon.*

The sun but seem'd the labourer of the year, Each waxing moon supply'd her wat'ry store, To swell those tides, which from the line did bear Their brimful vessels to the Belgian shore. *Dryd.*

Labourers and idle persons, children and striplings, old men and young men, must have divers dots. *Arbutnot.*

Not balmy sleep to labourers faint with pain, Not flow'rs to larks, or sun-shine to the bee, Are built so charming, as they fight to me. *Pope.*

Yet hence the poor are cloth'd, the hungry fed, Health to himself, and to his infants bread, The labourer bears. *Pope.*

The prince cannot say to the merchant, I have no need of thee; nor the merchant to the labourer, I have no need of thee. *Swift.*

### 2. One who takes pains in any employment.

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Sir, I am a true labourer; I earn that I eat; get that I wear; owe no man hate; envy no man's happiness. *Shakespeare.*

The stone that labours up the hill, Mocking the labourer's toil, returning full, Is love. *Glanville.*

LABOURSOME. adj. [*from labour*.] Made with great labour and diligence. Not in use.

*Forget*

Your labourer and dainty trim, wherein You made great Jove angry. *Shakf. Combeline.*

He hath, my lord, by labourer's petition, Wrung from me my flow'rs. *Shakf. Hamlet.*

LABRA. n. f. [*Spanish*.] A lip. Not used.

Word of denial in thy labras here; Word of denial, from thy mouth thou liest. *Shakf.*

LABYRINTH. n. f. [*labyrinthus*, Latin.] A maze; a place formed with inextricable windings.

Suitok, stay; Thou may'st not wander in that labyrinth; There minotaur and ugly treasons lurk. *Shakf.*

Words, which would tear The tender labyrinth of a maid's soft ear. *Donne.*

My clamours tear The ear's soft labyrinth, and cleft the air. *Sandys.*

The ear of Essex had not proceeded with his accustomed wariness and skill; but run into labyrinths, from whence he could not disentangle himself. *Clarendon.*

My soul is on her journey; do not now Divert, or lead her back, to lose herself I th' maze and winding labyrinths of th' world. *Denham.*

LAC. n. f.

Lac is usually distinguished by the name of a gum, but improperly, because it is inflammable, and not soluble in water. We have three sorts of it, which are all the product of the same tree.

1. The stick lac. 2. The seed lac. 3. The shell lac. Authors leave us uncertain whether this drug belongs to the animal or the vegetable kingdom. *Hill.*

LACÉ. n. f. [*lacet*, French; *laqueus*, Lat.]

1. A string; a cord.

There the fond fly entangled, struggled long, Himself to free thereout; but all in vain: For striving more, the more in laces strong Himself he tied, and wrapt his wings twain In limy squares, the subtil loops among. *Spenser.*

2. A snare; a gin.

The king had married been in love's strong lace. *Fairfax.*

3. A plaited string, with which women fasten their clothes.

O! cut my lace, lest, my heart cracking, it Break too. *Shakf. J. C.*

Dull ne'er was call'd to cut her lace, Or throw cold water in her face. *Swift.*

4. Ornaments of fine thread curiously woven.

Our English dames are much given to the wearing of costly laces; and, if they be brought from Italy, they are in great esteem. *Bacon.*

5. Textures of thread, with gold or silver.

He wears a kuff, whose thread is coarse and round, But trimm'd with curious lace. *Herbert.*

6. Sugar. A cant word, now out of use.

It haply he the feet pursues, That read and comment upon news; He takes up their mysterious face, He drinks his coffee without lace. *Prior.*

To LACE. v. a. [*from the noun*.]

1. To fasten with a string run through eyelet holes.

I caus'd a fomentation to be made, and put on a laced sock, by which the weak parts were strengthened. *Wifeman.*

At this, for new replies he did not stay, But lac'd his crested helm, and strode away. *Dryd.*

These glittering spoils, now made the victor's gain, He to his body suits, but suits in vain;

# LAC

Messapus' helm he finds among the rest, And laces on, and wears the waving crest. *Dryd.*

Lake Mrs. Primly's great belly; she may lace it down before, but it burrishes on her hips. *Congreve.*

When Jenny's stays are newly lac'd, Fair Alma plays about her waist. *Prior.*

2. To adorn with gold or silver textures sewed on.

It is but a night-gown in respect of yours; cloth of gold and coats, and lac'd with silver. *Shakespeare.*

3. To embellish with variegations.

Look, love, what envious streaks Do lace the severing clouds in yonder East; Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day Stands tip-toe on the misty mountain tops. *Shakf.*

Then clap four slices of plaster on't, That, lac'd with bits of rustic, makes a front. *Pope.*

4. To beat; whether from the form which *L'Esfrange* uses, or by corruption of *lash*.

Go you, and find me out a man that has no curiosity at all, or I'll lace your coat for ye. *L'Estr.*

LACED MUTTON. An old word for a whore.

Ay, Sir, I, a lost mutton, gave your letter to her a lac'd mutton, and she gave me nothing for my labour. *Shakespeare.*

LACEMAN. n. f. [*lace and man*.] One who deals in lace.

I met with a monjuror, engaged with a laceman, whether the late French king was much like Augustus Caesar, or Nero. *Addison's Spectator.*

LACERABLE. adj. [*from lacerate*.] Such as may be torn.

Since the lungs are obliged to a perpetual commerce with the air, they must necessarily be open to great damages, because of their thin and lacerable composition. *Harvey.*

To LACERATE. v. n. [*lacro*, Latin.]

To tear; to rend; to separate by violence.

And my sons lac'rate and rip up, viper-like, the womb that brought them forth. *Howell.*

The heat breaks through the water, so as to lacerate and hit up great bubbles too heavy for the air to buoy up, and causeth boiling. *Dehakm.*

Here lacerated friendship claims a tear. *Vanity of Human Wishes.*

LACERATION. n. f. [*from lacerate*.] The act of tearing or rending; the breach made by tearing.

The effects are, extension of the great vessels, compression of the lesser, and lacerations upon small vessels. *Arbutnot.*

LACERATIVE. adj. [*from lacerate*.] Tearing; having the power to tear.

Some depend upon the intemperament of the part lacerated, others upon the continual afflux of lacerative humours. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

LACHRYMAL. adj. [*lachrymal*, French.]

Generating tears.

It is of an exquisite sense, that, upon any touch, the tears might be squeezed from the lachrymal glands, to wash and clean it. *Cheyne.*

LACHRYMARY. adj. [*lachryma*, Latin.]

Containing tears.

How many dresses are there for each particular duty? what a variety of shapes in the ancient urns, lamps, and lachrymary vessels? *Addison.*

LACHRYMATION. n. f. [*from lachryma*, Lat.] The act of weeping, or shedding tears.

LACHRYMATORY. n. f. [*lachrimatoire*, Fr.] A vessel in which tears are gathered to the honour of the dead.

LACINIATED. adj. [*from lacinia*, Lat.]

Adorned with fringes and borders.

To LACK. v. a. [*lacken*, to lessen, Dutch.]

To want; to need; to be without.

Every good and holy desire, though it lack the form, hath notwithstanding in itself the substance.



and with him the force, of prayer, who regardeth the very moanings, groans, and sighs of the heart.

A land wherein thou shalt eat bread without scarceness, thou shalt not lack any thing in it. *Deut.*  
One day we hope thou shalt bring back,  
Dear Bolingbroke, the justice that we lack. *Daniel*  
Intreat they may; authority they lack. *Daniel*  
To LACK, *v. n.*

1. To be in want.  
The lions *lack* and suffer hunger. *Com. Prayer.*

2. To be wanting.  
Per adventure there shall *lack* five of the fifty righteous, wilt thou destroy all the city for lack of five?  
There was nothing *lacking* to them; David recovered all.

That which was *lacking* on your part, they have supplied.  
LACK, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Want; need; failure.

In the Scripture there neither wanteth any thing, the *lack* whereof might deprive us of life.  
Many that are not mad  
Have sure more *lack* of reason.

He was not able to keep that place three days, for *lack* of victuals.  
The trenchant blade, toledo trusty,  
For want of fighting was grown rusty,  
And eat into itself, for *lack*  
Of somebody to hew and hack.

LA'CKBRAIN, *n. f.* [*lack* and *brain*.] One that wants wit.  
What a *lackbrain* is this? Our plot is as good a plot as ever was laid.

LA'CKER, *n. f.* A kind of varnish, which, spread upon a white substance, exhibits a gold colour.

To LA'CKER, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To smear over with *lacker*.

What shook the figure, and made the people stare?  
Cato's long wig, flower'd gown, and *lacker'd* chair.

LA'CKEY, *n. f.* [*lacquais*, Fr.] An attending servant; a footboy.

They would faine to make me  
Wait else at door: a fellow counsellor,  
'Mong boys, and grooms, and *lackeys*!

Though his youthful blood be fir'd with wine,  
He's cautious to avoid the coach and six,  
And on the *lackeys* will no quarrel fix.

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And on the *lackeys* will no quarrel fix.

sometimes I return only yes, or no, to questionary or petitionary epistles of half a yard long. *Pope.*  
LA'CONISM, *n. f.* [*laconisme*, Fr. *laconismus*, Lat.] A concise style: called by *Pope*, *laconicism*. See LACONICK.

As the language of the face is universal, so it is very comprehensive: no *laconism* can reach it. It is the short loud of the mind, and crowds a great deal in a little room.

LACONICALLY, *adv.* [from *laconick*.] Briefly; concisely.

Alexander Nequam, a man of great learning, and desirous to enter into religion there, writ to the abbot *laconically*.

LA'CTARY, *adj.* [*lactareus*, Lat.] Milky; full of juice like milk.

From *lactary*, or milky plants, which have a white and lacteous juice dispersed through every part, there arise flowers blue and yellow.

LA'CTARY, *n. f.* [*lactarium*, Lat.] A dairy-house.

LACTATION, *n. f.* [*lactio*, Lat.] The act or time of giving suck.

LA'CTEAL, *adj.* [from *lac*, Lat.] Milky; conveying chyle of the colour of milk.

As the food passes, the chyle, which is the nutritive part, is separated from the excrementitious by the *lacteal* veins; and from thence conveyed into the blood.

LA'CTEAL, *n. f.* The vessel that conveys chyle.

The mouths of the *lacteals* may permit aliment, acrimonious or not sufficiently attenuated, to enter in people of lax constitutions, whereas their sphincters will shut against them in such as have strong fibres.

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Whose offspring on the throne of Judah sat  
So many ages.

LA'DDER, *n. f.* [*hlabe*, Saxon.]

1. A frame made with steps placed between two upright pieces.

Whose compass is rotten, and carried in time,  
And spread as it should be, thirt's *ladder* was

Now fleets grow through'd, and busy as by day,  
Some run for buckets to the hallow'd quene;

Some cut the pipe, and stane the engine's play,  
And some more bold mount *ladder* to the tree

Easy in words thy style, in sense sublime,  
'Tis like the *ladder* in the patriarch's dream.

Its foot on earth, its height above the skies. *Prior.*  
I saw a stage erected about a foot and a half from the ground, capable of holding four of the inhabitants, with two or three *ladders* to mount it.

Any thing by which one climbs.

Then took the help to her of a servant near about her husband, whom she knew to be of a hasty ambition; and such a one, who wanting true sufficiency to raise him, would make a *ladder* of any mischief.

I must climb her window,  
The *ladder* made of cords.

Northumberland, thou *ladder*, by the which  
My cousin Bolingbroke ascends my throne; *Shaksp.*

Lowliness is young ambition's *ladder*,  
Whereto the climber upward turns his face. *Shaksp.*

3. A gradual rise.

Endow'd with all these accomplishments, we leave him in the full career of success, mounting fast towards the top of the *ladder* ecclesiastical, which he hath a fair probability to reach.

LADE, *n. f.*

*Lade* is the mouth of a river, and is derived from the Saxon *lade*, which signifies a purging or discharging; there being a discharge of the waters into the sea, or into some greater river.

To LADE, *v. a.* preter. *laded*; part. passive, *laded* or *laden*, [from *hlaben*, Saxon.] It is now commonly written *load*.

1. To load; to freight; to burden.

And they *laded* their asses with corn, and departed thence.

The experiment which sheweth the weights of several bodies in comparison with water, is of use in *lading* of ships, and shewing what burden they will bear.

The vessels, heavy *laden*, put to sea  
With prosperous wind, a woman leads the way.

Though the peripatetic doctrine does not satisfy, yet it is as easy to account for the difficulties he charges on it, as for those his own hypothesis is *laden* with.

2. [*hlaban*, to draw, Saxon.] To heave out; to throw out.

He chides the sea that swallows him from *them*, saying, he'll *lade* it dry to have his way.

They never let blood; but say, if the pot boils too full, there is no need of *lading* out any of the water, but only of taking away the fire; and so they allow all heats of the blood by abstinence, and cooling herbs.

If there be springs in the state marsh, there must be help to *lade* or pump it out.

LA'DING, *n. f.* [from *lade*.] Weight; burden.

Some we made prize, while others burnt and rent  
With their rich *lading* to the bottom went.

The storm grows higher and higher, and threatens the utter loss of the ship: there is but one way to save it, which is, by throwing its rich *lading* overboard.

It happened to be foul weather, so that the mariners cast their whole *lading* overboard to save themselves.

Why should he sink where nothing seem'd to press?  
His *lading* little, and his ballast less.

LA'DLE, *n. f.* [*hlabe*, Saxon, from *hlaban*; *leugh*, Erse.]

# LAD

1. A large spoon; a vessel with a long handle, used in throwing out any liquid from the vessel containing it.

*Some stir'd the molten ore with ladles great.* Spenser.

When the materials of glass have been kept long in fusion, the mixture casts up the superfluous salt, which the workmen take off with *ladles*. Boyle.

A *ladle* for our silver dish. Prior.

2. The receptacles of a mill wheel, into which the water falling turns it.

**LADLE-FUL.** *n. f.* [*ladle* and *full*.]

It a footman be going up with a dish of soup, let the cook with a *ladle-ful* dribble his livery all the way up stairs. Swift.

**LADY.** *n. f.* [*hlæpzig*, Saxon.]

1. A woman of high rank; the title of *lady* properly belongs to the wives of knights, of all degrees above them, and to the daughters of earls, and all of higher ranks.

I am much afraid, my *lady*, his mother, play'd false with a smith. Shakspeare.

I would thy husband were dead; I would make thee my *lady*.—I your *lady*, Sir John? alas, I should be a pitiful *lady*. Shakspeare.

I am sorry my relation to so deserving a *lady* should be any occasion of her danger and affliction. King Charles.

2. An illustrious or eminent woman.

O foolish lady's son, what lady's maid Hath thee inclin'd to taste thy doleful fate? Were it not better I that *lady* had, Than that thou hadst repented it too late? Spenser.

Before Homer's time this great *lady* was scarce heard of. Raleigh.

May every *lady* an Evadne prove That shall divert me from Alpalin's love. Walter. Should I flun the dangers of the war, With scorn the Trojans would reward my pains, And their proud *ladies* with their sweeping trains. Dryden.

We find on medals the representations of *ladies*, that have given occasion to whole volumes on the account only of a face. Addison on Ancient Medals.

3. A word of complaisance used of women.

Say, good Cesar, That I some *lady* trifles have receiv'd, Innumerable toys, things of such dignity As we great moderns friends withal. Shakspeare.

I hope I may speak of women without offence to the *ladies*. Guardian.

4. Mistress, importing power and dominion; as, *lady* of the manor.

Of all these bounds, even from this line to this, With shadowy forests, and with champaign rich'd With plenteous rivers, and wide-scur'd meads, We make thee *lady*. Shakspeare's King Lear.

**LADY-BEDSTRAW.** *n. f.* [*gallium*.] A plant of the stellate kind. Miller.

**LADY-BIRD.** *n. f.* A small red insect.

**LADY-COW.** *n. f.* A vaginopennous.

**LADY-FLY.** *n. f.* A vaginopennous.

*Fly lady-bird*, north, south, or east or west, Fly where the man is found that I love best. Gay.

This *lady-fly* I take from off the grass, Whole spotted back might fearlet red surpass. Gay.

**LADY-DAY.** *n. f.* [*lady* and *day*.] The day on which the annunciation of the

Blessed Virgin is celebrated.

**LADY-LIKE.** *adj.* [*lady* and *like*.] Soft; delicate; elegant.

Her tender constitution did declare, To be *lady-like* a long t'gigue to bear. Dryden.

**LADY-MANTLE.** *n. f.* [*alchimilla*.] A plant. Miller.

**LADYSHIP.** *n. f.* [from *lady*.] The title of a lady.

Madam, he leads your *ladyship* this ring. Shakspeare.

It they be nothing but mere statelimen,

Your *ladyship* shall observe their gravity, And their reservedness, their many cautions, lating their persons. Ben Jonson's Catiline.

I the wronged pen to please, Make it my humble thanks express. Weller.

Unto your *ladyship* in these. Dryden.

'Tis Galla; let her *ladyship* but peep. Dryden.

**LADY'S-SLIPPER.** *n. f.* [*calceolus*.] A plant. Miller.

**LADY'S-SMOCK.** *n. f.* [*cardamine*.] A plant. Miller.

When daisies pied, and violets blue, And lady's-smocks all silver white, Do paint the meadows much delight. Shakspeare.

See here a boy gathering kites and lady's-smocks, and there a girl cropping culverkeys and cowslips all to make garlands. Wulston's Angler.

**LAG.** *adj.* [*lang*, Saxon, long; *lagg*, Swedish, the end.]

1. Coming behind; falling short.

I could be well content To entertain the *lag* end of my life. Shakspeare's Henry IV.

With quiet hours. The slowest footed who come *lag*, supply the show of a rearward. Curlew's Survey.

I am some twelve or fourteen monthlines *lag* of a brother. Shakspeare's King Lear.

2. Sluggish; slow; tardy. It is out of use, but retained in Scotland.

He, poor man, by your first order died, And that a winged mercury did bear; Some tardy cripple had the countermand, That came too *lag* to see him buried. Shakspeare.

We know your thoughts of us, that laymen are *lag* souls, and rubbish of remaining clays, Which Heav'n, grown weary of more perfect work, Set upright with a little puff of breath, And bid us pass for men. Dryden.

3. Last; long delayed.

Pack to their old play-fellows; there I take They may, *cum privilegio*, wear away The *lag* end of their lewdness, and be laugh'd at. Shakspeare.

**LAG.** *n. f.*

1. The lowest class; the rump; the *lag* end.

The rest of your foes, O gods, the senators of Athens, together with the common *lag* of people, what is amiss in them, make suitable for destruction. Shakspeare.

2. He that comes last, or hangs behind.

The last, the *lag* of all the race. Dryden's Virg.

What makes you run the *lag* of all the flock? Pope.

To **LAG.** *v. n.*

1. To loiter; to move slowly.

She pass'd, with tear and fury wild; The nurse went *lagging* after with the child. Dryden.

The remnant of his days he lately pass'd, Nor found they *lagg'd* too slow, nor slow'd too fast. Prior.

2. To stay behind; not to come in.

Behind her far away a dwarf did *lag*. Fairy Qu.

I shall not *lag* behind, nor err Milton.

The way, thou leading, The knight himself did after ride, Leading Crowdero by his side, And tow'd him, if he *lagg'd* behind, Like boat against the tide and wind. Hudibras.

It he finds a fairy *lag* in light, He drives the wretch before, and *lades* into night. Dryden.

She hourly press'd for something new; Ideas came into her mind So fast, his lessons *lagg'd* behind. Swift.

**LAGGER.** *n. f.* [from *lag*.] A loiterer; an idler; one that loiters behind.

**LAM.** *adj.* [*laim*, Fr. *lancus*, Lat. *lancus*.] Belonging to the laity, or people, as distinct from the clergy.

In all ages the clerical will matter as well as the laical. Camden.

**LAIM.** Preterit participle of *lay*.

Money *laid* up for the relief of widows and fatherless children. 2 Maccabees.

# LAM

A scheme which was writ some years since, and laid by to be ready on a fit occasion. Swift.

**LAIN.** Preterit participle of *lie*.

Mary seeth two angels in white, sitting, the one at the head, and the other at the feet, where the body of Jesus had lain. John.

The parcels had lain by, before they were opened, between four and five years. Boyle.

**LAI.** *n. f.* [*lai*, in French, signifies a wild sow, or a forest: the derivation is easy in either sense; or from *leger*, Dutch.]

The couch of a boar, or wild beast.

Out of the ground uprose, As from his *lair*, the wild beast, where he wons In forest wild, in thicket, brake or den. Milton.

But range the forest, by the silver side Of some cool stream, where nature shall provide Green grass and latt'ning clover for your fare, And mossy caverns for your noon-tide *lair*. Dryden.

**LAIRED.** *n. f.* [*hlæpord*, Saxon.] The lord of a manor in the Scottish dialect.

Shrive but their title, and their moneys poize, A *laird* and twenty peace pronounc'd with noise, When constrin'd but for a plan yeoman go, And a good sober two-pence, and well so. Cleaveland.

**LAI'ITY.** *n. f.* [*laid*.]

1. The people as distinguished from the clergy.

An humble clergy is a very good one, and an humble laity too, since humility is a virtue that equally adorns every station in life. Swift.

2. The state of a layman.

The more usual cause of this deprivation is a mere laity, or want of holy orders. Ayliffe's Peregrin.

**LAKE.** *n. f.* [*lac*, Fr. *lacus*, Lat.]

1. A large diffusion of inland water.

He adds the running springs and standing lakes, And bounding banks for winding rivers makes. Dryden.

2. A small plash of water.

3. A middle colour, between ultramarine and vermilion, yet it is rather sweet than harsh. It is made of cochineal. Dryden.

**LAMB.** *n. f.* [*lamb*, Gothick and Saxon.]

1. The young of a sheep.

I'm young; but something You may deserve of him through me, and wisdom, To offer up a weak, poor, innocent *lamb*, T' appease an angry god. Shakspeare's Macbeth.

The *lamb* thy not dooms to be led to-day, Had he thy knowledge would he skip and play? Pope.

2. Typically, the Saviour of the world.

Thou *Lamb* of God that takest away the sins of the world, have mercy upon us. Common Prayer.

**LAMBATIVE.** *adj.* [from *lamb*, Latin, to lick.] Taken by licking.

In ulcers both of lungs and weason, physicians make use of syrups, and *lambative* medicines. Brown.

**LAMBATIVE.** *n. f.* A medicine taken by licking with the tongue.

I stitch'd up the wound; and let him bleed in the arm, advising a *lambative*, to be taken as necessity should require. Wilem. Surg.

**LAMBENT.** *adj.* [*lambens*, Lat.] Playing about; gliding over without harm.

From young Iulus head A *lambent* flame arose, which gently spread Around his brows, and on his temple-fest. Dryden.

His brows thick fogs, instead of glories, grace, And *lambent* dulness play'd around his face. Dryden.

**LAMBKIN.** *n. f.* [from *lamb*.] A little lamb.

I want them both they not a *lambkin* left, And when lambs fail'd, the old sheeps lives they rest. Hubbard's Tale.

Pan thou god of shepherds all, Which of our tender *lambkins* taketh keep. Spenser's Faerie Queene.

# L A M

Clean as young lambs, or the goose's down.  
And like the goldfinch in her Sunday gown. *Guy.*  
**LAMBS-WOOL.** *n. f.* [*lamb and wool.*] Ale  
mixed with the pulp of roasted apples.  
A cup of *lamb-wool* they drank to him there.

*Song of the King and the Miller.*  
**LAMDOIDAL.** *n. f.* [*lamda and idola.*] Having  
the form of the letter lamda or A.  
The course of the longitudinal sinus down through  
the middle of it, makes it advisable to trepan on  
the lower part of the os parietale, or at least upon  
the lamdoidal future. *Sharp's Surgery.*

**LAME.** *adj.* [*laam, lama, Saxon; lam, Dutch.*]

1. Crippled; disabled in the limbs.  
Who reproves the *lame*, must go upright. *Daniel.*  
A greyhound, of a moule colour, *lame* of one  
leg, belongs to a lady. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*
2. Hobbling; not smooth: alluding to the  
feet of a verse.

Our authors write,  
Whether in prose, or verse, 'tis all the same;  
The prose is tushum, and the numbers *lame*. *Dryden.*

3. Imperfect; unsatisfactory.  
Sluubs are formed intoundry shapes, by mould-  
ing them within, and cutting them without; but  
they are but *lame* things, being too small to keep  
figure. *Bacon.*

Swift, who could neither fly nor hide,  
Came sneaking to the churchot stile;  
And offer'd many a *lame* excuse,  
He never meant the less abuse. *Swift.*

**To LAME.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To  
make lame; to cripple.

I have ne'er heard of such another encounter,  
which *lame* report to follow it, and undoes descrip-  
tion to do it. *Shakespeare.*

The fun and heir  
Affronted once a cock of a ble kind,  
And either *lam'd* his legs, or stuck him blind. *Dryden.*

If you happen to let the child fall, and *lame* it,  
never comes. *Swift.*

**LAMINATED.** *adj.* [*lamella, Lat.*] Co-  
vered with films or plates.

The *laminated* antennae of some insects are sur-  
prisingly beautiful when viewed through a micro-  
scope. *Derham.*

**LAMELY.** *adv.* [from *lame*.]

1. Like a cripple; without natural force  
or activity.

Those muscles become callous, and, having yielded  
to the extension, the patient makes shift to go  
upon it, though *lame*ly. *Wife man's Surgery.*

2. Imperfectly; without a full or complete  
exhibition of all the parts.

Look not ev'ry lineament to see,  
Some will be cast in shades, and some will be  
so *lame*ly down, you scarcely know 'tis the. *Dryden.*

3. Weakly; unsteadily; poorly.

**LAMENESS.** *n. f.* [from *lame*.]

1. The state of a cripple; loss or inability  
of limbs.

Let blindness, *lame*ness come, are legs and eyes  
Of equal value to so great a prize? *Dryden.*  
*Lame*ness kept me at home. *Digby to Pope.*

2. Imperfection; weakness.

If the story move, or the actor help the *lame*ness  
of it with his performance, either of these are  
sufficient to effect a present liking. *Dryden.*

**To LAMENT.** *v. n.* [*lamentor, Lat. lamenter, Fr.*] To mourn; to wail; to  
grieve; to express sorrow.

He night has been unity where we lay;  
And chimney were blown down; and, as they say,  
*Lamentings* heard 't' th' air, strange screams o'  
death. *Shakespeare.*

Ye shall weep and lament, but the world shall  
rejoice. *John.*

Jeremiah lamented for Josiah, and all the singing-  
men and women spake of Josiah in their lamenta-  
tion. *2 Chronicles.*

For I saw I now lament for one whole world  
O'erwhelmed from destroyed, thus I rejoice.

# L A M

For one man found so perfect and so just.  
That God vouchsafes to raise another world  
From him. *Milton.*

**To LAMENT.** *v. a.* To bewail; to mourn;  
to bemoan; to express sorrow for.

As you are weary of this weight,  
Rest you, while I lament king Henry's corse. *Shak.*

The pair of fates praise;  
One pity'd, one contrain'd the woful times,  
One hugh'd at follies, one lamented crimes. *Dryd.*

**LAMENT.** *n. f.* [*lamentum, Lat.* from the  
verb.]

1. Sorrow audibly expressed; lamentation;  
grief uttered in complaints or cries.

We, long ere our approaching, heard within  
Noise, other than the sound of dance, or song!  
Torment, and loud lament, and furious rage. *Milt.*

The loud laments arise  
Of one distress'd, and multitudes mingled cries. *Dryd.*

2. Expression of sorrow.

To add to your laments,  
Wherewith you now bewee king Henry's hearse,  
I must inform you of a dismal fight. *Shakespeare.*

**LAMENTABLE.** *adj.* [*lamentabilis, Latin, lamentable, French, from lament.*]

1. To be lamented; causing sorrow.

The *lamentable* change is from the best;  
The worst returns to laughter. *Shakespeare.*

2. Mournful; sorrowful; expressing sorrow.

A *lamentable* tune is the sweetest music to a  
woful mind. *Sidney.*  
The victors to their vessels bear the prize,  
And hear behind loud groans, and lamentable  
cries. *Dryden.*

3. Miserable, in a ludicrous or low sense;  
pitiful; deplorable.

This bishop, to make out the disparity between  
the heathens and them, flies to this *lamentable* re-  
luge. *Stillingfleet.*

**LAMENTABLY.** *adv.* [from *lamentable*.]

1. With expressions or tokens of sorrow;  
mournfully.

The matter is itself lamentable, *lamentably*  
expressed by the old prince, greatly moved the two  
princes to compassion. *Sidney.*

2. So as to cause sorrow.

Our fortune on the sea is out of breath,  
And sinks most *lamentably*. *Shakespeare.*

3. Pitifully; despicably.

**LAMENTATION.** *n. f.* [*lamentatio, Lat.*]  
Expression of sorrow; audible grief.

Be't lawful that I invocate thy ghost,  
To hear the *lamentations* of poor Anne. *Shaksp.*  
His sons buried him, and all Israel made great  
*lamentation* for him. *1 Maccabees.*

**LAMENTER.** *n. f.* [from *lament*.] He who  
mourns or laments.

Such a complaint good company must pity, whe-  
ther they think the *lamer* ill or not. *Spectator.*

**LAMENTINE.** *n. f.* A fish called a sea-  
cow or manatee, which is near twenty  
feet long, the head resembling that of a  
cow, and two short feet, with which it  
creeps on the shallows and rocks to get  
food; but has no fins: the flesh is com-  
monly eaten. *Bailey.*

**LAMINA.** *n. f.* [*Lat.*] Thin plate; one  
coat laid over another.

**LAMINATED.** *adj.* [from *lamina*.] Plated:  
used of such bodies whose contexture  
discovers such a disposition as that of  
plates lying over one another.

From the apposition of different coloured gravel  
arises, for the most part, the *laminated* appearance  
of a stone. *Sharp.*

**To LAM.** *v. a.* To beat soundly with a  
cudgel. *Diet.*

**LAMMAS.** *n. f.* [This word is said by  
*Bailey*, I know not on what authority, to be  
derived from a custom, by which the  
tenants of the archbishop of York were

# L A N

obliged, at the time of mass, on the first  
of August, to bring a lamb to the altar.  
In Scotland they are said to wear lambs  
on this day. It may also be corrupted  
from *lattermath*.] The first of August.

In 1578 was that famous *lammus* day, which  
buried the reputation of Don John of Austria. *Bacon.*

**LAMP.** *n. f.* [*lampe, Fr. lampas, Lat.*]

1. A light made with oil and a wick.

O time with night,  
Why should'st thou, but for some felonious end,  
In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars  
That nature hung in heaven, and fill'd their *lamps*?

With everlasting oil, to give due light  
To the mistle and lonely traveller? *Milton.*

In *lamp* turners I see spirit of wine instead of  
oil, and the same flame has melted isolated gold.  
*Boyle.*

2. Any kind of light, in poetical language,  
real or metaphorical.

Thy gentle eyes send forth a quick'ning spirit  
And feed the dying *lamp* of life within me. *Rousseau.*

Cynthia, fair regent of the night,  
O may thy silver *lamp* from heaven's high bow'r,  
Direct my footsteps in the midnight hour. *Gay.*

**LAMPASS.** *n. f.* [*lampas, Fr.*] A lump of  
flesh, about the bigness of a nut, in the  
roof of a horse's mouth, which rises  
above the teeth. *Farrier's Dict.*

His horse posset with the glanders, troubled with  
the *lampas*, interted with the fistulous. *Shaksp.*

**LAMPBLACK.** *n. f.* [*lamp and black.*] It  
is made by holding a torch under the  
bottom of a basin, and as it is furled  
striking it with a feather into some shell,  
and grinding it with gum water.

*Peachment on Drawing.*

**LAMPING.** *adj.* [*lampier, Fr.*] Shining;  
sparkling. Not used.

Happy lines, on which with starry light  
Those *lamping* eyes will design sometimes to look. *Spenser.*

**LAMPOON.** *n. f.* [*Bailey* derives it from  
*lampona*, a drunken song. It imports, let  
us drink, from the old French *lamper*,  
and was repeated at the end of each  
couplet at carousals. *Trev.*] A personal  
satire; abuse; censure written not to  
reform but to vex.

They say my talent is satire; if so, it is a fruitful  
age: they have torn the dragon's teeth themselves,  
and it is but just they should reap each other's  
*lampons*. *Dryden.*

Make satire a *lampoon*. *Pope.*

**To LAMPOON.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
abuse with personal satire.

**LAMPOONER.** *n. f.* [from *lampoon*.] A  
scribbler of personal satire.

We are naturally displeased with an unknown  
critick, as the ladies are with a *lamponer*, because  
we are bitten in the dark. *Dryden.*

The *quibs* are those who are called libellers,  
*lamponers*, and pamphleteers. *Tatler.*

**LAMPREY.** *n. f.* [*lamproye, Fr. lamprey,*  
*Dutch.*]

Many fish much like the eel frequent both the  
sea and fresh rivers; as, the lamprey, *lamproye*, and  
*lampreue*. *Watson.*

**LAMPREY.** *n. f.* A kind of sea fish.

These rocks are frequented by *lamprons*, and  
greater fishes, that devour the bodies of the  
drowned. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

**LANCE.** *n. f.* [*lance, Fr. lanca, Lat.*]

A long spear, which, in the heroic ages,  
seems to have been generally thrown  
from the hand, as by the Indians at this  
day. In later times the combatants thrust  
them against each other on horseback.  
Spear; javelin.

He carried his *lances*, which were strong, to give  
a lance-blow. *Sidney.*

# LAN

Plate hit with gold,  
And the strong lance of justice hurls it breaks;  
Aren't it rags, a pigny's straw doth pierce it.

They shall hold the bow and the lance, *Jeremiah.*  
He clor belobd his jav'lin tall in vain;  
Nor other lance, nor other hope remain;  
He calls Druphobus, demands a spear  
In vain, for no Druphobus was there. *Pope.*

To LANCE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To pierce; to cut.

With his prepared sword he charges home  
My unprovided body, lance'd my arm. *Shaksp.*  
In their cruel warship they lance themselves with  
knives. *Chauville's Scoria*  
Th' infernal murderer adu'nc'd,  
Seiz'd the due victim, and with fury lance'd  
Her back, and piercing through her inmost heart,  
Drew backward. *Dryden*

2. To open chirurgically; to cut in order  
to a cure.

We do lance  
Diseases in our bodies. *Shakspere*  
Fell sorrow's tooth doth never rankle a cure  
Than when it bites, but lanceth not the cure. *Shak.*  
That differs as far from our usual inventions, as  
the lancings of a physician do from the wounds of  
an adversary. *Decay of Ficty.*

Lance the fore,  
And cut the head; for till the core is found  
The secret vice is fed. *Dryden.*  
The shepherd stands,  
And when the lancing knife requires his hands,  
Vain help, with idle pray'rs, from heav'n demands.  
*Dryden*

LA'NCIV. *adj.* [from lance.] Suitable to  
a lance. Not in use.

He carried his lances, which were strong, to give  
a lancey blow. *Sidney.*

LANCER'S ADR. *n. f.* [lance *speziate*, Fr.]  
The officer under the corporal; not now  
in use among us.

To th' Indies of her arm he flies,  
Fought both with east and western prize,  
Which, when he had in vain essay'd,  
Arm'd like a dapper lancer's pike,  
With Spanish pike, he broach'd a pore.  
*Cleveland.*

LA'NCET. *n. f.* [lancette, Fr.] A small  
pointed, chirurgial instrument.

I gave vent to it by an apertion with a lancet, and  
discharged white matter. *Wyseman's Surgery.*  
A vein, in an apparent blue, mineth along the  
body, and if dexterously pricked with a lancet,  
equoth a red drop. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
Hippocrates faith, blood-letting should be done  
with broad lancets or fowls, in order to make a  
large orifice: the manner of opening a vein then was  
by flapping or pertusion, as in horses. *Arbutnot.*

To LANCHE, *v. a.* [lancer, Fr.] This word is  
too often written launch: it is only a  
vocal corruption of lance.] To dart; to  
cast as a lance; to throw; to let fly.

See whole arm can lance the finer bolt,  
And who's the better Jove. *Dryden and Lee.*  
Me, only me, the hand of fortune bore,  
Unable to tread that interdicted shore,  
When Jove tremendous in the fable deeps,  
Lanch'd his red lightning at our better'd ships.  
*Pope.*

LANCINATION. *n. f.* [from lancino, Lat.]  
Tearing; laceration.

To LA'NCINATE. *v. a.* [lancino, Lat.] To  
tear; to rend; to lacerate.

LAND. *n. f.* [lanb, Gothick, Saxon, and so  
all the Teutonick dialects.]

1. A country; a region distinct from other  
countries.

The nations of Scythia, like a mountain flood,  
did overflow all Spain, and quite washed away  
whatsoever reliques there were left of the land-berd  
people. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Thou scarlet sin, robb'd this bewailing land  
Of noble Duckingham. *Shakspere.*

# LAN

What had he done to make him fly the land?

The chief men of the land had great authority;  
though the government was monarchical, it was  
not despotic. *Brown's Notes on the Odyssey.*

2. Earth, distinct from water.  
By land they found that huge and mighty coun-  
try. *Abbot.*

Yet if thou go'st by land, tho' grief possels  
My soul ev'n then, my fears would be the less.  
But, ah! be warn'd to shun the wat'ry way. *Dryd.*  
They turn their leads to sea, their items to land,  
And rest with greedy joy th' Indian strand. *Dryd.*

3. It is often used in composition, as op-  
posed to sea.

The pumers delighting their conceits with con-  
firming their knowledge, seeing wherein the sea-  
du'plines diff' red from the land service, they had  
pleasing entertainment. *Sidney.*  
He to-night hath landed a land errack;  
It it prove lawful prize, he's made for ever. *Shaksp.*  
With eleven thousand land-jobbers, and twenty-  
six days of war, we within two months have won  
one town. *Bacon.*

Necessity makes men ingenious and lardy, and  
if they have but land-room or sea-room, they find  
supplies for their hunger. *Hale's Or of Mankind.*  
I want not always in the proper terms of naviga-  
tion, or land-service. *Dryden's Feneid.*

The French are to pay the same duties at the  
dry ports through which they pass by land-car-  
riage, as we pay upon importation or exportation  
by sea. *Arbutnot.*  
The Phœnicians carried on a land-trade to Syria  
and Mesopotamia, and stoop not short, without  
pulling their trade to the Indies. *Arbutnot.*

The species brought by land-carriage were much  
better than those which came to Egypt by sea.  
*Arbutnot.*

4. Ground; surface of the place. Unusual.

Beneath his steely casque he left the blow,  
And roll'd with hums relax'd, along the land. *Pope.*

5. An estate real and immoveable.

To forfeit all your goods, lands, and teneiments,  
Cattle, and goods whatsoever, and to be  
Out of the king's protection. *Shakspere.*  
He kept himself within the bounds of loyalty,  
and enjoyed certain lands and towns in the borders  
of Polonia. *Knolles.*

His man is freed from servile hands,  
Of hope to rise, or fear to fall;  
Lord of himself, though not of lands,  
And having nothing, yet hath all. *Wotton.*

6. Nation; people; the inhabitants of the  
land.

Those answers in the silent night receiv'd,  
The king himself divin'd, the land believ'd. *Dryd.*

7. Urine. [hlonb, Saxon.] As

Probably land-damn was a coarse expression in  
the cant slang, formerly in common use, but since  
laid aside and forgotten, which meant the taking  
away a man's life. For land or laut is an old  
word for urine, and to stop the common passages  
and functions of nature is to kill. *Hanmer.*

You are abused, and by some putter on,  
That will be damn'd for't; would I knew the  
villain,  
I would land-damn him. *Shaksp. Win. Tale.*

To LAND, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To set  
on shore.

The lexions, now in Gallia, sooner landed  
In Britain. *Shakspere's Cymbeline.*  
He who rules the raging wind,  
To thee, O sacred ship, be kind,  
Thy committed pledge restore,  
And land him safely on the shore. *Dryden.*

Another Typhis shall new seas explore,  
Another Argo land the chiefs upon th' Iberian  
shore. *Dryden.*

To LAND, *v. n.* To come to shore.

Let him land,  
And solemnly see him set on to London. *Shaksp.*  
Land ye not, none of you, and provide to be  
gone from this coast, within sixteen days. *Bacon.*  
I land, with luckless omens: then adore  
Their gods. *Dryden's Feneid.*

LA'NDER. *adj.* [from land.] Having a

# LAN

fortune, not in money but in land;  
having a real estate.

A landless knight makes thee a landed squire.

Men, whose living lieth together in one thre,  
are commonly counted greater landed than those  
whose livings are disperd. *Bacon.*

Cromwell's officers, who were for levelling lands,  
while they had none, when they grew landed, set  
to crying up magna charta. *Temple.*  
A house of commons must consist, for the most  
part, of landed men. *Arbutnot's Frecholder.*

LA'NDFALL. *n. f.* [land and fall.] A  
sudden translation of property in land  
by the death of a rich man.

LA'NDFLOOD. *n. f.* [land and flood.] Immu-  
dation.

Apprehensions of the affections of Kent, and all  
other places, looked like a landflood, that might  
roll they knew not how far. *Cleveland.*

LA'ND-POWERS. *n. f.* [land and power.]  
Warlike powers not naval; soldiers that  
serve on land.

We beheld in France the greatest land-powers  
that have ever been known under any chintana  
prince. *Temple.*

LA'NDHOLDER. *n. f.* [land and holder.]  
One who holds lands.

Money, as necessary to trade, may be considered  
as in his hands that pays the labourer and land-  
holder; and if this man want money, the manu-  
facture is not made, and so the trade is lost. *Locke.*

LA'NDJOBBER. *n. f.* [land and job.] One  
who buys and sells lands for other men.

If your matter be a number of flats, let him be  
at home to none but land-jobbers, or inventors of  
new funds. *Swift.*

LA'NDGRAVE. *n. f.* [land and grave, a  
count, German.] A German title of  
dominion.

LA'NDING. } *n. f.* [from land.]

LA'NDING-PLACE. } The top of stairs.  
Let the stairs to the upper rooms be upon a fair,  
open newel, and a fair landing-place at the top.  
*Bacon.*

The landing place is the uppermost step of a  
pair of stairs, viz. the floor of the room you ascend  
upon. *Morton.*  
There is a stair-case that strangers are generally  
carried to fire, where the endracks of the ascent, the  
disposition of the lights, and the convenient landing,  
are admirably well contriv'd. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

LA'NDLADY. *n. f.* [land and lady.]

1. A woman who has tenants holding  
from her.

2. The mistress of an inn.

If a soldier drinks his pint, and offers payment  
in Wood's halfpence, the landlady may be under  
some difficulty. *Swift.*

LA'NDLESS. *adj.* [from land.] Without  
property; without fortune.

Young Fortinbras  
Hath in the skirts of Norway, here and there,  
Shak'd up a bit of landless relatives. *Shaksp. Ham.*  
A landless knight hath made a landed squire.  
*Shakspere*

LA'NDLOCKED. *adj.* [land and lock.] Shut  
in, or enclosed with land.

There are few natural parts better landlocked,  
and closed on all sides, than this seems to have  
been. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

LA'NDLOPER. *n. f.* [land and lopen, Dutch.]  
A landman; a term of reproach used by  
seamen of those who pass their lives on  
shore.

LA'NDLORD. *n. f.* [land and lord.]

1. One who owns lands or houses, and has  
tenants under him.

This regard shall be had, that in no place, under any landlord, there shall be many of them placed together, but dispersed. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*  
It is a generous pleasure in a landlord, to love to see all his tenants look sat, stock, and contented. *Clarissa.*

## 2. The master of an inn.

Upon our arrival at the inn, my companion fetched out the jolly landlord, who knew him by his whistle. *Addison.*

**LANDMARK. n. f.** [*land and mark.*] Any thing set up to preserve the boundaries of land.

I th' midst, an altar, as the land-mark, stood,  
Rustick, or grassy fuch. *Milton.*

The land-marks by which places in the church had been known, were removed. *Clarendon.*

Then land-marks limited to each his right;  
For all before was common as the light. *Dryden.*

Though they are not self-evident principles, yet if they have been made out from them by a wary and unquestionable deduction, they may serve as land-marks, to shew what lies in the direct way of truth, or is quite besides it. *Locke.*

**LANDSCAPE. n. f.** [*landschepe, Dutch.*]

## 1. A region; the prospect of a country.

Lovely seem'd,  
That landscape! and of pure, now purer air,  
Meets his approach. *Milton.*

The sun scarce uprisen,  
Shot parallel to th' earth his dewy ray,  
Discovering in wide landscape all the east  
Of paradise, and Eden's happy plains. *Milton.*

Straight mine eye hath caught new pleasures,  
Whilst the low fenge round it measures,  
Russet lawns and fallows grey,  
Where the mibling flocks do stray. *Milton.*

We are lik' men entertained with the view of  
a spacious landscape, where the eye passes over one  
pleasing prospect into an other. *Addison.*

## 2. A picture, representing an extent of space, with the various objects in it.

As good a poet as you are, you cannot make finer  
landscapes than those about the king's house. *Addison.*  
Oft in her glass the musing shepherd spies  
The wat'ry landscape at the pond in woods,  
And at forest trees, that tremble in the floods. *Pope.*

**LAND-TAX. n. f.** [*land and tax.*] Tax laid upon land and houses.

If mortgages were registered, land-taxes might reach the lender to pay his promissum. *Locke.*

**LAND-WATER. n. f.** [*land and waterer.*]

An officer of the customs, who is to watch what goods are landed.

Give a guinea to a knavish land-waterer, and he shall connive at the merchant for cheating the queen of an hundred. *Swift's Familiar.*

**LANDWARD. adv.** [*from land.*] Toward the land.

They are invincible by reason of the overpouring mountains that back the one, and slender fortification of the other to landward. *Smollet's Journey.*

**LANE. n. f.** [*laen, Dutch; lana, Saxon.*]

## 1. A narrow way between hedges.

All flying  
Through a straight lane, the enemy full-hearted  
Struck down some mortally. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

I know each lane, and every alley green,  
Dingle or bushy dell, of this wild wood,  
And every bushy burn. *Milton.*

Through a close lane as I pursu'd my journey. *Ottaway.*

A pack-horse is driven constantly in a narrow lane and dirty road. *Locke.*

## 2. A narrow street; an alley.

There is no street, not many lanes, where there does not live one that has relation to the church. *S. rati's Sermons.*

## 3. A passage between men standing on each side.

The earl's servants stood ranged on both sides, and made the king a lane. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

**LANERET. n. f.** A little hawk

**LANGUAGE. n. f.** [*langage, French; lingua, Latin.*]

## 1. Human speech.

We may define language, if we consider it more materially, to be letters, forming and producing words and sentences; but if we consider it according to the design thereof, then language is apt signs for communication of thoughts. *Hobbes.*

## 2. The tongue of one nation as distinct from others.

O! good my lord, no Latin;  
I am not such a truant since my coming.  
As not to know the language I have liv'd in, *Shakspere.*

He not from Rome alone, but Greece,  
Like Jason, brought the golden fleece;  
To him that language, though to none  
Of th' others, as his own was known. *Denham.*

## 3. Style; manner of expression.

Though his language should not be refin'd,  
It must not be obscure and impudent. *Rojcommon.*

Others for language all their care express,  
And value books, as women, men, for dress:  
Their praise is still—the style is excellent;  
The sense, they humbly take upon content. *Pope.*

**LANGUAGED. adj.** [*from the noun.*]

Having various languages.

He was d'ring long a wider circle made,  
And many language'd nations has survey'd. *Pope.*

**LANGUAGE-MASTER. n. f.** [*language and master.*] One whose profession is to teach languages.

The third is a sort of language-master, who is to instruct them in the style proper for a minister. *Spectator.*

**LANGUET. n. f.** [*languette, French.*] Any thing cut in the form of a tongue.

**LANGUID. adj.** [*languidus, Latin.*]

## 1. Faint; weak; feeble.

Whatever renders the motion of the blood languid, dispoth to an acid acrimony; what accelerates the motion of the blood, dispoth to an alkaline acrimony. *Arbuthnot.*

No space can be assigned to vast, but still a larger may be imagined; no motion to swift or languid, but a greater velocity or slowness may still be conceived. *Bentley.*

## 2. Dull; heartless.

I li listen to my troops,  
And fire their languid souls with Cato's virtue. *Addison.*

**LANGUIDLY. adv.** [*from languid.*] Weakly; feebly.

The mathematic work'd as languidly upon the coral as it did before. *Boyle.*

**LANGUIDNESS. n. f.** [*from languid.*] Weakness; feebleness; want of strength.

**TO LANGUIR. v. n.** [*languir, French; languore, Latin.*]

## 1. To grow feeble; to pine away; to lose strength.

Let her languish  
A drop of blood a-day; and, being aged,  
Die of this toly. *Shakspere's Cymbeline.*

We and our fathers do languish of such diseases. *Hydron.*

What can we expect, but that her languishings should end in death? *Decay of Piety.*

His sorrows bore him off; and softly laid  
His languish'd limbs upon his homely bed. *Dryden.*

## 2. To be no longer vigorous in motion; not to be vivid in appearance.

The troops with hate inspir'd,  
Their darts with clamour at a distance drive,  
And only keep the languish'd war alive. *Dryden.*

## 3. To sink or pine under sorrow, or any slow passion.

What man who knows  
What woman is, sea, what she cannot chuse  
But must be, will his free hours languish out  
For assur'd bondage? *Shakspere's Cymbeline.*

The lord shall mourn, and every one that dwelleth therein, shall languish. *Hofea.*

I have been talking with a sutor here,  
A man that languishes in your displeasure. *Shaksp.*

I was about fifteen when I took the liberty to

chuse for myself, and have ever since languish'd under the displeasure of an inexorable father. *Spectator.*

Let Leonora consider, that, at the very time in which the languishes for the loss of her lover, there are persons just perishing in a shipwreck. *Spect.*

## 4. To look with softness or tenderness.

What poems think you soft, and to be read  
With languishing regards, and bending head? *Dryden.*

**LANGUISH. n. f.** [*from the verb.*] Soft appearance.

And the blue languish of soft Allia's eye. *Pope.*

Then forth he walks,  
Beneath the trembling languish of her beam,  
With softest soul. *Thomson's Springs.*

**LANGUISHINGLY. adv.** [*from languishing.*]

## 1. Weakly; feebly; with feeble softness.

Leave such to tune their own dull rhimes, and know  
What's roundly smooth, or languishingly flow. *Pope.*

## 2. Dully; tediously.

Alas! my Dorus, thou seest how long and languishingly the weeks are past over since our last talking. *Sidney.*

**LANGUISHMENT. n. f.** [*languishment, French; from languish.*]

## 1. State of pining.

By that count which lovers books invent,  
The sphere of Cupid forty years contains;  
Which I have waded in long languishment,  
Thou seem'd the longer for my greater pains. *Spenser.*

## 2. Softness of mind.

Humility it expresses, by the sloping or bending of the head; languishment, when we hang it one side. *Dryden.*

**LANGUOR. n. f.** [*languor, Latin; languor, French.*]

## 1. Faintness; wearisomeness.

Well hoped I, and fair beginnings had,  
That he my captive languor should redeem. *Spenser.*

For these, these tribunes, in the dust I write  
My heart's deep languor, and my soul's sad tears. *Shakspere.*

## 2. Littlefiness; inattention.

Academical disputation gives vigour and briskness to the mind thus exercised, and removes the languor of private study and meditation. *Watts.*

## 3. Softness; laxity.

To sties of fragrance, hly-silver'd vales  
Diffusing languor in the parting gales. *Dunciad.*

## 4. [In phisick.]

Languor and lassitude signifies a faintness, which may arise from want or decay of spirits, through indigestion, or too much exercise; or from an additional weight of fluids, from a diminution of secretion by the common discharges. *Quincy.*

**LANGUOROUS. adj.** [*languoreus, French.*]

Tedious; melancholy. Not in use.

Dear lady, how shall I declare thy case,  
Whom late I left in languorous constraint? *Spenser.*

**TO LANIATE. v. a.** [*lanio, Latin.*] To tear in pieces; to lacerate.

**LANIFICE. n. f.** [*lanificium, Lat.*] Woollen manufacture.

The moth breedeth upon cloth and other lanifices, especially if they be laid up dankish and wet. *Bacon.*

**LANIGEROUS. adj.** [*laniger, Lat.*] Bearing wool.

**LANKE. adj.** [*lancke, Dutch.*]

## 1. Loose; not filled up; not stiffened out; not fat; not plump; slender.

The commons halt thou rack'd; the clergy's bags  
Are lank and lean with thy extortions. *Shaksp.*

Name not Winterface, whose skin's slack,  
Lank, as an unthrill's purle. *Donne.*

We let down into the receiver a great bladder well tied at the neck, but very lank, as not containing above a pint of air, but capable of containing ten times as much. *Boyle.*

Most earth produces corn and grass, but both too rank and too luxuriant in their growth.

Let not my land be large a promise boast,  
Lest the lank ears in length of time be lost. *Dryden.*



# LAP

Now, now my bearded harvest gilds the plain.  
Thus dreads the wretch, and vainly thus dreams on.  
Till his *lark* purfue declare this money gone. *Dryd.*  
Meagre and lank with fasting grows,  
And nothing left but skin and bone;  
They just keep life and last together. *Swift*

2. *Milton* seems to use this word for faint;  
languid.

He, pitious of her woes, rear'd her *lank* head,  
And gave her to his daughters to maintain  
In nuptial lovers throw'd with aliphond. *Milton.*

LA'NKNESS. *n. f.* [from *lark*.] Want of plumpness.

LA'NNER. *n. f.* [*lanier*, Fr. *lannarius*, Lat.] A species of hawk.

LA'SQUENET. *n. f.* [*lance and knecht*, Dutch.]

1. A common foot soldier.

2. A game at cards.

LA'NTHORN. *n. f.* [*lanterne*, French; *latherna*, Latin: it is by mistake often written *lanthorn*.]

1. A transparent case for a candle.

God shall be my hope.  
My stay, my guide, my *lanthorn* in my feet. *Shak.*  
Thou art my admiral; thou bearest the *lanthorn*  
in the poop, but 'tis in the nose of thee; thou art  
the knight of the burning lamp. *Shakespeare.*  
A candle lasteth longer in a *lanthorn* than at  
large. *Bacon.*

Amongst the excellent acts of that king, one hath  
the pre-eminence, the erection and institution of a  
society, which we call Solomon's house, the noblest  
foundation that ever was, and the *lanthorn* of this  
kingdom. *Bacon's Atlantid.*

O thou still night,  
Why shouldst thou, but for some felonious end,  
In thy dark *lanthorn* thus close up the flaps  
That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd their lamps  
With everlasting oil? *Milton.*

Vice is like a dark *lanthorn*, which turns its  
bright side only to him that bears it, but looks  
black and dismal in another's hand.

*Gov. of the Tongue.*  
Judge what a ridiculous thing it were, that the  
continued shadow of the earth should be broken by  
sudden marvellous eruptions of light, to prevent the  
art of the *lanthorn-maker*. *Mor's Divine Dialogues.*

Our ideas succeed one another in our minds, not  
much unlike the images in the middle of a *lanthorn*,  
turned round by the heat of a candle. *Locke.*

2. A light-house; a light hung-out to guide  
ships.

Caprea, where the *lanthorn* shad on high  
Shines like a moon through the beamed sky,  
While by its beams the wary sailor steers. *Addison.*

LA'NTERN jaws. A term used of a thin  
village, such as if a candle were burning  
in the mouth might transfix the light.

Being very lucky in a pair of long *lanthorn* jaws,  
he wrong his face into a hideous grimace. *Speet.*

LA'NTIGNOUS. *adj.* [*lanuginosus*, Latin.]  
Downy; covered with soft hair.

LA'P. *n. f.* [*lappe*, Saxon; *lappe*, German.]  
1. The loose part of a garment, which  
may be doubled at pleasure.

If a joint of meat falls on the ground, take it  
up gently, wipe it with the *lap* of your coat, and  
then put it into the dish. *Swift.*

2. The part of the clothes that is spread  
horizontally over the knees as one sits  
down, so as any thing may lie in it.  
It feeds each living plant with liquid *lap*,  
And hills with flow'rs fair Flora's painted lap. *Speet.*

Upon a day, as love lay sweetly slumbering  
All in his mother's *lap*.  
A gentle bee, with his loud trumpet morn'ning,  
About him flew by hap. *Speet.*

I'll make my haven in a lady's *lap*,  
And 'twixt sweet ladies with my words and looks,  
She bids you  
All on the wanton roses lay you down,

And *lap* your gentle head upon her *lap*,  
And she will tug the tongue that pleases you.  
*Shakespeare.*

Our fluting  
Can from the *lap* of Egypt's widow pluck  
The never lost wearied Antony. *Shakespeare.*

Heaven's slanting fire  
Melts on the bosom of his love, and pours  
Himself into her *lap* in fruitful showers. *Croft.*

Men expect that religion should cost them no  
pains, and that happiness should drop into their  
laps. *Tillotson.*

He struggles into breath, and cries for aid;  
Then, helpless, in his mother's *lap* is laid.  
He creeps, he walks, and issuing into rear,  
Gudges their life from whence his own began:  
Not black of laws, affects to rule alone,  
Ambitious to reign, and restless on the throne. *Dryd.*

To LAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To wrap or twist round any thing.

He hath a long talk which, as he descends from  
a tree, he *laps* round about the boughs, to keep  
himself from falling. *Greco's Museum.*

About the paper, whose two halves were painted  
with red and blue, and which was stuff like thin  
parchment, I *lapped* several times a slender thread  
of very black silk. *Newton.*

2. To involve in any thing.

As through the flowing forest rath she fled,  
In her rude haunts how low themselves did *lap*,  
And dourishing fresh leaves and blossoms did en-  
wrap. *Spenser.*

The thane of Cawder 'gan a dismal conflict,  
Till that Bellona's bridegroom, *lapt* in proof,  
Confronted him. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

When we both lay in the field,  
Frozen almost to death, how he did *lap* me,  
Ev'n in his garments, and did give himself,  
All thus and naked, to the numb cold night. *Shak.*

Ever against eating cares,  
*Lap* me in soft Lydian airs. *Milton.*

Indulgent fortune does her care employ,  
And smiling, broods upon the naked boy,  
Her garment spreads, and *laps* him in the folds,  
And covers with her wings from nightly colds. *Dry.*

Here was the repository of all the wide conton-  
tions for power between the nobles and commons,  
*lapt* up safely in the bosom of a Nero and a Ca-  
lugula. *Swift.*

To LAP. *v. n.* To be spread or turned over  
any thing.

The upper wings are opaque; at their hinder  
ends, where they *lap* over, transparent, like the  
wing of a fly. *Greco.*

To LAP. *v. n.* [*lappian*, Saxon; *lappen*,  
Dutch.] To feed by quick reciproca-  
tions of the tongue.

The dogs by the river Nilus' side bring thirsty,  
*lap* hastily as they run along the shore. *Dighe.*

They had soups served up in broad dishes, and  
so the fox fell to *lapping* himself, and bade his  
guest heartily welcome. *L'Estrange.*

The tongue serves not only for tasting, but for  
maturation and deglutition, in man, by licking; in  
the dog and cat kind by *lapping*. *Ray on Creation.*

To LAP. *v. a.* To lick up.

For all the rest  
They'll take suggestion, as a cat *laps* milk. *Shak.*

Upon a bull  
Two horrid lions ramp'd, and fix'd, and tugg'd,  
oil, bellowing still,  
Both men and dogs came; yet they were the hide,  
and *lapt* their fill. *Chapman's Illud.*

LA'PDOC. *n. f.* [*lap and dog*.] A little  
dog, fondled by ladies in the lap.

One of them made his court to the *lap-dog*, to  
improve his interst with the lady. *Cotlier.*

These, if the laws did that exchange afford,  
Would have their *lap-dog* sooner than their lord. *Dryden.*

*Lap-dogs* give themselves the rowing stroke,  
And sleepless hours put at twelve awake. *Pope.*

LA'PPUL. *n. f.* [*lap and full*.] As much  
as can be contained in the *lap*.

One found a wild vine, and gathered thereof  
wild gourds his *lappul*, and fired them into the pot  
of pottage. *8 Kings.*

Will four per cent, increase the number of lenders?

# LAP

# LAP

it will not, then all the plenty of money these  
conjurers bestow upon us, as but like the gold and  
silver which old women believe other conjurers be-  
flow by whole *lappules* on poor credulous girls. *Locke.*  
LA'PIDIDE. *n. f.* [*lapicida*, Lat.] A stone-  
cutter. *Dict.*

LA'PIDARY. *n. f.* [*lapidaire*, Fr.] One  
who deals in stones or gems.

As a cock was turning up a dunghill, he espied a  
diamond: Well (says he), this sparkling toolery  
now to a *lapidary* would have been the making of  
him; but, as to any use of mine, a barley-corn  
had been worth forty on't. *Il'livore.*

Of all the many sorts of the gem kind reckoned  
up by the *lapidaries*, there are not above three or  
four that are original. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

To LA'PIDATE. *v. a.* [*lapido*, Latin.] To  
stone; to kill by stoning. *Dict.*

LAPIDATION. *n. f.* [*lapidatio*, Lat. *lapi-  
dation*, Fr.] A stoning.

LAPIDEUS. *adj.* [*lapideus*, Lat.] Stony;  
of the nature of stone.

There might fall down into the *lapideous* matter,  
before it was concreted into a stone, some small  
toad, which might remain there imprisoned, till the  
matter about it were condensed. *Ray.*

LAPIDESCENT. *n. f.* [*lapidesco*, Lat.]  
Stony concretions.

Of lapis ceratites, or cornu fossile, in subterrane-  
ous cavities, there are many to be found in Ger-  
many, which are but the *lapidescentes*, and putre-  
factive mutations, of hard bodies. *Brown.*

LAPIDESCENT. *adj.* [*lapidescent*, Lat.]  
Growing or turning to stone.

LAPIDIFICATION. *n. f.* [*lapidification*,  
French.] The act of forming stones.

Induration or *lapidification* of substances more  
soft is another degree of condensation. *Bacon.*

LAPIDIFICK. *adj.* [*lapidifique*, French.]  
Forming stones.

The atoms of the *lapidifick*, as well as saline  
principle, being regular, do concur in producing  
regular stones. *Greco.*

LA'PIDIST. *n. f.* [from *lapides*, Lat.] A  
dealer in stones or gems.

Harlequin, when some stones exceed all other  
bodies, being exalted to that degree, that art in  
vain endeavours to counterfeit it, the factitious  
stones of chymists in imitation being easily detected  
by an ordinary *lapidist*. *Ray.*

LA'PIS. *n. f.* [Latin.] A stone.

LA'PIS Lazuli.

The *lapis lazuli*, or *azure* stone, is a copper ore,  
very compact and hard, so as to take a high polish,  
and is worked into a great variety of toys. It is  
found in detached lumps, of an elegant blue colour,  
variegated with clouds of white, and veins of a  
shining gold colour, to it the painters are indebted  
for their beautiful ultra-marine colour, which is  
only a calcination of *lapis lazuli*. *Hall.*

LA'PPER. *n. f.* [from *lap*.]

1. One who wraps up.

They may be *lappers* of linen, and bailiffs of the  
manor. *Swift.*

2. One who laps or licks.

LA'PPER. *n. f.* [diminutive of *lap*.] The  
part of a head dress that hangs loose.

How naturally do you apply your hands to ex-  
other's *lappers*, and ruffles, and mantles? *Swift.*

LAPSE. *n. f.* [*lappus*, Lat.]

1. Flow; fall; glide; smooth course.

Round I saw  
Hill, dale, and shady woods, and sunny plains,  
And heard the tinkling of many ring streams. *Milton.*

Notions of the mind are preserved in the memory,  
notwithstanding *lapse* of time. *Hale.*

2. Petty error; small mistake; slight of-  
fence; little fault.

These are petty errors and minor *lapses*, not con-  
siderably injurious unto truth. *Brown.*

The weakness of human understanding all will  
confess; yet the confidence of most practically dis-  
quiesces it, and it is easier to persuade than to let it from  
other's *lapses* than their own. *Orlando's See-fa*



A pardon to the captain, and a *large*  
Among the soldiers, had appear'd their fury. *Denn.*  
The paltry *large* too feverishly watch'd,  
That no intruding guests usurp a share. *Dryden.*

*LARGITION.* *n. f.* [*largitio*, Latin.] The  
act of giving. *Ditt.*

*LARK.* *n. f.* [lapeuce, Saxon; *lerk*, Dan-  
nish; *larrack*, Scottish.] A small singing  
bird.

It was the *lark*, the herald of the morn. *Shaksp.*  
Look up a lark, the thrill-gorg'd lark so far  
Cannot be seen or heard. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

The example of the heavenly lark,  
Thy fellow poet, Cowley, mark. *Cowley.*  
Mark how the lark and linnets sing;

With sweet notes  
They strain their warbling throats,  
To welcome in the spring. *Dryden.*

*LARKER.* *n. f.* [from *lark*.] A catcher of  
larks. *Ditt.*

*LARKSPUR.* *n. f.* [*delphinium*.] A plant.

*LARVATED.* *adj.* [*larvatus*, Lat.] Mulked.  
*Ditt.*

*LARUM.* *n. f.* [from *alarum* or *alarm*.]

1. Alarm; noise noting danger.  
His *larum* bell might loud and wide be heard,  
When mute requir'd, but never out of tune. *Spens.*  
The peaking comate, her husband, dwelling in a  
continual *larum* of jealousy, comes to me in the  
infant of our encounter. *Shakspcare.*

How far off he thence armies?  
— Within a mile and half.  
— Then shall we hear their *larum*, and they ours.  
*Shakspcare.*

She is become formidable to all her neighbours,  
as she puts every one to stand upon his guard, and  
has a continual *larum* bell in his ears. *Howe.*

2. An instrument that makes a noise at a  
certain hour.

Of this nature was that *larum*, which, though it  
were but three in her bag, yet would both wake a  
man, and of itself light a candle for him at any  
set hour. *Wilkins.*

I see men as lusty and strong that cut but two  
meals a day, as others, that have let their stomachs,  
like *larums*, to call on them for four or five. *Lecke.*  
The young *Aeneas*, all at once let down,  
Stunn'd with his giddy *larum* half the town. *Pope.*

*LARYNGOTOMY.* *n. f.* [*λάρυγξ* and *τομή*;  
*laryngotomy*, French.] An operation  
where the forepart of the larynx is divi-  
ded to assist respiration, during large  
tumours upon the upper parts; as in a  
quinsy. *Quincy.*

*LARYNX.* *n. f.* [*λάρυγξ*.] The upper part of  
the trachea, which lies below the root  
of the tongue, before the pharynx. *Quin.*

There are thirteen muscles for the motion of  
the five cartilages of the larynx. *Derham.*

*LASCIVIENT.* *adj.* [*lascivius*, Latin.]

Fricklebone; wantoning.

*LASCIVIOUS.* *adj.* [*lascivus*, Latin.]

1. Lewd; lustful.

In what habit will you go along?  
— Not like a woman; for I would prevent  
The loose encounters of lascivious men. *Shaksp.*

He on Eve  
Began to cast lascivious eyes; she him  
As wantonly repaid, in kind they burnt. *Milton.*

Notwithstanding all their talk of reason and phi-  
losophy, and those unmanly difficulties which,  
over their cups, they have against Christianity; per-  
suade but the covetous man not to deny his money,  
the lascivious man to throw off his leaden armour,  
and all their giant-like objections against Chris-  
tianity shall presently vanish. *South.*

2. Wanton; soft; luxurious.

Grim visag'd war hath smooch'd his wrinkl'd  
front;

And now, instead of mounting barbed steeds,  
To fright the souls of fearful adversaries,  
He capers nimbly in a lady's chamber,  
To the lascivious pleasing of a lute. *Shakspcare.*

*LASCIVIOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *lascivious*.]

Lewdly; wantonly; loosely.

*LASCIVIOUSNESS.* *n. f.* [from *lascivious*.]

Wantonness; looseness.

The reason pretended by Augustus was the *lasci-  
viusness* of his Elegies, and his Art of Love. *Dry.*  
*LASH.* *n. f.* [The most probable etymology  
of this word seems to be that of *Skinner*,  
from *sichlagen*, Dutch, to strike; whence  
*flask* and *lash*.]

1. A stroke with any thing pliant and tough.  
From hence are heard the groans of ghosts, the  
pains

Of flogging *lashes*, and of dragging chains. *Dryd.*  
Rous'd by the *lash* of his own scabbard tail,  
Our lion now will foreign foes assail. *Dryden.*

2. The thong or point of the whip which  
gives the cut or blow.

Her whip of crickets bone, her *lash* of film,  
Her waggoner a small grey-coated gnat. *Shaksp.*  
I observed that your whip wanted a *lash* to it.  
*Addison.*

3. A leash, or string in which an animal is  
held; a snare. Out of use.

The farmer they leave in the *lash*  
With losses on every side. *Tusser's Husbandry.*

4. A stroke of satire; a sarcasm.  
The moral is a *lash* at the vanity of arrogating that  
to ourselves which succeeds well. *LEStrange.*

*TO LASH.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To strike with any thing pliant; to  
scourge.

Let's whip these stragglers o'er the seas again,  
*Lash* hence these over-weening rags of France.  
*Shakspcare.*

He charg'd the flames, and those that disobey'd  
He *lash'd* to duty with his sword of light. *Dryden.*

And lumping death, *lash'd* on by fate,  
Comes up to shorten half our date. *Dryd. Horace.*

Stern as tutors, and as uncles hard,  
We *lash* the pupil, and defraud the ward. *Dryden.*

Leaning on his lance, he mounts his car,  
His fiery couriers *lashing* through the air. *Garth.*

2. To move with a sudden spring or jerk.  
The club hung round his ears, and butter'd brows;  
He falls; and *lashing* up his heels, his order throws.  
*Dryden.*

3. To beat; to strike with a sharp sound.

the winds grow high,  
Impending tempests charge the sky;  
The lightning flies, the thunder roars,  
And big waves *lash* the frightened shores. *Prior.*

4. To scourge with satire.

Could pension'd Boileau *lash* in honest strain,  
Flat'ers and hugots e'en in Louis's reign. *Pope.*

5. To tie any thing down to the side or  
mast of a ship; properly to *lace*.

*TO LASH.* *v. n.* To ply the whip.

They *lash* aloud, each other they provoke,  
And lend their little souls at ev'ry stroke. *Dryden.*

Gentle or sharp according to thy choice,  
To laugh at follies, or to *lash* at vice. *Dryd. Peyf.*

Let men out of their way *lash* on ever to fast, they  
are not so tall the nearer their journey's end. *South.*

Which class with wheels, and bar the narrow  
street;

The *lashing* whip resounds. *Gay's Trivia.*

*LASHIER.* *n. f.* [from *lash*.] One that whips  
or lashes.

*LASS.* *n. f.* [from *lad* is formed *laddess*, by  
contraction *lafs*. *Hickes.*] A girl; a maid;

a young woman: used now only of mean  
girls.

Now was the time for vig'rous lads to show  
What love or honour could invite them to;

A goodly theatre, where rocks are round  
With reverend age, and lovely *lasses* crown'd. *Wal.*

A girl was worth forty of our widows; and an honest,  
downright, plain-dealing *lass* it was. *LEStrange.*

They sometimes an hasty-kiss  
Steal from unwary *lasses*; they with scorn,  
and neck reclu'd relent. *Philips.*

*LASSITUDE.* *n. f.* [*lassitudo*, Latin; *lassitude*,  
French.]

1. Weariness; fatigue; the pain arising  
from hard labour.

*Lassitude* is remedied by bathing, or anointing  
with oil and warm water; for all *lassitude* is a kind  
of contusion and compression of the parts; and  
bathing and anointing give a relaxation or emol-  
lition. *Bacon.*

Affiduity in cogitation is more than our embodied  
souls can bear without *lassitude* or distemper. *Glan.*

She lives and breeds in air; the largeness and  
lightness of her wings and tail sustain her without  
*lassitude*. *Moré's Anecdote against Atheism.*

Do not over-fatigue the spirits, lest the mind be  
seized with a *lassitude*, and thereby be tempted to  
nauseate, and grow tired. *Watts.*

From mouth and nose the briny torrent ran,  
And lost in *lassitude* lay all the man. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. [In physics.]

*Lassitude* generally expresses that weariness which  
proceeds from a distemp'ered state, and not from ex-  
ercise, which wants no remedy but rest; it proceeds  
from an increase of bulk, from a diminution of proper  
evacuation, or from too great a consumption of  
the fluid necessary to maintain the spring of the  
solids, as in fevers; or from a vitiated secretion of  
that juice whereby the fibres are not supplied.  
*Quincy.*

*LASSLORN.* *n. f.* [*lafs* and *lorn*.] Forsaken  
by his mistress. Not used.

Brown groves,  
Whose shadow the dismisted batchelor loves,  
Being *lafs-lorn*. *Shakspcare.*

*LAST.* *adj.* [lateste, Saxon; *laetste*,  
Dutch.]

1. Latest; that follows all the rest in time.

Why are ye the *last* to bring the king back? *Sam.*  
O, may some spark of your celestial fire,  
The *last*, the meanest, of your sons inspire! *Pope.*

2. Hindmost; which follows in order of  
place.

Merion pursued at greater distance still,  
Last came Admetus, thy unhappy son. *Pope.*

3. Beyond which there is no more.

I will lay the *last* of them with the sword. *Amos.*

Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,

Unhappy to the *last* the kind releasing knell. *Cow.*

The fawns, that on Cyther often toy'd

Their tuneful songs, now sing their *last*, and dy'd.  
*Addison.*

O! may sun'd Brunswick be the *last*,  
The *last*, the happiest but the king.

Whom thou shalt paint, or I shall sing. *Addison.*

But, while I take my *last* adieu,

Heave thou as high, nor shed a tear.

Here, *last* of nations, let your names be told. *Pope.*

Wit not alone has shone on ages past,

But lights the present, and shall warm the *last*.

4. Lowest; meanest. *Pope.*

Antiochus

Takes the *last* prize, and takes it with a jest. *Pope.*

5. Next before the present; as, *last* week.

6. Utmost.

Fools ambitiously contend

For wit and power; their *last* endeavours bend  
To outtime each other. *Dryden's Lascivius.*

7. At LAST. In conclusion; at the end.

Gad, a troop shall overcome him; but he shall  
overcome at the *last*. *Geays.*

Thus weather-cocks, that for a while

Have turn'd about with ev'ry blast

Grown old, and destitute of oil,

Rust to a point, and fix at *last*. *Friend.*

8. The LAST; the end.

All politicians chew on wisdom past,  
And blunder on in business to the *last*. *Pope.*

*LAST.* *adv.*

1. The last time; the time next before the  
present.

How long is't now since *last* yourself and I

Were in a mask? *Shakspcare.*

When *last* I dy'd, and, dear! I die

As often as from these I go,

I can remember yet that I

Something did say, and something did bestow. *Donne.*

2. In conclusion.



Pleas'd with his idol, he commends, admires,  
Adores; and *last*, the thing ador'd desires. *Dryd.*

To *LAST*. *v. n.* [*laetan*, Saxon.] To endure; to continue; to persevere.

All more *lasting* than beautiful. *Sidney.*

I thought it more agreeable to my affection to your grace, to prefix your name before the essays: for the Latin volume of them, being in the universal language, may *last* as long as books *last*. *Bacon.*

With several degrees of *lasting*, ideas are imprinted on the memory. *Locke.*

These are standing marks of facts delivered by those who were eye-witnesses to them, and which were contrived with great wisdom to *last* till time should be no more. *Addison.*

*LAST*. *n. f.* [*laet*, Saxon.]

1. The mould on which shoes are formed.

The cobbler is not to go beyond his *last*. *L'Estr.*

A colder produced several new grins, having been used to cast over his *last*. *Spectator.*

Should the big *last* extend the shoe too wide,

Each shoe would wrench the unwary step aside. *Gay.*

2. [*last*, German.] A load; a certain weight or measure.

*LASTERY*. *n. f.* A red colour.

The bashful blood her snowy cheeks did spread,  
That her became as pinkish ivory,

Which cunning craftman's hand bath overlaid,  
With fair vermilion, or pure *lastery*. *Spenser.*

*LASTAGE*. *n. f.* [*lastage*, Fr. *lastagie*, Dut.

*last*, Sax. a load.]

1. Custom paid for freightage.

2. The ballast of a ship.

*LASTING*. *participial adj.* [from *last*.]

1. Continuing; durable.

Every violence offered weakens and impairs, and renders the body less durable and *lasting*. *Ray.*

2. Of long continuance; perpetual.

White parents may have black children, as negroes sometimes have *lasting* white ones. *Bayle on Colours.*

The grateful work is done,

The seeds of discord sow'd, the war begun:

Frands, fears, and fury, have possess'd the state,

And fix'd the *lasting* seat of *lasting* hate. *Dryd. Aeneid.*

A new cracked feldom recovers its former strength, and the memory of it leaves a *lasting* caution in the mind, not to put the part quickly again to any robust employment. *Locke.*

*LASTINGLY*. *adv.* [from *lasting*.] Perpetually; durably.

*LASTINGNESS*. *n. f.* [from *lasting*.] Durableness; continuance.

All more *lasting* than beautiful, but that the consideration of the exceeding *lastingness* made the eye believe it was exceeding beautiful. *Sidney.*

Consider the *lastingness* of the motions excited in the bottom of the eye by light. *Newton's Opticks.*

*LASTLY*. *adv.* [from *last*.]

1. In the last place.

I will justify the quarrel; secondly, balance the forces; and, *lastly*, propound variety of designs for choice, but not advise the choice. *Bacon.*

2. In the conclusion; at last; finally.

*LATCH*. *n. f.* [*letse*, Dutch; *laccio*, Italian.]

A catch of a door moved by a string, or a handle.

The *latch* mov'd up. *Gay's Pastorals.*

Then comes rosy health from her cottage of thatch,  
Where never physics had bled the *latch*. *Smart.*

To *LATCH*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with a latch.

He had strength to reach his father's house: the door was only *latched*; and, when he had the latch in his hand, he turned about his head to see his pursuer. *Locke.*

2. [*lecher*, French.] To lecher.

But hast thou yet *latched* the Athenian's eyes  
With the love juice, as I did bid thee do? *Shaksp.*

*LATCHES*. *n. f.*

*Latches* or *lackets*, in a ship, are small lines like loops, fastened by twining into the bonnets and drablers of a ship, in order to lace the bonnets to the courses, or the drablers to the bonnets. *Harris.*

*LA'POSET*. *n. f.* [*laet*, French.] The

string that fastens the shoe.

There cometh one mightier than I, the *latchet* of whose shoes I am not worthy to unloose. *Mark.*

*LATE*. *adj.* [*laet*, Saxon; *laet*, Dutch; in the comparative *latter* or *later*, in the superlative *latest* or *last*. *Last* is absolute and definite, more than *latest*.]

1. Contrary to early; slow; tardy; long delayed.

My halting days fly on with full career,  
But my *late* spring no bud nor blossom sheweth. *Milton.*

Just was the vengeance, and to *latest* days  
Shall long posterity rebound thy praise. *Pope.*

2. Last in any place, office, or character.

All the difference between the *late* servants, and those who stand in the family, was, that those *late* were finer gentlemen. *Spectator.*

3. The deceased; as, the works of the *late* Mr. Pope.

4. Far in the day or night.

*LATE*. *adv.*

1. After long delays; after a long time. It is used often with *too*, when the proper time is past.

O boy! thy father gave thee life too soon,  
And hath bereft thee of thy life too *late*. *Shaksp.*

A second Silenus after these appears,  
Silenus Aeneas, for thy name he bears:

For arms and justice equally renown'd,  
Who *late* restor'd in Alba shall be crown'd. *Dryd.*

He laughs at all the giddy turns of state,  
When mortals search too soon, and fear too *late*. *Dryden.*

The *later* it is before any one comes to have these ideas, the *later* also will it be before he comes to those maxims. *Locke.*

I might have spar'd his life,  
But now it is too *late*. *Phillips's Distrust Mother.*

2. In a later season.

To make roses, or other flowers, come *late*, is an experiment of pleasure; for the ancients esteemed much of the *rosa fera*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

There be some flowers which come more early, and others which come more *late* in the year. *Bac.*

3. Lately; not long ago.

They arrived in that pleasant isle,  
Where sleeping *late*, the left her other knight. *Spensf.*

In reason's absence fancy wakes,  
Ill-matching words and deeds long past or *late*. *Mil.*

The goddess with indulgent cares,  
And social joys, the *late* transom'd repairs. *Pope.*

From fresh pastures, and the dewy field,  
The lowing herds return, and round them throng  
With leaps and bounds the *late* imprisn'd young. *Pope.*

4. Far in the day or night.

Was it so *late*, friend, ere you went to bed,  
That you do he so *late*?  
—Sir, we were carousing till the second cock. *Shakspare.*

*Late* the nocturnal sacrifice begun,  
Nor ended till the next returning fun. *Dryden.*

5. Of *late*; lately; in times past; near the present. *Late* in this phrase seems to be an adjective.

Who but told of *late*? *Milton.*

Men have of *late* made use of a pendulum, as a more steady regulator. *Locke.*

*LA'TED*. *adj.* [from *late*.] Belated; surprised by the night.

I am so *lated* in the world, that I  
Have lost my way for ever. *Shakspare.*

The west glimmers with some streaks of day:  
Now spurs the *lated* traveller on his pace  
To gain the timely inn. *Shakspare's Macbeth.*

*LA'TELY*. *adv.* [from *late*.] Not long ago.

Paul found a certain Jew named Aquila, *lately* come from Italy. *Acts.*

*LA'TENESS*. *n. f.* [from *late*.] Time far advanced.

*Latency* in life might be improper to begin the world with. *Swift to Gay.*

*LA'TENT*. *adj.* [*latens*, Latin.] Hidden; concealed; secret.

If we look into its retired movements, and more secret *latent* springs, we may there trace out a slowly hand-producing good out of evil. *Woodward.*

No drinks, alas! but to forget; nor fees,  
That melancholy sloth, severe disease,  
Memory confus'd, and interrupted thought,  
Death's shar'ingers, he *latent* in the draught. *Prior.*

What were Wood's visible coils I know not, and what were his *latent* is variously conjectured. *Saunders.*

*LATERAL*. *adj.* [*lateral*, French; *lateralis*, Latin.]

1. Growing out on the side; belonging to the side.

Why may they not spread their *lateral* branches till their distance from the centre of gravity depicts them? *Ray.*

The smallest vessels, which carry the blood by *lateral* branches, separate the next thinner fluid or serum, the diameters of which *lateral* branches are less than the diameters of the blood-vessels. *Arbuth.*

2. Placed, or acting on the side.

Forth with the Levant, and the potent winds  
Eurus and Zephyr, with their *lateral* noise,  
Sirocco and Libeccio. *Milton.*

*LATERALITY*. *n. f.* [from *lateral*.] The quality of having distinct sides.

We may reasonably conclude a right and *lateral* *lateral* in the ark, or naval office of Noah. *Bacon.*

*LATERALLY*. *adv.* [from *lateral*.] By the side; sidewise.

The days are set *laterally* against the columns of the golden number. *Holder on Time.*

*LA'TEWARD*. *adv.* [*late* and *peep*, Sax.] Somewhat late.

*LATH*. *n. f.* [*lath*, Sax. *late*, *latte*, Fr.]

A small long piece of wood used to support the tiles of houses.

With dagger of *lath*. *Shakspare.*

Penny-royal and orpin they use in the country to trim their houses; binding it with a *lath* or stick, and setting it against a wall. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

*Laths* are made of heart of oak, for outside work, as tiling and plastering; and of fir for inside plastering, and painted-lathing. *Mason.*

The god who fights away,  
With his *lath* sword, the thieves and birds of prey. *Dryden.*

To *LATH*. *v. a.* [*latter*, Fr. from the noun.]

To fit up with laths.

A small kin consists of an oaken frame, *lathed* on every side. *Mutimer's Husbandry.*

The plasterer's work is commonly done by the yard square for *lathing*. *Mutimer's Husbandry.*

*LATH*. *n. f.* [*lað*, Saxon.] It is explained by Du Cange, I suppose from *Speelman*, *Portio comitatus major tres vel plures hundredas continens*: this is apparently contrary to *Spenser*, in the following example.] A part of a county.

If all that *tything* failed, then all that *lath* was charged for that *tything*; and if the *lath* failed, then all that hundred was charged for them; and if of the hundred, then the *lath*, who would not fail till they had found that undutiful fellow, which was not amenable to law. *Spenser's Ireland.*

The fee-farms referred upon churches granted to cities and towns corporate, and the *lath* *lath* and *lath* filer answered by the *lath*. *Bacon.*

*LATHE*. *n. f.* The tool of a turner, by which he turns about his matter so as to shape it by the chisel.

Those black circular lines we see on turned vessels of wood, are the effects of ignition, caused by the pressure of an edged stick upon the vessel turned limily in the *lathe*. *Ray.*

To *LATHER*. *v. n.* [*leð*, Sax.] To form a foam.

Chafe water pure,  
Such as will *lather* cold with soap. *Baynard.*

To *LATHER*. *v. a.* To cover with foam of water and soap.

# L A T

**LA'THER.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A foam or froth made commonly by beating soap with water.

**LATIN.** *adj.* [*Latinus*.] Written or spoken in the language of the old Romans.

Augustus himself could not make a new *Lotin* word.

**LA'TIN.** *n. f.* An exercise practised by schoolboys, who turn English into Latin. In learning farther his syntax, he shall not use the common order in schools for making of *Latins*.

**LA'TINISM.** *n. f.* [*latinisme*, French; *latinismus*, low Latin.] A Latin idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to the Latin.

Milto has made use of frequent transpositions, *Latinisms*, antiquated words and phrases, that he might the better deviate from vulgar and ordinary expressions.

**LATINIST.** *n. f.* [from *Latin*.] One skilled in Latin.

Oldham was considered as a good *Latinist*. *Oldham*. **LATINITY.** *n. f.* [*Latinité*, French; *latinitas*, Latin.] Purity of Latin style; the Latin tongue.

If Shakspeare was able to read Plautus with ease, nothing in *Latinity* could be hard to him. *Donne*.

**TO LA'TINIZE.** *v. a.* [*latiniser*, French; from *Latin*.] To use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin.

I am liable to be charged that I *latinize* too much. *Dryden*.

**TO LA'TINIZE.** *v. n.* To give names a Latin termination, to make them Latin.

His uses coarse and vulgar words, or terms and phrases that are *latinized*, scholastic, and hard to be understood. *Watts*.

**LA'TER.** *adj.* [from *late*.] Somewhat late.

**LATROSTROUS.** *adj.* [*latus* and *rostrum*, Latin.] Broad-beaked.

In quadrupeds, in regard of the figure of their heads the eyes are placed at some distance; in *latrostrous* and flat-billed birds they are more laterally seated. *Piccon*.

**LATITANCY.** *n. f.* [from *latitans*, Latin.] Delitescence; the state of lying hid.

In vipers she has abridged their malignity by their succession or *latitancy*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

**LATITANT.** *adj.* [*latitans*, Latin.] Delitescent; concealed; lying hid.

Snakes and lizards, *latitant* many months in the year, containing a weak heat in a copious humidity, do long subsist without nutrition. *Brown*.

Force the small *latitant* bubbles of air to disclose themselves and break. *Boyle*.

It must be some other substance *latitant* in the fluid matter, and really distinguishable from it. *More*.

**LATITATION.** *n. f.* [from *latito*, Latin.] The state of lying concealed.

**LATITUDE.** *n. f.* [*latitude*, French; *latitudo*, Latin.]

1. Breadth; width; in bodies of unequal dimensions the shorter axis; in equal bodies the line drawn from right to left.

Whether the exact quadrant, or the long square, be the better, I find not well determined; though I must prefer the latter, provided the length do not exceed the *latitude* above one third part. *Watson*.

2. Room; space; extent.

There is a difference of degrees in men's understandings, to so great a *latitude*, that one may affirm, that there is a greater difference between some men and others, than between some men and beasts. *Locke*.

3. The extent of the earth or heavens, reckoned from the equator to either pole: opposed to *longitude*.

We found ourselves in the *latitude* of thirty degrees two minutes south.

4. A particular degree, reckoned from the equator.

Another effect the Alps have on Geneva is, that the sun here rises later and sets sooner than it does to other places of the same *latitude*. *Addison*.

5. Unrestrained acceptance; licentious or lax interpretation.

In such *latitudes* of sense, many that love me and the church well, may have taken the covenant. *King Charles*.

Then, in comes the benign *latitude* of the doctrine of good-will, and cuts asunder all those hard, pinching cords. *South*.

6. Freedom from settled rules; laxity.

In human actions there are no degrees, and precise natural limits described, but a *latitude* is indulged. *Taylor*.

I took this kind of verse, which allows more *latitude* than any other. *Dryden*.

7. Extent; diffusion.

Albertus, bishop of Ratisbon, for his great learning, and *latitude* of knowledge, surnamed Magnus; besides divinity, hath written many tracts in philosophy. *Brown*.

Mathematics, in its *latitude*, is usually divided into pure and mixed. *Wilkins*.

I pretend not to treat of them in their full *latitude*; it suffices to show how the mind receives them, from sensation and reflection. *Locke*.

**LATITUDINARIAN.** *adj.* [*latitudinaire*, French; *latitudinarius*, low Latin.] Not restrained; not confined; thinking or acting at large.

*Latitudinarian* love will be expensive, and therefore I would be informed what is to be gotten by it. *Cotter on Kindness*.

**LATITUDINARIAN.** *n. f.* One who departs from orthodoxy.

**LA'TRANT.** *adj.* [*latrans*, Lat.] Barking.

They care he best the various gifts to trace, The mounds and genius of the *latrant* race. *Tickell*.

**LATRIA.** *n. f.* [Latin; *laetitia*; *latric*, Fr.] The highest kind of worship: distinguished by the papists from *dulia*, or interior worship.

The practice of the catholic church makes genuflections, prostrations, supplications, and other acts of *latria* to the cross. *Stillingfleet*.

**LA'TTEN.** *n. f.* [*leton*, French; *latoen*, Dutch; *lattan*, Welsh.] Brufs; a mixture of copper and calamine is stone.

To make lamp-black, take a torch or link, and hold it under the bottom of a *lattan* basin, and, as it groweth black within, strike it with a feather into some shell. *Peacham*.

**LA'TTER.** *adj.* [This is the comparative of *late*, though universally written with *tt*, contrary to analogy, and to our own practice in the superlative *latest*. When the thing of which the comparison is made is mentioned, we use *later*; as, *this fruit is later than the rest*; but *latter* when no comparison is expressed, but the reference is merely to time; as, *those are latter fruits*.

— *Volet usus*  
*Quem penes arbitrium est, & vis, & norma loquendi.*

1. Happening after something else.

2. Modern; lately done or past.

Hath not navigation discovered, in these *latter* ages, whole nations at the bay of Soldania? *Locke*.

3. Mentioned last of two.

The difference between reason and revelation, and in what sense the *latter* is superior. *Watts*.

**LA'TTERLY.** *adv.* [from *latte*.] Of late; in the last part of life: a low word lately hatched.

*Latterly* Milton was short and thick. *Richardson*.

# L A T

# L A V

**LA'TTICE.** *n. f.* [*lattice*, French; by *Junius* written *lattice*, and derived from *lett* men, a hindring iron, or iron stop; by *Skinner* imagined to be derived from *latte*, Dutch, a lath, or to be corrupted from *netlice* or *network*; I have sometimes derived it from *let* and *eye*; *letcyes*, that which *lets* the eye. It may be deduced from *laterculus*.] A reticulated window; a window made with sticks or irons crossing each other at small distances.

My good window of *lattice*, fare thee well; thy casement I need not open, I look through thee. *Shakspeare*.

The mother of Sifera looked out at a window, and cried through the *lattice*. *Judges*.

Up into the watch-tower get, And see all things despoil'd of fallacies; Thou shalt not peep through *lattices* of eyes, Nor hear through labyrinths of ears, nor learn By circuit or collections to discern. *Donne*.

The trembling leaves (through which he play'd, Dappling the walk with light and shade, Like *lattice* windows, give the spy Room but to peep with half an eye. *Cleaveland*.

**TO LA'TTICE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To decussate, or cross; to mark with cross parts like a lattice.

**LAVATION.** *n. f.* [*lavatio*, Latin.] The act of washing.

Such filthy stuff was by loose lewd varlets sung before the chariot on the solemn day of her *lavation*. *Holwell*.

**LA'VATORY.** *n. f.* [from *lavo*, Latin.] A wash; something in which parts diseased are washed.

*Lavatories*, to wash the temples, hands, wrists, and jugulars, do potentially profligate, and keep off the venom. *Harvey*.

**LAUD.** *n. f.* [*laus*, Latin.]

1. Praise; honour paid; celebration. Doubtless, O guest, great *laud* and praise were mine.

Reply'd the swain, for spotless faith divine: It, after focal rites, and galls bestow'd, I stain'd my hospitable hearth with blood. *Pope*.

2. That part of divine worship which consists in praise.

We have certain hymns and services, which we say daily, of *laud* and thanks to God for his marvellous works. *Bacon*.

In the book of Psalms, the *lauds* make up a very great part of it. *Gowenmant of the Tongue*.

**TO LAUD.** *v. a.* [*laudo*, Lat.] To praise; to celebrate.

O thou almighty and eternal Creator, having considered the heavens the work of thy fingers, the moon and the stars which thou hast ordained, with all the company of heaven, we *laud* and magnify thy glorious name. *Bentley*.

**LA'UDABLE.** *adj.* [*laudabilis*, Latin.]

1. Praiseworthy; commendable.

I'm in this earthly world, where to do harm Is often *laudable*; but to do good, sometime Accounted dung yous folly. *Shakspeare's Mucheth*.

Affliction endeavours to correct natural defects, and has always the *laudable* aim of pleasing, though it always misles it. *Locke*.

2. Healthy; salubrious.

Good blood, and a due projectile motion or circulation, are necessary to convert the aliment into *laudable* animal juices. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*.

**LA'UDABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *laudable*.] Praiseworthiness.

**LA'UDABLY.** *adv.* [from *laudable*.] In a manner deserving praise.

Obsolete words may be *laudably* revived, when either they are founding or significant. *Dryden*.

**LAUDANUM.** *n. f.* [a cant word, from *laudo*, Lat.] A soporific tincture.

**TO LAVE.** *v. a.* [*lavo*, Latin.]

1. To wash; to bathe.

# L A U

Unsafe, that we must love our honours  
In these fast-flying streams. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*  
But as I poise out of the loving stream,  
Heav'n open'd her eternal doors, from whence  
The spirit descended on me like a dove. *Milton.*  
With roomy decks, her guns of mighty strength,  
Whose low-laid mouths each mounting billow laves,  
Deep in her draught, and warlike in her length,  
She seems a sea-wasp flying on the waves. *Dryden.*  
2. [*lever, Fr.*] To throw up; to lade;  
to draw out.

Though hills were set on hills,  
And seas met seas to guard thee, I would through:  
I'd plough up rocks, steep as the Alps, in dust,  
And lace the Tyrrhene waters into clouds,  
But I would reach thy head. *Ben Jonson.*  
Some flow their oars, or stop the leaky sides,  
Another bolder yet the yard bestrides,  
And folds the sails; a fourth with labour laves  
Th' intruding seas, and waves eject on waves. *Dryden.*

To LAVE, *v. n.* To wash himself; to bathe.  
In her chaste current oft the goddess laves,  
And with celestial tears augments the waves. *Pope.*  
To LAVER, *v. n.* To change the direction  
often in a course.

How easy 'tis when destiny proves kind,  
With full spread sails to run before the wind:  
But those that 'gainst stiff gales lareering go,  
Must be at once refus'd, and skilful too. *Dryden.*  
LA'VENDER, *n. f.* [*lavendula*, Latin.] A  
plant.

It is one of the verticillate plants, whose flower  
consists of one leaf, divided into two lips; the upper  
lip, standing upright, is roundish, and, for the most  
part, broad; but the under lip is cut into three seg-  
ments, which are almost equal: these flowers are  
disposed in whorls, and are collected into a slender  
spike upon the top of the stalks. *Miller.*

The whole *lavender* plant has a highly aroma-  
tick smell and taste, and is famous as a cephalick,  
nervous, and uterine medicine. *Hill.*

And then again he turneth to his play,  
To spoil the pleasures of that paradise:  
The wholesome sage, and lavender still grey,  
Rank smelling rue, and cummin good for eyes. *Spenser.*

LA'VER, *n. f.* [*lavoir*, French; from *lave*.]  
A washing vessel.

Let us go find the body where it lies  
Soak'd in his enemies' blood, and from the stream  
With *lavers* pure, and cleaning herbs, wash on  
The clouded gune. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
He gave her to his daughters, to imbathie  
In nectar'd *lavers* brew'd with aphrodis. *Milton.*  
Young Arius from forth his bridal bow'r  
Brought the full *laver* o'er their hands to pour. *Pope's Ode.*

To LAUGH, *v. n.* [*lahan*, Saxon; *lachen*,  
German and Dutch; *lach*, Scottish.]

1. To make that noise which sudden mer-  
riment excites.

You saw my master wink and laugh upon you.  
There's one did laugh in's sleep, and gave cried  
Another! *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

They wak'd each other. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*  
At this faulty stuff

The large Achilles, on his prest bed lolling,  
From his deep chest laughs out a loud applause. *Shakspeare.*

Laughing causeth a continued expulsion of the  
breath with the loud noise, which maketh the in-  
terjection of *laughing*, shaking of the breast and  
sides, running of the eyes with water, if it be  
violent. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

2. [In poetry.] To appear gay, favour-  
able, pleasant, or fertile.

Entreat her not the world, in that I pray  
You use her well; the world may laugh again,  
And I may live to do you kindness, if  
You do it her. *Shakspeare's Henry vi.*

Then laughs the childish year with flowrets  
crown'd. *Dryden.*  
The plenteous board, high-heap'd with catesdivine,  
And o'er the foaming bowl the laughing wine. *Pope.*

# L A V

3. To LAVON, *st.* To treat with con-  
tempt; to ridicule.

Presently prepare thy grave;  
Lies where the light foam of the sea may beat  
Thy grave-stone duly: make thine epitaph,  
That death in thee at others lives may laugh. *Shakspeare.*

'Twere better for you, if 'twere not known in  
council; you'll be laughed at. *Shakspeare.*  
The dissolute and abandoned, before they are  
aware of it, are betrayed to laugh at themselves,  
and upon reflection find that they are merry at  
their own expence. *Addison.*

No wit to flatter left of all his store;  
No fool to laugh at, which he valued more. *Pope.*  
To LAUGH, *v. a.* To deride; to scorn.

Be bloody, bold, and resolute; laugh to scorn  
The pow'r of man. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*  
A wicked soul shall make him to be laughed to  
scorn of his enemies. *Ecclusiasticus.*

LAUGH, *n. f.* [from the verb.] The con-  
vulsion caused by merriment; an inarti-  
culate expression of sudden merriment.

Ma gentle Della beckons from the plain,  
Then hid in shades, eludes her eager swain;  
But feigns a laugh, to see me search around,  
And by that laugh the willing fair is found. *Pope.*

LAUGHABLE, *adj.* [from *laugh*.] Such as  
may properly excite laughter.

Nature hath fram'd strange fellows in her time;  
Some that will evermore peep through their eye,  
And laugh like parrots at a bagpiper;  
And others of such vinegar aspect,  
That they'll not show their teeth in way of smile,  
Though Nestor swear the jest be laughable. *Shakspeare.*  
Catholon confesses *Perius* was not good at turn-  
ing things into a pleasant ridicule; or, in other  
words, that he was not a laughable writer. *Dryden.*

LAUGHEN, *n. f.* [from *laugh*.] A man  
fond of merriment.

I am a common *laugher*. *Shakspeare.*  
Some sober men cannot be of the general opinion,  
but the *laughers* are much the majority. *Pope.*

LAUGHINGLY, *adv.* [from *laughing*.] In  
a merry way; merrily.

LAUGHINGSTOCK, *n. f.* [*laugh* and *stock*.]  
A butt; an object of ridicule!

The forlorn maiden, whom your eyes have seen  
The laughing-stock of fortune's mockery. *Spenser.*  
Pray you, let us not be laughing-stocks to other  
men's humours. *Shakspeare.*

Supine credulous frailty exposes a man to be both  
a prey and laughing-stock at once. *J. J. Strange.*

LAUGHTER, *n. f.* [from *laugh*.] Convul-  
sive merriment; an inarticulate expres-  
sion of sudden merriment.

To be worst,  
The lowest, most dejected thing of fortune,  
Stands still in expectation; lives not in fear.  
The lamentable change is from the best,  
The worst returns to laughter. *Shakspeare.*

The act of laughter, which is a sweet contraction  
of the muscles of the face, and a pleasant agitation  
of the vocal organs, is not merely voluntary, or to-  
tally within the jurisdiction of ourselves. *Brown.*

We find not that the laughter-loving dame  
Mourn'd for Anchises. *Walter.*  
Pain or pleasure, grief or laughter. *Prior.*

LA'VISI, *adj.* [Of this word I have been  
able to find no satisfactory etymology.  
It may be plausibly derived from *lave*,  
to throw out; as *profundere opes*, is to be  
*lavish*.]

1. Prodigal; wasteful; indiscreetly liberal.

His jolly brother, opposite in sense,  
Laughs at his thrift; and *lavish* of expence,  
Quaffs, crams, and guttles, in his own defence. *Dry.*  
The dame has been too *lavish* of her feast,  
And sed him till he loaths. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

2. Scattered in waste; profuse; as, the cost  
was *lavish*.

3. Wild; unrestrained.  
Bellona's bridegroom, lapt in proof,  
Confronted him, curbing his *lavish* spirit. *Shakspeare.*

# L A U

To LA'VISH, *v. a.* [from the adjective.]  
To scatter with profusion; to waste; to  
squander.

Should we thus lend them to a field of slaughter,  
Might not th' impartial world with reason say,  
We *lavish'd* at our deaths the blood of thousands?  
*Addison.*

LA'VISH, *n. f.* [from *lavish*.] A pro-  
digal; a profuse man.

LA'VISHLY, *adv.* [from *lavish*.] Profusely;  
prodigally.

My father's purposes have been mistook;  
And some about him have too *lavishly*  
Wrested his meaning and authority. *Shakspeare.*  
Then laughs the childish year with flowrets  
crown'd,  
And *lavishly* perfumes the fields around. *Dryden.*  
Pier'd to a wit is like rain to a tender flower; if  
it be moderately bestowed, it cheers and revives;  
but if too *lavishly*, overcharges and deprecates him. *Pope.*

LA'VISHMENT, } *n. f.* [from *lavish*.]  
LA'VISHNESS, } Prodigality; profusion.

First got with guile, and then prefer'd with dread,  
And after spent with pride and *lavishness*. *F. Queen.*

To LAUNCH, *v. n.* [It is derived by *Skim-*  
mer from *lance*, because a ship is pushed  
into water with great force.]

1. To force a vessel into the sea.  
*Launch* out into the deep, and let down your  
nets for a draught. *Luke.*

So short a stay prevail;  
He soon equips the ships, supplies the sails,  
And gives the word to *launch*. *Dryden.*

For general history, Raleigh and Howell are to  
be had. He who would *launch* farther into the  
ocean, may consult Whew. *Locke.*

2. To rove at large; to expatiate; to make  
excursions.

From hence that gen'ral care and study springs,  
That *launching* and progression of the mind. *Dow.*  
Whoever pursues his own thoughts, will find them  
*launch* out beyond the extent of body into the  
infinity of space. *Locke.*

Spenser has not contented himself with submissive  
imitation: he *launches* out into very flowery paths,  
which still conduct him into one great road. *Prior.*  
He had not acted in the character of a suppliant,  
if he had *launched* out into a long oration. *Brown.*  
I have *launched* out of my subject on this article. *Arbutnot.*

To LAUNCH, *v. a.*

1. To push to sea.  
All art is used to sink episcopacy, and *launch*  
presbtery, in England. *King Charles.*  
With flays and cordage last he rigg'd the ship,  
And roll'd on leavers, *launched* her in the deep. *Pope.*

2. To dart from the hand. This perhaps,  
for distinction sake, might better  
written *lance* or *lance*.

The king of Heaven, obscure on high,  
Bar'd his red arm, and *launching* from the sky  
His written bolt, not smoking empty smoke,  
Down to the deep abyss the flaming fellow strook. *Dryden.*

LAUND, *n. f.* [*lande*, French; *laund*,  
Welsh.] Lawn; a plain extended be-  
tween woods. *Howell.*

Under this thick-grown brake we'll *laund* our-  
selves;

For through this *laund* anon the deer will come;  
And in this covert will we make our stand. *Shakspeare.*

LA'UNDRESS, *n. f.* [*lavandiere*, French:]  
*Skinner* imagines that *lavandresse* may  
have been the old word.] A woman  
whose employment is to wash clothes.

The counters of Richmond would often say, On  
condition the princes of Christendom would march  
against the Turks, she would willingly attend  
them, and be their *laundress*. *Candide.*

Take up these cloths here quickly; carry them  
to the *laundress* in Datchet Mead. *Shakspeare.*  
The *laundress* must be sure to tear her stockings in  
the washing, and yet wash them but last. *Swift.*

**LAUNDRY, n. f.** [as if *launderie*.]

1. The room in which clothes are washed. The affairs of the family ought to be consulted, whether they concern the stable, dairy, the poultry, or laundry. *Swift*.

2. The act or state of washing.

Chalky water is too fretting, as appeareth in laundry of cloaths, which wear out apace. *Bacon*.

**LAUFOLIA, n. f.** [*laufolle*, French.] An old dance, in which was much turning and much capering. *Hannmer*.

I cannot sing,  
Nor heel the high lute; nor sweeten talk;  
Nor play at subtle games. *Shakespeare*.

**LAUREATE, adj.** [*laureatus*, Lat.] Decked or invested with a laurel.

And Amaranthus all his beauty shed,  
And daffodills fill their cups with tears,  
To strew the laureate hearth where Lycid lies. *Milton*.

Soft on her lap her laureate son reclines. *Pope*.  
**LAUREATION, n. f.** [from *laureate*.] It denotes, in the Scottish universities, the act or state of having degrees conferred, as they have in some of them a flowery crown, in imitation of laurel among the ancients.

**LAUREL, n. f.** [*laurus*, Lat. *laurier*, Fr.] A tree, called also the cherry bay.

The laurel or laurel of the ancients is affirmed by naturalists to be what we call the bay tree.

The laurel, meed of mighty conquerors,  
And poets sage. *Fairy Queen*.

The laurel or cherry-bay, by cutting away the side branches, will rise to a large tree. *Montmorency*.

**LAURELL, adj.** [from *laurel*.] Crowned or decorated with laurel; laureate.

Hear'st thou the news? my friend! the express is come.

With laurel'd letters from the camp to Rome. *Dryden*.

Then fame ages with delight shall live  
How Plato's, Bacon's, Newton's, books agree;  
Or in fair scenes laurel'd bards be shown.

A Virgil there, and here an Addison. *Pope*.

**LAW, n. f.** [*laga*, Saxon; *loi*, French; *laugh*, Erse.]

1. A rule of action.

That which doth assign unto each thing the kind, that which doth moderate the force and power, that which doth appoint the form and measure of working; the same we term a law. *Hooker*.

Unhappy man! to break the pious laws  
Of nature, pleasing in his children's cause. *Dryden*.

2. A decree, edict, statute, or custom, publicly established as a rule of justice.

Ordain them laws, part such as appertain  
To civil justice, part religious rites. *Milton*.

Our nation would not give laws to the Irish, therefore now the Irish gave laws to them.

*Davies on Ireland*.

3. A decree authoritatively annexing rewards or punishments to certain actions.

So many laws argue to many sins. *Milton*.

Laws politique among men pretending man to be rebellious. *Hooker*.

4. Judicial process.

When every case in law is right. *Shakespeare*.

He hath rebeld law,  
And therefore law shall scorn him further trial  
Than the severity of public power. *Shakespeare*.

Tom Touchy is a fellow famous for taking the law of every body: there is not one in the town where he lives that he has not sued at a quarter-sessions.

*Spectator*.

5. A distinct edict or rule.

One law is split into two. *Baker on Learning*.

6. Conformity to law; any thing lawful.

In rebellion,  
When what's not meet, but what must be, was law,  
Then were they chosen. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.

7. The rules or axioms of science: as, the laws of mechanics.

8. An established and constant mode or process; a fixed correspondence of cause and effect: as, the laws of magnetism.

Natural agents have their law. *Hooker*.

I dy'd, whilst in the womb he lay'd,  
Attending Nature's law. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.

9. The Mosaic institution: distinguished from the gospel.

Law can discover sin, but not remove,  
Save by these shadowy expiations. *Milton*.

10. The books in which the Jewish religion is delivered: distinguished from the prophets.

11. A particular form or mode of trying and judging: as, law martial, law mercantile: the ecclesiastical law whereby we are governed.

12. Jurisprudence; the study of law: as, a doctor of law.

**LAWFUL, adj.** [*law* and *full*.] Agreeable to law; conformable to law; allowed by law; legitimate; legal.

It is not lawful for thee to have her. *Matthew*.

Gloster's bastard son was kinder to his father,  
Than my daughters got 'twixen lawful sheets. *Shak*.

**LAWFULLY, adv.** [from *lawful*.] Legally; agreeably to law.

This bond is forfeit;  
And lawfully by this the Jew may claim  
A pound of flesh. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice*.

Though it be not against strict justice for a man to do those things which he might otherwise lawfully do, albeit his neighbour doth take occasion from thence to conceive in his mind a false belief, yet Christian charity will, in many cases, restrain a man.

It may be allowed to tell your lordship, the king of poets, what an extent of power you have, and how lawfully you may exercise it. *Dryden*.

**LAWFULNESS, n. f.** [from *lawful*.] Legality; allowance of law.

It were an error to speak further, till I may see some found foundation laid of the lawfulness of the action. *Bacon*.

**LAWGIVER, n. f.** [*law* and *giver*.] Legislator; one that makes laws.

Solomon we esteem as the lawgiver of our nation. *Bacon*.

A law may be very reasonable in itself, although one does not know the reason of the lawgivers. *Swift*.

**LAWGIVING, adj.** [*law* and *giving*.] Legislative.

Lawgiving heroes, fain'd for taming brutes,  
And raising cities with their charming lutes. *Waller*.

**LAWFESS, adj.** [from *law*.]

1. Unrestrained by any law; not subject to law.

The necessity of war, which among human actions is the most lawless, hath some kind of affinity with the necessity of law.

The lawless tyrant, who denies  
To know their God, or message to regard,  
Must be compell'd. *Milton*.

Orpheus did not, as poets feign, time savage, beasts,

But men as lawless, and as wild as they. *Roscom*.

Not the gods, nor angry Jove, will bear  
Thy lawless wand'ring walks in open air. *Dryden*.

Blind as the Cyclops, and as blind as he,  
They own'd a lawless savage liberty,  
Like that our painted ancestors so priz'd,  
Ere empire's arts their beasts had civiliz'd. *Dryden*.

He meteor-like, flames lawless through the void,  
Destroying others, by himself destroy'd. *Pope*.

2. Contrary to law; illegal.

Take not the quarrel from his powerful arms,  
He needs no indirect or lawless course  
To cut off those that have offended him. *Shakespeare*.

We cite our faults,  
That they may hold excus'd our lawless lives. *Shakespeare*.

Thou the first, lay down thy lawless claim;  
Thou of my blood who bear'st the Indian name. *Dryden*.

**LA'WLESSLY, adv.** [from *lawless*.] In a manner contrary to law.

Fear not, he bears an honourable mind,  
And will not use a woman lawlessly. *Shakespeare*.

**LA'WMAKER, n. f.** [*law* and *maker*.] Legislator; one who makes laws; a law giver.

Their judgment is, that the church of Christ should admit no lawmakers but the evangelists. *Hooker*.

**LAWN, n. f.** [*land*, Danish; *lawn*, Welsh; *lande*, French.]

1. An open space between woods.

Between them lawns, or level downs, and flocks  
Grazing the tender herb, were interpos'd. *Milton*.

His mountains were shaded with young trees,  
That gradually shot up into groves, woods, and forests, intermix'd with walks, and lawns, and gardens. *Addison*.

Stern beasts in trains that by his truncheon fell,  
Now grilly forms shoot o'er the lawns of hell. *Pope*.

Interpos'd in lawns and opening glades,  
Thin trees arise that form each other's shades. *Pope*.

2. [*linon*, Fr.] Fine linen, remarkable for being used in the sleeves of bishops.

Should'st thou bleed,  
To stop the wounds my finest lawn I'd tear,  
Wash them with tears, and wipe them with my hair. *Prior*.

From high life high characters are drawn,  
A faint in crape is twice a faint in lawn. *Pope*.

What awe did the slow solemn knell inspire;  
The duties by the lawn rob'd prelate paid,  
And the last words, that dull to dull convey'd! *Tickell*.

**LA'WSUIT, n. f.** [*law* and *suit*.] A process in law; a litigation.

The giving the price a right to the title would produce lawsuits and wrangles; his attendance on the courts of justice would leave his people without a spiritual guide. *Swift*.

**LA'WYER, n. f.** [from *law*.] Professor of law; advocate; pleader.

It like the breath of an unfeeling lawyer, you gave me nothing for it. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.

Is the law evil, because some lawyers in their office twine from it? *Whitgate*.

I have entered into a work touching laws, in a middle term, between the speculative and received discourses of philosophers, and the writings of lawyers. *Bacon's Holy War*.

The nymphs with scorn beheld their foes,  
When the defendant's counsel rose;  
And, what no lawyer ever lack'd,  
With impudence own'd all the fact. *Swift*.

**LAX, adj.** [*laxus*, Latin.]

1. Loose; not confined.

Inhabit lax, ye powers of heav'n! *Milton*.

2. Diffused; not strongly combined.

In mines, those parts of the earth which abound with trunks of stone, suffer much more than those which consist of gravel, and the like laxer matter, which more easily give way. *Woodward*.

3. Vague; not rigidly exact.

Dialogues were only lax and moral discourses. *Baker*.

4. Loose in body, so as to go frequently to stool: laxative medicines are such as promote that disposition. *Quincy*.

5. Slack; not tense.

By a branch of the auditory nerve that goes between the ear and the palate, they can hear themselves, though their outward ear be stop'd by the lax membrane to all sounds that come that way. *Holder's Elements of Speech*.

**LAX, n. f.** A looseness; a diarrhoea.

**LAXATION, n. f.** [*laxatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of loosening or slackening.

2. The state of being loosened or slackened.

**LAXATIVE, adj.** [*laxativ*, Fr. *laxo*, Lat.] Having the power to ease constiveness.

Omitting honey, which is of a laxative power itself; the powder of leadstones doth rather constitute and bind, than purge and loosen the belly. *Brown*.

# L A Y

The oil in wax is emollient, *laxative*, and anodyne. *Arbuthnot on Rheumatism.*  
**LAXATIVE.** *n. f.* A medicine slightly purgative; a medicine that relaxes the bowels without stimulation.  
 Nought profits him to save abandon'd life,  
 Nor vomits upward aid, nor downward laxative. *Dryden.*

**LAXATIVENESS.** *n. f.* [from *laxative*.]  
 Power of easing costiveness.

**LAXITY.** *n. f.* [*laxitas*, Latin.]

1. Not compression; not close cohesion; slackness of texture.

The former causes could never beget whirlpools in a chaos of so great a laxity and thinness. *Bentley.*

2. Contrariety to rigorous precision; as, laxity of expression.

3. Looseness; not costiveness.

If sometimes it cause any laxity, it is in the same way with iron unprepared, which will disturb some bodies, and work by purge and vomit. *Brown.*

4. Slackness; contrariety to tension.

*Laxity* of a fibre, is that degree of cohesion in its parts which a small force can alter, so as to increase its length beyond what is natural. *Quincy.*

In consideration of the laxity of their eyes, they are subject to relapse. *Wigman's Surgery.*

5. Oppeness; not closeness.

Hold a piece of paper close by the flame of a candle, and by little and little remove it further off, and there is upon the paper some part of that which I see in the candle, and it grows full less and less as I remove; so that if I would trust my sense, I should believe it as very a body upon the paper as in the candle, though interceded by the laxity of the channel in which it flows. *Digby on Optics.*

**LAXNESS.** *n. f.* Laxity; not tension; not precision; not costiveness.

For the free passage of the found into the ear, it is requisite that the tympanum be tense, and hard stretched; otherwise the laxness of that membrane will certainly dead and damp the found. *Holter's Elements of Speech.*

**LAY.** *Pictorial lie.*

O! would the apostles lay upon our heads. *Shakspeare.*  
 He was familiarly acquainted with him at such time as he performed adoration at Constantople. *Knox.*

When Abel had heard those words, he took, and lay in the dust. *1 Kings.*

It lay'd where on the Godhead lay. *Dryden.*

He lay'd to rest the prey,  
 That shaded by the light of his hour lay,  
 And thence to rest. *Psychic's Knight's Tale.*

Leaving Rome, he lay to sea, and lay the first night at a village in the territories of the ancient Ven. *Addison.*

How could he have the retarder of the cloutier, to perform all those acts of devotion in, when the burthen of the reformation lay upon his shoulders! *Francis Atterbury.*

The presbyterians argued, that if the Presbyter should invade those parts where the numbers and estates of the dissenters chiefly lay, they would fit ill. *Swift.*

**TO LAY.** *v. a.* [leggan, Saxon; leggen, Dutch.]

1. To place; to put; to repose. This word being correlative to *lie*, involves commonly *immobility* or *extension*; a punishment *laid* is a punishment that cannot be shaken off; in *immobility* is included weight. One house *laid* to another, implies *extension*.

He laid his robe from him. *Jonah.*

They have laid their swords under their heads. *Ezekiel.*

Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me laid. *Milt.*

He sacrificing laid

The entrails on the wood. *Milton.*

2. To place along.

Seek not to be judge, being not able to take away iniquity, let it any time thou fear the person of the mighty, and lay a stumbling-block in the way of thy uprightness. *Ecclesiasticus.*

# L A Y

A stone was laid on the mouth of the den. *Dan.*  
 3. To beat down corn or grafs.

Alas! an ill accident is laying of corn with great rains in harvest. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Let no sheep there play,  
 Nor frisking kids the flow'ry meadows lay. *May.*

4. To keep from rising; to settle; to still.  
 I'll use th' advantage of my power,  
 And lay the summer's dust with showers of blood. *Shakspeare.*

It was a sandy soil, and the way had been full of dust; but an hour or two before a refreshing fragrant shower of rain had laid the dust. *May.*

5. To fix deep; to dispose regularly; either of these notions may be conceived from the following examples; but regularity seems rather implied; so we lay, to lay bricks; to lay planks.

Schismatics, outlaws, or criminal persons, are not fit to lay the foundation of a new colony. *Bac.*  
 I lay the deep foundations of a wall.

And Enos, nam'd from me, the city call. *Dryden.*  
 Men will be apt to call it pulling up the old foundations of knowledge; I persuade myself, that the way I have pursued lays those foundations surer. *Locke.*

6. To put; to place.

Then he offered it to him again; then he put it by again; but to my thinking, he was very loth to lay his fingers on it. *Shak. Julius Caesar.*

'Till us death lay  
 To ripe and mellow, we are but sinhorn clay. *Donne.*  
 They shall lay hands on this sick, and I cover. *Mark.*

They, who so state a question, do no more but separate and disentangle the parts of it, one from another, and lay them, when so disentangled, in their due order. *Locke.*  
 We to thy name our annual rites will pay,  
 And on thy altars sacrifices lay. *Pope's Statius.*

7. To bury; to inter.

David fell on sleep, and was laid unto his fathers, and saw corruption. *Acts.*

8. To station or place privily.

Lay thee an ambush for the city behind thee. *Joshua.*

The wicked have laid a snare for me. *Psalm.*

Lay not wait, O wicked man, against the dwelling of the righteous. *Proverbs.*

9. To spread on a surface.

The colouring upon those maps should be laid on so thin, as not to obscure or conceal any part of the hues. *Watts.*

10. To paint; to enamel.

The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in fading colours; and, if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and disappear. *Locke.*

11. To put into any state of quiet.

They bragged, that they doubted not but to slafe, and lay asleep, the queen and council of England. *Bacon.*

12. To calm; to still; to quiet; to allay.

Friends, loud tumults are not laid.

With half the violence that they are rais'd. *Job.*

Thou wak'd the night to foul, till morning fair

Came forth with pilgrim steps a sunny grey.

Who wait her radiant finger shall'd the roar

Of thunder, chas'd the clouds, and laid the winds. *Milton.*

After a tempest, when the winds are laid,

The calm sea wouders at the rocks it made. *Walter.*

I fear'd I should have found

A tempest in your soul, and come to land. *Denham.*

At once the wind was laid, the whirling sound

Was dumb, a rising earthquake rock'd the ground. *Dryden.*

13. To prohibit a spirit to walk.

The husband found no charm to lay the devil in a petticoat, but the rattling of a bladder with beans in it. *L'Estrange.*

14. To set on the table.

I laid meat unto them. *Hosea.*

15. To propagate plants by fixing their twigs in the ground.

The chief time of laying gillflowers is in July, when the flowers are gone. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

# L A Y

16. To wager; to stake.

But since you will be mad, and since you may suspect my courage, if I should not lay;  
 The pawn I proffer shall be full as good. *Dry. Vir.*

17. To repose any thing.

The sparrow hath found an house, and the swallow a nest for herself, where she may lay her young. *Psalm.*

18. To exclude eggs.

After the egg is lay'd, there is no further growth or nourishment from the female. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
 A hen mistakes a piece of chalk for an egg, and sits upon it; she is infensible of an increase or diminution in the number of those she lays. *Spektor.*

19. To apply with violence; as, to lay blows.

Lay siege against it, and build a fort against it, and cast a mount against it. *Ezekiel.*

Never more shall my torn mind be heal'd,  
 Nor taste the gentle comforts of repose!  
 A dreadful band of gloomy cares surround me,  
 And lay strong siege to my distracted soul. *Phillips.*

20. To apply nearly.

She layth her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold the distaff. *Proverbs.*

It is better to go to the house of mourning than to go to the house of feasting; for that is the end of all men, and the living will lay it to his heart. *Ecclesiastes.*

The peacock laid it extremely to heart, that, being Juno's darling bird, he had not the nightingale's voice. *L'Estrange.*

He that really lays these two things to heart, the extreme necessity that he is in, and the small possibility of help, will never come coldly to a work of that concernment. *Duppa.*

21. To add; to conjoin.

We unto them that lay field to field. *Isaiah.*

22. To put in a state; implying somewhat of disclosure.

If the sins lie distant; lay it open first, and cure that aperture before you divide that in six. *Wifeman.*

The wars have laid whole countries waste. *Add.*

23. To scheme; to contrive.

Every breast did with spirit inflame,  
 Yet still fresh projects lay'd the grey-eyed dame. *Chapman.*

Homer is like his Jupiter, has his terrors, shaking Olympus; Angh, like the same power in his benevolence, counselling with the gods, laying plans for empires. *Pope.*

Don Diego and we have laid it so, that before the rope is well about thy neck, he will break in and cut thee down. *Arbuthnot.*

24. To charge as a payment.

A tax laid upon land seems hard to the landholder, because it is so much money going out of his pocket. *Locke.*

25. To impute; to charge.

Preoccupied with what  
 You rather must do, than what you should do,  
 Made you against the grain to voice him counsel.  
 Lay the fault on us. *Shakspeare.*

How shall this bloody deed be answered?

It will be laid to us, whose providence

Should have kept short, restrain'd, and cut off haunts,

This mad young man. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

We need not lay new matter to his charge. *Job.*

Men grown from out of the city, yet God layeth

not folly to them.

Let us be glad of this, and all our fears

Lay on his providence. *Paradise Regained.*

The writers of those times lay the disgraces and ruins of their country upon the numbers and fierceness of those savage nations that invaded them. *Temple.*

They lay want of invention to his charge; a capital crime. *Dryden's Fœd.*

You represented it to the queen as wholly innocent of those crimes which were laid unjustly to its charge. *Dryden.*

They lay the blame on the poor little ones. *Locke.*  
 There was eagerness on both sides; but this is far from laying a blot upon neither. *Atterbury.*

26. To impose, as evil or punishment.



- The weariest and most loathed life.  
That age, ach, penury, imprisonment  
Can lay on nature, is a paradise  
To what we fear of death. *Shakespeare.*  
Thou shalt not be to him as an usurer, neither  
shalt thou lay upon him usury. *Exodus.*  
The Lord shall lay the fear of you, and the  
dread of you upon all the land. *Deuteronomy.*  
These words were not spoken to Adam; neither,  
indeed, was there any grant in them made to  
Adam; but a punishment laid upon Eve. *Locke.*
27. To enjoin as a duty, or rule of action.  
It seemed good to lay upon you no greater  
burden.  
Whilst you lay on your friend the favour, ac-  
quit him of the debt. *Wycherley.*  
A prince who never disobey'd,  
Not when the most severe commands were laid,  
Nor wait, nor exile with his duty weigh'd.  
*Dryden.*  
You see what obligation the profession of Chris-  
tianity lays upon us to holiness of life. *Tillotson.*  
Neglect the rules each verbal critic lays,  
For not to know some trifles is a praise. *Pope.*
28. To exhibit; to offer.  
It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver  
any man to die, before that he which is accus'd  
have the accusers face to face, and have licence  
to answer for himself concerning the crime laid  
against him. *Acts.*  
Till he lays his indictment in some certain  
country, we do not think ourselves bound to  
answer. *Atterbury.*
29. To throw by violence.  
He bringeth down them that dwell on high; the  
lofty city he layeth it low, even to the ground. *Isa.*  
Brave Caneus laid Ortygia on the plain,  
The victor Caneus was by Turnus slain. *Dryden.*  
He took the quiver, and the truly bow  
Achates us'd to bear; the leaders first  
He laid along, and then the valiant pierc'd. *Dryden.*
30. To place in comparison.  
Lay down by those pleasures the fearful and  
dangerous thunders and lightnings, and then there  
will be found no comparison. *Raleigh.*
31. To LAY apart. To reject; to put  
away.  
Lay apart all shinnings. *James.*
32. To LAY aside. To put away; not to  
retain.  
Let us lay aside every weight, and the sin which  
doth so easily beset us. *Hebrews.*  
Amaze us not with that unseemly frown,  
But lay aside the grumblings of your rown. *Waller.*  
Ratcommon first, then Mulgrave rose, like light;  
The Saggvrite, and Horace, laid aside.  
Inform'd by them, we need no foreign guide. *Gran.*  
Retention is the power to revive again in our  
minds those ideas which, after imprinting, have  
disappeared, or have been laid aside out of sight.  
*Locke.*  
When by just vengeance guilty mortals perish,  
The gods behold their punishment with pleasure,  
And lay the unquitted thunder-bolt aside. *Addison.*
33. To LAY away. To put from one;  
not to keep.  
Queen Fisher laid away her glorious apparel, and  
put on the garments of anguish. *Lybce.*
34. To LAY before. To expose to view;  
to show; to display.  
I cannot better fitly your piety, than by laying  
before you a prospect of your labours. *Wake.*  
That treaty hath been laid before the commons.  
*Swift.*  
Their office it is to lay the business of the na-  
tion before him. *Addison.*
35. To LAY by. To reserve for some  
future time.  
Let every one lay by him in store, as God hath  
prosper'd him. *1 Corinthians.*
36. To LAY by. To put from one; to  
dismiss.  
Let brave spirits that have fitted themselves for  
command, either by sea or land, not be laid by as  
perious unnecessary for the time. *Bacon.*  
She went away and laid by her veil. *Genjiv.*
- Did they not swear to live and die.  
With Essex, and straight laid him by? *Rowley.*  
For that look, which does your people stare,  
When in your throne and robes you give the law,  
Lay it by here, and give a gentler smile. *Waller.*  
Darkness, which surest nymphs disarm,  
Defends us ill from Mira's charms;  
Mira can lay her beauty by,  
Take no advantage of the eye,  
Quit all that Lely's art can take,  
And yet a thousand captives make. *Waller.*  
Then he lays by the publick care,  
Thinks of providing for an heir;  
Learns how to get, and how to spare. *Denham.*
- The Tuscan king  
Laid by the lance, and took him to the sling. *Dry.*  
Where Dardalus his borrow'd wings laid by.  
To that obscure retreat I chuse to fly. *Dryden.*  
My zeal for you must lay the father by,  
And plead my country's cause against my son. *Dry.*  
Fortune, conscious of your destiny,  
E'en then took care to lay you softly by;  
And wrapp'd your fate among her precious things,  
Kept fresh to be unfolded with your king's. *Dry.*  
Dismiss your rage, and lay your weapons by.  
Know I protect them, and they shall not die. *Dry.*  
When their displeasure is once declared, they  
ought not presently to lay by the severity of their  
brows, but restore their children to their former  
grace with some difficulty. *Locke.*
37. To LAY down. To deposit as a pledge,  
equivalent, or satisfaction.  
I lay down my life for the sheep. *John.*  
For her, my lord,  
I dare my life lay down, and will do't, Sir,  
Please you t' accept it, that the queen is spotless  
In th' eyes of Heaven. *Shakespeare.*
38. To LAY down. To quit; to resign.  
The soldier being once brought in for the ser-  
vice, I will not have him lay down his arms any  
more. *Spenser's Ireland.*  
Ambitious conquerors, in their mad career,  
Check'd by thy voice, lay down the sword and spear. *Blackmore's Creation.*  
The story of the tragedy is purely fiction; for I  
take it up where the history has laid it down. *Dry.*
39. To LAY down. To commit to repose.  
I will lay me down in peace and sleep. *Psalms.*  
And they lay themselves down upon clothes  
laid to pledge by every altar. *Amos.*  
We lay us down, to sleep away our cares; night  
shuts up the senses. *Granville's Scylla.*  
Some god conduct me to the sacred shades,  
Or lift me high to Hannus' hilly crown,  
Or in the plains of Tempe lay me down. *Dryden.*
40. To LAY down. To advance as a pro-  
position.  
I have laid down, in some measure, the descrip-  
tion of the old known world. *Abbot.*  
Kircher lays it down as a certain principle; that  
there never was any people so rude, which did not  
acknowledge and worship one supreme deity. *Stillington.*  
I must lay down this for your encouragement,  
that we are no longer now under the heavy yoke  
of a perfect unfeeling obedience. *Wake.*  
Plato lays it down as a principle, that whatever  
is permitted to befall a just man, whether poverty  
or sickness, shall, either in life or death, conduce  
to his good. *Addison.*  
From the maxims laid down many may con-  
clude, that their had been abuses. *Swift.*
41. To LAY for. To attempt by ambush,  
or insidious practices.  
He embarked, being hardly laid for at sea by  
Cortug-ogh, a famous pirate. *Knollys.*
42. To LAY forth. To diffuse; to expatiate.  
O hild! the delight of gods and of men! and  
so he lays himself forth upon the gratefulness of  
the riven. *Deffrange.*
43. To LAY forth. To place when dead  
in a decent posture.  
Emblem me,  
Then lay me forth; although unqueen'd, yet like  
A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me. *Shak.*
44. To LAY hold of. To seize; to catch.  
Then shall his father and his mother lay hold on  
him, and bring him out. *Deuteronomy.*
- Favourable seasons of aptitude and inclination,  
be heedfully laid hold of. *Locke.*
45. To LAY in. To store; to treasure.  
Let the main part of the ground employed to  
gardens or corn be to a common stock; and laid  
in, and stored up, and then delivered out in pro-  
portion. *Bacon.*  
A vessel and provisions laid in large  
For man and beast. *Milton.*  
An equal stock of wit and valour  
He had laid in, by birth a taylor. *Hudibras.*  
They saw the happiness of a private life, but  
they thought they had not yet enough to make  
them happy, they would have more, and laid in  
to make their solitude luxurious. *Dryden.*  
Readers, who are in the flower of their youth,  
should labour at those accomplishments which may  
set off their persons when their bloom is gone, and  
to lay in timely provisions for manhood and old  
age. *Addison's Guardian.*
46. To LAY on. To apply with violence.  
We make no excuses for the obnoxious blows are  
the proper remedies; but blows laid on in a way  
different from the ordinary. *Locke on Education.*
47. To LAY open. To show; to expose.  
Teach me, dear creature, how to think and speak,  
Lay open to my earthy gross conceit,  
Smother'd in errors, it eble, shallow, weak,  
The folded meaning of your word's deceit. *Shak.*  
A tool layeth open his folly. *Proverbs.*
48. To LAY over. To incrust; to cover;  
to decorate superficially.  
We unto him that faith to the wood, Awake; to  
the dumb stone, Arise, it shall teach: behold, it is  
laid over with gold and silver, and there is no  
breath at all in the midst of it. *Isaiah.*
49. To LAY out. To extend.  
Fathers are wont to lay up for their sons,  
Thou for thy son art bent to lay out all. *Milton.*  
Tycho Brahe laid out, besides his time and in-  
dustry, much greater sums of money on instru-  
ments than any man we ever heard of. *Boyle.*  
The blood and treasure that's laid out,  
Is thrown away, and goes for nothing. *Hudibras.*  
If you can get a good tutor, you will never re-  
pent the charge; but will always have the satis-  
faction to think it the money, of all other, the best  
laid out. *Locke.*  
I, in this venture, double gains pursue,  
And laid out all my stock to purchase you. *Dryden.*  
My father never at a time like this  
Would lay out his great soul in words, and waste  
Such precious moments. *Addison's Cato.*  
A melancholy thing to see the disorders of a  
household that is under the conduct of an angry  
stateswoman, who lays out all her thoughts upon  
the publick, and is only attentive to find out  
miscalculations in the ministry. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
When a man spends his whole life among the  
stars and planets, or lays out a twelve-month on the  
spots in the sun, however noble his speculations may  
be, they are very apt to fall into burlesque. *Addison.*  
Nature has laid out all her art in beautifying  
the me; she has touched it with vermilion, planted  
in it a double row of ivory, and made it the seat  
of smiles and blushes. *Addison.*
50. To LAY out. To display; to discover.  
He was dangerous, and takes occasion to lay out  
bigotry, and false confidence, in all his colours.  
*Atterbury.*
51. To LAY out. To dispose; to plan.  
The garden is laid out into a grove for fruits, a  
vineyard, and an allotment for olives and herbs.  
*Notis on the Odyssey.*
52. To LAY out. With the reciprocal  
pronoun, to exert; to put forth.  
No selfish man will be concerned to lay out  
himself for the good of his country. *Swalbridge.*
53. To LAY to. To charge upon.  
When we began, in courteous manner, to lay his  
unkindness unto him, he, seeing himself confronted  
by so many, like a resolute orator, went not to de-  
nial, but to justify his cruel falsehood. *Sidney.*
54. To LAY to. To apply with vigour.  
Let children be hired to lay to their bones,  
From fallow as needeth, to gather up stones. *Tusser.*  
We should now lay to our hands to root them up,  
and cannot tell for what. *Oxford against the Cove.*

## 55. To LAY to. To harass; to attack.

The great master having a careful eye over every part of the city, went himself unto the station, which was then hardly laid to by the Bath Muffins.

What! be this, and that, and each man's blow, Both eye, defend, and shift, being laid to fore; Backwards he bears.

## 56. To LAY together. To collect; to bring into one view.

If we lay all these things together, and consider the parts, rise, and degrees of his sin, we shall find that it was not for nothing.

Many people apprehend danger for want of taking the true measure of things, and laying matters rightly together.

My readers will be very well pleased, to see so many useful hints upon this subject laid together in so clear and concise a manner.

One series of consequences will not serve the turn, but many different and opposite deductions must be examined, and laid together, before a man can come to make a right judgment of the point in question.

## 57. To LAY under. To subject to.

A Roman soul is bent on higher views. To civilise the rude unpollish'd world, And lay it under the restraint of laws.

## 58. To LAY up. To confine to the bed or chamber.

In the East Indies, the general remedy of all subject to the gout, is rubbing with hands till the motion raise a violent heat about the joints; where it was chiefly used, no one was ever troubled much, or laid up by that disease.

## 59. To LAY up. To store; to treasure; to repose for future use.

St. Paul did will them of the church of Corinth, every man to lay up somewhat by him upon the Sunday, till himself did come thither, to send it to the church of Jerusalem for relief of the poor there.

Those things which at the first are obscure and hard, when memory hath laid them up for a time, judgment afterwards growing explaineth them.

That which remaineth over, lay up to be kept until the morning.

The king must preserve the revenues of his crown without diminution, and lay up treasures in store against a time of extremity.

The whole was tilled, and the harvest laid up in several granaries.

I will lay up your words for you till time shall serve.

This faculty of laying up, and retaining ideas, several other animals have to a great degree, as well as man.

What right, what true, what fit, we justly call, Let this be all my care; for this is all; To lay this harvest up, and hoard with haste

What every day will want, and moil, the lust.

## To LAY, v. n.

## 1. To bring eggs.

Hens will greedily eat the herb which will make them lay the better.

## 2. To contrive; to form a scheme.

With mov'd the king, By all the aptest means could be procur'd, To lay to draw him in by any train.

## 3. To LAY about. To strike on all sides; to act with great diligence and vigour.

At once he wards and strikes, he takes and pays, Now forc'd to yield, now forcing to invade, Before, behind, and round about him lays.

And laid about in fight more busily, Than th' Amazonian dame Penthesile.

In the late successful rebellion, how studiously did they lay about them, to cast a slur upon the king?

He provides elbow-room enough for his conscience to lay about, and have its full play in.

## 4. To LAY at. To strike; to endeavour to strike.

Fiercely the good man did at him lay, The blade off groined under the blow.

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The friend of him that layeth at him cannot

## 5. To LAY in for. To make overture of or an invitation.

I have laid in for these, by rebating the scire, where justice would allow it, from carrying too sharp an edge.

## 6. To LAY on. To strike; to beat without intermission.

His heart laid on, as if it try'd To force a passage through his side.

Answer, or answer not, 'tis all the same, He lays me on, and makes me bear the blame.

## 7. To LAY on. To act with vehemence: used of expences.

My father has made her mistress Of the feast, and she lays it on.

## 8. To LAY out. To take measures.

I made strict enquiry wherever I came, and laid out for intelligence of all places, where the entrails of the earth were laid open.

## 9. To LAY upon. To importune; to request with earnestness and incessantly.

Obsolete. All the people laid so earnestly upon him to take that war in hand, that they said they would never bear arms more against the Turks, if he omitted that occasion.

## LAY, n. s. [from the verb.]

1. A row; a stratum; a layer; one rank in a series, reckoned upward.

A viol should have a lay of wire-strings below, as close to the belly as the lute, and then the strings of guts mounted upon a bridge as in ordinary viols, that the upper strings struck might make the lower resound.

Upon this they lay a layer of stone, and upon that a lay of wood.

2. A wager.

It is esteemed an even lay, whether any man lives ten years longer: I suppose it is the same, that one of any ten might die within one year.

LAY, n. s. [ley, leag, Saxon; ley, Scottish.]

Graffy ground; meadow; ground unplowed, and kept for cattle; more frequently, and more properly, written lea.

A tuft of daisies on a flow'ry lay

They saw.

The plowing of layes is the first plowing up of grass ground for corn.

LAY, n. s. [lay, French. It is said originally to signify sorrow or complaint, and then to have been transferred to poems written to express sorrow. It is derived by the French from *leffus*, Latin, a funeral song; but it is found likewise in the Teutonic dialect: ley, leot, Saxon; leey, Danish.]

A song; a poem. It is scarcely used but in poetry.

To the maiden's founding timbrels sung, In well-tuned notes, a joyous lay.

The whiles with a loud lay, she thus him sweetly charm'd.

This is a most majestic vision, and Harmonious charming lays.

Nor then the solemn nightingale Ceas'd warbling, but all night tun'd her soft lays.

If Jove's will Have link'd that amorous power to thy soft lay,

Now timely sing. He reach'd the nymph with his harmonious lay,

Whom all his charms could not incline to stay. When Ceres let him call, and Ceres praise

With uncouth dances, and with country lays.

Ev'n gods incline their ravish'd ears, And tune their own harmonious spheres

To his immortal lays.

LAY, adj. [laicus, Latin; laic.] Not clerical; regarding or belonging to the people as distinct from the clergy.

All this they had by law, and some repin'd, The pretences was but due to lay's kind:

But when from lay pretence fell by chance,

The Command made it their inheritance. Lay, serious, married or unmarried, being doctors of the civil law, may be chancellors, auditors, &c.

It might well stand

Our lay unlearned faith.

LAY, n. s. [from lay.]

1. A stratum, or row; a bed; one body spread over another.

A layer of rich mould beneath, and about this natural earth to nourish the fibres.

The terrestrial matter is disposed into strata or layers, placed one upon another, in like manner as any earthy sediment, settling down from a fluid in great quantity, will naturally be.

2. A sprig of a plant.

Many trees may be propagated by layers: this is to be performed by lifting the branches a little way, and laying them under the mould about half a foot; the ground should be first made very light, and, after they are laid, they should have a little water given them: if they do not comply, well in the laying of them down, they must be pegged down with a shank or two; and if they have taken sufficient root by the next winter, they must be cut off from the main plants, and planted in the nursery: some twist the branch, or bare the rind; and if it be out of the reach of the ground, they fasten a tub or basket near the branch, which they fill with good mould, and lay the branch in it.

Transplant also carnation seedlings, give your layers fresh earth, and set them in the shade for a week.

3. A hen that lay eggs.

The oldest are always reckoned the best layers, and the youngest the best layers.

LAYMAN, n. s. [lay and man.]

1. One of the people distinct from the clergy.

Laymen will neither admonish one another themselves, nor suffer ministers to do it.

Since a trust must be the thought it best To put it out of laymen's power at least.

And for their solemn vows prepar'd a priest.

Where can be the grievance, that an ecclesiastical landlord should expect a third part wages for his lands, his title as tenant, and as legal, or that of a layman, who is seldom guilty of giving such beneficial bargains?

2. An image used by painters in contriving attitudes.

You are to have a layman almost as big to the life for every figure in particular, besides the natural figure before you.

LAYSTALL, n. s. A heap of dung.

Scarce would he footing find in that foul way, For many corpses, like a great lay-stall

Of murdered men, which therein strow'd lay.

LAYZER, n. s. [from *lazarus*, in the gospel.]

One deformed and nauseous with filthy and pestilential diseases.

They ever after in most wretched case, Like loathsome lazars, by the hedge lay.

I'll be sworn, and sworn upon't, the never shrouded any but lazars.

I am weary with drawing the deformations of life, and lazars of the people, where every figure of imperfection more resembles me.

Life be labours to refine Dull, nor of his little flock denies

Fit aims to lazars merciful and meek.

LAYZER-HOUSE. } n. s. [lazarus, Fr. laz-

LAYZER-TTO. } zaretto, Italian; from

A house for the reception of the diseased; a hospital.

Before his eyes appear'd, full, noiseless, dark, A lazaret-house it seem'd, where were laid

Numbers of all diseases.

LAYZERWORT, n. s. [lasterpitium.] A plant.

LAYLY, adv. [from lay.] Idly; sluggishly; heavily.

Watch him at play, when following his own inclinations; and see whether he be stirring and active, or whether he lazily and listlessly dreams away his time. *Locke.*

The eastern nations view the rising fires, While night shades us, and lazily retires. *Creech.*  
**L'AZINESS.** *n. f.* [from *lazy*.] Idleness; sluggishness; listlessness; heaviness in action; tardiness.

That influence of fraud and laziness, the unjust reward; who pleaded that he could neither dig nor beg, would quickly have been brought both to dig and to beg too, rather than starve. *South.*

My fortune you have refused, not only from the power of others, but from my own modesty and laziness. *Dryden.*

**L'AZING.** *adj.* [from *lazy*.] Sluggish; idle. The hands and the feet continued against the belly; they knew no reason, why the one should be laziness, and pampering itself with the fruit of the other's labour. *L'Estrange.*

The fox cried, *Ultimam hoc effat laborare*, while he lay laziness and lolling upon his couch. *South.*

**L'AZUL.** *n. f.* The ground of this stone is blue, veined and spotted with white, and a glittering or metallic yellow: it appears to be composed of, first, a white sparry, or crystalline matter; secondly, flakes of the golden or yellow talc; thirdly, a shining yellow substance; this shines off in the calcination of the stone, and emits a sulphurous smell; fourthly, a bright blue substance, of great use among the painters, under the name of ultramarine; and when rich, is found, upon trial, to yield about one-sixth of copper, with a very little silver. *Woodward.*

**L'AZY.** *adj.* [This word is derived by a correspondent, with great probability, from a *l'aise*, French; but it is however Teutonic; *laiser* in Danish, and *lofigh* in Dutch, have the same meaning; and *Spelman* gives this account of the word: *Dividebantur antiqui Saxones, ut testatur Nithardus, in tres ordines; Edhilingos, Frilingos & Lazzos; hoc est nobiles, ingenios & serviles: quam & nos distinctionem dia retinimus. Sed Ricardus antem secundo pars servorum maxima se in libertatem vindicavit; se ut hodie apud Anglos rariores invenitur servus, qui mancipium dicitur. Restat nihilominus antiquæ appellationis commemoratio. Ignavos enim hodie lazie dicimus.]*

1. Idle; sluggish; unwilling to work. Our soldiers, like the night-owl's lazy sight, Or like a lazy thrasher with a flail, Fall gently down, as if they struck their friends. *Shakespeare.*

Wicked condemned men will ever live like rogues, and not fall to work, but be lazy, and spend victuals. *Bacon.*

Whole lazy waters without motion lay. *Roscom.* The lazy glutton safe at home will keep, Indulge his sloth, and batten with his sleep. *Dryd.*

Like Eastern kings a lazy state they keep, And close confin'd in their own palace sleep. *Pope.*

Or lazy lakes unconscious of a flood, While dull brown Naiads ever deep in mud. *Parn.* What amazing stupidity is it, for men to be negligent of salvation themselves! to sit down lazy and unactive. *Rogers.*

2. Slow; tedious. The ordinary method for recruiting their armies, was now too dull and lazy an expedient to resist this torrent. *Clarendon.*

**LD.** is a contraction of *lord*. **LEA.** *n. f.* [Jey. Sax. a fallow; lang. Sax. a pasture.] Ground inclosed, not open. Greatly agast with this pitious plea; Him rested the good may on the lea. *Spenser.*

Ceres, most bounteous lady, thy rich leas Of wheat, rye, barley, tetches, oats and peas. *Shak.*

Her fallow leas The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory Doth root upon. *Shakespeare's Henry v.*

Dry up thy harrow'd veins, and plough thy face. Whereof ungrateful man with liquorish draughts, And morsels unctuous, greases his pure mind. *Shak.*

Such court guile, As Mercury did first devise, With the mencing Dryades, On the lawns, and on the leas. *Milton.*

The lowing herds wind slowly o'er the lea. *Gray.*

**LEAD.** *n. f.* [lab, Saxon.]

1. **Lead** is the heaviest metal except gold and quicksilver. **Lead** is the softest of all the metals, and very ductile, though less so than gold: it is very little subject to rust, and the least sonorous of all the metals except gold. The specific gravity of **lead** is to that of water as 11,322 to 1000. **Lead**, when kept in fusion over a common fire, throws up all other bodies, except gold, that are mixed, all others being lighter, except Mercury, which will not bear that degree of heat: it afterwards vitrifies with the baser metals, and carries them off, in form of scoria, to the sides of the vessel. The weakest acids are the best solvents for **lead**: it dissolves very readily in aqua fortis diluted with water, as also in vinegar. The smoke of **lead** works is a prodigious annoyance, and subjects both the workmen, and the cattle that graze about them, to a mortal disease. *Hill.*

Thou art a soul in bliss, but I am bound Upon a wheel of fire; that mine own tears Do scald like molten lead. *Shakespeare.*

Of lead, some I can show you so like steel, and so unlike common lead ore, that the workmen call it steel ore. *Boyle.*

**Lead** is employed for the refining of gold and silver by the cupel; hereof is made common cerusa with vinegar; of cerusa, red lead; of plumbum nitrum, the best yellow ochre; of lead, and half as much tin, solder for lead. *Grew.*

2. [In the plural.] Flat roof to walk on; because houses are covered with **lead**.

Stalls, bulks, windows, Are smother'd up, leads fill'd, and ridges hors'd With variable complexions; all agreeing In earnestness to see him. *Shakespeare.*

I would have the tower two stories, and gnomes leads upon the top, raised with statues interposed. *Bacon.*

**To LEAD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] **To** fit with lead in any manner.

He fashioneth the clay with his arm, he applieth himself to lead it over; and he is diligent to make clean the furnace. *Ecclesiasticus.*

There is a traverse placed in a loft, at the right hand of the chair, with a privy door, and a carved window of glass leaded with gold and blue, where the mother sitteth. *Bacon.*

**To LEAD.** *v. a. preter.* *I led; part. led.* [laban, Saxon; leiden, Dutch.]

1. **To** guide by the hand.

There is a cliff, whose high and bending head Looks fearfully on the confined deep: Bring me but to the very brim of it, And I'll repair the misery thou dost bear, With something rich about me: from that place I shall no leading need. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Dost not each on the filthiest loafe his ox or his ass from the stall, and lead him away to watering? *Luke.*

They thrust him out of the city, and led him unto the brow of the hill. *Luke.*

2. **To** conduct to any place. Save to every man his wife and children, that they may lead them away, and depart. *1 Samuel.*

Then brought he me out of the way, and led me about the way without unto the outer gate. *Ezek.*

He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; he leadeth me beside the still waters. *Psalms.*

3. **To** conduct as head or commander.

Would you lead forth your army against the enemy, and seek him where he is to fight? *Spens.*

He turns head against the lion's armed jaws; And being no more in debt to years than thou, Leads ancient lords, and rev'rend bishops; on To bloody battles. *Shakespeare's Henry v.*

If thou wilt have The leading of thy own revenges, take One half of my commission, and let down As best thou art experienc'd. *Shakespeare.*

He led me on to mightiest deeds, Above the nerve of mortal arm, Against the uncircumcised, our enemies: But now hath call me off. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Christ took not upon him flesh and blood, that he might conquer and rule nations, lead armies, or possess places. *South.*

He might master his family up, and lead them out against the Indians, to seek reparation upon any injury. *Locke.*

4. **To** introduce by going first. Which may go out before them, and which may go in before them, and which may lead them out, and which may bring them in. *Numbers.*

His guide, as faithful from that day, As Heleperus that leads the sun his way. *Fairfax.*

5. **To** guide; to show the method of attaining. Human testimony is not so proper to lead us into the knowledge of the essence of things, as to acquaint us with the existence of things. *Watts.*

6. **To** draw; to entice; to allure. Appoint him a meeting, give him a shew of comfort, and lead him on with a fine baited delay. *Shakespeare.*

The lord Cottington, being a master of temper, knew how to lead him into a mistake, and then drive him into choler, and then expose him. *Ciar.*

7. **To** induce; to prevail on by pleasing motives. What I did, I did in honour, Led by th' impartial conduct of my soul. *Shaksp.*

He was driven by the necessities of the times, more than led by his own disposition, to any rigour of actions. *King Charles.*

What I say will have little influence on those whose ends lead them to with the continuance of the war. *Swift.*

8. **To** pass; to spend in any certain manner. The sweet woman leads an ill life with him. *Shak.*

So shalt thou lead Safest thy life, and best prepar'd endure Thy mortal passage when it comes. *Milton.*

Him, fair Lavina, thy surviving wife Shall breed in groves, to lead a solitary life. *Dryd.*

Luther's life was led up to the doctrines he preached, and his death was the death of the righteous. *Francis Atterbury.*

Celibacy, as then professed in the church of Rome, was commonly forced, taken up under a bold vow, and led in all uncleanness. *F. Atterbury.*

This dissembler is most incident to such as lead a sedentary life. *Arbutnot on Alimicus.*

**To LEAD.** *v. n.* 1. **To** go first, and show the way. I will lead on softly, according as the cattle that goeth before me, and the children, be able to endure. *Genesis.*

2. **To** conduct as a commander. Cyrus was beaten and slain under the leading of a woman, whose wit and conduct made a great figure. *Temple.*

3. **To** show the way, by going first. He left his mother a counsellor by patent, which was a new leading example, grown before somewhat rare. *Wotton.*

The way of maturing of tobacco must be from the heat of the earth or sun; we see some leading of this in musk-melons sown upon a hot-bed dugged below. *Bacon.*

The vessels heavy-laden put to sea With prosperous gales, a woman leads the way. *Dry.*

**LEAD.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Guidance; first place: a low despicable word. Yorkshire takes the lead of the other counties. *Herring.*

**LEADEN.** *adj.* [leaben, Saxon.]



## 1. Made of lead.

This tiger-footed rage, when it shall find  
The harm of unkindness' twiftness, will, too late,  
The leaden pounds to 's heels. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*  
O mouth! thou slumber!

Lay't thou the leaden mace upon my boy,  
That plays thee musick? *Shaksp. Julius Cæsar.*

A leaden bullet shot from one of these guns  
against a stone wall, the space of twenty-four paces  
from it, will be beaten into a thin plate. *Wilkins.*

## 2. Heavy; unwilling; motionless.

If thou do'st find him tractable to us,  
Encourage him, and tell him all our reasons:  
If he be leaden, icy, cold, unwilling,  
Be thou too. *Shakspere's Richard III.*

## 3. Heavy; dull.

I'll strive with troubled thoughts to take a nap;  
Left leaden slumber poise me down to-morrow,  
When I should mount with wings of victory. *Shaksp.*

LEADER, *n. f.* [from lead.]

## 1. One that leads, or conducts.

## 2. Captain; commander.

In my tent  
I'll show the form and model of our battle,  
Lunit each leader to his several charge,  
And part in just proportion our small strength.

I have given him for a leader and commander  
to the people. *Shakspere.*

Those escap'd by flight, not without a sharp jest  
against their leaders, affirming, that, as they had  
followed them into the field, so it was good reason  
they should follow them out. *Hayward.*

When our Lycians see  
Our brave examples, they admiring say,  
Behold our gallant leaders. *Denham.*

The brave leader of the Lycian crew. *Dryden.*

## 3. One who goes first.

Nay, keep your way, little gallant; you were  
wont to be a follower, now you are a leader. *Shaksp.*

## 4. One at the head of any party or faction: as, the detestable Wharton was the leader of the whigs.

The understandings of a senate are enslaved by  
three or four leaders, let to get or to keep employ-  
ments. *Swift.*

LEADING, *participial adj.* Principal;  
chief; capital.

In organized bodies, which are propagated by  
seed, the shape is the leading quality, and most  
characteristical part, that determines the species.

Mistakes arise from the influence of private  
passions, upon great numbers of leading men  
and parties. *Swift.*

LEADING-STRINGS, *n. f.* [lead and string.]

Strings by which children, when they  
learn to walk, are held from falling.

Sound in yonder flock, ere they to fate are grown,  
Like leading-strings, till they can walk alone.

Was he ever able to walk without leading-strings,  
or from without bladders, without being discovered  
by his hobbling, and his sinking? *Swift.*

LEADMAN, *n. f.* [lead and man.] One who  
begins or leads a dance.

Such a light and muffled dance  
Saw you never,

And by leadmen for the nonce,  
That in a round like gristle stones. *Ben Jonson.*

LEADWORT, *n. f.* [plumbago.] A plant.

LEAF, *n. f.* leaves, plural. [leaf, Saxon;  
leaf, Dutch.]

## 1. The green deciduous parts of plants and flowers.

This is the state of man; to-day he puts forth  
The tender leaves of hopes, to-morrow blossoms.

A man shall seldom fail of having cherries borne  
by his graft the same year in which his mission is  
made, if his graft have blossom buds; whereas if  
it were only leaf buds, it will not bear fruit till  
the second season. *Boyle.*

Those things which are removed to a distant view,  
ought to make but one mass; as the leaves on the  
trees, and the billows in the sea. *Dryd. Dufresnoy.*

## 2. A part of a book, containing two pages.

Many ye leaves, when as those holy hands  
Shall handle you. *Spenser.*

Peruse my leaves through ev'ry part,  
And think thou see'st my owner's heart  
Scraw'd o'er with trifles. *Swift.*

## 3. One side of a double door.

The two leaves of the one door were folding. *1 Kg.*

## 4. Any thing foliated, or thinly beaten.

Eleven ounces two pence sterling ought to be of  
so pure silver, as is called leaf silver, and then the  
melter must add of other weight seventeen pence  
halfpenny farthing. *Camden.*

Leaf gold, that flies in the air as light as down, is  
as truly gold as that in an ingot. *Digby on Powder.*

To LEAF, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring  
leaves; to bear leaves.

Most trees fall off the leaves at autumn; and 'if  
not kept back by cold, would leaf about the fol-  
dices. *Brown.*

LEAFLESS, *adj.* [from leaf.] Naked of  
leaves.

Nare honestly, without some other adornment,  
being looked on as a leafless tree, nobody will take  
himself to its shelter. *Government of the Tongue.*

Where doves in flocks the leafless trees o'er shade,  
And lonely woodcocks haunt the wat'ry glade. *Po.*

LEAFY, *adj.* [from leaf.] Full of leaves.

The frauds of men were ever so,  
Since summer was first leafy. *Shakspere.*

What chance, good lady, hath heretofore thou?  
—Dim darkness, and this leafy labyrinth. *Milton.*

O'er barren mountains, o'er the flow'ry plain,  
The leafy forest, and the liquid main,  
Extends thy uncontrol'd and boundless reign. *Dr.*

Her leafy arms with such extent were spread,  
That holla of birds, that wing the liquid air,  
Perch'd in the boughs. *Dryden's Flower and Leaf.*

So when some fawn'ring travellers retire  
To leafy shades, near the cool sunless verge  
Of Paraba, Brazilian stream; her tail  
A grisly hydra suddenly shoots forth. *Philips.*

LEAGUE, *n. f.* [ligue, Fr. ligo, Lat.] A  
confederacy; a combination either of  
interest or friendship.

You peers, continue this united league:  
I every day expect an embassage  
From my Redeemer, to redeem me hence.

And now in peace my soul shall part to heav'n.  
Since I have made my friends at peace on earth. *Sh.*

We come to be informed by yourselves,  
What the conditions of that league must be. *Shak.*

Thou shalt be in league with the flocks of the  
field; and the beasts of the field shall be at peace  
with thee. *Job.*

Go break thy league with Baasha, that he may  
depart from me. *2 Chronicles.*

It is a great error, and a narrowness of mind,  
to think, that nations have nothing to do one with  
another, except there be either an union in sove-  
reignty, or a conjunction in parts or leagues; there  
are other bands of society and implicit confederations.

1, a private person, whom my country  
As a league breaker gave up bound, presum'd  
Single rebellion, and did hostile acts. *Milton.*

Oh Tyrrians, with immortal hate  
Pursue this hated race; and let there be  
Twixt us and them no league nor amity. *Denham.*

To LEAGUE, *v. n.* To unite on certain  
terms; to confederate.

Where fraud and falsehood invade for aye, the band  
presently breaks, and men are put to a loss where  
to league and to lessen their dependences. *South.*

LEAGUE, *n. f.* [lieue, Fr.]

1. A league; leuca, Lat. from lech, Welsh;  
a stone that was used to be erected at the  
end of every league. *Camden.*

2. A measure of length, containing three  
miles.

Ere the ships could meet by twice five leagues,  
We were encountered by a mighty rock. *Shaksp.*

Er'a Italy, though many a league remote,  
In distant echoes answer'd. *Addison.*

LEAGUED, *adj.* [from league.] Confede-  
rated.

And now thus begu'd by an eternal bond,  
What shall retard the Britons bold designs? *Phil.*

LEAGUER, *n. f.* [belegeren, Dutch.]

Siege; investment of a town.

We will bind and hoodwink him so, that he shall  
suppose no other but that he is carried into the  
league of the adventures, when we bring him to  
our own tents. *Shakspere.*

LEAK, *n. f.* [lack, like, Dutch.] A breach  
or hole which lets in water.

There will be always evils, which no artful man  
can cure, breaches and leaks more than man's  
wit hath hands to stop. *Hooker.*

The water rushes in, as it doth usually in the  
leak of a ship. *Wilkins.*

Whether she sprung a leak I cannot find,  
Or whether she was overet with wind,  
Or that some rock below her bottom rent,  
But down at once with all her crew she went. *Dryd.*

To LEAK, *v. n.*

1. To let water in or out.

They will allow us ne'er a jordan, and then we  
leak in your chimney. *Shakspere.*

His feet should be washed every day in cold  
water; and have his shoes so thin, that they might  
leak, and let in water. *Locke.*

2. To drop through a breach, or discon-  
tinuity.

The water, which will perhaps by degrees leak into  
several parts, may be supplied out again. *Wilkins.*

Golden stars hung o'er their heads;  
And seem'd so crowded, that they burst upon 'em,  
And dart at once their baleful influence  
In leaking fire. *Dryden and Lee.*

LEAKAGE, *n. f.* [from leak.] Allowance  
made for accidental loss in liquid mea-  
sures.

LEAKY, *adj.* [from leak.]

1. Battered or pierced, so as to let water  
in or out.

Thou'rt so leaky,  
That we must leave thee to thy sinking; for  
Thy dearest quit thee. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*

If you have not enjoy'd what youth could give,  
But life sunk through you like a leaky sieve,  
Accuse yourself, you liv'd not while you might. *Dr.*

2. Loquacious; not close.

Women are so leaky, that I have hardly met with  
one that could not hold her breath longer than she  
could keep a secret. *L'Estrange.*

To LEAN, *v. n.* proter, leaned or leant.

[hlinan, Saxon; lenen, Dutch.]

1. To incline against; to rest against.

I can thine aged back against mine arm,  
And in that case I'll tell thee my disease. *Shaksp.*

Security is expressed among the medals of Gordi-  
anus, by a lady leaning against a pillar, a sceptre in  
her hand, before an altar. *Peucham on Drawing.*

The columns may be allowed somewhat above  
their ordinary length, because they lean unto so  
good supporters.

Upon his iv'ry sceptre first he leans,  
Then shook his head, that shook the firmament. *Dryden.*

Oppress'd with anguish, panting and o'erpent,  
His fainting limbs against an oak he leans. *Dryd.*

If God be angry, all our other dependences  
will profit us nothing; every other support will fail  
under us when we come to lean upon it, and de-  
ceive us in the day when we want it most. *Bacon.*

Then leaning o'er the rails he mus'd upon  
'Mid the central depth of black'ning woods,  
High rais'd in solemn theatre around  
Leans the huge elephant. *Thomson.*

2. To propend; to tend toward.

They delight rather to lean to their old customs,  
though they be more unjust, and more inconve-  
nient. *Spenser.*

Tru't in the Lord with all thine heart; and lean  
not unto thine own understanding. *Proverbs.*

A desire leaning to either side, biases the judg-  
ment strangely. *Harris.*

3. To be in a bending posture.

She leans me out at her mistress's chamber win-  
dow, bids me a thousand times good night. *Shaksp.*

Despatched with length of ways, and then with all,  
She laid her down; and leaning on her knees,  
Invok'd the cause of all her miseries. *Dryden.*  
The gods came downward to behold the woe,  
Shrunk up their thighs, and leaving from their stars. *Dryden.*

**LEAN.** *adj.* [hlane, Saxon.]

1. Not fat; meagre; wanting flesh; bare-boned.

You tempt the fury of my three attendants.  
Lean famine, quartering flesh, and climbing fire. *Shakespeare.*

Lean raw-bon'd rascals who would eat'st suppers,  
They had such courage and audacity! *Shakespeare.*  
Lean-look'd prophets whisper fearful change. *Shakespeare.*

I would invent as bitter Goettingh terms,  
With full as many signs of deadly hate,  
As lean-fac'd envy in her leathern cave. *Shaks.*  
Seven other kings came up out of the river, ill-favoured and iron-fetched. *Geoff.*

Let a physician beware how he purge after hard  
frosty weather, and in a lean body, without preparation. *Bacon.*

And fetch their precepts from the cynic tub,  
Praising the lean, and fallow, abstinence. *Milton.*  
Swear that Adversus, and the lean-look'd prophet,  
Are joint conspirators. *Dryden and Lee.*

Lean people often suffer for want of fat, as fat  
people may by obstruction of the vessels. *Arbuthnot.*  
The laughing graces wait on in my eyes;  
But haggard grief, lean-looking fallow care,  
Dwell on my brow. *Rome's Jane Shore.*

2. Not uncuous; thin; hungry.

There are two chief kinds of terrestrial liquors,  
those that are fat and light, and those that are lean  
and more earthy, like common water. *Barnet.*

3. Low; poor; in opposition to great or rich.

That which combin'd us was most great, and let  
not  
A lower action rend us. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*

4. Jeane; not comprehensive; not embellished; me, a lean dissertation.

**LEAN.** *n. f.* That part of flesh which consists of the muscle without the fat.

With razors keen we cut our passings clean  
Through ribs of fat, and deluges of lean. *Farquhar.*

**LEANLY.** *adv.* [from lean.] Meagerly; without plumpness.

**LEANNESS.** *n. f.* [from lean.]

1. Extenuation of body; want of flesh; meagerness.

If thy leanness loves such food,  
There are those, that, for thy sake,  
Do enough. *Ben Jonson.*

The symptoms of too great fluidity are excess of  
universal secretions, as of perspiration, sweat,  
urine, liquid discharges, leanness, and weakness. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Want of matter; thinness; poverty.

The poor king Reigner, whose large style  
Agrees not with the leanness of his purse. *Shaks.*

**TO LEAP.** *v. n.* [hlean, Saxon; loup, Scottish.]

1. To jump; to move upward or progressively without change of the feet.

If I could win a lady at leap-frog, or by vaulting  
into my saddle with my armour on, I should  
quickly leap into a wife. *Shakespeare's Henry v.*

A moon leapt better with weights in his hands  
than without; for that the weight, if it be proportionable,  
strengtheneth the sinews by contracting them. In leaping with weights, the arms are  
first cast backwards and then forwards with so much  
the greater force; for the hands go backward before  
they take their rise. *Bacon's Natural History.*

In a narrow pit  
He saw a lion, and leap'd down to it. *Cowden.*

Thence from the ground the leap'd, was seen to  
wield  
Her brandish'd lance. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. To rush with vehemence.

God changed the spirit of the king into mildness,  
who in a fear leaped from his throne, and took her  
to his arms, till she came to herself again. *Æther.*

After he went into the west, and found his net,  
he leaped out to the people. *Shaks.*

He ruin upon ruin leaps,  
And on me, like a furious giant, leaps. *Bentley.*  
Strait leaping from his horse, he rais'd me up. *Rowe.*

3. To bound; to spring.

Rejoice ye in that day, and leap for joy. *Luke.*  
I am warm'd, my heart  
Leaps at the trumpet's voice, and burns for  
glory. *Addison.*

4. To fly; to start.

He parted frowning from me, as if ruin  
Leap'd from his eyes: so looks the chafed lion  
Upon the daring huntsman that has gall'd him;  
Then makes him nothing. *Shaks. Henry VIII.*

Out of his mouth go burning lamps, and sparks  
of fire leap out. *Job.*

**TO LEAP.** *v. n.*

1. To pass over, or into, by leaping.

Every man is not of a constitution to leap a gulf  
for the saving of his country. *L'Estrange.*

As one condemn'd to leap a precipice,  
Who sees before his eyes the depth below,  
Stops short. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

She dares pursue if they dare lead:  
As their example fill prevails,  
She tempts the stream, or leaps the pales. *Prior.*

2. To compress, as beads.

Too soon they must not feel the sting of love:  
Let him not leap the cow. *Dryden's Georg.*

**LEAP.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Bound; jump; act of leaping.

2. Space passed by leaping.

After they have carried their riders safe over all  
leaps, and through all dangers, what comes of them  
in the end but to be broken-winded? *L'Estrange.*

3. Sudden transition.

Wickedness comes on by degrees, as well as  
virtue; and sudden leaps from one extreme to  
another are unnatural. *L'Estrange.*

The commons wrestled even the power of chusing  
a king intirely out of the hands of the nobles;  
which was to great a leap, and caused such a convulsion  
in the state, that the constitution could not  
bear. *Swift.*

4. An assault of an animal of prey.

The cat made a leap at the mouse. *L'Estrange.*

5. Embrace of animals.

How the clients her bellowing lover's eye;  
The rushing leap, the doubtful progeny. *Dryden.*

6. Hazard, or effect of leaping.

It thinks, it were an easy leap  
To pluck bright honour from the pale-fac'd moon. *Shakespeare.*

You take a precipice for no leap of danger,  
And woo your own destruction. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

Behold that dreadful downfall of a rock,  
Where you old nicher views the waves from high!  
'Tis the convenient leap I mean to try. *Dryden.*

**LEAP-FROG.** *n. f.* [leap and frog.] A play  
of children, in which they imitate the  
jump of frogs.

If I could win a lady at leap-frog, I should  
quickly leap into a wife. *Shakespeare's Henry v.*

**LEAP-YEAR.** *n. f.*

A leap-year or bissextile is every fourth year, and so  
called from its leaping a day more that year than in  
a common year: so that the common year has 365  
days, but the leap-year 366; and then February  
hath 29 days, which in common years hath but 28.

To find the leap-year you have this rule:  
I divide by 4; what's left shall be  
For leap-year 0; for part 1, 2, 3. *Harris.*

The reason of the name of leap-year is, that a  
day of the week is missed; as, if on one year the  
first of March be on Monday, it will on the next  
year be on Tuesday, but on leap-year it will leap  
to Wednesday.

That the sun consisteth of 365 days and almost  
six hours, wanting eleven minutes; which six hours  
omitted will, in process of time, largely deprave  
the compute; and this is the occasion of the bis-  
sextile or leap-year. *Brown.*

**TO LEARN.** *v. a.* [leornian, Saxon.]

1. To gain the knowledge or skill of.  
Learn a parable of the fig-tree. *Matthew.*

He, in a shorter time than was thought possible,  
learned both to speak and write the Arabian  
tongue. *Knolles.*

Learn, wretches! learn the motions of the mind,  
And the great moral end of human kind. *Dryden.*

You may rely upon my tender care,  
To keep him far from perils of ambition:  
All he can learn of me, will be to weep! *A. Phillips.*

2. To teach. [It is observable, that in  
many of the European languages the  
same word signifies to learn and to  
teach; to gain or impart knowledge.]  
This sense is now obsolete.

He would learn  
The lion sloop to him in lowly wise,  
A lesson hard. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

You taught me language, and my profit on't  
Is, I know how to curse: the red plague rid you.  
For learning me your language. *Shaks. Temp.*

A thousand more mischances than this one,  
Have learn'd me how to brook this patiently. *She.*  
Hast thou not learn'd me how  
To make perfumes? *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

**TO LEARN.** *v. n.* To take pattern:  
with of.

Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for  
I am meek and lowly. *Matthew.*

In imitation of sounds, that Men should be the  
teacher is no part of the matter; for birds will  
learn one of another. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**LEARNED.** *adj.* [from learn.]

1. Veried in science and literature.

It is indifferent to the matter in hand, which  
way the learned shall determine of it. *Locke.*

Some by old words to fame have made pretence:  
Such labour'd nothing, in so strange a style,  
Amaze th' unlearn'd, and make the learned smile. *Pope.*

The learned met with free approach,  
Although they came not in a coach. *Swift.*

The best account is given of them by their own  
authors: but I trust more to the table of the learned  
bishop of Bath. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. Skilled; skilful; knowing; with in.

Though train'd in arms, and learn'd in martial  
arts,

Thou chusest not to conquer men but hearts. *Gran.*

3. Skilled in scholastick, as distinct from  
other knowledge.

Till a man can judge whether they be truths or  
no, his understanding is but little improved: and  
thus men of much reading are greatly learned, but  
may be little knowing. *Locke.*

**LEARNEDLY.** *adv.* [from learned.] With  
knowledge; with skill.

The apoklie seemed in his eyes but learnedly  
mad. *Hooker.*

Much  
He spoke, and learnedly, for life; but all  
Was either pitted in him, or forgotten. *Shaks.*

Every coxcomb swears as learnedly as they. *Swift.*

**LEARNING.** *n. f.* [from learn.]

1. Literature; skill in languages or sciences;  
generally scholastick knowledge.

Learning hath its infancy, when it is almost  
childish; then its youth, when luxuriant and juvenile;  
then its strength of years, when solid, and,  
lastly, its old age, when dry and exhaust. *Bacon.*

To tongue or pudding thou hast no pretence,  
Learning thy talent is, but mine is sense. *Prior.*

As Moses was learned in all the wisdom of the  
Egyptians, so it is manifest from this chapter, that  
St. Paul was a great master in all the learning of  
the Greeks. *Bentley.*

2. Skill in any thing good or bad.

An art of contradiction by way of scorn, &  
learning wherewith we were long thence fore-  
warned, that the miserable times whereunto we  
are fallen should abound. *Hooker.*

**LEARNER.** *n. f.* [from learn.] One who  
is yet in his rudiments; one who is ac-  
quiring some new art or knowledge.

The late learners cannot so well take the ply,  
except it be in some minds that have not suffered  
themselves to fix. *Bacon.*

Nor can a learner work so cheap as a skilful  
practise artist can. *Grant's Bills of Mortality.*

**LEASE. n. f.** [*laizer*, French. *Spekman*.]  
1. A contract by which, in consideration of some payment, a temporary possession is granted of houses or lands.

Why, couldst, wert thou regent of the world,  
It were a shame to let this land by *lease*. *Shaksp.*  
Lords of the world have but for life their *lease*.  
And that too, if the lessor please, must cease. *Den.*  
I have heard a man talk with contempt of  
bishops's *leases*, as on a worse foot than the rest of  
his estate. *Swift.*

2. Any tenure.

Our high-plac'd Macbeth  
Shall live the *lease* of nature. *Shakspere.*  
Thou to give the world increase,  
Short need hast thy own life's *lease*. *Milton.*  
To *LEASE. v. a.* [from the noun.] To let  
by *lease*.

Where the vicar *leases* his glebe, the tenant must  
pay the great tithes to the rector or impropriator, and  
the small tithes to the vicar. *Auliff's Purgeon.*  
To *LEASE. v. n.* [*lesen*, Dutch.] To glean;  
to gather what the harvest men leave.

She in harvest us'd to *lease*;  
But harvest done, to chafe work did aspire,  
Meat, drink, and two-pence, was her daily hire. *Dryden.*

**LEASER. n. f.** [from *lease*.] Gleaner;  
gatherer after the reaper.

There was no office which a man from England  
might not have; and I looked upon all who were  
born here as only in the condition of *lease*s and  
gleaners. *Swift.*

**LEASII. n. f.** [*lisse*, French; *letse*, Dutch;  
*laccio*, Italian.]

1. A leather thong, by which a falconer  
holds his hawk, or a courser leads his  
greyhound. *Hanmer.*

Holding Corioli in the name of Rome,  
Even like a fawning greyhound in the *leash*,  
To let him slip at will. *Shakspere.*

What I was, I am;  
More straining on, for plucking back; not following  
My *leash* unwillingly. *Shakspere's Winter's Tale.*

2. A tierce; three.

I am sworn brother to a *leash* of drawers, and can  
call them all by their Christian names. *Shaksp.*  
Some thought when he did gabble  
Th'ad heard three labours of Babel,  
Or Cerberus himself pronounce  
A *leash* of languages at once. *Hudibras.*

Thou art a living comedy; they are a *leash* of  
dull devils. *Dennis's Letters.*

3. A band wherewith to tie any thing in  
general.

The ravished soul being thrown such game, would  
break those *leashes* that tie her to the body. *B. p.*  
To *LEASH. v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
bind; to hold in a string.

Then should the warlike Harry, lie hand off,  
Assume the part of Mars; and, at his heels,  
To *leash* in like hounds, should tame, fear and fly,  
Crouch for employment. *Shakspere's Henry v.*

**LEASING. n. f.** [*leaze*, Saxon.] Lies;  
falsehood.

O ye sons of men, how long will ye have such  
pleasure in vanity, and reckon'ting? *Isaiah.*

He 'mongst ladies would their fortunes read  
Out of their hands, and merry *leasings* tell. *Hubb.*

He hates foul *leasings* and vain flattery,  
Two filthy blots in noble gentry. *Hubbard's Tale.*

That false pilgrim which that *leashing* told,  
Was indeed old Archimago. *Fairy Queen.*

I have ever verked my friends  
With all the fire that verity  
Would without lapsing suffer: nay, sometimes,  
Like to a bow upon a subtle ground  
I've tumbled past the throw; and in his praise  
Have almost stamp'd the *leashing*. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

As folks, quoth Richard, prone to *leashing*,  
Say things at first, because they're pleasing;  
Then prove what they have once affected,  
Nor care to have their lie deserted:

Till their own dreams at length deceive them,  
And oft repeating they believe them. *Prior.*

*Trading men shall strive again,  
Not to leave lewd afflict the wain.* *Gay.*

**LEASE. n. f.** the superlative of *little*. [*laize*,  
Saxon.] This word *Wallis* would persuade  
us to write *least*, that it may be analogous  
to *less*; but surely the profit is not worth  
the change.] Little beyond others;  
finalled.

I am not wor hy of the *least* of all the mercies  
shewed to thy sergent. *Cicero.*

A man can no more have a positive idea of the  
greatest than he has of the *least* space. *Locke.*

**LEAST. adv.** In the lowest degree; in a  
degree below others; less than any other  
way.

He resolv'd to wave his suit.  
Or for a while play *least* in fight. *Hudibras.*

Ev'n that avert; I chuse it not;  
But taste it as the *least* unhappy lot. *Dryden.*

No man more truly knows to place a right value  
on your friendship, than he who *least* deserves it on  
all other accounts than his due sense of it. *Pope.*

At *LEAST.* } To say no more; not to  
At *the LEAST.* } demand or affirm more  
At *LEASTWISE.* } than is barely sufficient;  
} at the lowest degree.

He who tempts, though in vain, at *least* aspires  
The tempted with dishonour. *Milton.*

He from my side subducing, took perhaps  
More than enough; at *least* on her bellowed  
Too much of ornament, in outward show  
Elaborate, of inward less exact. *Milton.*

Upon the wall they saw a young man, at *least* if  
he were a man, who sat as on horseback. *Sidney.*

Every effect doth after a sort contain, at *leastwise*  
resemble, the cause from which it proceedeth. *Hobbes.*

Honour and fame at *least* the thund'ring ow'd,  
And ill he pays the promise of a God. *Pope.*

The remedies, if any, are to be propos'd from a  
constant course of the milk diet, continued at  
*least* a year. *Temple.*

A fiend may deceive a creature of more excel-  
lency than himself, at *least* by the tacit permission  
of the Omnipotent Being. *Dryden.*

2. It has a sense implying doubt; to say  
no more; to say the *least*; not to say  
all that might be said.

Whether such virtue spent now fail'd  
New angels to create, if they at *least*  
Are his created. *Milton.*

Let useful observation be at *least* some part of  
the subject of your conversation. *Watts.*

**LEASY. adj.** [This word seems formed  
from the same root with *loisir*, French,  
or *loose*.] Flimsy; of weak texture. Not  
in use.

He never leaveth, while the sense itself be left  
In use and *leasy*. *Afham's Schoolmaster.*

**LEATHER. n. f.** [*lezer*, Saxon; *leadr*,  
Erse.]

1. Dressed hides of animals.  
He was a hairy man, and girt with a girdle of  
*leather* about his loins. *2 Kings.*

And if two boots keep out the weather,  
What need you have two hides of *leather*? *Prior.*

2. Skin; ironically.  
Returning found in limb and wind,  
Except some *leather* lost behind. *Swift.*

3. It is often used in composition for  
*leathern*.

The shepherd's homely curds,  
His cold thin drink out of his *leather* bottle;  
Is far beyond a prince's delicacies. *Shakspere.*

**LEATHERCOAT. n. f.** [*leather* and *coat*.]  
An apple with a tough rind.

There is a dish of *leathercoats* for you. *Shaksp.*

**LEATHERDRESSER. n. f.** [*leather* and  
*dresser*.] He who prepares leather; he  
who manufactures hides for use.

He removed to China; and by the way was en-  
tertained at the house of one *Telesphorus*, a *leather*  
dresser.

**LEATHER-MOUTHED. adj.** [*leather* and  
*mouth*.]

By a *leather-mouth'd* fellow, I meant such as have  
their teeth in their throat; as, the chub or cheven.  
*Wotton's Angler.*

**LEATHERY. adj.** [from *leather*.] Made of  
leather.

I saw her hand; she has a *leathery* hand,  
A free-stone colour'd hand: I verily did think  
That her old fingers were un- *Shakspere.*

The wretched animal heav'd forth such groans,  
That their discharge did stretch his *leathery* coat  
Almost to bursting. *Shakspere's As you like it.*

In sicken or in *leathery* pulse retain  
A sploudid shilling. *Philips.*

**LEATHERSELLER. n. f.** [*leather* and  
*seller*.] He who deals in leather, and  
vends it.

**LEATHERY. adj.** [from *leather*.] Resem-  
bling leather.

Wormius calls this craft a *leathery* his. *Orren.*

**LEAVE. n. f.** [*lepe*, Saxon; from *lypan*,  
to grant.]

1. Grant of liberty; permission; allowance.  
By your *leave*, Ireneus, notwithstanding all this  
your careful foresight, methinks I see an evil luck  
unspied. *Spenser.*

When him his dearest Una did behold,  
Ditching life, desiring *leave* to dye. *Spenser.*  
I make bold to press upon you.  
—You're welcome; give us *leave*, drawer. *Shaksp.*

Of Sylla's sway, when the sword took *leave*  
To act all that it would. *Ben Jonson's Catiline.*

Thrice happy thanks! that in her love  
May boldly creep; we dare not give  
Our thoughts to unconfin'd *leave*. *Water.*

No friend has *leave* to bear away the death *Dray.*  
Offended that we fought without his *leave*.  
He takes this time his secret hate to show. *Dryden.*

One thing more I crave *leave* to offer about *gyl-*  
*logium*, before I *leave* it. *Leah.*

I must have *leave* to be grateful to any who serves  
me, let him be never so obnoxious to any party;  
nor did the tory party put me to the hardship of  
saying this *leave*. *Pope.*

2. Farewel; adieu. In this sense *leave* is  
permission to depart.

Take *leave* and part, for you must part forthwith.  
*Shakspere.*

Evils that take *leave*,  
On their departure, must of all shew evil. *Shaksp.*

There is further compliment of *leave* taking be-  
tween France and him. *Shakspere's King Lear.*

I dare my father comes;  
A double blessing is a double grace;  
Occasion smiles upon a second *leave*. *Shakspere.*

But, my dear nothings, take your *leave*,  
No longer must you me deceive. *Swickling.*

Many stars may be visible in our hemisphere,  
that are not so at present; and many shall take  
*leave* of our horizon, and appear unto southern  
habitations. *Brown.*

To *LEAVE. v. a. pret. I left; I have left.*  
[Of the derivation of this word the  
etymologists give no satisfactory ac-  
count.]

1. To quit; to forsake.  
A man shall *leave* his father and his mother,  
and cleave unto his wife. *Genesis.*

If they love less, and *leave* the lusty wine,  
Envy them not their palates with the wine. *Ben Jon.*

2. To desert; to abandon.  
He that is of an unthankful mind, will *leave* him  
in danger that delivered him. *Psalmist.*

3. To depart from, without action: as, I  
*left* things as I found them.

When they were departed from him, they *left*  
him in great distress. *Chronicles.*

4. To have remaining at death.  
There be of them that have *left* a name behind  
them. *Ecclasiasticus.*

Not to deprive of.  
They shall have *left* me the providence of God.

# LEA

and all the promises of the gospel, and my charity to them too. *Taylor.*

## 6. To suffer to remain.

If it be done without order, the mind comprehendeth less that which is set down; and besides, it leaveth a suspicion, as if more might be said than is expressed. *Bacon.*

These things must be left uncertain to farther discoveries in future ages. *Abbot.*

Who those are, to whom this right by descent belongs, he leaves out of the room of any one to discover from his writings. *Locke.*

## 7. Not to carry away.

They encamped against them, and destroyed the increase of the earth, and left no sustenance for them. *Judges.*

He shall eat the fruit of thy cattle; which also shall not leave thee either corn, wine, or oil. *Deut.*  
Valius gave strict commendment, that they should leave behind them unnecessary baggage. *Knutles' History.*

## 8. To reject; not to choose.

In all the common incidents of life, I am superiour, I can take or leave. *Steele.*

## 9. To fix as a token or remembrance.

This I leave with my rowder, as an occasion for him to consider, how much he may be beholden to experience. *Locke.*

## 10. To bequeath; to give as inheritance.

That peace thou leav'st to thy imperial line,  
That peace, O! happy shade! be ever thine. *Dryden.*

## 11. To give up; to resign.

Thou shalt not glean thy vineyard; thou shalt leave them for the poor and the stranger. *Leviticus.*  
If a wife man were left to himself, and his own choice, to wish the greatest good to himself he could devise; the sum of all his wishes would be this, That there were just such a being as God is. *Tillotson.*

## 12. To permit without interposition.

Whether Esau were a villain, I leave the reader to judge. *Locke.*

## 13. To cease to do; to desist from.

Let us return, tell my father leave caring for the asses, and take thought for us. *1 Samuel.*

## 14. To LEAVE off. To desist from; to forbear.

If, upon any occasion, you bid him leave off the doing of any thing, you must be sure to carry the point. *Locke.*

In proportion as old age come on, he left off fire-burning. *Spectator.*

## 15. To LEAVE off. To forsake.

He began to leave off some of his old acquaintance, his roaring and bullying about the taverns; he put on a serious air. *Irrubant.*

## 16. To LEAVE out. To omit; to neglect.

I am so fraught with curious business, that I leave out ceremony. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
You may mistake. I have told 'em who you are. -- I should be loth to be left out, and here too. *B. Jonson.*

What is set down by order and division doth demonstrate, that nothing is left out or omitted, but all is there. *Bacon.*

Befriend till utmost end  
Of all thy dues be done, and none left out,  
Ere vice worn on the Indian steep  
From her cabin'd loop hole peep. *Milton.*

We ask, if those subvert  
Reason's establish'd maxims, who assert  
That we the world's existence may conceive  
Though we one atom out of matter leave? *Blackm.*

I always thought this passage left out with a great deal of judgment, by Iucca and Varus, as it seems to contradict a part in the sixth *Æneid.* *Addison.*

## To LEAVE. v. n.

### 1. To cease; to desist.

She is my essence, and I leave to be,  
If I be not by her fair influence  
Foster'd, illumin'd, cherish'd, kept alive. *Shaksp.*  
And cease this business so far fair is done,  
Let us not leave till all our own be won. *Shaksp.*  
He began at the eldest, and left at the youngest. *Genius.*

### 2. To LEAVE off. To desist.

Grimes, hoping that they in the castle would not hold out, left off to batter or undermine it, where-with he perceived he little prevailed. *Knutles.*

# LEC

But when you find that vigorous heat abate,  
Leave off, and for another summons wait. *Rejcom.*

## 3. To LEAVE off. To stop.

Wrongs do not leave off there where they begin,  
But still beget new mischiefs in their course. *Daniel.*  
To LEAVE. v. a. [from *levy*; *lever*, French.] To levy; to raise: a corrupt word, made, I believe, by *Spenser*, for a rhyme.

An army strong the leave'd,  
To war on those which him had of his realm bereav'd. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

## LEAVED. adj. [from *leaves*, of *leaf*.]

### 1. Furnished with foliage.

### 2. Made with leaves or folds.

I will loose the lions of kings, to open before him the two leaved gates. *Josiah.*

## LEAVEN. n. f. [*levain*, Fr. *levare*, Lat.]

### 1. Ferment mixed with any body to make it light: particularly used of four dough mixed in a mass of bread.

It shall not be baked with leaven. *Leviticus.*  
All fermented meats and drinks are earliest digested; and those unfermented, by barn or leaven, are hardly digested. *Flower.*

### 2. Any mixture which makes a general change in the mass: it generally means something that depraves or corrupts that with which it is mixed.

Many of their propositions favour very strongly of the old leaven of innovations. *King Charles.*

## To LEAVEN. v. n. [from the noun.]

### 1. To ferment by something mixed.

You must bury the leav'n'ing. *Shaksp.*  
Whoever eateth leavened bread, that soul shall be cut off. *Exodus.*

Breads we have of several grains, with divers kinds of leavenings, and seasonings; so that some do extremely move appetites. *Bacon.*

### 2. To taint; to imbue.

That cruel something unpossess'd,  
Corrodes, and leaves all the rest. *Prior.*

## LEAVER. n. f. [from *leave*.] One who deserts or forsakes.

Let the world rank me in register  
A weather-leaver, and a fugitive. *Shakespeare.*

## LEAVES. n. f. The plural of *leaf*.

Paris fit for the nourishment of man in plants are, seeds, roots, and fruits; for leaves they give no nourishment at all. *Bacon's Natural History.*

## LEAVINGS. n. f. [from *leave*.] Remnant;

relics; offal; refuse: it has no singular.

My father has this morning call'd to gether,  
To this poor hall, his little Roman tenants,  
The tearings of Pharisæ. *Addison's Cato.*

The men who can think we'll quit the place,  
Or stop and light at Chloe's head,  
With scraps and leavings to be fed? *Swift.*

## LEAVY. adj. [from *leaf*.] Full of leaves; covered with leaves: *leafy* is more used.

Strephon, with leafy twigs of laurel tree,  
A garland made on temples for to wear,  
For he then chosen was the dignity  
Of village lord that Whitfontide to bear. *Sidney.*

Now, near enough: your leafy screens throw down,  
And show like those you are. *Shakespeare.*

## To LECH. v. a. [*lecher*, Fr.] To lick over.

*Hummer.*

Hast thou yet leched the Athenian's eye  
With the love juice? *Shakespeare.*

## LECHER. n. f. [Derived by *Skinner* from *luxure*, old French: *luxuria* is used in the middle ages in the same sense.] A whoremaster.

I will now take the lecher; he's at my house;  
He cannot scape me. *Shakespeare.*

You, like a lecher, out of whorish loins,  
Are pleas'd to breed out young inheritors. *Shaksp.*

The lecher soon transforms his miltrois; now  
In his place appears a lovely cow. *Dryden.*

The sleepy lecher shuts his little eyes,  
About his chattering chaps the frothy bubbles rise. *Dryden.*

# LED

She yields her charms  
To that fair lecher, the strong god of arms. *Pope.*

## To LECHER. v. n. [from the noun.] To whore.

Die for adultery? no. The wren goes to't, and the snail gildeth fly does lecher in my sight. *Shaksp.*  
Gut eats all day, and lechers all the night. *B. Jonson.*

## LECHEROUS. adj. [from *lecher*.] Lewd; lustful.

The sapphire should grow foul, and lose its beauty, when worn by one that is lecherous; the emerald should fly to pieces, if it touch the skin of any unchaste person. *Derham.*

## LECHEROUSLY. adv. [from *lecherous*.] Lewdly; lustfully.

## LECHEROUSNESS. n. f. [from *lecherous*.] Lewdness.

## LECHERY. n. f. [from *lecher*.] Lewdness; lust.

The rest welter with as little shame in open lechery, as swine do in the common mire. *Ajcham.*  
Against such lewdness, and their lechery,  
Those that betray them do no treachery. *Shaksp.*

## LECTION. n. f. [*lectio*, Lat.] A reading; a variety in copies.

Every critic has his own hypothesis; if the common text be not favourable to his opinion, a various lection shall be made authentic. *Watts' Logic.*

## LECTURE. n. f. [*lecture*, French.]

### 1. A discourse pronounced upon any subject.

Mark him, while Dametas reads his rustick lecture unto him, how to feed his beasts before noon, and where to shade them in the extreme heat. *Sidon.*

### 2. The act or practice of reading; perusal.

When in musick we have spent an hour,  
Your lecture shall have leisure for as much. *Shaksp.*  
When letters from Caesar were given to Rusticus, he refused to open them till the philosopher had done his lectures. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Virtue is the solid good, which tutors should not only read lectures and talk of, but the labour and art of education should furnish the mind with, and listen there. *Locke.*

### 3. A magisterial reprimand; a pedantick discourse.

Numbata will be blest by Cato's lectures. *Addison.*

## To LECTURE. v. a. [from the noun.]

### 1. To instruct formally.

### 2. To instruct intolently and dogmatically.

## To LECTURE. v. n. To read in public; to instruct an audience by a formal explanation or discourse: as, Wallis lectured on geometry.

## LECTURER. n. f. [from *lecture*.]

### 1. An instructor; a teacher by way of lecture.

### 2. A preacher in a church hired by the parish to assist the rector or vicar.

It may minister refused to admit into his church a lecturer recommended by them, and there was not one orthodox or learned man recommended, he was presently required to attend upon the committee. *Clarendon.*

## LECTURESHP. n. f. [from *lecture*.] The office of a lecturer.

He got a lectureship in town of sixty pounds a year, where he preached continually in person. *Swift.*

## LED. The part. pret. of *lead*.

Then shall they know that I am the Lord their God, which caused them to be led into captivity among the heathen. *Ezekiel.*

The leaders of this people cause them to err, and they that are led of them are destroyed. *Enoch.*

As in vegetables and animals, so in most other bodies, not promulgated by seed, it is the colour we most fix on, and are most led by. *Locke.*

**LEDOE.** *n. f.* [*leggen*, Dutch, to lie.]

1. A row; layer; stratum.

The lowest ledge or row should be merely of stone, closely laid, without mortar: a general caution for all parts in building contiguous to board. *Watson.*

2. A ridge rising above the rest, or projecting beyond the rest.

The four parallel sticks rising above five inches higher than the handkerchief, served as ledges on each side. *Gulliver.*

3. Any prominence, or rising part.

Beneath a ledge of rocks his feet he hides, The beading brow above a fate retreat provides. *Dryden.*

**LEDHORSE.** *n. f.* [*led* and *horse*.] A sumpter horse.

**LEE.** *n. f.* [*lie*, French.]

1. Dregs; sediment; refuse: commonly lees.

My cloaths, my sex, exchange'd for thee, I'll mingle with the people's wretched lee. *Prior.*

2. [Sea term; supposed by *Skinner* from *l'eau*, French.] It is generally that side which is opposite to the wind, as the lee shore is that the wind blows on.

To be under the lee of the shore, is to be close under the weather shore. A leeward ship is one that is not sail'd by a wind, to make her way so good as the might.

To lay a ship by the lee, is to bring her so that all her sails may lie against the masts and shrouds flat, and the wind to come right on her broadside, so that she will make little or no way.

If we, in the bay of Biscay, had had a port under our lee, that we might have kept our transporting ships with our men of war, we had taken the Indian fleet. *Raleigh.*

The Hollanders were before Dunkirk with the wind at north-west, making a lee shore in all weathers. *Raleigh.*

Unprovided of tackling and victuals, they are forced to sea by a storm; yet better do so than venture splitting and sinking on a lee shore. *A. Charles.*

Him, haply slumbering on the Norway foam, To pilot of some small night-founder'd skiff, Deeming some island, others women tell, With fixed anchor in his scaly rind, Moors by his side under the lee, while night Invests the sea. *Milton.*

Butter'd by his lee they lay, The passing winds through their torn canvases play. *Dryden.*

**LEYCH.** *n. f.* [*lee*, Saxon.]

1. A physician; a professor of the art of healing: whence we still use *couleech*.

A leech, the which had great insight In that disease of grievous conscience, And well could cure the same; his name was Patience. *Spenser's Faery Que.*

Her words prevail'd, and then the learned leech His cunning hand 'gan his wounds to lay, And all things else the which his art did teach. *Fairy Queen.*

Phylick is their haire, The learned leeches in despair depart, And shake their heads, depending of their art. *Dryden.*

Wise leeches will not vain receipts obtrude: Deaf to complaints they wait upon the ill, Till some safe crisis. *Dryden.*

The hoary wrinkled leech has watch'd and toil'd, Tried every health-reforming herb and gum, And wearied out his painful skill in vain. *Rowe.*

A faithful leech, They say, had wrought this blessed deed; This leech Arbuthnot was yeapt. *Guy's Pastors.*

2. A kind of small water serpent, which fastens on animals, and sucks the blood: it is used to draw blood where the lancet is less safe, whence perhaps the name.

I drew blood by leeches behind his ear. *Wifon.*

Sticking like leeches, till they burst with blood, Without remorse insatiably. *Reynolds.*

**TO LEECH.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat with medicaments.

**LEECRAFT.** *n. f.* [*leech* and *craft*.] The art of healing.

We study speech, but others we persuade: We leechcraft learn, but others cure with it. *Darles.*

**LEEF.** *adj.* [*lieve*, *lere*, Dutch.] Kind; fond.

Whilome all these were low and leef, And lov'd their flocks to feed; They never strove to be the chief, And simple was their weed. *Spenser's Pastors.*

**LEEK.** *n. f.* [*leac*, Saxon; *look*, Dutch; *leechk*, Erse; *porrum*, Latin.] A plant.

Know'st thou Fluellen?—Yes. —Tell him I'll knock his leek about his pate, Upon St. David's day. *Shakespeare.*

Leek to the Welsh, to Dutchmen butter's dear. *Guy.*

We use acid plants inwardly and outwardly in gangrenes; in the scurvy, water-cresses, horseradish, garlick, or leek potage. *Flour on Humours.*

**LEER.** *n. f.* [*hleape*, Saxon.]

1. An oblique view.

I spy entertainment in her; she gives the leer of invitation. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Aside the devil turn'd For envy, yet with jealous leer malign Ey'd their advance. *Milton.*

2. A laboured cast of countenance.

Damn with lust praise, concede with civil leer. *Pope.*

I place a statesman full before my sight; A bloated monster in all his gear, With shameless visage, and perfidious leer. *Swift.*

**TO LEER.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To look obliquely; to look archly.

I will leer upon him as he comes by; and do but mark the countenance that he will give me. *Shaksp.*

I wonder whether you take the pleasure of independency, or whether you do not sometimes leer upon the court. *Swift.*

2. To look with a forced countenance.

Bertran has been taught the arts of courts, To gild a face with smiles, and let a man to ruin. *Dryden.*

**LEES.** *n. f.* [*lie*, French.] Dregs; sediment: it has seldom a singular.

The memory of king Richard was so strong, that it lay like lees at the bottom of men's hearts; and if the vessel was but stirred, it would come up. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

If they love lees, and leave the lilly wine, Fancy them on their palates with the wine. *B. Jon.*

The regaled fond of generous wine. *Dryden.*

**TO LEISE.** *v. a.* [*lefen*, Dutch.] To lose: an old word.

Then tell to thy profit both butter and cheese, Who hureth it to see the more he shall leese. *Tusser.*

No cake, nor chum fat, will Cheviot leese; But as the yemas on both sides he takes keese; And pletheth both; for while he melts his grease For this, that wins for whom he holds his peace. *B. Jonson.*

Box in the port our fleet dear time did leese, Wallowing like prisoners, which he but for leese. *Donne.*

**LEET.** *n. f.*

*Leet*, or *leta*, is otherwise called a law-day. The word seemeth to have grown from the Saxon *leðe*, which was a court of jurisdiction above the wapentake or hundred, comprehending three or four of them, otherwise called thirthing, and contained the third part of a province or shire: these jurisdictions, one and other, he now abolished, and swallowed up in the county court.

**LE'WANE.** *adj.* [*lee* and *wane*, Saxon.] Toward the wind. See **LEE**.

The clippers were called long ships, the ocean round, because of their figure approaching towards circular: this figure, though proper for the storage of goods, was not the fittest for sailing, because of the great quantity of leeward way, except when they sailed full before the wind. *Argensol.*

Let us statesman dare, A kingdom to a ship compare; Left he should call our commonwealth A vessel with a double keel; Which just like ours, new rigg'd and man'd And got about a league from land, By change of wind to leeward side, The pilot knew not how to guide. *Swift.*

**LEET.** The participle preter. of *leave*.

Alas, poor lady! desolate and left; I weep myself to think upon thy words. *Shaksp.*

Had such a river as this been left to itself, to have found its way out from among the Alps, whatever windings it had made, it must have formed several little seas. *Addison.*

Were I left to myself, I would rather aim at frustrating their diverting, but if we will be useful to the world, we must take it as we find it. *Spec.*

**LEIT.** *adj.* [*luste*, Dutch; *latus*, Latin.] Sinistrous; not right.

That there is also in men a natural propensity in the right, we cannot with consistency affirm, if we make observation in children, who, permitted the freedom of both hands, do oftentimes confine it unto the left, and are not without great difficulty restrained from it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The right to Pluto's golden palace guides, The left to that unhappy region tends, Which to the depth of Tartarus descends. *Dryden.*

The gods of greater nations dwell around, And, on the right and left, the palace bound; The commons where they can. *Dryden.*

A raven from a wither'd oak, Left of their lodging was oblig'd to croak: That oven lik'd him not. *Dryden.*

The left foot naked when they march to fight, But in a bull's raw hide they sheathe the right. *Dry.*

The man who struggles in the fight, Fatigues left arm as well as right. *Prior.*

**LEFT-HANDED.** *adj.* [*left* and *hand*.] Using the left hand rather than right.

The limbs are used most on the right side, whereby custom helps; for we see that some are left-handed, which are such as have used the left hand most.

For the seat of the heart and liver on one side, whereby men become left-handed, it happeneth too rarely to countenance an effect so common: for the seat of the liver in the left side is very monstrous. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**LEFT-HANDEDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *left-handed*.] Habitual use of the left hand.

Although a quaint left-handedness B' ungracious; yet we cannot want that hand. *Donne.*

**LEG.** *n. f.* [*leg*, Danish; *leggur*, Icelandic.]

1. The limb by which we walk; particularly that part between the knee and the foot.

They hallo; and what their tardy feet deny'd, The trusty staff, then better leg supply'd. *Dryden.*

Punging counts, and ants eyes, Had almost brought him off his legs. *Budibree.*

Such intrigues people cannot meet with, who have nothing but legs to carry them. *Addison.*

2. An act of obsequence; a bow with the leg drawn back.

At court, he that cannot make a leg, put off his cap, kiss his hand, and say nothing, has neither leg, hands, lip, nor cap. *Shakespeare.*

Their horses never give a blow, But when they make a leg, and bow. *Addison.*

If the boy should not put off his hat, nor make legs very gracefully, a dancing-master will cure that defect. *Locke.*

He made his leg, and went away. *Swift.*

3. To stand on his own legs; To support himself.



Persons of their fortune and quality could well have stood upon their own legs, and needed not to lay in for countenance and support. *Cotter.*

4. That by which any thing is supported on the ground: as, the leg of a table.

**LEGACY, n. f.** [*legatum*, Latin.]

A legacy is a particular thing given by last will and testament. *Cowel.*

If there be no such thing apparent upon record, they do as if one should demand a legacy by force and virtue of some written testament, wherein there being no such thing specified, he pleads that there it must needs be, and bringeth arguments from the love or good-will which always the testator bore him; imagining, that these, or the like proofs, will convict a testament to have that in it, which other men can nowhere by reading find. *Hooker.*

Fetch the will hither, and we shall determine how to cut off some charge in legacies. *Shaksp.*

Good counsel is the best legacy a father can leave a child. *E. Strange.*

When he thought you gone  
T'augment the number of the bliss'd above,  
He deem'd 'em legacies of royal love;  
Nor arm'd his brother's portions to invade,  
But to defend the present you had made. *Dryden.*

When the heir of this vast treasure knew,  
How large a legacy was left to you,  
He wisely ty'd it to the crown again. *Dryden.*  
Leave to thy children tumult, strife, and war,  
Portions of toil, and legacies of care. *Prior.*

**LEGAL, adj.** [*legal*, Fr. *leges*, Lat.]

1. Done or conceived according to law.  
Whatsoever was before Richard I. was before time of memory; and what is since, is, in a legal sense, within the time of memory. *Hale.*
2. Lawful; not contrary to law.
3. According to the law of the old dispensation.

His merits  
To save them, not their own, though legal, works. *Milton.*

**LEGALITY, n. f.** [*legalité*, Fr.] Lawfulness.

**TO LEGALIZE, v. a.** [*legaliser*, Fr. from *legal*.] To authorize; to make lawful.  
If any thing can legalize revenge, it should be injury from an extremely obliged person; but revenge is so absolutely the peculiar of Heaven, that no consideration can empower, even the best men, to assume the execution of it. *South.*

**LEGALLY, adv.** [from *legal*.] Lawfully; according to law.

A prince may not, much less may inferior judges, deny justice, when it is legally and competently demanded. *Taylor.*

**LEGATARY, n. f.** [*legataire*, Fr. from *legatum*, Lat.] One who has a legacy left.

An executor shall exhibit a true inventory of goods, taken in the presence of fit persons, creditors and legatees are, unto the ordinary. *Ayliffe.*

**LEGATE, n. f.** [*legatus*, Lat. *legat*, Fr. *legato*, Italian.]

1. A deputy; an ambassador.  
The legates from th' Arabian prince return:  
Sad news they bring, that after all the cost,  
And care employ'd, their embassy is lost. *Dryden.*

2. A kind of spiritual ambassador from the pope; a commissioner deputed by the pope for ecclesiastical affairs.

Look where the holy legate comes apace,  
To give us warrant from the hand of Heav'n. *Shak.*  
Upon the legate's summons, he submitted himself to an examination, and appeared before him. *Atterbury.*

**LEGATE'S, n. f.** [from *legatum*, Lat.] One who has a legacy left him.

If he chance to 'scape this dismal bout,  
The former legates are blotted out. *Dryden's Jun.*  
My will is, that if any of the above-named legates should die before us, that then the respective legacies shall revert to myself. *Swift.*

**LEGATINE, adj.** [from *legato*.]

1. Made by a legate.

When any one is absolved from excommunication, it is provided by a legatine constitution; that some one shall publish such absolution. *Ayliffe.*

2. Belonging to a legate of the Roman see.

All those you have done of late,  
By your power legatine within this kingdom,  
Fall in the compass of a premunire. *Shakspere.*

**LEGATION, n. f.** [*legatio*, Lat.] Deputation; commission; embassy.

After a legation ad res repetendas, and a refusal, and a denunciation or indiction of a war, the war is no more confined to the place of the quarrel, but is left at large. *Bacon.*

In attiring, the duke had a fine and unaffected politeness, and upon occasion costly, as in his legations. *Wotton.*

**LEGATOR, n. f.** [from *lego*, Lat.] One who makes a will, and leaves legacies.

Suppose debate  
Betwixt pretenders to a fair estate,  
Bequest'd by some legator's last intent. *Dryden.*

**LEGEND, n. f.** [*legenda*, Lat.]

1. A chronicle or register of the lives of saints.

Legends being grown in a manner to be nothing else but heaps of frivolous and scandalous vanities, they have been even with disdain thrown out, the very nells which bred them abhorring them. *Hooker.*

There are in Rome two sets of antiquities, the christian and the heathen; the former, though of a frether date, are so embroiled with fable and legend, that one receives but little satisfaction. *Addison.*

2. Any memorial or relation.  
And in this legend all that glorious deed  
Read, whilst you arm you; arm you whilst you read. *Fairfax.*

3. An incredible unauthentic narrative.

Who can show the legends, that record  
More idle tales, or tables so absurd? *Blackmore.*

It is the way of attaining to Heaven, that makes profane scorners willingly let go the expectation of it. It is not the articles of the creed, but the duty to God and their neighbour, that is such an inconsistent incredible legend. *Bentley.*

4. Any inscription; particularly on medals or coins.

Compare the beauty and comprehensiveness of legends on ancient coins. *Addison on Medals.*

**LEGER, n. f.** [from *legger*, Dutch. To lie or remain in a place.] Any thing that lies in a place; as, a leger ambassador, a resident, one that continues at the court to which he is sent; a leger-book,

a book that lies in the counting-house.  
Lord Angelo, having affairs to Heav'n,  
Intends you for his swift ambassador,  
Where you shall be an everlasting leger. *Shaksp.*

I've giv'n him that,  
Which, if he take, shall quite unpeople her  
Of leigers for her sweet. *Shakspere's Cymbeline.*

If leger ambassadors or agents were sent to remain near the courts of princes, to observe their motions, such were made choice of as were vigilant. *Bacon.*

Who can endure  
Thy praise too much? thou art Heav'n's leiger here,  
Working against the fates of death and hell. *Herb.*

He withdrew not his confidence from any of those who attended his person, who, in truth, lay leiger for the covenant, and kept up the spirits of their countrymen by their intelligence. *Clarendon.*

I call that a leger bait, which is fixed, or made to rest, in one certain place, when you shall be absent; and I call that a walking bait which you have ever in motion. *Walton.*

**LEGERDEMAIN, n. f.** [contracted perhaps from *legereté de main*, Fr.] Slight of hand; juggle; power of deceiving the eye by nimble motion; trick; deception; knack.

Ho so light was at legerdmain,  
That what he touch'd came not to light again. *Hubbard.*

Of all the tricks and legerdmain by which men impose upon their own souls, there is none so common as the plea of a good intention. *South.*

**LEGERITY, n. f.** [*legereté*, Fr.] Lightness; nimbleness; quickness. Not in use.

When the mind is quicken'd,  
The organs though dumb and dead before,  
Break up their drowsy grave, and newly move  
With casted slough and fresh legerity. *Shakspere.*

**LEGGED, adj.** [from *leg*.] Having legs; furnished with legs.

**LEGIBLE, n. f.** [*legibilis*, Latin.]

1. Such as may be read.

You observe some clergymen with their heads held down within an inch of the cushion, to read what is hardly legible. *Swift.*

2. Apparent; discoverable.

People's opinions of themselves are legible in their countenances. Thus a kind imagination makes a bold man have vigour and enterprise in his air and motion; it stamps value and significance upon his face. *Cotter.*

**LEGIBLY, adv.** [from *legible*.] In such a manner as may be read.

**LEGION, n. f.** [*legio*, Latin.]

1. A body of Roman soldiers, consisting of about five thousand.

The most remarkable piece in Antoninus's pillar is the figure of Jupiter Pluvius sending rain on the fainting army of Marcus Aurelius, and thunderbolts on his enemies, which is the greatest confirmation possible of the story of the Christian legion. *Addison.*

2. A military force.

She to foreign realms  
Sends forth her dreadful legions. *Philips.*

3. Any great number.

Not in the legions  
Of horrid hell, can come a devil more damn'd. *Shak.*

The partition between good and evil is broken down; and where one sin has entered, legions will force their way through the same breach. *Rogers.*

**LEGIONARY, adj.** [from *legion*.]

1. Relating to a legion.
2. Containing a legion.
3. Containing a great indefinite number.

Too many applying themselves betwixt jest and earnest, make up the legionary body of error. *Brown.*

**LEGISLATION, n. f.** [from *legislator*, Lat.] The act of giving laws.

Pythagoras joined legislation to his philosophy, and, like others, pretended to miracles and revelations from God, to give a more venerable sanction to the laws he prescribed. *Littleton.*

**LEGISLATIVE, adj.** [from *legislator*.]

Giving laws; lawgiving.

Their legislative frenzy they repent,  
Enacting it should make no precedent. *Denham.*

The poet is a kind of lawgiver, and those qualities are proper to the legislative style. *Dryden.*

**LEGISLATOR, n. f.** [*legislator*, Latin;

*legislateur*, French.] A lawgiver; one who makes laws for any community.

It spoke like a legislator: the thing spoke was a law. *South.*

Heroes in animated marble strown,  
And legislators seem to think in stone. *Pope.*

**LEGISLATURE, n. f.** [from *legislator*, Latin.] The power that makes laws.

Without the concurrent consent of all three parts of the legislature, no law is, or can be made. *Hale.*

In the notion of a legislature is implied a power to change, repeal, and suspend laws in being, as well as to make new laws. *Addison.*

By the supreme magistrate is properly understood the legislative power; but the word magistrate seeming to denote a single person, and to express the executive power, it came to pass that the obedience due to the legislature was, for want of considering this easy distinction, misapplied to the administration. *Swift.*

**LEGITIMACY, n. f.** [from *legitimate*.]

1. Lawfulness of birth.

In respect of his legitimacy, it will be good. *Ayliffe.*

2. Genuineness; not spuriousness.

The legitimacy of reality of their marine bottom vindicated. I now inquire by what means they were hurried out of the ocean. *Woodward.*

**LEGITIMATE.** *adj.* [from *legitimus*, Lat. *legitime*, French.] Born in marriage; lawfully begotten.

*Legitimate* Edgar, I must have your land; Our father's love is to the bastard Edmund. *Shaksp.*

An adulterous person is tied to make provision for the children begotten in unlawful embraces, that they may do no injury to the *legitimate*, by receiving a portion. *Taylor.*

**TO LEGITIMATE.** *v. a.* [*legitimer*, French; from the adjective.]

1. To procure to any the rights of legitimate birth.

*Legitimate* him that was a bastard. *Aylife.*

2. To make lawful.

It would be impossible for any enterprise to be lawful, if that which should *legitimate* it is subsequent to it, and can have no influence to make it good or bad. *Deacy of Plety.*

**LEGITIMATELY.** *adv.* [from *legitimate*.]

1. Lawfully.

2. Genuinely.

By degrees he rose to Jove's imperial seat; Thus difficulties prove a soul *legitimately* great. *Dryden.*

**LEGITIMATION.** *n. s.* [*legitimation*, Fr. from *legitimate*.]

1. Lawful birth.

I have disclaim'd my land; *Legitimation*, name, and all is gone; Then, good my mother, let me know my father. *Shakspere.*

From whence will arise many questions of *legitimation*, and what in nature is the difference betwixt a wife and a concubine. *Locke.*

2. The act of investing with the privileges of lawful birth.

**LEGUME.** *n. s.* [*legume*, Fr. *legumen*, Lat.] Seeds not reaped, but gathered by the hand; as, beans: in general, all larger seeds; pulse.

Some *legumens*, as peas or beans, if newly gathered and distilled in a retort, will afford an acid spirit. *Boyer.*

In the spring fell great rains, upon which ensued a most destructive mildew upon the corn and *legumes*. *Arbuthnot.*

**LEGUMINOUS.** *adj.* [*leguminosus*, Fr. from *legumen*.] Belonging to pulse; consisting of pulse.

The properest food of the vegetable kingdom is taken from the farinaceous foods: as oats, barley, and wheat: or of some of the siliquose or *leguminous*; as, peas or beans. *Arbuthnot.*

**LEISURELY.** *adv.* [from *leisurely*.] At leisure; without tumult or hurry.

Let us beg of God, that when the hour of our rest is come, the patterns of our dissolution may be Jacob, Moses, Joshua, and David, who *leisurely* ending their lives in peace, prayed for the mercies of God upon their posterity. *Hooker.*

**LEISURABLE.** *adj.* [from *leisure*.] Done at leisure; not hurried; enjoying leisure.

A relation inexcusable in his works of *leisureable* hours, the examination being as ready as the relation. *Brown.*

**LEISURE.** *n. s.* [*leisure*, French.]

Freedom from business or hurry; vacancy of mind; power to spend time according to choice.

A gentleman fell very sick, and a friend said to him, Send for a physician; but the sick man answered, It is no matter; for if I die, I will die at *leisure*. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Where ambition and avarice have made no entrance, the desire of *leisure* is much more natural than of business and care. *Temple.*

You may enjoy your quiet in a garden, where you have not only the *leisure* of thinking, but the pleasure

to think of nothing which can diminish your mind. *Dryden.*

2. Convenience of time.

We'll make our *leisure* to attend on you. *Shakspere.*

They summon'd up their malice, break took her; Commanded me to follow; and attend The *leisure* of their answer. *Shakspere.*

O happy youth! For whom thy fates reserve to fair a bride: He sigh'd, and bid us *leisure* more to say, His honour call'd his eyes another way. *Dryden.*

I shall leave with him that rebuke, to be considered at his *leisure*. *Locke.*

3. Want of leisure. Not used.

More than I have said, loving countrymen, The *leisure* and enforcement of the time Forbids to dwell on. *Shakspere's Richard III.*

**LEISURELY.** *adj.* [from *leisure*.] Not

hasty; deliberate; done without hurry. He was the wretchedest thing when he was young. So long a growing, and so *leisurely* That, if the rule be true, he should be gracious. *Shakspere.*

The earl of Warwick, with a handful of men, fired Leith and Edinburgh, and returned by a *leisurely* march. *Hayward.*

The bridge is human life: upon a *leisurely* survey of it, I found that it consisted of three score and ten intricate arches. *Addison.*

**LEISURELY.** *adv.* [from *leisure*.] Not

in a hurry; slowly; deliberately. The Belgians hop'd, that with disorder'd haste, Our deep-cut keels upon the sands might run; Or if with caution *leisurely* we pass, Their numerous groins might charge us one by one. *Dryden.*

We descended very *leisurely*, my friend being careful to count the steps. *Addison.*

**LEMAN.** *n. s.* [Generally supposed to be *laimant*, the lover, Fr. but imagined by Junius, with almost equal probability, to be derived from *leef*, Dut. or *leop*, Sax. *beloved* and *man*. This etymology is strongly supported by the ancient orthography, according to which it was written *leveman*.] A sweetheart; a gallant; or a mistress. *Hannmer.*

Hold for my sake, and do him not to dye; But vanquish'd, thine eternal bonds slave make, And me thy worthy weed unto thy *leman* take. *Spenser.*

A cup of wine, That's brisk and fine, And drink unto the *leman* mine. *Shakspere.*

**LE'MMA.** *n. s.* [*λέμμα*; *lemme*, French.]

A proposition previously assumed.

**LE'MON.** *n. s.* [*limon*, Fr. *limonium*, low Latin.]

1. The fruit of the lemon-tree.

The juice of *lemons* is more cooling and astringent than that of oranges. *Arbuthnot.*

The dyers use it for dyeing of bright yellows and *lemon* colours. *Mortimer.*

Bear me, Pomona!

To where the *lemon* and the piercing lime, With the deep orange, glowing through the green, Their lighter glories blend. *Thomson.*

2. The tree that bears lemons.

The *lemon* tree hath large stiff leaves; the flower consists of many leaves, which expand in form of a rose: the fruit is almost of an oval figure, and divided into several cells, in which are lodged hard seeds, surrounded by a thick fleshy substance, which, for the most part, is full of an acid juice. There are many varieties of this tree, and the fruit is yearly imported from Lisbon in great plenty. *Miller.*

**LEMONADE.** *n. s.* [from *lemon*.] Liquor made of water, sugar, and the juice of lemons.

Them, and thy wife, and children, should walk in my gardens, buy toys, and drink *lemonade*. *Arbut.*

**TO LEND.** *v. a.* preterit, and part. pass. *lent*; [*lennan*, Sax. *leenen*, Dut.]

2. To borrow of supply, or assistance of.

In common words things he call'd *lenders* With dull unwillingness to pay a debt, Which, with a bounteous hand, was kindly lent; Much more to be thus opposite with Heaven. *Shaksp.*

They dare not give, and e'en refuse to lend; To their poor kindred, or a wanting friend. *Dryden.*

3. To suffer to be used on condition that it be restored.

I'll lend it thee, my dear, but have no power to give it from me. *Shakspere.*

The fair blessing we roughcast to lend; Now can we spare you long, though often we may lend. *Dryden.*

4. To afford; to grant in general.

Coveatness, like the sea, receives the tribute of all rivers, though far unlike it in leading any back again. *Deacy of Plety.*

Painting and poetry are two sisters to him, that they lend to each other their name and office: one is called a dumb poetry, and the other a speaking picture. *Dryden's Description.*

From thy new hope, and from thy growing state, Now lend assistance, and relieve the poor. *Dryden.*

Cato, lend me for a while thy patience, And condescend to hear a young man speak. *Addison.*

Wilt lend a hand to close thy mistress's eyes. *Phil.*

**LE'NDER.** *n. s.* [from *lend*.]

1. One who lends any thing.

2. One who makes a trade of putting money to interest.

Let the rate be answered some small matter, and the rest left to the lender; if the abatement be small, it will not discourage the lender: he that took ten in the hundred, will sooner descend to eight than give over this trade. *Bacon.*

Whole droves of *lenders* crowd the bankers doors, To call for money. *Dryden's Spanish Fryer.*

Interest would certainly encourage the lender to venture in such a time of danger. *Addison.*

**LEN'OTH.** *n. s.* [from *leng*, Sax.]

1. The extent of any thing material from end to end; the longest line that can be drawn through a body.

There is in Twinnam a church that is in length one hundred feet, in breadth twenty, and in height near fifty: it reporteth the voice twelve or thirteen times. *Bacon.*

2. Horizontal extension.

Mesentius rushes on his foes, And first unhappy Aeron overthrows; Stretch'd at his length he spurs the swarting ground. *Dryden.*

3. Comparative extent; a certain portion of space or time: in this sense it has a plural.

Large *lengths* of seas and shores Between my father and my mother lay. *Shaksp.*

To get from th' uneasy, and Ralph, free; Left danger, fears, and foes, behind, And bent, at least, three *lengths* the wind. *Hudib.*

Time glides along with undiscover'd haste, The future but a *length* beyond the past. *Dryden.*

4. Extent of duration or space.

What *length* of lands, what oceans have you pass'd, What storms sustain'd, and on what shores been cast? *Dryden.*

Having thus got the idea of duration, the next thing is to get some measure of its extent: duration, whereby to judge of its different *lengths*. *Locke.*

5. Long duration or protraction.

May Hear a great monarch, still augmenting his state, With *length* of days, and every day like the first. *Dryden.*

Such toil requir'd the Roman name, Such *length* of labour for to visit Rome. *Dryden.*

In *length* of time it will cover the whole plain, and make one mountain with that on which it now stands. *Addison.*

6. Reach or expansion of any thing.

7. **Full extent; uncontracted state.**  
If *Lentia*, who lent me this account, will acquit me with the worthy gentleman's name, I will insert it at length in one of my papers. *Spectator.*

8. **Distance.**  
He had marched to the length of Exeter, which he had some thought of besieging. *Clarendon.*

9. **Eng; latter part of any assignable time.**  
Churches purged of things burdensome, all was brought at the length unto that wherein we now stand. *Hooker.*

A crooked stick is not straitened, unless it be bent as far on the clear contrary side, that so it may settle itself at the length in a middle state of evenness between them both. *Hooker.*

10. **At LENGTH.** [An adverbial mode of speech. It was formerly written at the length.] At last; in conclusion.

At length, at length, I have thee in my arms, Though our malevolent stars have struggled hard, And held us long asunder. *Dryden.*

To **LENTHEN**. *v. u.* [from length.]

1. To draw out; to make longer; to elongate.

Relaxing the fibres, is making them flexible, or easy to be lengthened without rupture. *Arbuthnot.*

Feeling dew with spangles deck'd the glade, And the low sun had lengthen'd every shade. *Pope.*

2. To protract; to continue.

Prune your mind to mirth and merriment, Which bears a thousand harms, and lengthens life. *Shakespeare.*

Break off thy sins by righteousness, and thine iniquities by showing mercy to the poor: if it may be a lengthening of thy tranquillity. *Daniel.*

It is in our power to secure to ourselves an interest in the divine mercies that are yet to come, and to lengthen the course of our present prosperity. *Aster.*

3. To protract pronunciation.

The learned languages were less constrained in the quantity of every syllable, beside helps of grammatical figures for the lengthening or abbreviation of them. *Dryden.*

4. To **LENGTHEN out.** [The particle out is only emphatical.] To protract; to extend.

What if I please to lengthen out his date A day, and take a pride to cozen fate? *Dryden.*

To lengthen out the payment of my tears. *Dryden.*

It lengthens out every act of worship, and produces more lasting and permanent impressions in the mind, than those which accompany any transient form of words. *Addison.*

To **LENGTHEN**. *v. n.* To grow longer; to increase in length.

One may as well make a yard, whose parts lengthen and shrink, as a measure of trade in materials, that have not always a settled value. *Locke.*

Still his further from its end;

Still finds its error lengthen with its way. *Prior.*

**LENGTHWISE**. *adv.* [length and wise.] According to the length; in a longitudinal direction.

**LENTEN**. *adj.* [leniens, Latin.]

1. Affusive; softening; mitigating.

In the one passion man can strength enjoy; Time, that of all things lays his lent on hand, Yet cannot do this; it sticks to our last laud. *Pope.*

2. With *of*.

Consolatories writ With study, argument, and much persuasion taught *Leicester* of grief and anxious thought. *Milton.*

3. **Luxative; emollient.**

Oil relaxes the fibres, are lenient, balsamick, and whole acrimony in the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

**LENTIFY**. *n. f.* As emollient, or affusive application.

I dressed it with lenients. *Wylman's Surgery.*

To **LENTIFY**. *v. n.* [lenifier, old Fr. lenia, Lat.] To assuage; to mitigate.

Used for squinancies and inflammations in the throat, it seemeth to have a mollifying and lenifying value. *Bacon.*

All *lenifying* simples, known of long time, he presses out, and pours their noble juice. These first infused, to lenify the pain, He tugs with pinners, but he tugs in vain. *Dryden.*

**LENTIFY**. *adj.* [lenify, Fr. lenio, Lat.]

Affusive; emollient.

Some plants have a milk in them; the cause may be an infection of putrefaction: for those milks have all an acrimony, though one would think they should be lenitive. *Bacon.*

There is a lenient lenitive expelling the fumes without stimulating the bowels; such are animal oils. *Arbuthnot.*

**LENTIFY**. *n. f.*

1. Any thing medicinally applied to ease pain.

2. A palliative.

There are lenitives that friendship will apply, before it would be brought to delectatory rigours. *South.*

**LENTITY**. *n. f.* [lentitas, Lat.] Mildness; mercy; tenderness; softness of temper.

Henry gives consent, Of meer compassion, and of lenity, To ease your country. *Shakespeare.*

Lenity must gain The mighty men, and please the discontent. *Daniel.*

Albeit to smother a pardon was proclaimed touching treason, yet could not the boldness be beaten down either with severity, or with lenity be abated. *Hayward.*

\*These jealousies Have begun one root, the old imprison'd king, Whose lenity first plow'd the gaping crowd:

But when long try'd, and found supremely good, Like Aepus's log, they leapt upon his back. *Dryden.*

**LENS**. *n. f.* [from resemblance to the seed of a lentil.]

A glass spherically convex on both sides, is usually called a lens; such is a burning-glass, or spectacle-glass, or an object glass of a telescope. *Newton.*

According to the difference of the lens, I used various distances. *Newton.*

**LENT**. The part. pass. from *lend*.

By Jove the stranger and the poor are sent, And what to those we give, to Jove is lent. *Pope.*

**LENT**. *n. f.* [lenten, the spring, Sax.] The quadragesimal fast; a time of abstinence; the time from Ash Wednesday to Easter.

Lent is from *lenti* gage, because it falleth in the spring; for which our progenitor, the Germans, use *lenti*. *Camden.*

**LENTEN**. *adj.* [from *lent*.] Such as is used in lent; sparing.

My tent, if you delight not in man, what *lenten* entertainment the players shall receive from you! *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

She quench'd her fire at the flood, And with a *lenten* salad cool'd her blood. Their commons, though but coarse, were nothing scant. *Dryden's Hind and Panther.*

**LENTICULAR**. *adj.* [lenticular, French.] Doubly convex: of the form of a lens.

The crystalline humour is of a lenticular figure, convex on both sides. *Ray on Creation.*

**LENTIFORM**. *adj.* [lens and forma, Lat.] Having the form of a lens.

**LENTIGINOUS**. *adj.* [from *lentigo*, Lat.] Scurfy; scurfaceous.

**LENTIGO**. *n. f.* [Latin.] A freckly or scurfy eruption upon the skin; such especially as is common to women in childbearing. *Quincy.*

**LENTIL**. *n. f.* [lens, Lat. lentille, Fr.] A plant.

It hath a papilionaceous flower, the point of which becomes a short pod, containing orbicular seeds, for the most part convex; the leaves are conjugate, growing to one mid-rib, and are terminated by tendrils. *Miller.*

The Philistines were gathered together, where was a piece of ground full of lentils. *2 Samuel.*

**LENTISCK**. *n. f.* [lentiscus, Lat. lentisque, Fr.] *Lentick* wood is of a pale brown, almost whitish, resinous, fragrant, and

acid: it is the tree which produces mastick, esteemed astringent and balsamick. *Hill.*

*Lentick* is a beautiful evergreen, the mastick or gum of which is of use for the teeth or gums. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**LENTITUDE**. *n. f.* [from *lentus*, Latin.] Sluggishness; slowness. *Ditt.*

**LENTNER**. *n. f.* A kind of hawk.

I should enlarge my discourse to the observation of the haggard, and the two sorts of *lentners*. *Walton's Angler.*

**LENTOR**. *n. f.* [lentor, Lat. lentor, Fr.]

1. Tenacity; viscosity.

Some bodies have a kind of *lentor*, and more deceptible nature than others. *Bacon.*

2. Slowness; delay; sluggish coldness.

The *lentor* of eruptions, not inflammatory, points to an acid cause. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

3. [In physics.] That sly, viscid, coagulated part of the blood, which, in malignant fevers, obstructs the capillary vessels. *Quincy.*

**LENTOUS**. *adj.* [lentus, Latin.] Vitious; tenacious; capable to be drawn out.

In this spawn of a *lentous* and transparent body, are to be discerned many specks which become black, a substance more compacted and terrefactive than the other; for it riseth not in distillation. *Brown.*

**LEOD**. *n. f.* *Leod* signifies the people; or, rather, a nation, country, &c. Thus, *leodgar* is one of great interest with the people or nation. *Gibson's Camden.*

**LEOF**. *n. f.* *Leof* denotes love; so *leofwin* is a winner of love; *leofan*, best beloved: like these Agapetus, Erasmus, Philo, Amandus, &c. *Gibson's Camden.*

**LEONINE**. *adj.* [leoninus, Latin.]

1. Belonging to a lion; having the nature of a lion.

2. *Leonine verses* are those of which the end rhymes to the middle; so named from *Leo*, the inventor: as

*Gloria in excelsis deo conceditur honor.*

**LEOPARD**. *n. f.* [leo and pardus, Latin.] A spotted beast of prey.

Sheep run not half so timorous from the wolf, Or horse or oxen from the leopard, As you fly from your oft-fishhook slaves. *Shakspeare.*

A leopard is every way, in shape and actions, like a cat: his head, teeth, tongue, feet, claws, tail, like a cat's: he boxes with his fore-feet, as a cat doth her kittens; leaps at the prey, as a cat at a mouse; and will also spit much after the same manner: so that they seem to differ, just as a kite doth from an eagle. *Greene.*

Before the king tame leopards led the way, And troops of lions innocently play. *Dryden.*

**LEPER**. *n. f.* [lepra, leprosus, Lat.] One infected with a leprosy.

I am no loathsome leper; look on me. *Shakspeare.*

The leper in whom the plague is, his clothes shall be rent. *Leviticus.*

**LEPEROUS**. *adj.* [formed from *leprosus*, to make out a verse.] Causing leprosy; infected with leprosy; leprous.

Upon my secure hour thy uncle stole, With juice of curd'd hebenon in a vial, And in the porches of mine ears did pour The leperous distilment. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

**LEPORINE**. *adj.* [leporinus, Lat.] Belonging to a hare; having the nature of a hare.

**LEPROSITY**. *n. f.* [from *leprosus*.] Squamous disease.

If the crudités, impurities, and leprositics of metals were cured, they would become gold. *Bacon.*

**LEPROSY**. *n. f.* [lepra, Lat. lepre, Fr.] A loathsome distemper, which covers the body with a kind of white scales.





# LET

it signifies resolution, fixed purpose, or ardent wish.

*Let me die with the Philistines.* *Judge.*

*Here let me sit.*

And hold high converse with the mighty dead. *Thompson.*

3. Before the first person plural, *let* implies exhortation.

*Life; let us go.* *Mark.*

*Let us seek out some desolate shade.* *Shaksp.*

4. Before the third person, singular or plural, *let* implies permission.

*Let Euclid rest, and Archimedes pause.* *Milton.*

5. Or precept.

*Let the soldiers seize him from one of the assassins.* *Dryden.*

6. Sometimes it implies concession.

*O'er golden sands let rich Paolus flow,*

*Or tears weep amber on the banks of Po,*

*While by our oaks the precious loads are born,*

*And realms commanded which those trees adorn.* *Pope.*

7. Before a thing in the passive voice, *let* implies command.

*Let not the objects which ought to be contiguous*

*be separated, and let those which ought to be separated*

*be apparently so to us; but let this be done*

*by a small and pleasing difference.* *Dryden.*

8. *Let* has an infinitive mood after it without the particle *to*, as in the former examples.

*Put one submissive word which you let fall,*

*Will make him in good humour with us all.* *Dryden.*

*The seventh year thou shalt let it rest and lie*

*still.* *Exodus.*

9. To leave: in this sense it is commonly followed by *alone*.

*They did me too much injury,*

*That ever said I hearken'd to your death.*

*If it were so, I might have let alone*

*Th' insulting hand of Douglas over you.* *Shaksp.*

*The public outrages of a destroying tyranny are*

*but childish appetites, let alone till they are grown*

*ungovernable.* *Leffrange's Fables.*

*Let me alone to accuse him afterwards.* *Dryden.*

*This is of no use, and had been better let alone:*

*he is vain to resolve all into present possession.* *Locke.*

*Nelson, do not let us alone till you have shortened*

*our necks, and reduced them to their ancient*

*standard.* *Addison.*

*This notion might be let alone and despised, as a*

*piece of harmless unintelligible enthusiasm.* *Rogers.*

10. To more than permit; to give.

*There's a letter for you, Sir, if your name be*

*Horatio, as I am let to know it.* *Shakspere.*

11. To put to hire; to grant to a tenant.

*Solomon had a vineyard at Beal Hamon; he let*

*the vineyard unto keepers.* *Canticles.*

*Nothing deadens so much the composition of a*

*picture, as figures which appertain not to the sub-*

*ject: we may call them figures to be let.* *Dryden.*

*She let her second floor to a very genteel man.*

*Tutler.*

*A law was enacted, prohibiting all bishops, and*

*other ecclesiastical corporations, from letting their*

*lands for above the term of twenty years.* *Swift.*

12. To suffer any thing to take a course which requires no impulsive violence. In this sense it is commonly joined with a particle.

*She let them down by a cord through the win-*

*dow.* *Johnson.*

*Launch out into the deep, and let down your*

*nets for a draught.* *Luke.*

*Let down thy pitcher, that I may drink.* *Genesis.*

*The beginning of strife is as when one letteth*

*out water.* *Proverbs.*

*As terebration doth meliorate fruit, so doth prick-*

*ing vines or trees after they be of some growth, and*

*thereby letting forth gum or tears.* *Bacon.*

*And if I knew which way to do't,*

*Your honour safe, I'd let you out.* *Hudibras.*

*The letting out our love to mutable objects doth*

*but enlarge our hearts, and make them the wider*

*mark for fortune to be wounded.* *Boyle.*

# LET

*My heart saks in me while I hear him speak.*

*And every hacken'd fibre drops its hold!*

*Like nature letting down the springs of life.* *Dryd.*

*From this point of the story, the poet is let down*

*to his traditional poverty.* *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

*You may let it down, that is, make it softer by*

*tempering it.* *Mason's Mechanical Exercises.*

13. To permit to take any state or course.

*Finding an ease in not understanding, he let loose*

*his thoughts wholly to pleasure.* *Sidney.*

*Let reason teach impossibility in any thing, and*

*the will of man doth let it go.* *Hooker.*

*He was let loose among the woods as soon as he*

*was able to ride on horseback, or carry a gun.* *Spect.*

14. To LET blood, is elliptical for *to let out*

*blood.* To free it from confinement; to

suffer it to stream out of the vein.

*Be rul'd by me;*

*Let's purge this choler without letting blood.* *Shaksp.*

*His ancient knot of dangerous adversaries*

*To-morrow are let blood in Pomfret castle.* *Shaksp.*

*Hippocrates let great quantities of blood, and*

*opened several veins at a time.* *Arbuthnot.*

15. To LET blood, is used with a dative of

the person whose blood is let.

*As terebration doth meliorate fruits, so doth*

*letting plants blood, as pricking vines, thereby let-*

*ting forth tears.* *Bacon.*

16. To LET in. To admit.

*Let in your king, whose labour'd spirits*

*Crave harbourage within your city walls.* *Shaksp.*

*Rosecomb presented his army before the gates of*

*the city: he hopes that the citizens would raise*

*some tumult, and let him in.* *Knolles.*

*What boots it at one gate to make defence,*

*And at another to let in the foe,*

*Effeminately vanquish'd?* *Milton's Agonistes.*

*The more tender our spirits are made by religion,*

*the more easy we are to let in grief, if the cause be*

*innocent.* *Taylor.*

*They but preserve the ashes, then the flame,*

*True to the sense, but truer to his fame,*

*Fording his current, where thou find'st it low,*

*Let's in thine own to make it rise and flow.* *Denh.*

*To give a period to my life, and to his fears you're*

*welcome; here's a throat, a heart, or any other part,*

*ready to let in death, and receive his commands.*

*Denham.*

17. If a noun follows, for *let in*, *let into* is

required.

*It is the key that lets them into their very heart,*

*and enables them to command all that is there.*

*South's Sermons.*

*There are pictures of such as have been distin-*

*guished by their birth and miracles, with inscrip-*

*tions, and let you into the name and history of the*

*person represented.* *Addison.*

*Most historians have spoken of ill success, and*

*terrible events, as if they had been let into the*

*secrets of Providence, and made acquainted with*

*that private conduct by which the world is go-*

*verned.* *Addison.*

*These are not mysteries for ordinary readers to*

*be let into.* *Addison.*

*As we rode through the town, I was let into the*

*characters of all the inhabitants; one was a dog,*

*another a whelp, and another a cur.* *Addison.*

18. To LET in, or into. To procure ad-

mission.

*They should speak properly and correctly, where-*

*by they may let their thoughts into other men's*

*minds the more easily.* *Locke.*

*As soon as they have hewn down any quantity of*

*the rocks, they let in their springs and reservoirs*

*among their works.* *Addison.*

19. To LET off. To discharge. Orig-

inally used of an arrow dismissed from the

gripe, and therefore suffered to fly off the

string: now applied to guns.

*Charging my pistol with powder, I cautioned the*

*emperor not to be afraid, and then let it off in the*

*air.* *Swift.*

20. To LET out. To lead out; to give to

hire or farm.

*To LET. v. a. [Lettan, Saxon.]*

1. To hinder; to obstruct; to oppose.

# LET

Their senses are not *letted* from enjoying their

objects: we have the impediments of honour, and

the torments of conscience. *Sidney.*

*To glorify him in all things, is to do nothing*

*whereby the name of God may be blasphemed;*

*nothing whereby the salvation of Jew or Grecian*

*or any in the church of Christ, may be let or*

*hindered.* *Hooker.*

*Leave, ah, leave off, whatever wight thou be,*

*To let a weary wretch from her due rest,*

*And trouble dying soul's tranquillity!* *Fairy Q.*

*Wherefore do ye let the people from their work?*

*go ye unto your burdens.* *Exodus.*

*The mystery of iniquity doth already work; only*

*he who now letteth will let, until he be taken out*

*of the way.* *2 Thessalonians.*

*I will work, and who will let it?* *Isaiah.*

*And now no longer letteth of his prey,*

*He leaps up at it with enrag'd desire,*

*O'erlooks the neighbours with a wide survey,*

*And nods at every house his threatening fire.* *Dryd.*

2. To LET, when it signifies *to permit* or

*leave*, has *let* in the preterit and part-

passive; but when it signifies *to hinder*,

it has *letted*; as, *multa me impediunt*,

*many things have letted me.*

*Introduction to Grammar.*

To LET. v. n. To forbear; to withhold

himself.

*After king Ferdinand had taken upon him the*

*person of a fraternal ally to the king, he would not*

*let to counsel the king.* *Bacon.*

LET. n. s. [from the verb.] Hindrance;

obstacle; obstruction; impediment.

*The secret lets and difficulties in public proceed-*

*ings are innumerable and inevitable.* *Hooker.*

*Solyman without let presented his army before the*

*city of Belgrade.* *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

*It had been done ere this, had I been counsel;*

*We had had no stop, no let.* *Ben Jonson.*

*Just judge, two lets remove; that free from dread,*

*I may before thy high tribunal plead.* *Sandys.*

*To these internal dispositions to sin, add the ex-*

*ternal opportunities and occasions concurring with*

*them, and removing all lets and rubs out of the*

*way, and making the path of destruction plain be-*

*fore the sinner's face; so that he may run his*

*course freely.* *South.*

LET, the termination of diminutive words,

from *lyce*, Saxon, *little*, *small*; as, *riculet*,

*a small stream; hamlet, a little village.*

LETHARGICK. adj. [lethargique, Fr. from

lethargy.] Sleepy by disease, beyond the

natural power of sleep.

*Vengeance is as if minutely proclaimed in thunder*

*from heaven, to give men no rest in their sins, till*

*they awake from the lethargick sleep, and arise from*

*dead, so mortiferous a state.* *Hammond.*

*Let me but try if I can wake his pity*

*From his lethargick sleep.* *Denham's Sophy.*

*A lethargy demands the same care and diet as an*

*apoplexy from a phlegmatic cause, such being the*

*constitution of the lethargick.* *Arbuthnot.*

LETHARGICKNESS. n. s. [from lethargick.]

Morbid sleepiness; drowsiness to a disease.

*A grain of glory mixt with humbleness,*

*Cures both a fever, and lethargickness.* *Herbert.*

LETHARGIED. adj. [from lethargy.] Laid

asleep; entranced.

*His motion weakens, or his discernings*

*Are lethargied.* *Shakspere's King Lear.*

LETHARGY. n. s. [Lethargia; lethargie,

Fr.] A morbid drowsiness; a sleep from

which one cannot be kept awake.

*The lethargy must have his quiet course;*

*If not, he foams at mouth, and by and by*

*Breaks out to savage madness.* *Shakspere.*

*Though his eye is open, as the morning's,*

A *lethargy* is a lighter sort of apoplexy, and demands the same cure and diet. *Arbuthnot.*

**LETHE.** *n. f.* [*Lethe*,] Oblivion; a draught of oblivion.

The conquering wine hath swept our sense  
In soft and delicate *lethe*. *Shakespeare.*

*Lethe*, the river of oblivion, rolls  
His wat'ry labyrinth, which who's drinks  
Forgets both joy and grief. *Milton.*

**LETTER.** *n. f.* [from *let*.]

1. One who lets or permits.

2. One who hinders.

3. One who gives vent to any thing; as,  
a blood-letter.

**LETTER.** *n. f.* [*lettre*, Fr. *littera* Lat.]

1. One of the elements of syllables; a character in the alphabet.

A superscription was written over him in *letters*  
Of Greek, Latin, and Hebrew.  
Thou whorison Zed! thou unnecessary letter! *Shakespeare.*

2. A written message; an epistle.

They use to write it on the top of *letters*. *Shakf.*  
I have a letter for her

Of such contents as you will wonder at. *Shaksp.*  
When a Spaniard would write a letter by him,  
The Indian would marvel how it should be possible,  
That he, to whom he came, should be able to  
know all things.

The *affix* will do very well for transmitters, and the  
hairs will make excellent letter carriers. *L'Estran.*

The style of *letters* ought to be free, easy, and  
natural; as near approaching to familiar conver-  
sation as possible: the two best qualities in conver-  
sation are, good humour and good breeding; those  
*letters* are therefore certainly the best that shew  
the most of these two qualities. *Walsh.*

Mrs. P. B. has writ to me, and is one of the best  
letter writers I know; very good sense, civility, and  
friendship, without any stiffness or constraint. *Swift.*

3. The verbal expression; the literal mean-  
ing.

Touching translations of holy scripture, we may  
not disallow of their painful travels herein, who  
strictly have tied themselves to the very original  
letter. *Hooker.*

In obedience to human laws, we must observe the  
letter of the law, without doing violence to the rea-  
son of the law, and the intention of the lawgiver. *Tay.*

Those words of his must be understood not ac-  
cording to the bare rigour of the letter, but accord-  
ing to the allowances of expression. *South Sermon.*

What! since the pretor did my fetters loose,  
And left me free by my own dispose,  
May I not live without controul and awe,  
Excepting still the letter of the law? *Dryden.*

4. *Letters* without the singular; learning.

The Jews marvelled, saying, How knoweth this  
man *letters*, having never learned? *John.*

5. Any thing to be read.

Good laws are at best but a dead letter. *Addis.*

6. Type with which books are printed.

The iron ladies that letter founders use to the  
casting of printing letters, are kept constantly in  
melting metal. *Mason.*

To **LETTER.** *v. a.* [from *letter*.] To stamp  
with letters.

I observed one weight lettered on both sides;  
and I found on one side, written in the dialect of  
men, and underneath it, calamities; on the other  
side was written, in the language of the gods, and  
underneath, blessings. *Addison.*

**LETTERED.** *adj.* [from *letter*.] Literate;  
educated to learning.

A martial man, not sweetened by a lettered edu-  
cation, is apt to have a tincture of ignorance. *Catther.*

**LETTUCE.** *n. f.* [*lactuca*, Latin.]

The species are, common or garden lettuce;  
cabbage lettuce; black lettuce; white and black  
cos; white cos; red capuchin lettuce. *Milner.*

Fat colworts, and comarum purfoliate,  
Cold lettuce, and refreshing porifera. *Sponser.*

Lettuce is thought to be poisonous, when it is so  
old as to have milk. *Bucan's Natural History.*

The medicaments proper to diminish milk, are  
lettuce, purslane, audive. *Wijman's Surgery.*

**LEVANT.** *adj.* [*levant*, Fr.] Eastern.

Thwart of those, as force  
Forth rush the *levant*, and the pendent winds,  
Euros and Zephyr. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**LEVANT.** *n. f.* The east, particularly those  
coasts of the Mediterranean east of Italy.

**LEVATOR.** *n. f.* [Lat.] A chirurgical  
instrument, whereby depressed parts of  
the skull are lifted up.

Some surgeons bring out the bone in the bore;  
but it will be safer to raise it up with your *levator*,  
when it is but lightly retained in some part. *Wijem.*

**LEUCOPHLEGMACY.** *n. f.* [from *leuco-*  
*phlegmatick*.] Paleness, with viscid juices  
and cold sweatings.

Spirits produce debility, flatulency, fevers, *leu-*  
*cophlegmacy*, and dropsies. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

**LEUCOPHLEGMATICK.** *adj.* [from *leuco-*  
*phlegma*.] Having such a constitution of  
body where the blood is of a pale colour,  
viscid, and cold, whereby it stuffs and  
bloats the habit, or raises white tumours  
in the feet, legs, or any other parts; and  
such are commonly athmatick and  
dropical.

Athmatick persons have voracious appetites,  
and for want of a right sanguification are *leuco-*  
*phlegmatick*. *Arbuthnot.*

**LEVEE.** *n. f.* [French.]

1. The time of rising.

2. The concourse of those who crowd round  
a man of power in a morning.

Wouldst thou be first minister of state;  
To have thy *leves* crowded with resort,  
Of a depending, gaping, servile court? *Dryden.*

None of her Sylvan subjects made their court,  
*Leves* and couches pass'd without resort. *Dryden.*

**LEVEL.** *adj.* [from *level*, Saxon.]

1. Even; not having one part higher than  
another.

The doors  
Discover ample spaces o'er the smooth  
And *level* pavement. *Milton.*

The garden, seated in the *level* floor,  
She left behind. *Dryden's Boocace.*

2. Even with any thing else; in the same  
line or plane with any thing.

Our navy is address'd, our pow'r collected,  
And ev'ry thing lies *level* to our wish. *Shakespeare.*

Now shaves with *level* wing the deep. *Milton.*

There is a knowledge which is very proper to  
man, and lies *level* to human understanding, the  
knowledge of our Creator, and of the duty we owe  
to him. *Tillotson.*

3. Having no gradations of superiority.

Be *level* in preferences, and you will soon be  
as *level* in your learning. *Bentley.*

To **LEVEL.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make even; to free from inequali-  
ties; as, he *levels* the walks.

2. To reduce to the same height with some-  
thing else.

Let's bright the moon,  
But opposite in *level* with who's set, *Milton.*

He will thy foes with silent shame confound;  
And their proud structures *level* with the ground. *Sendy.*

3. To lay flat.

We know by experience, that all downright rains  
do evermore discover the violence of outrageous  
winds, and beat down and *level* the swelling and  
mountainous billows of the sea. *Raleigh.*

With unresisted might the monarch reigns,  
He *levels* mountains, and he raises plains;  
And not regarding difference of degrees,  
Abas'd your daughter, and exalted me. *Dryden.*

4. To bring to equality of condition.

Reason can never assent to the admission of those  
brutish appetites which would over-run the soul,  
and *level* its superior with its inferior faculties. *Deacy of Floty.*

5. To point in taking aim; to aim.

Each at the head  
*Level'd* his deadly aim. *Milton.*

One to the gunners on St. Jago's tow'r,  
Bid 'em for shame *level* their cannon lower. *Dry.*

Iron globes which on the victor host  
*Level'd* with such impetuous fury smote. *Milton.*

The construction I believe is not, globes  
*level'd* on the host, but globes *level'd*  
smote on the host.

6. To direct to an end.

The whole body of puritans was drawn to be  
abettors of all villainy by a few men, whose designs  
from the first were *level'd* to destroy both religion  
and government. *Swift.*

7. To suit; to proportion.

Behold the law  
And rule of beings in your Maker's mind;  
And thence, like limbeck, rich ideas draw,  
To fit the *level'd* use of humankind. *Dryden.*

To **LEVEL.** *v. n.*

1. To aim at; to bring the gun or arrow  
to the same line with the mark.

The glory of God, and the good of his church,  
was the thing which the apostles aimed at, and  
therefore ought to be the mark whereto we all  
*level*. *Hooker.*

2. To conjecture; to attempt to guess.

I pray thee overname them; and, as thou name'st  
them I will describe them; and, according to my  
description, *level* at my affection. *Shakespeare.*

3. To be in the same direction with a mark.

He to his engine flew,  
Plac'd near at hand in open view,  
And rais'd it till it *level'd* right,  
Against the glow-worm tail of kites. *Audibron.*

4. To make attempts; to aim.

Ambitious York did *level* at thy crown. *Shakf.*

5. To efface distinction or superiority; as,  
infamy is always trying to *level*.

**LEVEL.** *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A plane; a surface without protuber-  
ances or inequalities.

After draining of the level in Northamptonshire,  
innumerable mice did upon a sudden arise. *Rale.*

Those bred in a mountainous country oversee  
those that dwell on low levels. *Sendy.*

2. Rate; standard; customary height.

Love of her made us raise up our thoughts  
above the ordinary level of the world, so as great  
clerks do not disdain our conference. *Swift.*

The praises of military men inspired me with  
thoughts above my ordinary level. *Dryden.*

3. Suitable or proportionate height.

It might perhaps advance their minds so far  
above the level of subjection, as  
T' assume to them the glory of that war. *Dante.*

4. A state of equality.

The time is not far off when we shall be upon the  
level; I am resolv'd to anticipate the time, and be  
upon the level with them now; for he is so that  
neither seeks nor wants them. *Atterbury to Pope.*

Providence, for the most part, sets us upon a  
level, and observes proportion in its dispensations  
towards us. *Spectator.*

I suppose, by the file of old friends, and the  
like, it must be somebody there of his own level;  
among whom his patty have, indeed, more friends  
than I could wish. *Swift.*

5. An instrument whereby masons adjust  
their work.

The level is from two to ten feet long, that it may  
reach over a considerable length of the work; if  
the plumb-line hang just upon the perpendicular,  
when the level is set flat down upon the work, the  
work is level; but if it hangs on either side the  
perpendicular, the floor or work must be raised on  
that side, till the plumb-line hang exactly on the  
perpendicular. *Mason.*

6. Rule; plan; scheme; borrowed from  
the mechanic level.

Be the fair level of thy actions laid,  
As if grace were will, and prudence may persuade,  
And try if life be worth the liver's care. *Prior.*

7. The line of direction in which any mil-  
lary weapon is aimed.

**LEV** *n. f.* [from *level*]  
Of a full charged confederacy, and gave thanks  
To you that chok'd it. *Shakespeare.*  
As if that name,  
Shot from the deadly level of a gun,  
Dud in either her. *Shakespeare.*  
These happy is that humble pair,  
Beneath the level of all care,  
Over whose heads those arrows fly,  
O! fast distrust and jealousy. *Waller.*  
8. The line in which the light passes.  
Fir'd at first light with what the mule imparts,  
In fearless youth we tempt the heights of arts;  
While from the boundless level of our mind  
Sweat view we take, our feeble lengths behind. *Pope.*

**LEVELLER** *n. f.* [from *level*]  
1. One who makes any thing even.  
2. One who detroys superiority; one who endeavours to bring all to the same state of equality.  
You are an everlasting leveller; you won't allow encouragement to extraordinary merit. *Celtier*

**LEVELNESS** *n. f.* [from *level*]  
1. Evenness; equality of surface.  
2. Equality with something else.  
The river Elber is exprest lying along, for so you must remember to draw rivers, to express their levelness with the earth. *Prædham.*

**LEVEN** *n. f.* [Levin, French. Commonly though less properly, written *leaven*; see *LEAVEN*.]  
1. Ferment; that which being mixed with bread makes it rise and ferment.  
2. Any thing capable of changing the nature of a greater mass.

The matter fermented upon the old leaven, and becometh more acid. *Wijman's Surgery.*  
The pestifential leavens conveyed in goods. *Arab.*  
**LEVER** *n. f.* [Levier, French.]  
The second mechanical power, is a balance supported by a hyponomachion; only the centre is not in the middle, as in the common balance, but near one end; for which reason it is used to elevate or raise a great weight; whence comes the name *levers*. *Harris*  
Have you any levers to lift me up again, being down? *Shakespeare.*  
Some draw with cords, and some the monster drive  
With rolls and levers. *Denham.*

In a lever, the motion can be continued only for so short a space, as may be answerable to that little distance between the fulcrum and the weight; which is always by so much lesser, as the disproportion between the weight and the power is greater, and the motion itself more easy. *W. Mat. Magick.*  
Some hoisting levers, some the wheels prepare. *Dryden.*

**LEVERET** *n. f.* [lievret, Fr.] A young hare.  
Their travels o'er that silver field does show,  
Like track of leverets in morning snow. *Waller.*  
**LEVER** *n. f.* [from *lever*, Fr.] A blast on the trumpet; probably that by which the soldiers are called in the morning.  
He that led the cavalcade  
Wore a sworder's flagellet,  
On which he blew as strong a leut;  
As well-lee'd lawyer on his breviate. *Hudibras.*

**LEVEROOK** *n. f.* [lypene, Sax.] This word is retained in Scotland and denotes the lark.  
The small birds have their particular seasons; as, the leverook. *Walter's Angler.*  
If the lark is 'twill smore as the leverook. *Scotch. Prov.*

**LEVYABLE** *adj.* [from *levy*] That may be levied.  
The sums which any agreed to pay, and were not brought in, were to be levied by course of law. *Bacon's Henry viii.*

**LEVITHAN** *n. f.* [לִיָּוִי] A water animal mentioned in the book of Job.

By some imagined the crocodile; but in poetry generally taken for the whale.

We may, as bottleless, spend our vain command  
Upon th' enraged soldiers in their spoil,  
As send our precepts to the Leviathan,  
To come ashore. *Shakespeare's Henry v.*  
Canst thou thrust out Leviathan with an hook? *Job.*  
Move to embold the deep, Leviathan,  
And his unwieldy train, in dreadful sport  
Compet the look'd-brime. *Thomson's Winter.*  
To LEVIGATE, *v. a.* [levigo, Latin.]  
1. To rub or grind to an impalpable powder.  
2. To mix till the liquor becomes smooth and uniform.

The chyle is white, as consisting of salt, oil, and water, much brighted in smooth. *Arbuthnot.*  
**LEVIGATION** *n. f.* [from *levigate*.]  
Levigation is the reducing of hard bodies, as coral, tuff, and precious stones, into a subtle powder, by grinding upon marble with a muller; but unless the instruments are extremely hard, they will so wear as to double the weight of the medicine. *Quincy.*

**LEVITE** *n. f.* [levita; Lat. from *Levi*.]  
1. One of the tribe of Levi; one born to the office of priesthood among the Jews.  
In the Christian church, the office of deacons succeeded in the place of the Levites among the Jews; who were as ministers and servants to the priests. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
2. A priest; used in contempt.

**LEVITICAL** *adj.* [from *levite*.] Belonging to the Levites; making part of the religion of the Jews.  
By the Levitical law, both the man and the woman were stoned to death; so heinous a crime was adultery. *Ayliffe.*

**LEVITY** *n. f.* [levitas, Latin.]  
1. Lightness; not heaviness; the quality by which any body has less weight than another.  
He gave the form of levity to that which ascended; to that which descended, the form of gravity. *Ralph.*  
This bubble, by reason of its comparative levity to the solidity that encloses it, would ascend to the top. *Bentley.*  
2. Inconstancy; changeableness.  
They every day brouched some new thing; which restless levity they did interpret to be their growing in spiritual perfection. *Hooker.*  
Where wigs with wigs, with sword-knots sword-knots strive,  
Beaus bluish beaus, and coaches coaches drive,  
This erring mortals levity may call. *Pope.*

3. Unsteadiness; luxury of mind.  
I unbosom'd all my secrets to thee.  
Not out of levity, but over-power'd  
By thy request. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
4. Idle pleasure; vanity.  
He never employed his omnipotence out of levity or ostentation, but as the necessities of men required. *Colum.*  
5. Trilling gayety; want of seriousness.  
Our graver business frowns at this levity. *Shaks.*  
Hopton abhorred the licence, and the levities, with which he saw too many corrupted. *Clarendon.*  
That spirit of religion and seriousness vanished, and a spirit of levity and libertinism, infidelity and profaneism, started up in the room of it. *Atterbury.*

To LEVY, *v. a.* [levis, French.]  
1. To raise; to bring together: applied to men.  
He resolved to finish the conquest of Ireland, and to that end levied a mighty army. *Davies.*  
2. To raise: applied to money.  
Levy a tribute unto the Lord of the men of war. *Numbers.*  
Instead of a ship, he should levy upon his country such a sum of money. *Clarendon.*  
3. To raise: applied to war. This sense, though *Milton's*, is improper.

They live in hatred, enmity, and strife,  
Among themselves, and levy cruel wars. *Milton.*  
**LEVY** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of raising money or men.  
They have already contributed all their superfluous funds, and every new levy they make must be at the expence of their farms and commerce. *Addis.*

2. War raised.  
Treason has done his worst: nor steel, nor poison,  
Malice domestick, foreign levy, nothing  
Can touch him further! *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
**LEWD** *adj.* [lapede, Saxon.]

1. Lay; not clerical: from leod, people.  
It is sometimes gross; ignorant. Obsolete.  
For lewd men this book I writ. *Sp. Crofthead.*  
So these great clerks their little wisdom shew  
To mock the lewd, as learn'd in this as they. *Davies.*  
2. Wicked; bad; dissolute.

If some be admitted into the ministry, either void of learning, or lewd in life, are all the rest to be condemned? *Whitcliffe.*  
Before they did oppress the people only by colour of a lewd custom, they did afterwards use the same oppressions by warrant. *Davies.*  
3. Lustful; libidinous.  
He is not falling on a lewd love-bed;  
But on his knees at meditation. *Shakespeare.*  
Then lewd Anchermolus he laid in dust,  
Who stain'd his step-dame's bed with impious lust. *Dryden.*

**LEWDLY** *adv.* [from *lewd*.]  
1. Wickedly; naughtily.  
A sort of naughty persons, lewdly bent,  
Have practis'd dangerously against your state. *Sha.*  
2. Libiduously; lustfully.  
He lov'd his lady Elred, lewdly lov'd;  
Whose wanton pleasure shon too much did please.  
That quite his heart from Queeneime remov'd. *Spenser.*

So lewdly dull his idle works appear,  
The watch'd texts deserve no comments here. *Dry.*  
**LEWDNESS** *n. f.* [from *lewd*.] Lustful licentiousness.  
Suffer no lewdness, nor indecent speech,  
Th' apartment of the tender youth to reach. *Dry.*  
Dionysius's letter to Nicholas is an authentic record of the lewdness committed under the reign of Caligula. *Atterbury.*

**LEWDSTER** *n. f.* [from *lewd*.] A lecher; one given to criminal pleasures.  
Against such lewdsters, and their lechery,  
Thou that betray them do us in a chery. *Shaks.*

**LEVIS D'OR** *n. f.* [French.] A golden French coin, in value twelve livres, now settled at seventeen shillings. *Dict.*  
**LEXICOGAPHER** *n. f.* [λεξικος and γραφω; lexicographe, Fr.] A writer of dictionaries; a harmless drudge, that buies himself in tracing the original, and detailing the signification of words.

Commentators and lexicographers acquainted with the Syriac language, have given these hints in their writings on scripture. *Watts.*  
**LEXICOGRAPHY** *n. f.* [λεξικος and γραφω.] The art or practice of writing dictionaries.

**LEXICON** *n. f.* [λεξικόν.] A dictionary; a book teaching the signification of words.  
Though a linguist should pride himself to have all the tongues that Babel cleft the world into, yet if he had not studied the solid things in them as well as the words and lexicon, yet he were nothing so much to be esteemed a learned man as any yeoman competently wife in his mother dialect only. *Milton.*  
**LEV** *n. f.* *lee, lay*, are all from the Saxon *leag*, a field or pasture, by the usual melting of the letter *g* or *g*. *Giffon's Camden.*

**LIABLE** *n. f.* [liable, from *lier*, old Fr.] Obnoxious; not exempt; subject; with to.  
But what is strength without a double share  
Of wisdom? vast, unwieldy, burthenous,  
Proudly secure, yet liable to fall.

## By weakish subtleties.

The English boast of Spenser and Milton, who neither of them wanted genius or learning; and yet both of them are liable to many censures. Dry.

This, or any other scheme, coming from a private hand, might be liable to many defects. Swift.

**LIAR. n. f.** [from *lie*.] This word would analogically be *liar* but this orthography has prevailed, and the convenience of distinction from *liar*, he who lies down, is sufficient to confirm it. One who tells falsehood; one who wants veracity. She's like a liar, gone to burning hell!

'Twas I that kill'd her, *Shakespeare's Othello*.  
He approves the common liar, same,  
Who speaks him thus at Rome. *Shakespeare*.

I do not reject his observation as untrue, much less condemn the person himself as a liar, whenever it seems to be contradicted, *Boyle*.

Thy better soul abhors a liar's part,  
Wife is thy voice, and noble is thy heart. *Pope*.

**LIARD. adj.**

1. Mingled roan. *Markham*.

2. *Liard* in Scotland denotes gray-haired: as, he's a *liard* old man.

**LIBATION. n. f.** [*libatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pouring wine on the ground in honour of some deity.

In digging new earth pour in some wine, that the vapour of the earth and wine may comfort the spirits, provided it be not taken for a heathen sacrifice, or libation to the earth. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. The wine so poured.

They had no other crime to object against the Christians, but that they did not offer up libations, and the smoke of sacrifices, to dead men. *Clarendon*.

The goblet then took, with nectar crown'd,  
Sprinkling the first libations on the ground. *Dryden*.

**LIBBARD. n. f.** [*liebard*, German; *leopardus*, Lat.] A leopard.

Make the *libbard* stern.

Leave courting, when in rage he for revenge did yearn. *Spenser*.

The *libbard* and the tiger, as the mole  
Rising, the crumbled earth above them threw. *Milton*.

The torrid parts of Africa are by Pilo resorted to a *libbard's* skin, the distance of whose spots, represent the disperseness of habitations, or towns of Africa. *Brewster*.

**LIBEL. n. f.** [*libellus*, Lat. *libelle*, Fr.]

1. A satire; defamatory writing; a lampoon.

Are we reproached for the name of Christ? that ignominy serves but to advance our future glory; every such *libel* here becomes punegyric there. *Decay of Poem*.

Good brav'n! that 'sots and knives should be  
To with their vile resemblance may remain!

And stand recorded, at their own request,  
To future days, a *libel* or a jest. *Dryden*.

2. [In the civil law.] A declaration or charge in writing against a person exhibited in court.

To **LIBEL. v. n.** [from the noun.] To spread defamation, written or printed: it is now commonly used as an active verb, without the preposition against.

Sweet serals to fly about the streets of Rome.  
What's this but libelling against the senate? *Shak.*  
He, like a privilege of spy, whom nothing can  
Differed, *libels* now 'gainst each great man. *Donne*.

To **LIBEL. v. a.** To satirize; to lampoon.

Is the peerage of England dishonoured when a peer suffers for his treason? it is to be libelled, or any way defamed, he has his scandalous magnanimity to punish the offender. *Dryden*.

But what so pure which envious tongues will spare  
Some wicked wits have libell'd all the fair. *Pope*.

**LIBELLER. n. f.** [from *libel*.] A defamer by writing; a lampooner.

Our common *libellers* are as free from the imputation of wit, as of morality. *Dryden's Juvenal*.

The squibs are those who, in the common phrase, are called *libellers* and lampooners. *Tatler*.

The common *libellers*, in their invectives, tax the church with an insatiable desire of power and wealth; equally common to all bodies of men. *Swift*.

**LIBELLOUS. adj.** [from *libel*.] Defamatory.

It was the most malicious rumour that had ever been brewed, howsoever countenanced by a libellous pamphlet. *Wotton*.

**LIBERAL. adj.** [*liberalis*, Lat. *liberal*, Fr.]

1. Not mean; not low in birth; not low in mind.

2. Becoming a gentleman.

3. Munificent; generous; bountiful; not parsimonious.

Her name was Mercy, well-known over all,  
To be both gracious and eke liberal. *Spenser*.

Sprung would shew a worse sin than ill doctrine.

Men of his way should be most liberal,  
They're set here for examples. *Shakespeare*.

Needs must the power  
That made us, and for us this ample world,  
Be infinitely good, and of his good

As liberal and free, as infinite. *Milton*.

The liberal are scarce alone,  
For what we frankly give, for ever is our own.

*Granville*.

4. It has of before the thing, and to before the person.

There is no art better than to be liberal of praise and commendation to others, in that wherein a man's self hath any perfection. *Bacon's Essay*.

Several clergymen, otherwise little fond of obscure terms, are, in their sermons, very liberal of all those which they find in ecclesiastical writers, as if it were our duty to understand them. *Swift*.

**LIBERALITY. n. f.** [*liberalitas*, Lat. *liberalité*, Fr.] Munificence; bounty; generosity; generous profusion.

Why should he despair, that knows no court  
With words, fair looks, and liberality? *Shaksp.*

Such moderation with thy bounty join,  
That thou mayst find nothing give that is not thine;  
That liberality be not call away,  
Which makes us borrow what we cannot pay. *Den.*

**LIBERALLY. adv.** [from *liberal*.]

1. Bounteously; bountifully; largely.

If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not. *James*.

2. Not meanly; magnanimously.

**LIBERTINE. n. f.** [*libertin*, French.]

1. One unconfin'd; one at liberty.

When he speaks,  
The air, a chamber'd libertine, is still;  
And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,  
To steal his sweet and honest sentences. *Shaksp.*

2. One who lives without restraint or law.

Man, the lawless libertine, may revel,  
Free and unquell'd. *Rome's June Shore*.

Want of power is the only bond that a libertine puts to his views upon any of the sex. *Clarissa*.

3. One who pays no regard to the precepts of religion.

They say this town is full of cozenage,  
Disguis'd clients, prating mountebanks,  
And many such like libertines of sin. *Shakespeare*.

That word may be applied to some few libertines in the audience. *Collier's View of the Stage*.

4. [In law; *libertinus*, Lat.] A freedman; or rather, the son of a freedman.

Some persons are forbidden to be accusers on the score of their sex, as women; others on the score of their age, as pupils and infants; others on the score of their condition, as libertines against their patrons. *Ayliffe's Perjury*.

**LIBERTINE. adj.** [*libertin*, Fr.] Licentious; irreligious.

There are many that marry not, but chuse rather a libertine and impure single life, than to be yoked in marriage. *Bacon*.

Might not the queen make diligent inquiry, if any person about her should happen to be of libertine principles or morals? *Swift*.

**LIBERTINISM. n. f.** [from *libertine*.] Irreligion; licentiousness of opinions and practice.

That spirit of religion and seriousness vanished all at once, and a spirit of liberty and libertinism, of infidelity, and profaneness, started up in the room of it. *Atterbury's Sermons*.

**LIBERTY. n. f.** [*liberté*, Fr. *libertas*, Lat.]

1. Freedom, as opposed to slavery.

My master knows of your being here, and hath threatened to put me into everlasting liberty, if I tell you of it; for he swears he'll turn me away. *Shakespeare*.

O liberty! thou goddess, heavenly bright,  
Profuse of bliss, and pregnant with delight,  
Eternal pleasures in thy presence reign. *Addison*.

2. Exemption from tyranny or inordinate government.

Justly thou abhorst it:  
The son, who, on the quiet state of man  
Such trouble brought, affecting to subdue  
Rational liberty; yet know what, since  
Since thy original lapse, true liberty  
Is lost, which always with right reason dwells.

3. Freedom, as opposed to necessity.

Liberty is the power in any agent to do, or forbear, any particular action, according to the determination, or thought of the mind, whereby either of them is preferred to the other. *Locke*.

As it is in the motions of the body, so it is in the thoughts of our minds: where any one is such, that we have power to take it up, or lay it by, according to the preference of the mind, there we are at liberty. *Locke*.

4. Privilege; exemption; immunity.

His majesty gave not an intire country to any, much less did he grant jura regalia, or any extraordinary liberties. *Daniel*.

5. Relaxation of restraint: as, he fees himself at liberty to choose his condition.

Licence they mean when they cry liberty. *Milne*.

6. Leave; permission.

I shall take the liberty to consider a third ground, which, with some men, has the same authority. *Locke*.

**LIBIDINOUS. n. f.** [*libidinosus*, Lat.] Lewd; lustful.

Now revolt from the faith, because they must not look upon a woman to lust after her, but because they are much more restrained from the perpetration of the lusts, if wanton glances and libidinous thoughts had been permitted by the gospel, they would have apostatized nevertheless. *Bentley*.

**LIBIDINOUSLY. adv.** [from *libidinous*.] Lewdly; lustfully.

**LIBRAL. adj.** [*libralis*, Lat.] Of a pound weight. *Diet.*

**LIBRARIAN. n. f.** [*librarius*, Lat.]

1. One who has the care of a library.

2. One who transcribes or copies books.

Christ had three swallows, and three repents, the waves: thus must be understood of regular tales. There are indeed but two tales in a day, but thus the error of the librarians. *Boncompagni*.

**LIBRARY. n. f.** [*librum*, Fr.] A large collection of books, publick or private.

Then as they 'gan his library to view,  
And antique registers for to advise,  
There charged to the prince's hand to risks  
An ancient book, high printed monuments; *Palmer Queen*.

I have given you the library of a printer, and a catalogue of such books as he ought to read. *Dry.*

To **LIBRATE. v. a.** [*libro*, Lat.] To poise; to balance; to hold in equipoise.

**LIBRATION. n. f.** [*libratio*, Lat. *libration*, French.]

1. The state of being balanced.

This is what may be said of the balance, and the libration of the body. *Dryden's Darius*.



Their planets still  
In loose librations stretch'd, to wait the void  
Trembling refuse. *Thomson's Spring.*

### a. [In astronomy.]

*Libration* is the balancing motion or trepidation in the circumference, whereby the declination of the sun, and the latitude of the stars, change from time to time. Astronomers likewise ascribe to the moon a *libratory* motion, or motion of trepidation, which they pretend is from east to west, and from north to south, because that at full moon they sometimes discover parts of her disk which are not discovered at other times. These kinds are called, the one a *libration* in longitude, and the other a *libration* in latitude. Besides this, there is a third kind, which they call an apparent *libration*, and which consists in this, that when the moon is at her greatest elongation from the south, her axis being then almost perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic, the sun must enlighten towards the north pole of the moon some parts which he did not before, and that, on the contrary, some parts of those which he enlightened towards the opposite pole are obscured; and this produces the same effect which the *libration* in latitude does. *Dick. Trepan.*

Those planets which move upon their axis, do not at all make intire revolutions; for the moon maketh only a kind of *libration*, or a reciprocated motion on her own axis. *Greene.*

**LIBRATORY. adj.** [from *libro*, Lat.] Balancing; playing like a balance.

**LIBRE, the plural of *loufe*.**

Red bladders rising on their paps appear,  
And flaming carbuncles, and noisome sweat,  
And clammy dews, that loathsome lice begot;  
Till the slow creeping evil eats his way. *Dryden.*

**LICÉBANE, n. f.** [*lice* and *banc*.] A plant.

**LICENTSE, n. f.** [*licentia*, Lat. *licence*, Fr.]

1. Exorbitant liberty; contempt of legal and necessary restraint.

Some of the wiser seeing that a popular licence is indeed the many-headed tyranny, prevailed with the rest to make blusidorus their chief. *Sidney.*

Taunt my faults  
With such full licence, as both truth and malice  
Have power to utter. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

They bat for freedom in their senseless moods,  
And still revolt when truth would set them free;  
Licence they mean, when they cry liberty. *Milton.*

The privilege that ancient poets claim,  
Now turn'd to licence by too just a name. *Rescom.*

Though this be a state of liberty, yet it is not a state of licence; though man, in that state, have an uncontrollable liberty to dispose of his person or possessions, yet he has not liberty to destroy himself.

2. A grant of permission.

They sent some to bring them a licence from the senate. *Judith.*

Those few abstract names that the schools forged,  
and put into the mouths of their scholars; could never yet get admittance into common use, or obtain the licence of publick approbation. *Locke.*

We procured a licence of the duke of Parma to enter the theatre and gallery. *Addison on Italy.*

3. Liberty; permission.

It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man to die, before that he which is accused have the accusers face to face, and have licence to answer for himself. *Acts.*

To LICÉNZÉ, v. a. [*licencier*, Fr.]

1. To permit by a legal grant.

Wit's Titans brav'd the fates,  
And the poor gown'd with licenc'd blasphemies. *Pope.*

2. To dismiss; to send away. Not in use.

He would play well, and willingly, at some games of greatest attention, which he wou'd, that when he list he could think his thoughts. *Wotton.*

**LICÉNZÉ, n. f.** [from *license*.] A grant of permission; commonly a tool of power.

**LICÉNTIATE, n. f.** [*licentiatu*, low Lat.]

1. A man who uses licence. Not in use.

The licentiate somewhat licentious, tell they should prejudice possibill liberty, will pardon themselves for doubting or rejecting a letter, if the same fall empty. *Camden.*

2. A degree in Spanish universities.

A man might, after that time, sue for the degree of *licentiate* or *maister* in this faculty. *Ayliffe.*

To LICÉNTIATE, v. a. [*licencier*, Fr.] To permit; to encourage by licence.

We may not hazard either the stiling of generous inclinations, or the *licentiating* of any thing that is coarse. *L'Estrange.*

**LICÉNTIOUS, adj.** [*licencicus*, French; *licentiosus*, Latin.]

1. Unrestrained by law or morality.

Later ages pride, like corn-fed seed,  
Abus'd her plenty, and fat swoll increase,  
To all licentious lust, and 'gan exceed  
The measure of her means, and natural first need. *Fairy Queen.*

How would it touch thee to the quick,  
Should'st thou but hear I were licentious?  
And that this body, consecrate to thee,  
With ruffian lust should be contaminate? *Shaksp.*

2. Presumptuous; unconfined.

The Tyber, whose licentious waves,  
So often overflow'd the neighbouring fields,  
Now runs a smooth and inoffensive course. *Rescom.*

**LICÉNTIOUSLY, adv.** [from *licentious*.]

With too much liberty; without just restraint.

The licentiates, somewhat licentious, will pardon themselves. *Camden's Remains.*

**LICÉNTIOUSNESS, n. f.** [from *licentious*.]

Boundless liberty; contempt of just restraint.

One error is so fruitful, as it begetteth a thousand children, if the licentiousness thereof be not timely restrained. *Raleigh.*

This custom has been always looked upon, by the wisest men, as an effect of licentiousness, and not of liberty. *Swift.*

During the greatest licentiousness of the press, the character of the queen was insulted. *Swift.*

**LICH, n. f.** [*lice*, Saxon.] A dead carcass; whence *lichwake*, the time or act of watching by the dead; *lichgate*, the gate through which the dead are carried to the grave; *Lichfield*, the field of the dead, a city in Staffordshire, so named from martyred christians. *Salve magna parens. Lichwake* is still retained in Scotland in the same sense.

**LICHOWL, n. f.** [*lich* and *owl*.] A sort of owl, by the vulgar supposed to foretel death.

To LICK, v. a. [*licen*, Saxon; *lecken*, Dutch.]

1. To pass over with the tongue.

Aesculapius went about with a dog and a she-goat, both which he used much in his cures; the first for licking all ulcerated wounds, and the goat's milk for the diseases of the stomach and lungs. *Temple.*

A bear's a savage beast;  
Whelp'd without form, until the dam  
Has lick'd it into shape and frame. *Indidras.*

He with his tepid rays the rose renews,  
And licks the drooping leaves, and dries the dews. *Dryden.*

I have seen an antiquary lick an old coin, among other trash, to distinguish the age of it by its taste. *Addison.*

2. To lap; to take in by the tongue.

At once pluck out  
The multitudinous tongue; let them not lick  
The sweet which is their poison. *Shakspere.*

3. To lick up. To devour.

Now shall this company lick up all that are round about us, as the ox licketh up the grass. *Numbers.*

When luxury has lick'd up all thy pelf,  
Care'd by thy neighbours, thy trustees, thyself:  
Think how posterity will treat thy name. *Pope.*

**LICK, n. f.** [from the verb.] A blow; rough usage; a low word.

He turned upon me as round as a chafed boar,  
and gave me a lick across the face. *Dryden.*

**LICKERISH, } adj. [licencius, a guttural,  
LICKEROUS, } Saxon.] This seems to be the proper way of spelling the word, which has no affinity with liquor, but with like.**

1. Nice in the choice of food.

Voluptuous men sacrifice all substantial satisfactions to a *lickerish* palate. *L'Estrange.*

2. Eager; greedy to swallow; eager not with hunger but gulf.

It is never tongue-tied, where fit commendation, whereof womankind is so *lickerish*, is offered unto it. *Sidney.*

Strephen, fond boy, delighted, did not know  
That it was love that shin'd in shining maid;  
But lick'rous, poison'd, fain to her would go. *Sid.*

Certain rare manuscripts, sought in the most remote parts by Ercenius, the most excellent linguist, had been left to his widow, and were upon sale to the jesuits; *liquorish* chapmen of all such ware. *Wot.*

In vain he proffer'd all his goods to save  
His body, destin'd to that living grave;  
The *liquorish* hag rejects the pelf with scorn,  
And nothing but the man would fave her term. *Dry.*

In some provinces they were so *liquorish* after man's flesh, that they would suck the blood as it ran from the dying man. *Locke.*

3. Nice; delicate; tempting the appetite.

This sense I doubt.  
Would'st thou seek again to trap me here  
With *lickerish* baits, fit to ensnare a brute? *Milton.*

**LICKERISHNESS, n. f.** [from *lickerish*.]  
Niceness of palate.

**LICORICE, n. f.** [*γλυκύριζα*; *liquoricia*, Italian.] A root of sweet taste.

*Liquorice* root is long and slender, externally of a dusky reddish brown, but within of a fine yellow, full of juice, and of a taste sweeter than sugar; it grows wild in many parts of France, Italy, Spain, and Germany. The insipid juice of this root is brought to us from Spain and Holland; from the trike of which places it obtained the name of Spanish juice. *Lill's Mat. Med.*

**LICTOR, n. f.** [Latin.] A beadle that attended the consuls to apprehend or punish criminals.

Saucy factors  
Will catch at us like strumpets. *Shakspere.*

Proconsuls to their provinces  
Hasting, or on return, in robes of state,  
Lictors and rods the ensigns of their power. *Milton.*

Democritus could feed his spleen, and shake  
His sides and shoulders till he felt 'em ake;  
Though in his county-town no lictors were,  
Nor rods, nor ax, nor tribune. *Dryden.*

**LID, n. f.** [hlid, Saxon; *lied*, German.]

1. A cover; any thing that shuts down over a vessel; any stopple that covers the mouth, but not enters it.

Hops, instead of flying off with the rest, stuck so close to the lid of the cup, that it was shut down upon her. *Addison.*

2. The membrane that, when we sleep or wink, is drawn over the eye.

Do not for ever with thy veiled lids,  
Seek for thy noble father in the dust. *Shaksp.*  
Our eyes have lids, our ears still open we keep. *Davies.*

That eye dropp'd sense distinct and clear,  
As any muse's tongue could speak;

When from its lid a pearly tear  
Ran trickling down her beauteous cheek. *Prior.*

The rod of Hermes  
To sleep could mortal eye-lids fix,  
And drive departed souls to Styx:  
That rod was just a type of Sid's  
Which o'er a British senate's lid  
Could scatter opium full as well,  
And drive as many souls to hell. *Swift.*

**LIE, n. f.** [*lie*, French.] Any thing impregnated with some other body; as, soap or salt.

Chamber-lie breeds seas like a leech. *Shaksp.*  
All liquid things concocted by heat become yellow, as *lie*, *yeat*, &c. *Feacham on Drugging.*

Lie. *v. a.* [lieg, Saxon.]

1. A criminal falsehood.

Then he that *lieth* (speak) with my sword  
I'll prove the lie that *lieth* to me. *Shakespeare.*  
It is properly an *adversary* representation of  
something contrary to, or at least *not* the inward  
sense of the mind; in that when one thing is sig-  
nified or expressed, and the same thing not meant  
or intended, that is properly a *lie*. *Smith.*

Truth is the object of our understanding, as  
good is of our will; and the understanding can no  
more be delighted with a *lie*, than the will can  
choose an apparent evil. *Dryden.*

When I hear my neighbour speak that which is  
not true, and I say to him, This is not true, or  
this is false, I only convey to him the naked idea  
of his error; this is the primary idea: but if I say  
it is a *lie*, the word *lie* carries also a secondary  
idea; for it implies both the falsehood of the speech,  
and my reproach and censure of the speaker. *Watts.*

2. A charge of falsehood: to give the *lie*,  
is a formulaary phrase.

That *lie* shall *lie* to heavy on my sword,  
That it shall render vengeance and revenge;  
Till thou the *lie* givest, and that *lie* rest  
In earth as quiet as thy father's skull. *Shakespeare.*

It is a contradiction to suppose, that whole  
nations of men should unanimously give the *lie* to  
what, by the most invincible evidence, every one  
of them knew to be true. *Locke.*

Men will give their own experience the *lie*,  
rather than admit of any thing disagreeing with  
these tenets. *Locke.*

3. A fiction. This sense is ludicrous.  
The cock and fox, the fool and knave imply;  
The truth is moral, though the tale a *lie*. *Dryden.*

To *lie*. *v. n.* [leagan, Saxon; *liegen*,  
Dutch.]

4. To utter criminal falsehood.

I know not where he lodges; and for me to de-  
vise a lodging, and say, *lie* lies here, or he lies  
there, were to *lie* in mine own throat. *Shakespeare.*

If a soul *lie* unto his neighbour in that which  
was delivered him to keep, he shall restore that  
which was delivered. *Leviticus.*

Should I *lie* against my right? *Job.*

5. To exhibit false representation.

Informs us, will the sup'rior treat?  
Or do the prints and papers *lie*? *Swift.*

To *lie*. *v. n.* pret. I *lay*; I have *lain* or  
*lien*. [liegan, Saxon; *liggen*, Dutch.]

6. To rest horizontally, or with very great  
inclination against something else.

7. To rest; to press upon.

Death *lies* on her like an untimely snow  
Upon the sweetest flow'r of all the field. *Shakespeare.*

*Lie* heavy on him, earth, for he

Laid many a heavy load on thee. *Epitaph on Van.*

8. To be reposed in the grave.

All the kings of the nations *lie* in glory, every  
one in his own house. *Isaiah.*

I will *lie* with my fathers, and thou shalt carry  
me out of Egypt, and bury me in their burying-  
place. *Genesis.*

9. To be in a state of decumbiture.

How many good young princes would do so;  
their fathers *lying* so sick as yours at this time is? *Shakespeare.*

My little daughter *lieth* at the point of death;  
I pray thee come and lay thy hands on her, that  
the may be healed. *Mark.*

10. To pass the time of sleep.

The watchful traveller,

That by the moon's mistaken light did rise,

Lay down again, and close'd his weary eyes. *Dryden.*

Forlorn he mused, and persecuted *lie*;

Climb the steep mountain, in the cavern *lie*. *Prior.*

11. To be laid up or reposed.

I have seen, where copperas is made, great  
varieties of them, divers of which I have yet *lying*  
by me. *Boyle.*

12. To remain fixed.

The Spaniards have but one temptation to quar-  
rel with us, the recovering of *Ismales*, for that  
has ever *lied* at their heads. *Temple.*

Ver. 11.

8. To reside.

If they don't well; shall thou not be accepted?

and if thou don't not well, *lie* at the door. *Gen.*

9. To be placed or situate, with respect

to something else.

Deserts, where there *lay* no way. *Wydor.*

I *lie*

To those happy climes that *lie*

Where day never shuts his eye. *Milton.*

There *lies* our way, and that our passage home. *Dryden.*

Envy *lies* between beings equal in nature, though

unequal in circumstances. *Collier of Envy.*

The business of a tutor, rightly employed, *lies*

out of the road. *Locke on Education.*

What *lies* beyond our positive idea towards infi-

nity, *lies* in obscurity, and has the undeterminate

confusion of a negative idea. *Locke.*

10. To press upon afflictively.

Thy wrath *lieth* hard upon me, and thou hast

afflicted me with all thy ways. *Psalms.*

He that commits a sin shall find

The pressing guilt *lie* heavy on his mind,

Though bribes or favour shall assert his cause. *Crece.*

Show the power of religion, in abating that

particular anguish which seems to *lie* so heavy on

Leonora. *Addison.*

11. To be troublesome or tedious.

Suppose kings, besides the entertainment of

luxury, should have spent their time, at least what

*lay* upon their hands, in chemistry, it cannot be

denied but princes may pass their time advan-

tageously that way. *Temple.*

I would recommend the studies of knowledge to

the female world, that they may not be at a loss

how to employ those hours that he upon their

hands. *Addison's Guardian.*

12. To be judicially imputed.

If he should intend his voyage towards my wife, I

would turn her loose to him; and what he gets more

of her than sharp words, let it *lie* on my head. *Shakespeare.*

13. To be in any particular state.

If money go before, all ways do *lie* open. *Shakespeare.*

The highways *lie* waste, the wayfarer man

careless. *Isaiah.*

The seventh year thou shalt let it rest and *lie*

still. *Exodus.*

Do not think that the knowledge of any particu-

lar subject cannot be improved, merely because

it has *lain* without improvement. *Watts.*

14. To be in a state of concealment.

Many things in them *lie* concealed to us, which

they who were concerned understood at first sight.

*Locke.*

15. To be in prison.

Your imprisonment shall not be long;

I will deliver you, or else *lie* for you. *Shakespeare.*

16. To be in a bad state.

Why will you *lie* pining and pinching yourself

in such a louse, starving course of life? *L'Estr.*

The generality of mankind *lie* pecking at one

another, till one by one they are all torn to pieces.

*L'Estrange's Fables.*

Are the gods to do your drudgery, and you *lie*

bellying with your finger in your mouth? *L'Estr.*

17. To be in a helpless or exposed state.

To see a hated person superior, and to *lie* under

the anguish of a disadvantage, is far enough from

diversion. *Collier.*

It is but a very small comfort, that a plain man,

*lying* under a sharp fit of the stone for a week, re-

ceives from this fine sentence. *Tillotson.*

As a man should always be upon his guard against

the vices to which he is most exposed, so we should

take a more than ordinary care not to *lie* at the

mercy of the weather in our moral conduct. *Addison.*

The maintenance of the clergy is precarious;

and collected from a most miserable race of farm-

ers, at whose mercy every minister *lies* to be

defrauded, *Swift.*

18. To consist.

The image of it gives me content already; and

I trust it will grow to a most perfect perfection.

—It *lies* much in your holding on. *Shakespeare.*

He that thinks that diversion *lies* in hard

labour, forgets the early rising and hard riding

of hunters. *Locke.*

19. To be in the power; to belong to.

Do'st thou endeavour, as much as in thee *lies*, to

preserve the lives of all men? *Shakespeare.*

He shows himself very malicious if he knows I

deserve credit, and yet goes about to blacken it, as

much as in him *lies*. *Stillingfleet on Isidore.*

Mars is the warrior's god; in him it *lies*

On whom he favours to confer the prize. *Dryden.*

20. To be valid in a court of judicature

as, an action *lieth* against one.

21. To cost; as, it *lies* me in more money.

22. To *lie* at. To importune; to tease.

23. To *lie* by. To rest; to remain still.

Every thing that breaths *lay* play,

Even the billows of the sea.

Hung their heads, and then *lay* by;

In sweet music is such art,

Killing care, and grief of heart,

Fall asleep, or hearing thee. *Shakespeare.*

24. To *lay* down. To rest; to go into a

state of repose.

The leopard shall *lie* down with the kid. *Isaiah.*

The needy shall *lie* down in misery. *Isaiah.*

25. To *lay* down. To sink into the grave.

His bones are tall of the sin of his youth, which

shall *lie* down with him in the dust. *Isaiah.*

26. To *lay* in. To be in childbed.

As for all other good women that love to do but

little work, how hard is it to *lie* in and sleep, or

to lounge themselves in the sunning, they that have

been but a while in Ireland can well witness. *Swift.*

You confine yourself most unreasonably. Come,

you must go visit the lady that *lies* in. *Shakespeare.*

She had *lain* in, and her right breast had been

apostemated. *Wichman's Surgery.*

The doctor has practised by sea and land, and

therefore cures the green sickness and *lyings* in. *Spenser.*

When Florimel design'd to *lie* privately in;

She chose with such prudence her pangs to conceal,

That her nurse, nay her midwife, scarce heard her

once sigh. *Prior.*

Hysterical affections are contracted by accidents

in *lying* in. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

27. To *lie* under. To be subject to; to

be oppressed by.

A generous person will *lie* under a great disad-

vantage. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

This mistake never ought to be imputed to Dry-

den, but to those who suffered to make a genius to

*lie* under necessity. *Pope.*

Europe *lay* then under a deep lethargy, and was

no otherwise to be rescued but by one that would

cry mightily. *Atterbury.*

28. To *lay* upon. To become the matter

of obligation or duty.

There are not places merely of favour, the charge

of souls, *lies* upon them; the greatest account

whereof will be required at their hands. *Bacon.*

It should *lie* upon him to make out how matter,

by undirected motion, could at first necessarily fall,

without over erring or miscarrying, into such a cu-

rious formation of human bodies. *Bentley's Sermon.*

29. To *lie* with. To converse in bed.

Pardon me, Bassanio,

For by this ring *lie* I with me. *Shakespeare.*

30. It may be observed of this word in

general, that it commonly implies some-

thing of sluggishness, inaction, or staid-

ness, applied to persons; and some gravity

or permanency of condition, applied to

things.

LIE. *adj.* [leag, Saxon; *lieg*, Dutch.]

Dear; beloved. Obsolete.

My *liege* lord the thus beguiled had,

For he was flesh; all flesh doth frailty breed. *Spenser.*

You, with the rest,

Causeless have laid disgrace on my head;

And with your best endeavour *lay* it up

My *liege* liege to be mine enemy. *Shakespeare.*

LIE. *adv.* Willingly; now used only in

familiar speech.

If I could speak so wisely under an arrest, I would

send for certain of my creditors; and yet to say the

truth, I had as *lie* have the misery of freedom,

as the misery of imprisonment. *Shakespeare.*

**LIEGE, adj.** [*lige*, Fr. *ligio*, Italian; *ligius*, low Latin.]

1. Bound by some feudal tenure; subject: whence *liegeman* for subject.

2. Sovereign. [This signification seems to have accidentally risen from the former, the lord of *liege men*, being by mistake called *liege lord*.]

Did not the whole realm acknowledge Henry VIII. for their king and *liege lord*? *Spenser*.

My lady *liege*, said he,  
What all your *les* desire is sovereignty. *Dryden*.

So much of it as is founded on the law of nature, may be called natural religion; that is to say, a devotedness unto God our *liege lord*, so as to act in all things according to his will. *Grew's Cynography*.

**LIEGE, n. f.** Sovereign; superior lord: scarcely in use.

O pardon me, my *liege*! but for my tears I had forefall'd this dear and deep rebuke. *Shak.*

The other part reserv'd I by content, For that my sovereign *liege* was in my debt. *Shak.*

The natives, dubious whom They must obey, in consternation wait Till rigid conquest will pronounce their *liege*. *Phil.*

**LIEGEMAN, n. f.** [from *liege* and *man*.] A subject. Not in use.

This *liegeman* 'gan to wax more bold, And when he felt the folly of his lord, In his own kind, he 'gan himself unfold. *Spenser*.

Still then the successors of those that now live, yielded themselves then subjects and *liegemen*, shall it not tie their children to the same subjection? *Spenser on Ireland*.

Stand, ho! who is there? — Friends to this ground, and *liegemen* to the Dane. *Shakespeare*.

**LIEGER, n. f.** [more proper *legier*, or *leger*.] A resident ambassador.

His passions and his fears Lie *liegers* for you in his breast, and there Negotiate your affairs. *Denham's Sophy*.

**LIE, n.** The participle of *lie*. One of the people might lightly have *lien* with thy wife. *Genfis*.

**LIENTERICK, adj.** [from *lientery*.] Pertaining to a *lientery*.

There are many medicinal preparations of iron, but none equal to the tincture made without acids; especially in obstructions, and to strengthen the tone of the parts; as in *lienterick* and other like cases. *Grew's Myseum*.

**LIENTERY, n. f.** [from *lien*, here, smooth, and *ilipor*, intestine, gut; *lienterie*, Fr.] A particular looseness or diarrhoea, wherein the food pulses so suddenly through the stomach and guts, as to be thrown out by stool with little or no alteration. *Quincy*.

**LIER, n. f.** [from *to lie*.] One that reits or lies down; or remains concealed.

There were *liers* in ambush against him behind the city. *Johnson*.

**LIEU, n. f.** [Fr.] Place; room: it is only used with *in*: *in lieu*, instead.

God, of his great liberality, had determined, *in lieu* of man's endeavours, to bestow the same by the rule of that justice which best bestoweth him. *Hooker*.

*In lieu* of such an increase of dominion, it is our business to extend our trade. *Addison's Freeholder*.

**LIEVE, adv.** [See *LIEF*.] Willingly.

Speak the speech, I pray you, as I pronounced it to you, trippingly on the tongue; but if you mouth it, as many of our players do, I had as lieve the town-crier had spoke my lines. *Shakespeare*.

Action is death to some sort of people, and they would as lieve hang as work. *I. Strange*.

**LIEUTENANCY, n. f.** [from *lieutenant*, Fr.]

1. The office of a lieutenant.

If such tricks as these keep you out of your *lieutenancy*, it had been better you had not lifted your three fingers so oft. *Shakespeare*.

2. The body of lieutenants.

The list of undisturbed masters, is hardly so long as the list of the *lieutenancy* of our metropolis. *Felton on the Cliffs*.

**LIEUTENANT, n. f.** [from *lieutenant*, Fr.]

1. A deputy; one who acts by vicarious authority.

Whither away to fast? — No farther than the tower.

— We'll enter all together, And in good time here the *lieutenant* comes. *Shak.*

I must put you in mind of the lords *lieutenants*, and deputy *lieutenants*, of the counties: their proper use is for ordering the military affairs, in order to oppose an invasion from abroad, or a rebellion or sedition at home. *Bacon*.

Killing, as it is considered in itself without all undue circumstances, was never prohibited to the lawful magistrate, who is the vicegerent or *lieutenant* of God, from whom he derives his power of life and death. *Bramhall against Hobbes*.

Sent by our new *lieutenant*, who in Rome, And since from me, has heard of your renown: I come to offer peace. *Philip's Briton*.

2. In war, one who holds the next rank to a superior of any denomination; as, a general has his *lieutenant general*, a colonel his *lieutenant colonel*, and a captain simply his *lieutenant*.

It were meet that such captains only were employed as have formerly served in that country, and been at least *lieutenants* there. *Spenser on Ireland*.

According to military custom the place was good, and the *lieutenant* of the colonel's company might well pretend to the next vacant captainship. *Watton*.

The earl of Essex was made *lieutenant general* of the army; the most popular man of the kingdom, and the darling of the swordsmen. *Clarendon*.

His *lieutenant*, engaging against his positive orders, being beaten by Lyfander, Alcibiades was again banished. *Swift*.

Caust thou to many gallant soldiers see, And captains and *lieutenants* fight for me? *Guy*.

**LIEUTENANTSHIP, n. f.** [from *lieutenant*.] The rank or office of lieutenant.

**LIVE, n. f.** plural *lives*, [from *to live*, Saxon.]

1. Union and co-operation of soul with body; vitality; animation, opposed to an *inanimate state*.

On thy *life* no more. — My *life* I never held but as a pawn To wage against thy fous. *Shakespeare's K. Lear*.

She shews a body rather than a *life*, A statue than a breather. *Shakespeare*.

Let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creature that hath *life*. *Genfis*.

The identity of the same man consists in nothing but a participation of the same continued *life*, by constantly fleeting particles of matter, in succession vitally united to the same organized body. *Locke*.

2. Present state; as distinct from other parts of human existence.

O *life*, thou nothing's younger brother! So like, that we may take the one for t'other! Dream of a shadow! a reflection made From the false glories of the gay reflected bow, Is more a solid thing than thou! Thou weak built illusion, that dost proudly rise Up betwixt two eternities; Yet canst not wave nor wind sustain, But, broken and o'erwhelm'd, the ocean meets again. *Cowley*.

When I consider *life*, 'tis all a cheat, Yet fool'd by hope men favour the deceit, Live on, and think to-morrow will repay; To-morrow's faster than the former day; I less more; and when it says we shall be blest With some new joy, takes off what we possess. Strange *nothing*! none would live past years again, Yet all are sure in what yet remain; And *nothing* of *life* think to receive What *nothing* is, and *nothing* can give: I'm tired of waiting for this chemic gold, Which keeps us young, and beggars us when old. *Dryden*.

Howe'er 'tis well that *life* is made, Through *life's* perverse understandings, He can imagin'd pleasures find, To combat against real ones. *Pope*.

No peaceful slutt thou and thy blasted days, And seal thyself from *life* by slow decays. *Pope*.

3. Enjoyment, or possession of existence, as opposed to death.

Then avarice 'gan through his veins to inspire His greedy flames, and kindle *life* devouring fire. *Spenser*.

Their complot is to have my *life*: And, if my death might make this island happy, And prove the period of their tyranny, I would expend it with all willingness. *Shakespeare*.

Nor love thy *life*, nor hate: but what thou liv'st Live well, how long or short permit to Heaven. *Milton*.

He entreated me not to take his *life*, but exact a sum of money. *Broom on the Odyssey*.

4. Blood, the supposed vehicle of life.

His gushing entrails smok'd up'd on the ground, And the warm *life* came issuing through the wound. *Pope*.

5. Conduct; manner of living with respect to virtue or vice.

His faith perhaps in some nice tenets might Be wrong; his *life* I'm sure was in the right. *Cowley*.

Henry and Edward, brightest sons of fame, And virtuous Alfred, a more sacred name; After a *life* of glorious toils endur'd, Clos'd their long glories with a sigh. *Pope*.

I'll teach my family to lead good lives. *Mrs. Barker*.

6. Condition; manner of living with respect to happiness and misery.

Such was the *life* the frugal Sabines led; So Remus and his brother god were bred. *Dryden*.

7. Continuance of our present state; as, half his *life* was spent in study.

Some have not any clear ideas all their lives. *Locke*.

Untam'd and fierce the tyger still remains, And tues his *life* with biting on his chains. *Prior*.

The admiration of this bank is for *life*, and partly in the hands of the chief citizens. *Addison*.

8. The living form: opposed to copies.

That is the best part of beauty which a picture cannot express, no, nor the first sight of the *life*. *Bacon's Essays*.

Let him visit eminent persons of great name abroad, that he may tell how the *life* agree with the same. *Bacon*.

He that would be a master, must draw by the *life* as well as copy from originals, and join theory and experience together. *Collier*.

9. Exact resemblance: with to before it.

I believe no character of any person was ever better drawn to the *life* than this. *Denham*.

Rich carvings, portraiture, and imagery, Where ev'ry figure to the *life* express'd The godhead's pow'r. *Dryden's Knight's Tale*.

He saw in order painted on the wall The wars that smok'd around the world had blown, All to the *life*, and every leader known. *Dryden*.

10. General state of man.

Stadious they appear Of arts that polish *life*; inventors rare! Unmindful of their Maker. *Milton*.

All that cheers or softens *life*. The tender sister, daughter, friend, and wife. *Pope*.

11. Common occurrences; human affairs; the course of things.

This I know, not only by reading of books in my study, but also by experience of *life* abroad in the world. *Afham*.

Not to know at large of things remote From use, obscure and subtle; but to know That which before us lies in daily *life*. Is the prime wisdom. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

12. Living person.

Why should I play the Roman fool, and die On my own sword? whilst I see *life* the gates Do better upon them. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

13. Narrative of a life past.

Plutarch, that writes his *life*, Tells us, that Cato dearly lov'd his wife. *Pope*.



14. **Spirit; brightness; vivacity; resolution.**  
The *lives* have *lived* with a new *life* of resolution, as if *their* *capitals* had been a *root* out of which their courage had sprung. *Shakspeare.*  
They have no notion of *life* and *live* in *hurry* and in *words*, and any thing that is *fast* in *grammar* and in *measure*, is as good oratory and *pretty* to them as the best. *Ellen.*

Not with half the *fire* and *life*  
With which he *lived* *Amphytrion's* wife. *Shakspeare.*

15. **Animal; animated existence; animal being.**

Full nature *lives* with *life*. *Thompson.*

16. **System of animal nature.**

Lives through all *life*. *Pope.*

17. **Life is also used of vegetables, and whatever grows and decays.**

**LIFEBLOOD.** *n. f.* [*life and blood.*] The blood necessary to life; the vital blood.

This sickness doth infect  
The very *lifeliness* of our enterprise. *Shakspeare.*

How couldst thou drain the *lifeliness* of the child?  
*Shakspeare.*

His forehead struck the ground,  
*Lifeliness* and *life* rush'd mingled through the wound. *Dryden.*

They loved with that calm and poble value  
Which dwells in the heart, with a warmth like that of *lifeliness*. *Speculator.*

Money, the *lifeliness* of the nation,  
Corrupts and flagrates in the veins,  
Unless a proper circulation  
Its motion and its heat maintains. *Swift.*

**LIFEVERLASTING.** An herb. *Ainsworth.*

**LIFEGIVING.** *adj.* [*life and giving.*]

Having the power to give life.  
His own heat,  
Kindled at first from heaven's *lifegiving* fire. *Spenser.*  
He sat devising death

To them who live'd; nor on the virtue thought  
Of that *lifegiving* plant. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**LIFEGUARD.** *n. f.* [*life and guard.*] The guard of a king's person.

**LIFELESS.** *adj.* [*from life.*]

Dead; deprived of life.

I who make the triumph of to-day,  
May of to-morrow's pomp one part appear,  
Ghastly with wounds, and *lifeless* on the bier. *Prior.*

**e. Unanimated; void of life.**

Was I to have never parted from thy side?  
As good have grown there still a *lifeless* rib! *Milton.*

Thus began  
Outrage from *lifeless* things. *Milton.*

The power which produces their motions,  
Springs from something without themselves, if this  
power were suspended, they would become a *lifeless*  
unactive heap of matter. *Cheyne.*

And empty words she gave, and sounding strain,  
But *lifeless*, *lifeless*! idol void and vain. *Pope.*

**Wanting power, force, or spirit.**

Hopeless and helpless doth *Egeon* wend,  
But to procrastinate his *lifeless* end. *Shakspeare.*

Unknowing to command, proud to obey  
A *lifeless* king, a royal shade I lay. *Prior.*

**Wanting or deprived of physical energy.**

The other victor flames a moment stood,  
Then fell, and *lifeless* left th' extinguish'd wood. *Dryden.*

**LIFELESSLY.** *adv.* [*from lifeless.*] Without vigour; frigidly; jejunely.

**LIFELIKE.** *adj.* [*life and like.*] Like a living person.

Minerva, *lifelike*, on embodied air  
Impress'd the form of Iphigenia the fair. *Pope.*

**LIFESTRING.** *n. f.* [*life and string.*]

Nerve; string imagined to convey life.

These lines are the veins, the arteries,  
The undecaying *lifestrings* of those hearts  
That still shall pant, and still shall exercise  
The motion spirit and nature both impart. *Daniel.*

**LIFETIME.** *n. f.* [*life and time.*] Continuance or duration of life.

Jordan talked profane all his *lifetime*, without  
knowing what it was. *Addison.*

**LIFEWEARY.** *adj.* [*life and weary.*]

Wretched; tired of living.

Let me have  
A dream of poison, such soon speeding grief  
As will disperse itself through all the veins,  
That the *lifeweary* taker may fall dead. *Shakspeare.*

**To LIFT.** *v. a.* [*lyfta*, Swedish; *lofter*, Danish. I *lifted*, or *lift*; I have *lifted*, or *lift*.]

1. To raise from the ground; to heave; to elevate; to hold on high.

Is it not as this mouth should tear this hand  
For *lifting* food to't? *Shakspeare.*

Your guests are coming;  
I *lift* up your countenance, as 'twere the day  
Of celebration of that nuptial. *Shakspeare.*

Propp'd by the spring, it *lifts* aloft the head,  
But of a sickly beauty soon to shed,  
In summer living, and in winter dead. *Dryden.*

2. To bear; to support. Not in use.

So down he fell, that th' earth lum underneath  
Did groan, as feeble to great load to *lift*. *Fairy Q.*

3. To rob; to plunder. Whence the term *shoplifter*.

So weary bees in little cells repose,  
But if night robbers *lift* the well-lodg'd hive,  
An humming through their waxen city grows. *Dryden.*

4. To exalt; to elevate mentally.

My heart was *lift* up in the ways of the Lord. *2 Chronicles.*

Of Orpheus now no more let poets tell,  
To bright Cecilia greater power is given,  
His numbers rais'd a shade from hell,  
Hers *lifts* the soul to heav'n. *Pope.*

5. To raise in fortune.

The eye of the Lord *lifted* up his head from  
misery. *Eccelesiasticus.*

6. To raise in estimation.

Neither can it be thought, because some lessons  
are chosen out of the Apocrypha, that we do offer  
disgrace to the word of God, or *lift* up the writings  
of men above it. *Hooker.*

7. To exalt in dignity.

See to what a godlike height  
The Roman virtues *lift* up mortal man! *Addison.*

8. To elevate; to swell, as with pride.

*Lifted* up with pride. *Timothy.*

Our successes have been great, and our hearts  
have been too much *lifted* up by them, so that we  
have reason to humble ourselves. *Atterbury.*

9. *Up* is sometimes emphatically added to *lift*.

He *lift* up his spear against eight hundred,  
whom he slew at one time. *2 Samuel.*

Anse, *lift* up the lad, and hold him in thine  
hand. *Genesis.*

**To LIFT.** *v. n.* To strive to raise by strength.

Pinch cattle of pasture while summer doth last,  
And *lift* at their tails ere a winter be past. *Tusser.*

The mind, by being engaged in a task beyond its  
strength, like the body strained by *lifting* at a weight  
too heavy, has often its force broken. *Lacke.*

**LIFT.** *n. f.* [*from the verb.*]

1. The manner of lifting.

In the *lift* of the feet, when a man goeth up the  
hill, the weight of the body beareth most upon  
the knees. *Bacon.*

In races, it is not the large stride, or high *lift*,  
that makes the speed. *Bacon.*

2. The act of lifting.

The goat gives the fox a *lift*, and out he springs. *Life's strange.*

3. Effort; struggle. *Dead lift* is an effort  
to raise what with the whole force cannot  
be moved; and figuratively any  
state of impotence and inability.

Myself and Trulla made a *lift*  
To help him out at a *dead lift*. *Hudibras.*

Mr. Doctor had puzzled his brains  
In making a *ballad*, but was at a *stand*.  
And you freely must own, you were at a *dead lift*. *Shakspeare.*

4. *Lift*, in Scotland, denotes a load or sur-  
charge of any thing; as also, if one be  
disguised punch with liquor, they say,  
He has got a *great lift*.

5. [*In Scottish.*] The sky: for in a stormy  
night they say, How clear the *lift* is!

6. *Lifts* of a sail, are ropes to raise or lower  
them at pleasure.

**LIFTER.** *n. f.* [*from lift.*] One that *lifts*.

Thou, O Lord, art my *lifter*, and the *lifter* up  
of mine hand. *Psalm.*

**To LIO.** *v. n.* [*leggen*, Dutch.] To lie.

Thou bend the great case  
I have of thy health and thy wisdom,  
Which many wild beasts *lio* in wait,  
For to entrap in thy tender snare. *Shakspeare.*

**LIGAMENT.** *n. f.* [*ligamentum*, from  
*ligo*, Latin; *ligament*, French.]

1. *Ligament* is a white and solid body,  
softer than a cartilage, but harder than  
a membrane; they have no conspicuous  
cavities, neither have they any *fence*,  
lest they should suffer upon the motion  
of the joint: their chief use is to fasten  
the bones, which are articulated together  
for motion, lest they should be dislocated  
with exercise. *Quincy.*

Be all their *ligaments* at once unbound,  
And their disjointed bones to powder ground! *Shakspeare.*  
The incus is one way joined to the malleus, the  
other end being a process is fixed with a *ligament*  
to the stapes. *Haller.*

2. [*In popular or poetical language.*] Any  
thing which connects the parts of the  
body.

Though our *ligaments* betimes grow weak,  
We must not force them till themselves they break. *Denham.*

3. Bond; chain; entanglement.

Men sometimes, upon the hour of departure, do  
speak and reason above themselves; for then the  
soul, beginning to be freed from the *ligaments*  
of the body, reasons like herself, and discourses in a  
strain above mortality. *Addison.*

**LIGAMENTAL.** } *n. f.* [*from ligament.*]

**LIGAMENTOUS.** } Composing a *ligament*.

The *urachus* or *ligamentous* passage, is derived from  
the bottom of the bladder, whereby it discharges  
the watery and urinary part of its aliment. *Brown.*

The *clavicle* is inserted into the first bone of the  
sternum, and bound in by a strong *ligamentous*  
membrane. *Wistman.*

**LIGATION.** *n. f.* [*ligatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of binding.

2. The state of being bound.

The number of the body seems to be but the  
waking of the soul: it is the *ligation* of sense, but  
the liberty of reason. *Addison.*

**LIGATURE.** *n. f.* [*ligature*, French; *liga-  
tura*, Latin.]

1. Any thing tied round another; bandage.

He deludeth us also by philters, *ligatures*,  
charms, and many superstitious ways in the cure  
of diseases. *Brown.*

If you slit the artery, and thrust into it a pipe,  
and cast a *strait ligature* upon that part of the ar-  
tery; notwithstanding the blood hath free passage  
through the pipe, yet will not the artery beat be-  
low the *ligature*; but do but take off the *ligature*,  
it will beat immediately. *Ray on the Creation.*

The many *ligatures* of our English dress check  
the circulation of the blood. *Speculator.*

I found my arms and legs very strongly fastened  
on each side to the ground; I likewise felt several  
slender *ligatures* across my body, from my arms  
to my thighs. *Cutler's Travels.*

2. The act of binding.

The fatal noose performed its office, and with  
most strict *ligature* squeezed the blood into his  
veins. *Arbutnot.*

Any stoppage of the circulation will produce a dropy, as by strong ligature or compression. *Arbut.*

3. The state of being bound. Not very proper.

Sand and gravel grounds easily admit of heat and moisture, for which they are not much the better, because they let it pass too soon, and contract no ligature. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

LIGHT. *n. f.* [leohr, Saxon.]

1. That material medium of light; that body by which we see; luminous matter.

Light is propagated from luminous bodies in time, and spends about seven or eight minutes of an hour in passing from the sun to the earth. *Newt.*

2. State of the elements, in which things become visible; opposed to darkness. God called the light day, and the darkness he called night. *Genes.*

So alike thou driv'st away Light and darkness, night and day. *Carew.*

3. Power of perceiving external objects by the eye; opposed to blindness.

My strength faileth me; as for the light of mine eyes, it also is gone from me. *Psalms.*

It is true that light is in the soul. She all in every part, what was the light To such a tender ball as th' eye contain'd, So obvious and so easy to be querrel'd, And not as feeling through all parts diffus'd, That she might look at will through ev'ry pore? *Milton.*

4. Day.

The murderer rising with the light killeth the poor. *Job.*

Ere the third dawning light Return, the stars of morn shall see him rise Out of his grave, fresh as the dawning light. *Milt.*

5. Life.

Infants that never saw light. *Pope.* Swift roll the years, and rise the expected morn, O spring to light, auspicious babe be born! *Pope.*

6. Artificial illumination.

Seven lamps shall give light. *Numbers.*

7. Illumination of mind; instruction; knowledge.

Of those things which are for direction of all the parts of our life needful, and not impossible to be discerned by the light of nature itself, are there not many which few mens natural capacity hath been able to find out? *Hooker.*

Light may be taken from the experiment of the horse-tooth ring, how that those things which adjuge the bridle of the spirits, do help themselves contrary to the intention desired. *Bacon.*

I will place within them as a guide My umpire conscience, whom if they will hear, Light after light well us'd they shall attain, And to the end perishing safe arrive. *Milton.*

I opened Aristotle in Italian, and the very first two lines gave me light to all I could desire. *Dry.* If internal light, or any proposition which we take for inspired, be conformable to the principles of reason, or to the word of God, which is a attested revelation, reason warrants it. *Locke.*

The ordinary words of language, and our common use of them, would have given us light into the nature of our ideas, if considered with attention. *Locke.*

The books of Varro concerning navigation are lost, which no doubt would have given us light at light in those matters. *Arbutnot.*

8. The part of a picture which is drawn with bright colours, or in which the light is supposed to fall.

Never admit two equal lights in the same picture; but the greater light must strike forcibly on those places of the picture where the principal figures are; diminishing as it comes nearer the borders. *Dryd.*

9. Reach of knowledge; mental view.

Light, and understanding, and wisdom, like the wisdom of the gods, was found in him. *Daniel.*

We saw as it were thick clouds, which did put us in some hope of land, knowing how that part of the South Sea was utterly unknown, and might have islands or continents that hitherto were not come to light. *Bacon.*

They have brought to light not a few profitable experiments. *Bacon.*

10. Point of view; situation, direction in which the light falls.

Frequent consideration of a thing wears off the strangeness of it; and shows it in its several lights, and various ways of appearance, to the view of the mind. *Smith.*

It is impossible for a man of the greatest parts to consider any thing in its whole extent, and in all its variety of lights. *Spectator.*

An author who has not learned the art of ranging his thoughts, and setting them in proper lights, will lose himself in his confusion. *Spectator.*

11. Publick view; publick notice.

Why am I ask'd what next shall see the light? Hear 'st! was I born for nothing but to write. *Pope.*

12. The publick.

Grave epistles bring vice to light, Such as a king might send, a bishop write. *Pope.*

13. Explanation.

I have endeavour'd, throughout this discourse, that every former part might give strength unto all that follow, and every latter bring some light unto all before. *Hooker.*

We should compare places of scripture treating of the same point: thus one part of the sacred text could not fail to give light unto another. *Locke.*

14. Any thing that gives light; a pharos; a taper; any luminous body.

That light you see is burning in my hall; How far that little candle throws his beams, So shines a good deed in a naughty world. *Shaksp.* Then he called for a light, and sprang in and fell down before Paul. *Acts.*

I have set thee to be a light of the Gentiles, for salvation unto the ends of the earth. *Acts.*

Let them be for signs, For seasons, and for days, and circling years; And let them be for lights, as I ordain Their office in the firmament of heav'n, To give light on the earth. *Milton.*

I put as great difference between our new lights and ancient truths, as between the sun and a meteor. *Glansville.*

Several lights will not be seen, If there be nothing else between; Men doubt, because they stand to thick; i' th' sky, If those be stars that paint the galaxy. *Cowley.*

I will make some offers at their safety, by fixing some marks like lights upon a coast, by which the ships may avoid at least known rocks. *Temple.*

He must still mourn The sun, and moon, and ev'ry starry light, Eclipse'd to him, and lost in everlasting night. *Prior.*

LIGHT. *adj.* [leohr, Saxon.]

1. Not tending to the centre with great force; not heavy.

Hot and cold were in one body fixt, And lost with hard, and light with heavy mixt. *Dryden.*

These weights did not exert their natural gravity till they were laid in the golden balance, inasmuch that I could not guess which was light or heavy whilst I held them in my hand. *Spectator.*

2. Not burdensome; easy to be worn, or carried, or lifted; not onerous.

Horse, oven, plough, tumbril, cart, waggon, and wain, The lighter and stronger the greater thy gain. *Tuff.*

It will be light, that you may bear it Under a cloak that is of any length. *Shaksp.*

A king that would not feel his crown too heavy, must wear it every day; but if he think it too light, he knoweth not of what metal it is made. *Bacon.*

3. Not affective; easy to be endured.

Every light and common thing incident into any part of man's life. *Hooker.*

Light full rings give us leisure to complain, We groan, but cannot speak, in greater pain. *Dry.*

4. Easy to be performed; not difficult.

Well pleas'd were all his friends, the task was light, The father, mother, daughter, they invite. *Dryd.*

5. Easy to be acted on by any power.

Apples of a light colour, both red and fair, Melow'd by water from their weighty juice, Lights of digestion hold, and fit for use. *Dryden.*

6. Not heavily armed.

Paulus Bonifacius, with a company of light horsemen, lay close in ambush, in a convenient place for that purpose. *Knolls.*

7. Active; nimble.

He to light was at legendain, That what he touch'd came not to light again. *Spee.* Alahel was as light of foot as a wild roe. *Sp.*

These Stamford came, for his honour was lame Off the goat three months together; But it prov'd, when they fought, but a running goat, For heels were lighter than ever. *Denham.*

Youth, a blooming band; Light bounding from the earth at once they rise, Their feet half visible quiver in the skies. *Pope.*

8. Unencumbered; unembarrassed; clear of impediments.

Unmarried men are best masters, but not best subjects; for they are light to run away. *Bacon.*

9. Slight; not great.

A light error in the manner of making the following trials was enough to render some of them unsuccessful. *Boyle.*

10. Not dense; not gross.

In the wilderness there is no bread, nor water, and our soul loatheth this light bread. *Numbers.*

Light fumes are merry, godder fumes are sad, Both are the reasonable soul run mad. *Dryden.*

11. Easy to admit any influence; unsteady; unfixed; loose.

Fulle of heart, light of ear, bloody of hand. *Shak.* These light vain perions fill are drunk and mad With fursuitings, and pleasures of their youth. *Nov.* They are light of belief, great listeners after news. *Hovel.*

There is no greater argument of a light and inconsiderate person, than profusely to scoff at religion. *Tillotson.*

12. Gay; airy; wanting dignity or solidity; trifling.

Seneca cannot be too heavy, nor Plautus too light. *Shaksp.*

Forgive If actions light I mix with truth divine, And fill these lines with other palate than thine. *Palfrey.*

13. Not chaste; not regular in conduct.

Let me not be light, For a light wife doth make a heavy husband. *Shak.*

14. [from light, *n. f.*] Bright; clean

As soon as the morning was light, the men were sent away. *Genes.*

The horses ran up and down with their tails and manes on a light fire. *Knolls.*

15. Not dark; tending to whiteness.

In painting, the light and a white colour are but one and the same thing: no colour more resembles the air than white, and by consequence no colour which is lighter. *Dryden.*

Two cylindrick bodies with annular sulci, round with sharps teeth, and other shells, in a light coloured clay. *Woodward.*

LIGHT. *adv.* [for lightly, by colloquial corruption.] Lightly; cheaply.

Shall we set light by that custom of reading, from whence so precious a benefit hath grown? *Hooker.*

To LIGHT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To kindle; to enflame; to set on fire; to make flame.

Swinging coals about in the wire, thoroughly lighted them. *Boyle.*

This truth shines so clear, that to go about to prove it, were to light a candle to seek the sun. *Chastelle.*

The marks, who waited her commands, Ran in with lighted tapers in their hands. *Dryden.* Be witness, gods, and strike Jocasta dead, If an immodest thought, or low desire, Inflam'd my breast since first our loves were lighted. *Dryden.*

Absence might cure it, or a second mistress Light up another flame, and put out this. *Add.*

2. To give light to; to guide by light.

*A beam that falls*  
From some the pure glance of thine eye,  
Lighting in eternity. *Chapman.*  
As hope'st, lasting flames! like those that burn  
To light the dead, and warm the unfruitful urn.

3. To illuminate; to fill with light.  
The sun was set, and vesper; to supply  
His absent beams, had lighted up the sky. *Dryden.*  
4. *Up* is emphatically joined to light.  
No sun was lighted up the world to view. *Dryden.*  
5. [from the adjective.] To lighten; to ease of a burden.

Land force of our passengers,  
And light this weary vessel of her load. *Fairy Q.*  
To **LIGHT**, *v. n.* [*licht*, chance, Dutch;  
preter. *lighted*, or *light*, or *lit*.]

1. To happen to find; to fall upon by chance:  
it has on before the thing found.

No more settled in valour than disposed to justice,  
If either they had lighted on a better friend, or could  
have learned to make friendship a child, and not  
the father of virtue. *Sidney.*

The prince, by chance, did on a lady light,  
That was right fair, and from as morning rose. *Spenser.*  
Haply your eye shall light upon some toy  
You have desire to purchase. *Shakespeare.*

As in the thick of people once up, there want  
not stirring winds to make them more rough; so  
this people did light upon two ringleaders. *Bacon.*

Of late years, the royal oak did light upon count  
Rhodophil. *Howell.*

The way of producing such a change on colours  
may be easily enough lighted on, by those conver-  
sant in the solutions of mercury. *Boyle.*

He sought by arguments to smooth her pain;  
Nor those avail'd: at length he lighted on one,  
Before two moons their orb with light adorn,  
If heav'n allow me life, I will return. *Dryden.*

Truth, light upon this way, is of no more avail  
to us than error; for what is so taken up by us,  
may be false as well as true; and he has not done  
his duty, who has thus stumbled upon truth in his  
way to preferment. *Locke.*

Whoever first lit on a parcel of that substance  
we call gold, could not rationally take the bulk and  
figure to depend on its real effluence. *Locke.*

As wily Reynard walk'd the forests at night,  
On a tragedian's mask he chanc'd to light;  
Turning it o'er, he murr'd with didkin,  
How vast a head is here without a brain! *Addison.*

A weaker man may sometimes light on notions  
which had eluded a wiser. *Harte on the Mind.*

2. To fall in any particular direction:  
with on.

The wounded steed curvets; and rais'd upright,  
Lights on his feet before; his hoofs behind.  
Spring up in air swift, and last the wind. *Dryden.*

3. To fall; to strike on: with on.

He ut his foe with furious rigour smites,  
That strongest oak might seem to overthrow;  
The stroke upon his shield so heavy lights,  
That to the ground it doubleth him full low. *Spenser.*

At an uncertain lot none can find themselves  
grieved or whomsoever it lighteth. *Hooker.*  
They shall hanger no more; neither shall the  
sun light on them, nor any heat. *Revelations.*

On me, me only, as the source and spring  
Of all corruption, all the blame lights due. *Milton.*

A curse lights upon him presently after: his  
great army is utterly ruined, he himself slain in it,  
and his head and right hand cut off, and hung up  
before Jerusalem. *South.*

4. [*alighthan*, Sax.] To descend from a  
horse or carriage.

When Newman saw him running after him, he  
lighted down from the chariot to meet him. *2 Kings.*  
I saw 'em flake on horseback,  
Beheld them when they lighted, how they elung  
In their embraces. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Rebekah lifted up her eyes, and when she saw  
Hame, she lighted off the camel. *Genesis.*

The god laid down his terrible rays,  
Then lighted from his glittering coach. *Swift.*

5. To settle; to rest; to stop from flight.

Espe'd a quire of such enticing birds,  
That she will light to listen to their lays. *Shakespeare.*

Then as a bee which among weeds doth rest,  
Which fern sweet flow'rs, with lusty dash and gey,  
She lights on that, and this, and smother all;  
But pleas'd with none, doth rise, and far away. *Devis.*

Plant trees and shrubs near home, for bees to  
pitch on at their swarming, that they may not be in  
danger of being lost for want of a fighting place.

*Morimer's Husbandry.*  
To **LIGHTEN**, *v. n.* [*lit*, *lige*, Saxon.]

1. To flash, with thunder.

This dreadful night,  
That thunders, lightens, opens graves, and roars  
As doth the lion. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

Although I joy in thee,  
I have no joy of this contract to-night;  
It is too rash, too unadvised, too sudden;  
Too like the lightning, which doth cease to be  
Ere one can say it lightens. *Shakespeare.*

The lightning that lighteth out of the one part  
under heaven, sheweth unto the other part. *Luke.*

2. To shine like lightning.

Yet looks he like a king; behold his eye,  
As bright as is the eagle's, lightens forth  
Controlling majesty. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

3. To fall; to light. [from *light*.]

O Lord, let thy mercy lighten upon us, as we do  
put our trust in thee. *Common Prayer.*

To **LIGHTEN**, *v. a.* [from *light*.]

1. To illuminate; to enlighten.

Upon his bloody finger he doth wear  
A precious ring, that lightens all the hole. *Shakespeare.*

O light! which mak'st the light which makes the  
day,

Which lett'st the eye without, and mind within;  
Lighten my spirit with one clear heavenly ray.

Which now to view itself doth first begin. *Dante.*

A key of fire run all along the shore,  
And lightens'd all the river with a blaze. *Dryden.*

Nature from the storm  
Shines out afresh; and through the lightens'd air  
A higher lute, and a clearer calm,  
Diffusive tremble. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. To exonerate; to unload. [from *light*,  
*adj.*]

The mariners were afraid, and cast forth the  
wares that were in the ship into the sea, to lighten  
it of them. *Jonah.*

3. To make less heavy.

Long since with you  
Nearer acquainted, now I feel by proof,  
That fellowship in pain divides not smart,  
Nor lightens aught each man's peculiar load. *Milton.*

In offices of love how we may lighten  
Each other's burden. *Milton.*

4. To exultate; to cheer.

A trusty villain, very oft,  
When I am dull with care and melancholy,  
Lightens my humour with his merry jest. *Shakespeare.*

The audience are grown weary of continued  
melancholy scenes; and few tinged with a  
melancholy in this age, if they are not lightened with a  
course of mirth. *Dryden.*

**LIGHTER**, *n. f.* [from *light*, to make light.]

A heavy boat into which ships are  
lightened or unloaded.

They have dock boats for passengers, and lighters  
for burthen. *Carver.*

He climb'd a stranded lighter's height,  
Shot to the black abyss, and plung'd downright. *Pope.*

**LIGHTERMAN**, *n. f.* [*lighter*, and *man*.]

One who mannares a lighter.

Where much shipping is employed, whatever  
becomes of the merchant, multitudes of people  
will be gainers; as shipwrights, butchers, carmen,  
and lightermen. *Child.*

**LIGHTNING**, *adj.* [*light* and *finger*.]

Nimble at convergences; thievish.

**LIGHTFOOT**, *adj.* [*light* and *foot*.] Nimble  
in running or dancing; active.

Him so far had horn his lightfoot speed,  
Pricked with wrath and fiery horse disdain,  
That him to follow was but fruitless pain. *Fairy Q.*

And all the troop of lightfoot Palades  
Flock all about to see her lovely face. *Spenser.*

**LIGHTHOUS**, *n. f.* *Ventus*. A cast word.

**LIGHTHEADED**, *adj.* [*light* and *head*.]

1. Unsteady; loose; thoughtless; weak.

The English Liturgy, how piously and wisely  
forever framed, had found great opposition; the  
ceremonies laid wrought only upon light-headed,  
weak men, yet learned men excepted against some  
particulars. *Charlton.*

2. Delirious; disordered in the mind by  
disease.

**LIGHTHEADNESS**, *n. f.* Deliriousness;  
disorder of the mind.

**LIGHTHEARTED**, *adj.* [*light* and *heart*.]

Gay; merry; airy; cheerful.

**LIGHTHOUSE**, *n. f.* [*light* and *house*.] A  
high building, at the top of which lights  
are hung to guide ships at sea.

He charged himself with the risk of such ves-  
sels as carried corn in winter; and built a tugboat  
or lightboat. *Apollonius.*

**LIGHTLEGGED**, *adj.* [*light* and *leg*.]

Nimble; swift.

Lightlegged Pas has got the middle space. *Sidney.*

**LIGHTLESS**, *adj.* [from *light*.] Wanting  
light; dark.

**LIGHTLY**, *adv.* [from *light*.]

1. Without weight.

This grave partakes the fleshly birth,  
Which cover lightly gentle earth. *Ben Jonson.*

2. Without deep impression.

The soft ideas of the cheerful note,  
Lightly receiv'd, were easily forgot. *Prior.*

3. Easily; readily; without difficulty; of  
course.

If they write or speak publicly but five words,  
one of them is lightly about the dangerous citadel  
of the church of England in respect of abused  
ceremonies. *Hooker.*

Believe't not lightly that your son  
Will not exceed the common, or be caught  
With cautious bait and prodice. *Shakespeare's Coriol.*

Short summer lightly has a forward spring. *Shakespeare.*

4. Without reason.

Flatter not the rich; neither do thou willingly or  
lightly appear before great personages. *Taylor.*

Let every man that hath a calling be diligent in  
performance of its employment, so as not lightly, or  
without reasonable occasion, to neglect it. *Taylor.*

5. Without dejection; cheerfully

Did that welcome  
Which comes to punish us, and we punish it,  
Seeming to bear it lightly. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleop.*

6. Not chaste.

If I were lightly disposed, I could fill perhaps  
have offers, that some who hold their heads higher,  
would be glad to accept. *Swift.*

7. Nimble; with agility; not heavily or  
turdily.

methought I stood on a wide river's bank;  
When on a sudden, Tyrimond appear'd,  
Gave me his hand, and led me lightly o'er;  
Leaping and bounding on the billows heads,  
Till lately we had reach'd the farther shore. *Dryden.*

8. Gayly; airily; with levity; without  
heed or care.

**LIGHTMINDED**, *adj.* [*light* and *mind*.]

Unsettled; unsteady.

He that is hasty to give credit is lightminded. *Ecclesiasticus.*

**LIGHTNESS**, *n. f.* [from *light*.]

1. Want of weight; absence of weight:  
the contrary to heaviness.

Some are for masts of ships, as fir and pine, be-  
cause of their length, straightness, and lightness. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Suppose many degrees of heaviness and lightness  
in particles, so as many might float in the air  
a good while before they fell. *Burnet.*

2. Inconstancy; unsteadiness.

For, unto knight there is no greater shame,  
Than lightness and inconsistency in love. *P. Quere.*

Of two things they will chide one; namely,  
whether they would, to their own disgrace, with

ridiculous *lightness*, signifies him, whose reflection they had in so inopportune manner desired, or else considered unto that demand. *Hooker.*

As I blow this feather from my face,  
Obeying with my wind when I do blow,  
And yielding to another when it blows,  
Commanded always by the greatest gulf;  
Such is the *lightness* of you common men. *Shaksp.*

3. Unchastity; want of conduct of women.  
Is in the disdain of my estate, or the opinion of my *lightness*, that emboldened such base fancies towards me? *Sidney.*

Can it be,  
That modesty may more betray our care,  
Than woman's *lightness*? *Shaksp. Lear. for Meaf.*

4. Agility; nimbleness.  
*LAUGHTING. n. f.* [from *lighten*, *lightening*, *lightning*.]

1. The flash that attends thunder.  
*Lightning* is a great flame, very bright, extending every way to a great distance, suddenly darting upwards, and there ending, so that it is only momentary. *Muichenbrock.*

Scarcely thinks the *lightning* born before the thunder;  
What tells us then they both together are? *Davies.*

Salmonous, setting cruel pains I found  
For emulating Jove; the cutting sound  
Of mimic thunder, and the glutting blaze  
Of pointed *lightnings*, and their torry rays. *Dryden.*

No warning of the approach of flame,  
Swiftly, like sudden death, it came;  
Like travellers by *lightning* kill'd,  
I burst the moment I beheld. *Granville.*

2. Mitigation; abatement, [from *to lighten*, to make less heavy.]

How oft when men are at the point of death,  
Have they been merry? which their keepers call  
A *lightning* before death. *Shaksp. Romeo and Juliet.*  
We were once in hopes of his recovery, upon a kind mischance from the widow; but this only proved a *lightning* before death. *Spenser.*

*LIGHTS. n. f.* [supposed to be called so from their lightness in proportion to their bulk.] The lungs; the organs of breathing; we say, *lights* of other animals, and *lungs* of men.

The complaint *lights* chiefly from the *lights*, a part as of no quick sense, so no seat for any sharp disease. *Hayward.*

*LIGHTSOME. adj.* [from *light*.]

1. Luminous; not dark; not obscure; not opaque.

Neither the sun, nor any thing sensible is that *light* itself, which is the cause that things are *lightsome*, though it make itself, and all things else, visible; but a body most enlightened, by whom the neighbouring region, which the Greeks call *aether*, the place of the supposed element of fire, is effected and qualified. *Raleigh.*

White walls make rooms more *lightsome* than black. *Bacon.*

Equal posture, and quick spirits, are required to make colours *lightsome*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

His course exalted through the Ram had run,  
Through Taurus, and the *lightsome* realms of love. *Dryden.*

2. Gay; airy; having the power to exhilarate.

It suiteth to fitly with that *lightsome* affection of joy, wherein God delighteth when his saints praise him. *Hooker.*

The *lightsome* passion of joy was not that which now often usurps the names that trivial, vanishing, superficial thing, that only gilds the apprehension, and plays upon the surface of the soul. *South.*

*LIGHTSOMENESS. n. f.* [from *lightsome*.]

1. Luminousness; not opacity; not obscurity; not darknessness.

It is to our atmosphere that the variety of colours, which are painted on the skies, the *lightsomeness* of our air, and the twilight, are owing. *Chambers.*

2. Cheerfulness; merriment; levity.

*LIQUOR. n. f.* [*liquum aloes, Lat.*]  
*Aloes wood.*

The *aloes* spread forth as gardens by the river's side, as the trees of *figs* which the Lord hath planted, and as cedar trees beside the waters. *Nam.*

1. *LIQUEOUS. adj.* [*liqueus, Lat. ligneus, Fr.*]  
Made of wood; wooden; resembling wood.

It should be tried with shoots of vines, and roots of red roses; for it may be they, being of a more *liqueous* nature, will incorporate with the tree itself. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Ten thousand seeds of the plant harts-tongue, hardly make the bulk of a pepper-corn: now the covers, and the true body of each seed, the parenchyma and *liqueous* part of it, and the fibres of those parts, multiplied one by another, afford a hundred thousand millions of formed atoms, but how many more we cannot define. *Grew.*

*LIGNUMVITÆ. n. f.* [*Lat.*] Guaiacum; a very hard wood.

*LIQURE. n. f.* A precious stone.  
The third row a *liqure*, an agate, and an amethyst. *Eradus.*

*LIKE. adj.* [lic, Saxon; *liik*, Dutch.]

1. Resembling; having resemblance.

Whom art thou *like* in thy greatness? *Ezekiel.*

His son, or one of his illustrious peers,  
How *like* the former, and almost the same! *Dryden.*

As the earth was designed for the being of men, why might not all other planets be created for the *like* uses, each for their own inhabitants? *Bentley.*

This plan, as laid down by him, looks *like* an universal art than a distinct logic. *Baker.*

2. Equal; of the same quantity.

More clergymen were impoverished by the late war, than ever in the *like* space before. *Spratt.*

3. [for *likely*.] Probable; credible.

The trials were made, and it is *like* that the experiment would have been effectual. *Bacon.*

4. Likely; in a state that gives probable expectations. This is, I think, an improper, though frequent use.

If the duke continues these favours towards you, you are *like* to be much advanced. *Shakspere.*

He is *like* to die for hunger, for there is no more bread. *Jeremiah.*

The yearly value thereof is already increased double of that it was within these few years, and in *like* daily to rise higher till it amount to the price of our land in England. *Davies.*

Hopton resolved to visit Waller's quarters, that he might judge whether he were *like* to pursue his purpose. *Clarendon.*

Many were not easy to be governed, nor *like* to conform themselves to strict rules. *Clarendon.*

If his rules of reason be not better suited to the mind than his rules for health are fitted to our bodies, he is not *like* to be much followed. *Baker.*

*LIKE. n. f.* [This substantive is seldom more than the adjective used elliptically; *the like* for *the like thing*, or *like person*.]

1. Some person or thing resembling another.

He was a man, take him for all in all,  
I shall not look upon his *like* again. *Shakspere.*

Every *like* is not the same. O Cesar! *Shaksp.*

Though there have been greater fleets for number, yet for the bulk of the ships never the *like*. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Albeit an eagle did bear away a lamb in her talons, yet a raven endeavouring to do the *like* was held entangled. *Hayward.*

One offers, and in offering makes a *flay*;  
Another forward sets, and doth no more;  
A third the *like*. *Daniel's Civil War.*

His desire  
By conversation with his *like* to help,  
Or solace his defects. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Two *likes* may be mistaken. *L'Estrange.*

Sho'd study to reform the men,  
Or add some grains of folly more  
To women than they had before;  
This might their natural fancy strike,  
Since every being loves its *like*. *Swift.*

2. Used with *had*; near approach; a state like to another state. A sense common,

but not just; perhaps *had* is a corruption for *was*.

Report being carried from one to another in my *like*, *had* like to have been my interthrow. *Raleigh.*

*LIKE. adv.*

1. In the same manner; in the same manner as: it is not always easy to determine whether it be an adverb or adjective.

The joyous nymphs, and light-foot fairies,  
Which thither came to hear their isle sweet,  
Now hearing them sit heavily lament.  
Like heavily lamenting from them went! *Spenser.*

Like as a father pities his children, so the Lord pities them that fear him. *Psalms.*

Are we proud and passionate, malicious and revengeful? Is this to be *like*-minded with Christ, who was meek and lowly? *Tillotson.*

What will be the *like* when he sees me neglected, and forsaken? *Shakspere.*

They roar'd like lions caught in traps, and eng'd the man knew what they *like* heretofore. *Had seen the like he murd'ers'd on the shore. Walter.*

2. In such a manner as befits.

Be strong, and quit yourselves *like* men! *Samuel.*

3. Likely; probably. A popular use not analogical.

I *like* the work well; as it be demanded, as *like* enough it will, I'd have it copied. *Shaksp.*

To *LIKE. v. a.* [*lican, Sax. liken, Dut.*]

1. To choose with some degree of preference.

As nothing can be so reasonably spoken as to content all men, so this speech was not of them all *liked*. *Knollys.*

He gave such an account as made it appear that he *liked* the design. *Clarendon.*

We *like* our present circumstances well, and dream of no change. *Atterbury.*

2. To approve; to view with approbation, not fondness.

Though they did not *like* the evil he did, yet they *liked* him that did the evil. *Sidney.*

He grew content to mark their speeches, then to marvel at such wit in shopkeepers, after to *like* their company. *Sidney.*

He proceeded from looking to *liking*, and from *liking* to loving. *Sidney.*

For several virtues

I have *lik'd* several women; never any With so full soul. *Shakspere's Tempest.*

I look'd upon her with a soldier's eye;  
That *lik'd*, but had a rougher task in hand  
Than to drive *liking* to the pains of love. *Shaksp.*

Scarcely any man passes to a *liking* of sin in others, but by first practising it himself. *South.*

Beasts can *like*, but not distinguish too,  
Nor their own *liking* by reflection know. *Dryden.*

3. To please; to be agreeable to. Now disused.

Well hoped he, ere long that hardy guest,  
If ever covetous hand, or insatiable eye,  
Or lips he laid on thing that *lik'd* him best,  
Should be his prey, *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

Say, my fair brother now, if this device  
Do *like* you, or may you to *like* entice. *Hubbard.*

This desire being recommended to her majesty, it *lik'd* her to include the same within one entire leaf. *Bacon.*

He shall dwell where it *liketh* him best. *Dent.*

There let them learn, as *likes* them, to despise God and Messiah. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

To *LIKE. v. n.*

1. To be pleased with; with of before the thing approved. Obsolete.

Of any thing more than of God they could not by any means *like*, as long as whatsoever they knew besides God, they apprehended it not in itself without dependency upon God. *Hooker.*

The young soldiers did with such cheerfulness *like* of this resolution, that they thought two days a long delay. *Knollys.*

2. To choose; to list; to be pleased.

The man *likes* not to take his brother's wife. *Dent.*

He that has the prison doors set open imperfectly at liberty, because he may either go or stay, as he best *likes*. *Locke.*



**L I K E N I N G .** *n. f.* [from *likely*.]  
**L I K E L I K E N E S S .**

1. Appearance; show. *Obsolete.*  
 What of his heart preserve you to his face,  
 By any likelihood he should to-day?  
 —that with no man here he is offended. *Shaksp.*

2. Resemblance; likeness. *Obsolete.*  
 The mayor and all his brethren in best sort,  
 Like to the senators of antique Rome,  
 Go forth and fetch their pious ring Cæsar in.  
 As by a law, but loving likelihood,  
 Were now the general of our gracious empress,  
 As in good time he may, from Ireland coming,  
 How many would the peaceful city quit  
 To welcome him? *Shakspere's Henry v.*

There is no likelihood between pure light  
 and black darkness, or between righteousness and re-  
 probation. *Maleigh.*

3. Probability; very similitude; appearance  
 of truth.

As it noteth one such to have been in that age,  
 so had there been more, it would by likelihood as  
 well have noted many. *Hooker.*

Many of likelihood informed me of this before,  
 which hung so tottering in the balance, that I could  
 neither believe nor misdo. *Shakspere.*

I never yet did hurt,  
 To lay down likelihood, and forms of hope. *Shaksp.*

As there is no likelihood that the place could be so  
 altered, so there is no probability that these rivers  
 were turned out of their courses. *Maleigh.*

Where things are least to be put to the venture, as  
 the eternal interests of the other world ought to be;  
 there every, even the least, probability, or likelihood  
 of danger, should be provided against. *South.*

There are predictions of our Saviour recorded by  
 the evangelists, which were not completed till after  
 their death, and had no likelihood of being so when  
 they were pronounced by our blessed Saviour. *Aad.*

Thus, in all likelihood, would it be with a liber-  
 tine, who should have a visit from the other world:  
 the first horror it raised would go off, as new diver-  
 sions come on. *Atterbury.*

**L I K E L Y .** *adj.* [from *like*.]

1. Such as may be liked; such as may  
 please. *Obsolete.*

These young companions make themselves believe  
 they love at the first look of a likely beauty. *Sidm.*

St. John, they are your likeliest men; I would  
 have you served with the best. *Shakspere.*

2. Probable; such as may in reason be  
 thought or believed; such as may be  
 thought more reasonably than the con-  
 trary: as, a likely story, that is, a credi-  
 ble story.

**L I K E L Y .** *adv.* Probably; as may reason-  
 ably be thought.

While man was innocent, he was likely ignorant  
 of nothing that imported him to know. *Glanville.*

**T O L I K E N .** *v. a.* [from *like*.] To represent  
 as having resemblance; to compare.

The prince broke your head for likening him to a  
 flogging man of Windsor. *Shakspere's Henry iv.*

For who, though with the tongue  
 Of angels, can relate; or to what things  
 Taken on earth conspicuous, that may lift  
 Human imagination to such height  
 Of God-like power? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**L I K E N E S S .** *n. f.* [from *like*.]

1. Resemblance; similitude.

They all do live, and moved are  
 To multiply the likeness of their kind. *Spenser.*  
 A translator is to make his author appear as char-  
 ming as he can, provided he maintains his character,  
 and make him not unlike himself. Translation is a  
 kind of drawing after the life, where this is a double  
 sort of likeness, a good one, and a bad one. *Dryden.*

There will be found a better likeness, and a worse;  
 and the better is continually to be chosen. *Dryden.*

2. Form; appearance.

Never came trouble to my house in the likeness of  
 your grace; for trouble being gone, comfort should  
 remain. *Shakspere.*

It is safer to stand upon our guard against an enemy  
 in the likeness of a friend, than to embrace any man  
 for a friend in the likeness of an enemy. *L'Estrange.*

3. One who resembles another; a copy; a  
 counterpart.

Poor Cupid, fawning, scarce could speak.  
 Indeed, mamma, I do not know ye:  
 Alas! how easy my mistake!

I took you for your likeness Cloe. *Prim.*

**L I K E W I S E .** *adv.* [like and *wise*.] In like  
 manner; also; moreover; too.

Jesus said unto them, I also will ask you one  
 thing, which if ye tell me, I likewise will tell you by  
 what authority I do these things. *Mother.*

So was it in the decay of the Roman empire, and  
 likewise in the empire of Almaine, after Charles  
 the Great, every bird taking a feather. *Bacon.*

Spirit of vitriol poured to pure unmix'd serum,  
 conglutates as if it had been boiled. Spirit of sea-salt  
 makes a perfect conglutination of the serum likewise;  
 but with some different phenomena. *Arbuthnot.*

**L I K I N G .** *adj.* [perhaps because plump-  
 ness is agreeable to the sight.] Plump;  
 in a state of plumpness.

I fear my lord the king, who hath appointed  
 your meat and your drink; for why should he see  
 your faces worse liking, than the children which  
 are of your sort? *Daniel.*

**L I K I N G .** *n. f.* [from *like*.]

1. Good state of body; plumpness.

I'll repent, and that suddenly, while I'm in some  
 liking; I shall be out of heart shortly, and then I  
 shall have no strength to repent. *Shakspere.*

Their young ones are in good liking; they grow  
 up with corn. *Job.*

Cappadocian slaves were famous for their luti-  
 ness; and, being in good liking, were set on a stall,  
 when exposed to sale, to shew the good habit of  
 their body. *Dryden's Notes to Pers.*

2. State of trial.

The royal soul, that, like the lab'ring moon,  
 By charms of art was hurried down,  
 Forced with regret to leave her native sphere,  
 Came but a while on liking here. *Dryden.*

3. Inclination.

Why do you longer feed on loathed light,  
 Or liking find to gaze on earthly mould? *F. Queen.*

**L I K I N G .** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Delight  
 in; pleasure in; with to.

There are limits to be set betwixt the bookish  
 and rashness of a poet; but he must understand  
 those limits who pretends to judge, as well as he  
 who undertakes to write; and he who has no liking  
 to the whole, ought in reason to be excluded from  
 censuring of the parts. *Dryden.*

**L I L A C H .** *n. f.* [*lilac*, *lilds* Fr.] A tree.

The white thorn is in leaf, and the lilach tree.

**L I L I E D .** *adj.* [from *lily*.] Embellished  
 with lilies.

Nymphs and shepherds dance no more  
 By shady Loden's lily'd banks. *Milton.*

**L I L Y .** *n. f.* [*lilium*, Latin.]

There are thirty-two species of this plant, includ-  
 ing white lilies, orange lilies, and untinged of va-  
 rious sorts. *Miller.*

Oh! had the monster seen those lily hands  
 Tremble, like aspen leaves, upon a lute,  
 And make the filken strings delight to kiss them;  
 He would not then have touch'd them for his life!

*Shakspere.*

Shipwreck'd upon a kingdom where no pity!  
 No friends! no hope! no kindred weep for me!  
 Almost no grave allow'd me! like the lily,  
 That once was mistress of the field, and flourish'd,  
 I'll hang my head, and perish. *Shakspere.*

Arno, a river of Italy, is drawn like an old man,  
 by his right side a lion, holding forth in his right  
 paw a red lily, or flower-de-luce. *Peuchum.*

Take but the humblest lily of the field;  
 And if our pride will to our reason yield,  
 It must by sure comparison be shown,  
 That on the regal seat great David's son,  
 Array'd in all his robes, and types of pow'r,  
 Shines with less glory than that humble flower. *Prior.*

For her the lilies hang their heads, and die. *Pope.*

**L I L Y - D A F F O D I L .** *n. f.* [*lilio-narcissus*.] A  
 foreign flower.

**L I L Y - H Y A C I N T H .** *n. f.* [*lilio-hyacinthus*.]

A high, a shy flower, composed of six leaves  
 shaped like the flower of hyacinth; the petals are  
 fleshy, and shaped like those of the lily. There are  
 three species of this plant: one with a blue flower,  
 another white, and a third red. *Miller.*

**L I L Y of the Valley, or May lily.** *n. f.*  
 [*lilium convallium*.]

The flower consists of one leaf, is shaped like a  
 bell, and divided at the top into six segments; the  
 ovary becomes a soft globular fruit, containing  
 several round seeds. It is very common in shady  
 woods. *Miller.*

Lily of the valley has a strong root that runs  
 into the ground. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**L I L Y - L I V E R .** *adj.* [*lily and liver*.] White-  
 livered; cowardly.

A bite, lily-livered, action-taking knave. *Shaksp.*

**L I M A T U R E .** *n. f.* [*limatura*, Latin.] Fl-  
 lings of any metal; the particles rubbed  
 off by a file.

**L I M B .** *n. f.* [lim, Sax. and Scot. *lem*, Dan.]

1. A member; a jointed or articulated part  
 of animals.

A second Hector, for his grim aspect,  
 And large proportion of his strong knit limbs.

*Shakspere.*

Oh! that I had been here, to tear her limb meat!  
*Shakspere.*

Now am I come each limb to survey,  
 If thy appearance answer loud report! *Milton.*

2. [*limbe*, Fr. *limbus*, Lat.] An edge; a  
 border; a philosophical word.

By moving the prism about, the colours again  
 emerged out of the whiteness, the violet and the  
 blue at its inward limb, and at the outward limb  
 the red and yellow. *Newton.*

**T O L I M B .** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To supply with limbs.

As they please,  
 They limb themselves, and colour, shape, and size  
 Assume, as likes them best, condense, or rare. *Milt.*

2. To tear asunder; to dismember.

**L I M B E C K .** *n. f.* [corrupted by popular  
 pronunciation from *alambick*.] A still.

Her cheeks, on which this streaming nectar fell,  
 Still'd through the limbeck of her diamond eyes.

*Feltham.*

Fires of Spain, and the line,  
 Whose countries limbecks upon bodies be,  
 Canst thou for gun bear? *Donne.*

Call up, unbound,  
 In various shapes, old Proteus from the sea,  
 Urn'd through a limbeck to this naked form. *Milt.*

The earth, by secret conveyances, lets in the sea,  
 and sends it back fresh, her bowels serving for a  
 limbeck. *Howell.*

He first survey'd the charge with careful eyes,  
 Yet judg'd, like vapours that from limbecks rise,  
 It would in richer showers descend again. *Dryden.*

The warm limbeck draws  
 Salubrious waters from the noceat brood. *Philips.*

**L I M B E R .** *adj.* [from *limb*.] Formed with  
 regard to limbs.

A fleet of five years' age, large limb'd, and fed,  
 To Jove's high altars Agamemnon led. *Pope.*

**L I M B E R .** *adj.* Flexible; easily bent; pli-  
 ant; lithe.

You put me off with limber vows. *Shakspere.*

I wonder how, among these jealousies of court and  
 state, Edward Anselm could subsist, being the indubi-  
 tate heir of the Saxon line; but he had tried, and  
 found him a prince of limber virtues; so as though  
 he might have some place in his caution, yet he  
 reckon'd him beneath his fear. *Watson.*

At once came forth whatever creeps the ground,  
 Thick, or worm; those wad'd their limber tails  
 For wings; and smallest lineaments exact.

In all the livens deck'd of summer's pride. *Milt.*

She durst never stand at the bay, having nothing  
 but her long tot limber ears to defend her. *Moor.*

The muscles were strong on both sides of the as-  
 pers' arteria, but on the under side, opposite to that  
 of the oesophagus, very limber. *Ray on Creation.*

**L I M B E R N E S S .** *n. f.* [from *limber*.] Flexi-  
 bility; pliancy.

*Limbo*. *v. f.* [*Ex quo sit limbus inferorum. Du Cange.*]

1. A region bordering upon hell, in which there is neither pleasure nor pain. Popularly hell.

No, he is in tarter limbo, worse than hell,  
A devil in an everlasting garment hath him,  
One whose hard heart is button'd up with steel.

*Shakespeare.*

Oh what a sympathy of woe is this!  
As far from help as limbo is from bliss.

*Sardus.*

All these up which I'd lost  
Fly o'er the backside of the world far off,  
Into a limbo large, and broad, sing call'd  
The paradise of fools.

*Milnes's Paradise Lost.*

2. Any place of misery and constraint.

For he no sooner was at large,  
But Vivia straight brought on the charge;  
And in the felt came limbo put

The knight and squire, where he was shut,  
Friar, thou art come off thyself, but poor I am  
Left in limbo.

*Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

*Lim.* *n. f.* [*lim, gelyman, Sax. to glue.*]

1. A viscous substance drawn over twigs, which catches and entangles the wings of birds that light upon it.

Poor bird I thou'dst never far the net or lime,  
The pitfall, nor the gin.

*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

You must lay lime to tangle her desires,  
By wailful songers, whose compell'd rhymes  
Should be full fraught with forcible vows.

*Shakespeare.*

There are new-new and new, he throws,  
Like nets or lime twigs, where'er he goes,  
His title of baron on every wench.

*Danvers.*

A thrush was taken with a bush of lime twigs.

*L'Estrange.*

Then toils for beasts, and lime for birds were  
Gone,  
And deep-month'd dogs did forest walks surround.

*Dryden.*

Or court a wife, spread out his wily parts,  
Like nets, or lime twigs, for rich widows' hearts.

*Pope.*

2. Matter of which mortar is made: so called because used in cement.

There are so many species of lime stone, that we  
are to understand by it in general any stone that,  
upon a proper degree of heat, becomes a white calc,  
which will make a great ebullition and noise on being  
thrown into water, falling into a loose white  
powder at the bottom. The lime we have in London  
is usually made of chalk, which is weaker than  
that made of stone.

*Hill's Materia Medica.*

They were now, like sand without lime, ill bound  
together, especially as many as were English, who  
were at a gaze, looking strange one upon another,  
not knowing who was faithful to their side.

*Bacon.*

As when a lofty pile is rais'd,  
We never hear the workmen praise'd,  
Who bring the lime, or place the stones,

*Swift.*

But all admire Inigo Jones.

Lime is commonly made of chalk, or of any sort  
of stone that is not sandy, or very cold.

*Mortimer.*

3. The linden tree. [*linb, Sux. tilia, Lat.*]

The flower consists of several leaves, placed orbicu-  
larly, in the form of a rose, having a long narrow  
leaf growing to the stalk of each cluster of flow-  
ers, from whose cup rises the pointal, which becomes  
suffocated, of one capsule, containing an oblong  
seed. The timber is used by carvers and turners.

*Miller.*

These trees continue found many years, and grow to  
a considerable bulk. Sir Thomas Browne mentions  
one in Norfolk sixteen yards in circuit.

*Pope.*

For her the lilies hung their heads, and die.

*Pope.*

4. A species of lemon. [*lime, French.*]

Bear me, Pomona! to thy citron groves!  
To where the lemon and the piercing lime,  
With the deep orange glowing through the green,  
Their lighter glories blend.

*Thomson.*

To *Lim.* *v. a.* [from *lime*.]

1. To entangle; to ensnare.

O bosome, black as death!  
Q' lined soul, that, struggling to be free,  
Art more engaged.

*Shakespeare.*

Example, that is terribly shown in the wreck of

maidenhood, cannot, for all that, diffuse suc-  
cession, but that they are *limed* with the twigs that  
threaten them.

*Shakespeare.*

The bird that hath been *limed* in a bush,  
With trembling wings misdoubteth every bush,  
And I, the hapless snail to one sweet bird,  
Have now the fatal object in my eye.

Where my poor young was *lim'd*, was caught, and  
kill'd.

*Shakespeare.*

2. To *lim* with lime.

Myself have *lim'd* a bush for her,  
And plac'd a quire of such enticing birds,  
That she will light to listen to their lays.

*Shakespeare.*

Those twigs in time will come to be *limed*, and  
then you are all lost if you do but touch them.

*L'Estr.*

3. To cement. This sense is out of use.

I will not ruin my father's house,  
Who gave his blood to time the stones together,  
And set up Lancaster.

*Shakespeare.*

4. To manure ground with lime.

Encouragement that abatement of interest gave  
to landlords and tenants, to improve by draining,  
marling, and *liming*.

*Child.*

All sorts of pease love *limed* or marled land.

*Mortimer.*

*Lim.* *n. f.* [*lime and kiln.*] Kiln  
where stones are burnt to lime.

The counter gate is as hateful to me, as the neck  
of a *lime-kiln*.

*Shakespeare.*

They were found in a *lime-kiln*, and having pulled  
the fire, each is a little vitrified.

*Woodward.*

*Lim.* *n. f.* [*lime and stone.*] The  
stone of which lime is made.

Fire stone and *lime stone*, if broke small, and laid  
on cold lands, must be of advantage.

*Mortimer.*

*Lim.* *n. f.* [*lime-water.*]

*Lime-water*, made by pouring water upon quick-  
lime, with some other ingredients to take off its ill  
flavour, is of great service internally in all cutaneous  
eruptions, and diseases of the lungs.

*Hill.*

He tried an experiment on wheat infused in  
*lime-water* alone, and some in brandy and *lime-*  
*water* mixed, and had from each grain a great in-  
crease.

*Mortimer.*

*Lim.* *n. f.* [*limité, French; limitor, Lat.*]  
Bound; border; utmost reach.

The whole *circum* of the mountain round about  
shall be most holy.

*Exodus.*

We went, great emperor, by thy command,  
To view the utmost *limits* of the land;

Ev'n to the place where no more world is found,  
But frowning billows beating on the ground.

*Dryden.*

To *Lim.* *v. a.* [*limiter, Fr. from the*  
*noun.*]

1. To confine within certain bounds; to  
restrain; to circumscribe; not to leave  
at large.

They tempted God, and *limited* the Holy One  
of Israel.

*Isaiah.*

Thanks I must you owe, that you  
Are thieves protect; for there is boundless theft  
In *limited* professions.

*Shakespeare.*

If a king come in by conquest, he is no longer  
a *limited* monarch.

*Swift.*

2. To restrain from a lax or general signi-  
fication: as, *the universe is here limited*  
*to this earth.*

*Limitations.* *adj.* [from *limit*.] Be-  
longing to the bounds.

*Dict.*

*Lim.* *n. f.* [*from limit.*] Placed at  
the boundaries as a guard or superintend-  
ant.

Then, when I am thy captive, talk of chains,  
Proud *limitary* cherub!

*Milton.*

*Limitation.* *n. f.* [*limitation, Fr. limi-*  
*tatio, Lat.*]

1. Restriction; circumscription.

*Limitation* of each creature, is both the perfection  
and the preservation thereof.

*Hooker.*

Am I young?  
But, as it were, in sort of *limitation*?

*Shakespeare.*

I despair, how this *limitation* of Adam's empire  
to his line and posterity, will help us to one heir.

This *limitation*, indeed, of our nation, with five others

the labour, who would look for him among the  
race of brutes; but will very little contribute to  
the discovery amongst men.

*Locke.*

If a king *confineth* by conquest he is no longer  
a *limited* monarch; if he *confineth* by limita-  
tions, he becomes immediately king de jure.

2. Confinement from a lax or undeter-  
minate import.

The cause of error is ignorance, what restraints  
and *limitations* all principles have in regard of the  
matter whereunto they are applicable.

*Black.*

*Lim.* *n. f.* A mongrel.

To *Lim.* *v. a.* [*edumener, Fr. to adorn*  
books with pictures.] To draw; to paint  
any thing.

Many eyes doth his effigies witness,  
Most truly *lim'd*, and living in your face.

*Shakespeare.*

Emblems *limed* in lively colours.

*Peacock.*

How are the glories of the field spun, and by  
what pencil are they *limed* in their unaffected  
beauty?

*Granville.*

*Lim.* *n. f.* [*corrupted from enluminer,*  
a decorator of books with initial pic-  
tures.] A painter; a picture-maker.

That divers *limers* at a distance, without either  
copy or design, should draw the same picture to an  
undistinguishable exactness, is more conceivable  
than that matter, which is so diversified, should  
frame itself so unerringly, according to the idea  
of its kind.

*Granville's Scripps.*

Poets are *limers* of another kind,  
To copy out ideas in the mind;

*Granville.*

Words are the paint by which their thoughts are  
And nature is their object to be drawn.

*Granville.*

*Lim.* *adj.* [*limosus, Latin.*] Muddy;  
slimy.

That country became a gained ground by the  
muddy and *limous* matter brought down by the  
Nile, which settled by degrees unto a rich land.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

They occasioned this natural melancholick acidi-  
ty to be the *limous* or slimy feculent part of the  
blood.

*Floyer.*

*Lim.* *adj.* [*limpio, Latin.*]

1. Vapid; weak. Not in use.

The chub eats waterish, and the flesh of him is  
not firm, *limp*, and tasteless.

*Warton's Angler.*

2. It is used in some provinces, and in  
Scotland, for *limber*, flexible.

To *Lim.* *v. n.* [*limpen, Saxon.*] To halt;  
to walk lamely.

An old poor man,  
Who after me hath many a weary step  
*Lim'd* in pure love.

*Shakespeare.*

Pluck the lin'd crutch from thy old *limping* fire.

*Shakespeare.*

How far  
The substance of my praise doth wrong this shadow  
In underprising it; so far this shadow  
Doth *limp* behind the substance.

*Shakespeare.*

When Pluto, with his riches, is sent from Jupi-  
ter, he *limps* and goes slowly; but when he is sent  
by Pluto, he runs, and is swift of foot.

*Bacon.*

*Limping* death, last'd on by fate,  
Comes up to shorten half our date.

*Dryden.*

The *limping* smith observ'd the Goggin's feast,  
And hopping here and there put in his word.

*Dryden.*

Can syllogism set things right?  
No: majors soon with minors fight;  
Or both in friendly comfort join'd;  
The consequence *limps* false behind.

*Prior.*

*Lim.* *n. f.* A kind of shellfish.

*Ainslie.*

*Lim.* *adj.* [*limpid, Fr. limpidus, Lat.*]  
Clear; pure; transparent.

The springs which were clear, fresh, and *limpid*,  
became thick and turbid, and impregnated with sul-  
phur as long as the earthquake lasts.

*Woodward.*

The brook that purrs along  
The vocal grove, now fretting o'er a rock,  
Gently diffus'd into a *limpid* plain.

*Thomson.*

*Lim.* *n. f.* [from *limpid*.] Clear-  
ness; purity.

*Lim.* *adv.* [from *limp*.] In a lame  
halting manner.



**LINE.** *adj.* [from *line*.]

1. Viscous; glutinous.

Striving more, the more in loose strong  
Himself he tied, and wrapt his wings twain  
In *line* flares the subtil loops among. *Spenser*.

2. Containing lime.

A human skull covered with the skin, having  
been buried in some *line* soil, was tanned, or turned  
into a kind of leather. *Grew's Museum*.

To **LINE**. *v. n.* [ablinnan, Sax.] To yield;  
to give over.

Unto his foe he came,  
Relov'd in mind all suddenly to win,  
Or soon to lose before he once would *lin*. *Spenser*.

**LINEPIER.** *n. f.* An iron pin that keeps  
the wheel on the axle-tree. *Died.*

**LINECTUS.** *n. f.* [from *lingo*, Lat.] Medicine  
licked up by the tongue.

**LINEEN.** *n. f.* [linb, Sax.] The lime tree.  
See **LINE**.

Hard box, and *linden* of a softer grain. *Dryden*.  
Two neighbouring trees with walls encompass'd  
round,

One a hard oak, a softer *linden* one. *Dryden*.

**LINE.** *n. f.* [*linea*, Latin.]

1. Longitudinal extension.  
Even the planets, upon this principle, must gravitate  
no more towards the sun; so that they would not  
revolve in curve *lines*, but fly away in direct tangents,  
till they struck against other planets. *Bentley*.

2. A slender string.  
Well sung the Roman bard; all human things,  
Of dearest value, hang on slender strings;  
To see the then sole hope, and in design  
Of heav'n our joy, supported by a *line*. *Waller*.

A *line* seldom holds to strain, or draws straight  
in length, above fifty or sixty feet. *Mozon*.

3. A thread extended to direct any opera-  
tions.

We as by *line* upon the ocean go,  
Whose paths shall be familiar as the land. *Dryden*.  
The string that sustains the angler's hook.  
Victorious with their *lines* and eyes,  
They make the fishes and the men their prize. *Waller*.

4. Lineaments, or marks in the hand or face.  
Long is it since I saw him,  
But time hath nothing blur'd those *lines* of favour  
Which then he wore. *Shakespeare*.

I shall have good fortune; go to, here's a simple  
*line* of life; here's a small tribe of wives. *Shaksp.*  
Here, while his canting drone-pipe scan'd  
The mystic figures of her hand,  
He tipples palmistry, and dines  
On all her fortune-telling *lines*. *Cleveland*.

5. Delineation; sketch.  
You have generous thoughts turned to such specu-  
lations: but this is not enough towards the riding  
such buildings as I have drawn you here the *lines*  
of, unless the direction of all affairs here were  
wholly in your hands. *Temple*.

The inventors meant to turn such qualifications  
into persons as were agreeable to his character,  
from whom the *line* was drawn. *Pope*.

6. Contour; outline.  
Oh lasting as those colours may they shine,  
Free as thy stroke, yet faultless as thy *line*! *Pope*.

7. As much as is written from one margin  
to the other; a verse.  
In the preceding *line*, Ulysses speaks of Nae-  
scas, yet immediately changes the words to the  
masculine gender. *Broome*.

In moving *lines* these few epistles tell  
What fate attends the nymph who loves too well.  
*Garth*.

8. Rank of soldiers.  
They pierce the broken foe's remotest *lines*.  
*Addison*.

9. Work thrown up; trench.  
Now snatch an hour that favours thy design,  
Unite thy forces, and attack thy *line*. *Dryden*.

10. Method; disposition.  
The heavens themselves, the planets, and this  
center,

Vol. II.

Observe degree, priority, and place,  
Insisture, course, proportion, season, form,  
Office and custom, in all *line* of order. *Shaksp.*

11. Extension; limit.  
Eden stretch'd her *line*  
From Auran eastward to the royal tow'rs  
Of great Scelencia. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

12. Equator; equinoctial circle.  
When the sun below the *line* descends,  
Then one long night continued darkness joins. *Creech*.

13. Progeny; family, ascending or descend-  
ing.  
He chid the sisters  
When first they put the name of king upon me,  
And bade them speak to him; then prophet like,  
They had'd him father to a *line* of Kings. *Shaksp.*

He sends you this most memorable *line*,  
In ev'ry branch truly demonstrative,  
Willing you overlook this pedigree. *Shakspere*.

Some *lines* were noted for a stern, rigid virtue,  
Savage, haughty, partitionous and unpopular;  
Others were sweet and affable. *Dryden*.

His empire, courage, and his boasted *line*,  
Were all prov'd mortal. *Roscommon*.

A golden bowl  
The queen commanded to be crown'd with wine,  
The bowl that Belus us'd, and all the Tynan *line*. *Dryden*.

The years  
Ran smoothly on, productive of a *line*  
Of wise heroic kings. *Philips*.

14. A *line* is one tenth of an inch.

15. [In the plural.] A letter: as, I read  
your *lines*.

16. Lint or flax.

To **LINE**. *v. a.* [supposed by *Junius* from  
*linum*, linings being often made of linen.]

1. To cover on the inside.  
A box *lined* with paper to receive the mercury  
that might be spilt. *Boyle*.

2. To put any thing in the inside: a sense  
rather ludicrous.

The charge amounteth very high for any one  
man's purse, except *lined* beyond ordinary, to reach  
unto. *Carew*.

Her women are about her: what if I do *line* one  
of their hands? *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.

He, by a gentle bow, divin'd  
How well a cully's purse was *lin'd*. *Suif.*

3. To guard within.  
Notwithstanding they had *lined* some hedgus with  
musqueteers, they were totally dispersed. *Clarendon*.

4. To strengthen by inner works.  
*Line* and new repair your towns of war  
With men of courage, and with means defendant. *Shakspere*.

5. To cover with something soft.  
Son of sixteen,  
Pluck the *lin'd* crutch from thy old limping sire. *Shakspere*.

6. To double; to strengthen with help.  
Who *lin'd* himself with hope,  
Eating the air, on promise of supply. *Shakspere*.

My brother Mortimer doth stir  
About his title, and hath sent for you  
To *line* his enterprise. *Shakspere*.

The two armies were assigned to the leading of  
two generals, both of them rather courtiers, and  
affured to the state, than martial men; yet *lined*  
and assisted with subordinate commanders of great  
experience and valour. *Bacon*.

7. To impregnate: applied to animals  
generating.

Thus from the Tyrian pastures *lin'd* with Jove  
He bore Europa, and still keeps his love. *Creech*.

**LINEAGE.** *n. f.* [*linage*, Fr.] Race; pro-  
geny; family, ascending or descending.

Both the *lineage* and the certain fire  
From which I sprung, from me are hidden yet. *Spenser*.

Joseph was of the house and *lineage* of David. *Lake*.

The Tirlan cometh forth with all his generation  
or *lineage*, the males before him, and females follow-  
ing him; and if there be a woman from whose body

the whole *lineage* is descended, there is a traverse  
where the stretch. *Bacon*.

Men of mighty fame,  
And from th' immortal gods their *lineage* came. *Dry-*

No longer shall the widow's land be so  
A broken *lineage*, and a doubtful throne,  
But boast her royal progeny's increase,  
And count the pledges of her future peace. *Addis.*

This care was infused by God himself, in order to  
ascertain the descent of the Messiah, and to prove  
that he was, as the prophets had foretold, of the tribe  
of Judah, and of the *lineage* of David. *Atterbury*.

**LINEAL.** *adj.* [*linealis*, from *linea*, Lat.]

1. Composed of lines; delineated.

When any thing is mathematically demonstrated  
weak, it is much more mechanically weak; errors  
ever occurring more easily in the management of  
gross materials than *lineal* designs. *Wotton*.

2. Descending in a direct genealogy.

To be *lineal*, de facto, the right of their succe-  
ssion to paternal government, is to put a man in pos-  
session of that government which his fathers did en-  
joy, and he by *lineal* succession had a right to it. *Locke*.

3. Hereditary; derived from ancestors.

Peace be to France, if France in peace permit  
Our just and *lineal* entrance to our own. *Shaksp.*

4. Allied by direct descent.

Queen Isabel, his grandmother,  
Was *lineal* of the lady Erinegore. *Shakspere*.

O that your brows my laurel had sustain'd!  
Well had I been depos'd if you had reign'd:  
The father had descended for the son;  
For only you are *lineal* to the throne. *Dryden*.

**LINEALLY.** *adv.* [from *lineal*.] In a direct  
*line*.

If he had been the person upon whom the crown  
had *lineally* and rightfully descended, it was a  
good law. *Clarendon*.

**LINEAMENT.** *n. f.* [*lineament*, Fr. *linea-*  
*mentum*, Lat.] Feature; discriminating  
mark in the form.

Noble York  
Found that the issue was not his begot:  
Which well appeared in his *lineaments*,  
Being nothing like the noble duke, my father. *Shakspere*.

Six wings he wore, to shade  
His *lineaments* divine. *Milton*.

Man he seems  
In all his *lineaments*, though in his face  
The glimpses of his father's glory shine. *Milton*.

There are not more differences in men's faces,  
and the outward *lineaments* of their bodies, than  
there are in the makes and tempers of their minds;  
only there is this difference, that the distinguishing  
characters of the face, and the *lineaments* of the  
body, grow more plain with time, but the peculiar  
physiognomy of the mind is most discernible in  
children. *Locke*.

I may advance religion and morals, by tracing some  
few *lineaments* in the character of a lady, who hath  
spent all her life in the practice of both. *Swift*.

The utmost force of boiling water is not able to  
destroy the structure of the tenderest plant: the  
*lineaments* of a white lily will remain after the  
strongest decoction. *Arbuthnot*.

**LINEAR.** *adj.* [*linearis*, Lat.] Composed of  
lines; having the form of lines.

Wherever it is freed from the sand stone, it is  
covered with *linear* strata, tending towards several  
centers, so as to compose flat stellar figures. *Woodward*.

**LINEATION.** *n. f.* [*lineatio*, from *linea*,  
Lat.] Draught of a line or lines.

There are in the lurney ground two white *linea-*  
*tions*, with two of a pale red. *Woodward*.

**LINEEN.** *n. f.* [*linum*, Lat.] Cloth made  
of hemp or flax.

Here is a basket, he may creep in; throw soul  
linen upon him, as if going to bucking. *Shaksp.*

Unseen, unseen, the fiery serpent aims  
Between her *linen* and her naked limbs. *Dryden*.

**LINEEN.** *adj.* [*lineus*, Latin.]

1. Made of linen.

A *linen* sock on one leg, and a kersey boot hole  
on the other, gartered with a red and blue list. *Shaksp.*

2. Resembling linen.

# L I N

Death of thy soul! those linen cheeks of thine  
Are counsellors to fear. What soldiers, whey-face?  
*Shakespeare.*

**LINEN-DRA'PER.** *n. f.* [*linen and draper.*]  
He who deals in linen.

**LING.** *n. f.* [*ling, Islandick.*]

1. Heath. This sense is retained in the  
northern counties; yet Bacon seems to  
distinguish them.

Heath, and ling, and sedges. *Bacon.*

2. [*linghe, Dutch.*] A kind of sea fish.  
When harvest is ended, take shipping, or ride,  
Ling, salt fish, and herring, for Lent to provide.

Our English bring from thence good store of fish,  
but especially our deepest and thickest ling, which  
are therefore called island lings. *Abbot.*

**LING.** The termination notes commonly  
diminution; as, *kitling*, and is derived  
from *klein*, German, *little*: sometimes a  
quality; as, *firstling*, in which sense  
*Skinner* deduces it from *tangen*, old  
Teutonic, to belong.

To **LINGER.** *v. n.* [*from leng, Sax. long.*]

1. To remain long in languor and pain.

Like wretches, that have linger'd long.

We'll snatch the strongest cordial of our love. *Dry.*

Better to rush at once to shades below,  
Than linger life away, and nourish woe. *Pope.*

2. To hesitate; to be in suspense.

Perhaps thou *ling'st*, in deep thoughts detain'd

Of th' enterprise so hazardous and high.

*Paradisi Regained.*

3. To remain long. In an ill sense.

Let order die,

And let this world no longer be a stage

To feed contention in a *ling'ring* act. *Shakespeare.*

Ye brethren of the lyre, and tuneful voice,

Lament his lot; but at your own rejoice.

Now live secure, and linger out your days;

The gods are pleas'd alone with *Purcell's* lays. *Dry.*

Your very fear of death shall make ye try

To catch the shade of immortality;

Wishing on earth to linger, and to save

Part of its prey from the devouring grave. *Prior.*

4. To remain long without any action or

determination.

We have *lingered* about a match between Anne

Pago and my cousin *Slender*, and this day we shall

have our answer. *Shakespeare.*

5. To wait long in expectation or uncer-

tainty.

I must solicit

All his concerns as mine:

And if my eyes have pow'r, he should not sue

In vain, nor *linger* with a long delay. *Dryden.*

6. To be long in producing effect.

Sho doth think, the hath strange *ling'ring* poisons.

*Shakespeare.*

To **LINGER.** *v. a.* To protract; to draw

out to length. Out of use.

I can get no remedy against this consumption

of the pulse. *Purcell* sing only *lingers* and *lingers* A,

out, but the disease is incurable. *Shakespeare.*

She *ling* is my desires. *Shakespeare.*

Let your brief plagues be mercy,

And *linger* not our fire destruction on. *Shaksp.*

**LINGERER.** *n. f.* [*from linger.*] One who

lingers.

**LINGERINGLY.** *adv.* [*from lingering.*]

With delay; tardily.

Of poisons, some kill more gently and *linger-*

ingly, others more violently and speedily, yet

both kill. *Hale.*

**LINGET.** *n. f.* [*from languet; lingot, Fr.*]

A small mass of metal.

Other matter hath been used for money, as among

the *Lacedaemonians*, iron *linguets* quenched with

vinegar, that they may serve to no other use. *Cand.*

**LINGO.** *n. f.* [*Portuguese.*] Language;

tongue, speech. A low cant word.

I have thought to learn somewhat of your *lingo*,

before I cross the seas. *Cambray.*

# L I N

**LINGUACIOUS.** *adj.* [*linguae, Lat.*] Full

of tongue; loquacious; talkative.

**LINGUADENTAL.** *adj.* [*lingua and dens.*

*Lat.*] Uttered by the joint action of the

tongue and teeth.

The *linguadentals*, *f. v.*, as also the *linguadentals*,

*th. dh*, he will soon learn. *Holder.*

**LINGUIST.** *n. f.* [*from lingua, Lat.*] A

man skilful in languages.

Though a *linguist* should pride himself to have

all the tongues that Babel cleft the world into, yet,

if he had not studied the solid things in them, as

well as the words and lexicons, he were nothing so

much to be esteemed a learned man, as any yeo-

man or tradesman competently wife in his mother

dialect only. *Milton.*

Our *linguist* received extraordinary rudiments

towards a good education. *Spectator.*

**LINGWORT.** *n. f.* An herb.

**LINIMENT.** *n. f.* [*liniment, Fr. linimentum,*

*Lat.*] Ointment; balsam; unguent.

The nostrils, and the jugular arteries, ought to

be anointed every morning with this *liniment* or

balsam. *Harvey.*

The wife author of nature hath provided on the

rump two glandules, which the bird catches hold up-

on with her bill, and squeezes out an oily *liniment* or

*liniment*, fit for the innunction of the feathers. *Ray.*

**LINING.** *n. f.* [*from line.*]

1. The inner covering of any thing; the

inner double of garment.

Was I deceived, or did a sable cloud

Turn forth her silver *lining* on the night? *Milton.*

The fold in the grille of the nose is covered

with a *lining*, which differs from the facing of the

tongue. *Grew.*

The gown with stiff embroid'ry shining,

Looks charming with a lighter *lining*. *Prior.*

2. That which is within.

The *lining* of his coffers shall make coats

To deck our foldiers for these Irish wars. *Shaksp.*

**LINK.** *n. f.* [*gelencke, German.*]

1. A single ring of a chain.

The Roman state, whose course will yet go on

The way it takes, cracking ten thousand curbs

Of more strong *links* of under, than can ever

Appear in your impediment. *Shakespeare.*

The moral of that poetical fiction, that the up-

permost *link* of all the series of subordinate causes

is fastened to Jupiter's chair, signifies an useful

truth. *Hale.*

Truths hang together in a chain of mutual de-

pendance; you cannot draw one *link* without ut-

tracting others. *Glennville.*

While she does her upward flight sustain,

Touching each *link* of the continued chain,

At length she is oblig'd and forc'd to see

A first, a source, a life, a deity. *Prior.*

2. Any thing doubled and clas'd together.

Make a *link* of hoise hair very strong, and fasten

it to the end of the hick that springs. *Mortimer.*

3. A chain; any thing connecting.

Nor nitless dungeon, nor strong *links* of iron,

Can be retentive to the strength of spirit. *Shaksp.*

I feel

The *link* of nature draw me; flesh of flesh,

Bone of my bone thou art. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Fire, wood and earth, and air, by this were bound,

And love, the common *link*, the new creation

crown'd. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

4. Any single part of a series or chain of

consequences; a gradation in ratiocination;

a proposition joined to a foregoing

and following proposition.

The thread and train of consequences in intellec-

tive ratiocination is often long, and chained together

by divers *links*, which cannot be done in imaginative

ratiocination by sense attributed to brutes. *Hale.*

5. A series: this sense is improper. *Addi-*

*son* has used *link* for chain.

Though I have here only chosen this single *link* of

matters, I might find out others among those names

which are still extant, that delivered down this ac-

count of our Saviour in a successive tradition. *Addy.*

# L I N

6. [*from Nym.*] A torch made of pitch

and hards.

O, thou art an exulting, bonfire light; thou

hast saved me a thousand marks in *links* and torches,

walking with thee in the night betwixt tavern and

tavern. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Whereas history should be the torch of truth, he

makes her in divers places a fuliginous *link* of lies.

*Howell.*

Round as a globe, and liquor'd every chink,

Goodly and great he fails behind his *link*. *Dryden.*

One that bore a *link*

On a sudden clapp'd his flaming cudgel,

Like *link*stock, to the horse's touch-hole. *Hudibras.*

7. Perhaps in the following passage it may

mean lampblack.

There was no *link* to colour Peter's hat. *Shaksp.*

To **LINK.** *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]

1. To complicate; as, the links of a chain.

Defending tread us down,

Thus drooping; *we* with *linked* thunderbolts

Transfix us to the bottom of this gulph. *Milton.*

Against eating cares,

Lap me in soft Lydian airs;

Married to immortal verse,

Such as the meeting fold may pierce

In notes, with many a winding bout

Of *linked* sweetness long drawn out. *Milton.*

2. To unite; to conjoin in concord.

They're so *linked* in friendship,

That young prince Edward marries Warwick's

daughter. *Shakespeare.*

3. To join; to connect.

*Link* towns to towns with avenues of oak,

Inclose whole downs in walls, 'tis all a joke. *Pope.*

So from the first eternal order ran,

And creature *link'd* to creature, man to man.

*Pope.*

4. To join by confederacy or contract.

They make an offer of themselves into the ser-

vice of that enemy, with whose servants they *link*

themselves in so near a bond. *Hooker.*

Be advised for the best,

Ere thou thy daughter *link* in holy band

Of wedlock, to that new unknown guest. *F. Queen.*

Blood in princes *link'd* not in such fort,

As that it is of any pow'r to trye. *Daniel.*

5. To connect, as concomitant.

New hope to spring

Out of despair; joy, but with fear yet *link'd*.

*Milton.*

God has *links* our hopes and our duty together.

*Decay of Piety.*

So gracious hath God been to us, as to *link* to-

gether our duty and our interest, and to make

those very things the instances of our obedience,

which are the natural means and causes of our

happiness. *Tillotson.*

6. To unite or concatenate in a regular

series of consequences.

These things are *linked*, and, as it were, chained

one to another: we labour to eat, and we cut to

live, and we live to do good; and the good which

we do is as it is sown, with reference unto a future

harvest. *Hooker.*

Tell me, which part it does necessitate?

I'll chuse the other: there I'll *link* th' effect;

A chain, which fools to catch themselves project!

*Dryden.*

By which chain of ideas thus visibly *linked* to-

gether in train, i. e. each intermediate idea agreeing

on each side with those two it is immediately placed

between, the ideas of men and self-determination

appear to be connected. *Locke.*

**LINKBOY.** *n. f.* [*link and boy.*] A boy

**LINKMAN.** } that carries a torch to ac-

commodate passengers with light.

What a ridiculous thing it was, that the con-

tinued shadow of the earth should be broken by

sudden miraculous disclusions of light, to prevent

the officiousness of the *linkboy*. *More.*

Though thou art tempted by the *linkman's* call,

Yet trust him not along the lonely wall. *Guy.*

In the black form of cinder-wench the came.

O may no *linkboy* interrupt their love! *Guy.*

**LINKET.** *n. f.* [*linot, Fr. linaria, Lat.*] A

small singing bird.

The swallows make life ofcelandine, the throat of euphrasia, for the repairing of their sight. *Morr.*  
Is it for thee this lincos pours his throat? *Pope.*  
**LINSEED.** *n. f.* [*semen lini*, Lat.] The seed of flax, which is much used in medicine.

The joints may be closed with a cement of lincos, linseed oil, and cotton. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**LINSEYWOOLSEY.** *adj.* [*linen and wool*.] Made of linen and wool mixed; vile; mean; of different and unfavourable parts.

A lawless linsywoolsey brother, *Jhudibros.*

Half of one order, half another. *Jhudibros.*

Peel'd, patch'd and pyebald, linsywoolsey brothers, *Pope.*

Grave mummings! keeveless some, and shirlless others. *Pope.*

**LINSTOCK.** *n. f.* [*lente or lente*, Teutonic, *lint and stock*.] A staff of wood with a match at the end of it, used by gunners in firing cannon. *Hanmer.*

The nimble gunner

With linstock now the devilish cannon touches,

And down goes all before him. *Shakespeare.*

The distance judg'd for shot of ev'ry firm,

The linstocks touch, the ponderous ball expires. *Dryden.*

**LINT.** *n. f.* [*linteum*, Lat. *lin*, Welsh and Erse.]

1. The soft substance commonly called flax.

2. Linen scraped into soft woolly substance to lay on sores.

I dressed them up with unguentum basilici cum vitello ovi, upon pledges of lint. *Wifeman.*

**LINTEL.** *n. f.* [*linéal*, Fr.] That part of the door frame that lies cross the door posts over head.

Take a bunch of hyssop, and dip it in the blood that is in the basin, and strike the lintel and the two side-posts. *Exodus.*

When you lay any timber or brick work, as lintels over windows, lay them in loam, which is a great preserver of timber. *Moron.*

Silver the lintels deep projecting o'er,

And gold the ringlets that command the door. *Pope.*

**LION.** *n. f.* [*lion*, Fr. *leo*, Lat.]

1. The fiercest and most magnanimous of fourfooted beasts.

King Richard's surname was Cor-de-Lion, for his lion-like courage. *Camden's Remains.*

Be lion metted; proud, and take no care

Who chafes, who frets, or where conspirers are;

Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be. *Shakespeare.*

The sphinx, a famous monster in Egypt, had the face of a virgin, and the body of a lion.

*Peachment on Drawing.*

They rejoice

Each with their kind, lion with lions;

So fitly them in pairs thou hast combin'd. *Milton.*

See lion hearted Richard,

Piously valiant, like a torrent swell'd

With wintry tempests, that distains all mounds,

Breaking away impetuous, and involves

Within its sweep, trees, houses, men, he press'd,

Amidst the thickest battle. *Philips.*

1. A sign in the zodiac.

The lion for the honour of his skin,

The squeezing crab, and stinging scorpion shine

For aiding heaven, when giants dar'd to brave

The threat'ned stars. *Creech's Manilius.*

**LIONESS.** *n. f.* [*feminine of lion*.] A she lion.

Under which bush's shade, a lioness

Lay couching head on ground, with catlike watch,

When that the sleeping man should stir. *Shakespeare.*

The furious lioness,

Forgetting young ones, through the fields doth roar. *Moy.*

The greedy lioness the wolf pursues,

The wolf the kid, the wanton kid the browse. *Dryden.*

If we may believe Pliny, lions do, in a very

severe manner, punish the adulteries of the lioness.

*Ayliffe's Paragon.*

**LION'S-EAR.** *n. f.* [*leontopetalon*, Lat.] A plant.

**LION'S-MOUTH.** *n. f.* [*from lion*.] The

**LION'S-PAW.** *n. f.* [*from lion*.] The

**LION'S-TAIL.** *n. f.* [*from lion*.] The

**LION'S-TOOTH.** *n. f.* [*from lion*.] The

**LIP.** *n. f.* [*lippe*, Saxon.]

1. The outer part of the mouth, the muscles that shoot beyond the teeth, which are of so much use in speaking, that they are used for all the organs of speech.

Those happiest smiles

That play'd on her ripe lip, seem'd not to know

What guests were in her eyes. *Shakespeare.*

No falsehood shall desire my lips with lies,

Or with a veil of truth disguise. *Sandys.*

Her lips blush deeper sweets. *Thompson's Spring.*

2. The edge of any thing.

In many places is a ridge of mountains some distance from the sea, and a plain from their roots, to the shore; which plain was formerly covered by the sea, which bounded against those hills as its first ramparts, or as the ledges or lips of its vessel. *Burnet.*

In wounds, the lips sink and are flaccid; a gleet followeth, and the flesh within withers. *Wifeman.*

3. To make a lip. To hang the lip in fullness and contempt.

A letter for me! It gives me an estate of seven years health; in which time I will make a lip at the physician. *Shakespeare.*

To Lip. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To kiss.

Obsolete.

A hand, that kings

Have lip, and trembled kissing. *Shakespeare.*

Oh! 'tis the fiend's arch mock,

To lip a wanton and suppose her chaste. *Shakespeare.*

**LIP LABOUR.** *n. f.* [*lip and labour*.] Action of the lips without concurrence of the mind; words without sentiments.

Fasting, when prayer is not directed to its own purposes, is but lip labour. *Taylor.*

**LIPOTHYMOUS.** *adj.* [*λίπος* and *θυμός*.] Swooning; fainting.

If the patient be surpris'd with a lipothymous languor, and great oppression about the stomach and hypochondria, expect no relief from cordials. *Harris.*

**LIPOTHYMY.** *n. f.* [*λιποθυμία*.] Swoon; fainting fit.

The scutators falling into a lipothymy, or deep swooning, made up this pageantry of death with a representing of it unto life. *Taylor.*

In lipothymy or swoonings, he used the figuration of this finger with saffron and gold. *Brown.*

**LIPPED.** *adj.* [*from lip*.] Having lips.

**LIPPITUDE.** *n. f.* [*lippitude*, Fr. *lippitude*, Lat.] Blearedness of eyes.

Diseases that are infectious are, such as are in the spirits and not so much in the humours, and therefore pass easily from body to body, such are pestilences and lippitudes. *Bacon.*

**LIPWISDOM.** *n. f.* [*lip and wisdom*.] Wisdom in talk without practice.

I find that all is but lipwisdom, which wants experience; I now, woe is me, do try what love can do. *Sidney.*

**LIPQUABLE.** *adj.* [*from liquo*, Lat.] Such as may be melted.

**LIPQUATION.** *n. f.* [*from liquo*, Lat.]

1. The act of melting.

2. Capacity to be melted.

The common opinion hath been, that crystal is nothing but ice and snow concentered, and, by duration of time, congealed beyond lipquation. *Brown.*

To Lipquate. *v. n.* [*liquo*, Lat.] To melt; to liquefy.

If the salts be not drawn forth before the clay is baked, they are apt to lipquate. *Woodward.*

**LIQUEFACTION.** *n. f.* [*liquefactio*, Lat. *liquefaction*, Fr.] The act of melting; the state of being melted.

Heat diffuses and makes bodies that keep in their spirits, in diverse liquefactions; and to such time as honey, which by age was so more liquid. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The burning of the earth will be a true liquefaction or dissolution of it, as to the exterior regions. *Burnet.*

**LIQUEFIABLE.** *adj.* [*from liquefy*.] Such as may be melted.

There are three causes of fixation, the even spreading of the spirits and tangible parts, the closeness of the tangible parts, and the jejuneness or extreme comminution of spirits; the two first may be joined with a nature liquefiable, the last not. *Bacon.*

To LIQUEFY. *v. a.* [*liquefier*, Fr. *liquefacto*, Lat.] To melt; to dissolve.

That degree of heat which is in lime and ashes, being a smothering heat, is the most proper, for it doth neither liquefy nor rarefy; and that is true maturation. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To LIQUEFY. *v. n.* To grow liquid.

The blood of St. Jannarius liquefied at the approach of the saint's head. *Addison on Italy.*

**LIQUESCENCY.** *n. f.* [*liquefcentia*, Lat.] Aptness to melt.

**LIQUESCENT.** *adj.* [*liquefcent*, Latin.] Melting.

**LIQUID.** *adj.* [*liquide*, Fr. *liquidus*, Lat.]

1. Not solid; not forming one continuous substance; fluid.

Gently rolls the liquid glass. *Dr. Dand.*

2. Soft; clear.

Her breast, the sugar'd nest

Of her delicious soul, that there does lie,

Bathing in streams of liquid melody. *Crahan.*

3. Pronounced without any jar or harshness.

The many liquid consonants give a pleasing sound to the words, though they are all of one syllable. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Let Carolina smooth the tuneful lay,

Lull with Amelia's liquid name the tune,

And sweetly flow through all the royal line. *Pope.*

4. Dissolved, so as not to be obtainable by law.

If a creditor should appeal to hinder the burial of his debtor's corpse, his appeal ought not to be received, since the business of burial requires a quick dispatch, though the debt be entirely liquid. *Ayliffe.*

**LIQUID.** *n. f.* Liquid substance; liquor.

Be it thy choice, when summer heats annoy,

To sit beneath her shady canopy,

Quaffing rich liquors. *Philips.*

To LIQUIDATE. *v. a.* [*from liquid*.] To clear away; to lessen debts.

**LIQUIDITY.** *n. f.* [*from liquid*.] Subtlety; thinness.

The spirits, for their liquidity, are more incapable than the fluid medium, which is the conveyor of sounds, to persevere in the continued repetition of vocal airs. *Glenville.*

**LIQUIDNESS.** *n. f.* [*from liquid*.] Quality of being liquid; fluency.

Oil of anniseeds, in a cool place, thickened into the consistence of white butter, which with the least heat, resumed its former liquidity. *Boyle.*

**LIQUOR.** *n. f.* [*liquor*, Lat. *liqueur*, Fr.]

1. Any thing liquid: it is commonly used of fluids inebriating, or impregnated with something, or made by decoction.

Nor envy'd them the grape

Whose heads that turbulent liquor fills with fumes. *Milton.*

Sin taken into the soul, is like a liquor pour'd into a vessel; so much of it as it fills, it also seasons. *South's Sermons.*

2. Strong drink: in familiar language.

To LIQUOR. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To drench or moisten.

Capt wheels squeak hot when they are liquored. *Bacon.*

**LIRIOCONFAMCY.** *n. f.* A flower.

**LISNE.** *n. f.* A cavity; a hollow.

In the *type* of a rock at King'scote in Gloucestershire, I found a bushel of petrified cockles, each near as big as my fist. *Hale.*

**TO LISP.** *v. a.* [hlirp, Sax.] To speak with too frequent appulses of the tongue to the teeth or palate, like children.

Come, I cannot cog, and say, thou art this and that, like a many of these *lisping* hawthorn buds, that come like women in men's apparel, and flourish like Bucklebury in simpling time. *Shakspeare.*

Scarcely had I learnt to *lisp* a name Of martyr, yet she thinks it thine Life should to long play with that breath, Which spent can buy so brave a death. *Crahan.*

They ramble not to learn the mode, How to be dress'd, or how to *lisp* abroad. *Cleveland.*

Appulse partial, giving some passage to breath, is made to the upper teeth, and causes a *lisping* sound, the breath being strained through the teeth. *Holder.*

As yet a child, nor yet a fool to fame, I *lisp'd* in numbers, for the numbers came. *Pope.*

**LISP.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] The act of *lisping*.

I overheard her answer, with a very pretty *lisp*. O! Stephon, you are a dangerous creature. *Walker.*

**LISPER.** *n. f.* [from *lisp*.] One who *lisps*.

**LISPE.** *n. f.* [lisp, Fr.]

1. A roll; a catalogue.

He was the ablest emperor of all the *lisp*. *Bacon.*  
Some say the loadstone is poison, and therefore in the *lisp* of poisons we find in many authors. *Brown.*

Bring next the royal *lisp* of Stourts forth, Undaunted minds that rul'd the rugged north. *Pr.*

2. [lice, Fr.] Enclosed ground in which tilts are run, and combats fought.

Till now alone the mighty anxious strove, The rest, at gaze, without the *lisp* did stand; And threat'ning France, plac'd like a painted Jove, Kept idle thunder in his lifted hand. *Dryden.*

Paris thy son, and Sparta's king advance, In menur'd *lisp* to toss the weighty lance; And who his rival shall in arms subdue, His be the dame, and his the treasure too. *Pope.*

3. Bound; limit.

The ocean, overpeering of his *lisp*, Fets not the state with more insipidous haste, Than young Laertes in a riotous head O'er-bours your officers. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

She within *lisp* my ranging mind hath brought That now beyond myself I will not go. *Daniel.*

4. [lyrean, Saxon.] Desire; willingness; choice.

Alas, she has no speech t—Too much;  
I find it still when I have *lisp* to sleep. *Shakspeare.*

Nothing of passion or peevishness, or *lisp* to contradict, shall have any bias on my judgment. *King Charles.*

He saw false Reynard where he lay full low; I need not fear he had no *lisp* to crow. *Dryden.*

5. [licium, Lat. *Esse*, Fr.] A strip of cloth. A linen stock on one leg; and a kersey boot hose on the other, gartered with a red and blue *lisp*. *Shakspeare.*

Instead of a *lisp* of cotton, or the like fibre, we made use of a siphon of glass. *Boyle.*

A *lisp* the colder's temples ties, To keep the hair out of his eyes. *Swift.*

6. A border.

They thought it better to let them stand as a *lisp*, or marginal border, unto the Old Testament. *Hooker.*

**TO LIST.** *v. n.* [lyrean, Sax.] To choose; to desire; to be disposed; to incline.

To fight in field, or to de end this wall, Point what you *list*, I thought refuse at all. *Fairy Queen.*

Unto them that add to the word of God what them *listeth*, and make God's will submit unto their will, and break God's commandments for their own tradition's sake, unto them it seemeth not good. *Hooker.*

They imagine, that laws which permit them not

to do as they would, will endure them to speak as they *list*. *Hooker.*

Let other men think of your devices as they *list*, in my judgment they be mere fancies. *Whitgift.*

Now by my mother's son, and that's myself, It shall be mood, or flow, or what I *list*. *Shakspeare.*

Kings, lords of times, and of occasions, may Take their advantage when, and how they *list*. *Daniel.*

When they *list*, into the womb That bred them they return; and howl, and gnaw My bowels, their repast. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**TO LIST.** *v. a.* [from *list*, a roll.]

1. To enlist; to enrol or register.

For a man to give his name to Christianity in those days, was to *list* himself a martyr, and to bid farewell not only to the pleasures, but also to the hopes of this life. *South.*

They *list* with women each degenerate name Who dares not hazard life for lustre lame. *Dryden.*

2. To retain and enrol soldiers; to enlist.

The lords would, by *listing* their own servants, persuade the gentlemen in the town to do the like. *Clarendon.*

The king who raised this wall appointed a million of soldiers, who were *listed* and paid for the defence of it against the Tartars. *Temple.*

Two hundred horse he shall command; Though few, a warlike and well-chosen band, They in my name are *listed*. *Dryden.*

3. [from *list*, enclosed ground.] To enclose for combats.

How dares your pride presume against my laws, As in a *listed* field to fight your cause? Unask'd the royal grant. *Dryden, Knight's Tale.*

4. [from *list*, a fired or border.] To set together, in such a sort as to make a party-coloured show.

Some may wonder at such an accumulation of benefits, like a kind of embroidering or *listing* of one favour upon another. *Wotton.*

5. [contracted from *listen*.] To hearken to; to listen; to attend.

Then weigh, what loss your honour may sustain, If with too credent ear you *list* his songs: Or lose your heart, or your chaste treasure open To his unmaster'd importunity. *Shakspeare.*

I, this found I better know: *List!* I would I could hear mo. *Ben Jonson.*

**LISTEN.** *adj.* Striped; party-coloured in long streaks.

Over his head beholds A dewy cloud, and in the cloud a bow Conspicuous, with three *listed* colours gay, Betok'ning peace from God, and covenant new. *Milton.*

As the show'ry arch With *listed* colours gay, or, azure, gales, Delights and puzzles the beholders eyes. *Philips.*

**TO LISTEN.** *v. a.* To hear; to attend. Obsolete.

Lady, vouchsafe to *listen* what I say. *Shakspeare.*  
One cried, God bless us! and, amen! the other; As they had seen me with their hangman's hands, *Listening* their tale I could not say, amen! *Shakspeare.*

He, that no more must say, is *listened* more Than they whom youth and ease have taught to gl. *Shakspeare.*

The wonted roar was up amidst the woods, And *list'd* the air with barbarous dissonance, At which I ceas'd and *list'd* them while. *Milton.*

**TO LISTEN.** *v. n.* To hearken; to give attention.

*Listen* to me, and if you speak me fair, I'll tell you news. *Shakspeare.*

Antiramus used often to go disguised, and *listen* at the tents of his soldiers; and at a time heard some that spoke very ill of him: whereupon he said, If you speak ill of me, you should go a little farther off. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

*Listen*, O siles, unto me, and hearken, ye people. *Isaiah.*

When we have occasion to *listen*, and give a more particular attention to some sound, the tympanum is drawn to a more than ordinary tension. *Holder.*

On the green bank I sat, and *listen'd* long;

Nor till her lay was ended could I move, But with'd to dwell for ever in the grove. *Dryden.*

He shall be receiv'd with more regard, And *listen'd* to, than modest truth is heard. *Dryden.*

To this humour most of our late comedies owe their success: the audience *listens* to nothing else. *Addison.*

**LISTENER.** *n. f.* [from *listen*.] One that hearkens; a hearkener.

They are light of belief, great *listeners* after news. *Howel.*

*Listeners* never hear well of themselves. *L'Estr.*

If he constantly attends the tea, and be a good *listener*, he may make a tolerable figure, which will serve to draw in the young chaplain. *Swift.*

The hush word, when spoke by any brother in a lodge, was a warning to the rest to have a care of *listeners*. *Swift.*

**LISTENLESSLY.** *adv.* [from *listenless*.] Without thought; without attention.

To know this perfectly, watch him at play, and see whether he be stirring and active, or whether he lazily and *listenlessly* dreams away his time. *Locke.*

**LISTENLESSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *listenless*.] Inattention; want of desire.

It may be the palate of the soul is indisposed by *listenlessness* or sorrow. *Taylor.*

**LISTLESS.** *adj.* [from *list*.]

1. Without inclination; without any determination to one thing more than another.

Intemperance and sensuality clog men's spirits, make them gross, *listless*, and inactive. *Tillotson.*

If your care to wheat alone extend, Let Maia with her sisters first defend, Before you trust in earth your future hope; Or else expect a *listless*, lassy crop. *Dryden.*

Lazy *listless* sort Of ever *listless* lovers, that attend No cause, no trust. *Pope.*

I was *listless*, and desponding. *Gulliver.*

2. Careless; heedless; with of.

The sick for air before the portal gasp, Or idle in their empty hives remain, Benumb'd with cold, and *listless* of their gain. *Dryden.*

**LIT.** the preterit of *light*; whether to *light* signifies to happen, or to set on fire, or guide with light.

Believe thyself, thy eyes, That first inflam'd, and *lit* me to thy love; Those stars, that still must guide me to my joy. *Southerne.*

I lit my pipe with the paper. *Addison.*

**LITANY.** *n. f.* [λατάνια; *litanie*, French.]

A form of supplicatory prayer.

Supplications, with solemnity for the appeasing of God's wrath, were, of the Greek church, termed *litanies*, and rogations of the Latin. *Hooker.*

Recollect your sins that you have done that week, and all your lifetime; and recite humbly and devoutly some penitential *litanies*. *Taylor.*

**LITERAL.** *adj.* [literal, Fr. *litera*, Lat.]

1. According to the primitive meaning; not figurative.

Through all the writings of the ancient fathers, we see that the words which were, do continue; the only difference is, that whereas before they had a *literal*, they now have a metaphorical use, and are as so many notes of remembrance unto us, that what they did signify in the letter, is accomplished in the truth. *Hooker.*

A foundation being primarily of use in architecture, hath no other *literal* notation but what belongs to it in relation to an house, or other building; nor figurative, but what is founded in that, and deduced from thence. *Hammond.*

2. Following the letter, or exact words.

The fittest for publick audience are such as, following a middle course between the rigour of *literal* translations and the liberty of paraphrases, do with greater shortness and plainness deliver the meaning. *Hooker.*

3. Consisting of letters: as, the *literal* notation of numbers was known to Europeans before the ciphers.

**LITERAL, a. f.** [Primitive or literal meaning.]

How dangerous it is in sensible things to use metaphorical expressions unto the people, and what absurd conceits they will swallow in their *literal*, an example we have in our profession. *Brown.*

**LITERALITY, n. f.** [from *literal*.] Original meaning.

Not attaining the true deutenoscopy and second intention of the words, they are fain to omit their superconsequences, coherences, figures, or tropologies, and are not sometimes persuaded beyond their *literalities*. *Brown.*

**LITERALLY, adv.** [from *literal*.]

1. According to the primitive import of words; not figuratively.

That a man and his wife are one flesh, I can comprehend; yet *literally* taken, it is a thing impossible. *Swift.*

2. With close adherence to words; word by word.

Endeavouring to turn his Nisus and Euryalus as close as I was able, I have performed that episode too *literally*; that giving more scope to Mezentius and Lausus, that version, which has more of the majesty of Virgil, has less of his conciseness. *Dry.*

So wild and ungovernable a poet cannot be translated *literally*; his genius is too strong to bear a chain. *Dryden.*

**LITERARY, adj.** [*literarius*, Latin.] Respecting letters; regarding learning.

*Literary* history, is an account of the state of learning and of the lives of learned men. *Literary* conversation, is talk about questions of learning. *Literary* is not properly used of militive letters.

It may be said, this *epistolary* correspondence was political oftener than *literary*.

**LITERATI, n. f.** [Italian.] The learned. I shall consult some *literati* on the project sent me for the discovery of the longitude. *Spectator.*

**LITERATURE, n. f.** [*literatura*, Latin.] Learning; skill in letters.

This kingdom hath been famous for good *literatures*; and if preferment attend deserves, there will not want supplies. *Bacon.*

When men of learning are acted by a knowledge of the world, they give a reputation to *literature*, and convince the world of its usefulness. *Addison.*

**LITHARGE, n. f.** [*litharge*, Fr. *lithargyrum*, Lat.]

*Litharge* is properly lead vitrified, either alone or with a mixture of copper. This refinement is of two kinds, *litharge* of gold, and *litharge* of silver. It is collected from the furnaces where silver is separated from lead, or from those where gold and silver are purified by means of that metal. The *litharge* sold in the shops is produced in the copper works, where lead has been used to purify that metal, or to separate silver from it. *Hist.*

I have seen four parcels of glass adhering to the test or cupel as well as the gold or *litharge*. *Bacon.*

If the lead be blown off from the silver by the bellows, it will, in great part, be collected in the form of a dusky powder; which, because it is blown off from silver, they call *litharge* of silver. *Boyle.*

**LITTLE, adj.** [lúðe, Saxon.] Lumber; flexible; pliant; easily bent.

Th' unwieldy elephant, To make them mirth, us'd all his might, and wreath'd his *little* proboscis. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**LITHENESS, n. f.** [from *lithe*.] Lumberiness; flexibility.

**LITHE, adj.** [from *lithe*.] Soft; pliant. Thou artick death,

Two Tulbotts winged through the *lithe* sky, In thy drapight shall scape mortality. *Shaksp.*

3. [lúðen, Saxon.] Bad; sorry; corrupt. It is in the work of Robert of Gloucester written *luther*.

**LITHOGRAPHY, n. f.** [litho and graphy.] The art or practice of engraving upon stones.

**LITHOMETER, n. f.** [litho and métré.] Prediction by stones.

As strange must be the lithemancy, or divination, from this stone, whereby Helenus the prophet foretold the destruction of Troy. *Brown.*

**LITHONTRIPTICK, n. f.** [litho and triptick; *lithontriptique*, Fr.] Any medicine proper to dissolve the stone in the kidneys or bladder.

**LITHOTOMY, n. f.** [litho and tomy.] A chirurgeon who extracts the stone by opening the bladder.

**LITHOTOMY, n. f.** [litho and tomy.] The art or practice of cutting for the stone.

**LITIGANT, n. f.** [*litigans*, Latin; *litigant*, French.] One engaged in a suit of law.

The call *litigant* sits not down with one cross verdict, but recommences his suit. *Decay of Piety.*

The *litigants* tear one another to pieces for the benefit of some third interest. *L'Estrange.*

**LITIGANT, adj.** Engaged in a juridical contest.

Judicial acts are those writings and matters which relate to judicial proceedings, and are spread in open court at the instance of one or both of the parties *litigant*. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

To **LITIGATE, v. a.** [*litigo*, Latin.] To contend in law; to debate by judicial process.

To **LITIGATE, v. n.** To manage a suit; to carry on a cause.

The appellant, after the interposition of an appeal, *litigates* in the same cause. *Ayliffe.*

**LITIGATION, n. f.** [*litigatio*, Lat. from *litigate*.] Judicial contest; suit of law.

Never one clergyman had experience of both *litigations*, that hath not contended, he had rather have three suits in Westminster hall, than one in the arches. *Clarendon.*

**LITIGIOUS, adj.** [*litigieux*, French.]

1. Inclined to lawsuits; quarrelling; wrangling.

Soldiers had wars, and lawyers find out fall *litigious* men, who quarrels move. *Donne.*

His great application to the law had not mended his temper with any thing positive or *litigious*. *Addison.*

2. Disputable; controvertible.

*Litigious* and controverted causes, the will of God is to have them to do whatsoever the sentence of judicial and final decision shall determine. *He* No fences parted fields, nor marks, nor bounds. During his'd acres of *litigious* grounds. *Lyce.*

**LITIGIOUSLY, adv.** [from *litigious*.] Wranglingly.

**LITIGIOUSNESS, n. f.** [from *litigious*.] A wrangling disposition; inclination to vexatious suits.

**LITTER, n. f.** [*litere*, French.]

1. A kind of vehicular bed; a carriage capable of containing a bed hung between two horses.

To my *litter* sit; Weakness possesse me. *Shakspere.*

He was carried in a rich chariot *litter*-wise, with two horses at each end. *Bacon.*

The drowsy lighted steeds, That draw the *litter* of close curtain'd sleep. *Milton.*

Here modest matrons in soft *litters* drive, In solemn pomp appear. *Dryden.*

*Litters* thick behind the donor's gate, And begging lords and teasing ladies wait. *Dryden.*

2. The straw laid under animals, or on plants.

To crouch in *litter* of your stable planks. *Shaksp.* Take off the *litter* from your kennel beds. *Exch.* Their *litter* is not told by fows uncensu. *Dryd.*

3. A brood of young.

I do here walk before thee like a sow that hath overbalanced all her *litter* but one. *Shakspere.*

Reflect upon that numerous *litter* of strange, treacherous opinions, that crawl about the world. *South.*

A wolf came to a sow, and very kindly offered to take care of her *litter*. *L'Estrange.*

Full many a year his hateful head had been For tribute paid, nor since in Cambria seen: The last of all the *litter* 'scap'd by chance. *Dryden.*

And from Geneva first infected France. *Dryden.*

4. A birth of animals.

Fruitful as the sow that carry'd The thirty pigs at one large *litter* farrow'd. *Dry.*

5. Any number of things thrown suddenly about.

Strephon, who found the room was void, Stole in, and took a quick survey Of all the *litter* as it lay. *Swift.*

To **LITTER, v. a.** [from the noun.]

1. To bring forth; used of beasts, or of human beings in abhorrence or contempt.

Then was this island, Save for the son that he did *litter* here,

A treckled whelp, hag-born, not honour'd with A human shape. *Shakspere.*

My father named me Autolycus, being *litter'd* under Mercury, who, as I am, was likewise a snapper up of unconfident trifles. *Shakspere.*

The whelps of bears are, at first *littering*, without all form or fashion. *Shakspere.*

We might conceive that dogs were created blind, because we observe they were *littered* to wit us. *Brown.*

2. To cover with things negligently, or slothfully scattered about.

They found The room with volumes *litter'd* round. *Swift.*

3. To cover with straw.

He found a stall where oxen stood, But for his ease well *litter'd* was the floor. *Dryden.*

4. To supply cattle with bedding.

**LITTLE, adj.** comp. *less*, superlat. *least* [*litzel*, Gothic; *lytel*, Saxon.]

1. Small in extent.

The coast of Dun went out too *little* for them. *Jof.*

2. Not great; small; diminutive; of small bulk.

He fought to see Jesus, but could not for the press, because he was *little* of stature. *Luke.*

His fan, being then very *little*, I considered only as was, to be moulded as one pleases. *Locke.*

One would have all things *little*, hence has try'd Turkey poult, fresh from the egg, in butter fry'd. *King.*

3. Of small dignity, power, or importance.

When thou wast *little* in thine own sight, wast thou not made the head of the tribes? *1 Samuel.*

He was a very *little* gentleman. *Clarendon.*

All that is past ought to seem *little* to thee, because it is to be mended. *Taylor.*

4. Not much; not many.

He must be looked a *little* feason. *Revelations.*

A *little* sleep, a *little* slumber, a *little* folding of the hands to sleep; to shall poverty come upon thee. *Proverbs.*

And now in *little* space The confates met. *Milton.*

By bad experiment I know How *little* weight my words with thee can find. *Mil.*

A *little* learning is a dangerous thing; Drink deep, or taste not the Phrean spring. *Pope.*

5. Some; not none: in this sense it always stands between the article and the noun.

I leave him to reconcile these contradictions, which may plentifully be found in him, by any one who will but read with a *little* attention. *Locke.*

**LITTLE, n. f.**

1. A small space.

Much was in *little* writ: and all convey'd With cautious care, for fear to be betray'd. *Dryd.*

2. A small part; a small proportion.

He that despiseth *little* things, shall perish by *little* and *little*. *Ecclesiast.*

The poor remnant of human seed, which remained in their mountains, peopled their country again slowly, by *little* and *little*. *Bacon.*

By freeing the precipitated matter from the rest by *litters*, and diligently grinding the white



They're like a foul misshapen figure,  
Mark'd by the deficiencies to be avoided.  
As venous roads, or liars' dreadful fangs.  
Adder's fork, and blind-worm's sting.  
Lizard's leg, and owl's wing. *Shakespeare.*

**LO'ARDSTONE, n. f.** [*lizard and stone.*] A kind of stone.

**LO'ARDSTAFF, n. f.** A plant.

**LO'ARDSTAFF, doctor.** A doctor of the canon and civil laws.

**Lo, interj.** [*In Sax.*] Look; see; behold. It is a word used to recal' the attention generally to some object of sight; sometimes to something heard, but not properly; often to something to be understood.

**Lo!** within a ken our army lies. *Shakespeare.*  
Now must the world point at poor Catherine,  
And thy, lo! there is mad Petruchio's wife. *Shakespeare.*

**Lo!** I have a weapon,  
A better never did itself sustain  
Upon a soldier's thigh. *Shakespeare.*

Thou dost utter,  
I am yours for ever.

**Why** to you now, I've spoke to the purpose.  
*Shakespeare.*

**For lo!** he sung the world's stupendous birth.  
*Rajkommen.*

**Lo!** heav'n and earth combine  
To bless our bold design. *Dryden's Albion.*

**LOACH, n. f.** [*Loche, Fr.*]  
The loach is a most dainty fish; he breeds and feeds in little and clear swift brooks or rills, and lives there upon the gravel, and in the sharpest streams: he grows not to be above a finger long, and no thicker than is fittable to that length; he is of the shape of an eel, and has a beard of wattels like a barbel: he has two fins at his sides, four at his belly, and one at his tail, dappled with many black or brown spots: his mouth, barbel-like, under his nose. This fish is usually full of eggs or spawn, and is by Gelsner, and other physicians, recommended for great nourishment, and to be very grateful both to the palate and stomach of sick persons, and is to be fished for with a small worm, at the bottom, for he seldom rises above the gravel. *Watson's Angler.*

**LOAD, n. f.** [*blabe, Sax.*]

1. A burden; a freight; lading.  
A fair plant with fruit furching'd,  
Deigns gone to ease thy load, and taste thy sweet. *Milton.*

Then on his back he laid the precious load.  
And sought his wonted shelter. *Dryden.*  
Let India boast her groves, nor envy we  
The weeping amber, and the balmy tree;  
White by our oaks the precious loads are born,  
And realms commanded which these trees adorn. *Pope.*

2. Weight; pressure; encumbrance.  
Jove lighten'd of its load.

Th' enormous mass, the labour of a god. *Pope.*

3. Weight, or violence of blows.  
Like lion mor'd they laid on load,  
And made a cruel fight. *Cherry Chase.*

Far heavier load thyself expect to feel  
From my prevailing arm. *Milton.*

And Macbeth laid hard load upon his helm.  
*Dryden.*

4. Any thing that depresses.  
How a man can have a quiet and cheerful mind  
under a great burden and load of guilt, I know  
not, unless he be very ignorant. *Ray.*

5. As much drink as one can bear.  
There are those that can never sleep without  
their load, nor enjoy one easy thought, till they have  
laid all their cares to rest with a bottle. *L'Estrange.*

The thundering god,  
Ev'n he withdrew to rest, and had his load. *Dryden.*

**To LOAD, v. a.** preterit *loaded*; par. *loaden* or *laden*. [*hlaban, Sax.*]

1. To burden; to freight.  
At last, laden with honour's spoils,  
Returns the good Andronicus to Rome. *Shakespeare.*

Your carriages were heavy loaden; they are a  
burden to the land. *Shakespeare.*

2. To encumber; to embarrass.

He that makes no reflections on what he reads,  
only loads his mind with a rhapsody of tales, fit in  
winter nights for the entertainment of others. *Lea.*

3. To charge a gun.  
A mariner having discharged his gun, and loading  
it suddenly again, the powder took fire. *Wifeman.*

4. To make heavy by something appended  
or annexed.  
Thy dreadful vow, laden with death, still sounds  
In my tun'd ears. *Addison's Cato.*

**LOAD, n. f.** [*more properly lode, as it was  
anciently written; from leban, Sax. to  
lead.*] The leading vein in a mine.

The tin lay couched at first in certain strikes  
amongst the rocks, like the veins in a man's body,  
from the depth whereof the main load spreadeth  
out his branches, until they approach the open air.  
*Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Their manner of working in the lead mines, is  
to follow the load as it lieth. *Carew.*

**LO'ADER, n. f.** [*from load.*] He who loads.

**LO'ADSMAN, n. f.** [*load or lode and man.*]  
He who leads the way; a pilot.

**LO'ADSTAR, n. f.** [*more properly as it is  
in Manderville, lodestar, from leban, to  
lead.*] The polestar, theynosure; the  
leading or guiding star.

She was the loadstar of my life; she the blessing  
of mine eyes: she the overthrow of my desires,  
and yet the recompence of my overthrow. *Sidney.*

My helice, the loadstar of my life. *Spenser.*

O happy star!

Your eyes are loadstars, and your tongue sweet air!  
More tunable than lark to shepherd's ear  
When wheat is green, when hawthorn buds appear.  
*Shakespeare.*

That clear majesty  
Which standeth fix'd, yet spreads her heavenly worth,  
Lodestone to hearts, and lodestar to all eyes. *Dantes.*

**LO'ADSTONE, n. f.** [*properly lodestone or  
lodging-stone. See LOADSTAR.*] The mag-  
net; the stone on which the mariners  
compass needle is touched to give it a  
direction north and south.

The loadstone is a peculiar and rich ore of iron,  
found in large masses, of a deep iron gray where fresh  
broken, and often tinged with a brownish or reddish  
colour; it is very heavy, and considerably hard, and  
its great character is that of attracting iron. This  
ore of iron is found in England, and in most other  
places where there are mines of that metal. *Hill.*

The use of the loadstone was kept as secret as  
any of the other mysteries of the art. *Swift.*

**LOAF, n. f.** [*from hlaf or laf, Sax.*]

1. A mass of bread as it is formed by the  
baker: a loaf is thicker than a cake.

Early it is  
Of a cut loaf to steal a shive we know. *Shakespeare.*

The bread corn in the town sufficed not for six  
days, hereupon the soldiers entered into propor-  
tion; and, to give example, the lord Clinton li-  
mited himself to a loaf a-day. *Hayward.*

With equal force you may break a loaf of bread  
into more and less parts than a lump of lead of the  
same bigness. *Digby.*

2. Any thick mass into which a body is  
wrought.  
Your wine becomes so limpid, that you may bottle  
it with a piece of loaf sugar in each bottle. *Mort.*

**LOAM, n. f.** [*lim, laam, Sax. limus, Lat.  
from lym, a fen, Junius.*] Fat, unctuous,  
tenacious earth; marl.

The priest treasure  
Is spotless reputation; that away.  
Men are but gilded loam or painted clay. *Shakespeare.*

Alexander returneth to dust: the dust is earth; of  
earth we make loam; and why of that loam might  
they not stop a leger barrel? *Shakespeare.*

**To LOAM, v. a.** [*from the noun.*] To  
smear with loam, marl, or clay; to clay.  
The joint ends and girders which be in the walls,  
must be loamed all over, to preserve them from the  
corroding of the moists. *Milton.*

**LOAMY, adj.** [*from loam.*] Marly.

The mellow earth is the best, between the two  
extremes of clay and sand, if it be not loamy and  
binding. *Beacon.*

Auncula seedlings best like a loamy sand, or  
light moist earth; yet rich and shaded.  *Evelyn.*

**LOAN, n. f.** [*hlant, Sax.*] Any thing lent;  
any thing given to another, on condition  
of return or repayment.

The better such ancient revenues shall be paid,  
the less need her majesty ask subsidies, fifteen,  
and loans. *Beacon.*

You're on the fret;  
Because, in so debauch'd and vile an age,  
Thy friend and old acquaintance dares disown  
The gold you lent him, and forswear the loan. *Dryden.*

**LOATH, adj.** [*lað, Sax.*] Unwilling; dis-  
liking; not ready; not inclined.  
These fresh and delightful brooks, how slowly  
they slide away, as loth to leave the company of  
so many things united in perfection! *Sidney.*

With lofty eyes; half loth to look so low,  
She thanked them in her disdainful wife,  
Ne other grace vouchsafed them to show  
Of prince's worthy. *Spenser.*

When he heard her answers loth he knew  
Some secret sorrow did her heart distress. *Spenser.*

To speak so indirectly, I am loth;  
I'd say the truth; but to accuse him so,  
That is your part. *Shakespeare.*

Long doth she stay, as loth to leave the land,  
From whose soft side she first doth issue make;  
She tastes all places, turns to ev'ry hand,  
Her slow'ry banks unwilling to forsake. *Davies.*

Then wilt thou not be loth  
To leave this paradise, but shalt possess  
A paradise within thee, happier far! *Milton.*

To pardon willing, and to punish loth;  
You strike with one hand, but you heal with both.  
Laying up all that prostrate lie, you grieve  
You cannot make the dead again to live. *Waller.*

When Aeneas is forced to kill Lausus, the poet  
shows him compassionate, and is loth to destroy  
such a master-piece of nature. *Dryden.*

As some faint pilgrim standing on the shore,  
First views the torrent he would venture o'er;  
And then his inn upon the farther ground,  
Loth to wade through, and loth to go round:  
Then dipping in his staff doth trial make  
How deep it is; and, sighing, pulls it back. *Dryden.*

I know you thy to be oblig'd;  
And still more loth to be oblig'd by me. *Southerne.*

**To LOATH, v. a.** [*from loath.*]

1. To hate; to look on with abhorrence.  
Parthenia had learned both liking and misliking,  
loving and loathing. *Sidney.*

They with their filthiness  
Polluted this same gentle soil long time,  
That their own mother loath'd their beastliness. *Spenser.*

How am I caught with an unwary oath,  
Not to reveal the secret which I loath. *Waller.*

For thee the lion loaths the taste of blood,  
And roaring hunts his female through the wood. *Dryden.*

Now his exalted spirit loaths  
Incumbrances of food and cloathes. *Swift.*

2. To consider with the disgust of satiety.  
Loathing the honey'd cakes, I long'd for bread. *Cowley.*

Our appetite is extinguish'd with the satisfaction,  
and is succeeded by loathing and satiety. *Hogers.*

3. To feel food with dislike.  
Loathing is a symptom known to attend dis-  
orders of the stomach; the cure must have regard  
to the cause. *Quincy.*

**To LOATHE, v. n.**

1. To create disgust; to cause abhorrence.  
Obsolete.  
Where I was wont to seek the honey bee,  
The gristy toadfoot grown there might I see,  
And loathing paddocks lording on the same. *Spenser.*

2. To feel abhorrence or disgust.  
The fish in the river shall die, and the river  
sink; and the Egyptians shall loath to drink of the  
water. *Ezekiel.*

Why do I loath within this hated place,  
Where every object shocks my loathing eyes? *Ross.*



**LOATHEN. n. f.** [from *loath*.] One that loathes.

**LOATHFUL. adj.** [loath and full.]

1. Abhorring; hating.  
Which he did with *loathful* eyes behold,  
He would no more endure. *Hamlet*.

2. Abhorred; hated.

Above the reach of *loathful* sinful lust,  
Whose base effect, through cowardly distrust  
Of his weak wings, dare not to heaven fly. *Spenser*.

**LOATHINGLY. adv.** [from *loath*.] In a fastidious manner.

**LOATHLY. adj.** [from *loath*.] Hateful; abhorred; exciting hatred.

An huge great dragon, horrible in sight,  
Bred in the *loathly* lakes of Tartary,  
With murderous ravins. *Spenser*.

The people fear me; for they do observe  
Unfather'd heirs, and *loathly* births of nature. *Shakespeare*.

Sour-eyed disdain, and discord, shall bestow  
The union of your bed with weeds so *loathly*,  
That you shall hate it. *Shakespeare*.

**LOATHLY. adv.** [from *loath*.] Unwillingly; without liking or inclination.

The upper streams make such haste to have their  
part of embracing, that the nether, though *loathly*,  
must needs give place unto them. *Sidney*.

*Loathly* opposite I stood

To his unnatural purpose. *Shakespeare*.

This shows that you from nature *loathly* tray,  
That suffer not an artificial day. *Donne*.

**LOATHWESS. n. f.** [from *loath*.] Unwillingness.

The fair soul herself  
Weigh'd between *loathness* and obedience,  
Which end the beam should bow. *Shakespeare*.

Should we be taking leave,  
As long a term as yet we have to live,  
The *loathness* to depart would grow. *Shakespeare*.

After they had sat about the fire, there grew a  
general silence and *loathness* to speak amongst  
them; and immediately one of the weakest fell  
down in a swoon. *Bacon*.

**LOATHSOME. adj.** [from *loath*.]

1. Abhorred; detestable.

The fresh young fly  
Did much disdain to subject his desire  
To *loathsomeness* sloth, or hours in ease to waste.

While they pervert pure nature's healthful rules  
To *loathsomeness* sickness. *Milton*.

If we consider mine in such a *loathsomeness* and pro-  
voking condition, was it not love enough that he  
was permitted to enjoy a being? *South*.

2. Causing satiety or fastidiousness.

The sweetest honey  
Is *loathsomeness* in its own deliciousness,  
And in the taste confounds the appetite. *Shakespeare*.

**LOATHSOMENESS. n. f.** [from *loathsomeness*.]

Quality of raising hatred, disgust, or  
abhorrence.

The catcombs must have been full of flesh  
and *loathsomeness*, if the dead bodies that lay in  
them were left to rot in open niches. *Addison*.

**LOAVES, plural of loaf.**

Democritus, when he lay a dying, caused *loaves*  
of new bread to be opened, poured a little wine  
into them; and so kept himself alive with the  
odors till a feast was past. *Bacon*.

**LOB. n. f.**

1. Any one heavy, clumsy, or sluggish.

Farewell, thou *lob* of spirits, I'll begone,  
Our queen and all her elves come here anon. *Shakespeare*.

2. Lob's pound; a prison. Probably a  
prison for idlers, or sturdy beggars.

Crowd, whom in jans bound,  
Thou basely threw'st into *lob's* pound. *Hudibras*.

3. A big return.

For the trout the dew worm, which some also  
call the *lob* worm, and the branding, are the chief.  
*Watson*.

**To lob. v. s.** To fall in a slovenly or  
lasy manner.

The business of his sword *lobbed* his  
Vol. II.

*And their path led  
Lob down their heads, dropping the hide and hips.*  
*Shakespeare*.

**LOBBY. n. f.** [*lobbe*, German.] An open-  
ing before a room.

His *lobbies* fill with tendance,  
Rain sacrificial whiff'rings in his ear,  
Make sacred even his stirrup. *Shakespeare*.

Before the duke's rising from the table, he stood  
expecting till he should pass through a kind of  
*lobby* between that room and the next, where were  
divers attending him. *Watson*.

Try your backstairs, and let the *lobby* wait,  
A stratagem in war is no deceit. *King*.

**LOBE. n. f.** [*lobe*, Fr. *lobes*.] A division; a  
distinct part: used commonly for a part  
of the lungs.

Nor could the *lobes* of his rank liver swell  
To that prodigious mass, for their eternal meal.

Air bladders form *lobuli*, which hang upon the  
bronchia like bunches of grapes; these *lobuli* con-  
stitute the *lobes*, and the *lobes* the lungs. *Arbutnot*.

From whence the quick reciprocating breath,  
The *lobe* adhesive, and the sweat of death. *Swett*.

**LOBSTER. n. f.** [*lobstee*, Sax.] A crus-  
taceous fish.

Those that cast their skull, are the *lobster*, the  
crab, and craw fish. *Bacon*.

It happeneth often that a *lobster* hath the great  
claw of one side longer than the other. *Brown*.

**LOCAL. adj.** [*local*, Fr. *locus*, Lat.]

1. Having the properties of place.

By ascending, after that the sharpness of death  
was overcome, he took the very *local* possession of  
glory, and that to the use of all that are his, even  
as himself before had witnessed, I go to prepare a  
place for you. *Hooker*.

A higher flight the vent'rous goddess tries,  
Leaving material world and *local* skies. *Prior*.

2. Relating to place.

The circumstance of *local* nearness in them unto  
us, might haply enforce in us a duty of greater sepa-  
ration from them than from those other. *Hooker*.

Where there is only a *local* circumstance of wor-  
ship, the same thing would be worshipped, supposing  
that circumstance changed. *Stillington*.

3. Being in a particular place.

Dream not of their fight,  
As of a duel, or of the *local* wounds  
Of head, or heel. *Milton*.

How is the change of being sometimes here,  
sometimes there, made by *local* motion in vacuum,  
without a change in the body moved? *Digby*.

**LOCALITY. n. f.** [from *local*.] Existence in  
place; relation of place, or distance.

That the soul and angels are devoid of quantity  
and dimension, and that they have nothing to do  
with grosser *locality*, is generally opinioned.

**LOCALLY. adv.** [from *local*.] With respect  
to place.

Whether things, in their natures so divers as  
body and spirit, which almost in nothing commu-  
nicate, are not essentially divided, though not *lo-  
cally* distant, I leave to the readers. *Glanville*.

**LOCATION. n. f.** [*locatio*, Lat.] Situation  
with respect to place; act of placing;  
state of being placed.

To say that the world is somewhere, means no  
more than that it does exist; this, though a phrase  
borrowed from place, signifying only its existence,  
not *location*. *Locke*.

**LOCUS. n. f.** A lake. *Scottish*.

A lake or *loch*, that has no fresh water running  
into it, will turn into a sinking puddle. *Cheyne*.

**LOCK. n. f.** [*loc*, Sax. in both senses.]

1. An instrument composed of springs and  
bolts, used to fasten doors or chests.

No gate so strong, no *lock* so firm and fast,  
But with that piercing noise flew open quit or brast.

We have *locks*, to safeguard secretaries,  
And pretty traps to catch the petty thieves. *Shakespeare*.

And these are *locks* for several purposes, so are there

several inventions in *locks*, in contriving their works  
of guards. *Motow*.

2. The part of the gun by which fire is  
struck.

A gun carries powder and bullets for seven charges  
and discharges: under the breech of the barrel is one  
box for the powder, a little before the *lock*, another for  
the bullets; behind the cock a charger, which carries  
the powder to the further end of the *lock*. *Cress*.

3. A hug; a grapple.

They must be practised in all the *locks* and  
gripes of wrestling, as need may often be in fight  
to tugg or grapple, and to close. *Milton*.

4. Any enclosure.

Sergeant, eager with his beak to peck  
Betwixt the rival galley and the rock,  
Shuts up the unwieldy centaur in the *lock*. *Dryden*.

5. A quantity of hair or wool hanging to-  
gether.

Well might he perceive the hanging of her hair  
in *locks*, some curled, and some forgotten. *Sidney*.

A goodly cypress, who bowing her fair head over  
the water, it seemeth she looked into it, and dressed  
her green *locks* by that running river. *Sidney*.

His grizly *locks*, long grown and unbound,  
Disordered hung about his shoulders round. *Spenser*.

The bottom was set against a *lock* of wool, and  
the found was quite dead. *Bacon*.

They nourish only a *lock* of hair on the crown  
of their heads. *Sandys*.

A *lock* of hair will draw more than a cable rope.

Behold the *locks* that are grown white  
Beneath a helmet in your father's battles. *Addison*.

Two *locks* that graceful hung behind  
In equal curls, and well-connid, to deck  
With shining ringlets her smooth ivory neck. *Pope*.

6. A tuft.

I suppose this letter will find thee picking of  
daisies, or furling to a *lock* of hay. *Addison*.

**To LOCK. v. a.** [from the noun.]

1. To shut or fasten with locks.

The garden, fasted on the level floor,  
She left behind, and *locking* ev'ry door,  
Thought all secure. *Dryden*.

2. To shut up or confine, as with locks.

I am *locked* in one of them;  
If you do love me, you will find me out. *Shakespeare*.

Our former sample in our strong-barr'd gates,  
Then seek to know those things which make us  
blest, *Shakespeare*.

And having found them, *lock* them in thy breast. *Denham*.

The frightened dame

The dog in secret *lock'd*. *Dryden's Ode*.

If the door to a council be kept by armed men,  
and all such whose opinions are not liked kept out,  
the freedom of those within is infringed, and all  
their acts are as void as if they were *locked* in. *Bay*.

One conductor to the poet's completing of his  
work; the other *locks* his pace, and *locks* him up  
like a knight-errant in an enchanted castle. *Dryden*.

The father of the gods  
Cupid's their fury to thy dark abodes,  
And *lock'd* 'em late with *locks*, oppress'd with *locks*. *Dryden*.

If one third of the money in trade were *locked*  
up, must not the landholders receive one third  
less? *Locke*.

Always *lock* up a cat in a closet where you keep  
your *loose* places, for fear the mice may find it  
and break them. *Bay*.

Your wine *lock'd* up,  
Plain milk will do the feat. *Pope*.

3. To close fast.

Booth blasts his bloom, and *locks* his frozen eyes.

**To LOCK. v. n.**

1. To become fast by a lock.

For not of wood, nor of enduring brass,  
Doubly disparted it did *lock* and close,  
That when it *locked*, none might through it pass. *Spenser*.

2. To unite by mutual interfection.

Either they *lock* into each other, or slip and spin

another's surface; as much of their surface touches as make them cohere. *B. ut.*  
**LOCKER, n. f.** [from *lock*.] Any thing that is closed with a lock; a drawer.  
 I made *lockers* or drawers at the end of the boat. *Robinson Crusoe.*

**LOCKET, n. f.** [*loquet*, Fr.] A small lock; any catch or spring to fasten a necklace, or other ornament.

Where knights are kept in narrow lists,  
 With wooden *lockets* 'bout their wrists. *Hudibras.*  
**ЛОККАМ, n. f.** A sort of coarse linen. *Huemer.*

The kitchen malkin pins  
 Her richest *lockram* about her teaky neck,  
 Clambering the walls to use him. *Shakespeare.*

**ЛОККАС, n. f.** A kind of ranunculus.

**LOCOMOTION, n. f.** [*locus* and *motus*, Lat.] Power of changing place.

All progression, or animal locomotion, is performed by drawing on, or impelling forward, some part which was before at quiet. *Brown.*

**LOCOMOTIVE, adj.** [*locus* and *moveo*, Lat.] Changing place; having the power of removing or changing place.

I shall consider the motion, or locomotive faculty of animals. *Derham.*

In the night too oft he kicks,  
 Or shows his locomotive tricks. *Prior.*

An animal cannot well be defined from any particular, organized part, nor from its locomotive faculty, for some adhere to rocks. *A. b. thout.*

**ЛОКУСТ, n. f.** [*locusta*, Lat.] A devouring insect.

The Hebrews had several sorts of *locusts*, which are not known amongst us: the old historians and modern travellers remark, that *locusts* are very numerous in Africa, and many places of Asia, that sometimes they fall like a cloud upon the country, and eat up every thing they meet with. Moses describes four sorts of *locusts*. Since there was a prohibition against using *locusts*, it is not to be questioned, but that these creatures were commonly eaten in Palestine, and the neighbouring countries. *Calmat.*

To-morrow will I bring the *locusts* into thy count. *Probus.*

Air replete with the steams of animals, rotting, has produced pestilential fevers, such have likewise been raised by great quantities of dead *locusts*. *A. b.*

**LOQUST-TREE, n. f.**  
 The *locust-tree* hath a papilionaceous flower, from whose calyx arises the pointal, which afterwards becomes an uncapfular hard pod, including roundish hard seeds, which are surrounded with a fungus stringy substance. *Miller.*

**ЛОДСТАР. See LOADSTAR.**

**ЛОДСТОНЕ. See LOADSTONE.**

**TO LODGE, v. a.** [*logia*, Sax. *loder*, Fr.]

1. To place in a temporary habitation.  
 When he was come to the court of France, the king staid him by the name of the duke of York; *lodged* him, and accommodated him, in great state. *Bacon.*

2. To afford a temporary dwelling; to supply with harbour for a night.  
 My house was proud to *lodge* a knight. *Dry.*

3. To place; to plant.  
 When on the brink the foaming boar I met,  
 And in his side thought to have *lodg'd* my spear,  
 The desperate savage rush'd within my force,  
 And bore me headlong with him down the rock. *Otway.*

He *lodg'd* an arrow in a tender breast,  
 That had so often to his own been prest. *Addison.*  
 In viewing again the ideas that are *lodged* in the memory, the mind is more than passive. *Locke.*

4. To fix; to settle.  
 By whose fell working I was first *advanc'd*,  
 And by whose power I well might *lodge* a tear  
 To be again displac'd. *Shakespeare.*

I can give no reason,  
 More than a *lodg'd* bite, and a certain loathing  
 I bear Antonio. *Shakespeare.*

5. To place in the memory.

This cunning the king would not understand,  
 though he *lodg'd* it, and noted it, in some particular. *Bacon.*

6. To harbour or cover.  
 The deer is *lodg'd*, I've track'd her to her covert;  
 Rush in at once. *Addison.*

7. To afford place to.  
 The memory can *lodge* a greater store of images,  
 than all the senses can present at one time. *Cheyne.*

8. To lay flat.  
 Though bladed corn be *lodg'd*, and trees blown  
 down;  
 Though castles topple on their warders heads. *Shakespeare.*

We'll make foul weather with despided tears;  
 Our sighs, and they, shall *lodge* the summer corn,  
 And make a dearth in this revolting land. *Shak.*

**TO LODGE, v. n.**

1. To reside; to keep residence.  
 Core keeps his watch in every old man's eye,  
 And where care *lodgeth*, sleep will never lie. *Shak.*

Something holy *lodges* in that breast,  
 And with these raptures moves the vocal air  
 To testify his hidden residence. *Milton.*

And dwells such rage in softest bosoms then?  
 And *lodge* such daring souls in little men? *Pope.*

2. To take a temporary habitation.

Why commands the king,  
 That his chief followers *lodge* in towns about him,  
 While he himself keepeth in the cold field? *Shak.*

I know not where he *lodges*; and for me to de-  
 vise a lodging, and say, he lies here or he lies there,  
 were to be in mine own throat. *Shakespeare.*

Thy father is a man of war, and will not *lodge*  
 with the people. *Samuel.*

3. To take up residence at night.  
 My lords  
 And soldiers, stay and *lodge* with me this night. *Shakespeare.*

Oh, that I had in the wilderness, a *lodging* place  
 of wayfaring men, that I may leave my people! *Jeremiah.*

Here thou art but a stranger travelling to thy  
 country; it is therefore a huge folly to be affected,  
 because thou hast a convenient inn to *lodge* in  
 by the way. *Taylor.*

4. To lie flat.  
 Long come wheast they reckon in Oxfordshire  
 hell for rank clays; and its straw makes it not  
 subject to *lodge*, or to be milled. *Motimes.*

**LODGE, n. f.** [*logis*, French.]

1. A small house in a park or forest.  
 He brake up his court, and retired himself, his  
 wife and children, into a certain forest thereby,  
 which he calleth his desert, wherein he hath built  
 two fine *lodges*. *Sidney.*

I found him as melancholy as a *lodge* in a war-  
 ren. *Shakespeare.*

He and his lady both are at the *lodge*,  
 Upon the north side of this pleasant chase. *Shak.*

Thus at their shady *lodge* arriv'd, both flood,  
 Both turn'd, and under open sky adon'd  
 The God that made both sky, air, earth. *Milton.*

Whenever I am turned out, my *lodge* depends  
 upon a low-spirited family. *Sieff.*

2. Any small house appendant to a greater;  
 as, the porter's *lodge*.

**ЛОДЖМЕНТ, n. f.** [from *lodge*; *logement*, French.]

1. Disposition or collocation in a certain place.  
 The curious *lodgement* and inoculation of the  
 auditory nerves. *Derham.*

2. Accumulation; collection.  
 An oppressed diaphragm from a mere *lodgement*  
 of extravasated matter. *Sharp's Surgery.*

3. Possession of the enemy's work.  
 The military pedant is making *lodgements*, and  
 fighting battles, from one end of the year to the  
 other. *Addison.*

**ЛОДЖЕР, n. f.** [from *lodge*.]

1. One who lives in rooms hired in the  
 house of another.

Base tyke, call'st thou me host? now, I scorn  
 the term; nor shall my Nell keep *lodgers*. *Shakespeare.*

There were in a family, the men and his wife,  
 three children, and three servants or *lodgers*. *Granant's Bills.*

Those houses are soonest infected that are crowd-  
 ed with multiplicity of *lodgers*, and nasty families. *Harvey.*

The gentlewoman begged me to stop; for that a  
*lodger* she had taken in was run mad. *Tatler.*

Sylla was reproached by his tallow *lodger* that  
 whilst the fellow *lodger* paid eight pounds one shil-  
 ling and fivepence halfpenny for the uppermost  
 story, he paid for the rest twenty-four pounds four  
 shillings and fourpence halfpenny. *Arbutnot.*

2. One that resides in any place.  
 Look in that breast, most dirty dear;  
 Say, can you find but one such *lodger* there? *Pope.*

**ЛОДЖИНГ, n. f.** [from *lodge*.]

1. Temporary habitation; rooms hired in  
 the house of another.  
 I will in Cassio's *lodging* lose this napkin,  
 And let him find it. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Let him change his *lodging* from one end of the  
 town to another, which is a great aduantage of ac-  
 quaintance. *Bacon.*

At night he came  
 To his known *lodgings*, and his country dame. *Dryden.*

He desired his sister to bring her away to the  
*lodgings* of his friend. *Addison's Guardian.*

Wits take *lodgings* in the found of Bow. *Pope.*

2. Place of residence.  
 Fair bosom fraught with virtue's richest treasure,  
 The nest of love, the *lodging* of delight,  
 The bower of bliss, the paradise of pleasure,  
 The sacred harbour of that heavenly flight. *Spem.*

3. Harbour; covert.  
 The hounds were uncoupled; and the flag  
 thought it better to trust to the nimbleness of his  
 feet, than to the slender fortification of his *lodging*. *Sidney.*

4. Convenience to sleep on.  
 Their feathers serve to stuff our beds and pillows,  
 yielding as soft and warm *lodging*. *Ray.*

**ЛОФТ, n. f.** [*loft*, Welsh; or from *lift*.]

1. A floor.  
 Enty thus fell down from the third *loft*. *Acts.*

There is a traveller placed in a *loft* above. *Bac.*

2. The highest floor.  
 To tell him in a lumber *loft*,  
 A trickling stream from high rock tumbling down,  
 And ever drizzling rain upon the *loft*,  
 Mixt with a murmuring wind. *Spenser.*

3. Rooms on high.  
 Passing through the spheres of watchful fire,  
 And hills of snow, and *lofts* of piled thunder. *Milton.*

A weasel once made shift to sink  
 In at a corn *loft*, through a chink. *Pope.*

**ЛОФТЛИ, adv.** [from *lofty*.]

1. On high; in an elevated place.

2. Proudly; haughtily.  
 They speak wickedly concerning oppression:  
 they speak *loftily*. *Psalms.*

3. With elevation of language or senti-  
 ment; sublimely.  
 My lowly verse may *loftily* arise,  
 And lift itself unto the highest skies. *Spenser.*

**ЛОФТИНЕС, n. f.** [from *lofty*.]

1. Height; local elevation.

2. Sublimity; elevation of sentiment.  
 Three poets in three distant ages born;  
 The first in *loftiness* of thought surpass'd,  
 The next in majesty; in both the last. *Dryden.*

3. Pride; haughtiness.  
 Augustus and Tiberius had *loftiness* enough  
 in their temper, and affected to make a sovereign  
 figure. *Cotlier.*

**ЛОФТЫ, adj.** [from *loft*, or *lift*.]

1. High; hovering; elevated in place.  
 Cities of men with *lofty* gates and towers. *Milt.*

See *lofty* Lebanon his head advance.  
 See nothing forgets on the mountains dance. *Pope.*

2. Elevated in condition or character.  
 Thus saith the high and *lofty* One. *Isaiah.*

3. Sublime; elevated in sentiment.

He know  
himself to brag and build the lofty rhyme. *Milton.*  
Proud; haughty.

The eyes of the lofty shall be humbled. *Isiah.*  
Lofty and four to them that lov'd him not;  
But to those men that fought him, sweet as summer.

Man, the tyrant of our sex, I hate,  
A lowly servant, but a lofty mate. *Dryden.*

LOG, *n. s.* [The original of this word is not known. *Skinner* derives it from *lizzu*, Sax. to lie; *Junius*, from *longe*, Dutch, sluggish; perhaps the Latin, *lignum*, is the true original.]

1. A shapeless bulky piece of wood.  
Would the lightning had  
Burnt up those logs that thou'rt ungod'd to pile.

The worms with many feet are bred under logs  
of timber, and many times in gardens, where no  
logs are. *Bacon.*

Some log, perhaps, upon the waters swim,  
An udder's dunt, which rudely cut within,

And hollow'd, first a floating trough became,  
And cross some riv'let passage did begin. *Dryden.*

2. An Hebrew measure, which held a quarter  
of a cub, and consequently five-sixths  
of a pint. According to Dr. Arbuthnot  
it was a liquid measure, the seventy-  
second part of the bath or ephah, and  
twelfth part of the hin.

A meat offering mingled with oil, and one log  
of oil.

LOGARITHMS, *n. s.* [*logarithme*, French; *λογος* and *ἀριθμος*.]

*Logarithms*, which are the indexes of the ratios  
of numbers one to another, were first invented by  
Napier lord Merchiston, a Scottish baron, and af-  
terwards completed by Mr. Briggs, a civilian pro-  
fessor at Oxford. They are a series of artificial  
numbers contrived for the expedition of calcula-  
tion, and proceeding in an arithmetical proportion,  
to the numbers they answer to do in a geometrical  
one, for instance,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256
512	1024	2048	4096	8192	16384	32768	65536	131072

Where the numbers above, beginning with (1), and  
arithmetically proportioned, are called *logarithms*.  
The addition and subtraction of *logarithms* answers  
to the multiplication and division of the numbers  
they correspond with; and this saves an infinite  
deal of trouble. In like manner will the extraction  
of roots be performed, by deducting the *logarithms*  
of any numbers for the square root, and inflecting  
them for the cube, and so on.

LOGGERS, *n. s.*

*Loggers* is the ancient name of a play or game,  
which is one of the unlawful games enumerated in  
the thirty-third statute of Henry VIII. It is the  
game which is now called kittle-pins, in which boys  
often make use of bones instead of wooden pins,  
throwing at them with another bone instead of  
bowling.

Did these bones cost no more the breeding, but  
to play at *loggers* with them.

LOGGERHEAD, *n. s.* [*logge*, Dut. *stupid*,  
and *head*; or rather from *log*, a heavy  
motionless mass, as *blockhead*.] A dolt;  
a blockhead; a thickskull.

Where hast thou been, Hal?

—With three or four *loggerheads*, amongst three  
four score hogheads. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Says this *loggerhead*, what have we to do to  
quench other people's fires? *Flower.*

To fall to *LOGGERHEADS*, } fight with-  
out weapons.

A couple of travellers that took up an ass, fell so  
*loggerheads* which should be his master. *L'Isle.*

LOGGERHEADEN, *adj.* [from *loggerhead*.]  
Dull; stupid; doltish.

You *loggerheaded* unpollish'd groom, what!  
no attendance? *Shakespeare.*

O'GICK, *n. s.* [*logique*, Fr. *logica*, Lat.

from *λογος*, the art of reasoning. One  
of the seven sciences.

*Logick* is the art of using reason well in our in-  
quiries after truth, and the communication of it to  
others. *Wotton's Logick.*

Talk *logick* with acquaintance,  
And practise rhetoric in your common talk.

By a *logick* that left no man any thing which he  
might call his own, they no more looked upon it  
as the case of one man, but the case of the king-  
dom.

There foam'd rebellious *logick*, gagg'd and bound,  
There slapt fair rhetoric languish'd on the ground.

*Pope.*

LOGICAL, *adj.* [from *logick*.]

1. Pertaining to *logick*; taught in *logick*.

The heretic complained greatly of St. Augus-  
tine, as being too full of *logical* subtilties. *Hood.*

Those who in a *logical* dispute keep in general  
terms, would hide a fallacy.

We ought not to value ourselves upon our  
ability, in giving subtle rules, and finding out  
*logical* argument; since it would be more perfec-  
tion not to want them.

2. Skilled in *logick*; furnished with *logick*.

A man who sets up for a judge in criticism,  
should have a clear and *logical* head.

LOGICALLY, *adv.* [from *logical*.] Accord-  
ing to the laws of *logick*.

How can her old good man  
With honour take her back again?

From hence I *logically* gather,  
The woman cannot live with either.

LOGICIAN, *n. s.* [*logicien*, Fr. *logiciens*,  
Lat.] A teacher or professor of *logick*;  
a man versed in *logick*.

If a man can play the true *logician*, and have  
as well judgment as invention, he may do great  
things.

It may be believed that *logicians*, men is distin-  
guished from all other creatures by the faculty of  
laughter.

Each staunch polemic stubborn as a rock,  
Each fierce *logician* full expelling Locke,

Came whip and spur *Pope's Dunciad*

A *logician* might put a case that would serve for  
an exception.

The Arabian physicians were subtle men, and  
most of them *logicians*; accordingly they have  
given method, and shed subtilty upon their author.

LOGMAN, *n. s.* [*log* and *man*.] One whose  
business is to carry logs.

For your lake  
Am I this patient *logman*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

LOGOMACHY, *n. s.* [*λογμαχία*.] A con-  
tention in words; a contention about  
words.

Forced terms of art did much puzzle sacred  
theology with distinctions, cavils, quiddities, and  
to transformed her to a mere kind of sophistry and  
*logomachy*.

LOGWOOD, *n. s.*

*Logwood* is of a very dense and firm texture; and  
is the heart only of the tree which produces it. It  
is very heavy, and remarkably hard, and of a deep,  
strong, red colour. It grows both in the East and  
West Indies, but no where so plentifully as on the  
coast of the bay of Campechy.

To make a light purple, mingle ceruse with  
*logwood* water.

LOGGERS, *n. s.*

*Logick* is an Arabian name for those forms of  
medicines which are now commonly called ecleg-  
mas, ambivives, or incutives.

*Logicks* and pectorals were prescribed, and ve-  
neration repeated.

LOGS, *n. s.* [*lagn*, Welsh.]

1. The back of an animal carved out by  
the butcher.

2. *Loins*; the reins.

My face I'll guine with silk,  
Blanket my *loins*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Thou blunder of thy heavy mother's womb!  
Thou lashed jive of thy father's *loins*!

High in the love of Heaven? yet from my *loins*  
Thou shalt proceed, and from thy womb the Son  
Of God most high.

A multitude like which the populous north  
Pour'd never from her frozen *loins*, to pass  
Rhene, or the Danaw, when her barbarous sons  
Came like a deluge on the south.

To *LOITER*, *v. n.* [*luter*, Dutch.] To  
linger; to spend time carelessly; to idle.

So John, you *loiter* here too long, being you  
are to take soldiers up in the countries.

Wherever this long delay?  
You *loiter*, while the spoils are thrown away.

Mark how he spends his time, whether he un-  
actively *loiters* it away.

If we have gone wrong, let us redeem the mis-  
take; if we have *loitered*, let us quicken our pace,  
and make the most of the present opportunity.

*LOITERER, n. s.* [from *loiter*.] A *lingerer*;  
an idler; a lazy wretch; one who lives  
without business; one who is sluggish  
and dilatory.

Give gloves to thy reapers a larger to cry;  
And daily to *loiters* have a good eye.

The poor, by idleness or indolence, are riotous  
spenders, vagabonds, and *loiters*.

Where hast thou been, thou *loiterer*?  
Though my eyes close'd, my arms have still been  
open'd.

To search it thou wert come.

Providence would only enter mankind into the  
useful knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest  
to employ our indolence, that we live not like idle  
*loiters* and truants.

Each *loiterer*, that attend  
No cause, no trust, no duty, and no friend.

To *LOLL*, *v. n.* [Of this word the etymo-  
logy is not known. Perhaps it might be  
contemptuously derived from *lollard*, a  
name of great reproach before the re-  
formation; of whom one tenet was,  
that all trades not necessary to life are  
unlawful.]

1. To lean idly; to rest lazily against any  
thing.

So hangs, and *lolls*, and weeps upon me's to  
shakes and pulls me.

He is not *lolling* on a lewd love bed,  
But on his knees at meditation.

Cloze by a softly murm'ring stream,  
Where lovers us'd to *loll* and dream.

To *loll* on cushions, rich with citron sced,  
And lay your guilty limbs in Tyrian beds.

Vind of care he *lolls* supine in state,  
And leaves his business to be done by fate.

But wanton now, and *lolling* at our ease,  
We suffer all the miserate ills of peace.

A lazy, *lolling* fort  
Of ever listless *loiters*.

2. To hang out: used of the tongue  
hanging out in weariness or play.

The triple porter of the Stygian *loll*,  
With *lolling* tongue lay fawning at thy feet.

With harmless play amidst the bows he *lolls* it,  
And with his *lolling* tongue assu'd the taste.

To *LOLL*, *v. a.* To put out: used of the  
tongue exerted.

All authors to their own defects are blind;  
Hast thou but, Janus-like, a face behind,  
To see the people, when they play among the *loles*,  
To mark their fingers pointed at thy back,  
Their tongues *loll* out a foot.

By Strymon's freezing streams he sat alone,  
Trees bent their heads to hear him sing his wrongs,  
Fierce tigers couch'd around; and *loll'd* their  
fawning tongues.

*LOMP, n. s.* A kind of roundish fish.

*LONE, adj.* [contracted from *alone*.]  
1. Solitary; unfrequented; having no  
company.

Here the lone hour a blank of life displays,  
Savage.

# L O N

Thus vanish foggy, gnomes, and balls,  
And leave you in fine woods, or empty walls. *Pope.*  
2. Single; not conjoined or neighbouring  
to others.

No lone house in Wales, with a mountain and a  
rookery, is more contemplative than this court. *Pope.*

LO'NELINESS. *n. f.* [from *lonely*.]

1. Solitude; want of company.

The huge and fearful assembly grew to him a  
tedious loneliness, esteeming nobody since Dui-  
phimus was lost. *Stidney.*

2. Disposition to solitude.

*I like*

The mystery of your loneliness, and find  
Your salt tears head. *Shakespeare.*

LO'NELY. *adj.* [from *lone*.]

1. Solitary.

*I go alone,*

Like to a lonely dragon; that his fen  
Makes fear'd and talk'd of more than seen. *Shaksp.*

Why thus dost thou up the stars  
That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd their lamps  
With everlasting oil, to give due light  
To the miled and lonely traveller? *Milton.*

Time has made you sate, and vainly tell  
Of arms imagin'd, in your lonely cell. *Dryden.*

2. Addicted to solitude.

*When, sweet prince,*

You lonely thus from the full court retire,  
Love and the graces follow to your solitude. *Rome.*

LO'NNESS. *n. f.* [from *lone*.] Solitude;  
dislike of company.

*If of court life you know the good,*

You would leave loneliness. *Donne.*  
*I can love her who loves loneliness best.* *Donne.*

LO'NOME. *adj.* [from *lone*.] Solitary;  
distant.

You either must the earth from rest distrust,  
Or roll around the heavens the solar orb,  
Else what a dreadful face will nature wear?  
How horrid will these loneliness fests appear! *Blackm.*

LO'NO. *adj.* [long, *Fr.* *longue*, *Lat.*]

1. Not short: used of time.

He talk'd a long while, even till break of day. *Act.*  
He was desirous to see him of a long season. *Luke.*

2. Not short: used of space.

Empress, the way is ready, and not long. *Milt.*

3. Having one of its geometrical dimen-  
sions in a greater degree than either of  
the other.

His branches because long because of the waters. *Isaiah.*

We made the trial in a long neck'd phial left  
open at the top. *Boyle.*

4. Of any certain measure in length.

Women eat their children of a span long. *Lam.*  
These, as a line, their long dimensions drew,  
Stretching the ground with fume trace. *Milton.*

The fig-tree spreads her arms,  
Branching to broad and long. *Milton.*

A pond'rous mace,  
Full twenty cubits long, he swings around. *Pope.*

5. Not soon ceasing, or at an end.

Man goeth to his long home. *Ecclesiastes.*  
Honour thy father and thy mother, that thy  
days may be long upon the land. *Exodus.*

They open to themselves at length a way  
Up hither, under long obedience try'd. *Milton.*

Him after long debate of thoughts reveal'd  
Irresolute, his final sentence chose. *Milton.*

Long and careless this. *Milton.*

6. Dilatory.

Death will not be long in coming, and the cover-  
ment of the grave is not shew'd unto thee. *Ecclus.*

7. Tedious in narration.

*Chief men try to defeat,*

With long and tedious havoc, fabled knights. *Milton.*

Reduce, my muse, the wond'ring song,  
A tale should never be too long. *Prior.*

8. Continued by succession to a great series.

But first a long succession must arise. *Milton.*

9. [from the verb. *To long*.] Longing;  
desire: or perhaps long continued,

# L O N

from the disposition to continue looking  
at any thing desired.

Praying for him, and casting a long look that  
way, he saw the gilly leave the portul. *Shaksp.*

By every circumstance I know he loves;  
Yet he but doubts, and parries, and casts out  
Many a long look for succour. *Dryden.*

10. [In music and pronunciation.] Pro-  
tracted: as, a long note; a long syllable.

LONG. *adv.*

1. To a great length in space.

The marble brought, erected the spacious dome,  
Or form the pillars long-extended rows,  
On which the planted grove and pensile garden  
grows. *Prior.*

2. Not for a short time.

With mighty barres of long-enduring brafs.  
*Fairfax.*

When the trumpet soundeth long, they shall  
come up to the mount. *Exodus.*

The martial Ancus  
Forbids the rusty sword again. *Dryden.*

Reina'd the long-forgotten shield.  
One of these advantages, which Corneille has  
laid down, is the making choice of some signal and  
long-expected day, whereon the action of the play  
is to depend. *Dryden.*

So stood the pious prince immov'd, and long  
Sustain'd the madness of the noisy throng. *Dryd.*

The muse resumes her long-forgotten lays,  
And love, restor'd, his ancient realm surveys. *Dryden.*

No man has complained that you have dis-  
counted too long on any subject, for you leave us in  
an eagerness of learning more. *Dryden.*

Persia left for you  
The realm of Candahar for dow'r I brought,  
That long-contended prize for which you fought. *Dryden.*

It may help to put an end to that long-aggitated  
and unreasonable question, whether man's will be  
free or no? *Locke.*

Heav'n restores  
To thy fond with the long-expected shore. *Pope.*

3. In the comparative, it signifies for more  
time; and in the superlative, for most  
time.

When she could not longer hide him, she took  
for him an ark of bulrushes. *Exodus.*

Elders parents signifies either the eldest men and  
women that have had children, or those who have  
longest had mine. *Locke.*

4. Not soon.

Not long after there arose against it a tempestuous  
wind. *Acts.*

5. At a point of duration far distant.

If the world had been eternal, those would have  
been found in it, and generally spread long ago,  
and beyond the memory of all ages. *Tillotson.*

Say, that you once were virtuous long ago?  
A frugal, hardy people. *Philop's Britain.*

6. [for along; au long, *Fr.*] All along;  
throughout: of time.

There sat a man of ripe and perfect age,  
Who did them meditate all his life long. *F. Queen.*

Some say, that ever 'gaunt that fensom comes,  
Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated,  
The bird of dawning singeth all night long,  
And then they say no spirit walks abroad,  
The nights are wholesome, then no planets strike,  
No fairy takes, no witch hath power to charm,  
No hallow'd and to gracious is the time. *Shaksp.*

He fed me all my life long to this day. *Genesis.*

Forty years long was I grieved with this gen-  
eration. *Psalms.*

LONG. *adv.* [gelang, a fault, *Sax.*] By the  
fault; by the failure. A word now out  
of use, but truly English.

Respective and wary men had rather seek  
quietly their own, and wish that the world may go  
well, so it be not long of them, than with pains and  
hazard make themselves advisers for the common  
good. *Hooker.*

Maine, Blois, Poitiers, and Tours are won away,  
Long all of Somerset, and his delay. *Shaksp.*

Address all this call, long of you. *Shaksp.*

# L O N

If we were to him that we know so much, it is  
perhaps long of his fond address that we know so  
little more. *Glanville.*

TO LONG. *v. n.* [gelangen, German, to ask.  
*Shaksp.*] To desire earnestly; to wish  
with eagerness continued: with for or  
after before the thing desired.

Fresh expectation troubled not the land  
With any long'd for change, or better state. *Shaksp.*

And thine eyes shall look, and sail with longing  
for them. *Deuteronomy.*

If erst he wished, now he longed sore. *Fairfax.*

The great master perceived, that Rhodes was  
the place the Turkish tyrant longed after. *Knollys.*

If the report be good, it causeth love,  
And longing hope, and well assured joy. *Darics.*

His sons, who seek the tyrant to sustain,  
And long for arbitrary lords again,  
He dooms to death deserv'd. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Glad of the gift, the new-made warrior goes,  
And arms among the Greeks, and longs for equal  
foes. *Dryden.*

Else whence this pleasing hope, this fond desire,  
This longing after immortality? *Addison's Cato.*

There's the tie that binds you;  
You long to call him father: Maria's charms  
Work in your heart unseen, and plead for Cato. *Addison.*

Nicomedes longing for herrings, was supplied  
with fresh ones by his cook, at a great distance  
from the sea. *Abulchir.*

Through stormy seas  
I counted dangers, and long'd for death. *A. Philips.*

LONGANIMITY. *n. f.* [longanimitas, *Lat.*  
*longanimitt*, *Fr.*] Forbearance; patience  
of offenders.

It had overcome the patience of Job, as it did  
the meekness of Moses, and surely had mastered  
any but the longanimity and lasting forbearance  
of God. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

That innocent and holy nation had rather go  
clad in the snowy white robes of meekness and  
longanimity, than in the purple mantle of blood.  
*Hovel's England's Tears.*

LONGBOAT. *n. f.* The largest boat be-  
longing to a ship.

At the first descent on shore, he did countenance  
the landing in his longboat. *Wotton.*

They first betray their masters, and then, when  
they find the vessel sinking, save themselves in the  
longboat. *L'Etranger.*

LONGEVITY. *n. f.* [longevus, *Latin*.]

Length of life.

That those are countries suitable to the nature of  
man, and convenient to live in, appears from the  
longevity of the natives. *Ray on Creation.*

The instances of longevity are chiefly amongst  
the aboriginals. *Arbuthnot on Atoms.*

LONGIMANOUS. *adj.* [longimanus, *Fr.*  
*longimanus*, *Lat.*] Longhanded; having  
long hands.

The villainy of this Christian exceeded the per-  
secution of heathens, whose malice was never to  
longimaneous us to reach the soul of their enemies,  
or to extend unto the exile of their citysmen. *Brown.*

LONGIMETRY. *n. f.* [longus and metria;  
*longimetric*, *Fr.*] The art or practice of  
measuring distances.

Our two eyes are like two different stations in  
longimetry, by the distance of which the distance  
between two objects is measured. *Cheyne.*

LONGING. *n. f.* [from *long*.] Earnest de-  
fire; continual wish.

When within short time I came to the degree of  
uncertain wishes, and that those wishes grew to un-  
quiet longings, when I would fix my thoughts upon  
nothing, but that within little varying they should  
end with Philoclea. *Stidney.*

I have a woman's longing.

An appetite that I am sick withal,  
To see great Hector in the weeds of peace. *Shaksp.*

The will is left to the pursuit of nearer satisfac-  
tions, and to the removal of those unquietnesses  
which it then feels in its wants of, and longings  
after them. *Locke.*

**LONGEVITY**. *adv.* [from *longing*.] With incessant wishes.

To his first bias *longing* to be hant.

And rather would be great by wicked means. Dryd.

**LONGISH**. *adj.* [from *long*.] Somewhat long.

**LONGITUDE**. *n. f.* [longitude, Fr. *longitudo*, Lat.]

1. Length; the greatest dimension.

The ancients did determine the *longitude* of all rooms, which were longer than broad, by the double of their latitude.

The variety of the alphabet was in mere *longitude* only; but the thousand parts of our bodies may be diversified by situation in all the dimensions of solid bodies; which multiplies all over and over again, and overwhelms the fancy in a new abyss of unfathomable number.

This universal gravitation is an incessant and uniform action by certain and established laws, according to quantity of matter and *longitude* of distance, that it cannot be destroyed or impaired.

2. The circumference of the earth measured from any meridian.

Some of Magellan's company were the first that did compass the world through all the degrees of *longitude*.

3. The distance of any part of the earth to the east or west of any place.

To conclude;  
Of *longitudes*, what other way have we,  
But to mark when and where the dark eclipses be?

His was the method of discovering the *longitude* by bomb vessels.

4. The position of any thing to east or west.

The *longitude* of a star is its distance from the first point of numeration towards the east, which first point, unto the ancients, was the vernal equinox.

**LONGITUDINAL**. *adj.* [from *longitude*; *longitudinal*, French.] Measured by the length; running in the longest direction.

*Longitudinal* is opposed to *transverse*; these vessels are dilated, and their *longitudinal* diameters straitened, and so the length of the whole muscle shortened.

**LONGLY**. *adv.* [from *long*.] Longingly; with great liking.

Master, you look'd to *longly* on the maid,  
Perhaps, you mark not what's the pith of all.

**LONGSOME**. *adj.* [from *long*.] Tediums; wearisome by its length.

They found the war to churlish and *longsome*, as they grew then to a resolution, that, as long as England stood in state to succour those countries, they should but consume themselves in an endless war.

When chill'd by adverse snows, and beating rain,  
We tread with wearied steps the *longsome* plain.

**LONGSUFFERING**. *adj.* [from *long* and *suffering*.] Patient; not easily provoked.

The Lord God, merciful and gracious, *longsuffering*, and abundant in goodness.

**LONGSUFFERING**. *n. f.* Patience of offence; clemency.

We infer from the mercy and *longsuffering* of God, that they were themselves sufficiently secure of his favour.

**LONGTAIL**. *n. f.* [from *long* and *tail*.] Cut and longtail: a canting term for one or another. A phrase, I believe, taken from dogs, which belonging to men not qualified to hunt, had their tails cut.

He will maintain you like a gentleman.  
—Aye, that I will come cut and *longtail* under the degree of a figure.

**LONGWAYS**. *adv.* [This and many other words to be terminated are corrupted from *wise*.] In the longitudinal direction.

**LONGWIND**. *n. f.* A long wind, which lies long, and is a great hindrance to ships.

**LONGWIND**. *adj.* [from *long* and *wind*.] Long-breathed; tedious.

My simile you minded,  
Which, I confess, is too *longwinded*.

**LONGWISE**. *adv.* [from *long* and *wise*.] In the longitudinal direction.

They make a little cross of a quill, *longwise* of that part of the quill which hath the pith, and crosswise of that piece of the quill without pith.

He was laid upon two beds, the one joined *longwise* unto the other, both which he filled with his length.

**LOO**. *n. f.* A game at cards.

A secret indignation, that all those affectionate of the mind should be thus vilely thrown away upon a hand at *loo*.

In the sights of *loo*.

**LOOBILY**. *adj.* [looby and like.] Awkward; clumsily.

The plot of the farce was a grammar school, the master letting his boys their lessons, and a *loobily* country fellow putting in for a part among the scholars.

**LOOBY**. *n. f.* [Of this word the derivation is unsettled. *Skinner* mentions *lapp*, German, *foolish*; and *Junius*, *llabe*, a clown, Welsh, which seems to be the true original, unless it come from *loh*.] A lubber; a clumsy clown.

The vices trace  
From the father's scoundrel race.  
Who could give the *looby* such airs?

**LOOF**. *n. f.* That part aloft of the ship which lies just before the cheste-trees, as far as the bulkhead of the castle. *Sea Dict.*

**TO LOOF**. *v. a.* To bring the ship close to a wind.

**LOOFED**. *adj.* [from *aloof*.] Gone to a distance.

She once being *loof*, Anthony  
Claps on his sea-wing, like a doating mallard,  
Leaving the fight.

**TO LOOK**. *v. n.* [locan, Sax.]

1. To direct the eye to or from any object: when the present object is mentioned, the preposition after *look* is either *on* or *at*; if it is absent, we use *for*; if distant, *after*: to was sometimes used anciently for *at*.

Your queen died, she was more worth such gazes  
Than what you *look* on now.

The gods look down, and the unnatural scene  
They laugh at.

*Samuel* looked out at a window, and saw  
*Isaac*.

Mine inquiries have taken hold upon me, so  
that I am not able to *look* up.

He was ruddy, and of a beautiful countenance,  
and goodly to *look* to.

The fathers shall not *look* back to their children.

He had *looked* round about on them with anger.

The state would call the eye, and look about to  
see whether there were any head under whom it  
might unite.

Fine devices of arching water without spilling,  
be pretty things to *look* on, but nothing to health.

Frith appears white, whether the sun be in the  
meridian, or any where between it and the horizon,  
and from what place soever the beholders *look*  
upon it.

They'll rather wait the running of the river dry,  
than take pains to *look* about for a bridge.

Thus pond'ring, he *looked* under with his eyes,  
And saw the woman's tears.

Bertran; if thou dar'st *look* out  
Upon yon slaughter'd host,

*Look* on thy face, and now he looks a god.

**LOOK**. *v. n.* To direct the eye to or from any object: when the present object is mentioned, the preposition after *look* is either *on* or *at*; if it is absent, we use *for*; if distant, *after*: to was sometimes used anciently for *at*.

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From the vices and follies of others, observe how such a practice looks in another person, and remember that it looks as ill, or worse, in yourself. *Watts.*  
This makes it look the more like truth, nature being frugal in her principles, but various in the effects whence arising. *Cheyne.*

8. To have any air, mien, or manner.  
Nay, look not big, nor stamp, nor stare, nor fret, I will be muffled of what is mine own. *Shakespeare.*  
What haste looks through his eyes?  
So should he look that seems to speak things strange. *Shakespeare.*

Give me your hand, and trust me you look well, and bear your years very well. *Shakespeare.*  
Can there, or such, be any aids to us?  
I look they as they were built to shake the world, Or be a moment to our enterprise? *H. Jonson.*

Though I cannot tell what a man says; if he will be sincere, I may easily know what he looks. *Collier.*  
It will be his lot to look singular, in looks and licentious times, and to become a by-word. *Atterbury.*

9. To form the air in any particular manner, in regarding or beholding.

I welcome the condition of the time, Which cannot look more hideously on me, Than I have drawn it in my fantasy. *Shakespeare.*

That which was the worst now least afflicts me: Blindness, for had I sight, confus'd with shame, How could I ease look up, or heave the head? *Milt.*

These look up to you with reverence, and would be animated by the sight of him at whose foot they have taken fire in his writings. *Swift to Pope.*

10. To Look about one. To be alarmed; to be vigilant.

It will import those men who dwell careless to look about them; to enter into serious contemplation, they may avert that ruin. *Decay of Piety.*

If you find a swelling of your flesh, then look about you, especially if troubled with a cough. *Hurley.*

John's cause was a good milk cow, and many a man subsisted his family out of it: however, John began to think it high time to look about him. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

11. To Look after. To attend; to take care of; to observe with care, anxiety, or tenderness.

Men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth. *Luke.*

Politeness of manners, and knowledge of the world, should principally be looked after in a tutor. *Locke.*

A mother was wont to indulge her daughters, when any of them desired dogs, squirrels, or birds, but then they must be sure to look diligently after them, that they were not ill-used. *Locke.*

My subject does not oblige me to look after the water, or point forth the place whereunto it is now retreated. *Woodward.*

12. To Look for. To expect.

Phaenias's disgrace was anticipated, in lieu of comfort, of Artaxias, who telling him the never look'd far other, bade him seek some other mistress. *Locke.*

Being a labour of so great difficulty, the exact performance thereof we may rather wish than look for. *Hooker.*

Thou shalt feel our justice, in whose easiest passage Look for no less than death. *Shakespeare.*

If we sin willfully after that we have received the knowledge of the truth, there remaineth no sacrifice for sin, but a certain fearful looking for of judgment. *Hebrews.*

In dealing with cunning persons, it is good to say little to them, and that which they least look for. *Bacon's Essays.*

This mistake was not such as they looked for; and, though the error in form seemed to be consented to, yet the substance of the accusation might be still insisted on. *Charendon.*

Inordinate anxiety, and unnecessary scruples in confession, instead of setting you free, which is the benefit to be looked for by confession, perplex you the more. *Taylor.*

Look now for no enchanting voice, nor fear The bait of honied words. *Milton.*

I'm down'd in deep despair, He dares not offer one repenting prayer: Awaits he lies, and fully looks for death. *Dryden.*

I walk with patience all the year, and till now in still'd; and the look of the year. *Dryden.*

Is still discommod'd with some new delay. *Dryden.*  
This imitation of Apollon's amiable face, will save those the labour who would look for our heir among the race of brutes, but will very little contribute to the discovery of one amongst men. *Lycle.*

13. To Look into. To examine; to sift; to inspect closely; to observe narrowly.

His nephew's leaves to him appear'd To be a preparation 'gainst the Polish; But better look'd into, he truly found It was against your highness. *Shakespeare.*

The more frequently and narrowly we look into the works of nature, the more occasion we shall have to admire their beauty. *Atterbury.*

It is very well worth a traveller's while to look into all that lies in his way. *Addison on Italy.*

14. To Look on. To respect; to esteem; to regard as good or bad.

Ambitious men, if they be checked in their desires, become secretly discontent, and look upon men and matters with an evil eye. *Bacon's Essays.*

If a harmless maid Should ere a wife become a nurse, Her friends would look on her the worse. *Prior.*

15. To Look on. To consider; to conceive of; to think.

I looked on Virgil as a succinct, majestic writer; one who weighed not only every thought, but every word and syllable. *Dryden.*

He looked upon it as morally impossible, for persons infinitely proud to frame their minds to an impartial consideration of a religion that taught nothing but self-denial and the cross. *South.*

Do we not all profess to be of this excellent religion? but who will believe that we do so, that shall look upon the actions, and consider the lives of the greatest part of Christians? *Tillotson.*

In the want and ignorance of almost all things, they looked upon themselves as the happiest and wisest people of the universe. *Locke.*

Those prayers you make for your recovery are to be looked upon as best heard by God, if they move him to a longer continuance of your sickness. *Walc.*

16. To Look on. To be a mere idle spectator.

I'll be a candle-holder, and look on. *Shaksp.*  
Some come to meet their friends, and to make merry; others come only to look on. *Bacon.*

17. To Look over. To examine; to try one by one.

Look over the present and the former time, If no example of so vile a crime Appears, then mourn. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

A young child, distracted with the variety of his play-games, tired his mind every day to look them over. *Locke.*

18. To Look out. To search; to seek.

When the thriving tradesman has got more than he can well employ in trade, his next thought is to look out for a purchase. *Locke.*

Where the body is affected with pain or sickness, we are forward enough to look out for remedies, to listen to every one that suggests them, and immediately to apply them. *Atterbury.*

Where a foreign tongue is elegant, expressive, and compact, we must look out for words as beautiful and comprehensive as can be found. *Felton.*

The curious are looking out, some for flattery, some for ironies, in that poem; the four folks think they have found out some. *Swift.*

19. To Look out. To be on the watch.

Is a man bound to look out sharp to plague himself? *Collier.*

20. To Look to. To watch; to take care of.

There is not a more fearful wild fowl than your lion living; and we ought to look to it. *Shaksp.*  
Who knocks so loud at door?  
Look to the door there, Francis. *Shakespeare.*

Let this fellow be looked to: let some of my people have a special care of him. *Shakespeare.*  
Uncleanly scruples fear not you; look to it. *Shakespeare.*

Know the state of thy socks, and look well to thy herds. *Proverbs.*  
When it came once among our people, that the state offered conditions to strangers that would stay,

we had work enough to get any of our men to look to our ship. *Bacon.*

If any took sanctuary for ease of treason, the king might appoint him keepers to look to him in sanctuary. *Bacon.*

The dog's running away with the flesh, bids the cook look better to it another time. *L'Estrange.*

For the truth of the theory I am in no wise concerned; the computer of it must look to that. *Woodward.*

21. To Look to. To behold.

To Look. r. a.  
1. To seek; to search for.  
Looking my love, I go from place to place, Like a young fawn that hath lost the hind, And seek each where. *Spenser.*

2. To turn the eye upon.  
Let us look one another in the face. *2 Kings.*

3. To influence by looks.  
Such a spirit must be left behind!  
A spirit fit to start into an empire, And look the world to law. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

4. To Look out. To discover by searching.

Casting my eye upon many of the general bills as next came to hand, I found encouragement from them to look out all the bills I could. *Graunt.*

Whoever has such treatment, when he is a man, will look out other company, with whom he can be at ease. *Locke.*

LOOK. interj. [properly the imperative mood of the verb: it is sometimes look ye.] See! lo! behold! observe!

Look, where he comes, and say good man too; he's as far from jealousy as I am from giving him cause. *Shakespeare.*

Look you, he must seem thus to the world: fear not your advancement. *Shakespeare.*

Look, when the world hath fewest barbarous people, but such as will not marry, except they know means to live, as it is almost every where at this day, except Italy, there is no danger of inundations of people. *Bacon's Essays.*

Look you! we that pretend to be subject to a constitution, must not carve out our own quality; for at this rate a cobbler may make himself a lord. *Collier on Pride.*

LOOK. n. f.

1. Air of the face; mien; cast of the countenance.

Thou cream-fac'd loon, Where got'st thou that goose look? *Shakespeare.*

Thou wilt save the afflicted people, but will bring down high looks. *Psalms.*

Their looks erected, and their clay refin'd. *J. Dryden, jun.*

And though death be the king of terrors, yet pain, disgrace, and poverty, have frightful looks, able to discompoise most men. *Locke.*

2. The act of looking or seeing.

Then on the crowd he cast a furious look, And wisth'd all their strength. *Dryden.*

When they met they made a surly stand, And glar'd, like angry lions, as they pass'd, And wish'd that ev'ry look might be their last. *Dryden.*

LOOKER. n. f. [from look.]

1. One that looks.

2. LOOKER on. Spectator, not agent.

Shepherd's poor pipe, when I is lark bound testifies anguish, into the fair looker on, pasture not passion enters. *Sidney.*

Such labour is then more necessary than pleasant, both to them which undertake it, and for the lookers on. *Hooker.*

My business in this state Made me a looker on here in Vienna; Where I have seen corruption boil and bubble Till it o'er-run the stew. *Shakespeare.*

Did not this fatal war affront thy coast, Yet fatterest thou an idle looker on? *Fairfax.*  
The Spaniard's valour lieth in the eyes of the looker on; but the English valour lieth about the soldier's breast: a valour of glory and a valour of natural courage are two things. *Bacon.*



The people love him;  
The looking on, and the enquiring vulgar  
Will talk themselves to action. *Donham's Sophy.*  
He w'd he had indeed been gone,  
And only to have stood a *looker on*. *Addison.*  
**LOOKING-GLASS.** *n. f.* [*look and glass*.]  
Mirror; a glass which shows forms  
reflected.

Command a mirror hither straight,  
That it may show me 'what a face I have.  
—Go some of you and fetch a *looking-glass*. *Shak.*  
There is none so homely but loves a *looking-glass*. *South.*

We should make no other use of our neighbours'  
faults, than of a *looking-glass* to mend our own  
manners by. *L'Estrange.*

The surface of the lake of Nemi is never ruffled  
with the least breath of wind, which perhaps, to-  
gether with the clearness of its waters, gave it formerly  
the name of Diana's *looking-glass*. *Addison.*

**LOOM.** *n. f.* [*from glomus*, a bottom of  
thread. *Minsheu.* *Lume* is a general  
name for a tool or instrument. *Junius.*]  
The frame in which the weavers work  
their cloth.

He must leave no uneven thread in his loom, or  
by indulging to any one sort of reprovable dis-  
course himself, defeat all his endeavours against  
the rest. *Government of the Tongue.*

Minerva, studious to compose  
Her twisted threads, the web of *strong*. *Addison.*  
And o'er a loom of marble hung.

A thousand maidens ply the purple loom.  
To weave the bed, and deck the regal room. *Prior.*

**TO LOOM.** *v. n.* [*looman. Sax.*] To appear  
at sea. *Skinner.*

**LOOM.** *n. f.* A bird.

A loom is as big as a goose; of a dark colour,  
dappled with white spots on the neck, back, and  
wings; each feather marked near the point with  
two spots: they breed in Farr Island. *Grew.*

**LOOM.** *n. f.* [This word, which is now  
used only in Scotland, is the English  
word *loam*.] A sorry fellow; a scound-  
rel; a rascal.

Thou cream-fac'd loon!  
Where got'st thou that goose look? *Shakspere.*

The false loon, who could not work his will  
By open force, employ'd his flatter skill:

I hope, my lord, said he, I not offend;  
Are you afraid of me that are your friend? *Dryd.*

This young lord had an old cunning rogue, or, as  
the Scots call it, a false loon of a grandfather, that  
one might call a Jack of all trades. *Arbuthnot.*

**LOOP.** *n. f.* [*from loopen, Dutch; to run.*]

A double through which a string or lace is  
drawn; an ornamental double or fringe.

Nor any skill'd in loops of sing'ring fine,  
Might in their diverse cunning ever dare  
With this, so curious network, to compare. *Spenser.*

Make me to see't, or at least to prove it,  
That the probation bear no hinge, nor loop,  
To hang a doubt on. *Shakspere.*

Bind our crooked legs in hoops  
Made of shells, with silver loops. *Ben Jonson.*

An old fellow shall wear this or that sort of cut  
in his cloaths with great integrity, while all the rest  
of the world are degenerated into buttons, dockets,  
and loops. *Addison.*

**LOOPEN.** *adj.* [*from loop*.] Full of holes.

Poor naked wretches, where'er you are,  
That bid'd the pelting of this pitiless storm?  
How shall your houseless heads and unfed sides,  
Your loop'd and winnow'd raggedness, defend you  
From seasons such as these? *Shakspere.*

**LOOPHOLE.** *n. f.* [*loop and hole*.]

1. Aperture; hole to give a passage.

The Indian heartman running heat  
Shelters in cool, and treads his pulsing herds.  
At loopholes cut through the test shade. *Milton.*

Ere the high-bung Eastern scout  
The moon on the Indian loom,  
From her cabin'd loophole peep. *Milton.*

Walk not near your corner house by night; for  
there are hundred eyes planted in every loophole  
that go off at the twinkling of an eye. *Dryden.*

**LOOPHOLE.** *n. f.* [*from loop and hole*.]

Full of holes; full of openings, or void spaces.

This uneasy loophole'd goal,  
In which y' are hamper'd by the festlock,  
Cannot but put y' in the midst of wedlock. *Hudib.*

**LOORD.** *n. f.* [*loerd, Dutch; lourant,*

French; *lurdas*, Erse; a heavy, stupid,  
or witless fellow. *D. Trecoeur* derives  
*lourdant* from *Loerde* or *Lourde*, a village  
in Gascony, the inhabitants of which  
were formerly noted robbers, say they.  
But dexterity in robbing implies some  
degree of subtilty, from which the Gas-  
cons are so far removed, that they are  
awkward and heavy to a proverb. The Erse  
imports some degree of knavery, but in a  
ludicrous sense, as in English, you pretty  
rogue; though in general it denotes re-  
proachful heaviness, or stupid laziness.—  
*Spenser's* Scholiast says, *loord* was wont,  
among the old Britons, to signify a lord;  
and therefore the Danes, that usurped  
their tyranny here in Britain, were called,  
for more dread than dignity, *lurdans*, i. e.  
lord Danes, whose insolence and pride was  
so outrageous in this realm; that if it for-  
tuned a Briton to be going over a bridge,  
and saw a Dane set foot upon the same,  
he must return back till the Dane was  
clean over, else he must abide no less  
than present death: but being afterward  
expelled, the name of *lurdane* became so  
odious unto the people whom they had  
long oppress'd, that, even at this day,  
they use for more reproach to call the  
quartan ague the fever *lurdane*. So far  
the Scholiast, but erroneously. From  
*Spenser's* own words, it signifies some-  
thing of stupid dulness rather than ma-  
giserial arrogance. *Macbean.*] A drone.

Siker, thou'st but a lazy loord,  
And rekes much of thy swinke,  
That with fond terms and witless words  
To bleer mine eyes do'st think. *Spenser.*

**TO LOOSE.** *v. a.* [*lejan, Saxon.*]

1. To unbind; to untie any thing fastened.

The shoes of his feet I am not worthy to loose. *Acte.*

Can'st thou loose the bands of Orion?  
Who is worthy to loose the fens thereof? *Rev.*  
This is to cut the knot when we cannot loose it. *Burnet.*

2. To relax.

The joints of his loins were loos'd. *Daniel.*

3. To unbind any one bound.

I loose him, and bring him to me. *Locke.*

4. To free from imprisonment.

The captive hasteneth that he may be loos'd. *Isaiah.*

He loos'd, and set at liberty, four or five kings  
of the people of that country, that Herod kept in  
chains. *Abbot.*

5. To free from any obligation.

Art thou loos'd from a wife? seek not a wife. *1 Corinthians.*

6. To free from any thing that shackles  
the mind.

Ay, there's the man, who, loos'd from left and self,  
Lest to the pastor owes than to himself. *Dryden.*

7. To free from any thing painful.

Woman, thou art loos'd from thy infirmity. *Luke.*

8. To disengage.

When heart was nam'd, they loos'd their hold  
again. *Dryden.*

Then sprung the forth, they follow'd her again.

**TO LOOSE.** *v. a.* To depart by  
loosing the anchor.

Ye should have hearkened, and not have loost  
from Ocre. *Abbt.*

The emperor loosing from Barcelona, came to  
the port of Mago, in the island of Minorca. *Knoles.*

Loosing thence by night, they were driven by  
contrary winds back into this port. *Raleigh.*

**LOOSE.** *adj.* [*from the verb*.]

1. Unbound; untied.

If he should intend his voyage towards my wife,  
I would turn her loose to him; and what he gets  
more of her than sharp words, let it lie on my head. *Shakspere.*

Lo! I see four men loose walking. *Daniel.*

2. Not fast; not fixed.

Those few that clust'rd might rebound after the  
collision; or if they cohered, yet by the neat cou-  
sist might be separated again, and so on in an eter-  
nal vicissitude of fast and loose, though without ever  
cohering into the bodies of planets. *Bentley.*

3. Not tight; as, a loose robe.

4. Not crowded; not close.

With extended wings a host might pass,  
With horse and chariots rank'd in loose array. *Milton.*

5. Wanton; not chaste.

Fair Venus seem'd unto his bed to bring  
Her, whom he waking evermore did ween  
To be the chafest flower that ay did spring:  
On earthly branch, the daughter of a king  
Now a loose leman to vile service bound. *Queen.*

When loose epistles violate chaste eyes,  
She half consents who sleepily denies. *Dryden.*

6. Not close; not concise; lax.

If an author be loose and diffuse in his style, the  
translator needs only regard the propriety of the  
language. *Felton.*

7. Vague; indeterminate; not accurate.

It is but a loose thing to speak of possibilities,  
without the particular designs; so is it to speak of  
lawfulness, without the particular cases. *Bacon.*

It seems unaccountable to be so exact in the  
quantity of liquor where a small error was of little  
concern, and to be so loose in the doses of powerful  
medicines. *Arbuthnot.*

8. Not strict; not rigid.

Because conscience, and the fear of deserving  
from that which is right, maketh them diligent  
observers of circumstances, the loose regard whereof  
is the nurse of vulgar folly. *Hooker.*

9. Unconnected; rambling.

I dare venture nothing without a strict examina-  
tion; and am as much ashamed to put a loose in-  
digested play upon the publick, as to offer brass  
money in a payment. *Dryden.*

Varro spends whole mornings in turning over  
loose and unconnected pages, and with fresh curiosity  
is ever glancing over new words and ideas, and yet  
treasures up but little knowledge. *Watts.*

10. Lax of body; not cossive.

What hath a great influence upon the health, is  
going to stool regularly: people that are very loose  
have seldom strong thoughts, or strong bodies. *Locke.*

11. Disengaged; not enslaved.

There prevailing principle is, to sit as loose from  
pleasures, and be as moderate in the use of them,  
as they can. *Atterbury.*

12. Disengaged from obligation: com-  
monly with *from*; in the following line  
with *of*.

Now I stand  
Loose of my vow; but who knows Cato's thoughts? *Addison.*

13. Free from confinement.

They did not let prisoners loose homeward. *Sh.*

With the wildest tempests loose;  
That thrown again upon the coast,  
I may once more repeat my pain. *Pope.*

14. Remiss; not attentive.

15. To break loose. To gain liberty.

If to break loose from the conduct of reason and  
to want that restraint of examination which keeps  
us from chasing the worse, be liberty, madmen and  
fools are only the freemen. *Locke.*

Like two black storm on either hand,  
Our Spanish army and the Indians stand;

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If to break loose from the conduct of reason and  
to want that restraint of examination which keeps  
us from chasing the worse, be liberty, madmen and  
fools are only the freemen. *Locke.*

Like two black storm on either hand,  
Our Spanish army and the Indians stand;

This only space betwixt the clouds is clear,  
Where you, like day, break loose from both appear.  
*Dryden.*

16. To let Loose. To set at liberty; to set at large; to free from any restraint. And let the living bird loose into the open field.  
*Leuticus.*

We ourselves make our fortunes good or bad; and when God lets loose a tyrant upon us, or a sickness, if we fear to die, or know not to be patient, the calamity sits heavy upon us.  
*Taylor.*

In addition and division, either of space or duration, it is the number of its repeated additions or divisions that alone remains distinct, as will appear to any one who will let his thoughts loose in the vast expansion of space, or divisibility of matter.  
*Locke.*

If improvement cannot be made a recreation, they must be let loose to the childish play they fancy; which they should be weaned from, by being made farthest off it.  
*Locke.*

Loose. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Liberty; freedom from restraint.

Come, and forsake thy cloying store,  
And all the busy pageantry  
That wife men scorn, and fools adore:  
Come, give thy soul a loose, and taste the pleasures of the poor.  
*Dryden.*

Lucia, might my big swollen heart  
Vent all its griefs, and give a loose to sorrow,  
Marsia could answer thee in sighs.  
*Addison.*

The dery Pegasus disdain  
To mind the rider's voice, or hear the reins;  
When glorious fields and opening camps he views,  
He runs with an unbounded loose.  
*Prior.*

Poets should not, under a pretence of imitating the ancients, give themselves such a loose in lyrics, as if there were no connection in the world.  
*Fulton.*

2. Diffusion from any restraining force.

Air at large maketh no noise, except it be sharply percuss'd; as in the sound of a string, where air is percuss'd by a hard and stiff body, and with a sharp loose.  
*Bacon.*

Loosely. *adv.* [from loose.]

1. Not fast; not firmly; easily to be disengaged.

I thought your love eternal: was it ty'd  
So loosely, that a quarrel could divide?  
*Dryden.*

2. Without bandage.

Her golden locks for haste were loosely shed  
About her ears.  
*Fairy Queen.*

3. Without union or connexion.

Part loosely wing the region, part more wise  
In common, rang'd in figure, wedge their way.  
*Mil.*

He has within himself, all degrees of perfection that exist loosely and separately in all second beings.  
*Norris.*

4. Irregularly.

A bishop, living loosely, was charged that his conversation was not according to the apostles lives.  
*Camden.*

5. Negligently; carelessly.

We have not loosely through science permitted things to pass away as in a dream.  
*Hooker.*

The chiming of some particular words in the memory, and making a noise in the head, seldom happens but when the mind is lazy, or very loosely and negligently employed.  
*Locke.*

6. Unsolidly; meanly; without dignity.

A prince should not be so loosely studied, as to remember so weak a composition.  
*Shakespeare.*

7. Unchastely.

The sage how loosely does Atræa tread,  
Who fairly puts all characters to bed?  
*Pope.*

To Loose. *v. a.* [from loose.] To part; to tend to separation.

When the polypus appears in the throat, extract it that way, it being more ready to loosen when pulled in that direction than by the nose.  
*Sharp.*

To Loose. *v. a.* [from loose.]

1. To relax any thing tied.

2. To make less coherent.

After a year's rooting, then shaking doth the tree good, by loosening of the earth.  
*Bacon.*

3. To separate a company.

From their foundation having bound them  
They pluck'd the fixed stars from their beds.  
*Milton.*

She breaks her back, the looser sides give way,  
And plunge the Tuscan soldiers in the sea.  
*Dryden.*

4. To free from restraint.

It resolves those difficulties which the rules beget;  
it looses his hands, and assists his understanding.  
*Dryden.*

5. To make not coffer.

Fear looseth the belly; because the heat retiring towards the heart, the guts are relaxed in the same manner as fear also causes trembling.  
*Bacon.*

Looseness. *n. f.* [from loose.]

1. State contrary to that of being fast or fixed.

The cause of the casting of skin and shell should seem to be the looseness of the skin or shell, that sticketh not close to the flesh.  
*Bacon.*

2. Latitude; criminal levity.

A general looseness of principles and manners, pad leised on us like a pestilence, that walketh not in darkness, but at noon-day.  
*Auerbury.*

3. Irregularity; neglect of laws.

He endeavoured to win the common people, both by strained curtesy and by looseness of life.  
*Hayward.*

4. Lewdness; unchastity.

Courtly court he made full to his dame,  
Pour'd out in looseness on the grassy ground,  
Both careless of his health and of his fame.  
*Spenser.*

5. Diarrhoea; flux of the belly.

Taking cold moveth looseness by contraction of the skin and outward parts.  
*Bacon.*

In pestilent diseases, if they cannot be expelled by sweat, they fall likewise into looseness.  
*Bacon.*

Fat meats, in phlegmatick stomachs, procure looseness and hinder retention.  
*Arbuthnot.*

Loosestrife. *n. f.* [*Lythamachia*, Latin.]

An herb.

To LOP. *v. a.* [It is derived by Skinner from *laube*, German, a leaf.]

1. To cut the branches of trees.

Gentle niece, what stern ungentle hands  
Have lopp'd and hew'd, and made thy body bare  
Of her two branches, those sweet ornaments!  
*Shakespeare.*

Like to pillars,  
Or hollow'd bodies, made of oak or fir,  
With branches lopp'd in wood, or mountain fell'd.  
*Milton.*

The plants, whose luxury was lopp'd,  
Or age with crutches underprop'd.  
*Cleveland.*

The oak growing from a plant to a great tree, and then lopp'd, is still the same oak.  
*Locke.*

The hook the bore, instead of Cynthia's spear,  
To lop the growth of the luxuriant year.  
*Pope.*

2. To cut any thing.

The gardener may lop religion as he pleases.  
*Hovel.*

So long as there's a head,  
Hither will all the mountain spirits fly;  
Lop that but off.  
*Dryden.*

All that denominated it paradise was lopp'd off by the deluge, and that only left which it enjoyed in common with its neighbour countries.  
*Woodw.*

Rhyme sues in needless bonds the poet ties,  
Procrustes like, the ax or wheel applies,  
To lop the mangled sense, or stretch it into lies.  
*Smith.*

LOP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. That which is cut from trees.

Or liker thy head very tottie is,  
So on thy corbe shoulder it leans amiss;  
Now thyself hath lost both top and cop.  
*Spenser.*

As my budding branch thou would'st crop,  
Nor should the boughs grow too big, because they give opportunity to the rain to knock into the tree, which will quickly cascade it to decay, so that you must cut it down, or else both body and top will be of little value.  
*Montmer.*

2. [Lappa, Swedish.] A flea.

LOPE. The pret. of leap. Opposite.

With that spring forth a naked swain,  
With spotted wings like peacock's train,  
And laughing leaps a tree.  
*Spenser.*

LOPPEN. *n. f.* [from lop.] One that cuts trees.

LOPPED. *adj.* Complicated; as, lopped milk. *Ainsworth.* Thus it is still called in Scotland.

Loquacious. *adj.* [loquax, Latin.]

1. Full of talk; full of tongue.

To whom did Eve  
Confessing seen; yet not before her judge  
Bold, or loquacious, thus blash'd reply'd. *Milton.*

In counsel she gives license to her tongue,  
Loquacious, bawling, ever in the wrong. *Dryden.*

2. Speaking.

Blind British heads, with volent touch  
Traverse loquacious strings, whose solemn notes  
Provoke to harmless revels. *Philips.*

3. Apt to blab; not secret.

LOQUACITY. *n. f.* [loquacitas, Latin.]

Too much talk.

Why loquacity is to be avoided, the wife man gives sufficient reason, for in the multitude of words there wanteth not sin.

Too great loquacity, and too great taciturnity by fits. *Arbuthnot.*

LORD. *n. f.* [hlaford, Saxon.]

1. Monarch; ruler; governor.

Man over man  
He made not lord. *Milton.*

Of Athens he was lord. *Dryden.*

We have our author's only arguments to prove, that heirs are lords over their brethren. *Locke.*

They call'd their lord Achæon to the game,  
He shook his head in answer to the name. *Addison.*

O'er love, o'er fear, extends his wide domain,  
Unconquer'd lord of pleasure and of pain. *Vol. H. W.*

2. Master; supreme person.

But now I was the lord  
Of this fair mansion, master of my servants,  
Queen o'er myself; and even now, but now,  
This house, these servants, and this same my self  
Are yours, my lord. *Shakespeare.*

3. A tyrant; an oppressive ruler.

Now being assembled into one company, rather without a lord than at liberty to accomplish their misery, they fall to division. *Hayward.*

'Tis death to fight, but kingly to controul  
Lord-like at ease, with arbitrary pow'r,  
To peel the chiefs, the people to devour. *Dryden.*

4. A husband.

I oft in bitterness of soul deplor'd  
My absent daughter, and my dearest lord. *Pope.*

5. One who is at the head of any business; an overseer.

Grant harvest lord more by a penny or two,  
To call on his fellows the better to do. *Tupper.*

6. A nobleman.

Thou art a lord, and nothing but a lord. *Shakspeare.*

7. A general name for a peer of England.

Nor were the crimes objected against him to clear, as to give convincing satisfaction to the major part of both houses, especially that of the lords. *King Charles.*

8. A baron, as distinguished from those of higher title.

9. An honorary title applied to officers: as, lord chief justice, lord mayor, lord chief baron.

To Lord. *v. a.* To domineer; to rule despotically: with over before the subject of power.

Unrighteous lord of love! what law is this,  
That me thou makest thus tormented be?  
The whiles the lordeth in licentious blis  
Of her free will, tearing both thee and me. *Spenser.*

I see them lording it in London streets. *Shakspeare.*

These huge tracts of ground they lorded over,  
began wealth, wealth usher'd in pride.  
*Hovel.*

They had by this possess'd the tow'rs of Gath,  
And lorded over them whom now they serve. *Mil.*

I should choose rather to be tumbled into the dust in blood, bearing witness to any known truth of our Lord, than by a denial of truth, through blood and perjury, wade to a degree; and lord it in a throne. *South.*

But if thy passions lord it in thy breast,  
Art thou not still a slave? *Dryden.*

The valour of one man sh' afflicted throes  
Imperial, that once lov'd o'er the world,  
Sulaim's d. *Philips.*

The civilizers! the disturbers say.  
The robbers, the corruptors of mankind!  
Proud vagabonds! who make the world your home,  
And lord it where you have no right. *Philips.*

LO'RDING. *n. f.* [from *lord*.] A little  
lord; a lord in contempt or ridicule.

I'll question you  
Of my lord's tricks, and yours, when you were boys.  
You were pretty lordings then. *Shakespeare.*

To lordings proud I tune my lay,  
Who feast in bower or hall;  
Though dukes they be, to dukes I say,  
That pride will have a fall. *Swift.*

LO'RDING. *n. f.* A diminutive lord.  
Traulus, of amphibious breed,  
By the dam from lordlings sprung,  
By the sire exhal'd from dung. *Swift.*

LO'RDLINESS. *n. f.* [from *lordly*.]  
1. Dignity; high station.  
Thou vouchsafest here to visit me,  
Doing the honour of thy lordliness  
To one so weak. *Shakespeare.*

2. Pride; haughtiness.  
LO'RDLY. *adj.* [from *lord*.]

1. Befitting a lord.  
Lordly his require lordly estates to support them.  
*South.*

2. Proud; haughty; imperious; insolent.  
Bad as yourself, my lord;  
An't like your lordly lord protectorship? *Shaksp.*

Of me as of a common enemy,  
So dreaded once, may now exasperate them,  
I know not: lords are lordliest in their wine. *Milt.*

Expect another message more imperious,  
More lordly thund'ring than thou well wilt bear.  
*Milton.*

Ev'ry rich and lordly swain,  
With pride would drag about her chain. *Swift.*

LO'RDLY. *adv.* Imperiously; despotically;  
proudly.

So when a tyger sucks the bullock's blood,  
A famish'd lion, issuing from the wood,  
Rours lordly fierce, and challenges the food. *Dryd.*

LO'RDSHIP. *n. f.* [from *lord*.]

1. Dominion; power.  
Let me never know that any base affection should  
get any lordship in your thoughts. *Sidney.*

It being set upon such an insensible rising of  
the ground, it gives the eye lordship over a good large  
circut. *Sidney.*

They which are accounted to rule over the Gen-  
tiles, exercise lordship over them, and their great  
ones exercise authority upon them. *Mark.*

Needs must the lordship there from virtue stole.  
*Fairfax.*

2. Seignior; domain.  
How can those grants of the kings be avoided,  
without wronging of those lords which had those  
lands and lordships given them? *Speiser.*

There is lordship of the fecr, wherein the ruler  
cloth much joy, when he walketh about his own  
possessions. *Watson.*

What lands and lordships for their owner know  
My quondam burber, but his worship now. *Dryd.*

3. Title of honour used to a nobleman not  
a duke.  
I assure your lordship  
The extreme honour of it almost turn'd me  
To air, when first I heard it. *Ben Jonson.*

I could not suffer it to the world, if I gave not  
your lordship my testimony of being the best hus-  
band now living. *Dryden.*

4. Titular compellation of judges, and  
some other persons in authority and office.

LORE. *n. f.* [from *lepan*, Saxon, to learn.]  
Lesson; doctrine; instruction.

And, for the modest lore of maidenhood  
Bids me not joynure with these armed men,  
Oh whither shall I fly? *Fairfax.*

The law of nations, or the lore of war. *Fairfax.*

And full of peace; now lost, and turbulent!  
For understanding rail'd not; and the will

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Should not her love, but in submission now  
To faithful love. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The subtle fiend his lore  
Soon learn'd, and new milder, and thus answer'd smooth.

LO! Rome herself, proud mistress now no more  
Of arts, but thund'ring against heathen lore. *Pope.*

LORE. [lepan, Saxon.] Lost; destroyed.  
Not in use.

LO'REL. *n. f.* [from *lepan*, Saxon.] An  
abandoned scoundrel. Obsolete.

Siker thou speakest like a lewd lorell  
Of heaven to deemen so:  
How he I am but rude and borrell,

Yet nearer ways I know. *Speuser.*

To LO'RICATE. *v. a.* To plate over.  
Nature hath loricated, or plastered over, the sides  
of the tympanum in animals with ear-wax, to stop  
and entangle any insects that should attempt to  
creep in there. *Ruy.*

LO'RIMER. } *n. f.* [from *lormier*, French.]  
LO'RIMER. } Bridlecutter.

LO'RRIOT. *n. f.* [galgulus.] A kind of bird.

LO'RN. *pret. pass.* [of *lopan*, Saxon.] For-  
saken; lost.

Who after that he had fair Una lo'rn,  
Through light misdeeming of her loyalty. *F. Qu.*

To LOSK. *v. a.* *pret. and pass. lost.* [lepan,  
Saxon.]

1. To forfeit by unsuccessful contest: the  
contrary to win.

I fought the battle bravely which I lost,  
And lost it but to Macedonians. *Dryden.*

The lightn'd couriers ran;  
They rush'd, and won by turns, and lost the day. *Dryden.*

2. To forfeit as a penalty. In this sense  
is *Paradise Lost*.

Faint—few, alas! the casual blessing boast,  
So hard to gain, so easy to be lost! *Pope.*

3. To be deprived of.  
He lost his right hand, with a shot, and, instead  
thereof, ever after used a hand of iron. *Knolles.*

Who conquer'd him, and in what fatal strife  
The youth, without a wound, could lose his life. *Dryden.*

4. To suffer diminution of.  
The fear of the Lord goeth before obtaining of  
authority; but roughness and pride in the losing  
thereof. *Ecclesiasticus.*

If salt have lost its flavour, wherewith shall it be  
salted? *Matthew.*

5. To possess no longer: contrary to *keep*.  
They have lost the trade of woollen drapery.

No youth shall equal hopes of glory give,  
The Trojan honour and the Roman boast,  
Admir'd when living, and ador'd when lost. *Dryd.*

We should never lose sight of the country, though  
sometimes entertained with a distant prospect of it. *Addison.*

6. To miss, so as not to find.  
Venus wept the sad disaster  
Of having lost her favourite dove. *Prior.*

7. To separate or alienate. It is perhaps  
in this sense always used passively, with  
to before that from which the separation  
is made.

But if to honour lost 'tis still decreed  
For you my bowl shall flow, my stocks shall bleed;  
Judge and assert my right, impartial Jove. *Pope.*

When men are openly abandoned, and lost to all  
shame, they have no reason to think it hard, if  
their memory be reproached. *Swift.*

8. To ruin; to send to perdition.  
In spite of all the virtue we can boast,  
The woman that deliberates is lost. *Addison.*

9. To bewilder, so as that the way is no  
longer known.

I will go lose myself  
And wander up and down to view the city. *Shaksp.*

Nor are constant forms of prayer more likely to  
flit and hinder the spirit of prayer and devotion,  
than unpremeditated and confused variety to dis-  
tract and lose it. *K. Charles.*

When the mind pursues the idea of infinity, it  
uses the ideas and repetition of numbers, which are  
so many distinct ideas, kept best by number from  
running into a confused heap, wherein the mind  
loses itself. *Locke.*

But rebel wit defects thee oft in vain,  
Lost in the maze of words he turns again. *Pope.*

10. To deprive of.  
How should you go about to lose him a wife he  
loves with so much passion? *Temple.*

11. Not to employ; not to enjoy.  
The happy have whole days, and those they use;  
Th' unhappy have but hours, and these they lose. *Dryden.*

To lose these years which worthier thoughts re-  
quire,  
To lose that health which should those thoughts  
inspire. *Savage.*

12. To squander; to throw away.  
I no more complain,  
Time, health, and fortune are not lost in vain. *Pope.*

13. To suffer to vanish from view.  
Like following life in creatures we detect,  
We lose it in the moment we detect. *Pope.*

Off in the passions' wild rotation lost,  
Our spring of action to ourselves is lost. *Pope.*

14. To destroy by shipwreck.

Where first my shipwreck'd heart was lost, *Prior.*

15. To throw away; to employ ineffec-  
tually.

He has merit, good-nature, and integrity, that  
are too often lost upon great men, or at least are  
not all three a match for flattery. *Pope.*

16. To miss; to part with, so as not to  
recover.

These sharp encounters, where always many  
more men are lost than are killed or taken prison-  
ers, put such a stop to Middleton's march, that he  
was glad to retire. *Charendon.*

17. To be freed from; as, to lose a fever.  
His feely back the bunch has got  
Which Edwin lost before. *Parnell.*

To LOSK. *v. n.*

1. Not to win.  
We'll hear poor rogues  
Talk of court news, and we'll talk with them too,  
Who loses, and who wins; who's in, who's out. *Shakespeare.*

2. To decline; to fail.  
Willson in discourse with her  
Loses discomenanc'd, and like folly shews. *Milton.*

LO'ZABLE. *adj.* [from *lose*.] Subject to  
privation.

Consider whether motion, or a propensity to it,  
be an inherent quality belonging to atoms in gene-  
ral, and not lozable by them. *Boyle.*

LO'SEL. *n. f.* [from *lopiun*, to parish.]  
A scoundrel; a sorry worthless fellow.  
Obsolete.

Such losses and scatterings cannot easily, by  
any thought, be gotten, when they are challenged  
for any such fact. *Speiser.*

A lost wand'ring by the way,  
One that to bounty never cast his mind,  
Ne thought of honour ever did assay  
His baser breast. *Fairy Queen.*

Be not with work of losses wit defamed,  
Ne let such verses poetry be named. *Hub. Tale.*

By Cambridge a towne I do know,  
Whole losses by losses cloth shew  
More here then is needful to tell. *Tusser.*

A gross lag!  
And, lost, thou art worthy to be hang'd,  
That wilt not stay her tongue. *Shakespeare.*

LOSER. *n. f.* [from *lose*.] One that is de-  
prived of any thing; one that forfeits any  
thing; one that is impaired in his possession  
or hope; the contrary to winner or gainer.

With the losers let it sympathize,  
For nothing can seem foul to those that win. *Shaksp.*

No man can be provident of his time that is not  
prudent in the choice of his company; and if one  
of the speakers be vain, tedious, and trifling, he  
that hears, and he that answers, are equal losers  
of their time. *Taylor.*

# LOT

It cannot last, because that act seems to have been carried on rather by the interest of particular countries, than by that of the whole, which must be a *leger* by it. Temple.

A ball with gilded horns,  
Shall be the portion of the conquering chief;  
A sword and helm shall cheer the *lofer's* grief. Dry.  
*Lofera* and incontents, whose portion and inheritance is a freedom to speak. South.

Loss. *n. f.* [from *loſe*.]

1. Detriment; privation; diminution of good; the contrary to *gain*.

The only gain he purchased was to be capable of *loſe* and detriment for the good of others. Hooker.  
An evil natured son is the diffonour of his father that begat him; and a foolish daughter is born to his *loſe*. Ecclesiasticus.

The abatement of price of any of the landholder's commodities, lessens his income, and is a clear *loſe*. Locke.

2. Miss; privation.

If he were dead, what would betide of me? . . .  
—No other harm but *loſe* of such a lord.  
—The *loſe* of such a lord includes all harms. Shaks.

3. Deprivation; forfeiture.

*Loſe* of Eden, till one greater man  
Reſtore it, and regain. Milton.

4. Destruction.

Her fellow ships from far her *loſe* deſcry'd;  
But only she was sunk, and all were safe beside. Dry.  
There succeeded an absolute victory for the English, with the slaughter of above two thousand of the enemy, with the *loſe* but of our men, though not a few hurt. Bacon.

5. Fault; puzzle: used only in the following phrase.

Not the least transaction of sense and motion in man, but philosophers are at a *loſe* to comprehend. South.

Reason is always striving, and always at a *loſe*, while it is exercised about that which is not its proper object. Dryden.

A man may sometimes be at a *loſe* which side to close with. Baker.

6. Useless application.

It would be *loſe* of time to explain any farther our superiority to the enemy in numbers of men and horse. Addison.

Lost. *participial adj.* [from *loſe*.] No longer perceptible.

In seventeen days appear'd your pleasing coast,  
And woody mountains, half in vapours *loſt*. Pope.

Lot. *n. f.* [*hlaut*, Gothick; *lot*, Saxon; *lot*, Dutch.]

1. Fortune; state assigned.

Kids at length conclude my ling'ring lot;  
Didst thou not, although I be not fair,  
Who is an heir of many hundred sheep,  
Doth beauty keep which never sun can burn,  
Nor storms do turn. Sidney.

Our own lot is best; and by aiming at what we have not, we *loſe* what we have already. L'Estran.

Prepar'd I stand; he was but born to try  
The lot of man, to suffer and to die. Pope.

2. A die, or any thing used in determining chances.

Aaron shall cast lots upon the two goats; one lot for the Lord, and the other lot for the scape-goat. Leviticus.

Their tasks in equal portions the divides,  
And where unequal, there by lots decides. Dryd.  
Ulysses bids his friends to cast lots, to shew, that he would not voluntarily expose them to a dangerous danger. Browne.

3. It seems in *Shakspeare* to signify a lucky or wished chance.

If you have heard your general talk of Rome,  
And of his friends there, it is *lots* to blinks  
My name hath touch'd your ears; it is Menenius. Shakspeare.

4. A portion; a parcel of goods as being drawn by lot: as, what lot of silks had you at the sale?

5. Proportion of taxes: as, to pay scot and lot.

Lotz tree or nettle tree. *n. f.* A plant.

# LOV

The leaves of the *lotz* tree are like those of the nettle. The fruit of this tree is not so tempting to us, as it was to the companions of Ulysses: the wood is durable, and used to make pipes for wind instruments: the root is proper for hafts of knives, and was highly esteemed by the Romans for its beauty and use. Miller.

LOTOS. *n. f.* [Latin.] See LOTZ.

The trees around them all their food produce,  
*Lotos*, the name divine, nectareous juice. Pope.

Lo'tion. *n. f.* [*lotio*, Lat. *lotion*, Fr.] A form of medicine compounded of aqueous liquids, used to wash any part with. Quinc.

In *lotions* in women's cases, he orders two potions of hellibore macerated in two cottle of water. Arbuthnot.

Lo'ttery. *n. f.* [*lotterie*, Fr. from *lot*.]

A game of chance; a sortilege; distribution of prizes by chance; a play in which lots are drawn for prizes.

Let high-sighted tyranny range on,  
Till each man drop by *lottery*. Shakspeare.

The *lottery* that he hath devised in these three chests of gold, silver, and lead, will never be chosen by any but whom you shall rightly love. Shakspeare.

Fortune, that with malicious joy  
Doth man, her slave, oppress,  
Still various and unconstant still,  
Promotes, degrades, delights in thrife,  
And makes a *lottery* of life. Dryden.

Every warrior may be said to be a soldier of fortune, and the best commanders to have a *lottery* for their work. South.

Lo'vage. *n. f.* [*lenificum*, Lat.] A plant.

LOUD. *adj.*

1. Noisy; striking the ear with great force.

Contending on the Lesbian shore,  
His prowess Philomelides confess'd,  
And loud acclaiming Greeks the victor blest'd. Pope.  
The numbers list and clear,  
Gently steal upon the ear;  
Now louder, and yet louder rise,  
And fill with spreading sounds the skies. Pope.

2. Clamorous; turbulent.

She is loud and stubborn; her feet abide not in her house. Proverbs.

Lo'UDLY. *adv.* [from *loud*.]

1. Noisily; so as to be heard far.

The soldier that philosopher well blam'd,  
Who long and loudly in the schools declam'd. Den.

2. Clamorously; with violence of voice.

I read above fifty pamphlets, written by as many  
presbyterian divines, loudly disclaiming toleration. Swift.

Lo'UDNESS. *n. f.* Noise; force of sound; turbulence; vehemence or fierceness of clamour.

Had any disaster made room for grief, it would have moved according to prudence, and the proportions of provocation: it would not have fallen out into complaint or loudness. South.

To LOVE. *v. a.* [Lupian, Saxon.]

1. To regard with passionate affection, as that of one sex to the other.

Good shepherd, tell this youth what 'tis to love.  
—It is to be made all of sighs and tears;  
It is to be made all of faith and service;  
It is to be all made of fantasy,  
All made of passion, and all made of wishes;  
All adoration, duty, and obedience;  
All humbleness, all patience, all impatience,  
All purity, all trial, all observance. Shakspeare.

I could not love I'm sure  
One who in love were wise. Cowley.  
The jealous man wishes himself a kind of deity to the person he loves; he would be the only employment of her thoughts. Addison.

2. To regard with the affection of a friend.

None but his brethren he, and sisters, knew,  
Whom the kind youth prefer'd to me,  
And much above myself lov'd them too. Cowley.

3. To regard with parental tenderness.

He that loveth me shall be loved of my father, and I will love him, and will manifest myself to him. John.

4. To be pleased with; to delight in.

# LOV

Fish used to salt water delight more in fresh: we see that salmon and smelts love to get into rivers, though against the stream. Bacon.

Wit, eloquence, and poetry,  
Arts which I lov'd. Cowley.

He lov'd my worthless rhimes, and, like a friend,  
Would find out something to commend. Cowley.

5. To regard with reverent unwillingness to offend.

Love the Lord thy God with all thine heart. Deuteronomy.

LOVE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The passion between the sexes.

Hearken to the birds love-learned song,  
The dewie leaves among! Spenser.

While idly I stood looking on,  
I found th' effect of love in idleness. Shakspeare.

My tales of love were wont to weary you;  
I know you joy not in a love discourse. Shakspeare.

I look'd upon her with a soldier's eye,  
That lik'd, but had a rougher talk in hand  
Than to drive hking to the name of love. Shakspeare.

What need a vermin-tinctur'd lip for that,  
Love-darting eyes, or tresses like the worm? Milt.

Love quarrels oft in pleasing concord end,  
Not wedlock treachery, endangering life. Milton.

A love potion works more by the strength of  
charm than nature. Collier.

You know y' are in my power by making love. Dryden.

Let mutual joys our mutual trust combine,  
And love, and love-born confidence be thine. Pope.

Cold is that breast which warm'd the world  
before,  
And these love-darting eyes must roll no more. Pope.

2. Kindness; good-will; friendship.

What love, think thou, I sue so much to get?  
My love till death, my humble thanks, my prayers;  
That love which virtue begs, and virtue grants. Shakspeare.

God brought Daniel into favour and tender love  
with the prince. Daniel.

The one preach Christ of contention, but the  
other of love. Philippians.

By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples,  
if ye have love one to another. John.

Unwearied have we spent the nights,  
Till the Lesbian stars, to fam'd for love,  
Wonder'd at us from above. Cowley.

3. Courtship.

Demetrius  
Made love to Nedar's daughter Helena,  
And won her soul. Shakspeare.

If you will marry, make your loves to me,  
My lady is bespoken. Shakspeare.

The enquiry of truth, which is the love-making or wooing of it; the knowledge of truth, the preference of it; and the belief of truth, the enjoying of it, is the sovereign good of human nature. Bacon.

4. Tenderness; parental care.

No religion that ever was, so fully represents the  
goodness of God, and his tender love to mankind  
which is the most powerful argument to the love  
of God. Tillotson.

5. Liking; inclination to: as, the love of one's country.

In youth, of patrimonial wealth possess'd,  
The love of science faintly warm'd his breast. Fent

6. Object beloved.

Open the temple gates unto my love. Spenser

It that the world and love were young  
And truth in every shepherd's tongue;  
These pretty pleasures might me move,  
To live with thee, and be thy love. Shakspeare.

The banish'd never hopes his love to see. Dryd

The lover and the love of human kind. Pope

7. Lewdness.

He is not lolling on a lewd love bed,  
But on his knees at meditation. Shakspeare

8. Unreasonable liking.

The love to sin makes a man sin against his own  
reason. Taylor

Men in love with their opinions may not only  
suppose what is in question, but allege wrong mat-  
ter of fact. Locke

9. Fondness; concord.

Come, love and health to all!  
Then I'll sit down: give me some wine; fill fall. Shakspeare

Shall I come unto you with a rod, or in love, and in the spirit of meekness? *1 Corinthians.*

### 10. Principle of union.

Love is the great instrument of nature, the bond and cement of society, the spirit and spring of the universe: love is such an affection as cannot so properly be said to be in the soul, as the soul to be in that: it is the whole man wrapt up into one desire. *South.*

### 11. Picturesque representation of love.

The lovely babe was born with ev'ry grace: Such was his form as painters, when they show Their utmost art, on naked loves bestow. *Dryden.*

### 12. A word of endearment.

'Tis no dishonour, trust me, love, 'tis none; I would die for thee. *Dryden.*

### 13. Due reverence to God.

I know that you have not the love of God in you.

Love is of two sorts, of friendship and of desire; the one betwixt friends, the other betwixt lovers; the one a rational, the other a sensitive love: so our love of God consists of two parts, as esteeming of God, and desiring of him. *Hammond.*

The love of God makes a man chaste without the laborious arts of fasting, and exterior disciplines; he reaches at glory without any other arms but those of love. *Taylor.*

### 14. A kind of thin silk stuff.

This leaf held near the eye, and overtoed to the light, appeared so full of pores, with such a transparency as that of a sieve, a piece of cypress, or love-hood. *Boyle.*

LO'VEAPPLE. *n. f.* A plant. *Miller.*

LO'VEKNOT. *n. f.* [love and knot.] A complicated figure, by which affection interchanged is figured.

LO'VELETTER. *n. f.* [love and letter.] Letter of courtship.

Have I ecliped loveletters in the holyday time of my beauty, and am I now a subject for them? *Shakespeare.*

The children are educated in the different notions of their parents; the sons follow the father, while the daughters read loveletters and romances to their mother. *Spectator.*

LO'VELILY. *adv.* [from lovely.] Amiably; in such a manner as to excite love.

Lovely dreadful. *Otway.*

LO'VELINESS. *n. f.* [from lovely.] Amiableness; qualities of mind or body that excite love.

Carrying thus in one person the only two bands of good-will, loveliness and lovingness. *Swiny.*

When I approach Her loveliness, so absolute she seems, That what she wills to do, or say, Seems wisest, virtuousest, discreetest, best. *Milton.*

If there is such a native loveliness in the sex, as to make them victorious when in the wrong, how restless is their power when they are on the side of truth? *Spectator.*

LO'VELORN. *adj.* [love and lorn.] Forfeaken of one's love.

The love-lorn nightingale Nightly to thee her sad long mourneth well. *Milton.*

LO'VELY. *adj.* [from love.] Amiable; exciting love.

The breast of Hecuba, When she did suckle Hector, look'd not lovelier Than Hector's forehead. *Shakespeare.*  
Saul and Jonathan were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their death they were not divided. *Samuel.*

The flowers which it had press'd Appeared to my view, More fresh and lovely than the rest, That in the meadows grew. *Denham.*

The Christian religion gives us a more lovely character of God than any religion ever did. *Tillot.*

The fair With cleanly powder dry their hair; And round their lovely breast and head Fresh flow'rs their mingled odours shed. *Prior.*

LO'VEMONGER. *n. f.* [love and monger.] One who deals in affairs of love.

Thou art an old lovmonger, and speakest skilfully. *Shakespeare.*

LO'VER. *n. f.* [from love.]

### 1. One who is in love.

Love is blind, and lovers cannot see The pretty follies that themselves commit. *Shaksf.*

Let it be never said, that he whose breast Is fill'd with love, should break a lover's rest. *Dry.*

### 2. A friend; one who regards with kindness.

Your brother and his lover have embrac'd. *Shaksf.*

I tell thee, fellow, Thy general is my lover: I have been The look of his good act, whence men have read His fame unparallel'd haply amplified. *Shaksf.*

### 3. One who likes any thing.

To be good and gracious, and a lover of knowledge, are amiable things. *Burnet.*

LO'UVER. *n. f.* [from l'ouvert, French, an opening.] An opening for the smoke to go out at in the roof of a cottage. *Spensf.*

LO'VESECRET. *n. f.* [love and secret.] Secret between lovers.

What danger, Arimant, is this you fear? On what lovesecret which I must not hear? *Dryden.*

LO'VESICK. *adj.* [love and sick.] Disordered with love; languishing with amorous desire.

See, on the floor, inhabits purple spring, Where nightingales their lovesick ditty sing. *Dryd.*

To the dear mistress of my lovesick mind, Her swain a pretty present has design'd. *Dryden.*

Of the reliefs to ease a lovesick mind, Flavia prescribes despair. *Granville.*

LO'VESOME. *adj.* [from love.] Lovely. A word not used.

Nothing new can spring Without thy warmth, without thy influence bear, Or beautiful or loveliness can appear. *Dryden.*

LO'VESONG. *n. f.* [love and song.] Song expressing love.

Poor Ronceo is already dead! Stabb'd with a wench's black eye, Run through the ear with a love-sing. *Shakespeare.*

Love-sing weeds and fatynick thorns are grown, Where seeds of better arts were early sown. *Donne.*

LO'VESUIT. *n. f.* [love and suit.] Courtship.

His lovesuit hath been to me As tearful as a siege. *Shakespeare.*

LO'VETALE. *n. f.* [love and tale.] Narrative of love.

The lovetale Infected Sion's daughters with like heat; Whole wanton passions in the sacred porch Ezekiel saw. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Cato's a proper person to entrust A lovetale with. *Addison.*

LO'VETHOUGHT. *n. f.* [love and thought.] Amorous fancy.

Away to sweet beds of flowers, Lovethoughts he rich when campied with bowers. *Shakespeare.*

LO'VETOY. *n. f.* [love and toy.] Small presents given by lovers.

Has this amorous gentleman presented himself with any love-togs, such as gold snuff-boxes? *Irish.*

LO'VETRICK. *n. f.* [love and trick.] Art of expressing love.

Other disports than dancing jollities; Other lovetricks than glancing with the eyes. *Donne.*

LOVEN. *n. f.* [loch, Irish, a lake.] A lake; a large inland standing water.

A people near the northern pole that won, Whom Ireland sent from loughs and forests hore, Divided far by sea from Europe's shore. *Farisat.*

Lough Nels never freezes. *Phil. Transf.*

LO'VING. *participial adj.* [from love.]

1. Kind; affectionate.

So loving to my mother, That he would not let ev'n the winds of heav'n Visit her face too roughly. *Shakespeare.*

This ebel was of great courage, and much loved of his soldiers, to whom he was no less loving again. *Hayward.*

### e. Expressing kindness.

The king took her in his arms till she came to herself, and comforted her with loving words. *Elymer.*

LO'VINGKINDNESS. *n. f.* Tenderness; favour; mercy. A scriptural word.

Remember, O Lord, thy tender mercies, and thy lovingkindnesses. *Psalms.*

He has adapted the arguments of obedience to the imperfection of our understanding, requiring us to consider him only under the amiable attributes of goodness and lovingkindness, and to adore him as our friend and patron. *Regent.*

LO'VINGLY. *adv.* [from loving.] Affectionately; with kindness.

The new king, having no less lovingly performed all duties to him dead, than alive, pursued on the siege of his unnatural brother, as much for the revenge of his father, as for the establishing of his own quiet. *Sidney.*

It is no great matter to live lovingly with good-natured and meek persons; but he that can do so with the froward and perverse, he only hath true charity. *Taylor.*

LO'VINGNESS. *n. f.* [from loving.] Kindness; affection.

Carrying thus in one person the only two bands of good-will, loveliness and lovmongers. *Sidney.*

LOUIS D'OR. *n. f.* [French.] A golden coin of France, valued at twenty shillings. If he is desired to change a louis d'or, he must consider of it. *Spectator.*

To LOUNGE. *v. n.* [lunderen, Dutch.] To idle; to live lazily.

LO'UNGER. *n. f.* [from lounge.] An idler.

LOUSE. *n. f.* plural lice. [lur, Saxon; luy, Dutch.] A small animal, of which different species live on the bodies of men, beasts, and perhaps of all living creatures.

There were lice upon man and beast. *Erasmus.*

Frogs, lice, and flies, must all his palace fill With loath'd intrusion. *Milton.*

It is beyond even an atheist's credulity and impudence to affirm, that the first men might proceed out of the tumours of trees, as maggots and flies are supposed to do now, or might grow upon trees; or perhaps might be the lice of some prodigious animals, whose species is now extinct. *Bentley.*

Not that I value the money the fourth part of the sum of a louse. *Swift.*

To LOUSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clean from lice.

As for all other good women, that love to do but little work, how handsome it is to louse themselves in the sunshine, they that have been but a while in Ireland can well witness. *Spenser.*

You sat and lous'd him all the sun-burn'd day. *Swift.*

LO'USEWORT. *n. f.* The name of a plant; called also rattle and cuckcomb.

LO'USILY. *adv.* [from louse.] In a paltry, mean, and scurvy way.

LO'USINESS. *n. f.* [from lousy.] The state of abounding with lice.

LO'USY. *adj.* [from louse.]

1. Swarming with lice; overrun with lice. Let him be drub'd with lace, live high and whore, Sometimes be lousy, but he never poor. *Dryden.*  
Sweetbriar and gooseberry are only lousy in dry times, or very hot places. *Marston.*

2. Mean; low born; bred on the dunghill.

I pray you now remembrance on the lousy knave mine host.

A lousy knave, to have his gibes and his mockeries. *Shakespeare.*

LOUT. *n. f.* [loete, Dutch. Mr. Lye.] A mean awkward fellow; a bumpkin; a clown.

Panels, whose noble heart doth disdain, that the trust of her virtue is reposed in such a lout's hands.



# LOW

had yet, to show *submissiveness*, taken on the shepherdish apparel. *Sidney.*

This *low*, as he exceeds our lords, the odds is, that we scarce are men, and you are gods. *Shak.*

I have need of such a youth, That can with some discretion do my business; For 'tis no trading to you foolish *low*. *Shakespeare.*

'Tis wail'd the *low* in melancholy strain. *Gay.*  
To *LOW*. *v. n.* [*hlutan*, Sax.] To bend; to bow; to stoop. Obsolete. It was used in a good sense.

He fair the knight saluted, *lowing* low.

Who fair him quitted, as that courteous was. *Spens.*

Under the land bag he was seen,

*Low*ing low, like a forlorn green. *Ben Jonson.*

The palmer, gaily with age, with countenance

*lowing* low,

His head ev'n to the earth before the king did bow. *Drayton.*

To *LOW*. *v. a.* This word seems in *Shakespeare* to signify, to overpower.

I am *lowed* by a traitor villain,

And cannot help the noble chevalier. *Shakespeare.*

LOWTISH. *adj.* [from *low*.] Clownish; bumpkinly.

This *lowtish* clown is such, that you never saw so all-favoured a vifor; his behaviour such, that he is beyond the degree of ridiculous. *Sidney.*

LOWTISHLY. *adv.* [from *low*.] With the air of a clown; with the gait of a bumpkin.

*Low*. *adj.*

1. Not high.

Their wand'ring course now high, now *low*, then hid,

Progressive, retrograde. *Milton.*

2. Not rising far upward.

It became a spreading vine of *low* stature. *Faerie.*

3. Not elevated in place, or local situation.

O mighty Caesar! dost thou lye so *low*?

Are all thy conquests, glories, triumphs, spoils,

Shrink to this little measure? *Shakespeare.*

Equal in days and nights, except to those

Beyond the polar circles; to them day

Had unblest light; while the *low* sun,

To recompense his distance, in their sight

Had roused a full horizon, and not known

Or east or west. *Milton.*

Whatsoever is washed away from them is carried

down in the *over* grounds, and into the sea, and

nothing is brought back. *Burnet.*

4. Descending far downward; deep.

The *lowest* bottom shok of Erebos. *Milton.*

So high as heav'd the tumid hills, so *low*,

Trown sunk a hollow bottom, broad and deep,

Capacious bed of waters. *Milton.*

His volub' touch

Instruct through all propensions *low* and high

Fled and purf'd tranfite there's no figure. *Mil.*

5. Not deep; not swelling high; shallow:

used of water.

As two men were walking by the sea-side at *low*

water, they saw an oyster, and both pointed at it

together. *Flanagan.*

It is *low* ebb fare with his accuser, when such

peccadilloes are put in to swell the charge. *Atterb.*

6. Not of high price: as, corn is *low*.

7. Not loud; not noisy.

As when in open air we blow,

The breath, though strain'd, sounds flat and *low*:

But of a trumpet take the blast,

It hits it high, and makes it last. *Baith.*

The theatre is so well contrived, that, from the

very deep of the stage, the *lowest* sound may be heard

diminly to the farthest part of the audience; and

yet, if you raise your voice as high as you please,

there is nothing like an echo to cause confusion. *Add.*

8. In latitudes near to the line.

They take their course either high to the north, or

low to the south. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

9. Not rising to go great a sum as some

other accumulation of particulars.

Who can imagine, that in sixteen or seventeen

hundred years time, taking the *lower* chronology,

that the earth had then flood, mankind should be

propagated no farther than Judea? *Burnet.*

# LOW

10. Late in time: as, the *lower* empire.

11. Dejected; depressed.

His spirits are so *low* his voice is drown'd,

He hears as from afar, or in a swoon.

Like the deal murmur of a distant sound. *Dryden.*

'Tis wail'd the *low* in melancholy strain. *Gay.*

Though he before had gall and rage,

Which death or conquest must alluage;

He grows dispirited and *low*.

He hates the fight, and shuns the foe. *Prior.*

12. Impotent; subdued.

To be worst,

The *lowest*, most dejected thing of fortune.

Stand, full in expectation. *Shakespeare.*

Why but to awe,

Why but to keep ye *low* and ignorant? *Milton.*

To keep them all quiet, he must keep them in

greater awe and less splendor; which power he will

use to keep them as *low* as he pleases, and at no

more cost than makes for his own pleasure. *Grout.*

13. Not elevated in rank or station; abject.

He waxes both high and *low*, both rich and poor.

*Shakespeare.*

Try in men of *low* and mean education, who have

never elevated their thoughts above the *spade*.

*Locke.*

14. Dishonourable; betokening meanness

of mind: as, *low* tricks.

Yet sometimes nations will decline so *low*

From virtue, which is reason, that no wrong

But justice, and some fatal course annexed,

Deprives them of their outward liberty.

Their inward lost. *Milton.*

15. Not sublime; not exalted in thought

or diction.

He has not so many thoughts that are *low* and

vulgar, but, at the same time, has not so many

thoughts that are sublime and noble. *Addison.*

In comparison of these divine write s, the noblest

wits of the heathen world are *low* and dull. *Locke.*

16. Submissive; humble; reverent.

I bring them to receive

From thee their names, and pay them fealty

With *low* subjection. *Milton.*

From the tree her step she turn'd,

But first *low* reverence done, as to the pow'r

That dwelt within. *Milton.*

*Low*. *adv.*

1. Not aloft; not on high.

There under Ebon shades and *low*-brow'd rocks,

As ragged as thy locks

In dark Cimmerian desert ever dwell. *Milton.*

My eyes no object met

Yet *low*-hung clouds, that dropt themselves in rain,

To shake their fleeces on the earth again. *Dryden.*

No luxury found room

In *low*-roof'd houses, and bare walls of home. *Dryd.*

Vast yellow offsprings are the German's pride;

But hotter climates narrower frames obtain,

And *low*-built bodies are the growth of Spain. *Creesh.*

We wand'ring go through dreary wastes,

Where round lone mould'ring tow'r pale ivy creeps,

And *low*-brow'd rocks hang nodding o'er the deeps. *Pope.*

2. Not at a high price; meanly. It is

chiefly used in composition.

Proud of their numbers, and secure in soul,

The confident and over-lusty French:

Do the *low*-rated English play at dice? *Shaksp.*

This is the prattling *low*-born lads that ever

Ran the greenford; nothing he does or seems,

But smacks of something greater than himself,

Too noble for this place. *Shakespeare.*

Whenever I am turned out, my lodge descends

upon a *low*-spined creeping family. *Swift.*

Corruption, like a general flood,

Soll deluge all; and as rice creeping on,

Spread like a *low*-born mist, and blot the sun. *Pope.*

3. In times approaching toward our own.

In that part of the world which was first inha-

bited, even as *low* down as Abraham's time, they

wandered with their flocks and herds. *Locke.*

4. With a depression of the voice.

Luce, speak *low*, he is retir'd to rest. *Addison.*

5. In a state of subjection.

How comes it that, having been once so *low*

brought, and thoroughly subjected, they afterwards

lifted up themselves so strongly again? *Spenser.*

# LOW

To *Low*. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To sink; to make low. Probably misprinted for *lower*.

The value of guineas was *lowed* from one-and-twenty shillings and sixpence to one-and-twenty shillings. *Swift.*

To *Low*. *v. n.* [*hloman*, Sax. The adjective *low*, not high, is pronounced *lo*, and would rhyme to *no*: the verb *low*, to bellow, *low*; and is by *Dryden* rightly rhymed to *now*.] To bellow as a cow.

Doth the wild ass bray when he has grass? or loweth the ox over his fodder? *Job.*

The maids of Argos, who, with frantick cries,

And imitated *lowings*, fill'd the skies. *Kingdom.*

Far lo grac'd his shield, but lo now,

With horns exalted stands, and seems to *low*. *Dryd.*

Had he been born some simple shepherd's heifer!

The *lowing* herd, or fleecy sheep his care. *Prior.*

LOWBELL. *n. f.* [*laeye*, Dutch; *leg*, Sax.

or *log*, Islandick, a flame, and *bell*.] A

kind of fowling in the night, in which

the birds are awakened by a bell, and lured

by a flame into a net. *Low* denotes a

flame in Scotland; and to *lowe*, to flame.

LOWE. The termination of local names.

*Low*, *low*, comes from the Saxon *hleap*, a hill,

heap, or barrow; and so the Gothick *hlau* is a

monument or barrow. *Gibson.*

To LOWE. *v. a.* [from *low*.]

1. To bring low; to bring down by way

of submission.

As our high vessels pass their wat'ry way,

Let all the naval world due homage pay:

With holy reverence their top-honours *lower*,

Contesting the asserted power. *Prior.*

2. To suffer to sink down.

When water issues out of the apertures with more

than ordinary rapidity, it bears along with it such

particles of loose matter as it met with in its passage

through the stone, and it sustains those particles till

its motion begins to remit, when by degrees it *lowers*

them, and lets them fall. *Woodward.*

3. To lessen; to make less in price or value.

The kingdom will lose by this *lowering* of

interest, if it makes foreigners withdraw any of their

money. *Locke.*

Some people know it is for their advantage to

*lower* their interest. *Child on Trade.*

To LOWE. *v. n.* To grow less; to fall;

to sink.

The present pleasure,

By revolution *low*'ing, does become

The opposite of itself. *Shakespeare.*

To LOWE. *v. a.* [It is doubtful what was

the primitive meaning of this word: if

it was originally applied to the appear-

ance of the sky, it is no more than to

*grow low*, as the sky seems to do in dark

weather: if it was first used of the coun-

tenance, it may be derived from the

Dutch *loeren*, to look askance: the *ow*

sounds as *ou* in *hour*; in the word *lower*,

when it means to *grow*, or *make low*, the

*ow* sounds as *o* in *more*.]

1. To appear dark, stormy, and gloomy;

to be clouded.

Now is the winter of our discontent

Made glorious summer by this sun of York;

And all the clouds that *lowered* upon our house,

In the deep bosom of the ocean buried. *Shaksp.*

The *low*'ring spring, with lavish rain,

Beats down the slender stem and bearded grain. *Dryd.*

When the heavens are filled with clouds, and all

nature wears a *lowering* countenance, I withdraw

myself from these uncomfortable teenes. *Addison.*

The dawn is overcast, the morning *low*'s,

And heavily in clouds brings on the day. *Addison.*

If on Swilth's feast the welkin *low*'s,

And ev'ry penthouse stream with hilly show'rs,

Twice twenty days shall clouds their fleeces *draw*.

*Gay.*



# LOW

To frown; to pout; to look fallen.

There was Diana when Acton saw her, and one of her foolish nymphs, who weeping, and withal lowering, one might see the workman meant to set forth tears of anger. *Sidney.*

He mounts the throne, and Juno took her place, But fallen discontent sat low'ring on her face; Then impotent of tongue, her silence broke, Thus turbulent in rattling tone she spoke. *Dryd.*

LOW'ER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Cloudiness; gloominess.

2. Cloudiness of look.

Philoctetes was jealous for Zelmane, not without so mighty a lower as that face could yield. *Sidney.*

LOW'ERINOLY. *adv.* [from lower.] With cloudiness; gloomily.

LOW'ERMOST. *adj.* [from low, lower, and most.] Lowest.

Plants have their seminal parts uppermost, living creatures have them lowermost. *Bacon.*

It will also happen, that the same part of the pipe which was now lowermost, will presently become higher, so that the water does ascend by descending; ascending in comparison to the whole instrument; and descending in respect of its several parts. *Wilk.*

LOW'LAND. *n. f.* [low and land.] The country that is low in respect of neighbouring hills; the marsh.

What a devil is he? His errand was to draw the lowland damps, And noisome vapours, from the foggy fens, Then breathe the baleful fench with all his force. *Dryden.*

No natural cause she found from brooks or bogs, Or marshy lowlands, to produce the fogs. *Dryden.*

LOW'LY. *adv.* [from lowly.]

1. Humbly; without pride.

2. Meanly; without dignity.

LOW'LINESS. *n. f.* [from lowly.]

1. Humility; freedom from pride.

Lowliness is young ambition's ladder, Whereto the climber upward turns his face. *Shaksp.*

The king-becoming graces, As justice, verity, temperance, stoutness, Bounty, perfect grace, mercy, lowliness, Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude; I have no reliſh of the. *Shaksp.*

With lowliness majestick, from her seat, And grace, that won who saw to with her stay. *Milton.*

If with a true Christian lowliness of heart, and a devout fear of God, we perform them, we shall find, that they will turn to a greater account to us, than all the warlike preparations in which we trust. *Atterbury.*

Meanness; want of dignity; abject depression.

They continued in that lowliness until the division between the two houses of Lancaster and York arose. *Spenser.*

The lowliness of my fortune has not brought me to flatter vice; it is my duty to give testimony to virtue. *Dryden.*

LOW'LY. *adj.* [from low.]

Humble; meek; mild.

Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart. *Matthew.*

He did bend to us a little, and put his arms broad; we of our parts saluted him in a very lowly and submissive manner, as looking that from him we should receive sentence of life or death. *Ba.*

With cries they fill'd the holy lane; Then thus with lowly voice Dionysus began. *Dryd.*

The heavens are not pure in his sight, and he charges even his angels with folly; with how low a reverence must we bow down our souls before so excellent a Being, and adore a Nature so much superior to our own! *Rogers.*

Mean; wanting dignity; not great.

For from the natal hour distinctive names, One common right the great and lowly claims. *Pope.*

Not lofty; not sublime.

For all who read, and reading not disdain, Pile rural poems, and their lowly strain, The name of Venus oft intend'd shall see. *Dryden.*

# LOX

Lo'wly. *adv.* [from low.]

1. Not highly; meanly; without grandeur; without dignity.

I will shew myself highly fed, and lowly taught; I know my business is but to the court. *Shaksp.*

'Tis better to be lowly born, And range with humble livers in content, Than to be perk'd up in a glist'ring grief, And wear a golden sorrow. *Shaksp.*

2. Humbly; meekly; modestly.

Heav'n is for thee too high To know what passes there; be lowly wife: Think only what concerns thee, and thy being. *Milton.*

Another crowd Preferr'd the same request, and lowly bow'd. *Pope.*

LOW'N. *n. f.* [liun, Irish; loen, Dutch, a stupid drone.] A scoundrel; a rascal.

Not in use.

King Stephen was a worthy peer, His breeches cost him but a crown, He thought them sixpence all too dear, And therefore called the tailor low'n. *Shaksp.*

LOW'NESS. *n. f.* [from low.]

1. Contrariety to height; small distance from the ground.

They know By th' height, the lowness, or the mean, if death Or poison follow. *Shaksp.*

The lowness of the bough where the fruit cometh, maketh the fruit greater, and to ripen better; for you shall even see, in apricots upon a wall, the greatest fruits towards the bottom. *Bacon.*

In Gothic cathedrals, the narrowness of the arch makes it rise in height, the lowness opens it in breadth. *Adison.*

2. Meanness of character or condition, whether mental or external.

Nothing could have subdu'd a nature To such a lowness but his unkind daughter. *Shaksp.*

Now I must To the young man send humble treaties, And palter in the shift of lowness. *Shaksp.*

3. Want of rank; want of dignity.

The name of tenants has of old been reckoned to imply a certain meanness of mind, as well as lowness of condition. *South.*

4. Want of sublimity; contrary to loftiness of style or sentiment.

This tale is accommodated to his subject, either high or low; if his fault be too much lowness, that of Pericles is the hardness of his metaphors. *Dryd.*

5. Submissiveness.

The people were in such lowness of obedience as subjects were like to yield, who had lived almost four-and-twenty years under so potent a king as his father. *Bacon.*

6. Depression; dejection.

Hence that poverty and lowness of spirit to which a kingdom may be subject, as well as a particular person. *Swift.*

LOW'THOUGHTED. *adj.* [low and thought.]

Having the thoughts withheld from sublime or heavenly meditations; mean of sentiment; narrow-minded.

Above the smook and stir of this dirt spot, Which men call earth, and with lowthoughted care, Strive to keep up a head and flourish being. *Idt.*

Oh grace serene! Oh virtue heavenly fair! Divine oblation of lowthoughted care! Fresh blooming hope, gay daughter of the sky, And faith our early immortality! *Pope.*

LOW'SPIRITED. *adj.* [low and spirit.] Dejected; depressed; not lively; not vivacious; not sprightly.

Severity carried to the highest pitch breaks the mind; and then, in the place of a disorderly young fellow, you have a lowspirited moped creature. *Luc.*

LOXODROMICK. *n. f.* [loxos and dromos.]

Loxodromick is the art of oblique sailing by the rhombs, which always makes an equal angle with every meridian; that is, when you sail neither directly under the equator, nor under one and the same meridian, but across them: hence the table of

# LUB

rhombs, or the transverse tables of miles, with the table of longitudes and latitudes, by which the sailor may practically find his course, distance, latitude, or longitude, is called *loxodromick*. *Harris.*

LOYAL. *adj.* [loyal, Fr.]

1. Obedient; true to the prince.

Of Gloucester's treachery, And of the loyal service of his son, When I inform'd him, then he call'd me for. *Shaksp.*

The regard of duty in that most loyal nation overcame all other difficulties. *Knollys.*

Loyal subjects often leave their prince, Yet mean his sacred person not the least offence. *Dryden.*

2. Faithful in love; true to a lady, or lover.

Hail, wedded love! by thee Founded in reason loyal, just, and pure. *Milton.*

Thine Laodamia with Evadne moves, Unhappy both! but loyal in their loves. *Dryden.*

LOYALIST. *n. f.* [from loyal.] One who professes uncommon adherence to his king.

The cedar, by the insligation of the loyalists, fell out with the homebians. *Howel.*

LOYALLY. *adv.* [from loyal.] With fidelity; with true adherence to a king; with fidelity to a lover.

The circling year I wait, with ampler stores, And sifter pomp, to had my native shores; Then by my realms due homage would be paid, For wealthy kings are loyally obey'd. *Pope.*

LOYALTY. *n. f.* [loialté, Fr.]

1. Firm and faithful adherence to a prince.

Though loyalty, well held, to fools does make Our faith mere folly; yet he that can endure To follow with allegiance a fall'n lord, Dears conquer him that did his master conquer. *Shaksp.*

He had never had any veneration for the court, but only such loyalty to the king as the law required. *Clarendon.*

Abdies faithful found Unshaken, uneduc'd, eternally, His loyalty he kept.

For loyalty is still the same, Whether it win or lose the game; True as the dial to the sun, Although it be not shone upon. *Hudibras.*

2. Fidelity to a lady, or lover.

LOZENGE. *n. f.* [loſenge, French. Of unknown etymology.]

1. A rhomb.

The best builders resolve upon rectangular squares, as a mean between too few and too many angles; and through the equal inclination of the sides, they are stronger than the rhomb or lozenge. *Watson.*

2. Lozenge is a form of a medicine made into small pieces, to be held or chewed in the mouth till melted or wasted.

3. A cake of preserved fruit: both these are so denominated from the original form, which was rhomboidal.

L.P. a contraction for lordship.

LU'BBER. *n. f.* [from lubber.] A lazy sturdy fellow.

Yet their wine and their victuals those curmudgeon lubbers Lock up from my sight, in cellars and cupboards. *Swift.*

LUBBER. *n. f.* [Of this word the best derivation seems to be from lubbed, said by Junius to signify in Danish fat.]

A sturdy drone; an idle, fat, bulky fellow; a booby.

For to tempt and showers deceiveth a many, And hugs me lubbers loose many a penny. *Tupper.*

These chase the smaller shoals of fish from the main sea into the havens, leaping up and down, pouncing like a fat lubber out of breath. *Carew.*

They clasp the lubber Ajax on the shoulder, As at his feet were on brave Hector's breast, And great Troy shrinking. *Shaksp.*

A notable lubber thou representest him to be. *Shaksp.*

Tell how the drudging goblin sweats; His shadowy bail hath thread'd the corn,

# LUB

That ten day labourers could not end;  
Then lies him down the lubber fond. *Milton.*  
Venetians do not more uncouthly ride,  
Than did your lubber state mankind beside. *Dry.*  
How can you name that supernumerated lubber?  
*Congress.*

**LUBBERLY.** *adj.* [from *lubber*.] Lazy and bulky.

I came to Eaton to marry Mrs. Anne Page;  
and she's a great lubberly boy. *Shakespeare.*

**LUBBERLY.** *adv.* Awkwardly; clumsily.

Merry Andrew on the low rope copies lubberly  
the same tricks which his master is so dexterously  
performing on the high. *Dryden.*

**LUB.** *n. f.* A game at cards.

Ev'n mighty puns who kings and queens over-  
throw,

And now'd down armies in the fights of *lu*. *Pope.*

**TO LUBRICATE.** *v. a.* [from *lubricus*,  
Lat.] To make smooth or slippery; to  
smooth.

There are ailments which, besides this lubricat-  
ing quality, stimulate in a small degree. *Arbuth.*

The patient is relieved by the mucilaginous and  
the saponaceous remedies, some of which lubricate,  
and others both lubricate and stimulate. *Sharp.*

**TO LUBRICATE.** *v. a.* [from *lubricus*,  
Lat.] To smooth; to make slippery.

**LUBRICITY.** *n. f.* [from *lubricus*, Latin,  
*lubricité*, French.]

1. Slipperiness; smoothness of surface.
2. Aptness to glide over any part, or to  
facilitate motion.

Both the ingredients are of a lubricating nature;  
the mucilage adds to the lubricity of the oil, and the  
oil preserves the mucilage from inspissation. *Ray.*

3. Uncertainty; slipperiness; instability.

The manifold impoliticities and lubricities of  
mutter cannot have the same conveniences in any  
modification. *Mure.*  
He that enjoyed crowns, and knew their worth,  
expected them not out of the charge of universal  
care; and yet the politician is not discouraged  
at the inconsequence of human affairs, and the lubri-  
city of his subject. *Guanville.*

A state of tranquillity is never to be attained, but  
by keeping perpetually in our thoughts the certainty  
of death, and the lubricity of fortune. *Leffing.*

4. Wantonness; lewdness.

From the lechery of these fanns, he thinks that  
satyr is derived from them, as if wantonness and  
lubricity were essential to that poem which ought  
in all to be avoided. *Dryden.*

**LUBRIC.** *adj.* [lubricus, Lat.]

1. Slippery; smooth on the surface.

A throng  
Of short thick fobs, whose thund'ring valley's float  
And roll themselves over her lubric throat  
In panting murmurs. *Cragshaw.*

2. Uncertain; unsteady.

I will deduce him from his cradle through the  
deep and lubric waves of fate, till he is swal-  
lowed in the gulph of fatality. *Wotton.*

3. Wanton; lewd. [lubrique, French.]

Why were we hurry'd down  
This lubric and adult'rate age;  
Nay, added fat pollutions of our own,  
To encrease the flaming ordures of the flage? *Dryden.*

**LUBRICOUS.** *adj.* [lubricus, Latin.]

1. Slippery; smooth.

The parts of water being volatile and lubricous  
as well as fine, it easily insinuates itself into the tubes  
of vegetables, and by that means introduces into  
them the matter it bears along with it. *Woodward.*

2. Uncertain.

The judgment being the leading power, if it be  
stored with lubricous opinions instead of clearly  
conceived truths, and peremptorily resolved in  
them, the practice will be as irregular as the con-  
ceptions. *Glauville.*

**LUBRIFICATION.** *n. f.* [lubricus and *fio*,  
Lat.] The act of smoothing.

A twofold liquor is prepared for theunction  
and lubrication of the heads of the bones; an oily

# LUC

one, furnished by the marrow; a mucilaginous,  
supplied by certain glandules seated in the arti-  
culations. *Ray on Creation.*

**LUBRICATION.** *n. f.* [lubricus and *facio*,  
Lat.] The act of lubricating or smooth-  
ing.

The cause is tribulation and relaxation, as in  
medicines emollient; such as milk, honey, and  
mallows. *Bacon.*

**LUC.** *n. f.* [perhaps from *lupus*, Lat.] A  
pike full grown.

They give the dozen white lues in their coat. *Shakespeare.*

**LUCENT.** *adj.* [lucens, Latin.] Shining;  
bright; splendid.

I meant the day, but should not brighter rise,  
Nor lend like influence from his lucent light. *Ben Jonson.*

A spot like which perhaps  
Astronomer in the sun's lucent orb,  
Through his glaz'd optick tube yet never saw. *Milton.*

**LUCERN.** *n. f.* [medica.] An herb remark-  
able for quick growth.

**LUCID.** *adj.* [lucidus, Lat. *lucide*, Fr.]

1. Shining; bright; glittering.

Over his lucid arms  
A military vest of purple flow'd;  
Liveries than Meibaran. *Milton.*

It contracts it, preserving the eye from being in-  
jured by too vehement and heat on object, and  
again dilates it for the apprehending objects more  
remote in a winter light. *Ray.*

If a piece of white paper, or a white cloth, at the  
end of one's finger, be held at the distance of about  
a quarter of an inch, or half an inch, from that part  
of the glass where it is most in motion, the electric  
vapour which is excited by the friction of the glass  
against the hand, will, by discharging against the white  
paper, cloth, or finger, be put into such an agitation  
as to emit light, and make the white paper, cloth,  
or finger, appear lucid like a glow-worm. *Newton.*

The pearly shell its lucid globe unfold,  
And Phœbus warm the up'ning orb to gold. *Pope.*

2. Pellucid; transparent.

On the turtle banks,  
Of Abana and Pharpar, lucid streams. *Milton.*

On the transparent side of a globe, half silver and  
half of a transparent metal, we saw certain strange  
figures circularly drawn, and thought we could  
touch them, till we found our fingers stopped by  
that lucid substance. *Gulliver's Travels.*

3. Bright with the radiance of intellect;  
not darkened with madness.

The long diffusions of the two houses, which,  
although they had had lucid intervals and happy  
pauses, yet they did ever hang over the kingdom,  
ready to break forth. *Bacon.*

Some beams of wit on other souls may fall,  
Strike through and make a lucid interval;  
But Shadwell's genuine night admits no ray,  
His rising fogs prevail upon the day. *Dryden.*

I believed him in a lucid interval, and desired  
he would please to let me see his book. *Tatler.*

A few sensual and voluptuous persons may, for  
a season, eclipse this native light of the soul; but  
can never to wholly smother and extinguish it, but  
that, at some lucid intervals, it will recover itself  
again, and shine forth to the conviction of their  
conference. *Bentley.*

**LUCIDITY.** *n. f.* [from *lucid*.] Splendour;  
brightness.

**LUCIFEROUS.** *adj.* [lucifer, Lat.] Giving  
light; affording means of discovery.

The experiment is not ignoble, and luciferous  
enough, as shewing a new way to produce a vola-  
tile salt. *Boyle.*

**LUCIFICK.** *adj.* [lux and *facio*, Latin.]  
Making light; producing light.

When made to converge, and to mixed to-  
gether; though their lucifick motion be continued,  
yet by interfering, that equal motion, which is the  
colorisick, is interrupted. *Grew.*

**LUCK.** *n. f.* [geluck, Dutch.]

1. Chance; accident; fortune; hap; ca-  
sual event.

# LUC

He forc'd his neck into a noose,  
To shew his play at last and loose;  
And, when he chanc'd to escape, shiftook.  
For art and subtlety, his luck. *Hudibras.*  
Some such method may be found by human in-  
dustry or luck, by which compound bodies may be  
resolved into other substances than they are di-  
vided into by the fire. *Boyle.*

2. Fortune, good or bad.

Glad of such luck, the luckless lucky maid  
A long time with that savage people staid,  
To gather breath in many miteries. *Spenser.*  
Farewell, good luck go with thee. *Shakespeare.*  
I did demand what news from Shrewsbury.  
He told me, that rebellion had all luck,  
And that young Harry Percy's spur was cold. *Shakespeare.*

That part of mankind who have had justice, or  
the luck, to pass, in common opinion, for the wisest,  
have followed a very different scent. *Temple.*  
Such, how highly soever they may have the luck  
to be thought of, are far from being favourites in-  
deed. *South.*

The guests are found too numerous for the treat,  
But all, it seems, who had the luck to eat,  
Swear they ne'er tasted more delicious meat. *Tate.*

**LUCKILY.** *adv.* [from *lucky*.] Fortunately;  
by good hap.

It is the pencil thrown luckily full upon the  
horse's mouth, to express the foam, which the pain-  
ter with all his skill could not form. *Dryden.*

It happens luckily for the establishment of a new  
era of kings upon the British throne, that the first  
of this royal line has all his qualifications. *Addis.*

**LUCKINESS.** *n. f.* [from *lucky*.] Good  
fortune; good hap; casual happiness.

He who sometimes lights on truth, is in the  
right but by chance; and I know not whether the  
luckiness of the accident will excite the irregular-  
ity of his proceeding. *Locke.*

**LUCKLESS.** *adj.* [from *luck*.] Unfortu-  
nate; unhappy.

Glad of such luck, the luckless lucky maid  
A long time with that savage people staid,  
To gather breath in many miteries. *Spenser.*

Never shall my thoughts be late,  
Though luckless, yet without disgrace. *Snelling.*

What else but his immoderate lust of power,  
Prayers made and grunts d in a lucifick hour? *Dry.*

**LUCKY.** *adj.* [from *luck*; *geluckig*, Dutch.]  
Fortunate; happy by chance.

But I more fearful, or more lucky might,  
Dispar'd with that deformed, dismal light,  
Fled fast away. *Spenser.*

Perhaps some arm more lucky than the roth,  
May reach his heart, and free the world from  
bondage. *Addis.*

**LUCRATIVE.** *adj.* [lucratus, Fr. *lucrati-*  
*vus*, Lat.] Gainful; profitable; bringing  
money.

The trade of merchandize being the most lucra-  
tive, may bear usury at a good rate; other con-  
tracts not so. *Bacon.*

The disposition of Ulysses inclined him to pur-  
sue the more dangerous way of living by war,  
than the more lucrative method of life by agri-  
culture. *Brownie.*

**LUCRE.** *n. f.* [lucrum, Lat.] Gain; profit;  
pecuniary advantage. In an ill sense.

Malice and lucie in them  
Have laid this woe here. *Shakespeare.*

They all the sacred mysteries of Heaven  
To their own vile advantages shall turn  
Of love and ambition. *Milton.*

A soul supreme in each hard instance try'd,  
Above all pain, all anger, and all pride,  
The rage of power, the blast of publick breath,  
The lust of love, and the dread of death. *Pope.*

**LUCRIFEROUS.** *adj.* [lucrum and *fero*,  
Lat.] Gainful; profitable.

Silver was afterwards separated from the gold, but  
in so small a quantity, that the experiment, the costs  
and pains considered, was not lucriferos. *Boyle.*

**LUCRIFICK.** *adj.* [lucrum and *facio*, Lat.]  
Producing gain.

**LUCTATION.** *n. f.* [luctor, Lat.] Struggle;  
effort; contest.

# LUG

To LUCUBRATE. *v. a.* [*lucubrare*, Lat.]  
To watch; to study by night.

LUCUBRATION. *n. f.* [*lucubratio*, Latin.]  
Study by candlelight; nocturnal study; any thing composed by night.

Thy lucubrations have been perused by several of our friends. *Taylor.*

LUCUBRATORY. *adj.* [*lucubratorius*, from *lucubror*, Lat.] Composed by candlelight.

You must have a dish of coffee, and a solitary candle at your side, to write an epistle lucubratory to your friend. *Pope.*

LU'CULENT. *adj.* [*luculentus*, Latin.]

1. Clear; transparent; lucid. This word is perhaps not used in this sense by any other writer.

And *luculent* along  
The purer rivers flow. *Thomson.*

2. Certain; evident.

They are against the obdurate incredulity of the Jews, the most *luculent* testimonies that Christian religion hath. *Hooker.*

LU'DICROUS. *adj.* [*ludicer*, Lat.] Burlesque; merry; sportive; exciting laughter.

Plutarch quotes this instance of Homer's judgment, in closing a *ludicrous* scene with decency and instruction. *Brown.*

LU'DICROUSLY. *adv.* [from *ludicrous*.]

Sportively; in burlesque; in a manner that may excite laughter.

LU'DICROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *ludicrous*.]  
Burlesque; sportiveness; merry cast or manner; ridiculoufness.

LU'DIFICATION. *n. f.* [*ludificor*, Latin.]  
The act of mocking, or making sport of another. *Dick.*

LUFF. *n. f.* [In Scotland.] The palm of the hand.

To LUFF. *v. n.* [or *loof*.] To keep close to the wind. *Sea term.*

Contract your swelling sails, and *luff* to wind. *Dryden.*

To LUG. *v. a.* [*aluccan*, Saxon, to pull; *loga*, Swedish, the hollow of the hand.]

1. To hale or drag; to pull with rugged violence.

You gods! why this

Will *lug* your priests and servants from your sides. *Shakspeare.*

Thy bear is safe, and out of peril.

Tho' *lugg'd* indeed, and wounded very ill. *Hudib.*

When *luga* bears agree with bears,

Shall *lug* ones *lug* hunts by th' ears? *Hudib.*

See him drag his feeble legs about

Like hounds ill coupled: Jowler *lugs* him still

Through hedges. *Dryden.*

Whole pleasure is to see a strumpet tear

A cymek's beard, and *lug* him by the hair. *Dryd.*

Either every single animal spirit must convey a whole representation, or else they must divide the image amongst them, and to *lug* off every one his share. *Collier.*

2. To LUG out. To draw a sword, in burlesque language.

But butt and belmen never know these cares,

No time, nor trick of law, their action bars;

They will be heard, or they *lug* out and cut. *Dry.*

To LUG. *v. n.* To drag; to come heavily;

perhaps only misprinted for *laga*.

My dragging soul flies under her own pitch,

Like *lowl* in air, too damp, and *lugs* along.

As it were a body in a body. *Dryden.*

LU. *n. f.*

A kind of small fish.

They feed on salt unmerchable pilchards,

ing worms, *lugs*, and little crabs. *Carew.*

[In Scotland.] An ear.

*Lug*, a land measure; a pole or perch.

That ample pit, yet far renown'd

For the large leap which Debon did compel

# LUL

Cessant to make, being right legs of ground. *Spens.*

LU'GAGE. *n. f.* [from *lag*.] Any thing cumbersome and unwieldy that is to be carried away; any thing of more weight than value.

Come, bring your *luggage* nobly on your back. *Shakspeare.*

What do you mean

To doat thus on such *luggage*? *Shakspeare.*

Think not thou to find me slack, or need

Thy politic maxims, or that cumbersome

*Luggage* of war there show me. *Milton.*

How durst thou with that *luggage*

O' th' self, old ir'n, and other baggage,

To oppose thy lumber against us? *Hudib.*

The mind of man is too light to bear much certainty among the rustling winds of passion and opinion; and if the *luggage* be prized equally with the jewels, none will be cast out till all be shipwrecked. *Glauville.*

A lively faith will bear aloft the mind,

And leave the *luggage* of good works behind. *Dry.*

I am gathering up my *luggage*, and preparing for my journey. *Swift to Pope.*

LU'GUBRIOUS. *adj.* [*lugubre*, Fr. *lugubris*, Lat.] Mournful; sorrowful.

A demure, or rather a *lugubrious* look, a whining tone, makes up the sum of many men's humilitious. *Decay of Piet.*

LU'KEWARM. *adj.* [The original of this word is doubted. *Warmth*, in Saxon,

is *hleod*; in old Frisick *hlj*; in Dutch *lieue*; whence probably our *lue*, to

which *warm* may be added, to determine,

by the first word, the force of the second;

as we say, *boiling hot*.]

1. Moderately or mildly warm; so warm as to give only a pleasing sensation.

A dreary corse, whole life away did pass,

All hallow'd in his own yet *lukewarm* blood,

That from his wound yet welled fresh alas! *Spens.*

May you a better least never behold,

You knot of mouth friends: smoke and *lukewarm* water

Is your perfection. *Shakspeare.*

Bathing the body in *lukewarm* water is of great advantage to counteract hot and sharp humours. *Wigman's Surgery.*

Whence is it but from this attractive power, that water, which alone distils with a gentle *lukewarm* heat, will not distil from salt of tartar without a great heat? *Newton.*

2. Indifferent; not ardent; not zealous.

If some few continue stedfast, it is an obedience to *lukewarm* and languishing, that it merits not the name of passion. *Dryden.*

This sober conduct is a mighty virtue

In *lukewarm* patriots *Addison.*

LU'KEWARMLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.]

1. With moderate warmth.

2. With indifference.

LU'KEWARMNESS. *n. f.* [from *lukewarm*.]

1. Moderate or pleasing heat.

2. Indifference; want of ardour.

Some kind of zeal counts all merciful moderation *lukewarmness*. *King Charles.*

The defect of zeal is *lukewarmness*, or coldness in religion; the excess is inordinate heat and spiritual fury. *Spratt.*

Go dry your chaff and stubble, give fire to the real of your faction, and reproach them with *lukewarmness*. *Swift.*

To LULL. *v. a.* [*lulu*, Danish; *lallo*, Lat.]

1. To compose to sleep by a pleasing sound.

There trickled softly down

A gentle stream, whose murmuring wave did play

Amongst the pumy stones, and made a sound

To lull him fast asleep, that by it lay. *F. Queen.*

Such sweet compulsion doth in music lie,

To lull the daughters of necessity. *Milton.*

These *lull'd* by nightingales embracing sleep. *Milton.*

2. To compose; to quiet; to put to rest.

To find & see it shall not be his hap,

[And peace shall lull him in her flow'ry lap. *Milton.*

# LUM

No more these scenes my meditations aid,

Or *lull* to rest the visionary maid. *Pope.*

By the vocal woods and waters *lull'd*,  
And lost in lonely musing in a dream. *Thomson.*

LU'LLABY. *n. f.* [*lullus*, Lat. Quem nu-

tricum fuisse deum contendit Turnebus,

from *lull*: it is observable, that the

nurses call sleep *by, by*; *lullaby* is there-

fore *lull* to sleep.] A song to still babes.

Only that noise heav'n's rolling circles kept,

Sing *lullaby*, to bring the world to rest. *Fairfax.*

Philomel, with melody,

Sing in your sweet *lullaby*;

*Lulla, lulla, lullaby; lulla, lulla, lullaby.* *Shaksp.*

If you will let your lady know I am here to

speak with her, and bring her along with you, it

may make my bounty further.

—Marry, Sir, *lullaby* to your bounty till I come

again. *Shakspeare.*

Drinking is the *lullaby* used by nurses to still

crying children. *Locke on Education.*

LUMBA'GO. *n. f.* [*lumbi*, Lat. the loins.]

*Lumbago* are pains very troublesome about the

loins, and small of the back, such as precede ague

fits and fevers: they are most commonly from full-

ness and acrimony, in common with a disposition to

yawnings, shuddering, and erratic pains in other

parts, and go off with evacuation, generally by

sweat, and other critical discharges of fevers. *Quinc.*

LUMBER. *n. f.* [*loma*, *geloma*, Saxon,

household-stuff; *lommering*, the dirt of a

house, Dutch.] Any thing useless or

cumbersome; any thing of more bulk

than value.

The very bed was violated

By the coarse hands of filthy dungeon villains,

And thrown amongst the common lumber. *Otway.*

One son at home

Concerns thee more than many guests to come.

If to some useful art he be not bred,

He grows mere *lumber*, and is worse than dead. *Dryden.*

Thy neighbour has remov'd his wretched store,

Few hands will rid the *lumber* of the poor, *Dryden.*

If God intended not the precise use of every

single atom, that atom had been no better than a

piece of *lumber*. *Grew.*

The poring scholiasts mark;

Wits, who, like owls, see only in the dark;

A *lumber*-house of books in every head. *Pope.*

To LUMBER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To

heap like useless goods irregularly.

In *Rolls* we must have too much stuff *lumbered*

together, that not the least beauty of tragedy can

appear. *Haymer.*

To LUMBER. *v. n.* To move heavily, as

burdened with his own bulk.

First let them run at large,

Nor *lumber* o'er the meads, nor cross the wood. *Dryden.*

LU'MINARY. *n. f.* [*luminare*, Lat. *lumi-*

*nare*, Fr.]

1. Any body which gives light.

The great *luminary*

Dispenses light from far. *Milton.*

2. Any thing which gives intelligence.

Sir John Graham, I know not upon what *lumi-*

naries he eloped in his face, dissuaded him from

marriage. *Wotton.*

3. Anyone that instructs mankind.

The circulation of the blood, and the weight

and spring of the air, had been reserved for a late

happy discovery by two great *luminaries* of this

island. *Bentley.*

LU'MINATION. *n. f.* [from *lumen*, Lat.]

Emission of light. *Dick.*

LU'MINOUS. *adj.* [*luminous*, Fr.]

1. Shining; emitting light.

Fire burneth wood, making it first *luminous*, then

black and brittle, and lastly, broken and inclin-

ate. *Bacon.*

Its first convex divides

The *luminous* inferior orbs in *lucifer*,

From chaos. *Milton.*

How came the sun to be *luminous*? Not from

the necessity of natural causes. *Bentley.*



*But though there's not a single word,  
I will not have thee in the world.* *Madison.*  
There's a word that you keep company with those  
that, when they had themselves upon a pinch, will  
have thee from them in the world. *L'Esrange.*

Can you be any more word with those of the  
honestest best meaning persons in the world? It is  
bait to take advantage of their simplicity and cred-  
ulity, and leave them in the lurch at last. *Arbuth.*

Flirts about town had a design to cast us out of  
the fashionable world, and leave us in the lurch, by  
some of their late refinements. *Addison.*

To LURCH. *v. n.* [*loeren*, Dutch, or rather  
from the noun.]

1. To shift; to play tricks.

I myself, sometimes leaving goodness on my left  
hand, and luring mine honour in my necessity, am  
fain to shuffle, to hedge, and to lurch. *Shaksp.*

2. To lie in wait; we now rather use  
*lurk*.

While the one was upon wing, the other stood  
lurking upon the ground, and flew away with the  
fish. *L'Esrange.*

To LURCH. *v. a.* [*lurcor*, Latin.]

1. To devour; to swallow greedily.

Too far off from great cities may hinder busi-  
ness; or too near *lurcheth* all provisions, and  
maketh every thing dear. *Bacon.*

2. To defeat; to disappoint. A word now  
used only in burlesque. [from the game  
*lurch*.]

He waxed like a fox;  
And, in the brunt of fifteen battles since,  
He lurcht all swords o' th' garland. *Shaksp.*  
God never designed the use of them to be con-  
tinual; by putting such an emptiness in them, as  
should to quickly fail and lurch the expectation. *South.*

This is a sure rule, that will never deceive or  
*lurch* the sincere communicant. *South.*

3. To steal privily; to slich; to pilfer.

LU'CHER. *n. f.* [from *lurch*.]

1. One that watches to steal, or to betray  
or entrap.

His thefts some tradesman spies,  
Swift from his play the fuddling *lurcher* flies;  
Whilst every honest tongue stoppeth his rounds. *Gay.*

2. A dog that watches for his game.  
I cannot represent those worthies more naturally  
than under the shadow of a pack of dogs, made up  
of finders, *lurchers*, and setters. *Tatler.*

3. [*lurco*, Lat.] A glutton; a gorman-  
dizer. Not used.

LURE. *n. f.* [*lurre*, Fr. *lore*, Dut.]

1. Something held out to call a hawk.

My falcon now is sharp and passing empty,  
And, till the swoop, the milt not be full gorg'd,  
For then the never looks upon her lure. *Shaksp.*

This lure she cast abroad, thinking that this fane  
and belief would draw, at one time or other, some  
birds to strike upon it. *Bacon's Henry vii.*

A great estate to an heir, is as a lure to all the  
birds of prey round about to seize on him. *Bacon.*

This lute-neck'd pride, nor art nor force can bend,  
Nor high-flown hopes to reason's lure defend. *Denham.*

A false Henry is, when Emma hawks;  
With her of tarts, and of lures he talks. *Prior.*

2. Any enticement; any thing that pro-  
mises advantage.

How many have with a smile made small account  
Of beauty, and her lures, easily scorn'd  
All her assaults, on worthier things intent? *Milton.*

Lure  
Held out her lure to his superior eye,  
And griev'd to see him pass contemptuous by. *Madden.*

To LURE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To call  
hawks,

Standing near one that lured loud and shrill, I  
had suddenly an offender, as if somewhat had  
broken, or been dislocated in my ear, and imme-  
diately after a loud ringing. *Bacon.*

To LURE. *v. n.* To attract; to entice;  
to draw.

As a good stock  
Of ravens flew, though many a league remote,  
Against the day of battle, to a field  
Where armies the encamp'd, come flying, lur'd  
With scent of living carcasses. *Milton.*

A man spent one day in labour, that he might  
pass the other at ease; and lur'd on by the pleasure  
of this bait, when he was in vigour he would pro-  
vide for as many days as he could. *Temple.*

Should you lure  
From his dark haunt, beneath the tangled roots  
Of pendant trees, the monarch of the brook,  
Behoves you then to ply your finest art. *Thomson.*

Volumes on shelter'd stalls expanded lie,  
And various sciences lures the learned eye. *Gay.*

LU'RID. *adj.* [*luridus*, Lat.] Gloomy; dis-  
mal. Not used.

Slow settling o'er the lurid grove,  
Unusual darkness broods. *Thomson.*

To LURK. *v. n.* [probably *lurch* and *lurk*  
are the same word. See LUNCH.] To  
lie in wait; to lie hidden; to lie close.

Far in land a savage nation dwelt,  
That never tasted grace, nor goodness felt;  
But like wild beasts, lurking in louthsome den,  
And flying fast as roebuck through the fen,  
All naked. *Fairy Queen.*

Milbrook lurketh between two hills, a village of  
some eighty houses, and borrowing his name from a  
mill and little brook running there through. *Carew.*

They lay not to live by their woe,  
But theavily loiter and lurk. *Tupper's Husbandry.*

If sinners enter thee, consent not; if they say,  
let us lay wait for blood, let us lurk privily for the  
innocent. *Proverbs.*

The wife, when danger or dishonour lurks,  
Safest, and fecundest by her husband slays. *Milton.*

The lurking gold upon the fatal tree. *Dryden.*

The king unseen  
Lurk'd in her hand, and murther'd his captive queen;  
He springs to vengeance. *Pope.*

I do not lurk in the dark: I am not wholly  
unknown to the world: I have set my name at  
length. *Swift.*

LU'CKER. *n. f.* [from *lurk*.] A thief that  
lies in wait.

LU'CKINGPLACE. *n. f.* [*lurk* and *place*.]  
Hiding place; secret place.

Take knowledge of all the lurkingplaces where  
he hideth himself. *1 Samuel.*

LU'CIOS. *adj.* [from *delicious*, say some;  
but *Skinner* more probably derives it from  
*lucivorus*, corruptly pronounced.]

1. Sweet, so as to nauseate.

2. Sweet in a great degree.

The food that to him now is as *lucivorus* as loches,  
shall shortly be as bitter as coloquintida. *Shaksp.*  
With brandish'd blade ruth on him, break his  
glass.

And shed the *lucivorus* liquor on the ground. *Milt.*

Blown roses hold their sweetness to the lust,  
And ransom keep their *lucivorus* native taste. *Dryd.*

3. Pleading; delightful.  
He will bait him in with the *lucivorus* proposal of  
some gaudy purchase. *South.*

LU'SCIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *lucivorus*.] Sweet  
to a great degree.

LU'SCIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *lucivorus*.] Im-  
moderate sweetness.

Can there be a greater indulgence in God, than  
to embitter sensuality whose *lucivorusness* intoxica-  
tes us, and to clip wings which carry us from  
him? *Decay of Picty.*

Pearl breed worms by reason of the *lucivorusness*  
and sweetness of the grain. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

LU'SEY. *n. f.* [*lupus*, *cervarius*, Lat.] A  
lynx.

LU'N. *adj.* Of a dark, deep, full colour,  
opposite to pale and faint; from *lunche*.

How lush and lusty the grass looks! how green!  
*Shaksp.*

LUNE. *adj.* [*lunche*, Fr.] Idle; lazy; worth-  
less. *Dict.*

LU'SKISH. *adj.* [from *lusk*.] Somewhat  
inclining to laziness or indolence.

LU'SKISHLY. *adv.* [from *luskish*.] Lazily;  
indolently.

LU'SKISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *luskish*.] A  
disposition to laziness. *Spenser.*

LUSO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*lujorius*, Lat.] Used in  
play; sportive.

Things more open to exception, yet unjustly con-  
demned as unlawful; such as the *lujorious* lute,  
dancing, and stage-plays. *Bishop Sanderson.*

LU'SORY. *adj.* [*lujorius*, Lat.] Used in play.

There might be many entertaining continuances,  
for the instruction of children in geometry and  
geography, in such alluring and *lujory* methods,  
which would make a most agreeable and lasting  
impression. *Watts on the Mind.*

LUST. *n. f.* [*lyst*, Sax. *lyst*, Dutch.]

1. Carnal desire.

Thus our court, infected with their manners,  
Shows like a riotous inn, epicurish and lust  
Make it more like a tavern or a brothel,  
Than a grace'd palace. *Shaksp.*

Lust and rank thoughts.  
They are immoderately given to the lust of  
the flesh, making no conscience to get ballards. *Albort.*

When a temptation of *lust* assaults thee, do not  
rebel it by disputing with it, but fly from it, that is,  
think not at all of it. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

2. Any violent or irregular desire.

I will divide the spoil; my *lust* shall be satisfied  
upon them. *Isaiah.*

The ungodly, for his own *lust*, doth persecute the  
poor: let them be taken in the crafty willows  
they imagined. *Psalms.*

Virtue was represented by Hercules: he is drawn  
offering to strike a dragon; by the dragon are meant  
all manner of *lusts*. *Peacock on Drawing.*

All weigh our acts, and what's or seems unjust,  
Impute not to necessity, but *lust*. *Dryden.*

The *lust* of lucre. *Pope.*

3. Vigour; active power; *lucivorusness*. Not  
used.

Trees will grow greater, and bear better fruit, if  
you put salt, or less of wine, or blood, to the root:  
the cause may be, the increasing the *lust* or spirit  
of the root. *Baron.*

To LUST. *v. n.*

1. To desire carnally.

Inconstant man, that loved all he saw,  
And *lust* after all that he did love. *Lucycommon.*

2. To desire vehemently.

Giving sometimes prodigally; not because he  
loved them to whom he gave, but because he *lust*  
to give. *Shaksp.*

The Christian captives in chains could no way  
move themselves, if they should unadvisedly *lust*  
after liberty. *Knollys.*

3. To list; to like. Out of use.

Their eyes swell with tears, and they do even  
what they *lust*. *Psalms.*

4. To have irregular dispositions, or desires.

The mixed multitude tell a *lustful* tale, and the  
children of Israel also wept, and said, Who shall  
give us flesh to eat? *Numbers.*

The spirit that dwelleth in us *lusteth* to envy. *Psalms.*

LU'STIFUL. *adj.* [*lust* and *full*.]

1. Libidinous; having irregular desires.

Turning wrathful fire to *lustful* heat,  
With beauty in thought but to have defild. *Fairy Queen.*

There is no man that is temperate or *lustful*,  
but besides the guilt likewise stains and obscures  
his soul. *Shaksp.*

2. Provoking to sensuality; inspiring to lust.

Thence his *lustful* orgies he enlarg'd. *Milton.*

LU'STIFULLY. *adv.* [from *lustful*.] With  
sensual concupiscence.

LU'STULNESS. *n. f.* [from *lustful*.] Li-  
bidinousness.



**LUSTINED.** } *n. f.* [from *lusty*.] Vigour;  
**LUSTINOOD.** } sprightliness; corporal  
 ability. Not in use.

A goodly personage,  
 Now in his freshest flower of *lustful* red,  
 Fit to inflame fair lady with love's rage. *Spenser.*  
 Reason and respect  
 Make livers pale, and *lustfulness* doth deject. *Shakspeare.*  
 I'll prove it on his body;

Despight his nice fence, and his active practice,  
 His May of youth and bloom of *lustfulness*. *Shakspeare.*

**LUSTILY.** *adv.* [from *lusty*.] Stoutly;  
 with vigour; with mettle.

I determine to fight *lustily* for him. *Shakspeare.*  
 Now, gentlemen,  
 Let's tune and to it *lustily* a while. *Shakspeare.*

Barbarossa took upon him that painful journey,  
 which the old king *lustily* performed. *Knolles.*  
 He has taught *lustily* for her, and deserves her. *Southern.*

**LUSTINESS.** *n. f.* [from *lusty*.] Stoutness;  
 sturdiness; strength; vigour of body.

Fresh Chiron being ready flight,  
 He with good speed began to take his flight  
 Over the fields in his trunk *lustiness*. *Spenser.*

Where there is so great a prevention of the ordinary  
 time, it is the *lustiness* of the child, but when it is  
 less, it is some indisposition of the mother. *Bacon.*

Cupid's flames were famous for their *lustiness*,  
 and being in good liking, were set on a stall  
 to show the good habit of their body, and made to  
 play tricks before the buyers to show their activity  
 and strength. *Dryden & Persius.*

**LUSTLESS.** *adj.* [from *lust*.] Not vigorous;  
 weak.

**LUSTRAL.** *adj.* [*lustral*, Fr. *lustralis*, Lat.]  
 Used in purification.

His better parts by *lustral* waves refin'd,  
 More pure, and nearer to æthereal mind. *Garth.*

**LUSTRATION.** *n. f.* [*lustration*, Fr. *lustratio*,  
 Lat.] Purification by water.

Joh's religious care  
 His sons assemble, whose united prayers,  
 Like sweet perfumes, from golden censurs rise;  
 He with divine *lustrations* sanctifies. *Sandys.*

That spirits are corporeal seems a conceit derogative  
 unto himself, and such as he should rather labour  
 to overthrow; yet thereby be established the doctrine  
 of *lustrations*, simulacra, and charms. *Brown.*

Should Jo's priest command  
 A pilgrimage to Meroc's burning sand;  
 Through deserts they would seek the secret spring,  
 And holy water for *lustration* bring. *Dryden.*

What were all their *lustrations*, but so many  
 solemn purgings, to render both themselves and  
 their sacrifices acceptable to their gods? *South.*

By ardent prayer, and clear *lustration*,  
 Purge the contagious spots of human weakness;  
 Inspire no mortal can behold Apollo. *Prior.*

**LUSTRE.** *n. f.* [*lustre*, Fr.]

1. Brightness; splendour; glitter.  
 You have one eye left to see some mischief on him.  
 —Left it see more, prevent it; out, vile gally!  
 where is thy *lustre* now? *Shakspeare.*

To the soul time doth perfection give,  
 And adds fresh *lustre* to her beauty still. *Devis.*

The scorching sun was mounted high,  
 In *lustre*, to the noonday sky. *Addison.*

But but some fleeting years, and these poor eyes,  
 Where now without a bonnet some *lustre* lies,  
 No longer shall their little honours keep,  
 But only be of use to read or weep. *Prior.*

All nature laughs, the groves are fresh and fair,  
 The sun's mild *lustre* warms the vital air. *Pope.*

2. A luster with lights.  
 Ridotta tips, and dances till she see  
 The doubling *lustres* dance as quick as she. *Pope.*

3. Eminence; renown.  
 His ancestors continued about four hundred  
 years, rather without obscurity than with any great  
*lustre*. *Wotton.*

I used to wonder how a man of birth and spirit  
 could endure to be wholly insignificant and obscure  
 in a foreign country, when he might live with  
*lustre* in his own. *Swift.*

4. [from *lustre*, Fr. *lustre*, Lat.] The  
 space of five years.

Both of us have cloied the tenth *lustre*, and it is  
 time to determine how we shall play the last act of  
 the Yare. *Belinbrooke.*

**LUSTRING.** *n. f.* [from *lustre*.] A shining  
 silk; commonly pronounced *lustring*.

**LUSTROUS.** *adj.* [from *lustre*.] Bright;  
 shining; luminous.

Noble heroes, my sword and yours are kin, good  
 sparks and *lustrous*. *Shakspeare.*

The more *lustrous* the imagination is, it filleth  
 and fixeth the better. *Bacon.*

**LUSTWORT.** *n. f.* [*lust* and *wort*.] An herb.  
**LUSTY.** *adj.* [*lustig*, Dutch.] Stout;

vigorous; healthy; able of body.  
 This *lusty* lady came from Persia late,  
 She with the Christians had encounter'd oft. *Spenser.*

If *lusty* love should go in quest of beauty,  
 Where should he find it fairer than in Blanch? *Shakspeare.*

We yet may see the old man in a morning,  
*lusty* as health, come ruddy to the field,  
 And there pursue the chase. *Otway.*

**LUTANIST.** *n. f.* [from *lute*.] One who  
 plays upon the lute.

**LUTARIOUS.** *adj.* [*lutarius*, Lat.]

1. Living in mud.  
 2. Of the colour of mud.

A truly tortoise-shell, of the *lutarious* kind. *Grew.*

**LUTE.** *n. f.* [*luth*, *lut*, Fr.]

1. A stringed instrument of musick.  
 Orpheus with his *lute* made trees,  
 And the mountain tops that freeze,  
 Bow themselves when he did sing. *Shakspeare.*

May must be drawn with a sweet countenance,  
 upon his head a garland of roses, in one hand a  
*lute*. *Peucham.*

In a sadly pleasing strain  
 Let the warbling *lute* complain. *Pope.*

A *lute* string will bear a hundred weight with-  
 out rupture, but at the same time cannot exert its  
 elasticity. *Arbutnot.*

Lands of singing, or of dancing slaves,  
 Love-whispering woods, and *lute*-resounding waves. *Du Coud.*

2. [from *lut*, Fr. *lutum*, Lat.] A composi-  
 tion like clay, with which chymists close  
 up their vessels.

Some temper *lute*, some spacious vessels move,  
 These furnaces erect, and those approve. *Garth.*

**TO LUTE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
 close with *lute*, or chymists clay.

Take a vessel of iron, and let it have a cover of  
 iron well *luted*, after the manner of the chemists.  
*Bacon.*

Iron may be so heated, that, being closely *luted*  
 in a glass, it shall constantly retain the fire. *Wilkins.*

**LUTULENT.** *adj.* [*lutulentus*, Lat.] Muddy;  
 turbid.

**TO LUX.** } *v. a.* [*luxer*, Fr. *luxo*, Lat.]  
**TO LUXATE.** } To put out of joint; to  
 disjoint.

Consider well the *luxated* joint, which way it  
 slipped out; it requireth to be returned in the  
 same manner. *Wifeman.*

Descending careless from his couch, the fall  
 Lus'd his joint neck, and spinal marrow bruis'd. *Philips.*

**LUXATION.** *n. f.* [from *luxo*, Latin.]

1. The act of disjoining.  
 2. Any thing disjointed.

The undue situation, or connexion of parts, in  
 fractures and *luxations*, are to be rectified by chi-  
 rurgical means. *Floyer.*

**LUXE.** *n. f.* [*luxus*, Lat.] Luxury;  
 voluptuousness. Not used.

The pow'r of wealth I try'd,  
 And all the various *lux* of costly pride. *Prior.*

**LUXURIANCE.** } *n. f.* [from *luxurians*,  
**LUXURIANCE.** } Lat.] Exuberance;  
 abundant or wanton plenty or growth.

A fungus prevents healing only by its *luxuriancy*.  
*Wifeman.*

Flowers grow upon the garden in the greatest  
*luxuriancy*, and profusion. *Spectator.*

While through the parting robe th' alternate heat  
 In full *luxuriance* rolls. *Thougn's Summer.*

**LUXURIANT.** *adj.* [*luxurians*, Lat.] Ex-  
 uberant; superfluously plentiful.

A sweet and *luxuriant* speech becomes youth  
 well, but not age. *Bacon.*

The mantling vine gently creeps *luxuriant*. *Milt.*  
 If the fancy of Ovid be *luxuriant*, it is his char-  
 acter to be so. *Dryden.*

Prune the *luxuriant*, the uncouth refine,  
 But show no mercy to an empty line. *Pope.*

**TO LUXURIATE.** *v. n.* [*luxurio*, Lat.]  
 To grow exuberantly; to shoot with su-  
 perfluous plenty.

**LUXURIOUS.** *adj.* [*luxuricus*, Fr. *luxuriosus*,  
 Latin.]

1. Delighting in the pleasures of the table.  
 2. Administering to luxury.

Those whom last thou saw'st  
 In triumph, and *luxurious* wealth, are they  
 First seen in acts of prowess eminent,  
 And great exploits; but of true virtue void. *Milt.*

The *luxurious* board. *Anon.*

3. Lustful; libidinous.  
 She knows the heat of a *luxurious* bed:  
 Her blush is guiltiness, not modesty. *Shakspeare.*

I grant him bloody,  
*Luxurious*, avaricious, false, deceitful. *Shakspeare.*

4. Voluptuous; enslaved to pleasure.  
*Luxurious* cities, where the noise  
 Of riot ascends above their loftiest tow'rs. *Milton.*

5. Softening by pleasure.  
 Repel the Tuscan fœces, their city seize,  
 Protect the Latians in *luxurious* ease. *Dryden.*

6. Luxuriant; exuberant.  
 Till more hands  
 Aid us, the work under our labour grows  
*Luxuriant* by refraining. *Milton.*

**LUXURIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *luxurious*.]  
 Deliciously; voluptuously.

Hotter hours you have  
*Luxuriously* pick'd out. *Shakspeare.*

Where mice and rats devour'd poetick bread,  
 And with heroic verse *luxuriously* were fed. *Dryden.*

He never slept in solemn slat;  
 Nor day to night *luxuriously* did join. *Dryden.*

**LUXURY.** *n. f.* [*luxurè*, old Fr. *luxuria*,  
 Lat.]

1. Voluptuousness; addictedness to plea-  
 sure.

Egypt with Assyria strove  
 In wealth and *luxury*. *Milton.*

Riches expose a man to pride and *luxury*, and a  
 foolish elation of heart. *Spectator.*

2. Lust; lewdness.  
 Urge his hateful *luxury*,  
 His bestial appetite in change of lust,  
 Which stretch'd unto their servants, daughters,  
 wives. *Shakspeare.*

3. Luxuriance; exuberance.  
 Young trees of several kinds set contiguous in a  
 fruitful ground, with the *luxury* of the trees will  
 incorporate. *Bacon.*

4. Delicious fare.  
 He cut the side of the rock for a garden, and by  
 laying on it earth, furnished out a kind of *luxury*  
 for a hermit. *Addison.*

**LY.** A very frequent termination both of  
 names of places and of adjectives and  
 adverbs. When *ly* terminates the name  
 of a place, it is derived from *leaz*, Sax.  
 a field. *Gibson.* When it ends an  
 adjective or adverb, it is contracted  
 from *lick*, like: as, *beakly*, *beaklike*;  
*plainly*, *plainlike*.

**LYCANTHROPY.** *n. f.* [*lycanthropie*, Fr.  
*lycas* and *anthropos*.] A kind of mad-  
 ness, in which men have the qualities of  
 wild beasts.

# LYM

the face of a man in his sleep, and grows as much the wider as the man that dreamt of a ghost-ship, and was for ever after weary not to come near a sleep.

**LYKE**, *adj.* for like.

**LYING**, *participial noun*, from *lie*, whether it signifies to be recumbent, or to speak falsely, or otherwise.

They will have me whipt for speaking true, thou wilt have me whipt for lying, and sometimes I am whipt for holding my peace.

Many tears and temptations befall me by the lying in wait of the Jews.

**LYMPH**, *n. f.* [*lymph*, Fr. *lymphe*, Lat.] Water; transparent colourless liquor.

When the chyle passeth through the mesentery, it is mixed with the lymph, the most spirituous and elaborated part of the blood.

**LYMPHATED**, *adj.* [*lymphatus*, Lat.] Mad.

**LYMPHATICK**, *n. f.* [*lymphatique*, Fr. from *lymphe*, Lat.]

The lymphatick are slender pellucid tubes, whose cavities are contracted at small and unequal distances; they are carried into the glands of the mesentery.

# LYR

receiving first a fine skin lymph from the lymphatick ducts, which diffuse the chyle into the blood.

Upon the death of an animal, the spirits may sink into the veins, or lymphatick, and glandules.

**LYMPHADUCT**, *n. f.* [*lymphe* and *ductus*, Lat.] A vessel which conveys the lymph.

The glands, All artful knots, of various hollow threads, Which lymphaducts, an artery, nerve, and vein, Involve'd and close together wound, contain.

**LYNDEN TREE**, *n. f.* [*tilia*, Lat.] A plant.

**LYNX**, *n. f.* [Latin.] A spotted beast, remarkable for speed and sharp sight.

He that has an idea of a beast with spots, has but a confused idea of a leopard, it not being thereby sufficiently distinguished from a lynx.

What modes of fight betwixt each wide extreme, The mole's dim curtain, and the lion's beam.

**LYRE**, *n. f.* [*lyre*, Fr. *lyra*, Lat.] A harp; a musical instrument to which poetry is, by poetical writers, supposed to be sung.

With other notes than to the Orphean lyre. Milton. My sweetest verse, my darling lyre, Upon Euphelia's toilet lay.

# LYR

He never touched his lyre in such a truly dramatick manner as upon that occasion.

**LYRIC**, *adj.* [*lyricus*, Lat. *lyrique*, Fr.] **LYRICAL**, *adj.* Pertaining to a harp, or to odes or poetry sung to a harp; singing to a harp.

All his trophies hung and sets enroll'd In copious legend, or sweet lyric song.

Somewhat of the purity of English, somewhat of more equal thoughts, somewhat of sweetness in the numbers; in one word, somewhat of a finer turn, and more lyrical verse, is yet wanting.

The lute neglected, and the lyric muse, Love taught my tears in sadder notes to flow, And tun'd my heart to elegies of woe.

**LYRICK**, *n. f.* A poet who writes songs to the harp.

The greatest conqueror in this nation, after the manner of the old Grecian lyricists, did not only compose the words of his divine odes, but set them to music himself.

**LYRIST**, *n. f.* [*lyristes*, Lat.] A musician who plays upon the harp.

His tender theme the clapping lyrist chose, Minerva's anger, and the direful woes Which voyaging from Troy the victors bore.

# M.

## MAC

**M** Has, in English, one unvaried sound, by compression of the lips; as, *mine*, *tame*, *camp*: it is never mute.

**MACARON**, *n. f.* [*macarone*, Italian.]

1. A coarse, rude, low fellow; whence *macaronick* poetry, in which the language is purposely corrupted.

Like a big wife, at sight of loathed meat, Ready to travel; so I sigh and sweat, To hear this macaron talk on in vain.

2. [*macaron*, Fr.] A kind of sweet biscuit, made of flower, almonds, eggs, and sugar.

**MACAW**, *n. f.* A bird in the West Indies, the largest species of parrot.

**MACAW-TREE**, *n. f.*

A species of the palm-tree, very common in the Canibee Islands, where the negroes pierce the tender fruit, whence issues a pleasant liquor; and the body of the tree affords a solid timber, supposed by some to be a sort of ebony.

**MAZE**, *n. f.* [*mæzæ*, Sax. *maza*, Spanish.]

1. An enigm of authority bore before magistrates.

He mightily upheld that royal maze Which now thou bear'st.

2. [*maïûe*, Fr. *maïûa*, Lat.] A heavy blunt weapon; a club of metal.

O murtherous slumber! Lay'st thou thy loaden mace upon my boy That plays thee music?

The Turkish troops breaking in with their scymitars and heavy iron maces, made a most bloody execution.

Death with his mace petrified snote.

With his mace their monarch struck the ground; With inward trembling earth receiv'd the wound, And rising streams a ready passage found.

The mighty mace with such luste descended, They break the bones, and make the armour bend.

3. [*mace*, Latin.] A kind of spire.

## MAC

The nutmeg is inclosed in a threefold covering, of which the second is mace: it is thin and membranaceous, of an oleaginous and a yellowish colour: it has an extremely fragrant, aromatick, and agreeable smell, and a pleasant, but acrid and oleaginous taste.

Water, vinegar, and honey, is a most excellent sudorific: it is more effectual with a little mace added to it.

**MACEALE**, *n. f.* [*mace* and *ale*.] Ale spiced with mace.

I prescribed him a draught of maceale, with hopes to dispose him to rest.

**MAC'BEARER**, *n. f.* [*mace* and *bear*.] One who carries the mace before persons in authority.

I was placed at a quadrangular table, opposite to the mace-bearer.

**TO MAC'ERATE**, *v. a.* [*macero*, Latin; *macerer*, French.]

1. To make lean; to wear away.

Recurrent pains of the stomach, megrims, and other recurrent head-achs, macerate the parts, and render the looks of patients consumptive and pining.

2. To mortify; to harass with corporal hardships.

Covetous men are all fools; for what greater folly can there be, or madness, than for such a man to macerate himself when he need not?

Out of an excess of zeal they practise mortifications; they macerate their bodies, and impair their health.

3. To steep almost to solution.

In lotions in women's cases, he orders two portions of hellebore macerated in two cythes of water.

**MACERATION**, *n. f.* [*maceration*, French; from *macerate*.]

1. The act of wasting, or making lean.

2. Mortification; corporal hardships.

3. Maceration is an infusion either with or

## MAC

without heat, wherein the ingredients are intended to be almost wholly dissolved.

The saliva serves for a maceration and dissolution of the meat into a chyle.

**MA'CE-REED**, *n. f.* [*typha*.] An herb.

**MA'CHINAL**, *adj.* [from *machina*, Lat.] Relating to machines.

**TO MA'CHINATE**, *v. a.* [*machinar*, Lat. *machiner*, Fr.] To plan; to contrive.

**MA'CHINATION**, *n. f.* [*machinatio*, Lat. *machination*, Fr. from *machinâté*.] Artifice; contrivance; malicious scheme.

If you miscarry, Your business of the world hath for an end, And machination ceases.

O from their machinations free, That would my guiltless soul betray;

From those who in my wrongs agree, And for my life their engines lay!

Be frustrate all ye stratagems of hell! And devilish machinations come to night.

How were they zealous in respect to their temporal governors? Not by open rebellion, not by private machinations; but in blessing and submitting to their emperors, and obeying them in all things but their idolatry.

**MA'CHINE**, *n. f.* [*machina*, Lat. *machine*, Fr.] This word is pronounced *mayken*.

1. Any complicated work in which one part contributes to the motion of another.

We are led to conceive this great machine of the world to have been once in a state of greater simplicity, as to conceive a watch to have been once in its first materials.

In a watch's fine machine, The added movements which declare How full the moon, how old the year, Derive their secondary power.

From that which simply points the hour.

## 2. An engine.

In the hollow *side*,  
Selected numbers of their soldiers hide;  
With inward *arms* the dire machine they load,  
And iron bowels stuff the dark abode. *Dryden.*

## 3. Supernatural agency in poems.

The marvellous fable includes whatever is supernatural, and especially the machines of the gods. *Pope.*

MACHINERY. *n. f.* [from *machine*.]

1. *Engineering*; complicated workmanship; self-moved engines.

2. The machinery signifies that part which the deities, angels, or demons, act in a poem. *Pope.*

MA'CHINIST. *n. f.* [*machiniste*, Fr. from *machine*, Lat.] A constructor of engines or machines.

MA'CILENCY. *n. f.* [from *macilent*.] *Leanness.* *Diff.*

MA'CILENT. *adj.* [*macilentus*, Latin.] *Lean.*

MA'CKEREL. *n. f.* [*markereel*, Dut. *maquerel*, Fr.] A sea fish.

Some fish are gutted, split, and kept in pickle; as whiting and mackerel. *Carew.*

Law ordered that the Sunday should have rest; And that no nymph her noisy food should sell, Except it were new milk or mackerel. *King.*

Sooner shall cats disport in water clear, And speckled mackerels graze the meadows fair, Than I forget my shepherd's wonted love. *Gay.*

MACKEREL-GALE seems to be, in *Dryden's* cant, a strong breeze; such, I suppose, as is desired to bring mackerel fresh to market.

They put up every sail,  
The wind was fair, but blew a mackerel-gale. *Dryd.*

MA'CROCOSM. *n. f.* [*macrocosme*, Fr. *μακρος* and *κοσμος*.] The whole world, or visible system, in opposition to the microcosm, or world of man.

MACTATION. *n. f.* [*mactatus*, Lat.] The act of killing for sacrifice.

MACULA. *n. f.* [Latin.]

## 1. A spot.

And lastly, the body of the sun may contract some spots or macula greater than usual, and by that means be darkened. *Burnet.*

2. [In physick.] Any spots upon the skin, whether those in fevers or scorbutick habits.

To MA'CLULATE. *v. a.* [*maculo*, Lat.] To stain; to spot.

MACULATION. *n. f.* [from *maculate*.] Stain; spot; taint.

I will throw my glove to death himself,  
That there's no maculation in thy heart. *Shaksp.*

MA'CLE. *n. f.* [*macula*, Lat.] A spot; a stain.

MAD. *adj.* [genus, Sax. *matto*, Italian.]

1. Disordered in the mind; broken in the understanding; distracted; delirious without a fever.

Alack, Sir, he is mad.

'Tis the time's plague when madmen lead the blind. *Shaksp.*

This mulick made me, let it sound no more;  
For though it have help'd madmen to their wits,  
In me, it seems, it will make wise men mad. *Shaksp.*

Cupid, of thee the poets sung,  
Thy mother from the sea was sprung;  
But they were mad to make thee young.

We must bind our passions in chains, lest like mad folks they break their locks and bolts, and do all the mischief they can. *Taylor.*

A bear, enraged at the stinging of a bee, ran like mad into the beegarden, and over-turn'd all the hives. *L'Estrange.*

Madmen ought not to be mad.

But who can help his folly? *Dryden.*  
But some strange grace had led him to his head,  
Was just not ugly, and was just not mad. *Pope.*

## 2. Expressing disorder of mind.

His gestures force  
He mark'd, and mad demon-door when alone. *Mil.*

3. Overrun with any violent or unreasonable desire; with on, after, or perhaps better for, before the object of desire.

It is the land of graven images, and they are mad upon their idols. *Jeremiah.*

The world is running mad after force, the extremity of bad poetry, or rather the judgment that is fallen upon dramatick writing. *Dryden.*

The people are not so very mad of acorns, but that they could be content to eat the bread of civil persons. *Rymer.*

## 4. Enraged; furious.

Holy writ represents St. Paul as making havock of the church, and persecuting that way unto the death, and being exceedingly mad against them. *Decay of Piety.*

To MAD. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make mad; to make furious; to enrage.

O villain! cried out Zelmane, madd'd with finding an unlooked-for rival. *Sidney.*

This will stir me outwardly,  
As strongly as the confidence does within,  
To the madding of her lord. *Shaksp.*

This madd me, that perhaps ignoble hands  
Have overlaid him, for they could not conquer. *Dryden.*

To MAD. *v. n.* To be mad; to be furious.

The madding wheels  
Of brazen chariots rag'd: dire was the noise  
Of conflicts! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

She, mixing with a throng  
Of madding matrons, bears the bride along. *Dryd.*

MAD. *n. f.* [maðu, Sax.] An earthworm.

MA'DAM. *n. f.* [*ma dame*, Fr. my dame.]

The term of compliment used in address to ladies of every degree. It was anciently spoken as in French, with the accent upon the last syllable.

Certes, madam, ye have a great cause of plaint. *Spem.*

Madam, once more you look and move a queen! *Philips.*

MA'DBRAIN. } *adj.* [mad and brain.]

MA'DBRAINED. } Disordered in the mind; hotheaded.

I give my hand oppos'd against my heart,  
Unto a madbrain rudely, full of spleen. *Shaksp.*

He let fall his book,  
And as he stoop'd again to take it up,  
This madbrain'd bridegroom took him such a cuff,  
That down fell priest and book. *Shaksp.*

MA'DCAP. *n. f.* [mad and cap; either taking the cap for the head, or alluding to the caps put upon distracted persons by way of distinction.] A madman; a wild hotheaded fellow.

That is Biron, the merry madcap lord;  
Not a word with him but a jest. *Shaksp.*

The nimble-footed madcap prince of Wales,  
And his comrades, that dash the world aside,  
And bid it pass. *Shaksp.*

To MA'DDEN. *v. n.* [from mad.] To become mad; to act as mad.

The dog-star rages, nay 'tis past a doubt,  
All Bedlam or Parnassus is let out;  
Fire in each eye, and papers in each hand,  
They rave, recite, and madden round the land. *Pope.*

To MA'DDEN. *v. a.* To make mad.

Such mad'ning draughts of beauty,  
As for a while o'erwhelm'd his raptur'd thought. *Thomson.*

MA'DDER. *n. f.* [*madder*, Sax.] A plant.

The flower of the madder consists of one single leaf, which is cut into four or five segments, and expanded at the top; the flower-cup afterwards becomes a fruit, composed of two juicy berries

cloves joined together, containing each the seed of a new berry; the leaves are green and favour the stalks in whorls.

Madder is cultivated in vast quantities in France; what the Dutch send over for medicinal is the root, which is easily dried; but the green quantity is used by the dyers, who have it less coarse powder.

MADE. The participle preterit of *make*. Neither hath this man sinned, nor his parent, but that the works of God should be made manifest. *Jo.*

MADEFACTION. *n. f.* [*madefacio*, Lat.] The act of making wet.

To all madefaction there is required an ambition. *Bac.*

To MA'DEIFY. *v. a.* [*madefico*, Latin.] moisten; to make wet.

MA'DGEHOWLET. *n. f.* [*dubo*.] An owl.

MA'DHOUSE. *n. f.* [mad and house.]

house where madmen are cured or confined.

A fellow in a madhouse being asked how he came there? Why, says he, the mad folks abroad are many for us, and so they have mastered all the best people, and cooped them up here. *L'Estr.*

MA'DLY. *adv.* [from mad.] Without understanding; furiously.

He wad'd a torch aloft, and madly vain,  
Sought godlike worship from a servile train. *Dry.*

MA'DMAN. *n. f.* [mad and man.] A man deprived of his understanding.

They shall be like madmen, sparing none, I still sporting. *2 E. 4.*

He that eagerly pursues any thing, is no better than a madman. *L'Estr.*

He who ties a madman's hands, or takes away his sword, loves his person while he disarms his frenzy. *Sot.*

MA'DNESS. *n. f.* [from mad.]

1. Distraction; loss of understanding; perturbation of the faculties.

Why, woman, your husband is in his old lunacy: he so buffets himself on the forehead, that any madnes I ever yet beheld, seemed but tan-

nels and civility to this distemper. *Shaksp.*

There are degrees of madnes as of folly, and disorderly jumbling ideas together, in some more some less. *Loc.*

2. Fury; wildness of passion; rage.

The power of God sets bounds to the raging the sea, and restrains the madnes of the people. *King Chari.*

He rav'd with all the madnes of despair,  
He roar'd, he beat his breast, and tore his hair. *Dryd.*

MADRIER. *n. f.*

Madrier, in war, is a thick plank armed with iron plates, having a cavity sufficient to receive the mouth of the petard when charged, with which it is applied against a gate, or other thing intended to be broken down. *Bail.*

MA'DRIGAL. *n. f.* [*madrigal*, Spanish and French, from *mandra*, Latin; whence was written anciently *mandriale*, Italian.]

A pastoral song; any light airy short song.

A madrigal is a little amorous piece, which contains a certain number of unequal verses, not tied to the scrupulous regularity of a sonnet, or suitability of an epigram: it consists of one single rail of verses, and in that differs from a canzone which consists of several strophes, which return the same order and number. *Bail.*

Waters, by whose falls  
Birds sing melodious madrigals. *Shaksp.*

His artful strains have oft delay'd  
The huddling brook to hear his madrigal. *Milto.*

Their tongue is light and trifling in comparison of the English; more proper for sonnets, madrigals and elegies, than heroic poetry. *Dryde.*

MA'DWORT. *n. f.* [mad and wort.] An herb.

MERE. *adv.* It is derived from the Saxon *insp*, famous, great, noted: so *almere*.

**MAGAZINE**, *n. f.* [*magazine*, French; from the Arabick *makhzan*, a treasure.]  
1. A storehouse, commonly an arsenal or armoury, or repository of provisions.  
If it should appear fit to bestow shipping in those harbours, it shall be very needful that there be a magazine of all necessary provisions and ammunitions. *Raleigh.*  
Plain heroic magnitude of mind  
Their armories and magazines contents. *Milton.*  
None o'er the public magazines preside,  
And some are sent new forage to provide. *Dryd.*  
Useful arms in magazines we place,  
All rang'd in order, and dispos'd with grace. *Pope.*  
His head was so well stored a magazine, that  
nothing could be proposed which he was not master of. *Locke.*  
2. Of late this word has signified a miscellaneous pamphlet, from a periodical miscellany called the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and published under the name of *Sylvanus Urban*, by *Edward Cave*.

**MAGICK**, *n. f.* [*magus*, Latin.] A magician.  
*Spenser.*  
**MAGGOT**, *n. f.* [*magrod*, Welsh; *millepeda*, Latin; *maßu*, Saxon.]  
1. A small grub, which turns into a fly.  
Out of the sides and back of the common caterpillar we have seen creep out small maggots. *Ray.*  
From the lore although the insect flies,  
It leaves a brood of maggots in disguise. *Garth.*  
2. Whimsy; caprice; odd fancy. A low word.  
Tallata phrases, fliken terms precise,  
Three-pil'd hyperboles, spruce affectation,  
Figures pedantical, these summer flies,  
Have blown me full of maggot observation:  
I do forswear them.  
Henceforth my wooing mind shall be express't  
In russet yeas, and honest kerly noes. *Shakespeare.*  
To reconcile our late dissenters,  
Our brethren though by other venters,  
Unto them and their dull rent maggots,  
As long and short flocks are in faggots. *Hudibras.*  
She pricked his maggot, and touched him in the  
tender point, then he broke out into a violent  
passion. *Arbutnot.*

**MAGGOTTINESS**, *n. f.* [from *maggotty*.]  
The state of abounding with maggots.  
**MAGGOTTY**, *adj.* [from *maggot*.]  
1. Full of maggots.  
2. Capricious; whimsical. A low word.  
To pretend to work out a neat scheme of thoughts  
with a maggoty unfettered head, is as ridiculous as  
to think to write *frat* in a jaunting coach. *Norris.*  
**MAGICAL**, *adj.* [from *magick*.] Acting,  
or performed by secret and invisible  
powers, either of nature, or the agency  
of spirits.  
I'll humbly signify what, in his name,  
That magical word of war, we have effected. *Shakspeare.*  
They beheld navicled the magical flight of your  
Ariosto, which dazzled the beholders with too much  
brightness; they can no longer hold up their arms.  
*Dryden.*  
By the use of a looking-glass, and certain attire  
made of cumber, upon her head, the attained to  
an evil art and magical force in the motion of her  
eyes. *Tatler.*  
**MAGICALLY**, *adv.* [from *magical*.] Ac-  
cording to the rites of magick; by en-  
chantment.  
In the time of Valens, divers curious men, by the  
sailing of a rug, magically prepared, judged that  
one Theodorus should succeed in the empire. *Cand.*

**MAGIC**, *n. f.* [*magia*, Latin.]  
1. The art of putting in action the power  
of spirits; it was supposed that both good  
and bad spirits were subject to magick;  
yet magick was in general held unlaw-  
ful; sorcery; enchantment.  
She once being loath,  
The noble ruin of her magic, Antony  
Claps on his sword-wing.  
What charms, what magic, can over-rule the  
force of all these motives? *Rogers.*  
2. The secret operations of natural powers.  
The writers of natural magick attribute much to  
the virtues that come from the parts of living crea-  
tures, as if they did infuse immaterial virtue into  
the part covered. *Bacon.*

**MAGICK**, *adj.*  
1. Acting or doing by powers superiour to  
the known power of nature; enchanted;  
necromantick.  
Upon the corner of the moon  
There hangs a vap'rous drop, profound;  
I'll catch it ere it come to ground;  
And that distill'd by magic lights  
Shall raise such artificial sprites,  
As by the strength of their illusion,  
Shall draw him on to his confusion. *Shakspeare.*  
Like castles built by magic art in air,  
That vanish at approach, such thoughts appear  
To me. *Granville.*

2. Done or produced by magick.  
And the brute earth would lend her nerves, and  
shake  
Till all thy magic structures rear'd to high,  
Were shatter'd into heaps. *Milton.*  
**MAGICIAN**, *n. f.* [*magicus*, Latin.] One  
skilled in magick; an enchanter; a ne-  
cromancer.  
What black magician conjures up this fiend,  
To stop devoted charitable deeds? *Shakspeare.*  
An old magician, that did keep  
The Hesperian fruit, and made the dragon sleep;  
Her potent charms do troubled souls relieve,  
And, where the life, makes culdest souls to grieve.  
*Waller.*

There are millions of truths that a man is not  
concerned to know; as whether Roger Bacon was  
a mathematician or a magician. *Locke.*  
**MAGISTERIAL**, *adj.* [from *magister*, Lat.]  
1. Such as suits a master.  
Such a government is paternal, not magisterial.  
*King Charles.*  
He bids him attend as if he had the rod over  
him; and uses a magisterial authority while he in-  
structs him. *Dryden.*

2. Lofly; arrogant; proud; insolent; de-  
spotic.  
We are not magisterial in opinion, nor, dicta-  
tor-like, obtrude our notions on any man. *Brown.*  
Pretences go a great way with men that take fan  
words and magisterial looks for current payment.  
*Elfrange.*  
Those men are but trepanned who are called to  
govern, being invested with authority, but bereaved  
of power; which is nothing else but to mock and  
betray them into a splendid and magisterial way  
of being ridiculous. *South.*

3. Chymically prepared, after the manner  
of a magistry.  
Of corals are chiefly prepared the powder ground  
upon a marble, and the magisterial salt, to good  
purpose in some fevers: the tincture is no more  
than a solution of the magisterial salt. *Grew.*

**MAGISTERIALLY**, *adv.* [from *magisterial*.]  
Arrogantly; with an air of authority.  
A downright advice may be mistaken, as if it  
were spoken magisterially. *Bacon.*  
Over their pots and pipes, they claim and en-  
gross all wholly to themselves, magisterially cen-  
suring the wisdom of all antiquity, scoffing at all  
piety, and new-modelling the world. *South.*

**MAGISTERIALNESS**, *n. f.* [from *magiste-  
rial*.] Haughtiness; airs of a master.  
Perceptiveness is of two sorts; the one a magiste-  
rialness in matters of opinion, the other a positive-  
ness in relating matters of fact: in the one we im-

pose upon men's understandings, in the other on  
their faith. *Consequence of the Tongue.*  
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Magistry is a term made use of by chemists to  
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tion and precipitation; as of bismuth, lead, &c.  
and sometimes resin and resinous substances; as  
those of jalap, scammony, &c. but the most genuine  
acceptation is to express that preparation of any  
body, wherein the whole, or most part, is, by the  
addition of some what, changed into a body of quite  
another kind; as when iron or copper is turned  
into crystals of Mars or Venus. *Quincy.*  
Paracelsus extracted the magistry of wine, ex-  
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magisterially.  
What a presumption is this for one, who will not  
allow liberty to others, to assume to himself such a  
liberty to controul to magistry? *Branhall.*

**MAGISTRATE**, *n. f.* [*magistratus*, Lat.]  
A man publicly invested with authority;  
a governor; an executor of the laws.  
They chose their magistrate  
And such a one as he, who puts his shall,  
His popular shall, against a graver bench. *Shakspeare.*  
I treat here of those legal punishments which  
magistrates inflict upon their disobedient subjects.  
*Decay of Piety.*

**MAGNALITY**, *n. f.* [*magnalia*, Latin.] A  
great thing; something above the com-  
mon grade. Not used.  
Too greedy of magnalities, we make but favour-  
able experiments concerning welcome truths. *Brown.*

**MAGNANIMITY**, *n. f.* [*magnanimitas*, Fr.  
*magnanimita*, Latin.] Greatness of mind;  
bravery; elevation of soul.  
With deadly hue, an armed coast did lie.  
In whole dead face he read great magnanimity. *Spenser.*  
Let but the acts of the ancient Jews be but in-  
differently weighed, from whose magnanimity, in  
cases of most extreme hazard, those strange and  
unwonted resolutions have grown, which, for all  
circumstances, no people under the roof of heaven  
did ever hitherto watch. *Hooker.*  
They had enough reveng'd, having reduc'd  
Their foe to misery beneath their fears;  
The rest was magnanimity to remit,  
If some convenient ransom was propos'd. *Milton.*  
Exploding many things under the name of  
truths, is a very false proof either of wisdom or  
magnanimity, and a great check to virtuous actions  
with regard to fame. *Swift.*

**MAGNANIMOUS**, *adj.* [*magnanimus*, Lat.]  
Great of mind; elevated in sentiment;  
brave.  
To give a kingdom hath been thought  
Greater and nobler doing, and to lay down  
Far more magnanimous, than to assume. *Milton.*  
In French  
All mortals I excite'd, and great in hopes,  
With youthful courage and magnanimous thoughts  
Of birth from heaven foretold, and high exploits. *Milton.*

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Greatly; with an air of authority.  
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**MAGISTRATE**, *n. f.* [*magistratus*, Lat.]  
A man publicly invested with authority;  
a governor; an executor of the laws.  
They chose their magistrate  
And such a one as he, who puts his shall,  
His popular shall, against a graver bench. *Shakspeare.*  
I treat here of those legal punishments which  
magistrates inflict upon their disobedient subjects.  
*Decay of Piety.*

**MAGNALITY**, *n. f.* [*magnalia*, Latin.] A  
great thing; something above the com-  
mon grade. Not used.  
Too greedy of magnalities, we make but favour-  
able experiments concerning welcome truths. *Brown.*

**MAGNANIMITY**, *n. f.* [*magnanimitas*, Fr.  
*magnanimita*, Latin.] Greatness of mind;  
bravery; elevation of soul.  
With deadly hue, an armed coast did lie.  
In whole dead face he read great magnanimity. *Spenser.*  
Let but the acts of the ancient Jews be but in-  
differently weighed, from whose magnanimity, in  
cases of most extreme hazard, those strange and  
unwonted resolutions have grown, which, for all  
circumstances, no people under the roof of heaven  
did ever hitherto watch. *Hooker.*  
They had enough reveng'd, having reduc'd  
Their foe to misery beneath their fears;  
The rest was magnanimity to remit,  
If some convenient ransom was propos'd. *Milton.*  
Exploding many things under the name of  
truths, is a very false proof either of wisdom or  
magnanimity, and a great check to virtuous actions  
with regard to fame. *Swift.*

**MAGNANIMOUS**, *adj.* [*magnanimus*, Lat.]  
Great of mind; elevated in sentiment;  
brave.  
To give a kingdom hath been thought  
Greater and nobler doing, and to lay down  
Far more magnanimous, than to assume. *Milton.*  
In French  
All mortals I excite'd, and great in hopes,  
With youthful courage and magnanimous thoughts  
Of birth from heaven foretold, and high exploits. *Milton.*

**MAGNANIMOUSLY**, *adv.* [*magnanimus*, Lat.]  
Greatly; with an air of authority.  
A downright advice may be mistaken, as if it  
were spoken magnanimously. *Bacon.*  
Over their pots and pipes, they claim and en-  
gross all wholly to themselves, magnanimously cen-  
suring the wisdom of all antiquity, scoffing at all  
piety, and new-modelling the world. *South.*

**MAGNANIMOUSNESS**, *n. f.* [from *magnani-  
mitas*.] Greatness of mind; elevation of soul.  
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magnanimity, and a great check to virtuous actions  
with regard to fame. *Swift.*

**MAGNANIMOUSLY**, *adv.* [from *magnanimus*.] Bravely; with greatness of mind.

A complete and generous education fits a man to perform justly, fully, and magnanimously, all the offices of peace and war. *Milton.*

**MAGNET**, *n. f.* [*magnes*, Latin.] The loadstone; the stone that attracts iron.

Two magnets, heav'n and earth, allure to bliss. The larger loadstone that, the nearer this. *Dryden.*

It is not reasonable to ask, Whether obeying the magnet be essential to iron? *Locke.*

**MAGNETICAL**, *adj.* [from *magnet*.]  
**MAGNETICK**, *adj.* [from *magnet*.]

1. Relating to the magnet.

Review this whole magnetick scheme. *Blackm.*

Water is nineteen times lighter, and by consequence nineteen times rarer, than gold; and gold is so rare as very readily, and without the least opposition, to transmit the magnetick effluvia, and easily to admit quicksilver into its pores, and to let water pass through it. *Newton.*

2. Having powers correspondent to those of the magnet.

The magnet acts upon iron through all dense bodies not magnetick, nor red hot, without any diminution of its virtue; as through gold, silver, lead, glass, water. *Newton.*

3. Attractive; having the power to draw things distant.

The moon is magnetick of heat, as the sun is of cold and moisture. *Bacon.*

She should all parts to reunion bow;  
She, that had all magnetick force alone,  
To draw and fasten hundred parts in one. *Dante.*

They, as they move towards his all-cheering lamp,  
Turn swift their various motions, or are turn'd  
By his magnetick beam. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

4. Magnetick is once used by Milton for magnet.

Draw out with credulous desire, and lead  
At will the mantle, resolute breast,  
As the magnetick hardest iron draws. *Par. Reg.*

**MAGNETISM**, *n. f.* [from *magnet*.]

1. Power of the loadstone.

Many other magnetisms, and the like attractions through all the creatures of nature. *Brown.*

2. Power of attraction.

By the magnetism of interest our affections are irresistibly attracted. *Glanville.*

**MAGNIFIABLE**, *adj.* [from *magnify*.]

Worthy to be extolled or praised. Unusual.

Number, though wonderful in itself, and sufficiently magnifiable from its demonstrable affection, hath yet received adjectives from the multiplying conceits of men. *Brown.*

**MAGNIFICENT**, *adj.* [*magnificus*, Latin.]

**MAGNIFIC**, *adj.* Illustrious; grand; great; noble. Proper, but little used.

The house that is to be builded for the Lord must be exceeding magnificent, of fame and glory, throughout all countries. *1 Chronicles.*

Thrones, dominations, principdoms, virtues, powers.

If these magnificent titles yet remain,  
Not merely titular. *Milton.*

O parent! these are thy magnifick deeds,  
Thy trophies! *Milton.*

**MAGNIFICENCE**, *n. f.* [*magnificentia*, Latin.]

Grandeur of appearance; splendour.

This desert soil  
Wants not her hidden lutes, gems, and gold,  
Nor want we skill or art, from whence to raise  
Magnificence. *Milton.*

Not Babylon  
Nor great Alcairo, such magnificent  
Equal'd in all her glories to inhume  
Belus or Serapis, their gods; or sent  
Their kings, when Egypt with Assyria strove  
In wealth and luxury. *Milton.*

One may observe more splendour and magnificence in particular person houses in Genoa, than in those that belong to the publick. *Addison.*

**MAGNIFICENT**, *adj.* [*magnificus*, Latin.]

1. Grand in appearance; splendid; pompous.

Man be made, and for him built  
Magnificent this world. *Milton.*

It is suitable to the magnificent harmony of the universe, that the species of creatures should, by gentle degrees, ascend upward from us toward his perfection, as we see they gradually descend from us downwards. *Locke.*

Immortal glories in my mind revive,  
When Rome's exalted bowries I descry,  
Magnificent in piles of ruin lie. *Addison.*

2. Fond of splendour; setting greatness to show.

If he were magnificent, he spent with an aspiring intent; if he spared, he heaped with an aspiring intent. *Sidney.*

**MAGNIFICENTLY**, *adv.* [from *magnificent*.] Pompously; splendidly.

Heauty a monarch's  
Which kingly power magnificently proves,  
By crowds of slaves and peopled empire's loves. *Dry.*

We can never conceive too highly of God; so neither too magnificently of nature, his handy work. *Greene.*

**MAGNIFICO**, *n. f.* [Italian.] A grandee of Venice.

The duke himself, and the magnificoes  
Of greatest port, have all proceeded with him. *Shak.*

**MAGNIFIER**, *n. f.* [from *magnify*.]

1. One that praises; an encomiast; an extoller.

The primitive magnifiers of this star were the Egyptians, who notwithstanding chiefly regarded it in relation to their river Nilus. *Brown.*

2. A glass that increases the bulk of any object.

**TO MAGNIFY**, *v. a.* [*magnifico*, Latin.]

1. To make great; to exaggerate; to amplify; to extol.

The ambassador, making his oration, did so magnify the king and queen, as was enough to glut the hearts. *Bacon.*

2. To exalt; to elevate; to raise in estimation.

Greater now in thy return,  
Than from the giant angels: thee that day  
Thy thunders magnify'd; but to create  
Is greater than created to destroy. *Milton.*

3. To raise in pride and pretension.

He shall exalt and magnify himself above every god.

If ye will magnify yourselves against me, know now that God hath overthrown me. *Joh.*

He shall magnify himself in his heart. *Daniel.*

4. To increase the bulk of any object to the eye.

How these red globules would appear, if glasses could be found that could magnify them a thousand times more, is uncertain. *Locke.*

By true reflection I would see my face;  
Why brings the fool a magnifying glass? *Gran.*

The greatest magnifying glasses in the world are a man's eyes, when they look upon his own person. *Pope.*

As things seem large which we through mist  
Descry, Dulness is ever apt to magnify.

5. A cant word for to hate effect.

My governors assured my father I had wanted for nothing; that I was almost eaten up with the green sickness; but this magnified but little with my father. *Spectator.*

**MAGNITUDE**, *n. f.* [*magnitudo*, Latin.]

1. Greatness; grandeur.

He with plain heroic magnitude of mind,  
And celestial vigour arm'd,  
Their armories and magazines contemns. *Milton.*

2. Comparative bulk.

This tree hath so extraordinary magnitude, touching the trunk or stem; it is hard to find any one bigger than the rest. *Raleigh.*

Never repose so much upon any man's single counsel, fidelity, and discretion, in managing affairs

of the last magnitude, that in matters of religion and justice, we create in ourselves, or others, a dissidence of your own judgment. *King Charles.*

When I behold this goodly frame, this world,  
Of heav'n and earth confiding; and compute  
These magnitudes; this earth, a spot, a grain,  
An atom, with the firmament compar'd. *Milton.*

Convince the world that you're devout and true;  
Whatever be your birth, you're sure to be  
A peer of the first magnitude to me. *Dryden.*

Conceive the particles of bodies to be disposed amongst themselves, that the intervals of empty spaces between them may be equal in magnitude to them all; and that these particles may be composed of other particles much smaller, which have as much empty space between them as equals all the magnitudes of these smaller particles. *Newton.*

**MAGPIE**, *n. f.* [from *pie*, *pica*, Latin, and *mag*, contracted from *Margaret*, as *phil* is used to a *sparrow*, and *poll* to a *parrot*.]

A bird sometimes taught to talk.

Augurs, that under flood relations, have  
By magpies and by clowghs, and rooks brought forth  
The secret of man of blood. *Shakespeare.*

-Disimulation is expressed by a lady wearing a vizard of two faces, in her right hand a magpie, which Spenser described looking through a lattice. *Pearson on Drawing.*

So have I seen in black and white,  
A prating thing, a magpie high,  
Majestically stalk;  
A stately worthless animal,  
That plies the tongue, and wags the tail,  
All fluster, pride, and talk. *Swift.*

**MAGYDARE**, *n. f.* [*magudaris*, Lat.] An herb.

**MAID**, *n. f.* [from *mab*, *mabgen*, Saxon; *maegd*, Dutch.]

1. An unmarried woman; a virgin.

Your wives, your daughters,  
Your matrons, and your maids, could not fill up  
The cistern of my lust. *Shakespeare.*

This is a man old, wrinkled, faded, wither'd,  
And not a maiden, as thou say'st he is. *Shakespeare.*

I am not solely led  
By nice direction of a maiden's eyes. *Shakespeare.*

She employed the residue of her life to repairing of highways, building of bridges, and endowing of maidens. *Cicero.*

Your deluded wife had been a maid;  
Down on the bridal bed a maid she lay,  
A maid the rose at the approaching day. *Dryden.*

Let me die, the said,  
Rather than lose the spotless name of maid. *Dryd.*

2. A woman servant.

My maid Nerissa and myself, mean time,  
Will live as maids and widows. *Shakespeare.*

Old Tancred visited his daughter's bower;  
Her cheek, for such his custom was, he kiss'd,  
Then blest'd her kneeling, and her maids dismiss'd. *Dryden.*

Her closet and the gods share all her time,  
Except when, only by some maids attended,  
She seeks some shady solitary grove. *Rowe.*

A thousand maidens ply the purple loom,  
To weave the bed, and deck the regal room. *Prior.*

3. Female.

If the bear a maid child. *Leviticus.*

**MAID**, *n. f.* [*raia vel syudina minor*.] A species of skate fish.

**MAIDEN**, *adj.*

1. Consisting of virgins.

Nor was there one of all the nymphs that rove'd  
O'er Menalus, and the maiden through  
More favour'd once. *Addison.*

2. Fresh; new; unused; unpolluted.

He sheath'd his maiden sword. *Shakespeare.*

When I am dead, I'll send me o'er  
With maiden flowers, that all the world may know  
I was a chaste wife to my grave. *Shakespeare.*

By this maiden blossom in my hand  
I scorn thee and thy fashion. *Shakespeare.*

**MAIDENHAIR**, *n. f.* [*maiden* and *hair*; *adiantum*.] This plant is a native of the southern parts of France and in the Mediterranean, where it grows on rocks, and



# MAID

old ruins, whence it is brought for medicinal use.  
*James is drawn in a mantle of short grass green, upon his head a garland of beech, holly, and maidenhair.* *Peasam.*

**MAIDENHEAD.** } *n. f.* [from *maiden*.]  
**MAIDENHOOD.** }

1. Virginity; virginal purity; freedom from contamination.

And, for the modest love of maidenhood,  
 Bids me not sojourn with these armed men.  
 Oh whither shall I fly; what sacred wood  
 Shall lude me from the tyrant? or what den?

*She hated chambers, closets, secret noyes,  
 And in broad fields prefer'd her maidenhead. Fair.*  
 Example, that to terrible frowns in the wreck  
 of maidenhood, cannot for all that dissuade succession,  
 but that they are lined with the twigs that threaten them.

*Maidenhood she loves, and will be swift  
 To aid a virgin.* *Milton.*

2. Newness; freshness; uncontaminated state. This is now become a low word.  
 The devil and sinfulness look big  
 Upon the maidenhead of our affairs. *Shakespeare.*  
 Some who attended with much expectation,  
 at their first appearing have flamed the maidenhead  
 of their credit with some negligent performance.

*Hope's chaste kiss wrongs no joy's maidenhead,  
 Then spousal rites pre-judge the marriage-bed.* *Crashaw.*

**MAIDENLIP.** *n. f.* [lappago.] An herb.

**MAIDENLY.** *adj.* [maiden and like.] Like a maid; gentle, modest, timorous, decent.

'Tis not maidenly;  
 Our sex, as well as I, may chide you for it. *Shakespeare.*  
 You virtuous sis, and bashful fool! must you be  
 blushing? what a maidenly man at arms are you  
 become!

**MAIDHOOD.** *n. f.* [from *maid*.] Virginity.  
 By maidhood, honour, and every thing,  
 I love thee. *Shakespeare.*

**MAIDMARIAN.** *n. f.* [puer ludius, Lat.] A kind of dance, so called from a buffoon dressed like a man, who plays tricks to the populace.

A set of morrice-dancers danced a maidmarian  
 with a tabor and pipe. *Temple.*

**MAIDPALE.** *adj.* [maid and pale.] Pale like a sick virgin.  
 Change the complexion of her maidpale peace  
 To scarlet indignation. *Shakespeare.*

**MAIDSERVANT.** *n. f.* A female servant.  
 It is perfectly right what you say of the indifference  
 in common friends, whether we are sick or  
 well; the very maidservants in a family have the  
 same notion. *Swift.*

**MAJESTICAL.** } *adj.* [from *majesty*.]

**MAJESTICK.** }

1. August; having dignity; grand; imperial; regal; great of appearance.  
 They made a doubt  
 Presence majestical would put him out:  
 For, quoth the king, an angel shall thou see,  
 Yet fear not thou, but speak audaciously. *Shakespeare.*

Get the start of the majestick world,  
 And bear the palm alone. *Shakespeare.*  
 We do it wrong, being to majestical,  
 To offer it the show of violence. *Shakespeare.*

In his face  
 Sate meekness, heighten'd with majestick grace. *Denham.*

A royal robe he wore with graceful pride,  
 Embroider'd sandals glitter'd as he trod,  
 And forth he mov'd, majestick as a god. *Pope.*

2. Stately; pompous; splendid.  
 It was no mean thing which he purposed; to  
 perform a work to majestical and stately was no  
 small charge. *Hooker.*

# MAI

3. Sublime; elevated; lofty.  
 Which passage does not only argue an infinite  
 abundance, both of aptitudinal materials, but like-  
 wise of magnificent and majestic desires in every  
 common person. *Wotton.*

The least portions must be of the epick kind; all  
 must be grave, majestic, and sublime. *Dryden.*

**MAJESTICALLY.** *adv.* [from *majestical*.]  
 With dignity; with grandeur.

From Italy a wand'ring ray  
 Of moving light illuminates the day;  
 Northward she bends, majestically bright,  
 And here she fixes her imperial light. *Grubbiere.*

So have I seen in black and white,  
 A parting thing, a magpie light,  
 Majestically stalk;  
 A stately worthles animal,  
 That plies the tongue, and wags the tail,  
 All flutter, pride, and talk. *Swift.*

**MAJESTY.** *n. f.* [majestas, Latin.]

1. Dignity; grandeur; greatness of appearance; an appearance awful and solemn.

The voice of the Lord is full of majesty. *Psalms.*  
 The lord reigneth; he is clothed with majesty. *Psalms.*

Amidst  
 Thick clouds and dark, doth Heav'n's all-ruling  
 Sire

Chuse to reside, his glory unobscur'd,  
 And with the majesty of darkness round  
 Covers his throne. *Milton.*

Great, without pride, in sober majesty. *Pope.*

2. Power; sovereignty.  
 Thine, O Lord, is the power and majesty. 1 *Chro.*  
 To the only wife God be glory and majesty. *Jude.*  
 He gave Nebuchadnezzar thy father majesty. *Daniel.*

3. Dignity; elevation of manner.  
 The first in loftiness of thought surpass'd,  
 The next in majesty. *Dryden.*

4. The title of kings and queens.  
 Most royal majesty,  
 I crave no more than what your highness offer'd,  
 Nor will you tender less. *Shakespeare.*

I have a garden opens to the sea,  
 From whence I can your majesty convey  
 To some high friend. *Waller.*

He, who had been always believed a creature of  
 the queen, visited her majesty but once in six weeks. *Clarendon.*

I walk in awful state above  
 The majesty of heaven. *Dryden.*

**MAIL.** *n. f.* [maille, Fr. maglia, Ital. from maille, the mesh of a net. *Skinner.*]

1. A coat of steel network worn for defence.  
 Being advised to wear a privy coat, the duke  
 gave this answer, That against any popular fury,  
 a shirt of mail would be but a silly defence. *Wotton.*

2. Any armour.  
 We strip the lobster of his scarlet mail. *Gay.*  
 Some shirts of mail, some coats of plate put on,  
 Some don'd a curcase, some a corset bright. *Fairfax.*  
 Some wore a coat-armour, imitating scale,  
 And next their skin were stubborn shirts of mail;  
 Some wore a breast-plate. *Dryden.*

3. A postman's bundle; a bag. [male, mallette, Fr.]

To MAIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To arm defensively; to cover, as with armour.  
 The mailed Mars shall on his altar sit  
 Up to the ears in blood. *Shakespeare.*

2. To bundle in a wrapper.  
 I am thy married wife,  
 And thou a prince, protector of this land;  
 Methinks I should not thus be led along,  
 Mail'd up in flame, with papers on my back. *Shakespeare.*

To MAIM. *v. a.* [maimen, Gothick, to cut off; meksaigner, to maim, old French; mehaina, Armoric; mancus, Latin.] To deprive of any necessary part; to cripple

# MAI

by loss of a limb: originally written from the French *mayhem*.

You wrought to me a legate, by which power  
 You main'd the jurisdiction of all bishops. *Shakespeare.*  
 The multitude wonder'd when they saw the dumb  
 to speak, the maim'd to be whole, and the lame to  
 walk; and they glorified God. *Matthew.*

**MAIM.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Privation of some essential part; lameness, produced by a wound or amputation.

Surely there is more cause to fear, lest the want  
 thereof be a main, than the use a blemish. *Hooker.*  
 Humphry duke of Gloucester, fierce himself,  
 That tears to shew'd a main; two pulls at once;  
 A lady hamstr'd, and a limb lost out! *Shakespeare.*

2. Injury; mischief.

Not to deep a main,  
 As to be cast forth in the common air,  
 Have I deserved. *Shakespeare.*

3. Essential defect.  
 A noble author esteems it to be a main in history,  
 that the acts of parliament should not be revised. *Hanward.*

**MAIN.** *adj.* [magne, old Fr. magnus, Lat.]

1. Principal; chief; leading.

In every grand or main publick duty which God  
 requir'd of his church, there is, besides that matter  
 and form wherein the essence thereof consisteth,  
 a certain outward fashion, whereby the same is in  
 decent manner adumbr'd. *Hooker.*

There is a history in all men's lives,  
 Figuring the nature of the times deceased;  
 The which observ'd a man may prophesy,  
 With a near aim, of the main chance of things  
 As yet not come to life. *Shakespeare.*

He is superfluous grown of late,  
 Quite from the main opinion he had once  
 Of fantasy, of dromas, and ceremonies. *Shakespeare.*  
 There arose three notorious and main rebellions,  
 which drew several armies out of England. *Ducies.*

The netter flood,  
 Which now divided into four main streams,  
 Runs diverse. *Milton.*

I should be much for open war, O peers,  
 If what was urg'd  
 Main reason to persuade immediate war,  
 Did not dissuade me most. *Milton.*

All creatures look to the main chance, that is,  
 food and propagation. *Locke.*  
 Our main interest is to be as happy as we can,  
 and as long as possible. *Tillotson.*

Nor tell me in a dying father's tone,  
 Be careful full of the main chance, my son;  
 Put out the principal in truly hands;  
 Live on the life, and never dip thy hands. *Dryden.*

Whilst they have busied themselves in various  
 learning, they have been wanting in the main  
 thing. *Baker.*

Nor is it only in the main design, but they have  
 followed him in every episode. *Pope.*

2. Mighty; huge; overpowering; vast.

Think, you question with a Jew,  
 You may as well go stand upon the beach,  
 And bid the main flood bate his usual height. *Shakespeare.*

See'st thou what rage  
 Transports our adversary, whom no bounds,  
 Nor yet the main abyss,  
 Wide interrupt, can hold? *Milton.*

3. Gross; containing the chief part.

We ourselves will follow  
 In the main battle, which on either side  
 Shall be well wing'd with our chiefest horse. *Shakespeare.*

All aboard  
 Charg'd our main battle's front. *Shakespeare.*

4. Important; forcible.

This young prince, with a train of young nobles-  
 men and gentlemen, but not with any main army,  
 came over to take possession of his new patrimony.  
*Duives on Ireland.*

That, which thou might  
 Believ'st to main to our success, I bring. *Milton.*

**MAIN.** *n. f.*  
 1. The gross; the bulk; the greater part.  
 The main of them may be reduced to language,  
 and an improvement in wisdom, by seeing men. *Locke.*

## 2. The sun; the whole; the general.

They allowed the hurry and government of the church of England as to the *main*. King Charles. Their notions concerning courage have, for the *main*, been put into writing above twelve months.

Locke.

## 3. The ocean; the great sea, as distinguished from bays or rivers.

A substitute shines brightly as a king,  
Till a king be by; and then his state  
Enquires itself, as doth an inland brook  
Into the main of waters.

Shakespeare.

Where's the king?  
Bids the wind blow the earth into the sea;  
Or swell the curled waters 'bove the main,  
That things might change.

Shakespeare.

He fell, and struggling in the main,  
Cry'd out for helping hands, but cry'd in vain.

Dryden.

Say, why should the collected main  
Lift within itself again?  
Why to its caverns should it sometimes creep,  
And with delightful silence sleep  
On the lov'd bosom of its parent deep?

Pope.

## 4. Violence; force.

He 'gun advance  
With huge force, and importable main,  
And towards him with dreadful fury prance.

Spenser.

With might and main  
He hast'd to get up again.  
With might and main they chae'd the murderous  
fox

Dryden.

5. [from *manus*, Lat.] A hand at dice.

We're it good,  
To set the exact wealth of all our states  
All at one cast; to set so rich a main  
In the nice hazard of one doubtful hour? Shakespeare.  
To pass our tedious hours away,  
We throw a merry main. Earl Dorset's Song.

Writing is but just like dice,  
And lucky *main* make people wife:  
That jumbled words, at fortune throw 'em,  
Shall, well as Dryden, form a poem.

Prior.

## 6. The continent.

In 1582 we turned challengers, and invaded the  
main of Spain.

Bacon.

## 7. A hamper.

Ainsworth.

M'INLAND. *n. f.* [main and land.] Continent.

Spenser and Dryden seem to ac-  
cent this word differently.  
Ne was it island then,  
But was all desolate, and of some thought  
By sea to have been from the Celtic mainland  
brought.

Spenser.

Those whom Tyber's holy forest shade,  
Or Circe's hills from the mainland divide.

Dryden.

M'INLV. *adv.* [from *main*.]

## 1. Chiefly; principally.

A brutish vice,  
Inductive *mainly* to the sin of Eve,  
They are *mainly* reducible to three.

Milton.

More.

## 2. Greatly; hugely.

It was observed by one, that himself came haply  
to little riches, and very easily to great riches: for  
when a man's stock is come to that, that he can ex-  
pect the prime of markets, and over-come those  
bargains, which, for their greatness, are few men's  
money, and be partner in the industries of younger  
men, he cannot but increase *mainly*.

Bacon.

M'INMAST. *n. f.* [main and mast.] The chief or middle mast.

One dire shot,  
Close by the board the prince's mainmast bore.

Dryden.

A Dutchman, upon breaking his leg by a fall  
from a *mainmast*, told the bystanders-by, it was a  
mercy it was not his neck.

Spectator.

M'INPENNABLE. *adj.* Bailable; that may be admitted to give surety.M'INFERIOR. *n. f.* Surety; bail.

He enforced the earl himself to fly, till twenty-  
six noblemen became *maininferiors* for his appearance  
at a certain day; but he making default, the emer-  
gent advantage was taken against his sureties.

Davies on Ireland.

M'INPRISE. *n. f.* [main and pris, Fr.] Delivery into the custody of a friend, upon security given for appearance; bail.

Sir William Bretingham was executed for trea-  
son, though the earl of Desmond was left to *main-  
prise*.

Duffy.

Give its poor entertainer quarter;  
And, by discharge or *mainprise*, grant  
Delivery from this base restraint.

Hudibras.

To M'INPRISE. *v. a.* To bail.M'INSAIL. *n. f.* [main and sail.] The fail of the mainmast.

They committed themselves unto the sea, and  
housed up the *mainfail* to the wind, and made to-  
ward shore.

Acts.

M'INSHEET. *n. f.* [main and sheet.] The sheet or fail of the mainmast.

Strike, strike the top-tail; let the *mainsheet* fly,  
And turl your sails.

Dryden.

To MAINTAIN. *v. a.* [maintenir, Fr.]

## 1. To preserve; to keep; to not to suffer to change.

The ingredients being prescribed in their sub-  
stance, *maintain* the blood in a gentle fermentation,  
reclude opulations, and mundify it.

Harvey.

## 2. To defend; to hold out; to make good; to not to resign.

This place, these pledges of your love, *maintain*.

Dryden.

God values no man more or less, in placing him  
high or low, but every one as he *maintains* his  
post.

Grew's Cosmologia.

## 3. To vindicate; to justify; to support.

If any man of quality will *maintain* upon Ed-  
ward earl of Gloster, that he is a manifold traitor,  
let him appear.

Shakespeare.

These possessions being unlawfully gotten, could  
not be *maintained* by the just and honourable law  
of England.

Davies.

Lord Roberts was full of contradiction in his  
temper, and of parts so much superior to any of the  
company, that he could too well *maintain* and  
justify those contradictions.

Clarendon.

## Maintain

My right, nor think the name of mother vain.

Dryden.

## 4. To continue; to keep up; to not to fuller to cease.

*Maintain* talk with the duke, that my charity  
be not of him perceived.

Shakespeare.

Some did the song, and some the choir *maintain*,  
Beneath a Laurel shade.

Dryden.

## 5. To keep up; to support the expence of.

I seek not to wax great by others waining;  
Suthearth, that I have *maintained* my state,  
And lends the poor well pleased from my gate. She.

Shakespeare.

What concerns it you if I wear pearl and gold?  
I thank my good father I am able to *maintain* it.

Shakespeare.

## 6. To support with the conveniences of life.

It was St. Paul's choice to *maintain* himself by  
his own labour.

Hooker.

If a woman *maintain* her husband, he is full of  
anger and much reproach.

Ecclesiasticus.

It is hard to *maintain* the truth, but much harder  
to be *maintained* by it. Could it ever yet feed,  
cloath, or defend its affections?

South.

## 7. To preserve from failure.

Here ten thousand images remain  
Without confusion, and their rank *maintain*.

Blackmore.

To MAINTAIN. *v. n.* To support by argument; to assert as a tenet.

In tragedy and satire I *maintain* against some of  
our modern critics, that this age and the last have  
excell'd the ancients.

Dryden.

MAINTAINABLE. *adj.* [from *maintain*.] Defensible; justifiable.

Being made *maintainable* of Bulloigne, the walls  
were beaten and shaken, and scarce *maintainable*, he  
defended the place against the Dauphin. Heywood.

MAINTAINER. *n. f.* [from *maintain*.] Sup-  
porter; cherisher.

He dedicated the work to Sir Philip Sidney, a  
special *maintainer* of all learning.

Spenser.

The *maintainers* and cherishers of a regular de-  
votion, a true and decent piety.

South.

M'INTENANCE. *n. f.* [maintenanc, Fr.]1. Supply of the necessaries of life; suste-  
nance; sustentation.

It was St. Paul's choice to *maintain* himself,  
whereas in living by the churches *maintenance*, as  
others did, there had been no offence committed

Hooker.

God assigned Adam *maintenance* of life, and  
then appointed him a law to observe.

Hooker.

Those of better fortune not making learning  
their *maintenance*, take degrees with little im-  
provement.

Swift.

## 2. Support; protection; defence.

They knew that no man might in reason take upon  
him to determine his own right, and according to  
his own determination proceed in *maintenance*  
thereof.

Hooker.

The beginning and cause of this ordinance  
among the Irish was for the defence and *main-  
tenance* of their lands in their posterity.

Spenser.

## 3. Continuance; security from failure.

Whatever is granted to the church for God's  
honour, and the *maintenance* of his service, is  
granted to God.

South.

M'INTOP. *n. f.* [main and top.] The top  
of the mainmast.

From their *maintop* joyful news they hear  
Of ships, which by their mould bring new supplies.

Dryden.

Difely could the *maintop*-mast bestride,  
And down the ropes with a live vigour slide. Addison.

M'INYARD. *n. f.* [main and yard.] The  
yard of the mainmast.

With sharp hooks they took hold of the tackling  
which held the *mainyard* to the mast, then rowing  
they cut the tackling, and brought the *mainyard* by  
the board.

Arbutnot.

M'AJOR. *adj.* [major, Latin.]

## 1. Greater in number, quantity, or extent.

They bind none, no not though they be many  
saying only when they are the *major* part of a gen-  
eral assembly, and then their voices being more in  
number, must overway their judgments who are  
fewer.

Hooker.

The true meridian is a *major* circle passing through  
the poles of the world and the zenith of any place,  
exactly dividing the east from the west.

Bacon.

In common discourse we denominate persons  
and things according to the *major* part of their  
character: he is to be called a wife man who has  
but few follies.

Watts.

## 2. Greater in dignity.

Full Greek, full fame, honour, or go, or stay,  
My *major* vow lies here.

Shakespeare.

M'AJOR. *n. f.*1. The officer above the captain; the lowest  
field officer.2. A mayor or head officer of a town.  
Obsolete.3. The first proposition of a syllogism,  
containing some generality.

The *major* of our author's argument is to be  
understood of the material ingredients of bodies.

Boyle.

4. MAJOR-general. The general officer of  
the second rank.

Major-general Ravignan returned with the French  
king's answer.

Tatler.

5. MAJOR-domo. *n. f.* [majeur dome, Fr.]  
One who holds occasionally the place of  
master of the house.MAJORIZATION. *n. f.* [from *major*.] In-  
crease; enlargement.

There be five ways of *majoration* of sounds: en-  
closure simple; enclosure with dilatation; commu-

vication; *recreation* concurrent; and approach to the sensory. Bacon.

**MAJORITY, n. f.** [from *major*, Lat.]

1. The state of being greater.

It is not plurality of parts without *majority* of parts that maketh the total greater. Greu.

2. The greater number. [*majorité*, Fr.]

It was highly probable the *majority* would be so wise as to espouse that cause which was most agreeable to the publick weal, and by that means hinder a sedition. Addison.

As in senates so in schools,

*Majority* of voices rules. Prior.

Decent executions keep the world in awe; for that reason the *majority* of mankind ought to be hang'd every year. Arbuthnot.

3. [from *maiores*, Lat.] Ancestry.

Of evil parents an evil generation, a posterity not unlike their *majority*: of mischievous progenitors, a venomous and destructive progeny. Brown.

4. Full age; end of minority.

During the infancy of Henry the third, the barons were troubled in expelling the French: but this prince was no sooner come to his *majority*, but the barons rais'd a cruel war against him. Davies.

5. First rank. Obsolete.

Douglas, whose high deeds,  
Whose hot incursions, and great name in arms,  
Holds from all soldiers chief *majority*.  
And military title capital. Shakespeare.

6. The office of a major.

**MAIZE, or Indian Wheat. n. f.**

The whole *maize* plant has the appearance of a reed. This plant is propagated in England only as a curiosity, but in America it is the principal support of the inhabitants, and consequently propagated with great care. Miller.

*Maize* affords a very strong nourishment, but more viscous than wheat. Arbuthnot.

**TO MAKE. v. a.** [macan, Saxon; *mechen*, German; *maken*, Dutch.]

1. To create.

Let us *make* man in our image. Genesis.  
The Lord hath *made* all things for himself. Prov.  
Remember 'st thou  
Thy *making*, while the Maker gave thee being? Milton.

2. To form of materials.

He fashioned it with a graving tool, after he had *made* it a molten calf. Exodus.  
God hath *made* of one blood all nations of men. Acts.

We have no other measure, save one of the moon, but are artificially *made* out of thide by compounding or dividing the m. Holder.

3. To compose: as, parts, materials, or ingredients.

One of my fellows had the speed of him; who, almost dead for breath, had scarcely more than would *make* up his message. Shakespeare.  
The heav'n, the air, the earth, and boundless sea,  
*Make* but one temple for the Deity. Waller.  
A pint of salt of tartar, exposed unto a moist air, will *make* more liquor than the former measure will contain. Brown.

4. To form by art what is not natural.

There lavish nature, in her best attire,  
Pours forth sweet colours, and alluring sights;  
And art with her contending, doth aspire  
To excel the natural with *made* delights. Spenser.

5. To produce or effect as the agent.

If I *make* without cause, why then *make* sport at me; then let me be your jest. Shakespeare.  
When their hearts were merry they said, Call for Sampson, that he may *make* us sport. Judges.  
Give unto Solomon a perfect heart to build the palace for the which I have *made* provision. 1 Chronicles.

Thou hast set signs and wonders in the land of Egypt, and hast *made* thee a name. Jeremiah.  
Joshua *made* peace, and made a league with them. Joshua.

Both combine  
To *make* their greatness by the fall of man. Dryd.  
Egypt, mad with superstition grown,  
*Makes* gods of monsters. Tate's Journal.

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6. To produce as a cause.

Wealth *maketh* many friends; but the poor is separated from his neighbour. Proverbs.

A man's gift *maketh* room for him, and bringeth him before great men. Proverbs.

The child taught to believe any occurrence to be a good or evil omen, or any day of the week lucky, hath a wide inroad *made* upon the soundness of his understanding. Watts.

7. To do; to perform; to practise; to use in action.

Though she appear honest to me, yet in other places she enlargeth her mirth so far, that there is shew'd construction *made* of her. Shakespeare.

She *made* haste, and let down her pitcher. Gen.

We *made* prayer unto our God. Nehemiah.

He shall *make* a speedy riddance of all in the land. Zechariah.

They all began to *make* excuse. Luke.

It hath pleas'd them of Macedonia and Achaia to *make* a certain contribution for the poor. Romans.

The Venetians, provoked by the Turks with divers injuries, both by sea and land, resolv'd, without delay, to *make* war likewise upon him. Knolles.

Such mischief as before was never *made*,  
But when of old the fons of morning sung. Milton.

All the actions of his life were ripped up and surveyed, and all malicious glosses *made* upon all he had said, and all he had done. Clarendon.

Says Camille, since neither you nor I love repetitions, I shall not now *make* any of what else was urg'd against Theudisius. Boyle.

The Phœnicians made claim to this man as theirs, and attributed to him the invention of letters. Hale.

What Hope, O Paulinus! whither can we run?  
Where *make* a stand? and what may yet be done? Dryden.

While merchants *make* long voyages by sea  
To get estates, he cuts a shorter way. Dryden.

To what end did Ulysses *make* that journey?  
Æneas undertook it by the commandment of his father's ghost. Dryden.

He that will *make* a good use of any part of his life, must allow a large portion of it to recreation. Locke.

*Make* some request, and I,  
Whate'er it be, with that request comply. Addison.

Were it permitted, he should *make* the tour of the whole system of the sun. Arbuthnot and Pope.

8. To cause to have any quality.

She may give so much credit to her own laws, as to *make* their sentence weightier than any bare and naked conceit to the contrary. Hooker.

I will *make* your cities waste. Leviticus.

Her husband hath utterly *made* them void on the day he heard them. Numbers.

When he had made a convenient room, he set it in a wall, and *made* it fast with iron. Wj. of Sol.

He *made* the water wine. John.

He was the more inflamed with the desire of battle with Waller to *make* even all accounts. Clarendon.

I bred you up to arms, mis'd you to power,  
Permitted you to fight for this usurper;  
All to *make* sure the vengeance of this day,  
Which even this day has mis'd.

In respect of actions within the reach of such a power in him, a man seems as free as it is possible for freedom to *make* him. Locke.

9. To bring into any state or condition.

I have *made* thee a god to Pharaoh. Exodus.

Joseph *made* ready his chariot, and went up to meet Israel. Genesis.

Who *made* thee a prince and a judge over us? Exodus.

Ye have troubled me, to *make* me to sink among the inhabitants. Genesis.

He *made* himself no reputation, and took upon him the form of a servant. Philippians.

He should be *made* manifest to Israel. John.

Though I be free from all men, yet have I *made* myself servant unto all, that I might gain the more. 1 Corinthians.

He hath *made* me a by-word of the people. Job.

*Make* ye him drunken; for he magnified himself against the Lord. Jeremiah.

Joseph was not willing to *make* her a publick example. Matthew.

By the assistance of this faculty we have all those ideas in our understanding, which, though we do not actually contemplate, yet we can bring in sight, and *make* appear again, and be the objects of our thoughts. Locke.

The Lacedæmonians trained up their children to hate drunkenness by bringing a drunken man into their company, and shewing them what a beast he *made* of himself. Watts.

10. To form; to settle; to establish.

Those who are wise in courts  
*Make* friendship with the murderers of state,  
Nor seek the ruins of a wretched exile. Rowe.

11. To hold; to keep.

Deep in a cave the sybil *makes* abode. Dryden.

12. To secure from distress; to establish in riches or happiness.

He hath given her this 'monumental ring, and thinks himself *made* in the unchangeable composition. Shakespeare.

This is the night,

That either *makes* me, or fordooms me quite. Shakspeare.

Each element his dread command obeys,  
Who *makes* or ruins with a smile or frown,  
Who as by one he did our nation raise,  
So now he with another pulls us down. Dryden.

To suffer; to incur.

The loss was private that I *made*;  
Twas but myself I lost; I lost no legions. Dryden.

He accuseth Neptune unjustly, who *makes* shipwreck a second time. Bacon.

14. To commit.

I will neither plead my age nor sickness in excuse of the faults which I have *made*. Dryden.

15. To compel; to force; to constrain.

That the soul in a sleeping man should be this moment busy a thinking, and the next moment in a waking man not remember those thoughts, would need some better proof than bare assertion to *make* it be believed. Locke.

They should be *made* to rise at their early hour; but great care should be taken in waking them, that it be not done hastily. Locke.

16. To intend; to purpose to do; in this sense it is used only in interrogation.

He may ask this civil question,—Friend!  
What dost thou *make* a shipboard? to what end? Dryden.

Gomez; what *mak'st* thou here with a whole brotherhood of city-bastards? Dryden.

17. To raise as profit from any thing.

He's in for a commodity of brown pepper; of which he *made* five marks ready money. Shakspeare.

Did I *make* a gain of you by any of them I sent? 2 Corinthians.

If Auletes, a negligent prince, *made* so much, what must now the Romans *make*, who govern it so wisely? Arbuthnot.

It is meant of the value of the purchase, it was very high; it being hardly possible to *make* so much of land, unless it was reckoned at a very low price. Arbuthnot.

18. To reach; to tend to; to arrive at: a kind of sea term.

Acosta recordeth, they that sail in the middle can *make* no land of either side. Brown.

I've *made* the port already,  
And laugh securely at the lazy storm. Dryden.

They ply their shatter'd oars  
To nearest land, and *make* the Libyan shores. Dry.

Did I but purpose to embark with thee,  
While gentle zephyrs play in propitious gales;  
But would forsake the ship, and *make* the shore,  
When the winds whistle, and the tempests roar? Prior.

19. To gain.

The wind came about, and settled in the west for many days, so as we could *make* little of the way. Bacon.

I have *made* way  
To some Philistian lords, with whom they treat. Milton.

Now mark a little why Virgil is so much concerned to *make* this marriage; it was to *make* way for the divorce which he intended afterwards. Dryd.

20. To force; to gain by force.

Rugged rocks are interpos'd in vain;

# M A K

He makes his way o'er mountains, and contends  
Utterly torrents, and unforded streams. *Dryden.*

The stone wall which divides China from Ter-  
tary, is reckoned nine hundred miles long, running  
over rocks, and making way for rivers through  
mighty arches. *Temple.*

21. To exhibit.

When thou makest a dinner, call not thy friends,  
but the poor. *Luke.*

22. To pay; to give.

He shall make amends for the harm that he hath  
done. *Leviticus.*

23. To put; to place.

You must make a great difference between Her-  
cules's labours by land, and Jason's voyage by sea  
for the golden fleece. *Bacon.*

24. To turn to some use.

Whatever they catch,  
Their fury makes an instrument of war. *Dryden.*

25. To incline to; to dispose to.

It is not requisite they should destroy our reason,  
that is, to make us rely on the strength of nature,  
when she is least able to relieve us. *Brown.*

26. To effect as an argument.

Seeing they judge this to make nothing in the  
world for them. *Hooker.*

You conceive you have no more to do than, having  
found the principal word in a concordance, intro-  
duce as much of the verse as will serve your turn,  
though in reality it makes nothing for you. *Swift.*

27. To represent; to show.

He is not that goose and ass that Valla would  
make him. *Baker.*

28. To constitute.

Our desires carry the mind out to absent good,  
according to the necessity which we think there is  
of it, to the making or encrease of our happiness. *Locke.*

29. To amount to.

Whatever they were, it maketh no matter to  
me: God accepteth no man's person. *Galatians.*

30. To mould; to form.

Lye not erect but hollow, which is in the making  
of the bed; or with the legs gathered up, which is  
the more wholesome. *Bacon.*

Some undeserved fault

I'll find about the making of the bed. *Shaksp.*

They mow fern green, and burning of them to  
ashes, make the ashes up into balls with a little  
water. *Mortimer.*

31. To MAKE away. To kill; to destroy.

He will not let slip any advantage to make away  
him whose just title, emboldened by courage and  
goodwill, may one day shake the seat of a never-  
secure tyranny. *Sidney.*

Clarence was, by practice of evil persons about  
the king his brother, called thence away, and soon  
after, by sinister means, was clean made away.

*Spenser on Ireland.*

He may have a likely guest,

How these were they that made away his brother.

*Shakspere.*

Trajan would say of the vain jealousy of princes  
that seek to make away those that aspire to their  
succession, that there was never king that did put  
to death his successor. *Bacon.*

My mother I slew at my very birth, and since  
have made away two of her brothers, and haply to  
make way for the purpose of others against myself.

*Hayward.*

Give poets leave to make themselves away. *Roë.*  
What multitude of infants have been made away  
by those who brought them into the world! *Addison.*

32. To MAKE away. To transfer.

Debtors,

When they never mean to pay,

To some third make all away. *Wall-r.*

33. To MAKE account. To reckon; to

believe.

'They make no account but that the navy should  
be absolutely matter of the seas. *Bacon.*

34. To MAKE account of. To esteem; to

regard.

35. To MAKE free with. To treat without

ceremony.

This man who have made free with the greatest

names in church and state, and exposed to the world  
the private misfortunes of families. *Dunciad.*

36. To MAKE good. To maintain; to de-  
fend; to justify.

The grand master, guarded with a company of  
most valiant knights, drove them out again by force,  
and made good the place. *Knolles.*

When he comes to make good his confident un-  
dertaking, he is fain to say things that agree very  
little with one other. *Boyle.*

I'll either die, or I'll make good the place.

*Dryden.*

As for this other argument, that by pursuing one  
single theme they gain an advantage to express, and  
work up, the passions, I with any example he could  
bring from them could make it good. *Dryden.*

I will add what the same author subjoins to make  
good his foregoing remark. *Locke on Education.*

37. To MAKE good. To fulfil; to ac-  
complish.

This letter doth make good the friar's words.

*Shakspere.*

38. To MAKE light of. To consider as of

no consequence.

They made light of it, and went their ways.

*Matthew.*

39. To MAKE love. To court; to play

the gallant.

How happy each of the sexes would be, if there  
was a window in the breast of every one that makes  
or receives love. *Addison.*

40. To MAKE merry. To feast; to pur-  
take of an entertainment.

A hundred pound or two, to make merry withal?

*Shakspere.*

The king went to Latham, to make merry with  
his mother and the earl. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

A gentleman and his wife will ride to make merry  
with his neighbour, and after a day those two go to  
a third; in which progress they enclose like snow-  
balls, till through their burthen some weight they  
break. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

41. To MAKE much of. To cherish; to

foster.

The king hearing of their adventure, suddenly  
falls to take pride in making much of them, extol-  
ling them with infinite praises. *Sidney.*

The bird is dead

That we have made so much on! *Shakspere.*

It is good discretion not to make too much of any  
man at the first. *Bacon's Essays.*

The easy and the lazy make much of the gout;  
and yet making much of themselves too, they take  
care to carry it presently to bed, and keep it warm.

*Temple.*

42. To MAKE of. What to make of, is,

how to understand.

That they should have knowledge of the lan-  
guages and affairs of those that he at such a distance  
from them, was a thing we could not tell what to  
make of. *Bacon.*

I past the summer here at Nimmeguen, without  
the least remembrance of what had happened to me  
in the spring, till about the end of September, and  
then I began to feel a pain I knew not what to make  
of, in the same joint of my other foot. *Temple.*

There is another statue in brass of Apollo, with  
a modern inscription on the pedestal, which I  
knew not what to make of. *Addison.*

I desired he would let me see his book: he did so,  
singing: I could not make any thing of it. *Tatler.*

Upon one side were huge pieces of iron, cut into  
strange figures, which we knew not what to make  
of. *Swift.*

43. To MAKE of. To produce from; to

effect.

I am astonished that those who have appeared  
against this paper have made so very little of it.

*Addison.*

44. To MAKE of. To consider; to ac-

count; to esteem.

Makes the no more of me than of a slave?

*Dryden.*

45. To MAKE of. To cherish; to foster.

Not used.

Xaycus was wonderfully beloved, and made of,

by the Turkish merchants, whose language he had  
learned. *Knolles.*

46. To MAKE over. To settle in the hands  
of trustees.

Widows, who have tried one lover,  
Trust none again till th' have made over. *Hudib.*

The wife begins make over their estates.  
Make o'er thy honour by a deed of trust,  
And give me seizure of the mighty wealth. *Dryden.*

47. To MAKE over. To transfer.

The second money made over to us by the second  
covenant, is the promise of pardon. *Hammond.*

Age and youth cannot be made over, nothing but  
time can take away years, or give them. *Collier.*

My wait is reduced to the depth of four inches  
by what I have already made over to my neck.

*Addison's Guardian.*

Moor, to whom that patent was made over, was  
forced to leave off coining. *Swift.*

48. To MAKE out. To clear; to explain;  
to clear to one's self.

Make out the rest.—I am disorder'd so,  
I know not further what to say or do. *Dryden.*

Antiquaries make out the most ancient medals  
from a letter with great difficulty to be discerned.

*Felton.*

It may seem somewhat difficult to make out the  
bills of fare for some suppers. *Arbuthnot.*

49. To MAKE out. To prove; to evince.

There is no truth which a man may more evi-  
dently make out to himself, than the existence of a  
God. *Locke.*

Though they are not self-evident principles, yet  
what may be made out from them by a wary de-  
duction, may be depended on as certain and in-  
fallible truths. *Locke.*

Men of wit and parts, but of short thoughts and  
little meditation, distrust every thing for fiction  
that is not the dictate of sense, or made out im-  
mediately to their senses. *Burnet.*

We are to vindicate the just providence of God  
in the government of the world, and to endeavor,  
as well as we can, upon an imperfect view of  
things, to make out the beauty and harmony of all  
the seeming disorders and irregularities of the di-  
vine administration. *Stillingfleet's Sermons.*

Scaliger hath made out, that the history of Troy  
was no more the invention of Homer than of  
Virgil. *Dryden.*

In the passages from divines, most of the reason-  
ings which make out both my propositions are al-  
ready suggested. *Atterbury.*

I dare engage to make it out, that they will have  
their full principal and interest at six per cent.

*Swift.*

50. To MAKE sure of. To consider as

certain.

They made as sure of health and life, as if both  
of them were at their disposal. *Dryden.*

51. To MAKE sure of. To secure to one's  
possession.

But whether marriage bring joy or sorrow,  
Make sure of this day, and hang to-morrow. *Dryden.*

52. To MAKE up. To get together.

How will the farmer be able to make up his rent  
at quarter-day? *Locke.*

53. To MAKE up. To reconcile; to com-

pose.

I knew when seven justices could not make up  
a quarrel. *Shakspere.*

54. To MAKE up. To repair.

I fought for a man among them that should make  
up the hedge, and stand in the gap before me for  
the land. *Ezekiel.*

55. To MAKE up. To compose, as ingre-

dients.

These are the lineaments of flattery, which do  
together make up a face of most extreme deformity.

*Government of the Tongue.*

He is to encounter an enemy made up of wiles  
and stratagems; an old serpent, a long experienced  
deceiver. *South.*

Zeal should be made up of the largest measures  
of spiritual love, desire, hope, hatred, grief, indigna-  
tion. *Spratt.*

Oh he was all made up of love and charms;  
Whatever maid could wish, or man admire. *Addison.*

# M A K

*Harlequin's part is made up of blunders and absurdities.*  
*Vines, figs, oranges, almonds, olives, myrtles, and fields of corn, made up the most delightful little landscape.*  
*Old mould'ring urns, vases, daggers, and distaffs, Make up the frightful horror of the place.* *Clark.*  
*The parties among us are made up on outside of moderate whigs, and on the other of prehyterians.* *Swift.*

## 56. To MAKE up. To shape.

*A catapodium is a medicine swallowed solid, and most commonly made up in pills.* *Arbuthnot.*

## 57. To MAKE up. To supply; to make less deficient.

*Whatever, to make up the doctrine of man's salvation, is added as in supply of the Scripture's insufficiency, we reject it.* *Hooker.*

*I borrowed that celebrated name for an evidence to my subject, that so what was wanting in my proof might be made up in the example.* *Glansville.*

*Thus think the crowd, who, eager to engage, Take quickly fire, and kindle into rage; Who ne'er consider, but without a pause*

*Make up in passion what they want in cause.* *Dryd.*

*If his romantick disposition transport him so far as to expect little or nothing from this, he might however hope, that the principles would make it up in dignity and respect.* *Swift.*

## 58. To MAKE up. To compensate; to balance.

*If they retrench any the smaller particulars in their ordinary expence, it will easily make up the halfpenny a-day which we have now under consideration.* *Spektor.*

*Thus wisely she makes up her time,*

*Mis-spent when youth was in its prime.* *Granville.*

*There must needs be another state to make up the inequalities of this, and to save all irregular appearances.* *Atterbury.*

## 59. To MAKE up. To settle; to adjust.

*The reasons you allege, do more conduce To the hot passion of distemper'd blood, Than to make up a free determination*

*'Twixt right and wrong.* *Shakspeare.*

*Though all at once cannot*

*See what I do deliver out to each,*

*Yet I can make my audit up, that all*

*From me do back receive the flow'r of all,*

*And I have me but the bran.* *Shakspeare.*

*He was to make up his accounts with his lord, and by an easy undiscoverable cheat he could provide against the impending distress.* *Rogers's Sermons.*

## 60. To MAKE up. To accomplish; to conclude; to complete.

*There is doubt how far we are to proceed by collection before the full and complete measure of things necessary be made up.* *Hooker.*

*Is not the lady Countess in this troop?*

*—I know she is not; for this match made up,*

*Her presence would have interrupted much.* *Shak.*

*On Wednesday the general account is made up and printed, and on Thursday published.* *Granut.*

*This life is a scene of vanity, that soon passes away, and affords no solid satisfaction but in the consciousness of doing well, and in the hopes of another life: this is what I can lay upon experience, and what you will find to be true when you come to make up the account.* *Locke.*

## 61. This is one of the words so frequently occurring, and used with so much latitude, that its whole extent is not easily comprehended, nor are its attenuated and fugitive meanings easily caught and restrained. The original sense, including either production or formation, may be traced through all the varieties of application.

*To MAKE. v. n.*

*1. To tend; to travel; to go any way.*

*Oh me, lieutenant! what villains have done this?*

*—I think, that one of them is hereabouts,*

*And cannot make away.* *Shakspeare's Othello.*

*I do best see what your majesty make up,*

*Left your retirement do amuse your friends.* *Shak.*

*The earl of Lincoln resolved to make on where*

*the king was, to give him battle, and marched towards Newark.* *Bacon.*

*There made forth to us a small boat, with about eight persons in it.* *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

*Warily provide, that while we make forth to that which is better, we meet not with that which is worse.* *Bacon's Essays.*

*A wonderful erroneous observation that maketh about, is commonly received contrary to experience.* *Bacon.*

*Make on, upon the heads*

*Of men, struck down like piles, to reach the lives*

*Of those remain and stand.* *Ben Jonson's Catiline.*

*The Moors, terrified with the hideous cry of the soldiers making toward land, were easily beaten from the shore.* *Kneller.*

*When they set out from mount Sinai they made northward unto Rishmah.* *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

*Some speedy way for passage must be found;*

*Make to the city by the postern gate.* *Dryden.*

*The bull*

*His easier conquest proudly did forego;*

*And making at him with a furious bound,*

*From his bent forehead aim'd a double wound.* *Dry.*

*Too late young Turnus the delusion found*

*Far on the sea, full making from the ground.* *Dryd.*

*A man of a disturbed brain seeing in the street one of those lads that used to vex him, stepped into a cutler's shop, and seizing on a naked sword made after the boy.* *Locke.*

*Seeing a country gentleman trotting before me with a spaniel by his horse's side, I made up to him.* *Addison.*

*The French king makes at us directly, and keeps a king by him to fet over us.* *Addison.*

*A monstrous bear rush'd forth; his baleful eyes*

*Shot glaring fire, and his stiff-pointed bristles*

*Rose high upon his back; at me he made,*

*Whetting his tusks.* *Smith.*

*2. To contribute; to have effect.*

*Whatever makes nothing to your subject, and is improper to it, admit not into your work.* *Dryd.*

*Blinded he is by the love of himself to believe that the right is wrong, and wrong is right, when it makes for his own advantage.* *Swift.*

*3. To operate; to act as a proof or argument, or cause.*

*Where neither the evidence of any law divine, nor the strength of any invincible argument, otherwise found out by the light of reason, nor any notable publick inconvenience doth make against that which our own laws ecclesiastical have instituted for the ordering of these affairs; the very authority of the church itself sufficeth.* *Hooker.*

*That which should make for them must prove, that men ought not to make laws for church government, but only keep those laws which in Scripture they had made.* *Hooker.*

*It is very needful to be known, and maketh unto the right of the war against him.* *Spenser.*

*Let us follow after the things which make for peace.* *Romans.*

*Perkin Warbeck finding that time and temporizing, which, whilst his practices were covert, made for him, did now, when they were discovered, rather make against him, resolv'd to try some exploit upon England.* *Bacon's Henry VII.*

*A thing may make to my present purpose.* *Boyle.*

*It makes to this purpose, that the light conserving stones in Italy must be set in the sun before they retain light.* *Digby.*

*What avails it to me to acknowledge, that I have not been able to do him right in any line; for even my own confession makes against me.* *Dryden.*

*4. To show; to appear; to carry appearance.*

*Joshua and all Israel made as if they were beaten before them, and fled.* *Joshua.*

*It is the unanimous opinion of your friends, that you make as if you hang'd yourself, and they will give it out that you are quite dead.* *Arbuthnot.*

*5. To MAKE away with. To destroy; to kill; to make away. This phrase is improper.*

*The women of Greece were seized with an unaccountable melancholy, which dispos'd several of them to make away with themselves.* *Spektor.*

*6. To MAKE for. To advantage; to favour.*

*Compare with indifference these disparities of times; and we shall plainly perceive, that they make for the advantage of England at this present time.* *Bacon's War with Spain.*

*None deny there is a God, but those for whom it maketh that there were no God.* *Bacon's Essays.*

*I was assur'd, that nothing was design'd*

*Against thee but safe unity and hold;*

*That made for me, I knew that liberty*

*Would draw thee forth to perilous enterprises.* *Mil.*

*7. To MAKE up for. To compensate; to be instead.*

*Have you got a supply of friends to make up for those who are gone?* *Swift to Pope.*

*8. To MAKE with. To concur.*

*Antiquity, custom, and consent, in the church of God, making with that which law doth establish, use themselves most sufficient reasons to uphold the same, unless some notable publick inconvenience enforce the contrary.* *Hooker.*

*MAKE. n. f. [from the verb.] Form; structure; nature.*

*Those mercurial spirits, which were only lent the earth to shew men their folly in admiring it, possess delights of a nobler make and nature, which outdate immortality.* *Granville.*

*Upon the decease of a lion the beasts met to chase a king: several put up, but one was not of make for a king; another wanted brains or strength.* *L'Estrange.*

*Is our perfection of so frail a make,*

*As every plot can undermine and shake?* *Dryden.*

*Several lies are produced in the loyal ward of Portoken, if to feeble a make, as not to bear carriage to the Royal Exchange.* *Addison's Freeholder.*

*It may be with superior souls as with giantick, which exceed the due proportion of parts, and, like the old heroes of that make, commit something near extravagance.* *Pope.*

*MAKE. n. f. [maca, gemaca, Saxon.] Companion; favourite friend.*

*The elt therewith staid,*

*Upstart'd highly from his looser make,*

*And his unsleazy weapons gain in hand to take.* *Fairy Queen.*

*Did her therefore herself soon ready make,*

*To wait on love amongst his lovely crew;*

*Where every one that misseth then her make,*

*Shall be by him answer'd with penance due.* *Spenser.*

*For since the wife town,*

*Has let the sports down,*

*Of May games and morris,*

*The maids and their makes,*

*At dances and wakes,*

*Had their napkins and posies,*

*And the wipers for the noses.* *Ben Jonson's Owl.*

*MA'KEBATE. n. f. [make and debate.] Breeder of quarrels.*

*Love in her passions, like a right makebate, whisper'd to both sides arguments of quarrel.* *Shak.*

*Outragious party-writers are like a couple of makebates, who inflame small quarrels by a thousand stories.* *Swift.*

*MA'KER. n. f. [from make.]*

*1. The Creator.*

*Both in him, in all things, as it meet,*

*The universal Maker we may praise.* *Milton.*

*Thus the divine Cecilia found,*

*And to her Maker's praise confin'd the sound.* *Pope.*

*Such plain roots as pety could raise,*

*And only vocal with the Maker's praise.* *Pope.*

*The power of reasoning was given us by our Maker to pursue truths.* *Wat's Logic.*

*2. One who makes any thing.*

*Every man in Turkey is of some trade; Sultan Achmet was a maker of ivory rings.* *Notes on the Odyssey.*

*I dare promise her boldly what few of her makers of visits and compliments dare to do.* *Pope.*

*3. One who sets any thing in its proper state.*

*You be indeed makers or marters of all men's manners within the realm.* *Adam's Schoolmaster.*

*MA'KEPEACE. n. f. [make and peace.] Peacemaker; reconciler.*

*To be a makepeace shall become my age.* *Shaksp.*

*L 2*

# M A K

# M A K



# M A L

**MA'KEWIGHT.** *n. f.* [*make and weight.*] Any small thing thrown in to make up weight.

*Me lonely sitting, not the glimmering light Of make weight candle, nor the joyous talk Of loving friend delights.* Philips.

**MALACHITE.** *n. f.* This stone is sometimes intirely green, but lighter than that of the nephritick stone, so as in colour to resemble the leaf of the mallow, *μαλάχη*, from which it has its name; though sometimes it is veined with white, or spotted with blue or black. Woodward.

**MALADY.** *n. f.* [*maladie, Fr.*] A disease; a distemper; a disorder of body; sickness. Better it is to be private

In sorrow's torment, than ty'd to the pomp of a pulcr.

Various inward *maladies*, which have not scope to be breath'd out. Sidney.

Physicians first require, that the *malady* be known thoroughly, afterwards teach how to cure and redress it. Spenser.

Say, can you fast? your stomachs are too young. And abstinence engenders *maladies*. Shakspeare.

An accidental violence of motion has removed that *malady* that has baffled the skill of physicians. South.

Love's a *malady* without a cure; For love has pierc'd me with his fiery dart; He fasts without, and biles at my heart. Dryden.

**MALADIEUX.** *n. f.* [from *mal and aigre*, Italian, to go ill.] A dry scab on the palm of horses.

**MALAPERT.** *adj.* [*mal and pert.*] Saucy; quick with impudence; sprightly without respect or decency.

Peace, master marquis, you are *malapert*; Your fire-new stamp of honour is scarce current. Shakspeare.

If thou dar'st tempt me further, draw thy sword. —What, what? nay, then, I must have an ounce or two of this *malapert* blood from you. Shakspeare.

Are you growing *malapert*? Will you force me make use of my authority? Dryden.

**MALAPERTNESS.** *n. f.* [from *malapert.*] Liveliness of reply without decency; quick impudence; sauciness.

**MALAPERTLY.** *adv.* [from *malapert.*] Impudently; saucily.

To **MALAXATE** *v. a.* [*μαλάττω*.] To soften, or knead to softness, any body.

**MALAXATION.** *n. f.* [from *malaxate.*] The act of softening.

**MALE.** *adj.* [*male, French; masculus, Lat.*] Of the sex that begets, not bears young; not female.

Which shall be heir of the two *male* twins, who, by the diffision of the mother, were laid open to the world? Locke.

You are the richest person in the commonwealth; you have no *male* child; your daughters are all married to wealthy patricians. Swift.

**MALE.** *n. f.* The he of any species. In most the *male* is the greater, and in some few the female. Bacon.

There be more *males* than *females*, but in different proportions. Graunt's Bill of Mortality.

**MALE**, in composition, signifies *ill*; from *male*, Latin; *male*, old French.

**MALEADMINISTRATION.** *n. f.* Bad management of affairs. From the practice of the wisest nations, when a prince was laid aside for *maleadministration*, the nobles and people did refuse the administration of the supreme power. Swift.

A general canonical denunciation, is that which is made touching such a matter as properly belongs to the ecclesiastical court, for that a subject denounces his superior for *maleadministration*, or a wicked life. Ayliffe.

# M A L

**MALECONTENT.** } *adj.* [*male and con-*  
**MALECONTENTED.** } *tent.*] Discontent-  
ed; dissatisfied.

Brother Clarence, how like you our choice, That you stand pensive, as half *malecontent*? Shakspeare.

Poor Clarence! Is it for a wife That thou art *malecontent*? I will provide thee. Shakspeare.

The king, for securing his state against mutinous and *malecontented* subjects, who might have refuge in Scotland, sent a solemn ambassage to conclude a peace. Bacon.

They cannot signalize themselves as *malecontents*, without breaking through all the softer virtues. Addison.

The usual way in despotic governments is to confine the *malecontent* to some castle. Addison.

**MALECONTENTEDLY.** *adv.* [from *malecontent.*] With discontent.

**MALECONTENTEDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *malecontent.*] Discontentedness; want of affection to government.

They would ascribe the laying down my paper to a spirit of *malecontentedness*. Spectator.

**MALEDICTED.** *adj.* [*maledictus, Latin.*] Accursed. Diſt.

**MALEDICTION.** *n. f.* [*malediction, Fr. maledictio, Lat.*] Curse; execration; denunciation of evil.

Then let my life long time on earth maintained be, To wretched me, the last, worst *malediction*. Sidney.

The true original cause, divine *malediction*, laid by the sin of man upon these creatures which God hath made for the use of man, was above the reach of natural capacity. Hooker.

In Spain they fluid near eight months, during which Buckingham lay under millions of *maledictions*; which, upon the prince's arrival in the west, did vanish into praies. Wotton.

**MALEFACTION.** *n. f.* [*male and facio, Lat.*] A crime; and offence.

Guilty creatures at a play Have, by the very cunning of the scene, Been struck to the soul, that presently They have proclaim'd their *malefactions*. Shakspeare.

**MALEFACTOR.** *n. f.* [*male and facio, Lat.*] An offender against law; a criminal; a guilty person.

A jaylor to bring forth Some monstrous *malefactor*. Shakspeare.

As much as *malefactors* do your sword. It's from. It is a sad thing when men shall repair to the nursery, not for preterment but refuge; like *malefactors* flying to the altar, only to save their lives. South.

If their barking dog disturb her ease, Th' unmanner'd *malefactor* is arraign'd. Dryden.

The *malefactor* got was laid On Bacchus' altar, and his forest paid. Dryden.

**MALEFICK.** } *adj.* [*maleficus, Latin.*]  
**MALEFIQUE.** } Mischievous; hurtful. Diſt.

**MALEPRACTICE.** *n. f.* [*male and practice.*] Practice contrary to rules.

**MALEVOLENCE.** *n. f.* [*malevolentia, Lat.*] Ill will; inclination to hurt others; malignity.

The son of Duncan Lives in the English court; and is receiv'd Of the most pious Edward with such grace, That the *malevolence* of fortune nothing Takes from his high respect. Shakspeare.

**MALEVOLENT.** *adj.* [*malevolus, Latin.*] Ill-disposed toward others; unfavourable; malignant.

I have three in my arms, Though our *malevolent* stars have struggled hard, And held us long asunder. Dryden.

**MALEVOLENTLY.** *adv.* [from *malevolence.*] Maliguly; malignantly; with illwill.

The oak did not only resent his fall, but vindicate him from aspersions *malevolently* cast upon him. Howe.

**MA'LVCE.** *n. f.* [*malice, Fr. malitia, Lat.*] 1. Badness of design; deliberate mischief.

# M A L

God hath forgiven me many sins of *malice*, and therefore surely he will pity my infirmities. Taylor.

2. Ill intention to any one; desire of hurting. Duncan is in his grave;

*Malice* domestic, foreign levy, nothing Can touch him further! Shakspeare.

When Setan, who late fled before the throats Of Gabriel out of Eden, now improv'd In meditated fraud and *malice*, bent On man's destruction, maugre what might hap Of heavier on himself, fearless return'd. Milton.

To **MA'LVCE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard with ill will. Obsolete.

The cause why he thus fly to *maliced*, Was that his mother which him bore and bred, The most fine-fingered workman on the ground, Arachne, by his means, was vanquished. Spenser.

**MA'LVIOUS.** *adj.* [*malicieux, Fr. malitiosus, Lat.*] Ill-disposed to any one; intending ill; malignant.

We must not flint Our necessary actions in the fear To cope *malicious* censurers; which ever, As ravenous fishes, do a vessel follow That is new-trimm'd. Shakspeare.

I grant him bloody, Sudden, *malicious*, smacking of every sin That has a name. Shakspeare.

Thou know'st what *malicious* foe, Envy our happiness, and of his own Despairing, seeks to work us woe and shame. Milt.

The air appearing to *malicious* in this moribund conspiracy, exacts a more particular regard. Harri.

**MA'LVIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *malicious.*] With malignity; with intention of mischief.

An intrigue between his majesty and a junto of ministers *maliciously* bent against me, broke out, and had like to have ended in my utter destruction. Swift.

**MA'LVIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *malicious.*] Malice; intention of mischief to another.

Not out of envy or *maliciousness*, Do I forbear to crave your special aid. Herbert.

**MA'LVGN.** *adj.* [*maligne, French; malignus, Latin:* the *g* is mute or liquefcent.] 1. Unfavourable; ill-disposed to any one; malicious.

Witchcraft may be by operation of *malign* spirits. Bacon.

If in the constellations war were sprung, Two planets, rushing from aspect *malign* Of fiercest opposition, in mid sky, Should combat, and their jarring spheres confound. Milton.

Of contempt, and the *malign* hostile influence it has upon government, every man's experience will inform him. South.

2. Infectious; fatal to the body; pestilential. He that turneth the humours back, and maketh the wound bleed inwards, endangereth *malign* ulcers and pernicious imposthumations. Bacon.

To **MA'LVGN.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] 1. To regard with envy or malice.

The people practise what mischiefs and villainies they will against private men, whom they *malign*, by stealing their goods, or murdering them. Spenser.

It is hardly to be thought that any governor should so *malign* his successor, as to suffer an evil to grow up which he might timely have kept under. Spenser.

Strangers conspired together against him, and *maligned* him in the wilderness. Feeblefigious.

If it is a pleasure to be envied and that not, to be *maligned* standing, and to despised falling; then is it a pleasure to be great and to be able to dispose of men's fortunes. South.

2. To mischief; to hurt; to harm.

**MA'LVONANCY.** *n. f.* [from *malignant.*] 1. Malevolence; malice; unfavourableness.

My stars shine darkly over me: the *malignancy* of my fate might, perhaps, disfigure years; therefore I crave your leave that I may bear my evils alone. Shakspeare.

2. Destructive tendency. The infection doth produce a bubo, which, according to the degree of *malignancy*, either proves easily curable, or else it proceeds into venom. Wyc.

# M A L

**MAL'IGNANT.** *adj.* [*malignant*, French.]

1. **Malign**; *envious*; *unpropitious*; *malicious*; *mischievous*; *intending* or *effecting* ill.

O *malignant* and ill-boding stars!  
Now art thou come unto a feast of death. *Shaksp.*  
Not friended by his wits to your high person,  
His will is most *malignant*, and it stretches  
Beyond you to your friends. *Shaksp.*

To good *malignant*, to bad men benign. *Milton.*  
They have seen all other notions besides their  
own represented in a false and *malignant* light;  
whereupon they judge and condemn at once. *H. Att.*

2. **Hostile** to life: as, *malignant* fevers.  
They hold, that the cause of the gout is a *malignant*  
vapour that falls upon the joint; that the  
swelling is a kindness in nature, that calls down  
humours to dump the malignity of the vapours,  
and thereby assuage the pain. *Temple.*

Let the learn'd begin  
Th' enquiry, where disease could enter in;  
How those *malignant* atoms forc'd their way,  
What in the faultless frame they found to make  
their prey? *Dryden.*

**MAL'IGNANT.** *n. f.*

1. A man of ill intention, malevolently disposed.

Occasion was taken, by several *malignants*, secretly  
to undermine his great authority in the  
church of Christ. *Hooker.*

2. It was a word used of the defenders of  
the church and monarchy by the rebel  
sectaries in the civil wars.

**MAL'IGNANTLY.** *adv.* [from *malignant*.]  
With ill intention; maliciously; mischievously.

Now arriving  
At place of potency, and sway o' th' state,  
If he should fall *malignantly* remain  
Fast sue to the plebeians, your voices might  
Be curies to yourselves. *Shaksp.*

**MAL'IGNER.** *n. f.* [from *malign*.]

1. One who regards another with ill will.  
I thought it necessary to justify my character in  
point of cleanliness, which my *maligners* call  
in question. *Swift.*

2. **Sarcasical** censurer.

Such as these are philosophy's *maligners*, who  
pronounce the most generous contemplations,  
needless unprofitable subtleties. *Clarendon.*

**MAL'IGNITY.** *n. f.* [*malignité*, French.]

1. **Malice**; *maliciousness*.

'Deeds are done which man might charge a right  
On fustian fate, or undiscerning might,  
Had not their guilt the lawless soldiers known,  
And made the whole *malignity* their own. *Tickel.*

2. **Contrariety** to life; *destructive tendency*.  
Whether any tokens of poison did appear, reports  
are various; his physicians discerned an invincible  
*malignity* in his disease. *Hayward.*

No redress could be obtained with any vigour  
proportionable to the *malignity* of that far-spread  
disease. *King Charles.*

3. **Evilness** of nature.

This shews the high *malignity* of fraud, that in  
the natural course of it tends to the destruction of  
common life, by destroying trust and mutual con-  
fidence. *South.*

**MAL'IGNLY.** *adv.* [from *malign*.] *Envi-ously*; with ill will; *mischievously*.

Left you think I rail'd more than tears,  
Or praise *malignly* arts I cannot reach;  
Let me for once resume t' instruct the times. *Pope.*

**MAL'IKIN.** *n. f.* [from *mal*, of *Mary*, and *kin*,  
the diminutive termination.] A kind of  
mop made of clouts for sweeping ovens;  
thence a frightful figure of clouts dressed  
up; thence a dirty wench. *Hanmer.*

The kitchen *malikin* pins  
Her richest lockram 'bout her reevely neck,  
Clam'ring the walls to eye him. *Shaksp.*

**MALL.** *n. f.* [*malleus*, Latin, a hammer.]

1. A kind of beater or hammer.  
He took a *malt*, and after having hollowed the

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handle, and that part which strikes the ball, he  
enclosed in them several drugs. *Spectator.*

2. A stroke; a blow. Not in use.

With mighty *malt*,  
The monster merciless him made to fall. *F. Queen.*  
Give that rev'rend head a *malt*  
Or two, or three, against a wall. *Hudibras.*

3. A walk where they formerly played with  
malls and balls. *Moll* is, in *Islandick*,  
an area or walk spread with shells.

This the beau monde shall from the *malt* survey,  
And hail with music its propitious ray. *Pope.*

**TO-MALL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
beat or strike with a mall.

**MAL'LAND.** *n. f.* [*malart*, French.] The  
drake of the wild duck.

Antony claps on his sea wings like a doting  
*mallard*,  
Leaving the fight in height. *Shaksp.*

The birds that are most easy to be drawn are  
*mallard*, *hovever*, and *goose*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Arm your hook with the line, and cut so much of  
a brown *mallard's* feather as will make the wings.

**MALLEABILITY.** *n. f.* [from *malleable*.]  
Quality of enduring the hammer; qua-  
lity of spreading under the hammer.

Supposing the nominal essence of gold to be a  
body of such a peculiar colour and weight, with the  
*malleability* and fusibility, the real essence is  
that constitution on which these qualities and their  
union depend. *Locke.*

**MALLEABLE.** *adj.* [*malleable*, French;  
from *malleus*, Latin, a hammer.] Capa-  
ble of being spread by beating: this is a  
quality possessed in the most eminent  
degree by gold, it being more ductile  
than any other metal; and is opposite to  
friability or brittleness. *Quincy.*

Make it more strong for falls, though it come  
not to the degree to be *malleable*. *Bacon.*

The beaten soldier proves most manful,  
That like his sword endures the anvil;  
And justly 'held more formidable,  
The more his valour's *malleable*. *Hudibras.*

If the body is compact, and bends or yields in-  
ward to pressure without any sliding of its parts, it  
is hard and elastic, returning to its figure with a  
force rising from the mutual attraction of its parts:  
if the parts slide one upon another, the body is  
*malleable* or soft. *Newton.*

**MALLEABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *malleable*.]  
Quality of enduring the hammer; *malle-ability*; ductility.

The bodies of most life that are fought for out of  
the earth are the metals, which are distinguished  
from other bodies by their weight, fusibility, and  
*malleableness*. *Locke.*

**TO MALLEATE.** *v. a.* [from *malleus*, Lat.]  
To hammer; to forge or shape by the  
hammer.

He first found out the art of melting and *malleating*  
metals, and making them useful for tools. *Derham.*

**MALLET.** *n. f.* [*malleus*, Lat.] A wooden  
hammer.

The vessel foddered up was warily struck with a  
wooden *mallet*, and thereby compressed. *Boyle.*  
Their left-hand does the calking iron guide,  
The rattling *mallet* with the right they hit. *Dryd.*

**MALLOWS.** *n. f.* [*malva*, Latin; *mælepe*,  
Saxon.] A plant.

Shards or *mallows* for the pot,  
That keep the loofen'd body sound. *Dryden.*

**MALMSEY.** *n. f.*

1. A fort of grape.

2. A kind of wine.

Metheglin, wort, and *malmsiey*. *Shaksp.*

**MALT.** *n. f.* [*meult*, Saxon; *mout*, Dutch.]  
Grain steeped in water and fermented,  
then dried on a kiln.

Beer hath *malt* first infused in the liquor, and is  
afterwards boiled with the hop. *Bacon.*

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**TO MALT.** *v. n.*

1. To make malt.

2. To be made malt.

To house it green it will mow-burn, which will  
make it *malt* worse. *Mortimer.*

**MAL'DRINK.** *n. f.* [*malt and drink*.]

All *maldrinks* may be boiled into the consilience  
of a sinny syrup. *Flager on Humours.*

**MAL'DUST.** *n. f.* [*malt and dust*.]

*Malt-dust* is an enricher of barren land, and a  
great improver of barley. *Mortimer.*

**MAL'TFLOOR.** *n. f.* [*malt and floor*.] A  
floor to dry malt.

Empty the corn from the cistern into the *malt-*  
floor. *Mortimer.*

**MAL'THORSE.** *n. f.* [*malt and horse*.] It  
seems to have been, in *Shakspere's* time,  
a term of reproach for a dull dolt.

You peasant swain, you whoreson, you *mal'thorse*  
drudge. *Shaksp.*

None, *mal'thorse*, capon, coxcomb, idiot, patch.  
*Shaksp.*

**MAL'TMAN.** } *n. f.* [from *malt*.] One  
**MAL'TSTER.** } who makes malt.

Sir Arthur the *mal'ther*! how fine it will sound!  
*Swift.*

Tom came home in the chariot by his lady's  
side; but he unfortunately taught her to drink  
brandy, of which she died; and Tom is now a  
journeyman *mal'ther*. *Swift.*

**MALVA'CEOUS.** *adj.* [*malva*, Latin.] Re-  
lating to mallows.

**MALVERSATION.** *n. f.* [French.] Bad  
shifts; mean artifices; wicked and frau-  
dulent tricks.

**MAM.** } *n. f.* [*mamma*, Latin: this  
**MAMMA.** } word is said to be found for  
the compellation of *mother* in all lan-  
guages; and is therefore supposed to be  
the first syllables that a child pronounces.]  
The fond word for mother.

Poor Cupid fobbing fence could speak;  
Indeed, *mamma*, I did not know ye;  
Alas! how easy my mistake,  
I took you for your likeness Cloe. *Prior.*

Little masters and misters are great impediments  
to servants; the remedy is to bribe them, that they  
may not tell tales to papa and *mamma*. *Swift.*

**MAMME'E tree.** *n. f.*

The *mammer tree* hath a roseaceous flower, which  
afterwards becomes an almost spherical fleshy fruit;  
containing two or three seeds inclosed in hard  
rough shells. *Mitler.*

**MAMMET.** *n. f.* [from *mam* or *mamma*.]  
A puppet, a figure dressed up. *Hanmer.*

Kate; this is no world  
To play with *mammetts*, and to tilt with lips. *Shaksp.*

**MAMMI'FORM.** *adj.* [*mammiforme*, Fr.  
*mamma* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the  
shape of paps or dugs.

**MAMMI'LLARY.** *adj.* [*mammillaire*, Fr.  
*mammillaris*, Lat.] Belonging to the paps  
or dugs.

**MAMMOCK.** *n. f.* A shapeless piece.

The ice was broken into large *mammocks*. *James.*

**TO MAMMOCK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To tear; to break; to pull to pieces.  
I saw him run after a gilded butterfly; and he  
did to let his teeth, and did tear it! Oh, I warrant,  
how he *mammockt* it? *Shaksp.*

**MAMMON.** *n. f.* [Syriack.] Riches.

**MAN.** *n. f.* [*man*, mon, Sax.]

1. Human being.

The king is but a *man* as I am; the violet smells  
to him as it doth to me; the clement shews to him  
as it doth to me, all his senses have but human  
conditions. *Shaksp.*

All the west bank of *Nilus* is possessed by an  
idolators non-eating nation. *Brerewood.*

A creature of a more exalted kind  
Was wanted yet, and thou was *man* design'd,  
Conscious of thought. *Dryden.*

Nature in *man* capacious souls hath wrought,  
 An I given them voice expressive of their thought;  
 In *man* the God descends, and joys to find  
 The narrow unage of his greater mind. *Creech.*

A combination of the ideas of a certain figure,  
 with the powers of motion and reasoning joined to  
 substance, make the ordinary idea of a *man*. *Locke.*  
 On human actions reason though you can,  
 It may be reason, but it is not *man*. *Pope.*

2. Not a woman.  
 Bring forth *men* children only!  
 For thy untaunted mettle should compose  
 Nothing but males. *Shakespeare.*

I had not so much of *man* in me,  
 But all my mother came into mine eyes,  
 And gave me up to tears. *Shakespeare.*

Every *man* child shall be circumcised. *Genesis.*  
 Cencus, a woman once, and once a *man*.  
 But ending in the sex the first began. *Dryden.*

A long time since the custom began, among  
 people of quality, to keep *man* cooks of the French  
 nation. *Swift.*

3. Not a boy.  
 The nurse legends are for truth receiv'd,  
 And the *man* dreams but what the boy believ'd.  
*Dryden.*

4. A servant; an attendant; a dependant.

Now thanked be the great god Pan,  
 Which thus preserves my loved life,  
 Thank'd be I that keep a *man*,  
 Who ended hath this bloody strife:  
 For it my *man* mult prais'd have,  
 What then must I that keep the knave? *Sidney.*

My brother's servants  
 Were then my fellows, now they are my *men*. *Shak.*

Such gentlemen as are his majesty's own sworn  
 servants should be preferred to the charge of his  
 majesty's ships, chauce being made of men of valour  
 and capacity rather than to employ other *men*.  
*Raleigh's Essays.*

I and my *man* will presently go ride  
 Far as the Cornish mount. *Cowley.*

5. A word of familiar address, bordering  
 on contempt.

You may mistake of any thing we say  
 We speak no treason, *man*. *Shakespeare.*

6. It is used in a loose signification like  
 the French *on*, one, any one.

This true young fool'd blooded boy doth not love  
 me, nor a *man* cannot make him laugh. *Shaksp.*  
 A *man* in an instant may discover the assertion  
 to be impossible. *Moliere's Divine Dialogues.*

He is a good natured *man*, and will give as much  
 as a *man* would desire. *Stillingfleet.*

By ten thousand of them a *man* shall not be able  
 to advance one step in knowledge. *Tillotson.*

Our thoughts will not be directed what objects to  
 pursue, nor be taken off from those they have once  
 fixed on, but run away with a *man*, in pursuit of  
 those ideas they have in view. *Locke.*

A *man* would expect to find some antiquities,  
 but all they have to show of this nature is an old  
 rollum of a Roman ship. *Addison.*

A *man* might make a pretty landscape of his own  
 plantation. *Addison.*

7. One of uncommon qualifications.

Manners maketh *man*. *William of Wicliffe.*  
 I dare do all that may become a *man*;  
 Who dares do more is none.

—What beast w's't then  
 That made you break this caterprize to me:  
 When you durst do it, then you were a *man*;  
 And, to be more than what you were, you would  
 Be so much more the *man*. *Shakespeare.*

He tript me behind, being down, insulted, rail'd,  
 And put upon him such a deal of *man*,  
 That wroth'd him. *Shakespeare.*

Will not know he should not have been the *man* he  
 is, had not he broke windows, and knocked down  
 constables, when he was a young fellow. *Addison.*

8. A human being qualified in any particu-  
 lar manner.

Thou art but a youth, and he a *man* of war from  
 his youth. *1 Samuel.*

9. Individual.

In matters of equity between *man* and *man*, our  
 Saviour has taught us to put my neighbour in  
 the place of myself, and myself in the place of my  
 neighbour. *Watts.*

## 10. Not a beast.

Thy face, bright *Cerberus*, autumn's heats retain,  
 The softer season sutt'ing to the *man*. *Creech.*

11. Wealthy or independent person: to  
 this sense some refer the following passage  
 of *Shakespeare*, others to the sense next  
 foregoing.

There would this monster make a *man*; any  
 strange beast there makes a *man*. *Shakespeare.*  
 What poor man would not carry a great burthen  
 of gold to be made a *man* for ever. *Tillotson.*

12. When a person is not in his senses, we  
 say, he is not his own *man*. *Ainsworth.*

13. A moveable piece at chess or draughts.

14. *MAN* of war. A ship of war.  
 A Fleetside *man* of war lighted upon them, and  
 overmastered them. *Carver.*

To *MAN*. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with men.

Your ships are not well *mann'd*;  
 Your mariners are mulberries, or rapers. *Shaksp.*  
 There stands the castle by yond tuft of trees,  
*Mann'd* with three hundred in it. *Shakespeare.*

A navy, to secure the seas, is *mann'd*;  
 And forces sent. *Daniel.*

It hath been agreed, that either of them should  
 send certain ships to sea well *mann'd* and appa-  
 relled to fight. *Hayward.*

Their ships go as long voyages as any, and are for  
 their burdens as well *mann'd*. *Raleigh's Essays.*  
 He had *mann'd* it with a great number of tall sol-  
 diers, more than for the proportion of the castle. *Bae.*

They *mann'd* their bounts, and all their young men  
 arm. *Waller.*

The Venetians could set out thirty men of war,  
 a hundred galleys, and ten galleasses; though I can-  
 not conceive how they could *man* a fleet of half  
 the number. *Addison.*

Timoleon forced the Carthaginians out, though  
 they had *mann'd* out a fleet of two hundred men  
 of war. *Arbutnot.*

2. To guard with men.

See, how the finely Warwick *manns* the wall. *Shak.*  
 The summons take of the same trumpet's call,  
 To tally from one post, or *man* one publick wall.  
*Tate.*

3. To fortify; to strengthen.

Advise how war may be best upheld,  
*Mann'd* by her two main nerves, iron and gold,  
 In all her equipage. *Milton.*

Theodosius having *mann'd* his soul with proper  
 reflections, exerted himself in the best manner he  
 could, to animate his penitent. *Addison.*

4. To tame a hawk.

Another way I have to *man* my haggard,  
 To make her come, and know her keeper's call;  
 That is, to watch her. *Shakespeare.*

5. To attend; to serve; to wait on as a  
*man* or servant.

Thou whoreson mandrake, thou art fitter to be  
 worn in my cap than to wait at my heels: I was  
 never *mann'd* with agate till now. *Shakespeare.*

They chid their husbands land  
 In derisions, and are *mann'd*  
 With ten cupricks in their chamber,  
 Lying for the spirit of amber. *Ben Jonson.*

6. To direct in hostility; to point; to aim.

Obsolete.  
 Man but a rash against Othello's breast,  
 And he retires. *Shakespeare.*

MANACLES. n. s. [manicles, Fr. manica,  
 from manus, Lat.] Chain for the hands;  
 shackles.

For my sake wear this glove;  
 It is a *manacle* of love. *Shakespeare.*

Thou  
 Must, as a foreign recreant, be led  
 With *manacles* along our streets. *Shakespeare.*

Doctrine unto fools is as fetters on the feet, and  
 like *manacles* on the right hand. *Ecclesiasticus.*

The law good men count their ornament and  
 protection; others, their *manacles* and oppression.  
*King Charles.*

To *MANACLE*. v. a. [from the noun.]

To chain the hands; to shackle.

Will bait thy bears to death.

And *manacle* the bearward in their chains. *Shaksp.*  
 I'll *manacle* thy neck and feet together. *Shaksp.*  
 Is it thus you use this monarch, to *manacle* and  
 shackle him hand and foot? *Arbutnot and Pope.*

To *MANAGE*. v. a. [manager, Fr.]

1. To conduct; to carry on.

The fathers had *managed* the charge of idolatry  
 against the heathens. *Stillingfleet.*  
 Let her at least the vocal brass inspire,  
 And tell the nations in no vulgar strain,  
 What wars I *manage*, and what wreaths I gain. *Prior.*

2. To train a horse to graceful action.

He rode up and down gallantly mounted, *man-*  
*aging* his horse, and charging and discharging his  
 lance. *Knutles.*  
 They vault from hunters to the *maning's* feed. *Young.*

3. To govern; to make tractable.

Let us stick to our point, and we will *manage*  
 Bull I'll warrant you. *Arbutnot.*

4. To wield; to move or use easily.

Long tubes are cumbersome, and scarce to be  
 easily *managed*. *Newton.*

5. To husband; to make the object of  
 caution.

There is more to *manage*! If I fail,  
 It shall be like myself, a setting sun  
 Should leave a tract of glory in the skies. *Dryden.*

The less he had to lose, the less he car'd  
 To *manage* loathsome life, when love was the re-  
 ward. *Dryden.*

6. To treat with caution or decency; this  
 is a phrase merely gallick, not to be  
 imitated.

Notwithstanding it was so much his interest to  
*manage* his protestant subjects in the country, he  
 made over his principality to France. *Addison.*

To *MANAGE*. v. n. To superintend affairs;  
 to transact.

Leave them to *manage* for thee, and to grant  
 What their unerring wisdom fees thee want. *Dryd.*

MANAGE. n. s. [mesnage, menage, Fr.]

1. Conduct; administration.

To him put  
 The *manage* of my state. *Shakespeare.*  
 This might have been prevented,  
 With very easy arguments of love,  
 Which now the *manage* of two kingdoms must  
 With fearful, bloody issue arbitrate. *Shakespeare.*

For the rebels which stand out in Ireland,  
 Expedient *manage* must be made, my liege,  
 Ere further leisure yield them further means. *Shak.*

Young men, in the conduct and *manage* of  
 actions, embrace more than they can hold, and stir  
 more than they can quiet. *Bacon.*

The plea of a good intention will serve to sanctify  
 the worst actions; the proof of which is but too  
 manifest from that scandalous doctrine of the  
 jesuits concerning the direction of the intention,  
 and likewise from the whole *manage* of the late  
 rebellion. *South.*

2. Use; instrumentality.

To think to make gold of quicksilver is not to be  
 hoped; for quicksilver will not endure the *manage*  
 of the fire. *Bacon.*

3. Government of a horse.

In thy slumbers  
 I heard thee murmur tales of iron wars,  
 Speak terms of *manage* to the bounding steed. *Shak.*

The horse you must draw in his career with his  
*manage* and turn, doing the curvettos. *Pecham.*

4. Discipline; governance.

Whenever we take a strong bias, it is not out of  
 a moral incapacity to do better, but for want of a  
 careful *manage* and discipline to set us right at  
 first. *L'Estrange.*

MANAGEABLE. adj. [from manage.]

1. Easy in the use; not difficult to be  
 wielded or moved.

The conditions of weapons and their improve-  
 ment are, that they may serve in all weathers; and  
 that the carriage may be light and *manageable*. *Bacon.*

Very long tubes are, by reason of their length, apt  
 to bend, and shake by bending so as to cause a cou-

# M A N

tinal trembling in the object, whereas by contrivance the glasses are readily manageable. *Newton.*

2. Governable; tractable.  
MANAGEABLENESS. *n. f.* [from manageable.]

1. Accommodation to easy use.

This disagreement may be imputed to the greater or less exactness or manageableness of the instruments employed. *Boyle.*

2. Tractableness; easiness to be governed.  
MANAGEMENT. *n. f.* [management, Fr.]

1. Conduct; administration.

An ill argument introduced with deference, will procure more credit than the profoundest science with a rough, insolent, and noisy management. *Locke.*

The wrong management of the earl of Godolphin was the only cause of the union. *Swift.*

2. Prudence; cunning practice.

Mark with what management their tribes divide; Some stick to you, and some to 't'other side. *Dryd.*

3. Practice; transaction; dealing.

He had great management with ecclesiasticks in the view of being advanced to the pontificate. *Add.*

MANAGER. *n. f.* [from manage.]

1. One who has the conduct or direction of any thing.

A skilful manager of the rabble, so long as they have but ears to hear, needs never enquire whether they have any understanding. *South.*

The manager opens his sluice every night, and distributes the water into the town. *Addison.*

An artful manager, that crept between His friend and flame, and was a kind of screen. *Pope.*

2. A man of frugality; a good husband.

A prince of great aspiring thoughts; in the main, a manager of his treasure, and yet bountiful, from his own notion, where, or he discerns merit. *Temple.*

The most severe censor cannot but be pleased with the prodigality of Ovid's wit; though he could have wished, that the master of it had been a better manager. *Dryden.*

MANAGERY. *n. f.* [menageric, Fr.]

1. Conduct; direction; administration.

They who most exactly describe the battle give so full an account of any conduct or direction in the management of that affair, that posterity would receive little benefit in the most particular relation of it. *Clarend.*

2. Husbandry; frugality.

The court of Rome has, in other instances, so well attested its good managery, that it is not credible crowns are conferred gratis. *Decay of Picty.*

3. Manner of using.

No expert general will bring a company of raw, untrained men into the field, but will, by little bloody skirmishes, instruct them in the manner of the fight, and teach them the ready managery of their weapons. *Decay of Picty.*

MANATION. *n. f.* [manatio, Latin.] The act of issuing from something else.

MANCHE. *n. f.* [Fr.] A sieve.

MANCHET. *n. f.* [michet, Fr. Skinner.] A small loaf of fine bread.

Take a small toast of manchet, dipped in oil of sweet almonds. *Bacon.*

I love to entertain my friends with a frugal collation; a cup of wine, a dish of fruit, and a manchet. *Morc's Dialogues.*

MANCHINEEL tree. *n. f.* [mancanilla, Lat.]

The manchineel tree is a native of the West Indies, and grows to the size of an oak: its wood is of a beautiful grain, will polish well and last long, and is therefore much esteemed: in cutting down those trees, the juice of the bark must be burnt out before the work is begun; for it will raise blisters on the skin, and burn holes in linen; and if it should fly into the eyes of the labourers, they are in danger of losing their sight: the fruit is of the colour and size of the golden pippin; many Europeans have suffered, and others lost their lives by eating it: the leaves abound with juice of the same nature; cattle never shelter themselves, and scarcely will any vegetable grow under their shade; yet goats eat this fruit without injury. *Miller.*

To MANCIPATE. *v. a.* [mancipo, Lat.] To enslave; to bind; to tie.

# M A N

Although the regular part of nature is seldom varied, yet the methods, which are in themselves more variable, and less circumscribed to stated motions, are oftentimes employed to various ends. *Hall.*

MANCIPATION. *n. f.* [from mancipate.]

Slavery; involuntary obligation.

MANCIPLE. *n. f.* [manceps, Lat.] The steward of a community; the purveyor: it is particularly used of the purveyor of a college.

Their manciple fell dangerously ill, Bread must be had, their grist went to the mill: This Simkin moderately stole before, Their steward sick, he robb'd them ten times more. *Betterton's Miller of Trompington.*

MANDAMUS. *n. f.* [Lat.] A writ granted by the king, so called from the initial word.

MANDARIN. *n. f.* A Chinese nobleman or magistrate.

MANDATARY. *n. f.* [mandataire, Fr. from mando, Lat.] He to whom the pope has, by his prerogative, and proper right, given a mandate for his benefice. *Ayliffe.*

MANDATE. *n. f.* [mandatum, Latin.]

1. Command.

Her force is not any where so apparent as in expressly mandating or prohibiting, especially upon advice and consultation going before. *Hooker.*

The necessity of the times cast the power of the three estates upon himself, that his mandates should pass for laws, whereby he laid what taxes he pleased. *Howell's Vocal Forest.*

2. Precept; charge; commission, sent or transmitted.

Who knows, If the scarce-revered Caesar have not sent His powerful mandate to you. *Shakespeare.*

This Moor, Your special mandate, for the state affairs Hath hither brought. *Shakespeare.*

He thought the mandate forg'd, your death conceal'd. *Dryden.*

This dream all powerful Juno sends, I hear Her mighty mandates, and her words you hear. *Dry.*

MANDATOR. *n. f.* [Lat.] Director.

A person is said to be a client to his advocate, but a master and mandator to his proctor. *Ayliffe.*

MANDATORY. *adj.* [mandare, Lat.] Preceptive; directory.

MANDIBLE. *n. f.* [mandibula, Lat.] The jaw; the instrument of manducation.

He saith, only the crocodile moveth the upper jaw, as if the upper mandible did make an articulation with the cranium. *Grew.*

MANDIBULAR. *adj.* [from mandibula, Lat.] Belonging to the jaw.

MANDITION. *n. f.* [mandigione, Italian.] A soldier's coat. *Skinner.* A loose garment; a sleeveless jacket. *Ainsworth.*

MANDRAKE. *n. f.* [mandragoras, Latin; mandragore, French.] A plant.

The flower of the mandrake consists of one leaf in the shape of a bell, and is divided at the top into several parts; the root is said to bear a resemblance to the human form. The reports of tying a dog to this plant, in order to root it up, and prevent the certain death of the person who dares to attempt such a deed, and of the groans emitted by it when the violence is offered, are equally fabulous. *Milner.*

Among other virtues, mandrake has been fully celebrated for rendering barren women fruitful: it has a soporific quality, and the ancients used it when they wanted a narcotick of the most powerful kind. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

Would curses kill, as doth the mandrake's groan, I would invent as bitter teaching terms, As curs, as hush, and horrible to hear. *Shaksp.*

Not poppy, nor mandragora, Nor all the drowsy syrups of the world, Shall ever med'cine thee to that sweet sleep. *Shak.*

And friers like mandrakes, torn out of the earth, That living mortals, hearing them, run mad. *Shaksp.*

Go, and catch a falling star.

Get with child a mandrake root. *Dennis.*

MANDREL. *n. f.* [mandrin, Fr.] An instrument to hold in the lathe the substance to be turned.

Mandrels are made with a long wooden shank, to fit stiff into a round hole that is made in the work that is to be turned; this mandrel is a shank, or pin-mandrel. *Maron.*

To MANDUCATE. *v. a.* [manduco, Latin.] To chew; to eat.

MANDUCATION. *n. f.* [manducatio, Lat.] Eating.

Manducation is the action of the lower jaw in chewing the food, and preparing it in the mouth before it is received into the stomach. *Quincy.*

As he who is not a holy person does not feed upon Christ, it is apparent that our manducation must be spiritual, and therefore to mastic the food, and consequently it cannot be natural flesh. *Taylor.*

MANE. *n. f.* [maene, Dutch.] The hair which hangs down on the neck of horses, or other animals.

Dametas was tossed from the saddle to the mane of the horse, and thence to the ground. *Sidney.*

A currie comb, mane comb, and whelp for a judge. *Tusser.*

The weak wanton Cupid

Shall from your neck unloose his am'rous fold;

And, like a dew-drop from the lion's mane,

Be shook to air. *Shakspere.*

The horses breking loose, ran up and down with their tails and manes on a light-fire. *Kneller.*

A lion shakes his dreadful mane,

And angry grows. *Waller.*

For quitting both their swords and reins,

They grasp'd with all their strength the manes. *Hudibras.*

MANEATER. *n. f.* [man and eat.] A cannibal; an anthropophagite; one that feeds upon human flesh.

MANED. *adj.* [from the noun.] Having a mane.

MANES. *n. f.* [Latin.] Ghost; shade; that which remains of man after death.

Hail, O ye holy manes! hail again,

Paternal shades! *Dryden.*

MANFUL. *adj.* [man and full.] Bold; stout; daring.

A handful

It had devour'd, 'twas so manful. *Hudibras.*

MANFULLY. *adv.* [from manful.] Boldly; stoutly.

Artimene behaved herself manfully in a great fight at sea, when Xerxes stood by as a coward. *Abbot.*

I slew him manfully in fight,

Without false vantage, or base treachery. *Shaksp.*

He that with this Christian armour manfully fights against, and repels, the temptations and assaults of his spiritual enemies; he that keeps his conscience void of offence, shall enjoy peace here, and for ever. *Italy on Creation.*

MANFULNESS. *n. f.* [from manful.] Stoutness; boldness.

MANGANESE. *n. f.* [manganesia, low Lat.]

Manganese is a name the glassmen use for many different substances, that have the same effect in clearing the fond colour of their glass: it is properly an iron ore of a poorer sort. *Hill.*

Manganese is rarely found but in an iron vein. *Woodward.*

MANGCORN. *n. f.* [mengen, Dutch, to mingle.] Corn of several kinds mixed: as, wheat and rye. It is generally pronounced mung corn.

MANGE. *n. f.* [mangcaison, Fr.] The itch or scab in cattle.

The sheep died of the rot, and the swine of the mange. *Ben Jonson.*

Tell what crisis does divide

The rot in sheep, or mange in swine? *Hudibras.*

MANOEVR. *n. f.* [mangeoire, Fr.] The place

# MAN

or vessel in which animals are fed with corn.

A chariot got into a manger, and there lay growing to keep the horses from their provender. *J. F. K. 1790.*

**MAN'GINESS**. *n. f.* [from *mangy*.] Scabbiness; infection with the mange.

To **MAN'GLE**. *v. a.* [*mangelen*, Dutch, to be wanting; *manus*, Lat.] To lacerate; to cut or tear piecemeal; to butcher.

Catho, may you suspect Who they should be, that thus have mangled you? *Shakespeare.*

Your dishonour Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the state Of that integrity which should become it. *Shakspeare.* Thoughts, my tormentors arm'd with deadly stings.

Mangle my apprehensive tenderest parts, Exasperate, exasperate, and into Dire inflammation, which no cooling herb, Or medicinal liquor can alluage. *Milton.*

Mangle mischief. *Don Sebastian.* The triple porter of the Stygian seat, With lolling tongue, lay fawning at thy feet, And, seiz'd with fear, forgot his mangled meat. *Dryden.*

What could swords or poisons, racks or flames, But mangle and disjoint this brittle frame! More fatal Henry's words; they murder Ennias's fame. *Prior.*

It is hard, that not one gentleman's daughter Should read her own tongue; as any one may find, who can hear them when they are disposed to mangle a play or a novel, where the least word out of the common road discorrupts them. *Swift.*

They have joined the most odourate consonants without one intervening vowel, only to shorten a syllable; so that most of the books we see now-a-days, are full of those manglings and abbreviations. *Swift.*

Inextricable difficulties occur by mangling the sense, and curtailing authors. *Baker on Learning.*

**MAN'GLER**. *n. f.* [from *mangle*.] A hacker; one that destroys bunglingly.

Since after thee may rise an impious line, Coarse manglers of the human face divine; Paint on, till late dissolve thy mortal part; And live and die the monarch of thy art. *Ticket.*

**MAN'GO**. *n. f.* [*mangostan*, Fr.] A fruit of the isle of Java, brought to Europe pickled.

The fruit with the husk, when very young, makes a good preserve, and is used to pickle like mangous. *Mortimer.*

What lord of old wou'd bid his cook prepare Mangos, portargo, champignous, caviare? *King.*

**MAN'GY**. *adj.* [from *mange*.] Infected with the mange; scabby.

Away, thou issue of a mangy dog! I swoon to see thee. *Shakespeare.*

**MAN'HATER**. *n. f.* [*man* and *hater*.] Misanthrope; one that hates mankind.

**MAN'HOOD**. *n. f.* [from *man*.]

1. Human nature. In Seth was the church of God established; from whom Christ descended, as touching his manhood. *Raleigh.*

Not therefore joins the Son Manhood to godhead, with more strength to foil Thy enemy. *Milton.*

2. Virility; not womanhood. 'Tis in my pow'r to be a sovereign now, And, knowing more, to make his manhood bow. *Dryden.*

3. Virility; not childhood. Teuhy and wayward was thy infancy; Thy school days frightful, desprate, wild, and furious; Thy prime of manhood daring, bold, and venturous. *Shakespeare.*

By fraud or force the suitor train destroy, And starting into manhood, from the boy. *Pope.*

4. Courage; bravery; resolution; fortitude.

Nothing so hard but his valour overcame; which he so guided with virtue, that although no man was spoken of but he for manhood, he was called the courteous Amphelus. *Sidney.*

**MAN'FAC**. *adj.* [*maniacus*, Lat.] **MAN'FACAL**. } ging with madness; mad to rage.

Epilepsis and maniacal lunacies usually conform to the age of the moon. *Crew's Cosmology.*

**MAN'IFEST**. *adj.* [*manifestus*, Lat.] 1. Plain; open; not concealed; not doubtful; apparent.

They all concur as principles, they all have their forcible operations thereon, although not all in like apparent and manifest manner. *Hooker.*

That which may be known of God is manifest in them; for God hath shewed it unto them. *Romans.* He was fore-ordained before the foundation of the world, but was manifest in these last times for you. *1 Peter.*

He full Resplendent all his father manifest Express'd. *Milton.*

Thus manifest to fight the God appear'd. *Dryden.* I saw, I saw him manifest in view.

His voice, his figure, and his gesture knew. *Dryden.*

2. Detected; with of. Calisto there stood manifest of shame, And turn'd a bear, the northern star became. *Dryden.*

**MAN'IFEST**. *n. f.* [*manifeste*, Fr. *manifesto*, Italian.] Declaration; publick protestation.

You authentick witnesses I bring Of this my manifest: that never more This hand shall combat on the crooked shore. *Dryden.*

To **MAN'IFEST**. *v. a.* [*manifeste*, Fr. *manifesto*, Lat.] To make appear; to make publick; to show plainly; to discover.

Thy life did manifest thou lov'dst me not; And thou wilt have me die assured of it. *Shakspeare.*

He that loveth me I will love him, and manifest myself to him. *John.*

He was pleas'd himself to assume, and manifest his will in our flesh; and so not only as God from heaven, but God visible on earth, to preach reformation among us. *Hammond.*

This perverse commotion Must manifest those worthiest to be heir Of all things. *Milton.*

Were he not by law withstood, He'd manifest his own inhuman blood. *Dryden.*

It may be part of our employment in eternity to contemplate the works of God, and give him the glory of his wisdom manifested in the creation. *Roy on Creation.*

**MAN'IFESTA'TION**. *n. f.* [*manifestation*, Fr. from *manifest*.] Discovery; publication; clear evidence.

Though there be a kind of natural right in the noble, wife, and virtuous, to govern them which are of a servile disposition; nevertheless, for manifestation of this their right, the assent of them who are to be governed seemeth necessary. *Hooker.*

As the nature of God is excellent, so likewise is it to know him in those glorious manifestations of himself in the works of creation and providence. *Tillotson.*

The secret manner in which acts of mercy ought to be performed, requires this publick manifestation of them at the great day. *Atterbury.*

**MAN'IFESTIBLE**. *adj.* [properly *manifestable*.] Easy to be made evident.

This is manifestible in long and thin plates of steel perforated in the middle, and equilibrated. *Romans.*

**MAN'IFESTLY**. *adv.* [from *manifest*.] Clearly; evidently; plainly.

We see manifestly, that fouds are carried with wind. *Bacon.*

Sects, in a state, seem to be tolerated because they are already spread, while they do not manifestly endanger the constitution. *c.*

**MAN'IFESTNESS**. *n. f.* [from *manifest*.] Perspicuity; clear evidence.

**MAN'IFESTO**. *n. f.* [Italian.] Publick protestation; declaration.

# MAN

It was proposed to draw up a manifesto, setting forth the grounds and motives of our taking arms. *Addison.*

**MAN'IFOLD**. *adj.* [*many and fold*.]

1. Of different kinds; many in number; multiplied; complicated.

When his eyes did her behold, Her heart did seem to melt in pleasures manifold. *Spenser.*

Terror of the torments manifold, In which the damned souls he did behold. *Spenser.*

If that the king: Have any way your good deserts forgot, Which he confesseth to be manifold, He bids you name your griefs. *Shakespeare.*

If any man of quality will maintain upon Edward Earl of Glo'ster, that he is a manifold traitor, let him appear. *Shakespeare.*

They receive manifold more in this present time, and in the world to come life everlasting. *Luke.*

To represent to the life the manifold use of friendship, see how many things a man cannot do himself. *Bacon's Essays.*

My scope in this experiment is manifold. *Bacon.* We are not got further than the borders of the mineral kingdom, so very ample is it, so various and manifold its productions. *Woodward.*

2. Milton has an uncommon use of it. They not obeying Incur'd, what could they less? the penalty; And manifold in sin deserv'd to fall. *Milton.*

**MAN'IFOLDED**. *adj.* [*many and fold*.] Having many complications or doubles.

His puissant arms about his noble breast, And manifolded shield, be bound about his wrist. *Fairy Queen.*

**MAN'IFOLDLY**. *adv.* [from *manifest*.] In a manifold manner.

They are manifoldly acknowledged the favours of that country. *Sidney.*

**MAN'IGLIONS**. *n. f.* [in gunnery.] Two handles on the back of a piece of ordnance, cast after the German form. *Bailey.*

**MAN'IKIN**. *n. f.* [*manniken*, Dutch.] A little man.

This is a dear manikin to you, Sir Toby. —I have been dear to him, lad, some two thousand strong. *Shakespeare.*

**MAN'IPLE**. *n. f.* [*manipulus*, Latin.] 1. A handful.

2. A small band of soldiers.

**MAN'IPULAR**. *adj.* [from *manipulus*, Lat.] Relating to a manipule.

**MAN'IKILLER**. *n. f.* [*man* and *killer*.] Murderer.

To kill mankillers man has lawful pow'r, But not th' extended licence to devour. *Dryden.*

**MAN'IKIND**. *n. f.* [*man* and *kind*.] The race or species of human beings.

From them I will not hide My judgments, how with mankind I proceed; As how with peccant angels late they saw. *Milton.*

Erewhile perplex'd with thoughts what would become Of me and all mankind; but now I see His day, in whom all nations shall be blest. *Milton.*

Plato witnesseth, that soon after mankind began to increase, they built many cities. *Raleigh.*

All mankind alike require their peace, All born to want; a miserable race. *Pope.*

**MAN'IKIND**. *adj.* Resembling man, not woman in form or nature.

A mannikind witch! hence with her, out o' door: A most intoligency bawd! *Shakespeare.*

**MAN'LESS**. *adj.* [*man* and *less*.] Without men; not manned.

Sir Walter Raleigh was wont to say, the Spaniards were suddenly driven away with squibs; for he was no more but a stratagem of fireworks manifested sent upon the Armada at Calais by the favour of the wind in the night, that put them in such terror, as they cut their cables. *Bacon.*



# M A N

**MA'NLINE.** *adj.* [man and like.] Having the complexion and proper qualities of man.

Such a right *manlike* man, his nature often erring, yet shews the world fair make. *Shake.*

**MA'NLINESS.** *n. f.* [from *manly*.] Dignity; bravery; stoutness.

Young master, willing to shew himself a man, lets himself loose to all irregularities; and thus courts credit and *manliness* in the casting off the modesty he has till then been kept in. *Locke.*

**MA'NLY.** *adj.* [from *man*.]

1. Manlike; becoming a man; firm; brave; stout; undaunted; undisfayed.

As did *Aeneas* old Anchises bear, So I bear thee upon my *manly* shoulders. *Shake.*

Let's briefly put on *manly* readiness, And meet 't' th' hall together. *Shakespeare.*

Scrape and *manly*, harden'd to sustain The load of life, and exerce'd in pain. *Dryden.*

See great *Marcellus*! how, pour'd in toils, He moves with *manly* grace. *Dryden.*

2. Not womanish; not childish.

I'll speak between the change of man and boy with a ready voice; and turn two mincing steps into a *manly* stride. *Shakespeare.*

**MA'NLY.** *adv.* [from *man*.] With courage like a man.

**MA'NNA.** *n. f.* A gum, or honey-like juice concreted into a solid form, seldom so dry but it adheres to the fingers: its colour is whitish, or brownish, and it has sweetness, and with it a sharpness that renders it agreeable: *manna* is the product of two different trees, both varieties of the ash: when the heats are free from rain, these trees exude a white juice. It is but lately that the world were convinced of the mistake of *manna* being an aërial produce, by covering a tree with sheets in the *manna* season, and the finding as much *manna* on it as on those which were open to the air. *Hill.*

It would be well inquired, whether *manna* doth fall but upon certain herbs, or leaves only. *Bacon.*

The *manna* in heaven will suit every man's palate. *Locke.*

**MA'NNER.** *n. f.* [*maniere*, French.]

1. Form; method.

In my divine *Emilia* make me blest, Find thou the *manner*, and the means prepare; Possession, more than conquest, is my care. *Dryd.*

2. Custom; habit; fashion.

As the *manner* of some is. *New Testament.*

3. Certain degree.

It is in a *manner* done already; For many erringes he hath dispatch'd To the sea-side. *Shakespeare.*

The bread is in a *manner* common. *1 Samuel.*

If the envy be general in a *manner* upon all the ministers of an estate, it is truly upon the state itself. *Bacon's Essays.*

This universe we have possess'd, and rul'd In a *manner* at our will, th' affairs of earth. *Milton.*

Augustus does in a *manner* confess the charge. *Baker.*

4. Sort; kind.

All *manner* of men assembled here in arms against God's power, and the king's: we charge you to repair to your dwelling-places. *Shakespeare.*

A love that makes breath poor, and speech unable; Beyond all *manner* of so much I love you. *Shake.*

What *manner* of men were they whose goddess? *Judges.*

The City may flourish in trade, and all *manner* of outward advantages. *Atterbury.*

5. Mien; cut of the look.

Art and *manner* are more expressive than words. *Clarissa.*

Some men have a native dignity in their *manner*, which will procure them more respect by a look, than others can obtain by the most impetuous countenance. *Clarissa.*

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6. Peculiar way; distinct mode of person.

It can hardly be imagined how great a difference was in the humour, disposition, and manner, of the army under *Eliaz*, and the other under *Waller*. *Clarendon.*

Some few touches of your lordship, which have endeavoured to express after your manner, have made whole poems of mine to pass with approbation. *Dry.*

As man is known by his company, so a man's company may be known by his manner of expressing himself. *Swift.*

7. Way; mode; of things.

The temptations of prosperity insinuate themselves after a gentle, but very powerful, manner. *Atterb.*

8. [In the plural.] Character of mind.

His princes are as much distinguished by their manners as by their dominions; and even those among them, whose characters seem wholly made up of courage, differ from one another as to the particular kinds. *Addison.*

9. General way of life; morals; habits.

The kinds of music have most operation upon manners: as, to make them warlike; to make them soft and effeminate. *Bacon.*

Every fool carries more or less in his face the signature of his *manner*; more legible in some than others. *17th Century.*

We bring our manners to the best abodes, And thank what pleases us most please the gods. *Dry.*

10. [In the plural.] Ceremonious behaviour; studied civility.

The time will not allow the compliment, Which very manners urge. *Shakespeare.*

These bloody accidents most excuse my manners, That so neglected you. *Shakespeare.*

Our guests and not our manners reason now. *Shake.*

Ungracious wretch, Fit for the mountains and the barbarous caves, Where manners ne'er were preach'd. *Shakespeare.*

Dear Kate, you and I cannot be confined within the weak list of a country's fashion, we are the makers of manners, Kate. *Shakespeare.*

Good manners bound her to invite The stranger dame to be her guest that night. *Dry.*

None but the careless and the confident would rush rudely into the presence of a great man: and still we, in our applications to the great God, take that to be religion, which the common reason of mankind will not allow to be manners. *South.*

Your passion breeds Its force against your nearest friends; Which manners, decency, and pride, Have taught you from the world to hide. *Swift.*

11. To take in the MANNER. To catch in the actual commission of a crime.

If I melt into melancholy while I write, I shall be taken in the *manner*; and I shal be too tender to these impressions. *Dopier.*

**MA'NNERLINESS.** *n. f.* [from *mannerly*.]

Civility; ceremonious complaisance.

Others out of *mannerliness* and respect to God, though they deny this universal soul of the universe, yet have devised several systems of the universe. *Hale.*

**MA'NNERLY.** *adj.* [from *manner*.] Civil; ceremonious; complaisant.

Tut; tut; here's a *mannerly* forbearance. *Shake.*

Let me have That thou thinkest meet, and is most *mannerly*. *Shakespeare.*

Fools make a mock at sin, affront the God whom we serve, and vilify religion; not to oppose them, by whatever *mannerly* names we may pollute the offence, is not modesty but cowardice, and a transgression of our allegiance to Christ. *Regis.*

**MA'NNERLY.** *adv.* Civilly; without rudeness.

When we've sup'd, We'll *mannerly* demand thee of thy story. *Shake.*

**MA'NNIKIN.** *n. f.* [man and klein, Germ.] A little man; a dwarf.

**MA'NNISH.** *adj.* [from *man*.] Having the appearance of a man; bold; masculine; impudent.

Nature had proportioned her without any fault; yet altogether fram'd not to make up that harmony that Cupid delights in; she reasons without might

# M A N

from a man's countenance, which overthrew that lovely sweetness, the noblest power of womankind, far sifter to prevail by party than battle. *Sidney.*

A woman, impudent and *manly* grown, Is not more lust'd than an effeminate man. *Shake.*

When *manly* Mevin, that two-handed whore, Astride on horse-back hunts the Tuscan bear. *Dry.*

**MA'NOIR.** *n. f.* [*manoir*, old French; *manoir*, low Latin; *mauer*, Armorick.]

*Manoir* signifies, in common law, a rule or government which a man hath over such as hold land within his fee. Touching the original of these manors, it seems, that, in the beginning, there was a certain compass of ground granted by the king to some man of worth, for him and his heirs to dwell upon, and to exercise some jurisdiction, more or less, within that compass, as he thought good to grant; performing him such services, and paying such yearly rent for the same, as he by his grant required; and that afterwards this ground was parcelled his land to other men, men, making them again such services and rents as he thought good; and by that means, as he became tenant to the king, so the interiors became tenants to him.

But those great men, or their posterity, have alienated these manors and lands to given them by their prince, and many for capital offences have forfeit'd them to their king; and thereby they still remain in the crown, or are bestowed again upon others.

But whoever possesses these manors, the liberty belonging to them is real and predial, and therefore remains, though the owners be changed. In those days, a *manor* rather signifies the jurisdiction and royalty incorporeal, than the land or site. For a man may have a *manor* in gross, as the law terms it, that is, the right and interest of a court-baron, with the perquisites thereto belonging. *Covent.*

My parks, my walks, my manors that I had, Ev'n now forsake me; and of all my lands Is nothing left me. *Shakespeare.*

Kinmen of mine They shall abound as formerly. O *Shake.*

Have broke their backs with laying manors on them For this great journey. *Shakespeare.*

**MANQUELLER.** *n. f.* [man and cpeilan, Saxon.] A murderer; a mankiller; a manlayer.

This was not *Kayne* the *manqueller*, but one of a gentler spirit and milder sex, to wit, a woman. *Curew.*

**MANSE.** *n. f.* [*mansio*, Latin.]

1. Farm and land.

2. A parsonage house.

**MA'NSTION.** *n. f.* [*mansio*, Latin.]

1. The lord's house in a manor.

2. Place of residence; abode; house.

All these are but ornaments of that divine spark within you, which being defecuted from heaven, could not elsewhere pick out so sweet a *mansion*. *Sid.*

A fault no less grievous, if so be it were true, than if some king should build his *mansion-house* by the model of Solomon's palace. *Hooker.*

To leave his wife, to leave his babes, His *mansions*, and his tales, in a place From whence himself does fly! he loves us not. *Shakespeare.*

Thy *mansions* wants thee, Adam; rise, First man, of men innumerable, ordain'd; First father; called by thee, I come thy guide To the garden of bliss, thy best prepar'd. *Milton.*

A *mansions* is provided thee; more last Than this, and worthy Heaven's peculiar care, Not fram'd of common earth. *Dryden.*

3. Residence; abode.

These poets near our princes sleep, And in one grave their *mansions* keep. *Denham.*

**MANSLAUGHTER.** *n. f.* [man and slaughter.]

1. Murder; destruction of the human species.

The whole pleasure of that book standeth in open manslaughter and bold bawdry. *Ajsham.*

To overcome in battle, and subdue Nations, and bring home spoils with infinite Manslaughter, shall be held the highest pitch of human glory. *Milton.*

2. [In law.] The act of killing a man.

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not wholly without fault, though without malice; punished by forfeiture.

When a man, throwing at a cock, killed a bystander, I roled it *manflaughter*. *Fugler.*

**MANSLA'YER.** *n. f.* [*man* and *slay*.] One that has killed another.

Cries for refuge for the *manflayer*. *Numbers.*

**MANSU'ETE.** *adj.* [*mansuetus*, *Lat.*] Tame; gentle; not ferocious; not wild.

This holds not only in domestic and *manfuct* birds; for then it might be thought the effect of clemency or institution, but also in the wild. *Ray.*

**MANSU'ITUDE.** *n. f.* [*mansuetudo*, *French*; *mansuetudo*, *Lat.*] Tameness; gentleness.

The angry lion did prevent his paw,  
Which by content was given to *mansuetude*;  
The fearful hare her ears, which by their law  
Humility did teach to fortitude. *Herbert.*

**MANTLE.** *n. f.* [*mantel*, old *French*.] Work raised before a chimney to conceal it, whence the name, which originally signifies a cloak.

From the Italians we may learn how to raise fair  
*mantels* within the room, and how to disguise the  
shafts of chimnies. *Watson.*

If you break any china on the *mantel* or cabinet,  
gather up the fragments. *Sayf.*

**MANTELET.** *n. f.* [*mantelet*, *French*.] 1. A small cloak worn by women.

2. In fortification.

A kind of moveable penthouse, made of pieces of timber fawed into planks, which being about three inches thick, are nailed one over another to the height of almost six feet; they are generally cased with tin, and set upon little wheels; so that in a *loge* they may be driven before the pioneers, and serve as blinds to shelter them from the enemy's small shot: there are other *mantelets* covered on the top, whereof the miners make use to approach the walls of a town or castle. *Harris.*

**MANTIGER.** *n. f.* [*man* and *tiger*.] A large monkey or baboon.

Near these was placed, by the black prince of Moumotapa's side, the glaring cat-n-mountain, and the man-mimicking *mantiger*. *Arbuth.* and *Pope.*

**MANTLE.** *n. f.* [*mantell*, *Welsh*.] A kind of cloak or garment thrown over the rest of the dress.

We, well cover'd with the night's black *mantle*,  
At unawares may beat down Edward's guard,  
And seize himself. *Shakespeare.*

Poor Iou drinks the green *mantle* of the standing pool. *Shakespeare.*

The day begins to break, and night is fled,  
Whole pitchy *mantle* over-veiled the earth. *Shaks.*

Their actions were disguised with *mantles*, very usual in times of disorder, of religion and justice. *Hayward.*

The herald and children are clothed with *mantles* of satin; but the herald's *mantle* is stream'd with gold. *Bacon.*

By which the beauty of the earth appears,  
The divers-colour'd *mantle* which she wears. *Saunders.*

Before the sun,  
Before the heav'n's thou wert, and at the voice  
Of God, as with a *mantle* didst invest  
The rising world of waters dark and deep,  
Won from the void and formless infinite. *Milton.*

Upon loosening of his *mantle* the eggs fell from him at unawares, and the eagle was a third time defeated. *L'Estrange.*

Dan Pope for thy misfortune griev'd,  
With kind concern and skill has weav'd  
A silken web; and ne'er shall fade  
Its colours: gently has he laid  
The *mantle* o'er thy sad distress,  
And Venus shall the texture bless. *Prior.*

A gracious veil from his broad shoulders flew,  
That let the unhappy Phaeton to view;  
The flaming chariot and the steeds it shew'd,  
And the whole fable in the *mantle* glow'd. *Addison.*

**TO MANTLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloak; to cover; to disguise.

As the morning flash upon the night,  
Melting the darkness; so the rising sun  
Began to chase the ign'rous fumes, that *mantle*  
Their clearer reason. *Shakespeare.*

# M A N

I left them  
I' th' filthy *mantled* pool beyond your cell,  
There dancing up to th' chin. *Shakespeare.*

**TO MANTLE.** *v. n.* [The original of the signification of this word is not plain. Skinner considers it as relative to the expansion of a *mantle*: as, the hawk *mantleth*; she spreads her wings like a *mantle*.]

1. To spread the wings as a hawk in pleasure.

The swan with arched neck  
Between her white wings *mantling*, rows  
Her state with airy feet. *Milton.*

2. To joy; to revel.

My frail fancy fed with full delight  
Doth bathe in bliss, and *mantleth* most at ease;  
Ne thinks of other heaven, but how it might  
Her heart's desire with most contentment please. *Sp.*

3. To be expanded; to spread luxuriantly.

The pair that clad  
Each shoulder broad, came *mantling* o'er his breast  
With regal ornament. *Milton.*

The *mantling* vine  
Lays forth her purple grape, and gaudy creeps  
Luxuriant. *Milton.*

I saw them under a green *mantling* vine,  
That crawls along the side of you fault hill,  
Plucking ripe clusters.

You'll sometimes meet a fop, of nicest treat,  
Whose *mantling* peruke veils his empty head. *Gay.*

And where his mazy waters flow,  
He gave the *mantling* vine to grow  
A trophy to his love. *Penton.*

4. To gather any thing on the surface; to froth.

There are a sort of men, whose visages  
Do cream and *mantle* like a standing pond;  
And do a wifal fullness entertain,  
With purpose to be dress'd in an opinion  
Of wisdom, gravity, profound conceit. *Shakespeare.*

It drinketh fresh, flowereth, and *mantleth* exceedingly. *Bacon.*

From plate to plate your eye-balls roll,  
And the brain dances to the *mantling* bowl. *Pope.*

5. To ferment; to be in sprightly agitation.

When *mantling* blood  
Flow'd in his lovely cheeks; when his bright eyes  
Sparkled with youthful fire; when ev'ry grace  
Shone in the father, which now crowns the son. *Smith.*

**MAN'TUA.** *n. f.* [this is perhaps corrupted from *manteau*, *French*.] A lady's gown.

Not Cynthia, when her *mantua* a pinn'd away,  
E'er felt such rage, resentment, and despair,  
As thou, sad virgin! for thy ravish'd hair. *Pope.*

How naturally do you apply your hands to each other's lappets, ruffles, and *mantuas*. *Sayf.*

**MAN'TUAMAKER.** *n. f.* [*mantua* and *maker*.] One who makes gowns for women.

By profession a *mantua maker*: I am employed by the most fashionable ladies. *Addison.*

**MAN'UAL.** *adj.* [*manuialis*, *Latin*; *manuel*, *French*.]

1. Performed by the hand.

The speculative part of *putting*, without the assistance of *manu*al operation, can never attain to that perfection which is its object. *Dryden.*

2. Used by the hand.

The treasurer oblig'd himself to procure some declaration under his majesty's sign *manuel*. *Cham.*

**MAN'UAL.** *n. f.* A small book, such as may be carried in the hand.

This *manual* of laws, filed the confessor's laws, contains but few heads. *Hale.*

In those prayers which are recommended to the use of the devout persons of your church, in the *manu*als and offices allowed them in our own language, they would be careful to have nothing they thought scandalous. *Stillingfleet.*

**MAN'UBIAL.** *adj.* [*manubia*, *Latin*.] Belonging to spoil; taken in war.

**MAN'UBRIUM.** *n. f.* [*Latin*.] A handle.

Though the sucker move easily enough up and down in the cylinder by the help of the *manubrium*,

# M A N

yet if the *manubrium* be taken off, it will require a considerable strength to move it. *Boyle.*

**MANUDUCTION.** *n. f.* [*manuductio*, *Lat.*] Guidance by the hand.

We find no open tract, or constant *manuduction*, in this labyrinth. *Brown.*

That they are carried by the *manuduction* of a rule, is evident from the constant regularity of their motion. *Glanville.*

This is a direct *manuduction* to all kind of sin, by abusing the confidence with undervaluing persuasions concerning the malignity and guilt even of the foulest. *South.*

**MANUFACTURE.** *n. f.* [*manus* and *facio*, *Lat.* *manufacture*, *Fr.*]

1. The practice of making any piece of workmanship.

2. Any thing made by art.

Heav'n's pow'r is infinite: earth, air, and sea,  
The *manufacture* make the making pow'r obey. *Dryden.*

The peasants are clothed in a coarse kind of *canvas*, the *manufacture* of the country. *Addison.*

**TO MANUFACTURE.** *v. a.* [*manufacturer*, *French*.]

1. To make by art and labour; to form by workmanship.

2. To employ in work; to work up: as, we manufacture our wool.

**MANUFACTURER.** *n. f.* [*manufacturier*, *Fr.* *manufacturus*, *Lat.*] A workman; an artificer.

In the practices of artificers and the *manufacturers* of various kinds, the end being proposed, we find out ways of composing things for the several uses of human life. *Watts.*

**TO MANUMIT.** *v. a.* [*manumitto*, *Latin*.] To set free; to dismiss from slavery.

A constant report of a danger so imminent run through the whole castle, even into the deep dungeons, by the compassion of certain *manumitted* slaves. *Kneller.*

He presents  
To thee renown'd for pity and force,  
Poor captives *manumitted*, and matchless horse. *Wol.*

**MANUMISSION.** *n. f.* [*manumission*, *Fr.* *manumissio*, *Lat.*] The act of giving liberty to slaves.

Slaves wore iron rings until their *manumission* or procurement. *Brown.*

The pulvis was somewhat like a night-cap, as the symbol of liberty, given to slaves at their *manumission*. *Arbuthnot.*

**TO MANUMIT.** *v. a.* [*manumitto*, *Lat.*] To release from slavery.

*Manumit* and release him from those drudgeries to vice, under which those remain who live without God. *Government of the Tongue.*

Thou wilt beneath the barren bow,  
And glad receive the *manumitting* blow  
On thy star'd slavish head. *Dryden.*

**MANURABLE.** *adj.* [from *manure*.] Capable of cultivation.

This book gives an account of the *manurable* lands in every manor. *Hale.*

**MANURANCE.** *n. f.* [from *manure*.] Agriculture; cultivation. An obsolete word, worthy of revival.

Although there should none of them fall by the sword, yet they being kept from *manurance*, and their cattle from running abroad, by this hard restraint they would quickly devour one another. *Spenser.*

**TO MANURE.** *v. a.* [*manourer*, *Fr.*]

1. To cultivate by manual labour.

They mock our scant *manuring*, and require  
More hands than ours to lop their wanton growth. *Milton.*

2. To dung; to fatten with composts.

Fragments of shells, reduced by the agitation of the sea to powder, are used for the *manuring* of land. *Woodward.*

3. To fatten as a compost.

Revenge her daughter'd citizen.

# MAN

Or share their fate: the corpse of half-bred equate  
Mansure the fields of Thetis, while he  
Sits here, deliberating in cold debate. *Add. J. Cato.*

**MANURE**, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Soil to be laid on lands; dung or compost to fatten land.

When the Nile from Pharian fields is fed,  
The fat manure with heav'nly fire is warm'd.

*Dryden.*  
Mud makes an extraordinary manure for land that is sandy. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**MANUREMENT**, *n. f.* [from *manure*.] Cultivation; improvement.

The manurement of wits is like that of soil, where before the pains of tilling or sowing, men consider what the mould will bear. *Watson.*

**MANURER**, *n. f.* [from the verb.] He who manures land; a husbandman.

**MANUSCRIPT**, *n. f.* [*manuscrit*, French; *manuscriptum*, Latin.] A book written, not printed.

A collection of rare manuscripts, exquisitely written in Arabic, and fought in the most remote parts by the diligence of Erpenius, the most excellent linguist, were upon sale to the Jesuits. *Watson.*

Her majesty has perused the manuscript of this opera, and given it her approbation. *Dryden.*

**MANY**, *adj.* comp. more, superl. most. [manix, Saxon.]

1. Consisting of a great number; numerous; more than few.

Our enemy, and the destroyers of our country, few many of us. *Judges.*

When many atoms descend in the air, the same cause which makes them be many, makes them be light in proportion to their multitude. *Digby.*

Sufficient that thy prayers are heard, and death, Thus due by sentence, when thou didst transgress, Deleated of his seizure, many days

Give in thee of grace, wherein thou may'st repent, And one bad act with many deeds well done May'st cover. *Milton.*

The apostles never give the least directions to Christians to appeal to the bishop or anyone for a determination of the many differences which, in those times, happened among them. *Tillotson.*

2. Marking number indefinite, or comparative.

Both men and women, as many as were willing-hearted, brought bracelets. *Exodus.*

This yet I apprehend not, why to those Among whom God will deign to dwell on earth, So many and to various laws are given; So many laws argue so many sins. *Milton.*

3. Powerful: with too, in low language.

They come to vie power and expence with those that are too high and too many for them. *L'Estrange.*

**MANY**, *n. f.* [This word is remarkable in the Saxon for its frequent use, being written with twenty variations: mane-geo, manego, manizeo, manizo, man-nigo, manio, maniu, manygeo, man-geo, manigo, manize, manizo, man-geo, menegeo, menezi, menizeo, man-nigo, menigo, menio, meniu. *Lyc.*]

1. A multitude; a company; a great number; people.  
After him the rascal many ran,  
Heaped together in rude rabblement. *F. Queen.*  
O thou fond many! with what loud applause  
Did'st thou beat heav'n with blessing Bellingbroke. *Shakespeare.*

I had a purpose now  
To lead our many to the holy land;  
Left rich and lying still might make them look  
Too near into my state. *Shakespeare's Henry iv.*

A cure-cra'd mother of a many children. *Shak.*  
The vulgar and the many are fit only to be led  
By a few, but by no means fit to guide them-  
selves. *South.*

Where parting from the king, the chiefs divide,  
And wheeking East and West, because their many  
ride. *Dryden.*

# M.A.P

He is liable to a great many inconveniences every moment of his life. *Tillotson.*  
Seeing a great many rich gowns, he was  
astonished to find that pieces of quality were up to  
early. *Addison's Freetholder.*

2. Many, when it is used before a singular noun, seems to be a substantive. In conversation, for many a man they say a many men.

Thou art a bollop of my flesh.  
And for thy sake have I shed many a tear. *Shak.*  
He is beset with enemies, the meanest of which  
is not without many and many a way to the weak-  
ing of a malice. *L'Estrange.*

Broad were their collars too, and every one  
Was set about with many a costly stone. *Dryden.*  
Many a child can have the distinct clear ideas  
of two and three long before he has any idea of  
infinity. *Locke.*

3. Many is used much in composition

**MANYCOLOURED**, *adj.* [many and colour.] Having various colours.

Hail manycolour'd messenger, that ne'er  
Do'st deliver the voice of Jupiter. *Shakespeare.*  
He hears not me, but on the other side,  
A manycolour'd peacock having spy'd,  
Leaves him and me. *Donne.*

The hoary majesty of spades appears:  
Put forth one many leg, to fight reveal'd,  
The rest his manycolour'd robe conceal'd. *Pope.*

**MANYCORNED**, *adj.* [many and corner.] Polygonal; having corners more than twelve: the geometricians have particular names for angular figures up to those of twelve corners.

Search those manycorner'd minds,  
Where woman's crooked fancy turns and winds. *Dryden.*

**MANYHEADED**, *adj.* [many and head.]

Having many heads.  
Some of the wiser seeing that a popular licence  
is indeed the manyheaded tyranny, prevailed with  
the rest to make Muldorus their chief. *Sidney.*

The proud Duesia came  
High mounted on her manyheaded beast. *F. Queen.*  
The manyheaded beast hath broke,  
Or shaken from his head, the royal yoke. *Denham.*

Those were the preludes of his fate,  
That form'd his manhood to labile  
The hydra of the manyheaded hissing crew. *Dryden.*

**MANYLANGUED**, *adj.* [many and language.] Having many languages.

Seek Atides on the Spartan shore;  
He, wand'ring long, a wider circle made,  
And manylanguage'd unions has survey'd. *Pope.*

**MANYPEOPLED**, *adj.* [many and people.] Numerously populous.

He from the manypeopled city flies;  
Contents their labours, and the drivers cries. *Saunders.*

**MANYTIMES**, an adverbial phrase. Often; frequently.

They are Roman catholic in the device and  
legend, which are both manytimes taken out of the  
Scriptures. *Addison.*

**M.A.P.**, *n. f.* [*mappa*, low Latin.] A geographical picture on which lands and seas are delineated according to the longitude and latitude.

Zelmang earnestly entreated Dorus, that he  
would bestow a map of this little world upon her,  
that she might see whether it were troubled with  
such inhabitable climates of cold deserts, and hot  
races, as her's was. *Sidney.*

I will take the map of Ireland, and lay it before  
me, and make mine eyes my schoolmasters, to give  
my understanding to judge of your plot. *Spenser.*  
Old coins are like to many maps for explaining  
the ancient geography. *Addison in Ancient Coins.*  
O'er the map my finger taught to stray,  
Cross many a region marks the winding way;  
From sea to sea, from realm to realm I rove,  
And grow a mere geographer by love. *Tickel.*

**TO MAP**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To delineate; to set down.

# M.A.R

I am near to the place where they should meet.  
If Pitius have map'd it right. *Shakespeare.*

**MARPLE tree**, *n. f.* [acer.]

The maple-tree hath jagged or angular leaves;  
the seeds grow two together in hard-wing'd vessels:  
there are several species; the greater maple is said to  
be called the tycamore tree: the common maple is  
frequent in hedge rows. *Miller.*

The platane round,  
The carver holme, the maple seldom inward  
found. *Spenser.*

Of the tycamore wood burnt to ashes they  
make a strong dye. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**MAPPERY**, *n. f.* [from map.] The art of  
planning and designing.

The till and mental parts,  
That do contrive how many hands shall strive  
When strength calls them on;  
They call this bedwork, mappery, plot war. *Shak.*

**TO MAR**, *v. a.* [amynnan, Saxon.] To in-  
jure; to spoil; to hurt; to mischieve; to  
damage. Obsolete.

Loss is no shame, nor to be less than foe,  
But to be less than himself, doth mar  
Both loser's lot, and victor's praise unto. *F. Queen.*

The master may here only stumble, and perchance  
fall in teaching, in the marring and maiming of  
the scholars in learning. *Afchan's Schoomster.*

When priests are more in words than matter,  
When brewers murr their malt with water. *Shaksp.*

I pray you mar no more trees with writing fongs  
in their barks.—I pray you mar no more of my  
verses with reading them ill-flavouredly. *Shaksp.*

Beware thoug honour, be not then digned  
Take care thou mar not when thou thinkest to  
mend. *Falstaff.*

Aumarle became the man that all did mar,  
Whether through indiscretion, chance, or worse. *Donich.*

The ambition to prevail in great things is less  
harmful than that other, to appear in every thing;  
for that breeds confusion, and murr's business, when  
great in dependencies. *Bacon's Essay.*

O! could we see how cause from cause doth spring!  
How mutually they link'd and folded are:  
And hear how oft one disagreeing arm  
The harmony doth rather make than mar. *Davies.*

Jealousy, and despair,  
Mar'd all his borrow'd visage, and betray'd  
Him counterfeiter. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Had he been there, untimely joy through all  
Men's hearts diffus'd, had marr'd the funeral. *Waller.*

Mother!  
'Tis much unsafe my fire to disobey:  
Not only you provoke him to your cost,  
But murrth is marr'd, and the good cheer is lost. *Dryden.*

**MARANATHA**, *n. f.* [Syriack.] It signi-  
fies, the Lord comes, or, the Lord is  
come: it was a form of the denouncing  
or anathematizing among the Jews. St.  
Paul pronounces, If any love not the  
Lord Jesus Christ, let him be anathema  
maranatha, which is as much as to say,  
May't thou be devoted to the greatest of  
evils, and to the utmost severity of  
God's judgments; may the Lord come  
quickly to take vengeance of thy crimes. *Galmet.*

**MARASMUS**, *n. f.* [*μαρασμός*, from *μαραινω*.] A consumption, in which persons waste  
much of their substance. *Quincy.*

Pining atrophy.

*Marasmus*, and wide-wasting pestilence. *Milton.*  
A *marasmus* imports a consumption following a  
fever; a consumption or withering of the body, by  
reason of a natural extinction of the native heat,  
and an extinction of the body, caused through an  
immoderate heat. *Harny.*

**MARBLE**, *n. f.* [*marbre*, Fr. *marmor*, Lat.]

1. Stone used in statues and elegant build-  
ings, capable of a bright polish, and in  
a strong heat becoming into lime.

He plies her hard, and much rain waters the marble.  
*Shakespeare.*

Thou marble heart, so long in pug with breath,  
And hither rear'st, unmandal of thy death.  
*Sandys.*

Some dry their corn infected with the brim,  
Then gird with marbles, and prepare to die.  
*Dyden.*

The two flat sides of two pieces of marble will  
more easily approach each other, between which  
there is nothing but water or air, than if there be a  
diamond between them; and the parts of the  
diamond are more fluid, but the parts of the  
water, being more easily separable, give way to the  
approach of the two pieces of marble.  
*Locke.*

2. Little balls supposed to be of marble,  
with which children play.

Morbie taught them percussion, and the laws  
of motion; he teaches the use of the lever.  
*Arbutnot and Pope.*

3. A stone remarkable for the sculpture or  
inscription: as, the Oxford marbles.

MARBLE, *adj.*

1. Made of marble.

Pygmalion's late reverie is mine,  
His marble love took flesh and blood.

All that I worshipp'd as a divine,  
That beauty, now 'tis understood,  
Appears to have no more of life,  
Than that whereof he nam'd his wife.  
*Mallet.*

2. Variegated, or stained like marble.

Shall I see in-fetched inscription? shall I labour  
to my marble columns over my ramous thoughts?  
Of rather, though the parent's eye, my virgin mind  
be stained, let me keep the true simplicity of my word.  
*Sidney.*

The appendix shall be printed by itself, detached,  
and with a marble cover.  
*Swift.*

To a MARBLE, *v. a.* [marbler, Fr. from the  
noun.] To variegate, or vein like  
marble.

Very well streaked marbled paper did not cast  
any of its distinct colours upon the wall with an  
equal distinctness.  
*Boyle.*

Marbled with sage the hard'ning cheese the prof'd,  
and yellow butter Marrian's still profess'd.  
*Gay.*

MARBLEHEARTED, *adj.* [marble and  
heart.] Cruel; insensible; hardhearted.

Ingratitude I thou marblehearted fiend,  
More hideous, when thou shew'st thee in a child,  
Than the tea monster.  
*Shakespeare's King Lear.*

MARCASEITE, *n. f.*

The term *marcasite* has been very improperly  
used by some for bitumens, and by others for zink;  
the more accurate writers however always express a  
substance distinct from either of these by it, sul-  
phureous and metallic. The *marcasite* is a solid  
hard fossil, naturally found among the veins of ores,  
or in the fissures of stone; the variety of forms this  
mineral puts on is almost endless. There are how-  
ever only three distinct species of it; one of a  
bright p'd colour, another of a bright silver, and a  
third of a dead white: the silvery one seems to be  
peculiarly meant by the writers on the *Materia  
Medica*. *Marcasite* is very frequent in the mines  
of Cornwall, where the workmen call it *manick*,  
but more in Germany, where they extract vitriol  
and sulphur from it.  
*Hall.*

The waters of minerals give the name pyto-  
and *marcasite* indifferently to the same sort of body;  
I restrain the name of pyto wholly to the nodules,  
or those that are found lodged in flints that are  
ferruginous: the *marcasite* is part of the matter that  
either constitutes the natum, or is lodged in the  
perpendicular fissures.  
*Woodward Met. English.*

The acid salt dissolved in water is the same with  
oil of sulphur per composition, and abounding much  
in the vessels of the earth, and particularly in *mar-  
casite*, unites itself to the other ingredients of the  
*marcasite*, which are bitumen, iron, copper, and  
earth, and with these compounds alum, vitriol, and  
sulphur: with the earth alone it compounds alum;  
with the vitriol alone, and metal and earth together,  
it compounds vitriol; and with the bitumen and  
earth it compounds sulphur: whence it comes to  
pass, that *marcasites* abound with those three  
minerals.  
*Newton's Opticks.*

There is a great deal of *marcasite* in the  
Testen to a base metal.  
*Shakespeare.*

MARCH, *n. f.* [from *marcho*, Latin.] The  
month of the year.

March is drawn out, and the year is  
a halcyon year, the month of the year is  
dedicated to Mars.  
*Shakespeare.*

To MARCH, *v. a.* [marcher, Fr. for vari-  
care, *Alenage*; from *Mar*, *Latin*.]

1. To move in military form.

Well march we on,  
To give obedience where 'tis truly ow'd.  
He march'd in battle array with his power  
against Arphaxad.  
*Judges.*

Mucabens march'd forth, and set five-and-  
twenty thousand perious.  
*Mucabens.*

My father, when some days before his death  
He order'd me to march for Utica,  
Went o'er me.  
*Madison's Cato.*

2. To walk in a grave, deliberate, or stately  
manner.

Pleasure is such that if nothing else, famine  
would at last bring him to destruction, thought  
better by humbleness to creep where by pride he  
could not march.  
*Sidney.*

Both York intend no harm to us,  
That thus he marcheth with their arm in arm? *Shak.*  
Our bodies, every footstep that they make,  
March towards death, until at last they die. *Davies.*

Like thee, great son of Jove, like thee,  
When clad in rising majesty,  
Thou march'st down o'er Delos' hills.  
The power of wisdom march'd before.  
*Prior.*

To MARCH, *v. a.*

1. To put in military movement.

Cyrus marching his army for divers days over  
mountains of snow, the dazzling splendor of its  
whiteness prejudiced the sight of very many of his  
soldiers.  
*Boyle on Colours.*

2. To bring in regular procession.

March them again in fair array,  
And bid them form the happy day;  
The happy day design'd to wait  
On William's fame, and Europe's fate.  
*Prior.*

MARCH, *n. f.* [marche, French.]

1. Military movements; journey of soldiers.

These troops came to the army harassed with a  
long and wearisome march, and cast away their  
arms and garments, and sought in their throats.  
*Bacon's War with Spain.*

Who should command, by his Almighty nod,  
These chosen troops, unconscious of the road,  
And unacquainted with th' appointed end,  
Their marches to begin, and thither tend. *Blackm.*

2. Grave and solemn walk.

Waller was smooth, but Dryden taught to join  
The varying verse, the full resounding line,  
The long majestic march, and energy divine.  
*Pope.*

3. Deliberate or laborious walk.

We came to the roots of the mountain, and had  
a very troublesome march to gain the top of it.  
*Addison on Italy.*

4. Signals to move.

The drums presently striking up a march, they  
make no longer stay, but forward they go directly.  
*Knoles.*

5. Marches, without singular. [march, Go-  
thick; meane, Sax. *marche*, Fr.] Bor-  
ders; limits; confines.

They of those marches  
Shall be a wall sufficient to defend  
Our inland from the pillaging borderers. *Shaks.*

The English colonies were enforced to keep con-  
tinual guards upon the borders and marches round  
them.  
*Davies.*

It is not fit that a king of an island should have  
any marches or borders but the four seas.  
*Davies.*

MARCHER, *n. f.* [from *marcheur*, Fr.] Pre-  
sident of the marches or borders.

Many of our English lords made war upon the  
Welshmen at their own charge; the lands which  
they gained they sold to their own use; they were  
called lords *marchers*, and had royal liberties.  
*Davies.*

MARCHIONESS, *n. f.* [feminine, formed

by adding the Latin feminine termina-  
tion to the Latin *marchio*.] The wife of  
a marchio.

The high majesty  
of the monarch to you, no less showing  
the nobility of Pembroke, *Shakespeare.*

From a private gentlewoman he made me a  
marchioness, and from a marchioness a queen, and  
now he intends to crown my innocency with the  
glory of martyrdom.

The holy marchioness, his wife, followed very di-  
ligently the timely preservation of her husband.  
*Clerendon.*

MARCHPANE, *n. f.* [marchpane, Fr.] A  
kind of sweet bread, or biscuit.

Along whose ridge such bones are met,  
Like *marbels* found in marchpane set.  
*Sidney.*

MARCHUS, *adj.* [marchidus, Latin.] Lean;  
withered.

A burning colliquative fever, the softer parts  
being melted away, the heat continuing its adu-  
sion upon the drier and stiffer parts, changes into  
a *marchid* fever.  
*Harvey.*

He on his own fifth pours the noblest oil;  
That to your marchid dying herbs assign'd,  
By the rank smell and taste betrays its kind. *Dryd.*

MARCHOUR, *n. f.* [marchor, Latin.] Lean-  
ness; the state of withering; waste of  
flesh.

Considering the exolution and languor ensuing  
the action of venery in some, the exhaustion and  
marour in others, it much abridgeth our days.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

A *marcour* is either imperfect, tending to a lesser  
withering, which is curable; or perfect, that is, an  
entire wasting of the body, excluding all means of  
cure.  
*Harvey.*

MARE, *n. f.* [mare, Saxon.]

1. The female of a horse.

A pair of couriers born of heav'nly breed,  
Whom Circe stole from her celestial fire,  
By substituting mares, produc'd on earth,  
Whose wombs conceiv'd a more than mortal birth.  
*Dryden.*

2. [from *mara*, the name of a spirit  
imagined by the nations of the north to  
torment sleepers.] A kind of torpor or  
stupor, which seems to press the  
stomach with a weight; the night hag.

Mah, his merry queen, by night,  
Besides young folks that lie upright,  
In elder times the mare that height,  
Which plagues them out of measure.  
*Drayton.*

Mushrooms cause the incubus, or the mare in  
the stomach.  
*Bacon's Natural History.*

MARRESCHAL, *n. f.* [marchschal, Fr. derived  
by Junius from *mare*, the female of a  
horse.] A chief commander of an army.

O William, may thy arms advance,  
That he may lose Duinaut next year,  
And so be marchschal of Franco.  
*Prior.*

MARGARITE, *n. f.* [margarita, Lat. mar-  
guerite, Fr.] A pearl.

Silver is the second metal, and signifies purity;  
among the planets it holdeth with luna, among pre-  
cious stones with the margarite or pearl. *Peacocks.*

MARGARITES, *n. f.* [bellis.] An herb.  
*Ainsworth.*

MARGE, } *n. f.* [margo, Latin; marge,  
MA'RGENT. } French.]  
MA'RGIN. }

1. The border; the brink; the edge; the  
verge.

He drew his flaming sword, and struck  
At him so fiercely, that the upper marge  
Of his sevenfold shield away it took. *Fairy Queen.*

Never since  
Met we on hill, in dale, forest, or mead,  
Or on the beached margin of the sea, *Shakespeare.*

An airy crowd came rushing where he stood,  
Which fill'd the margin of the fatal flood. *Dryden.*

2. The edge of a page left blank, or filled  
with a short note.



As would be the case in any other language.  
Wit on both sides that the margin is the  
margin of our knowledge, and the margin  
of our ignorance.  
He knows in law, not text, nor margin.  
The edge of a wound or sore.  
All the advantage to be gathered from his only  
from the evenness of its margin, the purpose will be  
as fully answered by keeping that under only.  
**MARGINAL.** *adj.* [marginatus, Fr. from  
margin.] Placed, or written on the  
margin.  
We cannot better interpret the meaning of these  
words than pope Leo himself expounded them.  
whole speech concerning our Lord's attention may  
serve instead of a marginal gloss.  
What remarks you find worthy of your  
observation note with a marginal star, as being  
worthy of your second year's review.  
**MARGINATED.** *adj.* [marginatus, Latin,  
from margin.] Having a margin.  
**MARGRAVE.** *n. f.* [march and graf, Ger-  
man.] A title of sovereignty in Ger-  
many, in its original import, keeper of  
the marches or borders.  
**MARIGOLD.** *n. f.* [viole mariana.] A kind  
of violet.  
**MARIGOLD.** *n. f.* [Mary and gold; caltha,  
Lat.] A yellow flower, devoted to sup-  
pore, to the virgin.  
The marigold hath a radiated discous flower; the  
petals of them are, for the most part, crested, the  
leaves crooked and rough; those which are uppermost  
long, and those within short; the leaves are long,  
intire, and for the most part succulent.  
Your circle will teach you to draw truly all iphe-  
rical bodies. The most of flowers; as, the rose and  
marigold.  
The marigold, whose courtier's face  
Echoes the sun, and doth unlace  
Her at his rise.  
Fair is the marigold, for pottage meet  
To MARRINATE. *v. a.* [mariner, French.]  
To salt fish, and then preserve them in  
oil or vinegar.  
Why am I ty'd to a cook, if I'm to loath  
To marinate my fish, or season broth?  
**MARINE.** *adj.* [marinus, Lat.] Belonging  
to the sea.  
The king was desirous that the ordinances of  
England and France, touching marine affairs,  
might be reduced into one form.  
Vast multitudes of shells, and other marine bodies,  
are found lodged in all sorts of stone.  
No longer Circe could her flame disguise,  
But to the suppliant god marine replies.  
**MARINE.** *n. f.* [la marine, French.]  
1. Sea-affairs.  
Nearchus, who commanded Alexander's fleet,  
and Onesicritus his attendant-general of marine,  
have both left relations of the state of the Indies  
at that time.  
2. A soldier taken on shipboard to be em-  
ployed in descents upon the land.  
**MARINER.** *n. f.* [from mare, Lat. mariner,  
Fr.] A seaman; a sailor.  
The merry mariner unto his word  
Soon hearkened, and her painted boat straightway  
Tum'd to the shore.  
We oft deceive ourselves, as did that mariner  
who, mistaking them for precious stones, brought  
home his ship fraught with common pebbles from  
the Indies.  
His busy mariners he hates,  
His shatter'd sails with rigging to restore.  
What mariner is not afraid,  
To venture in a ship decay'd?  
**MARJORAM.** *n. f.* [marjorana; Lat. mar-  
jolaine, Fr.] A fragrant plant of many  
kinds; the balfard kind only grows here.  
The nymphs of the mountains would be drawn,

from that place, and carry them to the  
city, and there they were sold.  
The fight was made towards Dalkuth; which  
way, by reason of the marsh, the English were  
not able to pursue.  
When they had avenged the blood of their brother,  
they passed again to the marsh of Jordan.  
Loquonius, carried away with the breaking in of  
the hostemen, was driven into a marsh; where,  
being sore wounded, and fast in the mud, he had  
done the uttermost.  
His little bed coucheth in the cooler shades;  
Oft, when heaven's burning eye the fields invades,  
To marshes retorts.  
From the other hill  
To their first station, all in bright array,  
The cherubim descended; on the ground  
Gliding meteorous, as ev'ning mist  
Rise from a river, o'er the marsh slides,  
And gather ground fast at the labourer's heel.  
**MARISH.** *adj.* Moorish; fenney; boggy;  
swampy.  
It hath been a great endangering to the health  
of some plantations, that they have built along the  
sea and rivers, in marsh and unwholesome grounds.  
The sea and quagmire to marsh by kind,  
Are to be drained.  
**MARITAL.** *adj.* [maritus, Lat. marital, Fr.]  
Pertaining to a husband; incident to a  
husband.  
If any one retains a wife that has been taken in  
the act of adultery, he incurs the guilt of the crime  
of bawdty. But because repentance does consist  
in the mind, and since Christ's charity, as well as  
his alfection, easily induces a belief thereof,  
this law is not observed.  
It has been determined by some impolite pro-  
fessors of the law, that a husband may exercise his  
marital authority so far, as to give his wife mode-  
rate correction.  
**MARITATED.** *adj.* [from maritus, Lat.]  
Having a husband.  
**MARITIME.** *adj.* [maritimus, Lat.]  
MARITIME. } *adj.* maritime, Fr.]  
1. Performed on the sea; marine.  
I discomfited of a maritime voyage, and the  
passages and incidents therein.  
2. Relating to the sea; naval.  
At the parliament at Oxford his youth, and want  
of experience in maritime service, had somewhat  
been shrewdly touched.  
3. Bordering on the sea.  
The friend, the shores maritime  
Sought for his bed, and found a place upon which  
play'd  
The murmuring billows.  
Ereco, and the left maritime kings  
Moubaza and Quilon.  
Neptune upbraided them with their stupidity and  
ignorance, that a maritime town should neglect the  
patronage of him who was the god of the sea.  
**MARK.** *n. f.* [marc, Welsh; meapc, Sax.  
mercke, Dutch; marque, Fr.]  
1. A token by which any thing is known.  
Once was proclaimed throughout all Ireland,  
that all men should mark their cattle with an open  
several mark upon their flanks or buttocks, so as if  
they happened to be stolen, they might appear  
whose they were.  
In the present form of the earth there are certain  
marks and indications of its first state; with which,  
if we compare those things that are recorded in  
sacred history, we may discover what the earth  
was in its first original.  
The urine is a lixivium of the salts in a human  
body, and the proper mark of the state and quan-  
tity of such salts; and therefore very certain indi-  
cations for the choice of diet may be taken from  
the state of urine.  
2. A stamp; an impression.

But cruel fate, and my more cruel wife,  
To Gauden's sword betray'd my sleeping life;  
These are the monuments of Helen's love,  
The flame I bear below, the marks I bore above.  
'Twas then old soldiers cover'd o'er with scars,  
The marks of Pyrrhus, or the Punick wars,  
Thought all past services rewarded well,  
If to their share at least two acres fell.  
At present there are scarce any marks but of a  
subterraneous fire; for the earth is cold, and over-  
run with grass and thorns.  
3. A proof; an evidence.  
As the confusion of tongues was a mark of sepa-  
ration, so the being of one language is a mark of  
union.  
The Argonauts sailed up the Danube, and from  
thence pulled into the Adriack, carrying their ship  
Argo upon their shoulders; a mark of great ignorance  
in geography among the writers of that time.  
4. Notice taken.  
Stand like the torments in a woman's shop,  
As much for mock as mark.  
5. Convenience of notice.  
Upon the north sea bordereth Stow, so called,  
per eminentiam, as a place of great and good work  
and scope.  
6. Any thing at which a missile weapon is  
directed.  
France was a fairer mark to shoot at than Ireland,  
and could better reward the conqueror.  
Be made the mark  
For all the people's state, the prince's caries.  
7. The evidence of a horse's age.  
At four years old cometh the mark of tooth in  
horses, which hath a hole as high as you may lay a  
pea within it; and weareth shorter and shorter  
every year, till at eight years old the tooth is  
smooth.  
8. [marque, Fr.] License of reprisals.  
9. [marc, Fr.] A sum of thirteen shillings  
and fourpence.  
We give thee for reward a thousand marks.  
Thirty of these pence make a marcus, which  
some think to be all one with a mark, for that mar-  
cus and mancus is translated, in ancient books, by  
marcus.  
Upon every writ for debt or damage, amounting  
to forty pounds or more, an noble is paid to fine; and  
to for every hundred marks more a noble.  
10. A character made by those who cannot  
write their names.  
Here are marriage vows for signing;  
Set your marks that cannot write.  
Lorenzo sign'd the bargain with his mark.  
To MARK. *v. a.* [merken, Dutch; meapc, Sax.  
marquer, Fr.]  
1. To impress with a token, or evidence.  
Will it not be received,  
When we have mark'd with blood those deepy two  
Of his own chamber, and us'd their very daggers,  
That they have don't?  
For our quiet possession of things useful, they are  
naturally marked where there is need.  
2. To notify as by a mark.  
That which was once the index to point out all  
virtues, does now mark out that part of the world  
where least of them resides.  
3. To note; to take notice of.  
Alas, poor country!  
Where fights, and grows, and bricks, that rend the  
air,  
Are made, not mark'd.  
Mark them which can't divisions contrary to  
the doctrine which ye have learned; and avoid  
them.  
4. To heed; to regard as valid or impor-  
tant.  
Now swear and call to witness  
Heav'n, hell, and earth, I mark it not from one  
That breathes beneath such complicated guilt.  
To MARK. *v. n.* To note; to take notice.  
Men mark when they hit, and never mark when  
they miss, as they do of dreams.



Mark a little why Virgil is so much so revered to make this marriage; it is to make way for this divorce which he intended afterwards. Dryden.

MARKER. *n. f.* [*marqueur*, Fr. from *mark*.]

1. One that puts a mark on any thing.

2. One that notes, or takes notice.

MARKER. *n. f.* [anciently written *marcal*, of *marcalus*, Lat.]

1. A publick time, and appointed place, of buying and selling.

It were good that the privilege of a market were given, to enable them to their defence: for there is nothing doth sooner cause civility than many market towns, by which the people repairing often thither will learn civil manners. Spenser.

Mistress, know yourself, down on your knees, And thank Heaven, falling, for a good man's love: For I must tell you frankly in your ear, Self when you can, you are not for all markets. Shakspeare.

They counted our life a pastime, and our time here a market for guine. Warton.

If one bushel of wheat and two of barley will, in the market, be taken one for another, they are of equal worth. Locke.

2. Purchase and sale.

With another year's continuance of the war, there will hardly be money left in this kingdom to turn the common markets, or pay rents. Temple.

The precious weight Of pepper and Sabaean incense take, And with purest huffs thy running market make, Be sure to turn the penny. Dryden's Persius.

3. Rate; price. [*marché*, Fr.]

'Twas then, old soldiers, cover'd o'er with scars, Thought all past services rewarded well, If to their share, at least two acres fell, Their country's small bounty; so of old Was loud and full at a low market fold. Dryden.

To MARKET. *v. n.* To deal at a market; to buy or sell; to make bargains.

MARKET-BELL. *n. f.* [*market and bell*.]

The bell to give notice that trade may begin in the market.

Enter, go in, the market-bell is rung. Shakspeare.

MARKET-CROSS. *n. f.* [*market and cross*.]

A cross set up where the market is held. These things you have articulated, Proclaim'd at market-crosses, read in churches, To face the garment of rebellion With some fine colour. Shakspeare.

MARKET-DAY. *n. f.* [*market and day*.]

The day on which things are publickly bought and sold.

For that I was, I thought imperial Rome, Like Mantua, where on market-day we come, And thither drive our lambs. Dryden's Virgil.

He ordered all the Lacquees to be fix'd that were found on a market-day in one of his frontier towns. Addison.

MARKET-FOLKS. *n. f.* [*market and folks*.]

People that come to the market.

Poor market-folks that come to sell their corn. Shakspeare.

MARKET-MAN. *n. f.* [*market and man*.]

One who goes to the market to sell or buy.

Be wary how you place your words, Talk like the vulgar sort of market-men, That come to gather money for their corn. Shakspeare.

The market-man should act as if his master's whole estate ought to be applied to that servant's business. Swift.

MARKET-MAID. *n. f.* [*market and maid*.]

A woman that goes to buy or sell.

You are come

A market-maid to Rome, and have prevented The ostentation of our love. Shakspeare.

MARKET-PLACE. *n. f.* [*market and place*.]

Place where the market is held.

The king, thinking he had put up his sword, because of the noise, never took leisure to hear his answer, but made him prisoner, meaning the next morning to put him to death in the market-place. Shakspeare.

The gates be order'd all to be unbarr'd, And from the market-places draw the guard. Dryden.

Behold the market-places with poor o'es spread, The man of Rags divides the weekly bread. Pope.

MARKET-PRICE. *n. f.* [*market and price*.]

MARKET-RATE. *n. f.* [*market and rate*.] The price at which any thing is currently sold.

Money governs the world, and the market-price is the measure of the worth of men as well as of things. L'Estrange.

He that wants a vessel, rather than lose his market will not fail to have it at the market-rate. Locke.

MARKET-TOWN. *n. f.* A town that has the privilege of a stated market; not a village.

Nothing doth sooner cause civility in any country than market-towns, by reason that people repairing often thither will learn civil manners of the better sort. Spenser.

No, no, the pope's mitre my master Sir Roger seized, when they would have shut him at our market-town. Gay.

MARKETABLE. *adj.* [*from market*.]

1. Such as may be sold; such for which a buyer may be found.

A plain fish, and no doubt marketable. Shakspeare.

2. Current in the market.

The pretorian soldiers in regard to that impudence, that after the death of Pertinax they made open sale of the empire, as if it had been of common marketable wares. Decay of Piety.

The marketable value of any quantities of two commodities are equal, when they will exchange one for another. Locke.

MARKMAN. *n. f.* [*mark and man*.] A

MARKSMAN. *n. f.* [*mark and man*.] A man skillful to hit a mark.

In sadness, cousin, I do love a woman.

—I aim'd so near when I suppos'd you lov'd.

—A right good marksmanship. Shakspeare.

Whom nothing can procure,

When the wide world runs bias from his will,

To write his flags, and there, not mend the ill:

This is the marksmanship, safe and sure.

Who still is right, and prays to be so still. Herbert.

An ordinary marksmanship may know certainly when he shoots less wide at what he aims. Dryden.

MARL. *n. f.* [*marl*, Welsh; *mergel*, Dutch;

*marga*, Lat. *marle*, *marne*, Fr. in Sax.

*menz* is marrow, with an allusive signification, *marle* being the fatness of the earth.] A kind of clay, which is become

fatter, and of a more enriching quality,

by a better fermentation, and by its having lain so deep in the earth as not to

have spent or weakened its fertilizing

quality by any product. It is supposed to

be much of the nature of chalk, and is

believed to be fertile from its salt and

only quality. Quincy.

We understand by the term *marls* simple native earths, less heavy than the bores or clays, not so

and unctuous to the touch, nor ductile while moist,

dry and crumbly between the fingers, and readily

dissoluble in water. Huk.

Marl is the best compost, as having most fatness,

and not heating the ground too much. Bacon.

Uneasy steps

Over the burning marl, not like those steps

On heaven's azure. Milton.

To MARL. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To

manure with marl.

Improvements by marling, lining, and draining,

have been since money was at five and six per cent. Child.

Sandy land marled will bear good pease. Mortimer.

To MARL. *v. a.* [*from marline*.] To fasten

the sails with marline. Ainsworth.

MARLINE. *n. f.* [*marcann*, Skinner.] Long

wreaths of untwisted hemp dipped in

pitch, with which the ends of cables are

guarded against friction.

Some the gall dapples with dawdy marline bind,

Or scarcloth matts with strong tarpawling coats. Dry.

MARLINEPIKE. *n. f.* A small piece of

iron for fastening ropes together, or to open the ropes when the sail is to be

lower'd in the Bayley.

MARLEPIT. *n. f.* [*marl and pit*.] Pit out of which marl is dug.

Several others, of different figures, were found; part of them in a rivulet, the rest in a marlpit in a field. Woodward.

MARLY. *adj.* [*from marl*.] Abounding with marl.

The oak thrives best on the richest clay, and will penetrate strangely to come at a marly bottom. Mort.

MARMALADE. *n. f.* [*marmalade*, Fr.

MARMALET. *n. f.* [*marmelo*, Portuguese.

a quince.]

Marmalade is the pulp of quinces boiled into a

consistence with sugar: it is subaliant, grateful to the stomach. Quincy.

MARMORATION. *n. f.* [*marmor*, Lat.] In-

crustation with marble. Deaf.

MARMOREAN. *adj.* [*marmoreus*, Latin.]

Made of marble. Deaf.

MARMOSSET. *n. f.* [*marmonset*, Fr.] A

small monkey.

I will instruct thee how

To snare the nimble marmoset. Shakspeare.

MARMOT. *n. f.* [*Italian*.]

MARMOTTO. *n. f.* [*Italian*.]

The marmotto, or mus alpinus, as big or bigger than the rabbit, which abounds all winter, doth live upon its own fat. Ray.

MARQUETRY. *n. f.* [*marqueterie*, French.]

Chequered work; work inlaid with va-

riation.

MARQUIS. *n. f.* [*marquis*, Fr. *marchio*, Lat.

*margrave*, German.]

1. In England one of the second order of

nobility, next in rank to a duke.

None may wear ermine but princes, and there is

a certain number of ranks allowed to dukes, mar-

quisses, and earls, which they must not exceed. Prædham on Drunkening.

2. Marquis is used by Shakspeare for mar-

chionese. [*marquisi*, Fr.]

You shall have

Two noble partners with you: the old dukes

Of Norfolk, and the lady marquess Dorset. Shakspeare.

MARQUISATE. *n. f.* [*marquisat*, Fr.] The

seignior of a marquis.

MARRER. *n. f.* [*from mar*.] One who

spoils or hurts any thing.

You be indeed makers, or madders, of all men's

manners within the realm. Ascham.

MARRIAGE. *n. f.* [*marriage*, Fr. *maritium*,

low Lat. from *maritus*.]

1. The act of uniting a man and woman

for life.

The marriage with his brother's wife

Has crept too near his conscience. Shakspeare.

If that thy bent of love be honourable,

Thy purpose marriage, lend me word to-morrow. Shakspeare.

The French king would have the disposing of the

marriage of Bretagne, with an exception, that he

should not marry her himself. Bacon.

Some married persons, even in their marriage, do

better please God than some virgins in their state of

virginity. they, by giving a good example of conjugal

affection, by precluding their faith unbroken, and by

educating children in the fear of God, please God in

a higher degree than those virgins whose piety is

not answerable to their opportunities. Taylor.

I propose that Palamon shall be

In marriage join'd with beautiful Emily. Dryden.

2. State of perpetual union.

MARRIAGE is often used in composition.

In a late draught of marriage-articles, a lady im-

pulated with her husband, that she shall be at liberty

to patch on which side she pleases. Spectator.

By the honour of my marriage-bed,

Alter young Arthur claim this land for mine. Shakspeare.

# M A R

To death when death again would come.  
This grave's the second marriage-bed.  
For though the hand of fate could sever  
Twist soul and body a divorce,  
It could not sever man and wife,  
Because they both liv'd but one life. *Crowden.*  
Thereon his arms and once lov'd portrait lay,  
Thither our fatal marriage-bed convey. *Denham.*  
Thou shalt come into the marriage-chamber too.  
Neither her worthiness, which in truth was great,  
nor his own suffering for her, which is wout to en-  
dear affection, could set her sickleness; but, be-  
fore the marriage-day appointed, he had taken to  
wife Baccha, of whom she complained. *Sidney.*  
Virgin awake! the marriage-hour is nigh. *Pope.*  
Give me, to live and die.

A spotless maid, without the marriage-tie. *Dryden.*  
**MARRIAGEABLE.** *adj.* [from *marriage*.]  
1. Fit for wedlock; of age to be married.

Every wedding, one with another, produces four  
children, and that is the proportion of children  
which any marriageable man or woman may be  
presumed shall have. *Gravatt.*

I am the father of a young heiress, whom I be-  
gin to look upon as marriageable. *Spektator.*  
When the girls are twelve years old, which is the  
marriageable age, their parents take them home. *Swift.*

## 2. Capable of union.

They led the vine  
To wed her elm; she spous'd, about him twines  
Her marriageable arms, and with her brings  
Her dowry, th' adopted clusters, to adorn  
His barren leaves. *Milton.*

**MARRIED.** *adj.* [from *marry*.] Conju-  
gal; connubial.

Thus have you shunn'd the marry'd state. *Dryden.*

**MARROW.** *n. f.* [merg, Sax. *fmerr*, Eric;  
*fmerrgh*, Scottish.]

All the bones of the body which have any con-  
siderable thickness have either a large cavity, or they  
are spongy, and full of little cells: in both the  
one and the other there is an oleaginous substance,  
called marrow, contained in proper vessels or mem-  
branes, like the fat: in the large bones this fine  
oil, by the gentle heat of the body, is exhaled through  
the pores of its small bladders, and enters some  
narrow passages, which lead to some fine canals ex-  
cavated in the substance of the bone, that the mar-  
row may supple the fibres of the bones, and render  
them less apt to break. *Quincy.*

Would he were wafed, marrow, bones, and all,  
That from his loins no hopeful branch may spring. *Shakespeare.*

The skull hath brains as a kind of marrow with-  
in it: the back bone hath one kind of marrow, and  
other bones of the body have another: the jaw-  
bones have no marrow levered, but a little pulp of  
marrow diffused. *Bacon.*

Pamper'd and edify'd their zeal  
With marrow puddings many a meal. *Hudibras.*

He bit the dart, and wrench'd the wood away,  
The point still buried in the marrow lay. *Addison.*

**MARROW,** in the Scottish dialect, to this  
day, denotes a fellow, companion, or  
associate; as also equal match, *he met*  
with his marrow. [*mari*, husband, Fr.]

Though buying and selling doth wonderful well,  
Yet chopping and changing I cannot command  
With thee or his marrow for fear of ill end. *Tupper.*

**MARROWBONE.** *n. f.* [*bone* and *marrow*.]  
1. Bone boiled for the marrow.

2. In burlesque language, the knees.

Upon this he fell down upon his marrowbones,  
and begged of Jupiter to give him a pair of horns. *L'Alfange.*

Down on your marrowbones, upon your alle-  
giance; and make an acknowledgment of your  
offences; for I will have ample satisfaction. *Dryden.*

**MARROWEAT.** *n. f.* A kind of pea.

**MARROWLESS.** *adj.* [from *marrow*.] Void  
of marrow.

Avant!  
Thy bones are marrowless, thy blood is cold;  
Thou hast no speculation in those eyes  
Which thou dost glare with. *Shakespeare.*

# M A R

**TO MARRY.** *v. a.* [*marry*, Fr. *marier*,  
Latin.]

1. To join a man and woman, as perform-  
ing the rite.

What! shall the curate controul me? Tell him,  
that he shall marry the couple himself. *Gay.*

2. To dispose of in marriage.

When Augustus consulted with Mecenas about  
the marriage of his daughter Julia, Mecenas took  
the liberty to tell him, that he must either marry  
his daughter to Agrippa, or take away his life; there  
was no third way, he had made him so great. *Bacon.*

3. To take for husband or wife.

You'd think it strange if I should marry her.  
*Shakespeare.*

As a mother shall the meet him, and receive him  
as a wife married of a virgin. *Isaac Walton.*

**TO MARRY.** *v. n.* To enter into the con-  
jugal state.

He hath my good will,  
And none but he, to marry with Nan Page. *Shakespeare.*

Let them marry to whom they think best. *Nun.*

Virgil concludes with the death of Turnus, for  
after that difficulty was removed, Aeneas might  
marry, and establish the Trojans. *Dryden.*

**MARRI, MARS, MAS,** are derived from  
the Sax. *meppre*, a fen, or fenny place.

**MARSH.** *n. f.* [merre, Sax. See *MARSH.*]  
A fen; a bog; a swamp; a watery tract  
of land.

In their courses make that round,  
In meadows and in marshes found,  
Of them to called the fairy ground,  
Of which they have the keeping. *Drayton.*

Worms for colour and shape, alter even as the  
ground out of which they are got; as the marsh  
worm and the flag worm. *Walton.*

We may see in more conterminous climates great  
variety in the people thereof; the up-lands in Eng-  
land yield strong, sinewy, hardy men, the marsh-  
lands, men of large and high stature. *Hale.*

Your low meadows and marsh-lands you need  
not lay up till April, except the Spring be very wet,  
and your marshes very poshy. *Mortimer.*

**MARSH-MALLOW.** *n. f.* [*althæa*, Lat.] It  
is in all respects like the mallow, but its  
leaves are more soft and woolly. *Miller.*

**MARSH-MARIGOLD.** *n. f.* [*populago*, Lat.]  
This flower consists of several leaves,  
which are placed circularly, and expand  
in form of a rose, in the middle of which  
rises the pointal, which becomes a mem-  
branaceous fruit, in which there are several  
cells, for the most part bent down-  
ward, collected into little heads, and full  
of seeds. *Miller.*

And set soft hyacinths with iron-blue,  
To shade marsh-marigolds of shining hue. *Dryden.*

**MARSHAL.** *n. f.* [*marfchal*, Fr. *marf-  
challus*, low Lat. from *marfcale*, old Fr.  
a word compounded of *mare*, which, in  
old Fr. signified a horse, and *scale*, a sort  
of servant; one that has the charge of  
horses.]

1. The chief officer of arms.

The duke of Suffolk claims  
To be high steward; next the duke of Norfolk  
To be earl marshal. *Shakespeare.*

2. An officer who regulates combats in the  
lists.

Dares their pride presume against my laws,  
As in a list ed field to fight their cause?  
Unask'd the royal grant; no marshal by.  
As kingly rites require, nor judge to try. *Dryden.*

3. Any one who regulates rank or order at  
a feast, or any other assembly.

Through the hall there walked to and fro  
A jolly yeoman, marshal of the same,  
Whose name was Appetite; he did bestow  
Both guests and meats, wherever in they came,  
And knew them how to order without blame. *Spenser.*

# M A R

4. A harbinger; a purfivant; one who  
goes before a prince to declare his com-  
ing, and provide entertainment.

Her face, when it was farr'd, had been but as a  
marshal to lodge the love of her in his mind, which  
now was so well placed as it needed no help of  
outward harbinger. *Sidney.*

**TO MARSHAL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To arrange; to rank in order.

Multitude of jealousies, and lack of some predom-  
inant desire, that should marshal and put in order  
all the rest, maketh any man's heart hard to find  
or sound. *Bacon.*

It is as unconceivable how it should be the di-  
rectrix of such intricate motions, as that a blind  
man should marshal an army. *Chamille.*

Anchises look'd not with so pleas'd a face,  
In numbering o'er his future Roman race,  
And marshalling the heroes of his name.

As, in their order, next to night they came. *Dryden.*

2. To lend as a harbinger.

Thou marshal'st me the way that I was going.  
*Shakespeare.*

**MARSHALLER.** *n. f.* [from *marshal*.] One  
that arranges; one that ranks in order.

Dryden was the great refiner of English poetry,  
and the best marshal of words. *Tropp.*

**MARSHALSEA.** *n. f.* [from *marshal*.] The  
prison in Southwark belonging to the  
marshal of the king's household.

**MARSHALSHIP.** *n. f.* [from *marshal*.] The  
office of a marshal.

**MARSHELDER.** *n. f.* A elder rose, of  
which it is a species.

**MARSHROCKET.** *n. f.* A species of water-  
cress.

**MARSHY.** *adj.* [from *marsh*.]

1. Goggy; wet; fenny; swampy.

Though here the marshy grounds approach your  
fields,

And there the soil a stony harvest yields. *Dryden.*

It is a discomper of such as inhabit marshy, fat,  
low, moist soils, near stagnating water. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Produced in marshes.

With delicacies of leaves and marshy weed. *Dryden.*

**MART.** *n. f.* [contracted from *market*.]

1. A place of publick traffick.

Christ could not suffer that the Temple should  
serve for a place of mart, nor the Apostle at Christ  
that the church should be made an inn. *Hooker.*

If any born at Ephesus  
Be seen at Syrobian marts and fairs,  
He dies. *Shakespeare.*

Faciel, in the description of Tyre, and the  
exceeding trade that it had with all the East as the  
only mart town, reciteth both the people with whom  
they commerce, and also what commodities every  
country yielded. *Raleigh.*

Many come to a great mart of the best horses.  
*Temple.*

The French, since the accession of the Spanish  
monarchy, supply with cloth the best mart we had  
in Europe. *Addison.*

2. Bargain; purchase and sale.

I play a merchant's part,  
And venture mostly on a desperate mart. *Shakespeare.*

3. Letters of mart. See *MART*.

**TO MART.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
traffick; to buy or sell.

South when I was young I wou'd have ransack'd  
The pedlar's sicken treasury; you've let him go,  
And nothing marted with him. *Shakespeare.*

Cadmus, you yourself  
Do sell and mart your offices for gold  
To underversers. *Shakespeare.*

If he shall think it fit,  
A fancy stranger in his court to mart,  
As in a stew. *Shakespeare.*

**MARTE.** } *n. f.* [*marte*, *martre*, Fr.  
**MARTEBN.** } *marte*, Lat.]

1. A large kind of weasel, whose fur is  
much valued.

**a.** [*martlet*, Fr.] A kind of swallow that builds in houses; a martlet.

A churchwarden, to express St. Martin's in the fields, caused to be engraven, on the communion cup, a *martin*, a bird like a swallow, sitting upon a globe-bill between two trees. *Pochoen.*

**MARTIAL.** *adj.* [*martial*, Fr. *martialis*, Lat.]

1. Warlike; fighting; given to war; brave.

Into my *techie* breast  
Come gently, but not with that mighty rage  
Wherewith the *martial* troops than dost infect.  
And hearts of great heroes dost enrage. *Fanny Q.*

The queen of *unmartial*, *Chapman.*

It hath seldom been seen, that the far southern people have invaded the northern, but contrariwise, whereby it is manifest, that the northern tract of the world is the more *martial* region. *Bacon.*

His subjects call'd aloud for war;  
But peaceful kings o'er *martial* people sat.

Each other's poise and counterbalance are. *Dry.*

**a.** Having a warlike show; suiting war.

See

His thousands, in what *martial* equipage  
They issue forth! Steel bows and shafts their arms,  
Of equal dread in flight or in pursuit. *Milton.*

When our country's cause provokes to arms,  
How *martial* music every bosom warms. *Pope.*

3. Belonging to war; not civil; not according to the rules or practice of peaceable government.

Let his neck answer for it, if there is any *martial* law in the world. *Shakespeare.*

They proceed to a kind of *martial* justice with enemies, offering them their law before they drew their sword. *Bacon.*

4. Borrowing qualities from the planet Mars.

The natures of the fixed stars are astrologically

differentiated by the planets, and esteemed *martial* or jovial according to the colours whereby they answer their planets. *Brown.*

5. Having parts or properties of iron, which is called *Mars* by the chymists.

**MARTIALIST.** *n. f.* [from *martial*.] A warrior; a fighter.

Many brave adventurous spirits fell for love of her; amongst others the high-hearted *martialist*, who first lost his hands, then one of his chin left limbs, and lastly his life. *Houel.*

**MARTINGALE.** *n. f.* [*martingale*, Fr.] A broad strap made fast to the girths under the belly of a horse, and runs between the two legs to fasten the other end, under the noseband of the bridle. *Harris.*

**MARTINMAS.** *n. f.* [*Martin* and *mas*.] The feast of St. Martin; the eleventh of November, commonly corrupted to *martins* or *martlemas*.

*Martins* brefs doth bear good taste, When country-folke do dainties lacke. *Tupper.*

**MARTINET.** *n. f.* [*martinet*, French.]

**MARTLET.** A kind of swallow.

This guest of Summer,  
The temple-haunting *martlet*, does approve,  
By his lov'd mansionary, that heaven's breath  
Sweels soothingly here. No jutting frieze,  
Buttrice, nor coigne of vantage, but this bird  
Hath made his pendant bed, and procreant easle.  
Where they most breed and haunt, I have observ'd  
The m's delicate. *Shakespeare.*

As in a drought the thirsty creatures cry,  
And gaze upon the gather'd clouds for rain;  
Then first the *martlet* meets it in the sky,  
And with wet wings joys all the feather'd train. *Dryden.*

**MARTNETS.** *n. f.* Small lines fastened to the leech of the sail, to bring that part of the leech which is next to the yard-arm close up to the mast, when the sail is to be furled. *Bailey.*

**MARTYR.** *n. f.* [*martyr*; *martyr*, Fr.]

One who by his death bears witness to the truth.

Prayers and tears may serve a good man's turn; if not to conquer as a soldier, yet to suffer as a martyr. *King Charles.*

Thus could not the mouths of worthy martyrs be silenced. *Brown.*

Nearer heav'n his virtues shone more bright,  
Like rising flames expanding in their height,  
The martyr's glory crown'd the soldier's fight. *Dry.*

To be a martyr signifies only to witness the truth of Christ; but the witnessing of the truth then was so generally attended with persecution, that martyrdom now signifies not only to witness, but to witness by death. *South's Sermons.*

The first martyr for Christianity was encouraged, in his last moments, by a vision of that divine person for whom he suffered. *Addison.*

Truth's early champion, martyr for his God. *Thomson.*

To MARTYR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put to death for virtue, or true profession.

2. To murder; to destroy.

You could not beg for grace.  
Hark, wretches, how I mean to martyr you.  
This one hand yet is left to cut your throats. *Shaksp.*

If to every common funeral,  
By your eyes martyr'd, such grace were allow'd  
Your face would wear not patches, but a cloud. *Suckling.*

Martyr'd with the gout. *Pope.*

**MARTYRDOM.** *n. f.* [from *martyr*.] The death of a martyr; the honour of a martyr; testimony born to truth by voluntary submission to death.

If an infidel should pursue to death an heretic professing Christianity only for Christian profession sake, could we deny unto him the honour of martyrdom? *Hooker.*

Now that he hath left no higher degree of earthly honour, he intends to crown their innocency with the glory of martyrdom. *Bacon.*

Herod, whose unblest  
Hand, O! what darts not jealous greatness? tore  
A thousand sweet babes from their mother's breast,  
The blooms of martyrdom. *Crymsh.*

Wars, little to the only argument  
Heroick deem'd, chief martyr to dissent  
With long and tedious havoc, fabled knights  
In battles feign'd; the better fortune  
Of patience and heroick martyrdom. *Milton.*

What mists of providence are these?  
So faints, by supernatural pow'r set free,  
Are left at last in martyrdom to die. *Dryden.*

**MARTYROLOGIST.** *n. f.* [*martyrologiste*, Fr.] A writer of martyrology.

**MARTYROLOGY.** *n. f.* [*martyrologe*, Fr. *martyrologium*, Lat.] A register of martyrs.

In the Roman *martyrology* we find at one time many thousand martyrs destroyed by Dioclesian, being met together in a church, rather than escape by offering a little incense at their coming out. *Stillingfleet.*

**MARVEL.** *n. f.* [*merveille*, Fr.] A wonder; any thing astonishing. Little in use.

A *marvel* it were, if a man could espy, in the whole Scripture, nothing which might breed a probable opinion, that divine authority was the same way inclinable. *Hooker.*

I am scarce in breath, my lord.  
—No *marvel*, you have to bestir'd your valour;  
you cowardly recast! *Shakespeare.*

No *marvel*  
My lord protector's hawks do towre so well. *Shak.*

**MARVEL OF PERU.** A flower. *Ainsw.*

To MARVEL. *v. a.* [*merveiller*, Fr.] To wonder; to be astonished. *Dissol.*

You make me *marvel*. *Shakespeare.*

Harry, I do not only *marvel* where thou spendest thy time, but also how thou art accompanied. *Shakespeare.*

The army marvelled at it.

The common proverb is, One for the king, proverbs, and sayings. *Zeckendorf.*

**MARVELLOUS.** *adj.* [*merveilleux*, Fr.]

1. Wonderful; strange; astonishing.

She has a *marvellous* white hand, I must confess. *Shakespeare.*

This is the Lord's doing; it is *marvellous* in our eyes. *Psalms.*

2. Surpassing credit.

The *marvellous* fable includes whatever is super-natural, and especially the machines of the gods. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

3. The *marvellous* is used, in works of criticism, to express any thing exceeding natural power, opposed to the probable.

**MARVELLOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *marvellous*.] Wonderfully; strangely.

You look not well, seignior Antonio;  
You have too much respect upon the world;  
They lose it that do buy it with much care.  
Believe me, you are *marvellously* chang'd. *Shaksp.*

The encouragement of his too late successes, with which he was *marvellously* elated. *Clarendon.*

**MARVELLOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *marvellous*.] Wonderfulness; strangeness; astonishingness.

**MASCULINE.** *adj.* [*masculin*, Fr. *masculus*, Lat.]

1. Male; not female.

Pray God, she prove not *masculine* ere long! *Shak.*

His long beard catch the air and fire, the two *masculine* elements, exercising their operation upon nature, being the feminine. *Peacham.*

O! why did God,  
Creator wife, that peopled highest heav'n  
With spirits *masculine*, create at last  
This novelty on earth, this fair defect  
Of nature? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Resembling man; virile; not soft; not effeminate.

You find something bold and *masculine* in the air and posture of the first figure, which is that of Virtue. *Addison.*

3. [In grammar.] It denotes the gender appropriated to the male kind in any word, though not always expressing sex.

**MASCULINELY.** *adv.* [from *masculine*.] Like a man.

Anselm tells me, you have done most *masculinely*, And play the orator. *Ben Jonson's Catiline.*

**MASCULINENESS.** *n. f.* [from *masculine*.] Mannishness; male figure or behaviour.

**MASH.** *n. f.* [*masche*, Dutch.]

1. The space between the threads of a net; commonly written *mesh*.

To defend against the stings of bees, have a net knit with so small *mashes*, that a bee cannot get through. *Mortimer.*

2. Any thing mingled or beaten together into an undistinguished or confused body, [from *mischen*, Dut. to mix, or *mascher*, French.]

3. A mixture for a horse.

Put half a peck of ground malt into a pail, then put to it as much scalding water as will wet it well; stir it about for half an hour till the water is very sweet, and give it the horse lukewarm: this *mash* is to be given to a horse after he has taken a purge, to make it work the better; or in the time of great sickness, or after hard labour. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

When wars foul, they feed them with *mashes*, and other moist food. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To MASH. *v. a.* [*mascher*, Fr.]

1. To beat into a confused mass.

The pressure would be intolerable, and they would even *mas* themselves and all things else apiece. *More.*

To break the claw of a lobster, clap it between the sides of the dining-room door; thus you can do it without *masking* the meat. *Swift.*

2. To mix malt and water together in brewing.

What you are in the face of the world, as if the world were a stage, and you a player.

**MASK.** *n. f.* [*masque*, French.]

1. A cover to disguise the face, or to hide the face from the eyes of others.

Now Love pulled off his mask, and showed his face unto her, and told her plainly that she was his prisoner.

Since she did neglect her looking-glass, And throw her sun-expelling mask away; The air hath star'd the roses in her cheeks, And pick'd the filly tincture of her face. *Shakspeare.*

Could we suppose that a mask represented ever so naturally the general humour of a character, it can never suit with the variety of passions that are incident to every single person in the whole course of a play. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Any pretence or subterfuge.

Too plain thy nakedness of soul cry'd, Why dost thou drive the conscious shame to hide, By masks of eloquence, and veils of pride? *Pope.*

3. A festive entertainment, in which the company is masked.

Will you prepare for this masque to-night? *Shakspeare.*

4. A revel; a piece of mummery; a wild bustle.

They in the end agreed, That at a masque and common reveling, Which was ordain'd they should perform the deed. *Daniel.*

This thought might lead me through this world's vain mask, Content, though blind, had I no other guide. *Milton.*

5. A dramatick performance, written in a tragick style, without attention to rules or probability.

Thus I have broken the ice to invention, for the lively representation of floods and rivers necessary for our painters and poets in their pictures, poems, comedies, and masks. *Peachment.*

**TO MASK.** *v. a.* [*masquer*, French.]

1. To disguise with a mask or vifor.

What will grow of such errors as *masked* under the cloak of divine authority, impossible it is that the wit of man should imagine, till time have brought forth the fruits of them. *Hooker.*

'Tis not my blood Wherein thou see'st me *masked*. *Shakspeare.*

Him he knew well, and guess'd that it was she; But being *masked* he was not sure. *Shakspeare.*

The old Vatican Terence has, at the head of every scene, the figures of all the persons, with their particular disguises; and I saw an antique statue *masked*, which was perhaps designed for Quatius in the Eumach, for it agrees exactly with the figure he makes in the manuscript. *Addison.*

2. To cover; to hide.

I to your assistance do make love, *Masking* the business from the common eye, For sundry weighty reasons. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

As when a piece of wanton lawn, A thin aerial veil is drawn, O'er beauty's face, seeming to hide, More sweetly shows the blushing bride: A soul whose intellectual beams No mists do *mask*, no lazy streams. *Crashaw.*

**TO MASK.** *v. n.*

1. To revel; to play the mummer.

Thy gown? Why, ay; come, taylor, let us see't; What *masking* stuff's here! *Shakspeare.*

*Masking* habits, and a borrow'd name, Contrive to hide my plenitude of shame. *Prior.*

2. To be disguised any way.

**MASKER.** *n. f.* [from *mask*.] One who revels in a mask; a mummer.

Tell false Edward, That Lewis of France is sending over *maskers*, To revel it with him and his new bride. *Shakspeare.*

Let the scenes abound with light, and let the *maskers* that are to come down from the scene have some motions upon the scene before their coming down. *Bacon.*

The *maskers* come late, and I think will stay, Like *fairies*, till the cock-crow is away. *Bacon.*

**VOL. II.**

**MASON.** *n. f.* [*maçon*, French.]

1. A builder with stone.

Many find a reason very wittily before the thing be true; that the materials being left rough, are more manageable in the *mason's* hand than if they had been smooth. *Wotton.*

A *mason* that makes a wall, meets with a stone that wants no cutting, and places it in his work. *Mor.*

**MASONRY.** *n. f.* [*maçonerie*, French.] The craft or performance of a mason.

**MASQUERA'DE.** *n. f.* [from *masque*, Fr.]

1. A diversion in which the company is masked.

What guards the purity of melting maids, In courtly balls and midnight *masquerades*, Safe from the treach'rous tyeid, and daring spark, The glance by day, the whisper in the dark? *Pope.*

2. Disguise.

I was upon the frolic this evening, and came to visit thee in *masquerade*. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

Truth, of all things the plainest and sincerest, is forced to gain admittance in disguise, and court us in *masquerade*. *Fulton.*

**TO MASQUERA'DE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To go in disguise.

A freak took an ass in the head, and he goes into the woods, *masquerading* up and down in a lion's skin. *L'Estrange.*

2. To assemble in masks.

I find that our art hath not gained much by the happy revival of *masquerading* among us. *Swift.*

**MASQUERA'DER.** *n. f.* [from *masquerade*.]

A person in a mask.

The most dangerous sort of cheats are but *masqueraders* under the vices of friends. *L'Estrange.*

**MASS.** *n. f.* [*masse*, Fr. *massa*, Lat.]

1. A body; a lump; a continuous quantity.

If it were not for these principles, the bodies of the earth, planets, comets, sun, and all things in them, would grow cold and freeze, and become inactive *masses*. *Newton's Opticks.*

Some passing into their pores, others adverting in lumps or *masses* to their outside, so as wholly to cover and involve it in the *mass* they together constituted. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. A large quantity.

Thy sumptuous buildings, and thy wife's attire, Have cost a *mass* of publick treasury. *Shakspeare.*

He discovered to me the richest mines which the Spaniards have, and from whence all the *mass* of gold that comes into Spain is drawn. *Raleigh.*

He had spent a huge *mass* of treasure in transporting his army. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. Bulk; vast body.

The Creator of the world would not have framed to huge a *mass* of earth but for some reasonable creatures to have their habitation. *Abbot.*

This army of such *mass* and charge, Led by a delicate and tender prince. *Shakspeare.*

4. Congeries; assemblage indistinct.

The whole knowledge of groups, of the lights and shadows, and of those *masses* which Titian calls a bunch of grapes, is, in the prints of Rubens, exposed clearly to the light. *Dryden.*

At distance, through an artful glass, To the mind's eye things well appear;

They lose their forms, and make a *mass*.

Comus'd and black, if brought too near. *Prior.*

Where flowers grow, the ground at a distance seems covered with them, and we must walk into it before we can distinguish the several weeds that spring up in such a beautiful *mass* of colours. *Addison.*

5. Gross body; the general; the bulk.

Comets have power over the gross and *mass* of things; but they are rather gazed upon than wisely observed in their effects. *Bacon.*

Where'er thou art, he is; th' eternal Mind Adits through all places; is so none confin'd: Fills ocean, earth, and air, and all above, And through the universal *mass* does move. *Dryden.*

The *mass* of the people have no eyes, and will not be governed by Gladius and Curio. *Script.*

If there is not sufficient quantity of blood and strength of circulation, it may infect the whole *mass* of the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

6. [*massa*, Lat.] The service of the Romish church.

Burnished gold is that manner of gilding which we see in old parchment and *mass* books, done by monks and priests; who were very expert herein. *Peachment on Drawing.*

He infers, that then Luther must have been unpardonably wicked in using *masses* for fifteen years. *Atterbury.*

**TO MASS.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To celebrate *mass*.

Their *massing* furniture they took from the law, left having *mass* and a priest, they should want vestments. *Hooker.*

**TO MASS.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] It seems once to have signified to thicken; to strengthen.

They feared the French might, with filling or *massing* the house, or else by fortifying, make such a piece as might annoy the haven. *Hayward.*

**MASSACRE.** *n. f.* [*massacre*, Fr. from *mazzare*, Italian.]

1. Carnage; slaughter; butchery; indiscriminate destruction.

Of whom such *massacres* Make they, but of their brethren, men of men. *Milton.*

Slaughter grows murder, and as it goes too far, And makes a *massacre*, so it makes a war. *Dryden.*

2. Murder.

The tyrannous and bloody act is done; The most arch deed of piteous *massacre*, That ever yet this land was guilty of. *Shakspeare.*

**TO MASSACRE.** *v. a.* [*massacrer*, Fr. from the noun.] To butcher; to slaughter indiscriminately.

I'll find a day to *massacre* them all, And raze their faction and their family. *Shakspeare.*

Christian religion, now crumbled into *masses*, may, like dust, be irrecoverably dissipated, if God do not countermines us, or we recover so much sobriety as to forbear to *massacre* what we pretend to love. *Deacy of Pity.*

After the miserable slaughter of the Jews, at the destruction of Jerusalem, they were scattered into all corners, oppressed and detested, and sometimes *massacred* and extirpated. *Atterbury.*

**MASSICOT.** *n. f.* [Fr.] Corals calcined by a moderate degree of fire: of this there are three sorts, arising from the different degrees of fire applied in the operation. White *massicot* is of a yellowish white, and is that which has received the least calcination; yellow *massicot* has received more, and gold coloured *massicot* still more. *Trepan.*

**MASSINESS.** *n. f.* [from *massy*, *mass*.]

**MASSIVENESS.** *n. f.* [from *massy*, *mass*.] Weight; bulk; ponderousness.

It was more notorious for the daintiness of the provision served in it, than for the *massiness* of the dish. *Haken ill.*

**MASSIVE.** *adj.* [*massif*, Fr.] Heavy; **MASSY.** *adj.* weighty; ponderous; bulky; continuous.

If you would hurt, Your swords are now too *massy* for your strength, And will not be uplifted. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*

Perhaps these few stones and ling, used with invocation of the Lord of Hosts, may countervail the *massive* armour of the uncircumcised Philistine. *Government of the Tongue.*

No sideboards the *massive* plates were peris'd, No sweating slaves the *massive* dishes dress'd. *Dryden.*

The more *massive* the *massive* parts of the terror.

trial, the green of stone, eyes their order to the foliage.

If their tinnors or glassas were so thick and maffy that no light could get through them, I question not but that they would, like all other opaque bodies, appear of one and the same colour in all positions of the eye.

The intrepid Theban hears the bustling sky, Sees yawning rocks in maffy fragments fly, And views although from the hills afar, The floods descending, and the wat'ry war. Pope.

MAST, *n. f.* [*mist*, *mist*, Fr. *mâitre*, Sax.]

1. The beam or post raised above the vessel, to which the sail is fixed.

Ten masts attach'd make not the altitude That ships built perpendicularly fallen. *Shakspeare.*  
He dropp'd his anchors, and his oars he ply'd; Full'd every sail, and drawing down the mast, His vessel moor'd. *Dryden.*

2. The fruit of the oak and beech. It has in this sense no plural termination.

The oaks bear mast, the briars scarlet hips: The housewife's native, on each bush Lays her full wels before you. *Shakspeare.*

Trives that bear mast, and nuts, are more lasting than those that bear fruits; as oaks and beeches last longer than apples and pears. *Bacon.*  
When sheep feed like men upon acorns, a shepherd drove his flock into a little oak wood, and up he went to shake them down some mast. *L'Estrange.*

The breaking down an old frame of government, and erecting a new, seems like the cutting down an old oak and planting a young one: it is true, the grandfon may enjoy the shade and the mast, but the planter, besides the pleasure of imagination, has no other benefits. *Temple.*

Wood ring dolphins set the palace guide; On leaves and mast of mighty oaks they browse, And their broad wings expand in the boughs. *Dryden.*

MASTED, *adj.* [from *mast*.] Furnished with masts.

MASTER, *n. f.* [*maester*, Dutch; *maître*, Fr. *magister*, Lat.]

1. One who has servants: opposed to man or servant.

But now I was the lord Of this fair mansion, master of my servants, Queen o'er myself; and even now, but now, This house, these servants, and this name I myself Am yours, my lord. *Shakspeare.*

Take up thy master. *Shakspeare.*  
My lord Bassanio gave his ring away Unto the judge that begg'd it; The boy, his clerk, begg'd mine; And neither man nor master would take sight But the two rings. *Shakspeare.*

2. A director; a governor.

If thou be made the master of a tent, be among them as one of the rest. *Eccelesiasticus.*

O thou, my friend, my genius, come along, Thou master of the poet, and the song. *Pope.*

3. Owner; proprietor; with the idea of governing.

An orator, who had undertaken to make a panegyric on Alexander the Great, and who had employed the strongest figures of his rhetoric in the praise of Bucephalus, would do quite the contrary to that which was expected from him; because it would be believed, that he rather took the horse for his subject than the master. *Dryden.*

4. A lord; a ruler.

Wisdom and virtue are the proper qualifications in the master of a house. *Guardian.*  
There Caesar, grac'd with both Minerva, thence, Caesar the world's great master and his own. *Pope.*

5. Chief; head.

Chief master-gunner am I of this town, Something I must do to procure me grace. *Shakspeare.*  
As a wife master-builder I have laid the foundation, and another buildeth thereon. *1 Corinthians.*

The best sets are the heads put from the very tops of the root; the next are the runners, which spread from the master roots. *Mortimer.*

6. Professor.

When I have done my master of a hundred thousand drachmas, I shall not only let myself on the foot of a prince, and will demand the grand vizir's daughter in marriage. *Addison.*

The duke of Savoy may make himself master of the French dominions on the other side of the Rhone. *Addison.*

7. Commander of a trading ship.

An unhappy master is he that is made swaying by many shipwrecks; a miserable merchant, that is neither rich nor wise, but after some bankruptcies. *Ascham's Schoolemaster.*

A sailor's wife had chevrons in her lap; Her husband's to Aleppo gone, master of the Tiger. *Shakspeare.*

8. One uncontrolled.

Let every man be master of his time Till seven at night. *Shakspeare.*  
Great, and increasing; but by sea He is an absolute master. *Shakspeare.*

9. An appellation of respect.

Master doctor, you have brought those drugs. *Shakspeare.*  
Stand by, my masters, bring him near the king. *Shakspeare.*

Masters, play here, I will content your pains, Something that's brief; and bid good morrow. *Shakspeare.*

10. A young gentleman.

If gaming does an aged firs entice, Then my young master twitly learns the vice. *Dryden.*  
Master lay with his bedchamber towards the south sun; his lodg'd in a garret, exposed to the north wind. *Arbutnot.*

Where there are little masters and milks in a house, they are impediments to the diversions of the servants; the remedy is to bribe them, that they may not tell tales. *Swift.*

11. One who teaches; a teacher: correlative to scholar or learner.

Very few men are wise by their own counsel, or learned by their own teaching; for he that was only taught by himself had a fool to his master. *B. Jon.*

To the Jews join the Egyptians, the first masters of learning. *South.*  
Masters and teachers should not raise difficulties to their scholars; but smooth their way, and help them forwards. *Locke.*

12. A man eminently skilful in practice or science.

The great mocking master mock'd not then, When he said, Truth was buried here below. *Dryden.*  
Spenser and Fairfax, great masters of our language, saw much farther into the beauties of our numbers than those who followed. *Dryden.*

A man must not only be able to judge of words and style, but he must be a master of them too; he must perfectly understand his author's tongue, and absolutely command his own. *Dryden.*

He that does not pretend to painting, is not touched at the commendation of a master in that profession. *Collier.*

No care is taken to improve young men in their own language, that they may thoroughly understand, and be masters of it. *Locke.*

13. A title of dignity in the universities: as, master of arts.

To MASTER, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To be a master to; to rule; to govern.

Ay, good faith, And rather father thee, than master thee. *Shakspeare.*  
2. To conquer; to overpower; to subdue.

Thrice blessed they that master to their blood, To undergo such maiden pilgrimage. *Shakspeare.*  
The princes of Germany did not think him sent to command the empire, who was neither able to rule his insolent subjects of England, nor master his rebellious people in Ireland. *Davies.*

Then comes some third party, that masters both plaintiff and defendant, and carries away the booty. *L'Estrange.*

Honour burns in me, not so fiercely bright, But pale as fire when master'd by the light. *Dryden.*  
Obstinacy and wilful neglects must be mastered, even though it cost blood. *Locke.*

A man can no more fully make use of another's necessity, than he that has more strength can seize

upon a weaker, master him to his obedience, and with a stronger, he cannot be master of his slavery. *Locke.*

The reforming of an habitual disorder is a work of time and patience; evil customs must be mastered and subdued by degrees. *Cabington's Sermons.*

3. To execute with skill.

I do not take myself to be so perfect in the transactions and privileges of Bohemia, as to be fit to handle that part: and I will not offer at that I cannot master. *Lucian.*

MASTER-HAND, *n. f.* The hand of a man eminently skilful.

Musick resembles poetry; in each Are nameless graces which no methods teach, And which a master-hand alone can reach. *Pope.*

MASTER-JEST, *n. f.* Principal jest.

Who shall break the master-jest, And what, and how, upon the rest? *Hudibras.*

MASTER-KEY, *n. f.* The key which opens many locks, of which the subordinate keys open each only one.

This master-key Fits every lock, and leads us to his person. *Dryden.*

MASTER-SINEW, *n. f.*

The master-sinew is a large sinew that surrounds the hough, and divides it from the bone by a hollow place, where the wind-galls are usually seated, which is the largest and most visible sinew in a horse's body; this sometimes is relaxed or strained. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

MASTER-STRING, *n. f.* Principal string.

He touch'd me Ev'n on the tender it point; the master-string, That makes most harmony or discord to me. I own the glorious subject fires my breast. *Rowe.*

MASTER-STROKE, *n. f.* Capital performance.

Ye skilful masters of Machaon's race, Who nature's maze intricacies trace: Tell how your teach has here eluded been, How oft amaz'd and ravi'd you have seen The conduct, prudence, and impetuous art, And master-strokes in each mechanic part. *Blackmore.*

MASTER-TEETH, *n. f.* The principal teeth.

Some living creatures have their master-teeth indented one within another like jaws; as lions and dogs. *Bacon.*

MASTERDOM, *n. f.* [from *master*.] Dominion; rule. Not in use.

You shall put This night's great business into my dispatch, Which shall to all our nights and days to come Give solely sovereign sway and masterdom. *Shakspeare.*

MASTERLESS, *adj.* [from *master*.]

1. Wanting a master or owner.

When all was past he took his forlorn wood, His silver shield now idle masterless. *Fairy Queen.*  
The foul opinion You had of her pure honour, gains or loses Your sword or mine; or masterless leaves both To who shall find them. *Shakspeare.*

2. Ungoverned; unshuffled.

MASTERLY, *adv.* With the skill of a master.

Thou dost speak masterly, Young though thou art. *Shakspeare.*  
I read a book; I think it very masterly written. *Swift.*

MASTERLINESS, *n. f.* [from *masterly*.] Eminent skill.

MASTERLY, *adj.* [from *master*.]

1. Suitable to a master; artful; skilful.

As for the warmth of fancy, the masterly figures, and the copiousness of imagination, he has exceeded all others. *Dryden.*  
That clearer strokes of masterly design, Of wise contrivance, and of judgment thine, In all the parts of nature, we adore, That clear discover'd works of human art, which A man, who discovers new beauties, of the covers



1. *Superiority; with the way of a master.*  
**MASTERSHIP. n. f.** [master and piece.]

1. Capital performance; any thing done or made with extraordinary skill.

This is the *masterpiece*, and most excellent part, of the work of reformation, and is worthy of his majesty.

It is done; and 'twas my *masterpiece*, to work my safety, 'twixt two dangerous extremes:

Let those consider this who look upon it as a piece of art, and the *masterpiece* of conversation, to deceive, and make a prey of a credulous and well-meaning honesty.

This wondrous *masterpiece* I fain would see; This fatal Helen, who can wars inspire.

In the first ages, when the great souls and *masterpieces* of human nature were produced, men shined by a noble simplicity of behaviour.

2. Chief excellence.

Beating up of quarters was his *masterpiece*. Disimulation was his *masterpiece*; in which he so much excelled, that men were not ashamed of being deceived but twice by him.

**MASTERSHIP. n. f.** [from *master*.]

1. Dominion; rule; power.

2. Superiority; pre-eminence.

For Python slain he Python games decreed, Where noble youths for *master-ship* should strive, To quoit, to run, and floods and chariots drive.

3. Chief work.

Two youths of royal blood, renown'd in fight, The *master-ship* of heav'n in face and mind.

4. Skill; knowledge.

You were used To say extremity was the trier of spirits; That when the sea was calm all boats alike Shew'd *master-ship* in floating.

5. A title of ironical respect.

How now, signior Launce! what news with your *master-ship*.

**MASTERTWORT. n. f.** [master, and pint, Saxon.] A plant.

*Masterwort* is raised of seeds, or runners from the root.

**MASTERY. n. f.** [maltrise, Fr. from *master*.]

1. Dominion; rule.

If divided by mountains, they will fight for the mastery of the passages of the tops, and for the towns that stand upon the roots.

2. Superiority; pre-eminence.

It a man strive for *mastery*, yet is he not crowned except he strive lawfully.

This is the cue of those that will try *mastery* with their superiors, and bite that which is too hard.

Good men I suppose to live in a state of mortification, under a perpetual conflict with their bodily appetites, and struggling to get the mastery over them.

3. Skill; dexterity.

Chief *master-ry* to disfect, With long and tedious havock, subtil knights In battles feign'd.

He could attain to a *mastery* in all languages, and found the depths of all arts and sciences.

To give sufficient sweetness, a *mastery* in the language is required: the poet must have a magazine of words, and have the art to manage his few vowels to the best advantage.

4. Attainment of skill or power.

The learning and *mastery* of a tongue being unpleasant in itself, should not be cumbered with other difficulties.

**MASTFUL. adj.** [from *mast*.] Abounding in mast, or fruit of oak, beech, or chestnut.

Some from seeds inclos'd on earth arise, For thus the *mastful* chestnut masts the dune.

**MASTICATION. n. f.** [masticatio, Latin.] The act of chewing.

In *mastication*, or comminution of the food, the stomach is not so much concerned as in the act of swallowing, but in fact it is the crop or craw, and is transferred into the gizzard.

*Mastication* is a necessary preparation of solid aliment, without which there can be no good digestion.

**MASTICATORY. n. f.** [masticatoire, Fr.] A medicine to be chewed only, not swallowed.

Remember *masticatories* for the mouth. Salivation and *masticatories* evacuate considerably; salivation many punts of phlegm in a day, and very much by chewing tobacco.

**MASTICH. n. f.** [mastic, French.]

1. A kind of gum gathered from trees of the same name in Scio.

We may apply interperit upon the temples of *mastic*; montals may also be applied.

2. A kind of mortar or cement.

As for the small particles of brick and stone, the least moistness would join them together, and turn them into a kind of *mastic*, which those insects could not divide.

**MASTICOT. n. f.** [marm, Latin.] See MASSICOT.

Grind your *masticot* with saffron in gum water.

*Masticot* is very light, because it is a very clear yellow, and very near to white.

**MASTIFF. n. f.** [mastives, plural. *maffin*, Fr. *maffino*, Italian.] A dog of the largest size; a bandog; dog kept to watch the house.

As savage bull, whom two fierce *mastives* bait, When incautious doth with rage him once engore, Forgets with wary ward them to await, But with his dreadful horns them drives afore.

When rank Thersites opens his *mastiff* jaws, We shall hear music, wit, and oracle.

When we knock at a farmer's door, the first answer shall be his vigilant *mastiff*.

Soon as Ulysses near th' enclosure drew, With open mouths the furious *mastives* flew.

Let the *mastiffs* amuse themselves about a sheep's skin stufled with hay, provided it will keep them from worrying the flock.

**MASTLESS. adj.** [from *mast*.] Bearing no mast.

Her shining hair, uncomb'd, was loosely spread, A crown of *mastless* oak adorn'd her head.

**MASTLIN. n. f.** [from *master*, Fr. to mingle; or rather corrupted from *miscellane*.]

Mixed corn: as, wheat and rye.

The tother for one lost hath twain Of *mafflin*, of rie and of wheat.

**MAT. n. f.** [meate, Sax. *matte*, German; *matta*, Latin.] A texture of sedge, flags, or rushes.

The women and children in the west of Cornwall make *mats* of a small and fine kind of bents there growing, which serve to cover floors and walls.

In the worst inn's worst room, with *mat* half hung,

The floors of plaster, and the walls of dung.

To MAT. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To cover with mats.

Keep the doors and windows of your conservatories well *matted* and guarded from the piercing air.

2. To twist together; to join like a mat.

I on a fountain light, Whose brim with pinks was flatted;

The banks with daffodills dight, With grass like sedge was *matted*.

Sometimes beneath an ancient oak, Or on the *matted* grass he lies;

No god of sleep he did invoke; The stream that o'er the pebbles flows,

With gentle slumber crosses his eyes.

He look'd a lion with a gloomy stare, And o'er his eye-brows hung his *matted* hair.

Thompson's definition of *matted* hair; all matted, as the hair, but in these upon work.

**MATADORE. n. f.** [matador, a murderer, Spanish.] One of the three principal cards in the games of ombre and quadrille, which are always the two black aces, and the deuce in spades and clubs, and the seven in hearts and diamonds.

Now move to war her sable *matadores*, In flow like leaders of the swarthy Moors.

**MATACHIN. n. f.** [Fr.] An old dance.

Who ever saw a *matachin* dance to imitate fighting: this was a fight that did imitate the *matachin*; for they being but three that fought, every one had two adversaries striking him, who struck the third.

**MATCH. n. f.** [mache, Fr. miccia, Italian; probably from *mico*, to shine, Latin: surely not, as Skinner conjectures, from the Saxon *maca*, a companion, because a match is companion to a gun.]

1. Any thing that catches fire; generally a card, rope, or small chip of wood dipped in melted sulphur.

Try them in several bottles *matches*, and see which of them last longest without flench.

He made use of tyros as *matches* to set Druma a fire.

Being willing to try something that would not cherish much fire at once, and would keep fire much longer than a soul, we took a piece of *match*, such as soldiers use.

2. [from *maca*, a fight, or from *maca*, Sax. one equal to another.] A contest; a game; any thing in which there is contest or opposition.

Shall we play the *wanton* with our woe, And make some pretty *match* with bleeding tears?

The goat was mine, by singing fiery woe. A solemn *match* was made; he lost the prize.

3. [from *maca*, Saxon.] One equal to another; one able to contest with another.

Government mitigates the inequality of power, and makes an innocent man, though of the lowest rank, a *match* for the mightiest of his fellow-subjects.

The old man has met with his *match*.

The natural thame that attends vice, makes them zealous to encourage themselves by numbers, and form a party against religion: it is with pride they survey their increasing strength, and begin to think themselves a *match* for virtue.

4. One that suits or tallies with another.

5. A marriage.

The *match* Were rich and honourable; besides, the gentleman is full of virtue, honesty, worth, and qualities.

Believing such a wife as your fair daughter, Love doth seldom suffer itself to be contented by other *match*es than those of its own making.

With him she strove to join Lavinia's hand, But due portents the purpos'd *match* withstood.

6. One to be married.

She inherited a fair fortune of her own, and was very rich in a personal estate, and was looked upon as the richest *match* of the west.

To MATCH. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To be equal to.

No fabled fancies of the world can *match* The pleasure of that madness.

O thou, good Kent, how shall I live and work To *match* thy goodness? life will be too short, And every measure fail me.

2. To show an equal.

No history or antiquity can *match* his policies and his conduct.

3. To oppose as equal.

To *match* with their liveliness they presumed So easy, and of themselves made a scorn.

What though his heart be great, his actions gallant,

He wants a crown to puff against a crown  
Birth to match birth, and power to balance power.

The shepherd's tender of Spenser is not to be  
mischiefed in any modern language.

To suit; to proportion.  
Let poets match their subject to their strength,  
And often try what weight they can support. *Rose.*  
Mine have been still  
Match'd with my birth; a younger brother's hopes.

Employ their wit and humour in chiding and  
matching of patterns and colours.

To marry; to give in marriage.

I would not from your love make such a fray,  
To match you where I hate.

Thou dost protest thy love, and would'st it show  
By matching her, as she would match her for. *Donne.*  
Them willingly they would have still retained,  
And match'd into the prince.

When a man thinks himself match'd to one who  
should be a comfort to him, instead thereof he finds  
in his bosom a beast.

A senator of Rome, while Rome furv'd,  
Would not have match'd his daughter with a king.

To MATCH. v. a.

To be married.  
A thing that may luckily fall out to him that  
hath the blessing to match with some heroic-  
minded lady.

I hold it a sin to match in my kindred. *Shaksp.*  
Let tigers match with hinds, and wolves with  
sheep.

And every creature couple with his foe. *Dryden.*  
All creatures else are tough unworthy thee,  
They match'd, and thou alone art left for me.

To suit; to be proportionate; to tally.

Matchable. *adj.* [from match.]

Suitable; equal; fit to be joined.  
Ye, whose high worths surpassing paragon,  
Could not on earth have found one fit for mate,

Ne but in heaven matchable to none,  
Why did ye stoop into so lowly state? *Spenser.*

Correspondent.  
Those islands that are not matchable with any  
upon our shores, are of those very kinds which are  
found no more but in the deepest parts of the sea.

Matchless. *adj.* [from match.] Having  
no equal.

This happy day two lights are seen,  
A glorious saint, a matchless queen.

Much less, in arms, oppose thy matchless force,  
When thy sharp spur shall urge thy foaming horse.

Matchlessly. *adv.* In a manner not to  
be equalled.

Matchlessness. *n. f.* [from matchless.]  
State of being without an equal.

Matchmaker. *n. f.* [match and make.]

One who contrives marriages.

You came to him to know  
If you should carry me, or no;  
And would have hid'd him and his imps,  
To be your matchmakers and pimps.

One who makes matches to burn.

Match. *n. f.* [innea, Sax. maet, Dutch.]

A husband or wife.  
I that am frail flesh and earthly wight,  
Unworthy match for such immortal wight,  
I feel well wote, and mine unequal fate.

A companion, male or female.

Go, base intruder! over-weening slave!  
Show thy fawning smiles on equal mates.

My competitor  
A top of all design, my mate in empire,  
Friend and companion in the front of war.

You knew me once so mate  
As you; there sitting where you durst not fear.

Damon, behold you breaking purple cloud;  
Hear'st thou not hymns and songs divinely loud;  
Here mounts Amyntas, the young cherub play  
About their godlike mate, and sing him on his way.

Dryden.

Let the birds alone;  
Go, leave her with her lover, and to play  
At sports more business than the business of the day.

The male or female of animals.

Part single, or with mate.

Graze the sea-weed their pasture, and through groves  
Of coral fray.

Pliny tells us, that elephants know no copulation  
with any other than their own proper mate.

One that sails in the same ship.

What vengeance on the passing fleet the pour'd,  
The master frighted, and the mate devour'd.

One that eats at the same table.

The second in subordination in a ship;  
us, the master's mate; the chirurgion's  
mate.

To MATE. v. a. [from the noun.]

To marry.

Ensample make of him your hapless joy,  
And of myself now mated as you see.

Whole prouder vaunt, that proud avenging boy  
Did soon pluck down, and curb'd my liberty.

The hind, that would be mated by the lion,  
Must die for love.

To be equal to.

Some from feeds inclus'd on earth arise,  
For thus the mass'd chequer mates the skies.

Paradise is its name; whose fork'd rife  
Mounts through the clouds, and mates the lofty skies:

High on the summit of this dubious cliff,  
Deucalion wash'd moor'd his little skiff.

To oppose; to equal.

I'll th' way of loyalty and truth,  
Dare mate a founder man than Surrey can be,  
And all that love his follies.

[matter, Fr. mater, Spanish.] To sub-  
due; to confound; to crush.

That is good deceit  
Which mates him first, that first intends deceit.

My sense the 'as mated, and amas'd my sight.

Why this is strange; go call the abbots hither;  
I think you are all mated, or stark mad.

The great effects that may come of industry and  
perseverance who knoweth not? For audacity doth  
almost bind and mate the weaker sort of minds.

MATERIAL. *adj.* [materiel, Fr. materia-  
lis, Lat.]

1. Consisting of matter; corporeal; not  
spiritual.

When we judge, our minds we mirrors make,  
And as those glasses which material be,  
Forms of material things do only take,  
For thoughts or minds in them we cannot see.

That these trees of life and knowledge were ma-  
terial trees, though figures of the law and the gos-  
pel, it is not doubted by the most religious and  
learned writers.

2. Important; momentous; essential; with  
to before the thing to which relation is  
noted.

We must propose unto all men certain petitions  
incident, and very material in causes of this  
nature.

Hold them for catholics or heretics, it is not a  
thing either one way or another, in this question,  
material.

What part of the world forever we fall into, the  
ordinary use of this very prayer hath, with equal  
continuance, accompanied the same, as one of the  
principal and most material duties of honour done  
to Christ.

It may discover some secret meaning and intent  
therein, very material to the state of that govern-  
ment.

The question is not, whether you allow or dis-  
allow that book, neither is it material.

He would not stay, at your petitions made,  
His business more material.

Neither is this a question of words, but infinitely  
material in nature.

I pass the rest, whose every race and name,  
And kinds are less material to my theme.

As for the more married faults of writing, though  
I see many of them, I want leisure to amend  
them.

I shall in the course of such a journey, as I have  
only such a short time to spare, as I have to spare.

In this matter, the constitution of the  
English government far exceeds all others.

Not formal: as, though the material  
action was the same, it was formally dif-  
ferent.

MATERIALIST. *n. f.* [from material.] One  
who denies spiritual substances.

He was bent upon making Memmius a mate-  
rialist.

MATERIALITY. *n. f.* [materialité, Fr.  
from material.] Corporeity; material  
existence; not spirituality.

Considering that corporeity could not agree with  
this universal indifferent nature, abstracting from all  
materiality in his ideas, and giving them an actual  
subsistence in nature, he made them like angels,

whose essences were to be the essence, and to give  
existence to corporeal individuals; and so each idea  
was embodied in every individual of its species.

MATERIALLY. *adv.* [from material.]

1. In the state of matter.

I do not mean, that any thing is separable from a  
body by fire that was not materially pre-existent  
in it.

2. Not formally.

Though an ill intention is certainly sufficient to  
spoil and corrupt an act in itself materially good, yet  
no good intention whatsoever can rectify or infuse a  
moral goodness into an act otherwise evil.

3. Importantly; essentially.

All this concerneth the customs of the Irish very  
materially; as well to reform those which are evil,  
as to confirm and continue those which are good.

State of being material.

MATERIALS. *n. f.* [this word is scarcely  
used in the singular; materiaux, Fr.] The  
substances of which any thing is made.

The West-Indians, and many nations of the  
Africans, finding means and materials, have been  
taught, by their own necessities, to pass rivers in a  
boat of one tree.

Intending an accurate enumeration of medical  
materials, the omission hereof affords some proba-  
bility it was not used by the ancients.

David, who made such rich provision of materia's  
for the building of the Temple, because he had dypt  
his hands in blood, was not permitted to lay a stone  
in that sacred pile.

That lamp in one of the heathen temples the art  
of man might make of some such material as the  
stone asbestos, which being once enkindled, will  
burn without being consumed.

The materials of that building very fortunately  
ranged themselves into that delicate order, that it  
must be a very great chance that parts them.

Simple ideas, the materials of all our knowledge,  
are suggested to the mind only by sensation and re-  
flection.

Such a fool was never found,  
Who pull'd a pulace to the ground,  
Only to have the ruins made  
Materials for an house decay'd.

MATERIATE. *adj.* [materiatus, Latin.]

MATERIATED. *adj.* Consisting of matter.

After long enquiry of things immaterial in matter,  
interpose some subject which is immaterial or less  
material, such as this of sounds, to the end that the  
intellect may be rectified, and become not partial.

MATERIATION. *n. f.* [from materia, Lat.]

The act of forming matter.

Creation is the production of all things out of  
nothing; a formation not only of matter but of form,  
and a materiatio even of matter itself.

MATERNAL. *adj.* [materne, Fr. maternus,  
Lat.] Motherly; befitting or pertain-  
ing to a mother.

The babe had all that infant care beguiled,  
And early knew his mother in her smiles.

Dryden.

**MATHEMATICS**, *n. f.* [*mathēmatikē*, Fr. *mathématique*, Lat.] The character or relation of a mother.  
**MAT-PE'LOU**, *n. f.* [*matter*, to kill, and *selon*, a thief.] A species of knap-weed growing wild.  
**MATHEMATICAL**, *adj.* [*mathematicus*, Lat.] Considered according to the doctrine of the mathematicians.

The east and west  
 Upon the globe, a *mathematick* point  
 Only divides: thus happiness and misery,  
 And all extremes, are all contiguous. *Denham*.  
 It is as impossible for an aggregate of finite to comprehend or exhaust one infinite, as it is for the greatest number of *mathematick* points to amount to, or constitute a body. *Poyle*.  
 I suppose all the particles of matter to be situated in an exact and mathematical evenness. *Bentley*.

**MATHEMATICAL**, *adv.* [from *mathematick*.] According to the laws of the mathematical sciences.

We may be *mathematically* certain, that the heat of the sun is according to the density of the sun-bow, and is reciprocally proportional to the square of the distance from the body of the sun. *Bentley*.  
**MATHEMATICIAN**, *n. f.* [*mathematicus*, Lat. *mathématicien*, Fr.] A man versed in the mathematics.

One of the most eminent *mathématiciens* of the age assured me, that the greatest pleasure he took in reading Virgil was in examining *Æneas's* voyage by the map. *Spectator*.

**MATHEMATICS**, *n. f.* [*μαθηματικά*.] That science which contemplates whatever is capable of being numbered or measured; and it is either pure or mixt: pure considers abstracted quantity, without any relation to matter; mixt is interwoven with physical considerations.

The *mathematicks* and the metaphysics  
 Fall to them, as you find your stomach serves you. *Shakespeare*.

See mystery to *mathematicks* fly. *Pope*.

**MATHES**, *n. f.* [*chamaemelum sylvestre*.] An herb. *Ainsworth*.

**MATHESIS**, *n. f.* [*μάθησις*.] The doctrine of mathematics.

*Mad-mathis* alone was unconfus'd. *Pope*.

**MATIN**, *adj.* [*matin*, Fr. *matin*, Lat.] Morning; used in the morning.

Up rose the victor angels, and to arms  
 The *matin* trumpet rung. *Milton*.

I waste the *matin* lamp in sigh, for thee:  
 Thy image steals between my god and me. *Pope*.

**MATIN**, *n. f.* Morning.

The glow-worm shows the *matin* to be near,  
 And 'gins to pale his ineffable fire. *Shakespeare*.

**MATINES**, *n. f.* [*matines*, Fr.] Morning worship.

The winged choristers began  
 To chirp their *matins*. *Cleveland*.

By the pontifical, no altar is consecrated without reliques; the vigils are celebrated before them, and the nocturn and *matins*, for the saints whole the reliques are. *Stillingfleet*.

Thus he should raise his mitred crest on high,  
 Add clap his wings, and call his family  
 To sacred rites; and vex th' ethereal powers  
 With midnight *matins*, at uncivil hours. *Dryden*.

**MATRAS**, *n. f.* [*matras*, Fr.] A chymical glass vessel used for digestion or distillation, being sometimes bellied, and sometimes rising gradually tapered into a conical figure.

Protect from violent storms, and the red purpling  
 darts of the sun, your pennell'd tulips and carnations,  
 covering them with *matresses*. *Excerpt*.

**MATRICE**, *n. f.* [*matrice*, Lat.]

1. The womb; the cavity where the fetus is formed.

If the time required in vivification be of any length, the fetus will exhale before the creature be mature, except it be enclosed in a place where it may have continuance of the heat, and closeness that may keep it from chilling; and such places are the wombs and matrices of the females. *Bacon*.

2. A mould; that which gives form to something enclosed.

Stones that carry a resemblance of cockles were formed in the cavities of shells; and these shells have served as *matrices* or moulds to them. *Woodw.*

**MATRICIDE**, *n. f.* [*matricidium*, Lat.]

1. Slaughter of a mother.

Nature compensates the death of the father by the *matricide* and murder of the mother. *Brown*.

2. [*matricida*, Lat. *matricide*, Fr.] A mother killer. *Ainsworth*.

**TO MATRICULATE**, *v. a.* [from *matricula*: a matrix, quod ea velut *matrice* continetur militum nomina. *Ainsw.*]

To enter or admit to a membership of the universities of England; to enlist; to enter into any society by setting down the name.

He, after some trial of his manners and learning, thought fit to enter himself at that college, and after to *matriculate* him in the university. *Walton*.

**MATRICULATE**, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

A man matriculated.

Suffer me, in the name of the *matriculates* of that famous university, to ask them some plain questions. *Arbutnot*.

**MATRICULATION**, *n. f.* [from *matriculate*.] The act of matriculating.

A scholar absent from the university for five years is struck out of the *matriculation* book; and upon his coming de novo to the university, ought to be again matriculated. *Ayliffe*.

**MATRIMONIAL**, *adj.* [*matrimonialis*, Fr. from *matrimonium*, Lat.] Suitable to marriage; pertaining to marriage; conjugal; nuptial; hymeneal.

If he relies upon that title, he could be but a king at court, and have rather a *matrimonial* than a regal power, though it remained in his queen. *Bacon*.

So spoke domestic Adam in his care,  
 And *matrimonial* love. *Milton*.

Since I am torn'd the husband, you the wife;  
 The *matrimonial* victory is mine,  
 Which, having fairly gain'd, I will resign. *Dryden*.

**MATRIMONIAL**, *adj.* [from *matrimonium*.] According to the manner or laws of marriage.

He is to *matrimonially* wedded into his church, that he cannot quit the same, even on the score of going into a religious house. *Ayliffe*.

**MATRIMONY**, *n. f.* [*matrimonium*, Lat.]

Marriage; the nuptial state; the contract of man and wife; nuptials.

If any know cause why this couple should not be joined in *holy matrimony*, they are to declare it. *Common Prayer*.

**MATRIX**, *n. f.* [*Lat. matrice*, Fr.] Womb; a place where any thing is generated or formed; matrix.

If they be not lodged in a convenient *matrix*, they are not excited by the efficacy of the sun. *Brown*.

**MATRON**, *n. f.* [*matrone*, Fr. *matrona*, Lat.]

1. An elderly lady.

Come, civil night,  
 Thou sober-fac'd *matron*, all in black. *Shakespeare*.

Your wives, your daughters,  
 Your *matrons* and your maids, could not fill up  
 The pattern of my lust. *Shakespeare*.

She was in her early bloom, with a discretion very  
 little inferior to the most experienced *matron*. *Tal.*

2. An old woman.

**MATRONAL**, *adj.* [*matronalis*, Lat.] Suitable to a matron; constituting a matron.

He had heard of the beauty and virtuous behaviour of the queen of Naples, the widow of Ferdinand the younger, being then of *matronal* years of seven and twenty. *Bacon*.

**MATRONLY**, *adj.* [*matron and like*.] Elderly; ancient.

The *matronly* wife plucked out all the brown hairs, and the younger the white. *Ayliffe*.

**MATROSS**, *n. f.*

*Matrosses*, in the train of artillery, are a sort of soldiers next in degree under the gunners, who assist about the guns in traversing, spunging, firing, and loading them: they carry fire-locks, and march along with the store-waggons as a guard, and as assistants, in case a waggon should break. *Bentley*.

**MATTER**, *n. f.* [*matiere*, Fr. *materiu*, Lat.]

1. Body; substance extended.

If then the soul another soul do make,  
 Because her power, is kept within a bound,  
 She must some former stuff or *matter* take,  
 But in the soul there is no *matter* found. *Deviot*.

It seems probable to me, that God in the beginning formed *matter* in solid, massy, hard, impenetrable, moveable particles, of such sizes and figures, and with such other properties, and in such proportions to space as most conduced to the end for which he formed them; and that those primitive particles being solids, are incomparably harder than any porous bodies compounded of them; even so very hard as never to wear or break in pieces, no ordinary power being able to divide what God himself made one in the first creation. *Newton*.

Some have dimensions of length, breadth, and depth, and have also a power of resistance, or exclude every thing of the same kind from being in the same place: this is the proper character of *matter* or body. *Wallis's Logic*.

2. Materials; that of which any thing is composed.

The upper regions of the air perceive the collection of the *matter* of tempests before the air here below. *Bacon*.

3. Subject; thing treated.

The subject or *matter* of laws in general is thus far forth constant, which matter is that for the ordering whereof laws were instituted. *Hamer*.

I have words to speak in thy ear will make thee dumb; yet are they much too light for the *matter*. *Shakespeare*.

Son of God, Saviour of Men! Thy name  
 Shall be the copious *matter* of my song. *Milton*.

It is *matter* of the greatest affrontment to oblige the common bulkheads of men. *Decay of Duty*.

I shall turn  
 Full fraught with joyful tidings of their works,  
 New *matter* of his praise, and of our songs. *Dryd.*

This is so certain in true philosophy, that it is *matter* of affrontment to me how it came to be doubted. *Chrysos*.

4. The whole; the very thing supposed.

He grants the deluge to have come so very near the *matter*, that but very few escaped. *Timonius*.

5. Affair; business; a familiar sense.

To help the *matter*, the alchemists call in many varieties out of astrology. *Bacon*.

*Matter* succeeded to well with him, that every body was in admiration to see how mighty rich he was grown. *Ayliffe*.

Never was any thing gotten by sensuality and sloth in *matter* of profit or reputation. *Ayliffe*.

A woman was reasoning the *matter* with a dog, why he should run away from the dogs. *Ayliffe*.

Some young female seems to have carried *matter* so far, that she is ripe for alchemy. *Spectator*.

If chance herself should err,  
 Observe how *matters* would miscarry. *Prior*.

6. Cause of disturbance.

Where art thou? What's the *matter* with thee? *Shakespeare*.

What's the *matter*, you dissatisfied rogues,  
 That rubbing the poor itch of your opinion,  
 Make your wives rebels? *Shakespeare*.

7. Subject of suit or complaint.

Blender, I broke your head; what matter have you against me?

—*Shaksp.* I have matter in my head against you.

If the craftsman have a matter against any man, the law is upon; let them implead one another.

In armies, if the matter should be tried by duel between two champions, the victory should go on the one side; and yet if tried by the gods, it would go on the other.

8. **Import; consequence; importance; moment.**

If I had had time to have made new liveries, I would have bestowed the thousand I borrowed of you; but it is no matter, this poor show doth better.

And please yourselves this day;  
No matter from what hands you have the play.

A prophet some, and some a poet cry,  
No matter which, is neither of them I ye,  
From sleepy Othrys' top to Pilus drove  
His herd.

Plea'd or displea'd, no matter now 'tis past;  
The first who dares be angry breathes his last.

9. **Thing; object; that which has some particular relation, or is subject to particular consideration.**

The king of Armenia had in his company three of the most famous men for matters of arms. *Shaksp.*  
Plato reprehended a young man for entering into a dissolute house; the young man said, Why for so small a matter? Plato replied, But custom is no small matter.

Many times the things deduced to judgment may be mean and tame, when the reason and consequence ther. of may trench to point of estate. I call matter of estate not only the parts of sovereignty; but whatsoever introduceth any great alteration, or dangerous precedent.

It is a maxim in state, that all countries of new acquit, till they be settled, are rather matters of burden than of strength.

10. **Question considered.**

Upon the whole matter, it is absurd to think that confidence can be kept in order without frequent examination.

11. **Space or quantity nearly computed.**

Away he goes to the market-town, a matter of seven miles off, to enquire if any had seen his ass.

I have thoughts to tarry a small matter in town, to learn somewhat of your lingo.

12. **Purulent running; that which is formed by suppuration.**

In an indurated tubercle in the great angle of the left eye, the matter being suppurated, I opened it.

13. **Upon the MATTER.** A low phrase now out of use. Considering the whole; with respect to the main; nearly.

In their superiors it quencheth jealousy, and layeth their competitors asleep; so that upon the matter, in a great wit deformity is an advantage to rising.

Upon the matter, in those prayers I do the same thing I did before, save only that what before I spoke without book I now read.

The elder, having consumed his whole fortune, when forced to leave his title to his younger brother, left upon the matter nothing to support it.

Waller, with Sir William Balfour, exceeded in horse, but was, upon the matter, equal in foot.

If on one side there are fair proofs, and no pretence of proof on the other, and that the difficulties are most pressing on that side which is destitute of proof, I desire to know, whether this be not upon the matter as satisfactory to a wife man as a demonstration.

To MATTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be of importance; to import. It is used with only *it*, *this*, *that*, or *what* before it.

It matters not how they come, but they come.

It matters not how they come, but they come.

If Petrarch's wife did Laura's wit resemble, And Cowley flatter'd dear Orinda's verse; She hopes from you—Pox take her hopes and fears, I plead her sex's claim: what matters here? Prior.

2. To generate matter by suppuration.

Deadly wounds upward bleed, each slight sore mattereth.

The herpes beneath matter'd, and were dried up with common epuloticks.

To MATTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard; not to neglect: as, I matter not that calumny.

Laws my judarick parents matter'd not.

MATTERY. *adj.* [from matter.] Purulent; generating matter.

The putrid vapours, colliquate the phlegmatick humours of the body, which transfixing to the lungs, causes their mattery cough.

MATTOCK. *n. f.* [maturo, Sax.]

1. A kind of toothed instrument to pull up weeds.

Give me that mattock, and the wrenching iron.

2. A pickaxe.

You must dig with mattock and with spade, And pierce the inmost centre of the earth.

The Turks laboured with mattocks and pick-axes to dig up the foundation of the wall.

To destroy mountains was more to be expected from earthquakes than corrosive waters, and condemneth the judgment of Xerxes, that wrought through mount Athos with mattocks.

MATRESS. *n. f.* [matras, Fr. matras, Welsh.] A kind of quilt made to lie upon.

Their matresses were made of feathers and straw, and sometimes of furs from Gaul.

Nor will the raging fever's fire abate With golden canopies and beds of state; But the poor patient will as soon be found On the hard matress, or the mother ground.

MATURATION. *n. f.* [from maturo, Lat.]

1. The state of growing ripe.

One of the causes why grains and fruits are more nourishing than leaves is, the length of time in which they grow to maturation.

There is the maturation of fruits, the maturation of drinks, and the maturation of imposthumes; as also other maturations of metals.

2. The act of ripening.

We have no heat to spare in Summer; it is very well if it be sufficient for the maturation of fruits.

3. In physick.

Maturation, by some physical writers, is applied to the suppuration of excrementitious or extravasated juices into matter, and differs from concoction or digestion, which is the raising to a greater perfection the alimentary and natural juices in their proper canals.

MATURATIVE. *adj.* [from maturo, Lat.]

1. Ripening; conducive to ripeness.

Between the tropicks and equator their second Summer is hotter, and more maturative of fruits than the former.

2. Conducive to the suppuration of a sore.

Butter is maturative, and is profitably mixed with anodynes and suppuratives.

MATURE. *adj.* [maturus, Lat.]

1. Ripe; perfected by time.

When once he was mature for man; In Britain where was he, That could stand up by his parallel, Or rival object be?

Their prince is a man of learning and virtue, mature in years and experience, who has seldom vanity to gratify.

Mature the virgin of Egypt's race, Grace shap'd her limbs, and beauty deck'd her face.

How shall I meet, or how sound the sage, Unkill'd in speech, nor yet mature of age.

Brought up to the point of death.

This lies sleeping, and in vapors for the vision breaking out.

They'll rake up; and in the mature time, With this ungracious paper strike the light Of the death-quake'd duke.

3. Well-disposed; fit for execution; well-digested.

To MATURE. *v. a.* [maturo, Lat.]

1. To ripen; to advance to ripeness.

Prick an apple with a pin full of holes, not deep, and smear it a little with sack, to see if the virtuous heat of the wine will not mature it.

2. To advance toward perfection.

Love mellow'd my labours past, Matures my present, and shall bound my last.

MATURELY. *adv.* [from mature.]

1. Ripely; completely.

2. With counsel well-digested.

A prince ought maturely to consider, when he enters on a war, whether his coffers be full, and his revenues clear of debts.

3. Early; soon. A Latinism.

We are so far from relying on God that he hath not extended the period of our lives to the longevity of the antediluvians; that we give him thanks for contracting the days of our trial, and receiving us more maturely into those everlasting habitations above.

MATURITY. *n. f.* [maturit, Fr. maturitas, Lat.] Ripeness; completion.

It may not be unfit to call some of young years to train up for those weighty affairs, again the time of greater maturity.

Impatient nature had taught motion To start from time, and cheerfully to fly Before, and seize upon maturity.

Various mortifications must be undergone, many difficulties and obstructions conquered, before we can arrive at a just maturity in religion.

MATURLIN. *adj.* [Maudlin is the corrupt appellation of Magdalen, who is drawn by painters with swollen eyes, and disordered look; a drunken countenance, seems to have been so named from a ludicrous resemblance to the picture of Magdalen.] Drunk; fuddled; approaching to ebriety.

And the kind maudlin crowd melts in her praise.

She largely, what she wants in words, supplies With maudlin eloquence of trickling eyes.

MATURLIN. *n. f.* [ageratum, Lat.] A plant.

The flowers of the maudlin are digested into loose unguents.

MATGRE. *adj.* [malgré, Fr.] In spite of; notwithstanding. Out of use.

This, malgré all the world, will I keep safe; Or some of you shall smoke for it in Rome.

Maugre thy strength, place, outh, and eminence; Thy valour, and thy heart; thou art a traitor.

I through the ample air, in triumph high Shall lead hell captive; maugre hell! and show The powers of darkness bound.

Maugre all which, 'twas to stand fast, As long as monarchy should last.

He prophesied of the success of his gospel; which after his death, immediately took root, and spread itself every where, malgré all opposition or persecution.

MAVIS. *n. f.* [mauvie, Fr.] A thrush, or bird like a thrush. An old word.

The world that cannot deem of worthy things, When I do praise her, say I do but flatter;

So doth the cuckoo, when the mavis sings, Begins his witless note apace to clear.

In birds, lites have a resemblance with hawks, and black-birds with thrushes and mavis.

To MAUL. *v. a.* [from malleus, Lat.] To beat; to bruise; to hurt in a coarse or butcherly manner.



# MAY

Will be who saw the soldier's station oft,  
And the day when he fought the battle of  
To victory's train. Dryden.

Once say you poor Hesperus, what a  
The theme is given, and from the pencil's call'd.  
Whether he should to Rome directly go? Dryden.  
I had some repairs for people;  
And, till they drove me out of date,  
Could maul a minister of state. Swift.

But fate with butchers plac'd thy priestly stall,  
Meek modesty to murder, back and soul. Pope.

**MAL.** *n. f.* [*malles, Lat.*] A heavy hammer; commonly written *mall*.

A man that beareth false witness is a *maul*, a sword, and sharp arrow. Proverbs.

**MAUND.** *n. f.* [*mand, Sax. mande, Fr.*] A hand-basket.

**TO MAUNDER.** *v. n.* [*maundire, Fr.*] To grumble; to murmur.

He made me many visits, *maundring* as if I had done him a discourtesy in leaving such an opening. Wifeman.

**MA'UNDERER.** *n. f.* [from *maunder*.] A murmurer; a grumbler.

**MAUNDY-THURSDAY.** *n. f.* [derived by *Spelman* from *mande*, a hand-basket, in which the king was accustomed to give alms to the poor; by others from *dies mandati*, the day on which our Saviour gave his great *mandate*. That we should love one another.] The Thursday before Good-friday.

**MAUSOLEUM.** *n. f.* [*Lat. mausole, Fr.*] A name which was first given to a stately monument erected by queen Artimisia to her husband Mausolus, king of Caria.] A pompous funeral monument.

**MAW.** *n. f.* [*maga, Sax. marghe, Dutch.*]

1. The stomach of animals, and of human beings, in contempt.

So out in feasts with costly changes clad,  
To crammed *maws* a sprat new stomach brings. *Sid.*  
We have hents of dung, and of bellies and *maws* of living creatures, and of their bloods. Bacon.  
Though plenteous, all too little seems,  
To stuff this *maw*, this vast unshelved corps. *Milt.*  
The serpent, who has *maw* embrace had fill'd,  
The branches in his curl'd embraces field. *Dryden.*

2. The claw of birds.  
Granivorous birds have the mechanism of a mill; their *maw* is the hopper which holds and softens the grain, letting it down by degrees into the stomach, where it is ground by two strong muscles; in which action they are assisted by small stones, which they swallow for the purpose. *Arbuthnot.*

**MA'WAIR.** *adj.* [perhaps from *maw*.]

Apt to give satiety; apt to cause loathing.

Flow, Welford! flow, like thine inspirer beer,  
So sweetly *mauwish*, and so smoothly dull. *Pope.*

**MA'WKISHNESS.** *n. f.* [from *mauwish*.]

Aptness to cause loathing.

**MA'WMET.** *n. f.* [or *mummet*; from *mam* or *mother*.] A puppet, anciently an idol.

**MA'WMISH.** *adj.* [from *maw* or *mawmet*.]

Foolish; idle; nauseous.

It is one of the most nauseous, *mauwish* mortifications, for a man to have to do with a punctual, finical top. *L'Estrange.*

**MAW-WORM.** *n. f.* [*maw and worm*.]

Ordinary gut-worms loosen, and slide off from, the extremities of the guts, and frequently creep into the stomach for nutriment, being attracted thither by the sweet chyle; whence they are called stomach or *maw-worms*. Harvey.

**MA'XILLAR.** } *adj.* [*maxillaris, Lat.*]

**MA'XILLARY.** } Belonging to the jaw-bone.

The greatest quantity of hard substance contained in towards the head; there is the *bull*, the teeth, and the *maxillary* bones. Bacon.

# MAY

**MAY.** *n. f.* [*maius, Lat.*]

An axiom; a general principle; a leading maxim.

That is the first of laws I teach. *Shakespeare.*

It is a maxim in state, that all countries of new conquest, ill settled, are rather matters of burden than strength. Bacon.

Yet, as in duty bound, they serve him on;  
Nor care, nor wealth, nor life itself regard,  
For 'tis their *maius*, love is love's reward. *Dryden.*

That the temper, the sentiments, the morality of men, is influenced by the example and disposition of those they converse with, is a reflexion which has long since passed into proverb, and been ranked among the standing *maxims* of human wisdom. *Reyn.*

**MAY,** auxiliary verb, preterit *might*. [*magan, Sax. maghen, Dutch.*]

1. To be at liberty; to be permitted; to be allowed; as, you *may* do for me [*per me licet*] all you can.

He that is lent out to travel with the thoughts of a man, desirous to improve himself, *may* get into the conversation of persons of condition. *Locke.*

2. To be possible; in the words *may be*.

It *may be*, I shall otherwise bethink me. *Shakespeare.*

3. To be by chance.

Be the workmen what they *may be*, let us speak of the work. Bacon.

How old *may* Phillis be, you ask,  
Whose beauty thus all hearts engages?  
To answer is no easy task,  
For she has really two ages. *Prior.*

4. To have power.

This also tendeth to no more but what the king *may* do: for what he *may* do is of two kinds; what he *may* do as just, and what he *may* do as possible. Bacon.

Make the most of life you *may*. Bourne.

5. A word expressing desire.

*May* you live happily and long for the service of your country. Dryden.

**MAY-be.** Perhaps; it *may be* that.

*May-be*, that better reason will assuage  
The rash revenger's heart, words well dispos'd  
Have secret power to appease inflamed rage. *Spenser.*

*May-be* the amorous count sollicit her  
In the unlawful purpose. *Shakespeare.*

'Tis nothing yet, yet all thou hast to give;  
Thou add those *may-be* years, thou hast to live. *Dry.*

What they offer is here *may-be* and swift, and hence ever amounts to a tolerable reason. *Cresset.*

**MAY.** *n. f.* [*Maius, Lat.*]

1. The fifth month of the year; the confine of spring and summer.

*May* must be drawn with sweet and amiable countenance, clad in a robe of white and green, embossed with daisies, hawthorns, and blue-bells. Peachment.

Hail! bounteous *May*, that dost inspire  
Mirth and youth, and warm desire;  
Woods and groves are of thy dressing,  
Hill and dale doth boast thy blessing. *Milton.*

2. The early or gay part of life.

On a day, alack the day!  
Love, whose mouth is ever *May*,  
Spied a blossom passing fair,  
Playing in the wanton air. *Shakespeare.*

Maidens are *May* when they are maids,  
But the sky changes when they are wives. *Shakespeare.*

Is in the very *May-morn* of his youth,  
Ripe for exploits. *Shakespeare.*

I'll prove it on his body, if he dare;  
Despight his mee fence, and his active practice,  
His *May* of youth, and bloom of loquacious. *Shakespeare.*

**TO MAY.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather flowers on May morning.

When merry *May* first early calls the morn,  
With merry maids a *maying* they do go. *Sidney.*

Cupid with *Aurora* playing,  
As he met her once a *maying*. *Milton.*

**MAY-BUG.** *n. f.* [*May and bug*.] A chaf-fer.

**MAY-DAY.** *n. f.* [*May and day*.] The first of May.

# MAY

As much as possible.

Unless we fetch them from the door with cushions.  
To scatter 'em, as 'tis to make 'em sleep. *Shakespeare.*

On May-day morning.

**MAY-FLOWER.** *n. f.* [*May and flower*.] A plant.

The plague, they report, hath a feast of the *May-flower*. Bacon.

**MAY-FLY.** *n. f.* [*May and fly*.] An insect.

He loves the *May-fly*, which is used of the cod-worm or caddis. Walton.

**MAY-GAME.** *n. f.* [*May and game*.] A diversion; sport; such as are used on the first of May.

The king this while, though he seemed to account of the designs of *York* but as a *May-game*, yet had given order for the watching of beacons upon the coast. Bacon.

Like early lovers, whose unpractis'd hearts  
Were long the *May-game* of malicious arts,  
When once they find their jealousies were vain,  
With double heat renew their fires again. *Dryden.*

**MAY-LILY.** *n. f.* [*ephemerion*.] The same with lily of the valley.

**MAY-POLE.** *n. f.* [*May and pole*.] Pole to be danced round in May.

Amid the area wide she took her stand;  
Where the tall *May-pole* once o'clock'd the strand. *Pope.*

**MAY-WEED.** *n. f.* [*May and weed*.] A species of chamomile, called also stinking chamomile, which grows wild. *Millev.*

The *May-weed* doth burie; and the thistle doth feast,  
The sitches pull downward both ric and the wheat. *Shakespeare.*

**MAYOR.** *n. f.* [*major, Lat.*] The chief magistrate of a corporation, who, in London and York, is called *Lord Mayor*.

When the king once heard it; out of anger,  
He sent command to the lord *mayor* straight  
To stop the honour. *Shakespeare.*

The *mayor* lock'd up the gates of the city. *Kneller.*

Wou'dst thou not rather chuse a small renown,  
To be the *mayor* of some poor paltry town? *Dryden.*

**MAYORALTY.** *n. f.* [from *mayor*.] The office of a mayor.

It is incorporated with the *mayoralty* and nameth *burgesses* to the parliament. *Cresset.*

There was a sharp prosecution against Sir William Capel, for misgovernment in his *mayoralty*. Bacon.

**MAYORESS.** *n. f.* [from *mayor*.] The wife of the mayor.

**MAYZARD.** *n. f.* [*maychoire, Fr.*] A jaw.

Now my lady Worm's chaplains, and know it about the *mayzard* with a feston's tape. *Shakespeare.*

Where thou might'st find him without hazard  
Of outrage to thy hide and *mayzard*. *Hudibras.*

**MAZE.** *n. f.* [*mijlin, Dutch*, to mistake; *maze, Sax.* a whirlpool, *Skinner*.]

1. A labyrinth; a place of perplexity and winding passages.

Circular hole of rising folds, that tower'd  
Fold above fold, a *surging maze*. *Milton.*

The ways of Heaven are dark and intricate;  
Puzzled with *mazes* and perplex'd with errors,  
Our understanding teaches them in vain. *Adams.*

He, like a capricious river, pour'd his long  
O'er all the *maze* of enchanted ground. *Monks.*

2. Confusion of thought; uncertainty; perplexity.

He left in himself nothing but a *maze* of longing, and a dung on of sorrow. *Shakespeare.*

While they study how to bring to pass that religion may seem but a matter *maze*, they lose themselves in the very *maze* of their own discourses, as if reason did even purposely forsake them, who of purpose forsake God, the author thereof. *Hooker.*

I have thrust myself into this *maze*,  
Haply to wive and thrive as best I may. *Shakespeare.*

Others apart sat on a hill retir'd,  
In thoughts more elevate, and reason'd high  
Of providence, foreknowledge, will and fate,



# MEA

*Fis'd fate, free-will, free-knowledge absolute,  
And found no end, in wandering mazes lost. Milt.  
To MAZE, v. a. [from the poss.] To be-  
wildered; to confuse.*

*Much was I mov'd to see this monster kind,  
In hundred forms to change his fearful hue. Spens.  
MA'ZER. n. f. [maefer, Dutch, a knot of  
maple.] A maple cup.*

*Then, lo! Perigot, the pledge which I plight,  
A mazer wrought of the maple ware,  
Wherewith is enshaded many a fair sight  
Of bears and tigers that make fierce wars. Spenser.  
Virgil observes, like Theocritus, a just decorum,  
both of the subject and person, as in the third pas-  
toral, where one of his shepherds describes a bowl,  
or mazer, curiously carved. Dryden.*

*MA'ZY. adj. [from maze.] Perplexed with  
windings; confused.  
How from that sulphure fount the crisped brooks,  
Rolling on orient pearl and fands of gold,  
With mazy error, under pendant shades,  
Ham necker. Milton.*

*The Lapiths to chariots add the state  
Of bits and bridles, taught the steed to bound,  
To run the ring, and trace the mazy round. Dryd.  
M. D. Medicinæ doctor, doctor of physick.*

*ME. 1. The oblique case of I.  
Me, only me, the hand of fortune bore,  
Unblest to tread an interdicted shore. Pope.  
For me the fates severely kind, ordain  
A cruel suppoise. Pope.*

*2. Me is sometimes a kind of ludicrous  
expletive.  
He thrust me himself into the company of three  
or four gentlemanlike dogs, under the duke's table.  
Shakspeare.*

*He presently, as greatness knows itself,  
Steps me a little higher than his vow  
Made to my father, while his blood was poor. Shaksf.  
I, acquainted with the smell before, knew it was  
Crab, and goes me to the fellow that whips the  
dogs. Shakspeare.*

*I followed me close, came in foot and hand, and,  
with a thought, seven of the eleven I paid. Shaksf.  
3. It is sometimes used ungrammatically  
for I; as, methinks.*

*Me rather had, my heart might feel your love,  
Than my unpleas'd eye for your courtesy. Shaksf.  
ME'ACOCK. n. f. [mea cog, Fr. Skinner.]  
An uxorious or effeminate man.*

*ME'ACOCK. adj. Tame; timorous;  
cowardly.*

*'Tis a world to see,  
How tame, when men and women are alone,  
A meacock wretch can make the curliest frow.*

*MEAD. n. f. [mæbo, Sax. meethe, Dut.  
meth, German; hydromeli, Lat.] A kind  
of drink made of water and honey.*

*Though not so solative a drink as mead, yet it  
will be more grateful to the stomach. Bacon.  
He sheers his over-burden'd sheep;  
Or mead for cooling drink prepares,  
Of virgin honey in the jars. Dryden.*

*MEAD. n. f. [mæbe, Sax.] Ground  
MEADOW. } somewhat watery, not  
ploughed, but covered with grass and  
flowers. Mead is a word chiefly  
poetical.*

*Where all things in common do rest,  
Come scold with the pasture and mead,  
Yet what doth it stand you in stead? Tuffer.  
A hand select from forage drives  
A herd of beoves, fair oxen, and fair kine,  
From a meadow ground. Milton.*

*Paints her, 'tis true, with the same hand which  
spreads,  
Like glorious colours, through the flow'ry meads,  
Whom lavish Nature with her best attire  
Cloaths the gay spring, the season of desire. Waller.  
Yet ere to-morrow's sun shall show his head,  
The dewy paths of meadows we will tread,  
For crowns and chaplets to adorn thy bed. Dryden.*

# MEA

*MEADOW-SAFFRON. n. f. [colchicum, Lat.]  
A plant.  
The meadow-saffron has a lower spreading of  
one leaf, shaped like a lily, rising in form of a small  
tube, and is gradually widened into its segments;  
it has likewise a solid, bulbous root, covered with a  
membranous skin. Miller.*

*MEADOW-SWEET. n. f. [ulmaria, Latin.]  
A plant.  
MEAGER. adj. [maigre, Fr. meager, Lat.]  
1. Lean; wanting flesh; starven.*

*Thou art so lean and meagre waxen late,  
That scarce thy legs uphold thy feeble gate. Spens.  
Now will the canker sorrow eat my bud,  
And chase the native beauty from his cheek,  
And he will look as hollow as a ghost,  
As dim and meagre as an eagle's fit. Shakspeare.*

*Meager were his looks,  
Sharp misery had worn him to the bones. Shaksf.  
Whatsoever their neighbour gets, they lose, and  
the very bread that one rats makes t'other meager. L'Estrange.*

*Fierce famine with her meagre face,  
And fevers of the fiery race,  
In swarms th'offending wretch surround,  
All brooding on the blasted ground;  
And humping death, lesh'd on by fate,  
Comes up to shorten halt our date. Dryden.*

*2. Poor; hungry.  
Cannon's happy land, when worn with toil,  
Requir'd a Sabbath year to mend the meagre soil. Dryden.*

*To MEAGER. v. a. [from the adjective.]  
To make lean.  
It cannot be, that I should be so shamefully be-  
trayed, and as a man meagered with long watching  
and painful labour, laid himself down to sleep.  
Knolles' History of the Turks.*

*MEAGERNESS. n. f. [from meager.]  
1. Leanness; want of flesh.  
2. Scantness; bareness.*

*Poynings, the better to make compensation of  
the meagreness of his service in the wars by acts of  
peace, called a parliament. Baron.*

*MEAK. n. f. A hock with a long handle.  
A meake for the pease, and to swing up the  
brake. Tuffer.*

*MEAL. n. f. [male, Sax. repast or portion.]  
1. The act of eating at a certain time.  
Dona said unto her, At meal time come, eat, and  
dip thy morsel. Ruth.  
The quantity of aliment necessary to keep the  
animal in a due state of vigour, ought to be divided  
into meals at proper intervals. Arbuthnot.*

*2. A repast; the food eaten.  
What strange fish  
Hath made his meal on thee? Shakspeare.  
Give them great meals of beef, and iron and  
steel, they will eat like wolves, and fight like  
devils. Shakspeare's Henry v.*

*They made me a miser's feast of happiness,  
And could not furnish out another meal. Dryden.*

*3. A part; a fragment.  
That yearly rent is still paid into the hunsper,  
even as the former casualty itself was wont to be, in  
parcel meal, brought in and answered there. Bacon.*

*4. [mælepe, Sax. meel, Dut. mahlten, to  
grind, German.] The flower or edible  
part of corn.*

*In the bolting and sifting of near fourteen years  
of such power and favour, all that came out could  
not be expected to be pure and fine meal, but must  
have a mixture of podar and bran in this lower  
age of human fragility. Wotton.*

*An old weasel conveys himself into a meal tub  
for the mice to come to her, since she could not go  
to them. L'Estrange.*

*To MEAL. v. a. [meler, Fr.] To sprinkle;  
to mingle.*

*Were he meald  
With that which he corrects, then were he ty-  
rannous. Shakspeare.*

*MEALMAN. n. f. [meal and man.] One  
that deals in meal.*

*MEALY. adj. [from meal]*

# MEA

*1. Having the taste or look of meal;  
mealy, the quality of meal.*

*The mealy parts of plants scattered in water make  
too viscid an humour. Boerhaave on ailments.*

*2. Besprikled, as with meal.  
With four-wings, as all furinaceous and mealy,  
winged animals, as butterflies and moths. Brown.  
Like a gay insect, in his summer shine,  
The sop light fluttering spreads his mealy wings.  
Thomson.*

*MEALY-MO'UTHEd. adj. [imagined by  
Skinner to be corrupted from mild-  
mouthed or mellow-mouthed; but per-  
haps from the fore mouths of animals,  
that, when they are unable to commi-  
nate their grain, must be fed with meal.]  
Soft mouthed; unable to speak freely.*

*She was a fool to be mealy-mouthed where nature  
speaks to plain. L'Estrange.*

*MEALY-MO'UTHEdNESS. n. f. [from the  
adjective.] Baulfulness; restraint of  
speech.*

*MEAN. adj. [mæne, Saxon.]  
1. Wanting dignity; of low rank or birth.*

*She was stricken with most obdurate love to a  
young man but of mean parentage, in her father's  
court, named Antiphilus; so mean, as that he was  
but the son of her nurse, and by that means, with-  
out other desert, became known of her. Sidney.*

*The fairest maid of fairer mind;  
By fortune mean, in nature born a queen. Sidney.  
Let pale-fac'd fear keep with the mean-born man,  
And find no harbour in a royal heart. Shakspeare.*

*True hope is swift, and flies with swallow wings;  
Kings it makes gods, and meaner creatures kings.  
Shakspeare.*

*2. Low-minded; base; ungenerous; spirit-  
less.*

*The shepherd knows not thunder from a tabor,  
More than I know the sound of Marcus' tongue  
From every meaner man. Shakspeare.*

*Can you imagine I to mean could prove,  
To save my life by changing of my love? Dryden.  
We fail not to please men, nor to promote any  
mean, worldly interest. Smalridge's Sermons.*

*3. Contemptible, despicable.  
The Roman legions, and great Cæsar found  
Our fathers no mean foes. Philips.*

*4. Low in the degree of any good quality;  
low in worth; low in power.*

*Some things are good, yet in so mean a degree  
of goodness, that many are only not disproved nor  
disfellowed of God for them. Hooker.*

*French wheat is bearded, and requirith the best  
soil, recompenseth the same with a profitable plenty;  
and not wheat, so termed because it is unbarbed,  
is contented with a meaner earth, and contenting  
with a suitable gain. Corw.*

*The lands be not holden of her majesty, but by  
a mean tenure in socage, or by knight's service at  
the mott. Bacon.*

*By this extortion he suddenly grew from a mean  
to a mighty estate, inasmuch that his ancient in-  
heritance being not one thousand marks yearly,  
he became able to dispend ten thousand pounds.  
Davies.*

*To peaceful Rome new laws ordain;  
Call'd from his mean abode a sceptre to sustain.  
Dryden.*

*I have sacrificed much of my own self-love, in  
preventing not only many mean things from seeing  
the light, but many which I thought tolerable.  
Pope.*

*5. [moyen, French.] Middle; moderate;  
without excess.  
He saw this gentleman, one of the properest and  
best-graced men that ever I saw, being of middle  
age and a mean stature. Sidney.*

*Now read with them those organick arts which  
enable men to discourse and write, and according to  
the fittest style of lofty, mean, or lowly. Milton.*

*6. Intervening; intermediate.  
In the mean while the heaven was black with  
clouds and wind, and there was a great rain. Kings.  
MEAN. n. f. [moyen, French.]*



**MEASLED**, *adj.* [from *measle*.] Infected with the measles.

Thou vermin wretched,  
As e'er in *measled* pork was hatched;  
Thou rail of worship that dull grow  
On stump of justice as of cow. *Fuller*.

**MEASLY**, *adj.* [from *measle*.] Scabbed with the measles.

Ist trotted forth the gon's lairne,  
To ease her against the stump,  
And finally was heard to whine,  
As she scrub'd her *measly* rump. *Swift*.

**MEASURABLE**, *adj.* [from *measure*.]

1. Such as may be measured; such as may admit of computation.

God's eternal duration is permanent and invisible,  
not *measurable* by time and motion, nor to be com-  
puted by number of successive moments. *Beath*.

2. Moderate; in small quantity.

**MEASURABLENESS**, *n. f.* [from *measur-  
able*.] Quality of admitting to be mea-  
sured.

**MEASURABLY**, *adv.* [from *measurable*.]

Moderately.  
Wine *measurably* drunk, and in season, bringeth  
kindness of the heart. *Ercelesiasticus*.

**MEASURE**, *n. f.* [from *measure*, *Fr. mesure*, *Lat.*]

1. That by which any thing is measured.

A *tailor's* news,  
Who stood with shears and *measure* in his hand,  
Standing on stilts, which his nimble haste  
Had fully thrust upon contrary feet,  
Told of many a thousand. *Shakespeare*.

A concave *measure*, of known and denominated  
capacity, serves to measure the spaciousness of  
any other vessel. *Holder*.

All magnitudes are capable of being measured;  
but it is the application of one to another which  
makes actual *measures*. *Holder*.

When *Moses* speaks of *measures*, for example, of  
an ephah, he presumes we know what *measure* he  
meant; that he himself was skilled in weights and  
*measures*, arithmetic and geometry, there is no  
reason to doubt. *Arbutnot on Colins*.

2. The rule by which any thing is adjusted  
or proportioned.

He lived according to nature, the other by ill  
customs, and *measures* taken by other men's eyes  
and tongues. *Taylor*.

God's goodness is the *measure* of his providence.

I expect, from those that judge by first sight and  
rash *measures*, to be thought fond or intemperate.  
*Glanville's Scenics*.

3. Proportion; quantity settled.

*Measure* is that which perfecteth all things, be-  
cause every thing is for some end; neither can that  
thing be available to any end, which is not propor-  
tionable thereto; and to proportion as well ex-  
cesses as defects are opposite. *Hosker*.

I enter not into the particulars of the law of  
nature, or its *measures* of punishment; yet there is  
such a law. *Locke*.

4. A stated quantity; as, a *measure* of wine.

Be large in mirth, when we'll drink a *measure*  
The table round. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

5. Sufficient quantity.

I'll never pause again,  
Till either death hath clos'd these eyes of mine,  
Or fortune given me *measure* of revenge. *Shaksf.*

6. Allotment; portion allotted.

Good Kent, how shall I live and work  
To match thy goodness? life will be too short  
And every *measure* fail me. *Shakespeare*.

We will not boast of things without our *measure*,  
but according to the measure of the rule which  
God hath distributed to us, a *measure* to reach even  
unto you. *2 Corinthians*.

If else thou seek'st  
Ought, not surpassing human *measure*, say. *Milton*.

Our religion sets before us not the example of a  
stupid stoic, who had, by obsolete principles,  
hardened himself against all pain beyond the com-  
mon *measures* of humanity, but an example of a  
man like ourselves. *Thomson*.

7. Degree; quantity.

I have laid down, in this *measure*, the descrip-  
tion of the old world. *Shaksf.*

There is a great *measure* of wisdom in the  
in the performance of contentment, so that you may  
omit it when your own heart may tell you that there  
is something amiss, nor over scrupulously pursue it  
when you are not conscious to yourself of notable  
failings. *Taylor's Guide to a Penitent*.

The rains were but preparatory in some *measure*,  
and the violence and continuation of the deluge  
depended upon the disruption of the great abyss.

*Burnet's Theory*.

8. Proportionate time; musical time.

Amyllis locates thy secret pains,  
And thy fond heart beats *measure* to thy strains. *Prior*.

9. Motion harmonically regulated.

My legs can keep no *measure* in delight,  
When my poor heart no *measure* keeps in grief:  
Therefore no dancing, girl, some other sport. *Shakespeare*.

As when the stars in their ethereal race,  
At length have roll'd around the liquid space,  
From the same point of heav'n their course advance,  
And move in *measures* of their former dance. *Dryden*.

10. A stately dance. This sense is, I be-  
lieve, obsolete.

Woeing, wedding, and repenting, is a Scotch  
jig, a *measure* and a cinque pace; the first suit is hot  
and hasty, like a Scotch jig, and full as fantastical;  
the wedding mannerly, modest as a *measure*, full of  
state and antientry. *Shakespeare*.

Now are our brows bound with victorious wreaths,  
Our stern alarms chang'd to merrymetings,  
Our dreadful march, to delightful *measures*. *Shaksf.*

11. Moderation; not excess.

O love, be moderate, allay thy ecstasy;  
In *measure* rein thy joy, scant this excess;  
I feel too much thy blessing, make it less,  
For fear I surfeit. *Shakespeare*.

Hell hath enlarged herself, and opened her  
mouth without *measure*. *Isaiah*.

12. Limit; boundary. In the same sense is

ἡμετέριον ὄριον; ὁρίωνος ὄριον, ἡμετέριον ὄριον  
ἡμετέριον; ὁρίωνος ὄριον; ἡμετέριον ὄριον.  
Ἀπολλωνίου ὁρίωνος.

Lord, make me to know mine end, and the  
*measure* of my days, what it is, that I may know  
how frail I am. *Psalms*.

13. Any thing adjusted.

Christ reveals to us the *measures* according to  
which God will proceed in dispensing his rewards.  
*Smallidge's Sermons*.

14. Syllables metrically numbered; metre.

I addressed them to a lady, and affected the soft-  
ness of expression, and the smoothness of *measures*,  
rather than the height of thought. *Dryden*.

The numbers themselves, though of the heruck  
*measure*, should be the smoothest imaginable. *Pope*.

15. Tune; proportionate notes.

The joyous nymphs and light-foot fairies,  
Which thither came to hear their music sweet,  
And to the *measures* of their melodies  
Did learn to move their nimble-dancing feet. *Spensf.*

16. Mean of action; mean to an end.

The original of this phrase refers to the  
necessity of *measuring* the ground upon  
which any structure is to be raised, or  
any distant effect to be produced, as in  
shooting at a mark. Hence he that pro-  
portioned his means to his end was said  
to take right *measures*. By degrees *mea-  
sures* and means were confounded, and  
any thing done for an end, and some-  
times any transaction absolutely, is called  
a *measure*, with no more propriety than  
if, because an archer might be said to  
have taken wrong *measures* when his mark  
was beyond his reach, we should say that  
it was a bad *measure* to use a heavy arrow.

His majesty found what wrong *measures* he had  
taken in the conferring that trust, and lamented  
his error. *Clarendon*.

17. To *measure* is to be hardly  
treated.

To *measure* is to be *measured*, *Fr. mesurer*,  
*Lat.*

1. To compute the quantity of any thing  
by some settled rule.

Archidamus having received from Philip, after  
the victory of Cheronæ, proud letters, writ back,  
that if he *measured* his own shadow he would find  
it no longer than it was before his victory. *Bacon*.

2. To pass through; to judge of extent by  
marching over.

A true devoted pilgrim is not weary  
To *measure* kingdoms with his feeble steps. *Shaksf.*

I'll tell thee all my whole device  
At the park gate; and therefore taste away.  
For we *measure* twenty miles to-day. *Shaksf.*

The vessel ploughs the sea,  
And *measures* back with speed her former way. *Dry.*

3. To judge of quantity or extent, or  
greatness.

Great are thy works, Jehovah; infinite  
Thy power! What thought can *measure* thee, or  
tongue relate thee? *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

4. To adjust; to proportion.

To secure a contented spirit, *measure* your desires  
by your fortunes, not your fortunes by your de-  
sires. *Taylor*.

Silver is the instrument as well as measure of  
commerce; and 'tis by the quantity of silver he  
gets for any commodity in exchange, that he *mea-  
sures* the value of the commodity he sells. *Locke*.

5. To mark out in stated quantities.

What thou seest is that portion of eternity which  
is called time, *measured* out by the sun, and reach-  
ing from the beginning of the world to its consum-  
mation. *Spectator*.

6. To allot or distribute by measure.

With what *measure* you mete, it shall be mea-  
sured to you again. *Matthew*.

**MEASURELESS**, *adj.* [from *measure*.] Im-  
mense; immeasurable.

He shut up in *measureless* content. *Shakespeare*.

**MEASUREMENT**, *n. f.* [from *measure*.]

Mensuration; act of measuring.

**MEASURER**, *n. f.* [from *measure*.] One  
that measures.

**MEASURING**, *adj.* [from *measure*.] It is ap-  
plied to a cast not to be distinguished in  
its length from another but by measuring.

When lusty shepherds chrow  
The bar by turns, and none the ren out-go  
So far, but that the best are *measuring* calls,  
Their emulation and their pasture lulls. *Waller*.

**MEAT**, *n. f.* [*met*, French.]

1. Flesh to be eaten.

To his father he eat ten she asses laden with  
corn, and bread, and *meat* for his father by the  
way. *Genesis*.

Carnivore, and birds of prey, are no good *meat*;  
but the reason is, rather the choleric nature of  
those birds than their feeding upon flesh, for  
pewees and ducks feed upon the same, and yet are good  
*meat*. *Bacon's Natural History*.

There was a multitude of excises; as, the vecti-  
gal macelli, a tax upon *meat*. *Arbutnot*.

2. Food in general.

Never words were music to thine ear,  
And never *meat* sweet-favour'd in thy taste,  
Unless I spoke or car'd. *Shakespeare*.

Meats for the belly, and the belly for meats; but  
God shall destroy both. *1 Corinthians*.

**MEATED**, *adj.* [from *meat*.] Fed; foddered.

Strong oxen and horses, well food and well clad,  
Well *meated* and aired. *Tasso's Husbandry*.

**MEATH**, *n. f.* [*medd*, Welsh, unde *mede*,  
meddwl ebrius sum.] Drink, properly of  
honey.

For drink the grape  
She crushes, inoffensive malt, and *meathes*  
From many a berry. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

**MEATHING**, *part.* generally called mizzling.

The air feels more moist when the water is in

small than to great things; in the same way sinking rats, that is great numbers. *Arbuthnot on Air.*  
**MECHANICAL.** *adj.* [mechanicus, Lat.]  
**MECHANICK.** *n. f.* [mechanique, Fr. from μηχανη.]

1. Constructed by the laws of mechanics. Many a fair precept in poetry, is like a seeming demonstration in mathematics, very specious in the diagram, but failing in the mechanic operation. *Dryden.*

The main business of natural philosophy, is to argue from phenomena without feigning hypotheses, and to deduce causes from effects till we come to the very first cause, which certainly is not mechanical; and not only to unfold the mechanism of the world, but chiefly to resolve these, and such like questions. *Newton.*

2. Skilled in mechanics; bred to manual labour.

3. Mean; servile; of mean occupation. Know you not, being mechanical, you ought not to walk upon a labouring day, without the sign of your profession. *Shakespeare.*

Haug him, mechanical fat-butcher rogue; I will stare him out of his wits; I will hew him with my cudgel. *Shakespeare.*

*Mechanick slaves,*  
 With greasy aprons, rules, and hammers, shall  
 Uphill us to the view. *Shakespeare.*

To make a god, a hero, or a king,  
 Descend to a mechanic dialect. *Roscommon.*

**MECHANICK.** *n. f.* A manufacturer; a low workman.

Do not bid me  
 Dismiss my soldiers, or capitulate  
 Again with Rome's mechanics. *Shakespeare.*

A third proves a very heavy philosopher, who possibly would have made a good mechanic, and have done well enough at the useful philosophy of the spade or the anvil. *South.*

**MECHANICKS.** *n. f.* [mechanica, Lat.] A mathematical science, which shews the effects of powers, or moving forces, so far as they are applied to engines, and demonstrates the laws of motion. *Harris.*  
 The rudiments of geography, with something of mechanics, may be easily conveyed into the minds of acute young persons. *Watts.*  
 Salomon was a great proficient in mechanics, and inventor of a vessel which imitated thunder. *Brown.*

**MECHANICALLY.** *adv.* [from mechanic.] According to the laws of mechanism. They suppose even the common animals that are in being, to have been formed mechanically among the rest. *Ray.*

Later philosophers feign hypotheses for explaining all things mechanically, and refer other causes to metaphysics. *Newton.*

**MECHANICALNESS.** *n. f.* [from mechanic.]

1. Agreeableness to the laws of mechanism.

2. Meanness.

**MECHANICIAN.** *n. f.* [mechanicien, Fr.] A man professing or studying the construction of machines.

Some were figured like male, others like female  
 ferrets, as mechanicians speak. *Boyle.*

**MECHANISM.** *n. f.* [mechanisme, Fr.] 1. Action according to mechanic laws.

After the chyle has passed through the lungs, nature continues her usual mechanism, to convert it into animal substance. *Arbuthnot.*  
 He acknowledges nothing besides matter and motion; so that all must be performed either by mechanism or accident, either of which is wholly unaccountable. *Hentley.*

2. Construction of parts depending on each other in any complicated fabric.

**MECHANICAL.** *n. f.* [from the place.]

*Mechacan* is a large root, twelve or fourteen inches long; the plant which affords it is a species of bindweed, and its stalks are singular: the root in powder is a gentle and mild purgative. *Hist.*

**MEDAL.** *n. f.* [medaille, Fr. probably from metallum, Lat.]

1. An ancient coin. The Roman medals were their current money: when an action deserved to be recorded on a coin, it was stamped, and issued out of the mint. *Addison.*

2. A piece stamped in honour of some remarkable performance.

**MEDALLICK.** *adj.* [from medal.] Pertaining to medals.

You will never, with all your medallick eloquence, persuade Eugenius, that it is better to have a pocketful of Othos than of Jacobuses. *Addison.*

**MEDALLION.** *n. f.* [medaillon, Fr.] A large antique stamp or medal.

*Medallions*, in respect of the other coins, were the same as modern medals in respect of modern money. *Addison.*

**MEDALLIST.** *n. f.* [medailiste, Fr.] A man skilled or curious in medals.

As a medallist, you are not to look upon a cabinet of medals as a treasure of money, but of knowledge. *Addison.*

**TO MEDDLE.** *v. n.* [middelen, Dutch.]

1. To have to do: in this sense it is always followed by *with*.

It is reported that Cassia, when gathered, is put into the skins of beasts newly flayed, which breeding worms, they devour the pith and marrow, and so make it hollow; but meddle not with the back, because it is bitter. *Bacon.*

With the power of it upon the spirits of men we will only meddle. *Bacon's Natural History.*

I have thus far been an upright judge, not meddling with the design nor disposition. *Dryden.*

2. To interpose; to act in any thing.

For my part, I'll not meddle nor make any farther. *Shakespeare.*

In every turn of state, without meddling on either side, he has always been favourable to merit. *Dryden.*

The civil lawyers have pretended to determine concerning the succession of princes; but, by our author's principles, have meddled in a matter that belongs not to them. *Locke.*

Wh't halt thou to do to meddle with the affairs of my family? to dispose of my estate, old boy? *Arbuthnot.*

3. To interpose or intervene importunately or officiously.

Why should'st thou meddle to thy hurt? *2 Kings.*  
 It is an honour for a man to cease from strife: but every fool will be meddling. *Proverbs.*  
 This meddling priest longs to be found a fool. *Rouse.*

Let me shake off th' intrusive cares of day,  
 And lay the meddling senses all aside. *Thomson.*

**TO MEDDLE.** *v. a.* [from *medler*, Fr.] To mix; to mingle. *Obsolete.*

He that had well yron'd his hair,  
 Thus meddled his talk with many a tear. *Spenser.*

A meddled state of the orders of the gospel, and ceremonies of popery, is not the best way to banish popery. *Hoadly.*

**MEDDLER.** *n. f.* [from meddle.] One who buies himself with things in which he has no concern.

Do not drive away such as bring thee information, as meddlers, but accept of them in good part. *Bacon.*

This may be applied to those that assume to themselves the merits of other men's services, meddles, bousters, and imperiments. *L'Estrange.*

**MEDDLESOUS.** *adj.* Intermeddling: as, a meddlesome busybody. *Ainsworth.*

**MEDL'ASTINE.** *n. f.* [Fr. *medullinum*, Lat.] The simbrated body about which the guts are convolved.

None of the membranes which invest the inside

of the breast but ally to the medl'astine, the medl'astine as well as the pleura. *Arbuthnot.*

**TO MEDIATE.** *v. n.* [from medius, Lat.]

1. To interpose as an equal friend to both parties; to act indifferently between contending parties; to intercede.

The corruption of manners in the world, we shall find owing to some mediating scheme that offer to comprehend the different interests of sin and religion. *Rogers.*

2. To be between two. By being crowded, they exclude all other bodies that before mediated between the parts of their body. *Digby.*

**TO MEDIATE.** *v. a.*

1. To effect by mediation. The earl made many professions of his desire to interpose, and mediate a good peace between the nations. *Clarendon.*

I possess chemists and corpuscularians of advantages by the confederacy I am mediating between them. *Boyle.*

2. To limit by something in the middle. They styled a double step, the space from the elevation of one foot to the same foot set down again, mediated by a step of the other foot, a space, equal to five feet. *Holder.*

**MEDIATE.** *adj.* [mediat, Fr. *medius*, Lat.]

1. Interposed; intervening. Soon the mediate clouds shall be dispell'd; The sun shall soon be face to face beheld. *Prior.*

2. Middle; between two extremes. Anxious we hover in a mediate state, Betwixt infinity and nothing. *Prior.*

3. Acting as a mean. Unusual. The most important care of a new king, was his marriage, for mediate establishment of the royal line. *Watts.*

**MEDIATELY.** *adv.* [from mediate.] By a secondary cause; in such a manner that something acts between the first cause and the last effect.

God worketh all things amongst us mediate by secondary means; the which means of our safety being shipping and sea-forces, are to be esteemed as his guts, and then only available and beneficial when he vouchsafeth his grace to use them aright. *Raleigh's Essay.*

Pestilent contagion is propagated immediately by conversing with infected persons, and mediate by pestilent seminaries propagated through the air. *Harvey on Conjunctions.*

**MEDIATION.** *n. f.* [mediation, Fr. from medius, Lat.]

1. Interposition; intervention; agency between two parties, practised by a common friend.

Some nobler token I have kept apart  
 For Lavinia and Octavia, to induce  
 Their mediation. *Shakespeare.*

Noble offices than many'st effect  
 Of mediation, after I am dead,  
 Between his greatness and thy other brethren. *Shakespeare.*

The king sought unto them to compose their troubles between him and his subjects; they accordingly interposed their mediation in a courteous and peaceable manner. *Bacon.*

2. Agency interposed; intervention power. The passions have their residence in the sensitive appetite: for inasmuch as man is a compound of flesh as well as spirit, the soul, during its abode in the body, does all things by the mediation of these passions. *South's Sermons.*

It is utterly unconnectable, that inanimate brute matter, without the mediation of some immaterial being, should operate upon other matter without mutual contact. *Beaumont.*

3. Intercession; entreaty for another.

**MEDIATOR.** *n. f.* [mediateur, French.]

1. One that intervenes between two parties. You had found by experience the trouble of all men's conference, and for all matters to yourself, as a mediator between them and their sovereign. *Bacon.*

# MED

2. An intercessor; an entreator for another; one who uses his influence in favour of another.

It is against the sense of the law, to make saints or angels to be mediators between God and them.

Stillinger. **3. One of the characters of our blessed Saviour.**

A mediator is considered two ways by nature or by office, as the fathers distinguish. He is a mediator by nature, as partaking of both natures divine and human; and mediator by office, as transacting matters between God and man.

Man's friend, his mediator, his design'd, Both ransom and redeemer voluntary.

**MEDIATORIAL.** } *adj.* [from mediator.]  
**MEDIATORY.** } Belonging to a mediator.

All other effects of Christ's mediatorial office are accounted for from the truth of his resurrection.

Fiddler's Sermons. **MEDIA'TORSHIP.** *n. s.* [from mediator.] The office of a mediator

**MEDIA'TRIX.** *n. s.* [*medius*, Latin.] A female mediator.

**MEDIC.** *n. s.* [*medica*, Lat.] A plant.

**MEDICAL.** *adj.* [*medicus*, Lat.] Physical; relating to the art of healing; medicinal.

In this work attempts will exceed performances, it being composed by fitsches of time, as medical vocation permit.

**MEDICALLY.** *adv.* [from medical.] Physically; medicinally.

That which promoted this consideration, and medically advanced the same, was the doctrine of Hippocrates.

**MEDICAMENT.** *n. s.* [*medicamentum*, Fr. *medicamentum*, Lat.] Any thing used in healing; generally topical applications.

Admonitions, fraternal or paternal, then publick reprehensions; and, upon the unsuccessfulness of these under medicaments, the use of stronger physick, the censures.

A cruel wound was cured by scaling medicaments, after it was putrefied; and the violent swelling and bruise of another was taken away by scaling it with nalk.

**MEDICAMENTAL.** *adj.* [*medicamentum*, Fr. from *medicament*.] Relating to medicine, internal or topical.

**MEDICAMENTALLY.** *adv.* [from *medicamentum*.] After the manner of medicine; with the power of medicine.

The substance of gold is invincible by the powerful action of natural heat; and that not only alimentially in a substantial mutation, but also medicamentally in any corporeal conversion.

**To MEDICATE.** *v. a.* [*medico*, Lat.] To tincture or impregnate with any thing medicinal.

The fumes, streams, and stench of London, do so medicate and impregnate the air about it, that it becomes capable of little more.

**MEDICATION.** *n. s.* [from *medicate*.] 1. The act of tincturing or impregnating with medicinal ingredients.

The watering of the plant with an infusion of the medicine may have more force than the rest, because the medication is oft renewed.

**2. The use of physick.**

He adviseth to observe the equinoxes and solstices, and to decline medication ten days before and after.

**MEDICINABLE.** *adj.* [*medicinalis*, Latin.] Having the power of physick.

Old oil is more clear and hot in medicinal use.

Accept a bottle made of a serpentine stone, which gives any wine infused therein for four and twenty hours the taste and operation of the Spaw water,

and is very medicinal for the cure of the spleen.

The hearts and galls of plums are medicinal.

**MEDICINAL.** *adj.* [*medicinalis*, Lat.] This word is now commonly pronounced medicinal, with the accent on the second syllable; but more properly, and more agreeably to the best authorities, medicinal.

1. Having the power of healing; having physical virtue.

Come with words, as medicinal as true, Hot as either; to purge him of that humour That press'd him from sleep.

Thoughts my tormentors arm'd with deadly stings, Mangle my apprehensive tenderest parts; Exasperate, exacerate and raise Fire inflammation, which no cooling herb Nor medicinal liquor can alluage.

The second cause took the swift command, The medicinal head, the ready hand; All but eternal doom was conquer'd by their art.

**2. Belonging to physick.**

Learn'd he was in medicinal lore, For by his side a poult he wore, Replete with strange hermetick powder, That wounds nine miles point-blank with folder.

Such are call'd medicinal-days by some writers, wherein no crisis or change is expected, fins to forbid it use of medicines; but it is most properly used for those days wherein purging or any other evacuation, is more conveniently complied with.

Medicinal-hours are those wherein it is supposed that medicines may be taken, commonly reckoned in the morning fasting, about an hour before dinner, about four hours after dinner, and going to bed; but times are to be governed by the symptoms and aggravation of the distemper.

**MEDICINALLY.** *adv.* [from medicinal.] Physically.

The vituities that leech-like liv'd on blood, Sucking for them were medicinally good.

**MEDICINE.** *n. s.* [*medicina*, Fr. *medicina*, Lat.] It is generally pronounced as if only of two syllables, *med'cine*. Physick; any remedy administered by a physician.

O, my dear father! resuscitation, hang Thy medicine on my lips; and let this kiss Repair those violent harms.

A merry heart doth good like a medicine, but a broken spirit drieth the bones.

I wish to die, yet dare not death endure; Drest the med'cine, yet desire the cure.

**To MEDICINE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To affect as physick. Not used.

Not all the drowsy syrups of the world, Shall ever medicine thee to that sweet sleep Which thou owest yesterday.

**MEDICTY.** *n. s.* [*medictus*, Fr. *medictus*, Lat.] Middle state; participation of two extremes; half.

They contained no fishy composition, but were made up of man and bird; the human medicty variously placed not only above but below.

**MEDIOCRITY.** *n. s.* [*mediocritas*, Fr. *mediocritas*, Lat.] 1. Moderate degree; middle rate.

Men of age seldom drive business home to the full period, but content themselves with a mediocrity of success.

There appeared a sudden and marvellous conversion in the duke's case, from the most exalted to the most depressed, as it his expedition had been capable of no mediocrity.

He likens the mediocrity of wit to one of a mean fortune, who manages his stewardship with great parsimony; but who, with fear of running into profuseness, never arrives to the magnificence of living.

Getting and improving our knowledge in substances only by experience and history, is all that the weakness of our faculties in this state of mediocrity, while we are in this world, can attain to.

# MED

2. Moderation; temperance.

Left appetite, in the use of food, should be beyond that which is mean, viz. some obedience to that law of reason which teacheth mediocrity in meats and drinks.

When they urge us to extreme opposition against the church of Rome, do they mean we should be drawn unto it only for a time, and afterwards return to a mediocrity?

**To MEDITATE.** *v. a.* [*mediter*, Fr. *meditor*, Lat.] 1. To plan; to scheme; to contrive.

Some affirmed that I meditated a war; God knows, I did not then think of war.

Like a lion that unheeded lay; Dissembling sleep, and watchful to betray, With inward rage he meditates his prey.

Before the memory of the flood was lost, man meditated the setting up a false religion at Babel.

**2. To think on; to revolve in the mind.**

There set a man of ripe and perfect age, Who did them meditate all his life long.

Blessed is the man that doth meditate good things in wisdom, and that reasoneth of holy things.

**To MEDITATE.** *v. n.* To think; to muse; to contemplate; to dwell on with intense thought. It is commonly used of pious contemplation.

His delight is in the law of the Lord, and in his law doth he meditate night and day.

I will meditate also of all thy work, and talk of all thy doings.

Meditate till you make some act of piety upon the occasion of what you meditate; either get some new arguments against a sin, or some new encouragements to virtue.

To worship God, to study his will, to meditate upon him, and to love him; all these bring pleasure and peace.

**MEDITATION.** *n. s.* [*meditation*, Fr. *meditatio*, Lat.] 1. Deep thought; close attention; contrivance; contemplation.

I left the meditation wherein I was, and spake to her in anger.

'Tis most true, That musing meditation most affects The pensive secrecy of desert cell.

Some thought and meditation are necessary; and a man may possibly be so stupid as not to have God in all his thoughts, or to say in his heart, there is none.

**2. Thought employed upon sacred objects.**

His name was heavenly contemplation; Of God and goodness was his meditation.

Thy thoughts to nobler meditations give, And study how to die, not how to live.

**3. A series of thoughts, occasioned by any object or occurrence. In this sense are books of meditations.**

**MEDITATIVE.** *adj.* [from *meditate*.] 1. Addicted to meditation.

**2. Expressing intention or design.**

**MEDITERRANE.** } *adj.* [*medius* and *MEDITERRANEAN.* } *terra*; *mediterraneus*, Fr.]

**1. Encircled with land.**

In all that part that lieth on the north side of the mediterranean sea, it is thought not to be the vulgar tongue.

**2. Inland; remote from the sea.**

It is found in mountains and mediterranean parts; and so it is a fat and unctuous sublimation of the earth.

We have taken a less height of the mountains than is requisite, if we respect the mediterranean mountains, or those that are at a great distance from the sea.

**MEDIUM.** *n. s.* [*medium*, Lat.] 1. Any thing intervening.

Whether any other liquors, being made mediums



could a diversity of sound from either, it may be used.

I must being together

All the extraneous; and must remove all mediums. That each may be the other's object. *Donham.*

Seeing requires light and a free medium, and a right line to the objects; we can hear in the dark, immersed and by curve lines. *Holder.*

He, who looks upon the soul through its outward actions, often sees it through a deceitful medium, which is apt to discolour the object. *Spectator.*

The parts of bodies on which their colours depend, are denser than the medium which pervades their interstices. *Newton.*

Against filling the heavens with fluid mediums, unless they be exceeding rare, a great objection arises from the regular and very lasting motions of the planets and comets in all manner of courses through the heavens. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Any thing used in ratiocination; the middle term in an argument, by which propositions are connected.

This cannot be answered by those mediums which have been used. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

We, whose understandings are short, are forced to collect one thing from another, and in that process we seek out proper mediums. *Baker on Learning.*

3. The middle place or degree; the just temperature between extremes.

The just medium of this case lies betwixt the pride and the abjection, the two extremes. *L'Estrange.*

ME'DLAR. *n. f.* [*medullar*, Latin.]

1. A tree.

The leaves of the medlar are either whole, and shaped like those of the laurel, as in the immature state; or lacinated, as in the wild state: the flower consists of five leaves, which expand in form of a rose: the fruits are umbellated, and are not eatable till they decay; and have, for the most part, five hard seeds in each. *Miller.*

Now will he find under a medlar tree, And with his mistle were that kind of fruit Which maids call medlars. *Shakespeare.*

2. The fruit of that tree.

You'll be rotten ere you be half ripe, And that's the right virtue of the medlar. *Shakespeare.*

October is drawn in a garment of yellow and carnation; with a basket of services, medlars, and chestnuts. *Peacham.*

No rotten medlars, whilst there be Whole orchards in virginity. *Cleveland.*

Men have gather'd from the hawthorn's branch Large medlars, imitating regal crowns. *Philips.*

TO ME'DLE. *v. a.* To mingle. *Spenser.*

ME'DLY. *n. f.* [*from meddle for mingle.*] A mixture; a miscellany; a mingled mass. It is commonly used with some degree of contempt.

Some imagined that the powder in the army had taken fire; others, that troops of horsemen approached: in which medley of conceits they bore down one upon another, and jostled many into the tower ditch. *Hayward.*

Love is a medley of endearments, jars, Suspicions, quarrels, reconcilments, wars; Then peace again. *Walsh.*

They count their toilsome marches, long fatigues, Unusual fastings, and will bear no more This medley of philosophy and war. *Addison's Cato.*

Mahomet began to knock down his fellow citizens, and to fill all Arabia with an unnatural medley of religion and bloodshed. *Addison.*

There are that a compounded fluid drain From different mixtures: and the blended streams, Each mutually correcting each, create A pleasurable medley. *Philips.*

ME'DLEY. *adj.* Mingled; confused.

I'm strangely discomposed; Quails at my heart, convulsions in my nerves, Whilst my little world make medley war. *Dryden.*

MEDULLAR. *adj.* [*medullar*, Fr. from MEDULLARY. *medulla*, Latin.] Pertaining to the marrow.

These little crumblers, united together at the cor-

dent part of the brain, make the medullar part, being a bundle of very small, thread-like channels or fibres. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*

MEED. *n. f.* [*mead*, Sax. *mead*, Teutonic.]

1. Reward; recompence. Now rarely used.

He knows his meed, if he be spite, To be a thousand deaths, and shame beside. *Spenser.*

Whether in beauties glory did exceed A rosy garland was the victor's meed. *Fairy Queen.*

Of noble minds is honourable meed. *Shakespeare.*

He must not float upon his wat'ry bier Unwept, and welter to the parching wind, Without the meed of some melodious tear. *Milton.*

If so, a cloak and vesture be my meed. Till his return no title shall I plead. *Pope.*

2. Present; gift.

Is but his sword: no meed but his repays Seven-fold above itself. *Shakespeare.*

MEEK. *adj.* [*meek*, *mandick*.]

1. Mild of temper; not proud; not rough; not easily provoked; soft; gentle.

Moses was very meek above all men. *Numbers.*

But he her fears to cease, Sent down the meek-eyed peace. *Milton.*

We ought to be very cautious and meek-spirited, till we are assured of the honesty of our ancestors. *Collier.*

2. Expressing humility and gentleness.

Humbly their faults, and pardon begg'd, with tears Watering the ground, and with their sighs the air Frequenting, sent from hearts contrite, in sign Of sorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation meek. *Milton.*

TO ME'KEN. *v. a.* [*from meek.*] To make meek; to soften. This word I have found no where else.

The glaring lion saw, his horrid heart Was meek'd; and he join'd his sudden joy. *Thomson.*

ME'KLY. *adv.* [*from meek.*] Mildly; gently; not ruggedly; not proudly.

Be therefore, O my dear lords, pacify'd, And thus int'resting discord meekly lay aside. *Fairy Queen.*

No pride does with your rising honours grow, You meekly look on suppliant crowns below. *Stepney.*

ME'KNES. *n. f.* [*from meek.*] Gentleness; mildness; softness of temper.

That pride and meekness mixt by equal part, Do both appear to adorn her beauty's grace. *Spenser.*

You sign your place and calling, in full seeming, With meekness and humility; but your heart Is cramm'd with arrogance, spleen, and pride. *Shakespeare.*

When his disemper attack'd him, he submitted to it with great meekness and resignation, as became a Christian. *Atterbury.*

MEER. *adj.* See MERE. Simple; unmix'd.

MEER. *n. f.* See MERE. A lake; a boundary.

ME'ERED. *adj.* Relating to a boundary; meer being a boundary, or mark of division.

What, although you fled I why should he follow you? The itch of his affection should not then Have nickt his captainship; at such a point, When half to half the world oppos'd, he being The meered question. *Shakespeare.*

MEET. *adj.* [*of obscure etymology.*] 1. Fit; proper; qualified: applied both to persons and things. Now rarely used.

Ah! my dear love, why do you sleep thus long, When meeter were that you should now awake? *Spenser.*

If the election of the minister should be committed to every parish, would they chuse the meetest. *Whitgift.*

I am a tainted wether of the flock, Meetest for death. *Shakespeare.*

To be known shortens my laid intent, My boon I make it, that you know me not, Till time and I think meet. *Shakespeare.*

Whatsoever anything have you heard her say? — That, Sir, which I will not repeat after her. — You may to me, and 'tis most meet you should. *Shakespeare.*

York is meetest man To be your regent in the realm of France. *Shakespeare.*

The eye is very proper and meet for seeing. *Bentley.*

2. MEET with. Even with. [*from meet*, the verb.] A low expression.

Niece, you tax signior Benedick too much; but he'll be met with you. *Shakespeare.*

TO MEET. *v. a.* pret. *I meet*; *I have met* particip. *met*. [*metan*, Saxon, to find; *mooten*, Dutch.]

1. To come face to face; to encounter, by travelling in opposite directions.

Met'st thou my post? His daughter came out to meet him with umbrells and dances. *Shakespeare.*

Mean while our primitive great fire, to meet His godlike guest, walks forth. *Milton.*

2. To encounter in hostility.

To meet the noise Of his almighty engine, he'll all hear Infernal thunder. *Milton.*

So match'd they stood; For never but once more was either like To meet so great a foe. *Milton.*

3. To encounter unexpectedly.

So judge thou still, presumptuous, till the wrath, Which thou incur'st by flying, meet thy sin. *Milton.*

4. To join another in the same place.

When shall we three meet again, In thunder, lightning, or in rain? Chance may lead where I may meet Some wand'ring spirit of heav'n by fountain side Or in thick shade retir'd. *Shakespeare.*

I knew not till I met My friends, at Ceres' now deserted feat. *Dryden.*

Not look back to see, When what we love we never must meet again. *Dryden.*

5. To close one with another.

The nearer you come to the end of the lake, the mountains on each side grow higher, till at last they meet. *Addison.*

6. To find; to be treated with; to light on.

Had I a hundred mouths, a hundred tongues, I could not half those horrid crimes repeat, Nor half the punishments those crimes have met. *Dryden.*

\* Of vice or virtue, whether blest or curst, Which meets contempt, or which compassion stir. *Pope.*

To me no greater joy, Than that your labours meet a prosperous end. *Granville.*

TO MEET. *v. n.*

1. To encounter; to close face to face.

2. To encounter in hostility.

Then born to distance by the tides of men, Like adamant and steel they meet again. *Dryden.*

3. To assemble; to come together.

They appointed a day to meet in together. *Mac*

Their choice nobility and flower Met from all parts to solemnize this feast. *Milton.*

The materials of that building happily met together, and very fortunately ranged themselves into that delicate order, that it must be a very great chance that parts them. *Tilghson.*

4. TO MEET with. To light on; to find; it includes, sometimes obscurely, the idea of something unexpected.

When he came in to experience of service abroad, he met with a worthy as any soldier he meeteth with. *Spenser.*

We met with many things worthy of observation. *Mac.*

Hercules' meeting with pleasure and virtue, was invented by Prodicus, who lived before Socrates. *Addison.*

What a majesty and force does one meet with in these most inscriptions: are not you amazed

to the *British history* getting help in small company.  
*Adds an ancient Modale.*

5. To **MET** with. To join.  
*Feldat as that oak shall meet with us. Shaksp.*

6. To **MET** with. To suffer unexpectedly.  
*He, that hath suffered this disordered spring,  
 Hath now himself met with the fall of leaf. Shaksp.*

A little sun you mourn, while most have met  
 With twice the loss, and by as vile a cheat. *Cresch.*

7. To encounter; to engage.  
*Royal mistress,*

Prepare to meet with more than brutal fury  
 From the fierce prince. *Rowe.*

8. A latinism. To obviate; *occurrere*  
*obflecto.*

Before I proceed farther, it is good to meet with  
 an objection, which if not removed, the conclusion  
 of experience from the time past to the present will  
 not be found. *Bacon.*

9. To advance half way.

He yields himself to the man of business with re-  
 luctancy, but offers himself to the visits of a friend  
 with facility, and all the meeting readiness of desire. *South.*

Our meeting hearts  
 Consented soon, and marriage made us one. *Rowe.*

10. To unite; to join; as, these rivers meet  
 at such a place and join.

**METTER**. *n. f.* [from *meet*.] One that ac-  
 cels another.

There are beside  
 Luscious meeters, to whose venom'd fount  
 The open ear of youth doth always listen. *Shaksp.*

**METING**. *n. f.* [from *meet*.]

1. An assembly; a convention.

If the fathers and husbands of those, whose relief  
 this your meeting intends, were of the household of  
 faith, then their relicts and children ought not to  
 be strangers to the good that is done in it, if they  
 want it. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Since the ladies have been left out of all meet-  
 ings except parties at play, our conversation hath  
 degenerated. *Saunders.*

2. An interview.

Let's be revenged on him; let's appoint him a  
 meeting, and lead him on with a fine baited delay.  
*Shaksp.*

3. A conventicle; an assembly of dissenters.

4. A conflux: as the meeting of two rivers.

**MEETING-HOUSE**. *n. f.* [meeting and house.]

Place were dissenters assemble to wor-  
 ship.

His heart misgave him that the churches were to  
 many meeting-houses; but I soon made him easy.  
*Atulion.*

**METELY**. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Fitly;  
 properly.

**METENESS**. *n. f.* [from *meet*.] Fitness;  
 propriety.

**MIGRAIN**. *n. f.* [from *hemigrany*, *migrain*,  
*migrain*, *hemicrania*.] Disorder of the head.

In every *migrain* or vertigo there is an obtention  
 joined with a semblance of turning round. *Bac.*

There's seen'd in shades from day's deleted glare,  
 Spleen sighs for ever on her pensive bed,  
 Pain at her side, and *migrain* at her head. *Pope.*

To **MEIN**. *v. a.* To mingle. *Ainsworth.*

**MEIN**. *n. f.* [meinen, Sax. see *MAN*;  
*meine*, French.] A retinue; domestic  
 servants.

They summon'd up their *meins*; strait took horse;  
 Commanded me to follow, and attend. *Shaksp.*

**MELANAGOGUES**. *n. f.* [from *melanos* and  
*agogos*.] Such medicines as are supposed  
 particularly to purge off black choler.

**MELANCHOLICK**. *adj.* [from *melancholy*.]

1. Disordered with melancholy; fanciful;  
 hypochondriacal; gloomy.

If he be mad or angry, or melancholick, or  
 brightly, he will paint whatsoever is proportion-  
 able to any one. *Dryden.*

The commentators on old Ari-  
 stotle, 'tis urg'd, in judgment vary:

They to their own senses have brought  
 The image of his general thought.

Just as the melancholick eye  
 Sees fleets and armies in the sky. *Paine.*

2. Unhappy; unfortunate; causing sorrow.

The king found himself at the head of his army,  
 after so many accidents and melancholick per-  
 plexities. *Clarendon.*

**MELANCHOLY**. *n. f.* [melancolic, Fr.  
 from *melancos* and *cholos*.]

1. A disease, supposed to proceed from a  
 redundancy of black bile; but it is better  
 known to arise from too heavy and too  
 viscid blood: its cure is in evacuation,  
 nervous medicines, and powerful stimuli.

Quincy.

2. A kind of madness, in which the mind  
 is always fixed on one object.

I have neither the scholar's melancholy, which is  
 enulation; nor the musician's, which is fantastical;  
 nor the courtier's, which is proud; nor the soldier's,  
 which is ambitious; nor the lawyer's, which is pol-  
 itick; nor the lady's, which is nice; nor the lover's,  
 which is all these; but it is a melancholy of mine  
 own, compounded of many simples, extracted from  
 many objects, and, indeed, the sundry contempla-  
 tion of my travels, in which my often rumination  
 wraps me in a most humorous sadness. *Shaksp.*

3. A gloomy, pensive, discontented temper.

He protested, that he had only been to seek soli-  
 tary places by an extreme melancholy that had pos-  
 sessed him. *Sidney.*

All these gifts come from him; and if we mur-  
 mur here, we may at the next melancholy be troubled  
 that God did not make us angels. *Taylor.*

This melancholy flatters, but unmans you;  
 What is it else but penury of soul.

A lazy troll, a numbskull of the mind? *Dryden.*

In those deep solitudes and awful cells,  
 Were heavenly pensive contemplation dwells,  
 And ever unmingled melancholy reigns. *Pope.*

**MELANCHOLY**. *adj.* [melancholique, Fr.]

1. Gloomy; dismal.

Think of all our miseries  
 Put as some melancholy dream, which has awak'd us  
 To the renewing of our joys. *Dunham.*

If in the melancholy shades below,  
 The flames of friends and lovers cease to glow;  
 Yet mine shall sacred last, mine undecay'd,  
 Burn on through leath' and animate my shade. *Pope.*

2. Diseased with melancholy; fanciful;  
 habitually dejected.

How now, sweet Frank; art thou melancholy?  
*Shaksp.*

He observes Lamech more melancholy than usual,  
 and imagines it to be from a suspicion he has of his  
 wife Adah, whom he loved. *Locke.*

**MELICERIS**. *n. f.* [meliceris.]

Meliceris is a tumour inclosed in a cyst, and con-  
 sisting of matter like honey. The matter resembles  
 milk curds, the tumour is called atheroma, it like  
 honey, meliceris; and it is composed of fat, or a tery  
 substance, atheroma. *Sharp.*

**MELILOT**. *n. f.* [melilot, Fr. melilotus,  
 Lat.] A plant.

To **MELIORATE**. *v. a.* [meliorer, Fr. from  
*melior*.] To better; to improve.

Grating meliorates the fruit; for that the nourish-  
 ment is better prepared in the stock than in the  
 crude earth. *Bacon.*

But when we graft, or buds inoculate,  
 Nature by art we nobly meliorate. *Dunham.*

A man ought by no means to think that he should  
 be able so much as to alter or meliorate the humour  
 of an ungrateful person by any acts of kindness. *South.*

Castration serves to meliorate the flesh of those  
 beasts that suffer it. *Graunt.*

Much labour is requir'd in trees;  
 Well must the ground be digg'd and better dress'd,  
 New soil to make, and meliorate the soil. *Dryden.*

**MELIORATION**. *n. f.* [melioration, Fr.  
 from *meliorate*.] Improvement; act of  
 bettering.

For the melioration of such things is yet much  
 left, in this point of exquisite confection. *Bacon.*

**MELIORITY**. *n. f.* [from *melior*.] State of  
 being better. A word very elegant, but  
 not used.

Men incline unto them which are softest, and least  
 in their way, in despite of them that hold them  
 hardest to it; so that this colour of meliority and  
 pre-eminence is a sign of weakness. *Bacon.*

The order and beauty of the inanimate parts of  
 the world, the discernable ends of them, the meliority  
 above what was necessary to be, do evince, by a re-  
 flex argument, that it is the workmanship not of  
 blind mechanism, but of an intelligent and benign  
 agent. *Bentley.*

To **MELL**. *v. n.* [meller, se meller, Fr.] To  
 mix; to meddle. Obsolete.

It fathers fits not with such things to mell. *Spens.*

Here is a great deal of good matter  
 Lost for lack of telling:

Now I see thou dost but clatter,  
 Harm may come of melling. *Spenser.*

**MELLIEROUS**. *adj.* Productive of honey.

**MELLIFICATION**. *n. f.* [mellifico, Lat.]

The art or practice of making honey;  
 production of honey.

In judging of the air, many things besides the  
 weather ought to be observed: in some countries,  
 the silence of grass-hoppers, and want of mellifi-  
 cation in bees. *Arbutnot.*

**MELLI'FLUENCE**. *n. f.* [mel and fluo, Lat.]

A honied flow; a flow of sweetness.

**MELLI'FLUENT**. *adj.* [mel and fluo, Lat.]

**MELLI'FLUOUS**. *adj.* Flowing with honey;  
 flowing with sweetness.

A mellifluous voice, as I am a true knight. *Shak.*

As all those things which are most mellifluous are  
 soonest changed into choleric and bitterness, so are  
 our vanities and pleasures converted into the bit-  
 terest sorrows. *Ralegh.*

Innumerable songsters in the freshening shade  
 Of new sprung leaves, their modulations mix  
 Mellifluous. *Thomson's Spring.*

**MELLOW**. *adj.* [menappa, soft, Sax. Skinner;  
 more nearly from *mollis*, *moll*, *mellow*,  
*mellow*; though *r* is indeed easily changed  
 into *l* in common speech.]

1. Soft with ripeness; full ripe.

A storm, a robbery, call it what you will,  
 Shook down my mellow hanging, nay, my leaves. *Shaksp.*

An apple in my hand works different effects upon  
 my senses: my eye tells me it is green; my nose,  
 that it has a mellow scent, and my taste, that it  
 is sweet. *Dagby.*

A little longer,  
 And nature drops him down without your sin,  
 Like mellow fruit, without a winter turn. *Dryden.*

2. Soft in sound.

Of seven smooth joints a mellow pipe I have,  
 Which with his dying breath Dametas gave. *Dryd.*

3. Soft; unctuous.

Canomale the with mellow grounds fit for wheat.  
*Bacon.*

4. Drunk; melted down with drink.

Greedy of physicians frequent fees,  
 From Lullie mellow praise he takes degrees. *Raf.*

In all my humours, whether grave or mellow,  
 Thou'rt such a telly, touchy, pleasant fellow;  
 Hail to much wit, and mirth, and spleen about thee.  
 There is no living with thee, nor without thee. *Addison.*

To **MELLOW**. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To ripen; to mature; to soften by ripe-  
 ness; to ripen by age.

Lord Aubrey Vere  
 Was done to death, and more than so, my father;  
 Even in the downfall of his mellow'd years. *Shaksp.*

The royal tree hath left us royal fruit,  
 Which mellow'd by the fleeting hours of time,  
 Will well become the seat of majesty. *Shaksp.*

On foreign mountains may the sun refine  
 The grape's soft juice, and mellow it to wine. *Addison.*

## 2. To soften.

They play in the winter bubble in December;  
and if the weather prove frosty to mellow it, they  
do not play it again till April. *Martimer.*

## 3. To mature to perfection.

This episode, now the most pleasing entertain-  
ment of the *Æneis*, was so accounted in his own  
age, and before it was mellowed into that reputation  
which time has given it. *Dryden.*

To MELLOW. *v. n.* To be matured; to  
ripen.

Though no stone tell thee what I was, yet thou  
In my grave's inside see'st what thou art now;  
Yet thou'rt not yet so good; till us death lay  
To ripe and mellow there, we're stubborn clay. *Don.*

MELLOWNESS. *n. f.* [from *mellow*.]

\* Maturity of fruits; ripeness; softness

by maturity.  
My reason can consider greenness, mellowness,  
sweetness, or coldness, singly, and without relation  
to any other quality that is painted in me by the  
same apple. *Digby of Bodley.*

The spring, like youth, fresh blossoms doth pro-  
duce,  
But Autumn makes them ripe, and fit for use:  
So age a mellow mellowness doth set  
On the green promises of youthful heat. *Denham.*

2. Maturity; full age.

MELOCOTON. *n. f.* [*melocotone*, Spanish;  
*malum cotoneum*, Lat.] A quince. Ob-  
solete.

In apricots, peaches, or melocotones upon a wall,  
the greatest fruits are towards the bottom. *Bacon.*

MELODIOUS. *adj.* [from *melody*.] Musi-  
cal; harmonious.

Fountains! and ye that warble, as ye flow,  
Melodious murmurs, warbling tune his praise. *Mit.*

And oft with holy hymns be charm'd their ears;  
A musick more melodious than the spheres. *Dryden.*

MELODIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *melodious*.]  
Musically; harmoniously.

MELODIOUSLY. *n. f.* [from *melodious*.]

Harmoniousness; musicalness.

MELODY. *n. f.* [*melodia*.] Musick;

harmony of sound.

The prophet David having singular knowledge not  
in poetry alone but in musick also, judging them both  
to be things most necessary for the house of God,  
left behind him a number of divinely indited poems,  
and was further the author of adding unto poetry  
*melody* in public prayer, *melody* both vocal and in-  
strumental, for the raising up of mens hearts, and  
the sweetening of their affections towards God.

Singing and making melody in your hearts to the  
Lord. *1. Eph. viii.*

Why rather, sleep, liest thou in sunny cradles,  
And hush with buzzing night flies to thy slumber;  
Than in the perturbed chambers of the great,  
And toll'd with sounds of falsest melody? *Shaksp.*

Lend me your son's, ye nightingales: Oh pour  
The mazy-running soul of melody  
Into my varied verse! *Thomson's Spring.*

MELON. *n. f.* [*melon*, Fr. *melo*, Lat.]

1. A plant.

The flower of the *melon* consists of one leaf, which  
is of the expanded bell shape, cut into several seg-  
ments, and exactly like those of the cucumber: some  
of these flowers are barren, not adhering to the em-  
bryo; others are fruitful, growing upon the embryo,  
which is afterwards changed into a fruit, for the  
most part of an oval shape, smooth or wrinkled, and  
divided into three feminal apartments, which seem  
to be cut into two parts, and contain many oblong  
seeds. *Müller.*

2. The fruit.

We remember the fish which we did eat in Egypt  
freely: the cucumbers and the melons. *Numbers.*

MELON-THISTLE. *n. f.* [*melocotus*, Lat.]

The whole plant of the *melon-thistle* hath a singu-  
lar appearance. *Müller.*

To MELT. *v. a.* [*meltan*, Sax.]

1. To dissolve; to make liquid; com-  
monly by heat.

How they would melt out of my forehead by  
heat, and liquid silver sweat with me! *Shak.*  
When the melting fire between, the fire compass  
the waters to boil.

This price, which is given above the value of the  
silver in our coin, is given only to preserve our coin  
from being melted down. *Locke.*

The rock's high summit in the temple's shade,  
Nor heat could melt, nor beating storm invade. *Pope.*

If your butter when melted tastes of brim, it is  
your mother's fault, who will not allow you a silver  
lancepan. *Swift.*

2. To dissolve; to break in pieces.

To take in pieces this frame of nature, and melt it  
down into its first principles; and then to observe  
how the divine wisdom wrought all these things into  
that beautiful composition; is a kind of joy, which  
pierces the mind. *Baird.*

3. To soften to love or tenderness.

The mighty master smil'd to see  
That love was in the next degree:  
'Twas but a kinder sound to move,  
For pity melts the mind to love. *Dryden.*

Aha! the story melts away my soul. *Addison.*

4. To waste away.

Thou would'st have plung'd thyself  
In general ruin, melted down thy youth  
In different bands of life. *Shakspere.*

To MELT. *v. n.*

1. To become liquid; to dissolve; to be  
made fluid.

Let them melt away as waters which run con-  
tinually. *Psalms.*

The rose is fragrant, but it fades in time;  
The violet sweet, but quickly past the prime;  
While lilies hang their heads and soon decay,  
And winter snow in minutes melts away. *Dryden.*

2. To be softened to pity, or any gentle  
passion; to grow tender, mild, or gentle.

I melt, and am not  
Of stronger earth than others. *Shakspere.*

Albeit, they were fester villains, bloody dogs,  
Melting with tenderness and mild compassion,  
Wept like two children in their death's sad story. *Shakspere.*

This said; the mov'd assistants melt in tears. *Dry.*

Melting into tears, the pious man  
Deplor'd to find a fight. *Dryden.*

3. To be dissolved; to lose substance.

Whether are they vanish'd?  
Into the air: and what seem'd corporal  
Melted as breath into the wind. *Shakspere.*

Beauty is a witch,  
Against whose charms faith melteth into blood. *Shak.*

4. To be subdued by affliction.

My soul melteth for heaviness: strengthen thou  
me. *Psalms.*

MELTER. *n. f.* [from *melt*.] One that  
melts metals.

Miso and Mopla, like a couple of forewat melters,  
were getting the pure silver of their bodies out of  
the ore of their garments. *Sidney.*

This the author attributes to the remissness of the  
former melters, in not exhausting the ore. *Denham.*

MELTINGLY. *adv.* [from *melting*.] Like  
something melting.

Zelma lay upon a bank, that her tears falling  
into the water, one might have thought the brook  
meltingly to be metamorphosed to the running river. *Sidney.*

MELTLE. *n. f.* A kind of fish.

MEMBER. *n. f.* [*membre*, Fr. *membrum*, Lat.]

1. A limb; a part appendant to the body.

It is profitable for thee that one of thy members  
should perish, and not that thy whole body should  
be cast into hell. *Matthew.*

The tongue is a little member, and boasteth great  
things. *James.*

If shape it might be call'd, that shape had none  
Distinguishable in member, joint, or limb. *Milton.*

2. A part of a discourse or period; a head;  
a clause.

Where the respondent limits or distinguishes any  
proposition, the opponent must prove his own propo-  
sition according to the answerer's definition, in  
which the respondent is bound.

3. Any part of an integral.

In poetry as in mathematics, not only the whole  
but the principal members, should be great. *Addison.*

4. One of a community.

My going to demand justice, upon the five mem-  
bers, my enemies loaded with obloquies. *K. Charles.*

Mean as I am, yet have the Mules made  
Me free, a member of the tansel trade. *Dryden.*

Senius is adorned with many towers of brick,  
which, in the time of the commonwealth, were  
erected to such of the members as had done service  
to their country. *Addison.*

MEMBRANE. *n. f.* [*membrane*, Fr. *mem-  
brana*, Lat.] A web of several sorts of  
fibres, interwoven together for the cover-  
ing and wrapping up some parts: the  
fibres of the membranes give them an  
elasticity, whereby they can contract, and  
closely grasp the parts they contain, and  
their nervous fibres give them an exquisite  
sense, which is the cause of their con-  
traction; they can, therefore, scarcely  
suffer the sharpness of medicines, and are  
difficultly united when wounded. *Quincy.*

The chorion, a thick membrane obtaining the  
formation, the dam doth after tear asunder. *Brown.*

They obstacle find none  
Of membrane, joint, or limb, exclusive bars:  
Easier than air with air, it spouts embrace. *Milton.*

Total they mix.  
The inner membrane that involved the suppal  
liquors of the egg remained unbroken. *Boyle.*

MEMBRANACEOUS. *adj.* [*membranaceus*,  
MEMBRANEUS. Fr. from *mem-  
brana*, Latin.]

Consisting of membranes.

Lute strings, which are made of the *membranaceus*  
parts of the guts, strongly wreathed, swell so much  
as to break in wet weather. *Boyle.*

Great concerts are raised of the involution or  
*membranaceous* covering called the silty-haw. *Bregh.*

Such birds as are carnivorous have a *membranaceous*, or  
muscular, but a *membranaceous* stomach; that kind  
of food being torn into small flakes by the beak, may  
be easily concocted by a *membranaceous* stomach. *Ray.*

Andryne stilluages, which take off contractions  
of the *membranaceous* parts, are diuretic. *Arbuthnot.*

Birds of prey have *membranaceous*, not muscular  
stomachs. *Arbuthnot.*

MEMENTO. *n. f.* [Lat.] A memorial  
notice; a hint to awaken the memory.

Our master, for his learning and piety, is not only  
a precedent to his own subjects, but to foreign  
princes; yet he is but a man, and reasonable *memo-  
randa* may be useful. *Bacon.*

Is not the frequent spectacle of other peoples  
deaths a *memento* sufficient to make you think of  
your own? *L'Estrange.*

MEMOIR. *n. f.* [*memoire*, Fr.]

1. An account of transactions familiarly  
written.

For our great master's future charge  
To write his own *memoirs*, and leave his heirs  
High sciences of government and plans of war. *Pride.*

2. Hint; notice; account of any thing.

There is not in any author a computation of the  
revenues of the Roman empire, and hardly any  
*memoirs* from whence it might be collected. *Arbuth.*

MEMORABLE. *adj.* [*memorabilis*, Fr. *memor-  
abilis*, Lat.] Worthy of memory; not  
to be forgotten.

Nothing I in much delight to recount, on the  
memorable friendship that grew betwixt the two  
princes. *Adelphy.*

From this desire, that main desire proceeds,  
Which all men have surviving fate to gain,  
By study, by books, by *memorable* deeds,  
For that that this desire doth still remain. *Daniel.*

Dares Ulysses for the prize contend,  
In fight of what he dares not once defend;  
I ut safely find that *memorable* day,  
When I from Hector's hands recover'd the flying  
prey?

**MEMORABLE.** *adj.* [from *memorable*.] In a manner worthy of memory.  
**MEMORANDUM.** *n. f.* [Lat.] A note to help the memory.

I resolved to keep one every street, and entered a memorandum in my pocket-book accordingly.

*Guardian.*

Nature's fair table-book, our tender souls,  
 We (screw) all o'er with old and empty rules,  
 State memorandums of the school. *Swift.*

**MEMORIAL.** *adj.* [memorial, Fr. *memorialis*, Lat.]

1. Preservative of memory.

Thy master now lies thinking in his bed  
 Of thee and me, and sighs, and takes my glove,  
 And gives memorial dairy kisses to it. *Shakespeare.*

May I, at the conclusion of a work, which is a kind of monument of Pope's partiality to me, place the following lines as an inscription memorial of it. *Broome.*

The tomb with manly arms and trophies raise;  
 There high in air memorial of my name  
 Fix the smooth oar, and bid me live to fame. *Pope.*

2. Contained in memory.

The case is with the memorial possessions of the greatest part of mankind: a few useful things mixed with many trifles fill up their memoirs. *Watts.*

**MEMORIAL.** *n. f.*

1. A monument; something to preserve memory.

Churches have names; some as memorials of peace, some of wisdom, some in memory of the Trinity itself; some of Christ under sundry titles; of the blessed Virgin not a few; many of one apostle, saint, or martyr; many of all. *Hooker.*

A memorial unto Israel, that no stranger offer incense before the Lord. *Numbers.*

All the laws of this kingdom have some monuments or memorials thereof in writing, yet all of them have not their original in writing; for some of those laws have obtained their force by immemorial usage. *Hale.*

In other parts like deeds deserve'd

Memorial, where the might of Gabriel fought. *Mil.*

Reflect upon a clear, unblotted, acquitting conscience, and feed upon the ineffable comforts of the memorial of a conquered temptation. *South.*

Medals are so many monuments consign'd over to eternity, that may last when all other memorials of the same age are worn out or lost. *Addison.*

2. Hint to assist the memory.

He was a prince sad, serious, and full of thoughts and secret observations, and full of notes and memorials of his own hand touching persons. *Bacon.*

Memorials written with king Edward's hand shall be the ground of this history. *Haquard.*

3. An address; reminding of services and soliciting reward.

**MEMORIALIST.** *n. f.* [from *memorial*.]

One who writes memorials.

I must not omit a memorial setting forth, that the memorialist had, with great dispatch, carried a letter from a certain lord to a certain lord. *Spectator.*

**TO MEMORIZE.** *v. a.* [from *memory*.]

1. To record; to commit to memory by writing.

They neglect to memorize their conquest of the Indians, especially in those times in which the same was supposed. *Speiser.*

Let their names that were bravely lost be rather memorial in the full table of time; for my part, I love no ambitious pains in an eloquent description of miseries. *Watson.*

2. To cause to be remembered.

They meant

To memorize another Oolotha. *Shakespeare.*

**MEMORY.** *n. f.* [from *memoria*, Fr. *memoria*, Lat.]

1. The power of retaining or recollecting things past; retention; reminiscence; recollection.

Memory is the power to revive again in our minds those ideas which after imprinting have disappeared, or have been laid aside out of sight. *Locke.*

The memory's perpetually looking back, when we

have nothing present to entertain us: it is like those repositories in animals that are filled with stores of food, on which they may subsist, when their present pasture fails. *Addison.*

2. Exemption from oblivion.

That ever-living man of memory,  
 Henry the Fifth! *Shakespeare.*

3. Time of knowledge.

Thy request think now fulfill'd, that ask'd  
 How first this world, and face of things, began,  
 And what before thy memory was done. *Milton.*

4. Memorial; monumental record.

Be better suited:

These weeds are memories of those woe's hours:  
 I pry thee put them off. *Shakespeare.*

A swan in memory of Ceyanus shines;  
 The mourning sisters weep in wat'ry signs. *Addison.*

5. Reflection; attention. Not in use.

When Duncan is asleep, his two chamberlains  
 Will I with wine and wassel so convince,  
 That memory, the warder of the brain,  
 Shall be a fume. *Shakespeare.*

**MEN.** The plural of *man*.

Wits live obscurely, men know not how; or die obscurely, men mark not when. *Ascham.*

For men, there are to be considered the valour and number; the old observation is not untrue, that the Spaniards valour lieth in the eye of the looker-on; but the English valour lieth about the soldier's heart. *Bacon.*

He thought fit that the king's affairs should entirely be conducted by the soldiers and men of war. *Clarendon.*

**MEN-PLEASER.** *n. f.* [men and pleaser.]

One too careful to please others.

Servants, be obedient to them that are your masters: not with eye-service, as men-pleasers; but as the servants of Christ, doing the will of God from the heart. *Ephesians.*

**TO MENACE.** *v. a.* [menacer, Fr.] To threaten; to threaten.

Whoever knew the heavens menace to? *Shaksp.*  
 Your eyes do menace me: why look you pale? *Shakespeare.*

My master knows not but I am gone hence,  
 And fearfully did menace me with death,  
 If I did stay to look on his intents. *Shakespeare.*

From this league  
 Peep'd horns that menace'd him. *Shakespeare.*

What should he do? 'Twas death to go away,  
 And the god menace'd if he dar'd to stay. *Dryden.*

**MENACE.** *n. f.* [menace, Fr. from the verb.]

Threat.

He that would not believe the menace of God at first, it may be doubted whether, before an ocular example, he believed the curse at last. *Brown.*

The Trojans view the dusky cloud from far,  
 And the dark menace of the distant war. *Dryden.*

**MENACER.** *n. f.* [menaceur, Fr. from *menace*.] A threatener; one that threatens.

Hence menace! nor tempt me into rage:  
 This roof protects thy rashness. But be gone! *Phil.*

**MENAGE.** *n. f.* [Fr.] A collection of animals.

I saw here the largest menage that I ever met with. *Addison.*

**ME'NAGOGUE.** *n. f.* [μενῆς and ἄγος.] A medicine that promotes the flux of the menses.

**TO MEND.** *v. a.* [emendo, Lat.]

1. To repair from breach or decay.

They gave the money to the workmen to repair and mend the house. *Chronicles.*

2. To correct; to alter for the better.

The best service they could do to the state, was to mend the lives of the persons who composed it. *Temple.*

You need not despair, by the assistance of his growing reason, to mend the weakness of his constitution. *Locke.*

Name a new play and he's the poet's friend;  
 Nay, show'd his faults—but when would poets mend? *Pope.*

Thy opinion of Wood, and his project, is not mended. *Swift.*

3. To help; to advance.

Whatever is new is unlook'd for; and ever is mends some, and improves others: and he that is helped takes it for a fortune, and he that is hurt for a wrong. *Bacon.*

If, to avoid succession in eternal existence, they recur to the punctum flane of the school, they will thereby very little mend the matter, or help us to a more positive idea of infinite duration. *Locke.*

Though in some lands the grass is but short, yet it mends garden herbs and fruit. *Mortimer.*

4. To improve; to increase.

Death comes not at call; justice divine  
 Mends not her slowest pace, for pray'r, or cries. *Milton.*

When upon the sands the traveller  
 Sees the high sea come rolling from afar,  
 The land grow short, he mends his weary pace,  
 While death behind him covers all the place. *Dryden.*

He saw the monster mend his pace; he springs,  
 As terror had increas'd his feet with wings. *Dryden.*

**TO MEND.** *v. n.* To grow better; to advance in any good; to be changed for the better.

**MENDABLE.** *adj.* [from *mend*.] Capable of being mended. A low word.

**MENDACITY.** *n. f.* [from *mendax*, Lat.] Falsehood.

In this delivery there were additional mendacities; for the commandment forbid not to touch the fruit, and positively said, Ye shall surely die: but the extenuating, replied, Let ye die. *Brown.*

**MENDER.** *n. f.* [from *mend*.] One who makes any change for the better.

What trade art thou? A trade that I may use with a safe confidence; a mender of bid souls. *Shak.*

**MENDICANT.** *adj.* [mendicans, Lat.] Begging; poor to a state of beggary.

Be not righteous over-much, is applicable to those who, out of an excess of zeal, practise mortifications, whereby they macerate their bodies; or to those who voluntarily reduce themselves to a poor and mendicant state. *Fiddis.*

**MENDICANT.** *n. f.* [mendicant, Fr.] A beggar; one of some begging fraternity in the Romish church.

**TO MENDICATE.** *v. a.* [mendicare, Lat. mendier, Fr.] To beg; to ask alms.

**MENDICITY.** *n. f.* [mendicitas, Lat. mendicité, Fr.] The life of a beggar.

**MENDS.** for *amends*.

Let her be as she is: If she be fair, 'tis the better for her; and if she be not, she has the mends in her own hands. *Shakespeare.*

**MENIAL.** *adj.* [from *meiny* or *many*; menial, Sax. or *meisne*, old Fr.]

1. Belonging to the retinue, or train of servants.

Two menial dogs before their master press'd;  
 Thus clad, and guarded thus, he seeks his kingly guest. *Dryden.*

2. *Swift* seems not to have known the meaning of this word.

The women attendants perform only the most menial offices. *Gulliver.*

**MENIAL.** *n. f.* One of the train of servants.

**MENINGES.** *n. f.* [μενιγγες.] The meninges are the two membranes that envelop the brain, which are called the pia mater and dura mater; the latter being the exterior involucre, is, from its thickness, so denominated.

The brain being exposed to the air growth fluid, and is thrust forth by the contraction of the meninges. *Witman.*

**MENOLOGY.** *n. f.* [μενολογία; menologe, Fr.] A register of mon. hs.

In the Roman martyrology we find, at one time, many thousand martyrs destroyed by Dioclesian; the menology saith they were twenty thousand. *Sittingfleet.*

**ME'NOW.** *n. f.* commonly *minnow*. [phasi-nus.] A fish.

**MEN'SAL**. *adj.* [*mensalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the table; transacted at table. A word yet scarcely naturalized.

**MENSTRUAL**. *adj.* [*menstrual*, Fr. *menstruus*, Lat.]

1. Monthly; happening once a month; lasting a month.

She turns all her globe to the sun, by moving in her menstrual orb, and enjoys night and day alternately, one day of her's being equal to fourteen days and nights of our's.

2. Pertaining to a menstruum. [*menstrucius*, French.]

The disents of the menstrual or strong waters hinder the incorporation, as well as those of the mental.

**MENSTRUOUS**. *adj.* [*menstruus*, Lat.]

1. Having the catamenia,

O thou of late below'd.

Now like a menstruous woman art remov'd. *Samyls.*

2. Happening to women at certain times.

Many, from being women, have proved men at the first point of their menstruous eruptions. *Brown.*

**MENSTRUUM**. *n. f.* [This name probably was derived from some notion of the old chymists about the influence of the moon in the preparation of dissolvents.]

All liquors are called menstrua which are used as dissolvents, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infusion, decoction.

Enquire what is the proper menstruum to dissolve metal, what will touch upon the one and not upon the other, and what several menstrua will dissolve any metal.

White metalline bodies must be excepted, which, by reason of their excessive density, seem to reflect almost all the light incident on their first superficies, unless by solution in menstrua they be reduced into very small particles, and then they become transparent.

**MENSURABILITY**. *n. f.* [*mensurabilité*, Fr.]

Capacity of being measured.

**MENSURABLE**. *adj.* [*mensura*, Lat.] Measurable; that may be measured.

We measure our time by law and not by nature. The solar month is no periodical motion, and not easily mensurable, and the months unequal among themselves, and not to be measured by even weeks or days.

**MENSURAL**. *adj.* [*mensura*, Lat.]

Relating to measure.

**TO MENSURATE**. *v. a.* [*from mensura*, Lat.]

To measure; to take the dimension of any thing.

**MENSURATION**. *n. f.* [*from mensura*, Lat.]

The act or practise of measuring; result of measuring.

After giving the *mensuration* and argumentation of Dr. Cumberland, it would not have been fair to have suppressed those of another prelate. *Arbuthnot.*

**MENTAL**. *adj.* [*mentale*, Fr. *mentis*, Lat.]

Intellectual; existing in the mind.

What a mental power  
This eye shoots forth? How his imagination  
Moves in this slip? To the dumbness of the gesture  
One might interpret.

So deep the pow'r of these ingredients pierc'd,  
Ev'n to the inmost seat of mental light,  
That Adam now enforc'd to close his eyes,  
Sunk down and all his spirits became entranc'd.

The metaphor of taste would not have been so general, had there not been a conformity between the mental taste and that sensitive taste that effects the palate.

If the ideas be not innate, there was a time when the mind was without those principles; for where the ideas are not, there can be no knowledge, no assent, no mental or verbal propositions about them.

She kindly talk'd, at least three hours,  
Of plack forms, and mental pow'r.

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These inward representations of spirit, thought, love, and hatred, are pure and immaterial, belonging to the mind, and carry nothing of these or sense in them.

**MENTALLY**. *adv.* [*from mental*, Lat.] Intellectually; in the mind; not practically or externally, but in thought or meditation.

If we consider the heart the first principle of life, and mentally divide it into its constituent parts, we find nothing but what is in any muscle of the body.

**MENTION**. *n. f.* [*mention*, Fr. *mentio*, Lat.]

1. Oral or written expression, or recital of any thing.

Think on me when it shall be well with thee; and make mention of me unto Pharaoh.

The Almighty introduces the proposal of his laws rather with the mention of some particular acts of kindness, than by reminding mankind of his severity.

2. Curfory or incidental nomination.

Haply mention may arise

Of something not unseasonable to ask.

**TO MENTION**. *v. a.* [*mentionner*, Fr. from the noun.] To write or express in words or writing.

I will mention the loving kindnesses of the Lord, and the praises of the Lord.

These mentioned by their names were princes in their families.

All his transgressions shall not be mentioned.

Then sweet, now sad to mention, through dire change

Befall'n us, unforeseen, unthought of.

No more be mentioned then of violence

Against ourselves, and wilful barrenness.

**MEPHITICAL**. *adj.* [*mephitis*, Lat.] Ill-favoured; stinking.

Mephitical exhalations are poisonous or noxious steams issuing out of the earth, from what cause soever.

**MERACIOUS**. *adj.* [*meracus*, Lat.] Strong; racy.

**MERCABLE**. *adj.* [*mercor*, Lat.] To be fold or bought.

**MERCANTANT**. *n. f.* [*mercantante*, Ital.]

This word in *Shakespeare* seems to signify a foreigner, or foreign trader.

What is he?

—A mercantant, or else a pedant;

I know not what but found in apperel.

**MERCANTILE**. *adj.* Trading; commercial; relating to traders.

The expedition of the Argonauts was partly mercantile, partly military.

Let him travel and fulfil the duties of the military or mercantile life; let prosperous or adverse fortune call him to the most distant parts of the globe, still let him carry on his knowledge, and the improvement of his soul.

**MERCAT**. *n. f.* [*mercatus*, Lat.] Market; trade.

With irresistible majesty and authority our Saviour removed the exchange, and drove the market out of the Temple.

**MERCATURE**. *n. f.* [*mercatura*, Lat.] The practice of buying and selling.

**MERCENARINESS**. *n. f.* [*from mercenary*.]

Venality; respect to hire or reward.

To forego the pleasures of sense, and undergo the hardships that attend a holy life, is such a kind of mercenariness, as none but a religious, believing soul is likely to be guilty of; if few itself, and even the fear of hell, may be one justifiable motive of mens actions.

**MERCENARY**. *adj.* [*mercenaire*, Fr. *mercenarius*, Lat.]

1. Venal; hired; sold for money.

Many of our princes, woe the while!

Lie drown'd, and sink'd in mercenary blood.

Divers Almain, who served in the garrisons, being merely mercenary, did easily incline to the strongest.

2. Too studious of profit; acting only for hire.

The appellation of servant imports a necessary temper, and denotes such a man, as makes his reward both the sole motive and measure of his obedience.

'Twas not for nothing I the crown resign'd;  
I still must own a mercenary maid.

**MERCENARY**. *n. f.* [*mercenaire*, Fr.] A hireling; one retained or serving for pay.

He a poor mercenary serves for bread;

For all his travel only cloth'd and fed.

**MERCER**. *n. f.* [*mercier*, Fr.] One who sells silks.

The draper and mercer may measure religion as they please, and the weaver cast her upon what loom he please.

**MERCERY**. *n. f.* [*mercerie*, Fr. from *merc*.] Trade of mercers; traffick of silks.

The mercery is gone from out of Lombard-street and Cheapside into the new-row and Fleet-street.

**TO MERCHANT**. *v. n.* [*merchander*, Fr.]

To transact by traffick.

Ferdinando merchanted with France for the restoring Roulogion and Perpignan, oppignorated to them.

**MERCHANTISE**. *n. f.* [*merchandise*, Fr.]

1. Traffick; commerce; trade.

If a son, that is sent by his father about merchandise, fall into some lewd action, his wickedness, by your rule, should be imposed upon his father.

It he pay thee to the utmost farthing, thou hast forgiven nothing: it is merchandise, and not forgiveness, to return him that does as much as you can require.

2. Wares; any thing to be bought or sold.

Fair when her breast, like a rich laden bark  
With precious merchandise, the forth doth lay.

Thou shalt not sell her at all for money, thou shalt not make merchandise of her.

As for any merchandise you have bought, ye shall have your return in merchandise or in gold.

So active a people will always have money, whilst they can find what merchandises they please to Mexico.

**TO MERCHANTISE**. *v. n.* To trade; to traffick; to exercise commerce.

The Phoenicians, of whose exceeding merchandizing we read so much in ancient history, were Carthaginians, whose very name signifies merchants.

**MERCHANT**. *n. f.* [*merchand*, Fr.] One who trafficks to remote countries.

France hath flow'd the league, and hath attach'd Our merchants goods at Fondrenux.

The Lord hath given a commandment against the merchant to destroy the strong holds thereof.

The most celebrated merchants in the world were situated in the island of Tyre.

**MERCHANTLY**. *adj.* [*from merchant*.]

**MERCHANTLIKE**. *adj.* Like a merchant.

**MERCHANT-MAN**. *n. f.* [*merchant and man*.] A ship of trade.

Private have fair winds and a calm sea, when the just and pious merchant-man hath them.

In the time of Augustus and Tiberius, the southern coasts of Spain sent great fleets of merchantmen to Italy.

**MERCHANTABLE**. *adj.* [*mercabilis*, Lat. from *merchant*.] Fit to be bought or sold.

Why they placed this invention in the heavens, beside the medical and merchantable commodity of callos, or parts conceived to be taken away, might be the sagacity of that animal.

**MERCABLE**. *adj.* [*from mercy*.] This word in *Spenser* signifies merciful.

Not used.

Nought but well mought him delight:  
He is to weck, wife, merciable,  
And with his word his work is conveyable.



# M E R

**MERCIFUL**, *adj.* [*mercy* and *full*.] Compassionate; tender; kind; unwilling to punish; willing to pity and spare.  
Be merciful, O Lord, unto thy people thou hast redeemed.  
*Deuteronomy.*

Observe,  
His providence, and on him sole depend,  
*Merciful* over all his works; with good  
Still overcoming evil.  
*Milton.*

**MERCIFULLY**, *adv.* [from *merciful*.]  
Tenderly; mildly; with pity; with compassion.

Take the true use of those afflictions which his  
hand, *mercifully* severe, hath been pleased to lay  
upon thee.  
*Atterbury.*

**MERCIFULNESS**, *n. f.* [from *merciful*.]  
Tenderness; willingness to spare.

The hand that ought to knit all these excellencies  
together is a kind *mercifulness* to such a one, as is  
in his soul devoted to such perfection.  
*Sidney.*

Use the means ordinary and lawful, among which  
*mercifulness* and liberality is one, to which the pro-  
mise of secular wealth is most frequently made.  
*Hannond.*

**MERCILESS**, *adj.* [from *mercy*.] Void of  
mercy; pitiless; hardhearted; cruel;  
severe.

His mother *merciless*,  
Most *merciless* of women Wyden hight,  
Her other son fast sleeping did oppress,  
And with most cruel hand him murdered pitiless.  
*Spenser.*

The foe is *merciless*, and will not pity.  
Think not their rage to desperate to-day  
An element more *merciless* than they.  
*Denham.*

What god to mean,  
Is *merciless* a tyrant to obey?  
*Dryden.*

Whatever ravages a *merciless* distemper may  
commit, she shall have one man as much her ad-  
mirer as ever.  
*Pope.*

The torrent *merciless* inhabits  
Commissions, perquisites, and bribes.  
*Swift.*

**MERCILESSLY**, *adv.* [from *merciless*.] In  
a manner void of pity.

**MERCILFULNESS**, *n. f.* [from *merciless*.]  
Want of pity.

**MERCURIAL**, *adj.* [*mercurialis*, Lat.]  
1. Formed under the influence of Mercury;  
active; sprightly.

I know the shape of 's leg; this is his hand,  
His foot *mercurial*, his initial thigh,  
The brawns of Hercules.  
*Shakespeare.*

This youth, though a *mercurial*, as could make  
his own part, if any time he chanced to be out.  
*Bacon.*

Tully considered the dispositions of a sincere,  
more ignorant, and less *mercurial* nation, by dwell-  
ing on the pathetic part.  
*Swift.*

2. Consisting of quicksilver: as, *mercurial*  
medicines.

**MERCURIFICATION**, *adj.* [from *mercury*.]  
The act of mixing any thing with quick-  
silver.

I add the ways of *mercurification*.  
*Boyle.*

**MERCURY**, *n. f.* [*mercurius*, Lat.]

1. The chymist's name for quicksilver is  
*mercury*.  
The gall of animals and *mercury* kill worms,  
and the water in which *mercury* is boiled has this  
effect.  
*Arbuthnot.*

2. Sprightly qualities.  
Thus the *mercury* of man is fix'd,  
Strong grows the virtue with his nature mix'd;  
The discrements what else were too refin'd,  
And in one int'rest body acts with mind.  
*Pope.*

3. A news-paper; so called from Mercury,  
the messenger of the gods.  
*Ainsworth.*

4. It is *mercury*, applied in cant phrase, to the  
carriers of news and pamphlets.

**MERCURY**, *n. f.* [*mercurialis*, Lat.] A  
plant.

Herb *mercury* is of an emollient nature, and is

eaten in the manner of spinach, which, when cul-  
tivated in a garden, is greatly excels.  
*Hill.*

**MERCURY'S finger**, *n. f.* [*hermodactylus*,  
Lat.] Wild saffron.

**MERCY**, *n. f.* [*merci*, Fr. contracted from  
*misericordia*, Lat.]

1. Tenderness; goodness; pity; willing-  
ness to spare and save; clemency; mild-  
ness; unwillingness to punish.

Oh Heav'n have *mercy* on me!  
—I say, amen.

And have you *mercy* too? *Shakespeare.*

*Mercy* is not strain'd;  
It droppeth, as the gentle rain from heav'n,  
Upon the place beneath. It is twice bless'd;  
It blesteth him that gives and him that takes. *Shak.*

Thou, O God, art gracious, long suffering, and  
in *mercy* ordering all.  
*Widom.*

Examples of justice must be made for terror to  
some; examples of *mercy* for comfort to others:  
the one procures fear, and the other love. *Bacon.*

Good Heav'n, whose darling attribute we find  
Is boundless grace, and *mercy* to mankind,  
Abhors the cruel.  
*Dryden.*

We adore his undeserved *mercy* towards us, that  
he made us the chief of the visible creation. *Bentley.*

2. Pardon.

'Twere a paper lost,  
As offer'd *mercy* is. *Shakespeare.*

Cry *mercy* lords,  
That you have taken a tardy sloop here. *Shaksp.*

I cry thee *mercy* with all my heart, for suspect-  
ing a liar of the least good-nature. *Dryden.*

3. Discretion; power of acting at pleasure.

Condition!

What good condition can a treaty find  
I' th' part that is at *mercy*? *Shakespeare.*

The most authentic record of so ancient a family  
should lie at the *mercy* of every infant who flings  
a stone. *Pope.*

A lover is ever complaining of cruelty while any  
thing is denied him; and when the lady ceases to be  
cruel, thence, from the next moment, at his *mercy*.  
*Swift.*

**MERCY-SEAT**, *n. f.* [*mercy* and *seat*.]

The *mercy-seat* was the covering of the ark of the  
covenant, in which the tables of the law were depo-  
sited: it was of gold, and at its two ends were fixed  
the two cherubim, of the same metal, which with  
their wings extended forwards, seemed to form a  
throne for the majesty of God, who in Scripture is  
represented as sitting between the cherubim, and  
the ark was his footstool: it was from hence that  
God gave his oracles to Moses, or to the high priest  
that consulted him. *Culmet.*

Make a *mercy-seat* of pure gold.  
*Exodus.*

**MERE**, *adj.* [*merus*, Lat.] That or this  
only; such and nothing else; this only.

Scotland hath soldiers to fill up your will  
Of your *mere* own. *Shakespeare.*

I have engag'd myself to a dear friend,  
Fugag'd my friend to his *mere* enemy,  
To feed my men. *Shakespeare.*

The *mere* Irish were not admitted to the benefit  
of the laws of England, until they had purchased  
charters of denization. *Davies on Ireland.*

From *mere* success nothing can be concluded in  
favour of any nation upon whom it is bestowed,  
*Atterbury.*

What if the head, the eye, or ear repin'd,  
To serve *mere* engines to the ruling mind. *Pope.*

Let eastern tyrants from the light of heav'n  
Seclude their bosom slaves, meanly possess'd  
Of a *mere*, lifeless, violated form. *Thomson.*

**MERE** or **Mer**, in the beginning, middle,  
or end, signify the same with the Saxon  
*mere*, a pool or lake. *Gibson.*

**MERE**, *n. f.* [*mere*, Sax.]

1. A pool; commonly a large pool or lake:  
as, *Windsor mere*.

*Mere* stored both with fish and fowl. *Cumden.*

2. A boundary.

The midlayer of a *mere*-stone is to blame: but it  
is the unjust judge that is the capital remover of  
land-marks, who despoilth amidst of lands. *Bacon.*

**MERELY**, *adv.* [from *mere*.] Simply; only;

# M E R

thus and no other way; for this and for  
no other end or purpose.

Which thing we ourselves would grant, if the  
use thereof had been *merely* and only mystical. *Hook.*

The external manners of lament  
Are *merely* shadows to the unseen grief,  
That swells with silence in the tortur'd soul. *Shaksp.*

It is below reasonable creatures to be conversant  
in such diversions as are *merely* innocent, and have  
nothing else to recommend them. *Addison.*

Above a thousand bought his almanack *merely*  
to find what he said against me. *Swift.*

Prize not your life for other ends  
Than *merely* to oblige your friends. *Swift.*

**MERETRICIOUS**, *adj.* [*meretricius*,  
*meretrix*, Lat.] Whorish; such as is  
practised by prostitutes; alluring by false  
show.

Our degenerate understandings have suffered a  
sad divorce from their dearest object, desile them-  
selves with every *meretricious* semblance, that the  
variety of opinion presents them with. *Glanville.*

Not by affected, *meretricious* arts,  
But strict harmonious symmetry of parts. *Reform.*

**MERETRICIOUSLY**, *adv.* [from *meretri-  
cious*.] Whorishly; after the manner of  
whorus.

**MERETRICOUSNESS**, *n. f.* [from *meretri-  
cious*.] False allurements like those of  
strumpets.

**MERIDIAN**, *n. f.* [*meridien*, Fr. *meridies*,  
Lat.]

1. Noon; midday.

He promis'd in his East a glorious race,  
Now sunk from his *meridian*, sets apace. *Dryden.*

2. The line drawn from north to south,  
which the sun crosses at noon.

The true *meridian* is a circle passing through the  
poles of the world, and the zenith or vertex of any  
place, exactly dividing the east from the west. *Brown.*

The sun or moon, rising or setting, our idea repre-  
sents bigger than when on the *meridian*. *Watts.*

3. The particular place or state of any thing.  
All other knowledge *merely* serves the concerns  
of this life, and is fitted to the *meridian* thereof;  
they are such as will be of little use to a separate  
soul. *Hale.*

4. The highest point of glory or power.  
I've touch'd the highest point of all my greatness,  
And from that full *meridian* of my glory  
I haste now to my setting. *Shakespeare.*

Your full majesty at once breaks forth  
In the *meridian* of your reign. *Waller.*

**MERIDIAN**, *adj.*

1. Being at the point of noon.  
Sometimes tow'rd's Eden, which now in his view  
Lay pleasant, his griev'd look he fixes sad;  
Sometimes tow'rd's heav'n, and the full blazing sun  
Which now sat high in his *meridian* tow'r. *Milton.*

2. Extended from north to south.

Compare the *meridian* line afforded by magneti-  
cal needles with one mathematically drawn, ob-  
serve the variation of the needle, or its declination  
from the true *meridian* line. *Boyle.*

3. Raised to the highest point.

**MERIDIONAL**, *adj.* [*meridional*, Fr.]

1. Southern.

In the southern coast of America and Africa, the  
southern point varieth toward the land, as being  
disposed that way by the *meridional* or proper  
hemisphere. *Brown.*

2. Southerly; having a southern aspect.  
All olives that require heat, as kitchens, stillato-  
ries, and hives, should be *meridional*. *Wotton.*

**MERIDIONALITY**, *n. f.* [from *meridional*.]  
Position in the south; aspect toward the  
south.

**MERIDIONALLY**, *adv.* [from *meridional*.]  
In the direction of the meridian.

The Jews, not willing to lie as their temple  
stood, do place their bed from north to south, and  
delight to sleep *meridionally*. *Brown.*

**MÉRIT.** *n. f.* [*meritum*, Lat. *mérite*, Fr.]

1. Desert; excellence deserving honour or reward.

She deem'd I well deserv'd to die,  
And made a merit of her cruelty. *Dryden.*  
To common, not more learn'd than good,  
With manners gen'rous as his noble blood;  
To him the wit of Greece and Rome was known,  
And ev'ry author's mérit but his own. *Pope.*

She valu'd nothing less  
Than titles, figure, shape, and dress;  
That merit should be chiefly plac'd  
In judgment, knowledge, wit, and taste. *Swift.*

2. Reward deserved.  
Those laurel groves, the merits of thy youth,  
Which thou from Mahomet didst greatly gain,  
While bold assertor of resistless truth,  
Thy sword did godlike liberty maintain. *Prior.*  
3. Claim; right; character with respect to desert of good or evil.

You have the captives; use them  
As we shall find their merits and our safety  
May equally determine. *Shakespeare.*  
As I am studious to promote the honour of my  
native country, I put Chaucer's merits to the trial,  
by turning some of the Canterbury Tales into our  
language. *Dryden.*

When a point hath been well examined, and our  
own judgment settled, after a large survey of the  
merits of the cause, it would be a weakness to con-  
tinue fluttering. *Watts.*

**TO MÉRIT.** *v. a.* [*meriter*, Fr.]

1. To deserve; to have a right to claim any thing as deserved.

Amplify have merited of me, of all  
Th' infernal empire. *Milton.*  
A man at best is incapable of meriting any thing  
from God. *South.*

2. To deserve; to earn: it is used gene-  
rally of good, but sometimes of ill.

Whatever jewels I have merited, I am sure I  
have received none, unless experience be a jewel;  
that I have purchased at an infinite rate. *Shaksp.*  
If such rewards to vanquish'd men are due,  
What prize may Nisus from your bounty claim,  
Who merited the first rewards, and fame? *Dryd.*

**MÉRITO'RIOUS.** *adj.* [*meritorius*, Fr. from  
*merit*.] Deserving of reward; high in  
desert.

Instead of so great and meritorious a service, in  
bringing all the Irish to acknowledge the king for  
their hero, they did great hurt. *Spenser.*

The war that hath such a foundation will not only  
be reputed just, but holy and meritorious. *Raleigh.*  
Sufficient means of redemption and salvation, by  
the satisfactory and meritorious death and obedience  
of the incarnate Son of God, Jesus Christ, God  
blessed for ever. *Saunderston.*

This is not only the most prudent, but the most  
meritorious charity, which we can practice. *Atterbury.*

**MÉRITO'RIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *meritorious*.]

In such a manner as to deserve reward.  
He carried himself meritoriously in foreign em-  
ployments in time of the interdict, which held up  
his credit among the patriots. *Watson.*

**MÉRITO'RIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *merito-  
rious*.] The act or state of deserving well.

There was a full persuasion of the high meritori-  
ousness of what they did; but still there was no law  
of God to ground it upon, and consequently it was  
not conscience. *South.*

**MÉRITOT.** *n. f.* [*oscillum*, Lat.] A kind  
of play. *Ainsworth.*

**MÉRLIN.** *n. f.* A kind of hawk.  
Not yielding over to old age his country delights,  
he was at that time following a merlin. *Sidney.*

**MÉRMAID.** *n. f.* [*mer*, the sea; and *maid*.]  
A sea woman; an animal with a woman's  
head and fish's tail.

I'll drown more sailors than the mermaid shall.  
*Shakespeare.*

Thou rememberest,  
Since once I sat upon a promontory,  
And heard a mermaid on a dolphin's back

Uttering such delightful harmonious breath,  
That the rude sea grew civil at her song. *Shaksp.*

Did sense persuade Ulysses not to hear  
The mermaids songs, which to his men did please,  
That they were all persuaded, through the ear,  
To quit the ship and leap into the seas? *Davies.*

Few eyes have escaped the picture of a mermaid  
Horace his monster, with woman's head above and  
fishy extremity below, answers the shape of the an-  
cient sirens that attempted upon Ulysses. *Brown.*

**MÉRMAID'S TRUMPET.** *n. f.* A kind of  
fife. *Ainsworth.*

**MÉRRI.** *adv.* [from *merry*.] Gayly;  
airily; cheerfully; with mirth; with  
gayety; with laughter.

Merrily, merrily, shall we live now,  
Under the blossom that hangs on the bough. *Shak.*

When men come to borrow of your matters, they  
approach sadly, and go away merrily. *Shakespeare.*  
A peasant of France thinks of no more than his  
coarse bread and his onions, his canvas clothes and  
wooden shoes, labours contentedly on working days,  
and dances or plays merrily on holidays. *Temple.*

Merrily sing, and sport, and play,  
For 'tis Oriona's nuptial day. *Granville.*

**MÉRRIAKE.** *n. f.* [*merry* and *make*.] A  
festival; a meeting for mirth; merry  
pranks.

Thou art now in the time of merry-making,  
Nor Pan to herie, nor with how to play.  
Sike mirth in May is meetest for to make,  
Or summer shade, under the cocked hay. *Spenser.*

The knight did not forsake  
Her honest mirth and pleasure to partake,  
But when he saw her gibe, and toy, and gear,  
And pass the bounds of modest merrymake,  
Her dalliance he despised. *Parn Queen.*

**TO MÉRRIAKE.** *v. a.* To feast; to be  
joyful.

With thee 'twas Marian's dear delight  
To mirth all day, and merrymake at night. *Gen.*

**MÉRRIEMENT.** *n. f.* [from *merry*.] Mirth;  
gayety; cheerfulness; laughter.

Who when they heard that piteous, strained voice,  
In haste forsook their rural merriment. *J. Queen.*  
A number of merriments and jests, wherewith  
they have pleasantly moved much laughter at our  
manner of serving God. *Hooker.*

Methought it was the sound  
Of riot and ill-mannered merriment. *Milton.*

**MÉRRIENESS.** *n. f.* [from *merry*.] Mirth;  
merry disposition.

The title shall give us cause to climb in the  
merriness. *Shakespeare.*

**MERRY.** *adj.*

1. Laughing; loudly cheerful; gay of heart.

They drank and were merry with him. *Genius.*  
The vine languisheth, all the merry-hearted do  
sigh. *Spenser.*

Some that are of an ill and melancholy nature,  
incline the company into which they come to be  
sad and ill-disposed; and others that are of a jovial  
nature, do dispose the company to be merry and  
cheerful. *Bacon.*

Man is the merriest species of the creation; not  
above and below him are serious. *Adams.*

2. Causing laughter.

You kill'd her husband, and for that vile sin  
Two of her brothers were condemn'd to death,  
My hand cut off, and made a merry jest. *Shaksp.*

3. Prosperous.

In my small pinnace I can sail,  
Contenting all the blustering roar;  
And running with a merry gale,  
With friendly stars my safety seek,  
Within some little wandering creek,  
And see the storm abate. *Dryden.*

**TO MAKE MERRY.** To junket; to be jovial.

They trod the grapes and made merry, and went  
into the house of their god. *Judges.*

A fox spy'd a bevy of jolly gossiping wenches,  
making merry over a dish of pullets. *L'Estrange*

**MERRY-ANDREW.** *n. f.* A buffoon; a  
zany; a jack-pudding.

He would be a statesman because he is a buffoon,  
as if there went no more to the making of a coun-

seller than the creation of a merry-andrew or simi-  
lar. *L'Estrange.*

The first who made the experiment was a merry-  
andrew. *Spenser.*

**MERRYTHOUGHT.** *n. f.* [*Merry*, and  
*thought*.] A forked bone on the body  
of fowls; so called because boys and girls  
pull in play at the two sides, the longest  
part broken off betokening priority of  
marriage.

Let him not be breaking merrythoughts under  
the table with my cousin. *Ethard.*

**MÉRSION.** *n. f.* [*merisio*, Lat.] The act of  
linking, or thrusting over head. *Ainsw.*

**MISÉFEMS.** *impersonal verb.* [*me* and  
*seems*, or it seems to me: for this word it  
is now too common to die *methinks* or  
*methought*, an ungrammatical word.] I  
think it appears to me.

Alas, methinks I hear her ghastly cries;  
Yet there, methinks, I hear her laughing loud. *Sidney.*

Methinks by my side a royal maid,  
Her dainty limbs full softly down did lay. *Spenser.*

To that general subjection of the land *mesfems*  
that the custom or tenure can be no bar nor im-  
pementment. *Spenser.*

**MÉSINTÉRICK.** *adj.* [*mesenterique*, Fr.  
from *mesentery*.] Relating to the mesen-  
tery.

They are carried into the glands of the mesentery,  
receiving a fine lymph from the lymphatic ducts,  
which dilutes this chylous fluid, and scours its con-  
taining vessels, which, from the *mesenterick* glands,  
issue in large channels, and pass directly into the  
common receptacle of the chyle. *Cheyne.*

**MÉSÉNTÉRY.** *n. f.* [*mesenterion*; *mesen-  
tere*, Fr.] That round which the guts are  
convolved.

When the chyle passeth through the *mesentery*,  
it is mixed with the lymph. *Arbutnot.*

**MÉSÉRAICK.** *n. f.* [*meserique*; *meseraique*,  
Fr. analogy requires it *meseraique*.] Be-  
longing to the mesentery.

It taketh leave of the permanent parts at the  
mouths of the *mesericks*, and accompanieth the  
inconvertible portion into the sieve. *Brown.*

The most subtle part of the chyle passeth im-  
mediately into the blood by the absorbent vessels  
of the guts, which discharge themselves, into the  
*meserick* veins. *Arbutnot.*

**MESH.** *n. f.* [*masche*, Dutch; *mache*, old  
Fr. it was therefore better written, as it  
is commonly pronounced, *mashe*.] The  
interstice of a net; the space between the  
threads of a net.

The drawers hang square nets athwart the tide,  
through which the shoal of pilchard passing, leave  
may be hind entangled in the meshes. *Carew.*

Such a hire is meddled the youth, to skip o'er the  
riches of good counsel the cripple. *Shakespeare.*

He spreads his subtle nets from sight,  
With tangle of clutches to betray  
The larks that in the meshes light. *Dryden.*

With all their mouths the nerves the spirits drink,  
Which through the cells of the fine strainers sink;  
These all the channel'd fibres, ev'ry way,  
For motion and sensation, still convey;  
The crassest portion of th' arterial blood,  
By the close structure of the parts withstood,  
Whole narrow meshes stop the grosser flood. *Blackmore.*

**TO MESH.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To catch  
in a net; to ensnare.

Thy flies by silence mesh in her hair,  
By the bright radiance thrown  
From her clear eyes, ric's jewels were,  
They to like diamond shone. *Drayton.*

**MESHY.** *adj.* [from *mesh*.] Reticulated;  
of network.

Some build his house, but thence his issue harp,  
Some make his meshy bed, but leave his rest. *Carew.*

Caught in the meshy snare, in vain they beat  
Their idle wings. *Thomson.*

# MES

**MESLIN.** *n. f.* [from *mesler*, Fr. to mix; or rather corruptedly pronounced for *miscellane*. See **MASLIN**.] Mixed corn: as, wheat and rye.

What reason is there which should but induce, and therefore much less enforce, us to think, that care of old dissimilitude between the people of God and the heathen nations about them, was any more the cause of forbidding them to put on garments of sundry stuff, than of charging them withal not to sow their fields with *meslin*. *Hooker*.

If worke for the thrifler ye mind for to have, Of wheat and of *meslin* unthreshed go have. *Tusser*.  
**MESOLEUCYS.** *n. f.* [*μεσολεύς*.] A precious stone, black, with a streak of white in the middle. *Diet*.

**MESOLOGARITHMS.** *n. f.* [*μεσολογία*, *λόγος*, and *ἀριθμός*.] The logarithms of the colines and tangents, so denominated by *Kepler*. *Harris*.

**MESOMELAS.** *n. f.* [*μεσόμελος*.] A precious stone with a black vein parting every colour in the middle. *Bailey*.

**MESPRIS.** *n. f.* [probably misprinted for *mesprise*; *mespris*, Fr.] Contempt; scorn. Maimon was much displeas'd, yet not he chose But bear the rigour of his bold *mespris*. And thence him forward led, him further to entice. *Spenser*.

**MESS.** *n. f.* [*mes*, old French; *messio*, Italian; *missus*, Latin; *mes*, Gothic; *mere*, Saxon, a dish.] A dish; a quantity of food sent to table together. The bounteous hufwife nature, on each bush Lays her full *mes* before you. *Shakespeare*.

Now your traveller, He and his toothpick at my worship's *mes*. *Shakespeare*.  
I had as lief you should tell me of a *mes* of porridge. *Shakespeare*.

Herbs and other country *messes*, Which the neat-handed *Phyllis* dresses. *Milton*.  
Had either of the crimes been cooked to their palates, they might have changed *messes*. *Decay of Piety*.

From him he next received it thick or thin, As pure a *mes* almost as it came in. *Pope*.

**TO MESS.** *v. n.* To eat; to feed.

**MESSAGE.** *n. f.* [*message*, Fr.] An errand; any thing committed to another to be told to a third.

She doth display The gate with pearls and rubies richly dight, Through which her words to wife do make their way.

To bear the *message* of her gentle spirit. *Spenser*.  
May one, that is a herald and a prince, Do a fair *message* to his kingly ears? *Shakespeare*.

She is fair, and, fairer than that word, Of wondrous virtues; sometimes from her eyes I did receive fair speechlets *messages*. *Shakespeare*.

Gently hath thou told Thy *message*, which might die in telling wound, And in performing end us. *Milton*.

Let the mind be low, his interest inconsiderable, the world will suffer for his sake; the *message* will still find reception according to the dignity of the messenger. *South*.

The welcome *message* made, was soon receiv'd; 'Twas to be wish'd and hop'd, but sense believ'd. *Dryden*.

**MESSENGER.** *n. f.* [*messager*, Fr.] One who carries an errand; one who comes from another to a third; one who brings an account or foretoken of any thing; a harbinger; a forerunner.

Came running in, which like a man dismaid, A messenger with letters, which his *message* said. *Spenser*.

Yon grey lines, That set the clouds, are *messengers* of day. *Shakespeare*.  
The Earl dispatched *messengers* one after another to the king, with an account of what he heard and believed he saw, and yet thought not fit to say for an answer. *Clarendon*.

# MET

Joy touch'd the messenger of heav'n; he stay'd Entranc'd, and all the blissful haunt survey'd. *Pope*.

**MESSIAH.** *n. f.* [from the Hebrew.] The Anointed; the Christ; the Saviour of the world; the Prince of peace.

Great and public opposition the magistrates made against Jesus, the man of Nazareth, when he appeared as the *Messiah*. *Watts*.

**MESSIEURS.** *n. f.* [French, plural of *monseigneur*.] Sirs; gentlemen.

**MESMATE.** *n. f.* [*mes* and *mate*.] One who eats at the same table.

**MESUAGE.** *n. f.* [*messuagium*, law latin; formed perhaps from *mesnage* by mistake of the *n* in court-hand for *u*, they being written alike: *mesnage* from *maison*, Fr.] The house and ground set apart for household uses.

**MET.** The preterit and part. of *meet*.

A set of well meaning gentlemen in England, not to be *met* with in other countries, take it for granted they can never be wrong so long as they oppose ministers of state. *Addison's Freetholder*.

**METAGRAMMATISM.** *n. f.* [*μετα and γράμμα*.]

Anagrammatism, or *metagrammatism*, is a dissolution of a name truly written into its letters, as its elements, and a new connexion of it by artificial transposition, without addition, subtraction, or change of any letter into different words, making some perfect sense applicable to the person named. *Camden*.

**METABASIS.** *n. f.* [Greek.] In rhetoric, a figure by which the orator passes from one thing to another. *Diet*.

**METABOLA.** *n. f.* [*μεταβολή*.] In medicine, a change of time, air, or disease.

**METACARPAL.** *adj.* [from *metacarpus*.] Belonging to the metacarpus. *Diet*.

It will facilitate the separation in the joint, when you cut the finger from the *metacarpal* bone. *Sharp*.

**METACARPUS.** *n. f.* [*μετακάρπιον*.] In anatomy, a bone of the arm made up of four bones, which are joined to the fingers. *Diet*.

The conjunction is called *synarthrosis*; as in the joining of the carpus to the *metacarpus*. *Weyman*.

**METAL.** *n. f.* [*metal*, Fr. *metallum*, Lat.]

1. A firm, heavy, and hard substance, opaque, fusible by fire, and concreting again when cold into a solid body, such as it was before, which is malleable under the hammer, and is of a bright glossy, and glittering substance where newly cut or broken. The *metals* are six in number: 1. gold; 2. silver; 3. copper; 4. tin; 5. iron; and, 6. lead; of which gold is the heaviest, lead the second in weight, then silver, then copper, and iron is the lightest except tin: some have added mercury or quicksilver, to the number of *metals*; but as it wants malleability, the criterion of *metals*, it is more properly ranked among the semi-*metals*. *Hill*.

Metallists use a kind of terrace in their vessels for fusing *metals*, that the melted *metal* run not out. *Mason*.

2. Courage; spirit. In this sense it is more frequently written *mettle*.

Being glad to find their companions had so much *mettle*, after a long debate the major part carried it. *Cleaveland*.

3. Upon this signification the following ambiguity is founded.

Both kinds of *metal* he prepar'd, Either to give blows or to ward; Courage and duel both of great force, Prepar'd for better or for worse. *Hudibras*.

# MET

**METALEPSIS.** *n. f.* [*μετάληψις*.] A continuation of a trope in one word through a succession of significations. *Bailey*.

**METALLICAL.** } *adj.* [from *metallum*,  
**METALLICK.** } Lat. *metallique*, Fr.] Partaking of metal; containing metal; consisting of metal.

The ancients observing that material a kind of metallical nature, or fusibility, seem to have resolved it to nobler use; an art now utterly lost. *Wotton*.  
The lofty lines abound with endless store Of mineral treasure, and metallick ore. *Blackmore*.

**METALLIFEROUS.** *adj.* [*metallum* and *fero*, Lat.] Producing metals. *Diet*.

**METALLINE.** *adj.* [from *metal*.]

1. Impregnated with metal. *Metalline* waters have virtual cold in them; put therefore wood or clay into Smith's water, and try whether it will not harden. *Bacon*.

2. Consisting of metal. Though the quicksilver were brought to a very close and lovely *metalline* cylinder, not interrupted by interspersed bubbles, yet having caused the air to be again drawn out of the receiver, several little bubbles disclosed themselves. *Boyle*.

**METALLIST.** *n. f.* [from *metal*; *metalliste*, Fr.] A worker in metals; one skilled in metals.

*Metallists* use a kind of terrace in their vessels for fusing metals, that the melted *metal* run not out; it is made of quick lime and ox blood. *Mason*.

**METALLOGRAPHY.** *n. f.* [*metallum* and *γράφω*.] An account or description of metals. *Diet*.

**METALLURGIST.** *n. f.* [*metallum* and *ίργος*.] A worker in metals.

**METALLURGY.** *n. f.* [*metallum* and *ίργος*.] The art of working metals, or separating them from their ore.

**TO METAMORPHOSE.** *v. a.* [*metamorphosis*, Fr. *μεταμορφώω*.] To change the form or shape of any thing.

Thou, Julia, thou hast *metamorphos'd* me; Made me neglect my studies, lose my time. *Shakespeare*.  
They became degenerate and *metamorphos'd* like Nebuchadnezzar, who, though he had the face of a man, had the heart of a beast. *Darwin*.

The impossibility to conceive of great a price and favourite so suddenly *metamorphos'd* into travellers, with no train, was enough to make any man unbeliever in five senses. *Wotton*.

From such rude principles our form began, And earth was *metamorphos'd* into man. *Dryden*.

**METAMORPHOSIS.** *n. f.* [*metamorphosis*, Fr. *μεταμόρφωσις*.]

1. Transformation; change of shape.

His whole oration stood upon a short narration, what was the cause of this *metamorphosis*. *Sidney*.  
Obscene talk is grown so common, that one would think we were fallen into an age of *metamorphosis*, and that the brutes did not only poetically but really speak. *Governance of the Tongue*.

What! my noble colonel in *metamorphosis*! On what occasion are you transformed? *Dryden*.

There are probable machines in epic poems, where the gods are no less actors than the men; but the less credible sort, such as *metamorphoses*, are far more rare. *Broome*.

2. It is applied by *Harvey* to the changes an animal undergoes, both in its formation and growth; and by several to the various shapes some insects in particular pass through, as the silk-worm, and the like. *Quincy*.

**METAPHOR.** *n. f.* [*metaphore*, Fr. *μετάφορα*.] The application of a word to an use to which, in its original import, it cannot be put; as, he *bridles* his anger; he *deadens* the sound; the spring *awakes* the flowers. A metaphor is a simile comprised in a word; the spring

# MET

putting in action the powers of vegetation, which were torpid in the winter, as the powers of a sleeping animal are excited by awaking him.

The work of tragedy is on the passions, and in a dialogue; both of them abhor strong metaphors, in which the epopœa delights.

One died in metaphor, and one in song. Pope.

**METAPHORICAL.** } *adj.* [*metaphorice*, Fr. *metaphor.*] Not literal; not according to the primitive meaning of the word; figurative.

The words which were to continue; the only difference is, that whereas before they had a literal, they now have a metaphorical use.

**METAPHRASIS.** *n. f.* [*μεταφρασις*.] A mere verbal translation from one language into another.

This translation is not so loose as paraphrase, nor so close as *metaphrase*.

**METAPHRASIST.** *n. f.* [*metaphrasiste*, Fr. *μεταφραστής*.] A literal translator; one who translates word for word from one language into another.

**METAPHYSICAL.** } *adj.*

**METAPHYSICK.** } 1. Verbed in metaphysicks; relating to metaphysicks.

2. In *Shakspeare* it means supernatural or preternatural.

He thee bither,  
To chafise with the valour of my tongue  
All that impedes thee from the golden round,  
Which fate, and metaphysical aid, doth seem  
To have crown'd thee withal.

**METAPHYSICK.** } *n. f.* [*metaphysique*, Fr. *μεταφυσικόν*.]

**METAPHYSICKS.** } Ontology; the doctrine of the general affections of substances existing.

The mathematics and the metaphysicks,  
Fail to them as you find your stomach serves you.

Call her the metaphysicks of her sex,  
And say the tortures with as quaint a vex  
Physicians.

It might be caused by intromission, or receiving it,  
the form of contrary species should be received con-  
sistently together, which, how absurd it is, Aristotle  
shows in his metaphysicks.

See physick beg the Stagyrte's defence!

See metaphysicks call for aid on logic!  
The topics of ontology or metaphysick, are  
cause, effect, action, passion, identity, opposition,  
subject, adjunct, and sign.

**METAPLASM.** *n. f.* [*μεταπλάσμος*.] A figure in rhetoric, wherein words or letters are transposed contrary to their natural order.

**METASTASIS.** *n. f.* [*μεταστάσις*.] Trans-  
lation or removal.

He disease was a dangerous asthma; the cause a  
metastasis, or translation of tartarous humours from  
his joints to his lungs.

**METATARSAL.** *adj.* [from *metatarsus*.] Belonging to the metatarsus.

The bones of the toes, and part only of the metatarsal bones, may be carious; in which case cut out only so much of the foot as is diseased.

**METATARSUS.** *n. f.* [*μέτα and ταρσός*.] The middle of the foot, which is composed of five small bones connected to those of the first part of the foot.

The conjunction is called *synarthrosis*, as in the joining the tarsus to the metatarsus.

**METATHESIS.** *n. f.* [*μεταθέσις*.] A transposition.

**TO METE.** *v. a.* [*metior*, Lat.] To measure; to reduce to measure.

I will divide Shechem, and mete the valley of Succoth.

# MET

To measure any distance by a line, apply some known measure therewith to mete it.

Though you many ways pursue  
To find their length, you'll never mete the true,  
But thus; take all that space the sun  
Mets out, when every daily round is run.

**METEWAND.** } *n. f.* [*mete and wand*, or *METEYARD*.] A staff of a certain length wherewith measures are taken.

A true touchstone, a sure metewand lieth before their eyes.  
Ye shall do no unrighteousness in meteyards, in weight, or in measure.

**TO METEMPSYCHOSE.** *v. a.* [from *metempsychosis*.] To translate from body to body. A word not received.

The souls of sufferers after their death, I am apt to be *metempsychosed*, or translated into the bodies of asses, and there remain certain years, for poor men to take their pennyworth out of their bones.

**METEMPSYCHOSIS.** *n. f.* [*μετεμψύχωσις*.] The transmigration of souls from body to body.

From the opinion of *metempsychosis*, or transmigration of the souls of men into the bodies of brutes, most suitable unto then human condition, after his death Orpheus the musician became a swan.

**METEOR.** *n. f.* [*metεορε*, Fr. *météore*.] Any bodies in the air or sky that are of a flux and transitory nature.

Look'd he of red, or pale, or sad, or merrily?  
What observation mad'st thou in his case,  
Of his he ut's meteors shining in his face?  
She began to cast with herself from what coast  
this blazing star must rise upon the horizon of Ireland, for there had the like meteor strong influence before.

These burning fits but meteors be,  
Whole matter in thee soon is spent:  
Thy beauty, and all parts which are in thee,  
Are an unchangeable firmament.

Then flaming meteors, hung in air, were seen,  
And thunders rattled through a sky serene.  
Why was I said the meteor of the world,  
Hurl'd in the flames, and blazing as I travell'd,  
Till all my fires were spent; and then cast downward  
To be trod on by Cæsar?

O poet thou hadst been discreeter,  
Hanging the monarch's fate too high,  
If thou hadst dubb'd thy star a meteor,  
Which did but blaze, and rave, and die.

**METEOROLOGICAL.** *adj.* [from *meteorology*.] Relating to the doctrine of meteors.

Others are considerable in meteorological divinity.

Make disquisition whether these unusual lights be new come guests, or old inhabitants in heaven, or meteorological impressions not transcending the upper region, or whether to be ranked among celestial bodies.

**METEOROLOGIST.** *n. f.* [from *meteorology*.] A man skilled in meteors, or studious of them.

The meteorologist's office, that amongst the four elements which are the ingredients of all sublunary creature, there is a notable correspondence.

**METEOROLOGY.** *n. f.* [*μετεωρολογία* and *λόγος*.] The doctrine of meteors.

In annuals we deny not a natural meteorology, or innate presentation of wind and weather.  
**METEOROUS.** *adj.* [from *meteor*.] Having the nature of a meteor.

From the ether's hill  
To their first station, all in bright array,  
The cherubim descended, on the ground  
Gilding meteorous, as evening mist  
Rise from a river.

**METER.** *n. f.* [from *mete*.] A measurer; as, a coat-meter, a land-meter.

**METHYGLIN.** *n. f.* [*meddyglyn*, Welsh, from *medd* and *glyn*, to glue, *Minshew*;

# MET

or *meddyg*, a physician, and *glyn*, drink, because it is a medicinal drink.] Drink made of honey boiled with water and fermented.

White-banded mistress, one sweet word with thee.  
—Honey, and milk, and sugar, there is three.

—Nay then two teys; and if you grow to nice,  
Methylin, wort, and malmsey.

T' ally the strength and hardness of the wine,  
And with old Bacchus new methylin join.

**METHINKS.** *verb. imperfect.* [*me and thinks*.] This is imagined to be a Norman corruption, the French being apt to confound *me* and *I*. I think; it seems to me; methinks. See *MEANS*, which is more strictly grammatical, though less in use. *Methinks* was used even by those who used likewise *methinks*.

In all ages poets have been had in special reputation, and, methinks, not without great cause; for, besides their sweet inventions, and most witty lays, they have always used to set forth the praise of the good and virtuous.

It chooseth out some expression which does not vitiate the sense, I suppose he may stretch his chain to such a latitude; but by innovation of thoughts, methinks, he breaks it.

There is another circumstance, which, methinks, gives us a very high idea of the nature of the soul, in regard to what passes in dreams, that innumerable multitude and variety of ideas which then arise in her.

**METHOD.** *n. f.* [*methode*, Fr. *méthode*.] The placing of several things, or performing several operations in such an order as is most convenient to attain some end.

To be wherein the harm which they feel cou-  
sisteth, the seeds from which it springs, and the  
method of curing it, belongeth to a skill, the study  
whereof is full of toil; and the practice beset with  
difficulties.

If you will jest with me know my aspect,  
And fashion your discourse to my looks,  
Or I will beat this method in your brains.

It will be in vain to talk to you concerning the  
method I think best to be observed in schools.  
Notwithstanding a faculty be born with us, there  
are several methods for cultivating and improving it,  
and without which it will be very uncertain.

**METHODOICAL.** *adj.* [*methodique*, Fr. *method.*] Ranged or proceeding in due or just order.

The observations follow one another without  
that methodical regularity requisite in a prose  
author.

Let me appear, great sir, I pray,  
Methodical in what I say.

He can take a body to pieces, and dispose of them  
where he pleases; to us, perhaps, not without the  
appearance of irretrievable confusion, but, with re-  
spect to his own knowledge, into the most regular  
and methodical repositories.

**METHODOICALLY.** *adv.* [from *methodical*.] According to method and order.

To beca methodically, I should upon you travel;  
for absence doth remove the cause, removing the  
object.

All the rules of painting are methodical, con-  
cisely, and clearly delivered in the treatise.

**TO METHODISE.** *v. a.* [from *method*.] To regulate; to dispose in order.

Resolved his onrapt vengeance to defer,  
The royal spy return'd again unben,

To brood in prison on his gather'd spleen,  
And methode revenge.

The man who does not know how to methodise  
his thoughts, has always a barren superfluity of  
words; the fruit is lost amidst the exuberance of  
leaves.

One who brings with him any observations which  
he has made in his reading of the poets, will find  
his own reflections methodised and explained, in  
the works of a good critic.

Those tales of old discover'd, not devis'd,  
Are nature still, but nature's methods d. *Pope*

**METHODIST**. *n. f.* [from *method*.]

1. A physician who practices by theory.

Our wisest physicians, not only chemists but  
methodists, give it inwardly in several countenances  
and disquisitions. *Boyle*

2. One of a new kind of puritans lately  
arisen, so called from their profession to  
live by rules and in constant method.

**METHOUGHT**, the preterit of *methinks*.  
[See *METHINKS* and *MISSEMS*.] I  
thought; it appeared to me. I know  
not that any author has *methink'd*, though  
it is more grammatical, and deduced  
analogically from *missem's*.

*Methought*, a serpent eat my heart away,  
And you sat hailing at his cruel prey *Shakspere*.  
Since I thought

By pray'r th' offended deity t' appease;  
Kneel'd, and before him humbly'd all my heart,  
*Methought*, I saw him placable, and mild,  
Bending his ear: persuasion in me grew  
That I was heard with favour; peace return'd  
Home to my breast; and to my memory  
His promise, "That thy feed shall bruise our foe." *Milton*

In these  
I found not what, *methought*, I wanted still, *Milton*

*Methought* I stood on a wide river's bank,  
Which I must needs o'erpass, but knew not how. *Dryden*

**METONYMICAL**. *adj.* [from *metonymy*.]  
Put by metonymy for something else.

**METONYMICALLY**. *adv.* [from *metonymi-*  
*cal*.] By metonymy; not literally.

The disposition of the coloured body, as that mod-  
ifies the light, may be called by the name of a  
colour *metonymically*, or efficiently; that is, in re-  
gard of its turning the light that rebounds from it,  
or passes through it, into this or that particular  
colour. *Boyle*

**METONYMY**. *n. f.* [*metonymie*, Fr.  
*μετωνυμία*.] A rhetorical figure, by which  
one word is put for another, as the mat-  
ter for the materiate; *he died by steel*,  
that is, by a sword.

They differ only as cause and effect, which, by  
a *metonymy* usual in all sorts of authors, are fre-  
quently put one for another. *Tillotson*

**METOPOSCOPY**. *n. f.* [*metoposcopia*, Fr.  
*μετωπιοσκοπία* and *σκόπος*.] The study of phy-  
siognomy; the art of knowing the char-  
acters of men by the countenance.

**METRE**. *n. f.* [*metrum*, Lat. *μέτρον*.]  
Speech confined to a certain number and  
harmonick disposition of syllables; verse;  
measure; numbers.

For the *metre* sake, some words be driven awry  
which require a straighter placing in plain prose.  
*Aphom's Schoolmaster*

Abuse the city's best good men in *metre*,  
To laugh at lords. *Pope*

**METRICAL**. *adj.* [*metricus*, Lat. *metrique*,  
French.]

1. Pertaining to metre or numbers.  
2. Consisting of verses; as, *metrical* pre-  
cepts.

**METROPOLIS**. *n. f.* [*metropolis*, Lat.  
*metropole*, Fr. *μάτηρ* and *πολις*.] The  
mother city; the chief city of any coun-  
try or district.

His eye discovers *unaware*  
The goodly prospect of some foreign land,  
First seen: or some renown'd *metropolis*,  
With glitt'ring spires and pinnacles adorn'd. *Milt*.  
Reduc'd in careful watch  
Round their *metropole*. *Milton's Paradise Lost*

We stopped at Pavia, that was once the *metro-*  
*polis* of a kingdom, but at present a poor town.  
*Addison on Italy*

**METROPOLITAN**. *n. f.* [*metropolitanus*,  
Lat.] A bishop of the mother church;  
an archbishop.

He was promoted to Canterbury upon the death  
of Dr. Bancroft, that *metropolitan*, who understood  
the church excellently, and countenanced men of  
the greatest parts in learning. *Clarendon*

**METROPOLITAN**. *adj.* Belonging to a  
metropolis.

Then patriarch, of a covetous desire to enrich  
himself, had forsaken to meditate *metropolitan*  
bishops. *Raleigh*

**METROPOLITICAL**. *adj.* [from *metropolis*.]  
Chief or principal of cities.

He bearing the power of the Christians was gone as  
far as Gratia, the *metropolitcal* city of Strim. *Knot*

**METTLE**. *n. f.* [corrupted from *metal*,  
but commonly written so when the me-  
taphorical sense is used.]

1. Spirit; spiriteliness; courage.

What a blunt fellow is this grown to be?  
He was quick *mettle* when he went to school. *Shaksp*

I had rather go with six priests than six knights: I  
care not who knows so much of my *mettle*. *Shaksp*

'Upon this heaviness of the king's forces, inter-  
preted to be fear and want of *mettle*, divers resorted  
to the seditions. *Hayward's Edward vi*

He had given so frequent testimony of signal  
courage in several actions, that his *mettle* was  
never suspected. *Clarendon*

'His more to guide than spur the mule's speed;  
Refrain his fury, than provoke his speed;  
The winged courier, like a generous horse,  
Shows most true *mettle* when you check his course. *Pope*

2. Substance: this at least should be *mettal*.

Oh thou! whose self-same *mettle*,  
Whereof thy proud child, arrogant man, is puff'd,  
Engenders the black toad, and adder blue. *Shaksp*

**METTLED**. *adj.* [from *mettle*.] Spiritely;  
courageous; full of ardour; full of fire.

Such a light and *mettal'd* dance  
Saw you never. *Ben Jonson*

Nor would you find it easy to compose  
The *mettled* fowls, when from their nostrils flows  
The scorching fire that in their entrails glows. *Addison*

**METTLESOME**. *adj.* [from *mettle*.]  
Spiritely; lively; gay; brisk; airy;

fiery; courageous.  
Their force differs fr. m. true spirit, as much as a  
vicious from a *mettlesome* horse. *Tatler*

**METTLESOMELY**. *adv.* [from *mettlesome*.]  
With spiriteliness.

**MEW**. *n. f.* [*meu*, French.]

1. A cage; an enclosure; a place where  
any thing is confined.

Forth-coming from her darksome *meu*,  
Where the all day did hide her hated brow. *Spenser*

There then she does transform to monstrous hues,  
And horribly mis-shapes with ugly fights,  
Captiv'd eternally in iron *meus*,  
And darksome dens, where Titan his face never  
shews. *Spenser*

Her lofty hand would of itself refuse  
To touch the dusty needle or nice thread;  
She hated chambers, closets, secret *meus*,  
And in broad fields prefer'd her maidenhead. *Fair*

2. [map, Saxon.] A sea-fowl.  
Among the first sort we reckon coots, sande-  
lugs; and *meus*. *Carew*

The vessel sticks, and shews her open'd side,  
And on her shatter'd mast the *meus* in triumph  
ride. *Dryden*

**To MEW**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut up; to confine; to imprison; to  
enclose.

He in dark corners *meu'd*,  
Mutter'd of unitters as their books then shew'd. *Hub*

Why should you fears, which, as they say attend  
The steps of wrong, then move you to *meu* up  
Your tender kinsman. *Shakspere*

Tair Hermis, question your desires;  
Know of your youth, examine well your blood,  
Whether if you yield not to your father's choice.

You can endure the livery of a nun;  
For aye to be so finely cloister *meu'd*,  
To live a barren sister all your life,  
Chanting faint hymns to the cold, fruitless moon. *Shakspere*

More pity that the eagle should be *meu'd*,  
While kites and buzzards prey at liberty. *Shaksp*

Feign them sick,  
Close *meu'd* in their segans, for fear of air. *Dry*

It is not possible to keep a young gentleman  
from vice by a total ignorance of it, unless you  
will all his life *meu* him up in a closet, and never  
let him go into company. *Lacke*

2. To shed the feathers. It is, I believe,  
used in this sense, because birds are, by  
close confinement, brought to shed their  
feathers.

I should discourse of hawks, and then treat of  
their *agies*, *meuings*, casting, and renovation of  
their feathers. *Walton*

The tun hath *meu'd* his beams from off his lamp,  
And majesty deslac'd the royal stamp. *Cleveland*

Some times the moon had *meu'd* her horns, at  
length  
With travel weary, unsupply'd with strength,  
And with the burden of her womb oppress'd,  
Sabe in fields afford her needful rest. *Dryden*

3. [mauler, Fr.] To cry as a cat.

Let Hercules himself do what he may,  
The cat will *meu*, the dog will have his day. *Shaksp*

They are not improvable beyond their own  
genius: a dog will never learn to *meu*, nor a cat  
to bark. *Grew*

**To MEWL**. *v. n.* [mauler, Fr.] To squall  
as a child.

The infant  
*Meu*ling and puking in the nurse's arms. *Shaksp*

**MEZERION**. *n. f.* A species of spurge  
laurel.

*Mezerion* is common in our gardens, and on the  
Alps and Pyrenean mountains: every part of this  
shrub is acrid and pungent, and influences the mouth  
and throat. *Hull*

**MEZZOTINTO**. *n. f.* [Italian.] A kind  
of gravure, so named as nearly resemb-  
ling paint, the word importing half-  
painted: it is done by beating the whole  
into asperity with a hammer, and then  
rubbing it down with a stone to the re-  
semblance intended.

**MEYNT**. *adv.* Mingled. Obsolete.

The salt *Meidway*, that trickling streams  
Adown the dikes of Kent,  
Till with the elder brother Thames  
His brackish waves be *me*. *Spenser*

**MISASM**. *n. f.* [from *μαζα*, *inquino*, to in-  
fect.] Such particles or atoms as are  
supposed to arise from disordered, put-  
refying, or poisonous bodies, and to affect  
people at a distance.

The plague is a malignant fever, caused through  
pestilential *misasms* insinuating into the humoral  
and consistent parts of the body. *Harvey*

**MICE**. The plural of *mouse*.

*Mice* that mar the land. *1 Samuel*

**MICHAELMAS**. *n. f.* [Michael and *mas*.]  
The feast of the archangel Michael,  
celebrated on the twenty-ninth of Sep-  
tember.

They compounded to furnish ten oxen after  
Michaelmas for thirty pounds price. *Carew*

**To MICHE**. *v. n.* To be secret or covered;  
to lie hid. *Hammer*

Marry this is *micling* malice; it means *micthet*.  
*Shakspere*

**MICHER**. *n. f.* [from *miche*.] A lazy  
loiterer, who skulks about in corners  
and by-places, and keeps out of sight;  
a hedge-creeper. *Mich* or *mick* is still  
retained in the cant language for an  
inolent, lazy fellow. It is used in the  
western counties for a truant boy.



# M I D

How tenderly her tender hands between  
In ivory cage the did the mickler bind. *Sidney.*  
Shall the blessed son of heav'n prove a mickler,  
and eat blackberries? a question not to be asked.  
Shall the son of England prove a thief, and take  
purfes? a question to be asked. *Shakespeare.*  
**MICKLE.** *adj.* [mickel, Sax.] Much; great.  
Obsolete. In Scotland it is pronounced  
*muckle.*

This route is rife that oftentime  
Great cumburs fall unfout:  
In humble dales is footing fast,  
The trode is not so tickle,  
And though one fall through heedless haste,  
Yet is his mick not mickle. *Spenser.*  
Many a little makes a mickle. *Camden.*  
If I to-day die not with Frenchmens rage,  
To-morrow I shall die with mickle age. *Shakspeare.*  
O, mickle is the powerful grace, that lies  
In plants, herbs, stones, and their true qualities.  
*Shakspeare.*

All this tract that fronts the falling sun,  
A noble peer, of mickle trust and power,  
Has in his charge. *Milton.*

**MICROCOSM.** *n. f.* [μικροσμός and κόσμος.]  
The little world. Man is called as  
being imagined, by some fanciful philo-  
sophers, to have in him something ana-  
logous to the four elements.

You see this in the map of my microcosm. *Shak.*  
She to whom this world must itself refer,  
As suburbs, or the microcosm of her;  
She, she is dead; she's dead, when thou know'st  
this.

Thou know'st how lame a creature this world is. *Don.*  
As in this our microcosm, the heart  
Heat, spirit, motions gives to every part;  
So Rome's victorious influence did disperse  
All her own virtues through the universe. *Denham.*

Philosophers say, that man is a microcosm, or  
little world, resembling in miniature every part  
of the great; and the body natural may be compared  
to the body politic. *Suiff.*

**MICROGRAPHY.** *n. f.* [μικρογραφία.]  
The description of the parts of such very  
small objects as are discernible only with  
a microscope.

The honey bag is the stomach, which they always  
fill to fatuity and to spum, vomiting up the greater  
part of the honey to be kept against winter; a cu-  
rious description and figure of the sting see in Mr.  
Hook's micrography. *Cirac.*

**MICROMETER.** *n. f.* [μικρομέτρον and μέτρον.]  
An instrument contrived to  
measure small spaces.

**MICROSCOPE.** *n. f.* [μικροσκόπος and σκοπεῖν.]  
microscope, Fr.] An optic instrument,  
contrived various ways to give to the  
eye a large appearance of many objects  
which could not otherwise be seen.

If the eye were so acute as to rival the finest mi-  
croscopes, and to discern the smallest hair upon the  
leg of a gnat, it would be a curse, and not a blessing  
to us; it would make all things appear rugged and  
deformed, the most finely polished crystal would be  
uneven and rough; the sight of our own face, would  
adright us, the smoothest skin would be beset all  
over with rugged scales and bristly hairs. *Bentley.*

The critical eye, that microscope of wit,  
Sees hairs and pores, examines bit by bit. *Dunciad.*

**MICROSCOPICAL.** *adj.* [from microscope.]

**MICROSCOPICK.** *adj.* [from microscope.]

1. Made by a microscope.  
Make microscopical observations of the figure and  
bulk of the constituent parts of all kinds. *Arbutnot.*

2. Affixed by a microscope.  
Examing even the microscopical eye  
Full in future swains with life. *Thomson.*

3. Resembling a microscope.  
Why has not man a microscopical eye?  
For this plain reason, Man is not a fly;  
Say what the use, were finer optics given,  
T'inspect a mite, not comprehend the heav'n? *Pope.*

**MID.** *adj.* [contracted from middle, or de-  
rived from mid, Dutch.]

# M I D

1. Middle; equally between two extremes.  
No more the mounting larks, while Daphne sings,  
Shall, lifting in mid air, suspend their wings. *Pope.*  
Ere the mid hour of night, from tent to tent,  
Unweary'd through the num'rous host he past. *Rouse.*  
2. It is much used in composition.

**MID-COURSE.** *n. f.* [mid and course.] Mid-  
dle of the way.

Why in the east  
Darkness ere day's mid-course? and morning light,  
More orient in yon western cloud, that draws  
O'er the blue firmament a radiant white. *Milton.*

**MID'DAY.** *adj.* [mid and day.] Meridional;  
being at noon.

Who shoots at the mid-day sun, though he be sure  
he shall never hit the mark, yet as sure he is he shall  
shoot higher than he who aims but at a bush. *Sidney.*  
His sparkling eyes, replete with awful fire,  
More dazzled and drove back his enemies,  
Than mid-day sun fierce bent against their faces. *Shakspeare.*

Did he not lead you through the mid-day sun,  
And clouds of dust; Did not his temples glow  
In the same sultry winds and scorching heats? *Add.*

**MID'DAY.** *n. f.* Noon; meridian.

Who have before, or shall write after thee,  
Their works, though roughly laboured, will be  
like infancy or age to man's firm stay,  
Or early or late twilights to mid-day. *Donne.*

**MID'DYST.** *superl.* of mid, middest, milst.  
Yet the stout tarry 'mongst the middest crowd,  
Thought all their glory vain in nightly view. *Spem.*

**MID'DLE.** *adj.* [middle, Sax.]

1. Equally distant from the two extremes.  
The lower virtues draw praise from the common  
people; the middle virtues work in them astonish-  
ment; but of the highest virtues they have no  
sense. *Bacon.*

A middle station of life, within reach of those  
conveniences which the lower orders of mankind  
must necessarily want, and yet without embarrass-  
ment of creature. *Hoges.*

To deliver all his fleet to the Romans, except  
ten middle-headed brigantines. *Arbutnot.*

I like people of middle understanding and mid-  
dle rank. *Suiff.*

2. Intermediate; intervening.

Will, seeking good, finds many middle ends. *Dar.*

3. Middle finger; the long finger.

You first introduce the middle finger of the left-  
hand. *Sharp.*

**MID'DLE.** *n. f.*

1. Part equally distant from two extre-  
mities; the part remote from the verge.

There come people down by the middle of the  
land. *Judges.*

With roof so low that under it  
They never stand, but he or sit;  
And yet so foul, that whole as in,  
Is to the middle leg in prison. *Indubrus.*

2. The time that passes, or events that hap-  
pen, between the beginning and end.

The causes and designs of an action are the be-  
ginning; the effects of these causes, and the diffi-  
culties met with in the execution of these designs,  
are the middle; and the unraveling and resolution  
of these difficulties are the end. *Locke.*

**MIDDLE-AGED.** *adj.* [middle and age.]

Placed about the middle of life.

A middle-aged man, that was half grey, half  
brown, took a fancy to marry two wives. *1.1.1.1.*  
The middle-aged support (asking the best), because  
of the only parts abounding in the blood. *Arbutnot.*

I found you a very young man, and left you a  
middle-aged one; you knew me a middle-aged  
man, and now I am an old one. *Suiff.*

**MID'DLEMOST.** *adj.* [from middle.] Being  
in the middle.

Why have not some beasts more than four feet,  
suppose six, and the middlemost shorter than the  
rest? *Merr.*

The outmost fringe vanished first and the middle-  
most next, and the innermost last. *Newten.*

The outward stars, with their systems of planets,  
must necessarily have descended towards the mid-

# M I D

diest system of the universe, whither all would  
be most strongly attracted from all parts of a globe  
space. *Bentley.*

**MIDDLING.** *adj.* [from middle.]

1. Of middle rank; of condition equally  
remote from high and low.

A middling sort of a man, left well enough to pass  
by his father, could never think he had enough so  
long as any man had more. *L'Estrange.*

2. Of moderate size; having moderate  
qualities of any kind.

The bigness of a church ought to be no greater  
than that unto which the voice of a preacher of  
middling lungs will easily extend. *Greunt.*

Longinus preferred the sublime genius that  
sometimes errs, to the middling or indifferent one,  
which makes few faults, but seldom rises to any  
excellence. *Dryden.*

**MIDGE.** *n. f.* [midge, Sax.] A gnat.

**MID-HEAVEN.** *n. f.* [mid and heaven.] The  
middle of the sky.

But the hot hell that always in him burns,  
Though his mid-heaven, soon ended his delight. *Mil.*

**MIDLAND.** *adj.* [mid and land.]

1. That is remote from the coast.

The same name is given to the inlanders, or mid-  
land inhabitants of this island, by Caesar. *Brown.*  
The midland towns abounding in wealth, shews  
that her riches are intern and domestic. *Hogel.*

The various dialects of the English in the north  
and west, render their expressions many times un-  
intelligible to the other, and both scarce intelli-  
gible to the midland. *Hale.*

2. Surrounded by land; mediterranean.

There was the Plymouth squadron now come in,  
Which twice on Biscay's working bay had been,  
And on the midland sea the French had aw'd. *Dry.*

**MIDLEO.** *n. f.* [mid and leg.] Middle of  
the leg.

He had fifty attendants, young men all, in white  
fatten, loose coats to the midleg, and stockings of  
white silk. *Bacon.*

**MIDMOST.** *adj.* [from mid, or contracted  
from middlemost; this is one of the words  
which have not a comparative, though  
they seem to have a superlative degree.]  
Middle.

Now can to van the foremost squadrons meet,  
The midmost battles hanging up behind. *Dryden.*  
Hear him! he repins

At fate's unequal laws; and at the clue,  
Which, as it reels in length, the midmost silver draw.  
*Dryden.*

What dulness dropt among her sons impress,

I like motion, from one circle to the rest;  
So from the midmost of the nation I spread  
Round, and more round o'er all the sea of heads. *Pope.*

**MIDNIGHT.** *n. f.* [mid and night. *Milton*  
seems to have accented the last syllable.]

The noon of night; the depth of night;  
twelve at night.

To be up after midnight, and to go to bed then,  
is early, so that to go to bed after midnight, is to  
go betimes. *Shakspeare.*

By night he fled, and at midnight returned  
From compassing the earth, cautious of day. *Mil.*

After this time came on the midnight of the  
church, when of the very names of the councils  
were forgotten, and men did only dream of what  
had past. *Stillingfleet.*

In all the dark midnight of popery there were  
still some gleams of light, some windows that were  
to give light to the truth. *Atterbury.*

They could not wait till the dog-star had set  
midnight or midnight in Rome when Julius Caesar  
was slain. *Watts.*

**MIDNIGHT.** *adj.* Being in the middle of  
the night.

How now, you fret, black and midnight bags!  
What is't you do? *Shakspeare.*

I hope my midnight studies, to make our coun-  
tries flourish in myriads of beneficent arts, have  
not ungratefully affected your intellects. *Bacon.*

Some solitary cloister will I chuse,  
Coarse my attire, and there shall be my sleep,  
Broke by the melancholy midnight bell. *Dryden.*  
**MIDRIFT. n. f.** [*midbrife*, Sax.] The diaphragm.

The *midriff* divides the trunk of the body into two cavities; the thorax and abdomen: it is composed of two muscles, the first and superior of these arises from the sternum, and the ends of the last ribs on each side. The second and inferior muscle comes from the vertebrae of the loins by two productions, of which that on the right side comes from the first, second, and third vertebrae of the loins; that on the left side is somewhat shorter; and both these productions join and make the lower part of the *midriff*. *Quincy.*

Whereat he inly rag'd, and as they talk'd,  
Smote him into the *midriff* with a stone  
That beat out life. *Milton.*

In the gullet where it perforateth the *midriff*,  
the carnosous fibres of that muscular part are inserted. *Ray.*

**MID-SEA. n. f.** [*mid and sea*.] The Mediterranean sea.

Our Tyrrhene Pharos, that the *mid-sea* meets  
With its embrace, and leaves the land behind. *D. v.*  
**MIDSHIPMAN. n. f.** [*from mid, ship, and man*.]

*Midshipmen* are officers aboard a ship, whose station is some on the quarter-deck, others on the poop. Their business is to mind the braces, to look out, and to give about the word of command from the captain and other superior officers: they also assist on all occasions, both in sailing the ship, and in storing and rummaging the hold. *Harris.*

**MIDST. n. f.** Middle.

All is well when nothing pleases but God, being thankful in the *midst* of his afflictions. *Taylor.*

Arise, ye subtle spirits, that can spy  
When love is enter'd in a female's eye;  
You that can read it in the *midst* of doubt,  
And in the *midst* of frowns can find it out. *Dryd.*

**MIDST. adj.** [*contracted from midst*, the superlative of *mid*.] Midmost; being in the middle.

On earth join all ye creatures to extol  
Him first, Him last, Him *midst*, and without end. *Milton.*

In the Slighted Maid, there is nothing in the first act but what might have been said or done in the sixth; nor any thing in the *midst* which might not have been placed in the beginning. *Dryden.*

**MIDSTREAM. n. f.** [*mid and stream*.] Middle of the stream.

The *midstream*'s his; I creeping by the side,  
And shouler'd off by his impetuous tide. *Dryden.*

**MIDSUMMER. n. f.** [*mid and summer*.] The summer solstice, reckoned to fall on June the twenty-first.

However orthodox my sentiments relating to publick affairs may be while I am now writing, they may become criminal enough to bring me into trouble before *midsummer*. *Swift.*

At eve last *midsummer* no sleep I fought.  
**MIDWAY. n. f.** [*mid and way*.] The part of the way equally distant from the beginning and end.

No *midway* 'twixt these extremes at all. *Shaksp.*  
He were an excellent man that were made in the *midway* between him and Benedict; the one is too like an image, and says nothing; and the other too like my lady's eldest son, evermore tattling. *Shaksp.*

Pity and shame! that they, who to live well  
Stood so fair, should turn aside to tread  
Path indirect, or in the *midway* slant! *Milton.*  
The hare laid himself down about *midway*, and took a nap;—for I can fetch up the tortoise when I please. *L'Estrange.*

How didst thou arrive at this place of darkness,  
when so many rivers of the ocean lie in the *midway*. *Broome.*

**MIDWAY. adj.** Being in the middle between two places.

How fearful  
And dizzy 'tis, to cast one's eyes so low!  
The crows and choughs that wing the *midway* air,  
Shew scarce so gross as beetles. *Shaksp.*

**MIDWAY. adv.** In the middle of the passage.

With dry eyes, and with an open look,  
She met his glance *midway*. *Dryden.*

**MIDWIFE. n. f.** [*This is derived both by Skinner and Junius, from mid or meed, a reward, and pip, Sax.*] A woman who assists women in childbirth.

When man doth die, our body, as the womb,  
And, as a *midwife*, death direct's it home. *Donne.*  
Without a *midwife* these their throws sustain,  
And bowing, bring their issue forth with pain. *Sund.*  
There saw I how the secret felon wrought,  
And treason lub'ring in the traitor's thought,  
And *midwife* time the open'd plot to murder brought. *Dryden.*

I had as clear a notion of the relation of brothers between them, as if I had all the skill of a *midwife*. *Locke.*

But no man, sure! e'er left his house  
And taddl'd Ball with thoughts so wild,  
To bring a *midwife* to his spouse,  
Before he knew she was with child. *Prior.*

**MIDWIFERY. n. f.** [*from midwife*.]

1. Assistance given at childbirth.  
2. Trade of a midwife.

3. Act of production; help to production; co-operation in production.

So hasty fruits, and too ambitious flow'rs,  
Scorning the *midwifery* of rip'ning flow'rs,  
In spite of frosts, spring from the unwilling earth. *Stepney.*

There was never any thing propounded for publick good, that did not meet with opposition; arising from the humour of such as would have nothing brought into the world but by their own *midwifery*. *Child.*

**MIDWINTER. n. f.** [*mid and winter*.] The winter solstice; December the twenty-first.

Begin when the slow waggoner descends,  
Nor cease your sowing till *midwinter* ends. *Dryd.*

**MIEN. n. f.** [*mine*, Fr.] Air; look; manner.

In her alone that owns this book is seen  
Clorinda's spirit, and her lofty *mien*. *Waller.*  
What can have more the figure and *mien* of a  
ram than crags, rocks, and cliffs? *Burnet.*

One, in whom an outward *mien* appear'd  
And turn superior to the vulgar herd. *Prior.*

What winning graces, what unspick'd *mien*,  
She inaves a goddess, and the looks a queen. *Pope.*  
**MIGHT. The preterit of may.**

Mutters of such consequence should be in plain words, as little liable as *might* be to doubt. *Locke.*

**MIGHT. n. f.** [*might*, Saxon.] Power; strength; force.

What so strong,  
But wanting rest, will also want of *might*. *Spenser.*

Quoth she, great grief will not be told,  
And can more easily be thought than said;  
Right so, quoth he, but he that never would,  
Could never, will to *might* gives greatest aid. *Spencer.*

An oath of muckle *might*. *Shaksp.*  
Wherefore should not strength and *might*  
These fail, where virtue fails. *Milton.*

**MIGHT and main.** Utmost force; highest degree of strength.

With *might and main* they chae'd the murd'rous fox,  
With blazens trumpets and inflated box. *Dryden.*

This privilege the clergy in England formerly contended for with all *might and main*. *Ayliffe.*

**MIGHTILY. adv.** [*from mightily*.]

1. With great power; powerfully; efficaciously; forcibly.

With whom ordinary means will prevail, surely the power of the word of God, even without the help of interpreters, in God's church worketh *mightily*, not unto their confirmation alone which are converted, but also to their conversion which are not. *Hooker.*

2. Vehemently; vigorously; violently.  
Do as adversaries do in law, drive *mightily*, but eat and drink as friends. *Shaksp.*

3. In a great degree; very much. This is a sense scarcely to be admitted but in low language.

Therewith thou wrong'st thy children *mightily*. *Shaksp.*

There's ne'er a one of you but trusts a knave,  
That *mightily* deceives you. *Shaksp.*

An ass and an ape conferring on grievances:  
the ass complained *mightily* for want of horns, and the ape for want of a tail. *L'Estrange.*

These happening nearer home made so lasting impressions upon their minds, that the tradition of the old deluge was *mightily* obscured, and the circumstances of it interwoven and confounded with those of these later deluges. *Woodward.*

I was *mightily* pleased with a story applicable to this piece of philosophy. *Spectator.*

**MIGHTINESS. n. f.** [*from mighty*.] Power; greatness; height of dignity.

Think you see them great,  
And follow'd with gen'ral throng and sweat  
Of thousand friends; then in a moment see,  
How soon this *mightiness* meets misery. *Shaksp.*  
Will't please your *mightiness* to wash your hands? *Shaksp.*

**MIGHTY. adj.** [*from might*.]

1. Strong; valiant.

The shield of the *mighty* is wisely cast away. *Sam.*  
He is wise in heart, and *mighty* in strength. *Job.*  
Amusement seiz'd

The rebel thrones, but greater rage to see  
Thus foil'd their *mightiest*. *Milton.*

2. Powerful; having great command.  
Nimrod began to be a *mighty* one on the earth. *Genesis.*

The Creator, calling forth by name  
His *mighty* angels, gave them sever'al charge. *Milt.*

3. Powerful by influence.  
Jove left the blissful realms above,  
Such is the pow'r of *mighty* love. *Dryden.*

4. Great in number.  
He from him will raise  
A *mighty* nation. *Milton.*

The dire event  
Hath lost us heav'n, and all this *mighty* host  
In horrible destruction laid thus low. *Milton.*

5. Strong in corporeal or intellectual power.  
Woe to them that are *mighty* to drink wine. *Isa.*  
Thou fall'st where many *mightier* have been slain. *Broome.*

6. Impetuous; violent.  
A rushing like the rushing of *mighty* waters. *Isa.*  
Intreat the Lord, for it is enough, that there be no more *mighty* thunderings and hail. *Exodus.*

7. Vast; enormous; bulky.  
They sunk as lead in the *mighty* waters. *Exodus.*  
Giants of *mighty* bone and bold emprise. *Milton.*

8. Excellent; of superiour eminence.  
1) duate excell'd the *mighty* Scalliger and Selden. *Fehard.*

The *mighty* wafter snail'd. *Dryden.*

9. Forceful; efficacious.  
Great is truth, and *mighty* above all things. *Fsl.*

10. Expressing or implying power.  
If the *mighty* works which have been done in thee had been done in Sodom, it would have remained. *Matthew.*

11. Important; momentous.  
I'll sing of heroes and of kings,  
In *mighty* numbers *mighty* things. *Cowley.*

12. It is often used to express power, bulk, or extent, in a sense of terror or censure.  
There arose a *mighty* famine in the land. *Luke.*  
The enemies of religion are but brails and iron, their *mighties* *mighty*, but their materials mean. *Delany.*

**MIGHTY. adv.** In a great degree. Not to be used but in very low language.

Lord of his new hypothesis he reigns;  
He reigns: How long? Till some usurper rise,  
And he too *mighty* thoughtful, *mighty* wise:  
Studies new lines. *Prior.*

**MIGRATION. n. f.** [*migratio*, *migro*, Lat.]

1. Act of changing residence; removal from one habitation to another.

Affected distinguish their times of generation, latitude, and migration, fertility, and venation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

## 2. Change of place; removal.

Although such alterations, transitions, migrations of the centre of gravity, and elevations of new islands, had actually happened, yet these shells could never have been reposed thereby in the manner we find them. *Woodward.*

**MILCH**, *adj.* [from *milk*.] Giving milk.

Heroes doth, as ill of midnight,  
Walk round about an oak, with ragged horns;  
And then he blasts the tree, and takes the cattle,  
And makes *milk* kind yield blood. *Shakespeare.*  
When the saw Pyrrhus make malicious sport,  
In mincing with his sword her husband's limbs,  
The instant burst of clamour that the male,  
Would have made *milk* the burning eyes of heav'n. *Shakespeare.*

The best mixtures of water in ponds for cattle, to make them more *milk*, fatten, or keep them from murrain, may be chalk and nitre. *Bacon.*

Not above fifty-one have been starved, excepting infants at nurse, caused rather by carelessness and infirmity of the *milk* women. *Grant.*

With the turneps they feed sheep, *milk*-cows, or fatten cattle. *Mortimer.*

**MILD**, *adj.* [milb, Sax.]

1. Kind; tender; good; indulgent; merciful; compassionate; clement; soft; not severe; not cruel.

The execution of justice is committed to his judges, which is the severest part; but the *milder* part, which is mercy, is wholly left in the king. *Bacon.*

If that *mild* and gentle god thou be,  
Who dost mankind below with pity see. *Dryden.*  
It teaches us to adore him as a *mild* and merciful being, of infinite love to his creatures. *Rogers.*

2. Soft; gentle; not violent.

The rosy morn renews her light,  
And *milder* glory to the noon. *Waller.*

Nothing reserv'd or fullen was to see,  
But sweet regards, and pleasing sanctity;  
*Mild* was his accent, and his action free. *Dryden.*

Sylvia's like autumn ripe, yet *mild* as May,  
More bright than noon, yet fresh as early day. *Pope.*

The folding gates diffus'd a silver light,  
And with a *milder* gleam refresh'd the fight. *Addison.*

3. Not acrid; not corrosive; not acrimonious; demulcent; assuasive; mollifying; lenitive.

Their qualities are changed by rendering them acrimonious or *mild*. *Arbutnot.*

4. Not sharp; mellow; sweet; having no mixture of acidity.

The Irish were transplanted from the woods and mountains into the plains, that, like fruit trees, they might grow the *milder*, and bear the better and sweeter fruit. *Davies.*

Suppose your eyes sent equal rays  
Upon two distant pots of ale,  
N't knowing which was *mild* or stale. *Prior.*

**MILDEW**, *n. f.* [milbeape, Sax.]

*Mildew* is a disease in plants, caused by a dewy moisture which falls on them, and continuing, for want of the sun's heat, to draw it up, by its acrimony corrodes, gnaws, and spoils the plant: or, *mildew* is rather a concrete substance, which exudes through the pores of the leaves. What the gardeners commonly call *mildew* is an insect, found in great plenty, preying upon this exudation. Others say that *mildew* is a thick, clammy vapour, exhaled in the spring and summer from the plants, blossoms, and even the earth itself, in close, still weather, where there is neither sun nor wind. Miller thinks the true cause of the *mildew* appearing most upon plants which are exposed to the east, is a dry temperature in the air when the wind blows from that point, which stops the pores of the plants, and prevents their perspiration; whereby the juices of the plants are concreted upon the surface of their leaves, which being of a sweetish nature, insects are inticed thereto. *Hill.*

Down fell the *mildew* of his sugar'd words. *Fairf.*  
The *mildew* cometh by closeness of air; and therefore in hills, or campaign grounds, it seldom cometh. *Bacon.*

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The *mildew* cometh by closeness of air; and therefore in hills, or campaign grounds, it seldom cometh. *Bacon.*

Soon, blasting *mildews* blacken'd all the grain. *Dryden.*

**TO MILDEW**, *v. a.* To taint with mildew.

Here is your husband, like a *mildew'd* oat,  
Blasting his wholesome brother. *Shakespeare.*

His *mildews* the white wheat, and hurts the poor  
creatures of the earth. *Shakespeare.*

Morals snatch from Plutarch's tatter'd page.  
A *mildew'd* Bacon, or Sagara's fage. *Gay.*

**MILDEW**, *adv.* [from *mild*.]

1. Tenderly; not severely.

Prince, too *mildly* reigning,  
Cease thy sorrow and complaining. *Dryden.*

2. Gently; not violently.

The air once heated maketh the flame burn more  
*mildly*, and in helpeth the continuance. *Bacon.*

**MILDNESS**, *n. f.* [from *mild*.]

1. Gentleness; tenderness; mercy; clemency.

This *mildly* gentleness and course of yours;  
You are much more at task for want of wisdom,  
Than prais'd for harmful *mildness*. *Shakespeare.*

The same majestic *mildness* held its place;  
Nor lost the monarch in his dying face. *Dryden.*

I saw with what a brow you bear'd your fate;  
Yet with what *mildness* bore your father's late. *Dry.*

His probity and *mildness* shews,  
His care of friends and scorn of foes. *Addison.*

2. Contrariety to acrimony.

**MILE**, *n. f.* [mile *passus*, Latin.] The usual  
measure of roads in England, one thou-  
sand seven hundred and sixty yards, or five  
thousand two hundred and eighty feet.

We must measure twenty *miles* to-day. *Shakespeare.*

Within this three *miles* may you see it coming,  
A moving grove. *Shakespeare.*

When the enemy appeared, the foot and ar-  
tillery were four *miles* behind. *Clarendon.*

Millions of *miles*, so rapid is their race,  
To cheer the earth they in few moments pass. *Blackmore.*

**MILESTONE**, *n. f.* [mile and stone.] Stone  
set to mark the miles.

**MILFOIL**, *n. f.* [millefolium, Lat.] A plant,  
the same with yarrow.

*Milfoil* and honey-tuckles pound,  
With these alluring vapours strew the ground. *Dryden.*

**MILHARY**, *adj.* [milium, Lat. millet; mi-  
laire, Fr.] Small; resembling a millet-  
seed.

The scarf-skin is composed of small scales, be-  
tween which the excretory ducts of the *milhary*  
glands open. *Chicque.*

**MILHARY fever**. A fever that produces  
small eruptions.

**MILICE**, *n. f.* [Fr.] Standing force. A  
word innovated by Temple, but unworthy  
of reception.

The two-and-twentieth of the prince's age is the  
time assigned by their constitutions for his entering  
upon the publick charges of their *milice*. *Temple.*

**MILITANT**, *adj.* [militans, Lat. militant,  
French.]

1. Fighting; prosecuting the business of a  
soldier.

Against soul fiends they aid us *militant*;  
They for us fight; they watch and duly ward,  
And their bright squadrons round about us plant. *Spenser.*

2. Engaged in warfare with hell and the  
word. A term applied to the church of  
Christ on earth, as opposed to the church  
triumphant.

Then are the publick duties of religion best or-  
dered, when the *militant* church doth resemble, by  
sensible means, that hidden dignity and glory  
wherewith the church triumphant in heaven is  
beautified. *Hooker.*

The state of a christian in this world is frequently  
compared to a warfare: and this allusion has ap-  
peared so just, that the character of *militant* has  
obtained, as the common distinction of that part of

Christ's church appearing here in this world, from  
that part of the family of reprobates. *Rogers.*

**MILITAR**, *adj.* [militaria, Lat. military,  
French. *Militar*, is now  
wholly out of use.]

1. Engaged in the life of a soldier; sol-  
dierly.

He will maintain his argument as well as any  
*military* man in the world. *Shakespeare.*

2. Suiing a soldier; pertaining to a sol-  
dier; warlike.

In the time of Severus and Antoninus, many,  
being soldiers, had been converted unto Christ,  
and notwithstanding continued still in that *military*  
course of life. *Hooker.*

Although he were a prince in *military* virtue ap-  
proved, yet his tractless weighed down his virtue. *Bacon.*

Numbers numberless  
The city gates out-pour'd, light-armed troops  
In coats of mail and *military* pride. *Milton.*

The wreaths his grandfathers knew to reap  
By active toil, and *military* sweat,  
Fading methinks their sickly leaves. *Prior.*

3. Effected by soldiers.

He was with general applause, and great cries  
of joy, in a kind of *military* election or recognition,  
saluted king. *Bacon.*

**MILITARY**, *n. f.* [Lat.] The trainbands,  
the standing force of a nation.

Let any prince think soberly of his forces, except  
his *militia* be good and valiant soldiers. *Bacon.*

The *militia* was so settled by law, that a sudden  
army could be drawn together. *Clarendon.*

Unnumbered spirits round thee fly,  
The light *militia* of the lower fly. *Pope.*

**MILK**, *n. f.* [mleek, Sax. *melck*, Dutch.]

1. The liquor with which animals feed  
their young from the breast.

Come to my woman's breasts,  
And take my *milk* for gall. *Shakespeare.*

From thy nature,  
It is too full of the *milk* of human kindness  
To catch the nearest way. *Shakespeare.*

*Milk* is the secretion of tumours of divers kinds.  
Wifman.

Ilustrious robes of satin and of silk,  
And wanton lawns more soft and white than *milk*. *Beaumont.*

When *milk* is dry'd with heat,  
In vain the milkmaid tugs an empty pail. *Dryden.*

I concluded, if the goat continued, to confute  
myself wholly to the *milk*, diet. *Temple.*

Boths and *milk* meats are windy to stomachs  
troubled with acid ferments. *Floyer.*

2. Emulsion made by confusion of seeds.

Pistachoes, so they be good and not musty,  
joined with almonds in almond *milk*, or made into  
a *milk* of themselves, like unto almond *milk*, are an  
excellent nourisher. *Bacon.*

**TO MILK**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To draw milk from the breast by the  
hand.

Capacious charges all around were laid  
Full pails, and vessels of the *milking* trade. *Pope.*

2. To suck.

I have given suck, and know  
How tender 'tis to love the babe that *milks* me. *Shakespeare.*

**MILKERN**, *adj.* [from *milk*.] Consisting of  
milk.

The remedies are to be proposed from a constant  
course of the *milkern* diet, continued at least a year. *Temple.*

**MILKIER**, *n. f.* [from *milk*.] One that milks  
animals.

His knee with swelling udders ready band,  
And lowing for the pail invites the *milkier's* hand. *Dryden.*

**MILKINESS**, *n. f.* [from *milk*.] Softness  
like that of milk; approach to the nature  
of milk.

Would I could share thy balsam, even temper,  
And *milkiness* of blood! *Dryden.*

Would I could share thy balsam, even temper,  
And *milkiness* of blood! *Dryden.*

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Would I could share thy balsam, even temper,  
And *milkiness* of blood! *Dryden.*

Would I could share thy balsam, even temper,  
And *milkiness* of blood! *Dryden.*

The saltneſs and acidiſs of the blood ſtuffing the acid of the chyle, it loſes its milkineſs. *Boerhaave.*  
**MILK-LIVERED.** *adj.* [milk and liver.]  
 Cowardly; timorous; fainthearted.

*Milk-livered man!*  
 That bearſt a cheek for blows, a head for wrongs. *Shakespeare.*

**MILK-MAID.** *n. f.* [milk and maid.] Woman employed in the dairy.

When milk is dry with heat,  
 In vain the milkmaid tags an empty pail. *Deighton.*  
 A lovely milkmaid he began to regard with an eye of mercy. *Addison.*

**MILK-MAN.** *n. f.* [milk and man.] A man who ſells milk.

**MILK-PAIL.** *n. f.* [milk and pail.] A veſſel into which cows are milked.

That very ſubſtance which laſt week was grazing in the field, waving in the milk-pail, or growing in the garden, is now become part of the man. *Watts.*

**MILK-PAN.** *n. f.* [milk and pan.] Veſſel in which milk is kept in the dairy.

The Duke Grey had much and private needs to queen Elizabeth, and did many men good; yet he would fay merely of himſelf, that he was like Robin Goodfellow; for when the man kiſt the milk-pans, or kept any milk, they would lay it upon Robin; ſo what tales the ladies about the queen told her, or other bad offices that they did, they would put it upon him. *Bacon.*

**MILK-POTAGE.** *n. f.* [milk and potage.] Food made by boiling milk with water and oatmeal.

For breakfaſt and ſupper, milk and milk-pottage are very fit for children. *Locke.*

**MILK-SCORE.** *n. f.* [milk and ſcore.] Account of milk owed for, ſcored on a board. He is better acquainted with the milkſcore than his ſervant's accounts. *Addison.*

**MILK-SOP.** *n. f.* [milk and ſop.] A ſoft, mild, effeminate, feeble-minded man.

Of a moſt notorious thief, which lived all his life-time off poſts, one of their lords will ſay, that he was none of the idle milkſops that was brought up by the fireſide, but that moſt of his days he ſpent in arms, and that he did never eat his meat before he had won it with his ſword. *Spencer.*

A milkſop, one that never in his life felt too much cold as over ſhoes in ſnow. *Shakespeare.*

We have as good paſſions as youſelf; and a woman was never deſigned to be a milkſop. *Addison.*

But give him port and potent ſack;  
 From milkſop he ſorts up ſmack. *Prior.*

**MILK-TOOTH.** *n. f.* [milk and tooth.]

Milk-teeth are thoſe ſmall teeth which come forth before when a foal is about three months old, and which he begins to caſt about two years and a half after, in the ſame order as they grew. *Fur. Diet.*

**MILKTHISTLE.** *n. f.* [milk and thistle:] plants that have a white juice are named milky.] An herb.

**MILK-TREFOIL.** *n. f.* [cytiſus.] An herb.

**MILK-VETCH.** *n. f.* [aſtragalus, Lat.] A plant.

**MILKWEED.** *n. f.* [milk and weed.] A plant.

**MILKWHITE.** *adj.* [milk and white.]

White as milk.  
 She a black ſilk cap on him begun  
 To ſet, for ſoil of his milk-white to ſerve. *Sidney.*

Then will I raiſe aloft the milk-white roſe,  
 With whole ſweet ſmell the air ſhall be perfum'd. *Shakespeare.*

The bolt of Cupid fell,  
 It fell upon a little weſtern flower;  
 Before milk-white, now purple with love's wound;  
 And maidens call it love in idleneſs. *Shakespeare.*

A milk-white goat for you I did provide;  
 Two milk-white kids run ſtriking by her ſide. *Dryden.*

**MILK-WORT.** *n. f.* [milk and wort.] A bell-shaped flower.

**MILK-WOMAN.** *n. f.* [milk and woman.] A

woman whoſe buſineſs it is to ſerve families with milk.

Even your milk-maſter and your nurſery-maid have a fellow-feeling. *Arbuthnot.*

**MILKY.** *adj.* [from milk.]

1. Made of milk.

2. Reſembling milk.

Not ſucculent herbs that in theſe gardens riſe,  
 Which the kind ſoil with milky ſap ſupplies,  
 Can move the god. *Pope.*

Some plants upon breaking their veſſels yield a milky juice. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Yielding milk.

Perhaps my paſſion he diſdains,  
 And courts the milky mothers of the plains. *Boſcom.*

4. Soft; gentle; tender; timorous.

Has friendſhip ſuch a ſoft and milky heart,  
 It turns in leſs than two nights? *Shakespeare.*

This milky gentleneſs and courſe of yours,  
 You are much more aſk for want of wiſdom,  
 Than proud for haughty mildneſs. *Shakespeare.*

**MILKY-WAY.** *n. f.* [milky and way.]

The galaxy.

The milk-way, or via lactea, is a broad white path or track, encompassing the whole heavens, and extending itſelf in ſome places with a double path, but for the moſt part with a ſingle one. Some of the ancients, as Aristotle, imagined that this path conſiſted only of a certain exhalation hanging in the air; but, by the teleſcopical obſervations of this age, it hath been diſcovered to conſiſt of an innumerable quantity of fixed ſtars, different in ſituation and magnitude, from the conſtated mixture of which light its whole colour is ſuppoſed to be occaſioned. *Harris.*

Nor need we with a prying eye ſurvey  
 The diſtant ſkies to find the milk-way.  
 It ſorely intrudes upon our ſight. *Creech.*

How many ſtars there muſt be, a naked eye may give us ſome faint glimpse, but much more a good teleſcope, directed towards that region of the ſky called the milk-way. *Cheſne.*

**MILL.** *n. f.* [μύλος; mola, Lat. mola, Welſh; mlyn, Sax. moulin, Fr. molen, Dutch.]

An engine or fabrick in which corn is ground to meal, or any other body is comminuted. In general an engine in which any operation is performed by means of wind or water; ſometimes it is uſed of engines turned by the hand, or by animal force.

The table, and we about it, did all turn round by water which ran under, and carried it about as a mill. *Sidney.*

Olives ground in mills their fatneſs boiſt. *Dryden.*  
 A miller had his arm and ſcapula torn from his body by a rope twiſted round his wiſt, and ſuddenly drawn up by the mill. *Shurp.*

**TO MILL.** *v. a.* [from the noun μύλος; mola, Iſlandic.]

1. To grind; to comminute.

2. To beat up chocolate.

3. To ſtamp coin in the mints.

It would be better for your milled medals, if they carried the whole legend on their edges; but at the ſame time that they are lettered on the edges, they have other inſcriptions on the face and the reverſe. *Addison.*

Wood's half-pence are not milled, and therefore more eaſily counterfeited. *Swift.*

**MILL-COG.** *n. f.* [mill and cog.] The den- tulations on the circumference of wheels, by which they lock into other wheels.

The timber is uſeful for mill-cogs. *Martinet.*

**MILL-DAM.** *n. f.* [mill and dam.] The mound, by which the water is kept up to raiſe it for the mill.

A layer of lime and of earth is a great advantage in the making heads of ponds and mill-dams. *Mort.*

**MILL-HORSE.** *n. f.* Horse that turns a mill.

A mill-horſe, ſit ſound to go in one circle. *Stu.*

**MILL-MOUNTAIN.** *n. f.* An herb. *Ainſw.*

**MILL-TEETH.** *n. f.* [mill and teeth.] The grinders; dentes molares; double teeth.

The beſt inſtruments for cracking bones and nuts are grinders or mill-teeth. *Arbuthnot.*

**MILLENAIRE.** *n. f.* [from millenarius, Lat. millenaire, Fr.] One who expects the millennium.

**MILLENAIRE.** *adj.* [millenaire, Fr. millenaire, Lat.] Conſiſting of a thouſand.

The millenary feſtertium, in good manuſcripts, is marked with a line croſs the top thus  $\times$ . *Arbuth.*

**MILLENNIUM.** *n. f.* [from mille, Lat.] One that holds the millennium.

**MILLENNIUM.** *n. f.* [Lat.] A thouſand years; generally taken for the thouſand years during which, according to an ancient tradition in the church, grounded on a doubtful text in the Apocalypſe, our bleſſed Saviour ſhall reign with the faithful upon earth after the reſurrection, before the final completion of beatitude.

We muſt give a full account of that ſtate called the millennium. *Burnet.*

**MILLENNIAL.** *adj.* [from millennium, Lat.] Pertaining to the millennium.

To be kings and prieſts unto God, is the characteristic of thoſe that are to enjoy the millennial happineſs. *Burnet.*

**MILLEPEDE.** *n. f.* [millepedes, Fr. mille and pes, Lat.] Woodlice, ſo called from their numerous feet.

If pheasants and partridges are ſick, give them millepedes and earwigs, which will cure them. *Mortimer.*

**MILLER.** *n. f.* [from mill.] One who attends a mill.

More water glideth by the mill  
 Than wots the miller of. *Shakespeare.*

Gilius, who made enquiry of millers who dwelt upon its ſhore, received answer, that the Indus ebbed and flowed four times a day. *Brown.*

**MILLER.** *n. f.* A fly. *Ainſworth.*

**MILLER'S-THUMB.** *n. f.* [miller and thumb.] A ſmall fiſh found in brooks, called like- wife a bull-head.

**MILLESIMAL.** *adj.* [milleſimus, Latin.] Thouſandth; conſiſting of thouſandth parts.

To give the ſquare root of the number two, he laboured long in milieſimal fractions, till he conſeſſed there was no end. *Watts.*

**MILLET.** *n. f.* [milium, Lat. mil and millet, French.]

1. A plant.

The millet hath a looſe divided panicle, and each ſingle flower hath a calyx, conſiſting of two leaves, which are inſtead of petals, to protect the ſtamens and piſtillum of the flower, which afterwards becomes an oval, ſhining ſeed. This plant was originally brought from the eaſtern countries, where it is ſtill greatly cultivated, from whence we are annually ſupplied with this grain, which is by many perſons much eſteemed for puddings. *Millet.*

In two ranks of cavities is placed a roundiſh ſtudd, about the bigneſs of a grain of millet. *Woodward.*

Millet is diarrhetic, cleaning, and uſeful in diſeaſes of the kidneys. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A kind of ſiſt; unleſs it be miſprinted for mullet.

Some fiſh are gutted, ſplit, and kept in pickle; as whiting, mackerel, mullet. *Carew.*

**MILLINER.** *n. f.* [I believe from Milaner, an inhabitant of Milan, as a Lombard is a banker.] One who ſells ribands and dreſſes for women.

He was perſuaded like a milliner;  
 And, 'twixt his finger and his thumb, he held  
 A pouncet box, which ever and anon  
 He gave his noſe. *Shakespeare.*

The mercers and milliners complain of her want of publick ſpirit. *Tatler.*

If any one asks Flavia to do ſomething in charity,

# M I M

he will give him half a crown, or a shilling, and tell him, if he knew what a long waiter's bill he had just received, he would think it a great deal for her to give. *Law.*

**MILLION.** *n. f.* [*million*, Fr. *millionne*, Italian.]

1. The number of a hundred myriads, or ten hundred thousand.

Within thine eyes, fat twenty thousand deaths,  
In thy hands clutch'd as many millions, in  
Thy lying tongue both numbers. *Shakespeare.*

2. A proverbial name for any very great number.

That the three angles of a triangle are equal to two right ones, is a truth more evident than many of those propositions that go for principles; and yet there are millions who know not this at all. *Locke.*

There are millions of truths that a man is not concerned to know. *Locke.*

She found the polish'd glass, whose small convex  
Enlarges to ten millions of degrees

The mite, invisible else. *Philips.*

Midst thy own flock, great Shepherd, be receiv'd;  
And glad all heav'n with millions thou hast sav'd.

**MILLIONTH.** *adj.* [from *million*.] The ten hundred thousandth.

The first enbion of an ant is supposed to be as big as that of an elephant; which nevertheless can never arrive to the millionth part of the other's bulk. *Bentley.*

**MILLSTONE.** *n. f.* [*mill* and *stone*.] The stone by which corn is comminuted.

No man shall take the nether or the upper millstone to pledge. *Deuteronomy.*

Eliop's beads saw farther into a millstone than our mobile. *L'Estrange.*

**MILT.** *n. f.* [*mildt*, Dutch.]

1. The sperm of the male fish.

You shall scarce take a carp without a melt, or a female without a roe or spawn. *Walton.*

2. [*milt*, Sax.] The spleen.

To **MILT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To impugnate the roe or spawn of the female fish.

**MILTER.** *n. f.* [from *milt*.] The he of any fish, the being culled spawner.

The spawner and milter labour to cover their spawn with fund. *Walton.*

**MILTORT.** *n. f.* [*asplenon*.] An herb.

**MIME.** *n. f.* [*mime*, Fr. *mime*; *mimus*, Lat.] A buffoon who practises gesticulations, either representative of some action, or merely contrived to raise mirth.

Think'st thou, *mime*, this is great? *Ben Jonson.*

To **MIME.** *v. n.* To play the mime.

Think'st thou, *mime*, this is great? or that they strive

Whose noise shall keep the miming most alive,  
Whilst thou dost raise some player from the grave,  
Out-dance the baboon, or out-boast the brave?

**MIMER.** *n. f.* [from *mime*.] A mimick; a buffoon.

Jugglers and dancers, antics, innumers, mimers. *Milton.*

**MIMICAL.** *adj.* [*mimicus*, Lat.] Imitative; besetting a mimick; acting the mimick.

Man is of all creatures the most mimical in gestures, it lies, speech, fashion, or accents. *Wotton.*

A mimical daw would needs try the same experiment; but his claws were shackled. *L'Estrange.*

Singers and dancers entertained the people with light songs and mimical gestures, that they might not go away melancholy from serious pieces of the theatre. *Dryden.*

**MIMICALLY.** *adv.* [from *mimical*.] In imitation; in a mimical manner.

**MIMICK.** *n. f.* [*mimicus*, Lat.]

1. A ludicrous imitator; a buffoon who copies another's act or manner so as to excite laughter.

# M I N

Like poor Andrew I advance,  
Falsc mimick of my master's dance:  
Around the cord awhile I sprawl,  
And thence, though slow, in earnest fall. *Prior.*

2. A mean or servile imitator.

Of France the mimick, and of Spain the prey. *As you like it.*

**MIMICK.** *adj.* [*mimicus*, Lat.] Imitative.

In reason's absence mimick fancy wakes  
To imitate her; but misjoining shapes,  
Wild work produces oft, and most in dreams. *Milt.*

The busy head with mimick art runs o'er  
The scenes and actions of the day before. *South.*

To **MIMICK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To imitate as a buffoon; to ridicule by a burlesque imitation.

Morpheus express'd  
The shape of man, and imitated best;  
The walk, the words, the gesture, could supply,  
The habit mimick, and the men belie. *Dryden.*

Who would with care some happy fellow have,  
So mimicks truth, it looks the very same. *Greene.*

**MIMICKRY.** *n. f.* [from *mimick*.] Burlesque imitation.

By an excellent faculty in mimickry, my com-  
pendious tells me he can assume my air, and use  
my tacturnity, a faculty which deters more than  
any thing I could say. *Spectator.*

**MIMOGRAPIHER.** *n. f.* [*mimus* and *grapho*.]

A writer of farces. *Dict.*

**MINACIOUS.** *adj.* [*minax*, Lat.] Full of threats.

**MINACITY.** *n. f.* [from *minax*, Lat.] Disposition to use threats.

**MINATORY.** *adj.* [*minor*, Lat.] Threatening.

The king made a statute monitory and minatory,  
towards justices of peace, that they should duly  
execute their office, inviting complaints against  
them. *Bacon.*

To **MINCE.** *v. a.* [contracted, as it seems,  
from *minish*, or from *mincer*; *mince*, Fr.  
finall.]

1. To cut into very small parts.

She saw Pyrrhus make malicious sport,  
In mincing with his sword her husband's limbs. *Shakespeare.*

With a good chopping knife mince the two  
capons as small as ordinary minced meat. *Bacon.*

What means the service of the church so imper-  
fectly, and by halves spread over? What makes them  
mince and mangle that in their practice, which they  
could swallow whole in their subscriptions? *South.*

Revive the wars,  
But murder first, and mince them all to bits. *Dunciad.*

2. To mention any thing scrupulously, by  
a little at a time; to palliate; to exte-  
nuate.

I know no ways to mince it in love, but directly  
to say I love you. *Shakespeare.*

Thy honesty and love doth mince this matter,  
Making it light to Cassio. *Shakespeare.*

Saving your mincing, the capacity  
Of your soft cheveril conscience would receive;  
If you might please to stretch it. *Shakespeare.*

I'll try to force you to your duty:  
For so it is, howe'er you mince it,  
Ere we part, I shall evince it. *Hudibras.*

Siren; now mince the sin,  
And mollify damnation with a phrase.

Say you consented not to Sancho's death,  
But barely not forbade it. *Dryden.*

If, to mince his meaning, I had either omitted some  
part of what he said, or taken from the strength of  
his expression, I certainly had wronged him. *Dry.*

These, seeing no where water enough to effect a  
general deluge, were forced to mince the matter,  
and make only a partial one of it, restraining it to  
Asia. *Woodward.*

3. To speak with affected softness; to clip  
the words.

# M I N

\* Behold your master's name, who sits between  
her forks prefaces from; that mirror virtue, and  
does shake the head to hear of pleasure's name. *Shakespeare.*

To **MINCE.** *v. n.*

1. To walk nicely by short steps; to act  
with appearance of scrupulousness and  
delicacy; to affect nicely.

By her side did sit the bold Sunday,  
Fit mate for such a mincing minion,  
Who in her looseness took exceeding joy. *F. Bacon.*

I'll turn two mincing steps  
Into a manly stride. *Shakespeare.*

A harlot form felt sliding by,  
With mincing step, small voice, and languid eye. *Dunciad.*

2. To speak small and imperfectly.

The reeve, miller, and cook, are as much distin-  
guished from each other, as the mincing lady priores  
and the broul-speaking wife of Bath. *Dryden.*

**MINCINGLY.** *adv.* [from *mince*.] In small  
parts; not fully.

Justice requirith nothing mincingly, but all with  
pressed and heaped, and even over-enlarged mea-  
sure. *Hooker.*

**MIND.** *n. f.* [*geminb*, Sax.]

1. The intelligent power.

I am a very tooth-sound old man;  
I fear I am not in my perfect mind. *Shakespeare.*

This word being often used for the soul giving life,  
is attributed abusively to madmen, when we say that  
they are of a disturbed mind, instead of a broken  
understanding: which word, *mind*, we use also for  
opinion: as, I am of this or that mind: and some-  
times for mens conditions or virtues; as, he is of an  
honest mind, or a man of a just mind: sometimes  
for affection; as, I do this for my mind's sake:  
sometimes for the knowledge of principles, which we  
have without discourse: sometimes for spirits, angels,  
and intelligences: but as it is used in the proper sig-  
nification, including both the understanding agent  
and passible, it is described to be a pure, simple, sub-  
stantial act, not depending upon matter, but having  
relation to that which is intelligible, as to his first  
object, or more at large thus; a part or particle of  
the soul, whereby it doth understand, not depending  
upon matter, nor needing any organ, free from pas-  
sion coming from without, and apt to be affected  
as eternal from that which is mortal. *Tallich.*

I thought the eternal Mind  
Had made us mortals. *Dryden.*

2. Intellectual capacity.

We say that learning's outlets, and blame fate  
For not allowing life a longer date,  
He did the utmost bounds of knowledge find,  
He found them not so large as was his mind. *Cowley.*

3. Liking; choice; inclination; propen-  
sion; affection.

Our question is, Whether all be sin which is done  
without direction by Scripture, and not whether the  
Israelites did at any time sin, by following their  
own minds without asking counsel of God? *Hooker.*

We will consider of your suit,  
And come some other time to know our mind. *Shah.*

Being to hard to me that brought your mind,  
I fear she'll prove as hard to you in telling her  
mind. *Shakespeare.*

I will have nothing else but only this;  
And now we think I have a mind to it. *Shakespeare.*

Be of the same mind one toward another. *Rom.*

Hadst thou a wife after thy mind? forsake her not. *Ecclesiasticus.*

They had a mind to French Britain, but they  
have let fall their bit. *Bacon.*

Sudden mind arose  
In Adam, not to let the occasion pass,  
Given him by this great conference, to know  
Of things above this world. *Milton.*

Waller coulted on the other side of the river,  
but at such a distance that he had no mind to be  
engaged. *Clarendon.*

He had a great mind to do it. *Clarendon.*

All the arguments to a good life will be very  
insufficient to a man that hath a mind to be  
wicked, when remission of sins may be had upon  
such cheap terms. *Tillotson.*

Suppose that after eight years peace he had a mind



to invade any of the *possessions*, or invade a neighbouring state, what *opposition* can we make? *Addy.*

#### 4. Thoughts; sentiments.

The ambiguous god,  
In these mysterious words, his *mind* express,  
Some truths reveal'd, in terms involv'd the rest. *Dryden.*

#### 5. Opinion.

The earth was not of my *mind*,  
If you suppose, as fearing you, it shook. *Shakespeare.*  
These men are of the *mind*, that they have clearer  
ideas of infinite duration than of infinite space, be-  
cause God has existed from all eternity; but there is  
no real matter extended with infinite space. *Locke.*

The gods permitting traitors to succeed,  
Become not parties in an impious deed;  
And, by the tyrant's murder, we may find,  
That Cato and the gods were of a *mind*. *Graville.*

#### 6. Memory; remembrance.

The king knows their disposition; a small touch  
will put him in *mind* of them. *Bacon.*

When he brings  
Over the earth a cloud, will there in fet  
His triple-coloured bow, whereon to look,  
And call to *mind* his covenant. *Milton.*

He, and more than I to *mind* can bring,  
Meanless has not yet forgot to sing. *Dryden.*

The cavern's mouth alone was hard to find,  
Because the path diu's it was out of *mind*. *Dryden.*  
They will put him in *mind* of his own waking  
thoughts, ere these dreams had as yet made their  
impressions on his fancy. *Atterbury.*

A wholesome law true out of *mind*,  
Had been confirm'd by fate's decree. *Sayt.*

#### TO MIND. v. a. [from the noun.]

##### 1. To mark; to attend.

His mournful plight is swallowed up unawares,  
Forgetful of his own that *minds* another's care. *Emy Queen.*

Not then mistrust, but tender love enjoys,  
That I should *mind* thee oft, and *mind* thou me! *Milton.*

If, in the raving of a frantic muse,  
And *mind*ing more his verses than his way,  
Any of these should drop into a well. *Rowson.*

Cease to request me; let us *mind* our way;  
Another song requires another day. *Dryden.*

He is daily called upon by the word, the *minis-*  
ters, and inward suggestions of the Holy Spirit, to  
attend to those prospects, and *mind* the things that  
belong to his peace. *Rogers.*

##### 2. To put in mind; to remind.

Let me be punished, that have *mind*ed you  
Of what you should forget. *Shakespeare.*

I desire to *mind* those persons of St. Austin. *Barnet.*  
This *mind*s me of a cobbling colonel. *T. E. F. Orange.*

I shall only *mind* him that the contrary supposi-  
tion, if it could be proved, is of little use. *Locke.*

TO MIND. v. n. To incline; to be disposed.  
When one of them *mind*eth to go into rebellion,  
he will convey away all his lordships to scoffers  
in trust. *Spenser.*

#### MIND'ED. adj. [from mind.]

##### 1. Disposed; inclined; affected.

We come to know  
How you stand *mind*ed in the weighty difference  
Between the king and you. *Shakespeare.*

Whole fellowship therefore meeteth for thee,  
Good reason was thou freely should'st dislike,  
And be so *mind*ed still. *Shakespeare.*

If men were *mind*ed to live virtuously, to believe  
a God would be no hindrance to any such design,  
but very much for its advancement. *T. Jefferson.*

Pyrrhus is only *mind*ed, and I am  
Would live to thank him. *Philips.*

##### 2. Mind'ed is used in compounds: as, high-

*mind*ed.  
I am not high-*mind*ed, I have no proud looks. *Psalm.*

##### 3. We say likewise low-*mind*ed.

MIND'FUL. adj. [*mind* and *full*.] Atten-  
tively; heedful; having memory.

I acknowledge the usefulness of your directions,  
and I promise you to be *mind*'ful of your admoni-  
tions. *Hammoud.*

MINDFULLY. adv. [from *mind*'ful.] Atten-  
tively; heedfully.

MINDFULNESS. n. f. [from *mind*'ful.] At-  
tention; regard.

MINDLESS. adj. [from *mind*.]

##### 1. Inattentive; regardless.

Cursed Athens, *mind*'less of thy worth,  
Forget how thy great deeds, a neighbouring state,  
But for thy sword and fortune, trod upon them. *Shak.*

As the strong eagle in the silent wood,  
*Mind*'less of warlike rage, and hostile care,  
Plays round the rocky cliff, or crystal flood. *Prior.*

##### 2. Not endued with a mind; having no in- tellectual powers.

God first made angels bodiless, pure minds;  
Then other things, which *mind*'less bodies be:  
Last, he made man. *Davies.*

##### 3. Stupid; unthinking.

Pronounce thee a gross low, a *mind*'less slave,  
Or else a hovering temporizer. *Shakespeare.*

MIND-STRIKEN. adj. [*mind* and *stricken*.]

Moved; affected in his mind.

He had been so *mind*'stricken by the beauty of  
virtue in that noble king, though not born his sub-  
ject, he ever professed himself his servant. *Sidney.*

MIN. pronoun possessive. [myn, Sax. *mein*,  
German; *mien*, Fr. *meus*, Lat. It was  
anciently the practice to use *my* before a  
consonant, and *mine* before a vowel,  
which euphony still requires to be ob-  
served. *Mine* is always used when the  
substantive precedes: as, *this is my cat*;  
*this cat is mine*.] Belonging to me.

Thou art a soul in bliss, but I am bound  
Upon a wheel of fire; that mine own tears  
Do scald like molten lead. *Shakespeare.*

When a wife man gives thee better counsel,  
give me *mine* again. *Shakespeare.*

It thou be'th plain, and with no stroke of *mine*,  
My wife and children's ghosts will haunt me still. *Shakespeare.*

A friend of *mine* is come to me, and I have  
nothing to set before him. *Luke.*

That palm is *mine*. *Dryden.*

MINE. n. f. [*mine*, Fr. *meyn* or *man*,  
Welsh, from *maen* lapis, in the plural  
*meini*.]

1. A place or cavern in the earth which  
contains metals or minerals.

Though freighter bounds your fortune did confine,  
In your large heart was found a wealthy *mine*. *Wall.*

A workman, to avoid idleness, worked in a groove  
or *mine*-pit thereabouts, which was little esteemed. *Boyle.*

A *mine*-digger may meet with a gem, which he  
knows not what to make of. *Boyle.*

The heedless *mine*-man mines only at the obtaining  
a quantity of such a metal as may be vendible. *Boyle.*

2. A cavern dug under any fortification  
that it may sink for want of support; or,  
in modern war, that powder may be  
lodged in it, which being fired at a prop-  
er time, whatever is over it may be  
blown up and destroyed.

By what eclipse shall that sun be defac'd?  
What *mine* hath erst thrown down so fair a tower?  
What fiercer hath such a faint disgrace'd? *Sid.*

Build up the walls of Jerusalem, which you  
have broken down, and fill up the *mines* that you  
have digg'd. *White.*

Others to a city strong  
Lay siege, encamp'd; by batt'ry, scale and *mine*,  
Attain'd. *Milton.*

TO MINE. v. n. [from the noun.] To dig  
mines or burrows; to form any hollows  
underground.

The ranging flock in stately beeches dwells;  
The chubbing goats on hills securely feed;  
The *mining* coney's thread in rocky cells. *Wotton.*

Of this various matter the terrestrial globe con-  
sists from its surface to the greatest depth we ever  
dig or mine. *Woodward.*

TO MINE. v. a. To sap; to ruin by mines;  
to destroy by slow degrees, or secret  
means.

It will bat skin and flim the ulcerous place,  
While rank corruption, mewing all within,  
Infects unseen. *Shakespeare.*

They *mined* the walls, laid the powder, and  
rammed the mouth; but the citizens made a  
counter-*mine*. *Hayward.*

MINER. n. f. [*mineur*, Fr. from *mine*.]

##### 1. One who digs for metals.

By me kings' palaces are path'd to ground,  
And *miners* crush'd beneath their mines are found. *Dryden.*

##### 2. One who makes military mines.

As the bombardier levels his mischief at cities, the  
*miner* buies himself in ruining private houses. *Tut.*

MINERAL. n. f. [*mineral*, Lat.] Fossil  
body; matter dug out of mines. All  
metals are minerals, but all minerals are  
not metals. Minerals in the restrained  
sense are bodies that may be melted, but  
not malleated.

She did confess, she had  
For you a mortal *mineral*; which, being took,  
Should by the minute feed on life, and hug ring  
By inches waste you. *Shakespeare.*

The *minerals* of the kingdom, of lead, iron, cop-  
per, and tin, are of great value. *Bacon.*

Part hidden veins digg'd up, nor hath this earth  
Entrails unlike, of *mineral* and stone. *Milton.*

*Minerals*; nitre with vitriol; common salt with  
allum; and sulphur with vitriol. *Woodward.*

MINERAL. adj. Consisting of fossil bodies.  
By experience upon bodies in any mine, a man  
may conjecture at the metallic or *mineral* ingre-  
dients of any mass found there. *Woodward.*

MINERALIST. n. f. [from *mineral*.] One  
skilled or employed in minerals.

A *mine*-digger may meet with a gem or a *mineral*,  
which he knows not what to make of till he  
shows it a jeweller or a *mineralist*. *Boyle.*

The metals and minerals which are lodged in  
the perpendicular intervals do still grow, to speak  
in the *mineralist's* phrase, or receive additional in-  
creases. *Woodward.*

MINERALOGIST. n. f. [*mineralogic*, Fr.  
from *mineral* and *λόγος*.] One who dis-  
cusses on minerals.

Many authors deny it, and the exactest *minera-*  
*logists* have rejected it. *Brown.*

MINERALOGY. n. f. [from *mineral* and  
*λόγος*.] The doctrine of minerals.

MINIVER. n. f. A skin with specks of  
white. *Ainsworth.*

#### TO MINGLE. v. a.

1. To mix; to join; to compound; to  
unite with something to us to make one  
mass.

Sulphurous and nitrous foam  
They found, they *mingled*, and with subtle art,  
Concocted and adulter'd, they reduc'd  
To blackest grain. *Milton.*

Lament with me! with me your sorrows join,  
And *mingle* your united tears with mine! *Walsh.*

Our sex, or kindred, our houses, and our very  
names, we are ready to *mingle* with ourselves, and  
cannot bear to have others think meanly of them. *Watts.*

2. To contaminate; to make of dissimilar  
parts.

To confound the race  
Of mankind in one root, and earth with hell  
To *mingle* and involve. *Milton.*

The best of us appear contented with a *mingled*,  
imperfect virtue. *Rogers' Sermons.*

##### 3. To confuse.

There *mingles* broils. *Milton.*

TO MINGLE. v. n. To be mixed; to be  
united with.

Ornate will *mingle* with society,  
And play the humble host. *Shakespeare.*

Alcimus had defied himself wilfully in the times  
of their *mingling* with the Gentiles. *2 Maccabees.*

Nor priests, nor statesmen,  
Could have completed such an ill as that,  
It women had not *mingled* in the mischief. *Rowe.*

# MIN

She, when she saw her sister nymphs, approach'd  
Her mingling tears, and mingled with the rest. *Addis.*  
**MIN'GLE**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Mixture;  
medley; confused mals.

*Trumpeters.*  
With brazen din blast you the city's ear,  
Make *mingle* with our rattling tabourines. *Shaksp.*  
Neither can I defend my Spanish Fryar; though  
the comical parts are diverting, and the serious  
moving, yet they are of an unnatural *mingle*.  
*Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

**MIN'GLER**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] He  
who mingles.

**MIN'IATURE**. *n. f.* [*miniature*, Fr. from  
*minimum*, Lat.]

1. Painting by powders mixed with gum  
and water. A mode of painting almost  
appropriated to small figures.

2. Representation in a small compass; re-  
presentation less than the reality.

The water, with twenty bubbles, not content to  
have the picture of their face in large, would in  
each of these bubbles set forth this *miniature* of  
them. *Sidney.*

If the ladies should once take a liking to such a  
diminutive race, we should see mankind epitomized,  
and the whole species in *miniature*: in order to keep  
our posterity from dwindling, we have instituted a  
tall club. *Addison's Guardian.*

The hidden ways  
Of nature would'st thou know? how first she frames  
All things in *miniature*? thy specular orb  
Apply to well dissected kernels: lo!  
Strange forms arise, in each a little phant  
I holds its boughs: observe the slender threads  
Of first beginning trees, their roots, their leaves,  
In narrow veins describ'd. *Philips.*

4. *Gay* has improperly made it an adjective.

Here shall the pencil bid its colours flow,  
And make a *miniature* creation grow.

**MIN'IKIN**. *adj.* Small; diminutive. Used  
in slight contempt.

Sleepest, or wakest thou, jolly shepherd,  
Thy sheep be in the corn;

And for one blast of thy *minikin* mouth,  
Thy sheep shall take no harm. *Shaksp.*

**MIN'IKIN**. *n. f.* A small sort of pins.

**MIN'IM**. *n. f.* [from *minimus*, Latin.]

1. A small being; a dwarf.

Not all  
*Minims* of nature; some of serpent-kind,  
Would'tous in length, and corpulence, invol'd  
Their slinky folds, and added wings. *Milton.*

2. This word is applied, in the northern  
counties, to a small sort of fish, which  
they pronounce *menim*. See *MIXOW*.

**MIN'IMUS**. *n. f.* [Latin.] A being of the  
least size.

Get you gone, you dwarf,  
You *minims* of hum'ring knot-grass made;  
You bead, you acorn. *Shaksp.*

**MIN'ION**. *n. f.* [*mignon*, Fr.] A favourite;  
a darling; a low dependant; one  
who pleases rather than benefits. A  
word of contempt; or of slight and fa-  
miliar kindness.

*Mimon*, said she; indeed I was a pretty one in  
those days; I see a number of lads that love you. *Sid.*  
They were made great courtiers, and in the way  
of *minions*, when advancement, the most mortal  
offence to envy, fluried up their former friend to  
overthrow them. *Sidney.*

One, who had been a special *minion* of Andro-  
marus, hated us for having dispossessed him of her  
heart. *Sidney.*

Go rate thy *minions*;  
Becomes it thee to be thus bold in terms  
Before thy sovereign? *Shaksp.*

His company must do his *minions* grace,

Whilst I at home thrive for a merry look: *Shaksp.*

Edward sent one army into Ireland; not for  
conquest, but to guard the persons of his *minion*  
Piers Gaveston. *Darics.*

If a man should launch into the history of human

nature, we should find the very *minions* of princes  
linked in conspiracies against their master. *L'Estr.*

The drowsy tyrant by his *minions* led,

To regal rage devotes some patriot's head. *Swift.*

**MIN'IONS**. *adj.* [from *minium*, Lat.] Of  
the colour of red lead or vermillion.

Some conceive, that the Red Sea receiveth a red  
and *minious* tincture from springs that fall into it.  
*Brown.*

To **MIN'ISH**. *v. a.* [from *diminish*; *minus*,  
Lat.] To lessen; to lop; to impair.

Ye shall not *minish* ought from your bits of  
your daily task. *Exodus.*

They are *minished* and brought low through op-  
pression. *Psalm.*

Another law was to bring in the silver of the  
realm to the mint, in making all clipp, *minished*,  
or impaired coins of silver, not to be current in  
payments. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

**MIN'ISTER**. *n. f.* [*minister*, Lat. *ministrare*,  
French.]

1. An agent; one who is employed to any  
end; one who acts not by any inherent  
authority, but under another.

You, whom virtue hath made the princeess of felicity,  
be not the *minister* of ruin. *Sidney.*

Rumble thy belly full; spit fire, spout rain,  
Nor rain, wind, thunder, fire, are my daughters;  
I tax not you, you elements, with unkindness:

But yet I call you servile *ministers*,  
That have with two pernicious daughters join'd  
Your high-engender'd battles, 'gainst a head  
So old and white as this. *Shaksp.*

Th' infernal *minister* advanced,  
Sciz'd the due victim. *Dryden.*

Other spirits govern'd by the will,  
Shoot through their tracks, and distant muscles fill;  
This sovereign, by his arbitrary nod,  
Refrains or funds his *ministers* abroad. *Blackmore.*

2. One who is employed in the administra-  
tion of government.  
Kings must be answerable to God, but the *minis-  
ters* to kings, whose eyes, ears, and hands they are,  
must be answerable to God and man. *Bacon.*

3. One who serves at the altar; one who  
performs sacerdotal functions.

Epaphras, a faithful *minister* of Christ. *1 Col.*  
The *ministers* are always preaching, and the  
governors putting forth edicts against dancing and  
gaming. *Addison.*

The *ministers* of the gospel are especially required  
to shine as lights in the world, because the distinc-  
tion of their station renders their conduct more ob-  
servable; and the presumption of their knowledge,  
and the dignity of their office, gives a peculiar force  
and authority to their example. *Rogers.*

Culcius contents himself with thinking, that he  
never was a friend to heretics and infidels; that  
he has always been civil to the *minister* at his pa-  
rish, and very often given some thing to the charity-  
schools. *Law.*

4. A delegate; an official.

If wrongfully  
I let God revenge: for I may never lift  
An angry arm against his *minister*. *Shaksp.*

5. An agent from a foreign power without  
the dignity of an ambassador.

To **MIN'ISTER**. *v. a.* [*ministro*, Lat.] To  
give; to supply; to afford.

All the customs of the Irish would *minister* occa-  
sion of a most ample discourse of the original and  
antiquity of that people. *Spencer on Ireland.*

Now he that *ministereth* feed to the fower, both  
*minister* bread for your food and multiply your  
seed sown. *2 Corinthians.*

The wounded patient bears  
The artist's hand that *ministers* the cure. *Otway.*

To **MIN'ISTER**. *v. n.*

1. To attend; to serve in any office.

At table Eve  
*Minister'd* naked, and their flowing cups  
With pleasant liquors crown'd. *Milton.*

2. To give medicines.

Can'st thou not *minister* to a mind diseas'd,  
Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow,  
Raise out the written troubles of the brain? *Shaksp.*

# MIN

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3. To give supplies of things needed; to  
give assistance; to contribute; to afford.

Others *ministered* unto him of their substance. *Luke.*

He who has a soul wholly void of gratitude,  
should let his soul to learn of his body; for all the  
parts of that *minister* to one another. *South.*

There is no truth which a man may more evi-  
dently make out than the existence of a God; yet  
he that shall content himself with things as they  
*minister* to our pleasures and passions, and not make  
enquiry a little further into their causes and ends,  
may live long without any notion of such a being. *Locke.*

Those good men, who take such pleasure in re-  
lieving the miserable for Christ's sake, would not  
have been less forward to *minister* unto Christ  
himself. *Atterbury.*

Fasting is not absolutely good, but relatively, and  
as it *ministers* to other virtues. *Smalridge.*

4. To attend on the service of God.

Whether prophecy, let us prophesy according  
to the proportion of faith; or ministry, let us wait  
on our *ministering*. *Romans.*

**MINISTERIAL**. *adj.* [from *minister*.]

1. Attendant; acting at command.

Understanding is in a man; courage and vivacity  
in the lion; service, and *ministerial* officiousness, in  
the ox. *Brown.*

From offences unseen, celestial names,  
Enlight'ning spirits, and *ministerial* flames,  
Lift we our reason to that sovereign Cause,  
Who blest'd the whole with life. *Prior.*

2. Acting under superiour authority.

For the *ministerial* offices in court there must be  
an eye unto them. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Abslence, the apostle determines, is of no  
other real value in religion, than as a *ministerial*  
cause of moral effects, as it recalls us from the  
world, and gives a serious turn to our thoughts. *Hogers.*

3. Sacerdotal; belonging to the ecclesiastical  
ticks or their office.

These speeches of Jerom and Chrysostom plainly  
allude unto such *ministerial* garments as were then  
in use. *Hooker.*

4. Pertaining to ministers of state, or per-  
sons in subordinate authority.

**MINISTERIALLY**. *adv.* In a ministerial  
manner.

Supremacy of office, by mutual agreement and  
voluntary economy, belongs to the father; while  
the son, out of voluntary condescension, submits to  
act *ministerially*, or in capacity of mediator. *Waterland.*

**MIN'ISTERY**. *n. f.* [*ministerium*, Lat.] Of-  
fice; service. This word is now con-  
tracted to *ministry*, but used by *Milton* as  
four syllables.

They that will have their chamber filled with a  
good scent, make some odoriferous water be blown  
about it by their servants' mouths that are dexter-  
ous in that *ministry*. *Digby.*

This temple to frequent  
With *ministreries* due, and solemn rites. *Milton.*

**MIN'ISTRIAL**. *adj.* [from *minister*.] Per-  
taining to a minister.

**MIN'ISTRANT**. *adj.* [from *minister*.] At-  
tendant; acting at command. *Pope* ac-  
cents it, not according to analogy, on  
the second syllable.

Thou thrones, and pow'rs,  
Princedom, and dominations *ministrant*,  
Accompany'd to heav'n's gate. *Milton.*

*Ministrant* to their queen with busy care,  
Four faithful handmaids the soft robes prepare. *Pope.*

**MINISTRATION**. *n. f.* [from *ministro*,  
Latin.]

1. Agency; intervention; office of an  
agent delegated or commissioned by  
another.

God willeth him the instrument of his providence  
to me, as he hath made his own hand to him, with  
this difference, that God, by his *ministration* to  
me, intends to do him a favour. *Taylor.*

Though sometimes effected by the immediate fiat of the divine will, yet I think they are most ordinarily done by the *ministration* of angels. *Hale.*

2. Service; office; ecclesiastical function. The profession of a clergyman is an holy profession, because it is a *ministration* in holy things, an attendance at the altar. *Low.*

If the present *ministration* be more glorious than the former, the minister is more holy. *Atterburn.*  
**MINISTRY.** *n. f.* [contracted from *ministry*; *ministerium*, Lat.]

1. Office; service.

So far is an indistinction of all persons, and, by consequence, an anarchy of all things, so far from being agreeable to the will of God declared in his great household, the world, and especially in all the *ministries* of his proper household the church, that there was never yet any true, I believe, since it was a number, when some of its members were not more lacerated than others. *Spratt's Sermons.*

2. Office of one set apart to preach; ecclesiastical function.

Their *ministry* perform'd, and race well run,  
Their doctrine and their story written left,  
They die. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Saint Paul was miraculously called to the *ministry* of the gospel, and had the whole doctrine of the gospel from God by immediate revelation; and was appointed the apostle of the Gentiles for propagating it in the heathen world. *Locke.*

3. Agency; interposition.

The natural world, he made after a miraculous manner; but directs the affairs of it ever since by standing rules, and the ordinary *ministry* of its cond causes. *Atterbury.*

To all but thee in fits he seem'd to go,  
And 'twas my *ministry* to deal the blow. *Parnell.*

The poets introduced the *ministry* of the gods, and taught the separate existence of human souls. *Bentley.*

4. Business.

He safe from loud alarms,  
Abhor'd the wicked *ministry* of arms. *Dryden.*

5. Persons employed in the publick affairs of a state.

I converse in full freedom with many considerable men of both parties; and it not in equal number, it is purely accidental, as happening to have made acquaintance at court more under one *ministry* than another. *Swift.*

**MINIUM.** *n. f.* [Lat.] Red lead.

Melt lead in a broad earthen vessel unglazed, and stir it continually till it be calcinated into a grey powder; this is called the calc of lead; continue the fire, stirring it in the same manner, and it becomes yellow; in this state it is used in painting, and is called minium or miniat; after this put it into a reverberatory furnace, and it will calcine further, and become of a fine red, which is the common *minium* or red lead: among the ancients *minium* was the name for cinnabar; the modern *minium* is used externally, and is excellent in cleansing and healing old ulcers. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

**MINNOCK.** *n. f.* Of this word I know not the precise meaning. It is not unlikely that *minnock* and *mins* are originally the same word.

An old's note I fixed on his head;  
Amid his *Thube* must be answered,  
And forth my *minnock* comes. *Shakespeare.*

**MINNOW.** *n. f.* [*minne*, Fr.] A very small fish; a pink: a corruption of *minim*, which see.

Hear you this triton of the minnows? *Shakspeare.*  
The *minnow*, when he is in perfect season, and not sick, which is only presently after spawning, hath a kind of dappled or waved colour, like a panther, on his sides, inclining to a greenish and sky-colour; his belly being milk-white, and his back almost black or blackish: he is a sharp biter at a small worm in hot weather, and in the spring they make excellent minnow tangles; for being washed wet in salt, and their heads and tails cut off, and their guts taken out, being fried with yolks of eggs, primrose, &c. and tany. *Walton's Angler.*

The nimble turning of the minnow is the perfection of minnow fishing. *Walton's Angler.*

**MINOR.** *adj.* [Latin.]

1. Petty; inconsiderable.

If there are petty errors and minor lapses, not considerably injurious unto faith, yet is it not safe to condemn inferior fallacies. *Brown.*

2. Less; smaller.

They altered this custom from cases of high concernment to the most trivial debates, the minor part ordinarily entering their protest. *Clarendon.*

The difference of a third part in so large and collative an account is not strange, if we consider how differently they are set in *minor* and less unskilful numbers. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**MINOR.** *n. f.*

1. One under age; one whose youth cannot yet allow him to manage his own affairs.

King Richard the Second, the first ten years of his reign, was a *minor*. *Davies on Ireland.*  
He and his muse might be *minors*, but the liberties are full grown. *Cottier.*

Long as the year's dull circle seems to run,  
When the brisk *minor* pants for twenty-one. *Pope.*

The noblest blood of England having been shed in the grand rebellion, many great families became extinct, or supported only by *minors*. *Swift.*

A *minor* or infant cannot be said to be contumacious, because he cannot appear as a defendant in court, but by his guardian. *Ayliff's Parergon.*

2. The second or particular proposition in the syllogism.

The second or *minor* proposition was, that this kingdom hath cause of just fear of overthrow from Spain. *Bacon.*

He supposed that a philosopher's brain was like a forest, where ideas are ranged like animals of several kinds; that the *major* is the male, the *minor* the female, which copulate by the middle term, and engender the conclusion. *Arbuthnot.*

To *MINORATE.* *v. a.* [from *minor*, Lat.] To lessen; to diminish. A word not yet admitted into the language.

This doth not only by the advantageous assistance of a tube, but by shewing in what degrees distance *minimates* the object. *Glanville.*

**MINORATION.** *n. f.* [from *minorate*.] The act of lessening; diminution; decrease. A word not admitted.

Bodies emit virtue without abatement of weight, as is most evident in the lodestone, whose effluences are communicable without a *minoration* of gravity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

We hope the mercies of God will consider our degenerated integrity unto some *minoration* of our offences. *Brown.*

**MINORITY.** *n. f.* [*minorité*, Fr. from *minor*, Lat.]

1. The state of being under age.

I mov'd the king, my master, to speak in the behalf of my daughter, in the *minority* of them both. *Shakspeare.*

He is young, and has *minority*.

Is put into the trust of Richard Gloster. *Shakspeare.*  
These changes in religion should be said, until the king were of years to govern by himself: this the people apprehending worse than it was, a question was raised, whether, during the king's *minority*, such alterations might be made or no.

Henry the Eighth, doubting he might die in the *minority* of his son, procured an act to pass, that no statute made during the *minority* of the king should bind him or his successors, except it were confirmed by the king at his full age. But the first act that passed in king Edward the Sixth's time, was a repeal of that former act; at which time nevertheless the king was *minor*. *Bacon.*

It there be evidence, that it is not many ages since nature was in her *minority*, this may be taken for a good proof that she is not eternal. *Burnet.*

Their counsels are warlike and ambitious, though something tempered by the *minority* of their king. *Temple.*

2. The state of being less.

From this narrow time of gestation may ensue a *minority*, or finality in the exhalation. *Brown.*

3. The smaller number; as, the *minority* held for that question in opposition to the majority.

**MINOTAUR.** *n. f.* [*minotaure*, Fr. *minos* and *taurus*, Lat.] A monster invented by the poets, half man and half bull, kept in *Dædalus'* labyrinth.

Thou may'st not wander in that labyrinth,  
There *minotaurs*, and ugly tracons lurk. *Shakspeare.*

**MINSTER.** *n. f.* [*minstere*, Sax.] 'A monastery; an ecclesiastical fraternity; a cathedral church. The word is yet retained at York and Lichfield.

**MINSTREL.** *n. f.* [*menestrel*, Spanish; *menestrallus*, low Lat.] A musician; one who plays upon instruments.

Hark how the *minstrel* 'gin to thrill aloud  
Their merry music that resounds from far,  
The pipe, the tabour, and the trembling croud,  
That well agree withouten breach or jar. *Spenser.*

I will give you the *minstrel*.

—Then I will give you the serving creature. *Shakspeare.*

I to the vulgar am become a jest;  
Esteemed as a *minstrel* at a feast. *Sundys.*

These fellows  
Were once the *minstrels* of a country shew;  
Follow'd the prizes through each pultry town,  
By trumpet-cheeks and bloated faces known. *Dryden.*

Often our fears and poets have confest'd,  
That music's force can tame the furious beast;  
Can make the wolf, or foaming boar restrain  
His rage; the lion drop his crested mane,  
Attentive to the song; the lynx forget  
His wrath to man, and lick the *minstrel's* feet. *Prior.*

**MINSTRELSEY.** *n. f.* [from *minstrel*.]

1. Music; instrumental harmony.

Apollo's self will envy at his play,  
And all the word applaud his *minstrelsey*. *Davies.*

That loving wretch that sweats,  
'Tis not the bodies marry, but the minds,  
Which he in her angelick finds,  
Would swear as justly, that he hears,  
In that day's rude hoarse *minstrelsey*, the spheres. *Donne.*

I began,  
Wrapt in a pleasing fit of melancholy,  
To meditate my rural *minstrelsey*,  
Till fancy had her fill. *Milton.*

2. A number of musicians.

Minstrel spirits train'd up in feast, and song!  
Such hast thou arm'd the *minstrelsey* of heaven. *Milton.*

**MINT.** *n. f.* [*minthe*, Sax. *menthe*, Fr. *mentha*, Lat.] A plant.

Then rubb'd it o'er with newly-gather'd mint.  
A wholesome herb, that breath'd a grateful scent. *Dryden.*

**MINT.** *n. f.* [*munte*, Dutch; *mynetian*, to coin, Saxon.]

1. The place where money is coined.

What is a person's name or face, that receives all his reputation from the *mint*, and would never have been known had there not been medals. *Addison.*

2. Any place of invention.

A man in all the world's new fashion planted,  
That hath a *mint* of phrases in his brain. *Shakspeare.*  
As the *mint* of calumny are at work, a great number of curious inventions are issued out, which grow current among the party. *Addison.*

To *MINT.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To coin; to stamp money.

Another law was, to bring in the silver of the realm to the *mint*, in making all clipped coins of silver not to be current in payments, without giving any remedy of weight; and so to set the *mint* on work, and to give way to new coins of silver which should be then *minted*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. To invent; to forge.

Look into the titles whereby they hold these new portions of the crown, and you will find them of such natures as may be easily *minted*. *Bacon.*

**MINTAGE.** *n. f.* [from *mint*.]

1. That which is coined or stamped.

**His pleading poison**  
The visage quite transforms of him that drinks,  
And the inglorious likeness of a beast  
Fixes instead, unsmouldering renton's mintage  
Character'd in the face. *Milton.*

**1. The duty paid for coining.** *Ainsworth.*  
**MIN'TER. n. f.** [from *mint*.] Coiner.  
Sterling ought to be of pure silver called leaf  
silver, the *mint* must add other weight, if the  
silver be not pure. *Caenden.*

**MIN'TMAN. n. f.** [*mint* and *man*.] One  
skilled in coining.  
He that thinketh Spain to be some great over-  
match for this state, is no good *mintman*; but takes  
greatness of kingdom according to their bulk and  
currency, and not after their intrinsic value. *Bacon.*

**MIN'TMASTER. n. f.** [*mint* and *master*.]  
**1. One who presides in coining.**  
That which is coined, as *mintmastery* confessed,  
is alloyed with about a twelfth part of copper. *Boyle.*

**2. One who invents.**  
The great *mintmasters* of these terms, the school-  
men and metaphysicians, have wherewithal to con-  
tent him. *Locke.*

**MIN'UET. n. f.** [*menuet*, Fr.] A stately  
regular dance.  
The tender creature could not see his fate,  
With whom the dance'd a *minuet* of late. *Stemey*  
John has assurance to set up for a *minuet* dancer. *Spectator.*

**MIN'UM. n. f.**  
**1. [With printers.]** A small sort of print-  
ing letter.  
**2. [With musicians.]** A note of slow time,  
two of which make a semibreve, as two  
crotchets make a minim; two quavers  
a crotchet, and two semiquavers a quaver.  
*Bailey.*  
He's the courageous captain of compliments; he  
sights as you sing p. a. k. l. o. n. g. s., keeps time, distance,  
and proportion; tells his *minim*, one, two, and the  
third in your bosom. *Shakespeare.*

**MIN'UTE. adj.** [*minutus*, Lat.] Small;  
little; slender; small in bulk; small in  
consequence.  
Some *minute* philosophers pretend,  
That with our days our pains and pleasures end. *Denham.*  
Such an universal superintendency has the eye  
and hand of Providence over all, even the most  
*minute* and inconsiderable things. *South.*  
Into small parts the wondrous stone divide,  
Ten thousand of *minutest* live exerts  
The same propension which the huge possels. *Blackmore.*  
The serum is attenuated by circulation, so as to  
pass into the *minutest* channels, and become fit  
nourishment for the body. *Arbuthnot.*  
In all divisions we should consider the larger and  
more immediate parts of the subject, and not di-  
vide it at once into the more *minute* and remote  
parts. *Watts' Logic.*

**MINUTE. n. f.** [*minutum*, Latin.]  
**1. The sixtieth part of an hour.**  
This man so complete,  
Who was enroll'd among wonders, and when we,  
Almost with list'ning ravish'd, could not find  
His hour of speech a *minute*. *Shakespeare.*

**2. Any small space of time.**  
They walk'd about me ev'ry *minute* while;  
And if I did but stir out of my bed,  
Ready they were to shoot me to the heart. *Shakespeare.*  
The speed of gods  
Time counts not, though with swiftest *minutes*  
wing'd. *Milton.*  
Gods! that the world should turn  
On *minutes* and on moments. *Denham's Sophy.*  
Experience does even *minute* prove the sad  
truth of this assertion. *South's Sermons.*  
Tell her, that I some certainty may bring;  
I go this *minute* to attend the king. *Dryden.*

**3. The first draught of any agreement in  
writing. This is common in the Scot-  
tish law: as, have you made a minute of  
that contract?**

**To MINUTE. v. a.** [*minuter*, Fr.] To set  
down in short hints.  
I go sooner heard this critick talk of my works,  
but I rebuted what he had said, and resolv'd to  
enlarge the plan of my speculations. *Spectator.*

**MINUTE-BOOK. n. f.** [*minute* and *book*.]  
Book of short hints.

**MINUTE-GLASS. n. f.** [*minute* and *glass*.]  
Glass of which the sand measures a  
minute.

**MINUTELY. adv.** [from *minute*.] To a  
small point; exactly; to the least part;  
nicely.  
In this posture of mind it was impossible for him  
to keep that slow pace, and observe *minutely* that  
order of ranging all he said, from which results an  
obvious peripatetic. *Locke.*  
Change of night and day.  
And of the seasons ever healing round.  
*Minutely* faithful. *Thomson's Summer.*

**MINUTELY. adv.** [from *minute*, the sub-  
stantive.]  
**1. Every minute; with very little time  
intervening.**  
What is it but a continued perpetuated voice from  
heaven, rebounding for ever in our ears? As if it  
were *minutely* proclaimed in thunder from heaven,  
to give men no rest in their sins, no quiet from  
Christ's importunity till they arise from the mor-  
tiferous a state. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

**2. [In the following passage it seems rather  
to be an adjective, as hourly is both the  
adverb and adjective.] Happening every  
minute.**  
Now *minutely* revolts upbraid his faith-breach,  
Those he commands, move only in command,  
Nothing in love. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

**MINUTENESS. n. f.** [from *minute*.] Small-  
ness; exility; inconsiderableness.  
The animal spirit and insensible particles never  
fall under our senses by reason of their *minuteness*.  
*Bentley.*

**MINUTE-WATCH. n. f.** [*minute* and  
*watch*.] A watch in which minutes are  
more distinctly marked than in common  
watches which reckon by the hour.  
Casting our eyes upon a *minute-watch*, we found  
that from the beginning of the pumping, about two  
minutes after the coals had been put in glowing,  
to the total disappearing of the fire, there had  
passed but three minutes. *Boyle.*

**MINX. n. f.** [contracted, I suppose, from  
*minnock*.] A young, pert, wanton girl.  
Lewd minx!  
Come, go with me apart. *Shakespeare.*  
Some torches bore, some links,  
Before the proud virago *minx*. *Hudibras.*  
She, when but yet a tender *minx*, began  
To hold the door, but now sets up for man. *Dryden.*

**MIRACLE. n. f.** [*miracle*, Fr. *miraculum*,  
Latin.]  
**1. A wonder; something above human  
power.**  
Nothing almost sees miracles  
But misery. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
Virtuous and holy, chosen from above,  
To work exceeding miracles on earth. *Shakespeare.*  
Be not offended, nature's miracle,  
Thou art allotted to be taken by me. *Shakespeare.*

**2. [In theology.] An effect above human  
or natural power, performed in attes-  
tation of some truth.**  
The miracles of our Lord are peculiarly eminent  
above the lying wonders of demons, in that they  
were not made out of vain ostentation of power,  
and to raise unprofitable amazement; but for the  
real benefit and advantage of men, by feeding the  
hungry, healing all sorts of diseases, ejecting of  
devils, and reviving the dead. *Bentley.*

**MIRACULOUS. adj.** [*miraculosus*, Fr. from  
*miracle*.] Done by miracle; produced

by miracle; effected by power more than  
natural.  
Antithetical progression might easily demon-  
strate how far mankind would increase, overpassing  
as miraculous, though indeed natural, that example  
of the Israelites, who were multiplied in two hun-  
dred and fifteen years from seventy into six hun-  
dred thousand able men. *Halegh's Lysion.*

Before this day, for thy great name.  
Unto his ancient and miraculous right. *Herbert.*

Why this strength  
Miraculous yet remaining in their lack?  
His might continues in these words of magic. *Milton.*  
At the first planting of the christian religion,  
God was pleased to accompany it with a miracu-  
lous power. *Tillotson.*

**MIRACULOUSLY. adv.** [from *miraculous*.]  
By miracle; by power above that of  
nature.  
It was a singular providence of God, to draw those  
pagan heathen nations down into those christian  
parts, where they might receive christianity, and  
to mingle nations to renew miraculously, to make  
one blood and kindred of all people, and each to  
have knowledge of him. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
Turnus was to be slain that very day, and  
Æneas, wounded as he was, could not have en-  
gaged him in single combat, unless his hurt had  
been miraculously healed. *Dryden.*

**MIRACULOUSNESS. n. f.** [from *miracu-  
lous*.] The state of being effected by  
miracle; superiority to natural power.

**MIRADOR. n. f.** [Spanish, from *mirar*,  
to look.] A balcony; a gallery whence  
ladies see shows.  
Mean time your valiant son, who had before  
Giv'd time, rode round, to every *mirador*;  
Beneath each lady's stand a shop he made,  
And bowing, took th' applauses which they paid. *Dryden.*

**MIRZ. n. f.** [*moor*, Dut.] Mud; dirt at the  
bottom of water.  
He is risen from her lofty flood  
Would have call'd down, and trod in dirty *mirz*. *Spenser.*

Here's that, which is too weak to be a *mirz*,  
honest water, which ne'er left man i' th' *mirz*.  
*Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*  
I'm Ralph himself, your trusty squire,  
Wh' has dragg'd your dunship out o' th' *mirz*. *Hudibras.*

I appeal to any man's reason, whether it be not  
better that there should be a distinction of land and  
sea, than that all should be *mirz* and water. *Moor.*  
Now plough'd in *mirz*, now by sharp branches  
torn. *Beaumont.*

**To MIRE. v. a.** [from the noun.] To  
whelm in the mud; to soil with mud.  
Why had I not, with charitable hand,  
Took up a beggar's filse at my gates?  
Who fancied thus, and *mired* with misery,  
I might have said no part of it is mine. *Shakespeare.*

**MIRF. n. f.** [*myr*, Welsh; *mýra*, Saxon;  
*mir*, Dutch.] An ant; a pismire.

**MIRINESS. n. f.** [from *miry*.] Dirtiness;  
falseness of mire.

**MIRKOME. adj.** [*morck*, dark, Danish.]  
In the derivatives of this set no regular  
orthography is observed: it is common  
to write *murky*, to which the rest ought  
to conform.] Dark; obscure.  
Through *mirky* air her ready way she makes. *Fanny Queen.*

**MIRROR. n. f.** [*miroir*, French; *mirar*,  
Spanish, to look.]  
**1. A looking-glass; any thing which ex-  
hibits representations of objects by re-  
flection.**  
And in his waters which your mirror make,  
Behold your faces as the crystal bright. *Spenser.*  
That pow'r which gave me eyes the world to view,  
To view myself infus'd an inward light,  
Whereby my soul, as by a mirror true,  
Of her own form may take a perfect sight. *Davies.*

Let's bright the moon,  
But opposite in Jewell'd west was set  
His mirror, with full face borrowing her light  
From him. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Mirror of poets, mirror of our age,  
Which her whole face beholding on thy stage,  
Pleas'd and displeas'd with her own faults, endures  
A remedy like those whom music cures. *Walter.*  
By chance he spy'd a mirror while he spoke,  
And gazing there beheld his alter'd look;  
Wondering, he saw his features and his hue  
So much were chang'd, that scarce himself he knew. *Dryden.*

Late as I rang'd the crystal wilds of air,  
In the clear mirror of thy ruling star,  
I saw, alas! some dread event depend. *Pope.*

2. It is used for pattern; for that on which  
the eye ought to be fixed; as, men look  
in a glass to adjust their mien or dress;  
an exemplar; an archetype.

The works of nature are no less exact, than if  
the did both behold and study how to express some  
absolute shape or mirror always present before her. *Locke.*

O goddess, heavenly bright,  
Mirror of grace and majesty divine. *Fairy Q.*  
How far'st thou, mirror of all martial men? *Shakespeare.*

Mirror of ancient faith in early youth.  
MIRROR-STONE. *n. f.* [*silicite*, Lat.] A  
kind of transparent stone. *Ainsworth.*

MIRTH. *n. f.* [*mythos*, Saxon.] Merriment;  
jollity; gaiety; laughter.

To give a kingdom for a mirth, to sit,  
And keep the turn of tripping with a slave. *Shaksp.*  
His eye begets occasion for his wit;

For every object that the one doth catch,  
The other turns to a mirth-moving jest. *Shaksp.*  
Most of the appearing mirth in the world is not  
mirth but art: the wounded spirit is not seen, but  
walks under a disguise. *South.*

With genial joy to warm the soul,  
Bright Mirth men's mirth-inspiring bowl. *Pope.*

MIRTHFUL. *adj.* [*mirth* and *full*.]  
Merry; gay; cheerful.

No simple word,  
That shall be utter'd at our mirthful board,  
Shall make us sad next morning. *Ben Jonson.*

The feast was ferv'd; the bowl was crown'd;  
To the king's pleasure went the mirthful round. *Prior.*

MIRTHLESS. *adj.* [*from mirth*.] Joyless;  
cheerless.

MIRY. *adj.* [*from mire*.]  
1. Deep in mud; muddy.

Thou should'st have heard how her horse fell,  
and the under her horse: thou should'st have heard  
in how miry a place, how she was bemoiled. *Shaksp.*

All men who lived lazy lives, and died natural  
deaths, by sickness or by age, went into vast caves  
under ground, all dark and miry, full of noisive  
creatures, and there grovelled in endless stench  
and misery. *Temple.*

Deep, through a miry lane she pick'd her way.  
Above her uncle rose the chucky clay. *Gay.*  
So have I seen ill-coupled hounds  
Drag different ways in miry grounds. *Swift.*

2. Consisting of mire.

Shall thou and I sit round about some fountain  
Looking all downwards to behold our cheeks,  
How they are flann'd like meadows, yet not dry,  
Wah miry slime left on them by a flood? *Shaksp.*

MIS, an inseparable particle used in composition  
to mark an ill sense, or depravation  
of the meaning: as, *chance*, luck;  
*mischance*, ill luck; *computation*, reckoning;  
*miscomputation*, false reckoning; *to like*,  
to be pleased; *to dislike*, to be offended;  
from *mes* in Teutonic and French, used in the same sense. Of this  
it is difficult to give all the examples;  
but those that follow will sufficiently  
explain it.

MISACCEPTATION. *n. f.* [*mis* and *accep-*

tation.] The act of taking in a wrong  
sense.

MISADVENTURE. *n. f.* [*mifadventure*, Fr.  
*mis* and *adventure*.] Mischance; misfortune;  
ill luck; bad fortune.

Your looks are pale and wild, and do import  
Some misadventure. *Shaksp.*

When a commander, either upon necessity or  
*mifadventure*, falleth into danger, it much advances  
both his reputation and enterprise, if  
bravely he behaveth himself. *Hayward.*

The body consisted, after all the losses and *mifadventures*,  
of no less than six thousand foot. *Clarendon.*

Distinguish betwixt *mifadventure* and *delight*.  
*L'Estrange.*

The trouble of a *mifadventure* now and then,  
that reaches not his innocence or reputation, may  
not be an ill way to teach him more caution. *Locke.*

MISADVENTURED. *adj.* [*from mifadventure*.]  
Unfortunate.

From forth the fatal loins of these two foes,  
A pair of star-cross'd lovers take their life;  
Whose *mifadventure'd* piteous overthrows  
Do with their death bury their parents' strife. *Shaksp.*

MISADVISED. *adj.* [*mis* and *advised*.] Ill  
directed.

MISAIMED. *adj.* [*mis* and *aim*.] Not  
aimed rightly.

The idle stroke enforcing furious ways,  
Missing the mark of his misaimed flight,  
Did fall to ground. *Fairy Queen.*

MISANTHROPE. } *n. f.* [*mifanthrope*, Fr.  
*mischanthropos*.] A  
hater of mankind.

I am *mifanthropos*, and hate mankind. *Shaksp.*  
Alas, poor dean! his only scope  
Was to be held a *mifanthrope*;  
This into general odium drew him. *Swift.*

MISANTHROPY. *n. f.* [*misanthropic*, Fr.  
*from mifanthrope*.] Hatred of mankind.

MISAPPLICATION. *n. f.* [*mis* and *application*.]  
Application to a wrong purpose.

The indistinctness of many in the community of  
name, or the *mifapplication* of the act of one unto  
another, hath made some doubt thereof. *Brown.*

The vigilance of those who preside over these  
clarities is so exemplary, that persons disposed to  
do good can entertain no suspicions of the *mifapplication*  
of their bounty. *Atterbury.*

It is our duty to be provident for the future, and  
to guard against whatever may lead us into *mifapplications*  
of it. *Rogers.*

To MISAPPLY. *v. a.* [*mis* and *apply*.] To  
apply to wrong purposes.

Virtue itself turns vice, being *mifapplied*,  
And vice sometimes by actions dignified. *Shaksp.*  
The holy treasure was to be reserved, and issued  
for holy uses, and not *mifapplied* to any other ends. *Hewel.*

He that knows that whiteness is the name of that  
colour he has observed in snow, will not *mifapply*  
that word as long as he retains that idea. *Locke.*

To MISAPPREHEND. *v. a.* [*mis* and *apprehend*.]  
Not to understand rightly.

That your reasonings may lose none of their force  
by my *mifapprehending* or misrepresenting them, I  
shall give the reader your arguments. *Locke.*

MISAPPREHENSION. *n. f.* [*mis* and *apprehension*.]  
Mistake; not right apprehension.

It is a degree of knowledge to be acquainted  
with the causes of our ignorance: what we have to  
say under this head, will equally concern our  
*mifapprehensions* and errors. *Glauville.*

To MISASCRIBE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *ascribe*.]  
To ascribe falsely.

That may be *mifascribed* to art which is the bare  
production of nature. *Boyle.*

To MISASSIGN. *v. a.* [*mis* and *assign*.] To  
assign erroneously.

We have not *mifassigned* the cause of this phenomenon.  
*Boyle.*

To MISBECOME. *v. a.* [*mis* and *become*.]

Not to become; to be unseemly; not to  
suit.

Either she has a possibility in that which I think  
impossible, or else impossible loves need not *misbecome*  
me. *Sidney.*

What to the daughter from England?  
—Scorn and defiance, slight regard, contempt,  
And any thing that may not *misbecome*. *Shaksp.*

The mighty sunder.  
That boldness which lads get amongst play-fellows,  
has such a mixture of rudeness and ill-turned  
confidence, that those *misbecoming* and disingenuous  
ways of shifting in the world must be unlearned to  
make way for better principles. *Locke.*

Portius, thou may'st rely upon my conduct;  
Thy father will not act what *misbecomes* him. *Addison.*

MISBEGET. } *adj.* [*begot* or *begotten*  
*MISBEGETTING*.] with *mis*.] Unlaw-  
fully or irregularly begotten.

Contaminated, base.  
And *misbegotten* blood, I spill of thine. *Shaksp.*  
Your words have taken such pains, as if they  
labour'd

To bring manslaughter into form, set quarrelling  
Upon the head of valour; which, indeed,  
Is valour *misbegot*, and came into the world  
When sects and factions were but newly born. *Shaksp.*

The *misbegotten* infant grows,  
And, ripe for birth, defends with deadly throes  
The swelling rind, with unavailing strife,  
To leave the wooden womb, and pulses into life. *Dryden.*

To MISBEHAVE. *v. n.* [*mis* and *behave*.]  
To act ill or improperly.

MISBEHAVED. *adj.* [*mis* and *behaved*.]  
Untaught; ill-bred; uncivil.

Happiness courts thee in her best array;  
But, like a *misbehav'd* and sullen wench,  
Thou putt'st upon thy fortune and thy love. *Shaksp.*

MISBEHAVIOUR. *n. f.* [*mis* and *behaviour*.]  
Ill conduct; bad practice.

The *misbehaviour* of particular persons does not  
at all affect their cause, since a man may act laudably  
in some respects, who does not so in others. *Addison's Freeholder.*

MISBELIEF. *n. f.* [*mis* and *belief*.] False  
religion; a wrong belief.

MISBELIEVER. *n. f.* [*mis* and *believer*.]  
One that holds a false religion, or believes  
wrongly.

Yes, if I drew it with a curs'd intent  
To take a *misbeliever* to my bed,  
It must be so. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

To MISCALL. *v. a.* [*mis* and *call*.] To name  
improperly.

My heart will sigh when I *miscal* it so. *Shaksp.*  
The third act, which connects propositions and  
deduces conclusions from them, the schools call  
discourse; and we shall not *miscal* it if we name it  
reason. *Glauville's Sceptic.*

What you *miscal* their folly is their care. *Dryd.*

To MISCALCULATE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *calculate*.]  
To reckon wrong.

After all the care I have taken, there may be,  
in such a multitude of passages, several misquoted,  
misinterpreted, and *miscalculated*. *Arbuthnot.*

MISCARRIAGE. *n. f.* [*mis* and *carriage*.]  
1. Unhappy event of an undertaking;  
failure; ill conduct.

Resolutions of reforming do not always satisfy  
justice, nor prevent vengeance for former *miscarriages*.  
*King Charles.*

When a counsellor, to save himself,  
Would lay *miscarriages* upon his prince,  
Exposing him to publick rage and hate,  
O, 'tis an act as infamously base,  
As should a common soldier seek behind,  
And thrust his general in the front of war. *Dryden.*

If the neglect or abuse of the liberty he had,  
to examine what would really make for his happiness,  
misleads him, the *miscarriages* that follow on it  
must be imputed to his own election. *Locke.*

A great part of that time which the inhabitants



of the former earth had to spare, and *whereby* they made so ill use, was now employed in digging and plowing; and the exult of fertility which contributed so much to their *mifcarriages*, was retraced and cut off.

Your cures aloud you tell,  
But wisely your *mifcarriages* conceal. *Gerth.*

How, alas! will he appear in that awful day, when even the failings and *mifcarriages* of the righteous shall not be concealed, though the mercy of God be magnified in their pardon. *Rogers.*

2. Abortion; act of bringing forth before the time.

There must be *mifcarriages* and abortions; for there died many women with child. *Graunt.*

To *MISCARRY*. v. n. [*mis* and *carry*.]

1. To fail; not to have the intended event; not to succeed; to be lost in an enterprise; not to reach the *point* intended.

Have you not heard of Frederick, the great soldier, who *mifcarried* at sea? *Shakespeare.*  
Our sister's man is certainly *mifcarried*. *Shakespeare.*  
Is it concluded he shall be protector?

—It is determin'd, not concluded yet:  
But so it must be if the king *mifcarry*. *Shakespeare.*

If you *mifcarry*,  
Your business of the world hath to an end,  
And machination ceases. *Shakespeare.*

Sweet Bassanio, my ships have all *mifcarried*, my creditors grow cruel, my estate is very low. *Shakespeare.*  
I could mention some projects which I have brought to maturity, and others which have *mifcarried*. *Addison.*

No wonder that this expedient should so often *mifcarry*, which requires so much art and genius to arrive at any perfection in it. *Swift.*

2. To have an abortion.

Give them a *mifcarrying* womb and dry breasts.

So many politick conceptions to elaborately formed and wrought, and grown at length ripe for a delivery, do yet, in the issue, *mifcarry* and prove abortive. *South.*

His wife *mifcarried*; but the abortion proved a female fetus. *Pope and Arbuthnot.*

You have proved yourself more tender of another's embryos, than the fondest mothers are of their own; for you have preserved every thing that I *mifcarried* of. *Pope.*

To *MISCARRY*. v. a. [*mis* and *carry*.] To take a wrong account of.

Men *mifcarry* their days; for in their age they deduce the account not from the day of their birth, but the year of our Lord wherein they were born. *Brown.*

MISCELLANEOUS. n. f. [*miscellaneous*, Lat.]

This is corrupted into *maslin* or *meftlin*.]

Mixed corn: as, wheat and rye.

It is thought to be of use to make some *miscellaneous* in corn; as if you sow a few beans with wheat, your wheat will be the better. *Bacon.*

MISCELLANEOUS. adj. [*miscellaneous*, Lat.]

Mingled; composed of various kinds.

Being *miscellaneous* in many things, he is to be received with suspicion; for such as amass all relations must err in some, and without offence be unbeliev'd in many. *Brown.*

And what the people but a herd confus'd,  
A *miscellaneous* rabble, who extol  
Things vulgar, and well weigh'd scarce worth the  
praise. *Milton.*

MISCELLANEOUSNESS. n. f. [from *miscellaneous*.] Composition of various kinds.

MISCELLANY. adj. [*miscellaneous*, Lat.]

Mixed of various kinds.

The power of Spain consisteth in a veteran army, compounded of *miscellany* forces of all nations. *Brown.*

MISCELLANY. n. f. A mass formed out of various kinds.

I acquit myself of the presumption of having lent my name to recommend *miscellanies* or works of other men. *Pope.*

When they have joined their pericranies,  
Out slips a book of *miscellanies*. *Swift.*

VOL. II.

MISCHANCE. n. f. [*mis* and *chance*.] Ill luck; ill fortune; misfortune; mishap.

The lady *Cecropia* sent him to excuse the *mischances* of her bonds hanging in that dangerous sort. *Sidney.*

Extreme dealing had driven her to put herself with a great lady, by which occasion she had stumbled upon such *mischances* as were little for the honour of her family. *Sidney.*

View these letters full of bad *mischance*,  
France is revolted. *Shakespeare.*

Sleep rock thy brain,  
And never come *mischance* between us twain. *Shakespeare.*

Nothing can be a reasonable ground of despising a man but some fault chargeable upon him; and nothing can be a fault *finis* not naturally in a man's power to prevent; otherwise it is a man's unhappiness, his *mischance* or calamity, but not his fault. *South.*

MISCHIEF. n. f. [*mischief*, old Fr.]

1. Harm; hurt; whatever is ill and injuriously done.

The law is that case punisheth the thought; for better is a *mischief* than an inconvenience. *Spenser.*  
Come you worth'ning ministers!  
Wherever in your fightless substances  
You wait on nature's *mischief*. *Shakespeare.*

Thy tongue deviseth *mischiefs*. *Psalms.*

Was I the cause of *mischief*, or the man,  
Whose lawless left the fatal war began? *Dryden.*

2. Ill consequence; vexatious affair.

*States* call in foreigners to *assist* them against a common enemy; but the *mischief* was, these allies would never allow that the common enemy was subdued. *Swift.*

To *MISCHIEF*. v. a. [from the noun.] To hurt; to harm; to injure.

If the greatest inward heat be not sweetened by meekness, or not governed by prudence, can it bring to our souls any benefit? rather it *mischief*s them. *Spratt.*

MISCHIEFMAKER. n. f. [from *mischief* and *make*.] One who causes mischief.

MISCHIEF-MAKING. adj. Causing harm.

Come not thou with *mischief-making* beauty,  
To interpose between us, look not on him. *Rome.*

MISCHIEVOUS. adj. [from *mischief*.]

1. Harmful; hurtful; destructive; noxious; pernicious; injurious; wicked: used both of persons and things.

This false, wily, doubling disposition is intolerably *mischievous* to society. *South.*

I'm but a half-straw'd villain yet;  
But mongrel *mischievous*. *Dryden.*

He had corrupted or deluded most of his servants, telling them that their master was run mad; that he had disinherited his heir, and was going to settle his estate upon a parish-boy; that if he did not look after their master he would do some very *mischievous* thing. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Spiteful; malicious. *Ainsworth.*

MISCHIEVOUSLY. adv. [from *mischief*.]

Noxiously; hurtfully; wickedly.

Nor was the cruel destiny content  
To weep at once her life and beauty too;  
But like a harden'd felon took a pride  
To work more *mischievously* slow,  
And plunder'd first, and then destroy'd. *Dryden.*

MISCHIEVOUSNESS. n. f. [from *mischievous*.] Hurtfulness; perniciousness; wickedness.

Compare the harmlessness, the tenderness, the modesty, and the ingenious pliancy, which is in youth, with the *mischievousness*, the slyness, the craft, the impudence, the falsehood, and the confirmed obliquity found in an aged, long-practised sinner. *South.*

MISCIBLE. adj. [from *misceo*, Lat.] Possible to be mingled.

Acid spirits are subtle liquors which come over in distillations, not inflammable, *miscible* with water. *Arbuthnot.*

MISCITATION. n. f. [*mis* and *citation*.]

Unfair or false quotation.

Being charged with *miscitation* in unfair dealing.

it was requisite to say something; honesty is a tender point. *Collier.*

To *MISCITE*. v. a. [*mis* and *cite*.] To quote wrong.

MISCLAIM. n. f. [*mis* and *claim*.] Mistaken claim.

Error, *mischief* and forgetfulness, become suitors for the remission of extreme rigour. *Bacon.*

MISCOMPUTATION. n. f. [*mis* and *computation*.] False reckoning.

It was a general misfortune and *miscalculation* of that time, that the party had so good an opinion of their own reputation and interest. *Clarendon.*

MISCONCEIT. } n. f. [*mis* and *conceive*.]

MISCONCEPTION. } [and *conception*.]

False opinion; wrong notion.

The other which instead of it we are required to accept is only by error and *miskonceive* named the ordinance of Jesus Christ; no one proof being as yet brought forth, whereby it may clearly appear to be so in every deed. *Hosker.*

It cannot be that our knowledge should be other than an heap of *miskonception* and error. *Glanville.*

Great errors and dangers result out of a *miskonception* at the range of things. *Harvey.*

It will be a great satisfaction to see those pieces of most ancient history, which have been chiefly preserved in Scripture, confirmed anew, and freed from those *miskonceptions* or *miskonceptions* which made them fit uneasy upon the spirits even of the best men. *Burnet.*

To *MISCONCEIVE*. v. a. [*mis* and *conceive*.]

To misjudge; to have a false notion of.

Ne let false whispers, breeding hidden fears,  
Break gentle sleep with *miskonceived* doubt. *Spenser.*

Our endeavour is not so much to overthrow them with whom we contend, as to yield them just and reasonable causes of those things, which, for want of due consideration heretofore, they *miskonceived*. *Hosker.*

*Miskonceived* John of Arc hath been  
A virgin from her tender infancy. *Shakespeare.*

MISCONDUCT. n. f. [*mis* and *conduct*.] Ill behaviour; ill management.

They are industriously proclaimed and aggravated by such as are guilty or innocent of the same slips of *miskonduct* in their own behaviour. *Addison.*

It highly concerned them to reflect, how great obligation both the memory of their past *miskonduct*, and their present advantages, laid on them, to walk with care and circumspection. *Rogers.*

To *MISCONDUCT*. v. a. [*mis* and *conduct*.]

To manage amiss; to carry on wrong.

MISCONJECTURE. n. f. [*mis* and *conjecture*.]

A wrong guess.

I hope they will plausibly receive our attempts, or candidly correct our *miskonjectures*. *Brown.*

To *MISCONJECTURE*. v. a. [*mis* and *conjecture*.] To guess wrong.

MISCONSTRUCTION. n. f. [*mis* and *construction*.] Wrong interpretation of words or things.

It pleas'd the king his master very lately  
To strike at me upon his *miskonstruction*,  
When he conjunct, and flatter'd his displeasure,  
Tript me behind. *Shakespeare.*

Others conceive the literal acceptation to be a *miskonstruction* of the symbolical expression. *Brown.*

Those words were very weakly inserted where they are so liable to *miskonstruction*. *Stillingfleet.*

To *MISCOSTRUCTURE*. v. a. [*mis* and *construct*.]

To interpret wrong.

That which by right exposition buildeth up christian faith, being *miskonstructed* breedeth error; between true and false construction the difference reason must shew. *Hosker.*

We would have had you heard  
The manner and the purpose of his treasons;  
That you might well have signified the same  
Unto the citizens, who, haply, may  
Miskonstrue us in him. *Shakespeare.*

Many of the unbelieving Israelites would have *miskonstrued* this story of mankind. *Raleigh.*

Do not, great sir, *miskonstrue* his intent,

R

**MISFORTUNE** rebellion what was prudent ease,  
To guard himself by necessary war. Dryden  
A virtuous emperor was much afflicted to find his  
sons misfortune and his slain by a party. Addison  
**MISCONTINUANCE** *n. f.* [mis and con-  
tinuance.] Cessation; intermission.

**To MISCONSUL** *v. a.* [mis and counsel.]  
To advise wrong.

Every thing that is begun with reason  
Will come by ready means to good success,  
But things mismanaged and misadvised. Spenser  
**To MISCOUNT** *v. a.* [miscount, Fr. mis  
and count.] To reckon wrong.

**MISCREANCE** *n. f.* [from miscreancy or  
miscreancy.] *miserance*, Fr.] Un-  
belief; false faith; adherence to a false  
religion.

If thou wilt renounce thy miscreancy,  
And my true religion yield thee for my,  
Lest will I grant thee for thy valiance. Spenser  
The most usual cause of deprivation are mis-  
deeds, misdeeds, heresy, miscreancy, atheism,  
simony. Lydell.

**MISCREANT** *n. f.* [miscreant, Fr.]

1. One that holds a false faith; one who  
believes in false gods.

Their prophet, publicly condemned them as an  
adulterous seed, and a wicked generation of mis-  
creants, which had forsaken the living God. Hooker.

2. A vile wretch.

Now by Apollo, King,  
Thou swear'st thy gods in vain,  
—O villain! miscreant! Shakespeare.

If extraordinary leuty proves ineffectual, those  
miscreants ought to be made sensible that con-  
stitution is armed with force. Addison.

**MISCREATE** *v. a.* [mis and created.]

**MISCREATED** *v. a.* Formed unnaturally or  
illegitimately; made as by a blunder of  
nature.

Then made he head against his enemies,  
And Janner flew or Lagers miscreant. Fairy Queen.  
Edisons he took that miscreant heir,  
And that false other spirit, on whom he spread  
A seeming body of the subtle air. Spenser.  
God forbid, my lord,

That you should fashion, we Lorbrow your readings  
With opening titles miscreant, whole right  
Suits not in native colours with the truth. Shakspeare.

**MISDEED** *n. f.* [mis and deed.] Evil action.  
O God,

If thou wilt be aveng'd on my misdeeds,  
Yet execute thy wrath on me alone. Shakspeare.  
Evils, which our own misdeeds have wrought.

Chas'd from a throne, abandon'd and exil'd  
For lost misdeeds were punishments too mild. Dryden.

**To MISDEEM** *v. a.* [mis and deem.] To  
judge ill of; to mistake.

All unwetted an enchanter had  
His sense abus'd, and made him to misdeem  
My loyalty, not such as it did seem. Fairy Queen.

Besides, were we unclinging able in will,  
And of a wit that nothing could misdeem;  
Equal to God, whose wisdom smooths all  
And never errs, we might ourselves direct. Davies.

**To MISDEMEAN** *v. a.* [mis and demean.]  
To behave ill.

From frailty  
And want of wisdom, you, that best should teach us,  
Have misdeem'd yourself. Shakspeare.

**MISDEMEANOR** *n. f.* [mis and demean.]

Offence; ill behaviour; something less  
than an atrocious crime.

The house of commons have only power to cen-  
sure the members of their own house, in point of  
election, or misdeemeanors in or towards that house.  
Bacon.

It is no real disgrace to the church merely to  
lose her privileges, but to forfeit them by her  
fault or misdeemeanor. South.

These could never have touched the head, or  
stopped the source of these unhappy misdeemeanors,  
for which the punishment was sent. Woodward.

**MISDEVOUION** *n. f.* [mis and devotion.]

Mistaken piety.

A place, where misdevotion frames  
A thousand prayers to saints, whose very names  
The church knew not, heav'n knows not yet. Don.  
**MISDIET** *n. f.* [mis and diet.] Improper  
food.

deeply through his bedded flow.  
Which by misdiet daily greater grew. Fairy Queen.

**To MISDISTINGUISH** *v. a.* [mis and dis-  
tinguish.] To make wrong distinctions.

If we imagine a difference where there is none,  
because we distinguish where we should not, it may  
not be denied that we misdistinguish. Hooker.

**To MISDO** *v. a.* [mis and do.] To do  
wrong; to commit a crime.

Aford me place to show what I am prone  
Towards thee I intend for what I have misdone.  
Milton.

**To MISDO** *v. n.* To commit faults.

Try the wrong first  
Not willfully misdoing, but unaware. Milton.

Misdo. I have misdone, and I endure the smart,  
Lest to acknowledge, but more loth to part. Dryden.

**MISDOER** *n. f.* [from misdo.] An offen-  
der; a criminal; a malefactor.

Were they not contained in duty with a fear of  
law, which inflicts sharp punishments to misdoers,  
no man should enjoy any thing. Spenser.

**MISDOING** *n. f.* [from misdo.] Offence;  
deviation from right.

The worth is, to think ourselves safe so long as we  
keep our injuries from the knowledge of men, and  
out of our own view, without any awe of that al-  
l-seeing eye that observes all our misdoings. L'Estr.

**To MISDOUBT** *v. a.* [mis and doubt.] To

suspect of deceit or danger.

If the only misdoer, I were in heaven; for  
quickly I would bring sufficient assurance. Sidney.

I do not misdo my wife, but I would be loth  
to turn them both together; a man may be too  
confident. Shakspeare.

The bird that hath been lined in a bush,  
With trembling wings misdoeth every bush;  
And I, the hapless male to one sweet bird,  
Have now the fatal object in my eye,  
Where my poor young was hind'd, was caught, and  
kill'd. Shakspeare.

If you misdo me that I am not he,  
I know not how I shall assure you farther. Shakspeare.

To believe his wiles my truth can move,  
Is to misdo my reason or my love. Dryden.

**MISDOUBT** *n. f.* [mis and doubt.]

1. Suspicion of crime or danger.

He cannot so precisely weed this land,  
As his misdoings present occasion;  
His foes are so enrooted with his friends,  
That plucking to mix an enemy,  
He doth unfasten so and shake a friend. Shakspeare.

2. Irresolution; hesitation.

York, steel thy fearful thoughts,  
And change misdoings to resolution. Shakspeare.

**MISE** *n. f.* [Fr.] Issue. Law term. Dict.

**To MISEMPLY** *v. a.* [mis and employ.]

To use to wrong purposes.

Their frugal fathers guish thy misemploy,  
And turn to point and pearl, and every female toy.  
Dryden.

Some taking things upon trust, misemploy their  
power by lazily enslaving their minds to the dic-  
tates of others. Locke.

That vain and foolish hope, which is misemployed  
on temporal objects, produces many sorrows. Addison.

They grew dissolute and profligate; and by mis-  
employing the advantages which God had thrown  
into their lap, provoked him to withdraw them.  
Atterbury.

**MISEMPLYMENT** *n. f.* [mis and employ-  
ment.] Improper application.

An improvident expence, and misemployment of  
their time and faculties. Hale.

**MISER** *n. f.* [miser, Lat.]

1. A wretched person; one overwhelmed  
with calamity.

Do not disdain to carry with you the worst  
words of a miser now despairing; neither be afraid  
to appear before her, bearing the true tale of the  
sinner. Sidney.

I wish that it may not prove some ominous fore-  
token of misfortune to have met with such a miser  
as I am. Sidney.

Fair son of Mars, that seek with warlike spoil  
And great achievements, great yourself to make,  
Vouchsafe to stay your steed for humble miser's  
lake. Spenser.

2. A wretch; a mean fellow.

Decrepit miser! baleful wretch!

I am descended of a gentler blood. Shakspeare.

3. A wretch covetous to extremity; one  
who in wealth makes himself miserable  
by the fear of poverty. This is the only  
sense now in use.

Though he be dearer to my soul than rest  
To weary pilgrims, or to miser's gold,  
Rather than wrong Castulo I'd forget her. Otway.

No silver counts by dying miser's give'n;  
Here had'd the rage of ill-requested Heav'n;  
But such plain roots as pity could raise,  
And only vocal with the Maker's praise. Pope.

**MISERABLE** *adj.* [miserable, Fr. miser,

Latin.]

1. Unhappy; calamitous; wretched.

O nation miserable,  
With an untitled tyrant, bloody scepter'd!  
When shalt thou see thy wholesome days again?

Shakspeare.

Most miserable is the desire that's glorious. Shakspeare.  
What's more miserable than discontent? Shakspeare.

There will be a future state, and then how mis-  
erable is the voluptuous unbeliever left in the lurch.  
South.

What hopes include thee, miserable man? Dryden.

2. Wretched; worthless.

Miserable comforters are ye all. Job.

3. Culpably parsimonious; stingy. In low  
language.

4. Despicable; wretched; mean: as, a  
miserable person.

**MISERABLENESS** *n. f.* [from miserable.]

State of misery.

**MISERABLY** *adv.* [from miserable.]

1. Unhappily; calamitously.

Of the five employed by him, two of them quar-  
relled, one of which was slain, and the other hanged  
for; the third drowned himself; the fourth, though  
rich, came to beg his bread; and the fifth was miser-  
ably galled to death. South.

2. Wretchedly; meanly.

As the love I bear you makes me thus invite  
you, to the time love makes me ashamed to bring  
you to a place where you shall be so, not spoken by  
ceremony but by truth, miserably entertained. Sidney.

3. Covetously.

Ainsworth.

**MISERY** *n. f.* [miseria, Lat. misere, Fr.]

1. Wretchedness; unhappiness.

My heart is drown'd with grief,  
My body round engirt with misery. Shakspeare.

Happiness, in its full extent, is the utmost pleasure  
we are capable of, and misery the utmost pain. Locke.

Perhaps it may be found more easy to forget the  
language than to part entirely with those tempers  
which we learnt in misery. Law.

2. Calamity; misfortune; cause of misery.

When we our betters see bearing our woes,

We scarcely think our miseries our foes. Shakspeare.

The gods from heav'n survey the fatal strife,  
And mourn the miseries of human life. Dryden.

3. [from miser.] Covetousness; avarice.

Not in use. Miser now signifies not an  
unhappy, but a covetous man; yet misery  
now signifies not covetousness but unhap-  
piness.

He look'd upon things precious, as they were  
The common muck n' th' world: he covetous  
Than misery itself would give. Shakspeare.

In a fabric of forty thousand pounds charge, I  
with thirty pounds laid out before in an exact model;

for a little *mifery* may easily breed some *misfortune* of greater charge.

**MISERE'RM.** *n. f.* [*mis* and *esteem*.] Disregard; slight.

**To MISFA'NION.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *fashion*.] To form wrong.

A thing in reason impossible thorough their *misfashioned* preconceit, appeared unto them no less certain, than if nature had written it in the very forehead of all the creatures of God. *Hobbes.*

**To MISFO'RM.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *form*.] To put in an ill form.

His monstrous scalp down to his teeth it tore, And that *misformed* shape misshaped more. *Spenser.*

**MISFO'RTUNE.** *n. f.* [*mis* and *fortune*.] Calamity; ill luck; want of good fortune.

Fortune thus 'gan say, *mifery* and *misfortune* is all one.

And of *misfortune*, fortune hath only the gift. *Sid.*

What world's delight, or joy of living speech, Can heart to plung'd in sea of sorrows deep,

And heaped with to huge *misfortunes* reach? *Spenser.*

Consider why the change was wrought, You'll find it his *misfortune*, not his fault. *Adams.*

**To MISGIVE.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *give*.] To fill with doubt; to deprive of confidence.

It is used always with the reciprocal pronoun.

As Henry's late presaging prophecy Did glad my heart with hope of this young Richmond;

So doth my heart *misgive* me in these conflicts What may befall him, to his harm or ours. *Shakspeare.*

This is strange! Who hath got the right Anne? My heart *misgives* me. *Shakspeare.*

Yet oft his heart divine of something ill *misgives* him. *Milton.*

This heart *misgave* him, that these were to many meet *gloomy*; but, upon communicating his suspicions, I soon made him easy. *Addison.*

**MISGIVING.** *n. f.* [from *misgive*.] Doubt; distrust.

If a conscience thus qualified and informed, be not the measure by which a man may take a true estimate of his abomination, the sinner is left in the plunge of infinite doubts, suspicions, and *misgivings*, both as to the measures of his present duty, and the final issue of his future reward. *South.*

**To MISGOVERN.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *govern*.] To govern ill; to administer unfaithfully.

Solyman charged him bitterly, that he had *misgoverned* the state, and inverted his treasures to his own use. *Knollys.*

**MISGOVERNED.** *adj.* [from *misgovern*.] Rude; uncivilized.

Rude, *misgovern'd* hands, from window tops, Threw dust and rubbish on King Richard's head. *Shakspeare.*

**MISGOVERNANCE.** *n. f.* [*mis* and *governance*.] Irregularity.

Thy muse too long *Quiberon* in furrowing, Lulled asleep through love's *misgovernance*. *Spenser.*

**MISGOVERNMENT.** *n. f.* [*mis* and *government*.]

1. Ill administration of publick affairs.

Men lay the blame of those evils whereof they know not the ground, upon public *misgovernment*. *Rokeigh.*

2. Ill management.

Men are miserable, if their education hath been so undisciplined, as to leave them unprovided of skill to spend their time; but most miserable, if such *misgovernment* and unskillfulness make them fall into vicious company. *Taylor.*

3. Irregularity; inordinate behaviour.

There is not chastity enough in language Without offence to utter them: thus, pretty lady, I am sorry for thy much *misgovernment*. *Shakspeare.*

**MISGUIDANCE.** *n. f.* [*mis* and *guidance*.] False direction.

The Nicene council fixed the equinox the twenty-first of March for the finding out of Easter: which

has caused the *misguidance* from the sun which we lie under in respect of Easter, and the movable feasts. *Haller on Time.*

Whoever deceives a man, makes him run himself: and by causing an error in the great guide of his actions, his judgment, he causes an error in his choice, the *misguidance* of which must naturally engage him to his destruction. *Smith.*

**To MISGUIDE.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *guide*.] To direct ill; to lead the wrong way.

Hunting after arguments to make good one side of a question, and wholly to neglect those which favour the other, is wilfully to *misguide* the understanding; and is so far from giving truth its due value, that it wholly debasifies it. *Locke.*

*Misguided* prince! no longer urge thy fate, Nor tempt the gods to unequal war. *Prior.*

Of all the causes which conspire to blind Man's erring judgment, and *misguide* the mind, What the weak head with strongest bias rules Is pride, the never-failing vice of souls. *Pope.*

**MISHA'P.** *n. f.* [*mis* and *hap*.] Ill chance; ill luck; calamity.

To tell you what miserable *mishaps* fell to the young prince of Macedon his cousin, I should too much fill your ears with strange horrors. *Sadley.*

Since we are thus far entered into the consideration of her *mishaps*, till me, have there been any more such tempests wherein the hath thus wretchedly been wrecked? *Spenser.*

Sir knight, take to you wanted strength, And master these *mishaps* with patient might. *Spenser.*

Rome's readiest champions, repose you here, Secure from worldly chances and *mishaps*. *Shakspeare.*

It cannot be But that success attends him: if *mishap*, Ere this he had return'd, with fury driv'n By his avengers; since no place like this Can fit his punishment, or your revenge. *Milton.*

If the worst of all *mishaps* hath fallen, Speak; for he could not die unlike himself. *Dennis.*

**MISHMASH.** *n. f.* [*mis* and *hap*.] A low word. A mingle, or hotchpotch.

**To MISINFER.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *infer*.] To infer wrong.

Nestor's teaching rightly, that God and man are distinct natures, did thereupon *misinfer*, that in Christ those natures can by no conjunction make one person. *Hooker.*

**To MISINFORM.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *inform*.] To deceive by false accounts.

Some belonged to a man of great dignity, and not as that wicked Simon had *misinformed*. *Macc.*

By no means trust to your servants, who first lead you, or *misinform* you; the reproach will lie upon yourself. *Bacon.*

Bid her well beware, Left by some late appearing good surpris'd, She delate false, and *misinform* the will To do what God expressly hath forbid. *Milton.*

**MISINFORMATION.** *n. f.* [from *misinform*.] False intelligence; false accounts.

Let not such be discouraged as deserve well, by *misinformation* of others, perhaps out of envy or treachery. *Bacon.*

The vengeance of God, and the indignation of men, will join forces against an insulting baseness, who buckled with greatness, and set on by *misinformation*. *South.*

**To MISINTERPRET.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *interpret*.] To explain to a wrong sense, or wrong intention.

The gentle reader will be happy to hear the worthiest works *misinterpreted*, the clearest actions obscured, and the innocentest life traduced. *Ben Jonson.*

After all the care I have taken, there may be several passages unquoted and *misinterpreted*. *Arbutnot.*

**To MISJOIN.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *join*.] To join unfitly or improperly.

In reason's absence, mimic fancy wakes To imitate her; but *misjoining* shapes, Wild work produces oft, and most in dreams; Ill-matching words, and deeds long past, or late. *Milton.*

Lothar, more mistaking than I read, *Misjoins* the sacred body with a word. *Dryden.*

**To MISJUDGE.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *judge*.] To form false opinions; to judge ill.

You *misjudge*; You see through love, and that deludes your sight; As, what is straight, seems crooked through the water. *Shakspeare.*

By allowing *misjudge* that is innocent, he betrays offence to a weak and misgiving neighbour. *Atter.*

Too long *misjudging* have I thought that wife; But sure relentless folly steals thy breast. *Pope.*

**To MISJUDGE.** *v. a.* To mistake; to judge ill of.

Where we *misjudge* the matter, a miscarriage draws pity after it; but when we are transported by pride, our ruin lies at our own door. *L'Estr.*

**To MISLAY.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *lay*.] To lay in a wrong place.

Mean time my worthy wife our arms *mislay'd*, And from beneath my head my sword convey'd. *Dryden.*

The fault is generally *mislay'd* upon nature; and there is often a complaint of want of parts, when the fault lies in want of a due improvement. *Locke.*

If the butler be the tell-tale, *mislay* a sponge, so as he may never find it. *Swift.*

**MISLAY'ER.** *n. f.* [from *mislay*.] One that puts in the wrong place.

The *mislayer* of a meta-logic is to blame; but the unjust judge is the capital remover of landmarks, when he defineth unis of lands. *Bacon.*

**To MISLE.** *v. n.* [from *mis*.] To rain in imperceptible drops, like a thick mist; properly *mistle*.

Y enough, thou mourned hast, Now gins to mistle, he we homeward fast. *Spenser.*

The very small drops of a *misling* rain descending through a freezing air, do each of them shoot into one of these figured icicles. *Crowe.*

This cold precipitates the vapours either in dew, or, if the vapours more copiously ascend, they are condensed into *misling*, or into showers of small rain, falling in numerous, thick, small drops. *Darham.*

In *misling* days, when I my thresher heard, With happy beer I to the barn repair'd. *Gay.*

**To MISLEAD.** *v. a.* *mis* and *lead*.] To guide a wrong way; to betray to mischief or mistake.

Take, oh take those lips away, That to sweetly were forsworn; And those eyes, the break of day, Lights that do *mislead* the morn. *Shakspeare.*

Your *misled* men: your states are yet worthy pity. If you would hear, and change your savage minds, Leave to be mad. *Ben Jonson.*

Thrust not servants who *mislead* or *misinform* you. *Bacon.*

O thieves! night, Why should'st thou but for some felonious end, In thy dark lantern thus close up the flares, That nature hang in heav'n, and still'd their lamps With everlasting oil, to give due light To the *misled* and lonely traveller? *Milton.*

What can they teach and not *mislead*? Ignorant of themselves, of God much more? *Milt.*

Thou who hast taught me to forgive the ill, And recompense, as friends, the good *misled*; If mercy be a precept of thy will, Return that mercy on thy servant's head. *Dryden.*

The imagination, which is of simple perception, doth never of itself, and directly, *mislead* us; yet it is the almost fatal means of our deception. *Glaser.*

Whatever necessity determines to the pursuit of real bliss, the same necessity establishes suspense, and scrutiny of each successive desire, whether the satisfaction of it does not interfere with our true happiness, and *mislead* us from it. *Locke.*

'Tis hard to say, if greater want of skill Appear in writing or in judging ill; But of the two let's dangerous is the offence To tire our patience, then *mislead* our sense. *Pope.*

**MISLEADER.** *n. f.* [from *mislead*.] One that leads to ill.

When thou dost hear I am as I have been,  
Approach me, and thou shalt see as thou wast,  
The tutor and the feeder of my wits;  
Till then I banish thee on pain of death,  
As I have done the rest of my misdoers. *Shaksp.*  
They have disordered and abandoned these  
heretical philosophers, teaching our Saviour, wherein  
by their misleaders they have been anciently plunged.

**MISLEN.** *n. f.* [corrupted from *misfollane*.]  
Mixed coin: as, wheat and rye.

They commonly sow those lands with wheat,  
*mislen*, and barley. *Montaigne.*

**TO MISLIKE.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *like*.] To  
disapprove; to be not pleased with; to  
dislike.

It was hard to say, whether he more liked his  
doings, or misliked the effect of his doings. *Sidney.*

Tertallian was not deceived in the place; but  
Aquinas, who misliked this opinion, followed a  
worse. *Haleigh.*

Judge not the preacher, for he may judge:

As thou mislike him, thou conceivest him not. *Herbert.*

**MISLIKE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Disap-  
probatum; dislike.

Setting your fancies and your mislike aside,  
Tell me some reason, why the lady Gray  
should not become my wife. *Shakspere.*

Their angry gestures with *mislike* disclose,

How much his speech offends their noble ears. *Fairf.*

**MISLIKER.** *n. f.* [from *mislike*.] One that  
disapproves.

Open flatterers of great men, privy mislikers of  
good men, but speakers with smiling countenances.

*Ajcham.*

**TO MISLIVE.** *v. n.* [*mis* and *live*.] To  
live ill.

Should not think God, that gave him that good,

Eke cherish his child in his way the flood,

For it he mislive in lecheries and lust,

Little boots all the wealth and the trust. *Spenser.*

**TO MISMANAGE.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *manage*.] To  
to manage ill.

The debates of princes councils would be in dan-  
ger to be mismanaged, since those who have a great  
stroke in them are not always perfectly knowing in  
the forms of syllogism. *Locke.*

**MISMANAGEMENT.** *n. f.* [*mis* and *manage-  
ment*.] Ill management; ill conduct.

It is mismanagement more than want of abilities,  
that men have reason to complain of in those that  
differ. *Locke.*

The falls of favorites, projects of the great,  
Of old mismanagement, taxation new,

All neither wholly false, nor wholly true. *Pope.*

**TO MISMARK.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *mark*.] To  
mark with the wrong token.

Things are mismarked at contemplation and life  
for want of application of integrity. *Collier.*

**TO MISMATCH.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *match*.] To  
match unsuitably.

What at my years forsaken I had I  
Ugly, or old, mismatches to my desires,  
My natural defects had taught me  
To let me down contented. *Southern.*

**TO MISNAME.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *name*.] To  
call by the wrong name.

They make one man's fancies, or perhaps fail-  
ings, confusing laws to others, and convey them as  
such to their followers, who are bold to misname  
all unambiguousness to their uncertainty, pre-  
sumption. *Boyle.*

**MISNOMER.** *n. f.* [Fr.] In law, an in-  
dictment, or any other act vacated by a  
wrong name.

**TO MISOBSERVE.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *observe*.] To  
not to observe accurately.

They understand it as clearly as they do language;  
and, if I misobserve not, they love to be treated as  
rational creatures sooner than as imagined. *Locke.*

**MISOGAMIST.** *n. f.* [*mis* and *gamos*.] A  
marriage hater.

**MISOGONY.** *n. f.* [*mis* and *gony*.] Hatred  
of women.

**TO MISORDER.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *order*.] To  
conduct ill; to manage irregularly.

If the child miss either in forgetting a word, or  
misordering the sentence, I would not have the  
matter frowned. *Ajcham.*

Yet few of them come to any great age, by reason  
of their misordered life when they are young. *Ajch.*

The time misorder'd doth in common sense  
Crowd us, and crush us to this monstrous form,  
To hold our safety up. *Shakspere.*

**MISORDER.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Irregu-  
larity; disorderly proceedings.

When news was brought to Richard the Second,  
that his uncles, who sought to reform the misorders  
of his counsellors, were persecuted in a wood near  
unto the court, merrily demanded of one Sir Hugh  
a Lance, who had been a good military man, but  
was then somewhat disordered of his wits, what he  
would advise him to do. *Shakspere.*

He's so much in the heart of the world, and espe-  
cially of my own people who best know him, that  
I am altogether misordered. *Shakspere.*

Pluck indignation on thy head;  
By the misordering of a maid, too virtuous  
For the contempt of empire. *Shakspere.*

**MISORDERLY.** *adj.* [from *misorder*.] Ir-  
regular; unlawful.

His over-much fearing of you drives him to seek  
some misorderly shift, to be helped by some other  
book, or to be prompted by some other scholar. *Ajch.*

**TO MISPEL.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *spell*.] To  
spell wrong.

She became a profest enemy to the arts and sci-  
ences, and scarce ever wrote a letter to him with-  
out wilfully misspelling his name. *Speculator.*

**TO MISPEND.** *v. a.* preterit and part. pas-  
sive *misspent*. [*mis* and *spend*.]

1. To spend ill; to waste; to consume to  
no purpose; to throw away.

What a deal of cold business doth a man misspend  
the better part of life in? In scattering compli-  
ment, tendering visits, gathering and venting  
news. *Ben Jonson.*

Let him now endeavour to redeem what he hath  
misspent by employing more of that leisure in this  
duty for the future. *Duty of Man.*

First guilty conscience does the mirror bring,  
Then sharp remorse shoots out her angry sting;  
And anxious thoughts, within themselves at strife,  
Upbraid the long misspent, luxurious life. *Dryden.*

I this writer's want of sense arraign,  
Treat all his empty pages with disdain,  
And think a grave reply misspent and vain. *Blackm.*

He who has lived with the greatest care will  
find, upon a review of his time, that he has some-  
thing to redeem; but he who has misspent much has  
still a greater concern. *Rogers.*

Wise men retrieve as far as they are able, every  
misspent or unprofitable hour which has slipped from  
them. *Rogers.*

2. To waste; with a reciprocal pronoun.  
Now let the arched knife their thirty limbs  
Dissolve, for the mutual moisture due  
To apples, berries, &c. misspends itself  
In barren twigs. *Phillips.*

**MISPENDER.** *n. f.* [from *misspend*.] One  
who spends ill or prodigally.

I suspect the excellency of those mens parts  
who are dissolute, and careless mispenders of their  
time. *Norris.*

**MISPERSUASION.** *n. f.* [*mis* and *persuasion*.]  
Wrong notion; false opinion.

Some mispersuasions concerning the divine attri-  
butes tend to the corrupting mens manners.

*Decay of Piety.*

**TO MISPLACE.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *place*.] To  
put in a wrong place.

I have this crown of mine cut from my shoulders,  
before I'll see the crown to toul misplaced. *Shaksp.*

What little arts govern the world! we need not  
An armed enemy or corrupted friend,  
When served but misplaced, or love mistaken.  
Performs the work. *Denham.*

Is a man betray'd by such agents as he employs?  
He misplaced his confidence, took hypocritry for  
fidelity, and to relied upon the services of a pack  
of villans. *South.*

Shall we repine at a little misplaced charity; we,  
who could not very forcibly affect it! *Atterbury.*

**TO MISPOINT.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *point*.] To  
confuse sentences by wrong punctuation.

**TO MISPRIS.** *v. a.* Sometimes it signi-  
fies mistaken, from the French verb *mef-*  
*prendre*; sometimes undervalued or dis-  
dained, from the French verb *mepriiser*.

**HAMMER.** It is in both senses wholly  
obsolete.

1. To mistake.

You spend your passion on a mispris'd mood;  
I am not guilty of Lylander's blood. *Shakspere.*

2. To slight; to scorn; to despise.

He's so much in the heart of the world, and espe-  
cially of my own people who best know him, that  
I am altogether misprised. *Shakspere.*

Pluck indignation on thy head;  
By the misprising of a maid, too virtuous  
For the contempt of empire. *Shakspere.*

**MISPRISION.** *n. f.* [from *misprise*.]  
1. Scorn; contempt. Not in use.

Here take her hand,  
Proud scornful boy, unworthy this good gift!  
That doth in vile misprison shackle up  
My love, and her desert. *Shakspere.*

2. Mistake; misconception. Not in use.

Thou hast mistaken quite,  
And laid thy love juice on some true love's sight;  
Of thy misprision most perforce ensue  
Some true love turn'd, and not a false turn'd true.

We feel such or such a sentiment within us, and  
herem is no cheat or misprision; it is truly so, and  
our sense concludes nothing of its rite. *Clanville.*

3. [In common law.] It signifies neglect,  
negligence, or oversight. *Misprision* of  
treason is the concealment, or not dis-  
closing, of known treason; for the which the  
offenders are to suffer imprisonment  
during the king's pleasure, lose their  
goods and the profits of their lands during  
their lives. *Misprision* of felony, is the  
letting any person, committed for treason  
or felony, or suspicion of either, to go  
before he be indicted. *Council.*

**TO MISPROPORTION.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *pro-  
portion*.] To join without due propor-  
tion.

**MISPROUD.** *adj.* [*mis* and *proud*.] Viti-  
ously proud. Obsolete.

Now I tell, thy tough countenances melt,  
Impaling Henry, strength'ning misproud York.

**TO MISQUOTE.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *quote*.] To  
quote falsely.

Look how we can, or sad, or merrily,  
Interpretation will misquote our looks. *Shakspere.*

After all the care I have taken, there may be  
several passages misquoted. *Arbutnot.*

**TO MISRECIPE.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *recite*.]  
To recite not according to the truth.

He misrecites the argument, and denies the con-  
sequence, which is clear. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

**TO MISRECKON.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *reckon*.]  
To reckon wrong; to compute wrong.

Whoever finds a mistake in the sum total, must  
allow himself out, though after repeated trials he  
may not see in which article he has misreckoned.

*Swift.*

**TO MISRELA TE.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *relate*.] To  
relate inaccurately or falsely.

To satisfy me that he misrelated not the experi-  
ment, he brought two or three small pipes of glass,  
which gave me the opportunity of trying it. *Boyle.*

**MISRELATION.** *n. f.* [from *misrelate*.]  
False or inaccurate narrative.

Mine was only to prels home those things in  
writing, which had been agitated between us by  
word of mouth; a course much to be preferred be-  
fore verbal conferences, as being less subject to  
mistakes and misrelations, and wherein paralogisms  
are more quickly detected. *Bramhall.*

# MIS

**To MISREMEMBER. v. a.** [*mis* and *remember*.] To mistake by trusting to memory. If I much *misremember* not, I had such a spirit from peas kept long enough to lose their verdure. *Boyle*.

**To MISREPORT. v. a.** [*mis* and *report*.] To give a false account of; to give an account disadvantageous and false. His doctrine was *misreported*, as though he had every where preached this, not only concerning the Gentiles, but also touching the Jews. *Hooke*.

A man that never yet Did, as he vouches, *misreport* your grace. *Shall*. The wrong judgment that misleads us, and makes us will often listen on the worst side, lies in *misreporting* upon the various comparisons of these *Locke*. **MISREPORT. n. f.** [from the verb.] False account; false and malicious representation. We defend him not. Only desire to know his crime: 'tis possible. It may be some mistake or *misreport*. Some false suggestion, or malicious scandal. *Dunk*. As by flattery a man is usually brought to open his bottom to his mortal enemy, so by *detractation*, and a slanderous *misreport* of persons, he is often brought to shut the same even to his best and truest friends. *South's Sermons*.

**To MISREPRESENT. v. a.** [*mis* and *represent*.] To represent not as it is; to falsify to disadvantage: *mis* often signifies not only error, but malice or mischief. Two qualities necessary to a reader before his judgment should be allowed, are common honesty and common sense; and that no man could have *misrepresented* that paragraph, unless he were utterly destitute of one or both. *Swift*. While it is so difficult to learn the springs of some facts, and so easy to forget the circumstances of others, it is no wonder they should be so grossly *misrepresented* to the publick by curious and inquisitive heads, who proceed altogether upon conjectures. *Swift*.

**MISREPRESENTATION. n. f.** [from *misrepresent*.] 1. The act of misrepresenting. They have prevailed by *misrepresentations*, and other artifices, to make the successor look upon them as the only persons he can trust. *Swift*. 2. Account maliciously false. Since I have shewn him his foul mistakes and injurious *misrepresentations*, it will become him publickly to own and retract them. *Atterbury*. **MISRU'LE. n. f.** [*mis* and *rule*.] Tumult; confusion; revel; unjust domination. In the portal plac'd, the heav'n-born maid, Enormous riot, and *misrule* survey'd. *Pope*. And through his airy hall the loud *misrule* Of driving tempest, is for ever heard. *Thomson*. **Miss. n. f.** [contracted from *mistress*.] *Bailey*.

1. The term of honour to a young girl. Where there are little masters and *misses* in a house, they are great impediments to the diversions of the servants. *Swift*. 2. A strumpet; a concubine; a whore; a prostitute. All women would be of one piece, The virtuous matron and the *miss*. *Hudibras*. This gentle cox, for solace of his life, Six *misses* had besides his lawful wife. *Dryden*. **To Miss. v. a. pret. miss'd**; part. *miss'd* or *miss'd*. [*missen*, Dutch and German.] 1. Not to hit by the mind; to mistake. To heav'n their prayers Flew up, nor *miss'd* the way. *Milton*. Nor can I *miss* the way, so strongly drawn By this new-felt attraction, and inducement. *Milton*. 2. Not to hit by manual aim. The lute you boasted to your jav'lin giv'n, Prince, you have *miss'd*. *Pope*. 3. To fail of obtaining. If the desired above all things to have *Orgelus*, *Orgelus* feared nothing but to *miss* *Panthonia*. *Sidney*.

# MIS

So may I, blind fortune leading me, *Miss* that, which one unworthier may attain; And die with grieving. *Shakespeare*. Where shall a maid's distracted heart find rest, If she can *miss* it in her lover's breast? *Dryden*. When a man *misses* his great end, happiness, he will acknowledge he judg'd not right. *Locke*.

4. To discover something to be unexpectedly wanting. Without him I found a weakness, and a mistrustfulness of myself, as one strayed from his best strength, when at any time I *miss'd* him. *Sidney*. In vain have I kept all that this fellow hath in the wilderness, so that nothing was *miss'd*. *Sam*. 5. To be without. We cannot *miss* him; he does make our fire, Fetch in our woods. *Shakespeare's Tempest*.

6. To omit. He that is so kind of himself, that he can never find in his heart to *miss* a meal, by way of punishment for his faults, shews he is not much fallen off from himself. *Duty of Man*. 7. To perceive want of. A well-to-do, a fight to gay. *Prior*. My second I'd love and care, May ever tend about thee to old age With all things grateful cheer'd, and so supply'd, That what by me thou hast lost thou lentst thine *miss*. *Milton*.

He who has a firm, sincere friend, may want all the rest without *missing* them. *South*. **To Miss. v. n.** 1. To fly wide; not to hit. Flying bullets now To execute his rage, appear too slow, They *miss* or sweep but common souls away. *Walker*. 2. Not to succeed. The general root of superstition is, that men observe when things hit, and not when they *miss*; and commit to memory the one, and forget and pass over the other. *Bacon*.

3. To fail; to mistake. 4. To be lost; to be wanting. My lord, Upon my lady's *missing*, came to me With his sword drawn. *Shakespeare*. Thy shepherds we hurt not, neither was there ought *missing* unto them. *Samuel*. For a time caught up to God, as once Moses was in the mount, and *missing* long, And the great Thane, who on fiery wheels Rode up to heav'n, yet once again to come. *Milton*.

5. To miscarry; to fail, as by accident. The invention not admitt'd, and each, how he To be the inventor *miss'd*, to say it seem'd, Once found, which yet unsound most would have thought Impossible. *Milton's Paradise Lost*. 6. To fail to obtain, learn, or had; sometimes with of before the object. Gratus *missing* of the Moldavian led upon Maylat. *Knolles*.

The moral and relative perfections of the Deity are easy to be understood by us; upon the least reflection we cannot *miss* of them. *Atterbury*. **Miss. n. f.** [from the verb.] 1. Loss; want. I could have better spar'd a better man. Oh, I should have a heavy *miss* of thee, If I were much in love with vanity. *Shakespeare*. If these papers have that evidence as thou, there will be no great *miss* of those which are lost, and may reader may be lashed without them. *Locke*.

2. Mistake; error. He did without any great *miss* in the hardest points of grammar. *Johnson's Schoolmaster*. 3. Hurt; harm. Obsolete. In humble dates is tooting fast. The trade is not to tickle, And though one fail through heedless haste, Yet is his *miss* not muckle. *Spenser*.

**MISSAL. n. f.** [*missale*, Lat. *missal*, Fr.] The mass book. By the rubrick of the *missal*, in every solemn mass, the priest is to go up to the middle of the altar. *Building Act*.

# MIS

**To MISSE. v. n.** [*mis* and *say*.] 1. To speak ill of; to censure. Obsolete. Their ill behaviour garr'd men *miss*, Both of their doctrine and their say. *Spenser*.

2. To say wrong. Diggon Davie, I hid her goddess, Or Diggon her is, or I *miss*. *Spenser*. We are not dwarfs, but of equal stature, if Vives *miss*ay not. *Hakewill on Providence*. **To MISSE. v. n.** [*mis* and *seem*.] 1. To make false appearance. Foul *Deceit* meet, Who with her witchcraft and *missembling* sweet Inwrigled her to follow her desires mineet. *F. Queen*.

2. To misbecome. Obsolete both. Never knight I saw in such *missembling* plight. *Fairy Queen*. **To MISSE. v. n.** [*mis* and *serve*.] To serve unfaithfully. Great men, who *misserved* their country, were fined very highly. *Arbuthnot on Comings*. **To MISSE. v. a. part. misshap'd and misshapen.** [*mis* and *shape*.] 1. To shape ill; to form ill; to deform. A rude *misshapen*, monstrous rabblement. *Fairy Queen*. His monstrous scarp down to his teeth it tore, And that misform'd shape, *misshap'd* more. *Fairy Queen*.

Him then the does transform to monstrous hue, And horribly *misshapen* with ugly fights, Captiv'd eternally in iron mews. *Fairy Queen*. I let the *misshap'd* trunk that bears this head Be round impaled with a glorious crown. *Shaksp.* Pride will have a fall: the beautiful trees go all to the wreck here, and only the *misshapen* and despicable dwarf is left standing. *L'Estrange*. Pluto hates his own *misshapen* race, Her filer furies fly her hideous face. *Dryden*.

They make bold to destroy ill-formed and *misshap'd* productions. *Locke*. The Alps broken into so many steps and precipices, form one of the most irregular, *misshapen* scenes in the world. *Addison*. We ought not to believe that the banks of the ocean are really deformed, because they have not the form of a regular bulwark; nor that the mountains are *misshapen*, because they are not exact pyramids or cones. *Beattie's Sermons*.

Some figures monstrous and *misshap'd* appear Consider'd singly, or beheld too near, Which but proportion'd to their site or place, One distance reconciles to form and grace. *Pope*. 1. In *Shakespeare*, perhaps, it once signifies ill directed: as, *to shape a course*. Thy wit, that ornament to shape and love, *Misshapen* in the conduct of them both, Like powder in a soldier's fowler's flask, I set on fire. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet*.

**MISFILE. adj.** [*missilis*, Lat.] Thrown by the hand; striking at distance. We bend the bow, or wing the *missile* dart. *Pope*. **MISSION. n. f.** [*missio*, Latin.] 1. Commission; the state of being sent by supreme authority. Her son tracing the desert wild, All his great work to come before him set, How to begin, how to accomplish best. His end of being on earth, and *mission* high. *Milt*. The divine authority of our *mission*, and the powers vested in us by the high-priest of our profession, Christ Jesus, are publicly disputed and denied. *Atterbury*.

2. Persons sent on any account, usually to propagate religion. In these ships there should be a *mission* of three of the brethren of Solomon's house, to give us knowledge of the sciences, manufactures, and inventions of all the world, and bring us books and patterns; and that the brethren should stay abroad till the new *mission*. *Bacon*.

3. Dismission; discharge. Not in use. In *Char's* army, however, the soldiers would have had, yet only demanded a *mission* of discharge.



# MIS

thought with no intention it should be granted, but thought to wrench him to their other desires; when upon with one cry they ask'd *mission*. Bacon.

4. Faction; party. Not in use.

*Utriusque* deeds, in these fields of late,  
*These* populous *missions* amongst the gods themselves,  
 And drove great Mars to faction. *Shakespeare.*

MISSIONARY. } *n. f.* [*missionnaire*, Fr.]  
 MISSIONER. } One sent to propagate religion.

You mention the presbyterian *missionary*, who hath been persecuted for his religion. *Swift.*

Take mighty *missioner* you come,  
 Ad partes infidelium. *Dryden.*

MISSIVE. *adj.* [*missive*, French.]

1. Such as is sent.  
 The king grants a licence under the great seal, called a *comité d'elme*, to elect the prison he has nominated by his letters *missive*. *Ayliffe.*

2. Used at distance.  
 In vain with darts a distant war they try,  
 Short, and more short, the *missive* weapons fly. *Dryden.*

MISSIVE. *n. f.* [French.]

1. A letter sent: it is retained in Scotland in that sense.

Great aids came in to him; partly upon *missives*, and partly voluntary from many parts. *Bacon.*

2. A messenger. Both obsolete.  
 Rousing in Alexandria, you  
 Did pocket up my letters; and with taunts  
 Did poke my *missive* out of audience. *Shakespeare.*  
 While wrapt in the wonder of it came *missives*  
 from the king, whil' all hail'd me thine of Cawder. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

To MISPEAK. *v. a.* [*mis and speak*.] To speak wrong.

A mother delights to hear  
 Her early child *mispeak* half-utter'd words. *Danne.*

To MISPEAK. *v. n.* To blunder in speaking.

It is not to: thou hast *mispeaked*, misheard;  
 Tell o'er thy tale again. *Shakespeare.*

MIST. *n. f.* [*myrte*, Saxon.]

1. A low thin cloud; a small thin rain not perceived in single drops.

Old Chaucer, like the morning star,  
 To us discovers day from far;  
 His light those *mists* and clouds dissolv'd  
 Which our dark nation long involv'd. *Dennham.*  
 And *mists* condens'd to clouds obscure the sky,  
 And clouds dissolv'd, the thirsty ground supply. *Roscommon.*

As a *mist* is a multitude of small but solid globules, which therefore descend; to a vapour, and therefore a watry cloud, is nothing else but a congeries of very small and round globules, which therefore ascend to that height, in which they are of equal weight with the air, where they remain suspended, till by some motion in the air, being broken, they descend in solid drops; either small, as in a *mist*, or bigger, when many of them run together, as in rain. *Gray.*

But hovering *mists* around his brows are spread,  
 And night with sable shades involves his head. *Dryden.*

A cloud is nothing but a *mist* flying high in the air, as a *mist* is nothing but a cloud here below. *Locke.*

2. Any thing that dims or darkens.  
 My people's eyes once blinded with such *mists* of suspicion, they are walk'd into the most desperate actions. *King Charles.*

His passion cast a *mist* before his face,  
 And either made or magnify'd the out. *Dryd.*

To MIST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloud; to cover with a vapour or steam.

Lend me a looking-glass;  
 If that her breath will *mist* or stain the glass,  
 Why then the lyes. *Shakespeare.*

MISTAKEN. *pret. and part. pass. of mistake*, *mis* taken, and so retained in Scotland.

# MIS

This dagger hath *mistaken*, for so! the sheath lies empty on the back of Montague,  
 The point misheathed in my daughter's bosom. *Shakespeare.*

MISTAKEABLE. *adj.* [from *mistake*.] liable to be conceived wrong.

It is not strange to see the difference of a third part in so large an account, if we consider how differently they are set forth in minor and less *mistakeable* numbers. *Brown.*

To MISTAKE. *v. a.* [*mis and take*.] To conceive wrong; to take something for that which it is not.

These did approach a great affinity between their invocation of *sa* us and the heathen idolatry, or else there was no danger one should be *mistaken* for the other. *Stillington.*

This will make the reader very much *mistake*, and misanderstand his meaning. *Locke.*  
 Fanny passes for knowledge, and what is pretty said is *mistaken* for solid. *Locke.*  
 Fools into the notion fall.

That vice or virtue there is none at all;  
 Ask your own heart, and nothing is so plain.  
 To *mistake* them costs the time and pain. *Pope.*

To MISTAKE. *v. n.* To err; not to judge right.

Seeing God found folly in his angels; mens judgments, which inhabit these houses of clay, cannot be without their *mistakings*. *Raleigh.*  
 Seldom any one *mistakes* in his names of simple ideas, or applies the name red to the idea green. *Locke.*

Servants *mistake*, and sometimes occasion misunderstanding among friends. *Swift.*

To be MISTAKEN. To err. [*To mistake* has a kind of reciprocal sense; *I mistake, je me trompe*. *I am mistaken*, means, *I misconceive*, *I am in an error*; more frequently than *I am all underfoot*; but, *my opinion is mistaken*, means *my opinion is not rightly understood*.]

The towns, neither of the one side nor the other, willingly opening their gates to strangers, nor strangers willingly entering for fear of being *mistaken*. *Sidney.*

England is so idly king'd:  
 — You are too much *mistaken* in this king:  
 Question, you grace, the late emissadors;  
 How modest in exception, and withal  
 How terrible in constant resolution. *Shakespeare.*  
*Mistaken* Brutus thought to break their yoke,  
 But cut the bond of union with that stroke. *Waller.*

MISTAKE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Misconception; error.

He never shall find out fit mates; but such  
 As some misfortune brings him, or mistake. *Milton.*  
 Infallibility is an absolute security of the understanding from all possibility of *mistake* in what it believes. *Tillotson.*

Those terrours are not to be charged upon religion, which proceed either from the want of religion, or superstitious *mistakes* about it. *Bentley.*

MISTAKINGLY. *adv.* [from *mistaking*.] Erroneously; falsely.

The error is not in the eye, but in the estimative faculty, which *mistakingly* concludes that colour to belong to the wall which does indeed belong to the object. *Boyle on Colours.*

To MISTAKE. *v. a.* [*mis and take*.] To state wrong.

They *mistake* the question, when they talk of pressing ceremonies. *Bishop Sanderson.*

To MISTEACH. *v. a.* [*mis and teach*.] To teach wrong.

Such guides shall be set over the several congregations as will be sure to *misteach* them. *Sanderson.*  
 The extravagances of the least life are the more consummate disorders of a *mistaken* or neglected youth. *L'Estrange.*

To MISTEAL. *v. a.* [*mis and steal*.] To tell unfaithfully or inaccurately.

To MISTEMPER. *v. a.* [*mis and temper*.] To temper ill; to disorder.

# MIS

This inundation of *mis*temper'd humour  
 Refus'd you only to be qualified. *Shakespeare.*

MISTEER. *adj.* [from *miskier*, trade, Fr.]

What *miskier*, what kind of. Obsolete.  
 The redcross knight toward him crossed fast,  
 To weet what *miskier* might was so diffus'd,  
 There him he finds all senseless and aghast. *Spens.*

To MISTEER. *v. a.* [*mis and term*.] To term erroneously.

Hence banished, is banished from the world;  
 And world exil'd is death. That banished  
 Is death *misterr'd*. *Shakespeare.*

To MISTHINK. *v. a.* [*mis and think*.] To think ill; to think wrong.

How will the country, for these woful chances,  
 Misthink the kind, and not be satisfy'd.  
 We, the greatest, are *misthought*  
 For thoughts that others do. *Shakespeare.*  
 Thoughts! which how sound they harbour in thy breast,

Adam, *misthought* of her to thee so dear! *Milton.*  
 To MISTIME. *v. a.* [*mis and time*.] Not to time right; not to adapt properly with regard to time.

MISTINESS. *n. f.* [from *misty*.] Cloudiness; state of being overcast.

The speedy depredation of air upon watry moisture, and version of the same into air, appeareth in the sudden vanishing of vapours from glasses, or the blade of a sword, such as doth not at all detrain or imbibes the moisture, for the *mistiness* scattereth immediately. *Bacon.*

MISTION. *n. f.* [from *mistus*, Lat.] The state of being mingled.

In animals many actions are mixt, and depend upon their living firm as well as that of *mystion*, and though they wholly seem to return into the body, depart upon distillation. *Brown.*

Both bodies do, by the new texture resulting from their *mystion*, produce colour. *Boyle.*

MISTLETOE. *n. f.* [*myrte*, Saxon; *mistel*, Danish, *birdlime*; and *tan*, a twig.] A plant.

The flower of the *mistletoe* consists of one leaf, which is shaped like a baton, divided into four parts, and beset with warts; the ovary which is produced in the female flowers is placed in a remote part of the plant from the male flowers, and consists of four shorter leaves; this becomes a round berry full of a glutinous substance, enclosing a plant heart-shaped seed: this plant is always produced from seed, and is not to be cultivated in the earth, but will always grow upon trees, from whence the ancients accounted it a superplant, who thought it to be an excrescence on the tree without seed. The manner of its propagation is as follows: the *mistletoe* thrush, which feeds upon the berries of this plant in winter when it is ripe, doth open the seed from tree to tree, for the viscous part of the berry, which immediately surrounds the seed, doth sometimes fasten it to the outward part of the bird's beak, which, to get disengaged of it, strikes his beak at the branches of a neighbouring tree, and so leaves the seed sticking by this viscous matter to the bark, which, if it lights upon a smooth part of the tree, will fasten itself, and the following winter put out and grow: the trees which this plant doth most readily take upon are the apple, the ash, and some other smooth rind trees: whenever a branch of an oak tree hath any of these plants growing upon it, it is cut off, and preserved by the curious in their collections of natural curiosities. *Miller.*

If snow do continue, sheepe hardly that rare  
 Crave *mistle* and ivy for them for to spare. *Tusser.*

A barren and detested vale, you see it is:  
 The trees, though summer, yet lorn and lean,  
 O'ercome with moss, and baleful *mistletoe*. *Shaksp.*  
*Mistletoe* groweth chiefly upon crab trees, apple trees, sometimes upon hazels, and rarely upon oaks: the *mistletoe* whereof is counted very medicinal: it is ever green winter and summer, and beareth a white glittering berry; and it is a plant utterly differing from the plant upon which it groweth. *Bacon.*

All your temples strow  
 With laurel green, and sacred *mistletoe*. *Gay.*

**MIS'LINN.** *adj.* [*mis* and *like*.] Re-  
sembling a mist.

Good Romeo, hide thyself.

—Not I, unless the breath of heart-sick groans  
Mistlike entold me from the search of eyes. *Shak.*

**MISTO'D.** The part. pass. of *mislead*.

**MISTO'OK.** The part. pass. of *mislook*.

What sudden blaze of majesty,

Too divine to be mistook.

**MIS'TRESS.** *n. f.* [*maitresse*, *maitresse*, Fr.]

1. A woman who governs: correlative to  
*subject* or to *servant*.

Here stood he in the dark, his sharp sword out,

Mumbling of wicked charms, conjuring the moon

To stand his auspicious mistress. *Shak.*

Let us prepare

Some welcome for the mistress of the house. *Shak.*

Like the lily,

That once was mistress of the field and flourish'd,

I'll hang my head and perish. *Shak.*

He'll make your Paris Louvre shake for it,

Were it the mistress court of mighty Europe. *Shak.*

I will not charm my tongue; I'm bound to

Speak.

My mistress here lies murder'd in her bed. *Shak.*

The late queen's gentlewoman! a knight's

daughter!

To be her mistress! the queen's queen!

*Shak.*

Rome now is mistress of the whole world, sea

and land, to either pole. *Ben Jonson.*

Wouldst not, sovereign mistress! if perhaps

Thou canst, who art sole wonder; much lets arm

Thy look, the heav'n of maidens, with disdain. *Milton.*

Those who assert the lunar orb presides

O'er humid bodies, and the ocean guides

Whole waves obsequious ebb, or swelling run

With the declivity of ever-ascending moon;

With reason from her empire to maintain

As a mistress of the rivers and the main. *Blackmore.*

What a noble spectacle, for a nation that

had been mistress at sea to long! *Ascham.*

2. A woman who has something in pos-  
session.

There had she enjoyed herself while she was

mistress of herself, and had no other thoughts but

such as might issue out of quiet senses. *Sadley.*

Age is to come, that shall your bounty hear;

Will thank you mistress of the Indies were;

Though freighter bound to your fortune did confine,

In your large heart was found a wealthy mine. *Wall.*

3. A woman skilled in any thing.

A letter directs all young wives to make them-

selves mistress of Wugate's Arithmetic. *Spet.*

4. A woman teacher.

Erect public schools, provided with the best

and ablest masters and mistresses. *Swyt.*

5. A woman beloved and courted.

They would not suffer the price to confer with,

or very rarely to see, his mistress, whom they pre-

tended he should forthwith marry. *Clarendon.*

Nice hon our still engages to requite

False mistress and proud with flight to flight. *Gran.*

6. A term of contemptuous address.

Look you pale, mistress,

Do you perceive the ghastliness of her eye? *Shak.*

7. A whore; a concubine.

**MISTRU'ST.** *n. f.* [*mis* and *trust*.] Disfi-

dence; suspicion; want of confidence.

He needs not our mistrust, since he delivers

Our offences, and what we have to do,

To the direction just. *Shak.*

Not then mistrust, but tender love, ignis

That I should mind thee off, and mind thou me!

*Milton.*

To MISTRU'ST. *v. a.* [*mis* and *trust*.] To

suspect; to doubt; to regard with disfi-

dence.

Will any man allege those human infirmities, as

reasons why these things should be mistrusted or

doubted. *Hooker.*

By a divine instinct, mens minds mistrust

Enslaving danger; as by proof we see,

The waters swell before a bottomous storm. *Shak.*

Fate her own book mistrusted at the fight,  
On that side war, on this a single fight. *Cowley.*

The relation of a Spartan youth, that suffered a  
fox concealed under his robe to tear out his bowels,  
is mistrusted by men of business. *Brown.*

The generous train complies,  
Nor fraud mistrusts in virtue's fair disguise. *Pope.*

**MISTRU'STRUL.** *adj.* [*mistrust* and *full*.]  
Diffident; doubting.

I hold it cowardice

To rest mistrustful, where a noble heart

Hath power'd an open hand in sign of love. *Shak.*

Here the mistrustful fowl no harm suspects,

So false are all things which our king protects. *Waller.*

**MISTRU'STRULY.** *adv.* [*from mistrust*-  
*ful*.] With suspicion; with mistrust.

**MISTRU'STRULNESS.** *n. f.* [*from mistrust*-  
*ful*.] Diffidence; doubt.

Withal him I found a weakness, and a mistrust-  
fulness of myself, as one strayed from his best

strength, when at any time I met him. *Sadley.*

**MISTRU'STRULSS.** *adj.* [*from mistrust*.]  
Confident; un-suspecting.

Where he doth in stream mistrustless play,

Weld with night's robe, they stalk the shore

abroad. *Carew.*

**MISTY.** *adj.* [*from mist*.]

1. Clouded; overpread with mists.

The no-  
-row far with purple beams

Dispers'd the shadows of the misty night. *F. Queen.*

I and howling wolves among the jades

That drag the trudge melancholy night;

Who with their drowy, slow, and flagging wings

Clip dead men's graves; and from their misty jaws

Breath foul contagious darkness in the air. *Shak.*

Parents overprize their children, while they be-

hold them through the vapours of affection, which

after the long carriage, as things seem bigger in morn-

ing. *Wotton.*

Now simoals with show's the misty mountain

ground,

And floated fields he undistinguish'd round. *Pope.*

2. Obscure; dark; not plain.

To MISUNDERSTAND. *v. a.* [*mis* and *un-*  
*derstand*.] To misconceive; to mistake.

The words of Tertullian, as they are by them

alleged, are un-  
-derstood. *Hooker.*

He failed in distinguishing two regions, both

called Eden, and also, the myriads of two of

the four rivers. *Raleigh.*

In vain do men take sanctuary in such misunder-

standings as these; and from a false per-  
-sua-

sion that they cannot reform their lives, never go

about it. *South.*

Thus, if it be neglected, will make the reader

very much mistake and misunderstand his meaning.

Were they only design'd to instruct the three

succeeding generations, they are in no danger of

being misunderstood. *Adams.*

The example of a good man is the best direction

we can follow in the performance of our duty; the

most exact rules and precepts are subject to be

misunderstood; some at least will mistake their

meaning. *Rogers's Sermons.*

**MISUNDERSTANDING.** *n. f.* [*from mis*-  
*understand*.]

1. Disattention; difference; disagreement.

There is a great misunderstanding betwixt the

corpulcular philosophers and the chemists. *Boyle.*

Servants mistake, and sometimes occasion my-

understandings among friends. *Swift.*

2. Error; misconception.

Sever the confusion of the injury from the

point of contempt, imputing to my understanding

or fear. *Bacon.*

**MISUSAGE.** *n. f.* [*from mis* and *use*.]

1. Abuse; ill use.

2. Bad treatment.

To MISUSE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *use*.] To use.

To treat or use improperly; to abuse.

You misuse the reverence of your place,

As a false favourite doth his prince's name

in deeds dishonourable. *Shak.*

It hath been their custom shamefully to mis-  
use the fervent zeal of men to religious arms, by con-  
verting the monies that have been levied for such  
wars to their own services. *Religion.*

Bacchus, that first from out the purple  
Cruel'd the sweet poison of misused wine. *Religion.*

Machiavel makes it appear, that the weakness  
of Italy, once so strong, was caused by the corrupt  
practices of the papacy, in depraving and misusing  
religion. *South.*

**MISUSE.** *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]

1. Evil or cruel treatment.

Upon whole dead corpse there was such misuse,

Such beauty, shameless transformation,

By those well-women done, as may not be

Without much flame retold. *Shakespeare.*

2. Wrong or erroneous use.

How names taken for things mislead the under-

standing, the attentive reading of philosophical

writers would discover, and that in words little

suspected of any such misuse. *Locke.*

3. Misapplication; abuse.

We have reason to humble ourselves before God

by fasting and prayer, lest he should punish the

misuse of our mercies, by stopping the course of

them. *Atterbury.*

To MISUSEN. *v. n.* [*mis* and *ween*.] To

misjudge; to distrust. Obsolete.

Later times things more unknown shall show,

Why then should wits man to much misween. *Spem.*

To MISWEND. *v. n.* [*mis* and *pend*, Dan.

Saxon.] To go wrong. Obsolete.

Every thing began with reason,

Will come by ready means unto his end;

But things unconfessed must needs misween. *Hubbard's Tale.*

In this ware still wand'red and in sweet,

For heavy'd deceived to conceal the flame,

To make the infernal mine to feel his flame. *Fairf.*

**MISY.** *n. f.* A kind of mineral.

Misy contains no vitrol but that of iron: it is a

very beautiful mineral, of a fine bright yellow

colour, of fragile fracture, and resembles the golden

minerals. *Hill.*

**MITE.** *n. f.* [*mite*, Fr. *mijt*, Dutch.]

1. A small insect found in cheese or corn;

a weevil.

Venermy breeds mites like a cheese, consumes

itself to the very pining, and dies with feeding its

own stomach. *Shakespeare.*

The polished glass, whose small convex

Enlarges to ten millions of degrees,

The visible elixir of nature's hand

Least animal. *Philips.*

The idea of two is as distinct from the idea of

three, as the magnitude of the earth from that of a

mite. *Locke.*

2. The twentieth part of a grain.

The Seville piece of eight contains thirteen pen-

nyweight twenty-one grains and fiftieth part,

of which there are twenty in the grain, of sterling sil-

ver, and is in value forty-three English pence and

eleven hundredths of a penny. *Ascham.*

3. Any thing proverbially small; the third

part of a farthing.

Though any man's earn they do hate,

They will not allow him a mite. *Tusser.*

Are you defrauded, when he feeds the poor,

Our mite decreases nothing of your store. *Dryden.*

Did I see my own with-hold

From the impotent and old? *Saif.*

4. A small particle.

Put blue-bottles into an ant-hill, they will be

flamed with red, because the ants thrust in their

snags, and mist into them a small mite of their

stinging liquor, which hath the same effect as oil

of vitrol. *Ray on Creation.*

**MITHRA.** *n. f.* A plant. *Miller.*

**MITHRIDATE.** *n. f.* [*mithridate*, Fr.]

Mithridate is one of the capital medicines of the

East, consisting of a great number of ingredients,

and has its name from its inventor Mithridates,

king of Pontus. *Quincy.*

Let you of learning and religion,

And virtue, and such ingredients, have made

A mithridate, whole operation

Kick oil, or cures, what can be done or said. *Don.*

**MITHRIDATE.** *misfard. n. f.* [*mithridati*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

**MITIGANT.** *adj.* [*mitigans*, Lat.] Lenient; lenitive.

**TO MITIGATE.** *v. a.* [*mitigo*, Lat. *mitiger*, French.]

1. To temper; to make less rigorous. We could greatly wish that the rigour of their opinion were allayed and mitigated. *Hooker.*

2. To alleviate; to make mild; to assuage. *Mishaps are milder'd by advice discreet.* And counsel mitigates the greatest smart. *F. Queen.* All it can do, is to devise how that which must be endured may be mitigated, and the inconveniences thereof counterbalanced as near as may be, that when the best things are not possible, the best may be made of those that are. *Hooker.*

3. To mollify; to make less severe; to soften.

I undertook Before thee: and, not repenting, thus obtain Of right, that I may mitigate their doom! On me deriv'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. To cool; to moderate. A man has frequent opportunity of mitigating the fierceness of a party, or softening the envious, quieting the angry, and rectifying the prejudiced. *Spectator.*

**MITIGATION.** *n. f.* [*mitigatio*, Lat. *mitigation*, Fr. from *mitigare*.] Abatement of any thing penal, harsh, or painful.

The king would not have one penny abated of that granted to him by parliament, because it might encourage other countries to pray the like release or mitigation. *Bacon.*

They caused divers subjects to be indicted of sundry crimes; and when the bills were found they committed them, and suffered them to languish long in prison, to extort from them great fines and ransoms, which they termed compositions and mitigations. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

**MITRE.** *n. f.* [*mitre*, Fr. *mitra*, Lat.]

1. An ornament for the head. Nor Pantheus, thee, thy mitre nor the bands Of awful Phoebus, laid'd from nuptial hands. *Dryden.*

2. A kind of episcopal crown. Bishops' or burning, mitres or sagitts, have been the rewards of different persons, ascribing as they pronounced these consecrated syllable, or not. *Watts.*

**MITRE.** *n. f.* [Among workmen.] A mode of joining two boards together. *Miller.*

**MITRED.** *adj.* [*mitre*, Fr. from *mitre*.] Adorned with a mitre.

Shall the lord herald our success relate, Or mitred priest appoint the solemn day? *Prior.*

Mitred abbots, among us, were those that were exempt from the diocesan's jurisdiction, as having within their own precincts episcopal authority, and being lords in parliament were called abbots lay-foreign. *Antiqua's Parergon.*

**MITTENT.** *adj.* [*mittens*, Lat.] Sending forth; emitting.

The fluxion proceedeth from humours peccant in quantity or quality, thrust forth by the part mittent upon the inferior weak parts. *Hysman.*

**MITTENS.** *n. f.* [*mitaine*, Fr.] It is said that *mit* is the original word; whence *mittens*, the plural, and afterward *mittens*, as in *chicken*.

1. Coarse gloves for the winter. December must be expressed with a horrid aspect, as also January clad in Irish rug, holding in tattered mittens the sign of Capricorn. *Peachment.*

2. Gloves that cover the arms without covering the fingers.

3. To handle one without mittens. To use one roughly. A low phrase. *Ainsworth.*

**MITTIMUS.** *n. f.* [Latin.] A warrant by

which a justice commits an offender to prison.

**TO MIX.** *v. a.* [*misschen*, Dutch; *misceo*, Latin.]

1. To unite to something else. Ephraim hath mixed himself among the people. *Hosea.*

2. To unite various ingredients into one mass.

A mixed multitude went up with them, and flocks and herds. *Exodus.*

He sent out of his mouth a blast of fire, and out of his lips a flaming breath, and out of his tongue, he cast out sparks and tempests; and they were all mix together. *2 Esdras.*

Air, and ye elements, the eldest birth Of nature's womb, that in quaternion run Perpetual circle, multiform; and mix And nourish all things. *Milton.*

3. To form of different substances or kinds.

I have chosen an argument, mix of religious and civil considerations, and likewise mix between contemplative and active, *Bacon's Holy War.*

4. To join; to mingle; to confuse.

Brothers, you mix your sadness with some fear; This is the English not the Turkish court. *Shaksp.* She turns, on hospitable thoughts intent; What choice to choose for delicacy best, What order, so contriv'd as not to mix Tastes, not well join'd, elegant, but bring Taste after taste, upheld with kindred change. *Milton.*

**TO MIX.** *v. n.* To be united into one mass, not by junction of surfaces, but by mutual intromission of parts.

But is there yet no other way, besides These painful passages, how we may come To death, and mix with one consubstantial dust? *Milton.*

If spirits embrace, Total they mix, men of pure with pure Desiring; or restrain'd conveyance need As flesh to mix with flesh, or soul with soul. *Milton.* **MIXEN.** *n. f.* [mixen, Sax.] A dunghill; a laystall.

**MIXTION.** *n. f.* [*mixtion*, Fr. from *mix*.] Mixture; confusion of one thing with another.

Others perceiving this rule to fall short, have pierced it out by the mixture of vanity among bodies, believing it is that which makes one rarer than another. *Digby on Housen.*

They are not to be lightly put over as elementary or tuberculous mixtures. *Iron.*

**MIXTLY.** *adv.* [from *mix*.] With coalition of different parts into one.

**MIXTURE.** *n. f.* [*mixtura*, Latin.]

1. The act of mixing; the state of being mixed.

O happy mixture, wherein things contrary do so qualify and correct the one the danger of the other's excess, that neither boldness can make us presumptuous, as well as we are kept under with the temerity of our own wretchedness, nor, while we train in the mercy of God through Christ Jesus, fear be able to tyrannize over us! *Hooker.*

Those liquors are expelled out of the body which, by their mixture, convert the aliment into an animal liquid. *Arbutnot.*

1. by baleful furies led, With monstrous mixture stain'd my mother's bed. *Pope.*

2. A mass formed by mingled ingredients. Come vial—What if this mixture do not work at all? *Shakspere.*

While we live in this world, where good and bad men are blended together, and where there is also a mixture of good and evil wisely distributed by God, to serve the ends of his providence. *Atterb.*

3. That which is added and mixed. Neither can God himself be otherwise understood, than as a round face and disengaged from all corporeal mixtures, perceiving and moving all things. *Stillinger.*

Cleero doubts whether it were possible for a community to exist, that had not a prevailing mixture of piety in its constitution. *Addison's Freeholder.*

**MIXMAZE.** *n. f.* [A cant word, formed from *maze* by reduplication.] A maze; a labyrinth.

Those who are accustomed to reason have got the true key of books, and the clue to lead them through the *mizmaze* of variety of opinions and authors to truth. *Locke.*

**MIZZEN.** *n. f.* [*mezaen*, Dutch.]

The *mizzen* is a mast in the stern or back part of a ship: in some large ships there are two such masts, that standing next the main mast is called the main *mizzen*, and the other near the poop the bonaventure *mizzen*; the length of a *mizzen* mast is half that of the main mast, or the same with that of the main top mast from the quarterdeck, and the length of the *mizzen* topmast is half that. *Bailey.*

A commander at sea had his leg fractured by the fall of his *mizzen* topmast. *Wijeman.*

**MIZZY.** *n. f.* A bog; a quagmire. *Ains.* **MIXMO'VICKS.** *n. f.* [*μικμοβικη*.] The art of memory.

**MO.** *adj.* [ma, Sax. *mac*, Scottish.] Making greater number; more. Obsolete.

Calliope and mimes *mo*, Soon as your oaken pipe begins to sound Their ivory lutes lay by. *Spenser.*

With oxbores and oxybores, with other things *mo*, For oxbores and horsebores in plough for to go. *Tuff.*

**MO. ade.** Further; longer. Obsolete.

Sing no more duties, sing no *mo* Of dumps so dull and heavy; The strands of men were ever so, Since summer was first kaily. *Shakspere.*

**TO MOAN.** *v. a.* [from *manan*, Saxon, to grieve.] To lament; to deplore.

**TO MOAN.** *v. n.* To grieve; to make lamentation.

The generous band redressive search'd Into the horrors of the gloomy jail, Empty'd and unheard, where many *moans*. *Thomson.*

**MOAN.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Lamentation; audible sorrow; grief expressed in words or cries. I have disabled mine estate, By shewing something a more twelvling port, Than my faint means would grant continuance; Nor do I now make *moan* to be abridg'd from such a noble rate. *Shakspere.*

The treble stream ran by her, and murmur'd her *moans*; The salt tears fell from her, and soften'd the stones. *Shakspere.*

Sullen *moans*, Hollow groans, And cries of tortur'd ghosts. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

**MOAT.** *n. f.* [*moite*, Fr. a mound; *mota*, low Lat.] A canal of water round a house or castle for defence.

The castle I found of good strength, having a great *moat* round about it, the work of a noble gentleman, of whose unthrifty son he had bought it. *Sidney.*

The fortress thrice himself in person storm'd; Your valour bravely did the assault sustain, And fill'd the *moats* and ditches with the slain. *Dryden.*

No walls were yet, nor fence, nor *moats*, nor mound, Nor drum was heard. *Dryden's Ovid.*

**TO MOAT.** *v. a.* [*mutter*, Fr. from the noun.] To surround with canals by way of defence.

I will presently to St. Luke's; there at the *moated* Grange resides this dejected Maniac. *Shaksp.*

An arm of Lather, with a gentle flow, The palace *moats*, and o'er the pebbles creeps, And with soft murmurs calms the coming sleep. *Dryden.*

He sees he can hardly approach greatness, but, as a *moated* castle, he must first pass the mud and slush with which it is encompassed. *Dryden.*

**MOB. n. f.** [contracted from *mobile*, Lat.] The crowd; a tumultuous rout. Parts of different species jumbled together, according to the mad imagination of the dawner; a very monster in a Bartholomew-fair, for the mob to gaze at. *Dryden*.  
Dreams are but interludes, which fancy wakes; When monarch reason sleeps, this mimic wakes; Compound a medley of disjointed things, A court of cobbles, and a mob of kings. *Dryden*.  
A cluster of mob were making themselves merry with their betters. *Addison's Freetholder*.

**MOB. n. f.** [from *mobile*.] A kind of female undress for the head.  
**TO MOB. v. a.** [from the noun.] To harass, or overbear by tumult.  
**MO'BASH. adj.** [from *mob*.] Mean; done after the manner of the mob.  
**MO'BAY. n. f.** An American drink made of potatoes.  
**MO'BILE. n. f.** [*mobile*, Fr.] The populace; the rout; the mob.

Long experience has found it true of the unthinking *mobile*, that the closer they flout the eyes the wider they open their heads. *South*.  
The *mobile* are uneasy without a ruler, they are restless without one. *Edmunds*.

**MOBILITY. n. f.** [*mobilité*, Fr. *mobilitas*, Latin.]

1. *Mobility* is the power of being moved.

Iron, having stood long in a window, being thence taken, and by a cork balanced in water, where it may have a true *mobility*, will bewray a kind of impudency. *Hutton*.  
The present age hath attempted perpetual motions, whose revolutions might outlast the example of *mobility*, and out-measure time itself. *Brown*.  
You tell, it is ingratitude, a vice force, *Mobility*, or native power to move; Words which mean nothing. *Blackmore*.

2. *Mobility*; activity.

The Romans had the advantage by the bulk of their ships, and the fleet of Antiochus in the fastness and *mobility* of theirs, which served them in great stead in the fight. *Arbuthnot*.

3. [In cant language.] The populace.

She singled you out with her eye as commander in chief of the *mobility*. *Denden*.

4. Fickleness; inconstancy. *Ainsworth*.

**TO MOB. v. a.** [sometimes written *mobile*, perhaps by a ludicrous allusion to the French *je m'habille*.] To dress grossly or inelegantly.

But who, oh! hath seen the *mobled* queen, Run barefoot up and down. *Shakespeare*.

**MOCHO-STONE. n. f.** [from *Mocha*, therefore more properly *Mocha-stone*.]

*Mocha-stones* are related to the agat, of a clear horned grey, with delineations representing mosses, shrubs, and branches black, brown, and red, in the substance of the stone. *Woodward*.

**TO MOCK. v. a.** [*moquer*, Fr. *moccio*, Welsh.]

1. To deride; to laugh at; to ridicule.

All the regions Do seemingly revolt; and who resist Are *mock'd* for valiant ignorance, And perish constant fools. *Shakespeare*.  
Many thousand widows Shall this his mock, mock out of their dear husbands; Mock mothers from their sons, mock castles down. *Shakespeare*.  
We'll distort the spirit, And mock him home to Windsor. *Shakespeare*.  
I am as one *mocked* of his neighbour; the just, upright man is *mocked* to scorn. *Job*.

2. To deride by imitation; to mimic in contempt.

I long, till Edward fall by war's mischance, For *mocking* marriage with a dame of France. *Shakespeare*.

3. To defeat; to elude.

My father is gone into his grave, And with his spirit sadly I survive, To mock the expectations of the world; To frustrate prophecies, and to raze out Rotten opinion. *Shakespeare's Henry IV*.

4. To fool; to tantalize; to play on contemptuously.

He will not Mock us with his blest sight, then snatch him hence, Soon shall we see our hope return. *Milton*.  
Why do I overlive? Why am I *mock'd* with death, and lengthen'd out To deathless pain? *Milton's Paradise Lost*.  
Heaven's sterner influence mocks our dazzl'd sight, Too great its brightness, and too strong its light. *Prior*.

**TO MOCK. v. n.** To make contemptuous sport.

Pluck down my officers, break my decrees; For now a time is come to mock at form. *Shakspeare*.  
A shallow horse is as a *mocking* friend: he neighs under every one. *Ecclesiastes*.  
A reproach unto the heathen, and a *mocking* to all countries. *Ezekiel*.  
When thou *mock'st*, shall no man make thee ashamed? *Job*.

**Mock, n. f.** [from the verb.]

1. Ridicule; act of contempt; sneer; sneer; gibe; flirt.

Tell the pleasant prince this *mock* of his Hath turn'd his balls to gun-stones. *Shakespeare*.  
Oh, 'tis the sight of hell, the fiend's arch *mock*, To lip a wanton and supple her chastity. *Shakspeare*.  
Fools make a *mock* at him. *Proverbs*.  
What shall be the portion of those who have affronted God, divided his word, and made a *mock* of every thing that is sacred? *Tillotson*.  
Calm makes *mock* at all her piteous sinners, A lafs that Cæly's light, had won his heart. *Gray*.

2. Imitation; mimicry.

Now teach a strain, my lute, Above her *mock*, or be for ever mute. *Crahan*.  
**Mock, adj.** False; counterfeit; not real.

The *mock* astrologer, Elastrologi fingido. *Diodorus*.  
That superior greatness and *mock* majesty, which is ascribed to the prince of fallen angels, is admirably preferred. *Spectator*.

**MOCKABLE. adj.** [from *mock*.] Exposed to derision.

Those that are good mimics at the court, are as ridiculous in the country, as the behaviour of the country is *mockable* at court. *Shakespeare*.

**MOCK-PRIVER. n. f.** Plants. *Ainsworth*.

**MOCK-WILLOW. n. f.** Plants. *Ainsworth*.

**MOCKLE. adj.** [the same with *mickle*. See *Mickle*.] This word is variously written *mickle*, *mickel*, *mocht*, *moche*, *muckle*. Much; many.

The body bigg, and mightily pight, Thoroughly root'd, and wondrous height, Whilom had been the king of the field, And *mockell* mud to the husband and yield. *Spenser*.

**MO'CKER. n. f.** [from *mock*.]

1. One who mocks; a scoffer; a scoffer; a derider.

Our very priests must become *mockers*, if they shall encounter such ridiculous subjects as you are. *Shakspeare*.  
Let them have a care how they intrude upon to great and holy an ordinance, in which God is to seldom *mocked* but it is to the *mockers*' confusion. *South's Sermons*.

2. A deceiver; an elusory impostor.

**MO'CKERY. n. f.** [*moquerie*, French.]

1. Derision; scorn; sportive insult.

The forlorn maiden, whom your eyes have seen The laughing-flock of fortune's *mockeries*, Am the only daughter of a king and queen. *Fairy Queen*.  
Why should publick *mockery* in print be a better test of truth than severe railing sarcasms? *Watts*.  
Grace at meals is now generally so performed, as to look more like a *mockery* upon devotion, than any solemn application of the mind unto God. *Law*.

2. Ridicule; contemptuous merriment.

A new method they have of turning things that are serious into *mockery*; an art of contradiction by way of scorn, wherewith we were long since forewarned. *Hooker*.

3. Sport; subject of laughter.

What cannot be preferred when fortune takes, Patience her injury a *mockery* makes. *Shakespeare*.  
Of the holy place they made a *mockery*. *1 Mac*.

4. Vanity of attempt; delusory labour; vain effort.

It is, as the air, invulnerable; And our vain blows malicious *mockery*. *Shakspeare*.

5. Imitation, counterfeit appearance; vain show.

To have done, is to have quite out of fashion, Like rusty mail in monumental *mockery*. *Shakspeare*.  
What though no friends in table wait appear, Grieve for an hour, perhaps, then mourn a year, And be at about the *mockery* of woe To midnight dances. *Pope*.

**MOCKING-BIRD. n. f.** [*mocking* and *bird*.]

An American bird, which imitates the notes of other birds.

**MOCKINGLY. adv.** [from *mockery*.] In contempt; petulantly; with insult.

**MOCKING-STOCK. n. f.** [*mocking* and *stock*.] A butt for merriment.

**MO'DAL. adj.** [*modale*, Fr. *modalis*, Lat.] Relating to the form or mode, not the essence.

When we speak of faculties of the soul, we first put with the schools their real distinction from it, but only a *modal* diversity. *Glanville*.

**MODALITY. n. f.** [from *modal*.] Accidental difference; modal accident.

The motions of the month by which the voice is determined, are the natural elements of speech; and the application of them in their several compositions, or words made of them, to signify things, or the *modality* of things, and to serve for communication of notions, is artificial. *Holger*.

**MODE. n. f.** [*mode*, Fr. *modus*, Lat.]

1. External variety; accidental discrimination; accident.

A *mode* is that which cannot subsist in and of itself, but is always considered as belonging to, and subsisting by, the help of some substance, which, for that reason, is called its subject. *Watts*.  
Few allow *mode* to be called a being in the same perfect sense as a substance is, and I am sure have evidently more of real entity than others. *Watts*.

2. Gradation; degree.

What *moder* of light betwixt each wide extreme, The *moder*'s dim extinction, and the *moder*'s beam; Of such, the headlong honours between, And bound far across on the tainted green. *Pope*.

3. Manner; method; form; fashion.

Our *moder* be held A table richly stored, in regal *moder*, With dishes piled. *Milton*.  
The duty itself being resolved upon, the *moder* of doing it may easily be found. *Thomson*.

4. State; quality.

My death Changes the *moder*; for what in me was purchased, Falls upon thee in a much fairer sort, For thou the garment wear'st it more civilly. *Shakspeare*.

5. Fashion; custom.

There are certain garbs and *moder* of speaking, which vary with the times, the fashion of our clothes being not more subject to alteration than that of our speech. *Dezobry*.  
We are to prefer the blessings of Providence before the splendid ornaments of *moder* and magnification. *L'Estrange*.  
They were invited from all parts; and the favour of learning was the humour and *moder* of the age. *Temple*.  
As we know count the different faces of persons, we see too their different habits and dresses, according to the *moder* that prevailed. *Addison*.  
Thou' wrong the *moder*, comply; more sense is shown in wearing others' follies than your own. *Young*.

# MOD

If faith itself has different dresses worn,  
What wonder *moderis* in wit should take their turn?  
Pope.

**MODEL.** *n. f.* [*modele*, Fr. *modulus*, Lat.]  
1. A representation in little of something made or done.

I'll draw the form and *model* of our battle;  
Lend each leader to his several charge,  
And part in just proportion our small strength.

You have the *models* of several ancient temples,  
though the temples and the gods are perished.  
Shakespeare.  
Addison.

2. A copy to be imitated.  
A fruit it would be if some king should build his  
maison-haute by the *model* of Solomon's palace.  
Hooker.

They cannot see sin in those means they use,  
with intent to reform the models what they call  
religious.  
King Charles.

3. A mould; any thing which shows or  
gives the shape of that which it en-  
closes.

Nothing can we call our own but death;  
And that small *model* of the barren earth,  
Which serves as paste and cover to our bones.  
Shakespeare.

4. Standard; that by which any thing is  
measured.

As he who presumes steps upon the throne of  
God, to be that despairs measures Providence by  
his own little contracted *model*.  
South.

5. In *Shakespeare* it seems to have two un-  
exampled senses. Something representa-  
tive.

I have commended to his goodness  
The *model* of our chaste loves, his young daughter.  
Shakespeare.

6. Something small and diminutive; for  
*module*, a small measure: which, per-  
haps, is likewise the meaning of the  
example affixed to the third sense.

England's *model* to thy inward greatness,  
Like little body with a mighty heart.  
Shakespeare.

**TO MOD'EL.** *v. a.* [*modeller*, Fr.] To plan;  
to shape; to mould; to form; to de-  
lineate.

When they come to *model* heav'n,  
And *calculate* the stars, how they will wield  
The mighty frame.  
Milton.

The government is *modelled* after the same man-  
ner with that of the cautious, as much as to finish  
a community can imitate those of so large an ex-  
tent.  
Addison on Italy.

**MOD'ELLER.** *n. f.* [from *model*.] Planner;  
schemer; contriver.

Our great *modellers* of gardens have their maga-  
zines of plants to dispose of.  
Spectator.

**MOD'ERATE.** *adj.* [*moderatus*, Latin;  
*modéré*, French.]

1. Temperate; not excessive.

Sound sleep comes to *moderate* eating, but pangs  
of the belly are with an insatiable man.  
Eccles.

2. Not hot of temper.

A number of *moderate* members managed with  
so much art as to obtain a majority, in a thin house,  
for passing a vote, that the king's concessions were  
a ground for a future settlement.  
Swift.

Fixed to one part, but *moderate* to the rest.  
Pope.

3. Not luxurious; not expensive.

There's not so much left as to furnish out  
A *moderate* table.  
Shakespeare.

4. Not extreme in opinion; not sanguine  
in a tenet.

There are tenets which the *moderate*st of the  
Romans will not venture to affirm.  
Smollett.

5. Placed between extremes; holding the  
mean.

Quietly consider the trial that hath been thus  
long had of both kinds of reformation; as well  
this *moderate* kind, which the church of England  
hath taken, as that other more extreme and rigor-  
ous, which certain churches elsewhere have better  
liked.  
Hooker.

# MOD

6. Of the middle rate.  
More *moderate* gifts might have prolong'd his  
date,  
Two early fitted for a better state.  
Dryden.

**TO MOD'ERATE.** *v. a.* [*moderor*, Lat. *mod-  
derer*, French.]

1. To regulate; to restrain; to still; to  
pacify; to quiet; to repress.

With equal measure she did *moderate*  
The strong extremities of their rage.  
Spenser.

2. To make temperate; to qualify.  
Ye swarthy nations of the torrid zone,  
How well to you is this great bounty known?  
For frequent gales from the wide ocean rule  
To fan your air, and *moderate* your fires.  
Blackm.

By its stringent quality it *moderates* the relaxing  
quality of warm water.  
Arbuthnot.

**MOD'ERATELY.** *adv.* [from *moderate*.]

1. Temperately; mildly.

2. In a middle degree.

Each nymph but *moderately* fair,  
Commands with no less rigor here.  
Waller.

Blood in a healthy state, when let out, its red  
part should congeal strongly and soon, in a *mod-  
erately* tough, and swum in the serum.  
Arbuthnot.

**MOD'ERATENESS.** *n. f.* [from *moderate*.]

State of being moderate; temperateness;  
*Moderateness* is commonly used of things,  
and *moderation* of persons.

**MODERATION.** *n. f.* [*moderatio*, Latin.]

1. Forbearance of extremity; the contrary  
temper to party violence; state of keep-  
ing a due mean betwixt extremes.

Was it the purpose of these churches, which abo-  
lished all popish ceremonies, to come back again to  
the middle point of *evenness* and *moderation*?  
Hooker.

A zeal in things pertaining to God, according to  
knowledge, and yet duly tempered with candour and  
prudence, is the true notion of that much talked  
of, much misunderstood virtue, *moderation*.  
Atterb.

In *moderation* placing all my glory,  
While tories call me whig, and whigs a tory.  
Pope.

2. Calmness of mind; equanimity. [*modé-  
ration*, French.]

Equally inur'd  
By *moderation* suffer state to bear,  
Prudent, or adverse.  
Milton.

3. Frugality in expense.

**MODERATOR.** *n. f.* [*moderator*, Latin;  
*modérateur*, French.]

1. The person or thing that calms or re-  
strains.

Angling was, after tedious study, a calmer of  
frequent thoughts, a *moderator* of passions, and a  
procure of contentedness.  
Walton.

2. One who presides in a disputation, to  
restrain the contending parties from inde-  
cency, and confine them to the question.

Sometimes the *moderator* is more troublesome  
than the actor.  
Bacon's Essay.

How does Philopolis seasonably commit the op-  
ponent with the respondent, like a long-practised  
*moderator*?  
More.

The first person who speaks when the court is set,  
opens the case to the judge, chairman, or *moderator*  
of the assembly, and gives his own reasons for his  
opinion.  
Watts.

**MODERN.** *n. f.* [*moderne*, Fr. from *mo-  
derus*, low Latin; supposed a casual  
corruption of *hodiernus*. Vel potius ab  
adverbio *modis*, modernus, at *à die* diur-  
nus. Anstworth.]

1. Late; recent; not ancient; not antique.  
Some of the ancient, and likewise divers of the  
*modern* writers, that have laboured in natural mag-  
ick, have noted a sympathy between the sun and  
certain herbs.  
Bacon.

The glorious parallels then downward bring  
To *moderna* wonders, and to Britain's king.  
Prior.

2. In *Shakespeare*, vulgar; mean; common.  
Trailes, such as we present *modern* friends withal.  
Shakespeare.

# MOD

The justice  
With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,  
Full of wise saws and *modern* influences.  
Shakespeare.

We have our philosophical persons to make *mo-  
dern* and familiar things supernatural and cause-  
less.  
Shakespeare.

**MOD'ERNS.** *n. f.* Those who have lived  
lately, opposed to the ancients.

There are *moderns* who, with a slight variation,  
adopt the opinion of Plato.  
Boyle on Colours.

Some by old words to same have made pretence;  
Ancients in phrase, mere *moderns* in their sense!  
Pope.

**TO MOD'ERNISE.** *v. a.* [from *modern*.] To  
adapt ancient compositions to modern  
persons or things; to change ancient to  
modern language.

**MOD'ERNISM.** *n. f.* [from *modern*.] Devia-  
tion from the ancient and classical man-  
ner. A word invented by Swift.

Scribblers send us over their trash in prose and  
verse, with abominable curtailings and quaint *mo-  
dernisms*.  
Swift.

**MOD'ERNNESS.** *n. f.* [from *modern*.]  
Novelty.

**MOD'EST.** *adj.* [*modestus*, Fr. *modestus*, Lat.]

1. Not arrogant; not presumptuous; not  
boastful; bashful.

Of boasting more than of a tomb afraid;  
A soldier should be *modest* as a maid.  
Young.

2. Not impudent; not forward.

Resolve me with all *modest* haste, which way  
Thou might'st deserve, or they impose this usage.  
Shakespeare.

Her face, as in a nymph, display'd  
A fair fierce boy, or in a boy betray'd  
The blushing beauties of a *modest* maid.  
Dryden.

3. Not loose; not unchaste.

Mrs. Ford, the honest woman, the *modest* wife;  
the virtuous creature, that hath the jealous fool to  
her husband.  
Shakespeare.

4. Not excessive; not extreme; moderate  
within a mean.

There appears much joy in him, even so much  
that joy could not shew itself *modest* enough with-  
out a badge of bitterness.  
Shakespeare.

During the last four years, by a *modest* computa-  
tion, there have been brought into Great Britain six  
millions sterling in bullion.  
Addison.

**MOD'ESTLY.** *adv.* [from *modest*.]

1. Not arrogantly; not presumptuously.

I may *modestly* conclude, that whatever errors  
there may be in this play, there are not those which  
have been objected to it.  
Dryden.

First he *modestly* conjectures,  
His pupil might be tr'd with lectures;  
Which help'd to mortify his pride,  
Yet gave him to the heart to chide.  
Swift.

Thou learn'd, well bred; and thou well bred,  
sincere,  
*Modestly* bold, and humanly severe.  
Pope.

2. Not impudently; not forwardly; with  
respect.

I, your glass,  
Will *modestly* shew over to yourself  
That of yourself, which yet you know not of.  
Shakespeare.

3. Not loosely; not lewdly; with decency.

4. Not excessively; with moderation.

**MOD'ESTY.** *n. f.* [*modestia*, Fr. *modestas*,  
Latin.]

1. Not arrogance; not presumptuousness.

They cannot, with *modesty*, think to have found  
out absolutely the best which the wit of men may  
devise.  
Hooker.

2. Not impudence; not forwardness; as,  
his *petition* was *urged* with *modesty*.

3. Moderation; decency.

A lord will hear you play;  
But I am doubtful of your *modesties*,  
Left over-eying of his odd behaviour,  
You break into some merry passion.

4. Chastity; purity of manners.



Would you not swear,  
All you that see her, that she were a maid,  
By those exterior shew? Put the is more,  
Her blush is guiltiness, not modesty. *Shakespeare.*

Of the general character of women, which is  
*modesty*, he has taken a most becoming care; for  
his numerous expressions go no farther than virtue  
may allow. *Dryden.*

Talk not to a lady in a way that *modesty* will  
not permit her to answer. *Clayton.*

**MODISTY-PIECE, n. f.**

A narrow life which runs along the upper part  
of the flaps before, being a part of the tucker, is  
called the *modesty-piece*. *Adams.*

**MODICUM, n. f.** [Latin.] Small portion;  
pittance.

What *modicum* of wit he utters: his evasions  
have cars thus long. *Shakespeare.*

Though hard their fate,  
A curse of water, and an ear of corn,  
Yet still they grudge'd that *modum*. *Dryden.*

**MODIFIABLE, adj.** [from *modify*.] That  
may be diversified by accidental dif-  
ferences.

It appears to be more difficult to conceive a di-  
tinct, visible image in the uniform, unvariable eter-  
nity of God, than in variously *modifiable* matter;  
but the manner how I see either till escapes my  
comprehension. *Locke.*

**MODIFIABLE, adj.** [from *modify*.] Di-  
versifiable by various modes.

**MODIFICATION, n. f.** [*modification*, Fr.]  
The act of modifying any thing, or giv-  
ing it new accidental differences of ex-  
ternal qualities or mode.

The chief of all signs human voice, and the fe-  
veral *modifications* thereof by the organs of speech,  
the letters of the alphabet, formed by the motions  
of the mouth. *Holter.*

The phenomena of colours in refracted or re-  
flected light, are not caused by new *modifications* of  
the light variously impelled, according to the various  
terminations of the light and shadow. *Newton.*

If these powers of cogitation, volition and sensa-  
tion, are neither inherent in matter as such, nor ac-  
quirable to matter by any motion and *modification*  
of it, it necessarily follows that they proceed from  
some cognitive substance, some incorporeal inha-  
bitant within us, which we call spirit. *Beattie.*

**TO MODIFY, v. a.** [*modifier*, French.]

1. To change the external qualities or ac-  
cidents of any thing; to shape.

Yet there is that property in all letters, of apt-  
ness to be conjoined in syllables and words through  
the valuable motions of the organs, that they *modify*  
and discriminate the voice without appearing to  
discontinue it. *Holder.*

The middle parts of the broad beam of white  
light which fall upon the paper, did, without any  
confine of shadow to *modify* it, become coloured  
all over with one uniform colour, the colour being  
always the same in the middle of the paper as at  
the edges. *Newton.*

2. To soften; to moderate.

Of his grace

He *modifies* his first severe decree,  
The keener edge of battle to rebate. *Dryden.*

**TO MODIFY, v. n.** To extenuate.  
After all this discounting and *modifying* upon the  
matter, there is hazard on the yielding side. *LeStrange.*

**MODILLON, n. f.** [Fr. *modiolus*, Lat.]

*Modillions*, in architecture, are little brackets  
which are often set under the cornithian and com-  
posite orders, and serve to support the projecture of  
the hammer or drip: this part must be distinguished  
from the great model, which is the diameter of the  
pillar, for, as the proportion of an edifice in gen-  
eral depends on the diameter of the pillar, so the  
size and number of the *modillions*, as also the inter-  
val between them, ought to have due relation to  
the whole fabric. *Harris.*

The *modillions* or dentelli make a noble show by  
their graceful projections. *Spectator.*

**MODISH, adj.** [from *mode*.] Fashionable;  
formed according to the reigning custom,

Not you, perhaps, expect a *modish* feast,  
With am'rous songs, and wanton dances grac'd. *Dryden.*

Hypocrisy, at the fashionable end of the town,  
is very different from hypocrisy in the city; the  
*modish* hypocrite endeavours to appear more vi-  
tious than he really is, the other kind of hypo-  
crite more virtuous. *Spekator.*

**MODISHLY, adv.** [from *modish*.] Fashion-  
ably.

Young children should not be much perplexed  
about putting off their hats, and making legs  
*modishly*. *Locke.*

**MODISHNESS, n. f.** [from *modish*.] Affec-  
tation of the fashion.

**TO MODULATE, v. a.** [*modulator*, Lat.] To  
form found to a certain key, or to cer-  
tain notes.

The nose, lips, teeth, palate, jaw, tongue, weas-  
tans, muscles of the chest, diaphragm, and mus-  
cles of the belly, all serve to make or *modulate*  
the found. *Grew's Colours.*

Could any person so *modulate* her voice as to  
deceive so many. *Brown.*

Febra propagates around  
Each charm of *modulated* sound. *Anon.*

**MODULATION, n. f.** [from *modulate*; *mo-  
dulation*, French.]

1. The act of forming any thing to certain  
proportion.

The number of the simple original minerals  
have not been rightly fixed: the matter of two or  
more kinds being mixed together, and by the dif-  
ferent proportion and *modulation* of that matter  
variously diversified, have been repited all differ-  
ent kinds. *Woodward.*

The speech, as it is a sound resulting from the  
*modulation* of the air, has most affinity to the  
tune, but as it is uttered by the tongue, has im-  
mediate cognition with the body, and so is the  
fittest instrument to manage a commerce between  
the visible powers and human souls clothed in  
flesh. *Gower's of the Tongue.*

2. Sound modulated; harmony; melody.

Immunious songsters, in the freshening shade,  
Their *modulations* mix, mellifluous. *Thompson.*

**MODULATOR, n. f.** [from *modulate*.] He  
who forms founds to a certain key; a  
tuner; that which modulates.

The tongue is the grand instrument of taste, the  
faithful judge of all our nourishment, the artful  
*modulator* of our voice, and the necessary servant  
of nutrition. *Derham.*

**MODULE, n. f.** [*modulus*, Lat.] An empty  
representation; a model; an external  
form.

My heart hath one poor string to stay it by,  
Which holds but till thy news be uttered;  
And then, all this thou see'st, is but a cloud  
And *module* of confounded royalty. *Shakespeare.*

**MODUS, n. f.** [Latin.] Something paid as  
a compensation for titles on the suppo-  
sition of being a moderate equivalent.

One terrible circumstance of this bill, is turning  
the title of flax and hemp into what the lawyers  
call a *modus*, or a certain sum in lieu of a tenth  
part of the product. *Swift.*

**MODWALL, n. f.** [*picus*.] A bird. *Ainsw.*  
**MOE, adj.** [na, Saxon. See Mo.] More; a  
greater number.

The chronicles of England mention no *moe* than  
only six kings bearing the name of Edward since  
the conquest, therefore it cannot be there should  
be more. *Holker.*

**MOHAIR, n. f.** [*mohere, moire*, French.]  
Thread or stuff made of camels or other  
hair.

She, while her lover pants upon her breast,  
Can mark the figures on an Indian chest,  
And when she sees her friend in deep despair,  
Observes how much a chin exceeds *mohair*. *Pope.*

**MOHOCK, n. f.** The name of a cruel  
nation of America given to ruffians who

infected, or rather were imagined to in-  
fect, the streets of London.

From milk-top he starts up *mohock*. *Prior.*  
Who has not troubled at the *mohock's* name? *Guy.*

Thou hast fallen upon me with the rage of a  
mad dog, or a *mohock*. *Dennis.*

**MODDERED, adj.** [properly *moddered*, or  
*mudded*.] Crazy. *Ainsworth.*

**MODDURE, n. f.** A Portugal coin, rated at  
one pound seven shillings.

**MOIETY, n. f.** [*moitié*, Fr. from *moien*, the  
middle.] Half; one of two equal parts.

This company being divided into two equal  
*moieties*, the one before, the other since the coming  
of Christ, that part which, since the coming of  
Christ, partly hath embraced, and partly shall em-  
brace, the Christian religion, we term as by a more  
proper name, the church of Christ. *Hooker.*

The death of Antony  
Is not a single doom, in that name by  
A *moieties* of the world. *Shakespeare.*

Tough'd with human gentleness and love,  
Forgive a *moieties* of the principal. *Shakespeare.*

The militia was divided, a *moieties* of which should  
be nominated by the king, and the other *moieties* by  
the parliament. *Clarendon.*

As this is likely to produce a cessation of arms  
among one half of our island, it is reasonable that  
the more beautiful *moieties* of his majesty's subjects  
should establish a trace. *Addison.*

**TO MOIL, v. a.** [*mouiller*, French.]

1. To daub with dirt.

All they which were lost were *moiled* with dirt  
and mire; by reason of the deepness of the rotten  
way. *Knolles.*

2. To weary.

No more tiring one another thus, nor *moil* your-  
selves, receive prize equal. *Chapman's Iliad.*

**TO MOIL, v. n.**

1. To labour in the mire.

Most not too much under ground, for the hope  
of mines is very uncertain. *Bacon's Essays.*

2. To toil; to drudge.

The name of the laborious William Noy, attor-  
ney-general to Charles the First, was anagramma-  
tized, *I moil in law*. *Hovell.*

They toil and *moil* for the interest of their  
masters, that in requital break their hearts. *LeFtr.*  
Oh the endless misery of the life I lead! cries  
the *moiling* husband, to spend all my days in  
ploughing. *LeFtrange.*

Now he must *moil* and drudge for one he loathes.  
*Dryden.*

With thee 'twas Marian's dear delight  
To *moil* all day, and merry make at night. *Gay.*

**MOIST, adj.** [*moiste, mouir*, French.]

1. Wet, not dry; wet, not liquid; wet in  
a small degree.

The hills to their supply  
Vapour, and exhalation dusk and *moist*,  
Sent up amon. *Milton.*

Why were the *moist* in number so outdone,  
That to a thousand dry they are but one. *Plaut.*

Many who live well in a dry air, fall into all the  
diseases that depend upon a relaxation in a *moist*  
one. *Asbarnet.*

Nor yet, when *moist* Arcturus clouds the sky,  
The woods and fields their pleading toil deny. *Pope.*

2. Juicy; succulent. *Ainsworth.*

**TO MOIST, v. a.** [from *moist*.] To  
make damp; to make  
wet to a small degree; to damp.

Write till your ink be dry; and with your tears  
*Moist* it again; and frame long feeling lines. *Shak.*

The breasts are full of milk, and has bones are  
*moistened* with marrow. *Joh.*

A pipe a little *moistened* on the inside, so as there  
be no drops left, maketh a more solemn found  
than if the pipe were dry. *Bacon.*

When torrents from the mountains fall no more,  
The swelling river is reduced into his shallow bed,  
with scarce water to *moisten* his own pebbles.  
*Dryden.*

**MOISTENER**, *n. f.* [from *moisten*.] The person or thing that moistens.

**MOISTNESS**, *n. f.* [from *moist*.] Dampness; wetness in a small degree.

Pleasure both kinds take in the moistness and demerity in the air.

The small particles of brick or stone the least moistness would join together.

**MOISTURE**, *n. f.* [from *moist*, Fr. from *moist*.]

1. State of being moist; moderate wetness. Some times curling in a little river near hand, which, for the most part, is belov'd upon roots of some flourishing tree, was rewarded with their shadow.

Set such plants as require much moisture upon the dry grounds.

While dryness moisture, coldness heat raises, And that we have, and that we are, submits.

2. Small quantity of liquid.

At my body's moisture scarce fires to quench my furnace-burning heat.

If some pernicious force by chance appear'd Scanty of waters, when you found it dry.

And oft I'd the full bell up to Cato, Did he not dish the untasted myrtle from him.

**MOIST**, *adj.* The moist. The moist.

**MOIST**, *adj.* Dark; as, moist weather. *Donworth*. It seems a corruption of *murky*. In some places they call it *murky*. Dull; cloudy.

**MOL**, *n. f.* [from *mol*, Sax. *mole*, Fr. *mola*, Lat.]

1. A formless concretion of extravasated blood, which grows into a kind of flesh in the uterus, and is called a false conception.

2. A natural spot or discoloration of the face.

To mouth him upon the moles of the face, is the perpetration of a very ancient custom.

Such in painting are the warts and moles, which, adding a likeness to the face, are not therefore to be omitted.

That Timothy Trim and Jack were the same person, was proved, particularly by a mole under the left eye.

The peculiarities in Homer are marks and moles, by which every common eye distinguishes him.

3. [from *mole*, Lat. *mole*, Fr.] A mound; a dike.

Sion is strengthened on the north side by the fence and a dike of the mole.

With at, I took home the gather'd hearth. They found it, and the mole unmov'd wrought on. Over the forming deep high arch'd; a bridge Of high prodigious.

The great quantities of stones dug out of the rock and that easily conceal themselves, had they not been continued in the moles and buildings of Naples.

Did the broad arch the dangerous flood contain, The mole projected break the roaring main.

4. [from *mole*, Lat. *mole*, Fr.] A little beast that works under ground.

Tread softly, that the blind mole may not Hear a foot fall, &c. now are near himself.

What is more obvious than a mole, and yet what more palpable argument of Providence? More Moles have perfect eyes, and holes for them through the skin, not much bigger than a pin's head.

Thy arts of building from the bee receive; Learn of the mole to plow, the worm to weave.

**MOLBAT**, *n. f.* [from *arthragorificus*.] A fish.

**MOLCAST**, *n. f.* [from *mole* and *cast*.] Hillock cast up by a mole.

In spring the molecasts be spread, because they hinder the moles.

**MOLCATCHER**, *n. f.* [from *mole* and *catcher*.] One whose employment is to catch moles.

Get molecatcher cunningly moule for to kill, And harrow and cast abroad every bill.

**MOLHILL**, *n. f.* [from *mole* and *hill*.] Hillock thrown up by the mole working under ground.

It is used proverbially, in hyperboles, or comparisons for something small.

You feed your solitariness with the conceits of the poets, whose licentious pens can as easily travel over mountains as molehills.

The rocks on which the salt-sea billows beat, And Atlas' tops, the clouds in height that push, Compar'd to his huge person molehills be.

A churchwarden, to express St. Martin's in the fields, caused to be engraven a martin sitting upon a mole hill between two trees.

Our politician having baffled conscience, must not be molested with inferior obligations; and, having leapt over such mountains, lie down before a mole hill.

Mountains, which to your Mak view seem less than molehills do to you.

Strange ignorance! that the same man who knows How far you'll mount above this molehill flows, Should not perceive a difference as great Between small meadows and a vast estate!

**MOLLEST**, *v. a.* [from *mollis*, Fr. *mollis*, Lat.] To disturb; to trouble; to vex.

It they will firmly persist concerning points which hitherto have been disputed of, they must agree that they have molested the church with needless opposition.

No man shall meddle with them, or molest them in any matter.

Pleasure and pain signify whatsoever delights or molests us.

Both are doom'd to death; And the dead woe not to molest the living.

**MOLLESTATION**, *n. f.* [from *mollis*, Lat. from *mollis*.] Disturbance; uneasiness caused by vexation.

Though molested into us, and rather of molestation, we remain from killing swallows.

Amorous satisfaction and acquiescence, or dissatisfaction and molestation of spirit, attend the practice of virtue and vice respectively.

**MOLLESTER**, *n. f.* [from *mollis*.] One who disturbs.

**MOLLETRACK**, *n. f.* [from *mole* and *track*.] Course of the mole under-ground.

The pot-trap is a deep earthen vessel set in the ground, with the brim even with the bottom of the moletracks.

**MOLLEWARP**, *n. f.* [from *mole* and *peorpan*, Sax. See *MOLLEWARP*.] A mole.

The mole's ears' brains mixt therewithal, And with the same the pinnace's gall.

**MOLLIENT**, *adj.* [from *mollis*, Lat.] Softening.

**MOLLIFIABLE**, *adj.* [from *mollis*.] That may be softened.

**MOLLIFICATION**, *n. f.* [from *mollis*.] 1. The act of mollifying or softening.

For induration or mollification, it is to be inquired what will make metals harder and harder, and what will make them softer and softer.

2. Pacification; mitigation.

Some mollification, sweet lady.

**MOLLIFIER**, *n. f.* [from *mollis*.] 1. That which softens; that which appeases.

The root hath a tender, dainty heat; which, when it cometh above ground to the sun and air, voucheth; for it is a great mollifier.

2. He that pacifies or mitigates.

**MOLLIFY**, *v. a.* [from *mollis*, Lat. *mollis*, Fr.] 1. To soften; to make soft.

2. To allunge.

Neither herb, nor mollifying plaster, restored them to health.

Sores have not been closed, neither bound up, neither mollified with ointment.

3. To appease; to pacify; to quiet.

Thinking her silent imaginations began to work upon somewhat, to mollify them, as the nature of music is to do, I took up my harp.

He brought them to their savage parts, And with sweet science mollify'd their stubborn hearts.

The crone, on the wedding night, finding the knight's aversion, speaks a good word for herself, in hope to mollify the tullen bridegroom.

4. To qualify; to lessen any thing harsh or burdensome.

They would, by yielding to some things, when they refused others, sooner prevail with the houses to mollify their demands, than at last to reform them.

Covley thus paints Goliath: The valiant, now, this monster seem'd to fill, And we, methought, look'd up to him how our hill; where the two wolds, second and methought, have mollified the figure.

**MOLLEN**, *The part. pass. of melt.* Brafs is mollen out of the stone.

In a small furnace made of a temperate heat, let the heat be such as may keep the metal mollen, and no more.

Love's mystick form the artisans of Greece In wounded stone, or mollen gold express.

**MOLLO**, *n. f.* [from *mollo*, Italian.] Treas.

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**MOLLO**, *n. f.* [from *mollo*, Italian.] Treas.

His free-will, to her own inclining left

In even scale.

He is a capable judge; can hear both sides with an indifferent ear: is determined only by the moments of truth, and to retract his past errors.

3. An indivisible particle of time.

If I would go to hell for an eternal moment, or so, I could be kind led.

The night's purpose never was o'erlook,

Unless the deed go with it: from this moment

The very firings of my heart shall be

The firings of my hand.

The imaginary reasoning of brutes is not a distinct reasoning, but performed in a physical moment.

While I a moment name, a moment's pa;

I'm nearer death in this verse than the last.

A fool at forty is a fool indeed.

Yet thus receiving and returning bliss

In the great moment, in this golden now,

When every trace of what, or when, or how,

Should from my soul by raging love be torn.

**MOMENTALLY**, *adv.* [from *momentum*,

*Lat.*] Lasting but a moment.

Art but *momentally* remaining in our ladies, hath

no proportionable space for its conversion, only of

length enough to reiterate the heart.

**MOMENTANEOUS**, *adj.* [from *momentum*,

*Lat.*] Lasting but a moment.

Small dissimulations, when exceeding great good is

due to censure; and, on the other side, *momentary* bene-

quity, when a hurt which they draw after them is

unpardonable, are not at all to be respected.

Flame above is durable and confident; but with

us it is a transitory and *momentary*.

Source could the shady king

The horrid turn of his intentions tell,

But the swift as the *momentary* wing

Of lightning, or the words he spake, left hell.

**MOMENTARY**, *adj.* [from *moment*,] Last-

ing for a moment; done in a moment.

*Momentary* as a fond,

Swift as a shadow, shoot as any dream.

Swift as thought the flying shade

Through air his *momentary* journey made.

Onions, garlic, pepper, salt and vinegar, taken

in great quantities, excite a *momentary* heat and

boil.

**MOMENTOUS**, *adj.* [from *momentum*, *Lat.*]

Important; weighty; of consequence.

Great Anne, weighing the events of war

Monarch, in her prudent heart these chose.

If any false step be made in the more accurate

concerns of life, the whole scheme of ambitious

designs is broken.

It would be a very weak thing to give up to *mo-*

*mentous* a point as this, only because it has been

contested.

**MOMMERY**, *n. f.* [or *maunery*, from *mun-*

*mer*, *mommie*, *Fr.*] An entertainment in

which makers play frolics. See **MOMF**.

All was jollity,

Feasting and mirth, light wantonness and laughter,

Typing and playing, merrily and merrily,

Till life fled from us like an idle dream,

A show of *momery* without a meaning.

**MONACHAL**, *adj.* [*monachal*, *Fr.* *monachalis*,

*Lat.* *monachicus*.] Monastic; relating to

monks, or conventual orders.

**MONACHISM**, *n. f.* [*monachisme*, *Fr.*] The

state of monks; the monastick life.

**MONAD**, *n. f.* [*μονάς*.] An indivisible

**MONADIC**, *thing*.

Infinity is the natural property of matter, which

of itself is nothing but an infinite congeries of

physical monads.

**MONARCH**, *n. f.* [*monarch*, *Fr.* *monarque*.]

1. A governor invested with absolute au-

thority; a king.

I was

A model for a monarch.

Your brother kings and monarchs of the earth

Do all expect that you should rouse yourself.

The father of a family or nation, that uses his

servants like children, and advises with them in

what concerns the commonweal, and thereby is

willingly obeyed by them, is what the schools mean

by a monarch.

2. One superior to the rest of the same

kind.

The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees,

Three centuries he grows, and three he stays

Supreme in fate, and in three more decays.

With the distinguishing is the regal race,

One monarch wears an open, haughty face;

Shed to his fate, and godlike to behold,

His royal body shines with specks of gold.

Return'd with dire, remorseless sway,

The monarch savage rends the trembling prey.

3. Prebend.

Come, then a monarch of the vine,

Plump, fat, and full, with pink eyes,

In thy vatous cases be drunk.

**MONARCHAL**, *adj.* [from *monarch*.] Sout-

ing a monarch; regal; princely; im-

perial.

Satan, when most transcendent glory rais'd

Above his fellows, with unassail'd pride,

Conscious of highest worth, unmoved thus spoke.

**MONARCHICAL**, *adj.* [*monarchique*, *Fr.*

*monarchique*; from *monarch*.] Vested in a

single ruler.

That looks will only live in free states, is a pretty

conceit to advance the opinion of popular policies,

and from such others in nature to disparage *monar-*

*chical* government.

The decretals resolve all into a *monarchical*

power at Rome.

**TO MONARCHISE**, *v. n.* [from *monarch*.]

To play the king.

Allowing him a faculty, a little scene

To monarchize, he found, and kill with looks.

**MONARCHY**, *n. f.* [*monarchie*, *Fr.* *monarchie*.]

1. The government of a single person.

While the monarchy flourish'd, the world wanted not

a protector.

2. Kingdom; empire.

I pass

Unto the kingdom of perpetual night.

The fact that the world is not my danger's goal,

Was my great father-in-law, renowned Warwick,

Who could aloud, what I could for perjury

Can this dark *monarchy* of false Christs? She

This small instance

Contenteth me, and 's worth a *monarchy*.

**MONASTERY**, *n. f.* [*monastere*, *Fr.* *monaste-*

*rium*, *Lat.*] House of religious retire-

ment; convent; abbey; cloister. It is

usually pronounced, and often written

*monestry*.

Then courts of kings were held in high renown;

There, virgins honorable vows receiv'd,

But chaste as maids in *monasteries* liv'd.

In a *monastery* your devotions cannot carry you

so far toward the next world, as to make this life

the fight of you.

**MONASTICAL**, *adj.* [*monastique*, *Fr.* *mo-*

*nastricus*, *Lat.*] Reli-

giously recluse; pertaining to a monk.

I drave my sister to live in the full stream of

the world, and to live in a nook merely *monastick*.

The filices and hairy vests of the strictest orders

of friars derive the institution of their *monastick* life

from the example of Joan and Elias.

When young, you led a life *monastick*

And were a well-remember'd

Now in your age you grow fantastick.

**MONASTICALLY**, *adv.* [from *monastick*.]

Reclusely; in the manner of a monk.

I have a dozen years more to outlive for, and *mo-*

*nastically* pallid in this country of liberty and de-

light.

**MONDAY**, *n. f.* [from *moon* and *day*.] The

second day of the week.

**MONET**, *n. f.* [*moneta*, *Fr.* *moneta*, *Lat.*

It has properly no plural except when

money is taken for a single piece; but

*monies* was formerly used for fums.] Met-

tal coined for the purposes of commerce.

Importune him for *monies*; be not ceast

With flighty denial.

The jealous wittily knave hath masses of *money*.

You need my help, and you say,

Shylock, we would have *money*.

I will give thee the worth of it in *money*.

Wives the readiest helps

To betray heady husbands, rob the only

And lend the *money* on return or lust.

*Money* differs from *monies* in that the

quantity of silver in each piece of *money* is deter-

mined by the stamp it bears, which is a public

contract.

My discourse to the hen-peck'd has produced

many consequences, such a discourse is dangerous

etc., and every married man's *money*.

Shall I withhold a little *money* or food from my

few creature, for fear he should not be good

enough to receive it from me?

People are not obliged to receive any *monies*, ex-

cept of their own coinage by a public

act. Those who offerers or *money* holders will be found

in need of it, if this *money* is made out of the

exchequer.

**MONETARY**, *n. f.* [*money and bag*.] A

large purse.

Look to my house; I am right both to go,

There is some ill a brewing towards my rest,

For I did dream of *monies* to-night.

My place was taken up by a little puppy, with

a *money* bag under each arm.

**MONETARY**, *n. f.* [*money and box*.] A till;

repository of ready coin.

**MONETARY**, *n. f.* [*money and change*.]

A broker in money.

The *monies* or *money* changers being a scandal-

ous employment at Rome, is a reason for the high

rate of interest.

**MONETARY**, *adj.* [from *monies*.] Rich in

*money*; often used in opposition to those

who are possessed of lands.

Invite *monied* men to lend to the merchants, for

the continuing and quickening of trade.

If exportation will not balance importation, away

must your silver go again, while the *monied* or not

*monied*; for whose goods do not, silver must pay

for the commodities you spend.

Several turned their *money* into these funds, mer-

chants as well as other *monied* men.

With these *monies* tell me, *monied* men, such

as had raised vast sums by trading with stocks and

funds, and lending upon great interest.

**MONETARY**, *n. f.* [*monneyer-que*, *Fr.* from

*money*.]

1. One that deals in money; a banker.

2. A corner of money.

**MONETARY**, *adj.* [from *money*.] Want-

ing money; penniless.

The strong expectation of a good certain salary

will outweigh the loss of bad rents received out of

lands in *monetary* times.

**MONETARY**, *n. f.* [*money and matter*.]

Account of debtor and creditor.

What if you and I Nick should enquire how

*money* matters stand between us?

**MONETARY**, *n. f.* [*money and fin-*

*ancier*.] One who raises money for others.

Suppose a young inexperienced man in the hands

of *monetary* men, such fellows are like your wire-

drawing mill, if they get hold of a man's finger,

they will pull on his whole body at last.

**MONETARY**, *n. f.* A plant.

**MONETARY**, *n. f.* [*money and worth*.]

Something valuable; something that will

bring money.

There is either *money* or *monetary* in all the

concerns of life; for we live in a mercenary

world, and this is the price of all things in it.

**MONETARY**, *n. f.* [*monny*, *Sax.* and *corn*.]

Mixed corn: as, wheat and rye; mis-

cellane, or masha.

**MONGER.** *n. f.* [*mangere*, Sax, a trader; from *mangian*, Sax, to trade.] A dealer; a seller. It is seldom or never used alone, or otherwise than after the name of any commodity to express a seller of that commodity: as, a *fishmonger*; and sometimes a medler in any thing: as, a *whoremonger*; a *newsmonger*.

Do you know me?—Yes, excellent well, you are a *fish-monger*. *Shakspeare*

The impatient states-monger  
Could now content himself no longer. *Hudibras*

**MONGRAL.** *adj.* [*us mongcorn*, from *man*, Sax. or *mugen*, to mix, Dutch.] Of a mixed breed: commonly written *mangrel* for *mangrel*.

This zealot  
Is of a *mongrel*, divers kind,  
Clerick before, and lay behind. *Hudibras*  
Ye *mongrel* work of heav'n, with human shape,  
That have but just enough of sense to know  
The master's voice. *Dryden*  
I'm but a half-strain'd villain yet,  
But *mongrel* mischievous. *Dryden*

Bull, groveling, worthless wretches,  
*Mongrel* in faction; poor faint-hearted traitors,  
Lad! *Johnson*

His friendships still to few confin'd,  
Were always of the middling kind;  
No fools of monk, or *mongrel* breed,  
Who turn would pass for lords indeed. *Swift*  
**MONIMESTER.** *n. f.* [from *moner*, Lat.] It  
seems here to signify inscription.  
Some others were driven and silent  
Into great mists and to wedges square,  
Some in round plates withouten monument. *Spenser*

**TO MONISH.** *v. a.* [*monico*, Lat.] To admonish, of which it is a contraction.  
*Monish* him gently, which shall make him both  
willing to succed, and glad to go forward in love. *African*

**MONISHMENT.** *n. f.* [from *monish*.] An admonisher; a monitor.

**MONITION.** *n. f.* [*monitio*, Lat. *monition*, French.]

1. Information; hint.  
We have no visible *monition* of the returns of  
any other periods, such as we have of the day, by  
successive light and darkness. *Hobbes on Time*

2. Instruction; document.  
Unruly ambition is dead, not only to the advice  
of friends, but to the counsels and *monitions* of  
reason itself. *L'Estrange*

Then after sage *monitions* from his friends,  
His talents to employ for nobler ends,  
He turns to politics his dangerous wit. *Sayt*

**MONITOR.** *n. f.* [Lat.] One who warns of faults, or informs of duty; one who gives useful hints. It is used of an upper scholar in a school commissioned by the master to look to the boys in his absence.

You need not be a *monitor* to the king; his learning is eminent; be but his scholar, and you are safe. *Pacca*

It was the privilege of Adam innocent to have  
these notions also firm and untam'd, to carry his  
*monitor* in his bosom, his law in his heart, and to  
have such a conference as might be its own chasten.  
*South*

We can but divine who it is that speaks; whether Perius himself, or his friend and *monitor*, or a third person. *Dryden*

The pains that come from the necessities of nature, are *monitions* to us to beware of greater mischiefs. *Locke*

**MONITORIAL.** *adj.* [*monitoire*, Fr. *monitorius*, Lat.] Conveying useful instruction; giving admonition.

Loles, interchanges, and disappointments, are *monitorial*, and instructive. *L'Estrange*

He is so taken up still, in spite of the *monitorial* shot in my essay with particular men, that he neglects mankind. *Pope*

**MONITORIAL.** *n. f.* Admonition; warning.

A king of Hungary took a bishop in battle, and kept him prisoner; whereupon the pope writ a *monitory* to him, for that he had broken the privilege of holy church. *Bacon*

**MONK.** *n. f.* [*monac*, Sax. *monachus*, Lat. *monachus*.] One of a religious community bound by vows to certain obligations.

'T would prove the verity of certain words,  
Spoke by a holy *monk*. *Shakspeare*

Abd meleck, as one weary of the world, gave over all, and betook himself to a solitary life, and became a melancholy *Alahomriten monk*. *Kneller*

The drunken *monks*, the scorn and shame of man-kind.

Route and prepare once more to take possession,  
And settle in their ancient lives again. *Rome*  
*Monks*, in some respects agree with regulars, as in the substantial vows of religion; but in other respects, *monks* and regulars differ; for that regulars, vows excepted, are not tied up to so strict a rule of life as *monks* are. *Aylmer*

**MONKERY.** *n. f.* [from *monk*.] The monastick life.

Neither do I meddle with their evangelical perfection of vows, nor the dangerous servitude of their *rule* and unpolite votaries, nor the inconveniences of their *monastery*. *Hall*

**MONKEY.** *n. f.* [*monikin*, a little man.]

1. An ape; a baboon; a jackanapes. An animal bearing some resemblance of man.  
One of them showed me a ring that he had of your daughter for a *monkey*: Tush! it was my turquoise, I would not have given it for a wilderness of *monkeys*. *Shakspeare*

More new-fangled than an ape; more giddy in my desires than a *monkey*. *Shakspeare*

Other creatures, as well as *monkey* eyes, destroy their young ones by their lech fondness. *Locke*  
With glittering golden and sparkling gems they dote,  
But ape and *monkey* eyes are the gods within. *Granville*

2. A word of contempt, or slight kindness.  
This is the *monkey's* own giving out: she is persuaded I will marry her. *Shakspeare*

Poor *monkey*! how wilt thou do for a father? *Shakspeare*

**MONKHOOD.** *n. f.* [*monk* and *hood*.] The character of a monk.

He had left off his *monkhood* too, and was no longer obliged to them. *Atterbury*

**MONKISH.** *adj.* [from *monk*.] Monastick; pertaining to monks; taught by monks.

Those public charities are a greater ornament to this city than all its wealth, and do more real honour to the reformed religion, than redounds to the church of Rome from all those *monkish* and superstitious foundations of which the vanity boasts. *Atterbury*  
Rise, rise, *Rash* common, see the *Bischoff* inside,  
The dull contentment of *monkish* rhyme refine. *South*

**MONKS-HOOD.** *n. f.* [*consolida regalis*.] A plant.

**MONKS-RHUBARB.** *n. f.* A species of dock; its roots are used in medicine.

**MONOCHORD.** *n. f.* [*μόνος* and *χορδή*.]

1. An instrument of one string: as, the trumpet machine. *Harris*

2. A kind of instrument anciently of singular use for the regulating of sounds.

The ancients made use of the *monochord* to determine the proportion of sounds to one another. When the chord was divided into two equal parts, so that the terms were as one to one, they called them unities; but if as two to one, they called them octaves or diapasons; when they were as three to two, they called them fifths or diapentes; if they were as four to three, they called them fourths or diatessérons; if as five to four, they called it diton, or a tierce-majeur; but if as six to five, then they called it a demiton, or a tierce-minor; and lastly, if the terms were as twenty-four to twenty-five, they called it a demiton or dieze, the *monochord* being thus divided, was properly that which they called a system, of which there were many kinds, according to the different divisions of the *monochord*. *Harris*

**MONOCULAR.** } *adj.* [*μόνος* and *oculus*.]  
**MONOCULOUS.** } One-eyed; having only one eye.

He was well served who, going to cut down an ancient white hawthorn tree, which, because she bowed before others, might be an occasion of superstition, had some of the prickles flew into his eyes, and made him *monocular*. *Honcl*

Those of China repute the rest of the world *monocular*. *Glennville*

**MONODY.** *n. f.* [*μονωδία*; *monodie*, Fr.] A poem sung by one person not in dialogue.

**MONOGAMIST.** *n. f.* [*μόνος* and *γάμος*; *monogame*, Fr.] One who disallows second marriages.

**MONOGAMY.** *n. f.* [*monogamie*, Fr. *μόνος* and *γάμος*.] Marriage of one wife.

**MONOGRAM.** *n. f.* [*μόνος* and *γράμμα*; *monogramme*, Fr.] A cipher; a character compounded of several letters.

**MONOLOGUE.** *n. f.* [*μόνος* and *λόγος*; *monologue*, Fr.] A scene in which a person of the drama speaks by himself; a soliloquy.

He gives you an account of himself, and of his returning from the country, in *monologue*; to which unnatural way of narration Terence is subject in all his plays. *Dryden*

**MONOMACHY.** *n. f.* [*μονομαχία*; *μόνος* and *μάχη*.] A duel; a single combat.

**MONOME.** *n. f.* [*monome*, Fr.] In algebra, a quantity that has but one denomination or name; as, a b, a a b, a a a b. *Harris*

**MONOPETALOUS.** *adj.* [*monopetale*, Fr. *μόνος* and *πέταλον*.] It is used for such flowers as are formed out of one leaf, howsoever they may be seemingly cut into many small ones, and those fall off together. *Quincy*

**MONOPOLIST.** *n. f.* [*monopoleur*, Fr.] One who by engrossing or patent obtains the sole power or privilege of vending any commodity.

**TO MONOPOLIZE.** *v. a.* [*μόνος* and *πωλίσ*; *monopolier*, Fr.] To have the sole power or privilege of vending any commodity.

He has such a prodigious trade, that if there is not some stop put, he will *monopolize*; nobody will sell a yard of drapery, or mercery ware, but himself. *Arbuthnot*

**MONOPOLY.** *n. f.* [*μονοπωλία*; *monopoli*, Fr. *μόνος* and *πωλίω*.] The exclusive privilege of selling any thing.

If I had a *monopoly* on't they would have part on't. *Shakspeare*

How could he answer't, should the state think fit, To question a *monopoly* of wit? *Cowley*

One of the most oppressive *monopolies* imaginable, all others can concern only something without us, but this insinuates upon our nature, yea upon our reason. *Govegnant of the Tongue*

Shakspeare rather writ happily than knowingly and subtly; and Jonson, who, by studying Horace, had been acquainted with the rules, yet seemed to envy to posterity that knowledge, and to make a *monopoly* of his learning. *Dryden*

**MONOPTERE.** *n. f.* [*μόνος* and *πτερίς*.] A noun used only in some one oblique case. *Clarke's Latin Grammar*

**MONOSTICH.** *n. f.* [*μόνος* and *στιχον*.] A composition of one verse.

**MONOSYLLABICAL.** *adj.* [from *monosyllable*.] Consisting of words of one syllable.

**MONOSYLLABLE.** *n. f.* [*monosyllable*, Fr. *μόνος* and *σλλαβή*.] A word of only one syllable.

My name of Ptolemy!  
It is so long it takes an hour to write it:

I'll change it into Jove or Mars!  
Or any civil monosyllable,  
That will not tire my hand.

Poets, although not insensible how much our language was already over-stocked with monosyllables, yet, to save time and pains, introduced that barbarous custom of abbreviating words, to fit them to the measure of their verses.

Monosyllable lines, unless artfully managed, are stiff or languishing; but may be beautiful to express melancholy.

**MONOSYLLABLED.** *adj.* [*monosyllabe*, Fr. from *monosyllable*.] Consisting of one syllable.

Nine tailors, if rightly spell'd,  
Into one man are monosyllabled.

**MONOTONY.** *n. f.* [*monotonia*; *μῆτος* and *τόνος*; *monotone*, Fr.] Uniformity of sound; want of variety in cadence.

I could object to the repetition of the same rhymes within four lines of each other as tiresome to the ear through their monotony.

**MONSIEUR.** *n. f.* [Fr.] A term of reproach for a Frenchman.

A Frenchman his companion;  
An eminent *monsieur*, that, it seems, much loves  
A Gallian girl.

**MONSOON.** *n. f.* [*monsoon*, *monsoon*, Fr.]

Monsoons are shifting trade winds in the East Indian ocean, which blow periodically; some for half a year one way, others but for three months, and then shift and blow for six or three months directly contrary.

The monsoons and trade winds are constant and periodical even to the thirtieth degree of latitude all around the globe, and seldom transgress or fall short of those bounds.

**MONSTER.** *n. f.* [*monstre*, Fr. *monstrum*, Latin.]

1. Something out of the common order of nature.

Methinks heroic poeise till now,  
Like some fantastic lary land did flow,  
Gods, devils, nymphs, witches, and giants race,  
And all but man in man's chief work had place.  
Thou like some worthy knight with sacred arms,  
Dost drive the monster thence, and end the charms.

It ought to be determined whether monsters be really a distinct species; we find, that some of these monstrous productions have none of those qualities that accompany the essence of that species from whence they are derived.

2. Something horrible for deformity, wickedness, or mischief.

If she live long,  
And, in the end, meet the old course of death,  
Women will all turn monsters.

All human virtue to its last breath,  
Finds Envy never conquer'd but by death:  
The great Alcides, ev'ry labour pail,  
Had still this monster to subdue at last.

To **MONSTER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put out of the common order of things.

Not in use.

Her offence  
Must be of such unnatural degree  
That monsters it.

I had rather one scratch my head i' th' sun,  
When the alarm was struck, than idly sit  
To hear my nothings monster'd.

**MONSTROSITY.** *n. f.* [from *monstrous*.]  
**MONSTROUSITY.** *n. f.* The state of being monstrous, or out of the common order of the universe. *Monstrosity* is more analogous.

This is the *monstrosity* in love, that the will is infinite, and the execution confin'd.  
Such a tacit league is against such routs and shoals of people, as have utterly degenerated from nature, as have in their very body and frame of estate a *monstrosity*.

We read of monstrous births, but we often see a greater *monstrosity* in education: thus, when a fa-

ther has begot a man, he trains him up into a beast.

By the same law *monstrosity* could not incapacitate from marriage, witness the case of hermaphrodites.

**MONSTROUS.** *adj.* [*monstreux*, Fr. *monstruosus*, Latin.]

1. Deviating from the stated order of nature.

Nature there perversive,  
Brought forth all monstrous, all prodigious things,  
Hydras, and gorgons, and chimeras dire.  
Every thing that exists has its particular constitution; and yet some monstrous productions have few of those qualities which accompany the essence of that species from whence they derive their originals.

2. Strange; wonderful. Generally with some degree of dislike.

Is it not monstrous that this player here  
But in a fiction, in a dream of passion,  
Could force his soul to his content,  
That, from her working, all his visage wan'd?

O monstrous! but one halfpenny worth of bread to this intolerable deal of tick.

3. Irregular; enormous.  
No monstrous height, or breadth, or length appear,  
The whole at once is bold and regular.

4. Shocking; hateful.  
This was an invention given out by the Spaniards, to have the monstrous from their nation received.

**MONSTROUS.** *adv.* Exceedingly; very much. A cant term.

Oil of vitriol and petroleum, a dram of each, turn into a mouldy substance, there residing a fair cloud in the bottom, and a monstrous thick oil on the top.

She was easily put off the hooks, and monstrous hard to be pleased again.

Add, that the rich have full a gibe in store,  
And will be monstrous witty on the poor.

**MONSTROUSLY.** *adv.* [from *monstrous*.]

1. In a manner out of the common order of nature; shockingly; terribly; horribly.

Therius was bad enough in his youth, but superlatively and monstrously so in his old age.

2. To a great or enormous degree.

And that self-chain about his neck,  
Which he forewent most monstrously to have.

These truths with his example you disprove,  
Who with his wife is monstrously in love.

**MONSTROUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *monstrous*.]

Enormity; irregular nature or behaviour.

See the monstrousness of man,  
When he looks out in an ungrateful shape!

**MONTANT.** *n. f.* [Fr.] A term in fencing.

Vat be all you, oar, two, tree, four, come for?  
--To fer thee fight, to fee thee pals thy puncto,  
thy shock, thy traverse, thy distance, thy montant.

**MONTERO.** *n. f.* [Spanish.] A horseman's cap.

His hat was like a helmet, or Spanish *montero*.

**MONTEITH.** *n. f.* [from the name of the inventor.] A vessel in which glasses are washed.

New things produce new words, and thus *Monteth* has by one vessel lost his name from death.

**MONTH.** *n. f.* [*monat*, Sax.] A space of time either measured by the sun or moon: the lunar month is the time between the change and change, or the time in which the moon comes to the same point: the solar month is the time in which the sun passes through a sign of the zodiac: the calendar months, by which we reckon time, are unequally of

thirty or one-and-thirty days, except February, which is of twenty-eight, and in leap year of twenty-nine.

Till the expiration of your month.

Sejourne with my sister.

From a month old even unto five years old.

Months are not only lunar, and measured by the moon, but also solar, and terminated by the motion of the sun, in thirty degrees of the ecliptic.

As many months as I sustain'd her hate,  
So many years is she condemned by fate

To daily death.

**MONTH'S mind.** *n. f.* Longing desire.

You have a month's mind to them.

For it a trumpet sound, or drum beat,  
Who has not a month's mind to combat?

**MONTHLY.** *adj.* [from *month*.]

1. Continuing a month; performed in a month.

I would ask concerning the monthly revolutions of the moon about the earth, or the diurnal ones of the earth upon its own axis, whether these have been finite or infinite.

2. Happening every month.

The youth of heavenly birth I view'd,  
For whom our monthly victims are renew'd.

**MONTHLY.** *adv.* Once in a month.

If the one may very well monthly, the other may as well even daily, be iterated.

O swear not by the moon, th' inconstant moon,  
That changes monthly in her circl'd orb;  
Lest that thy love prove likewise variable.

**MONTOIR.** *n. f.* [Fr.] In horsemanship, a stone as high as the stirrups, which Italian riding-masters mount their horses from, without putting their foot in the stirrup.

**MONTRO'SS.** *n. f.* An under-gunner, or assistant to a gunner, engineer, or fire-maister.

**MONUMENT.** *n. f.* [*monument*, Fr. *monumentum*, Latin.]

1. Any thing by which the memory of persons or things is preserved; a memorial.

In his time there remained the monument of his tomb in the mountain Julius.

He is become a notable monument of unpolepious dissoluty.

So many grateful altars I would rear  
Of grassy turf; and pile up every stone  
Of laurel from the brook; in memory,  
Of monument to ages; and thereon  
Offer sweet-smelling gums.

Of ancient British art  
A pleasing monument, no less admir'd  
Than what from Attick or Eusebian hands  
Arose.

Collect the best monuments of our friends, their own images in their writings.

2. A tomb; a cenotaph; something erected in memory of the dead.

On your family's old monument  
Hang mournful epitaphs, and do all rites  
That appertain unto a burial.

The flowers which in the circling valley grow,  
Shall on his monument their odours throw.

In a heap of slain,  
Two youthful knights they found beneath a load oppress'd  
Of slaughter'd foes, whom first to death they sent,  
The trophies of their strength, a bloody monument.

With thee on Raphael's monument I mourn,  
Or wait inspiring dreams at Maro's urn.

**MONUMENTAL.** *adj.* [from *monument*.]

1. Memorial; preserving memory.

When the sun burns to burn  
His flaming beams, ne, goddess, bring  
To arch'd walks of twilight groves,  
And shadows brown that Sylvan loves,  
Of pine or monumental oak.

The destruction of the earth was the most monumental proof that could have been given to all the succeeding ages of mankind.



The pulch'ed pillar different sculptures grace,  
A world of cutl'ing monumental traits. *Pope*  
2. Bask'd in the hour of the dead; belong-  
ing to a tomb.

Persistence keeps honour bright:  
To have done, is to hang quite out of fashion  
Like rusty mail in monumental mockery. *Shaksp.*  
I'll not fear that winter skin of lusty snow,  
And smooth as marble shal'abaster. *Shakspere.*  
Therefore if he needs must go,  
And the fates will have it so,  
Soitly may he be poss'd  
Of his mortal soul. *Crashaw.*

MOOD, *n. f.* [*mode*, Fr. *modus*, Lat.]  
1. The form of an argument.  
Mood is the regular determination of propositions  
according to their quantity and quality, i. e. the un-  
iversal or particular affirmation or negation. *Hatts*  
Aristotle reduced our logic reasonings to certain  
rules, and made them conclude in mood and figure.  
*Bohler.*

## 2. Style of music.

They move  
In perfect phalans, to the Dorian mood  
Of flutes, and soft recorders. *Milton.*  
Their found seems a tune  
Harsh, and of dissonant mood from his complaint.  
*Milton.*

3. The change the verb undergoes in some  
languages, as the Greek, Latin, and  
French, to signify various intentions of  
the mind, is called mood. *Clayke.*

4. [from *mod*, Gothick; *mod*, Sax. *mood*,  
Dutch; and generally in all Teutonic  
dialects.] Temper of mind; state of  
mind as affected by any passion; dispo-  
sition.

The trembling ghost, with sad amazed mood,  
Chattering their iron teeth, and flaring wide  
With fiery eyes. *Fairy Queen.*  
The kindly beast upon her jazing food,  
With pity call'd, down fell his angry mood.  
*Fairy Queen*

Eyes unfix'd to the melting mood,  
Prop tears as fast as the Arabian trees  
Their mead'ry gum. *Shakspere.*

Florida changed to ruth her warlike mood,  
Few silver drops her vermeil cheeks depart. *Fairy*  
Soliman, in a melancholy mood, walked up and  
down in his tent a great part of the night. *Knolles.*  
She was in fittest mood

For cutting orms, or letting blood. *Hodibras.*  
These two knits 'C' appraise his angry mood  
I bear, of which the fumes give him good. *Dryd.*  
He now profuse of tears,

In suppliant mood fell prostrate at our feet. *Addis.*  
5. Angry; rage; heat of mind. *Mod*, in  
Gothick, signifies habitual temper.

That which we move for our better misfortune's  
sake, turneth into anger and choler in them; yet in  
their mood they eat forth somewhat wherewith,  
under pain of greater displeasure, we must be  
contented. *Hooker.*

MOODY, *adj.* [from *mood*.]

1. Angry; out of humour.  
How now, moody? *Shakspere.*  
What is't thou canst demand?

Chide him rev'ently,  
When you perceive his blood incline to mirth;  
But being moody, give him line and scope,  
Till that his passions, like a whale on ground,  
Confound themselves with working. *Shakspere*  
Every prey, moody mirth content  
Shall fit the turtles' rabble in an appear. *Rouse.*

2. Mental; intellectual: *mod* in Saxon  
signifies the mind.

Give me some musick; musick, moody food  
Of us that trade in love. *Shakspere*

MOON, *n. f.* [*mun*; *mena*, Gothick;  
*mena*, Saxon; *mona*, Islandick; *maene*,  
Denish; *mane*, German; *muen*, Dutch.]

1. The changing luminary of the night,  
called by poets Cynthia or Phoebe.

The moon shines bright: 'twas such a night as  
this.

When the sweet wind did gently kiss the trees,  
And they did make no noise. *Shakspere.*

Diana bath her name from moonen, which is the  
property of the moon, being by nature cold and moist,  
and is believed to be a cold's humours. *Peacham.*

Beneath the mighty ocean's wealthy caves,  
Beneath the eternal firmament of waves,  
Where the soft count the moon's waters keep,  
And undisturb'd by moons in limbo creep. *Cowley.*  
Ye moon and stars bear witness to the truth!

2. A month. *Amfworth.*

3. [In fortification.] It is used in composi-  
tion to denote a figure resembling a  
crescent: as, a half moon.

MOON-BEAM, *n. f.* [*moon* and *beam*.] Rays  
of lunar light.

The division and quivering, which please to move  
in music, have an agreement with the glimmering  
of light, as the moon-beams playing upon a wave.  
*Bacon.*

On the water the moon-beams played, and made  
it appear like floating quicksilver. *Dryden.*

MOON-CALF, *n. f.* [*moon* and *calf*.]

1. A monster; a false conception: sup-  
posed perhaps anciently to be produced  
by the influence of the moon.

How canst thou to be the beg of this moon-  
calf? *Shakspere.*

2. A dolt; a stupid fellow.  
The potion works not on the part design'd,  
But turns his brain, and stupifies his mind;  
The fotted moon-calf gapes. *Dryden.*

MOON-EYED, *adj.* [*moon* and *eye*.]

1. Having eyes affected by the revolutions  
of the moon.

2. Dim-eyed; purblind. *Amfworth.*

MOON-FERN, *n. f.* [*hemionitis*, Latin.] A  
plant. *Amfworth.*

MOON-FISH, *n. f.*

*Moon-fish* is so called, because the tad has a flared  
like a half-moon, by which, and his odd trailed  
shape, he is ludicrously distinguished. *Cree.*

MOONLESS, *adj.* [from *moon*.] Not en-  
lightened by the moon.

Alit by a new, one moonless night,  
This Palamon from prison took his flight. *Dryden*

MOONLIGHT, *n. f.* [*moon* and *light*.] The  
light afforded by the moon.

Their bishop and his clergy, being departed from  
them by moon-light, to choose in his room any  
other bishop, had been altogether impossible.

Then hast by moonlight at her window sang,  
With leaping voice, verses of festal love. *Shaksp.*

MOONLIGHT, *adj.* Illuminated by the  
moon.

If you will patiently dance in our round,  
And see our moonlight revels, go with us. *Shaksp.*

What beck'ning doth along the moonlight shade  
mutes my steps, and points to yonder glade? *Pope.*

MOONSTED, *n. f.* [*menipserum*, Lat.]

The moon-sted hath a rosetaceous flower, the  
pental is divided into three parts at the top, and  
afterward becomes the fruit or berry, in which is  
included one flat seed, which, when ripe, hollowed  
like the appearance of the moon. *Mittler.*

MOONSHINE, *n. f.* [*moon* and *shine*.]

1. The lustre of the moon.

Punch him, and burn him, and turn him about,  
Till candles, and starlight, and moonshine be out.  
*Shakspere.*

I, by the moonshine, to the windows went:

And, ere I was aware, light'd to myself. *Dryden.*

2. [In burlesque.] A month.

I am some twelve or fourteen moonshines  
Lag of a brother. *Shakspere.*

MOONSHINE, } *adj.* [*moon* and *shine*.] Il-

MOONSHINY, } luminated by the moon:  
both seem a popular corruption of moon-  
shining.

Faint, black, grey, green, and white,  
You moonshine revels, and shades of night. *Shaksp.*

Although it was a fair moonshiny night, the ene-  
my thought not fit to assault them. *Clarendon.*

I went to see them in a moonshiny night. *Addis.*

MOONSTONE, *n. f.* A kind of stone. *Amf.*

MOONSTRUCK, *adj.* [*moon* and *struck*.]

Lunatick; affected by the moon.

Denomick phrensy, mooping melancholy,  
And moonstruck madness. *Milton.*

MOON-TREFOIL, *n. f.* [*medicago*, Latin.]  
A plant.

The moon-trefoil hath a plain orbiculated fruit,  
shaped like an half-moon. *Mittler.*

MOONWORT, *n. f.* [*moon* and *wort*.] Sta-  
tiopflower; honesty.

MOONY, *adj.* [from *moon*.] Lunate; hav-  
ing a crescent for the standard resembling  
the moon.

Encount'ring fierce  
The Solymean Sultan, he o'erthrew

His moony troops, returning bravely smear'd  
With Panna blood. *Philips.*

The Seldan galls th' Illyrian confit;

But soon the miscreant moony host  
Before the victor cross shall fly. *Fenton.*

MOOR, *n. f.* [*moer*, Dutch; *modder*, Teu-  
tonic, clay.]

1. A marsh; a fen; a bog; a tract of low  
and watery grounds.

While in her girlish age she keep sheep on the  
moor, it chanced that a London merchant passing  
by saw her, and liked her, begged her of her poor  
parents, and carried her to his home. *Carrar.*

In the great level near Thorney, several trees of  
oak and fir stand in firm earth below the moor.

Let the marsh of Eltham Bruges tell,  
What colour were their waters that same day,  
And all the moor 'twixt Eltham and Delf.

2. [*maurus*, Latin.] A negro; a black-a-  
moor.

I shall answer that better than you can the get-  
ting up of the negro's belly; the moor is with child  
by you. *Shakspere.*

To Moor, *v. a.* [*morer*, Fr.] To fallen by  
anchors or otherwise.

Three more fierce Forns in his angry mood  
Dash'd on the shallows of the moving land,  
And in mud ocean left them moor'd at hand. *Dry.*

To Moor, *v. n.* To be fixed by anchors;  
to be stationed.

Enus gain'd Cajeta's bay:  
At length on oozy ground his gallees moor'd,  
Their heads we turn'd to sea, their sterns to shore.

My vessel, driv'n by a strong gust of wind,  
Moor'd in a Chan creek. *Addis.*

He visited the top of Taurus and the famous  
Ararat, where Noah's ark first moor'd. *Arbuthnot*

To blow a Moor, [at the fall of a deer,  
corrupted from a *mort*, Fr.] To sound the  
horn in triumph, and call in the whole  
company of hunters, *Amfworth.*

MOONCOCK, *n. f.* [*moor* and *cock*.] The  
male of the moorhen.

MOORHEN, *n. f.* [*moor* and *hen*.] A fowl  
that feeds in the fens, without web feet.

Water fowls, as fen-gulls and moorhens, when  
they flock and fly together from the sea towards  
the fens, forebode rain and wind. *Bacon.*

MOORISH, *adj.* [from *moor*.] Penny; mar-  
shy; watery.

In the great level near Thorney, several oaks and  
firs have lain there till covered by the inundation  
of the fens and salt waters, and moorish earth ex-  
aggerated upon them. *Hale.*

Along the moorish fens

Sighs the sad genius of the coming storm. *Thompson.*

MOORLAND, *n. f.* [*moor* and *land*.] Marsh;  
fen; watery ground.

In the south part of Staffordshire they go to the  
north for seed corn, and they of the north to the  
south, except in the moorlands. *Mortimer*

# M O P

Or like a bridge that joins a marsh  
To morlands of a different parish.  
*Swift.*  
**MOONSTONE. n. f.** A species of granite.  
The third stratum is of great rocks of moonstone  
and sandy earth. *Woodward.*

**MOORY. adj.** [from *moor*.] Marshy; fenney;  
watery.

The dust the fields and pastures covers,  
As when thick mists arise from moory vales.

*Fairfax.*  
In Essex, moory-land is thought the most proper.  
*Mortimer.*

**MOOSE. n. f.** The large American deer; the  
biggest of the species of deer.

**To MOOT. v. a.** [from *morian*, *more*, *gemot*,  
*meeting together*, Saxon; or perhaps, as it  
is a law term, from *mot*, French.] To  
plead a mock cause; to state a point of  
law by way of exercise, as was commonly  
done in the inns of court at appointed  
times.

**Moot case or point.** A point or case un-  
settled and disputable, such as may pro-  
perly afford a topic of disputation.

In this moot case your judgement to refuse,  
Is present death. *Dryden.*

Would you not think him crack'd, who would  
require another to make an argument on a moot  
point, who understands nothing of our laws? *Locke.*

Let us drop both our pretences; for I believe it is  
a moot point, whether I am more likely to make a  
mafter Bull, or you a mafter Strutt. *Arbutnot.*

**MOOTED. adj.** Plucked up by the root;

*Amfworth.*  
**MOOTER. n. f.** [from *moot*.] A disputer of  
moot points.

**MOP. n. f.** [*mappa*, Welsh; *mappa*, Lat.]

1. Pieces of cloth, or locks of wool, fixed  
to a long handle, with which maids  
clean the floors.

Such is that sprinkling which some careless queen  
Flirts on you from her mop, but not to clean.  
You fly, invoke the Gods; then turning, stop  
To rail; she singing still whirls on her mop. *Swift.*

2. [perhaps corrupted from *mock*.] A wry  
mouth made in contempt.

Each one tripping on his toe  
Will be here with mop and mow. *Shakespeare.*

**To MOP. v. a.** [from the noun.] To rub  
with a mop.

**To MOP. v. n.** [from *mock*.] To make wry  
mouths in contempt.

Five heads have been in poor Tom at once; of  
Jest, as Obdicut; of Hobdildie, prince of dumbbells;  
Mahu, of fealing; Mohu, of murder; and Fibber-  
tigibbet, of mopping and mowing, who since posses-  
sion's chamber-maids. *Shakespeare.*

An ass fell a mopping and braying at a lion. *L'Eg.*

**To MOPE. v. n.** [Of this word I cannot  
find a probable etymology.] To be  
stupid; to drowse; to be in a constant  
day-dream; to be spiritless, inactive and  
inattentive; to be stupid and delirious.

What a wretched and peevish fellow is this king  
of England, to mope with his fat-brain'd followers.

*Shakespeare.*  
Eyes without feeling, feeling without sight,  
Ears without hands or eyes, swelling fairs all,  
Or but a sickly part of one true sense  
Could not so mope. *Shakespeare.*

Ev'n in a dream, were we divided from them,  
And were brought moping hither. *Shakespeare.*

Intestine stone, and ulcer, cholick pangs,  
Deonack phreury, moping melancholy,  
And moon-struck madneis. *Milton.*

The busy craftsman and o'erlabour'd hind,  
Forget the travel of the day in sleep;  
Care only wakes, and moping pensiveness;  
With meagre discontented looks they sit,  
And watch the wailing of the midnight taper.

*Rowe.*

# M O R

**To MORE. v. a.** To make spiritless; to  
deprive of natural powers.

They say there are charms in herbs, said he, and  
so threw a handful of grass; which was so ridicu-  
lous, that the young thief took the old man to be  
moped. *L'Estrange.*

Severity breaks the mind; and then in the place  
of a disorderly young fellow, you have a low-spirited  
moped creature. *Locke.*

**MORE-EYED. adj.** Blind of one eye. *Ainl.*

**MO'PPEY. } n. f.** [perhaps from *mop*.] A  
**MO'PSEY. }** puppet made of rags, as a  
mop is made; a fondling name for a  
girl.

Our sovereign lady: made for a queen?  
With a globe in one hand, and a sceptre in t'other.  
A very pretty moppet! *Dryden.*

**MO'PUS. n. f.** [A cant word from *mope*.] A  
drone; a dreamer.

I'm grown a mere mopus; no company comes  
But a rabble of tenants. *Swift.*

**MORAL. adj.** [moral, Fr. *moralis*, Lat.]

1. Relating to the practice of men toward  
each other, as it may be virtuous or crimi-  
nal, good or bad.

Keep at the least within the compass of moral  
actions, which have in them vice or virtue. *Hooker.*

Laws and ordinances positive he distinguisheth  
from the laws of the two tables, which were moral.

In moral actions divine law helpeth exceedingly  
the law of reason to guide life, but in supernatural  
it alone guideth. *Hooker.*

Now, brandish'd weapons glitt'ring in their hands,  
Mankind is broken loose from moral bands;  
No rights of hospitality remain.

The guest, by him who harbour'd him, is slain.  
*Dryden.*

2. Reasoning or instructing with regard to  
vice and virtue.

France's reads, his banners in our noisels land,  
With plumed helm the flag's begins his threats,  
Whit thou, a moral fool, sit'st still and crift.

*Shakespeare.*

3. Popular; customary; such as is known  
or admitted in the general business of  
life.

Physical and mathematical certainty may be  
infallible; and moral certainty may properly be  
sued indubitable.

We have found with a moral certainty, the feat  
of the Mosical shyls.

Mathematical things are capable of the strictest  
demonstration; conclusions in natural philosophy  
are capable of proof by an induction of experi-  
ments; things of a moral nature by moral arguments,  
and matters of fact by credible testimony. *Tillot.*

A moral universality, is when the predicate agrees  
to the greatest part of the particulars which are  
contained under the universal subject. *Watts.*

**MORAL. n. f.**

1. Morality; practice or doctrine of the  
duties of life: this is rather a French  
than English sense.

Their moral and astronomy,  
Most perfectly they made agree. *Prior.*

2. The doctrine inculcated by a fiction;  
the accommodation of a fable to form  
the morals.

Benedictus? why benedictus? you have some  
moral in this benedictus.

—Moral! No, by my troth I have no moral  
meaning; I meant plain holy thistle. *Shakespeare.*

Expound the meaning of moral of his life and  
tokens. *Shakespeare.*

The moral is the first business of the poet, as be-  
ing the ground-work of his instruction; the fable  
formed, he contrives such a design or fable as may  
be most suitable to the moral.

I found a moral first, and then studied for a fable,  
but could do nothing that pleased me. *Swift to Gay.*

**To MORAL. v. n.** [from the adjective.]  
To moralize; to make moral reflections.

Not in use.

# M O R

When I did hear

The motley fool thus moral on the time,  
My lungs began to crow like chanicleer.  
That fools should be so deep contemplative. *Shak.*  
**MORALIST. n. f.** [*moraliste*, Fr.] One who  
teaches the duties of life.

The advice given by great moralist to his friend  
was, that he should compose his passions; and let  
that be the work of reason, which would certainly  
be the work of time. *Addison.*

**MORALITY. n. f.** [*moralité*, French; from  
*moral*.]

1. The doctrine of the duties of life;  
ethicks.

The system of morality to be gathered out of the  
writings of ancient sages, falls very short of that  
delivered in the gospel. *Swift.*

A necessity of living is as impossible in morality,  
as any the greatest difficulty can be in nature. *Bak.*

2. The form of an action which makes it  
the subject of reward, or punishment.

The morality of an action is founded in the free-  
dom of that principle, by virtue of which it is in  
the agent's power, having all things ready and re-  
quisite to the performance of an action, either to  
perform or not perform it. *South.*

**To MORALIZE. v. a.** [*moraliser*, Fr.]

1. To apply to moral purposes; to explain  
in a moral sense.

He has left me here behind to expound the  
meaning or moral of his signs and tokens.

—I pray thee moralize them. *Shakespeare.*

Did he not moralize this spectacle?  
—O yes, into a thousand humors. *Shakespeare.*

This fable is moralized in a common proverb.  
*L'Estrange.*

2. In *Spenser* it seems to mean, to furnish  
with manners or examples.

Pierce warres and faithful loves shall moralize  
my song. *Spenser.*

3. In *Prior*, who imitates the foregoing line,  
it has a sense not easily discovered, it in-  
deed it has a sense.

High as their trumpet's tune his lyre he string,  
And with his prince's arms he moralized his song.

*Prior.*

**To MORALIZE. v. n.** To speak or write  
on moral subjects.

**MORALIZER. n. f.** [from *moralize*.] He  
who moralizes.

**MORALITY. adv.** [from *moral*.]

1. In the ethical sense.

By good, good morally far called, honour, honesty,  
ought chiefly to be understood, and that the good  
of profit or pleasure, that is a title of judgment,  
hardly come into any account here. *South.*

Because this of the two brothers killing each  
other, is an action morally unnatural; therefore,  
by way of respectation, the tragedy would have  
begun with heaven and earth in disorder, some-  
thing physically unnatural. *Rymer.*

2. According to the rules of virtue.

To take away rewards and punishments, is only  
pleasing to a man who resolves not to live morally.

*Dryden.*

3. Popularly; according to the common  
occurrences of life; according to the  
common judgment made of things.

It is morally impossible for an hypocrite to keep  
himself long upon his guard. *L'Estrange.*

Learn from the nature of the things themselves  
morally certain, and cannot make any doubt of it,  
but that a mind free from passion and prejudice is  
more fit to pass a true judgment than such a one  
as is assailed by a thousand passions. *Hobbes.*

The common accounts of many such virtuous  
actions are morally, or as we might speak, absolutely  
impossible, that the things that be false.

*Atterbury's Sermon.*

**MORALS. n. f.** [without a singular.] The  
practice of the duties of life; behaviour  
with respect to others.

Some, as corrupt in their morals as vice could

# MOR

make them, have yet been solicitous to have their children soberly, virtuously, and piously brought up. *South.*

Learn then what *morals* critics ought to show :  
Tis not enough wit, art, and learning join ;  
In all you speak, let truth and candour shine. *Pope.*  
**MORAL'S.** *n. f.* [*morais*, Fr.] Fen; bog ;  
*moor.*

Landscapes point out the fairest and most fruitful spots, as well as the rocks, and wildernesses, and *morass* of the country. *Watts.*

Nor the deep *morass*  
Refuse, but through the shaking wilderness  
Pick your nice way. *Thomson.*

**MORREID.** *n. f.* [*morbidus*, Lat.] Diseased ;  
in a state contrary to health.

Though every human constitution is *morbid*, yet are there diseases consistent with the common functions of life. *Arbuthnot.*

**MORRIDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *morbid*.] State of being diseased.

**MORRIFICAL.** } *adj.* [*morbus* and *facio*,  
**MORRIFIC.** } Lat. *morbyfici*, Fr.]  
Causing diseases.

The air appearing so insidious in this *morbyfic* conspiracy, exacts a more particular regard ; wherefore imitate consumptions must change their air. *Hicory on Consumption.*

This disease is cured by the critical resolution, concoction, and evacuation of the *morbyfic* matter. *Johnson.*

**MORBORE.** *adj.* [*morbofus*, Lat.] Proceeding from disease ; not healthy.

Malign, under gills, comprehends all preternatural *morbofe* tumours and excrecences of plants. *Ray on Creation.*

**MORBORE.** *n. f.* [from *morbofus*, Lat.] Diseased state. Not in use.

The inference is fair, from the organ to the action, that they have eyes, therefore some sight was designed, if we except the casual impediments, or *morbyties* in individuals. *Brown.*

**MORDACIOUS.** *adj.* [*mordax*, Lat.] Biting ; apt to bite.

**MORDACITY.** *n. f.* [*mordacit *, Fr. *mordacitas*, from *mordax*, Lat.] Biting quality.

It is to be inquired, whether there be any means to dissolve any metal that is not treasuring or corroding, and openeth the body by sympathy, and not by *mordant* or violent penetration. *Bacon.*

**MORDICANT.** *adj.* [*mordio*, Lat. *mordicant*, Fr.] Biting ; acid.

He professes, that the *mordicant* quality of bodies must proceed from a fiery ingredient ; whereas the light and undamnable parts must be driven away by that time the fire has reduced the body to ashes. *Boyle.*

**MORDICATION.** *n. f.* [from *mordicant*.] The act of corroding, or biting.

Another cause is *mordication* of the vessels, especially of the menbranes, viz. any thing that is sharp and biting doth provoke the part to expel, and thereby provoketh increase. *Bacon.*

**MORE.** *adj.* [mappe, Sax. the comparative of *some* or *great*]

1. In greater quantity ; in greater degree.  
Wrong not that wrong with *more* contempt. *Shakespeare.*

These kind of knives in this plannets  
Harbour *more* craft, and *more* corrupter ends  
Than twenty silky ducking obsequants. *Shall.*

Then richer were *more* than that they might dwell together. *Greaves.*

I let *more* work be laid upon the men, that they may labour. *Exodus.*

Then crown my joys, or cure my pain ;  
Owe me *more* love, or *more* disdain. *Carver.*

2. In greater number. [The comparative of *some* or *many*.]  
He had in many languages in store,  
That only to be that speak of him in *more*. *Cowley.*

3. Greater. Out of use.  
Of both the *more* and the *less*. *Mandeville.*

# MOR

Both *more* and *less* have given him the revolt. *Shakespeare.*

The *more* part advised to depart. *Acts.*

4. Added to some former number.  
One *more* citizen to sybil give. *Dryden.*

I'm tir'd of rhiming, and would fain give o'er,  
But Montague demands one labour *more*. *Addison.*

Great Dryden's friends before,  
With open arms receiv'd one poet *more*. *Pope.*

**MORR.** *adv.*

1. To a greater degree.  
He loved Rachel *more* than Leah. *Genesis.*

The spirits of animate bodies are all, in some degree, *more* or less kindled. *Bacon.*

Some were of opinion, that feeling *more* and *more* in himself the weight of time, he was not unwilling to bestow upon another some part of the pains. *Wotton.*

The *more* the kindled combat rises higher,  
The *more* with fury burns the blazing fire. *Dryden.*

As the blood pulseth through narrower channels,  
The *more* it disappears *more* and *more*. *Arbuthnot.*

The *more* God has blessed any man with estate or quality, just so much less in proportion is the cure he takes in the education of his children. *Swift.*

2. The particle that forms the comparative degree.

I am tell'n out with my *more* headier will,  
To take the indispos'd and sickly fit  
For the sound man. *Shakespeare.*

May you long live a happy instrument for your king and country : happy here, and *more* happy hereafter. *Bacon.*

The advantages of learning are *more* lasting than those of arms. *Cotton.*

3. Again ; a second time.  
Little did I think I should have business of this kind on my hands *more*. *Totter.*

4. Longer ; yet continuing ; with the negative particle.

Cassius is no *more* ! Oh, setting sun !  
As in thy red rays thou dost sink to-night,  
So in his red blood Cassius' day is set. *Shakespeare.*

**MORE.** *n. f.* [A kind of comparative from *some* or *much*.]

1. A greater quantity ; a greater degree.  
Perhaps some of these examples which are adduced under the adverb, with the before *more*, should be placed here ; but I rather think the *more* to be adverbial.

Were I king,  
I should cut off the nobles for their lands ;  
And my *more* having would be as a lance  
To make me hunger *more*. *Shakespeare.*

An heroic poem requires some great action of war ; and as much or *more* of the active virtue than the suffering. *Dryden.*

The Lord do to, and much *more*, to Jonathan. *1 Samuel.*

From hence the greatest part of ills descend,  
When lust of getting *more* will have no end. *Dryden.*

They that would have *more* and *more* can never have enough, no, not if a miracle should interpose to gratify their advance. *L'Estrange.*

A mariner having let down a large portion of his sounding line, he reaches no bottom, whereby he knows the depth to be so many fathoms and *more* ; but how much that *more* is, he hath no direct notion. *Locke.*

2. Greater thing ; other thing.

They, who so late a question, do no *more* but separate the parts of it one from another, and lay them in in their due order. *Locke.*

3. Second time ; longer time.

They steer'd their course to the same quiet shore,  
Not parted long, and now to part no *more*. *Pope.*

4. It is doubtful whether the word, in this use, be a noun or adverb.

The dove return'd not again unto him any *more*. *Genesis.*

Pr'ythee be satisfy'd ; he shall be aided,  
Or I'll no *more* be king. *Dryden.*

Deha, the queen of love, let all deplore !  
Deha, the queen of beauty, is no *more*. *Walsh.*

**MOREL.** *n. f.* [*fulanum*, Lat.]

# MOH

1. A plant, of which there are several species : when the flower sheds, there succeeds a spherical fruit, pretty hard, at first green like an olive, then black, full of a limpid juice and a great number of seeds. *Trevoux.*

Spongy *morels* in strong ragouts are found,  
And in the soup the slimy snail is drown'd. *Gay.*

2. A kind of cherry.

*Morri* is a black cherry, fit for the conservatory, before it be thorough ripe, but it is bitter eaten raw. *Mortimer.*

**MOREOVER.** *adv.* [*more* and *over*.] Beyond what has been mentioned ; besides ; likewise ; also ; over and above.

*Moreover*, he hath left you all his walks. *Shaksp.*

He did hold me dear  
Above this world ; adding thereto, *moreover*,  
That he would wed me, or else die my lover. *Shaksp.*

*Moreover* by them is thy servant warned. *Psalms.*

**MORGLA.** *n. f.* A deadly weapon. *Ainsw.*

*Glaive* and *mort*, Fr. and *glay m hr*, Erse ; a two-handed broad sword, which some centuries ago was the Highlander's weapon.

**MORIGEROUS.** *adj.* [*morigerus*, Lat.] Obedient ; obsequious.

**MORION.** *n. f.* [Fr.] A helmet ; armour for the head ; a casque.

For all his majesty's ships a proportion of swords, targets, *morions*, and curias of proof should be allowed. *Raleigh.*

Polish'd steel that cast the view aside,  
And crested *morions* with their plumed pride. *Dryd.*

**MORISCO.** *n. f.* [*morisco*, Spanish.] A dancer of the morris or moorish dance.

I have seen  
Him caper upright like a wild *morisco*,  
Shaking the bloody darts, as he his bells. *Shaksp.*

**MORRIN.** *n. f.* [Among hunters.] A wild beast, dead through sickness or mischance. *Bailey.*

**MORLAND.** *n. f.* [moorland, Sax. *moor*, a mountain, and *land*.] A mountainous or hilly country : a tract of Staffordshire is called the *Morlands*, from being hilly.

**MORLING.** } *n. f.* [*mort*, Fr.] Wool  
**MORTLING.** } plucked from a dead sheep. *Ainsworth.*

**MORMO.** *n. f.* [*  morm *.] Bugbear ; false terror.

**MORN.** *n. f.* [mappe, Sax.] The first part of the day ; the morning. *Morn* is not used but by the poets.

The cock, that is the trumpet to the *morn*,  
Doth with his lofty and shrill-sounding throat,  
Awake the god of day. *Shakespeare.*

Can you forget your golden beds,  
Where you might sleep beyond the *morn*. *Lee.*

Friendship shall still thy evening feasts adorn,  
And blooming feasts shall ever bless thy *morn*. *Prior.*

**MORNING.** *n. f.* [*morgen*, Teutonic ; but our *morning* seems rather to come from *morn*.] The first part of the day, from the first appearance of light to the end of the first fourth part of the sun's daily course.

One master Brook hath lent your worship a *morning* draught of tick. *Shakespeare.*

By the second hour in the *morning*  
Desire the end to see me. *Shakespeare.*

*Morning* by *morning* shall it pass over. *Isaiah.*

What shall become of us before night, who are weary so early in the *morning* ? *Taylor.*

The *morning* is the proper part of the day for study. *Dryden.*

Every *morning* sees her early at her prayers, the rejoices in the beginning of every day, because it begins all her pious rules of holy living, and brings the fresh pleasures of repeating them. *Law.*

# MOR

**MORNING.** *adj.* Being in the early part of the day.

*She looks as clear*  
As morning roses newly wash'd with dew. *Shaksp.*  
Your goodness is as a morning cloud, and as the early dew it goeth away. *Hoffa.*  
Let us go down after the Philistines by night, and spoil them until the morning light. *1 Samuel.*  
The twining jessamine and blushing rose,  
With lavish grace their morning scents disclose. *Prior.*  
All the night they stem the liquid way,  
And end their voyage with the morning ray. *Pope.*  
**MORNING-GOWN.** *n. f.* A loose gown worn before one is formally dressed.  
Seeing a great many in rich morning gowns, he was amazed to find that persons of quality were up so early. *Addison.*

**MORNING-STAR.** *n. f.* The planet Venus when she shines in the morning.  
Bright as doth the morning-star appear,  
Out of the east, with flaming locks bedight,  
To tell the dawning day is drawing near. *Spenser.*

**MOROSE.** *adj.* [*morosus*, Latin.] Sour of temper; peevish; fullen.  
Without these precautions, the man degenerates into a cynick, the woman into a coquette; the man grows fullen and morose, the woman impudent. *Spettator.*

Some have deserved censure for a morose and affected taciturnity, and others have made speeches, though they had nothing to say. *Watts.*

**MOROSELY.** *adv.* [from *morose*.] Sourly; peevishly.  
Too many are as morosely positive in their age, as they were childishly so in their youth. *Gouverneur of the Tongue.*

**MOROSENESS.** *n. f.* [from *morose*.] Sourness; peevishness.  
Take care that no sourness and moroseness mingle with our serious frame of mind. *Arbuthnot.*  
Learn good humour, never to oppose without just reason; abate some degrees of pride and moroseness. *Watts.*

**MOROSITY.** *n. f.* [*morositas*, Lat. from *morose*.] Moroseness; sourness; peevishness.  
Why then be ted,  
But entertain no morosity, brothers, other  
Than a joint burden laid upon us. *Shakspere.*

**MOROSITY.** *n. f.* [*morositas*, Lat. from *morose*.] Moroseness; sourness; peevishness.  
We must expect, since jealousy belongs to age, of scorn, and tender sense of wrongs. *Deane.*  
The pride of this man, and the popularity of that; the levity of one, and the morosity of another. *Clarendon.*

**MORPHEW.** *n. f.* [*morpheus*, Fr. *morpheus*, low Lat. *morpha*, Italian.] A leech on the face.

**MORRIS.** } *n. f.* [that is *moorish* or *moorish-dance*.]  
**MORRIS-DANCE.** }

1. A dance in which bells are ginged, or flaves or swords clashed, which was learned by the Moors, and was probably a kind of Pyrrhick or military dance.

The queen stood in some doubt of a Spanish invasion, though it proved but a *morris-dance* upon our walls. *Wotton.*

One in his catalogue of a feigned library, sets down this title of a book, *The morris-dance of heretics*. *Bacon.*

The sounds and seas, with all their sunny drove,  
Now to the moon in wavering *morris* move. *Milton.*

I took delight in pieces that showed a country village, *morris-dancing*, and peasants together by the cuts. *Peacham.*

Four reapers danced a *morris* to oaten pipes. *Spectator.*

2. *Nine mens MORRIS.* A kind of play with nine holes in the ground.

The folds stand empty in the drowned field,  
And crows are fattened with the murrain flock;  
The *nine mens morris* is filled up with mud. *Shaksp.*

**MORRIS-DANCER.** *n. f.* [*morris* and *dance*.] One who dances *à la morisco*, the moorish dance.

# MOR

There went about the country a set of *morris-dancers*, composed of ten men, who danced, a maid marian and a tabor and pipe. *Temple.*

**MORROW.** *n. f.* [*morogen*, Saxon; *morghen*, Dutch. The original meaning of *morrow* seems to have been *morning*, which being often referred to on the preceding day, was understood in time to signify the whole day next following.]

1. The day after the present day.

I would not buy  
Their mercy at the price of one fair word;  
To have't with saying good *morrow*. *Shakspere.*

Canst pluck night from me, but not lend a *morrow*. *Shakspere.*

The Lord did that thing on the *morrow*. *Exodus.*  
Peace, good reader, do not weep,  
Peace, the lovers are asleep;  
Let them sleep, let them sleep on,  
Till this stormy night is gone,  
And the eternal *morrow* dawn,  
Then the curtains will be drawn,  
And they waken with the light,  
Whose day shall never sleep in night. *Crowfoot.*

To *morrow* you will live, you always cry,  
In what far country doth this *morrow* lie?  
That 'tis so mighty long e'er it arrive:  
Beyond the Indies does this *morrow* live?  
'Tis so far fetch'd this *morrow*, that I fear  
'Twill be both very old, and very dear.  
To *morrow* will I live, the fool does say,  
To day itself's too late, the wife he'd yesterday. *Cowley.*

2. To *MORROW*. [This is an idiom of the same kind, supposing *morrow* to mean originally *morning*: as, *to night*; *to day*.]  
On the day after this current day.  
To *morrow* comes; 'tis noon; 'tis night;  
This day like all the former flies;  
Yet on he runs to seek delight  
To *morrow*, till to night he dies. *Prior.*

3. To *morrow* is sometimes, I think improperly, used as a noun.  
Our yesterday's to *morrow* now is gone,  
And still a new to *morrow* does come on.  
We by to *morrows* draw out all our store,  
Till the exhausted well can yield no more. *Cowley.*  
To *morrow* is the time when all to be rectified. *Spectator.*

**MORSE.** *n. f.* [*phoca*.] A sea-horse.  
That which is commonly called a sea-horse is properly called a *morse*, and makes not out that shape. *Brown.*

It seems to have been a tusk of the *morse* or walrus, called by some the sea-horse. *Woodward.*

**MORSEL.** *n. f.* [*morcellus*, low Latin; from *morfus*.]

1. A piece fit for the mouth; a mouthful.

Yet canst thou to a *morsel* of this feast,  
Having fully din'd before, *Shakspere.*  
And me his parent would full soon devour  
For want of other prey, but knows that I  
Should prove a bitter *morsel*, and his hate. *Milton.*  
Every *morsel* to a tinsed hunger, is only a new labour to a tired digestion. *South's Sermons.*

He boils the fl-fl,  
And lays the mangled *morrels* in a dish. *Dryden.*

A wretch is put to under,  
Whose flesh, torn off by lumps, the ravenous foe  
In *morrels* cut to make it farther go. *Tate.*

A letter to the keeper of the lion requested that it may be the first *morsel* put into his mouth. *Addison.*

2. A piece; a meal.

On these herbs, and fruits and flowers,  
Feed first, on each breast next, and fish and fowl,  
No homely *morrels*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

A dog crossing a river with a *morsel* of flesh in his mouth, saw, as he thought, another dog under the water, upon the very same adventure. *L'Estrange.*

3. A small quantity. Not proper.

Of the *morrels* of native and pure gold, he had seen some weighed many pounds. *Bayle.*

**MORSURE.** *n. f.* [*morjure*, Fr. *morfura*, Lat.] The act of biting.

**MORT.** *n. f.* [*morte*, French.]

# MOR

1. A tune founded at the death of the game.

To be making practis'd smiles,  
As in a looking-glass, and to sigh as 'twere  
The *mort* of th' deer; oh that is entertainment  
My budon likes not. *Shakspere.*

2. [*morgt*, Islandick.] A great quantity.  
Not in elegant use, but preserved colloquially in many parts.

**MORTAL.** *adj.* [*mortalis*, Lat. *mortel*, Fr.]

1. Subject to death; doomed sometime to die.

Nature does require  
Her times of preservation, which perforce,  
I her frail son amongst my brethren *mortal*  
Must give my attendance to. *Shakspere.*  
This corruptible must put on incorruption, and this *mortal* must put on immortality. *1 Cor.*  
Heavenly powers, where shall we find such love!  
Which of ye will be *mortal* to redeem  
Man's *mortal* crime; and just, th' unjust to save. *Milton.*

The day thou eat'st thereof, my sole command  
Transgress, inevitably thou shalt die;  
From that day *mortal*: and this happy state  
Shalt lose. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Deadly; destructive; procuring death.

Come all, *bon spiritus*  
That tend on *mortal* thoughts, unless me here,  
And fill me from the crown to th' toe, top full  
Of cruelty. *Shakspere's Macbeth.*  
The *mortalest* poisons practis'd by the West  
Indians, have some mixture of the blood, fat, or flesh  
of man. *Bacon.*

The fruit  
Of that forbidden tree, whose *mortal* taste  
Brought death into the world, and till our woe. *Milt.*  
Some circumstances have been great discouragers  
of trade, and others are absolutely *mortal* to it.

Hope not, base man! I unquitted hence to go,  
For I am Palamon, thy *mortal* foe. *Spenser.*

3. Bringing death.

Safe in the hand of one disposing power,  
Or in the fatal, or the *mortal* hour. *Pope.*

4. Inferring divine condemnation; not venial.

Though every sin of itself be *mortal*, yet all are  
not equally *mortal*, but some more, some less. *Perkins.*

5. Human; belonging to man.

They met me in the day of success; and I have  
learned by the perfectest report, they have more in  
them than *mortal* knowledge. *Shakspere.*

Shall live the lease of nature, pay his breath  
To time and *mortal* custom. *Shakspere.*

The voice of God  
To *mortal* ear is dreadful, they in speech,  
That Moses might report to them his will,  
And terror create. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Success, the mark no *mortal* wit,  
On first hand can always hit. *Butler.*

No one enjoyment but is liable to be lost by a  
thousand accidents, out of all *mortal* power to prevent.

6. Extreme; violent. A low word.

The birds were in a *mortal* apprehension of the  
hotters, till the sparrow reasoned them into under-  
standing. *L'Estrange.*

The nymph grew pale and in a *mortal* fright,  
Spent with the labour of so long a flight,  
And now departing, cast a mournful look  
Upon the fire now. *Dryden.*

**MORTAL.** *n. f.*

1. Man; human being.

Wary poor *mortals* be behind. *Tieckel.*

2. This is often used in ludicrous language.

I can behold no *mortal* now;  
For what's in eye without a brow? *Prior.*

**MORTALITY.** *n. f.* [from *mortal*.]

1. Subjection to death; state of a being subject to death.

When I saw her die,  
I then did think on your *mortality*. *Carroll.*

I point out mistakes in life and religion, that we might guard against the springs of error, guilt, and sorrow, which surround us in every state of mortality.

Watts.

## 2. Death.

I beg mortality,  
Rather than life preferred with infamy. *Shaksp.*  
Gladly would I meet  
Mortality my sentence. *Milton.*

## 3. Power of destruction.

Mortality and mercy in Vienna  
Lave in thy tongue and heart. *Shaksp.*

## 4. Frequency of death.

The rule of keeping those accounts first began in  
the year 1592, being a time of great mortality. *Grant.*

## 5. Human nature.

A single vision to transports them, that it makes  
up the happiness of their lives, mortality cannot  
bear it often. *Dryden.*

Take those tears, mortality's relief,  
And till we share your joys, forgive our grief. *Pope.*  
MORTALLY, *adv.* [from *mortal*.]

## 1. Irrecoverably; to death.

In the battle of London you were not only dan-  
gerously, but, in all appearance, mortally wound-  
ed. *Dryden.*

## 2. Extremely; to extremity.

A low ludic-  
rious word.

Admire mortally envied poets, painters, and arti-  
ficers, in works wherein he had a vein to excel. *Bacon.*

Know all, who would pretend to my good grace,  
I mortally dislike a damning face. *Granville.*

MORTAR, *n. f.* [*mortarium*, Lat. *mortier*, French.]

1. A strong vessel in which materials are  
broken by being pounded with a pestle.

I except you could bray Christendom in a mortar,  
and pound it into a new paste, there is no possibi-  
lity of an holy war. *Brown.*

The action of the diaphragm and muscles serves  
for the comminution of the meat in the stomach by  
their constant agitation upwards and downwards, re-  
sembling the pounding of materials in a mortar.

Ray on Creation.

## 2. A short wide cannon out of which bombs are thrown.

It is one which for nine centuries had bray'd  
The wrath of time on the stone engrav'd,  
Now only mortars stand yet undecay'd.  
On soldier trophies by thy valour rais'd. *Granville.*

MORTAR, *n. f.* [*morter*, Dutch; *mortier*, Fr.]

Cement made of lime and sand with  
water, and used to join stones or bricks.

Mortar, in architecture, is a preparation of lime  
and sand mix'd up with water, serving as a cement,  
and used by masons and bricklayers in building of  
walls of stone and brick. Wolfius observes, that  
the sand should be dry and sharp, so as to prick the  
hands when rubb'd, yet not earthy, so as to soil the  
water it is wash'd in. The mason's fault with masons  
and bricklayers as committing a great error, in letting  
their lime slacken and cool before they make up  
their mortar, and also in letting their mortar cool  
and be become they use it, then fore he advises,  
that you expect your work to be well done, and to  
continue long, to work up the lime quick, and  
but a little at a time, that the mortar may not be  
long before it be used.

I will treat this unbolted villain into mortar, and  
dash the salt of a jakes with him. *Shaksp.*

They had brack for stone, and thine for mortar.

Gunpowder.

Lime hot out of the kiln mix'd soft with water,  
putting sand to it, will make better mortar than  
other. *Mortimer.*

MORTGAGE, *n. f.* [*mort and gage*, Fr.]

1. A dead pledge; a thing put into the  
hands of a creditor.

The estate is mortgaged, and mortgages are made,  
their names run, and their names betray'd. *Dry.*

The mortgagor do not seem to have known the  
secret of paper credit, and securities upon mort-  
gages. *Arbuthnot.*

The broker,  
Bent on some mortgage, to avoid reproach,  
He seeks bye-streets, and saves th' expensive coach,  
Gay.

## 2. The state of being pledged.

The land is given in mortgage only, with full in-  
tention to be redeemed within one year. *Bacon.*  
To MORTGAGE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
To pledge; to put to pledge; to make  
over to a creditor as a security.

Let men contrive how they may disentangle  
their mortgaged souls. *Decay of Pity.*

They make the widow's mortgage'd ox their prey.

Sandys.

Their not abating of their expensive way of  
living, has forced them to mortgage their best  
manors. *Arbuthnot.*

Some have his lauds, but none his treasure'd store,  
Lands unmanur'd by us, and mortgage'd o'er and  
o'er. *Harte.*

MORTGAGEE, *n. f.* [from *mortgage*.] He  
that takes or receives a mortgage.

An act may pass for publick registers of land,  
by which all purchasers or mortgagees may be se-  
cured of all monies they lay out. *Temple.*

MORTGAGER, *n. f.* [from *mortgage*.] He  
that gives a mortgage.

MORTIFYING, *adj.* [*mortifier*, Lat.] Fatal;  
deadly; destructive.

What is it but a continued perpetuated voice from  
heaven, to give men no rest in their sins, no quit  
from Christ's importunity, till they awake from the  
lethargick sleep, and arise from to dead, so mortify-  
ing a state, and permit him to give them life. *Hamm.*

These murmurings, like a mortifying herb, are  
poisonous even in their first spring. *Gov. of the Tong.*

MORTIFICATION, *n. f.* [*mortification*, Fr.  
from *mortify*.]

1. The state of corrupting, or losing the  
vital qualities; gangrene.

It appeareth in the gangrene, or mortification of  
flesh, either by ulcers, or milder colds. *Bacon.*

My griefs ferment and rage,  
Nor less than wounds immediate,  
Rankle and fester, and gangrene,  
To black mortification. *Milton.*

## 2. Destruction of active qualities.

Inquire what gives impediment to union or resis-  
tation, which is called mortification; as when  
quicksilver is mortified with turpentine. *Bacon.*

3. The act of subduing the body by hard-  
ships and macerations.

A diet of some fish is more rich and alkalescent  
than that of flesh, and therefore very improper for  
such as practise mortification. *Arbuthnot.*

## 4. Humiliation; subjection of the passions.

The mortification of our lusts has something in it  
that is troublesome, yet nothing that is unreason-  
able. *Tillotson.*

You see no real mortification, or self-denial, no  
eminent charity, no profound humility, no heavenly  
affection, no true contempt of the world, no chris-  
tian weakness, no sincere zeal, or eminent piety, in  
the common lives of christians. *Jam.*

## 5. Vexation; trouble.

It is one of the vexatious mortifications of a stu-  
dious man, to have his thoughts disorder'd by a  
tedious visit. *L'Estrange.*

We had the mortification to lose the sight of Mu-  
nich, Augsburg, and Ratisbon. *Addison.*

To MORTIFY, *v. a.* [*mortifier*, Fr.]

1. To destroy vital qualities.

2. To destroy active powers, or essential  
qualities.

What gives impediment to union or restitution is  
called mortification; as when quicksilver is mortif-  
ied with turpentine or spirit. *Bacon.*

He mortified pearls in vinegar, and drank them  
up. *Hakeus.*

Oil of tartar per deliquium has a great faculty to  
find out and mortify acid spirits. *Boyle.*

3. To subdue inordinate passions.

The breath no longer left his father's body,  
But that his wife's, mortified in him,  
Seem'd to die too. *Shaksp.*

Suppress thy flowing pride,  
Mortify thy learned lust,  
Vain are thy thoughts, while thou thyself art dust.  
Prior.

He modestly conjectures,  
His pupil might be tir'd with lectures,  
Which help'd to mortify his pride. *Swift.*

4. To macerate or harass; in order to re-  
duce the body to compliance with the  
mind.

Their dear causes  
Would to the bleeding and the grim alarm  
Excite the mortified man. *Shaksp.*

We mortify ourselves with fast, and think we  
fare courteously if we abstain from flesh. *Brown.*

Mortify'd he was to that degree,  
A poorer than himself he would not see. *Dryden.*

With fasting mortify'd, worn out with tears,  
And bent beneath the load of seventy years. *Harte.*

5. To humble; to deprecate; to vex.

Let my liver rather heat with wine,  
Than my heart cool with mortifying groans. *Shaksp.*

He is controuled by a nod, mortified by a frown,  
and transported by a smile. *Addison.*

How often is the ambitious man mortified with  
the very praises he receives, if they do not rise to  
high as he thinks they ought. *Addison.*

To MORTIFY, *v. n.*

1. To gangrene; to corrupt.

Try it with capon laid abroad, to see whether it  
will mortify and become tender sooner; or with  
dead flies with water cast upon them, to see  
whether it will putrefy. *Bacon.*

2. To be subdued; to die away.

3. To practise religious severities.

This makes him careful of every temper of his  
heart, give alms of all that he hath, watch, and fast,  
and mortify, and live according to the strictest rules  
of temperance, meekness and humanity. *Jam.*

MORTIFY, *n. f.* [*mortaise*, *mortoise*, Fr.]

A hole cut into wood that another piece  
may be put into it and form a joint.

A fuller blast ne'er shook our battlements;  
If it hath ruffian'd so upon the sea,  
What ribs of oak, when mountains melt on them,  
Can hold the mortise. *Shaksp.*

Under one skin are parts variously mingled, some  
with cavities, as mortises to receive, others with  
tenons to fit cavities. *Ray.*

To MORTIFY, *v. a.*

1. To cut a mortise; to join with a mor-  
tise.

'Tis a maffy wheel,  
To whose huge spoke ten thousand lesser things  
Are mortis'd and adjoin'd. *Shaksp.*

The walls of spiders legs are made,  
Well mortis'd and finely bud. *Drayton.*

2. It seems in the following passage impro-  
perly used:

The one half of the ship being finished, and by  
help of a screw launched into the water, the other  
half was joined by great brass nails mortis'd with  
lead. *Arbuthnot.*

MORTMAIN, *n. f.* [*morte* and *main*, Fr.]

Such a state of possession as makes it un-  
alienable; whence it is said to be in a  
dead hand, in a hand that cannot shift  
away the property.

It were meet that some small portion of lands  
were allotted, since no more mortmains are to be  
look'd for. *Spenser.*

MORTPAY, *n. f.* [*mort* and *pay*.] Dead  
pay; payment not made.

The parliament was merely a parliament of war,  
with those statutes concurring therewith; as the  
severe punishing of mortpayers, and keeping back of  
soldiers wages. *Bacon.*

MORTRESS, *n. f.* [from *mortier* de *sagefle*.  
*Shinner*.] A dish of meat of various  
kinds beaten together.

A mortress made with the brawn of capons,  
stamped, strained, and mingled with like quantity  
of almond butter, is excellent to nourish the weak.

Bacon.



# M O S

**MORTUARY.** *n. f.* [*mortuaire*, Fr. *mortuarium*, Lat.] A gift left by a man at his death to his parish church, for the recompense of his personal tithes and offerings not duly paid in his lifetime. *Harris.*

**MOSAICK.** *adj.* [*mosaïque*, Fr. supposed corrupted from *musæus*, Lat.]

*Mosaick* is a kind of painting in small pebbles, cockles, and shells of sundry colours; and of late days likewise with pieces of glass figured at pleasure; an ornament in truth, of much beauty, and long life, but of most use in pavements and floorings.

Each beauteous flower,  
Tis all hues, roses, and jessamine;  
Hear'd high their flourish'd heads between, and wrought

*Mosaick.* *Milton.*  
The most remarkable remnant of it is a very beautiful *mosaick* pavement, the which I have ever seen in marble; the parts are so well joined together, that the whole piece looks like a continued picture.

**MOSCHATEL.** *n. f.* [*moschatellina*, Lat.] A plant.

**MOSQUE.** *n. f.* [*mosquée*, Fr. *moschit*, Turkish.] A Mahometan temple.

**MOSS.** *n. f.* [*muscus*, Lat. *moor*, Sax.] A plant.

Though *moss* was formerly supposed to be only an excrement produced from the earth's d drees, yet it is no less a perfect plant than those of greater magnitude, having roots, flowers, and seeds, yet cannot be propagated from seeds by any art. The botanists distinguish it into many species: it chiefly flourishes in cold countries, and in the winter season, and is many times very injurious to fruit trees. The only remedy in such cases is to cut down part of the trees, and plough up the ground between those left remaining, and in the spring, in moist weather, you should with an iron instrument scrape off the *moss*.

*Moss* is a kind of mould of the earth and trees, but it may be better sort of as a rudiment of germination.

Houses then were caves, or homely sheds,  
With twining ozers tenc'd, and *moss* their beds.

Such *mosses* as grow upon walls, roofs of houses, and other high places, have seeds that, when taken out of their vessels, appear like vapour or smoke.

To *Moss*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with *moss*.

An oak whole boughs were *moss'd* with age,  
And high-top bald with dry antiquity.

That have out-liv'd the eagle, page thy heels,  
And skip when thou point'st out.

**MOSSEY.** *n. f.* [from *mossy*.] The state of being covered or overgrown with *moss*.

The herbs withered at the top, sheweth the earth to be very cold, and to do the *mossiness* of trees.

**MOSSEY.** *adj.* [from *mossy*.] Overgrown with *moss*; covered with *moss*.

Old trees are more *mossy* far than young, for that the top is not so frank as to rise all to the boughs, but first by the way, and putteth out *moss*.

About the *mossy* brooks and springs,  
And all inferior beauteous things.

The *mossy* mountains and the sylvan shades  
Delight no more.

**MOST.** *adj.* the superlative of *more*. [*maest*, Sax. *moet*, Dutch.]

1. Consisting of the greatest number; consisting of the greatest quantity.

Garden fruits which have any acrimony in them, and *most* sorts of berries, will produce diarrhoea.

He thinks *most* sorts of learning flourish'd among them, and I, that only some sort of learning was kept alive by them.

2. Greatest. Obsolete.  
They all repair'd both *most* and least.

# M O T

**MOT.** *adv.* [*maist*, Gotbick; *maest*, Sax. *moet*, Dutch; *moet*, Danish.]

1. In the greatest degree.

*Mot* spend their mouths, when what they seem to threaten  
Runs far before them.

Or *most* for his, such toils I undertake.

That which will *most* influence their carriage will be the company they converse with, and the fashion of those about them.

2. The particle noting the superlative degree.

Competency of all other proportions is the *most* incentive to industry; too little makes men desperate, and too much careless.

The faculties of the supreme spirit *most* certainly may be enlarged without bounds.

**MOST.** [This is a kind of substantive, being, according to its signification, singular or plural.]

1. The greatest number: in this sense it is plural.

Many of the apostles' immediate disciples, sent or carried the tools of the four evangelists to *most* of the churches they had planted.

2. The greatest value: in this sense singular.

The report of this repulse dying to London, the *most* was made of that which was true, and many fallacies added.

3. The greatest degree; the greatest quantity; the utmost.

A Spaniard will live in Irish ground a quarter of a year, or some months at the *most*.

**MOTICK.** *n. f.* A painter's staff on which he leans his hand when he paints.

**MOTELY.** *adv.* [from *mot*.] For the greatest part.

This image of God, namely, natural reason, if totally or *motely* defaced, the right of government doth cease.

**MOTWHAT.** *adv.* [*moet* and *what*.] For the *most* part. Obsolete.

God's promises being the ground of hope, and those promises being but seldom absolute, *motewhat* conditionate, the christian grace of hope must be proportioned and attenuated to the promise.

**MOTION.** *n. f.* Act of moving.

**MOTE.** *n. f.* [*moet*, Sax. *atomus*, Lat.] A small particle of matter; any thing proverbially little.

You to and fro *mot*, the *mot* your note did use.  
But I a beam do find more *mot* of three.

The little *mot*, in the non do ever stir, though there be no wind.

**MOTT.** for *mott* or *moff*. [*moet*, Dutch.] Obsolete.

Such as dame Nature left *mot* for to see,  
Or came, that ever should to soul be free.

**MOTH.** *n. f.* [*moet*, Sax.] A small winged insect that eats cloths and hangings.

All the yarn Penelope spun in Ulysses' absence, did but fill Itaca full of *moth*.

Every soldier in the war should do as every sick man in his bed, wash every *moth* out of his conscience.

It is as a rotten thing consumeth, as a garment that is *moth* eaten.

# M O T

Let *moths* through pages eat their way,  
Your wars, your loves, your praises be forgot,  
And make of all an universal blot.

**MOTHER.** *n. f.* [*moeder*, Sax. *moder*, Danish; *moeder*, Dutch.]

1. A woman that has born a child; correlative to son or daughter.

Let thy *mother* rather feel thy pride, than fear  
Thy dangerous stoutness.

2. That which has produced any thing.

Also, poor country! It cannot  
Be call'd our *mother*, but our grave.

3. That which has preceded in time; as, a *mother* church to chapels.

4. That which requires reverence and obedience.

5. Hysterical passion; so called, as being imagined peculiar to women.

6. A familiar term of address to an old woman; or to a woman dedicated to religious austerities.

7. [*moeder*, Dutch, from *moeder*, mud.] A thick substance concreting in liquors; the lees or scum concentered.

8. [*moet* properly *modder*, *modde*, Dutch.] A young girl. Now totally obsolete.

**MOTHER.** *adj.* Had at the birth; native.

For whatsoever *mother* wit or art  
Could work, he put in proof.

9. [*moet* properly *modder*, *modde*, Dutch.] A young girl. Now totally obsolete.

A fling torn *mother*, a bow for a boy,  
A whip for a carter.

10. [*moet* properly *modder*, *modde*, Dutch.] A young girl. Now totally obsolete.

11. [*moet* properly *modder*, *modde*, Dutch.] A young girl. Now totally obsolete.

12. [*moet* properly *modder*, *modde*, Dutch.] A young girl. Now totally obsolete.

13. [*moet* properly *modder*, *modde*, Dutch.] A young girl. Now totally obsolete.

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21. [*moet* properly *modder*, *modde*, Dutch.] A young girl. Now totally obsolete.

22. [*moet* properly *modder*, *modde*, Dutch.] A young girl. Now totally obsolete.

to woody and hard, as those of thyme,  
but in every other respect is the same.

Miller.

**MOTHERHOOD**, *n. f.* [from *mother*.] The  
office or character of a mother.  
Thou art the blessed mother maid  
I could not love for being good,  
Thou for her interest of motherhood.

Donne.

**MOTHERLESS**, *adj.* [from *mother*.] De-  
stitute of a mother; orphan of a mother.  
I might show you my children, whose the rigour  
of your justice would make complete orphans,  
being already *motherless*.

Waller.

My concern for the three poor *motherless* chil-  
dren obliges me to give you this advice.

Arbutnot.

**MOTHERLY**, *adj.* [from *mother* and *like*.]  
Belonging to a mother; suitable to a  
mother.  
They can owe no less than child-like obedience  
to her that hath more than *motherly* power.

Hooker.

They term'd her the great mother, for her *motherly*  
care in cherishing her brethren whilst young.

Ruler.

Within her breast though calm, her breast though  
pure,

Some troubled thoughts.

Milton.

When I see the *motherly* airs of my little daugh-  
ters when playing with their puppets, I cannot but  
flatter myself that their husbands and children will  
be happy in the possession of such wives and  
mothers.

Addison.

Though she was a truly good woman, and had a  
sincere *motherly* love for her son John, yet there  
wanted not those who endeavoured to create a  
misunderstanding between them.

Arbutnot.

**MOTHERLY**, *adv.* [from *mother*] In man-  
ner of a mother.  
Th' air doth not *motherly* sit on the earth,  
To hatch her seasons, and give all things birth.

Donne.

**MOTHERWORT**, *n. f.* [*cardiaca*, Lat.] A  
plant.  
**MOTHERY**, *adj.* [from *mother*.] Concreted;  
full of concretions; dreggy; seculent;  
used of liquors.

**MOTHMULLEIN**, *n. f.* [*blattaria*, Lat.] \* A  
plant.

Miller.

**MOTHWORT**, *n. f.* [*moth* and *wort*.] An  
herb.  
**MOTHY**, *adj.* [from *moth*.] Full of moths.  
His horse hipp'd with an old *mothy* saddle,  
The straps of no kindred.

Shakespeare.

**MOTION**, *n. f.* [*motion*, Fr. *motio*, Lat.]  
1. The act of changing place; opposed to  
rest.

Immediate are the acts of God, more swift  
Than time or motion.

Milton.

The sedentary earth,  
Serv'd by more noble than herself, attains  
Her end without least motion.

Milton.

2. That part of philosophy which considers  
bodies as acting on each other; to which  
belong the laws of motion.

3. Animal life and action.  
Devoid of sense and motion.

Milton.

The soul  
O'er ministerial members does preside,  
To all their various provinces divide,  
Each member move, and every motion guide.

Blackmore.

4. Manner of moving the body; port; gait.  
Speaking or mute, all conclusions and grace  
Attend thee, and each word, each motion form.

Milton.

Virtue too, as well as vice, is clad  
In flesh and blood to well, that Plato had  
Beheld, what his high fancy once embrac'd,  
Virtue with colours, flesh and motion grac'd.

Wall.

5. Change of posture; action.  
By quick instinctive motion up I sprung.

Milton.

Encour'g'd thus the brought her younglings nigh,  
Watching the motions of her patient's eye.

Dryden.

6. Military march, or remove.

See the guards

By me encamp'd on yonder hill, expect  
Their motion.

Milton.

7. Agitation; intestine action.

My womb

Prodigious motion felt, and useful throes.

Milton.

Cease, cease thou foaming ocean,  
For what's thy troubled motion

Gay.

10. Direction; tendency.

In our proper motion we ascend.

Milton.

9. Impulse communicated.

Whether that motion, vitality and operation, were  
by incubation, or how else, the manner is only  
known to God.

Raleigh.

Cumulus within raises all the cumulation with-  
out: this is the great wheel to which the clock  
owes its motion.

Dryden.

Love awakes the sleepy vigour of the soul,  
And breathing o'er, adds motion to the pool.

Dryden.

10. Tendency of the mind; thought im-  
pressed.  
Let a good man obey every good motion rising  
in his heart, knowing that every such motion pro-  
ceeds from God.

South.

11. Proposal made.

What would you wish me?

—Your father and my uncle have made motions;  
if it be my luck, so; if not, happy man be his dole.

Shakespeare.

If our queen and this young prince agree,  
I'll join my younger daughter, and my joy,  
To him forthwith, in holy wedlock bands.

Shakespeare.

—Yes, I agree, and thank you for your motion.

Shakespeare.

12. [In old language.] A puppet-show.  
He compass'd a motion of the prodigal son, and  
married a tinker's wife, within a mile where my  
land lies.

Shakespeare.

To **MOTION**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
propose.

**MOTIONLESS**, *adj.* [from *motion*.] Want-  
ing motion; being without motion.  
We cannot free the lady that sits here,

Milton.

In stony fetters hat, and motionless.  
Ha! Do I dream? Is this my hop'd success?

Dryden.

I grow a statue, stiff and motionless.  
Should our globe have had a greater share  
Of this strong force, by which the parts cohere;  
Things had been bound by such a pow'ful chain,  
That all would fix'd and motionless remain.

Blackm.

**MOTIVE**, *adj.* [*motivus*, Lat.]

1. Causing motion; having moment.  
Shall every motive argument used in such kind  
of conferences be made a rule for others still to  
conclude the like by, concerning all things of like  
nature, when as probable inducements may lead  
them to the contrary?

Hooker.

2. Having the power to move; having  
power to change place; having power to  
pass foremost to motion.  
The nerves serve for the conveyance of the  
motive faculty from the brain; the ligatures for the  
strengthening of them, that they may not flag in  
motion.

Willans.

We ask you whence does motive vigour flow?

Blackmore.

That fancy is easily disproved from the motive  
power of souls embodied, and the gradual increase  
of men and animals.

Bentley.

**MOTIVE**, *n. f.* [*motif*, French.]

1. That which determines the choice; that  
which incites the action.

Hence we have no commandment, either in na-  
ture or Scripture, which doth exact them at our  
hands; yet those motives there are in both, which  
draw most effectually our minds unto them.

Hooker.

Why in that rashness left you wife and children,  
Those precious motives, those strong knots of love,  
Without leave-taking?

Shakespeare.

What can be a stronger motive to a firm trust on  
our Maker, than the giving us his son to suffer for  
us?

Addison.

The motive for continuing in the same state is  
only the present satisfaction in it; the motive to  
change is always some uneasiness.

Locke.

2. **Mover**. Not in use.  
Heaven brought me up to be my daughter's dowe  
As it hath sated her to be my motive  
And helper to a husband.

Shakespeare.

Her wanton spirits look out  
At every joint, and motive of her body.

Shakespeare.

**MOTLEY**, *adj.* [supposed to be corrupte  
from *medley*, perhaps from *mothlike* co-  
loured, spotted or variegated like a gar-  
den *moth*.] Mingled of various colours.

They that come to see a fellow  
In a long motley coat, guarded with yellow,  
Will be deceiv'd.

Shakespeare.

Expense and after-thought, and idle care,  
And doubts of motley hue, and dark despair.

Dryden.

Enquire from whence this motley style  
Did first our Roman purity defile.

Dryden.

Tranquil, of amphibious breed,  
Motley fruit of mangral feed;  
By the dam from lordings sprung,  
By the fire exhal'd from dung.

Swift.

**MOTOR**, *n. f.* [*motor*, Fr. from *movco*  
Lat.] A mover.

Those bodies being of a congenerous nature, de-  
readily receive the impressions of their motor, and  
if not fettered by their gravity, conform themselves  
to situations, wherein they best unite unto their ani-  
mator.

Brown.

**MOTORRY**, *adj.* [*motorius*, Lat.] Giving  
motion.

The bones, were they dry, could not, without  
great difficulty, yield to the plucks and attractions  
of the motory muscles.

Ray.

**MOTTO**, *n. f.* [*motto*, Italian.] A sentence  
or word added to a device, or prefixed to  
any thing written.

It may be said to be the motto of human nature,  
rather to suffer than to die.

L'Estrange.

We ought to be meek-spirited, till we are assured  
of the honesty of our ancestors, for covetousness and  
circumvention make no good motto for a coat.

Coll.

It was the motto of a bishop eminent for his piety  
and good works in king Charles the second's reign,  
*Inferri Deo & latere*, Serve God and be cheerful.

Addison.

To **MOVE**, *v. a.* [*moveo*, Lat.]

1. To put out of one place into another;  
to put in motion.

Sinai itself was moved at the presence of God.

Psalms.

At this my heart trembleth, and is moved out of  
his place.

Job.

2. To give an impulse to.

He sorrows now, repents, and prays contrite,  
My motions in him; longer than they move;  
His heart I know, how variable and vain

Self-left.

Milton.

The pretext of piety is but like the hand of a  
clock, set indeed more conspicuously, but directed  
wholly by the secret movings of carnality within.

Dryden.

The will being the power of directing our opera-  
tive faculties to some action, for some end, cannot  
at any time be moved towards what is judged at  
that time in attainable.

Locke.

3. To propose; to recommend.

If the suit consultation be not sufficient, the will  
may move a review, and require the understanding  
to inform itself better.

Bishop Branchall.

They are to be blamed alike, who move and who  
decline war upon particular respects.

Hayward.

They find a great inconvenience in moving their  
suits by an interpreter.

Davies.

To Indamora you my suit must move.

Dryden.

4. To persuade; to prevail on; to dispose  
by something determining the choice.

A thousand knees,  
Ten thousand years together, naked, fasting,  
Upon a barren mountain, and still winter  
In storm perpetual, could not move the gods

Shakespeare.

To look that way thou wert.

Kneller.

Gratus offered the Transylvanian money; but  
minds desirous of revenge were not moved with  
gold.  
Sometimes the possibility of preferment prevail-  
ing with the credulous, expectation of less expence

## MOV

with the covetous, opinion of safe with the fond, and assurance of remoteness with the unkind parents, have moved them without discretion, to engage their children in adventures of learning, by whose return they have received but small contentment. *Watson.*

Could any power of sense the Roman move  
To burn his own right hand? *Davies.*

That which moves a man to do any thing, must be the apprehension and expectation of some good from the thing which he is about to do. *South.*

When the law her reasons idly spent,  
And could not move him from his fix'd intent,  
She flew to rage. *Dryden.*

But when no female arts his mind could move,  
She turn'd to furious hate her impious love. *Dryd.*  
What can thy mind to this long journey move,  
Or need'st thou absence to renew thy love? *Dryd.*

5. To affect; to touch pathetically; to stir passion.

If he see aught in you that makes him like,  
That any thing he sees, which moves his liking,  
I can with ease translate it to my will. *Shaksp.*

It was great ignorance, Gloucester's eyes being out,  
To let him live; where he arrives he moves  
All hearts against us. *Shakespeare.*

Should a shipwreck'd sailor sing his woe,  
Would'st thou be mov'd to pity, or below  
An alms? *Dryden's Persius.*

Images are very sparingly to be introduced: their proper place is in poems and orations, and their use is to move pity or terror, compassion and reluctance. *Felton on the Cliffs.*

O let thy sister, daughter, handmaid move,  
Or all those tender names in one, thy love. *Pope.*

6. To make angry.

From those bloody hands  
Throw your dissembler'd weapons to the ground,  
And hear the sentence of your mured prince. *Shak.*

7. To put into commotion.

When they were come to Bethlehem, all the city was moved about them. *Ruth.*

8. To incite; to produce by incitement.

Then feed on thoughts, that voluntarily move  
Harmonious numbers. *Milton.*

9. To conduct regularly in motion.

They, as they move  
Their stately dance in numbers that compute  
Days, months, and years, towards his all-cheering  
lamp. *Milton.*

10. To move. *v. n.*

1. To be in a state of changing place; not to be at rest.

Whether heav'n move or earth  
Imports not, if thou reckon right. *Milton.*  
The senses represent the earth as immovable; for though it do move in itself, it rests to us who are carried with it. *Glauville.*

2. To have a particular direction of passage.

The sun  
Had first his precept to move, to shine,  
As might affect the earth with cold and heat. *Milton.*

3. To go from one place to another.

I look'd toward Broom, and anon, methought,  
The wood began to move.  
Within this three mile may you see it coming;  
I say a moving grove. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

On the green bank I sat and listen'd long,  
Nor till her lay was ended could I move,  
But wou'd to dwell for ever in the grove. *Dryd.*

This saying, that God is the place of spirits, being literal, makes us conceive that spirits move up and down, and have their distances and intervals in God, as bodies have in space. *Locke.*

When we are come to the utmost extremity of body, what is there that can put a stop, and satisfy the mind, that it is at the end of space, when it is satisfied that body itself can move into it? *Locke.*

Any thing that moves round about in a circle in less time than our ideas are wont to succeed one another in our minds, is not perceived to move, but seems to be a perfect entire circle of that matter. *Locke.*

The goldefs moves  
To visit Paphos, and her blooming groves. *Pope.*

4. To have vital action.

In him we live, move, and have our being. *A. C.*

## MOV

Every moving thing that liveth shall be meat for you. *Genesis.*

5. To walk; to bear the body.

See great Marcellus how murr'd in toils  
He moves with manly grace, how rich with regal  
spoils. *Dryden's Æneis.*

6. To march as an army.

Anon they move  
In perfect phalanx to the Dorian mood. *Milton.*

7. To go forward.

Through various hazards and events we move  
To Latium. *Dryden's Æneis.*

8. To change the posture of the body in ceremony.

When Hatan saw Mordecai that he stood not up, nor moved for him, he was full of indignation. *Ezra.*

MOVE, *n. f.* The act of moving, commonly used at chiefs.

I saw two angels play'd the mate;  
With man alas no otherwife it proves,  
An unseen hand makes all their moves. *Cowley.*

MOVABLE, *adj.* [from *move*.]

1. Capable of being moved; not fixed; portable; such as may be carried from place to place.

In the vast wilderness when the people of God had no settled habitation, yet a movable tabernacle they were commanded of God to make. *Hosker.*

When he made his prayer, he found the boat he was in moveable and unbound, the rest remained still fast. *Bacon.*

Any heat whatsoever promotes the ascent of mineral matter, which is subtle, and is consequently moveable more easily. *Woodward.*

Any who fees the feverone must conclude it to be one of the most moveable rivers in the world, that it is to often lashed out of one channel into another. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Changing the time of the year.

The lunar month is natural and periodical, by which the moveable festivals of the christian church are regulated. *Hobbes.*

MOVABLES, *n. f.* [from *move*, *Fr.*] Goods; furniture distinguished from real or immoveable possessions, as lands or houses.

We seize  
The plate, coin, revenues, and moveables,  
Whereout our uncle Gaunt did stand possess'd. *Shak.*

Let him that moved you hither,  
Remove you hence; I knew you at the first  
You were a moveable.

—Why, what's a moveable?  
—A join'd stool. *Shakespeare.*

Surveys rich moveables with curious eye,  
Beats down the price, and threatens still to buy. *Dryden.*

MOVABLENESS, *n. f.* [from *moveable*.]

Mobility; possibility to be moved.

MOVABLY, *adv.* [from *moveable*.] So as it may be moved.

His back-piece is composed of eighteen plates, moveably joined together by as many iron rivets. *Green.*

MOVABLES, *adj.* Unmoved; not to be put out of the place.

The honey, though untouched, will remain moveable as to any expansion or contraction of their substance. *Boyle.*

The Grecian phalanx, moveable as a tower,  
On all sides batter'd, yet still his power. *Pope.*

MOVEMENT, *n. f.* [from *movement*, *French*.]

1. Manner of moving.

What further relieves descriptions of battles, is the art of introducing pathetic inconsistencies about the heroes, which raise a different movement in the mind, compassion and pity. *Pope's Essay.*

Under workmen are expert enough, but making a single wheel in a clock, but are utterly ignorant how to adjust the several parts, or regulate the movement. *Swift.*

2. Motion.

Could he whose laws the rolling planets bind,  
Define or his own movement of the mind. *Pope.*

MOVENT, *adj.* [from *move*, *Lat.*] Moving.

## MOU

If it be in some part moveable, and in some part quiescent, it must needs be a curve line, and is no radius. *Græw's Geomet.*

MOVANT, *n. f.* [from *move*, *Latin*.] That which moves another.

That there is a motion which makes the vicissitudes of day and night, sense may assure us; but whether the sun or earth be the common movant, cannot be determined but by a further appeal. *Glau.*

MOV'ER, *n. f.* [from *move*.]

1. The person or thing that gives motion.

O thou eternal mover of the heav'ns,  
Look with a gentle eye upon this wretch. *Shaksp.*  
The strength of a spring were better assisted by the labour of some intelligent mover, as the heavenly orbs are supposed to be turned. *Wilkins.*

2. Something that moves, or stands not still.

You as the soul, as the first mover, you  
Vigour and life on every part bestow.  
So orbs from the first mover motion take,  
Yet each their proper revolutions make. *Dryden.*

3. A proposer.

See here these movers, that do prize their honours  
At a crack'd draught; cushion, leaden spoons,  
Lie yet the night be done, pack up. *Shaksp.*

If any question be moved concerning the doctrine of the church of England expressed in the thirty-nine articles, give not the least ear to the movers thereof. *Bacon.*

MOVING, *participial adj.* [from *move*.]

Pathetic; touching; adapted to affect the passions.

Great Jupiter,  
The moving prayer of Aeneas did grant,  
And into men and women turn'd the ant. *Blackm.*

MOVINGLY, *adj.* [from *moving*.] Pathetically; in such a manner as to seize the passions.

The choice and flower of all things profitable in other books, the *Milvus* do both more briefly and more movingly express, by reason of that poetical form wherewith they are written. *Hosker.*

I would have had them write more movingly. *Shakespeare.*

His air, his voice, his looks, and honest soul,  
Spoke all so movingly in his behalf,  
I durst not trust myself to hear him talk. *Addison.*

MOVING, *for might*. Obsolete.

MOULD, *n. f.* [from *morgel*, *Swedish*.]

1. A kind of concretion on the top or outside of things kept motionless and damp; now discovered by microscopes to be perfect plants.

All metals are susceptible of putrefaction, as the moulds of pies and flesh, which moulds turn into worms. *Bacon.*

Mould is a kind of mould of the earth and trees, but may be better sort'd as a rudiment of germination. *Bacon.*

Another special affinity is between plants and mould, or putrefaction, for all putrefaction, if it dissolve not in action, will, in the end, issue into plants. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The malt made in summer is apt to contract mould. *Mortimer.*

A mould, who has been shut up in himself in a college, has contracted a sort of mould and rust upon his soul, and all his arts are unwardness in the world. *Watts.*

2. [mou'b, Saxon.] Earth; soil; ground in which any thing grows.

The moulds that are of a bright chestnut or hazel colour are accounted the best; next to that the dark grey and pullet moulds are accounted best; the light and dark ash colour are reckoned the worst, though the dark ash colour is by no means to be approved, but that of a yellowish colour is reckoned the worst of all; this is commonly found in wild and waste parts of the country, and for the most part produces nothing but yew, furz, and fern. All good land, whether it be breaking up by the spade, will en it a good mould; that being always the best that is either to sown or to lean, but such a will easily dissolve; of a just confidence between soil and clay. *Miller.*

# MOU

Though worms devour us, though I turn to mould,  
Yet in my flesh I shall his face behold. *Sundya.*  
The black earth, every where obvious on the  
surface of the ground, we call mould. *Woodward.*  
3. Matter of which any thing is made.  
When the world began,  
One common mass compos'd the mould of man. *Dryden.*

Nature form'd me other fatter mould,  
Envolv'd all my soul with tender passions  
And link me even below my weak sex. *Addison.*  
4. [moule, Spanish; moule, French.] The  
matrix in which any thing is cast, or  
receives its form.

If the liturgies of all the ancient churches be  
compared, it may be perceived they had all one  
original mould. *Hooker.*

A dangerous precedent were left for the casting  
of prayers into certain poetical moulds. *Hooker.*  
French churches all cast according unto that  
mould which Calvin had made. *Hooker.*

My wife comes foremost; then the honour'd mould  
Wherein this trunk was form'd. *Shakespeare.*

You may have fruit to more accurate figures, ac-  
cording as you make the moulds. *Bacon.*

The liquid ore he dropp'd  
Into fit moulds prepar'd; from which he form'd  
Earth his own tools; then what might else be wrought  
Futile, or grav'd in metal. *Milton.*

We may hope for new heavens and a new earth,  
more pure and perfect than the former; as it this  
was a refiner's fire, to purge out the dross and  
corrupt parts, and then cast the mass again into a  
new and better mould. *Burnet.*

Sure our souls were near allied, and thine  
Cast in the same poetick mould with mine. *Dryden.*  
Here in fit moulds to Indian nations known,  
Are call the several kinds of precious stone. *Blackmore.*

## 5. Cast; form.

No mates for you,  
Unless you were of gentler, milder mould. *Shaksp.*  
William earl of Pembroke was a man of another  
mould and making, being the most universally be-  
loved of any man of that age; and, having a great  
office, he made the court itself better disposed, and  
more reverenced in the country. *Clarendon.*

Nor virtue, wit, nor beauty, could  
Preserve from death's hand this their heavenly  
mould. *Carver.*

Learn  
What creatures there inhabit, of what mould,  
Of substance, how endu'd, and what their pow'r.  
And where their weakness. *Milton.*  
So must the writer, whose productions should  
Take with the vulgar, be of vulgar mould. *Waller.*  
From their main-top joyful news they hear  
Of ships, which by their mould bring new supplies. *Dryden.*

Hans Carvel, impotent and old,  
Married a lass of London mould. *Prior.*

## 6. The future or contexture of the skull,

*Ainsworth.*  
7. It is used in a sense a little strained by  
*Shakespeare.*

New honours come upon him,  
I like our strange garments cleave not to their mould,  
But with the end of life. *Shakespeare.*

To MOULD, v. n. [from the noun.] To  
contract concreted matter; to gather  
mould.

In woods, in waves, in wars she wants to dwell,  
And will be found with peril and with pain;  
Ne can the man that moulds in idle cell  
Vain her happy mansion attain. *Fairy Queen.*

Hee be some houses wherein sweet moats will  
seal, and baked meats will mould, more than in  
others. *Bacon.*

To MOULD, v. a. To cover with mould;  
to corrupt by mould.

Very coarse, heavy, moulded bread the soldiers  
thrust upon their spears, raising against Ferdinand,  
who made no better provision. *Knight.*

To MOULD, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To form; to shape; to model.  
I feel  
Of what coarse metal ye are moulded. *Shakespeare.*

# MOU

Here is the cap your worship did bespeak;  
Why this was moulded on a porringer,  
A velvet dish! He, he, tis lewd. *Shakespeare.*

The king had taken such liking of his person,  
that he resolv'd to make him a molder-piece, and  
to mould him pistolically to his own idea. *Wotton.*

Did I request thee, Maker! from my clay  
To mould me man?  
He forgeth and mouldeth metals, and builds  
houses. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

By education we may mould the minds and man-  
ners of youth into what shape we please, and give  
them the imperfections of such habits as shall ever  
afterwards remain. *Atterbury.*

Then rose the seed of chaos, and of night,  
Of dull and vernal a new world to mould,  
And bring Saturnian days of rest and gold. *Dunclad.*

A faction in England, under the name of puritan,  
moulded up their new schemes of religion with re-  
publican principles in government. *Swift.*

\*For you alone he stole  
The fire that forms a manly soul;  
Then, to complete it every way,  
He mould'd it with female clay. *Swift.*

Fabulously would never learn any moral lessons  
till they were moulded into the form of some  
fiction or fable like those of Æliop. *Watts.*

2. To knead; as, to mould bread. *Ainsw.*  
MOULDABLE, adj. [from mould.] That  
may be moulded.

The differences of figurable and not figurable,  
mouldable and not mouldable, are plebeian notions.  
*Bacon's Natural History.*

MOULDER, n. f. [from mould.] He who  
moulds.

To MOULDER, v. n. [from mould.] To be  
turned to dust; to perish in dust; to be  
diminished; to wear or waste away.

If he had sat still, the enemy's army would have  
mouldered to nothing, and been exposed to an ad-  
vantage he would take. *Clarendon.*

Whatever moulders, or is wasted away, is car-  
ried into the lower grounds, and nothing brought  
back again. *Burnet.*

Those ruined stones despoiled of their shells, and  
exposed upon the surface of the ground, in time de-  
cay, wear, and moulder away, and are frequently  
found defaced, and broken to pieces. *Woodward.*

To them by smiling Jove 'twas giv'n,  
Great William's glories to recall.

When statues moulder, and when arches fall, Prior,  
Finding his congregation moulder every Sunday,  
and hearing what was the occasion of it, he resolv'd  
to give his parish a little Latin in his turn. *Spectator.*

To MOULDER, v. a. [from mould.] To  
turn to dust; to crumble.

The natural histories of Switzerland talk of the  
fall of those rocks when their foundations have  
been mouldered with age, or rent by an earth-  
quake. *Addison on Italy.*

With nodding arches, broken temples spread,  
The very tombs now vanish'd like their dead;  
Some felt the silent stroke of mould'ring age,  
Some, hostile fury. *Pope.*

MOULDERING, n. f. [from mouldy.] The  
state of being mouldy.

Flies, fish, and plants, after a mouldering, rotten-  
ness, or corrupting, will fall to breed worms. *Bacon.*

MOULDERING, n. f. [from mould.] Orna-  
mental cavities in wood or stone.

Hollow mouldings are required in the wack. *Mason.*

MOULDWARP, n. f. [mold and peccan,  
Saxon.] This is I believe the proper and  
original name of the talpa: a mould-  
warp is a creature that turns mould. The  
word is still retained, though sometimes  
pronounced 'mouldquarp.' A mole; a  
small animal that throws up the earth.

Above the reach of doubtful final lust,  
Whose hate effect through cowardly distrust  
Of his own wings, dare not to heaven fly,  
But like a mouldwarp in the earth doth lie. *Spenser.*

While they play the mouldwarps, unfavoury  
damps disemper their heads with annoyance only  
for the present. *Carver.*

# MOU

With gins we barrow the vermin of the earth,  
namely, the scab and the mouldwarp. *Walton.*

MOULTRY, adj. [from mould.] Overgrown  
with concretions.

Is thy name mouldy?

—Yea.

—Tis the more time thou wert us'd.

—Ha, ha, ha; most excellent. Things that are  
mouldy lack use. Well said, Sir John. *Shakespeare.*

The marble looks white, as being exposed to the  
winds and salt sea-vapours, that by continually  
fretting it preserve it from that mouldy colour  
which others contract. *Addison.*

To MOULT, v. n. [muyten, Dutch.] To  
shed or change the feathers; to lose  
feathers.

Some birds upon moulting turn colour, as Robin-  
red-breasts, after their moulting, grow to be red  
again by degrees. *Bacon.*

True shall moult away his wings,  
E'er he shall discover  
In the whole wide world again  
Such a constant lover. *Swelling.*

The widow'd turtle hangs her moulting wings,  
And to the woods in mournful murmur sings. *Garth.*

To MOUNCH, } v. a. [mouch, to eat much.  
To MAUNCH, } *Ainsworth.* This word

is retained in Scotland, and denotes the  
obtunded action of toothless gums on a  
hard crust, or any thing eatable: it seems  
to be a corruption of the French word  
manger. *Macbean.*

A sailor's wife had chelms in her lap.  
And mouncht, and mouncht, and mouncht. *Shaksp.*

MOUND, n. f. [munbian, Saxon, to de-  
fend.] Any thing raised to fortify or de-  
fend; usually a bank of earth or stone.

His bound branches laden with rich fee,  
Did stretch themselves without the utmost bound  
Of this great garden, compos'd with a mound. *Fairy Queen.*

The fen's a thief, whose liquid surge resolves  
The mounds into salt tears. *Shakespeare.*

God hath thrown  
That mountain as his garden mound, high rais'd, *Milton.*

Such as broke through all mounds of law, such as  
laughed at the sword of vengeance which divine  
justice brandish'd in their faces. *South's Sermons.*

Nor cold shall hinder me with horns and hounds  
To thrid the thickets, or to leap the mounds. *Dryd.*

The state of Milan is like a vast garden sur-  
rounded by a noble mound-work of rocks and  
mountains. *Addim.*

To MOUND, v. a. [from the noun.] To  
fortify with a mound.

MOUNT, n. f. [mont, Fr. mons, Lat.]  
1. A mountain; a hill.

Jacob offered a sacrifice upon the mount. *Genesis.*  
Behold yon mountain's hoary height,  
Made higher with new mounds of snow. *Dryden.*

2. An artificial hill raised in a garden, or  
other place.

He might see what mounts they had in short  
time cast, and what a number there was of warlike  
soldiers. *Arncliffe.*

3. A publick treasure; a bank. Obsolete.

These examples confirm'd me in a resolution to  
spend my time wholly in writings and to put  
forth that poor talent God hath given me, not to  
particular exchanges, but to banks or mounts of  
perpetuity, which will not break. *Bacon.*

To MOUNT, v. n. [monter, French.]

1. To rise on high.

Doth the eagle mount up at thy command, and  
make her nest on high? *Job.*

I'll strive, with troubl'd thoughts, to take a nap;  
Lest laden slumber pull me down to-morrow,  
When I should mount with wings of victory. *Shaksp.*

A base ignoble mind.

That mounts no higher than a bird can soar. *Shaksp.*

The fire of trees and bushes mounts on high,  
And meets half way new fires that flow from sky. *Cowley.*

If the liturgy should be offered to them, it would

# MOU

kindle jealousy, and as the first range of that ladder which should serve to mount over all their customs.

Clarendon.

Ambitious meteors set themselves upon the wing, taking every or confusion of drawing upward to the sun; not considering, that they have no more time allowed them in their mounting than the single revolution of a day; and that when the light goes from them, they are in necessity to fall.

Dryden.

2. To tower; to be built up to great elevation.

Though his excellency mount up to the heavens, and his head reach unto the clouds, yet he shall perish.

Job

3. To get on horseback.

He cry'd, oh! and mounted.

Shakespeare.

4. [for amount.] To attain in value.

Prize then these blessings to a true account, Make fair deductions, see to what they mount.

Pope

To MOUNT. *v. a.*

1. To raise aloft; to lift on high.

The fire that mounts the liquor till it runs o'er, Seeming to augment, waits it.

Shakespeare.

What power is it which mounts my love so high, That makes me see, and cannot feed mine eye?

Shakespeare.

The air is so thin, that a bird has therein no feeling of her wings, or any resistance of air to mount herself by.

Raleigh.

2. To ascend; to climb.

Shall we mount again the rural throne, And rule the country kingdoms, once our own?

Dryden.

3. To place on horseback; to furnish with horses.

Three hundred horse, in high stables fed, Of these he chose the finest and the best, To mount the Trojan troop.

Dryden.

Clear reason, acting in conjunction with a well disciplined, but strong and vigorous fancy, seldom fail to attain their end: fancy without reason, is like a horse without a rider; and reason without fancy is not well mounted.

Grey's Cynic.

4. To embellish with ornaments.

5. To MOUNT guard. To do duty and watch at any particular post.

6. To MOUNT a cannon. To set a piece on its wooden frame for the more easy carriage and management in firing it.

MO'UNTAIN. *n. f.* [*montaigne*, French.]

1. A large hill; a vast protuberance of the earth.

And by his false worship such power he did gain, As kept him o' the mountain, and us on the plain.

Raleigh.

The ark no more now floats, but seems on ground, Fast on the top of some high mountain fix'd.

Milton.

From Armon's hands a rolling stone there came, So large, it half deferv'd a mountain's name.

Dryden.

2. Any thing proverbially huge.

I had been drowned; a death that I abhor; for the water swells a man, and what should I have been when I had been swelled? I should have been a mountain of mummy.

Shakespeare.

She did corrupt frail nature with some bribe, To make an ev'ous mountain on my back, Where sits deformity to mock my body.

Shakespeare.

MO'UNTAIN. *adj.* [*montanus*, Lat.] Found on the mountains; pertaining to the mountains; growing on the mountains.

Now for our mountain sport, up to yond hill, Your legs are young.

Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

You may as well forbid the mountain pines To wag their high tops, and to make no noise, When they are fretted with the gulls of heav'n.

Shakespeare.

MO'UNTAIN'ER. *n. f.* [from *mountain*.]

1. An inhabitant of the mountains. A few mountaineers may escape, to continue human race; and yet utterate rusticks, as mountaineers always are.

Bentley.

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# MOU

Amiteirian troops, of mighty fame.

And mountaineers, that from Scythia came.

Dryden.

2. A savage; a freebooter; a rustick.

Yield, vain k mountaineer.

Shakespeare.

No savage, here's a bandit, or mountaineer.

Will dare to fight her virgin purity.

Milton.

MO'UNTAIN. *n. f.* [from *mountain*.]

1. A hill; a small mount, elegant, but not in use.

Her breasts sweetly rose up, like two fair mountains on the pleasant side of Tempe.

Shakespeare.

MO'UNTAINOUS. *adj.* [from *mountain*.]

1. Hilly; full of mountains.

The ascent of the land from the sea to the foot of the mountains, and the height of the mountains from the bottom to the top, are to be computed, when you measure the height of a mountain, is of a mountainous land, in respect of the sea.

Bacon.

2. Large as mountains; huge; bulky.

What evil an will in all things, should we do it, Mount'ainous error would be too highly to opt For truth to appear.

Shakespeare.

On earth, in an, amidst the seas and skies,

Mount'ainous heaps of wonders rise;

Whole tow'ring strength will never submit

To reason's batteries, or the mimes of wit.

Prior.

3. Inhabiting mountains.

In detraction by deluge and earthquake, the remnant which hap to be reserved ignorant and mountainous people, that can give no account of the time past.

Bacon's Essays.

MO'UNTAINOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *mountainous*.] State of being full of mountains.

Armenia is so called from the mountainousness of it.

Bacon.

MO'UNTAIN-PARSLEY. *n. f.* [*oreophyllum*, Lat.] A plant.

MO'UNTAIN-ROSE. *n. f.* [*chamærhododendron*, Lat.] A plant.

MO'UNTAIN. *adj.* [*montant*, Fr.] Rising on high.

Hold up, you flut, Your aprons mount; you're not outhable, Although, I know, you'll swear.

Shakespeare.

MO'UNTBANK. *n. f.* [*montare in banco*, Italian.]

1. A doctor that mounts a bench in the market, and boasts his infallible remedies and cures.

I bought an union of a mountbank So mortal, that but dip a knife in it, Where it draws blood, no cataplasm so rare, Can save the thing from death.

Shakespeare.

She, like a mountbank, did wound And stab herself with doubts profound,

Only to show with how small pain The force of faith we can't again.

Hobbes.

But Achilles, says Horace in some page, Was the full mountbank that tried the stage.

Dryden.

It looks like a mountbank to boast infallible cures.

Bacon.

2. Any boastful and false pretender.

As humble jugglers, that deceive the eye, Disguised cheaters, prating mountbanks,

And many such like libertines of sin

Shakespeare.

There are mountbanks, and mounters in state

Leviathan.

Nothing so impossible in nature but mountbanks will undertake.

Arbutnot.

To MO'UNTBANK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To cheat by false boasts or pretences.

I'll mountbank their loves, Cog their hearts from them.

Shakespeare.

MO'UNTANCE. *n. f.* Amount of a thing in space. Obsolete.

This land, they both a long mountance Retir'd, their speeds to runne an even race.

Spenser.

MO'UNTER. *n. f.* [from *mount*.] One that mounts.

Though they to the earth were thrown, Yet quickly they regain'd their own, Such nimbleness was never thown;

Dryden.

They were two gallant mounters, Few bankers will to heav'n be mounters.

Swift.

# MOU

MO'NTY. *n. f.* [*montée*, Fr.] The rise of a hawk.

The sport which Basilus would shew to Zemane, was the monty at a heven, which getting up on his wagging wings with pain, as though the air next to the earth were not fit to fly through, now diminished the sight of himself.

Sidney.

To MO'UNT. *v. a.* [from *mount*, Saxon.]

1. To grieve; to be sorrowful.

Abraham came to mourn for Sarah, and to weep.

Genesis.

My vineyard being desolate, mourneth unto me.

Jeremiah.

They made an appointment to mourn with him, and to comfort him.

Job.

They rejoice at the presence of the sin, and mourn at the absence thereof.

Bacon.

Next came one Who mourn'd in earnest, when the captive ark Mourn'd his brute rage, head and hands lost off.

Milton.

2. To wear the habit of sorrow.

We mourn in black; why mourn we not in blood?

Shakespeare.

Friends in fable weeds appear, Grieve for an hour, perhaps, then mourn a year,

And bear about the mockery of woe To midnight dances, and the publick show.

Pope.

3. To preserve appearance of grief.

Fewer thyself to be a mourner, and put on mourning apparel.

Samuel.

Publish it that she is dead; Maintain a mourning ostentation, Hang mournful epitaphs.

Shakespeare.

To MO'URN. *v. a.*

1. To grieve for; to lament.

A flood thee ultra drown'd, And sunk thee as thy fans, till gently rear'd By th' angel on thy feet thou stoodst at last,

Though comfortless, as when a father mourns His children, all in view destroy'd at once.

Milton.

The mule that mourns him now his happy triumph sung

Dryden.

Portus himself oft falls in tears before me, As if he mourn'd his rival's ill success.

Addison.

2. To utter in a sorrowful manner.

The love loon nightingale Nightly to thee her sad song mourneth well.

Milton.

MO'URNE. *n. f.* [*morne*, Fr.] The end of a staff; the part of a lance which the steel part is fixed, or where it is taken off.

He earned his lances, which though fire to give a lance blow indeed, yet so were they coloured with hooks men the mornne, that they prettyly represented the pikes.

Sidney.

MO'URNER. *n. f.* [from *mourn*.]

1. One that mourns; one that grieves.

The kindness of the queen made her at Pontre, — Indeed I can no mourner for that news,

Because they have been full my adventures.

Shakespeare.

To cure thy woe, she shows thy love, Left the great mourner should forget

That all the race who once Orange came, Made virtue triumph over fate.

Prior.

From mute and not be devoutly kept, Sigh'd with the sick, and with the mourner wept.

Harte.

2. One who follows a funeral in black.

A woman that had two daughter's, and one, and mourners were provided to attend the funeral.

L'Estrange.

He lives to be chief mourner for his son; Before his face his woe and brother's ruin.

Dryden.

3. Something used at funerals.

The mourner's couch and tumbler oak were there.

Dryden.

MO'URNFUL. *adj.* [from *mourn* and *full*.]

1. Having the appearance of sorrow, No funeral rites, nor more in mournful weeds, Nor mournful bell shall ring her burial.

Shakespeare.

The winds within the quivering branches play'd, And dancing trees a mournful music made.

Dryden.

2. Causing sorrow.



# MOU

Upon his tomb,  
Shall be engrav'd the sack of Orleans;  
The treach'rous manner of his mournful death.

*Shakespeare.*

3. Sorrowful; feeling sorrow.

The mournful fair,  
On the rolling years return,  
With fragrant wreaths and flowing hair,  
Shall visit her distinguished urn.

*Prior.*

4. Betokening sorrow; expressive of grief.

No mournful bell shall ring her burial.

*Shaksp.*

On your family's old monument

Hang mournful epitaphs.

*Shakspare.*

MO'URNFULLY, *adv.* [from *mournful*.]

Sorrowfully; with sorrow.

Beat the drum, that it speak mournfully.

*Shaksp.*

MO'URNFULNESS, *n. f.* [from *mournful*.]

1. Sorrow; grief.

2. Show of grief; appearance of sorrow.

MO'URNING, *n. f.* [from *mourn*.]

1. Lamentation; sorrow.

Who is mo, who will deliver me in those days

the beginning of sorrows and great mourning.

*2. 1 John.*

2. The dress of sorrow.

They through the master-street the corps convey'd,

The houses to their tops with black were spread,

And e'en the pavements were with mourning hid.

*Dryden.*

MO'URNINGLY, *adv.* [from *mourning*.]

With the appearance of sorrowing.

The king spake of him adoringly and mourn-

ingly.

*Shakspare.*

MOUSE, plural *mice*, *n. f.* [mūs, Saxon;

mus, Latin.] The smallest of all beasts:

a little animal haunting houses and corn-

fields, destroyed by cats.

The eagle England being in prey,

To her unguarded with the weazel sent

Comes sneaking, and to fusk her princely eggs.

Playing the mouse in absence of the cat.

*Shaksp.*

Where mice and rats devour'd poetick bread,

And with herack verbi luxuriously were fed.

*Dryd.*

This structure of hair I have observed in the hair

of cats, rats, and mice.

*DeLam.*

TO MOUSE, *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To catch mice.

A falcon tow'ring, in his pride of place

Was by a mousing owl hawk'd at and kill'd.

*Shaksp.*

2. I suppose it means, in the following puff-

ing, fly; mischievous, or predatory; rupa-

cious; interested.

A whole assembly of mousing fauns, under the

mask of real and good nature, lay many kingdoms

in blood.

*L'Estrange.*

MOUSE-EAR, *n. f.* [*myofotis*, Lat.] A plant.

*Miller.*

MOUSEHUNT, *n. f.* [*mouse* and *hunt*.]

Mouse; one that hunts mice.

You have been a mouse-hunt in your time,

Put I will watch you.

*Shakspare.*

MOUSE-HOLE, *n. f.* [*mouse* and *hole*.]

Small hole; hole at which a mouse only

may run in.

He puts the prophets in a mouse-hole: the last

man ever speaks the best reason.

*Dryden and Lee.*

He can creep in at a mouse-hole, but he soon

grows too big even to get out again.

*Stillingfleet.*

MO'USE, *n. f.* [from *mouse*.] One that

catches mice.

Ents, a madman, will be a mouse still.

*L'Estr.*

When you have bow'd in the ladder, leave the door

open, in pity to the cat; if she be a good monster.

*Swift.*

MO'USETAIL, *n. f.* [*myofura*.] A herb.

MO'USE-TRAP, *n. f.* [*mouse* and *trap*.] A

snare or gin in which mice are taken.

Many allegorical notions in animals, I have reason

to conclude, in their putative, are not simply

mechanical, although a mouse-trap, or Archimedes

dove, moved mechanically.

*Hale*

Madam's own hand the mouse-trap baited.

*Prior.*

# MOU

MOUTH, *n. f.* [muð, Saxon.]

1. The aperture in the head of any animal at which the food is received.

The dove came in, and lo, in her mouth was an olive leaf.

*Genfis.*

There can be no reason given, why a village somewhat longer, or a wider mouth, could not have

coasted with a soul.

*Locke.*

2. The opening; that at which any thing enters; the entrance; the part of a vessel

by which it is filled and emptied.

He came and lay at the mouth of the haven,

daring them to fight.

*Knolles.*

Set a candle light'd in the bottom of a basin of

water, and turn the mouth of a glass over the candle,

and it will make the water rise.

*Bacon.*

The mouth is low and narrow; but, after having

entered pretty far in, the grotto opens itself in an oval figure.

*Addison.*

The navigation of the Arabick gulf being more

dangerous toward the bottom than the mouth,

Ptolemy built Berenice at the entry of the gulf.

*Arbuthnot on Coins.*

3. The instrument of speaking.

Riotous madness,

To be entangled with these mouth-made vows,

Which break themselves in twearing.

*Shakspare.*

Either our history shall with full mouth

Speak freely of our acts; or else our grave,

Like Turkish mute, shall have a tongueless mouth,

Not worlapp'd with a wazen epitaph.

*Shakspare.*

Call the dunce, and inquire at her mouth.

*Gen.*

Every body's mouth will be full on it for the last

four days, and in four more the story will talk itself

asleep.

*L'Estrange.*

Having frequently in our mouths the name eter-

nal y, we think we have a positive idea of it.

*Locke.*

There is a certain sentence put into every man's

mouth, that God is the will for the deed.

*South.*

4. A speaker; a rhetorician; the principal

orator. In burlesque language.

Every coffee-house has some particular statesman

belonging to it, who is the mouth of the street where

he lives.

*Addison.*

5. Cry; voice.

Coward dogs

Most spend their mouths, when what they seem to

threaten

Runs far before them.

*Shakspare.*

The bear

Deals glancing wounds; the fearful dogs divide.

All spend their mouth about, but none abide.

*Dryden.*

You don't now thunder in the capital,

With all the mouths of Rome to recollect thee.

*Addison.*

6. Distortion of the mouth; wry face, in

this sense, is said to make mouths.

Persevere, countertenor sad looks,

Make mouths upon me when I turn my back.

*Shakspare.*

Against whom make ye a wide mouth, and draw

out the tongue?

*Quint.*

Why they should keep running asses at Cotes all,

or how making mouths turns to account in War-

wickburne more than any other parts of England, I

cannot comprehend.

*Addison.*

7. Down in the Mouth. Dejected; clouded

in the countenance.

But, upon bringing the net all ore, it proved to

be only one great bone, and a few little fishes;

upon this disappointment they were down in the

mouth.

*L'Estrange.*

TO MOUTH, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To

speak big; to speak in a strong and loud

voice; to vociferate.

Nay, as thou'lt mouth

I'll rant as well as thou.

*Shakspare.*

When Progne's or Thyestes' feast they woe,

And for the mourning actor vertic insight;

Thou neither like a bellows swell'st thy face,

Nor canst thou trash thy throat.

*Dryden.*

I'll bellos out for Rome, and for my country,

And mouth at Cæsar till I shake the senate.

*Addison.*

TO MOUTH, *v. a.*

1. To utter with a voice affectedly big; to

roll in the mouth with tumult.

Speak the speech as I pronounce it, trippingly on

# MOW

the tongue; but if you mouth it, I had as lieve the

town crier had spoke my lines.

*Shakspare.*

Twic'd by the sleeve he mouths it more and

more.

*Dryden.*

Till with white froth his gown is flaver'd o'er.

*Dryden.*

2. To chew; to eat; to grind in the

mouth.

Corne carried let such as be poore go and glean,

And after thy cattle to mouth it up clean.

*Tupper.*

Death lines his dead chaps with steel,

The swords of soldiers are his teeth, his phangs;

And now he scalls mousing the Beth of men.

*Shakspare.*

3. To seize in the mouth.

He keeps them, like an apple, in the corner of

his jaw; first mouth'd to be last swallow'd.

*Shaksp.*

Lauchus never fear'd the times;

Mutinaud lupus both by name he brought,

He mouth'd them, and betwix his grinders caught.

*Dryden.*

4. To form by the mouth.

In regard the eub comes forth involv'd in the

clonion, a thick membrane obliging the forma-

tion, and when it is the dam doth after tear amider;

the beholder at first sight imputes the cuning form

to the mouth of the dam.

*Brown.*

MO'UTHED, *adj.* [from *mouth*.]

1. Furnished with a mouth.

One tragick sentence if I dare decide,

Which Betterton's grave action dignify'd,

Or well-mouth'd Booth with emphasis proclaims.

*Pope.*

2. In composition, foul mouthed or contu-

mellious; mealy mouthed or bathful; and

a hard mouthed horse, or a horse not

obedient to the bit.

MO'UTH-FRIEND, *n. f.* [*mouth* and *friend*.]

One who professes friendship without in-

tending it.

May you a better frank never behold,

You knot of mouth-friends: smoke and lukewarm

water

Is your perfection.

*Shakspare.*

MO'UTHFUL, *n. f.* [*mouth* and *full*.]

1. What the mouth contains at once.

2. Any proverbially small quantity.

A goat going out for a mouthful of fresh grass,

charged her kid not to open the door till she came

back.

*L'Estrange.*

You to your own Aquinum shall repair,

To take a mouthful of sweet country air.

*Dryden.*

MO'UTH-HONOUR, *n. f.* [*mouth* and *honour*.]

Civility outwardly expressed without

sincerity.

Honour, love, obedience, troops of friends,

I must not look to have; but in their stead,

Cares not loud but deep, mouth-honour, breath.

*Shakspare.*

MO'UTHLESS, *adj.* [from *mouth*.] Being

The care you have  
To mow down thorns that would annoy our foot,  
Is worthy praise. *Shakespeare.*

Farth he goes,  
Like to a harvest man, that's talk'd to mow  
Or all, or lose his hire. *Shakespeare.*  
It was the latter growth after the king's mowings. *Amos.*

Whatever  
The scythe of time mows down, devour unspar'd.  
*Milton.*  
Beat, roll and mow carpet-walks and cannonade. *Evelyn.*

2. To cut down with speed and violence.  
He will mow down all before him, and leave  
his passage poll'd. *Shakespeare.*  
What valiant foemen, like to autumn's corn,  
Have we mow'd down. *Shakespeare.*

Thou and I, marching before our troops,  
May taste fate to 'em; mow 'em out a passage,  
Begin the noble harvest of the field. *Dryden.*  
Stands o'er the prostrate wretch, and as he lay,  
Vain tales inventing, and prepar'd to pray.  
Mow'd off his head. *Dryden.*

To Mow. v. n. To gather the harvest.  
Gold, though the heaviest metal, luther swims.  
Ours is the harvest where the Indians mow,  
We plough the deep, and reap what others sow. *Wallis.*

Mow. n. f. [probably corrupted from *mouth*;  
*mow*, Fr.] Wry mouth; distorted face.  
This word is now out of use, but re-  
tained in Scotland.  
The very subjects came together against me un-  
wares, making mows at me. *Pojinski.*

Apes and monkeys,  
\*Twixt two such fies, would chatter this way, and  
Contemn with mows the other. *Shakespeare.*  
Those that would make mows at him while my  
father lived, give twenty ducats apiece for his  
picture in little. *Shakespeare.*

To Mow. v. n. [from the noun.] To  
make mouths; to distort the face.  
Some Suffolk ruffian takes up some new mow-  
ing with the mouth, some wrenching with the  
shoulder, some flesh, new oath, that will run round  
in the mouth. *Afcham.*

For every trifle are they set upon me;  
Sometimes like apes that mow and chatter at me,  
And after bite me. *Shakespeare.*

To Mowburn. v. n. [mow and burn.]  
To ferment and heat in the mow for  
want of being dry.

Hooft it not green, lest it mowburn. *Mortimer.*  
Mowen. n. f. [from *mow*; founded as  
*mo-er*.] One who cuts with a scythe.  
Set mowers a mowing, where meadow is grown. *Puffin.*

The strawy Greeks, ripe for his edge,  
Fall down before him like the mower's swath. *Shakespeare.*

All else cut off  
As Tarquin did the poppy-heads, or mowers  
A field of thistles. *Ben Jonson.*  
Mowers and reapers, who spend the most part  
of the hot summer days exposed to the sun, have  
the skin of their hands of a darker colour than be-  
fore. *Boyle.*

Mo'xa. n. f. An Indian mass, used in the  
cure of the gout, by burning it on the  
part aggrieved. *Temple.*

MOYLE. n. f. A mule; an animal gene-  
rated between the horse and the ass.

Ordinary husbandmen should quit breeding of  
horses, and betake themselves to moyles; a beast  
which will fare hardly, live very long, draw indif-  
ferently well, carry great burthens, and hath also  
a pace swift and easy enough. *Carow.*

\*Would tempt a moyle to fury. *May.*

MUCH. adj. [nycker, Swedish; *mucho*,  
Spanish.]

1. Large in quantity; long in time: op-  
posed to *little*.

Thou shalt carry much seed out, and shalt gather  
but little in; for the locust shall consume it. *Deut.*

I am well served, to take so much pains for one  
resolved to make away with himself. *L'Estrange.*  
You were profited for the sea-service, and got off  
with much ado. *Saunders.*

2. Many in number: opposed to *few*.

Let us know  
If 'twill tie up thy discontented sword,  
And carry back to Sudy much tall youth,  
That else must perish here. *Shakespeare.*  
MUCH. adv.

1. In a great degree; by far: before some  
word of comparison.

Isaac--thou art much mightier than we *Genesis.*  
Excellent speech! herewith not a fool, much he is  
do lying lips a prince. *Proverbs.*

We have had battles of our flesh which come to us,  
and we gave them reverence, shall we not  
much rather be in subjection unto the Father of  
spirits, and live? *Hebrews.*

If they escaped not who refused him that spoke on  
earth, much more shall not we escape, if we turn  
away from him that speaks th from heaven *Hebrews.*  
Full of doubt I stand,

Whether I should repent me now of sin  
By me done or not, or reason, or reason  
Much more, that much more good thereof shall  
spring. *Milton.*

Patron of interest for none appear'd,  
Much less that durst upon his own head draw  
The deadly forfeiture. *Milton.*

2. To a certain degree.

He charged them that they should tell no man,  
but the more he charged them, to much the more  
a great deal they published it. *Mark.*

There is, said Michael, if thou well observe,  
The rule of not too much, by temperance taught. *Milton.*

3. To a great degree.

Henceforth I fly not death, nor would prolong  
Life much, bent rather how I may be quit  
Forever, and cast it of this cumbersome charge. *Milton.*  
So spoke, to with'd much humbled Eve, but fate  
Subtler'd not. *Milton.*

Somewhat aw'd, I took with holy fear,  
Yet not to much but that I noted well  
Who did the most in song and dance excel. *Dryden.*

To thee thy much-afflicted mother flies,  
And on thy succour and thy faith relies. *Dryden.*

Your much-lov'd fleet shall soon  
Besiege the petty monarch's of the land. *Dryden.*

It is his rule of reason he not better than his rules  
for health, he is not like to be much followed. *Baker.*  
Oh much experience'd man!

Sad from my natal hour my days have run,  
A much afflicted, much enduring man. *Pope.*

4. Often, or long.

You pure, you languish, love to be alone,  
Think much, speak little, and in speaking sigh. *Dea.*  
Homer shall talk like Alexander, long,  
As much recorded, and as often sung. *Granville.*

5. Nearly.

All left the world much as they found it, ever  
inquiet, subject to change and revolutions *Temple.*  
MUCH. n. f.

1. A great deal; multitude in number;  
abundance in quantity; opposed to a  
*little*.

They gathered against Moses and Aaron, and said,  
Ye take too much upon you. *Numb. x.*  
Nor grudge I thee the much the Grecians give,  
Nor murmur I the little I receive. *Dryden.*

They have much of the poetry of Meccas, but  
little of his liberality. *Dryden.*

The fate of love is such,

That still it fees too little or too much. *Dryden.*

Much fast'ning he comes next their honours claim,  
Those of it a noisy and less guilty fame,  
Fair virtue's silent train. *Pope.*

2. More than enough; a heavy service or  
burden.

Thou think'st it much to tread the ooze  
Of the salt deep. *Shakespeare.*  
He thought not much to clothe his enemies. *Milt.*

This gracious act the ladies all approve,  
Who thought it much a man should die for love,  
And with their mistresses join'd in close debate. *Dryd.*

3. Any assignable quantity or degree.

The waters covered the chariot and horsemen;  
there remained not in much as one. *Lands.*

We will cut wood out of Lebanon as much as  
thou shalt need. *Chronicles.*

The matter of the universe was created before the  
flood, and if any more was created, then there must  
be as much annihilated to make room for it. *Harnet.*

Who is there of whom we can with any rational  
assurance, or perhaps to much as likelihood, affirm,  
here is a man whose nature is renewed, whose  
heart is changed. *Saunders.*

4. An uncommon thing; something strange.

It was much that one that was to great a lover  
of peace should be happy in war. *Bacon.*

It is much, if men were from eternity, that they  
should not find out the way of writing all that long  
duration which had past before that time. *Tillotson.*

5. To make. Much of. To treat with re-  
gard; to fondle; to pamper.

Though he knew his discourse was to entertain  
him from a more freight pauley, yet he durst not  
but kiss his rod, and gladly make much of that en-  
tertainment which he allotted unto him. *Sidney.*

The king understanding of their adventure, sud-  
denly falls to take a pride in making much of  
them, extolling them with infinite praises. *Sidney.*

When thou canst first,  
Thou strook'st it and wad'st it much of me; and  
would'st give me *Shakespeare.*

Water with berries in't. *Shakespeare.*

MUCH. at one. Nearly of equal value; of  
equal influence.

Then prayers are vain as curses, much at one  
In a slave's mouth, against a monarch's pow'r. *Dry.*

MO'CHWHAT. adv. [much and what.]  
Nearly.

The motion being conveyed from the brain of  
man to the fancy of another, it is there received;  
and the same kind of strings being moved, and  
much what after the same manner as in the first  
imaginant. *Glanville.*

The bigness of her body and bill, as likewise the  
form of them, is much what as follows. *Marr.*

If we will disbelieve every thing, because we  
cannot know all things, we shall do much what as  
wisely as he who would not use his legs because  
he had no wings to fly. *Locke.*

Unless he can prove cohabitation a man or a  
woman, this Latin will be much what the same with  
a solentum. *Atterbury.*

MUCH is often used in a kind of compo-  
sition with participles both active  
and passive: when it is joined with a pas-  
sive, as much loved, it seems to be an ad-  
verb; when it is joined with an active,  
as much enduring, it may be more pro-  
perly considered as a noun.

MUCH. n. adj. for *muckle* or *mickle*. [mj-  
cel, Sax.] Much.

He had in arms abroad won much fame.

And full'd his lands with glory of his might *Spenser.*

MUCID. adj. [mucidas, Lat. *mucre*, Fr.]  
Slimy; muffy.

MUCIDNESS. n. f. [from *mucid*.] Slimi-  
ness; muffiness. *Amfemith.*

MUCILAGE. n. f. [mucilage, Fr.] A  
slimy or viscous mads; a body with moi-  
ture sufficient to hold it together.

Dissolution of gum tragacanth, and oil of sweet  
almonds, do commingled, the oil remaining on the  
top till they be stirred, and make the mucilage  
somewhat more liquid. *Bacon.*

Your alaternus seed move with a bloom, that  
the seeds clog not together, and is you will separate  
it from the mucilage, for then you must a little  
brake it wet. *Evelyn.*

Both the ingredients improve one another; for  
the mucilage adds to the lubricity of the oil, and  
the oil preserves the mucilage from inspissation. *Ray.*

MUCILAGINOUS. adj. [mucilagineux, Fr  
from *mucilage*.] Slimy; viscous; soft

with some degree of tenacity.

There is a two-fold liquor prepared for the issue  
and lubrication of the heads of the

# MUC

bones; an oily one, furnished by the marrow; and a *mucilaginous*, supplied by certain glandules seated in the articulations. *Ross*

There is a sort of magnetism in all, not *mucilaginous* but refinous gums, even in common rosin. *Crook*

## MUCILAGINOUS glands

*Mucilaginous glands* are of two sorts: some in fruit, and in a manner in many glands, the others in water it with *mucous* water, which is like to be more forcible, is not practiced. *Quincy*

**MUCILAGINOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *mucilaginous*.] Slimmish; viscidous.

**MUCK.** *n. f.* [muck, Sax. *muck*, Islandick.]

1. Dung for manure of grounds.

Dile out thy *muck*, and plow out thy ground. *Temple*

It is usual to help the ground with *muck*, and it is said to be most useful with *muck* put to the roots, but to water it with *mucous* water, which is like to be more forcible, is not practiced. *Bacon*

The time may be the pearl, which yet he values but with the ordinary *muck*. *Gaunt*

There are, who Rich foreign mold, on their ill natured land Induce labours, and with fat dung *muck* Between the roots. *Philos.*

Morning mists that in *muck* begun, Shine, buzz, and fly about in the setting sun. *Pope*

2. Any thing low, mean, and lousy. Reward of wretchedly *muck* doth foully blend, And low about the high heroic spirit That joys for crowns. *Fairy Queen*

3. To run a *muck*, signifies, I know not from what derivation, to run madly and attack all that we meet.

Frontless and satiric-proof he flows the fire, And runs an Indian *muck* at all he meets. *Dryden*

Satire's my weapon, but I'm too discreet To run a *muck*, and tilt at all I meet. *Pope*

To **MUCK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manure with *muck*; to dung.

Thy garden plot lately well trenching and *muck* Would now be twofold. *Tupper*

**MUCKENDER.** *n. f.* [*mouchoir*, Fr. *mochero*, Spanish; *mucunium*, low Lat.] A handkerchief.

For thy dill tancy a *muckender* is fit, To wipe the flashings of thy frothy wit. *Dorset*

To **MUCKER.** *v. a.* [from *muck*.] To scumble for money; to hoard up; to get or have meanly; a word used by Chaucer, and still retained in conversation.

**MUCKERER.** *n. f.* [from *mucker*.] One that muckers.

**MUCKHILL.** *n. f.* [*muck* and *hill*.] A dunghill.

Old Fuchio in *Plautus*, as he went from home, seeing a crow sit upon the *muck-hill*, returned in ill-humour, taking it for an ill sign his money was digged up. *Lucian*

**MUCKINESS.** *n. f.* [from *mucky*.] Nativeness; filth.

**MUCKLE.** *adj.* [mýcel, Sax.] Much.

**MUCKSWEAR.** *n. f.* [*muck* and *swear*: in this low word, *muck* signifies wet, moist.] Profuse sweat.

**MUCKWORM.** *n. f.* [*muck* and *worm*.] 1. A worm that lives in dung.

2. A miser; a cunning-groan. Worms but all conductors.

*Miser* are *muckworms*, his worms beaus, And death-waters physics. *South*

**MUCKY.** *adj.* [from *muck*.] Nasty; filthy. Mucky filth has branching arms amongs, And with uncouth weeds the gentle wave accloy. *Fairy Queen*

**MUCOUS.** *adj.* [*mucosus*, Lat.] Slimy; viscidous.

The salamander being cold in the fourth, and moist in the third degree, and having also a mucous humidity above and under the skin, may a while endure the flame. *Brown*

# MUD

About these the nerves and other vessels make a fine web, covered over with a *mucous* substance, to moisten these papillae pyramidales. *Chaque*

**MUCOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *mucous*.] Slimy; viscidous.

**MUCRO.** *n. f.* [Latin.] A point.

The *mucro*, or point of the heart inclineth unto the left, by this position it giving way unto the effusion of the midriff. *Brown*

**MUCRONATED.** *adj.* [*mucro*, Lat.] Narrowed to a sharp point.

Gems are here shut into cubes consisting of six sides, and *mucronated* or terminating in a point. *Woodward*

**MUCULIST.** *adj.* [from *mucus*, Latin.] Viscous; slimy.

**MUCUS.** *n. f.* [Lat.] It is more properly used for that which flows from the papillary processes through the os cibriforme into the nostrils; but it is also used for any slimy liquor or moisture, as that which damps over and guards the bowels and all the chief passages in the body; and it is separated by the mucilaginous glands. *Quincy*

In the action of chewing, the *mucus* mixeth with the aliment, the *mucous* an humour different from the spittle, and the great quantity of air which it contains helps to dissolve the aliment. *Aibuthnot*

**MUD.** *n. f.* [*molder*, Dutch.] The slime and uliginous matter at the bottom of still water.

The purest spring is not so free from *mud*, As I am clear from treason. *Shakespeare*

Water in *mud* doth putrefy, as not able to preserve itself. *Bacon*

The channel was dried up, and the fish left dead and sinking in the *mud*. *L'Estrange*

The force of the flood will separate the smallest particles, so is to leave vacant interstices, which will be again filled up by particles carried on by the succeeding fluid, as a bank by the *mud* of the current, which must be reduced to that figure which gives least resistance to the current. *Aibuthnot*

A fount on in a darksome wood, Nor stain'd with tiling leaves nor rising *mud*. *Addy*

To **MUD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To bury in the slime or mud.

I with Myself were *mudded* in that oozy bed, Where my sin lies. *Shakespeare*

2. To make turbid; to pollute with dirt; to dash with dirt; to foul by stirring up the sediment.

I shall not stir in the waters which have been already *mudded* by so many contentious enquiries. *Glanville*

**MUDDILY.** *adj.* [from *muddy*.] Turbidly; with foul mixture.

Lucius writ not only loosely and *muddily*, with little art, and much less care, but also in a time which was not yet sufficiently purged from barbarism. *Dryden*

**MUDDINESS.** *n. f.* [from *muddy*.] Turbidity; foulness caused by mud, dregs, or sediment.

Our next stage brought us to the mouth of the Tiber: the season of the year, the *muddiness* of the stream, with many green trees hanging over it, put me in mind of the delightful image that Virgil has given when *Aeneas* took the first view of it. *Addison*

Turn the bottle upside down; by this means you will not lose one drop, and the froth will conceal the *muddiness*. *Swift*

To **MUDGLE.** *v. a.* [from *mud*.] 1. To make turbid; to foul; to make muddy.

The neighbourhood told him, he did ill to *muddle* the water, and spoil the drink. *L'Estrange*

Yet let the golden's smile or frown, I read we shall eat, or white or brown; And in a cottage, or a court, Drink fine champagne, or *muddl'd* port. *Prior*

# MUD

2. To make half drunk; to cloud or stupify.

I was for five years often drunk, always *muddled*; they carried me from tavern to tavern. *Aibuthnot*

*Epicurus* seems to have had his brains so *muddled* and confounded, that he scarce ever kept in the right way, though the main maxims of his philosophy was to trust to his senses, and follow his nose. *Bentley*

**MUDDY.** *adj.* [from *mud*.] 1. Turbid; foul with mud.

A woman mov'd is like a fountain troubled, Muddy, ill-seeming, thick, bereft of beauty. *Shaksp.*

Her garments, heavy with their drink, Pull'd the poor wretch from her melodious lay To *muddy* death. *Shakespeare*

Carry it among the whiffers in Dutchet mead, and there empty it in the *muddy* ditch close by the Thames. *Shakespeare*

Who can a pure and crystal current bring From such a *muddy* and polluted spring? *Sandys*

Utrave in van th' infected blood to cure, Streams will run *muddy* where the spring's impure. *Ryegommon*

Till by the fury of the storm full blown, The *muddy* bottom o'er the clouds is thrown. *Dryd.*

Out of the true fountains of few me painters and statuary are bound to draw, without amending themselves with dipping in fountains which are often *muddy*, at least troubled, I mean the manner of their masters after whom they creep. *Dryden*

2. Impure; dark; gross.

There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st, But in his motion like an angel tings; Still quiring to the young ey'd cherubims; Such harmony is in immortal sounds; But whilst this *muddy* vehicle of decay Doth grossly clothe us in, we cannot hear it. *Shaksp.*

If you chide, for the composition of such ornaments, such ingredients as do make the spirits a little more gross or *muddy*, thereby the imagination will fix the better. *Bacon*

3. Soiled with mud.

Expos'd in *muddy* weeds, upon the miry shore. *Dry.*

4. Dark; not bright.

The black A more inferior fustion seeks, Leaving the fiery red behind, And mingles in her *muddy* cheeks. *Swift*

5. Cloudy in mind; dull.

Don't think I am to *muddy*, unsettled, To appoint myself in this vexation? *Shakespeare*

Yet I, A dull and *muddy* mettled racial, peak, Like John a dream, unpregnant in my cause, And can say nothing. *Shakespeare*

To **MUDDY.** *v. a.* [from *mud*.] To make muddy; to cloud; to disturb.

The people *muddled* Thick and unwholesome in their thoughts and whispers. *Shakespeare*

Excess, either with an apoplexy, knocks a man on the head, or with a fever, like fire in a strong-water-shop, burns him down to the ground, or if it flames not out, chinks him to a coal; *muddles* the best wit, and makes it only to flutter and froth high. *Grew*

**MUDSUCKER.** *n. f.* [*mud* and *suck*.] A leasow.

In all water-fowl, their legs and feet correspond to that way of life; and in *mudsuckers*, two of the toes are somewhat joined, that they may not easily sink. *DeKaan*

**MUDWALL.** *n. f.* [*mud* and *wall*.]

1. A wall built without mortar, by throwing up mud and suffering it to dry.

It conscience contract rust or foil, a man may as well expect to see his face in a *mudwall*, as that such a conscience should give him a true report of his condition. *South*

2. [*piaster*.] A bird so called. *Ainsw.*

**MUDWALLED.** *adj.* [*mud* and *wall*.] Having a mudwall.

As folks from *mudwall'd* tenement Bring landlords pepper-corn for rent; Present a turkey, or a hen, To those might better spare them ten. *Prior*

# MUG

**To MUE, v. a.** [*muer*, Fr.] To moult; to change feathers.

**MUFF, n. f.** [*muff*, Swedish.] A soft cover for the hands in winter.

Feel but the difference soft and rough.  
This is a gantlet, that a *muff*. *Cleaveland.*

What! no more favours, not a ribbon more,  
Not tan, not *muff*. *Dryden.*

The lady of the spotted *muff* began.  
A child that stands in the dark upon his brother's *muff*, says he stands upon something, he knows not what. *Locke.*

**To MUFFLE, t. a.** [from *moufle*, Fr. a winter glove.]

1. To cover from the weather.  
His *muffled* feature speaks him a recluse,  
His ruminations him a religious house. *Cleaveland.*

You *muff* up like ladies  
The face has *muffled* up within the garment. *Adisson.*

Balbus *muffled* in his sable cloak,  
Take an old Druid from his hollow oak. *Young.*

2. To blindfold.  
Alas that love, whose view is *muffled* full,  
Should without eyes see pathways to his ill. *Shakspeare.*

We've caught the woodcock, and will keep him *muffled*.  
Our understandings be grovelling in this lower region, *muffled* up in mists and darkness. *Gloucester.*

Tols of light is the misery of life, and usually the forerunner of death: when the mactator comes once to be *muffled*, and the fatal cloth drawn over his eyes, we know that he is not far from his execution. *South.*

Bright I suffer  
That night his heavy form obscur'd with tears;  
And since he was *muffled* to leave the skies,  
He *muffled* with a cloud his mournful eyes. *Dryden.*

One *muffled* up in the intelligibility of his text, will not enter into debate with a person that will question any of those things which to him are fact. *Locke.*

3. To conceal; to involve.  
This is one of the strangest examples of a personation that ever was: although the king's manner of shewing things by pieces, and by dark lights, hath so *muffled* it, that it hath left it almost as a mystery. *Bacon.*

No *muffling* clouds, nor shades infernal, can  
From his inquiry hide offending man. *Sandys.*

The thoughts of kings are like religious groves,  
The walks of *muffle* to gods. *Dryden.*

They were in former ages *muffled* up in darkness and superstition. *Arbuthnot.*

**To MUFFLE, v. n.** [*mufflen*, *mufflen*, Dutch.] To speak inwardly; to speak without clear and distinct articulation.

The freedom of apartment and vigour of pronouncing, as in the Boen Roman, and giving somewhat more of aspiration, and the choice is and *muffling*, and laziness of speaking, render the sound of speech different. *Hollier.*

**MUFFLER, n. f.** [from *muffle*.]

1. A cover for the face.  
Fortune is painted with a *muffler* before her eyes, to signify to you that fortune is blind. *Shakspeare.*

Mr. Hester has found out the best expedients for preventing immediate suffocation in a tainted air, by breathing through *mufflers*, which are the choice vapours. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A part of a woman's dress by which the face was covered.  
There is no woman's gown big enough for him, otherwise he might put on a hat, a *muffler*, and a handkerchief, and to escape. *Shakspeare.*

The Lord will take away your tinkling ornaments, chains, bracelets, and *mufflers*. *Isaiah.*

**MUFFT, n. f.** [a Turkish word.] The high priest of the Mahometans.

**MUG, n. f.** [Skinner derives it from *mugl*, Welsh, warm.] A cup to drink in.

Ah Bowzybee, why dilt thou stay so long?  
The *mugs* were large, the drink was wondrous strong. *Gay.*

**MUGGY, adj.** [corrupted from *mucky*, *MUGGISH*, for *damp*.] Moist; damp; mouldy.

Cover with *muggy* straw to keep it moist. *Mort.*

**MUGHOUSE, n. f.** [*mug* and *house*.] An alehouse; a low house of entertainment.

One sex has dar'd the *mughouse* coits to meet,  
And purchas'd time in many a well fought treat. *Farley.*

**MUGUENT, adj.** [*mugiens*, Lat.] Bellowing.

That a battem maketh that *mugient* noise or bellowing, by putting its bill into a reed, or by putting the tunc in water or mud, and after a while retreating the air, but suddenly excluding it again, is not easily made out. *Brown.*

**MUGWORT, n. f.** [*mugwort*, Sax. *artemisia*, Latin.] A plant.

The flowers and fruit of the *mugwort* are very like those of the wormwood, but grow erect upon the branches. *Miller.*

Some of the most common simples with us in England are comfrey, borage, Paul's betony, and *mugwort*. *Hogdon.*

**MULA, n. f.** [Spanish: *mula*, Fr. from *mulus*, Lat.] One bred between a white and a black, as a mule between different species of animals.

**MULBERRY, n. f.** [*morberris*, Sax. *morus*, Lat.]

1. The tree.  
It hath large, rough, roundish leaves; the male flowers, or catkins which have a calyx consisting of four leaves, are sometimes produced upon separate trees, at other times at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree: the fruit is composed of several protuberances, to each of which adhere four small leaves; the seeds are roundish, growing singly in each protuberance, it is planted for the delicacy of the fruit. The white *mulberry* is commonly cultivated for its leaves to feed silk worms, in France and Italy, though the Persians always make use of the common black *mulberry* for that purpose. *Miller.*

Morton, archbishop of Canterbury, was content to use *mulberry* upon a *tun*, and sometimes a *mulberry tree*, called *morus* in Latin, out of a *tun*. *Camden.*

2. The fruit of the tree.  
The ripe *mulberry*, *Shakspeare*  
That will not hold the handling,  
A body blue, round, with many grain like tubercles on the surface, not very unlike a *mulberry*. *Woodward.*

**MULIER, n. f.** [*mulier*, Lat.] A fine; a penalty; used commonly of pecuniary penalty.

Do you then Argive Hellenia, with all her treasure here,  
Restore to us, and pay the *mulet*, that by your vows is due. *Chapman.*

Because this is a great part, and Eusebius hath said nothing, we will, by way of *mul* or *mul*, lay it upon him. *Bacon.*

Look humble upward, for his will shall lose the best of his, and then the true *mul*,  
A *mul* this poverty could never pay,  
Hid not eternal wisdom found the way. *Dryden.*

**To MULET, t. a.** [*mukto*, Lat. *mulet*, Fr.] To punish with fine or forfeiture.

Marry age without content of parents they do not make void, but they *mulet* it in the inheritance, for the children of such marriages are not admitted to inherit above a third part of their parents inheritance. *Bacon.*

**MULE, n. f.** [*mule*, *mulet*, Fr. *mula*, Lat.] An animal generated between a he ass and a mare, or sometimes between a horse and a she ass.

You have among you many a purchas'd slave,  
Which, like your asses, and your dogs, and mules,  
You use in objection and in slavish part. *Shakspeare.*

Five hundred asses yearly took the horse,  
Producing mules of greater speed and force. *Sandys.*

Those eulavias in the male seed have the greatest stroke in generation, as is demonstrable in a *mule*, which doth more resemble the parent, that is, the ass, than the female. *Ray.*

Twelve young *mules*, a strong laborious race. *Pope.*

**MULETEER, n. f.** [*muletter*, Fr. *mulio*, Lat.] Mule-driver; horse boy.

# MUL

**MULTEERS, n. f.** [*multer*, Fr.]

Like peasant foot-boys, do they keep the walls,  
And dare not take up arms like gentlemen. *Shakspeare.*

Your ships are not well manned.  
Your mariners are *multers*, reapers. *Shakspeare.*

**MULTEBERRY, n. f.** [*multibria*, Latin.] Womanhood; the contrary to virility; the manners and character of woman.

**To MULL, v. a.** [*molitus*, Lat.]

1. To soften and dissipate, as wine is when burnt and sweetened. *Hammer.*

Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy  
*Mull'd*, dead, sleepy, insensible. *Shakspeare.*

2. To beat any liquor, and sweeten and spice it.  
Drink new *cyder mull'd*, with ginger warm. *Gay.*

**MULLEIN, n. f.** [*celibacum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

**MULLER, n. f.** [*mouleur*, Fr.] A stone held in the hand, with which any powder is ground upon a horizontal stone. It is now often called improperly *mullet*.

The best grinder is the porphyry, white or green marble, with a *muller* or upper stone of the same, cut very even without flaws or holes; you may make a *muller* also of a flat pebble, by grinding it smooth at a grindstone. *Pluchon.*

**MULLET, n. f.** [*mulus*, Lat. *mulet*, Fr.] A fish.

Of carps and *mullets* why prefer the great?  
Yet for small turbot fish esteem protest. *Pope.*

**MULLEGRUBS, n. f.** Twisting of the guts; sometimes fullness. *Anguish.*

**MULLOCK, n. f.** Rubbish. *Anguish.*

**MULSE, n. f.** [*mulsum*, Lat.] Wine boiled and mingled with honey. *Diet.*

**MULTANGULAR, adj.** [*multus* and *angulus*, Lat.] Many cornered; having many corners; polygonal.

**MULTANGULARLY, adv.** [from *multangular*.] Polygonally; with many corners. *Gunnar.*

**MULTANGULARNESS, n. f.** [from *multangular*.] The state of being polygonal, or having many corners.

**MULTICULAR, adj.** [*multus* and *capula*, Lat.] Divided into many partitions or cells. *Diet.*

**MULTICULOUS, adj.** [*multus* and *cavus*, Lat.] Full of holes. *Diet.*

**MULTIFARIOUS, adj.** [*multifarius*, Lat.] Having great multiplicity; having different respects; having great diversity in itself.

There is a *multifarious* artifice in the structure of the meanest animal. *Newton.*

When we consider this so *multifarious* complexity of things in reference to ourselves, how can we withhold from reflecting, that that which made both dogs and ducks made the man with a reference to us? *Mort.*

His science is not moved by the guile of humanity and human which blow up and down the *multifarious* opinions. *Chomelle.*

We could not think of a more comprehensive respect, whereby to shift the load and to report memory through to *multifarious* and numerous employment. *Lady.*

**MULTIFARIOUSLY, adv.** [from *multifarious*.] With multiplicity; with great variety of modes or relations.

It only twenty-four parts may be to *multifariously* placed, as to make many colonies. Millions of different rows in the supposition of a thousand parts, how immense must that quantity of variation be? *Beattie.*

**MULTIFARIOUSNESS, n. f.** [from *multifarious*.] Multiplied diversity.

According to the *multifariousness* of this instability, to are the possibilities of being. *Acacia.*

**MULTEFIDUS, adj.** [*multifidus*, Latin.] Having many partitions; cleft into many branches.

**MULTEFIDOUS, n. f.** [*multifidus*, Latin.]

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# M U L

These animals are only excluded without fight who have multiparous and not *juba*, which have many at a litter, and have feet divided into many joints.

**MULTIFORM.** *adj.* [*multiformis*, Latin.] Having various shapes or appearances.

As that in quaternions  
Perpetual circle, *multiform*.

The best way to conceive is proving, by ocular demonstration, the *multiform* and amazing operations of the air-pump and the loadstone.

**MULTIFORMITY.** *n. f.* [*multiformitas*, Latin.] Diversity of shapes or appearances subsisting in the same thing.

**MULTI-TERMINAL.** *adj.* [*multus* and *lateralis*, Latin.] Having many sides.

**MULTI-LOQUOUS.** *adj.* [*multiloquus*, Latin.] Very talkative.

**MULTI-MINUAL.** *adj.* [*multus* and *nomen*, Latin.] Having many names.

**MULTIPAROUS.** *adj.* [*multiparus*, Latin.] Bringing many at a birth.

Double formations do often happen to multiparous generations, more especially that of serpents, whose conceptions being numerous, and the eggs in chains, they may unite into various shapes, and come out in mixed formations.

Animals feeble and timorous are generally *multi-parous*, or if they bring forth but few at once, as pigeons, they compensate that by their often breeding.

**MULTIPEDE.** *n. f.* [*multi-peda*, Latin.] An insect with many feet;—a low or wood-louse.

**MULTIPLER.** *adj.* [*multiplier*, Latin.] A term in arithmetick, when one number contains another several times; as, nine is the *multiplier* of three, containing it three times. *Manifold*.

**MULTIPLIABLE.** *adj.* [*multipliable*, Fr. from *multiplier*.] Capable of being multiplied.

**MULTIPLIABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *multipliable*.] Capacity of being multiplied.

**MULTIPLICABLE.** *adj.* [from *multiplier*, Latin.] Capable of being arithmetically multiplied.

**MULTIPLICAND.** *n. f.* [*multiplicandus*, Latin.] The number to be multiplied in arithmetick.

Multiplication hath the *multiplicand*, or number to be multiplied, the *multiplier*, or number given, by which the *multiplicand* is to be multiplied, and the product, or number produced by the other two.

**MULTIPLICARE.** *adj.* [from *multiplier*, Latin.] Consisting of more than one.

In this *multiplacate* number, of the eye, the object seen is not multiplied, and appears but one, though seen with two or more eyes.

**MULTIPLICATION.** *n. f.* [*multiplication*, Fr. *multiplication*, Latin.]

1. The act of multiplying or increasing any number by addition or production of more of the same kind.

Although they had diverse styles for God, yet under many appellations they acknowledged one divinity; rather conceiving thereby the evidence or acts of his power in several ways than a multiplication of essence, or real distractions of unity in any one.

2. [In arithmetick.] The increasing of any one number by another, so often as there are units in that number, by which the one is increased.

A man had need be a good arithmetician to understand this author's works: his description runs on like a multiplication table.

**MULTIPLICATOR.** *n. f.* [*multiplicator*,

# M U L

Pr. from *multiplier*, Latin.] The number by which another number is multiplied.

**MULTIPLICIOUS.** *adj.* [*multiplier*, Latin.]

*Manifold*. Not used.

*Amphibena* is not an animal of one denomination, for that animal is not one, but *multiplier*, or many, which hath a duplicity or gemination of principal parts.

**MULTIPLICITY.** *n. f.* [*multiplacitas*, Fr.]

1. More than one of the same kind.

Had they discussed rightly but upon this one principle, that God was a being infinitely perfect, they could never have collected an *multiplier* of gods, for, can one God include in him all perfection, and another god include in him all perfections too?

Can there be any more than all? and if this all be in one, can it be also in another?

Company, he thinks, lessens the shame of vice, by sharing it, and abates the torrent of a common odium, by deriving it into many channels, and therefore he cannot wholly avoid the eye of the observer, he hopes to distract it at least by a *multiplacitas* of the object.

2. State of being many.

You equal Donne in the variety, *multiplacitas*, and choice of thoughts.

**MULTIPLIER.** *n. f.* [from *multiplier*.]

1. One who multiplies or increases the number of any thing.

Broods and quivers are alone the great accumulators and *multipliers* of injuries.

2. The multiplier in arithmetick.

Multiplication hath the *multiplicand* and the *multiplier*, or number given, by which the *multiplicand* is to be multiplied.

To **MULTIPLY.** *v. a.* [*multiplier*, Fr. *multiplier*, Latin.]

1. To increase in number; to make more by generation, accumulation, or addition.

He clappeth his hands among us, and *multiplier* his words against God.

His birth to our just fear gave no small cause, But his growth now to youth's full flower displaying All virtue, grace, and wisdom, to achieve Things highest, greatest, *multiplier* my tears.

2. To perform the process of arithmetical multiplication.

from one flock of seven hundred years, *multiplier* still by twenty, we shall find the product to be one thousand three hundred forty-seven millions three hundred sixty-eight thousand four hundred and twenty.

To **MULTIPLY.** *v. n.*

1. To grow in number.

The *multiplier* brood of the ungodly shall not thrive.

2. To increase themselves.

The *multiplier* villanies of nature Do swarm upon him.

We see the infinitely fruitful and productive power of this way of sinning; how it can increase and *multiplier* beyond all bounds and measures of actual commission.

**MULTI-POTENT.** *adj.* [*multus* and *potens*, Latin.] Having manifold power; having power to do many things.

By Jove *multiplier*, Thou should'st not hear from me a Greekish member,

**MULTIPRESENCE.** *n. f.* [*multus* and *praesentia*, Latin.] The power or act of being present in more places, than one at the same time.

This *multiplier* tale of transubstantiation was *multiplier* brought into the world, and upon the stage, by that other tale of the *multiplier* presence of Christ's body.

**MULTISCIOUS.** *adj.* [*multiscius*, Latin.] Having variety of knowledge.

**MULTISILVICOUS.** *adj.* [*multus* and *silva*, Latin.] The same with *corniculate*:

# M U M

used of plants, whose seed is contained in many distinct seed-vessels.

**MULTISONOUS.** *adj.* [*multisonus*, Latin.] Having many sounds.

**MULTITUDE.** *n. f.* [*multitudo*, Fr. *multitudo*, Latin.]

1. The state of being many; the state of being more than one.

2. Number collective; a sum of many; more than one.

It is impossible that any *multitude* can be actually infinite, or so great that there cannot be a greater.

3. A great number, loosely and indefinitely.

It is a fault in a *multitude* of preachers, that they utterly neglect method in their harangues.

4. A crowd or throng; the vulgar.

He the vast hilling *multitude* admires.

**MULTITUDEOUS.** *adj.* [from *multitudo*.]

1. Having the appearance of a multitude.

Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather The *multiplier* sea incarnadine,

Making the green one red.

2. Manifold.

At once pluck out The *multiplier* tongue, let them not lick The sweet that is their poison.

**MULTIVAGANT.** *adj.* [*multivagus*, Latin.]

**MULTIVAGOUS.** *adj.* That wanders or strays much abroad.

**MULTIVIOUS.** *adj.* [*multus* and *via*, Latin.] Having many ways; manifold.

**MULTOCULAR.** *adj.* [*multus* and *oculus*, Latin.] Having more eyes than two.

Flies are *multiplier*, having as many eyes as there are perforations in their cornea.

**MUM.** *interj.* [Of this word the supposed original is mentioned in *mame*: it may be observed, that when it is pronounced it leaves the lips closed.

*Mum*, Danish, a mask; whence *mummers* and *maskers* are the same.

*Upton*.] A void denoting prohibition to speak, or resolution not to speak; silence; hush.

But to his speech he answered nowlit, But stood still mute, as if he had been dumb.

Ne figure of fence did they, ne common wit, As one with gracie and auguine over-cum, And unto every thing did answer *mum*.

*Spenser*. *Mum* then, and no more proceed.

Well said, mutter; *mum*! and gaze your fill.

The citizens are *mum*, say not a word.

Intrust it under solemn vows Of *mum*, and silence, and the rose.

**MUM.** *n. f.* [*mumme*, German.] Ale brewed with wheat.

In Shensbank, upon the river Elbe, is a storehouse for the wheat of which *mum* is made at Brunswick.

Sedulous and stout With bowls of *multiplier* *mum*.

The clam'rous crowd is hush'd with mugs of *mum*, Till all tun'd equal send a general hum.

To **MUMBLE.** *v. n.* [*monipelen*, Dutch; *mutio*, Latin.]

1. To speak inwardly; to grumble; to mutter; to speak with imperfect sound or articulation.

As one then in a dream, whose drier brain Is stiff with troubled fighs, and fancies weak, He mumbled fast, but would not all his silence break.

Peace, you *multiplier* fool; Utter your gravity o'er a gossip's bowl.

A wrinkled hag, with age grown double, Picking dry sticks, and *multiplier* to herself.

2. To chew; to bite softly; to eat with the lips close.



# MUM

The man, who laugh'd but once to see an ass  
Mumbling to make the grose-grain'd thistles pass,  
Might laugh again to see a jury thaw  
The prickles of unpalatable law. *Dryden.*  
To MUMBLE. *v. a.*

1. To utter with a low inarticulate voice.  
Some carry-tale, some pleafeman, some flighty, some  
Some mumble-news; told our intents before. *Shakspeare.*

Here stood he in the dark,  
Mumbling of wicked charms, conjuring the moon  
To stand's auspicious mists. *Shakspeare.*  
He with mumbled pray'r's attones the deity. *Dryden.*  
2. To mouth gently.

Spinnels civilly delight  
In mumbling of the game they dare not bite. *Pope.*  
3. To snub over; to suppress; to utter imperfectly.

The railing of my rabble is an exploit of consequence;  
and not to be mumbled up in silence for all her pernels. *Dryden.*

MUMBLER. *n. f.* [from *mumble*.] One that speaks inarticulately; a mutterer.

MUMBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *mumbling*.] With inarticulate utterance.

To MUMM. *v. a.* [*mumme*, Danish.] To mask; to frolic in disguise.

The thimble's game  
With mumming and with munging all around. *Hobbes's Tale*

MUMMER. *n. f.* [*mumme*, Danish.] A masker; one who performs frolics in a personated dress.

It you chance to be pinch'd with the hobble,  
you make faces like mummies. *Shakspeare.*

Jugglers and dancers, antics, mummies, &c.  
I began to smoke that they were a parcel of mummies. *Addison.*

Peel'd, patch'd, and pychald, huffy woolley brothers;  
Grave mummies! *Pope.*

MUMMERY. *n. f.* [*momerie*, Fr.] Making; frolic in masks; foolery. This is sometimes written *momerie*.

Here mirth's but mummery,  
And sorrow's only real be. *Wotton.*

This open day-light doth not show the miniques  
and mummerys, and triumphs of the world, half  
so fully as candle-light. *Bacon.*

Your fathers  
Disdain'd the mummery of foreign strollers. *Flint.*

MUMMY. *n. f.* [*mumie*, Fr. *mumia*, Lat., derived by *Salmagius* from *ammum*, by *Bochart* from the Arabic.]

1. A dead body preserved by the Egyptian art of embalming.

We have two substances for medicinal use under the name of *mummy*: one is the dried flesh of human bodies embalmed with myrrh and spice; the other is the liquor running from such mummies when newly prepared, or when affected by great heat, or by damp: this is sometimes of a liquid, sometimes of a solid form, as it is prepared in vials, or fall'd to dry: the first kind is brought in large pieces, of a friable texture, light and spongy, of a blackish brown colour, and often black and clammy on the surface; it is of a strong but not agreeable smell: the second, in its liquid state, is a thick, opaque, and viscid fluid, of a blackish and a strong, but not disagreeable smell, in its undisturbed state it is a thick, slimy substance, of a fine shining black colour and close texture, easily broken, and of a good smell: this sort is extremely dear, and the first sort so cheap, that we are not to imagine it to be the ancient Egyptian mummy. What our druggists are supplied with is the flesh of any bodies the Jews can get, who fill them with the common bitumen so plentiful in that part of the world, and adding aloes, and some other cheap ingredients, send them to be sold in an oven till the juices are exhaled and the embalming matter has penetrated.

The fit  
Was dy'd in mummy, which the skilful  
Confer'd of maiden hearts. *Shakspeare.*

It is strange how long cascades have continued un-

# MUN

corrupt, as appeareth in the mummies of Egypt,  
having lost the time of them three thousand years. *Bacon.*

Sav'd by spice, like mummies, many a year,  
Old bodies of philosophy appear. *Muncind.*

2. *Mummy* is used among gardeners for a sort of wax used in the planting and grafting of trees. *Chambers.*

3. To beat to a MUMMY. To beat soundly. *Amfior.*

To MUMP. *v. a.* [*mompelen*, Dutch.]

1. To nibble; to bite quick; to chew with a continued motion.

Let him not pry nor listen,  
Nor frisk about the bottle  
Like a tame mumping squirrel with a bell on. *Otway.*

2. To talk low and quick.

3. [In cant language.] To go a begging. *Amfior.*

MUMPER. *n. f.* [in cant language.] A beggar.

MUMPS. *n. f.* [*mompelen*, Dutch.] Sullenness; silent anger. *Skinner.*

MUMPS. *n. f.* The squinancy. *Amfior.*

To MUNCH. *v. a.* [*manger*, Fr.] To chew by great mouthfuls. This is likewise written to *mouuch*; see *MOUNCH*.

Say, sweet love, what thou desirest to eat  
—Truly, a peck of provender; I could munch your good dry oats. *Shakspeare.*

To MUNCH. *v. n.* To chew eagerly by great mouthfuls.

It is the fun of a mure that's broken loose, and  
munching upon the melons. *Dryden.*

MUNCHER. *n. f.* [from *munch*.] One that munches.

MUND. *n. f.*

Mund is peace, from which our lawyers call a breach of the peace, *mundbrech*. So Edmund is happy peace, *Ethelmund*, noble peace, *Almund*, all peace; with which these are much in the same import: *Ignarus*, *Hecychius*, *Lenis*, *Pactus*, *Sedatus*, *tranquillus*, &c. *Gibson's Camden.*

MUNDANE. *adj.* [*mundanus*, Latin.] Belonging to the world.

The platonical hypothesis of a *mundane* soul will relieve us. *Glanville.*

The atoms which now constitute heaven and earth, being once separate in the *mundane* space, could never without God, by their mechanical attractions, have convened into this present frame of things. *Bentley.*

MUNDATION. *n. f.* [*mundus*, Lat.] The act of cleansing.

MUNDATORY. *adj.* [from *mundus*, Latin.] Having the power to cleanse.

MUNDICK. *n. f.* A kind of marcasite or femmetal found in tin mines.

When any metals are in considerable quantity, these bodies lose the name of *marcasites*, and are called ores: in Cornwall and the West they call them *mundick*.

Besides stones, all the sorts of *mundick* are naturally figured. *Grew.*

MUNDIFICATION. *n. f.* [*mundus* and *facio*, Lat.] Cleansing any body, as from dross, or matter of inferior account to what is to be cleansed. *Quincy.*

MUNDIFICATIVE. *adj.* [*mundus* and *facio*, Lat.] Cleansing; having the power to cleanse.

Gill is very *mundificative*, and was a special medicine to clear the eyes of Tobit.

We incased with an addition to the fore-mentioned *mundification*. *Hyspan.*

To MUNDIFY. *v. a.* [*mundus* and *facio*, Latin.] To cleanse; to make clean.

Simple wounds, such as are *mundified* and kept clean, do not need any other help but that of nature. *Brown.*

# MUN

The ingredients activate the spirits, absorb the medicinal superfluities, and *mundify* the blood. *Harvey.*

MUNDIVAGANT. *adj.* [*mundivagus*, Lat.] Wandering through the world. *Dict.*

MUNDINOUS. *n. f.* Stinking tobacco. A cant word.

Enshad *mundinogus* ill perfuming scent. *Philips.*

MUNERARY. *adj.* [from *munus*, Latin] Having the nature of a gift.

MUNGREL. *n. f.* [frequently written *mongrel*. See *MONGREL*.] Any thing generated between different kinds; any thing partaking of the qualities of different causes or parents.

Mattiff, greyhound, *mungrel* grim,  
Round or spaniel, braché or hym,  
Or bottail tyke, or trundle tail. *Shakspeare.*

MUNGREL. *adj.* Generated between different natures; base-born; degenerate. Thou art the composition of a knave, beggar, coward, pander, and the son and heir of a *mungrel* bitch. *Shakspeare.*

My people are grown half wild, they would not precipitate themselves else into such a mixt *mungrel* war. *Howe.*

*Mungrel* curs bawl, snarle and snap, where the fox flies before them, and clap their tails behind the legs when an adversary makes head against them. *L'Estrange.*

A foreign son is sought and a mixt *mungrel* brood. *Dryden.*

MUNICIPAL. *adj.* [*municipal*, Fr. *municipalis*, *municipium*, Lat.] Belonging to a corporation.

A counsellor, bred up in the knowledge of the municipal and statute laws, may honestly inform a just prince how far his prerogative extends. *Dryden.*

MUNIFICENCE. *n. f.* [*munificence*, Fr. *munificentia*, Lat.]

1. Liberality; the act of giving.

A Rate of poverty obscures all the virtues of liberality and *munificence*. *Addison.*

2. In *Spenser* it is used, as it seems, for fortification or strength, from *munitiones facere*.

Their impatience sway  
This land invaded with like violence,  
Until that *Lacine* for his realms defence,  
Did head against them make, and strong *munificence*. *Spenser.*

MUNIFICENT. *adj.* [*munificus*, Latin.] Liberal; generous.

Is he not our most *munificent* benefactor, our wisest counsellor, and most potent protector? *Atterbury.*

MUNIFICENTLY. *adv.* [from *munificent*.] Liberally; generously.

MUNIMENT. *n. f.* [*munimentum*, Lat.]

1. Fortification; strong hold.

2. Support; defence.

The arm our soldier,  
Our steel the leg, the tongue our trumpet;  
With other *muniments* and petty helps  
In this our fabrick. *Shakspeare.*

3. Record; writing upon which claims and rights are founded.

To MUNITE. *v. a.* [*munio*, Lat.] To fortify; to strengthen. Not in use.

Heat doth attenuate, and the more gross and tangible parts contract, both to avoid vacuum, and to unite themselves against the force of fire. *Bacon.*

Men, in the procuring or mounting of religious unity, must not dissolve the laws of clarity and human society. *Bacon.*

MUNITION. *n. f.* [*munition*, Fr. *munition*, Lat.]

1. Fortification; strong hold.

Victors underpin their conquests jure belli, that they might not be lost by the continuation of extraordinary forces of standing armies, castles, garnisons, *munition*. *Macle.*

# MUR

## 2. Ammunition; materials for war.

What penny bath Rome borne,  
What in a provided, what *maunt* on rest,  
To *underprop* this action?  
The king of Ethiopia in every hold  
Set up his men, *maunt* and his treasure.

For a city, strong and well stored with *munition*.  
Sings.

## MURKION, n. f.

The upright poles, that divide the several lights  
in a window frame, are called *murkions*. *Morton*.

MURK, n. f. [from *murus*, Lat.] Money  
paid to keep walls in repair.

MURAL, adj. [*muralex*, *murus*, Lat.] Per-  
taining to a wall.

And repair'd  
Her *mural* breach, returning whence it row'd.

In the nectarine and the like delicate *mural*  
fruit, the later your pruning, the better. *Fletcher*.  
A soldier would venture his life for a *mural*  
crown. *Addison*.

MURDER, n. f. [from *morðon*, *morðen*, Sax.  
*murðum*, law Latin: the etymology re-  
quires that it should be written, as it  
anciently often was, *murther*; but of late  
the word itself has commonly, and its  
derivatives universally, been written  
with *d*.] The act of killing a man un-  
lawfully; the act of killing criminally.

Blood hath been shed ere now, 't' the olden time,  
For human statute purg'd the general weal;  
Ay, and since too, murders have been perform'd  
Too terrible for th' ear. *Shakespeare*.

Slaughter grows *murder* when it goes too far,  
And makes a massacre what was a war. *Dryden*.  
The killing of their children had, in the account  
of God, the guilt of *murder*, as the offering them  
to idols had the guilt of idolatry. *Locke*.

Uo MURDER, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To kill a man unlawfully.

It he dies, I *murder* him, not they. *Dryden*.

2. To betray; to put an end to.

Can't thou quake and change the colour,  
Murder thy breath in middle of a word,  
And then again begin, and stop again. *Shakespeare*.

Let the mutinous winds  
Strike the proud cedars to the fiery fun;  
Murdering impudently, to make  
What cannot be, flight work. *Shakespeare*.

MURDER, interj. An outcry when life is  
in danger.

Kill men 't' th' dark! where be these bloody  
thieves?

No *murder*! *murder*! *Shakespeare*.

MURDERER, n. f. [from *murder*.] One  
who has shed human blood unlawfully;  
one who has killed a man criminally.

Thou dost kill me with thy falsehood, and it  
grieves me not to die, but it grieves me that thou  
art the *murderer*. *Sidney*.

I am his host,  
Who should against his *murderer* shut the door,  
Not hear the knave myself. *Shakespeare*.

Thou tell'st me there is *murder* in mine eyes;  
'Tis pretty sure,

That eyes, that are the frail'st and softest things,  
Who shut their coward gates on atomies,  
Should be call'd tyrants, butchers, *murderers*. *Shak.*

The very horror of the fact had stupified all  
emotion, and to dispirit the multitude, that even  
the *murderer* himself might have escaped. *Wotton*.

Lake some rich or mighty *murderers*,  
Too great for prison, which he breaks with gold,  
Who frether for new mischiefs does appear,  
And dares the world to tax him with the old. *Dryden*.

This stranger having had a brother killed by the  
conspirator, and having sought in vain for an op-  
portunity of revenge, chanced to meet the *mur-  
derer* in the temple. *Addison*.

With equal terrors, not with equal guilt,  
The *murderer* dreams of all the blood he spilt. *Suiff*.

MURDERESS, n. f. [from *murderer*.] A  
woman that commits murder.

# MUR

When by thy scorn, O *murderer*! I am dead,  
Then shall my ghost come to thy body?  
And thee high d'evil in worse mis'ns shall see.

Dialla's vengeance on the victor crown,  
The *murderer* up mother and contamin'g son. *Dryden*.  
Art thou the *murderer* of then of wretched Lams?  
*Dryden*.

MURDERMENT, n. f. [from *murder*.] The  
act of killing unlawfully. Not in use.

To her come in the *murderment*. *Fowler*.

MURDEROUS, adj. [from *murder*.] Bloody;  
guilty of murder; addicted to blood.

Upon thy eye, O *murderous* tyrannus,  
Sits in grim company to fight the world. *Shakespeare*.  
Oh *murderous* cock! what should such a foul  
Do with to good a wife. *Shakespeare*.

Enforc'd to fly  
Thence not to Egypt, till the *murderous* king  
Went dead who fought his life; and *murder*, fill'd  
With infant blood the streets of Ethiopia. *Milton*.

If he has deform'd this ravish'd life  
With *murderous* rapine and seditions strife;  
In exulting darkness mult the he. *Pope*.

MUR, n. f. [*mur*, Fr. *murus*, Lat.] A wall.

Not in use.

The incessant care and labour of his mind  
Hath wrought the *mur*, that should confine it in.  
So thut, that life looks through and will break out.

To MUR, v. a. [*mur*, Fr. from *murus*,  
Lat.] To inclose in walls.

All the gates of the city were *mur'd* up, except  
such as were refer'd to fall out at. *Knolles*.

MURRENGER, n. f. [*murus*, Lat.] An over-  
teer of a wall.

MURVICK, adj. Partaking of the taste  
or nature of brine, from *muria*, brine or  
pickle. *Quincy*.

If the fussy be entirely *murietick*, proceeding  
from a diet of salt flesh or fish, antiscorbatic vege-  
tables may be given with success, but tempered  
with acids. *Arbuthnot*.

MURK, n. f. [*morck*, Danish, dark.] Dark-  
ness; want of light.

For twice in *murk* and accidental damp,  
Moth Hesperus hath quenched his sleepy lamp. *Shak.*

MURK, n. f. Hulks of fruit. *Ainsworth*.

MURKY, adj. [*morck*, Danish.] Dark;  
cloudy: wanting light.

The *murkiest* den,  
The most opportune place, the strong'st suggestion  
Shall never melt mine honour into lust. *Shakespeare*.

So scented the grim feature, and up-turn'd  
His nostrils wide into the *murky* air,  
Sagacious of his quarry. *Milton*.

A *murky* storm deep low'ring o'er our heads  
Hung imminent, that with impetuous gloom  
Oppos'd itself to Cynthia's silver ray. *Addison*.

MURMUR, n. f. [*murmur*, Lat. *murmure*,  
Fr.]

1. A low shrill noise.

Flame us it moveth within itself, or is blown by a  
bellows, giveth a *murmur* or interior sound. *Bacon*.

When the wing'd colonies first tempt the fly,  
Or it ting, seize the sweets the blossoms yield,  
Then a low *murmur* runs along the field. *Pope*.

Black Melancholy fits,  
Deepens the *murmur* of the falling floods,  
And breathes a browner horror on the woods. *Pope*.

2. A complaint half suppressed; a com-  
plaint not openly uttered.

Some discontent there are; some idle *murmurs*;  
How idle *murmurs*!

The doors are all shut up; the weather's foit,  
With *whims* across, and hats upon their eyes,  
Walk to and fro before their *shut* eyes. *Dryden*.

To MURMUR, v. a. [*murmuro*, Lat. *mur-  
mur*, Fr.]

1. To give a low shrill sound.

The *murmuring* surge,  
That on th' unnumber'd idle pebbles chafes,  
Can scarce be heard to high. *Shakespeare*.  
And on the *around* whole rocky shore  
The jureils *murmur*, and the surges roar,

# MUS

A goddess guards in her enchanted dome. *Pope*.

The busy bees with a soft *murmuring* strain,  
Invite to gentle sleep the *whirring* swain. *Dryden*.

2. To grumble; to utter secret and sullen  
discontent: with *at* before things, and  
*against* before persons.

The good we have enjoy'd from heav'n's free  
will;

And shall we *murmur* to endure the ill? *Dryden*.  
*Murmur* not at your sickness, for thereby you  
will sin against God's providence. *Wake*.

The good consequences of this scheme, which  
will execute itself without *murmuring* against the  
government, are very visible. *Saunders*.

MURMURER, n. f. [from *murmur*.] One  
who repines; one who complains sul-  
lently; a grumbler; a repiner; a com-  
plainer.

It was his peace to with him!  
That's a christian care enough; for living *murmurers*  
There's places of rebuke. *Shakespeare*.

The *murmurer* is turned off to the company of  
those doleful creatures, which were to inhabit the  
rums of Babylon. *Government of the Tongue*.

Still might the discontent of *murmurer* cry,  
Ah hapless fate of man! ah wretch doom'd once  
to die. *Blackmore on the Creation*.

MURRIAT, n. f. [*marreffe*, Fr. from *mor-  
ner*, to rum.] Four cards of a sort.

*Skinner and Ainsworth*.

MURRAIN, n. f. [The etymology of this  
word is not clear; *mur* is an old word  
for a catarrh, which might well answer  
to the glanders; *muriana*, low Latin.  
*Skinner* derives it from *mori*, to die.]

The plague in cattle.  
Away ragged rans, cure I what *murrain* kill?

Some trials would be made of mixtures of water  
in ponds for cattle, to make them more milt,  
to fatten, or to keep them from *murrain*. *Bacon*.

A hollow'd hand  
Could tell what *murrains*, in what months begun.

MURRY, n. f. A kind of bird.

Among the first sort we reckon coots, meawes,  
*murre*, criers, and curlews. *Curew*.

MURRY, adj. [*morre*, Fr. *morello*, Italian;  
from *moro*, a moor.] Darkly red.

I caves of some trees turn a little *murrey* or red-  
dish. *Bacon*.

They employ it in certain proportions, to tinge  
their glass both with red colour, or with a purplish  
or *murrey*. *Boyle*.

Painted glass of a sanguine red, will not succeed  
in powder above a *murrey*. *Brown*.

Cornelius jumps out, a stocking upon his head,  
and a waistcoat of *murrey*-coloured satin upon his  
body. *Arbuthnot*.

MURRION, n. f. [often written *marion*. See  
MORTON. *Juntus* derives it from *murus*,  
a wall.] A helmet; a calque; armour  
for the head.

They meet they often in their *murrions* flew'd,  
And in their basket-hilts their bevy rag'd brew'd. *King*.

MURTH of Corn, n. f. Plenty of grain.

MUSCADEL, } adj. [*muscat*, *muscadel*,  
MUSCADINE, } Fr. *muscatello*, Italian;

either from the fragrance resembling the  
nutmeg, *mus muscata*, or from *musca*, a  
fly: flies being eager of those grapes.]

A kind of sweet grape, sweet wine, and  
sweet pear.

He quaffs off the *muscadel*,  
And threw the tops all in the sexton's face. *Shak.*

MUSCLE, n. f. [*muscle*, Fr. *musculus*, Lat.  
*muscula*, Sax.]

1. *Muscle* is a bundle of thin and parallel  
plates of fleshy threads or fibres, inclosed  
by one common membrane: all the fibres  
of the same plate are parallel to one

another, and tied together at extremely little distances by short and transverse fibres: the fleshy fibres are composed of other smaller fibres, enclosed likewise by a common membrane: each lesser fibre consists of very small vesicles or bladders, into which we suppose the veins, arteries, and nerves to open; for every muscle receives branches of all those vessels, which must be distributed to every fibre: the two ends of each muscle or the extremities of the fibres are, in the limbs of animals, fastened to two bones, the one moveable, the other fixed; and therefore, when the muscles contract, they draw the moveable bone according to the direction of their fibres.

The instruments of motion are the muscles, the fibres whereof, contracting themselves, move the several parts of the body.

2. A bivalve shellfish.

Of shell-fish, there are wrinkles, limpets, cockles, and muscles. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
It is the observation of Aristotle, that oysters and muscles grow fuller in the waxing of the moon.

Two pair of small muscle shells were found in a limestone quarry.

MUSCO'SITY. *n. f.* [*muscosus*, Lat.] Mossiness.

MUSCULAR. *adj.* [from *musculus*, Latin.] Relating to muscles; performed by muscles.

By the muscular motion and perpetual flux of the liquids, a great part of the liquids are thrown out of the body.

MUSCULARITY. *n. f.* [from *muscular*.] The state of having muscles.

The guts of a surgeon, taken out and cut to pieces, will still move, which may depend upon their great thickness and muscularity.

MUSCULOUS. *adj.* [*musculosus*, Fr. *musculosus*, Lat.]

1. Full of muscles; brawny.

2. Pertaining to a muscle.

The uvea has a muscular power, and can dilate and contract that round hole, called the pupil of the eye, for the better moderating the transillumination of light.

MUSE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Deep thought; close attention; absence of mind; brown study.

The tidings strange did him abashed make,  
That still he sat long time astonished  
As in great muse, no word to creature spoke.

He was fill'd  
With admiration and deep muse, to hear  
Of things so high and strange.

2. The power of poetry.

Begin my muse.  
The muse-inspired train  
Triumph, and raise their drooping heads again.

Lodona's fate, in long oblivion cast,  
The muse shall sing, and what the songs shall last.

To MUSE. *v. n.* [*musar*, Fr. *musen*, Dut. *musen*, Latin.]

1. To ponder; to think close; to study in silence.

If he spoke courteously, he angled the people's hearts; if he were silent, he mus'd upon some dangerous plot.

St. Augustine, speaking of devout men, noteth, how they daily frequented the church, how attentive ear they give unto the chapters read; how careful they were to remember the same, and to muse thereupon by themselves.

When he hath wai'd of taking kingdoms in,  
Besow'd his life on that unworthy place,  
As it rain'd kisses.

My mouth shall speak of wisdom; and my heart  
Muse of understanding.

Her face upon a sudden glittered, so that I was  
Afraid of her, and mus'd what it might be.

All men mus'd in their hearts of John, whether  
He were the Christ or not.

On those he mus'd within his thoughtful mind.

We muse to much on the one, that we are apt to  
Overlook and forget the other.

Man superiour walks  
Amid the glad creation, musing praise,  
And looking lively gratitude.

2. To be absent of mind; to be attentive  
to something not present; to be in a  
brown study.

Why hast thou lost the fresh blood in thy cheeks?  
And given my treasures and my rights of thee,  
To thick-ey'd musing and cur'd melancholy?

You suddenly arose and walk'd about,  
Musing and fighting with your arms across.

Feels sudden terror and cold shivering,  
Lifts not to eat, still muses, sleeps unbound.

3. To wonder; to be amazed.

Muse not that I thus suddenly proceed;  
For what I will, I will.

I have a strange infirmity.

MUSFUL. *adj.* [from *mus*.] Deep thinking; silently thoughtful.

Full of musful moping, which preface  
The loss of reason, and conclude in rage.

MUSER. *n. f.* [from *mus*.] One who  
muses; one apt to be absent of mind.

MUSER. *n. f.* [in hunting.] The place  
through which the hare goes to relief.

MUSEUM. *n. f.* [*muſeion*.] A repository of  
learned curiosities.

MUSHROOM. *n. f.* [*myſhroom*, French.]

1. Mushrooms are by curious naturalists  
esteemed perfect plants, though their  
flowers and seeds have not as yet been  
discovered.

The true champignon or mushroom appears at first  
of a roundish form like a button, the upper part of  
which, as also the stalk, is very white, but being  
opened, the under part is of a livid flesh colour, but  
the fleshy part, when broken, is very white; when  
they are suffered to remain undisturbed, they will  
grow to a large size, and exaltate themselves al-  
most to a stink, and the red part underneath will  
change to a dark colour: in order to cultivate them,  
open the ground about the roots of the mushrooms,  
where you will find the earth very often full of  
small white knobs, which are the off-sets or young  
mushrooms; these should be carefully gathered,  
preserving them in lumps with the earth about  
them, and planted in hot-beds.

2. An upstart; a wretch risen from a dung-  
hill.

Mushrooms come up in a night, and yet they are  
unfown; and therefore such as are upstarts in state,  
they call in reproach mushrooms.

Tully, the humble mushroom scarcely known,  
The lowly native of a country town.

MUSHROOMSTONE. *n. f.* [*myſhroom* and  
*stone*.] A kind of fossil.

Fifteen mushroomstones of the same shape.

MUSICK. *n. f.* [*muſik*, Fr.]

1. The science of harmonical sounds,  
The man that hath no musick in himself,  
Nor is not mov'd with concert of sweet sounds,  
Is fit for treason.

Now look into the musick-master's gaze,  
Where noble youth at vast expense is taught,  
But eloquence not val'd at a great.

2. Instrumental or vocal harmony.

When she spake,  
Sweet words, like dropping honey, she did shed;  
And 'twixt the pearls and rubies softly brake  
A silver sound, that heavenly musick seem'd to  
make.

Such musick  
Before was never made,  
But when of old the fount of morning sung.

By musick minds an equal temper know,  
Nor swell too high, nor sink too low;  
Warriours the fires with animated fount is,  
Fours balm into the bleeding lover's wounds.

We have dancing-masters and musick-masters.

3. Entertainments of instrumental harmony.  
What musick, and dancing, and diversions, and  
songs, are to many in the world, that prayers and  
devotions, and psalms are to you.

MUSICAL. *adj.* [*musical*, Fr. from *musick*.]

1. Harmonious; melodious; sweet sound-  
ing.

The merry birds  
Chanted above their cheerful harmony,  
And made amongst themselves a sweet comfort,  
That quicken'd the dull spirit with musical comfort.

Sweet bird that shunn'd the noise of folly.  
Most musical, most melancholy;  
These chauntress oft the woods among,  
I woo to hear thy even-song.

Neither is it enough to give his author's sense,  
In poetical expressions and in musical numbers.

2. Belonging to musick.

Several musical instruments are to be seen in the  
hands of Apollo's muses, which might give great  
light to the dispute between the ancient and modern  
musick.

MUSICALLY. *adv.* [from *musical*.] Harmoni-  
ously; with sweet sound.

Shun'd Phædra's arms.

MUSICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *musical*.] Har-  
mony.

MUSICIAN. *n. f.* [*musicus*, Lat. *musicien*,  
Fr.] One skilled in harmony; one who  
performs upon instruments of musick.

Though the musicians that should play to you,  
Stand in the air a thousand leagues from hence;  
Yet straight they shall be here.

The nightingale, if she should sing by day,  
When every goose is cackling, would be thought  
No better a musician than the wren.

A painter may make a better face than ever was;  
but he must do it by a kind of felicity, as a musician  
that maketh an excellent air in musick, and not by  
rule.

The praise of Bacchus then the sweet musician  
sung;  
Of Bacchus ever fair and ever young.

MUSK. *n. f.* [*muschio*, Italian; *musc*, Fr.]

A dry, light, and friable substance of a  
dark blackish colour, with some tinge of  
a purplish or blood colour in it, feeling  
somewhat smooth or unctuous: its smell  
is highly perfumed, and too strong to be  
agreeable in any large quantity: its taste  
is bitterish: it is brought from the East  
Indies, mostly from the kingdom of  
Bantam, some from Tonquin and Cochinchina:  
the animal which produces it is of  
a very singular kind, not agreeing  
with any established genus: it is of the  
size of a common gout, but taller: the  
bag which contains the musk is three  
inches long, and two wide, and situated  
in the lower part of the creature's belly.

Some putrefactions and excrements yield excel-  
lent odours, as civet and musk.

MUSK. *n. f.* [*musca*, Lat.] Grape hyacinth,  
or grape flower.

# MUS

**MUSKAPPLE. n. f.** A kind of apple.

*Ainsworth.*

**MUSKCAT. n. f.** [*musk* and *cat.*] The animal from which musk is got.

**MUSKCHERRY. n. f.** A sort of cherry.

*Ainsworth.*

**MUSKET. n. f.** [*mouquet*, Fr. *moschetto*, Italian, a small hawk. Many of the fire-arms are named from animals.]

1. A soldier's hand-gun.

*Thou*

Was shot at with fair eyes, to be the mark

Of smoky muskets.

*Shakespeare.*

We practise to make swifter motions than any you have out of your muskets.

*Bacon.*

They charge their muskets, and with hot desire

Of full revenge, renew the fight with fire.

*Waller.*

He perceived a body of their horse within musket-

shot of him, and advancing upon him.

*Clarendon.*

One was brought to us, shot with a musket-ball

on the right side of his head.

*Weyman.*

2. A male hawk of a small kind, the

female of which is the sparrow hawk;

so that *eyas musket* is a young unfledged

male hawk of that kind.

*Hammer.*

Here comes little Robin —

How now my *eyas musket*, what news with you?

*Shakespeare.*

The musket and the coyntrel were too weak,

Too fierce the falcon; but above the rest,

The noble buzzard ever pleas'd me best.

*Dryden.*

**MUSKETTER. n. f.** [from *muskett.*] A sol-

dier whose weapon is his musket.

Notwithstanding they had lined some hedges,

with musketers, they pursued them till they were

dispersed.

*Clarendon.*

**MUSKET-IRON. n. f.** [*mouqueton*, Fr.] A

blunderbuss; a short gun of a large bore.

*Dict.*

**MUSKINESS. n. f.** [from *musk.*] The scent

of musk.

**MUSKME'ION. n. f.** [*musk* and *melon.*] A

fragrant melon.

The way of maturation of tobacco must be from

the heat of the earth or sun; we see some landing

of this in muskmelons, which are sown upon a hot

bed dinged below, upon a bank turned upon the

south sun.

*Bacon.*

**MUSKPEAR. n. f.** [*musk* and *pear.*] A fra-

grant pear.

**MUSKROSE. n. f.** [*musk* and *rose.*] A rose

so called, I suppose, from its fragrance.

In May and June come roses of all kinds, ex-

cept the musk, which comes late.

*Bacon.*

Thyris, whose artful flames have oft delay'd

The huddling brook to hear his nuptial,

And sweeten'd every muskrose of the dale.

*Milton.*

The muskrose will, if a lusty plant, bear flowers

in autumn without cutting.

*Boyle.*

**MUSKY. adj.** [from *musk.*] Fragrant; sweet

of scent.

There eternal summer dwells,

And west winds, with musky wing,

About the cedar's allies sing

Nard and Callia's balmy smells.

*Milton.*

**MUSLIN. n. f.** [*mousselin*, Fr.] A fine stuff

made of cotton.

By the use of certain attire made of cambric or

muslin upon her head, the attained to such an evil

art in the motion of her eyes.

*Tatler.*

In half-whipt muslin needles useless he,

And button-cocks across the counter fly.

*Gay.*

**MUSROL. n. f.** [*muserole*, Fr.] The nose-

band of a horse's bridle.

*Bailey.*

**MUSS. n. f.** A scramble.

When I cry'd ho!

Like boys unto a musk, kings would start forth,

And cry, Your will!

*Shakespeare.*

**MUSITATION. n. f.** [*musito*, Lat.] Mur-

mur; grumble.

**MUSULMAN. n. f.** A Mahometan believer.

# MUS

**MUST. verb imperfect.** [*musfen*, Dutch.]

To be obliged; to be by necessity. It

is only used before a verb. *Must* is of

all persons and tenses, and used of per-

sons and things.

Do you confess the bond?

— I do.

— Then *must* the Jew be merciful.

— On what compulsion *must* I tell me that?

*Shakespeare.*

*Must* I needs bring thy son again unto the land

from whence thou comest?

*Genesis.*

Fade, flowers, fade, nature will have it so;

'Tis but what we *must* in our autumn do.

*Waller.*

Because the same self-existent being necessarily

is what he is, 'tis evident that what he may be, or

hath the power of being, he *must* be.

*Grew.*

Every father and brother of the convent has a

voice in the election, which *must* be confirmed by

the Pope.

*Addison.*

**MUST. n. f.** [*musum*, Lat.] New wine;

new wort.

If in the *must* of wine, or wort of beer, before it

be tunned, the burrage stay a small time, and be

often changed, it makes a sovereign drink for me-

lancholy.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

As a swarm of flies in vintage time,

About the wine-press where sweet *must* is pour'd,

Beat off, returns as oft with humming sound.

*Milton.*

The wine itself was suiting to the rest,

Still working in the *must*, and lately press'd.

A frugal man that with sufficient *must*

His casks replenish'd yearly; he no more

Desir'd, nor wanted.

*Philips.*

Liquors, in the act of fermentation, as *must* and

new ale, produce spasms in the stomach.

*Arbutnot*

**TO MUST. v. a.** [*muze*, Welsh; sinking;

*mos*, Dutch, mouldiness; or perhaps

from *moist*.] To mould; to make mouldy.

Others are made of stone and lime; but they are

subject to give and be moist, which will melt corn.

*Mortimer.*

**TO MUST. v. n.** To grow mouldy.

**MUSTACHES. n. f.** [*mustaches*, French.]

Whiskers; hair on the upper lip.

This was the manner of the Spaniards, to cut off

their beards, save only their *mustaches*, which they

wear long.

*Spenser.*

**MUSTARD. n. f.** [*mustard*, Welsh; mou-

stard, French; *sinapis*.] A plant.

The pancakes were naught, and the mustard was

good.

*Shakespeare.*

Sauce like himself, offensive to its foes,

The roguish mustard, dang'rous to the use.

*King.*

*Mustard*, in great quantities, would quickly bring

the blood into an alkaline state, and destroy the

animal.

*Arbutnot.*

'Tis your's to shake the soul,

With thunder rumbling from the mustard bowl.

*Pope.*

Stick your candle in a bottle, a coffee cup, or a

mustard pot.

*Swift.*

**TO MUSTER. v. n.** To assemble in order

to form an army.

Why does my blood thus *muster* to my heart,

So dispossessing all my other parts

Of necessary fitness?

*Shakespeare.*

They reach the destin'd place,

And *muster* there, and round the centre swarm,

And draw together.

*Blackmore's Creation.*

**TO MUSTER. v. a.** [*mousteren*, Dutch.]

To bring together; to form into an

army.

The captain, half of whose soldiers are dead, and

the other quarter never *mustered* nor seen, demands

payment of his whole account.

*Spenser.*

Had we no quarrel to Rome, but that

Thou art thence banish'd, we would *muster* all

From twelve to twenty.

*Shakespeare.*

I'll *muster* up my friends, and meet your grace.

*Shakespeare.*

The principal scribe of the host *mustered* the

people.

*2 Kings.*

I could *muster* up, as well as you,

My giants and my witches too.

*Donne.*

# MUS

A saw tricked himself up with all the pay fea-  
thers he could muster.

*L'Estrange.*

*Old Anchises*

Review'd his *muster'd* race, and took the tale.

*Dryden.*

All the wise sayings and advices which philoso-

phers could *muster* up to this purpose, have proved

ineffectual to the common people.

*Tillotson.*

A man might have three hundred and eighteen

men in his family, without being heir to Adam,

and might *muster* them up, and lead them out

against the Indians.

*Locke.*

Having *mustered* up all the forces he could think

of, the clouds above, and the deeps below: these,

says he, are all the forces we have for water; and

Moses directs us to no other for the causes of the

deuge.

*Woodward's Natural History.*

**MUSTER. n. f.** [from the verb.]

1. A review of a body of forces.

*All the names*

Of thy confederates too, be no less great

In hell than here: that when we would repeat

Our strengths in *muster*, we may name you all.

*Ben Jonson.*

2. A register of forces mustered.

Ye publish the *musters* of your own bands, and

proclaim them to amount to thousands.

*Hooker.*

Deception takes wrong measures, and makes false

*musters*, which sounds a retreat instead of a charge,

and a charge instead of a retreat.

*South.*

3. A collection; as, a *muster* of peacocks.

*Ainsworth.*

4. **TO PASS MUSTER.** To be allowed.

Such exiles will not *pass muster* with God, who

will allow no man's idleness to be the measure of

possible or impossible.

*South.*

Double dealers may *pass muster* for a while; but

all parties wash their hands of them in the conclu-

sion.

*L'Estrange.*

**MUSTERBOOK. n. f.** [*muster* and *book.*] A

book in which the forces are registered.

Shadow will serve for summer: prick him: for

we have a number of shadows to fill up the *muster-*

book.

*Shakespeare.*

**MUSTERMASTER. n. f.** [*muster* and *master.*]

One who superintends the muster to pre-

vent frauds.

A noble gentleman, then *mustermaster*, was ap-

pointed ambassador unto the Turkish emperor.

*Kneller's History.*

*Mustermasters* carry the ablest men in their

pockets.

*Ruleigh.*

**MUSTER-ROLL. n. f.** [*muster* and *roll*

# M U T

Kantippe, being married to a bookish man who has no knowledge of the world, is forced to take his affairs into her own hands, and to spirit him up now and then, that he may not grow muffy and unfit for conversation. *Spectator.*

**MUTABILITY.** *n. f.* [mutabilité, Fr. mutabilis, Latin.]

1. Changeableness; not continuance in the same state.

The mutability of that end for which they are made maketh them also changeable. *Hooker.*

My fancy was the air, most free,  
And full of mutability,  
Big with chimeras. *Suckling.*

Plato confesses that the heavens and the frame of the world are corporeal, and therefore subject to mutability. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Inconstancy; change of mind.

Ambitious, covetings, change of prides, disdain, Nice longings, flanders, mutability. *Shakespeare.*

**MUTABLE.** *adj.* [mutabilis, Latin.]

1. Subject to change; alterable.

Of things of the most accidental and mutable nature, accidental in their production, and mutable in their continuance, yet God's prescience is as certain in him as the memory is or can be in us. *South.*

2. Inconstant; unsettled.

For the mutable rank-scented many,  
Let them regard me, as I do not flatter. *Shaksp.*

I saw three mutable  
Of fancy, fear'd lest one day thou would'st leave me. *Milton.*

**MUTABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from mutable.]

Changeableness; uncertainty; instability.

**MUTATION.** *n. f.* [mutation, Fr. mutatio, Lat.] Change; alteration.

His honour  
Was nothing but mutation, ay, and that  
From one bad thing to worse. *Shakespeare.*

The vicissitude or mutations in the superior globe are no fit matter for this present argument. *Bacon.*

To make plants grow out of the sun or open air is a great mutation in nature, and may induce a change in the feed. *Bacon.*

**MUTE.** *adj.* [mutet, Fr. mutus, Lat.]

1. Silent; not vocal; not having the use of voice.

Why did he reason in my soul implant,  
And speech, th' effect of reason? To the mute  
My speech is lost; my reason to the brute. *Dryd.*

Mute solemn furrow, free from female noise,  
Such as the majesty of grief distills. *Dryden.*

2. Having nothing to say.

Say she be mute, and will not speak a word,  
Then I'll commend her volubility. *Shakespeare.*

All sat mute,  
Pondering the danger with deep thoughts. *Milton.*

All the heavenly choir stood mute,  
And silence was in heav'n. *Milton.*

The whole perplex'd ignoble crowd,  
Mute to my questions, in my praises loud,  
Echo'd the word. *Prior.*

**MUTE.** *n. f.*

1. One that has no power of speech.

Either our history shall with full mouth  
Speak freely of our acts; or else our grave,  
Like Turkish mute, shall have a tongueless mouth. *Shakespeare.*

Your mute I'll be;  
When my tongue blabs, then let my eyes not see. *Shakespeare.*

He that never hears a word spoken, no wonder if he remains speechless; as one must do, who from an infant should be bred up amongst mutes, and have no teaching. *Holder.*

Let the figures, to which art cannot give a voice, imitate the mutes in their actions. *Dryden.*

2. A letter which without a vowel can make no found.

Grammarians note the easy pronunciation of a mute before a liquid, which doth not therefore necessarily make the preceding vowel long. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

**TO MUT.** *v. n.* [mutir, Fr.] To sing as birds.

# M U T

Mine eyes being open, the sparrows muted warm dung into mine eyes. *Tobit.*

I could not fright the crows,  
Or the least bird from muting on my head. *Bacon.*

The bird not being able to digest the fruit, from her inverted muting ariseth this plant. *Brown.*

**MUTELY.** *adv.* [from mute.] Silently; not vocally.

Driving dumb Silence from the portal door,  
Where she had mutely sat two hours before. *Milton.*

**TO MUTILATE.** *v. a.* [mutiler, Fr. mutilo, Lat.] To deprive of some essential part.

Such fearing to concede a monstrosity, or mutilate the integrity of Adam, preventively conceive the creation of thirteen ribs. *Brown.*

Sylburgius justly complains that the placo is mutilated. *Stillingfleet.*

Among the mutilated poets of antiquity there is none whose fragments are so beautiful as those of Sappho. *Addison.*

Aristotle's works were corrupted, from Strabo's account of their having been mutilated and consumed with moisture. *Baker.*

**MUTILATION.** *n. f.* [mutilation, Fr. mutilatio, from mutilo, Lat.] Deprivation of a limb, or any essential part.

The subject hath been oppressed by fines, imprisonments, mutilations, pillories, and banishments. *Clarendon.*

Mutilations are not transmitted from father to son, the blind begetting such as can see: cripples, mutilate in their own persons, do come out perfect in their generations. *Brown.*

**MUTINE.** *n. f.* [mutin, Fr.] A mutineer; a mover of insurrection. Not in use.

In my heart there was a kind of fighting,  
That would not let me sleep; methought I lay  
Worse than the mutines in the bilboes. *Shakespeare.*

Like the mutines of Jerusalem,  
Be friends a while. *Shakespeare.*

**MUTINEER.** *n. f.* [from mutin, Fr.] A mover of sedition; an opposer of lawful authority.

The war of the duke of Urbin, head of the Spanish mutineers, was unjust. *Bacon.*

Set wide the multi's garden-gate;  
For there our mutineers appoint to meet. *Dryden.*

They have culled several of their followers as mutineers, who have contradicted them in political conversations. *Addison.*

**MUTINOUS.** *adj.* [mutiné, Fr.] Seditious; busy in insurrection; turbulent.

It tauntingly replied  
To th' discontented members, th' mutinous parts,  
That envied his receipt. *Shakespeare.*

The laws of England should be administered, and the mutinous severely suppressed. *Hayward.*

Lend me your guards, that if persuasion fail,  
Force may against the mutinous prevail. *Waller.*

My ears are deaf with this impatient crowd;  
Their wants are now grown mutinous and loud. *Dryden.*

**MUTINOUSLY.** *adv.* [from mutinous.]

Seditiously; turbulently.

A woman, a young woman, a fair woman, was to govern a people in nature mutinously proud, and always before used to hard governments. *Sidney.*

Men unprudently often, seditiously and mutinously sometimes, employ their zeal for persons. *Spratt.*

**MUTINOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from mutinous.]

Seditiousness; turbulence.

**TO MUTINY.** *v. n.* [mutiner, Fr.] To rise against authority; to make insurrection; to move sedition.

The spirit of my father begins to mutiny against this servitude. *Shakespeare.*

The people muting, the fort is mine,  
And all the soldiers to my will incline. *Waller.*

When Caesar's army mutinied, and grew troublesome, no argument could appease them. *South.*

**MUTINY.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Insurrection; sedition.

The king fled to a strong castle, where he was gathering forces to suppress this mutiny. *Sidney.*

# M U T

I th' war,  
Their insidies and revolts, wherein they shew'd  
Most valour, spake not for them. *Shakespeare.*

In most strange postures  
We've seen him set himself. *Shakespeare.*

— I here's a mutiny in's mind. *Shakespeare.*

Less than if this frame  
Of heav'n were falling, and these elements  
In mutiny had from her axle torn  
The steadfast earth. *Milton.*

Soldiers grow pernicious to their master who becomes their servant, and is in danger of their mutinies, as much as any government of seditions. *Temp.*

**TO MUTTER.** *v. n.* [mutire, mutare, Lat.] To grumble; to murmur.

What would you ask me, that I would deny,  
Or stand to muttering on? *Shakespeare.*

How! what does his cashier'd worship mutter? *Shakespeare.*

Sky low'd, and muttering thunder some sad drops  
Wept, at completing of the mortal sin  
Original! *Milton.*

They may trespass, and do as they please; no man dare accuse them, not so much as mutter against them. *Burton.*

Bold Brutons, at a brave bear-garden fray,  
Are rous'd; and clatt'ring sticks cry, play, play,  
play;  
Mean time your filthy foreigner will stare,  
And mutter to himself, ha, gens barbare!  
And it is well he mutters, well for him;  
Our butchers else would tear him limb from limb. *Dryden.*

When the tongue of a beautiful female was out  
out, it could not forbear muttering. *Addison.*

**TO MUTTER.** *v. a.* To utter with imperfect articulation; to grumble forth.

Amongst the soldiers this is muttered;  
That here you maintain several factions. *Shaksp.*

A kind of men, to loose of soul,  
That in their sleep will mutter their affairs. *Shaksp.*

Your lips have spoken lies, your tongues hath  
muttered perverseness. *Shaksp.*

A boteful prattling tongue,  
That blows up jealousies, and heightens fears,  
By muttering poisonous whispers in mens ears. *Crook.*

**MUTTER.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Murmur; obscure utterance.

Without his rod rev'rend,  
And backward mutters of dissembling power,  
We cannot free the lady. *Milton.*

**MUTTERER.** *n. f.* [from mutter.] Grumbler; murmurer.

**MUTTERINGLY.** *adv.* [from muttering.]

With a low voice; without distinct articulation.

**MUTTON.** *n. f.* [mouton, Fr.]

1. The flesh of sheep dressed for food.

The flesh of roasted mutton or beef, falling on the birds will baste them. *Swift's Direct. to the Cook.*

2. A sheep. Now only in ludicrous language.

Here's too small a pasture for such store of muttons. *Shakespeare.*

The flesh of muttons is better tasted where the sheep feed upon wild thyme and wholesome herbs. *Bacon.*

Within a few days were brought out of the country two thousand muttons. *Hayward.*

**MUTTONFIST.** *n. f.* [mutton and fist.] A hand large and red.

Will he who saw the soldiers muttonfist,  
And saw thee maul'd, appear within the list  
To witness truth? *Dryden.*

**MUTUAL.** *adj.* [mutuel, Fr. mutus, Lat.]

Reciprocally; each acting in return or correspondence to the other.

Note a wild and wanton herd,  
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing  
loud,  
If they perchance but hear a trumpet sound,  
You shall perceive them make a mutual stand,  
By the sweet power of music. *Shakespeare.*

What should most excite a mutual flame,  
Your rural cases and pleasures are the same. *Pope.*



**MUTUALLY.** *adv.* [from *mutual*.] Reciprocally; in return.

He never bore  
Lake labour with the rest; where th' other instruments

Did see, and hear, devise, instruct, walk, feel,  
And mutually participate. *Shakespeare.*

Dear love I bear to fair Anne Page,  
Who mutually hath answered my affection. *Shaksf.*  
The tongue and pen mutually assist one another,  
writing what we speak, and speaking what we write. *Holder.*

Pellucid substances act upon the rays of light at a distance, in refracting, reflecting, and infecting them, and the rays mutually agitate the parts of those substances at a distance for heating them. *Newton.*  
They mutually teach, and are taught, that lesson of vain confidence and fecundity. *Atterbury.*

May I the sacred pleasures know  
Of strictest amity, nor ever want  
A friend with whom I mutually may share  
Gladness and anguish. *Philips.*

**MUTUALITY.** *n. f.* [from *mutual*.] Reciprocity.

Villanous thoughts, Rodrigo! when these mutualities to marshal the way, hand at hand comes the incorporate conclusion. *Shakespeare.*

**MUZZLE.** *n. f.* [*muzeau*, Fr.]

1. The mouth of any thing; the mouth of a man in contempt.

But ever and anon turning her muzzle toward me, she threw such a prospect upon me, as might well have given a surfeit to any weak lover's stomach. *Sidney.*

Huygens has proved, that a bullet continuing in the velocity with which it leaves the muzzle of the cannon, would require twenty-five years to pass from us to the sun. *Clerke.*

If the poker be out of the way, or broken, for the fire with the tongue; if the tongue be not at hand, use the muzzle of the bellows. *Swift's Rules to Serv.*

2. A fastening for the mouth, which hinders to bite.

The fifth Harry from curb'd licence plucks  
The muzzle of refrant; and the wild dog  
Shall beth his tooth on ev'ry innocent. *Shaksf.*

Greyhounds, snowy fair,  
And tall as flags, ran loose, and cours'd around  
his chair;

With golden muzzles all their mouths were bound. *Dryden.*

**TO MUZZLE.** *v. n.* To bring the mouth near.

The bear muzzles, and smells to him, puts his nose to his mouth and to his ears, and at last leaves him. *L'Estrange.*

**TO MUZZLE.** *v. a.*

1. To bind the mouth.

This butcher's cur is venom mouth'd, and I  
Have not the power to muzzle him; therefore beth  
Not wake him in his slumber. *Shakespeare.*

The bear, the boar, and every savage name,  
Wild in effect, though in appearance tame,  
Lay waste thy woods, destroy thy blissful bow'r,  
And muzzled though they seem, the mutes devour. *Dryden.*

Through the town with slow and solemn air,  
Led by the nostril, walks the muzzled bear. *Gay.*

2. To fondle with the mouth close. A low word.

The nurse was then muzzling and coaxing of the child. *L'Estrange.*

3. To restrain from hurt.

My dagger muzzled  
Lest it should hurt its master, and so prove,  
As ornaments oft do, too dangerous. *Shakespeare.*

**MY.** *pronoun possessive.* [See *MINE*.]

Belonging to me. *My* is used before a substantive, and *mine* anciently and properly before a vowel. *My* is now commonly used indifferently before both. *My* is used when the substantive follows, and *mine* when it goes before: as, *this is my book; this book is mine.*

Her feet lie in my neck doth place. *Spenser.*  
I conclude my reply with the words of a Christian poet. *Bramhall.*

If my soul had free election  
To dispose of her affection. *Waller.*

I shall present my reader with a journal. *Addison.*

**MYNCHEN.** *n. f.* [*mynchen*, Sax.] A nun.

**MYOGRAPHY.** *n. f.* [*μυογραφία*.] A description of the muscles.

**MYOLOGY.** *n. f.* [*μυολογία*, Fr.] The description and doctrine of the muscles.

To instance in all the particulars, were to write a whole system of myology. *Chryse.*

**MYOPY.** *n. f.* [*μυωψία*.] Shortness of sight.

**MYRIAD.** *n. f.* [*μυριάς*.]

1. The number of ten thousand.

2. Proverbially any great number.

Of all those myriads, which we lead, the chief. *Milton.*  
Are there legions of devils who are continually designing and working our ruin? there are also myriads of good angels who are more cheerful and officious to do us good. *Tillotson.*

Safe sits the goddess in her dark retreat;  
Around her, myriads of ideas wait,  
And endless shapes. *Prior.*

**MYRMIDON.** *n. f.* [*μυρμιδών*.] Any rude ruffian; so named from the foldiers of Achilles.

The mass of the people will not endure to be governed by Clodius and Curius, at the head of their myrmidons, though these be ever so numerous, and composed of their own representatives. *Swift.*

**MYROBALAN.** *n. f.* [*myrobalanus*, Latin.] A fruit.

The myrobalans are a dried fruit, of which we have five kinds: they are fleshy, generally with a stone and kernel, having the pulpy part more or less of an austere acrid taste: they are the production of five different trees growing in the East Indies, where they are eaten preferred. *Hill.*

The myrobalan hath parts of contrary natures; for it is sweet, and yet an astringent. *Bacon.*

**MYROPOLIST.** *n. f.* [*μυροπολίτης*.] One who sells unguents.

**MYRRH.** *n. f.* [*myrrha*, Lat. *myrrhē*, Fr.] A gum.

*Myrrh* is a vegetable product of the gum resin kind, sent to us in loose granules from the size of a pepper-corn to that of a walnut, of a reddish brown colour, with more or less of an admixture of yellow: its taste is bitter and acrid, with a peculiar aromatic flavour, but very nauseous: its smell is strong, but not disagreeable: it is brought from Ethiopia, but the tree which produces it is wholly unknown. Our myrrh is the very drug known by the ancients under the same name. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

The myrrh sweet bleeding in the bitter wound.  
I dropt in a little honey of roses, with a few drops of tincture of myrrh. *Spenser.*

**MYRRHINE.** *adj.* [*myrrhinus*, Lat.] Made of the myrrhine stone.

How they quaff in gold,  
Crystal and myrrhine cups imbols'd with gems  
And studs of pearl. *Milton.*

**MYRTIFORM.** *adj.* [*myrtus*, Latin, and *form*.] Having the shape of myrtle.

**MYRTLE.** *n. f.* [*myrtus*, Lat. *myrte*, Fr.] A fragrant tree sacred to Venus.

The flower of the myrtle consists of several leaves disposed in a circular order, which expand in form of a rosette; upon the top of the foot-stalk is the ovary, which has a short star-like cup, divided at the top into five parts, and expanded; the ovary becomes an oblong umbilicated fruit, divided into three cells, which are full of kidney-shaped seeds. *Miller.*

There will I make these beds of roses,  
With a thousand fragrant posies;  
A cap of flowers, and a girdle  
Imbroider'd all with leaves of myrtle. *Shakespeare.*

I was of late as petty to his ends,  
As in the morn-dew on the myrtle leaf  
To his grand sea. *Shakespeare.*

Democritus would have Concord like a fair virgin, holding in one hand a pomegranate, in the other a bundle of myrtle; for such is the nature of these trees, that if they be planted, though a good space one from the other, they will meet, and with twining one embrace the other. *Peacham.*

Nor can the moist the gallant Sidney pass  
The plume of war! with early laurels crown'd,  
The lover's myrtle and the poet's bay. *Thomson.*

**MYSELF.** *n. f.* [*my and self*.]

1. An emphatical word added to *I*: as, *I myself do it*, that is, not *I* by proxy; not another.

As his host,  
Who should against his murtherer shut the door,  
Not bear the knife myself. *Shakespeare.*

2. The reciprocal of *I*, in the oblique case. They have misfed another pain, against which *I* should have been at a loss to defend myself. *Swift.*

3. *I* is sometimes omitted, to give force to the sentence.

Myself shall mount the rostrum in his favour,  
And try to gain his pardon. *Addison.*

**MYSTAGOGUE.** *n. f.* [*μυσταγωγός*; *mystagogus*, Lat.] One who interprets divine mysteries; also one who keeps church relics, and shews them to strangers. *Bailey.*

**MYSTERIARCH.** *n. f.* [*μυστήριος* and *ἀρχή*.] One presiding over mysteries.

**MYSTERIOUS.** *adj.* [*mystericus*, Fr. from *mysterium*.]

1. Inaccessible to the understanding; awfully obscure.

God at last  
To Satan, first in sin, his doom apply'd,  
Though in mysterious terms. *Milton.*

Then the true Sun of knowledge first appear'd,  
And the old dark mysterious clouds were clear'd. *Denham.*

2. Artfully perplexed.

Those princes who were distinguished for mysterious skill in government, found, by the event, that they had ill consulted their own quiet, or the happiness of their people. *Swift.*

**MYSTERIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *mysterious*.]

1. In a manner above understanding.

2. Obscurely; enigmatically.

Our duty of preparation contained in this one word, try or examine, being after the manner of mysteries, mysteriously and secretly described, there is reason to believe that there is in it very much duty. *Taylor.*

Each fair mysteriously was meant. *Milton.*

**MYSTERIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *mysterious*.]

1. Holy obscurity.

My purpose is, to gather together into an union all those several portions of truth, and differing apprehensions of mysteriousness. *Taylor.*

2. Artful difficulty or perplexity.

**TO MYSTERIZE.** *v. a.* [from *mystery*.] To explain as enigmas.

Mysterizing their enigmas, they make the particular ones of the twelve tribes accommodable unto the twelve signs of the zodiac. *Brown.*

**MYSTERY.** *n. f.* [*μυστήριον*; *mystere*, Fr.]

1. Something above human intelligence; something awfully obscure.

They can judge as fitly of his worth,  
As I can of those mysteries, which heav'n  
Will not have earth to know. *Shakespeare.*

Upon holy days let the matter of your meditations be according to the mystery of the day; and to your ordinary devotions of every day, add to the prayer which is fitted to the mystery. *Taylor.*

If God should please to reveal unto us the great mystery of the Trinity, or some other mysteries in our holy religion, we should not be able to understand them, unless he would bestow on us some new faculties of the mind. *Swift.*

# M Y S

2. An enigma; any thing artfully made difficult.  
To thy great comfort in this *mystery* of ill opinions, here's the twin brother of thy letter. *Shakespeare.*  
Important truths shall let your fables hold,  
And moral *mysteries* with art unfold. *Granville.*
  3. A trade; a calling; in this sense it should, according to *Warburton*, be written *mystery*, from *myster*, French, a trade.  
And that which is the noblest *mystery*,  
Brings to reproach and common infamy. *Spenser.*  
Instruction, manners, *mysteries* and trades,  
Degrees, observances, customs, and laws,  
Decline to your confounding contraries. *Shaksp.*
- MYSTICAL. } *adj.* [*mysticus*, Lat.]  
MYSTICK. }
1. Sacredly obscure.  
Let God himself that made me, let not man that knows not himself, be my instructor, concerning the *mystical* way to heaven. *Hooker.*  
From salvation all flesh being excluded this way,  
God hath revealed a way *mystical* and supernatural. *Hooker.*
  2. Involving some secret meaning; emblematical.

# M Y T

- To five other wand'ring fates! that move  
In *mystick* dance, not without song, resound  
His praise, who out of darkness call'd up light. *Milton.*
- It is Christ's body in the sacrament and out of it; but in the sacrament not the natural truth, but the spiritual and *mystical*. *Taylor.*  
It is plain from the Apocalypse, that *mystical* Babylon is to be consumed by fire. *Burnet.*
3. Obscure; secret.  
Left new fears disturb the happy state,  
Know, I have search'd the *mystick* rolls of fate. *Dryden.*
- MYSTICALLY. *adv.* [from *mystical*.] In a manner, or by an act, implying some secret meaning.  
These two in thy sacred bosom hold,  
Till *mystically* join'd but one they be. *Donne.*
- MYSTICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *mystical*.] Involution of some secret meaning.
- MYTHOLOGICAL. *adj.* [from *mythology*.] Relating to the explication of fabulous history.  
The original of the conceit was probably hieroglyphical, which after became *mythological*, and by

# M Y T

- tradition *step* into a total verity, which was but partially true in its covert sense and morality. *Brown.*
- MYTHOLOGICALLY. *adv.* [from *mythological*.] In a manner suitable to the system of fables.
- MYTHOLOGIST. *n. f.* [from *mythology*.] A relator or expositor of the ancient fables of the heathens.  
The grammarians and *mythologists* seem to be altogether unacquainted with his writings. *Creech.*  
It was a celebrated problem among the ancient *mythologists*, What was the strongest thing, what the wisest, and what the greatest? *Norris.*
- TO MYTHOLOGIZE. *v. n.* [from *mythology*.] To relate or explain the fabulous history of the heathens.
- MYTHOLOGY. *n. f.* [*μῦθος* and *λογος*; *mythologic*, Fr.] System of fables; explication of the fabulous history of the gods of the heathen world.  
The modesty of *mythology* deserves to be commended: the scenes there are laid at a distance; it is once upon a time, in the days of yore, and in the land of Utopia. *Bentley.*

# N

## N A I

- N** Is a semivowel, and has in English an invariable sound: as, *no*, *name*, *net*; it is sometimes after *m* almost lost; as, *condemn*, *contemn*.
- TO NAB. *v. a.* [*nappa*, Swedish.] To catch unexpectedly; to seize without warning.  
A word seldom used but in low language.
- NA'CKER, or NAKER. *n. f.* [*concha margaritifera*, Lat.] A shell that contained a pearl.
- NADIR. *n. f.* [Arabick.] The point under foot directly opposite the zenith.  
As far as four bright signs comprise,  
The distant zenith from the *nadir* lies. *Creech.*
- NAFF. *n. f.* [*mergus cirrhatius*.] A kind of tufted sea bird.
- NAG. *n. f.* [*nagge*, Dutch.]
1. A small horse. A horse in familiar language.  
A hungry lion would fain have been dealing with good horse-flesh; but the *nag* would be too fleet. *L'Estrange.*  
Thy *nags*, the leanest things alive,  
So very hard thou lov'st to drive. *Prior.*
  2. A paramour: in contempt.  
Your ribaud *nag* of Egypt  
Huffs sails and dies. *Shakespeare.*
- NAIL. *n. f.* [*nael*, Sax. *nagel*, German.]
1. The hard crust or horny substance at the ends of the fingers and toes.  
My *nails* can reach unto thine eyes. *Shakespeare.*  
The meanest sculptor in th' *Æmilian* square,  
Can imitate in brass the *nails* and hair;  
Expert in trusses. *Dryden.*  
The *nails* of our fingers give strength to those parts in the various functions they are put to; and defend the numerous nerves and tendons that are under them. *Key.*
  2. The talons of birds; the claws or paws of beasts.

## N A I

3. A spike of metal, by which things are fastened together.  
As one *nail* by strength drives out another,  
So the remembrance of my former love  
Is by a newer object soon forgotten. *Shakespeare.*  
For the body of ships, no nation doth equal England, nor for the oaken timber to build them; and we need not borrow iron for spikes or nails, to fasten them together. *Bacon.*  
The load-stone mines in the shore of India are so placed in abundance and vigour, that it proves an adventure of hazard to pass those coasts in a ship with iron *nails*. *Brown.*  
A beechen pail  
Hung by the handle on a driven *nail*. *Dryden.*  
An equivocal word used for the *nail* of the hand or foot, and for an iron *nail* to fasten any thing. *Watts.*
  4. A stud; a boss.  
For not the desk, with silver *nails*,  
Nor bureau of expence,  
Nor standish well japan'd avails  
To writing of good sense. *Swift.*
  5. A measure of length; two inches and a quarter.
  6. On the nail. Readily; immediately; without delay. I once supposed it from a counter fludded with *nails*, but have since found in an old record, *solvere super ungum*. It therefore means into the hand.  
We want our money on the *nail*,  
The banker's ruin'd if he pays. *Swift.*
- TO NAIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fasten with *nails*.  
To the cross he *nails* thy enemies,  
The law that is against thee, and the sins  
Of all mankind, with him are crucify'd. *Milton.*  
He clasp'd his hand upon the wounded part.  
The second shaft came swift and unespy'd,  
And pierc'd his hand, and *nail'd* it to his side. *Dryden.*
  2. To stud with *nails*.

## N A K

- In golden armour glorious to behold;  
The rivets of your arms were *nail'd* with gold. *Dryden.*
- NA'ILER. *n. f.* [from *nail*.] One whose trade is to forge *nails*; a nail-maker.
- NA'KED. *adj.* [*nacob*, Saxon.]
1. Wanting clothes; uncovered; bare.  
A philosopher being asked, in what a wife man differed from a fool? answered, sent them both *naked* to those who know them not, and you shall perceive. *Bacon.*  
He pitying how they stood  
Before him *naked* to the air, that now  
Must suffer change;  
As father of his family, he clad  
Their nakedness with skins of beasts. *Milton.*
  2. Unarmed; defenceless; unprovided.  
Hud I but serv'd my God with half the zeal  
I serv'd my king, he would not in mine age  
Have left me *naked* to mine enemies. *Shakespeare.*  
Ungrateful men,  
Behold my bosom *naked* to your swords,  
And let the man that's injur'd strike the blow. *Addison.*
  3. Plain; evident; not hidden.  
The truth appears so *naked* on my side,  
That any purblind eye may find it out. *Shakespeare.*
  4. Mere; bare; wanting the necessary additions; simple; abstracted.  
Not that God doth require nothing unto happiness at the hands of men, having only a *naked* belief, for hope and charity we may not exclude; but that without belief all other things are as nothing, and it is the ground of those other divine virtues. *Hooker.*
- NA'KEDLY. *adv.*
1. Without covering.
  2. Simply; merely; barely; in the abstract.  
Though several single letters *nakedly* considered, are found to be articulations only of spirit or breath, and not of breath vocalized; yet there is that pro-

# N A M

party in all letters of aptness to be conjoined in  
1. *Holder.*

## 3. Discoverably; evidently.

So blinds the sharpest counsels of the wife  
Thas overshadowing Providence on high,  
And dazzleth all their clearest-sighted eyes,  
That they see not how nakedly they die. *Daniel.*

NA'KENNESS. *n. f.* [from *naked.*]

## 1. Nudity; want of covering.

My face I'll grime with filth;  
And with profetted *nakedness* out-face  
The winds and persecutions of the sky. *Shakspeare.*  
Nor lie their outward only, with the skins  
Of beards, but inward *nakedness*, much more  
Opprobrious! with his robe of righteousness  
Araying, cover'd from his Father's sight. *Milton.*  
I entreat my gentle readers to tow on their  
tuckers again, and not to imitate the *nakedness*, but  
the innocency of their mother Eve. *Addison.*  
Thou to be strong must put off every dreis,  
Thy only armour is thy *nakedness*. *Prior.*

## 2. Want of provision for defence.

Spies, to see the *nakedness* of the land are ye  
come. *Genius.*

## 3. Plainness; evidence; want of concealment.

Why seek'st thou to cover with excus  
That which appears in proper *nakedness*? *Shakspeare.*  
NALL. *n. f.* An awl, such as collar-makers  
or shoemakers use.

Whole bridle and saddle, whiteleather and nall,  
With collars and harness. *Tuffin.*

NAME. *n. f.* [*nama*, Sax. *naem*, Dutch.]

## 1. The discriminative appellation of an individual.

What is thy name?  
—Thou'lt be afraid to hear it.  
—No: though thou call'st thyself a hotter name  
Than any is in hell.

—My name's Macbeth. *Shakspeare*  
He called their names after the names his father  
had called them. *Genius.*

Thousands there were in darker fame that dwell,  
Whose names some nobler poem shall adorn. *Dryden.*

## 2. The term by which any kind or species is distinguished.

What's in a name? That which we call a rose,  
By any other name would smell as sweet. *Shakspeare.*  
If every particular idea that we take in, should  
have a distinct name, names must be endless. *Locke.*

## 3. Person.

They hit with women each degen'rate name,  
Who dares not hazard life for future fame. *Dryden.*

## 4. Reputation; character.

The king's army was the last enemy the west had  
been acquainted with, and had left no good name  
behind. *Chaucer.*

## 5. Renown; fame; celebrity; eminence; praise; remembrance; memory; distinction; honour.

What men of name is lost to him?  
Sir Walter Herbert, a renowned soldier;  
And Race ap Thomas with a valiant crew,  
And many others of great name and worth. *Shakspeare.*  
Visit eminent persons of great name abroad; to  
tell how the life agreeth with the fame. *Bacon.*

Here rest thy bones in rich Hesperia's plains,  
Thy name, 'tis all a ghost can have, remains. *Dryden.*  
A hundred knights  
Approv'd in fight, and men of mighty name. *Dryden.*  
These shall be towns of mighty fame.  
Tho' now they lie obscure, and lands without a  
name. *Dryden.*

But Julius of great name; whose authority is as  
much valued amongst the modern lawyers as Papi-  
nias's was among the ancients. *Baker.*

## 6. Power delegated; imputed character.

In the name of the people,  
And in the power of us the tribunes, we  
Banish him. *Shakspeare.*

## 7. Fictitious imputation.

When Ulysses with fallacious arts,  
Hear'd org'd a treason in my patron's name,  
My kinsman fell. *Dryden.*

## 8. Appearance; not reality; assumed character.

I'll to him again, in the name of Brook:  
He'll tell me all his purpose. *Shakspeare.*

There is a friend which is only a friend in name. *Eccelesiasticus.*

## 9. An opprobrious appellation.

The husband  
Bids her confess; calls her ten thousand names;  
In vain the kneels. *Granville.*

Like the watermen of Thames  
I row by, and call them names. *Swift.*

To NAME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

## 1. To discriminate by a particular appellation imposed.

I mention here a son of the king's whom Florizel  
I now name to you; and with speed to pace  
To speak of Perdita. *Shakspeare.*  
Thou hast had seven husbands, neither wast thou  
named after any of them. *Tobit.*  
His name was called Jesus, which was so named  
of the angel before he was conceived. *Luke.*

Thus was the building left  
Ridiculous, and the work, Confusion nam'd. *Milton.*

## 2. To mention by name.

Accuse not thy mouth to swearing: neither use  
thyself to the naming of the Holy One. *Ecclus.*  
My tongue could name what'er I saw. *Milton.*  
Those whom the fables name of monstrous size.  
*Milton.*

## 3. To specify; to nominate.

Did my father's gossion seek your life?  
He whom my father nam'd? your Edgar. *Shakspeare.*  
Bring me him up whom I shall name. *1 Samuel.*  
Let any one name that proposition, whose terms  
or ideas were either of them unite. *Locke.*

## 4. To utter; to mention.

Let my name be named on them. *Genius.*

## 5. To entitle.

Celestial, whether among the thrones, or nam'd  
Of them the highest. *Milton.*

NAMELESS. *adj.* [from *name.*]

## 1. Not distinguished by any discriminative appellation.

On the cold earth lies th' unregarded king,  
A headless carcass, and a nameless thing. *Denham.*

The milky way,  
Form'd of many nameless stars. *Waller.*

Thy reliques, Rowe, to this fair shrine we trust,  
And sacred, place by Dryden's awful dust;  
Beneath a rude and nameless stone he lies,  
To which thy tomb shall guide enquiring eyes. *Pope.*

## 2. One of which the name is not known or mentioned.

A little credit is due to accusations of this kind,  
when they come from suspected, that is, from name-  
less pens. *Atterbury.*

Such ming'ry of greatness all became  
A nameless dwelling, and an unknown name. *Harte.*

NAMELESS. *adv.* [from *name.*] Particularly;  
specially; to mention by name.

It can be to nature no injury, that of her we say  
the same which diligent beholders of her works have  
observed; namely, that she provideth for all living  
creatures nourishment which may suffice. *Hooker.*

Which of these sorrows is he subject to?  
To none of these, except he be the last;  
Namely, some love that drew him out from home. *Shakspeare.*

The council making remonstrances unto queen  
Elizabeth, of the continual conspiracies against her  
life; and namely, that a man was lately taken, who  
stood ready in a very suspicious manner to do the  
deed, advised her to go less abroad weakly attend-  
ed. But the queen answered, that she had rather  
be dead, than put in custody. *Bacon.*

For the excellency of the soul, namely, its power  
of divining in dreams; that several such divina-  
tions have been made, none can question. *Addison.*

Solomon's choice does not only instruct us in that  
point of history, but furnishes out a very fine moral  
to us; namely, that he who applies his heart to  
wisdom, does at the same time take the most proper  
method for gaining long life, riches, and reputa-  
tion. *Addison.*

NAME. *n. f.* [from *name.*] One who calls  
or knows any by name.

NAME-SAKE. *n. f.* One that has the same  
name with another.

# N A M

# N A P

Nor does the dog-fish at sea, much more make  
out the dog of land, than that his cognominal, or  
name-fake in the heavens. *Brown.*

One author is a mole to another: it is impossible  
for them to discover beauties; they have eyes only  
for blemishes: they can indeed see the light, as is  
said of their name-fakes; but immediately shut their  
eyes. *Addison.*

NAP. *n. f.* [*hnæppan*, Sax. to sleep.]

## 1. Slumber; a short sleep. A word ludicrously used.

Mopsa sat swallowing of sleep with open mouth,  
making such a noise, as no body could lay the  
stealing of a nap to her charge. *Sidney.*  
Let your bounty take a nap, and I will awake it  
anon. *Shakspeare.*

The sun had long since in the lap  
Of Thetis, taken out his nap. *Hudibras.*

So long as I'm at the forge you are still taking  
your nap. *L'Estrange.*

## 2. [hnoppa, Saxon.] Down; villous substance.

Amongst those leaves she made a butterfly  
With excellent device and wondrous flight;  
The velvet nap, which on his wings doth lie,  
Thou filken down with which his back is dight. *Spenser.*  
Jack Cade the clothier means to dress the com-  
monwealth, and fit a new nap upon it. *Shakspeare.*

Plants, though they have no pickles, have a kind  
of downy or velvet rind upon their leaves; which  
down or nap cometh of a subtil spirit, in a soft or  
fat substance. *Bacon.*

Ah! where must needy poet seek for aid,  
When dust and rain at once his coat invade;  
His only coat! where dust contriv'd with rain  
Roughens the nap, and leaves a mingled stain. *Swift.*

To NAP. *v. a.* [*hnæppan*, Saxon.] To  
sleep; to be drowsy or secure; to be su-  
perinely careless.

They took him napping in his bed. *Hudibras.*  
A wolf took a dog napping at his master's door. *L'Estrange.*

What is seriously related by Helmont, that four  
hundred, slept in a vessel that hath wheat in it, will in  
twenty-one days time turn the wheat into mice  
without conjuring, one may guess to have been the  
philosophy and information of some landowner, who  
had not so carefully covered her wheat, but that the  
mice could come at it, and were then taken nap-  
ping just when they had made an end of their good  
cheer. *Bentley.*

NAP-TAKING. *n. f.* [*nap* and *take.*] Sur-  
prise; seizure on a sudden; unexpected  
onset, like that made on men asleep.

Naptakings, assaults, spoilings, and firings, have  
in our forefathers days, between us and France  
been common. *Carew.*

NAPE. *n. f.* [Of uncertain etymology  
*Skinner* imagines it to come from *nap*  
the hair that grows on it; *Junius*, with  
his usual Greek sagacity, from *νάπη*, a  
hill; perhaps from the same root with  
*knob.*] The joint of the neck behind.

Turn your eyes towards the napes of your neck;  
and make but an interior survey of your good  
felves. *Shakspeare.*

Donatien dreamed, the night before he was that  
that a golden head was growing out of the nape of  
his neck. *Bacon.*

NA'PERY. *n. f.* [*naperia*, Italian.] Tabl-  
linen. *Difi.*

NA'PHEW. *n. f.* [*napus*, Lat.] An herb.

NA'PHTHA. *n. f.* [*naphtha*, Lat.]

*Naphtha* is a very pure, clear, and thin mineal  
fluid, of a very pale yellow, with a cast of brown  
it. It is soft and oily to the touch, of a sharp an-  
unpleasant taste, and of a brisk and penetratin  
smell, of the bituminous kind. It is extremel  
ready to take fire. *Hill.*

Strabo represents it as a liquation of bitumen  
It swims on the top of the water of wells an  
springs. That fount about Babykua is in foun-  
springs whitish, tho' it be generally black, and ch-  
fers little from petroleum. *Woodward.*

NA'PKIN. *n. f.* [from *nap*; which etymol-  
ogy is oddly favoured by *Virgil*, *Tom*]

*que ferunt mantilia villis; naperie, Italian.]*

1. A cloth used at table to wipe the hands. By art were woven *naperies*, skirts, and coats, incommunicable by fire. *Brown.*

The same matter was woven into a *naphin* at Louvain, which was cleansed by being burnt in the fire. *Wilkins.*

*Napkins*, Heliogabalus had of cloth of gold, but they were most commonly of linen, or soft wool. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A handkerchief. Obsolete. This sense is retained in Scotland.

I am glad I have found this *naphin*;

This was her first remembrance from the Moor. *Shakespeare.*

**NA'PLESS.** *adj.* [from *nap*.] Wanting nap; threadbare.

Were he to stand for consul, ne'er would he

Appear in the market place, nor on him put

The *naphle's* vesture of humility. *Shakespeare.*

**NA'PPINESS.** *n. f.* [from *nappy*.] The quality of having a nap.

**NA'PPY.** *adj.* [from *nap*.] *Lye* derives it from *nappe*, Sax. a cup. Frothy; spumy; from *nap*; whence apples and ale are called *lamb's wool*.

When I my thrasher heard,

With *nappy* beer I to the barn repair'd. *Gay.*

**NARCISSUS.** *n. f.* [Latin; *narcissus*, Fr.] A daffodil.

Nor *Narcissus* fair

As o'er the fabled mountain hanging full. *Thomson.*

**NARCO'ICK.** *adj.* [*ναρκώω*; *narcotique*, Fr.] Producing torpor, or stupefaction.

*Narcotick* includes all that part of the materia medica, which any way produces sleep, whether called by this name, or hypnoticks, or opiates. *Quin.*

The ancients esteemed it *narcotick* or stupefactive, and it is to be found in the list of poisons by Dioscorides. *Brown.*

**NARD.** *n. f.* [*nardus*, Latin; *νάρδος*.]

1. Spikenard; a kind of ointment.

He now is come

Into the blissful field, thro' groves of myrrh,

And flowing colours, cassia, *nard* and balm. *Milt.*

2. An odorous shrub.

Smell, o' the bud o' the briar,

Or the *nard* in the fire. *Ben Jonson.*

**NARE.** *n. f.* [*naris*, Lat.] A nostril; not used, except as in the following passage, in affectation.

There is a Machiavelian plot,

Though every *nare* object it not. *Hudibras.*

**NA'RRABLE.** *adj.* [from *narrro*, Lat.] Capable to be told or related.

To **NA'RRATE.** *v. a.* [*narrro*, Lat.] To relate; to tell; a word only used in Scotland.

**NARRATION.** *n. f.* [*narratio*, Lat. *narration*, Fr.] Account; relation; history.

He did doubt of the truth of that *narration*. *Abb.*

They that desire to look into the *narrations* of the story, or the variety of the matter we have

been careful might have profit. *2 Maccabees.*

This commandment, containing, among other things, a *narration* of the creation of the world, is commonly read. *White.*

*Homer* introduces the best instructions, in the midst of his plainest *narrations*. *Brown.*

**NARRATIVE.** *adj.* [*narrativus*, Fr. from *narrro*, Lat.]

1. Relating; giving an account.

To judicial acts credit ought to be given, though the words be *narrative*. *Ayliffe.*

2. Storytelling; apt to relate things past.

Age, as *Dante* says, is always *narrative*. *Dry.*

The poor, the rich, the valiant and the sage,

And boasting youth, and *narrative* old age. *Pope.*

**NA'RRATIVE.** *n. f.* A relation; an account; a story.

In the instructions I give to others, concerning

what they should do, take a *narrative* of what you have done. *South.*

Cynthia was much taken with my *narrative*. *Tot.*

**NA'RRATIVELY.** *adv.* [from *narrative*.]

By way of relation.

The words of all judicial acts are written *narratively*, unless it be in sentences wherein dispositive and enacting terms are made use of. *Ayliffe.*

**NARRATOR.** *n. f.* [*narrateur*, Fr. from *narrro*, Lat.] A teller; a relator.

Consider whether the *narrator* be honest and faithful, as well as skilful; whether he hath no peculiar gain or profit by believing or reporting it. *Watts.*

**NARROW.** *adj.* [*naepu*, Sax. from *nyn*.]

1. Not broad or wide; having but a small distance from side to side.

Edward from *Belgia*,

Hath pat'd in safety thro' the *narrow* seas. *Shaksp.*

The angel food in a *narrow* place, where was no way to turn either to the right hand or to the left. *Numbers.*

In a *narrow* bottom'd ditch cattle cannot turn. *Martimer.*

By being too few, or of an improper figure and dimension to do their duty in perfection, they become *narrow* and incapable of performing their native function. *Blackmore.*

2. Small; of no great extent; used of time as well as place.

From this *narrow* time of gestation may ensue a smallness in the exclusion; but this interesteth no informity. *Brown.*

Though the Jews were but a small nation, and confined to a *narrow* compass in the world, yet the first rise of letters and languages is truly to be ascribed to them. *Wilkins.*

3. Covetous; avaricious.

To *narrow* breaths he comes all wrapt in gain,

To swelling hearts he shines in honour's fire. *Sadler.*

4. Contracted; of confined sentiments; ungenerous.

Nothing more shakes any society than men's divisions between the several orders of its members, and their *narrow*-hearted repining at each other's gain. *Spratt.*

The greatest understanding is *narrow*. How much of God and nature is there, whereof we never had any idea? *Greiv.*

The hopes of good from those whom we grately would produce a very *narrow* and limited charity. *Smalleidge.*

A salamander grows familiar with a stranger at first sight, and is not so *narrow*-spirited as to observe, whether the person she talks to, be in breeches or in petticoats. *Addison.*

It is with *narrow*-fou'd people as with narrow-neck'd bottles; the less they have in them the more noise they make in pouring it out. *Swift.*

5. Near; within a small distance.

Then *Mnechmus* to the head his arrow drove, But made a glancing shot, and mis'd the dove,

Yet mis'd so *narrow*, that he cut the cord

Which fasten'd by the foot the sitting bird. *Dryd.*

6. Close; vigilant; attentive.

The orb he roam'd

With *narrow* search; and with inspection deep

Consider'd ev'ry creature, which of all

Most opportune might serve his wiles. *Milton.*

Many malicious spies are searching into the actions of a great man, who is not always the best prepared for so *narrow* an inspection. *Addison.*

To **NA'RROW.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To diminish with respect to breadth or wideness.

In the wall be made *narrowed* rests, that the beams should not be fastened in the walls of the house. *1 Kings.*

By reason of the great continent of *Brasil*, the needle deflecteth toward the land twelve degrees, but at the Straits of *Magellan*, where the land is *narrowed*, and the sea on the other side, it varieth about five or six. *Brown.*

A government, which by alienating the affections, losing the opinions, and crossing the interests of the people, leaves out of its compass the greatest part of their existent, may justly be said, in the same degree it loses ground, to *narrow* its bottom. *Temple.*

2. To contract; to impair in dignity of extent or influence.

One science is incomparably above all the rest, where it is not by corruption *narrowed* into a trade, for mean or ill ends, and secular interests; I mean, theology, which contains the knowledge of God and his creatures. *Locke.*

3. To contract in sentiment or capacity of knowledge.

Defectude does contract and *narrow* our faculties, so that we can apprehend only those things in which we are conversant. *Goverment of the Tongue.*

How hard it is to get the mind, *narrowed* by a scanty collection of common ideas, to enlarge it to a more copious stock. *Locke.*

Lo! ev'ry flush'd son returns to thee;

Bounded by nature, *narrow'd* still by art,

A rising head, and a contracted heart. *Pope.*

4. To confine; to limit.

I must find fault with his *narrowing* too much his own bottom, and his unwary sapping the foundation on which he stands. *Waterland.*

By admitting too many things at once into one question, the mind is dazzled and bewildered; whereas by limiting and *narrowing* the question, you take a fuller survey of the whole. *Watts.*

Our knowledge is much more *narrow'd*, if we confine ourselves to our own solitary reasonings, without much reading. *Watts.*

5. In fury.

A horse is said to *narrow*, when he does not take ground enough, and does not bear far enough out to the one hand or to the other. *Furrier's Dict.*

**NA'RRONLY.** *adv.* [from *narrow*.]

1. With little breadth or wideness; with small distance between the sides.

2. Contractedly; without extent.

The church of *England* is not so *narrowly* calculated, that it cannot tell in with any regular species of government. *Swift.*

3. Closely; vigilantly; attentively.

My fellow-schoolmaster

Doth watch *Bianca's* steps so *narrowly*. *Shakespeare.*

If it be *narrowly* considered, this colour will be reprehended or encountered, by imputing to all excellencies in compositions a kind of poverty. *Bacon.*

For a considerable treasure hid in my vineyard, search *narrowly* when I am gone. *L'Estrange.*

A man's reputation draws eyes upon him that will *narrowly* inspect every part of him. *Addison.*

4. Neatly; within a little.

Some private vessels took one of the *Aquapules* flaps, and very *narrowly* missed the other. *Sayt.*

5. Avariciously; sparingly.

**NA'RROWNESS.** *n. f.* [from *narrow*.]

1. Want of breadth or wideness.

In our Gothic cathedrals, the *narrowness* of the arch makes it rise in height, or run out in length. *Addison.*

2. Want of extent; want of comprehension.

That prince who should be so wise and godlike, as by a diffused law of liberty to secure protection and encouragement to the honest industry of mankind, against the oppression of power, and *narrowness* of party, will quickly be too hard for his neighbours. *Locke.*

3. Confined state; contractedness.

The most learned and ingenious society in *Europe*, contents the *narrowness* of human attainments. *Chrys.*

Cheep vulgar arts, whose *narrowness* affords

No light for thoughts, but poorly sticks at words. *Denham.*

The Latin, a severe and compendious language, often expresses that in one word which either the barbarity or the *narrowness* of modern tongues cannot supply in more. *Dryden.*

4. Meanness; poverty.

If God will fit thee for this passage, by taking off thy load, and emptying thy bags, and so suit the *narrowness* of thy fortune to the narrowness of the way thou art to pass, is there any thing but mercy in all this? *South.*

5. Want of capacity.

Another disposition in men, which makes them improper for philosophical contemplations, is not so much from the *narrowness* of their spirit and under-

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*standing, as because they will not take time to extend them.* *Burnet.*

**NARWHALE, n. f.** A species of whale.

Those long horns preferred as precious beauties, are but the teeth of *narwhals*. *Brown.*

**NAS.** [from *ne nas*, or *has not*.] Obsolete.

For pity'd is misapp that was remedied.

But scorn'd been deeds of fond foulery. *Spenser.*

**NASAL, adj.** [*nasus*, Lat.] Belonging to the nose.

To pronounce the *nasals*, and some of the vowels spiritually, the throat is brought to labour, and it makes a guttural pronunciation. *Holder.*

When the discharge lessens, pass a small probe through the *nasal* duct into the nose every time it is dried, in order to dilate it a little. *Sharp.*

**NASICORNIOUS, adj.** [*nasus* and *cornu*.]

Having the horn on the nose.

Some unicorns are among insects; as those four kinds of *nasicornious* beetles described by *Moffetus*. *Brown.*

**NASTILY, adv.** [from *nasty*.]

1. Dirtily; filthily; nauseously.  
The most pernicious infection next the plague, is the smell of the jail, when prisoners have been long and close and *nastily* kept. *Bacon.*

2. Obscenely; grossly.

**NASTINESS, n. f.** [from *nasty*.]

1. Dirt; filth.

This caused the seditions to remain within their station, which by reason of the *nastiness* of the beastly multitude, might more fitly be termed a kennel than a camp. *Hayward.*

Haughty and huge, as High Dutch bride,  
Such *nastings* and so much pride  
Are oddly join'd by fate. *Pope.*

2. Obscenity; grossness of ideas.

Their *nastiness*, their dull obscene talk and ribaldry, cannot but be very nauseous and offensive to any who does not baulk his own reason, out of love to their vice. *South.*

A divine might have employed his pains to better purpose, than in the *nastiness* of *Plautus* and *Aristophanes*. *Dryden.*

**NASTY, adj.** [*nast*, *nat*, German, wet.]

1. Dirty; filthy; sordid; nauseous; polluted.

Sir Thomas More, in his answer to Luther, has thrown out the greatest heap of *nasty* language that perhaps ever was put together. *Atterbury.*  
A nice man, is a man of *nasty* ideas. *Swift.*

2. Obscene; lewd.

**NATAL, adj.** [*natal*, Fr. *natalis*, Latin.]

Native; relating to nativity.

Since the time of Henry III. princes' children took names from their *natal* places, as Edward of Carnarvon, Thomas of Brotherton. *Camden.*

Propitious star! whose sacred pow'r  
Presided o'er the monarch's *natal* hour,  
Thy radiant voyages for ever run. *Prior.*

**NATATION, n. f.** [*natatio*, Lat.] The act of swimming.

In progressive motion, the arms and legs move successively, but in *natation* both together. *Brown.*

**NATHLESS, adv.** [*na*, that is, *not*, the *ts*, Saxon.] Nevertheless; formed thus, *nathlefs*, *nathlefs*. Obsolete.

*Nathlefs*, my brother, since we parted are  
Unto this point, we will appease our jar. *Spenser.*

The torrid climate  
Smote on him fore besides, vaulted with fire,  
*Nathlefs* he to endure'd, till on the beach  
Of that inflamed sea he flood, and call'd  
His legions. *Milton.*

**NATHMORE, adv.** [*na the more*.] Never the more. Obsolete.

Yet *nathmore* by his bold hearty speech,  
Could his blood-frozen heart embolden'd be. *Spens.*

**NATION, n. f.** [*nation*, Fr. *natio*, Lat.]

1. A people distinguished from another people; generally by their language, original, or government.

If Edward III. had prospered in his French wars, and peopled with English the towns which he won,

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as he began at Calais driving out the French, his successors holding the same course, would have filled all France with our *nation*. *Raleigh.*

A *nation* properly signifies a great number of families derived from the same blood, born in the same country, and living under the same government. *Temple.*

2. A great number; emphatically.

When after battle I the field have seen  
Spread o'er with ghastly shapes, which once were men;

A *nation* crush'd! a nation of the brave!  
A realm of death! and on this side the grave!  
Are there, said I, who from this sad survey,  
This human chaos, carry smiles away! *Young.*

**NATIONAL, adj.** [*national*, French; from *nation*.]

1. Publick; general; not private; not particular.

They in their earthly Canaan plac'd,  
Long time shall dwell and prosper: but when sins  
National interrupt their public peace. *Milton.*

Such a national devotion inspires men with sentiments of religious gratitude, and twells their hearts with joy and exultation. *Addison.*

The astonishing victories our armies have been crowned with, were in some measure the blessings returned upon that national charity which has been so conspicuous. *Addison.*

God, in the execution of his judgments, never visits a people with public and general calamities, but where their sins are public and national too. *Rogers.*

2. Bigotted to one's own country.

**NATIONALLY, adv.** [from *national*.] With regard to the nation.

The term adulterous chiefly relates to the Jews, who being *nationally* espoused to God by covenant, every sin of theirs was in a peculiar manner spiritual adultery. *South.*

**NATIONALNESS, n. f.** [from *national*.]

Reference to the people in general.

**NATIVE, adj.** [*nativus*, Lat. *natif-ve*, Fr.]

1. Produced by nature; natural, not artificial.

She more sweet than any bird on bough,  
Would oftentimes amongst them bear a part,  
And strive to pass, as she could well enough,  
Their native melody by her skillful art. *Spenser.*

This doctrine doth not enter by the ear,  
But of itself is *nature* in the breast. *Davis.*

2. Natural; such as is according to nature; original.

The members retired to their homes, reassume the *natural* softness of their temper. *Swift.*

3. Conferred by birth; belonging by birth.

But ours is a privilege ancient and *native*,  
Hangs not on an ordinance, or power legislative;  
And first, 'tis to speak whatever we please. *Denham.*

4. Relating to the birth; pertaining to the time or place of birth.

If these men have dejected the law, and outrun *nature* punishment; though they can outstrip men, they have no wings to fly from God. *Shakespeare.*

Many of our bodies shall, no doubt,  
Find *native* graves. *Shakespeare.*

5. Original; that which gave being.

Have I now seen death? is this the way  
I must return to *nature* dust? O light  
Of terror, foul, and ugly to behold. *Milton.*

**NATIVE, n. f.**

1. One born in any place; original inhabitant.

Make no extirpation of the *natives*, under pretence of planting religion; God surely will no way be pleased with such sacrifices. *Bacon.*

Tully, the humble mushroom scarcely known,  
The lowly *natives* of a country town. *Dryden.*

There stood a monument to Tacitus the historian,  
To the emperors Tacitus and Florianus, *natives* of the place. *Addison.*

Our *natives* have a taller habit, squarer, and more extended chests, than the people that be beyond us to the south. *Blackmore.*

2. Offspring.

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The accusation,  
All came unborn, could never be the *natives*  
Of our so frank donation. *Shakespeare.*

**NATIVENESS, n. f.** [from *native*.] State of being produced by nature.

**NATIVITY, n. f.** [*nativitas*, Fr.]

1. Birth; issue into life.

Concluding ever with a thanksgiving for the *nativity* of our Saviour, in whose birth the births of all are only blessed. *Bacon.*

They looked upon those as the true days of their *nativity*, wherein they were freed from the pains and sorrows of a troublesome world. *Nelson.*

2. Time, place, or manner of birth.

My husband, and my children both,  
And you the calendars of their *nativity*,  
Go to a gossip's feast. *Shakespeare.*

They say there is divinity in odd numbers, either in *nativity*, chance or death. *Shakespeare.*

When I vow, I weep; and vows to born,

In their *nativity* all truth appears. *Shakespeare.*

Thy birth and thy *nativity* is of Canaan. *Ezekiel.*

3. State or place of being produced.

There, in their dark *nativity*, the deep

Shall yield us pregnant with infernal flame. *Milton.*

**NATURAL, adj.** [*naturalis*, Lat. *naturel*, French.]

1. Produced or effected by nature; not artificial.

There is no *natural* motion of any particular heavy body, which is perpetual, yet it is possible from them to contrive such an artificial revolution as shall constantly be the cause of itself. *Wilkins.*

2. Illegitimate; not legal.

This would turn the vein of that we call *natural*, to that of legal propagation; which has ever been encouraged as the other has been disavoured by all mutations. *Temple.*

3. Bestowed by nature; not acquired.

If there be any difference in *natural* parts, it should seem that the advantage lies on the side of children born from noble and wealthy parents. *Swift.*

4. Not forced; not far-fetched; dictated by nature.

I will now deliver a few of the properest and *naturalist* considerations that belong to this piece. *Wotton.*

5. Following the stated course of things.

It told piety, humility, and a sober sense of themselves, is much wanted in that sex, it is the plain and *natural* consequence of a vain and corrupt education. *Law.*

6. Consonant to natural notions.

Such unnatural connections become, by custom, as *natural* to the mind as sun and light: fire and warmth go together, and so seem to carry with them as *natural* an evidence as self-evident truths themselves. *Locke.*

7. Discoverable by reason; not revealed.

I call that *natural* religion, which men might know, and should be obliged unto, by the meer principles of reason, improved by consideration and experience, without the help of revelation. *Wilkins.*

8. Tender; affectionate by nature.

To leave his wife, to leave his babes,  
He wants the *natural* touch. *Shakespeare.*

9. Unaffected; according to truth and reality.

What can be more *natural* than the circumstances in the behaviour of those women who had lost their husbands on this fatal day. *Addison.*

10. Opposed to violent; as, a *natural* death.

**NATURAL, n. f.** [from *nature*.]

1. An idiot; one whose nature debars from understanding; a fool.

That a monster should be such a *natural*. *Shaksp.*  
Take the thoughts of one out of that narrow compass he has been all his life confined to, you will find him no more capable of reasoning than a perfect *natural*. *Locke.*

2. Native; original inhabitant. Not in use.

The inhabitants and *naturals* of the place, should be in a state of freemen. *Abbott.*

Oppression, in many places, wears the robes of justice, which domineering over the *naturals* may



not spare strangers, and strangers will not endure it. Raleigh.

3. Gift of nature; nature; quality. Not in use.

The wretched are the contempters of all helps; such as prebuiing on their own *natural*, deride diligence, and mock at terms when they understand not things. Ben Jonson.

To consider them in their pure *natural*, the evil's intellectual faculties were his stronger part, and the duke's, his practical. Watson.

NATURALIST. *n. f.* [from *natural*.] A student in phyticks, or natural philosophy.

Admirable artifice! wherewith Galen, though a *naturalist*, was so taken, that he could not but adjudge the honour of a hymn to the wife Creator. More.

It is not credible, that the *naturalist* could be deceived in his account of a place that lay in the neighbourhood of Rome. Addison.

NATURALIZATION. *n. f.* [from *naturalize*.] The act of investing aliens with the privileges of native subjects.

The Spartans were nice in point of *naturalization*; whereby, while they kept their compats, they food firm; but when they did spread, they became a wiffill. Bacon.

An encouragement may be given to any merchants that shall come over and trim a certain flock of their own, as *naturalization*, and freedom from customs the two first years. Temple.

Enemics, by taking advantage of the general *naturalization* act, invited over foreigners of all religions. Swift.

TO NATURALIZE. *v. a.* [from *natural*.]

1. To adopt into a community; to invest with the privileges of native subjects.

The lords informed the king, that the Irish might not be *naturalized* without damage to themselves or the crown. Davenant.

2. To make natural; to make easy like things natural.

He rises fresh to his hammer and anvil; custom has *naturalized* his labour to him. South.

NATURALLY. *adv.* [from *natural*.]

1. According to the power or impulses of unassisted nature.

Our sovereign good is desired *naturally*; God, the author of that natural desire, hath appointed *natural* means whereby to fulfil it; but man having utterly disabled his nature into these means, hath had other revealed, and hath received from heaven a law to teach him, how that which is desired *naturally*, may now *supernaturally* be attained. Hooker.

If feeds be not certain in the reports it makes of things to the mind, there can be *naturally* no such thing as certainty of knowledge. South.

When you have once habituated your heart to a strong performance of holy and excellent, you leave done a great deal to render it incapable of temptation and envy, and to make it *naturally* delight in the happiness of obedience. Love.

2. According to nature; without affectation; with just representation.

That thou, to my tone, *naturally* may show, Now as the mountain high, then as the valley low, Here fruitful as the mead, there, as the heath be bare.

Then, as the gloomy wood, I may be rough, thornbare. Dryden.

That part Was aptly fitted, and *naturally* performed. Shakspeare. This anwers only and *naturally* to the place of the abyss before the deluge, inclosed within the earth. Bunnet.

The thoughts are to be measured only by their propriety; that is, as they flow more or less *naturally* from the persons and occasions. Dryden.

3. Spontaneously; without art; without cultivation; as, there is no place where wheat *naturally* grows.

NATURALNESS. *n. f.* [from *natural*.]

1. The state of being given or produced by nature.

The *naturalness* of a desire, is the cause that the satisfaction of it is pleasure, and pleasure importunes the will; and that which importunes the will, puts a difficulty on the will refusing or forbearing it. South.

2. Conformity to truth and reality; not affectation.

He must understand what is contained in the temperament of the eyes, in the *naturalness* of the eyebrows. Dryden.

Horace speaks of these parts in an ode that may be reckoned among the finest for the *naturalness* of the thought, and the beauty of the expression. Addison.

NATURE. *n. f.* [*natura*, Lat. *nature*, Fr.]

1. An imaginary being supposed to preside over the material and animal world.

Thou, *nature*, art my goddess; to thy law My services are bound. Shakspeare.

When it was said to Anaxagoras, the Athenians have condemned you to die, he said, and *nature* thence. Bacon.

I let the possibility *nature* mount, and let The coachman art he set. Cowley.

Heaven's hollows

At home. I have that *nature* needs. Cowley.

Simple *nature* in his hope has got, Beyond the least-top hill, an humbler heaven. Pope.

2. The native state or properties of any thing, by which it is discriminated from others.

Why leap'd the hills, why did the mountains shake, What aid them their fix'd *natures* to forsake? Cowley.

Between the animal and rational province, some animals have a dark resemblance of the mixtures of reason; to between the corporeal and intellectual world, there is man participating much of both *natures*. Hales's Origin of Moral Ind.

The *nature* of hives, besides what is common to them with plants, doth consist in having such faculties, whereby they are capable of apprehending external objects, and of receiving pain or pleasure from them. Wilkins.

3. The constitution of an animated body.

*Nature*, as it grows again toward earth, Is fashion'd for the journey, dull and heavy. Shakspeare.

We're not ourselves,

When *nature*, being oppress'd, commands the mind To suffer with the body. Shakspeare.

4. Disposition of mind; temper.

Nothing could have subdu'd *nature* To such a sense, but his unkind daughters. Shakspeare. A credulous mother, and a brother noble,

Whole *nature* is to suffer from doing harm, That he suspects none, on whose foolish honesty My practice ride easy. Shakspeare.

5. The regular course of things.

My end Was wrought by *nature*, not by violence. Shakspeare.

6. The compats of natural existence.

If such dam may be judge, the young apes are the most beautiful things in *nature*. Glanville.

7. The constitution and appearances of things.

The works, whether of poets, painters, moralists, or historians, which are built upon general *nature*, live for ever; while those which depend for their existence on particular customs and habits, a partial view of nature, or the fluctuation of fashion, can only be coeval with that which first raised them from obscurity. Reynolds.

8. Natural affection, or reverence; native sentiments.

Have we not seen The murdering lion attend his parent's bed, Tho' violat'd *nature* force his way, And stain the sacred womb where once he lay? Pope.

9. The state or operation of the material world.

He binding *nature* full in fate, Let conscience free and will. Pope.

10. Sort; species.

A dispute of the *nature* caused mischief in abundance betwixt a king and an archbishop. Dryden.

11. Sentiments or images adapted to nature, or conformable to truth and reality.

Only nature can please those tastes which are unprejudiced and refined. Addison.

Nature and Homer were, he found, the same. Pope.

12. Phyticks; the science which teaches the qualities of things.

Nature and nature's laws lay hid in night, God said, let Newton be, and all was light. Pope.

13. Of this word which occurs so frequently, with significations so various, and so difficultly defined, Boyle has given an explication, which deserves to be epitomized.

Nature sometimes means the Author of Nature, or *natura naturans*, as, *nature* hath made man partly corporeal and partly immaterial. For *nature* in this sense may be used the word creator.

Nature sometimes means that on whose account a thing is what it is, and is called, as when we define the nature of an angle. For *nature* in this sense may be used *essence* or *quality*.

Nature sometimes means what belongs to a living creature, at its nativity, or accrues to it by its birth, as when we say, a man is made by *nature*, or a child is *naturally* forward. This may be expressed by saying, the man was born so; or, the thing was generated such.

Nature sometimes means an internal principle of local motion, as we say, the stone falls, or the flame rises by nature; for this we may say, that the motion up or down is spontaneous, or produced by its proper cause.

Nature sometimes means the established course of things; as, *nature* makes the night succeed the day. This may be termed *established order*, or *settled course*.

Nature means sometimes the aggregate of the powers belonging to a body, especially a living one; as when physicians say, that *nature* is strong, or *nature* left to herself will do the cure. For this may be used, *constitution*, *temperament*, or *structure* of the body.

Nature is put likewise for the system of the corporeal works of God; as there is no phynix or chimera in *nature*. For *nature* thus applied, we may use the word, or the universe.

Nature is sometimes indeed commonly taken for a kind of mundanity. In this sense it is best not to use it at all. Boyle's Free Enquiry.

NATIVITY. *n. f.* [from *nature*.] The state of being produced by nature. Not used.

This cannot be allowed, except we impute that into the first cause, which we impute out on the second; or that we deny unto nature we impute unto mundanity. Brown.

NATURAL. *adj.* [*natural*, Fr. *naturalis*, Lat.]

1. Consisting of ships.

For imposing on the main, Our *natural* way had better be; They that the whole sea is an enemy design'd, Are to their port, be our hold that should suffer. As our high vessels put their watery way, I let all the *natural* world do homage pay. Prior.

2. Belonging to ships.

Musters of such numbers of strong and valiant men, as well as of all the naval stores that furnish the world. Temple.

NAVE. *n. f.* [*nav*, Saxon.]

1. The middle part of the wheel in which the axle moves.

Out, out, thou fringed feature! all you gods In general frowd take away her power; Break all the spokes and felles from her wheel, And bow the round nave down the hill of heav'n. As low as to the fiends. Shakspeare.

In the wheels of waggon the hollows of the waves, by their swift rotations on the ends of the axle-trees, produce a heat sometimes so intense as to set them on fire. Ray.

# NAU

2. [from *navis*, *nave*, old French.] The middle part of the church distinct from the aisles or wings.

It contains the nave or body of the church, together with the chancel. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

NA'VEL. *n. f.* [napela, navela, Saxon.]

1. The point in the middle of the belly, by which embryos communicate with the parent.

*Infrascriptes addit.*  
His javeline at him, and to ript his navill, that the wound.

As cruel as that his eyes, so open'd on the ground, Jeopard his cut ailes. *Chapman.*

As children, chide within the womb they live, Feed by the navel, have they feed not to. *Davies.*

The use of the navel, to continue the infant into the mother, and by the vessels thereof to convey its aliments. *Brown.*

Ne from the world the midwife muse did take, She cut my ayle. *Cowley.*

As a ship is dependent on the Providence, that from the navel will limit or the rest before they are quite gotten out of the precarious and periled from the navel. *Derham.*

2. The middle; the interior part.

Being preit to the war, Even when the wall of the state was touch'd, Thy would not shew the gates. *Shakespeare.*

Within the navel of this ludous wood, Immortal in cyprus shades, a forerunner dwells. *Milt.*

NA'VELGALL. *n. f.*

A navel is a bridle on the top of the chine of the back, behind the saddle, right against the navel, occasion'd either by the saddle being split behind, or the falling being wanting, or by the crupper buckle sitting down in that place, or some hard weight or knob lying directly behind the saddle.

NA'VELWORT. *n. f.* [cotyledon.] A plant.

It hath the appearance of houseleek. *Miller.*

NA'VEW. *n. f.* [napus, Lat. *navet*, *naveau*, French.] A plant.

It agrees in most respects with the turnep; but has a lesser root, and somewhat warmer in taste. In the use of the species, which is wild, is very much cultivated, it being the cole seed from which they draw the oil. *Miller.*

NAUGHT. *adj.* [naht, naphiht, Saxon; that is, *ne aught*, not any thing.] Bad; corrupt; worthless: it is now hardly used but in ludicrous language.

With them that are able to put a difference between things naught and things indifferent in the church of Rome, we are yet at controversy about the manner of removing that which is naught. *Hooker.*

Thy sister's naught: Oh Regan! she hath tied Sharp-tooth'd malice like a vulture here. *Shakespeare.*

NAUGHT. *n. f.* Nothing. This is commonly, though improperly, written *nought*. See *ABOUT* and *UGHT*.

Be you content'd To have a son let your decrees at naught, To pluck down justice from your awful bench. *Shakespeare.*

NAUGHTILY. *adv.* [from *naughtily*.] Wickedly; corruptly.

NAUGHTINESS. *n. f.* [from *naughtily*.] Wickedness; badness. Slight wickedness or perverseness, as of children.

No remembrance of *naughtiness* delights but mine own; and methinks the accusing his traps might in some manner excuse my fault, which certainly I loth to do. *Shakespeare.*

NAUGHTY. *adj.* The same with *naught*.

1. Bad; wicked; corrupt.

A prince of great courage and beauty, but fostered up in blood by his *naughty* father. *Sidney.*

Put I ars between the owners and their rights. *Shakespeare.*

# NAU

How far that little candle throws his beams! So shines a good deed in a *naughty* world. *Shakespeare.*

2. It is now seldom used but in ludicrous censure.

It gentle slumbers on thy temples creep, Not *naughty* man, thou dost not mean to sleep, Betake thee to thy bed. *Dryden.*

NA'VECLAR. *adj.* [navicularis, Lat. *naviculaire*, Fr.] In anatomy, the third bone in each foot that lies between the astragalus and ossa cuneiformia. *Ditt.*

NA'VIGABLE. *adj.* [navigable, Fr. *navigabilis*, Lat.] Capable of being pailed by ships or boats.

The first-peopled cities were all founded upon these *navigable* rivers or their branches, by which the one might give succour to the other. *Halegh.*

Many have motioned to the council of Spain, the cutting of a *navigable* channel through this small isthmus, so to shorten their common voyages to China, and the Molucces. *Heglyn.*

Almighty Jove surveys Earth, air, and shores, and *navigable* seas. *Dryden.*

NA'VIGABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *navigable*.] Capacity to be pailed in vessels.

To NA'VIGATE. *v. n.* [navigo, Lat. *naviger*, Fr.] To sail; to pass by water.

The Phoenicians navigated to the extremities of the western ocean. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

To NA'VIGATE. *v. a.* To pass by ships or boats.

Drusus, the father of the emperor Claudius, was the first who navigated the northern ocean. *Arbut.*

NA'VIGATION. *n. f.* [navigation, Fr. from *navigate*.]

1. The act or practice of passing by water.

Our shipping for number, strength, numbers, and all things that appertain to *navigation*, is as great as ever. *Bacon.*

The loadstone is that great help to navigation. *Mor.*

Rude as their ships, was navigation then, No useful compass or meridian known;

Counting, they kept the land within their ken, And knew no north but when the polestar shone. *Dryden.*

When Ptolemy names the Port as inventors of navigation, it must be understood of the Phoenicians, from whom the Carthaginians are descended. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

2. Vessels of navigation.

Thou' you untie the winds, and let them fight Against the churches, tho' the yelky waves Confound and swallow navigation up. *Shakespeare.*

NA'VIGATOR. *n. f.* [navigateur, Fr. from *navigate*.] Sailor; seaman; traveller by water.

By the founding of navigators, that sea is not three hundred and sixty foot deep. *Brewster.*

The rules of *navigators* must often fail. *Bacon.*

The contrivance may seem difficult, because the submarine *navigators* will want winds, tides, and the light of the heavens. *Wicks.*

This terrestrial globe, which before was only a globe in speculation, has since been surrounded by the boldness of many *navigators*. *Temple.*

NA'VIG. *n. f.* [navium, Latin.] The freight of passengers in a ship.

NA'VMACHY. *n. f.* [naumachie, Fr. *naumachia*, Lat.] A mock seafight.

To NA'VEY. *v. n.* [from *navia*, Lat.] To grow squeamish; to turn away with disgust.

Don't over-fatigue the spirits, lest the mind be fixed with a stupidity, and *naviate*, and grow tired of a particular subject before you have finished it. *Watts on the Mind.*

To NA'VEATE. *v. a.*

1. To loathe; to reject with disgust.

While we single out several dishes, and reject others, the selection seems arbitrary; for many are cry'd up in one age, which are derided and *naviated* in another. *Brown.*

# NAY

Old age, with silent pace, comes creeping on, *Navicates* the praise, which in her youth she won, And hates the music by which the was undone. *Dryden.*

The patient *navicates* and loaths wholefood foods. *Blackmore.*

Those heads, as stomachs, are not sure the bell, Which *navicates* all, and nothing can digest. *Pope.*

2. To strike with disgust.

He let go his hold and turned from her, as if he were *navicated*, then gave her a lull with his tail. *Swift.*

NA'VEOUS. *adj.* [from *navica*, Lat. *navice*, Fr.] Loathsome; disgusting; regarded with abhorrence.

Those trifles wherein children take delight, Grow *navious* to the young man's appetite.

And from those varieties our youth requires To exercise their minds, our age retires. *Denham.*

Food of a whole-some juice is pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, till hunger and thirst be well appeased, and then it begins to be less pleasant, and at last even *navious* and loathsome. *Rap.*

Old thread-bare phrases will often make you go out of your way to find and apply them, and are *navious* to rational hearers. *Swift.*

NA'VEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *navious*.] Loathsome; disgustfully.

Thus, though commonly concealed, as well knowing how *naviously* that drug would go down in a lawless monarchy, which was preferred for a rebellious commonwealth, yet they always kept in reserve. *Dryden.*

Their father's praise; So *naviously* and to unlike they paint. *Gaith.*

NA'VEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *navious*.] Loathsome; quality of raising disgust.

The *naviousness* of such company disgusts a reasonable man, when he sees he can hardly approach great ones but as a mounted cattle, he must first pass through the mud and with which it is encompassed. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

NA'VEICAL. } *adj.* [nauticus, Lat.] Per-

NA'VEICK. } taining to sailors.

He elegantly shewed by whom he was drawn, which depicted the *nautical* compass with *aut magnas, aut magna*. *Camden.*

NA'VEILUS. *n. f.* [Lat. *navile*, Fr.] A shellfish furnished with something analogous to oars and a sail.

I earn of the little *navile* to sail, Spread the thin oar and catch the driving gale. *Pope.*

NA'VEY. *n. f.* [from *navis*, Lat.] An assemblage of ships, commonly ships of war; a fleet.

On the western coast rideth a puissant navy. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

Levy money, and return the time to the treasurer of the navy for his majesty's use. *Cromwell.*

The narrow seas encompass their navy here, Or crowded vessels can their soldiers hold. *Dryden.*

NA'VE. *adv.* [na, Saxon, or *ne age*.]

1. No; an adverb of negation.

Disputes in wrangling spend the day, Whilst one says only yea, and t'other nay. *Denham.*

2. Not only so, but more. A word of amplification.

A good man always profits by his endeavour, yea, when he is absent; nay, when dead, by his example and memory; so good authors in their tale. *Ben Jonson's Discovery.*

He catechized the children in his chancel, giving liberty *ay* invitation to as many as would, to come and hear. *Fell.*

This is then the alloy of Ovid's writings, which is sufficiently recompensed by his other excellencies; nay, this very fault is not without its beauties; for the most severe censor cannot but be pleased. *Dryden.*

If a son should strike his father, 't is only the criminal but his whole family would be rooted out, nay, the inhabitants of the place where he lived, would be put to the sword, nay, the place itself would be razed. *Spenser.*

3. Word of refusal.

They have beaten us openly uncondemned, being Romans, and have cast us into prison, and now

do they thrust us out privily? nay verily; but let them come themselves and fetch us out. *Act.*

The fox made several excuses, but the flock would not be seduced; so that at last he promised him to come. *L'Estrange.*

He that will not when he may,  
When he would he shall have nay. *Prov.*

**NA'YWORD.** *n. f.* [*may* and *word*.]

1. The side of denial; the saying nay. Not in use.

You would believe my saying,  
How'er you lean to th' nayword. *Shakespeare.*

2. A proverbial reproach; a by-word.

If I do not gull him into a nayword, and make him a common recreation, do not think I have wit enough to be straight in my bed. *Shakespeare.*

3. A watchword. Not in use.

I have spoke with her; and we have a nayword how to know one another. I come to her in white, and cry mune; she cries budget; and by that we know one another. *Shakespeare.*

**NE.** *adv.* [Saxon. This particle was formerly of very frequent use, both singly and by contraction in compound words: as, *nil* from *ne* will or will not; *nas* for *ne* has or has not; *nis* for *ne* is or is not.] Neither; and not.

His warlike shield all cover'd closely was,  
Ne might of mortal eye be ever teen,  
Not made of steel, nor of enduring brass. *Spenser.*

**NEAF.** *n. f.* [*neef*, Islandick.] A fist. It is retained in Scotland; and in the plural *neaves*.

Give me thy neaf, monsieur Mustardseed. *Shak.*

**TO NEAL.** *v. a.* [onælan, Sax. to kindle.]

To temper by a gradual and regulated heat.

The workmen let it cool by degrees in such re-  
lentings of fire as they call their *nealing* heats;  
lest a shroud's shiver by a violent succeeding of air  
in the room of fire. *Digby.*

This did happen for want of the glasses being  
gradually cooled or *nealed*. *Boyle.*

If you see, en-rave, or punch upon your steel,  
*neal* it first, because it will make it tetter, and con-  
sequently work cooler. The common way is to give  
it a blood-red heat in the fire, then let it cool of  
itself. *Morson.*

**TO NEAL.** *v. n.* To be tempered in fire.

Reductum is chiefly effected 1. by fire, wherein, it  
they stand and *neal*, the imperfect metals vapour  
away. *Bacon.*

**NEAP.** *adj.* [neppelb, Saxon; *naerig*,  
poet.] Low; decreescent. Used only of  
the tide, and therefore sometimes used  
substantively.

The mother of waters, the great deep, hath lost  
nothing of her ancient bounds. Her motion of  
ebbing and flowing, of high springs and dead  
*neaps*, are as constant as the changes of the moon.  
*Hickson on Providence.*

How doth the sea constantly observe its ebb  
and flows, its springs and *neap*-tides, and still re-  
tain its fullness, to convenient for the maintenance  
of its inhabitants. *Ray.*

**NEAR.** *prep.* [nef, Saxon; *naer*, Dutch  
and Scottish.] At no great distance from;  
close to; nigh; not far from. It is  
used both of place and time.

I have heard thee say,  
No preb did ever come so near thy heart,  
As when thy lady and thy true love died. *Shaksp.*

Thou thought'st to help me, and such thanks I  
give,

As one near death to those that wish him live.  
*Shakespeare.*

With blood the dear alliance shall be bought,  
And both the people near destruction brought.  
*Dryden.*

To the warlike steed thy studies bend,  
Near Min's flood the rapid wheels to guide. *Dryd.*  
This child very was near being excluded out of  
the species of man, barely by his shape. *Locke.*

**NEAR.** *adv.*

1. Almost.

Whose fame by every tongue is for her minerals  
hurld. *Drayton.*

Near from the mid-day's point thro'out the  
western world. *Drayton.*

2. At hand; not far off. Unless it be ra-  
ther in this sense an adjective.

Thou art near in their mouth, and far from their  
reins. *Jeremiah.*

He serv'd great Hector, and was ever near,  
Not with his trumpet only, but his spear. *Dryden.*

3. Within a little.

Self-pleasing and humorous minds are to sensible  
of every restraint, as they will go near to think them  
girdles and parties to be bonds and shackles. *Bacon.*

This eagle shall go near, one time or other, to  
take you for a hare. *L'Estrange.*

He that paid a bushel of wheat per acre, would  
pay now about twenty-five pounds per annum;  
which would be near about the yearly value of  
the land. *Locke.*

The Castilian would rather have died in slavery  
than paid such a sum as he found would go near  
to ruin him. *Addison.*

**NEAR.** *adj.*

1. Not distant in place, or time. [Some-  
times it is doubtful whether *near* be an  
adjective or adverb.]

This city is near to flee unto. *Genesis.*  
Accidents, which however dreadful at a distance,  
at a nearer view lost much of their terror. *Fell.*

The will free from the determination of such de-  
sires, is left to the pursuit of nearer satisfactions.

After he has continued his doubling in his  
thoughts, and enlarged his idea as much as he  
pleases, he is not one jot nearer the end of such  
addition than at first setting out. *Locke.*

Whether they nearer liv'd to the best times,  
When in our Redeemer bled for human crimes;  
Whether the hermits of the desert taught  
With living practice, by example taught. *Harte.*

2. Advanced toward the end of an enter-  
prise or disquisition.

Unless they add somewhat else to define more  
certainly what ceremonies shall stand for best, in  
such sort that all churches in the world should know  
them to be the best, and so know them that there  
may not remain any question about this point; we  
are not a whit the nearer for that they have hitherto  
said. *Hooker.*

3. Direct; straight; not winding.

Taught to live the nearest way. *Milton.*  
To measure life, learn then betimes, and know  
Tow'rd solid good what leads the nearest way. *Milt.*

4. Close; not running; observant of style  
or manner of the thing copied.

Bacon's *Caro's*, in the Italian, is the nearest,  
the most poetical, and the most famous of any  
in allusion of the *Amend*. Yet though he takes  
the advantages of blank verse, he commonly allows  
two lines for one in Virgil, and does not always hit  
his sense. *Dryden.*

5. Closely related.

If one shall approach to any that is near of kin  
to him. *Leitner.*

6. Intimate; familiar; admitted to con-  
fidence.

If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would  
humour his men with the imputation of being near  
their master. *Shakespeare.*

7. Touching; pressing; affecting; dear.

Every minute of his being thrills  
Against my nearest of life. *Shakespeare.*

He could never judge that it was better to be  
deceived than not, in a matter of so great and near  
concernment. *Locke.*

8. Parsimonious; inclining to covetousness:  
as, a near man.

**NEAR HAND.** Closely; without acting or  
waiting at a distance.

The entering near hand into the manner of per-  
formance of that which is under deliberation,  
hath overturned the opinion of the possibility or  
impossibility. *Bacon's Holy War.*

**NEARLY.** *adv.* [from *near*.]

1. At no great distance; not remotely.

Many are the enemies of the priesthood; they  
are diligent to observe whatever may nearly or re-  
motely blemish it. *Atterbury.*

2. Closely; pressing.

Nearly it now concerns us, to be sure  
Of our omnipotence. *Milton.*

It concerneth them nearly, to preserve that go-  
vernment which they had trusted with their mo-  
ney. *Swift.*

3. In a niggardly manner.

**NEARNESS.** *n. f.* [from *near*.]

1. Closeness; not remoteness; approach.

God, by reason of his nearness, forbade them to  
be like the Canaanites or Egyptians. *Hobbes.*

Delicate sculptures be helped with nearness,  
and gross with distance; which was well seen in  
the controversy between Phidias and Alcamenes  
about the statue of Venus. *Hobbes.*

Those blessed spirits that are in such a nearness to  
God, may well be all love and love, but you at such  
a distance cannot find the effects of it. *Duppa.*

The best rule is to be guided by the nearness, or  
distance at which the repetitions are placed in the  
original. *Pope.*

2. Alliance of blood or affection.

Whether there be any secret passages of sympathy  
between persons of near blood, as, parents, children,  
brothers and sisters. There be many reports in his-  
tory, that upon the death of persons of such near-  
ness, men have had an inward feeling of it. *Bacon.*

3. Tendency to avarice; caution of ex-  
pense.

It shews in the king a nearness, but yet with a  
kind of justness. So these little grains of gold and  
silver helped not a little to make up the great  
heap. *Bacon's Henry vii.*

**NEAT.** *n. f.* [*neat*, *nyzen*, Saxon; *nauf*,  
Islandick and Scottish.]

1. Black-rattle; oxen. It is commonly  
used collectively.

The steer, the heifer, and the calf,  
Are all called neat. *Shakespeare.*

Smoke pricketh flesh; as we see in bacon,  
neats tongues, and marmosins here. *Bacon.*

His droves of asses, camels, heids of neat,  
And flocks of sheep, grew shortly twice as great. *Sundys.*

What care of neat, or sheep is to be had,  
I sing, Meenas. *Mary's Virgil.*

Some kick'd until they can feel, whether  
A shoe be Spanish or neat leather. *Hudibras.*

As great a drover, and as great  
A crick to, in his own neat. *Hudibras.*

Set it in rich mould, with neats dung and lime. *Mortimer.*

2. A single cow or ox.

Who both by his own and his lamb will be known,  
May well kill a neat and a sheep of his own. *Tuff.*

Go and get me some neat's foot. —  
What say you to me it's foot? —

'Tis passing good, I pray you, let me have it. *Shak.*

**NEAT.** *adj.* [*neat*, French; *neat*, Latin.]

1. Elegant, but without dignity.

The thoughtless, the gay, the careless, the per-  
fect, and perfect, the perfect, the perfect, yet as  
pure as the famours soft adorned, neat, and neat  
flour, easy, and yet lively. *Pope.*

2. Cleanly.

Heads and other country messes,  
Which the neat-handed Phidias dresses. *Milton.*

If you were to see her, you would wonder what  
poor body it was, that was so surprisingly neat and  
clean. *Law.*

3. Pure; unadulterated; unmingled: now  
used only in the cant of trade, but for-  
merly more extensive.

Tuns of sweet old wines, along the wall;  
Neat and crumpe drink. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

When the best of Greece besides, more ever, at  
our cheer,

My good old ardent wine, with small; and our  
interior mutes

Drinke even that mist wine measured two; thou  
drinkst without those crates

Our old wine, neat. *Chapman.*

# NEC

**NE'ATHIRD. n. f.** [*neath*, Saxon.] A cowkeeper; one who has the care of black-cattle. *Buculus, buculus.*

There *neath* with ear and his horn,  
Be a trace to the meadow and corn. *Tuffin.*  
The swains and tordy *neath* came, and tord  
Meadow, wet with leeting winter malt. *Dryden.*

**NE'ATLY. adv.** [from *neat*.]  
1. Elegantly, but without dignity; sprucely.  
I will never treat a man again for keeping his sword clean, nor that he can have every thing in him, by we *neatly* apparel *neatly*. *Shakespeare.*  
To face an altar built,  
Obscure vast French romances *neatly* gilt. *Pope.*

2. Cleanliness.

**NEATNESS. n. f.** [from *neat*.]  
1. Spruceness; elegance without dignity.  
Pelagus carp'd at the odious *neatness* of men's apparel. *Hooker.*

2. Cleanliness.

**NEB. n. f.** [*nebbe*, Sax.]

1. Nod; break; mouth. Retained in the north.  
How the *nebb* holds up the bill to him,  
And smite her with the boldness of a wife. *Shakespeare.*  
Take a *nebb* with a belly and a long *nebb*. *Bacon.*

2. [In Scotland.] The bill of a bird. See *NIN*.

**NEBULA. n. f.** [Lat.] It is applied to appearances, like a cloud in the human body; as also to films upon the eyes.

**NEBULOUS. adj.** [*nebulus*, Lat.] Misty; cloudy.

**NECESSARIES. n. f.** [from *necessary*.]  
Things not only convenient but needful; things not to be left out of daily life.

*Quibus debet natura negatis.*  
The superfluous *necessaries* are, the preventing, assisting, and renewing grace of God, which we suppose God ready to annex to the revelation of his will, in the hearts of all that with obedient humble spirits receive and sincerely embrace it. *Hammond.*

We are to ask of God such *necessaries* of life as are needful to us, while we live here. *Duty of Man.*

The right of man has to be maintained and provided with the *necessaries* and conveniences of life, out of his father's substance, him a right to succeed to his father's property, for his own good. *Locke.*

**NECESSARILY. adv.** [from *necessary*.]  
1. Indispensably.

I would know by some special instance, what one article of christian faith, or what duty required *necessarily* unto all men's salvation there is, which the very reading of the word of God is not apt to natify. *Hooker.*

Every thing is endowed with such a natural principle, whereby it is *necessarily* inclined to promote its own preservation, and well being. *Wolton.*

2. By inevitable consequence.

They who reject the church unto that which was at the first, must *necessarily* set bounds and limits unto their speeches. *Hooker.*

3. By fate; not freely.

The church is not of such a nature as would *necessarily*, once begun, preferve itself forever. *Pearson.*

They subjected God to the fatal chain of causes, whereas they should have resolved the necessity of all inferior events into the free determination of God himself, who executes *necessarily*, that which he first propoed freely. *South.*

**NECESSARINESS. n. f.** [from *necessary*.]  
The state of being necessary.

**NECESSARY. adj.** [*necessarius*, Lat.]

1. Needful; indispensably requisite.

Being it is impossible we should have the same sanctity which is in God, it will be necessary to declare what is holiness which maketh men be accounted holy ones, and called *sancti*. *Peckham.*

All creatures are in a *necessity* of understanding; 'Tis only *necessary* to be good. *Dryden.*

A certain kind of temper is *necessary* to the pleasure and quiet of our minds, consequently to our happiness, and that is holiness and goodness. *Tit.*

The Dutch would go on to challenge the military government and the revenues, and reckon them among what shall be thought *necessary* for their barrier. *Swift.*

2. Not free; fatal; impelled by fate.  
I wish, a *necessary* end.  
Will come when it will come. *Shakespeare.*

3. Conclusive; decisive by inevitable consequence.

They resolve us not, what they understand by the commandment of the word; whether a literal and formal commandment, or a commandment inferred by any *necessary* inference. *White.*

No man can show by any *necessary* argument, that it is naturally impossible that all the relations concerning America should be false. *Talbot.*

**TO NECESSITATE. v. a.** [from *necessitas*, Lat.] To make necessary; not to leave free; to exempt from choice.

Halt thou proudly asserted the good thou hast done to thy own strength, or imputed thy fins and follies to the *necessitating* and inevitable decrees of God. *Deppa's Rules for Devotion.*

The marquis of Newcastle being pressed on both sides, was *necessitated* to draw all his army into York. *Clarendon.*

Man seduc'd,  
And fatter'd out of all, believing dies  
Against his Maker; no deceit in mine  
Concuring to *necessitate* his fall. *Milton.*

Our voluntary vice he requires,  
Not our *necessitated*. *Milton.*

Neither the Divine Providence, or his demonstrations, persuasions, or infusions of the understanding, or will of rational creatures doth deceive the understanding, or pervert the will, or *necessitate* or incline either to any moral evil. *Hale.*

The politician never thought that he would fall dangerously sick, and that sickness *necessitate* his removal from the court. *South.*

The Eternal, when he did the world create  
And other agents did *necessitate*;  
So what he order'd they by nature do;  
Thus light things mount, and heavy downward go,  
Man only boasts an arbitrary state. *Dryden.*

The perfections of any person may create our veneration; his power, our fear; and his authority ruling them, a servile and *necessitated* obedience; but love can be produced only by kindness. *Bogers.*

**NECESSITATION. n. f.** [from *necessitate*.]  
The act of making necessary; fatal compulsion.

This *necessitation*, grounded upon the *necessitation* of a man's will without his will, is to far from relieving those difficulties which flow from the fatal destiny of the Stoicks, that it enrich them. *Brantfort against Hobbes.*

Where the law makes a certain law, there is a *necessitation* to one; where the law doth not make a certain law, there is no *necessitation* to one, and there they have power in liberty to choose. *Brantfort against Hobbes.*

**NECESSITATED. adj.** [from *necessitate*.] In a state of want. Not used.

This was a scene, and when I gave it Helen,  
I had her, if her fortune ever stood  
Necessitated to sleep, that by this token  
I would relieve her. *Shakespeare.*

**NECESSITATED. adj.** [from *necessitate*.] Predestined with poverty.

They who were exiled, found no satisfaction in what they were exiled for, being poor and *necessitated*. *Charnock.*

In legal disputes, and righting himself, or those who, though not perfectly *necessitated*, are yet very *necessitated*, a good man will not be hasty in going to extremities. *Heathcote.*

There are multitudes of *necessitated* persons and penurious parents, persons in pinching circumstances, with numerous families of children. *Arbuthnot.*

**NECESSITATEDNESS. n. f.** [from *necessitated*.]  
Poverty; want; need.

Universal peace is demonstration of universal plenty, for where there is want and *necessitatedness*, there will be a quarrelling. *Barnet.*

**NECESSITUDE. n. f.** [from *necessitudo*, Lat.]

1. Want; need.

The mutual *necessitudes* of human nature *necessarily* maintain mutual offices between them. *Hale.*

2. Friendship.

**NECESSITY. n. f.** [*necessitas*, Lat.]

1. Cogency; compulsion; fatality.

*Necessity* and chance  
Approach not me; and what I will is fate. *Milton.*

Though there be no natural *necessity*, that such things must be so, and that they cannot possibly be otherwise, without implying a contradiction; yet may they be so certain as not to admit of any reasonable doubt concerning them. *Wilkins.*

2. State of being necessary; indispensable.

Urges the *necessity*, and state of times. *Shakespeare.*

Racine used the chorus to his father, but not that he found any *necessity* of it: it was only to give the ladies an occasion of entertaining the king with vocal music. *Dryden.*

We see the *necessity* of an augmentation, to bring the enemy to reason. *Addison.*

3. Want; need; poverty.

The art of our *necessities* is strange,  
That can make vile things precious. *Shakespeare.*

The cause of all the distinctions in his court or army, proceeded from the extreme poverty, and *necessity* his majesty was in. *Clarendon.*

We are first to consult our own *necessities*, but then the *necessities* of our neighbours have a christian right to a part of what we have to spare. *L'Estrange.*

4. Things necessary for human life.

These should be hours for *necessities*,  
Not for delights; times to repair our nature  
With comforting repose, and not for us  
To waste these times. *Shakespeare.*

Great part of the world are free from the *necessities* of labour and employment, and have their time and fortunes in their own disposal. *Law.*

5. Cogency of argument; inevitable consequence.

There never was a man of solid understanding, whole apprehensions are looser, and by a penitive inspection advised, but that he hath found by an irreducible *necessity*, one true God and everlasting being. *Raleigh.*

Good-nature or beneficence and candour, is the product of right reason; which of *necessity* will give allowance to the feelings of others. *Dryden.*

6. Violence; compulsion.

Never shall  
Our heads get out; it once within we be,  
But stay compell'd by strong *necessity*. *Chapman.*

**NECK. n. f.** [*hincra*, Sax. *neck*, Dutch.]

1. The part between the head and body.

He'll beat Auldius' head below his knee,  
And tread upon his neck. *Shakespeare.*

The length of the face twice exceedeth that of the neck. *Bacon.*

She clapp'd her leathern wing against your tower's,  
And thrust out her long neck even to your doors. *Dryden.*

I look on the tacker to be the ornament and defence of the female neck. *Addison.*

2. A long narrow part.

The access of the town was only by a neck of land, between the sea on the one part, and the harbour on the other. *Bacon.*

Thou walk'st as on a narrow mountain's neck,  
A precarious height, with scanty room to tread. *Druid.*

3. On the Neck; immediately after; from one following another closely.

He depos'd the king,  
And, on the neck of that, talk'd the whole state. *Shakespeare.*

The second way to aggregate sin, is by addition of sin to sin, and that is done sundry ways; first by committing one sin on the neck of another; as David did when he added murder to adultery. *Ferkins.*

Instantly on the neck of this came news, that Ferdinand and Isabella had concluded a peace. *Bacon.*

4. To break the neck of an affair; to hinder any thing being done; or, to do more than half.

**NECKBEEF. n. f.** [*neck* and *beef*.] The

# NEC

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coarse flesh of the neck of cattle, sold to the poor at a very cheap rate.  
They'll sell (as cheap as neckbeef) for counters.

NECKCLOTH. *n. f.* [*neck and cloth*.] That which men wear on their neck.

Will she with hawthorn's hand provide thy meat,  
And every Sunday morn thy neckcloth plait? Gay.  
NECKTIE. *n. f.* A gorget; hand-kerchief for a woman's neck.

NECKLACE. *n. f.* [*neck and lace*.] An ornamental string of beads or precious stones, worn by women on their neck.

Ladies, as well then as now, wore estates in their ears. Both men and women wore torques, chains, or necklaces of silver and gold set with precious stones.

Or lose her heart, or necklace, at a ball. Pope.  
NECKWEED. *n. f.* [*neck and weed*.] Hemp; in ridicule.

NECROMANCER. *n. f.* [*νεκρός and μάγισ*.] One who by charms can converse with the ghosts of the dead; a conjurer; an enchanter.

I am employed like the general who was forced to kill his enemies twice over, whom a necromancer had raised to life.

NECROMANCY. *n. f.* [*νεκρός and μάγισ*; necromancy, French.]

1. The art of revealing future events, by communication with the dead.

The resurrection of Samuel is nothing but delusion in the practice of necromancy and popular conception of ghosts.

2. Enchantment; conjuration.

He did it partly by necromancy, wherein he was much skilled.

This palace standeth in the air,  
By necromancy placed there,  
That it no tempest needs to fear.

NECTAR. *n. f.* [Latin.] Pleasant liquor, said to be drunk by the heathen deities.

NECTAREAN. *adj.* [from *nectar*.] Tinged with nectar; mingled with nectar; abounding with nectar.

He gave her to his daughters to imbibe  
In nectarean cups, with a phœbeal.

How charming is divine poison!—  
Not hush'd and hush'd, as dull fools suppose,  
But undiminish'd, as Apollo's love,

And a perpetual feast of nectarean sweets,  
Where nectar's rude surfeit reigns.

He with the Nais would dwell,  
Leaving the nectarean joys of Jove.

NECTAREOUS. *adj.* [*nectareus*, Lat.] Resplending nectar; sweet as nectar.

Amidst the grape, the rose renew,  
The nectareous and the nectareous dew.

NECTARINE. *adj.* [from *nectar*.] Sweet as nectar.

To their supper-fruits they fell;

Nectarine fruits

NECTARINE. *n. f.* [*nectarine*, French.] A fruit of the plum kind.

This fruit did come from a peach in having a fine, round and the least bitter.

The only nectarine are the merry and the brawny, and of the last there are two, for, one, which is the best, very round, and the other somewhat long; of the merry there are several sorts.

NEED. *n. f.* [*neod*, Sax. *noed*, Dutch.]

1. Exigency; pressing difficulty; necessity.

The very stream of his life, and the business he hath helmed, must upon a wretched need, give him a better procla nation.

That spirit that first rubb'd on thee,

In the camp of Dan,

Be efficacious in thee now at need.

In thy native innocence proceed,

And common all thy reason at thy need.

2. Want; distressful poverty.

# NEE

Famine is in thy cheeks;  
Need and oppression stare within thine eyes,  
Contempt and beggary hang upon thy back.

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# NEE

to pierce cloth, and perforated at the other to receive the thread, used in sewing.

NEEDLE. *n. f.* [*neod*, Sax. *noed*, Dutch.]

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In thy native innocence proceed,

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2. Want; distressful poverty.

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timed, he would *needs* know the cause of his repulse. *Davies.*

*I perceive*  
Thy mortal fault to fail; objects divine  
Must needs be lost, and we may humbly sense. *Mt.*

To say the principles of nature *needs* be  
so has paid for thy makes the man, is to let bound  
to omnipotence. *Glennville.*

A trait at last must needs be innocent in itself  
when nothing else corrupt it, because it is a thing  
which we must but want, and there is no living  
in this world without it. *Ketticwell.*

Which I must needs dispatch before I go. *Dr. den.*  
*Neddy*, *adj.* [from *need*.] Poor; needli-  
tious, distressed by poverty.

Thou givest to all were open to more,  
And wouldst waiting ever the more,  
To call in court by, that *needy* were and poor. *Spenser.*

—In his *needy* shop a tortoise hung,  
An alligator stall'd, and other things  
Of ill-shap'd fishes. *Shakespeare.*

The poor and *needy* praise thy name. *Psalms.*  
We bring into the world a poor *needy* creature on  
life, short at the longest, and unquiet at the best. *Temple.*

Being put to right himself upon the *needy*, he will  
look upon it as a call from God to charity. *Acute.*  
Nymphs of form, of mirth, or of note,  
Those seeds of pride are fruitful in debate:

Let happy men for generous love declare;  
And chafe the *needy* virgin, chaste and fair. *Glan.*  
To relieve the *needy*, and comfort the afflicted,  
are duties that fall in our way every day. *Addison.*

**NEER**, [for *never*.]  
It appears I am no horse,  
That I can argue and discourse;  
Have but two legs, and *ne'er* a tail. *Hudibras.*

**TO NEER**, *v. n.* [*neer*, Dan. *niecin*, Dut.]  
To freeze; to discharge fatalencies by  
the nose. Retained in Scotland.

He went up and stretched himself upon him; and  
the child *neered* seven times, and opened his eyes. *2 Kings.*

By his *neerings* a light doth shine, and his eyes  
are like the eyelids of the morning. *Joh.*

**NEF**, *n. f.* [old Fr. from *nave*.] The body  
of a church; the nave.

The church of St. Juliana, by Palladio, is the most  
handsome, luminous, disencumbered building in  
Italy. The long *nef* consists of a row of five *Apola*,  
the cross one has on each side a single cupola  
deeper than the others. *Addison.*

**NEFARIOUS**, *adj.* [*nefarius*, Lat.] Wicked;  
abominable.

The most *nefurious* bastards, are they whom the  
law fills sincefuous bastards, which are begotten be-  
tween ascendants and defendants, and between col-  
laterals, as far as the divine prohibition extends. *Ayl.*

**NEGATION**, *n. f.* [*negatio*, Lat. *negatio*,  
Fr.]

1. Denial: the contrary to affirmation.  
Our assertions and negations should be *yes* and  
nay, for whatsoever is more than these is *sin*. *Rogers.*

2. Description by denial, or exclusion, or  
exception.  
*Negation* is the absence of that which does not  
naturally belong to the thing we are speaking of,  
or which has no right, obligation, or necessity to be  
prefixed with it; as when we say a stone is mani-  
mate, or blind, or deaf. *Hotta's Logick.*

Chance signifies, that all events called casual, as  
among inanimate bodies, are mechanically and natu-  
rally produced according to the determinate figures,  
textures, and motions of those bodies, with that *only*  
*negation*, that those inanimate bodies are not con-  
scious of their own operations. *Bentley.*

3. Argument drawn from denial.  
It may be proved in the way of *negation*, that  
they came not from Europe, as having no remainder  
of the arts, learning and civilities of it. *Heglyn.*

**NEGATIVE**, *adj.* [*negativus*, Fr. *negativus*,  
Latin.]

a. Denying: contrary to affirmative.

2. Implying only the absence of something;  
not positive; privative.

There is another way of denying Christ with our  
mouths which is *negativus*, when we do not acknow-  
ledge and confess him. *South.*

Consider the necessary connection that is between  
the *negation* and positive part of our duty. *Tillot.*

3. Having the power to withhold, though  
not to compel.  
Denying me any power of a *negative* voice as  
I am, they are not ashamed to seek to deprive me  
of the liberty of using my reason with a good con-  
science. *King Charles.*

**NEGATIVE**, *n. f.*  
1. A proposition by which something is  
denied.  
Of *negatives* we have for the least certainty;  
they are usually harsh, and many times impossi-  
ble to be proved. *Tillot.*

2. A particle of denial: as, *not*.  
A power sublimely is denied;  
But by a heap of *negatives* is bound;  
Ask what a spirit is, and hear them cry,  
It hath no matter, no mortality. *Cleveland.*

**NEGATIVELY**, *adv.* [from *negative*.]  
1. With denial; in the form of denial; not  
affirmatively.  
When I take him whether he had not drunk at  
all, he answered *negatively*. *Baile.*

2. In form or speech implying the absence  
of something.  
The fathers draw arguments from the Scriptures  
*negatively*, in proof of that which is evil. Scrip-  
tures teach us not, avoid it therefore. *H. A.*

To that I should get forth by way of answer,  
both *negatively* and positively. *Wilkins.*

I shall show what the image of God in man is,  
*negatively*, by showing wherein it does not consist  
and positively, by showing wherein it does. *South.*

**TO NEGLECT**, *v. a.* [*neglectus*, Lat.]

1. To omit by carelessness.  
Heaven,  
Where honour due and reverence none *neglects*. *Mt.*

2. To treat with scornful heedlessness.  
If he *neglect* to hear the music, it into the church  
it shall. *South.*

This my long full rip and my day of grace,  
Thou who *neglect* and idleness shall never take. *Ant.*

3. To postpone.  
I have been long a sleeper; but I trust  
My absence doth *neglect* no great design,  
Which by my presence might have been concluded. *Shakespeare.*

**NEGLECT**, *n. f.* [*neglectus*, Lat.]

1. Inattention.  
2. Careless treatment; scornful inattention.  
I have perceived a most faint *neglect* of late,  
which I have rather blamed as my own jealous  
curiosity, than as a very presence or pursuit of  
unkindness. *Shakespeare.*

3. Negligence; frequency of neglect.  
Age breeds *neglect* in all, and actions  
Remote in time, like objects remote in place,  
Are not beheld at half their greatness. *Denham.*

4. State of being unregarded.  
Rescue my poor remembrance from vile *neglect*,  
With virgin honours let my heart be deck'd,  
And decent emblem. *Prior.*

**NEGLECTER**, *n. f.* [from *neglect*.] One  
who neglects.

**NEGLECTFUL**, *adj.* [*neglect* and *full*.]  
1. Heedless; careless; inattentive; with *of*.  
Moral ideas not offering themselves to the senses,  
but being to be framed to the understanding, people  
are *neglectful* of a faculty they are apt to think  
wants nothing. *Locke.*

Though the Romans had not great genius for  
trade, yet they were not entirely *neglectful* of it.  
*Arbutnot.*

2. Treating with indifference.  
If the father cares them when they do well,  
show a cold and *neglectful* countenance to them  
upon doing ill, it will make them sensible of the  
difference. *Locke.*

**NEGLECTFULLY**, *adv.* [from *neglectful*.]  
With heedless inattention; with careless  
indifference. Not used.

**NEGLECTION**, *n. f.* [from *neglect*.] The  
state of being negligent.

Sleeping *neglection* doth betray to loss  
The conquests of our scarce cold conqueror. *Shakspeare.*

**NEGLECTIVE**, *adj.* [from *neglect*.] In-  
attentive to; regardless of.  
I wanted not probabilities sufficient to raise jea-  
lousies in any king's heart, not wholly stupid, and  
*neglective* of the publick peace. *King Charles.*

**NEGLECTIGENCE**, *n. f.* [*negligence*, Fr. *ne-  
gligencia*, Lat.]

1. Habit of omitting by heedlessness, or of  
acting carelessly.  
2. Instance of neglect.  
She let it drop by *negligence*,  
And, to the advantage, I being here, took't up. *Shakspeare.*

**NEGLECTIVE**, *adj.* [*negligent*, Fr. *negligent*,  
Latin.]

1. Careless; heedless; habitually inatten-  
tive.  
My sons, be not now *negligent*; for the Lord  
hath chosen you to stand before him. *2 Chronicles.*

2. Careless of any particular; with *of* be-  
fore a noun.  
Her daughters see her great zeal for religion;  
but then they see an equal earnestness for all sorts  
of mercy. They see the is not *negligent* of her  
demeanor; but then they see her more careful to  
praise her complexion. *Law.*

We have been *negligent* in not hearing his voice.  
*Baruch.*

3. Scornfully regardless.  
Let it be a pride puff is three long,  
And be thou *negligent* of time;  
With every one to go to the long,  
Let it be a pride puff is three long. *Swift.*

**NEGLECTIVELY**, *adv.* [from *negligent*.]  
1. Carelessly; heedlessly; without exact-  
ness.  
There is a voluntary motion and therefore inima-  
gination, and it is one of the ancients have  
said that the imagination is indeterminate, and their  
imagination indeterminate, it is *neglective*, observed;  
for it is so in it for void to their minds, and hees  
know the way to the other. *Bacon.*

Of a four elder plays,  
This and Philaster have the same name;  
Great are their faults, and glorious is their flame.  
In both our long the genius is expert,  
Lusty and bold, but *neglective* by itself. *Waller.*

He is my figure and my jewels store,  
Or *negligent* of place for thee alone. *Prior.*

**TO NEGOTIATE**, *v. n.* [*negociar*, Fr. from  
*negotium*, Lat.] To have intercourse of  
business; to traffick; to treat: whether  
of publick affairs, or private matters.

Have you any communion from your lord to  
*negotiate* with my face? *Shakspeare.*

She was a busy *negotiating* woman, and in her  
withdrawing chamber had the fortunate conspiracy  
for the king against king Richard been hatched.  
*Bacon.*

It is a common error in *negotiating*; whereas men  
have many reasons to persuade, they strive to use  
them all at once, which weakeneth them. *Bacon.*

They that receive the talents to *negotiate* with,  
did all of them except one make profit of them.  
*Hanmond.*

A reward to embattle those goods he undertakes  
to manage; an ambassador to betray his prince for  
whom he should *negotiate*; are crimes that double  
their malignity from the quality of the actors.  
*Decay of Piety.*

I can discover none of these intercourses and ne-  
gotiations, unless that Luther *negotiated* with a  
black bear. *Atterbury.*

**NEGOTIATION**, *n. f.* [*negociation*, Fr. from  
*negotiate*.] Treaty of business, whether  
publick or private.

**Oil** is slow, smooth, and solid; so are Spaniards observed to be in their motion: Though it be a question yet unresolved, whether their affected gravity and slowness in their negotiations have tended more to their prejudice or advantage. *Howard.*

They ceased not from all worldly labour and negotiation. *White.*

**NEGOTIATOR**. *n. f.* [*negociateur*, Fr. from *negotiate*.] One employed to treat with others.

Those who have defended the proceedings of our negotiators at Gertruydenburg, dwell much upon their zeal in endeavouring to work the French up to their demands, but say nothing to justify those demands. *Swift.*

**NEGRO**. *n. f.* [Spanish; *negre*, Fr.] A blackmoor.

Negroes transplanted into cold and stegmatic habitations, continue their hue in themselves and their generations. *Brown.*

**NIE**. *n. f.* [*nif*, Islandick; *neef*, Scottish.] Fill. It is likewise written *neaf*.

Sweet knight, I kiss thy wet. *Shakespeare.*

**To NEIGH**. *v. n.* [hazgan, Sax. *negn*, Dutch.] To utter the voice of a horse or mare.

Note a wild and wanton herd,  
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,  
Fetting mud bounds, bellowing and neighing loud. *Shakespeare.*

They were as fed horses, every one neigh'd. *Jeremiah.*

Run up the ridges of the rocks again;  
And with shrill neighings fill the neighbouring plain. *Dryden.*

The generous horse, that nobly wild,  
Neighs on the hills, and dares the angry lion. *Smith.*

**NEIGH**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The voice of a horse.

It is the pounce of palefrees; his neigh is like the bidding of a monarch, and his countenance enforce homage. *Shakespeare.*

**NEIGHBOUR**. *n. f.* [negebur, Sax.]

1. One who lives near to another.

He sent such an addition of foot, as he could draw out of Oxford, and the *neighb.* using garritious. *Clarendon.*

A kid sometimes for festivals he flew,  
The choicer part was his sick neighbour's due. *Harte.*

2. One who lives in familiarity with another; a word of civility.

Masters, my good friends, mine honest neighbours, Will you undo yourselves? *Shakespeare.*

3. Any thing next or near.

This man that set me packing;  
Till ing the guts into the neighbour room. *Shakespeare.*

4. Intimate; confidant.

The deep revolving witty Buckingham  
No more shall be the neighbour to my counsels. *Shakespeare.*

5. [In divinity.] One partaking of the same nature, and therefore entitled to good offices.

Sins against men are injuries; hurts, losses, and damages, whereby our neighbour is in his dignity, life, chastity, wealth, good name, or any way justly offended, or by us hindered. *Locke.*

The gospel allows no such term as a stranger; makes every man my neighbour. *Sprout.*

You should always change and alter your interests, according as the needs and necessities of your neighbours or acquaintance seem to require. *Law.*

**To NEIGHBOUR**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adjoin to; to confine on.

Wholesome berries thrive and ripen best,  
Neighbour'd by fruit of sower quality. *Shakespeare.*

Give me thy hand,  
Be pilot to me, and thy places shall  
Still neighbour mine. *Shakespeare.*

They grow on the leisurely ascending hills that neighbour the shore. *Sandys.*

Things much equivalent and neighbouring value,  
By lot are parted. *Prior.*

2. To acquaint with; to make near to.

That being off so young days brought up with him,  
And since so neighbour'd to his youth and favour. *Shakespeare.*

**NEIGHBOURHOOD**. *n. f.* [from *neighbour*.]

1. Place adjoining.

One in the neighbourhood mortally sick of the small-pox, desiring the doctor to come to him. *Fell.*

I could not bear  
To leave thee in the neighbourhood of death,  
But flew in all the haste of love to find thee. *Addis.*

2. State of being near each other.

Consider several states in a neighbourhood; in order to preserve peace between their states, it is necessary they should be formed into a balance. *Swift.*

3. Those that live within reach of communication.

How ill mean neighbourhood your genius suits?  
To live like Adam midst an herd of brutes! *Harris.*

**NEIGHBOURLY**. *adj.* [from *neighbour*.]

Becoming a neighbour; kind; civil.

The Scottish lord hath a neighbourly charity in him, for he borrowed a box of the ear of the Englishman, and twice he would pay when he was able. *Shakespeare.*

The Woodberry so high, and neighbourly doth live,  
With Abberley his friend. *Drayton.*

He steals my customers; twelve he has under bonds never to return; judge if this be neighbourly dealing. *Acworth.*

**NEIGHBOURLY**. *adv.* [from *neighbour*.]

With social civility.

**NEITHER**. *conjunct.* [napðer, Sax. *ne* either.]

1. Not either. A particle used in the first branch of a negative sentence, and answered by *nor*.

Fight neither with small nor great, save only with the king. *King.*

Men lived at home, neither intent upon any foreign merchandize, nor inquisitive after the lives and fortunes of their neighbours. *Heylyn.*

2. It is sometimes the second branch of a negative or prohibition to any sentence.

Ye shall not eat of it, neither shall ye touch it. *Gracius.*

This commandment standeth not for a cypher, neither is it read and expounded in vain among Christians. *White.*

3. Sometimes at the end of a sentence it follows as a negative; and though not very grammatically, yet emphatically, after another negative; in old English two negatives denied.

It is thought that it is the greatness of distance, whereby the sound cannot be heard, we see that lightning and conflagrations, near at hand, yield no sound neither. *Bacon.*

Men come not to the knowledge of which are thought innate, till they come to the use of reason, nor then neither. *Locke.*

**NEITHER**. *pronoun.* Not either; nor one nor other.

He neither loves,  
Nor either cares for him. *Shakespeare.*

Which of them shall I take?  
Both, one, or neither? neither can be enjoy'd. *Shakespeare.*

If both remain alive

The balance, by a propensity to either side, inclined to neither. *Fell.*

Suffice it that he's dead; all wrongs die with him; Thus I abhor myself, and excuse him,  
Who sav'd my life and honour, but praise neither. *Dryden.*

Experience makes us sensible of both, though our narrow understandings can comprehend neither.

They lived with the friendship and equality of brethren, neither lord, neither slave to his brother; but independent of each other. *Locke.*

**NE'NUPHAR**. *n. f.* [*nymphæa*, Lat.] Water lily, or water rose.

**NE'OPHYTE**. *n. f.* [*neophyte*, Fr. *new* and *phos*.] One regenerated; a convert.

**NEOTERICUS**. *adj.* [*neotericus*, Lat.] Modern; novel; late.

We are not to be guided either by the misreports of some ancient, or the capricious of one or two neo-cricks. *Grew.*

**NEP**. *n. f.* [*ncpeta*, Lat.] An herb.

**NEPENTHE**. *n. f.* [*η* and *πενθε*.] A drug that drives away all pains.

There where no passion, pride, or shame transport  
Lull'd with the sweet nepenthe of a court;  
There were no fathers, brothers, friends disagree,  
Once break their rest, nor stir them from their place. *Pope.*

**NEPHEW**. *n. f.* [*nepos*, Lat. *neveu*, Fr.]

1. The son of a brother or sister.

Immortal offspring of my brother Jove;  
My brightest nephew and whom best I love. *Dryden.*

I ask, whether in the inheriting of this paternal power, the grandfathers by a daughter, hath a right before a nephew by a brother? *Locke.*

2. The grandson. Out of use.

With what intent they were published, those words of the nephew of Jesus daughter by right, after that my grandfather's sins had given himself to the receiving of the law and the prophets, and other books of our fathers, and hath gotten therein sufficient judgment, he proposed also to write something pertaining to learning and wisdom. *Hooker.*

Her heart at length is kind,  
Prepares his empire for his daughter's ease,  
And to his hatching nephew smooths the seas. *Dryden.*

3. Descendant, however distant. Out of use.

All the sons of these five brethren reign'd  
By due success, and all their nephews late,  
Even thence eleven descents the crown retain'd. *Spenser.*

**NEPHRETIC**. *adj.* [*nephretic*, *nephre-tique*, Fr.]

1. Belonging to the organs of urine.

2. Troubled with the stone.

The diet of nephretic persons ought to be opposite to the alkalescent nature of the salts in their blood. *Arbutnot.*

3. Good against the stone.

The nephretic stone is commonly of an uniform dusky green; but some samples I have seen of it that are variegated with white, black, and sometimes yellow. *Woodward.*

**NEPOTISM**. *n. f.* [*nepotisme*, Fr. *nepos*, Lat.] Fondness for nephews.

To this humour of nepotism Rome owes its present splendor, for it would have been impossible to have furnished out so many glorious palaces with such a profusion of pictures and statues, had not the riches of the people fallen into different families. *Addison.*

**NERVE**. *n. f.* [*nervus*, Lat. *nerf*, Fr.]

1. The organs of sensation passing from the brain to all parts of the body.

The nerves do ordinarily accompany the arteries through all the body, they have also blood vessels, as the other parts of the body. Wherever my nerve tends out a branch, or receives one from another, or where two nerves join together, there is generally a ganglion or plexus. *Quincy.*

What man dares, I dare:  
Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear;  
Take any shape but that, and my own nerves  
Shall never tremble. *Shakespeare.*

2. It is used by the poets for *new* or *gender*.

If equal power

Thou would'st intume, smite my nerves, as then  
I could encounter with thee hundred men. *Chapm.*

Strong tharysden did hang a speeding blow  
Full on his neck, and at the nerves in two. *Pope.*

**NE'VELESS**. *adj.* [from *nerve*.] Without strength.

There sunk Thalia, nerveless, faint and dead,  
Hail not her sister Sairee had her bed. *Daniel.*

**NE'VOUS**. *adj.* [*nervous*, Lat.]

1. Well strung; strong; vigorous.

# NES

What nest us arises he boasts, how firm his tread;  
His hands his feet, his eyes, his ears, his head;  
2. Relating to the nerves; having the seat  
in the nerves.

The vocal tract, murmuring from afar,  
Whisper'd no place to echo the murmurous war,  
And I believe, the firm of the plan,  
Sung by the muses in vain. *Hate.*

3. [In medical cant.] Having weak or  
dilated nerves.

Poor, weak, nervous creatures. *Chayne.*  
Nervy. *adj.* [from *nerve*.] Strong; vi-  
gorous. Not in use.

Deaf, that did not, in his merry arm doth lie,  
Which being advanced, declines, and then men die.  
*Shakespeare*

NE'SCIENCE. *n. f.* [from *nescio*, Lat.] Ig-  
norance; the state of not knowing.

Many of the most accomplished wits of all ages,  
have relapsed their knowledge into Socrates his bun-  
total, and after all their pains in quest of science,  
have sat down in a professed ne'science. *Gloucester*

NESH. *adj.* [nepe, Sax.] Soft; tender;  
easily hurt. *Skinner.*

NESS.

1. A termination added to an adjective to  
change it into a substantive, denoting *state*  
or *quality*: as, *poissinous*, *poissinousness*;  
*turbid*, *turbidness*; *lovely*, *loveliness*;  
from *nipe*, Sax.

2. The termination of many names of  
places where there is a headland or pro-  
montory; from *nepe*, Sax. a *nose of land*,  
or headland.

NEST. *n. f.* [nepe, Sax.]

1. The bed formed by the bird for incu-  
lation and feeding her young.

If a bird's nest chance to be before thee in the  
way, thou shalt not take the dam with the young.  
*Deuteronomy.*

Th' example of the heav'nly Jark,  
Thy fellow poet, Cowley, mark,  
Above the skies let thy proud music found,  
Thy humble nest build on the ground. *Cowley*

2. Any place where animals are produced.  
Redi found that all kinds of putrefaction did  
only afford a nest and aliment for the eggs and  
young of those insects he admitted. *Bentley.*

3. An abode; place of residence; a recep-  
tacle. Generally in a bad sense: as, a  
nest of rogues and thieves.

Come from that nest  
Of death, contagion, and unnatural sleep. *Shaksp.*

4. A warm close habitation, generally in  
contempt.

Some of our ministers having livings offered unto  
them, will neither for zeal of religion, nor winning  
souls to God, be drawn forth from their warm  
nests. *Spenser.*

5. Boxes or drawers; little pockets or re-  
positories.

To NEST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To  
build nests.

The cedar stretched his branches as far as the  
mountains of the moon, and the king of birds nested  
within his leaves. *Houel*

NEST'EGG. *n. f.* [nest and egg.] An egg  
left in the nest to keep the hen from for-  
saking it.

Books and money laid for show,  
Like nest'eggs, to make clients lay. *Hudibras.*

To NESTLE. *v. n.* [from nest.] To settle;  
to harbour; to lie close and snug, as a  
bird in her nest.

Their purpose was, to fortify in some strong  
place of the wild country, and there nestle 'till  
succours came. *Bacon.*

A cock got into the stable was nestling in the  
straw among the horses. *L'Estrange.*

The kingfisher woots commonly by the water-  
side, and nestles in hollow banks. *L'Estrange.*

# NET

Flattering there they nestle near the throne,  
And lounge in habitations not their own. *Dryden.*

The floor is strowed with several plants, amongst  
which the snails nestle all the winter. *Addison.*

Mark where the fly directory creep,  
Nor to the shore approach too nigh,  
The monsters nestle in the deep.

To freeze you in your paining by. *Sayf.*

To NETTLE. *v. a.*

1. To trouble, as in a nest.

Poor heart!  
That labour'st yet to nestle thee,  
Thou thank'st by loving here to get a party,  
In a forbidden or forbidding tree. *Daniel.*

Cupid found a downy bed,  
And nestled in his little head. *Prior*

2. To cherish, as a bird her young.

This flower, so lovely and so sweet,  
To this Minerva, that her hands ever in his deeds,  
She, like his mother, nestles him. *Chapman*

NESTLING. *n. f.* [from *nistle*.] A bird  
just taken out of the nest.

NET. *n. f.* [nati, Gothick; net, Sax.]

1. A texture woven with large interstices  
or meshes, used commonly as a snare for  
animals.

Poor bird! thou'dst never fear the net, nor line,  
The pitfall, nor the gin. *Shakespeare.*

Impatience entangle's us like the fluttering of a  
bird in a net, but cannot at all ease our trouble.  
*Thoulo.*

2. Any thing made with interstitial vacu-  
ities.

He made nets of chequered work for the clum-  
pers, upon the top of the pillars. *1 Kings.*

The vegetative tubes,  
Wrept in a filmy net, and clad with leaves. *Thompson.*

NETHER. *adj.* [neoden, Saxon; neder,  
Dutch. It has the form of a compara-  
tive, but is never used in expressed, but  
only in implied comparison; for we say  
the *nether* part, but never say this part is  
*nether* than that, nor is any positive in use,  
though it seems compounded in the word  
*beneath*. *Nether* is not now much in use.]

1. Lower; not upper.

No man shall take the *nether* or the upper mill-  
stone to pledge; for he taketh a man's life to  
pledge. *Deuteronomy.*

In his picture are two principal errors, the one  
in the complexion and hair, the other in the mouth,  
which commonly, they draw with a full and *nether*  
great lip. *Pracham.*

This odious off-spring,  
Thine own begotten, breaking violent way  
Tore through my entrails; that with tear and pain  
Distorted, all my *nether* shape thus grew  
Transform'd. *Milton.*

The upper part whereof was whey,  
The *nether*, orange mix'd with grey. *Hudibras.*

A beautiful mind above, but magic arts,  
With barking dogs deform'd her *nether* parts. *Rost.*

As if great Atlas from his height  
Should sink beneath his heav'nly weight,  
And with a mighty flaw, the flaming wall  
Should gape in nether, and rushing down o'erwhelm  
this *nether* ball. *Dryden.*

Two poles turn round the globe;  
The first fulsome in heaven, the last is whirl'd  
Below the regions of the *nether* world. *Dryden.*

2. Being in a lower place.

This shows you are above,  
You justices, that these our *nether* crimes,  
So speedily can venge. *Shakespeare.*

Numberless were those bad angels, seen  
Hov'ring on wing under the cope of hell,  
Twixt upper, *nether*, and farrounding fires. *Milton.*

3. Infernal; belonging to the regions below.

No less desire  
To found this *nether* empire, which might rise,  
In emulation, opposite to heav'n. *Milton.*

The gods with hate beheld the *nether* sky,  
The ghosts repine. *Dryden.*

NETHERMOST. *adj.* [superl. of *nether*.]

Lowest.

# NEV

Great is thy mercy toward me, and thou hast de-  
livered my soul from the *nethermost* hell. *Psalms.*

Undanted to meet there whatever pow'r,

Or spirit, of the *nethermost* abyss

Might in that noise reside. *Milton.*

All that can be said of a liar lodged in the very  
*nethermost* hell, is this, that if the vengeance of God  
could prepare any place worse than hell for sinners,  
hell itself could be too good for him. *South.*

Heraclitus tells us, that the eclipse of the sun was  
after the manner of a boat, when the concave, as  
to our sight, appears uppermost, and the convex  
*nethermost*. *Keil against Burnet.*

NETTING. *n. f.* A reticulated piece of  
work.

NETTLE. *n. f.* [nezel, Sax.] A sting-  
ing herb well known.

The strawberry grows underneath the nettle. *Shal*  
Some so like to thorns and nettles live,  
That a none for them can, when they perish, grieve. *Waller.*

To NETTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
sting; to irritate; to provoke.

The princes were so nettled at the scandal of this  
affront, that every man took it to himself. *L'Estr.*

Although at every part of the apoplexy discom-  
posed of them might be miserably and nettled, yet a  
moderate silence and attention was full observed.  
*Beattie.*

NETWORK. *n. f.* [net and work.] Any  
thing reticulated or decussated, at equal  
distances, with interstices between the  
intersections.

No any shall'd in workmanship emboss'd;  
Nor any skill'd in loops of fine ring fine,  
Might in their diverse cunning ever dare,  
With this so curious network to compare. *Spenser.*

A large cavity in the inciput was filled with  
ribbons, lace, and embroidery, wrought together  
in a curious piece of network. *Addison.*

Whoever contemplates with becoming attention  
this curious and wonderful network of veins, must  
be transported with admiration. *Blackmore.*

NEVER. *adv.* [ne ever, naefne, Sax. ne  
aype, not ever.]

1. At no time.

Never, alas, the dreadful name  
That fuels the infernal flame. *Cowley.*

Never any thing was so unbr'd as that odious  
man. *Concetto*

By its own force destroy'd, fruition caus'd,  
And always weary'd, I was never pleas'd. *Prior.*

Death still draws nearer, never seeming near. *Pope*

2. It is used in a form of speech handed  
down by the best writers, but lately ac-  
cused, I think with justice, of solecism:  
as, *he is mistaken though never so wise*.  
It is now maintained, that propriety re-  
quires it to be expressed thus, *he is mis-  
taken though ever so wise*; that is, *he is  
mistaken how wise soever he be*. The  
common mode can only be defended by  
supplying a very harsh and unprecedented  
ellipsis; *he is mistaken though so wise, as  
never was any*: such however is the  
common use of the word among the best  
authors.

Be it never so true which we teach the world to  
believe, yet if once their affections be so to be  
abandoned, a small thing persuadeth them to change  
their opinions. *Hudibras.*

Ask me never so much dowry and gift, and I will  
give according as ye shall say. *Genius*

In a living creature, though never so great, the  
sense and the affections of any one part of the  
body instantly make a transmigration throughout  
the whole body. *Bacon.*

They destroyed all, were it never so pleasant,  
within a mile of the town. *Kneller.*

Death may be sudden to him, though it comes  
by never so slow degrees. *Duty of Man.*

He that shuts his eyes against a small light, would  
not be brought to see that which he had no mind to

see, let it be placed in *never* so close a light; and *never* so near him.

That prince whom you espouse, although *never* so vigorously, is the principal in war, you but a second.

3. In no degree.

Whoever has a friend to guide him, may carry his eyes in another man's head, and yet see *never* the worse.

4. It seems in some phrases to have the sense of an adjective. Not any; but in reality it is *not* ever.

He answered him to *never* a word; inasmuch that the governor marvelled.

5. It is much used in composition: as, *never*-ending, having no end; of which some examples are subjoined.

Nature affureth us by *never*-failing experience, and reason by infallible demonstration, that our times upon the earth have neither certainty nor durability.

But a smooth and steadfast mind,  
Gentle thoughts and calm desires,  
Hearts with equal love combin'd,  
Kindle *never*-dying fires.

Ye myrtles brown, with ivy *never* fear,  
I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude.

Your *never*-failing sword made war to cease,  
And now you heal us with the arts of peace.

So corn in fields, and in the garden flow'rs,  
Revive and raise themselves with mod'rate show'rs;

But overcharg'd with *never*-ceasing rain,  
Become too moist.

Our heroes of the former days,  
Deserv'd and gain'd their *never*-fading bays.

Not Thracian Orpheus should transcend my lays,  
Nor Linus crown'd with *never*-fading bays.

Leucippus, with his *never*-erring dart.

Farewell, ye *never*-opening gates.

He to quench his drought to much inclin'd,  
May snowy fields and nitrous pastures find;

Meet stores of gold to greedily pursue,  
And be refresh'd with *never*-wasting food.

Norton hung down his *never*-blushing head,  
And all was hush'd, as folly's felt lay dead.

What the weak head with strength has rules,  
Is pride, the *never*-failing vice of fools.

Thy busy *never*-meaning face,  
Thy crew'd-up front, thy state grimace.

NEVERTHELESS, *adv.* [*never the less*.]

Notwithstanding that.

They plead that even such ceremonick of the church of Rome as contain in them nothing which is not of itself agreeable to the word of God, ought *nevertheless* to be abolished.

Many of our men were gone to land, and our ships ready to depart; *nevertheless* the admiral, with such ships only as could suddenly be put in readiness, made forth towards them.

Creation must needs infer providence; and God's making the world, irrefragably proves that he governs it too; or that a being of a dependent nature remains *nevertheless* independent upon him in that respect.

NEUROLOGY, *n. f.* [*νεῦρον* and *λογία*.] A description of the nerves.

NEURATOMY, *n. f.* [*νεῦρον* and *τομή*.] The anatomy of the nerves.

NEUTER, *adj.* [*neuter*, *lat. neutre*, *Fr.*]

1. Indifferent; not engaged on either side.

The general division of the British nation is into whigs and tories; there being very few, if any, who stand *neuter* in the dispute, without ranging themselves under one of these denominations.

2. [In grammar.] A noun that implies no sex.

The adjectives are *neuter*, and animal must be understood to make it grammar.

A verb *neuter* is that which signifies neither action nor passion, but some state or condition of being; as, *sedeo*, I sit.

NEUTER, *n. f.* One indifferent and unengaged.

VOL. II.

The horned beasts may be looked upon as *neuters* in the matter, when all these prophecies were new to them, and their education had left the interpretation of them indifferent.

NEUTRAL, *adj.* [*neutral*, *Fr.*]

1. Indifferent; not acting; not engaged on either side.

Who can be wise, amas'd, temp'rate and furious, Loyal and *neutral*, in a moment? No man.

He no longer heard that king Henry was settled by his victory, but forthwith he sent ambassadors unto him, to pray that he would stand *neutral*.

The allies may be supplied for money, from Denmark and other *neutral* states.

2. Indifferent; neither good nor bad.

Some things good, and some things ill do seem, And *neutral* tone, in her fantastic eye.

3. Neither acid nor alkaline.

Salts which are neither acid nor alkaline, are called *neutral*.

NEUTRAL, *n. f.* One who does not act nor engage on either side.

The treacherous who have misled others, and the *neutrals* and the false-hearted friends and followers, who have started aside like a broken bow, are to be noted.

NEUTRALITY, *n. f.* [*neutralité*, *Fr.*]

1. A state of indifference, of neither friendship nor hostility.

Men who possess a state of *neutrality* in times of public danger, desert the interest of their fellow-subjects.

The king, late grief revolving in his mind, These reasons for *neutrality* assign'd.

All pretences to *neutrality* are justly exploded, only intending the safety and ease of a few individuals, while the publick is embroiled.

2. A state between good and evil.

There is no health: physicians say, that we At best enjoy but a *neutrality*.

NEUTRALITY, *adv.* [from *neutral*.] Indifferently; on either part.

NEW, *adj.* [*newyd*, *Welsh*; *neop*, *Saxon*; *neuf*, *Fr.*]

1. Not old; fresh; lately produced, made, or had; novel. *New* is used of things, and young of persons.

What's the *newest* uret!—

—That of an hom's age doth his the speaker;

Each minute teems a *new* one.

2. Not being before.

Do not all men complain how little we know, and how much is still unknown? And can we ever know more, unless something *new* be discovered?

3. Modern; of the present time.

Whoever converses much among old books, will be something hard to please among *new*.

4. Different from the former.

Steadfastly purposing to lead a *new* life.

5. Not antiquated; having the effect of novelty.

Their names inscrib'd unnumber'd ages past,

From time's first birth, with time itself shall last;

These ever *new*, not subject to decays,

Spread and grow brighter with the length of days.

6. Not habituated; not familiar.

Such assemblies, though had for religion's sake, may serve the turn of her reticks, and such as privily will insul their posion into *new* minds.

Seiz'd with wonder and delight,

Gas'd all around me, *new* to the transporting sight.

Twelve miles, a strong laborious race,

*New* to the plough, unpractis'd in the trace.

7. Renovated; repaired, so as to recover the first state.

Men, after long emaciated diets, was plump, fat, and almost *new*.

8. Fresh after any thing.

Nor dare we trust so soft a messenger,

*New* from her sickness to that northern air.

9. Not of ancient extraction.

A superior capacity for business, and a more extensive knowledge, are steps by which a *new* man often mounts to favour, and outlines the rest of his contemporaries.

NEW, *adv.* This is, 'I think, only used in composition for *newly*, which the following examples may explain.

As soon as he had written them, a new swarm of thoughts flung her mind, he was ready with her foot to give the *new*-born letters both to death and burial.

God hath not then left this to chuse that, neither would reject that to chuse this, were it not for some *new*-grown occasion, making that which hath been better worse.

So dreadfully he towards him did pass,

Forchisting up aloft his speckled breast,

And often bounding on the bruised grass,

As for great joyance of his *new*-come guest.

Your master's lines

Are full of *new*-found oaths; which he will break

As easily as I do tear this paper.

Will you with those infinites the ows,

Unfriend'd, *new*-adopted to our hate,

Dow'r'd with our curse, and stranger'd with our oath,

Take her or leave her?

Left by a multitude

The *new*-heal'd wound of malice should break out.

Now hath my soul brought forth her prodigy,

And I a gasping, *new*-deliver'd mother,

Have woe to woe, sorrow to sorrow join'd.

He saw heav'n blossom with a *new* born light,

On which, as on a glorious stranger gas'd

The golden eyes of night; whose beams made bright

The way to Bethl'hem, and as boldly blaz'd;

Nor ask'd to leave it the sun, by day as night.

I've seen the morning's lovely ray

Hover o'er the *new* born day;

With rosy wings to richly bright,

As it had seem'd to think of night,

When a ruddy storm, whose scowl

Made heaven's radiant face look foul,

Call'd for an untimely night

To blot the *newly* blossom'd light.

Some tree, whose broad smooth leaves together

fow'd,

And girded on our loins, may cover round

Thole middle parts, that this *new*-runner shame,

There sit not, and reproach us as unclean.

Their father's state,

And *new*-entrusted sceptre.

The *new*-creat'd world, which fame in heav'n

Long had told.

Thou wast, and from thence createst more good,

Witness this *new*-made world, another heav'n.

All clad in liveliest colours, fresh and fair

As the bright flowers that crown'd their brighter

hair,

All in that *new*-blown age which does inspire

Warmth in their lives, and in their holders fire.

It could, yet that it should always run them out

such a machine as is already extant, and not often

into some *new*-fashion'd one, such as was never seen

before, no reason can be assigned or imagined.

This English edition is not to properly a translation, as a new composition, there being several additional chapters in it, and several *new*-wounded.

*New*-found lands accrue to the prince whose

subject makes the first discovery.

Let this be nature's frailty, or her fate,

Or Ulysses' counsel, her *new*-chosen mate.

Shewn all at once you dazzled to our eyes,

As *new*-born Pallas did the gods for prize.

When springing forth from Jove's *new*-closing

wound,

She struck the warlike spear into the ground.

A bird *new* made, about the banks the pier,

Not far from shore, and short excursions tries.

Our house has sent to-day

T' insure our *new*-built vessel call'd a play.

Then curds and cream,

And *new*-laid eggs, which Baucus' busy care

Turn'd by a gentle fire, and roasted rare.

When pleading Metho, born abroad for air,

With his fat paunch fills his *new*-fashion'd chair.

A new-form'd fashion does your power oppose,  
The fight's confus'd, and all who met were foes.  
*Dryden.*

If thou ken'st from far  
Among the Pleiades a new-kindled star;  
If any sparkles from the rest more bright,  
'Tis he that shines in that propitious light. *Dryden.*

If we consider new-born children, we shall have  
little reason to think that they bring many ideas  
into the world with them. *Locke.*

Drummers with velleum-thunder shake the pile,  
To greet the new-made bride. *Gay.*

Ah Blonzelind! I love thee more by half,  
Than does their tawny, or crows the new-tail'd calf. *Gay.*

The proctor exhibits his proxy from the dean  
and chapter, and presents the new-elected bishop  
to the vicar-general. *Ayliffe.*

The new-fallen young here bleating for their  
dams, *Pope.*

The larger here, and there the lesser lambs. *Pope.*  
Learn all the new-fall'n words and oaths. *Saunders.*

**NEWEL. n. f.**  
1. The compass round which the staircase  
is carried.

Let the stairs to the upper rooms be upon a fair  
open newel, and finely railed in. *Bacon.*

2. Novelty. *Spenser.*

**NEWFA'NGLED. adj.** [new and single.]  
Formed with vain or foolish love of  
novelty.

At Christmas I no more desire a rose,  
Than with a snow in May's new-fangled shows;  
But like of each thing, that in season grows. *Shakespeare.*

Those charities are not un-fangled devices of  
yesterday, but are most of them as old as the refor-  
mation. *Atterbury.*

**NEWFA'NGLEDNESS. } n. f. [from new-  
NEWFA'NGLENESS. } fangled.] Vain  
and foolish love of novelty.**

So to new-fangledness both of manner, apparel, and  
each thing else, by the custom of self-guilty evil,  
glad to change though often for a worse. *Sidney.*

Yet he them in new-fangledness did pass. *Hub.*  
The women would be loth to come behind the  
fashion in new-fangledness of the manner, if not in  
coarseness of the matter. *Carew.*

**NEWING. n. f. [from new.]** Yell or barm.  
*Ainsworth.*

**NEWLY. adv. [from new.]**

1. Freshly; lately.  
Her breath indeed those hands have newly  
kiss'd. *Shakespeare.*

They newly learned by the king's example, that  
attendants do not interrupt the conveying of title  
to the crown. *Bacon.*

Her lips were red, and one was thin,  
Compar'd to that was next her chin;  
Some bee had stung it newly. *Suckling.*

He rubb'd it o'er with newly gather'd mint. *Dry.*

2. In a manner different from the former.  
Such is the power of that sweet passion,  
That all furdid baseness doth repel,  
And the refined mind doth newly furnish  
into a fairer form. *Spenser.*

3. In a manner not existing before.

**NEWNESS. n. f. [from new.]**

1. Freshness; lateness; recentness; state of  
being lately produced.

Their stories, if they had been preserved, and  
what else was performed in that newness of the  
world, there could nothing of more delight have  
been left to posterity. *Raleigh.*

In these disturbances,  
And newness of a warring government,  
I wince them of their former grievances. *Daniel.*

When Houcer writ his satyrs, the monarchy of  
his Caesar was in its newness, and the government  
but just made easy to his conquered people. *Dryd.*

2. Novelty; inacquaintance.

Words borrowed of antiquity do lend majesty to  
style, they have the authority of years, and out of  
their intermission do win to themselves a kind of  
grace like newness. *Ben Jonson.*

Newness in great matters, was a worthy enter-  
tainment for a mind; it was an high taste, fit for  
the relish. *South.*

3. Something lately produced.

There are some newnesses of English, translated  
from the beauties of modern tongues, as well as  
from the elegancies of the Latin; and here and  
there some old words are sprinkled, which, for  
their significance and sound, deserved not to be  
antiquated. *Dryden.*

4. Innovation; late change.

Away, my friends, new flight;  
And happy newness that intends old right. *Shaksp.*

5. Want of practice.

His device was to come without any device, all in  
white like a new knight, but so new as his newness  
shamed most of the others long exercise. *Sidney.*

**NEWS. n. f.** without the singular, unless it  
be considered as singular; Milton has  
joined it with a singular verb. [From  
new; nouvelles, Fr.]

1. Fresh account of any thing.

As he was ready to be greatly advanced for some  
noble pieces of service which he did, he heard  
news of me. *Sidney.*

When Rhea heard these news, she fled from her  
husband to her brother Saturn. *Raleigh.*

Evil news rides fast, while good news waits. *Milt.*

With such amazement as weak mothers use,  
And frantick gesture he receives the news. *Walker.*

We talk in ladies chambers love and news. *Cowley.*

Now the books, and now the bells,  
And now our act the preacher tells.

To edify the people;  
All our divinity is news,  
And we have made of equal use  
The pulpit and the steeple. *Drumham.*

The amazing news of Charles at once was spread,  
At once the general voice declared  
Our gracious prince was dead. *Dryden.*

They have news-gatherers and intelligencers dis-  
tributed into their several walks, who bring in their  
respective quotas, and make them acquainted with  
the discourse of the whole kingdom. *Spectator.*

2. Something not heard before.

It is no news for the weak and poor to be a prey  
to the strong and rich. *L'Estrange.*

3. Papers which give an account of the  
transactions of the present times.

Their papers, filled with a different party spirit,  
divide the people into different sentiments, who  
generally consider rather the principles than the  
truth of the news-writer. *Addison.*

Advertise both in every news-paper; and let it  
not be your fault or mine, if our countrymen will  
not take warning. *Swift.*

**NEWS-MONGER. n. f. [news and monger.]**

One that deals in news; one whose em-  
ployment is to hear and to tell news.

Many tales devis'd,  
Which oft the ear of greatness needs must hear,  
By smiling pick-thanks and base news-mongers. *Shakespeare.*

This was come as a judgment upon him for lay-  
ing aside his father's will, and turning stock-jobber,  
news-monger, and busybody, meddling with other  
people's affairs. *Arbutnot.*

**NEWT. n. f. [epete, Sax.]** Newt is sup-  
posed by Skinner to be contracted from  
an etet. Eft; small lizard: they are  
supposed to be appropriated some to the  
land, and some to the water: they are  
harmless.

O thou! whose self-same mettle,  
Whereof thy proud child, arrogant man, is past,  
Eugenders the black toad, and adder blue,  
The gilded newt, and cyclops' venom'd worm. *Shaksp.*

Newts and blind worms do no wrong;  
Come not near our fairy queen. *Shakespeare.*

Such humidity is observed in newts and water-  
lizards, especially if their skins be perforated or  
pricked. *Brown.*

**NEW-YEAR'S-GIFT. n. f. [new, year, and  
gift.]** Present made on the first day of  
the year.

If I be served such a trick, I'll have my brains  
taken out and buttered, and give them to a dog for  
a new-year's-gift. *Shakespeare.*

When he sat on the throne distributing new-  
year's-gifts, he had his altar of incense by him, that  
before they received gifts they might cast a little  
incense into the fire; which all good christians re-  
solved to do. *Stillingfleet.*

**NEXT. adj.** [next, Sax. by a colloquial  
change from nehyt, or nyht, the super-  
lative of neh or nyh; next, Scottish.]

1. Nearest in place; immediately succeed-  
ing in order.

Want supplieth itself of what is next, and many  
times the next way. *Bacon.*

The queen already sat  
High on a golden bed; her princely guest  
Was next her side, in order sat the rest. *Dryden.*

The next in place and punishment were they  
Who prodigally throw their souls away. *Dryden.*

2. Nearest in time.

The good man warn'd us from his text,  
That none could tell whole turn should be the next. *Gay.*

3. Nearest in any gradation.

If the king himself had stood at London, or,  
which had been the next best, kept his court at  
York, and sent the army on their proper errand, his  
enemies had been speedily subdued. *Clarendon.*

O fortunate young man! at least your lays  
Are next to us, and claim the second praise. *Dryd.*

Finite and infinite, being by the mind looked  
on as modifications of expansion and duration, the  
next thing to be considered, is, how the mind comes  
by them. *Locke.*

That's a difficulty next to impossible. *Ruse.*

There, blest with health, with business unperplex'd,  
This life we relish, and ensure the next. *Young.*

**NEXT. adv.** At the time or turn immedi-  
ately succeeding.

The unwary nymph  
Desir'd of Jove, when next he sought her bed,  
To grant a certain gift. *Addison.*

**NIAS. n. f. [niais, Fr.]** Simple, silly, and  
foolish.

A nias hawk is one taken newly from the nest,  
and not able to help itself, and hence niasy, a silly  
person. *Bailey.*

**NIB. n. f. [neb, Saxon, the face; nebbe,  
Dutch, the bill.]**

1. The bill or beak of a bird. See **NEN.**

2. The point of any thing, generally of a  
pen.

A tree called the bejueo, which twines about  
other trees, with its end hanging downwards, trav-  
ellers cut the nib off it, and presently a spout of  
water runs out from it as clear as crystal. *Derham.*

**NIBBLED. adj. [from nib.]** Having a nib.

To NIBBLE. v. a. [from nib, the beak or  
mouth.]

1. To bite by little at a time; to eat slowly.

Thy tart mountains, where live nibbling sheep,  
And flat meads thatch'd with flower them to keep. *Shakespeare.*

It is the rose that bleeds, when he  
Nibbles his nice phlebotomy. *Cleveland.*

Had not he better have born Wat's nibbling of his  
plants and roots now, than the huntman's eating  
him out of house and home? *L'Estrange.*

Many there are who nibble without leave;  
But none, who are not born to taste, survive. *Gravie.*

2. To bite, as a fish does the bait.

The roving trout  
Greedy sucks in the twining bait,  
And tugs and nibbles the fallacious meat. *Gay.*

To NIBBLE. v. n.

1. To bite at.

As pigeons bill, so wedlock would be nibbling. *Shakespeare.*

They gape at rich revenues which you hold,  
And fawn would nibble at your grandame gold. *Dry.*

If you would be nibbling, here is a hand to stay  
your stomach. *Dryden.*

This fish plunging himself in mud, and then lift-  
ing up his head a little, casts out the string; which



the little fishes taking for a worm, and nibbling at it, he immediately plucks them both in together. *Grew.*  
2. To carp at; to find fault with.

Instead of returning a full answer to my book, he manifestly falls a nibbling at one single passage in it. *Tillotson.*

**NIBBLER.** *n. f.* [from *nibble*.] One that bites by little at a time.

**NICE.** *adj.* [nepe, Saxon, soft.]

1. Accurate in judgment to minute exactness; superfluously exact. It is often used to express a culpable delicacy.

Such a man was Argalus, as hardly the nicest eye can find a spot in. *Sidney.*

Nor be so nice in taste myself to know, If what I swallow be a thrush or no. *Dryden.*

Thus critics, of less judgment than caprice, Curious, not knowing, not exact, but nice, Form short ideas, and offend in arts,

As most in manners, by a love to parts. *Pope.*

Our author, happy in a judge to nice, Produc'd his play, and begg'd the knight's advice. *Pope.*

She is so nice and critical in her judgment, so sensible of the smallest error, that the maid is often forced to dress and undress her daughters three or four times a-day. *Law.*

2. Delicate; scrupulously and minutely cautious.

The letter was not nice but full of charge Of dear import. *Shakespeare.*

Dear love! continue nice and chaste; For if you yield, you do me wrong;

Let duller wits to love's end hit, I have enough to woo the long. *Donne.*

Of honour men at first, like women nice, Rais'd maiden temples at unpractis'd vice, *Hallifax.*

Having been compiled by Gratian, an ignorant age, we ought not to be too nice in examining it. *Baker.*

3. Fastidious; squeamish.

God hath here Varied his bounty so with new delights, As may compare with heaven; and to taste, Think not I shall be nice. *Milton.*

4. Easily injured; delicate.

With how much ease is a young muse betray'd? How nice the reputation of the maid? *Roscommon.*

5. Formed with minute exactness.

Indulge me but in love, my other passions Shall rise and fall by virtue's nice rules. *Addison.*

6. Requiring scrupulous exactness.

Supposing an injury done, it is a nice point to proportion the reparation to the degree of the indignity. *L'Estrange.*

My progress in making this nice and troublesome experiment, I have let down more at large. *Newton.*

7. Refined.

A nice and subtle happiness I see Thou to thyself proposed, in the choice Of thy associates, Adam; and wilt taste No pleasure, tho' in pleasure solitary. *Milton.*

8. Having lucky hits. This signification is not in use.

When my hours Were nice and lucky, men did ransom lives Of me for jess. *Shakespeare.*

9. To make NICE. To be scrupulous; perhaps from *fuirre* *le delicat*.

He that stands upon a slippery place, Makes nice of no vile hold to stay him up. *Shakespeare.*

**NICELY.** *adv.* [from *nice*.]

1. Accurately; minutely; scrupulously.

Knives in this plannet Harbour more craft, and more corrupter ends, Than twenty silky ducking obsequants That stretch their duties nicely. *Shakespeare.*

What mean those ladies which, as tho' They were to take a clock to pieces, go So nicely about the bride? *Donne.*

He ought to study the grammar of his own tongue, that he may understand his own country-speech nicely, and speak it properly. *Locke.*

The next thing of which the doctos ought to be nicely determined, are opiates. *Arbutnot.*

At nicely carrying shew thy wit; But ne'er presume to eat a bit. *Swift.*

2. Delicately.

The inconveniences attending the best of governments, we quickly feel, and are nicely sensible of the share that we bear in them. *Atterbury.*

**NICECESS.** *n. f.* [from *nicess*.]

1. Accuracy; minute exactness.

Where's now that labour'd niceness in thy dress, And all those arts that did the spark express? *Dryden.*

2. Superfluous delicacy or exactness.

A strange niceness were it in me to refrain that from the ears of a person representing so much worthiness, which I am glad even to rocky and woods to utter. *Sidney.*

Only some little boasts, from Gaul that did her feed With trifles, which she took for niceness more than need. *Drayton.*

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Nor play a them where Roast crabs abound the niceness of their nose. *Dryden.*

**NICETY.** *n. f.* [from *nicess*.]

1. Minute accuracy of thought.

Nor was this nicety of his judgment confined only to literature, but was the same in all other parts of art. *Prior.*

2. Accurate performance, or observance.

As for the workmanship of the old Roman pillars, the ancients have not kept to the nicety of proportion and the rules of art so much as the moderns. *Addison.*

3. Fastidious delicacy; squeamishness.

He them with speeches meet Does fair intreat; no courting nicety, But simple true, and eke unguessed sweet. *Spenser.*

So love doth loath diddandul nicety. *Spenser.*

4. Minute observation; punctilious discrimination; subtilty.

If reputation attend these conquests, which depend on the fineness and niceties of words, it is no wonder if the wit of men to employed, should perplex and labyrinthize the signification of sounds. *Locke.*

His conclusions are not built upon any niceties, or literary and uncommon appearances, but on the most simple and obvious circumstances of these terrestrial bodies. *Woodward.*

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I love such nicety requires, One blast will put out all his fires. *Swift.*

6. Effeminate softness.

7. Niceties, in the plural, is generally applied to dainties or delicacies in eating.

**NICHER.** *n. f.* A plant. *Miller.*

**NICHE.** *n. f.* [French.] A hollow in which a statue may be placed.

Niches, containing figures of white stone or marble, should not be coloured in their cavities too black. *Hutton.*

They not from temples, nor from gods receive, But the poor lares from the niches receive. *Dryden.*

If they be little images that please On the fourth a long magnetic race Of Egypt's priests, the gilded niches grace. *Pope.*

The lares to titles and large effies are well enough qualified to read pamphlets against religion and high flying; whereby they fill their niches, and carry themselves through the world with that dignity which best becomes a senator and a figure. *Swift.*

**NICK.** *n. f.* [nick, Teutonic, the twinkling of an eye.]

1. Exact point of time at which there is nicety or convenience.

That great instrument of state suffered the fatal thread to be spun out to that length for some political respects, and then to cut it off in the very nick. *Houel.*

What in our watches that in us is found, So the height and nick we ne'er be wound, No matter by what hand or trick. *Suckling.*

That trick, Had it come in the nick, Had touch'd us to the quick. *Denham.*

2. Though dame fortune seem to smile, And leer upon him for a while, She'll alter shew him in the nick Of all his glories a dog trick. *Hudibras.*

And issue with symbols, signs, and tricks, Engrav'd in planetary nicks, With their own influences will fetch them Down from their orbs, swift and catch them. *Hudibras.*

This nick of time is the critical occasion for the gaining of a point. *L'Estrange.*

3. A notch cut in any thing. [Corrupted from *noek* or *notch*.]

4. A score; a reckoning; from reckoning; kept anciently upon tallies, or notched sticks.

I auncie his man told me, he lov'd her art of all nick. *Shakespeare.*

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The time was when men were had in price for learning; now letters only make men vile. He is vulgarly called a poet, as if it were a contemptible nickname. *Ben Jonson.*

My mortal enemy hath not only falsely furnished me to be a frigid person, giving me nicknames, but also hath sold red herring of money to corrupt the papers with whom I have been retained. *Bacon.*

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There are several parts peculiar to brutes, which are wanting in man; as the seventh or twelfth muscle of the eye, the meeting membrane, and the strong aponeuroses on the sides of the neck. *Ray.*

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Let duller wits to love's end hit, I have enough to woo the long. *Donne.*

ard in times of exigency.] A coward; a dabbard

There was one true English word of greater force than thin all, now out of all use; it signified no more than subject, base-minded, false-hearted, coward, or niggard. *Candien.*

**NIDIFICATION.** *n. f.* [nidificatio, Lat.] The act of building nests.

That place, and that method of nidification, doth abundantly answer the creature's occasions. *Dech.*

**NIDING.** *adj.* [from *nid*, Sax. vileness.] *Niding*, an old English word signifying subject, base-minded, false-hearted, coward or niggard. *Carew.*

**NIDOROUS.** *adj.* [*nidoreux*, Fr. from *nidor*, Lat.] Resembling the smell or taste of rancid fat.

Incessant and *nidorous* smells, such as of sacrifices, were thought to intoxicate the brain, and to dispose men to devotion; which they may do by a kind of contritition of the spirits, and partly also by heating and exalting them. *Bacon.*

The signs of the functions of the stomach being depraved, are eruptions with the taste of the aliment, acid, *nidorese*, or fetid, resembling the taste of rotten eggs. *Arbuthnot*

**NIDOROUS.** *n. f.* [from *nidorous*.] Erucation with the taste of undigested roast-meat.

The cure of this *nidorese* is, by vomiting and purging. *Plager on the Humours.*

**NIDULATION.** *n. f.* [*nidulor*, Latin.] The time of remaining in the nest.

The ground of this popular practice might be the common opinion concerning the virtue prognostic of halycon, the natural regard they have unto the winds, and they unto their again, more especially remarking in the time of their *nidulation*, and bringing forth their young. *Brown.*

**NIECE.** *n. f.* [*niece*, *niece*, Fr. *neptis*, Lat.] The daughter of a brother or sister.

My *niece* Plantagenet,  
Led in the hand of her kind aunt of Gloster. *Shak.*

While he thus his *niece* bestows,  
About our life he builds a wall. *Waller.*

**NIGGARD.** *n. f.* [*niggard*, Islandick.] A miser; a curmudgeon; a sordid, avaricious, parsimonious fellow.

Then let thy bed be turned from fine gravel to weeds or mud. Let some unjust niggards make wretches to spoil thy beauty. *Sidney.*

Be not a niggard of your speech. *Shakespeare.*

Serve him as a grudging maffer,  
As a penurious niggard of his wealth. *Milton.*

Be niggards of advice on no pretence;  
For the worst advice is that of sense. *Pope.*

**NIGGARD.** *adj.*

1. Sordid; avaricious; parsimonious.

One the found  
With all the gifts of bounteous nature crown'd,  
Of gentle blood; but one whose niggard fate  
Had let him far below her high estate. *Dryden.*

2. Sparing; wary.

Most free of question, but to our demands  
Niggard in his reply. *Shakespeare.*

To NIGGARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stint; to supply sparingly.

The deep of night is crept upon our talk,  
And nature must obey necessity;  
Which we will niggard with a little rest. *Shakespeare.*

**NIGGARDISH.** *adj.* [from *niggard*.] Having some disposition to avarice.

**NIGGARDLINESS.** *n. f.* [from *niggardly*.] Avarice; sordid parsimony.

Niggardliness is not good husbandry, nor generosity, profusion. *Addison.*

**NIGGARDLY.** *adj.* [from *niggard*.]

1. Avaricious; sordidly parsimonious.

Where the owner of the house will be bountiful,  
It is not for the steward to be niggardly. *Hall.*

I owe, a penurious god, very niggardly of his opportunities, must be watched like a hard-hearted treasurer. *Dryden.*

Why are we so niggardly to stop at one fifth? Why do we not raise it one full moiety, and double our money? *Locke.*

Providence not niggardly but wise,  
Here lavishly bestows, and there denies,  
That by each other's virtues we may rise. *Gramp.*

Tiberius was noted for his niggardly temper; he used only to give to his attendants their diet. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. Sparing; wary.

I know your mind, and I will satisfy it; neither will I do it like a niggardly answerer, going no further than the bounds of the question. *Sidney.*

**NIGGARDLY.** *adv.* Sparingly; parsimoniously.

I have long loved her, followed her, ingross'd opportunities to meet her; feed every slight occasion that could but niggardly give me sight of her. *Shakespeare.*

**NIGGARDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *niggard*.] Avarice; sordid parsimony. Not used.

All preparations, both for food and lodging, such as would make one detest niggardness, it is so foolish a vice. *Sidney.*

**NIGH.** *prep.* [nȳh, Sax.] At no great distance from.

They shone  
Stars distant, but nigh hand seem'd other worlds. *Milton.*

Nigh this recess, with terror they survey,  
Where death maintains his dread tyrannic sway. *Garth.*

**NIGH.** *adj.*

1. Not at a great distance, either in time or place, or course of events: when it is used of time, it is applied to time future.

He was sick nigh unto death. *Philippiana.*

2. To a place near.

Moidecai sent letters both nigh and far. *Isher.*

He drew nigh, and to me held,  
Ev'n to my mouth, of that same fruit held part  
Which he had pluck'd. *Milton.*

I will deter that anxious thought,  
And death, by fear, shall not be nigher brought. *Dryden.*

3. Almost: as, he was nigh dead.

**NIGH.** *adj.*

1. Near; not distant; not remote: either in time or place.

The fig-tree putteth out leaves, summer is nigh. *Matthew.*

The loud tumult shews the battle nigh. *Prior.*

Now too nigh th' archangel stood. *Milton.*

2. Allied closely by blood.

He committed the protection of his son Asanes to two of his nigh kinsmen and assured friends. *Knolles.*

His uncle or uncle's son, or any that is nigh of kin unto him of his family, may redeem him. *Leviticus.*

To NIGH. *v. n.* [from the participle.] To approach; to advance; to draw near.

Now day is done, and night is nighing fast. *Hubbard's Tale.*

**NIGHLY.** *adv.* [from *nigh*, the adjective.] Nearly; within a little.

A man born blind, now adult, was taught by his touch to distinguish between acube and a sphere of the same metal, and nightly of the same bigness. *Locke.*

**NIGHNESS.** *n. f.* [from *nigh*.] Nearness; proximity.

**NIGHT.** *n. f.* [nauts, Gothick; niht, Saxon; nuit, French.]

1. The time of darkness; the time from sunset to sunrise.

The duke of Cornwall, and Regan his dutches, will be here to night. *Shakespeare.*

In the morning he shall devour the prey, and at night divide the spoil. *Genesis.*

Let them sleep, let them sleep on,  
Till this stormy night be gone,  
And th' eternal morrow dawn;  
Then the curtains shall be drawn;

And they waken with that light,  
Whose day shall never sleep in night. *Croshaw.*

Dirce Telephone there keeps the ward,  
Girt in her sanguine gown by night and day,  
Observant of the fouls that pass the downward way. *Dryden.*

2. To the end of the day of life; death.

She clos'd her eyes in everlasting night. *Dryden.*

3. State or time of ignorance or obscurity.

When learning after the long Gothick night,  
Fair o'er the western world diffus'd her light. *Anon.*

4. State of not being understood; unintelligibility.

Nature and Nature's works lay hid in night. *Pope.*

5. It is much used in composition.

To NIGHT. *adverbially.* In this night; at this night.

There came men in hither to-night of the children of Israel, to search out the country. *Joshua.*

**NIGHTBRAWLER.** *n. f.* [night and brawler.] One who raises disturbances in the night.

You unlace your reputation,  
And spend your rich opinion for the name  
Of a nightbrawler. *Shakespeare.*

**NIGHTCAP.** *n. f.* [night and cap.] A cap worn in bed, or in undress.

The rabblement houted, and clapt their chopt hands, and threw up their twenty night-caps. *Shakespeare.*

Great mountains have a perception of the disposition of the air to tempests sooner than the valleys below; and therefore they say in Wales, when certain hills have their night-caps on, they mean mischief. *Bacon.*

How did the humbled swain detect  
His prickly beard, and hairy breast?  
His night-cap border'd round with lace,  
Could give no softness to his face. *Swift.*

**NIGHTCROW.** *n. f.* [night and crow; *nyct-corax*, Lat.] A bird that cries in the night.

The owl shriek'd at thy birth, an evil sign;  
The night-crow cry'd, a boding luckless time. *Shakespeare.*

**NIGHTDEW.** *n. f.* [night and dew.] Dew that wets the ground in the night.

All things are built, as nature's self lay dead,  
The mountains seem to nod their drowsy head;  
The little birds in dreams their songs repeat,  
And sleeping flowers beneath the night-dew sweat;  
Even lust and envy sleep. *Dryden.*

**NIGHTDOG.** *n. f.* [night and dog.] A dog that hunts in the night. Used by deer-stealers.

When night-dogs run, all sorts of deer are chased. *Shakespeare.*

**NIGHTDRESS.** *n. f.* [night and dress.] The dress worn at night.

The fair ones feel such maladies as these,  
When each new night-dress gives a new disease. *Pope.*

**NIGHTED.** *adj.* [from *night*.] Darkened; clouded; black.

It was great ignorance, Gloucester's eyes being out,  
To let him live: Edmund, I think, is gone,  
In pity of his misery, to dispatch  
His nighted life. *Shakespeare.*

Good Hamlet, cast thy nighted colour off,  
And let thine eye look like a friend on Denmark. *Shakespeare.*

**NIGHTFARING.** *n. f.* [night and fare.] Travelling in the night.

Will-a-Wisp misleads night-faring clowns,  
O'er hills, and sinking bogs, and pathless downs. *Gay.*

**NIGHTFIRE.** *n. f.* [night and fire.] Ignis fatuus; Will-a-wisp.

Foolish night-fires, women's and children's wishes,  
Chases in arras, gilded emptiness:  
These are the pleasures here. *Herbert.*

**NIGHTFLY.** *n. f.* [night and fly.] Moth that flies in the night.

# N I G

Why rather, sleep, lest thou in smoky cribs,  
And hush'd with buzzing night-pies to thy slumber;  
Than in the perfum'd chambers of the great,  
And lull'd with sounds of sweetest melody? *Shak.*  
**NIGHTFOUNDERED**, *adj.* [from *night* and  
*founder*.] Lost or distressed in the  
night.

Either some one like us nightfounded here,  
Or else some neighbour woodman, or at worst,  
Some roving robber calling to his fellows. *Milton.*  
**NIGHTGOWN**, *n. f.* [night and gown.] A  
loose gown used for an undress.

Since his majesty went into the field,  
I have seen her rise from her bed, throw  
Her night-gown upon her. *Shakespeare*  
They have put me in a silk night-gown, and a  
gaudy fool's cap. *Addison.*

To measure muffle-rud mope, adust and thin,  
In a dun night-gown of his own loose skin. *Pope.*  
**NIGHTHAG**, *n. f.* [night and hag.] Witch  
supposed to wander in the night.

Nor uglier follows the night-hag, when called  
In secret, riding through the air, the comess  
Lur'd with the smell of infant blood, to dance  
With Lapland witches. *Milton.*

**NIGHTINGALE**, *n. f.* [from *night* and  
*gale*, Saxon, to sing; *galm*, Teutonic,  
is a sound or echo.]

1. A small bird that sings in the night with  
remarkable melody; Philomel.

I think,  
The nightingale, if she should sing by day,  
When every goose is cackling, would be thought  
No better a musician than the wren. *Shakespeare.*

Although the wexon, throtle, and tongue, be the  
instruments of voice, and by their agitations concur  
in those delightful modulations, yet cannot we  
assign the cause unto any particular formation;  
and I perceive the nightingale hath some disad-  
vantage in the tongue. *Brown.*

Thus the wife nightingale that leaves her home,  
Pursuing constantly the cheerful spring,  
To foreign groves does her old music bring. *Walker.*

2. A word of endearment.

My nightingale!  
We'll beat time to their beds. *Shakespeare.*  
**NIGHTLY**, *adv.* [from *night*.]

1. By night,  
There, hush! and the flow'ry brooks beneath,  
That wash thy hallow'd feet, and warbling flow,  
Nightly I visit. *Milton.*

Let all things suffer,  
Ere we will eat our meal in fear, and sleep  
In the affliction of those terrible dreams  
That shake us nightly. *Shakespeare.*

2. Every night,  
Soon as the evening shades prevail,  
The moon takes up the wondrous tale,  
And nightly to the list'ning earth  
Repeats the story of her birth. *Addison.*

**NIGHTLY**, *adj.* [from *night*.] Done by  
night; acting by night; happening by  
night.

May the stars and shining moon attend  
Your nightly sports, as you vouchsafe to tell  
What nymphs they were who mortal forms excel. *Dryden.*

Soon as the flocks shook off their nightly dews,  
Two swains, whom love kept wakeful and the muse,  
Pour'd o'er the whit'ning vale their fleecy care. *Pope.*

**NIGHTMAN**, *n. f.* [night and man.]  
One who carries away ordure in the  
night.

**NIGHTMARE**, *n. f.* [night, and according  
to *Temple*, *mara*, a spirit that, in the  
northern mythology, was related to tor-  
ment or suffocate sleepers.] A morbid  
oppression in the night, resembling the  
prelure of weight upon the breast.

Saint Withold footed thence the woul'd,  
He met the nightmare, and her name he told;  
Bid her alight, and her troth plight. *Shakespeare.*

# N I G

The forerunners of an apoplexy are, dulness,  
drowiness, vertigos, tremblings, oppressions in  
sleep, and night-mares. *Arbutnot.*

**NIGHTPIECE**, *n. f.* [night and piece.] A  
picture so coloured us to be supposed  
seen by candlelight, not by the light of  
the day.

He hung a great part of the wall with night-pieces,  
that seemed to show themselves by the candles  
which were lighted up; and were so inflamed by  
the sunshine which fell upon them, that I could  
scarce forbear crying out fire. *Addison.*

**NIGHTTRAIL**, *n. f.* [night and *reg*, Sax.  
a gown or robe.] A loose cover thrown  
over the drefs at night.

An antiquary will seem to mention a panner or  
night-trail; but will talk as gravely as a father of  
the church on the vitta and peplus. *Addison.*

**NIGHTRAVEN**, *n. f.* [night and raven;  
*nycticorax*.] A bird supposed of ill omen,  
that cries loud in the night.

The ill-fact owl, death's dreadful messenger,  
The hoarse night-raven, trumpet of dreadful dire. *Spenser.*

I pray his bad voice bode no mischief:  
I had as lief have heard the night-raven,  
Come what plague would have come after it. *Shakespeare.*

**NIGHTROBBER**, *n. f.* [night and robber.]  
One who steals in the dark.

Highways should be fenced on both sides, where  
by thieves and night-robbers might be more easily  
purified and encountered. *Spenser.*

**NIGHTRULE**, *n. f.* [night and rule.] A  
tumult in the night.

How now, mad sprite,  
What night-rule now about this haunted grove? *Shakespeare.*

**NIGHTSHADE**, *n. f.* [night *scada*, Sax.]  
A plant of two kinds; 1. Common  
nightshade. [*Solanum*.] 2. Deadly night-  
shade. [*belladonna*.] *Miller.*

**NIGHTSHINE**, *adj.* [night and shine.]  
Showing brightness in the night.

None of these nocturnal, or night-shining bodies,  
have been observed in any of the ancient sepul-  
chres. *Wilson.*

**NIGHTSHRIEK**, *n. f.* [night and shriek.]  
A cry in the night.

I have almost forgot the taste of fears:  
The time has been my senses would have cool'd  
To hear a night-shriek; and my fell of hair  
Would at a dismal treatise rouse and stir,  
As late were n't. *Shakespeare.*

**NIGHTTRIPPING**, *adj.* [night and trip.]  
Going lightly in the night.

Could it be prov'd,  
That some night-tripping fairy had exchange'd  
In cradle cloths, our children where they lay,  
Then would I have his Harry, and he mine. *Shall sp.*

**NIGHTWALK**, *n. f.* [night and walk.]  
Walk in the night.

It in his night-walk he met with irregular scho-  
lars, he took their names, and a promise to appear,  
anent for, next morning. *Warton.*

**NIGHTWALKER**, *n. f.* [night and walk.]  
One who roves in the night upon ill  
delights.

Men that hunt so, be privy stealers, or night-  
walkers. *Afcham.*

**NIGHTWARBLING**, *adj.* [night and warble.]  
Singing in the night.

Now is the pleasant time,  
The cool, the silent, save where silence yields  
To the night-warbling bird. *Milton.*

**NIGHTWARD**, *adj.* [night and ward.] Ap-  
proaching toward night.

Their night-ward studies, wherewith they close  
the day's work. *Milton on Education.*

**NIGHTWATCH**, *n. f.* [night and watch.]  
A period of the night as distinguished  
by change of the watch.

# N I M

I remember thee upon my bed, and meditate  
on thee in the night-watches. *Psalms.*

**NIGRESCENT**, *adj.* [nigrescens, Latin.]  
Growing black; approaching to black-  
ness.

**NIGRIFICATION**, *n. f.* [niger and facio,  
Lat.] The act of making black.

**NIMILITY**, *n. f.* [nihilus, Fr. nihilum,  
Lat.] Nothingness; the state of being  
nothing.

Not being is considered as excluding all substance,  
and then all modes are also necessarily excluded;  
and this we call pure nihilis, or mere nothing.

*Watts's Logic.*  
To NIM. *v. a.* [from *ne will*; *nillan*, Sax.]

Not to will; to refuse; to reject.

Certes, said he, I will thus offer'd grace,

Ne to be made to happy do intend,

Another bliss before mine eyes I place,

Another happiness, another end. *Spenser.*

In all affections the concurrence still;

If now, with man and wife to will and will

The self-same things, a note of concord be,

I know no couple better can agree. *Ben Jonson.*

**NILL**, *n. f.* The shining sparks of brass in  
trying and melting the ore.

To NIM. *v. a.* [nemen, Dutch, to take.]

To take. In cant, to steal.

They'll question Mars, and by his look

Defect who 'twas that nim'd a cloak. *Hudibras.*

They could not keep themselves honest of their

fingers, but would be nimming something or other

for the love of thieving. *Leittrung.*

**NIMBLE**, *adj.* [from *nim*, or *numan*, Sax.

tractable.] Quick; active; ready; speedy;

lively; expeditious.

They being nimble-jointed than the rest,

And more industrious, gathered more store. *Spenser.*

You nimble lightnings, dart your blinding flames

Into her scornful eyes. *Shakespeare.*

You have dancing shoes

With nimble soles. *Shakespeare.*

His off'ring soon propitious fire from heaven,

Consum'd with nimble glance and grateful steam;

The others not, for his was not sincere. *Milton.*

Thro' the mid seas the nimble pinnace sails,

Aloof from Crete before the northern gales. *Pope.*

**NIMBLENESS**, *n. f.* [from *nimble*.] Quick-

ness; activity; speed; agility; readi-

ness; dexterity; celerity; expedition;

swiftness.

The bounds were straight uncoupled, and ere

long the flag thought it better to truit to the nimble-

ness of his feet, than to the slender fortification

of his lodg'g. *Sidney.*

Instantly throwing at one instant both standards

and umbles. *Sidney.*

All things are therefore partakers of God; they

are his offspring, his influence is in them, and the

personal wisdom of God is for that very cause said

to excel in *nimble*ness or agility, to pierce into all

intellectual, pure and subtle spirits, to go through

all, and to reach unto every thing. *Hooker.*

We, lying still,

Are full of rest, defence and *nimble*ness. *Shakespeare.*

Ovid ranged over all Parnassus with great *nimble*-

ness and agility; but as he did not much care for

the toil requisite to climb the upper part of the hill,

he was generally roving about the bottom. *Addison.*

**NIMBLEWITTED**, *adj.* [nimble and wit.]

Quick; eager to speak.

Sir Nicholas Bacon, when a certain nimble-witted

councillor at the bar, who was forward to speak, did

interrupt him often, *unto* him, There is a great

difference betwixt you and me, a pain to me to

speak, and a pain to you to hold your peace. *Bacon.*

**NIMBLY**, *adv.* [from *nimble*.] Quickly;

speedily; actively.

He capers nimbly in a lady's chamber,

To the lascivious playing of a lute. *Shakespeare.*

The air

Nimbly and sweetly recommends itself. *Shakespeare.*

Most legs can nimbly run, though some be lame. *Darwin.*

The liquor we poured from the cry flab, and set it in a digging furnace to evaporate more *nimbly*. *Boyle.*

**NIMBLESS.** *n. f.* Nimbleness. *Spenser.*

**NIMITY.** *n. f.* [*nimetus*, school Latin.] The state of being too much.

**NIMMER.** *n. f.* [from *nim*.] A thief; a pilferer.

**NINCOMPPOOP.** *n. f.* [A corruption of the Latin *non compo*.] A fool; a trifler.

An old nunnyhammer, a dotard, a *nincompoop*, is the best language the can afford me. *Addison.*

**NINE.** *n. f.* [*nium*, Gothic; *niwon*, Saxon.] Our more than eight; one less than ten.

The wayward fillets,  
Thus do go about, about,  
Thrice to thine and three to mine,

And three again, to make up *nine*. *Shakespeare.*

A thousand ferules may flatter at first, and yet in conclusion prove but a *nine-days* wonder. *L'Estr.*

At ninety-nine, a modern and a dance. *Pope.*

The faults are *nine* in ten owing to affection, and not to the want of understanding. *Swift.*

**NINEFOLD.** *n. f.* [*nine* and *fold*.] Nine times; any thing nine times repeated.

This huge convex of fire,  
Outragious to devour, immures us round  
Ninefold. *Milton.*

**NINEPENCE.** *n. f.* [*nine* and *pence*.] A silver coin valued at nine pence.

Three silver pennies, and a *ninepence* bent. *Gay.*

**NINEPINS.** *n. f.* [*nine* and *pin*.] A play where nine pieces of wood are set up on the ground to be thrown down by a bowl.

A painter made blossoms upon trees in December, and schoolboys playing at *nine-pins* upon ice in July. *Pemham.*

For as when merchants break, o'erthrown  
Like *nine pins*, they strike others down. *Hudibras.*

**NINESCORE.** *adj.* [*nine* and *score*.] Nine times twenty.

Eugenius has two hundred pounds a year; but never values himself above *ninescore*, as not thinking he has a right to the tenth part, which he always appropriates to charitable uses. *Addison.*

**NINETEEN.** *adj.* [*nigontene*, Sax.] Nine and ten; one less than twenty.

*Nineteen* in twenty of periphrastic words might be changed into easy ones, such as occur to ordinary men. *Swift.*

**NINETEENTH.** *adj.* [*nigonteoða*, Saxon.] The ordinal of nineteen; the ninth after the tenth.

In the *nineteenth* year of king Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon, came Nebuzradan. *2 Kings.*

**NINETIETH.** *adj.* [*humbigonteoða*, Saxon.] The ordinal of ninety; the tenth nine times told.

**NINETY.** *adj.* [*humbigontiz*, Saxon.] Nine times ten.

Enos lived *ninety* years and begat Cainan. *Gen.*

**NINNY.** *n. f.* [*nino*, a child, Spanish.] A fool; a simpleton.

What a pidd *ninny's* this! *Shakespeare.*

The dean was so shabby, and look'd like a *ninny*, that the captain suppos'd he was a curate. *Swift.*

**NINNYHAMMER.** *n. f.* [from *ninny*.] A simpleton.

Have you no more manners than to rail at Hocus, that has saved that plod-pated, numskull'd *ninnyhammer* of yours from ruin, and all his family. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

**NINTH.** *adj.* [*negoda*, Saxon.] That precedes the tenth; the first after the eighth; the ordinal of nine.

Upon a strict observation of many, I have not found any that see the *ninth* day. *Brown.*

To **NIP.** *v. n.* [*nippen*, Dutch.]

1. To pinch off with the nails; to bite with the teeth.

In oranges and lemons, the *nipping* of their rind giveth out their smell more. *Bacon.*

2. To cut off by any slight means. The small shoots that extract the sap of the most leading branches, must be *nip'd* off. *Mortimer.*

3. To blatt; to destroy before full growth. This is the state of man; to-day he puts forth

The tender leaves of hope, to-morrow blossoms,  
And bears his blooming honours thick upon him;

The third day comes a frost, a killing frost;  
And when he thinks, good easy man, full surely  
His greatness is a ripening, *nips* his root;

And then he falls as I do. *Shakespeare.*

A flower doth spread and dye,  
Thou would'st extend me to some good,  
Before I were by host's extremity *nip'd* in the bud. *Herbert.*

His delivery now proves  
Abortive, as the first-born bloom of spring.  
*Nip* with the lagging rear of winter's frost. *Milt.*

Had he not been *nipp'd* in the bud, he might have made a formidable figure in his own works among posterity. *Addison.*

From such encouragement it is easy to guess to what perfection I might have brought this work, had it not been *nip'd* in the bud. *Asbathnot.*

4. To pinch as frost. The air bites shrewdly, it is very cold.—  
—It is a *nipping* and an eager air. *Shakespeare.*

When fishes hang by the wall,  
And Dick the shepherd blows his nail;  
When blood is *nip'd*, and ways be foul,  
Then nightly sings the staring owl. *Shakespeare.*

5. To vex; to bite. And sharp remorse his heart did prick and *nip*,  
That drops of blood thence like a well did play. *Spenser.*

6. To satirize; to ridicule; to taunt sarcastically. But the right gentle mind would bite his lip  
To hear the jayal to good men to *nip*. *Hob. Tale.*

Quick wit commonly he in desire new faneled;  
in purpose inconsistent, bold with any person, busy  
in every matter; soothing such as he present, *nip-  
ping* any that is silent. *Ajcham's Schoolmaster.*

**NIP.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A pinch with the nails or teeth. I am sharply taunted, yes, sometimes with  
pinches, *nips*, and bobs. *Ajcham's Schoolmaster.*

2. A small cut. What thin a sleeve? 'tis like a demicentaur;  
What up and down wad'd like an apple tart?  
Here's tuip, and a *p*, and cut, and fish and fath,  
I like to a tender in a barber's shop. *Shakespeare.*

3. A blatt. So hasty fruits and too ambitious flowers,  
Scorning the midwifery of ripening showers,  
In spite of frosts, spring from th' unwilling earth,  
But find a *nip* untimely as their birth. *Stepney.*

4. A taunt; a sarcasm. **NIPPER.** *n. f.* [from *nip*.] A satirist. Out  
of use.

Ready backbiters, sore *nippers*, and spiteful re-  
porters privily of good men. *Ajcham.*

**NIPPERS.** *n. f.* [from *nip*.] Small pincers.

**NIPPINGLY.** *adv.* [from *nip*.] With bitter  
sarcasm.

**NIPPLE.** *n. f.* [*nýpele*, Saxon.]

1. The teat; the dug; that which the  
sucking young take into their mouths.

The babe that milks me.—  
I would while it was smiling in my face,  
Have pluck'd my *nipple* from his boneless gums. *Shakespeare.*

In creatures that nourish their young with milk,  
are adapted the *nipples* of the breast to the mouth  
and organs of suction. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. It is used by *Chapman* of a man. As his foe, went their fustid away,  
Thous *Aetolus* threw a dart, that did his pile  
convey  
Above his *nipple*, through his lungs. *Chapman.*

3. The orifice at which any animal liquor  
is separated. In most other birds there is only one gland, in  
which are divers little cells ending in two or three

larger cells, lying under the *nipple* of the oil bag. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

**NIPPLEWORT.** *n. f.* [*lamsjana*.] A weed.

**NISI PRIUS.** *n. f.* [In law.]

A judicial writ, which lieth in case where the in-  
que is pannelled and returned before the justices of  
the bank; the one party or the other making peti-  
tion to have this writ for the ease of the county. It  
is directed to the sheriff, commanding that he cause  
the man impanelled to come before the justices in  
the same county, for the determining of the cause  
there, except it be so difficult that it need great de-  
liberation: in which case, it is sent again to the  
bank. It is so called from the first words of the  
writ *nisi apud talem locum prius venerint*; whereby  
it appeareth, that justices of assizes and justices of  
*nisi prius* differ. So that justices of *nisi prius* must  
be one of them before whom the cause is depend-  
ing in the bench, with some other good men of the  
county associated to him. *Cowell.*

**NIT.** *n. f.* [nitru, Saxon.] The egg of a  
louse, or small animal.

The whame, or barrel-fly, is vexatious to horses  
in summer, not by stinging them, but only by their  
bonyinous nois, or tickling them in sucking their  
nuts, or eggs, on the hair. *Derham.*

**NITENCY.** *n. f.* [*nitentia*, Latin.]

1. Lustre; clear brightness.

2. [from *nitro*, Lat.] Endeavour; spring  
to expand itself.

The atoms of fire accelerate the motion of these  
particles; from which acceleration their spring, or  
endeavour outward, will be augmented: that is,  
those zones will have a strong *nitency* to fly wider  
open. *Boyle.*

**NITING.** *n. f.* [for *niding*; see *NIDING*.]

A coward, dastard, poltroon.

**NITID.** *adj.* [*nitidus*; Lat.] Bright; shin-  
ing; lustrous.

We restore old pieces of dirty gold to a clean and  
*nitid* yellow, by putting them into fire and aqua-  
fortis, which take off the adventitious filth. *Boyle.*

**NITRE.** *n. f.* [*nitre*, Fr. *nitrum*, Lat.]

The salt which we know at this time, under the  
name of *nitre* or salt-petre, is a crystalline, pellucid,  
but somewhat whitish substance, of an acid and  
bitterish taste, impeding a peculiar sense of cold-  
ness upon the tongue. This salt, though it affords,  
by means of fire, an acid spirit capable of dissolving  
almost every thing, yet manifests no sign of its con-  
taining any acid at all in its crude state. *Nitre* is  
of the number of those salts which are naturally  
blended in imperceptible particles in earths, stones,  
and other solid substances, as the particles of met-  
als are in their ores: it is sometimes however found  
pure, in form of an efflorescence, either on its ores  
or on the surface of old walls; these efflorescences  
dissolved in proper water, shooting into regular and  
proper crystals of *nitre*. The earth from which  
*nitre* is made, both in Persia and the East-Indies,  
is a kind of yellowish marl found in the bare cliffs  
of the sides of hills exposed to the northern and  
eastern winds, and never in any other situation.  
The *nitrum* or *nitre* of the ancients, is a genuine,  
native and pure salt, extremely different from our  
*nitre*, and from all other native salts, being a fixed  
alkali plainly of the nature of those made by fire  
from vegetables, yet being capable of a regular crys-  
tallization, which those salts are not. It is found  
on or very near the surface of the earth, in thin flat  
cakes, lumpy, light, and friable, and when pure,  
of a pale brownish white colour. In Scripture we  
find that the salt called *nitre* would ferment with  
vinegar, and had an absterive quality, properties  
which perfectly agree with this salt, but not with  
salt-petre, as do many different quantities ascribe  
to it by the ancients. *Hill on Enigls.*

Some tumultuous cloud,  
Lustiest with fire and *nitre*, hurried him. *Milton.*

Some sleep their feed, and some in cauldrons boil,  
With vigorous *nitre* and with lees of oil. *Dryden.*

**NITROUS.** *adj.* [*nitreux*, Fr. from *nitre*.]

Impregnated with nitre; consisting of  
*nitre*.

Earth and water, mingled by the heat of the sun,  
gather *nitrous* fatness more than either of them  
have severally. *Bacon.*

# NO

The northern air being more fully charged with those particles supposed nitrous, which are the element of fire, is fittest to maintain the vital heat in that activity which is sufficient to move such an unwieldy bulk with due celerity. Ray.

He to quench his drought to much inclin'd,  
May snowy fields and wondrous pastures find,  
Meet stores of cold so greedily purfu'd,  
And be refresh'd with never-wasting food. Blackm.

NITRY. *adj.* [from *nitre*.] Nitrous.  
Winter my theme confines; whose nitry wind  
Shall crust the shabby mire, and kennels find. Gay.

NITILY. *adv.* [from *nitty*.] Lausily.  
One Bell was put to death at Tyburn for moving  
a new rebellion; he was a man nitily needy,  
and therefore adventurous. Hayward.

NITTY. *adj.* [from *nit*.] Abounding with  
the eggs of lice.

NIVAL. *adj.* [*nivalis*, Lat.] Abounding  
with snow.

NIVEOUS. *adj.* [*niveus*, Lat.] Snowy; re-  
sembling snow.

Cinabar becomes red by the acid exhalation of  
sulphur, which otherways presents a pure and  
niveous white. Brown.

NIZY. *n. f.* [from *niais*.] A dunce; a  
simpleton. A low word.

True critics laugh, and bid the trading nisy  
Go read Quantilian. Anon.

NO. *adv.* [na, Saxon.]  
1. The word of refusal: contrary to *yea*  
or *yes*.

Our courtous Antony,  
Whom ne'er the word of no woman heard speak,  
Being barber'd ten times o'er, goes to the seal. Shakspeare.

Henceforth my wooing mind shall be express'd,  
In rusted yea and bonnet-kesty naes. Shakspeare.  
If you will not consider these things now, the  
time will shortly come when you shall consider  
them whether you will or no. Calany's Sermons.

2. The word of denial, opposite to con-  
cession or affirmation.

I think it would not fort amiss, to handle the  
question, whether a war for the propagation of the  
christian faith, without another cause of hostility,  
be lawful or no, and in what cases? Bacon.

3. It sometimes confirms a foregoing nega-  
tive.

My name's Macbeth —  
—The Devil himself could not pronounce a title  
More hateful to mine ear. —  
—No, nor more fearful. Shakspeare.

Never more  
This hand shall combat on the crooked shore:  
No; let the Grecian pow'rs oppress in fight,  
Unquy'd perish in their tyrant's sight. Dryden.

4. It sometimes strengthens a following  
negative; *no, not, not even*.

No not the bow which to adorns the skies,  
So glorious is, or boulds to many dies. Waller.

No. *adj.*

1. Not any; none.

Let there be no strife between me and thee. Gen.  
Some dire misfortune to portend,  
No enemy can match a friend. Swift.

Woman and fool are two hard things to hit,  
For true no meaning puzzles more than wit. Pope.

No wit to flatter left of all his store,  
No fool to laugh at, which he valued more. Pope.

No weeping orphan saw his father's frowns  
Our shines irradiate, or imblaze the frowns. Pope.

Our bard  
No common object to your sight displays. Pope.

Poor Edwin was no vulgar boy. Beattie.

2. It seems an adjective in these phrases,  
no longer, no more, no where; though  
sometimes it may be so commodiously  
changed to *not*, that it seems an adverb:  
as, the days are yet no shorter.

When we saw that they were no where, we came  
to Samuel. 1 Samuel.

In vain I reach my feeble hands to join  
In sweet embraces; ah! no longer thine. Dryd.

# NOB

3. No one; none; not any one.  
No one who doeth good to those only from whom  
he expects to receive good, can ever be fully satis-  
fied of his own sincerity. Smalbridge.

TO NOBILITATE. *v. a.* [*nobilito*, Latin.]  
To ennoble; to make noble.

NOBILITY. *n. f.* [*nobilitas*, Latin.]

1. Antiquity of family joined with splen-  
dour.

When I took up Boccaccio unawares, I fell on the  
same argument of preferring virtue to nobility of  
blood and titles, in the story of Signuuda. Dryd.  
Long galleries of ancestors,  
Challenge, not wonder, or esteem from me,  
"Virtue alone is true nobility." Dryden.

2. Rank or dignity of several degrees, con-  
ferred by sovereigns. Nobility in Eng-  
land is extended to five ranks; duke,  
marquis, earl, viscount, baron.

3. The persons of high rank; the persons  
who are exalted above the commons.

It is a purpos'd thing. Shakspeare.

To curb the will of the nobility.

4. Dignity; grandeur; greatness.

Though the hated Amphialus, yet the nobility of  
her courage prevailed over it; and the desired he  
might be pardoned that youthful error, consider-  
ing the reputation he had to be the best knight in  
the world; so as hereafter he governed himself, as  
one remembering his fault. Sidney.

But ah, my muse, I would thou hadst faculty  
To work my goddess's by thy invention,  
On me to call those eyes where flame nobility Sid.

Bafe men, being in love, have then a nobility in  
their natures more than is native to them. Shakspeare.

They thought it great their foreign to controul,  
And nam'd their pride, nobility of soul. Dryden.

NOBLE. *adj.* [*noble*, Fr. *nobilis*, Lat.]

1. Of an ancient and splendid family.

2. Exalted to a rank above commonality.

From virtue first began,  
The difference that distinguish'd man from man:  
He claim'd no title from descent of blood,  
But that which made him noble, made him good.

3. Great; worthy; illustrious: both of  
men and things.

Thus this man died, leaving his death for an  
example of a noble courage, and a memorial of  
virtue. 2 Maccabees.

To vice industrious, but to nobler deeds  
Timorous. Milton.

A noble stroke he lifted high,  
Which hung not, but with tempest fell. Milton.

Those two great things that to engrave the desires  
and designs of both the nobler and ignobler sort of  
mankind, are to be found in religion; namely,  
wisdom and pleasure. South.

4. Exalted; elevated; sublime.

My flame in pale Pyrene I rekindle,  
And claim no part in all the mighty mine:  
Statues, with winding ivy crown'd belong  
To nobler poets, for a nobler song. Dryden.

5. Magnificent; stately: as, a noble parade.

6. Free; generous; liberal.

7. Principal; capital: as, the heart is one  
of the noble parts of the body.

NOBLE. *n. f.*

1. Of high rank.

Upon the nobles of the children of Israel he laid  
not his hand. Exodus.

How many nobles then should hold their places  
That must strike sail to spirits of vile fort? Shakspeare.

What the nobles once said in parliament, Nobis  
leges Anglie mutari, is imprinted in the hearts  
of all the people. Bacon.

The nobles amongst the Romans took care in  
their last wills, that they might have a lump in  
their monuments. Watkins.

See labour nobles begging to be slaves,  
See all our fools aspiring to be knaves. Pope.

It may be the disposition of young nobles, that  
they expect the accomplishments of a good educa-  
tion without the least expence of time or study.  
Swift's Modern Education.

# NOB

The second natural division of power, is of such  
men who have acquired large possessions, and con-  
sequently dependencies, or descend from ancestors  
who have left them great inheritances, together  
with an hereditary authority. These easily unite in  
thoughts and opinions. Thus commences a great  
council or senate of nobles, for the weighty affairs  
of the nation. Swift.

Men should press forward in Fame's glorious  
chace.

Nobles look backward, and to lose the race. Young.

2. A coin rated at six shillings and eight  
pence; the sum of six and eight-pence.  
He coined nobles, of noble, fair, and fine gold.  
C Camden.

Many fair promotions  
Are daily given, to ennoble those  
That scarce, some two days since, were worth a  
noble. Shakspeare.

Upon every writ procured for debt or damage,  
amounting to forty pounds or more, a noble, that  
is six shillings and eight pence, is, and usually hath  
been paid to fine. Bacon.

NOBLE LIVER. *wort.* [*hepatica*.] A plant.

NOBLEMAN. *n. f.* [*noble* and *man*.] One  
who is ennobled.

If I blush,  
It is to see a nobleman want manners. Shakspeare.

The nobleman is he, whose noble mind  
Is fill'd with inborn worth. Dryden.

NOBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *noble*.]

1. Greatness; worth; dignity; magnani-  
mity.

The nobleness of life  
Is to do this; when such a mutual pair,  
And such a twain can do't. Shakspeare.

Any thing  
That my ability may undergo,  
And nobleness impose. Shakspeare.

True nobleness would  
Lend him forbearance from to foul a wrong. Shakspeare.

He that does as well in private between God and  
his own soul, as in public, hath given himself a  
testimony that his purposes are full of honesty, no-  
bleness, and integrity. Taylor.

Greatness of mind, and nobleness, their seat  
Build in her love's heart. Milton.

There is not only a congruity herein between the  
nobleness of the faculty and the object, but also the  
faculty is enriched and advanced by the worth of  
the object. Hale.

You have not only been careful of my fortune,  
which was the effect of your nobleness, but you  
have been solicitous of my reputation, which is  
that of your kindness. Dryden.

2. Splendour of descent; lustre of pedigree.

NOBLESS. *n. f.* [*noblesse*, French.]

1. Nobility. This word is not now used  
in any sense.

Fair branch of nobles, flower of chivalry,  
That with your worth the world amaze make. Spenser.

2. Dignity; greatness.

Thou whose nobles keeps one stature still,  
And one true posture, tho' belieg'd with ill. Ben Jonson.

3. Noblemen collectively.

Let us haste to hear it,  
And call the nobles to the audience. Shakspeare.

I know no reason we should give that advantage  
to the commonalty of England to be foremost in  
brave actions, which the nobles of France would  
never suffer in their peasants. Dryden.

NOBLE. *adj.* [from *noble*.]

1. Of ancient and splendid extraction.

Only a second laurel did adorn  
His colleague Catulus, tho' nobly born:  
He dur'd the pride of the triumphal bay,  
But Marus won the glory of the day. Dryden.

2. Greatly; illustriously; magnanimously.

Did he not straight the two delinquents tear,  
That were the slaves of drink and thralls of sleep?  
Was not that nobly done? Shakspeare.

This fate he could have escap'd, but would not lose  
Honour for life, but rather nobly chose  
Death from their tears, than safety from his own. Denham.



## NOC

### 3. Grandly; splendidly.

There could not have been a more magnificent design than that of Trajan's pillar. Where could an emperor's ashes have been so nobly lodged, as in the midst of his metropolis, and on the top of so exalted a monument. *Addison on Italy.*

**NOBODY.** *n. f.* [*no* and *body*.] No one; not any one.

This is the time of our catch plant by the picture of *nobody*. *Shakspeare.*

It fell to Coke's turn, for whom *nobody* cared, to be made the sacrifice; and he was out of his office. *Clarendon.*

If in company you offer something for a jest, and *nobody* seconds you on your own laughter, you may condemn their taste, and appeal to better judgment; but in the mean time you make a very indifferent figure. *Swift.*

**NO'CENT** *adj.* [*nocens*, Latin.]

### 1. Guilty; criminal.

The evil of Devonshire being interested in the blood of York, that was rather feared than *nocent*, yet as one, that might be the object of others' plots, remained prisoner in the Tower during the king's life. *Bacon's Henry vii.*

### 2. Hurtful; mischievous.

His head, well-flor'd with subtle wiles:  
Not yet in horrid shade, or dismal den,  
Nor *nocent* yet; but on the gaily herb,  
Fearless, uncares'd, he slept. *Milton.*

The warm limbeck draws  
Salubrious waters from the *nocent* blood. *Philips.*  
They meditate whether the virtues of the one will exalt or diminish the force of the other, or correct any of its *nocent* qualities. *Watts's on the Mind.*

**NOCK.** *n. f.* [*nocchia*, Italian.]

### 1. A slit; a nick; a notch.

### 2. The fundament. *Les fesss.*

When the date of *nock* was out,  
Off dropt the sympathetick fount. *Hudibras.*

**TO NOCK.** *v. a.* To place upon the notch.

Then took he up his bow  
And *nocke* his shaft, the ground whence all their  
future griefe did grow. *Chapman.*

**NOCTAMBULO.** *n. f.* [*nox* and *ambulo*, Latin.] One who walks in his sleep.

Respiration being carried on in sleep, is no argument against its being voluntary. What shall we say of *noctambules*? There are voluntary motions carried on without thought, to avoid pain. *Arbuth.*

**NOCTIDIAL.** *adj.* [*noctes* and *dies*, Latin.] Comprising a night and a day.

The *noctidial* day, the lunar periodic month, and the solar year, are natural and universal; but incommensurate each to another, and difficult to be reconciled. *Holder.*

**NOCTIFEROUS.** *adj.* [*nox* and *fero*.] Bringing night.

**NOCTIVAGANT.** *adj.* [*noctivagus*, Latin.] Wandering in the night.

**NOCTUARY.** *n. f.* [*noctis*, Latin.] An account of what passes by night.

I have got a parcel of visions and other miscellanies in my *noctuary*, which I shall tend to enrich your paper. *Addison.*

**NOCTURN.** *n. f.* [*nocturne*, Fr. *nocturnus*, Lat.] An office of devotion performed in the night.

The reliques being conveniently placed before the church door, the vigils are to be celebrated that night before them, and the *nocturn* and the mattins for the honour of the saints whose reliques are. *Still.*

**NOCTURNAL.** *adj.* [*nocturnus*, Lat.] Nightly.

From gilded roofs depending lamps display,  
Nocturnal beams, that emulate the day. *Dryden.*

I beg leave to make you a present of a dream, which may serve to lull your readers till such time as you yourself shall gratify the public with any of your nocturnal discoveries. *Addison.*

**NOCTURNAL.** *n. f.* An instrument by which observations are made in the night.

That projection of the stars which includes all the stars in our horizon, and therefore reaches to the thirty-sixth degree and a half of the southern lati-

## NOD

tude, though its centre is the north pole, gives us a better view of the heavenly bodies as they appear every night to us; and it may serve for a *nocturnal*, and show the true hour of the night. *Watts.*

**TO NOD.** *v. n.* [*Of uncertain derivation: nodus*, Greek; *nuto*, Lat. *amnicidio*, Welsh.]

### 1. To decline the head with a quick motion.

Let every feeble rumour shake your hearts;  
Your enemies with nodding of their plumes,  
Fan you into despair. *Shakspeare.*  
Cleopatra hath nodded him to her. *Shakspeare.*

On the faith of Jove rely,  
When nodding to thy suit he bows the sky. *Dryden.*

### 2. To pay a slight bow.

Caesar must bend his body,  
If Caesar curiously but *nod* on him. *Shakspeare.*

### 3. To bend downward with quick motion.

When a pine is hewn upon the plains,  
And the last mortal stroke alone remains,  
Lab'ring in pangs of death, and threatening all,  
This way and that she *nods*, considering where to fall. *Dryden.*

He climbs the mountain rocks,  
Fir'd by the nodding verdure of its brow. *Thomson.*

### 4. To be drowsy.

Your two predecessors were famous for their dreams and visions, and contrary to all other authors, never pleased their readers more than when they were *nodding*. *Addison.*

**NOD.** *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]

### 1. A quick declination of the head.

Children being to be restrained by the parents only in vicious things; a look or *nod* only ought to correct them when they do amiss. *Locke.*

A mighty king I am, an earthly god;  
Nations obey my word and wait my *nod*:  
And life or death depend on my decree. *Prior.*

### 2. A quick declination.

Like a drunken sailor on a mast,  
Ready with every nod to tumble down  
Into the fatal bowels of the deep. *Shakspeare.*

### 3. The motion of the head in drowsiness.

Every drowsy *nod* shakes their doctrine, who teach that the soul is always thinking. *Locke.*

### 4. A slight obeisance.

Will he give you the *nod*? *Shakspeare.*  
Since the wisdom of their choice is rather to have my cap than my heart, I will practise the insinuating *nod*, and be off to them most counterfeintly. *Shakspeare.*

**NODATION.** *n. f.* [*from nodo*.] The state of being knotted, or act of making knots.

**NO'DDER.** *n. f.* [*from nod*.] One who makes nods.

A set of *nodders*, winkers, and whisperers, whose business is to strangle all other offspring of wit in their birth. *Pope.*

**NO'DDLE.** *n. f.* [*linol*, Saxon.] A head in contempt.

Her care shall be  
To comb your *noddle* with a three-legg'd stool. *Shakspeare.*

Let our wines without mixture, or stain, be all fine,  
Or call up the master and break his dull *noddle*. *Ben Jonson.*

My head's not made of brass,  
As friar Bacon's *noddle* was. *Hudibras.*

He would not have it said before the people, that images are to be worshipped with Latins, but rather the contrary, because the distinctions necessary to defend it are too subtle for their *noddles*. *Stillingsf.*

Come, master, I have a project in my *noddle*, that shall bring my mistress to you back again, with as good will as ever she went from you. *L'Estrange.*

Why shouldst thou try to hide thyself in youth?  
Impartial Proserpine beholds the truth;  
And laughing at thy fond and vain a talk,  
Will strip the hoary *noddle* of its mask. *Addison.*

Thou that art ever half the city's grace,  
And add'st to solemn *noddles*, solemn pace. *Penton.*

**NO'DDY.** *n. f.* [*from naudin*, French.] A simpleton; an idiot.

The whole race of bawling, fluttering *noddies*, by what title soever dignified, are a-kin to the ass in this fable. *L'Estrange.*

**NODE.** *n. f.* [*nodus*, Latin.]

## NOI

### 1. A knot; a knob.

### 2. A swelling on the bone.

If *nodes* be the cause of the pain, foment with spirit of wine wherein opium and saffron have been dissolved. *Wijeman.*

### 3. Interfection.

All these variations are finished in nineteen years, nearly agreeing with the course of the *nodes*; i. e. the points in the ecliptic where the moon crosseth that circle as she passeth to her northern or southern latitude; which *nodes* are called the head and tail of the dragon. *Holder.*

**NODOSITY.** *n. f.* [*from nodosus*, Latin.] Complication; knot.

These the midwife cutteth off, contriving them into a knot close about the body of the infant; from whence ensueth that tortuosity, or complicated *nodosity* we call the naval. *Brown.*

**NO'DOUS.** *adj.* [*nodosus*, Latin.] Knotty; full of knots.

This is seldom affected with the gout, and when that becometh *nodus*, men continue not long after. *Brown.*

**NO'DULE.** *n. f.* [*nodulus*, Latin.] A small lump.

Thole minerals in the strata, are either found in grains, or else they are amassed into balls, lumps, or *nodules*: which *nodules* are either of an irregular figure, or of a figure somewhat more regular. *Woodward's Natural History.*

**NO'GGEN.** *adj.* Hard; rough; harsh.

He put on a hard, coarse, *hogen* shirt of Pendrels  
Escape of King Charles.

**NO'GGIN.** *n. f.* [*nosfel*, German.] A small mug.

Frog laughed in his sleeve, gave the squire the other *noggin* of brandy, and clapped him on the back. *Arbuthnot.*

**NO'ANCE.** *n. f.* [*See Annoiance*.] Mischief; inconvenience.

To borrow to-day, and to-morrow to mis,  
For lender and borrower *noiance* it is. *Tupper.*

The single and peculiar life is bound,  
With all the strength and armour of the mind,  
To keep itself from *noiance*. *Shakspeare.*

**TO NOIE.** *v. a.* To annoy. An old word disused.

Let servant be ready with mattock in hand,  
To rub out the bushes that *noie* the land. *Tupper.*

**NOIER.** *n. f.* [*from noie*.] One who annoys. An old word in disuse.

The north is a *noier* to grafts of all fruits,  
The east a destroyer to herbs and all fruits. *Tupper.*

**NOI'OUS.** *adj.* [*noiosco*, Italian.] Hurtful; mischievous; troublesome; inconvenient; obsolete.

Being bred in a *not* country, they found much hair on their faces to be *noious* unto them. *Spenser.*

The false Duessa leaving *noious* night,  
Return'd to stately palace of dame Pride. *Spenser.*

But neither darkness's soul, nor filthy bands,  
Nor *noious* smell his purpose could withhold. *Spenser.*

**NOISE.** *n. f.* [*noise*, French.]

### 1. Any kind of sound.

Noise, as of waters falling down, founded about them, and sad visions appeared unto them. *Wijfion.*

Whether it were a whistling sound, or a melodious noise of birds among the spreading branches, these things made them swoon. *Wijfion.*

Great motions in nature pass without sound or noise. The heavens turn about in a most rapid motion, without noise to us perceived; though in some dreams they have been said to make an excellent music. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Fear  
Shakes your hearts, while thro' the isle they hear  
A lasting noise, as horrid and as loud  
As thunder makes, before it breaks the cloud. *Waller.*

**2. Outcry; clamour; boasting or importunate talk.**

What noise have we had about transplantation of diseases, and transfusion of blood? *Baker.*

### 3. Occasion of talk.

Socrates lived in Athens during the great plague,

which has made so much noise through all ages, and never caught the least infection. *Spectator.*  
 1. A concert. Obsolete.

To NOISE, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sound loud.

#### Harm

Those terrors, which thou speak'st of, did me none; *Shakespeare.*  
 1. To NOISE, *v. a.* To spread by rumour, or report.

All those sayings were noised abroad throughout the hill country. *Isaiah.*

I shall not need to relate the affluence of young nobles from hence into Spain, after the voice of our prince's being there had been quickly noised. *Waller.*

They might huz and whisper it one to another, and then with-drawing from the presence of the people, they then lit up their voices and noised it about the city. *Beaumont.*

NOISEFUL, *adj.* [noise and full.] Loud; clamorous.

That council, guardian of rich Holland's trade, whose noiseful valour does no fine myrtle, And weak assistance will his friends betray. *Dryden.*

NOISINESS, *adj.* [from noise.] Silent; without sound.

On our quick'll decrees, Th' mouldable and noiseless foot of time Steals, ere we can effect them. *Shakespeare.*

No noiseless would I live, such death to find, Take timely fruit, not shaken by the world, But ripely dropping from the top of boughs. *Dryden.*  
 Consider, that noiseless piety might dwell In feebler retreats, and flourish well. *Harte.*

NOISINESS, *n. f.* [from noise.] Loudness of sound; importunity of clamour.

NOISY-MAKER, *n. f.* [noise and maker.] Clamourer.

The office of all this noise is, the making of the noisier still more ridiculous. *Waller.*

NOISOME, *adj.* [noisy, Italian.]

1. Noxious; mischievous; unwholesome.

In case it may be proved, that among the number of vices and vices common unto both, there are particular, the use whereof is utterly unlawful in regard of some special bad and noisy quality; there is no doubt but we ought to relinquish such rites and orders, what freedom forever we have to retain the other still. *Hooker.*

The brake and the cockle are noisome too much. *Tupper.*

All my plants I save from nightly ill Of noisome winds, and blasting vapours chill. *Milt.*  
 Gravelle noisome from the neighbouring fen, And his own Cave sent three hundred men. *Dryden.*

The noisome pestilence, that in open war, Terrible, marches thro' the mid-day air, And scatters death. *Prior.*

2. Offensive; disgusting.

The feeling these effects, will be Both noisome and infectious. *Shakespeare.*  
 Foul words are but foul wind, and foul wind is but foul breath, and foul breath is noisome. *Shakespeare.*  
 The stink of his sweat was noisome to all his army. *Shakespeare.*

An error in the judgment, is like an imposthume in the head, which is always noisome, and frequently mortal. *South.*

NOISOMELY, *adv.* [from noisome.] With a fetid stench; with an infectious steam.

NOISOMENESS, *n. f.* [from noisome.] Aptness to disgust; offensiveness.

If he must needs be seen, with all his filth and noisomeness about him, he promises himself however, that it will be some ally to his reproach, to be but one of many to march in a troop. *South.*

NOISY, *adj.* [from noise.]

1. Sounding loud.

2. Clamorous; turbulent.

O leave the noisy town, O come and see Our country cott, and live content with me! *Dryden.*

To noisy fools a grave attention lend. *South.*  
 VOL. II.

Although he employs his talents who is a closet, he is sure to ruin the hand of the artist. *Saunders.*

NOI ME TANGERE. [Latin.]

1. A kind of cancerous swelling, exasperated by applications.

2. A plant.

NOI ME TANGERE may be planted among your flowers, for the rarity of it. *Montaigne.*

NOLITION, *n. f.* [nolito, Lat.] Unwillingness; opposed to volition.

Proper acts of the will are, volition, volition, choice, resolution, and command, in relation to subordination to tenets. *Hale.*

NOLL, *n. f.* [noll, Saxon.] A head; a nodule.

An aul's noll I lived on his head. *Shakespeare.*

NO-MAN, *n. f.* [nomance, nonance, Fr. nomen, Lat. and noman, Greek.] The art of divining the fates of persons by the letters that form their names. *Diet.*

NO-MEN, *n. f.* The initials of a door.

NOMENCLATOR, *n. f.* [Lat. nomenclator, Fr.] One who calls things or persons by their proper names.

There were a set of men in old Rome called nomenclators, men who could call every man by his name. *Adrian.*

Are envy, pride, avarice, and ambition, such ill nomenclators that they cannot furnish appellations for their own vices? *Swift.*

NOMENCLATURE, *n. f.* [nomenclature, French; nomenclature, Latin.]

1. The act of naming.

To fix where notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that the want of a term or nomenclature for it, is but a sort of ignorance. *Bacon.*

2. A vocabulary; a dictionary.

The wary plantations fall not under that nomenclature of Adam, which is to terrestrial animals assigned a name appropriate unto their natures. *Ray.*

NO-MINAL, *adj.* [nominalis, Lat.] Referring to names rather than to things; not real; titular.

Profound in all the nominal, And real ways beyond them all. *Hudibras.*

The nominal definition, or derivation of the word, is not sufficient to describe the nature of it. *Crusoe.*

The nominal essence of gold is that complex idea the word gold stands for; as a body yellow, of a certain weight, malleable, fusible and fixed. But the real essence is the constitution of the intensible parts of that body on which those qualities depend. *Locke.*

Were these people as anxious for the doctrines essential to the church of England, as they are for the nominal distinction of adhering to its articles. *Add.*

NO-MINALLY, *adv.* [from nominal.] By name; with regard to a name; titularly.

To NO-MINATE, *v. a.* [nominare, Latin.]

1. To name; to mention by name.

Suddenly to nominate them all, It is impossible. *Shakespeare.*

One lady, I may civilly spare to nominate, but her sex's sake, whom he termed the leader of the court. *Harte.*

2. To entitle; to call.

Are d, old father, why of late Didst thou beblight me born of English blood, Whom all a fairy's can do nominate. *Spenser.*

3. To set down; to appoint by name.

If you repay me not on such a day, let the forfeit be nominated for an equal pound. *Shakespeare.*

On your fair flesh to be cut off, Never having intended, never designed any harm in that sense, we cannot expect he should nominate or appoint any person to it. *Locke.*

NOMINATION, *n. f.* [nomination, French; from nominate.]

1. The act of mentioning by name.

The forty-one immediate electors of the duke, must be all of several families, and of them twenty-five at least concur to his nomination. *Wotton.*

Harmond was named to be of the assembly of

divines; his invariable loyalty to his prince, and obedience to his mother, the church, not born, to valid arguments as a gift his nomination, as the result of his learning and virtue were on the other part, to have some title to him. *Field.*

2. The power of appointing.

The nomination of profits to places, being so principal and inseparable a power of the crown, he would refer to himself. *Clarendon.*

In England the king has the nomination of an archbishop; and after nomination, he has the consecration to the dean and chapter, each of the powers elected by him. *Locke.*

NO-MINATIVE, *n. f.* [in grammar, nom-natif, Fr.] The case that primarily designates the name of any thing, and is called right, in opposition to the other cases called oblique.

NON, *adv.* [Lat.] Not. It is never used separately, but sometimes prefixed to words with a negative power.

Since you to non-regardance call my faith, I see you the noble brotherly trait still. *Shakespeare.*

Behold all there a fix non-tendency of the rich, which in times of peace, too much in neglecting their haberdasheries, may tend to have provoked God to neglect them. *Hobbes.*

A mere indication to matters of duty, men reckon a within of that thing; when they are justly charged with an actual non-performance of what the law requires. *South.*

For an account at large of bishop Saderford's last judgment, concerning God's concurrence, or non-concurrence with the actions of men, and the positive unity of sins of commission, I refer you to his letters. *Pierce.*

The third sort of agreement or disagreement in our ideas, which the perception of the mind is employed about, is co-existence, or non-existence in the same subject. *Locke.*

It is not a non-act, which introduces a custom, a custom being a common usage. *Auliffe.*

In the moral chamber this answer is not admitted, viz. I do not believe it as the matter is alleged. And the reason of this non-admission is, its great uncertainty. *Auliffe.*

An apparition came to the church, and informed the parson, that he must pay the tenth to such a man, and the bishop ordered the ecclesiastical court under his seal on the non-payment of them, that he refused to pay them. *Auliffe.*

The non-appearance of persons to supply the united sense of both houses of parliament, can never be continued as a general dilution of being able to support the charge against the patent and patentee. *Swift.*

This may be accounted for by the turbulence of politics upon the various and surpassing turns of good and evil fortune, in a long evening at play; the mind being wholly taken up, and the consequence of non-attention to fatal. *Swift.*

NO-SAGE, *n. f.* [non and age.] Minority; time of life before legal maturity.

In him there is a hope of government; Which in his nonage, cometh under him, And in his full and open'd years, himself Shall govern well. *Shakespeare.*

Be love but there, let poor fix years Be pass'd with the maturest fears

Man troubles us, we fright shall find Love knows no nonage, nor the mind. *Crusoe.*

We have a mistaken apprehension of antiquity, calling that to which in truth is the world's nonage. *Glennville.*

'Tis necessary that men should first be out of their nonage, before they can attain to an actual use of this principle, and without that they should be ready to exert and exercise their faculties. *Harte.*

Those charters were not ascribable for the king's nonage; and if there could have been any such pretence, that alone would not avail them. *Harte.*

After Chaucer there was a successor, a Harrington, a Fairfax, before Waller and Denham were in being; and our numbers were in their nonage till these last appeared. *Dryden.*

In their tender nonage, while they spread Their springing leaves, and lift their infant head, Indulge their childhood, and the nursing spare. *Dryden.*

**Nox**, *n. f.* [The original of this word is uncertain, *Slun* or *lun* is said to come from *own* or *one*; or from *netz*, German, *need* or *aff*. *Lunar* derives it its quality from *nocturn*, to do for the *night*; being according to him, *to do it merely for nothing*.] Purpose, intent, design. Not in use.

5. *Nemo* is always used when it relates to a

*To* **NO'NPLUS.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] *To*  
confound; to puzzle; to put to a stand;  
to flou

Buy a togey and a dirty farm  
In that woe-shotten Isle of Albion. *Shakspeare.*  
Thus entered she the light-excluding cave,  
And closed the door behind her.

And through it sought some unsoft note to save  
The gold. Chapman.

# NOO

The savages were driven out of their great ards, into a little *nook* of land near the river of Strangford; where they now possess a little territory. *Davies.*  
 Meander, who is laid to intricate to be,  
 Hath not to many turns, nor cranking *nooks* as she. *Dryden.*

**Unsphere**  
 The spirit of Plato to unfold  
 What worlds or what vast regions hold  
 Th' immortal mind that hath forsook  
 Her mansion in this fleshy *nook*, *Milton's Poems.*  
 Search thro' this garden, leave unsearch'd no *nook*, *Milton.*

A third form'd within the ground  
 A various mould, and from the boiling cells,  
 By strange conveyance, fill'd each hollow *nook*, *Mil*  
**NOON**, *n. f.* [from Saxon; *noon*, Welsh; *non*, Latin; supposed to be derived from *nona*, Latin, the ninth hour, at which their *cana* or chief meal was eaten; whence the other nations called the time of their *dinner* or chief meal, though earlier in the day, by the same name.]

1. The middle hour of the day; twelve; the time when the sun is in the meridian; midday.

Each hath the flocks, there shall be fit till noon - *Shakespeare.*

'Till noon 'till night, my lord *Shakespeare.*  
 The day ahead of him his race had run,  
 And he would not to due report at noon. *Dryden.*  
 If I turn my eye at noon towards the sun, I cannot avoid the ideas which the light in sun produces in me. *Locke.*

In days of poverty his foot was light.  
 He sang his hymns at morning, noon, and night. *Hazl.*

2. It is taken for midnight.

I'd better be at the door of night,  
 Than a quire of letters. *Dryden.*

**NOON**, *adj.* Meridional.  
 Rays of the noon, how oft the midnight tell,  
 That noon tongue of death! with solemn bell,  
 On busy errands, as we vainly roam,  
 Knocks at our hearts, and mids our thoughts from home? *Young.*

**NOONDAY**, *n. f.* [noon and day.] Midday.

The bud of night did it,  
 Even at noonday, upon the market place,  
 Howling and barking. *Shakespeare.*

The dimness of our intellectual eyes, Ambrosia's computer, to hold an owl at noonday. *Bayly.*

**NOONDAY**, *adj.* Meridional.

The foresting tree was mounted high,  
 In all its laurels to the noon day sky. *Adams.*

**NOONING**, *n. f.* [from *noon*.] Repast or repast at noon.

**NOONSTIDE**, *n. f.* [noon and tide.] Mid-day; time of noon.

Sorrow lies, is feignous and reposing hours,  
 Makes the night morning, and the noon tide in lit. *Shakespeare.*

**NOONSTIDE**, *adj.* Meridional.

Phaeton hath tumbled from his car,  
 And made an even in the noon tide prick. *Shakespeare.*

All things in better order to invite  
 Noontide repast, or afternoon's repose. *Milton.*

We expect the morning red in vain;  
 The hid in vapours, or of cloud in rain.  
 The noontide yellow we in vain require,  
 'Tis thick in fume, or red in lightning fire. *Prior.*

**NOOSE**, *n. f.* [noose, entangled; a word found in the fables of *Largus*. Mr. Lax.] A running knot which the more it is drawn binds the closer.

Can't thou with a weak single strike the whale?  
 Catch with a hook, or with a noose in the tail? *Saunders.*

Where the hangman does dispose,  
 To find and find the knot of noose. *Hudibras.*

They run then necks into a noose,  
 They'd break 'em out, to break loose. *Hudibras.*

Early he falls into some dangerous noose,  
 And then as *measles* labour to get loose. *Dryden.*

# NOR

A rope and a noose are no jesting matters. *Arbut.*  
**To NOOSE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie in a noose; to catch; to entrap.

The fin is woven with threads of different sizes, the least of them strong enough to noose and entrap us. *Government of the Tongue.*

**NOPE**, *n. f.* [rubella, Lat.] A kind of bird called a bull-finch or redtail.

**NOR**, *conjunct.* [ne or.]

1. A particle marking the second or subsequent branch of a negative proposition: correlative to *neither* or *not*.  
 I neither love, nor fear thee. *Shakespeare.*  
 Neither love I will, nor fear I will. *Milton.*

2. Two negatives are sometimes joined, but not according to the propriety of our present language, though rightly in the Saxon.

Which I have dated at thee, but thee not;  
 Nor, I am sure there is no force in eyes. *Shakespeare.*

3. *Neither* is sometimes included in *nor*, but not elegantly.

Before her gates, bill wolves and lions lay;  
 Which with her virtuous drugs to tame the made,  
 That wolf, nor lion, would cure man's made. *Chapman.*

Pow's, disgrace, nor death could ought divert  
 Thy glorious tongue thus to reveal thy heart. *Daniel.*

4. *Nor* is in poetry used in the first branch for *neither*.

Be nymph, I pray thee, be  
 Modest, and not follow me,  
 I am love myself, nor thee. *Ben Jonson.*

Nor did they not perceive their evil plight,  
 On the fierce pains not feel. *Milton.*

But how perplexed, alas! is human fate?  
 I whom not avenger, nor pleasures move;  
 Yet must myself be made a slave to love. *Walsh.*

**NORTH**, *n. f.* [noth, Sax.] The point opposite to the sun in the meridian.

More inconsistent than the wind, who woos  
 I've now the frozen bottom of the north;  
 And being anger'd pulls away from thence,  
 Turning his face to the dew dropping tooth. *Shakespeare.*

The tyrannous breathing of the north,  
 Shakes all our buds from blowing. *Shakespeare.*

5. *North* is in poetry used in the first branch for *neither*.

He's a nymph, I pray thee, be  
 Modest, and not follow me,  
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# NOS

If her breath were as terrible as her terminations, there were no living near her, she would infect to the northward. *Shakespeare.*

**NORTHWARD**, *adv.* [north and peapb, Sax.] Being toward the north.

**NORTHWARD**, *adj.* [north and peapb, Saxon.] Toward the north.

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ful guides and governors of their souls. *Hooker*



# NOT

The warbling bird tunes her nocturnal note.

Milton.

I now must change  
Those notes to tragedy.  
You that can tune your sounding string to wail,  
Of ladies beauties and of love to tell;  
One change your note, and let your late report  
The justest grief that ever touch'd the court

Milton.

One common note on either lyre did strike,  
And knaves and fools we both abhor'd alike

Dryden.

## 8. Single sound in music.

From harmony, from heavenly harmony!  
This universal frame began;  
From harmony to harmony  
Thou all the compass of the notes art run,  
The diapason closing full in man

Dryden.

## 9. Short hint; small paper; memorial register.

He will'd me

In heedfull'st reservation to bellow them,  
As notes whole faculties inclusive were,  
More than they were in note.  
In the body's pulpit to the hew,  
A- through the body's windows the must look,  
If divers powers of sense to enter be,  
By passing notes out of the world's gate

Dryden.

## 10. Abbreviation; symbol; musical character.

Contract it into a narrow compass by the fix'd  
And abbreviations

Baker in L. George.

## 11. A small letter.

And he came with a letter hand the broad letter,  
But in the narrow hand he had a note

Dryden.

## 12. A written paper.

I can't give over the prejudice of taking to be  
Infringe at the clergy for perpetually reaching  
their common; perhaps my frequent hearing, of  
to singers, who never make use of notes, may have  
added to my disgust

Swift

## 13. A paper given in confession of a debt.

His note will go further than my bond.

Southey

## 14. Explanatory annotation.

The best writers have been perplexed with it, and  
obscured with illustrations

Milton

This put him upon a close of decision to his  
friends. He kept much at home, and went out  
upon House and Church

Southey

To NORR, v. a. [note, Lat. nota, Fr.]  
1. To observe; to remark; to heed; to  
attend; to take notice of.

The fool hath much more to say.

No more of that, I have noted it well.

Shakespeare

It much you note him,

You shall offend him

Shakespeare

Some things may in passing be fitly noted.

Hemans

I began to note

The stormy Hyades, the many goat

Adrian

Wandering from chase to chase, obedient pray'd,  
Their manners noted, and their faces survey'd.

Pope.

## 2. To deliver; to set down.

Saint Augustine speaking of devout men, noteth  
how they daily frequented the church, how attentive  
ear they gave unto the lessons and chapters  
read

Hooker.

## 3. To charge with a crime; with of or for.

Sine velle Dianam, agrees better with Lavin, who  
had the fame of chastity, than with either of the  
Julia's, who were both noted of incontinency

Dryden.

## 4. [In music.] To set down the notes of a tune.

NOTT BOOK, n. f. [note and book.] A book  
in which notes and memorandums are  
set down.

Callus all his faults observ'd;

Set in a notebook, learn'd and can't by rote,

To call into my teeth.

Shakespeare.

## NOTED, part. adj. [from note.] Remarkable; eminent; celebrated.

# NOT

A noted chymist procured a privilege, that none  
but he should vend a spirit.

Boyle.

Justinian's laws, if we may believe a noted  
author, have not the force of laws in France or  
Holland.

Baker.

## NOTER, n. f. [from note.] He who takes notice.

## NOTHING, n. f. [no and thing; nothing, Scottish.]

## 1. Negation of being; nonentity; universal negation; opposed to something.

It is not certain, that there never could be  
nothing. For if there could have been no instant,  
wherein there was not a thing, then either nothing made  
something, or something made nothing, and to say,  
and not it, before it was. But if there never could  
be nothing, then there is, and was, a being of necessity,  
without any beginning.

Locke

We do not create the world from nothing and by  
nothing, we assert an eternal God to have been  
the efficient cause of it.

Bentley

This nothing is taken either in a vulgar or philosophical  
sense, to say, there is nothing in the  
cup in a vulgar sense, when we mean there is no  
liquor in it, but we cannot say there is nothing in  
the cup, in a strict philosophical sense, while there  
is a matter.

Watts

## 2. Nonexistence.

Almighty nature's character's are graded  
To deny nothing

Shakespeare

## 3. Not any thing; no particular thing.

There shall nothing die.  
Yet had his aspect not one of severe,  
But such a face as promised him peace

Dryden

His philosophy wholly speculative is barren, and  
produces nothing but vain ideas

Dryden

Nothing at all was done, while any thing remained  
undone.

Addison on the War

## 4. No other thing.

Nothing but a steady resolution brought to practice,  
God's grace and his commandments obey'd,  
and his pardon begged, nothing but this will  
inture you to God's acceptance.

Hooker

Words are made to declare something, where  
they are, by those who pretend to instruct, otherwise  
noted, they conceal indeed nothing, but that  
which they conceal, is nothing but the ignorance,  
error, or stupidity of the talker, for there is, in  
truth, nothing to be under them.

Locke

## 5. No quantity or degree.

The report which the troops of horse make, would  
add nothing of courage to their leaders.

Cicero

## 6. No importance; no use; no value.

The outward show of churches draws the rude  
people to the reverencing and frequenting thereof,  
whatever some of our late too nice tools say, there  
is nothing in the seemingly form of the church.

Spenser

Behold, ye are of nothing, and your work of  
naught.

Isaiah

## 7. No possession of fortune.

A most humble shepherd; a man that from very  
nothing is grown into an unenviable estate.

Shakespeare

## 8. No difficulty; no trouble.

We are industrious to preserve our bodies from  
slavery, but we make nothing of suffering our souls  
to be slaves to our lusts.

Ray

## 9. A thing of no proportion.

The charge of making the ground, and otherwise,  
is great, but nothing to the profit.

Euclid

## 10. Trifle; something of no consideration or importance.

I had rather have one scratch my head if I'll  
fun, When the alarm was struck, then idly sit  
To hear my nothings moulder.

Shakespeare

My dear nothings, take your leave  
No longer must you me deceive.

Crahan

This nothing, says the fool, but says the fool,  
This nothing, Sir, will bring you to your end.  
Do I not see your drooping belly swell?

Dryden

That period includes more than a hundred sentences  
that might be writ to express multiplication  
of nothings, and all the foregoing perpetual business  
of having no business to do.

Pope's Letters

Narcissus is the glory of his race;  
For who does nothing with a better grace?

Young

# NOT

## 11. Nothing has a kind of adverbial signification. In no degree; not at all.

Who will make me a liar, and make my speech  
nothing worthy?

Job

Amidst nothing dissuayed with the greatness of  
the Turk's fleet, still kept on his course.

Knolles

But Adam, with such comely nothing twy'd.

Milton

## NOTHINGNESS, n. f. [from nothing.]

## 1. Nihilty; nonexistence.

His art did expel  
A quietness even from nothingness,  
From dull privations, and lean emptiness.

Donne

## 2. Nothing; thing of no value.

I a nothingness in deed and name,  
Did seem to him his former care.

Hudibras

## NOTICE, n. f. [notice, Fr. notice, Lat.]

## 1. Remark; heed; observation; regard.

The thing to be regarded in taking notice of a  
child's misbehavior is, what root it springs from.

Locke

This is done with little notice, very quick  
actions of the mind are performed.

Locke

How ready is every one to quarrel with the notice  
which we take of their persons?

Watts

## 2. Information; intelligence given or received.

I have given him notice, that the duke of Cornwall  
and his estates will be here.

Shakespeare

## NOTIFICATION, n. f. [notification, Fr. from notice.]

Act of making known; representation by marks or symbols.

One or five notes here elevated or depressed out of  
their order, either in breadth or length, many,  
by agreement, give great variety of notifications.

Holder

## TO NOTIFY, v. a. [notifier, Fr. notifier, Lat.]

To declare; to make known; to publish.

There are other kind of laws, which not only  
the will of God

Hooker

Good and evil operate upon the mind of man,  
by those respective appellations by which they are  
noted and conveyed to the mind.

Southey

This solar month is by civil sanction notified  
in authentic calendars the chief measure of the year;  
a kind of standard by which we measure time.

Holder

## NOTION, n. f. [notion, Fr. notion, Lat.]

## 1. Thought; representation of any thing formed by the mind; idea; image; conception.

Being we are at this time to speak of the proper  
notion of the church, therefore I shall not look  
upon it as comprehending any more than the sons  
of men.

Peirson

The notion of some beings which are not in nature,  
second notions as the logicians call them, has  
been founded on the conjunction of two natures,  
which have a real separate being.

Dryden

Many actions are punished by law, that are acts  
of ingratitude; but this is merely accidental to  
them, as they are such acts; for if they were  
punished properly under that notion, and upon that  
account, the punishment would equally reach all  
actions of the same kind.

Southey

What hath been generally agreed on, I content  
myself to assume under the notion of principles, in  
order to what I have farther to write.

Newton

There is nothing made a more common subject  
of discourse than nature and its laws, and yet few  
agree in their notions about these words.

Cheyne

That notion of hunger, cold, found, colour,  
thought, with, or fear, which is in the mind, is called  
the idea of hunger, cold, found, with, &c.

Watts

## 2. Sentiment; opinion.

God hath bid dwell far off all anxious cares,  
And not molest us, such we ourselves  
Seek them with wandering thoughts and notions  
vain.

Milton

It would be incredible to a man who has never  
been in France, should one relate the extravagant  
notion they entertain of themselves, and the mean  
opinion they have of their neighbors.

Addison

Sensualists they were, who, it is probable, took  
pleasure in ridiculing the notion of a life to come.

Atterbury

3. Sense; understanding; intellectual power. This sense is frequent in *Shakespeare*, but not in use.

His *notion* weakens, his discernings

*Shakespeare.*

So full, earthly *notion* can receive. *Milton.*

- NOTIONAL, adj.** [from *notion*.] 1. Imaginary; ideal; intellectual; subsisting only in idea; visionary; fanciful.

The general and relative imaginations and notions of the clergy, and those of laymen, of the influences of heaven and hell, of the shade, being but *notional* and imaginary, and of course to be drawn out of the mind. *Plato.*

Happily, the force of the waking dream

When we call him, making, fugitive theme

Of a prison, given, clear, and ready. *Prior.*

Notional good, by the young mind.

We must be wary, lest we mistake any real substance of performance, in the content of the story, for a merely *notional* and imaginary thing; and the most accurate of us, when properly inquiring, do not permit our own understanding, or should by our reflecting upon the fabled cause of things, denoting only thus much, that all the bodies move and act according to their essential properties, without any consideration of our intention in doing. *Bacon.*

2. Dealing in ideas, not realities.

The most favored *notional* dictators sit down in

an empty room. *Glanville.*

- NOTIONALLY, n. f.** [from *notional*.]

Empty, ungrounded opinion. Not in

use.

I amed at the appearance of fence, by different

and empty and talkative *notionally*. *Glanville.*

- NOTIONALLY, n. f.** [from *notional*.] In

idea; mentally; in our conception,

though not in reality.

The whole rational sum of man consists of two

faculties, understanding and will, whether really, or *notionally* distinct. *Locke.*

- NOTORIETY, n. f.** [from *notoriety*, Fr. from *notorius*.]

Public knowledge; public

exposure.

We read a multitude of pages of *notoriety* may

be produced for all the remarkable passages, and

indeed of several, that more than answer your

expectation, as they were not subjects in their own

nature to expand to such a length. *Addison.*

- NOTORIOUS, adj.** [from *notoriety*, Lat. *notorius*, Fr.]

Publicly known; evident to the

world; apparent; not hidden. It is

commonly used of things known to their

disadvantage; whence by those who do

not know the true signification of the

word, an atrocious crime is called a *no-*

*torious* crime, when public or notorious.

What need you make such a flourish about a

matter too *notorious*. *Whitgift.*

The goods of your intercepted packets

You want to lay open to the sun, your goods

are, *Shakespeare.*

Since you provoke me, shall the most *notorious*

I shall have law in Epitaph. *Shakespeare.*

To your *notorious* sin. *Shakespeare.*

In the time of King Edward III. the impediments

of the conquest of Ireland are *notorious*. *Danvers.*

This preposterous man of war congratulates a

celebration in *notorious* sin, committed by a zealot

of his own devotion. *White.*

We think not fit to condemn the most *notorious*

misbehavior before he hath had leisure to propitiate

his plea. *Lat.*

What *notorious* vice is there that doth not blis-

shame a man's reputation? *Plutarch.*

The philosopher of Naples has been always a very

notorious for leading a life of luxury and dissipation,

which was partly out of the plenty of money, and

partly out of the temper of his climate. *Lat.*

The philosophers procured some small advantage

of fees; although it be notorious that they do

not receive the third penny of the real value. *Scipio.*

- NOTORIOUSLY, adv.** [from *notorious*.]

Publicly; evidently; openly.

The exposing himself *notoriously*, did sometimes

change the fortune of the day. *Clarke.*

This is *notoriously* discoverable in some dis-

ferences of brake or fern. *Penn.*

God tells us, that the eagle was not *roughly*

known at Rome, though it be left to obscure to

us. *Dryden.*

Should the genius of a nation be more fixed in

government, than in morals, learning, and com-

plexion, which do all *notoriously* vary in every

age. *Sage.*

**NOTORIOUSNESS, n. f.** [from *notorious*.]

Public fame; notoriety.

To *notoriety*, a. To hear. *Inflection.*

Notoriety, n. f. [not and what.]

Of what there are two sorts. French, which is

but a name, and a word, the latter, which is

but a name, and a word, the latter, which is

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but a name, and a word, the latter, which is

2. [In the civil law.] Appendant to the code, and of later enactment.

By the new constitutions, burial may not be de-

mand to any one. *Ayliffe.*

**NOUVEAU, n. f.** [from *nouveau*, Fr.]

1. A small tale, generally of love.

Nothing of a foreign nature; like the trifling

novels which Aristotle inserted in his poems. *Dryden.*

Her account of the famous pastime, the

The account of the north, and the drunkard's toast.

*Prior.*

2. A law annexed to the code.

Each civil law, no one was to be ordained a

judge, until he was thirty years of age, though

he was thirty years of age, though it was sufficient, if he was

above thirty. *Ayliffe.*

**NOUVEAU, n. f.** [from *nouveau*.]

1. Invention; invention of novelty.

Nothing, which is the philosophy of

Philosophy is the philosophy of

The fathers of the church were not identical, or

in *novels* in the matter of the Sabbath. *White.*

As *novels* are,

When a child is born to the world, and the

And the child is born to the world, and the

The fathers of the church were not identical, or

in *novels* in the matter of the Sabbath. *White.*

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And the child is born to the world, and the

The fathers of the church were not identical, or

in *novels* in the matter of the Sabbath. *White.*

To his proud pedant, or decin'd a noun. *Dryden.*

use to refresh their bodies, so they may in the other learn to seek the nourishment of their souls. *Hecker.*

for their de- case, pass through the eastern gate of  
the black palace. *Audijon.*

The praise of doing well  
Is to the ear, no ornament to the soul.  
Now it false flies, perchance, however small,  
Into the abject urn should fall,  
The colours die.

The only motives that can be imagined of obedience to laws, are either the value and certainty of rewards, or an apprehension of justice and severity. Now neither of these, exclusive of the other, is the true principle of our owed care to God. *Rogers.*

A human body, forming in such a fluid in any imaginable posture, will in every conceivable position be equally comfortable. There will be always something lighter beneath, and to a thing heavier above. Now what can make this heavier particles of bone at all above the lighter ones of the air, or depress those below them, against the tendency of nature. *Bentley.*

5. After this; since things are so; in familiar speech.

How shall any man distinguish between a parasite and a man of honour, who is hypocritical and utterly look to like duty and affection? *Leitch.*

6. *Now and then*; at one time and another uncertainly. This word means, with regard to time, what is meant by *here and there*, with respect to place.

*Now and then* they ground their lives on human authority, even when they most pre-empt divine. *Hooker.*

*Now and then* something of extraordinary, that is any thing of your production, is requisite to refresh your character. *Drach.*

A most effectual argument against spontaneous generation is, that there is no *now* species produced, which would *now and then* happen, were there any such thing. *Ray.*

He who resolves to walk by the gospel rule of forbearing all revenge, will have opportunities every *now and then* to exercise his forgiving temper. *Atter.*

They *now and then* appear in the offices of religion, and avoid some scandalous enormities. *Rogers.*

7. *Now and then* are applied to places considered as they rise to notice in succession.

A mead here, there a heath, and *now and then* a wood. *Drayton.*

*Now, n. f.* Present moment. A poetical use.

Nothing is there to come, and nothing past,  
But an eternal *now* does ever last. *Cauley.*  
She vanish'd, we can scarcely say she dy'd,  
For but a *now* did heav'n and earth divide:  
This moment perfect heath, the next was death. *Dryden.*

Not less ev'n in this despicable *now*,  
Than when my name ill'd Africk with affrights. *Dryden.*

*Nowadays, adv.* [This word, though common and used by the best writers, is perhaps barbarous.] In the present age.

Not to great as it was wont of yore,  
It's *nowadays*, he half to sit and fore. *Spenser.*  
Reason and love keep little company together *nowadays*. *Shakespeare.*

It was a vestal and a virgin fire, and diuersed as much from that which pulses by this name *nowadays*, as the vital heat from the burning of a fever. *South.*

Such are those principles, which by reason of the cold cavils of perverse and unreasonable men, we are *nowadays* put to defend. *Tillotson.*

What use of spirit *nowadays*,  
Come to give sober judgment of new plays. *Garrick.*

*No'wed, adj.* [from *nou*, Fr.] Knotted; in-wreathed.

Reuben is conceived to bear three barres waved,  
Judah a lion rampant, Dan a serpent armed. *Brown.*

*Nowes, n. f.* [from *nou*, old Fr.] The marriage knot. Out of use.

Thou shalt look round about and see  
Thousands of crown'd souls throng to be  
Themselves thy crown, sons of thy *nowes*;  
The virgin births with which thy spouse  
Made fruitful thy fair soul. *Crashaw.*

*No'where, adv.* [from *no* and *where*.] Not in any place.

Some men, of whom we think very severely, have in their books and writings, nowhere mentioned or taught that such things should be in the church. *Hooker.*

True pleasure and perfect freedom are nowhere to be found but in the practice of virtue. *Tillotson.*  
*No'wise, adv.* [from *no* and *wise*; this is commonly spoken and written by ignorant barbarians, *noways*.] Not in any manner or degree.

A power of natural gravitation, without contact or impulse, can in *nowise* be attributed to mere matter. *Bentley.*

*Noxious, adj.* [from *noxius*, Lat.]

1. Hurtful; harmful; baneful; mischievous; destructive; pernicious; unwholesome.

Preparation and correction is not only by addition of other bodies, but separation of noxious parts from their own.

Kill noxious creatures, where 'tis sin to save,  
This only just prerogative we have. *Dryden.*

See pale Orion sheds his hoar-come dews,  
And, the pines a noxious shade diffuse;  
Sharp Pallas blows, and sturdy Teles decay,  
Time conquers all, and we must time obey. *Pope.*

Noxious seeds of the disease are contained in a smaller quantity in the blood. *Blackmore.*

2. Guilty; criminal.

Those who are noxious in the eye of the law, are justly punished by them to whom the execution of the law is committed. *Brankall against Hobbes.*

3. Unfavourable; unkindly.

Too frequent an appearance in places of much resort, is noxious to spiritual promotions. *Swift.*

*No'xtiously, adv.* [from *noxius*.] Hurtfully; perniciously.

*No'xtiousness, n. f.* [from *noxius*.] Hurtfulness; insalubrity.

The writers of politics have warned us of the noxiousness of this doctrine to all civil governments, which the christian religion is very far from disturbing. *Hammond.*

*No'zle, n. f.* [from *nose*.] The nose; the snout; the end.

It is nothing but a paucity old scone, with the nose broke off. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

*To No'bble, v. a.* [properly to *knubble*, or *knoble*, from *knob*, for a clenched fist.] To bruise with handy cuffs. *Aspleyworth.*

*Nubiferous, adj.* [from *nubifer*, Lat.] Bringing clouds.

*To Nubilate, v. a.* [from *nubilo*, Lat.] To cloud.

*Nubile, adj.* [from *nubilis*, Fr. *nubilis*, Lat.] Marriageable; fit for marriage.

The cowslip smiles, in brighter yellow dress,  
Than that which veils the nubile virgin's breast. *Prior.*

*Nuciferous, adj.* [from *nux* and *fero*, Lat.] Nutbearing.

*Nucleus, n. f.* [Lat.] A kernel; any thing about which matter is gathered or conglobated.

The nuclei are each in all parts nearly of the same thickness, their figure suited to the nucleus, and the outer surface of the flume exactly of the same form with that of the nucleus. *Woodward.*

*Nudation, n. f.* [from *nudo*, Fr. *nudo*, Lat.] The act of making bare or naked.

*Nudity, n. f.* [from *nudus*, Fr. *nudus*, Lat.] Naked parts.

There are no such licences permitted in poetry, any more than in painting, to design and colour obscene nudities. *Dryden.*

*Nulle, See NEWEL.*

*Nugacity, n. f.* [from *nugax*, Lat.] Futility; trifling talk or behaviour.

*Nugation, n. f.* [from *nugor*, Lat.] The act or practice of trifling.

The opinion, that putrefaction is caused by cold, or perigee and preternatural heat, is but nugation. *Bacon.*

*Nugatory, adj.* [from *nugatorius*, Lat.] Trifling; futile; insignificant.

Some great men of the last age, before the mechanical philosophy was revived, were too much addicted to this nugatory art: when occult qualities, and sympathy and antipathy, were admitted for satisfactory explanations of things. *Bentley.*

*Nuisance, n. f.* [from *nuisance*, Fr.]

1. Something noxious or offensive.

This is the har's lot, he is accounted a pest and nuisance; a person marked out for infamy and ruin. *South.*

A wife man who does not assist with his counsel, a rich man with his charity, and a poor man with his labour, are perfect nuisances in a commonwealth. *Swift.*

2. [In law.] Something that incommodes the neighbour.

Nuisances, as necessary to be swept away, as dirt out of the streets. *Kittlesell.*

*To Null, v. a.* [from *nullus*, Lat.] To annul; to annihilate; to deprive of efficacy or existence.

Thy fair enchanted cup, and warbling charms,  
No more on me have power, their force is null'd. *Milton.*

Reason hath the power of nulling or governing all other operations of bodies. *Grew.*

*Null, adj.* [from *nullus*, Lat.] Void; of no force; ineffectual.

With what impatience must the muse behold  
The wife, by her procuring husband sold?

For tho' the law makes null the adulterous deed,  
Of lands to her, the cuckold may succeed. *Dryden.*

Their orders are accounted to be null and invalid by many. *Leffoy.*

The pope's confirmation of the church lands to those who held them by king Henry's donation, was null and fraudulent. *Swift.*

*Null, n. f.* Something of no power, or no meaning. Marks in ciphered writing which stand for nothing, and are inserted only to puzzle, are called *nulls*.

If part of the people be somewhat in the election, you cannot make them *nulls* or ciphers in the privation or translation. *Bacon.*

*Nulliberty, n. f.* [from *nullibi*, Latin.] The state of being nowhere.

*To Nullify, v. a.* [from *nullus*, Latin.] To annul; to make void.

*Nullity, n. f.* [from *nullus*, Lat.]

1. Want of force or efficacy.  
It can be no part of my business to overthrow this distinction, and to show the nullity of it; which has been solidly done by most of our polemic writers. *South.*

The jurisdiction is opened by the party, in default of justice from the ordinary, as by appeals or nullities. *Aylmer.*

2. Want of existence.

A hard body struck against another hard body, will yield an exterior sound, inasmuch as if the percussion be over soft, it may induce a nullity of sound; but never an interior sound. *Bacon.*

*Numb, adj.* [from *nummen*, *numm*, Sax.]

1. Torpid; deprived in a great measure of the power of motion and sensation; chill; motionless.

Like a stony statue, cold and numb, *Shakespeare.*  
Laying long upon any part maketh it numb and asleep; for that the compression of the part suffereth not the spirits to have free access; and therefore when we come out of it, we feel a stinging or pricking, which is the re-entrance of the spirits. *Bacon.*

2. Producing chillness; benumbing.

When we both lay in the field,  
Frozen almost to death, how he did lay me  
Ev'n in his garments, and did give himself  
All thin and naked to the numb cold night. *Shakespeare.*

**To NUMB, v. a.** To make torpid; to make dull of motion or sensation; to deaden; to stupify.

Bedlam beggars, with roaring voices  
Strike in their numb'd and mortify'd bare arms,  
Pins, wooden pricks, nails, sprigs of rosemary;  
And with this horrible object, from low farms,  
Inforce their charity. *Shakespeare.*

She can unlock  
The clasping charm, and thaw the numbing spell. *Milton.*

Plough naked, swain, and naked sow the land,  
For lazy winter numbs the lab'ring hand. *Dryden.*

Nought shall avail  
The pleasing song, or well repeated tale,  
When the quick spirits their warm march forbear,  
And numbing coldness has embrac'd the ear. *Prior.*

**NUMBEDNES, n. f.** [from *numbed*.] Torpor; interruption of sensation.

If the nerve be quite divided, the pain is little,  
Only a kind of stupor or numbedness. *Wyeeman.*

**To NUMBER, v. a.** [from *numbrer, Fr. numero, Latin.*]

1. To count; to tell; to reckon how many.  
If a man can number the dust of the earth, then  
shall thy seed also be numbered. *Genesis.*

I will number you to the sword. *Isaiah.*  
The gold, the vest, the tripods number'd o'er,  
All these he found. *Pope.*

2. To reckon as one of the same kind.  
He was numbered with the transgressors, and  
bare the sin of many. *Isaiah.*

**NUMBER, n. f.** [from *nombre, Fr. numerus, Lat.*]

1. The species of quantity by which it is  
computed how many.  
Hye thee from this slaughter-house,  
Lest thou increase the number of the dead. *Shaks.*

The silver, the gold, and the vessels, were weighed  
by number and by weight. *Ezra.*

There is but one gate for strangers to enter at,  
that it may be known what numbers of them are in  
the town. *Addison.*

2. Any particular aggregate of units, as  
even or odd.  
This is the third time; I hope good luck lies in  
odd numbers; they say there is divinity in odd num-  
bers, either in nativity, chance, or death. *Shaks.*

3. Many; more than one.  
Much of that we are to speak may seem to a  
number perhaps tedious, perhaps obscure, dark,  
and intricate. *Hooker.*

Water lilly hath a root in the ground; and so  
have a number of other herbs that grow in ponds. *Bacon.*

Ladies are always of great use to the party they  
espouse, and never fail to win over numbers. *Addison.*

4. Multitude that may be counted.  
Of him came nations and tribes out of number. *2 Esdras.*

Loud as from numbers without number. *Milton.*

5. Comparative multitude.  
Number itself importeth not much in armies,  
where the people are of weak courage; for, as Vir-  
gil says, it never troubles a wolf how many the  
sheep be. *Bacon.*

6. Aggregated multitude.  
If you will, some few of you shall see the place;  
and then you may send for your sick, and the rest  
of your number, which ye will bring on land. *Bacon.*  
Sir George Sumners, sent thither with nine ships  
and five hundred men, lost a great part of their  
numbers in the ill of Bermudas. *Heylin.*

7. Harmony; proportions calculated by  
number.

They, as they move  
Their starry dance in numbers that compute  
Days, months, and years, tow'rd his all-cheering  
lamp, *Milton.*

8. Verses; poetry.  
Then feed on thoughts that voluntary move,  
Harmonious numbers, as the warbling bird  
Sings, sparkling. *Milton.*

Yet should the muses bid my numbers roll  
Strong as their charms, and gentle as their soul. *Pope.*

9. In grammar.

In the noun is the variation or change of termi-  
nation to signify a number more than one. When  
men first invented names, their application was to  
single things; but soon finding it necessary to speak  
of several things of the same kind together, they  
found it likewise necessary to vary or alter the  
noun. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

How many numbers is in nouns?—  
—Two. *Shakespeare.*

**NUMBERER, n. f.** [from *number*.] He  
who numbers.

**NUMBERLESS, adj.** [from *number*.] In-  
numerable; more than can be reckoned.

I forgive all;  
There cannot be those numberless offences  
'Guinist me. *Shakespeare.*

About his chariot numberless were pour'd  
Cherub and seraph. *Milton.*

Deserts so great,  
Though numberless, I never shall forget. *Denham.*

The soul converses with numberless beings of her  
own creation. *Addison.*

Travels he then a hundred leagues,  
And suffers numberless fatigues. *Swift.*

**NUMBLES, n. f.** [from *numbles, Fr.*] The en-  
trails of a deer. *Bailey.*

**NUMBNESS, n. f.** [from *numb*.] Torpor;  
interruption of action of sensation; cold-  
ness; stupefaction.

Stir, nay, come away;  
Bequeath to death your numbness; for from him  
Dear life redeems you. *Shakespeare.*

Till length of years,  
And sedentary numbness, erase my limbs  
To a contemptible old age obscure. *Milton.*

Cold numbness's trait bereaves  
Her corps of sense, and the air her soul receives. *Denk.*

Silence is worse than the fiercest and loudest ac-  
cuseations; since it may proceed from a kind of  
numbness or stupidity of conscience, and an abso-  
lute dominion obtained by sin over the soul, so that  
it shall not so much as dare to complain, or make  
a stir. *South.*

**NUMERABLE, adj.** [from *numeralis, Latin.*]  
Capable to be numbered.

**NUMERAL, adj.** [from *numeral, Fr. from nume-  
rus, Lat.*] Relating to number; consist-  
ing of number.

Some who cannot retain the several combinations  
of numbers in their distinct orders, and the depend-  
ence of a long a train of numeral progressions, are  
not able to tell their lifetime regularly to go over any  
moderate series of numbers. *Locke.*

**NUMERALLY, adv.** [from *numeral*.] Ac-  
cording to number.

The blasts and caducary breaths thereof maintain  
no certainty in their course; nor are they numerally  
fear'd by navigators. *Brown.*

**NUMERARY, adj.** [from *numerus, Lat.*] Belong-  
ing to a certain number.

A superstitious canon, when he obtains a pre-  
bend, becomes a numerary canon. *Dyloff.*

**NUMERATION, n. f.** [from *numeration, Fr. nu-  
meratio, Lat.*]

1. The art of numbering.  
Numeration is but full the adding of one unite  
more, and giving to the whole a new name or sign,  
whereby to know it from those before and after. *Locke.*

2. Number contained.  
In the legs or organs of progression in animals,  
we may observe an equality of length, and parity  
of numeration. *Brown.*

3. The rule of arithmetick which teaches  
the notation of numbers, and method of  
reading numbers regularly noted.

**NUMERATOR, n. f.** [Lat.]

1. He that numbers.

2. [from *numeratus, Fr.*] That number which  
serves as the common measure of others.

**NUMERICAL, adj.** [from *numerus, Lat.*]

1. Numeral; denoting number; pertain-  
ing to numbers.

The numerical characters are signs to the me-  
mory, to record and retain the several ideas about  
which the demonstration is made. *Lege.*

2. The same not only in kind or species,  
but number.

Contemplate upon his astonishing works, parti-  
cularly in the resurrection and reparation of the  
same numerical body, by a re-union of all the lost  
and scattered parts. *Smith.*

**NUMERICALLY, adv.** [from *numerical*.]  
With respect to sameness in number.

I must think it improbable, that the sulphur of  
antimony would be but numerically different from  
the distilled butter or oil of roses. *Boyle.*

**NUMERIST, n. f.** [from *numerus, Latin.*]  
One that deals in numbers.

We cannot assign a respective fatality unto each  
which is concordant unto the doctrine of the numer-  
ists. *Brown.*

**NUMEROUSITY, n. f.** [from *numerosus, Lat.*]

1. Number; the state of being numerous.  
Of assertion if numerous of allitters were a suf-  
ficient demonstration, we might at down herein as  
an unquestionable truth. *Brown.*

2. Harmony; numerous flow.

**NUMEROUS, adj.** [from *numerosus, Lat.*]

1. Containing many; consisting of many;  
not few; many.

Queen Elizabeth was not so much obferved for  
having a numerous, as a wise council. *Bacon.*

We reach our foes,  
Who now appear so numerous and bold. *Waller.*

Many of our felicities in the west, were never  
heard of by the numerous christian churches in the  
east of Asia. *Telfey.*

2. Harmonious; consisting of parts rightly  
numbered; melodious; musical.

Thy heart, no ruder than the rugged stone,  
I might, like Orpheus, with my num'rous man  
Melt to compassion. *Waller.*

His verses are so numerous, so various, and so har-  
monious, that only Virgil, whom he professedly  
imitated, has surpassed him. *Dryden.*

**NUMEROUSNESS, n. f.** [from *numerous*.]

1. The quality of being numerous.

2. Harmony; musicalness.

That which will distinguish his style is, the nu-  
merousness of his verse. There is nothing so deli-  
cately turned in all the Roman language. *Dryden.*

**NUMMARY, adj.** [from *nummus, Latin.*]  
Relating to money.

The money drachma in process of time decreased;  
but all the while the ponderal drachma continued  
the same, just as our ponderal libra remains as it  
was, though the nummary hath much decreased. *Arbutnot.*

**NUMMULAR, adj.** [from *nummularius, Latin.*]  
Relating to money.

**NUMSKULL, n. f.** [probably from *numb,  
dull, torpid, insensible, and skull.*]

1. A dullard; a dunce; a dolt; a block-  
head.

They have talked like numskulls. *Ascham.*

2. The head. In burlesque.  
Or toes and fingers, in this case,  
Of numskull's self should take the place. *Prior.*

**NUMSKULLED, adj.** [from *numskull*.]  
Dull; stupid; doltish.

Focus has faced that eld pated, numskulled,  
nimnyhammer of yours from ruin, and all his fa-  
mily. *Arbutnot.*

**NUM, n. f.** A woman dedicated to the  
severer duties of religion; secluded in a  
cloister from the world, and debarred by  
a vow from the converse of men.

My daughters  
Shall all be praying nuns, not weeping queens. *Shaks.*

A devout nun had vowed to be some young  
child, and bestow her whole life, and utmost indus-  
try to bring it up in strict piety. *Hammond.*



The most blooming toast in the island might have been a nun. Addison.

Ev'ry shepherd was undone, Swift.  
To see her cloister'd like a nun.  
NUN, *n. f.* [*parus minor*,] A kind of bird. Ainsworth.

NUNCHION, *n. f.* A piece of victuals eaten between meals.

Laying by their swords and truncheons,  
They took their breakfasts or their nunchions. Hudibras.

NUNCIATURE, *n. f.* [from *nuncio*, Lat.] The office of a nuncio.

NUNICIO, *n. f.* [Italian; from *nuncius*, Lat.] A messenger; one that brings tidings.

She will attend it better in thy youth,  
Than in a nuncio of more grave aspect. Shakespeare.  
They honoured the nuncios of the spring; and the Rhodians had a solemn song to welcome in the island. Browne.

6. A kind of spiritual envoy from the pope. This man was honoured with the character of nuncio to the Venetians. Atterbury.

NUNCUPATIVE, *adj.* [*nuncupatus*, Lat.] NUNCUPATORY, *nuncupatus*, Fr.]

1. Publicly or solemnly declaratory.  
2. Verbally pronounced, not written.

NUNDINAL, *adj.* [*nundinal*, Fr. from *NUNDINARIUM*, *nundina*, Lat.] Belonging to fairs.

NUNNERY, *n. f.* [from *nun*,] A house of nuns; of women under a vow of chastity, dedicated to the severer duties of religion.

I put your sister into a nunnery, with a strict command not to see you, for fear you should have wrought upon her to have taken the habit. Dryden.

NUPTIAL, *adj.* [*nuptial*, Fr. *nuptialis*, Lat.] Pertaining to marriage; used or done in marriage.

Confirm that amity  
With nuptial knot, if thou vouchsafe to grant  
Bona to England's king. Shakespeare.

Because propagation of families proceedeth from the nuptial copulation, I desired to know of him what laws and customs they had concerning marriage. Bacon.

Then all in heat  
They light the nuptial torch. Milton.

Whoever will undertake of God's secrets, must pare off whatsoever is unuseful, not eat of this sacrifice with a defiled head, nor come to this feast without a nuptial garment. Taylor.

Fit'd with her love, and with ambition led,  
The neighbouring princes court her nuptial bed. Dryden.

Let our eternal peace be seal'd by this,  
With the first ardour of a nuptial kiss. Dryden.

NUPTIALS, *n. f.* Like the Latin without singular. [*nuptie*, Lat.]

1. Marriage.  
This is the triumph of the nuptial day,  
My better nuptials, which in spite of fate,  
For ever join me to my dear Morat. Dryden.

It is in Shakespeare singular, but contrarily to use.

Lift up your countenances, as 'twere the day  
Of celebration of that nuptial, which  
We two have sworn shall come. Winter's Tale.

NURSE, *n. f.* [*nourrice*, Fr.]

1. A woman that has the care of another's child.

Unnatural curiosity has taught all women, but the beggar, to find out nurses, which necessity only ought to command. Raleigh.

2. A woman that has care of a sick person.  
Never mother had,  
A page so kind, so dutiful, diligent, Shakespeare.

So fast, so nurse-like.  
Ours Mrs. Quickly, which is in the manner of his nurse, or his dry nurse, or his cook. Shakespeare.

3. One who breeds, educates, or protects.

Rome, the nurse of judgment,  
Invited by your noble self, hath sent  
One general tongue unto us. Shakespeare.

We must lose  
The country, our dear nurse, or else thy person,  
Our comfort in the country. Shakespeare.

4. An old woman, in contempt.  
Can tales more senseless, ludicrous, and vain,  
By winter-fires old nurses entertain? Blackmore.

5. The state of being nursed.  
Can wedlock know to great a curse,  
As putting husbands out to nurse? Cleaveland.

6. In composition, any thing that supplies food.  
Put into your breeding pond three melters for one spawner; but if into a nurse pond or feeding pond, then no care is to be taken. Walton.

To NURSE, *v. a.* [from the noun, or by contraction from *nourish*; *nourrir*, Fr.]

1. To bring up a child or any thing young.  
I was nursed in swaddling cloths with cares. Widdow.

Him in Egerian groves Aricia bore,  
And nurs'd his youth along the marshy shore. Dryden.

2. To bring up a child, not one's own.  
Shall I call a nurse of the Hebrew women, that she may nurse the child? Exodus.

3. To feed; to keep; to maintain.  
Thy daughters shall be nursed at thy side. Isaiah.  
Our monarchs were acknowledged here,  
That they their churches nursing fathers were. Denham.

The Niseans in their dark abode,  
Nurs'd secretly with milk the thriving god. Addison.

4. To tend the sick.

5. To pamper; to foment; to encourage; to soften; to cherish.  
And what is strength, but an effect of youth,  
which if time nurse, how can it ever cease? Davies.

By what fate has vice so thriven amongst us, and by what hands been nurs'd up into so uncontrollable a dominion? Locke.

NURSER, *n. f.* [from *nurse*.] One that nurses. Not used.

See where he lies, inhered in the arms  
Of the most bloody nurse of his harms. Shakespeare.

2. A promoter; a fomentor.  
NURSERY, *n. f.* [from *nurse*.]

1. The act or office of nursing.  
I lov'd her most, and thought to set my rest  
On her kind nursery. Shakespeare.

2. That which is the object of a nurse's care.  
She went forth among her fruits and flowers,  
To visit how they prosper'd, bud and bloom  
Her nursery: they at her coming sprung,  
And touch'd by her fair tendence gladder grew. Milton.

3. A plantation of young trees to be transplanted to other ground.  
Your nursery of stocks ought to be in a more barren ground than the ground is whereunto you remove them. Bacon.

My paper is a kind of nursery for authors; and some who have made a good figure here, will hereafter flourish under their own names. Addison.

4. Place where young children are nursed and brought up.  
I th' swathing cloaths, the other from their nursery  
Were stol'n. Shakespeare.

You see before you the spectacle of a Plantagenet, who hath been carried from the nursery to the sanctuary, from the sanctuary to the direful prison, from the prison to the hand of the cruel tormentor, and from that hand to the wide wilderness; for so the world hath been to me. Bacon.

Forthwith the devil did appear,  
Not in the shape in which he plies  
At nuns' elbow when she lies  
Or stands before the nursery doors.  
To take the naughty boy that roars. Prior.

They have publick nurseries, where all parents are obliged to send their infants to be educated. Swift.

5. The place or state where any thing is

fostered or brought up, from a nursery of children; or whence any thing is to be removed, from a nursery of trees.

This keeping of cows is of itself a very idle life, and a fit nursery for a thief. Spenser.

To see fair Padua, nursery of arts,  
I am arriv'd from fruitful Lombardy. Shakespeare.

A luxurious court is the nursery of diseases; it breeds them, it encourages, nourishes, and entertains them. L'Estrange.

A nursery erects its head,  
Where queens are form'd and future heroes bred;  
Where unledg'd actors learn to laugh and cry. Dryden.

NURSING, *n. f.* [from *nurse*.] One nursed up; a fondling.  
Then was the held in sovereign dignity,  
And made the nursing of nobility. Spenser.

I was his nursing once, and choice delight,  
His dearest from the womb. Milton.

In their tender nonage, while they spread  
Their springing leaves and lift their infant head,  
Indulge their childhood, and the nursing spare. Dryden.

NURTURE, *n. f.* [contracted from *nouriture*, French.]

1. Food; diet.  
For this did th' angel twice descend?  
Ordain'd thy nurture holy, as of a plant  
Select and sacred. Milton.

2. Education; institution. Little used.  
She should take order for bringing up of wards in good nurture, not suffer them to come into bad hands. Spenser.

The thorny point  
Of bare distress, hath ta'en from me the flow  
Of smooth civility; yet am I inland bred,  
And know some nurture. Shakespeare.

To NURTURE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To educate; to train; to bring up.  
Thou broughtest it up with thy righteousness,  
and nurturedst it in thy law, and reformedst it with thy judgment. Esdras.

He was nurtured where he had been born in his first rudiments, till the years of ten. Wotton.

When an insolent despoiler of discipline, nurtured into impudence, shall appear before a church government, severity and resolution are that government's virtues. South.

2. To nurture up; to bring by care and food to maturity.  
They suppose mother earth to be a great animal, and to have nurtured up her young offspring with a conscious tenderness. Bentley.

To NUSTLE, *v. a.* To fondle; to cherish.  
Corrupted from *nurgle*. See NUZZLE. Ainsworth.

NUT, *n. f.* [hnut, Sax. *noot*, Dutch; *noix*, French.]

1. The fruit of certain trees: it consists of a kernel covered by a hard shell. If the shell and kernel are in the centre of a pulpy fruit, they then make not a nut but a stone.

One chance'd to find a nut,  
In the end of which a hole was cut,  
Which lay upon a hazel root,  
There scatter'd by a squirrel;  
Which out the kernel gotten had,  
When quoth this Fay, dear queen be glad,  
Let Oberon be ne'er so mad,  
I'll set you free from peril. Dryden.

Nuts are hard of digestion, yet possess some good medicinal qualities.

2. A small body with teeth, which correspond with the teeth of wheels.

This faculty may be more conveniently used by the multiplication of several wheels, together with nuts belonging unto each, that are used for the roasting of meat. Wilkins.

Clocks and jacks, though the screws and teeth of the wheels and nuts be never so smooth, yet if they be not oiled, will hardly move. Ray.

NUTBROWN, *adj.* [nut and brown.] Brown like a nut kept long.

## NUT

Young and old come forth to play,  
Till the live-long daylight fail.  
Then to the spicy nutbrown ale.  
When this nutbrown sword was out,  
With stomach-huge he laid about.  
Two milk-white kids run frisking by her side,  
For which the nutbrown lady, Erastus,  
Full often offer'd many a savoury kiss.  
King Hardicnutte, 'midst Danes and Saxons stout,  
Carb'd in nutbrown ale, and din'd on grout.  
**NUTCRACKERS.** *n. f.* [*nut* and *crack*.]  
An instrument used to enclose nuts and  
break them by pressure.  
He cast every human feature out of his counte-  
nance, and became a pair of nutcrackers. *Addison*.  
**NUTGALL.** *n. f.* [*nut* and *gall*.] Hard  
excrecence of an oak.  
In vegetable excretions, maggots terminate in  
flies of constant shapes, as in the *nutgalls* of the  
outlandish oak. *Brown*.  
**NUTHATCH.** } *n. f.* [*picus martius*.] A  
**NUTJOBBER.** } bird. *Ainsworth*.  
**NUTPECKER.** }  
**NUTHOOK.** *n. f.* [*nut* and *hook*.]  
1. A stick with a hook at the end to pull  
down boughs that the nuts may be ga-  
thered.  
2. It was anciently, I know not why, a  
name of contempt.  
*Nuthook, nuthook, you lie.* *Shakespeare*.  
**NUTMEG.** *n. f.* [*nut* and *muguet*, Fr.] The  
kernel of a large fruit not unlike the  
peach, and separated from that and from  
its investient coat, the mace, before it is  
sent over to us; except that the whole  
fruit is sometimes sent over in preserve,  
by way of sweetmeat, or as a curiosity.  
There are two kinds of nutmeg; the  
male, which is long and cylindrical, but  
it has less of the fine aromatick flavour  
than the female, which is of the shape of  
an olive. *Hill*.  
The second integument, a dry and stoculous  
coat, commonly called mace; the fourth, a kernel  
included in the shell, which lieth under the mace,  
is the same we call nutmeg. *Brown*.  
I to my pleasant gardens went,  
Where nutmegs breathe a fragrant scent. *Sandys*.  
**NUTSHELL.** *n. f.* [*nut* and *shell*.]  
1. The hard substance that encloses the  
kernel of the nut.

## NUT

I could be bounded in a nutshell, and count  
myself a King of infinite space.  
It seems as easy to me, to have the idea of space  
empty of body, as to think of the hollow of a  
nutshell without a kernel. *Locke*.  
2. It is used proverbially for any thing of  
little value.  
A fox had me by the back, and a thousand pound to  
a nutshell I had never got off again. *L'Estrange*.  
**NUTTREE.** *n. f.* [*nut* and *tree*.] A tree that  
bears nuts: commonly a hazel.  
Of trees you shall have the nuttree and the oak.  
*Peacham*.  
Like beating nuttrees, makes a larger crop. *Dryden*.  
**NUTRICATION.** *n. f.* [*nutricatio*, Latin.]  
Manner of feeding or being fed.  
Besides the teeth, the tongue of this animal is a  
second argument to overthrow this airy nutrition. *Brown*.  
**NUTRIMENT.** *n. f.* [*nutrimentum*, Lat.]  
That which feeds or nourishes; food;  
aliment.  
This slave  
Has my lord's meat in him,  
Why should it thrive and turn to nutriment? *Shak.*  
The stomach returns what it has received, in  
strength and nutriment, diffused into all the parts  
of the body. *South*.  
Does not the body thrive and grow,  
By food of twenty years ago? -  
And is not virtue in mankind,  
The nutriment that feeds the mind? *Swift*.  
**NUTRIMENTAL.** *adj.* [*from nutriment*.]  
Having the qualities of food; alimental.  
By virtue of this oil vegetables are nutrimental,  
for this oil is extracted by animal digestion as an  
emulsion. *Arbuthnot*.  
**NUTRITION.** *n. f.* [*from nutritio, nutrio*,  
Lat. *nutrition*, Fr.]  
1. The act or quality of nourishing, sup-  
porting strength, or increasing growth.  
2. New parts are added to our substance to supply  
our continual decaying; nor can we give a certain  
account how the aliment is so prepared for nutri-  
tion, or by what mechanism it is so regularly dis-  
tributed. *Glanville*.  
The obstruction of the glands of the mesentery  
is a great impediment to nutrition; for the lymph  
in the glands is a necessary constituent of the ali-  
ment before it mixeth with the blood. *Arbuthnot*.  
2. That which nourishes; nutriment. Less  
properly.  
Fix'd like a plant on his peculiar spot,  
To draw nutrition, propagate, and rot. *Pope*.

## NYS

**NUTRITIOUS.** *adj.* [*from nutritio, Latin*.]  
Having the quality of nourishing.  
O may 't thou give me  
Thy furrows white'd by the woolly reas  
Nutritious! secret nitro lurks within. *Philips*.  
The heat equal to incubation is only nutritious;  
and the nutritious juice itself resembles the white  
of an egg in all its qualities. *Arbuthnot*.  
**NUTRITIVE.** *adj.* [*from nutritio, Latin*.]  
Nourishing; nutrimental; alimental.  
While the secretory, or separating glands, are too  
much widened and extended, they secrete a great  
quantity of nutritive juice to pass through. *Blackm.*  
**NUTRITURE.** *n. f.* [*from nutritio, Latin*.]  
The power of nourishing. Not used.  
Never make a meal of flesh alone, have some  
other meat with it of less nature. *Harvey*.  
**TO NUTZLE.** *v. a.* [This word, in its origi-  
nal signification, seems corrupted from  
*nurse*; but when its original meaning  
was forgotten, writers supposed it to  
come from *nozzle* or *nose*, and in that  
sense used it.]  
1. To nurse; to foster.  
Old men long nursed in corruption, learning  
them that would seek reformation. *Sidney*.  
2. To go with the nose down like a hog.  
He charged through an army of lawyers, some-  
times with sword in hand, at other times nursing  
like an eel in the mud. *Arbuthnot*.  
Sir Roger shook his ears, and nuzzled along, well  
satisfied that he was doing a charitable work. *Arbuth.*  
The blessed benefit, not there confin'd,  
Drops to the third, who nuzzles close behind. *Pope*.  
**NYMPH.** *n. f.* [*νύμφη; nymphe, Lat.*]  
1. A goddess of the woods, meadows, or  
waters.  
And as the moisture which the thirsty earth  
Sucks from the sea, to fill her empty veins,  
From out her womb at last doth take a birth,  
And runs a nymph along the grassy plains. *Davies*.  
2. A lady. In poetry.  
This resolve no mortal dame,  
None but those eyes cou'd have o'erthrown;  
The nymph I dare not, need not name. *Waller*.  
**NYMPHICAL.** *adj.* [*from nymph*.] Relating  
to nymphs; ladylike.  
Tending all to nymphish war. *Dryden*.  
**NYS.** [A corruption of *ne is*.] None is;  
not is. (Obsolete).  
Thou findest fault, where nys to be found,  
And buidest wrong mark upon a weak ground. *Spenser*.

## O

### O

**O** Has in English a long sound; as,  
*drone, groan, stone, alone, cloke, broke,*  
*coal, drall; or short, got, not, shot, prong,*  
*long.* It is usually denoted long by a  
ferveile a subjoined; as, *moan*; or by e  
at the end of the syllable; as, *bône*:  
when these vowels are not appended, it is  
generally short, except before ll; as,  
*droll, scoll*, and even then sometimes  
short; as, *loll*.  
1. **O** is used as an interjection of wishing or  
exclamation.

### O A F

O that we, who have resisted all the designs of  
his love, would now try to defeat that of his anger!  
*Decay of Pleety*.  
O! were he present, that his eyes and hands  
Might see, and urge, the death which he commands.  
*Dryden*.  
2. **O** is used with no great elegance by  
*Shakespeare* for a circle or oval.  
Can this cockpit hold  
The vasty field of France! or may we cram  
Within this wooden O, the very earth  
That did affright the air at Agincourt. *Shakespeare*.  
**OAF.** *n. f.* [This word is variously writ-

### O A F

ten; *ouff, ofe, and oph*; it seems a cor-  
ruption of *orphe*, a demon or fairy; in  
German *aff*, from which *eff*; and means  
properly the same with *changing*; a  
foolish child left by malevolent *orphs* or  
*fairies*, in the place of one more witty,  
which they steal away.]  
1. A changeling; a foolish child left by  
the fairies.  
There, when a child happens to be got,  
Which after proves an idiot,  
When folk perceive it thrive not,  
2 B 2

## OAK

The fault therein to smother :  
Some silly doating brainless calf,  
That understands things by the half,  
Says that the fairy left this oak,  
And took away the other. *Drayton.*

2. A dolt; a blockhead; an idiot.  
OAKEN. *adj.* [from *oak*.] Stupid; dull;  
doltish.

OAKENNESS. *n. f.* [from *oakish*.] Stupid-  
ity; dulness.

OAK. *n. f.* [*ac*, *æc*, Sax. which, says *Skinner*, to show how easy it is to play the fool, under a show of literature and deep researches, I will, for the diversion of my reader, derive from *oak*, a house; the oak bring the best timber for building. *Skinner* seems to have had *Junonia* in his thoughts, who on this very word has thrown his usual fondness for Greek etymology, by a derivation more ridiculous than that by which *Skinner* has ridiculed him. *Ac* or *oak*, says the grave *Crusick*, signified among the Saxons, like *robur* among the Latins, not only an oak but strength, and may be well enough derived, *non incommode duci potest*, from *oak*, strength; by taking the three first letters, and then linking the *o*, as is not uncommon; *quecus*.]

The oak-tree hath male flowers, or katkins, which consist of a great number of small tender thyrses. The embryos, which are produced at remote distances from these on the same tree, do afterwards become acorns, which are produced in hard scaly cups: the leaves are sinuated. The species are five. *Miller.*

He return'd with his brows bound with oak. *Shakespeare.*

He lay along  
Under an oak, whose antique root peeps out  
Upon the brook that brawls along this wood. *Shakespeare.*

No tree beareth so many bailard fruits as the oak; for besides the acorns, it beareth galls, oak apples, oak nuts, which are inflammable, and oak berries, sticking close to the body of the tree without stalk. *Bacon.*

The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees,  
Shoots rising up, and spreads by slow degrees:  
Three centuries he grows, and three he stays  
Supreme in state; and in three more decays. *Dryden.*

An oak growing from a plant to a great tree,  
and then lopped, is still the same oak. *Locke.*  
A light earthy, stony, and sparry matter, incruited  
and adixed to oak leaves. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Let India boast her plants, nor envy we  
The weeping amber and the balmy tree,  
While by our oaks the precious loads are born,  
And realms commanded which those trees adorn. *Pope.*

OAK Evergreen. *n. f.* [*illex*.]  
The fruit is an acorn like the common oak. The wood of this tree is accounted very good for many sorts of tools and utensils; and affords the most durable clureoval in the world. *Milner.*

OAKAPPLE. *n. f.* [*oak* and *apple*.] A kind of spongy excrecence on the oak.

Another kind of excrecence is an exudation of plants joined with putrefaction, as in *oakapples*, which are found chiefly upon the leaves of oaks. *Bacon.*

OAKEN. *adj.* [from *oak*.] Made of oak; gathered from oak.

No nation doth equal England for *oaken* timber  
where with to build ships. *Bacon.*

By lot from Jove the power  
Of this oak wood, and live in *oaken* bow'r. *Milton.*  
Clad in white velvet all their troop they led,  
With each an *oaken* chaplet on his head. *Dryden.*

An *oaken* gurland to be worn on festivals, was the recompense of one who had covered a citizen in battle. *Adelphi.*

## OAT

He snatch'd a good tough *oaken* cudgel, and  
began to brandish it. *Arbuthnot.*

OAKKIPIN. *n. f.* An apple.  
*Oakenpin*, so called from its hardness, is a lasting fruit, yields excellent liquor, and is near the nature of the Westbury apple, though not in form. *Mortimer.*

OAKUM. *n. f.* [A word probably formed by some corruption.] Cords untwisted and reduced to hemp, with which, mingled with pitch, leaks are stopp'd.

They make their *oakum*, wherewith they caulk the seams of the ships, of old leers and weather-beaten ropes, when they are over spent and grown to rotte; as they serve for no other use but to make rotten *oakum*, which muddlers and wasters away with every tea as the ships labour and are toiled. *Raleigh.*  
Some drive old *oakum* thro' each fern and rill;  
Their left hand does the caulking-noug guide;  
The rathling mallet with the right they lift. *Dryden.*

OAR. *n. f.* [*ape*, Sax. perhaps by allusion to the common expression of plowing the water, from the same root with *car*, to plow; *aro*, Lat.] A long pole with a broad end, by which vessels are driven in the water, the resistance made by water to the oar pulling on the vessel.

It's oars were silver,  
Which to the tune of flutes kept stroke, and made  
The water which they beat, to follow faster,  
As anxious of their strokes. *Shakespeare.*  
So tow'd a ship the *oar-finn'd* galleys ply,  
Which wanting sea to ride, or wind to fly,  
Stands but to wait reveng'd. *Denham.*

In shipping such as this, the Irish kern  
And untam'd Indian, on the stream did glide,  
E'er sharp-keel'd boats to stem the flood did learn,  
Or fin-like oars did spread from either side. *Dryden.*

Its progressive motion may be effected by the help of several *oars*, which in the outward ends of them shall be like the fins of a fish to contract and dilate. *Wilkins.*

To OAR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To row.  
He more undaunted on the ruin rode,  
And *oar'd* with labouring arms along the flood. *Pope.*

To OAR. *v. a.* To impel by rowing.  
His bold head  
'Bove the contentious waves he kept, and *oar'd*  
Himself with his good arms in lully strokes  
To th' shore. *Shakespeare.*

OARV. *adj.* [from *oar*.] Having the form or use of oars.  
The swan with arched neck,  
Between her white wings mantling, proudly row's  
Her state with *oary* feet. *Milton.*

His hair transforms to down, his fingers meet,  
In skinny films, and shape his *oary* feet. *Addison.*

OAST. *n. f.* A kiln. Not in use.  
Empty the bun into a hog-bag, and carry them  
immediately to the *oast* or kiln, to be dried. *Mortimer.*

OATCAKE. *n. f.* [*oat* and *cake*.] Cake made of the meal of oats.

Take a blue stone they make haver or *oatcakes*  
upon, and lay it upon the cross bars of iron, *Peucham.*

OATEN. *adj.* [from *oat*.] Made of oats; bearing oats.

When thepherds pipe on *oaten* straws,  
And merry larks are ploughing clocks. *Shakspeare.*

OATH. *n. f.* [*oith*, Gotluck; *oð*, Saxon.] The distance between the noun *oath*, and the verb *swear*, is very observable, as it may show that our oldest dialect is formed from different languages. [An affirmation, negation, or promise, corroborated by the attestation of the Divine Being.

Read over John's heart, thy first best love,  
For *thou* dear *oath* thou *oath* didst read thy faith  
In *thou* *oath* *oath*; and all those *oaths*  
Defended into perjury to love me. *Shakespeare.*

## OBD

All the *oath*-rites said,  
I then ascended her adorned bed. *Chapman.*  
We have consultations, which inventions shall be published, which not; and take an *oath* of secrecy for the concealing of those which we think fit to keep secret. *Bacon.*

Those called to any office of trust, are bound by an *oath* to the faithful discharge of it; but an *oath* is an appeal to God, and therefore can have no influence, except upon those who believe that he is. *Swift.*

OATHABLE. *adj.* [from *oath*.] A word not used. Capable of having an oath administered.

You're not *oathable*.  
Altho' I know you'll swear  
Into strong shoulders th' immortal gods. *Shakespeare.*

OATHBREAKING. *n. f.* [*oath* and *break*.] Perjury; the violation of an oath.

His *oathbreaking* he mended thus,  
By now torturing that he is *oath*sworn. *Shakspeare.*

OATMALT. *n. f.* [*oat* and *malt*.] Malt made of oats.

In Kent they brew with one half *oatmalt*, and the other half *barley* malt. *Mortimer.*

OATMEAL. *n. f.* [*oat* and *meal*.] Flower made by grinding oats.

*Oatmeal* and butter, outwardly applied, dry the scalp on the head. *Arbuthnot.*  
Our neighbours tell me oft, in joking talk,  
Of *oatmeal*, leather, *oatmeal*, brain, and chalk. *Gay.*

OATMEAL. *n. f.* [*panicum*.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

OATS. *n. f.* [*uten*, Sax.] A grain, which in England is generally given to horses, but in Scotland supports the people.

It is of the grass leaved tribe; the flowers have no petals, and are disposed in a loose panicle: the grain is eatable. The meal makes tolerable good bread. *Miller.*

The *oats* have eaten the horses. *Shakespeare.*  
It is bare mechanism, no otherwise produced than the turning of a wild *oat* bread, by the insinuation of the particles of moisture. *Locke.*

For your lean cattle, fodder them with *barley* straw first, and the *oat* straw last. *Mortimer.*  
His horse's allowance of *oats* and beans, was greater than the journey required. *Swift.*

OATTHISTLE. *n. f.* [*oat* and *thistle*.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

OBAMBULATION. *n. f.* [*obambulatio*, from *obambulo*, Lat.] The act of walking about. *Dict.*

To OBDUCE. *v. a.* [*obduco*, Lat.] To draw over as a covering.

No animal exhibits its face in the native colour of its skin but man; all others are covered with feathers, hair, or a cortex that is obduced over the cuts. *Hale.*

OBDUCTION. *n. f.* [from *obductio*, *obduco*, Lat.] The act of covering, or laying a cover.

OBDU'RACY. *n. f.* [from *obdurate*.] Inflexible wickedness; impenitence; hardness of heart.

Thou think'st me as far in the devil's book, as thou and Fallail, for *obduracy* and persistency. *Shakespeare.*  
God may, by a mighty grace, hinder the absolute completion of sin in *obduracy*. *South.*

OBDRURATE. *adj.* [*obduratus*, Latin.] 1. Hard of heart; inflexibly obstinate in ill; hardened; impenitent.

Oh! let me teach thee for thy father's sake,  
That gave thee life, when will he might have slain thee; *Shakespeare.*

Be not *obdurate*, open thy deaf ears. *Shakespeare.*  
If when you make your pray'r,  
God should be so *obdurate* as yourselves,  
How would it fare with your departed souls? *Shakespeare.*

Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible;  
Thou art, *obdurate*, stout, rough, remorseless. *Shakespeare.*

To convince the proud what sign avail,

Or wonders move th' *obdurate* to relent;  
They harden'd more, by what might more reclaim.  
*Milton.*

*Obdurate* as you are, oh! hear at least  
My dying prayers, and grant my last request.  
*Dryden.*

1. **Hardened; firm; stubborn:** always with  
some degree of evil.

Sometimes the very custom of evil makes the  
heart *obdurate* against whatever instructive to  
the contrary.  
*Hooder.*

A pleasing sorcery could charm  
Pain for a while, or anguish, and excite  
Fulfilious hope, or arm th' *obdurate* breast  
With stubborn patience, as with triple steel.  
*Milton.*

No such thought ever sinks his marble *obdurate*  
heart, but it presently flies off and rebounds from  
it. It is impossible for a man to be thorough-  
paced in ingratitude, till he has shook off all let-  
ters of pity and compulsion.  
*South.*

3. **Harsh; rugged.**

They joined the most *obdurate* consonants with-  
out one intervening vowel.  
*Smyt.*

**OBDU'RATELY.** *adv.* [from *obdurate*]

Stubbornly; inflexibly; impenitently.

**OBDU'RATENESS.** *n. f.* [from *obdurate*.]

Stubbornness; inflexibility; impenitence.

**OBUR'ATION.** *n. f.* [from *obdurate*.]

Hardness of heart; stubbornness.

What occasion it had given them to think, to  
their greater *obdurate* in evil, that through a  
froward and wanton desire of innovation, we did  
constrainedly those things, for which conscience  
was pretended?  
*Hooder.*

This barren season is always the reward of ob-  
stinate *obdurate*.  
*Hammond.*

**OBUR'AD.** *adj.* [*obduratus*, Latin.] Hard-

ened; inflexible; impenitent.

This was his hapless fate, but flood *obdur'd*,  
And to rebellious fight rallied their pow'rs  
Intensate.  
*Milton.*

**OBDI'ENCE.** *n. f.* [*obediencia*, Fr. *obediencia*,  
Lat.] Obedience; submission to au-

thority; compliance with command or  
prohibition.

If you violently proceed against him, it would  
shake in pieces the heart of his obedience.  
Thy husband  
*Shaksp.*

Craves no other tribute at thy hands,  
But love, fair looks, and true obedience.  
*Shaksp.*

His servants ye are, to whom ye obey, whether  
of sin unto death, or of obedience unto righteous-  
ness.  
*Romans.*

It was both a strange commission, and a strange  
obedience to a commission, for men to furiously  
assailed, to hold their hands.  
*Bacon.*

In vain thou bid'st me to forbear,  
Obedience were rebellion here.  
*Cowley.*

Nor can this be,  
But by fulfilling that which thou did'st want,  
Obedience to the law of God, impos'd  
On penalty of death.  
*Milton.*

We must beg the grace and assistance of God's  
spirit to enable us to forsake our sins, and to walk  
in obedience to him.  
*Duty of Man.*

The obedience of men is to imitate the obedience  
of angels, and rational beings on earth, are to live  
unto God, as rational beings in heaven live unto  
him.  
*Law.*

**OBDI'ENT.** *adj.* [*obediens*, Latin.] Sub-

missive to authority; complaint with  
command or prohibition; obsequious.

To this end did I write, that I might know the  
proof of you, whether ye be obedient in all things.  
*2 Corinthians.*

To this her mother's plot  
She, seemingly obedient, likewise hath  
Made promise.  
*Shakspere.*

Religion both a good influence upon the people,  
to make them obedient to government, and peace-  
able one towards another.  
*Tillotson.*

The chief his orders gives; th' obedient band,  
With due observance, wait the chief's command.  
*Pope.*

**OBDI'ENTIAL.** *adj.* [*obediens*, Fr. from

*obediens*.] According to the rule of obe-  
dience.

Faith is such as God will accept of, when it af-  
fords fiducial reliance on the promises, and obser-  
vance of submission to the command.  
*Hammond.*

Faith is then perfect when it produces in us a  
fiducially assent to whatever the gospel has re-  
vealed, and an obedient submission to the com-  
mands.  
*Woke's Preparation for Death.*

**OBDI'ENTLY.** *adv.* [from *obediens*.] With  
obedience.

We should behave ourselves reverently and obe-  
diently towards the Divine Majesty, and justly and  
charitably towards men.  
*Tillotson.*

**OBE'ISANCE.** *n. f.* [*obsequencia*, French.] This  
word is formed by corruption from *oban-  
sance*, an act of reverence.] A bow; a  
courtesy; an act of reverence made by  
inclination of the body or knee.

Partholomew my page,  
See dress'd in all suits like a lady;  
Then call him madam, do him all obeisance.  
*Shaksp.*

Bathsheba bowed and did obeisance unto the  
king.  
*1 Kings.*

The lords and ladies paid  
Their homage, with a low obeisance made;  
And seem'd to venerate the sacred shade.  
*Dryden.*

**OBE'LIUS.** *n. f.* [*obeliscus*, Latin.]

1. A magnificent high piece of solid mar-  
ble, or other fine stone, having usually  
four faces, and lessening upwards by  
degrees, till it ends in a point like a  
pyramid.  
*Harris.*

Between the statues *obelisks* were plac'd,  
And the learn'd walls with hieroglyphicks grac'd.  
*Pope.*

2. A mark of censure in the margin of a  
book, in the form of a dagger [†].

He published the translation of the Septuagint,  
having compared it with the Hebrew, and noted  
by asterisks what was defective, and by *obelisks*  
what redundant.  
*Grew.*

**OBEQUIT'ATION.** *n. f.* [from *obiquito*,  
Lat.] The act of riding about.

**OBER'RATION.** *n. f.* [from *oberro*, Latin.]  
The act of wandering about.

**OBE'USE.** *adj.* [*obefus*, Lat.] Fat; laden  
with flesh.

**OBE'SENS.** } *n. f.* [from *obese*.] Morbid  
**OBE'SITY.** } fatness; incumbrance of  
flesh.

On these many diseases depend; as on the strug-  
gles of the chest, a phthisis; on the largeness of the  
veins, an aneurysm; on their smallness, obesity.  
*Grew.*

To OBE'Y. *v. a.* [*obey*, Fr. *obedire*, Lat.]

1. To pay submission to; to comply with,  
from reverence to authority.

The will of Heaven  
Be done in this and all things! I obey.  
*Shakspere.*

I am admir'd, that women are so humble  
To seek for rule, supremacy, and sway,  
When they are bound to serve, love, and obey.  
*Shaksp.*

Let not sin reign in your mortal body, that ye  
should obey it in the lusts thereof.  
*Romans.*

The ancient Britons yet a scepter'd king obeyed.  
*Dryden.*

Was he thy God, that he thou didst obey.  
Before his voice?  
*Milton.*

Africk and India shall his pow'r obey,  
He shall extend his propagand sway,  
Beyond the solar year, without the flurry way.  
*Dry.*

2. It had formerly sometimes to before the  
person obeyed, which Addison has menti-  
oned as one of Milton's latinisms; but it  
is frequent in old writers; when we bor-  
rowed the French word we borrowed the  
syntax, *obey* *au roi*.

He commanded the trumpets to sound; to which  
the two brave knights obeying, they performed  
their courses, breaking their lances.  
*Sidney.*

The bit bark, obeying to her mind,  
Forth launched quickly, as she did desire.  
*Spenser.*

His servants ye are, to whom ye obey. Remem-  
ber did they not perceive the evil plight  
In which they were, or the fierce pains not feel,  
Yet to their general's voice they too obey'd.  
*Milton.*

**OBJECT.** *n. f.* [*objet*, Fr. *objet*, Lat.]  
1. That about which any power or faculty  
is employed.

Pardon  
The first untraced spirit, that hath dar'd  
On this unworthy scaffold to bring forth  
So great an object.  
*Shakspere.*

They are her farthest reaching instruments,  
Yet they no beams unto their objects send;  
But all the rays are from their objects sent.  
*Davies.*

And in the eyes with pointed angles end.  
The object of true faith is, either God himself,  
or the word of God: God who is believed in, and  
the word of God as the rule of faith, or matter to  
be believed.  
*Hammond.*

The act of faith is applied to the object accord-  
ing to the nature of it; to what is already past, ad  
past; to what is to come, as still to come; to that  
which is present, as it is still present.  
*Perkins.*

Those things in ourselves, are the only proper  
objects of our zeal, which, in others, are the un-  
questionable subjects of our praise.  
*Spruit.*

Truth is the object of our understanding, as good  
is of the will.  
*Dryden.*

As you have no mistress to serve, so let your own  
soul be the object of your daily care and at-  
tendance.  
*Law.*

2. Something presented to the senses to  
raise any affection or emotion in the  
mind,  
Dis honour not your eye  
By throwing it on any other object.  
*Shakspere.*

Why do this double object in our sight,  
Of sight pursu'd in the air, and o'er the ground?  
*Milton.*

This passenger felt some degree of concern, at  
the sight of so moving an object, and therefore  
withdrew.  
*Asterbury.*

3. [In grammar.] Any thing influenced  
by somewhat else.

The accusative after a verb transitive, or a sen-  
tence in room thereof, is called by grammarians,  
the object of the verb.  
*Clarke.*

**OBJECT-GLASS.** *n. f.* Glass of an optical  
instrument remotest from the eye.

An object-glass of a telescope I once mented, by  
guiding it on pitch with putty, and leaning easily  
on it in the guiding, lest the putty should scratch  
it.  
*Newton.*

To OBE'CT. *v. a.* [*objecter*, Fr. *objec-  
tionem*, Lat.]

1. To oppose; to present in opposition.

Flowers growing scattered in divers beds, will  
show more to us as they be object to view at  
once.  
*Bacon.*

Pallas to their eyes  
The mist objected, and condemn'd the skies.  
*Pope.*

2. To propose as a charge criminal, or a  
reason adverse; with *to* or *against*.

Were it not some kind of blameth to be like unto  
infidels and heathens, it would not so usually be ob-  
jected; men would not think it any advantage in  
the cause of religion to be able therewith justly to  
charge their adversaries.  
*Hooder.*

The book requir'd due examination, and given  
liberty to object any crime against such as are to  
be ordered.  
*Whitgift.*

Men in all deliberations find one to be of the  
negative side, and affect a credit to object and fore-  
tell difficulties, when propositions are denied,  
there is an end of them; but if they be allowed,  
it requires new work; which false point of wis-  
dom is the base of business.  
*Bacon.*

The old truth was, object ingratitude, and ye  
object all crimes: and is it not an old truth, it is  
not a higher truth, object rebellion, and ye object  
all crimes.  
*Whitgift.*

This the adversaries of faith have too much rea-  
son to object against too many of its professors; but  
against the faith itself nothing at all.  
*Spruit.*

It was objected against a late painter, that he  
drew many graceful pictures, but few of them  
were like.  
*Dryden.*

Others *obscure* the purity of the nation, and difficulties in furnishing greater supplies.

*Addison's State of the War.*

There was but this single fault that Erasmus, though an enemy, could *object* to him. *Atterbury.*  
**OBJECTION.** *n. f.* [*objection*, Fr. *objection*, Lat.]

1. The act of presenting any thing in opposition.

2. Criminal charge.

*Speak on, sir, I dare your worst objections.* *Shakspeare*

3. Adverse argument.

There is *ever* between all estates a secret war. I know well this speech is the *objection* and not the decision; and that it is after related. *Bacon.*

Whoever makes such *objections* against an hypothesis, hath a right to be heard, let his temper and genius be what it will. *Burnet.*

4. Fault found.

I have shewn your verses to some, who have made that *objection* to them. *Walsh's Letter.*

**OBJECTIVE.** *adj.* [*objectif*, Fr. *objectus*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to the object; contained in the object.

Certainty, according to the schools, is distinguished into *objective* and *subjective*. *Objective* certainty is when the proposition is certainly true in itself; and *subjective*, when we are certain of the truth of it. The one is in things, the other in our minds. *Watts.*

2. Made an object; proposed as an object; residing in objects.

If this one small piece of nature still affords new matter for our discovery, when should we be able to search out the vast treasures of *objective* knowledge that lies within the compass of the universe. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

**OBJECTIVELY.** *adv.* [from *objective*.]

1. In manner of an object.

This may fitly be called a determinate idea, when, such as it is at any time *objectively* in the mind, it is annexed, and without variation determined to an articulate sound, which is to be steadily the sign of that same object of the mind. *Locke.*

2. In the state of an object.

The business should be destroyed, in regard he first receiveth the rays of his antipathy and venomous emission, which *objectively* move his sense. *Brown.*

**OBJECTIVENESS.** *n. f.* [from *objective*.]

The state of being an object.

Is there such a motion of *objectiveness* of external bodies, which produceth light? The faculty of sight is fitted to receive that impression or *objectiveness*, and that *objectiveness* fitted to that faculty. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

**OBJECTOR.** *n. f.* [from *object*.] One who offers objections; one who raises difficulties.

But these *objectors* must the cause upbraid, That has not mortal man immortal made. *Blackmore.*

Let the *objectors* consider, that these irregularities must have come from the laws of mechanism. *Bentley.*

**OBITU.** [a corruption of *obit*, or *obit*.]  
Funeral obsequies. *Ainsworth.*

To **OBJURGATE.** *v. a.* [*objurgo*, Latin.]

To chide; to reprove.

**OBJURGATION.** *n. f.* [*objurgatio*, Latin.]

Reproof; reprehension.

If there be no true liberty, but all things come to pass by inevitable necessity, then what are all interrogations and *objurgations*, and reprehensions and expostulations? *Bramhall.*

**OBJURGATORY.** *adj.* [*objurgatorius*, Lat.]

Reprehenitory; culpatory; chiding.

**OBULATE.** *adj.* [*obolatus*, Lat.] Flatted at the poles. Used of a spheroid.

By gravitation bodies on this globe will press towards its centre, though not exactly thither, by

reason of the oblate spheroidal figure of the earth, arising from its diurnal rotation about its axis.

*Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

**OBLATION.** *n. f.* [*oblation*, Fr. *obolatus*, Lat.] An offering; a sacrifice; any thing offered as an act of worship or reverence.

She looked upon the picture before her, and straight sigh'd, and straight tears followed, as if the idol of duty ought to be honoured with such *oblations*. *Sidney.*

Many conceive in the *oblation* of Jephthah's daughter, not a natural but a civil kind of death, and a separation from the world. *Brown.*

The will gives worth to the *oblation*, as to God's acceptance, sets the poorest giver upon the same level with the richest. *South.*

The kind *oblation* of a falling tear. *Dryden.*

Behold the coward, and the brave

All make *oblations* at this shrine. *Swift.*

**OBLIGATION.** *n. f.* [*obligatio*, Latin.]

Delight; pleasure.

To **OBLIGATE.** *v. a.* [*obligo*, Lat.] To bind by contract or duty.

**OBLIGATION.** *n. f.* [*obligatio*, from *obligo*, Lat. *obligation*, Fr.]

1. The binding power of any oath, vow, duty; contract.

Your father lost a father; That father his; and the survivor bound In filial *obligation*, for some term, To do obsequious farrow. *Shakspeare.*

There was no means for him as a christian, to satisfy all *obligations* both to God and man, but to offer himself for a mediator of an accord and peace. *Bacon.*

Nothing can be more reasonable than that such creatures should be under the *obligation* of accepting such evidence, as in itself is sufficient for their conviction. *Wilkins.*

The better to satisfy this *obligation*, you have early cultivated the genius you have to arms. *Dryden.*

No ties can bind; that from constraint arise, Where either's forc'd, all *obligation* dies. *Græc.*

2. An act which binds any man to some performance.

The heir of an obliged person is not bound to make restitution, if the *obligation* passed only by a personal act; but if it passed from his person to his estate, then the estate passes with all its burthen. *Taylor.*

3. Favour by which one is bound to gratitude.

Where is the *obligation* of any man's making me a present of what he does not care for himself? *L'Estrange.*

So quick a sense did the Israelites entertain of the merits of Gideon, and the *obligation* he had laid upon them, that they tender him the regal and hereditary government of that people. *South.*

**OBLIGATORY.** *adj.* [*obligatoire*, Fr. from *obligate*.] Imposing an obligation; binding; coercive; with to or on.

And concerning the lawfulness, not only permissively, but whether it be not *obligatory* to christian princes and states. *Bacon.*

As long as the law is *obligatory*, so long our obedience is due. *Taylor.*

A people long used to hardships, look upon themselves as creatures at mercy, and that all impositions laid on them by a stronger hand, are legal and *obligatory*. *Swift.*

If this patent is *obligatory* on them, it is contrary to acts of parliament, and therefore void. *Swift.*

To **OBLIGE.** *v. a.* [*obliger*, Fr. *oblige*, Lat.]

1. To bind; to impose obligation; to compel to something.

All these have moved me, and some of them obliged me to commend these my labours to your grace's perusal. *White.*

The church hath been thought fit to be called catholic, in reference to the universal obedience which it preferibeth; but as regard to the persons, *obliging* men of all conditions, and in relation to the precepts, requiring the performance of all the evangelical commands. *Peterson.*

Religion *obliges* men to the practice of those virtues which conduce to the preservation of our health. *Tillotson.*

The law must *oblige* in all precepts, or in none. If it *oblige* in all, all are to be obeyed; if it *oblige* in none, it has no longer the authority of a law. *Rogers.*

2. To indebted; to lay obligations of gratitude.

He that depends upon another, must *Oblige* his honour with a boundless trust. *Waller.*

Since love *obliges* not, I from this hour Assume the right of man's despotic power. *Dryden.*

Vain wretched creature, how art thou misled, To think thy wit these godlike notions bred! These truths are not the product of thy mind, But drop from heav'n, and of a nobler kind: Reveal'd religion first inform'd thy sight, And reason saw not, till faith sprung the light. Thus man by his own strength to heaven would soar, And would not be *obliged* to God for more. *Dryden.*

When interest calls off all her sneaking train, When all th' *oblig'd* desert, and all the vain, She waits wot to the scaffold or the cell. *Pope.*

To those hills we are *obliged* for all our metals, and to them for all the conveniences and comforts of life. *Bentley.*

3. To please; to gratify.

A great man gets more by *obliging* his inferior, than by disdainning him; as a man has a greater advantage by sowing and dressing his ground, than he can have by trampling upon it. *South.*

Some natures are so frow and so ungrateful, that they are never to be *obliged*. *L'Estrange.*

Happy the people who preserve their honour, By the same duties that *oblige* their prince! *Addison.*

**OBLIGE.** *n. f.* [from *oblige*.] The person bound by a legal and written contract.

**OBLIGEMENT.** *n. f.* [*obligement*, French.] Obligation.

I will not resist, whatever it is, either of divine or human *obligement*, that you lay upon me. *Milton.*

Let this fair prince's but one minute stay A look from her will your *obligements* pay. *Dryden.*

**OBLIGER.** *n. f.* He who binds by contract.

**OBLIGING.** *part. adj.* [*obligeant*, Fr. from *oblige*.] Civil; complaisant; respectful; engaging.

Nothing could be more *obliging* and respectful than the lion's letter was in appearance; but there was death in the true intent. *L'Estrange.*

Monseigneur Strozzi has many curiosities, and is very *obliging* to a stranger who desires the sight of them. *Addison.*

*Obliging* creatures! make me see All that disgrac'd my betters, met in me. *Pope.*

So *obliging* that he ne'er *oblig'd*. *Pope.*

**OBLIGINGLY.** *adv.* [from *obliging*.] Civilly; complaisantly.

Eugenius informs me very *obligingly*, that he never thought he should have disliked any passage in my paper. *Addison.*

I see her taste each nauseous draught, And so *obligingly* am caught; I bless the hand from whence they came, Nor dare distort my face for shame. *Swift.*

**OBLIGINGNESS.** *n. f.* [from *obliging*.]

1. Obligation; force.

They look into them not to weigh the *obligingness*, but to quarrel the difficulty of the injunctions: not to direct practice, but excuse provocations. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Civility; complaisance.

**OBLIQUATION.** *n. f.* [*obliquatio*, from *obliquo*, Lat.] Declination from straightness or perpendicularity; obliquity.

The change made by the *obliquation* of the eyes is less in colours of the denser than in this substance. *Newton.*

**OBLIQUE.** *adj.* [*oblique*, French; *obliquus*, Latin.]



# 1. Not direct; not perpendicular; not parallel.

One by his view  
Mought deem him born with ill-dispos'd skies,  
When oblique Saturn sat in the house of th' agonies.

If found be stopped and repercussed, it cometh about on the other side in an oblique line. Bacon.

May they not pity us, condemn'd to bear  
The various heav'n of an oblique sphere;  
While by fix'd laws, and with a just return,  
They feel twelve hours that shade, for twelve that burn.

Bavaria's flag must be accus'd which shone,  
That fatal day the mighty work was done,  
With rays oblique upon the Gallic sun.

It has a direction oblique to that of the former motion.

Criticks form a general character from the observation of particular errors, taken in their own oblique or imperfect views; which is as unjust, as to make a judgment of the beauty of a man's body, from the shade it cast in such and such a position.

# 2. Not direct; indirect; by a side glance.

Has he given the lie  
In circle, or oblique, or semicircle,  
Or direct parallel; you must challenge him.

# 3. [In grammar.] Any case in nouns except the nominative.

OBLIQUELY. *adv.* [from *oblique*.]

# 1. Not directly; not perpendicularly.

Of meridian altitude, it hath but twenty-three degrees, so that it plays but obliquely upon us, and as the sun doth about the twenty-third of January.

Declining from the noon of day.  
The sun obliquely shoots his burning ray.

# 2. Not in the immediate or direct meaning.

They haply might admit the truths obliquely levelled, which banefulness persuadeth not to cure for.

His discourse tends obliquely to the detracting from others, or the extolling of himself.

OBLIQUENESS, *n. f.* [obliquité, Fr. from OBLIQUITY. *oblique*.]

# 1. Deviation from physical rectitude; deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity.

Which else to several spheres thou wilt ascribe,  
Mov'd contrary with thwart obliquities.

# 2. Deviation from moral rectitude.

There is in rectitude, beauty; as contrariwise in obliquity, deformity.

Count Rhodophil, cut out from government and high affairs, and balancing all matters in the scale of his high understanding, hath rectified all obliquities.

For a rational creature to conform himself to the will of God in all things, carries in it a rational rectitude or goodness; and to disobey or oppose his will in any thing, imports a moral obliquity.

To OBLITERATE. *v. a.* [oblitero, ob and litera, Latin.]

# 1. To efface any thing written.

# 2. To wear out; to destroy; to efface.

Wars and desolations obliterate many ancient monuments.

Let men consider themselves as in that unhappy contract, which has rendered them part of the devil's possession, and consider how they may obliterate that reproach, and disentangle their mortgaged souls.

These simple ideas the understanding can no more be made to have, or alter, or blot them out, than a mirror can refuse, alter, or obliterate the images which the objects set before it produce.

OBLITERATION. *n. f.* [obliteratio, Latin.]

Effacement; extinction.

Considering the casualties of wars, transmutations, especially that of the general flood, there might probably be an obliteration of all the monuments of antiquity that ages precedent to some time have yielded.

OBLIVION. *n. f.* [oblivio, Latin.]

# 1. Forgetfulness; cessation of remembrance.

Water drops have worn the stones of Troy,  
And blind oblivion swallow'd cities up,  
And mighty states characterless are grated  
To dusty nothing.

Thou shouldst have heard many things of worthy memory, which now shall die in oblivion, and thou return unexperienced to thy grave.

Knowledge is made by oblivion, and to purchase a clear and warrantable body of truth, we must forget and part with much we know.

Can they imagine, that God has therefore forgot their sins, because they are not willing to remember them? Or will they measure his pardon by their own oblivion.

Among our crimes oblivion may be set;  
But 'tis our king's perfection to forget.

# 2. Amnesia; general pardon of crimes in a state.

By the act of oblivion, all offences against the crown, and all particular trespasses between subject and subject, were pardoned, remitted, and utterly extinguished.

OBLIVIOUS. *adj.* [obliviosus, Lat.] Causing forgetfulness.

Raze out the written troubles of the brain,  
And with some sweet oblivious antidote  
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom.

The British souls

Fault to see the crowding ghosts descend  
Unnumber'd; well aveng'd, they quit the cares  
Of mortal life, and drink th' oblivious lake.

Oh born to see what none can see awake!

Behold the wonders of th' oblivious lake.

OBLONG. *adj.* [oblong, Fr. oblongus, Lat.]

Longer than broad; the same with a rectangle parallelogram, whose sides are unequal.

The best figure of a garden I esteem an oblong upon a descent.

Every particle, supposing them globular or not very oblong, would be above nine million times their own length from any other particle.

OBLONGLY. *adv.* [from oblong.] In an oblong form.

The surface of the temperate climates is larger than it would have been, had the globe of our earth or of the planets, been either spherical, or oblongly spheroidal.

OBLONGNESS. *n. f.* [from oblong.] The state of being oblong.

OBLIQUELY. *n. f.* [obloquor, Latin.]

1. Cenforious speech; blame; slander; reproach.

Reasonable moderation hath freed us from being directly subject unto that bitter end of obloquy, whereby as the church of Rome doth, under the colour of love towards those things which be harmful, maintain extremely most hurtful corruptions, so we peradventure might be upbraid'd, that under colour of hatred towards those things that are corrupt, we are on the other side as extreme, even against most harmless ordinances.

Here new aspersions, with new obloquies,  
Are laid on old defects.

Canst thou with impious obloquy condemn  
The just decree of God, pronounc'd and sworn?

Shall names, that made your city the glory of the earth, be mentioned with obloquy and detraction?

Every age might perhaps produce one or two true gemmes, if they were not sunk under the censure and obloquy of plodding, servile, imitating pedants.

# 2. Cause of reproach; disgrace. Not proper.

My clarity's the jewel of our house,  
Bequeathed down from many ancestors;  
Which were the greatest obloquy it th' world  
Is us to lose.

OBLIVIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from oblivio, Lat.] Loss of speech.

A vehement fear of producing obliviousness.

OBLIVIOUSLY. *adv.* [obliviosus, Latin.]

# 1. Subject.

I propound a character of justice in a middle form, between the speculative discourses of philosophers, and the writings of lawyers, which are tied and obnoxious to their particular laws.

# 2. Liable to punishment.

All are obnoxious, and this faulty land,  
Like a ting Hester, does before you stand,  
Watching your sceptre.

We know ourselves obnoxious to God's severe justice, and that he is a God of mercy and bountifulness; and that we might not have the least suspicion of his unwillingness to forgive, he hath sent his only begotten son into the world, by his dismal sufferings and cur'd death, to expiate our offences.

Thy name, O Venus, if the kindred pow'rs  
Preserve our plains, and shield the Mantuan tow'rs,  
Obnoxious by Cremo's neighbouring crime,  
The wings of Ixion, and stronger plumed things  
Shall taste aloft.

# 3. Reprehensible; not of sound reputation.

Conceiving it most reasonable to search for primitive truth in the primitive writers, and not to suffer his understanding to be prepossessed by the contrived and interested schemes of modern, and without obnoxious authors.

# 4. Liable; exposed.

Long hostility had made their friendship weak in itself, and more obnoxious to jealousies and distrusts.

But what will not ambition and revenge  
Descend to? who aspires, must down as low  
As high he soar'd; obnoxious first or last,  
To basest things.

Beasts lie down,  
To dew obnoxious on the grassy floor.

They leave the government a trunk ask'd, defenceless, and obnoxious to every storm.

OBLIVIOUSLY. *adv.* [from obnoxious.]

In a state of subjection; in the state of one liable to punishment.

OBLIVIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from obnoxious.]

Subjection; liability to punishment.

To OBLIVIOUSLY. *v. a.* [obnubilo, Lat.]

To cloud; to obscure.

OBLIVIOUSLY. *n. f.* [obolus, Lat.]

In pharmacy, twelve grains.

OBLIVIOUSLY. *n. f.* [obrepio, Lat.]

The act of creeping on with secrecy or by surprise.

To OBLIVIOUSLY. *v. a.* [obrogo, Lat.]

To proclaim a contrary law for the dissolution of the former.

OBLIVIOUSLY. *adv.* [obscene, Fr. obscenus, Latin.]

1. Immoral; not agreeable to chastity of mind; causing lewd ideas.

Chemus th' obscene dread of Mithra's sons.  
Words that were once chaste, by frequent use grow obscene and uncleanly.

# 2. Offensive; disgusting.

A girdle foul with grease binds his obscene attire.

Home as they went, the sad discourse renew'd,  
Of the relentless dame to death pursu'd,  
And of the light obscene to lately view'd.

# 3. Insipid; ill-omened.

Cate looks thy walk, as at the cheerful light  
The groaning ghosts, and birds obscene take light.

It is the fair's fate like you's, to be dissembling to owls and obscene animals, who cannot bear his lustre.

OBLIVIOUSLY. *adv.* [from obscene.] In an impure and unchaste manner.

OBLIVIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [obscenité, French, from obscene.]

Impurity of thought or language; unchastity; lewdness.

Mr. Cowley asserts plainly, that obscenity has no place in wit.

Those fables were tempered with th' Italian severity, and free from any note of insipid or obscenity.

Thou art wickedly devout,  
In Tiber du king thence by break of day.  
To walk the obsequies of night away. Dryden.  
No pious art obscurely should find,  
Thou art an art confute to move your mind. Pope.

**OBSCURATION**, *n. f.* [*obscuratio*, Latin.]  
1. The act of darkening.

2. A state of being darkened.  
As to the sun and moon, their *obscuratio* or  
change of colour happens commonly before the  
eruption of a fiery mountain. Burnet.

**OBSCURE**, *adj.* [*obscur*, Fr. *obscurus*, Lat.]

1. Dark; unlightened; gloomy; hin-  
dering light.

Who's cursteth his father or mother, his lamp  
shall be put out in *obscur* darkness. Francis.  
Who shall tempt with wand'ring feet  
The dark unbottom'd infinite abyss,  
And thro' the palpable *obscur* find out  
His unsmooth way? Milton.

2. Living in the dark.

The *obscur* bird clamours in the live-long night.  
Shakspeare.

3. Not easily intelligible; abstruse; diffi-  
cult.

Explain some of the most *obscur* passages, and  
those which are most necessary to be understood,  
and thus according to the manner wherein he used  
to express himself. Dryden.

4. Not noted; not observable.

He says, that he is an *obscur* person; one, I  
suppose, that is in the dark. Atterbury.

**TO OBSCURE**, *v. a.* [*obscurare*, Latin.]

1. To darken; to make dark.

'They are all couched in a pit hard by Hercules's  
oak, with *obscured* light; which at the very instant  
of Falstaff's and our meeting, they will at once  
display to the night. Shakspeare.

Sudden the thunder blackens all the skies,  
And the winds wail'd, and the furies roll  
Mountains on mountains, and *obscure* the pole.  
Pope.

2. To make less visible.

What must I hold a candle to my flames?  
They in themselves, good sooth, are too, too light.  
Why, 'tis an office of discovery, love,  
And I should be *obscured*. Shakspeare.

Thinking by this argument to *obscure* himself  
from God, he infringed the omniscience and effec-  
tual ubiquity of his Maker. Brown.

3. To make less intelligible.

By private content it hath been used in danger-  
ous times to *obscure* writing, and make it hard to  
be read by others not acquainted with the intrigue.  
Holder.

There is scarce any duty which has been so  
*obscured* by the writings of learned men, as this.  
Wake.

4. To make less glorious, beautiful, or  
illustrious.

Think't thou, vain spirit, thy glories are the same,  
And scit not in *obscur* thy godlike frame?  
I know thee now by thy ungrateful pride,  
That shows me what thy faded looks did hide.  
Dryden.

5. To conceal; to make unknown.

O might I here  
In solitude live savage, in some glade  
*Obscur*, where highest woods, impenetrable  
To sun or starlight, spread their umbrage broad.  
Milton.

**OBSCURELY**, *adv.* [from *obscur*.]

1. Not brightly; not luminously; darkly.

2. Out of sight; privately; without notice;

not conspicuously.

Such was the role of this prodigious fire,  
Which in mean buildings first *obscurely* bred,  
From thence did loose to open streets aspire. Dryd.

There we retir'd,  
Content thyself to be *obscurely* good. Addison.

3. Not clearly; not plainly; darkly to  
the mind.

The woman's food at first *obscurely* told,  
Now ampler known, thy Saviour and thy Lord.  
Milton.

**OBSCURENESS**, *n. f.* [*obscuritas*, Latin;  
*obscurité*, French.]

1. Darkness; want of light.

Lo! astay of darkness and *obscurité*, tribulation  
and anguish upon the earth. Esther.

Should Cynthia quit thee, Venns, and each star,  
It would not form one thought dark as mine are:  
I could lend them *obscurité* now, and say,  
Out of myself there should be no more day. Donne.

2. Unnoticed state; privacy.

You are not for *obscurité* design'd,  
But, like the sun, must cheer all human kind.  
Dryden.

3. Darkness of meaning.

Not to mention that *obscurité* that attends pro-  
phetic raptures, there are divers things knowable  
by the bare light of nature, which yet are so uneasy  
to be satisfactorily understood by our imperfect in-  
tellects, that let them be delivered in the clearest  
expressions, the notions themselves will yet appear  
*obscur*. Boyle on Colours.

That this part of sacred Scripture had difficulties  
in it, many causes of *obscurité* did readily occur  
to me. Locke.

What lies beyond our positive idea towards infi-  
nity, lies in *obscurité*, and has the undeterminate  
confusion of a negative idea, wherein I know I do  
not comprehend all I would, it being too large for  
a finite capacity. Locke.

**OBSCURATION**, *n. f.* [*obscuratio*, from *ob-*

*scuro*, Lat.] Entreaty; supplication.

That these were comprehended under the *sacra*,  
is manifest from the old form of *obscuratio*.  
Stillingfleet.

**OBSEQUES**, *n. f.* [*obseques*, Fr.] I know

not whether this word be not anciently  
mistaken for *exequies*, *exequia*, Lat. this  
word, however, is apparently derived  
from *obsequium*.]

1. Funeral rites; funeral solemnities.

There was Dorlaus valiantly requiring his friends  
help, in a great battle deprived of life, his *obsequies*  
being not more solemnized by the tears of his par-  
takers, than the blood of his enemies. Sidney.

Fair Juliet, that with angels doth remain,  
Accept this latest favour at my hand;  
That living honour'd thee, and being dead,  
With funeral *obsequies* adorn thy tomb. Shakspeare.

I spare the widows tears, thy woeful cries,  
And howling at their husbands *obsequies*;  
How Thebans at these funeral did afflict,  
And with what gifts the mourning dames dismiss.  
Dryden.

His body shall be royally interred,  
I will, myself,  
Be the chief mourner at his *obsequies*. Dryden.

Alas! poor Poll, my Indian talker, dies,  
Go birds and celebrate his *obsequies*. Creech.

2. It is found in the singular, perhaps  
more properly.

Or tune a song of victory to me,  
Or to thyself, sing thine own *obsequy*. Crashaw.

Him I'll solemnly attend,  
With silent *obsequy* and funeral train,  
Home to his father's house. Milton.

**OBSEQUIOUS**, *adj.* [from *obsequium*,  
Latin.]

1. Obedient; compliant; not resisting.

Adore not the rising son, that you forget the  
father, who raised you to this height; nor be you so  
*obsequious* to the father, that you give just cause to  
the son to suspect that you neglect him. Bacon.

At his command the uprooted hills retir'd  
Each to his place; they *obsequious* his voice, and went  
*Obsequious*. Milton's Paradise Lost.

I follow'd her; what was honour knew,  
And, with *obsequious* majesty, approv'd  
My pleaded reason. Milton's Paradise Lost.

See how *obsequious* wind and liquid air  
The Theban *obsequies* doth upward bear. Cowley.

A genial *obsequious* host acts upon the fit and  
*obsequious* matter as to organize and fashion it ac-  
cording to the exigencies of its own nature. Boyle.

His servants weeping,  
*Obsequious* to his orders, bear him thither. Addison.

The vote of an assembly, which we cannot re-  
concile to public good, has been conceived in a pri-  
vate brain, afterwards supported by an *obsequious*  
party. Sayl.

2. In *Shakspeare*, it seems to signify, func-  
eral; such as the rites of funerals require.  
Your father lost a father;  
That father his; and the survivor bound  
In filial obligation, for some term,  
To do *obsequious* sorrow. Hamlet.

**OBSEQUIOUSLY**, *adv.* [from *obsequious*.]

1. Obediently; with compliance.

They rise, and with respectful awe,  
At the word giv'n, *obsequiously* withdraw. Dryden.

We cannot reasonably expect that any one should  
readily and *obsequiously* quit his own opinion, and  
embrace ours with a blind resignation. Locke.

2. In *Shakspeare* it signifies, with funeral  
rites; with reverence for the dead.  
I a while *obsequiously* lament  
The untimely fall of virtuous Lancaster. Rich. III.

**OBSEQUIOUSNESS**, *n. f.* [from *obsequious*.]

1. Obedience; compliance.

They apply themselves both to his interest and  
humour, with all the arts of flattery and *obsequious-*  
ness, the surest and the readiest way to advance a  
man. South.

**OBSEVRABLE**, *adj.* [from *obseruo*, Lat.]

Remarkable eminent; such as may de-  
serve notice.

They do bury their dead with *obsevrable* cere-  
monies. Abbot.

Their proprieties affixed unto bodies from con-  
siderations deduced from east, west, or those *obsevr-*  
able points of the sphere, will not be justified from  
such foundations. Brown.

I took a just account of every *obsevrable* circum-  
stance of the earth, stone, metal, or other matter,  
from the surface quite down to the bottom of the  
pit, and entered it carefully into a journal. Woodw.

The great and more *obsevrable* occasions of exer-  
cising our courage, occur but seldom. Rogers.

**OBSEVRABLY**, *adv.* [from *obsevrable*.] In  
a manner worthy of note.

It is prodigious to have thunder in a clear sky,  
as is *obsevrably* recorded in some histories. Brown.

**OBSEVRANCE**, *n. f.* [*obsevrance*, Fr. *ob-*  
*sevrare*, Latin.]

1. Respect; ceremonial reverence.

In the wood, a league without the town,  
Where I did meet thee once with Helena,  
To do *obsevrance* on the morn of May. Shakspeare.

Arcite left his bed, resolv'd to pay  
*Obsevrance* to the month of merry May. Dryden.

2. Religious rite.

Some represent to themselves the whole of reli-  
gion as consisting in a few easy *obsevrances*, and  
never lay the least restraint on the business or di-  
versions of this life. Rogers.

3. Attentive practice.

Use all th' *obsevrance* of civility,  
Like one well studied in a sad osient  
To please his grandam. Shakspeare.

Love rigid honesty  
And strict *obsevrance* of impartial laws. Roscommon.

If the divine laws were proposed to our *obsevr-*  
ance, with no other motive than the advantages at-  
tending it, they would be little more than an  
artifice. Rogers's Sermons.

4. Rule of practice.

There are other strict *obsevrances*;  
As, not to see a woman. Shakspeare.

5. Careful obedience.

We must attend our Creator in all th' ordi-  
nances which he has prescribed to the *obsevrance* of  
his church. Rogers.

6. Observation; attention.

There can be no observation or experience of  
greater certainty, as to the increase of mankind,  
than the strict and vigilant *obsevrance* of the calcu-  
lations and registers of the bills of births and  
deaths. Hail's Origin of Mankind.

7. Obedient regard; reverential attention.

Having had such experience of his ability and  
*obsevrance* abroad, he found himself engaged in  
honour to support him. Hume.

**OBSEVRANT**, *adj.* [*obsevrans*, Latin.]

1. Attentive; diligent; watchful.  
These writers, which gave themselves to follow and imitate others, were *observant* spectators of those masters they admired.  
Wandering from chime to chime *observant* stray'd.  
Their manners noted, and their fates survey'd.  
Pope.

1. Obedient; respectful: with of.  
We are told how *observant* Alexander was of his master Aristotle.  
Digby.  
2. Respectfully attentive: with of.  
She now *observant* of the parting ray,  
Eyes the calm sun-set of the various day.  
Pope.  
3. Meanly duttful; submissive.  
How could the most base men attain to honour but by such an *observant* slavish course.  
Roderick.

OBSERVANT, *n. f.* [This word has the accent on the first syllable in *Shakespeare*.]  
A slavish attendant. Not in use.  
The e kind of knaves in this plannet,  
Harbour more craft, and more corrupter ends,  
Than twenty silky ducking *observant*.  
That stretch their duties widely.  
Shakespeare.

OBSERVATION, *n. f.* [*observatio*, from *ob-*  
*servo*, Latin; *observation*, French.]  
1. The act of observing, noting, or re-  
marking.  
Those cannot be instructed by *observation*, but only by the rules by which men take their first apprehensions and *observations* of things; is the being of the rule must be before its application to the thing described by it.  
Socrates.

The rules of our practice are taken from the conduct of such persons as fall within our *observation*.  
Harris.  
2. Notion gained by observing; note; remark; animadversion.  
In matters of human prudence, we shall find the greatest advantage by making what *observations* on our conduct, and of the events attending it.  
Harris.

3. Obedience; ritual practice.  
He fixed and delivered the children church from the external *observation* and obedience of all such legal precepts, as were not simply, and formally moral.  
Harris.

OBSERVATOR, *n. f.* [*observateur*, Fr. from *observo*, Lat.] One that observes; a remarker.  
The *observer* of the bills of mortality, hath given us the best account of the number that his pages have swept away.  
Harris.

She may be handsome, yet be chaste, you say.  
Good *observer*, not to fall away.  
Dryden.

OBSERVATORY, *n. f.* [*observatoire*, Fr.] A place built for astronomical observations.  
Another was found near the *observatory* in Greenwich Park.  
Woodward on English.

To OBSERVE, *v. a.* [*observer*, Fr. *ob-*  
*servo*, Latin.]  
1. To watch; to regard attentively.  
Remember, that as time eye *observes* others, so are they *observed* by angels and by men.  
Taylor.

2. To find by attention; to note.  
It is *observed*, that many men who have *observed* to repent when they have thought death approaching, have yet, after it hath pleased God to restore them to health, been as wicked, perhaps worse, as ever they were.  
Duty of Man.

If our idea of infinity be got from the power of *observing* ourselves, or repeating without end our own ideas, it may be demanded why we do not attribute infinity to other ideas, as well as these of space and duration.  
Locke.

One may *observe* them discourse and reason pretty well of several other things, before they can tell twenty.  
Locke.

3. To regard or keep religiously.  
A night to be much *observed* unto the Lord, for bringing them out of Egypt.  
Exodus.  
4. To practice ritually.  
In the days of Enoch, people *observed* not circumcising, or the sabbath.  
Harris.

5. To obey; to follow.  
To OBSERVE, *v. n.*  
1. To be attentive.  
*Observing* men may form many judgments by the rules of similitude and proportion, where causes and effects are not entirely the same.  
Harris.

2. To make a remark.  
*Observers*, that when we have an action against any man, we must for all that look upon him as our neighbour, and love him as ourselves, paying him all that justice, peace and charity, which are due to all persons.  
Kettell.

Wherever I have found her notes to be wholly another's, which is the case of four hundred, I have barely quoted the true proprietor, without *observing* upon it.  
Pope's Letters.

OBSERVING, *n. f.* [from *observe*.]  
1. One who looks vigilantly on persons and things; close remarker.  
He reads much;  
He is a great *observer*; and he looks  
Quite through the deeds of men.  
Shakespeare.

There is a kind of character in thy life,  
That to the *observer* doth thy history  
Fully unfold.  
Shakespeare.

Careful *observers* may forest the hour,  
By their prognostic when to dread a shower.  
Swift.  
2. One who looks on; the beholder.  
If a slow-paced star had stol'n away,  
From the *observer's* marking, he might stay  
Three hundred years to foot again.  
Donne.

Company, he thinks, lessens the shame of vice, by sharing it; and therefore, if he cannot wholly avoid the eye of the *observer*, he hopes to distract it at least by a multiplicity of objects.  
South.

Sometimes a punient matter may be discharged from the glads in the upper part of the wind pipe, while the lungs are found and uninfected, which now and then has imposed on undistinguished *observers*.  
Blackmore.

3. One who keeps any law, or custom, or practice.  
Many nations are superstitious, and diligent *observers* of old customs, which they receive by tradition from their parents, by recording of their bards and chronicles.  
Spenser.

The king after the victory, as one that had been fired under a devout mother, and was in his nature a great *observer* of religious forms, caused to be sung in his only living in the presence of the whole army upon the place.  
Bacon.

He was to give an *observer* of his word, that no consider any whatever could make him break it.  
Prior.

Himself often read useful discourses to his servants on the Lord's day, of which he was always a very strict and solemn *observer*.  
Giles.

OBSERVINGLY, *adv.* [from *observing*.]  
Attentively; carefully.  
There is one soul of goodness in things evil,  
Would men *observingly* did it not.  
Shakespeare.

OBSERVINGLY, *n. f.* [*observatio*, Latin.]  
1. The act of beholding.  
2. The first attack of Satan, antecedent to possession.  
OBSERVINGLY, *adj.* [*observationalis*, Latin.]  
Belonging to a hege.  
Dut.

OBSOLETE, *adj.* [*obsoletus*, Lat.] Worn out of use; dated; unfashionable.  
*Obsolete* words may be happily revived, when they are more founding, or more significant than those in practice.  
Bridges.

What if there be a dormant statue or two against him, are they not now *obsolete*?  
Swift.

OBSOLETNESS, *n. f.* [from *obsolete*.] State of being worn out of use; unfashionableness.  
Obstacle, *n. f.* [*obstacle*, Fr. *obstacle*, Lat.] Something opposed; hindrance; obstruction.  
Conscience is a blushing shame-far'd spirit,  
That undoes in a man's bosom: it fills  
One full of obstacles.  
Shakespeare.

If all *obstacles* were cut away,  
And that my path were even to the crown,  
As the right reverence and due of birth, *Shakespeare*.  
Disparity in age seems a greater *obstacle* to an intimate friendship than inequality of fortune: For the humours, business, and diversions, of young and old, are generally very different.  
Collier.

Some conjectures about the origin of mountains and islands I am obliged to look into, that they may not remain as *obstacles* to the less skillful.  
Woodward's Natural History.

What more natural and usual *obstacle* to those who take voyages, than winds and storms.  
Pope.

OBSTETRICIAN, *n. f.* [from *obstetrico*, Lat.] The office of a midwife.  
OBSTETRIC, *adj.* [from *obstetric*, Lat.] Midwifery; denoting a midwife; doing the midwife's office.  
There all the learned shall at the labour stand,  
And Douglas lead his soft *obstetric* band.  
Pope.

OBSTINACY, *n. f.* [*obstinatio*, Fr. *obstinatio*, Lat. from *obstinare*.] Stubbornness; continuance; pertinacity; perilsness.  
Choosing rather to use *obstinacy*, which might drive men to desperate *obstinacy*, than apply moderate remedies.  
King Charles.

Most writers use their words loosely and unceremoniously, and do not make plain and clear definitions of words one from another, which were not difficult to do, did they not find it convenient to shelter their ignorance, or *obstinacy*, under the obscurity of their terms.  
Locke.

What crops of wit and honesty appear,  
From spleen, from *obstinacy*, hate or fear.  
Pope.

OBSTINATE, *adj.* [*obstinatus*, Latin.] Stubborn; contumacious; fixed in resolution. Absolutely used, it has an ill sense, but relatively, it is neutral.  
The queen is *obstinate*,  
Stubborn to punish, apt to accuse it, and  
Pitiful to be try'd by it.  
Shakespeare.

Except you mean with *obstinate* repulse,  
To lay your law to rest.  
Shakespeare.

I have known great cures done by *obstinate* resolutions of drinking no wine.  
Temple.

His father did not fail to find,  
In all the *obstinate*, the greatness of her mind;  
Yet thou, he was not *obstinate* to die,  
Nor deem'd the death the promis'd was to nigh.  
Dryden.

Look on Sin's male;  
Noais to back, no abate to *obstinate*.  
Pope.

OBSTINATELY, *adv.* [from *obstinate*.] Stubbornly; inflexibly; with unshaken determination.  
Pembroke abhorred the wars *obstinately* as he loved hunting and hawking.  
Clarendon.

A Greek made battle then a prey,  
Th' impetuous then he led, and Troy betray;  
For a while his arm, and *obstinately* bent  
To the appointed, or to circumvent.  
Dryden.

The man is bold, and ready to his trust,  
Jolly like to all, and *obstinately* jolly.  
Addison.

On the rude table's audience dispute,  
My spouse is not her royal truth,  
The tempted chaste, and *obstinately* just.  
Pope.

OBSTINATELY, *n. f.* [from *obstinate*.] Stubbornness.  
OBSTINATION, *n. f.* [from *obstinate*.] Stubbornness.

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**OBSTACIOUSNESS**. *n. f.* [from *obstaculo*, Lat.] Loudness; clamour; noise; turbulence.

**OBSTRUCTION**. *n. f.* [from *obstructio*, Lat.] Obligation; bond.

He hath full right to exempt  
Whom he it pleases him by choice,  
From national obstruction. *Milton.*

**OBSTRUCT**. *v. a.* [from *obstruo*, Latin.] To block up; to bar.

He them beholding, soon  
Comes down to see their city, ere the tow'r  
Obstruct heav'n's towers. *Milton.*

In thy passage through the glands in the lungs,  
they obstruct and swell them with little tumours. *Blackmore.*

But people are subject to weakness in fevers, be-  
cause the fat, melted by seventh heat, obstructs  
the small canals. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To oppose; to retard; to hinder; to  
be in the way of.

No cloud inter-  
Or bar to obstruct his sight. *Milton.*

**OBSTRUCTER**. *n. f.* [from *obstruere*, Lat.] One  
that hinders or opposes.

**OBSTRUCTION**. *n. f.* [from *obstruere*, Lat. ob-  
struction, Fr. from *obstruere*.]

1. Hindrance; difficulty.

Sure God by these difficulties did design,  
That his clear light thro' all the world should shine,  
But the obstruction from that diffracted springs,  
The prince of darkness makes 'twixt christian  
kings. *Dennis.*

2. Obstacle; impediment; that which  
hinders.

All obstructions in parliament, that is, all free-  
dom in differing in votes, and debating matters with  
reason and candour, must be taken away. *Ke g. Ch.*

In his winter quarters the king's expected to meet  
with all the obstructions and difficulties his enraged  
enemies could lay in his way. *Clarendon.*

Whenever a popular assembly free from obstruc-  
tions, and already possessed of more power than an  
equal balance will allow, shall continue to think that  
they have not enough, I cannot see how the same  
assembly produce different effects among us, from  
what they did in Greece and Rome. *Saunders.*

3. In phisick.

The blocking up of any canal in the human  
body, so as to prevent the flowing of any fluid  
through it, on account of the increased bulk of  
that fluid, in proportion to the diameter of the  
vessel. *Quincy.*

4. In *Shakspeare* it once signifies something  
heaped together.

Aye, but to die, and go we know not where;  
To lie in cold obstruction, and to rot;  
This scabbish wain motion to become  
A knotted clod. *Measure for Measure.*

**OBSTRUCTIVE**. *adj.* [from *obstruere*, Fr. from  
*obstruere*.] Hindering; causing impediment.

Having thus separated this doctrine of God's pre-  
determining all events from three other things con-  
founded with it, it will now be discernible how  
noxious and obstructive this doctrine is to the im-  
proving of our good life. *Hammond.*

**OBSTRUCTIVE**. *n. f.* Impediment; ob-  
stacle.

The second obstructive is that of the fiducy,  
that faith is the only instrument of his justification,  
and excludes good works from contributing any  
thing towards it. *Hammond.*

**OBSTRUENT**. *adj.* [from *obstruens*, Lat.] Hin-  
dering; blocking up.

**OBSTUPESCENCE**. *n. f.* [from *obstupescere*,  
Lat.] The act of inducing stupidity, or  
interruption of the mental powers.

**OBSTUPESCENCE**. *adj.* [from *obstupescere*,  
Latin.] Obstrutting the mental powers;  
stupifying.

The force of it is obstupescence, and no other. *Abbott.*

**TO OBTAIN**. *v. a.* [obtain, Fr. *obtenir*,  
Latin.]

1. To gain; to acquire; to procure.

May be that I may obtain children by her. *Gen.*  
We have obtained an inheritance. *Ephesians.*  
The juices of the leaves are obtained by ex-  
pression. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To impetrate; to gain by the concef-  
sion or excited kindness of another.

In such our prayers cannot serve us as means to  
obtain the thing we desire. *Hooker.*

By his own blood he entered in once into the  
holy place, having obtained eternal redemption  
for us. *Hebrews.*

If they could not be obtained of the proud ty-  
rant, then to conclude peace with him upon any  
conditions. *Kuolles.*

Some pray for riches, riches they obtain;  
But watch'd by robbers for their wealth are flown. *Dryden.*

The conclusion of the story I forbore, because I  
could not obtain from myself to these Absalom un-  
fortunate. *Digden.*

Whatever once is denied them, they are cer-  
tainly not to obtain by crying. *Locke.*

**TO OBTAIN**. *v. n.*

1. To continue in use.

The Theodosian Code, several hundred years af-  
ter Justinian's time, did obtain in the western parts  
of Europe. *Baker.*

2. To be established; to subsist in nature or  
practice.

Our impious use no longer shall obtain,  
Brothers no more, by brothers shall be slain. *Dryden.*

The situation of the sun and earth, which the  
theorist supposes, is so far from being preferable  
to this which at present obtains, that this hath infi-  
nitely the advantage of it. *Woodward.*

Where waiting the public treasure has obtained  
in a court, all good order is banished. *Duguid.*

The general laws of fluidity, elasticity, and gra-  
vity, obtain in animal and inanimate things. *Chapman.*

3. To prevail; to succeed. Not in use.

There is due from the judge to the advocate,  
some commendation where counsel is fair pleaded;  
especially towards the side which obtaineth not. *Bacon.*

**OBTAINABLE**. *adj.* [from *obtain*.]

1. To be procured.

Spirits which come over in distillations, miscible  
with water, and wholly combustible, are obtainable  
from plants by previous fermentation. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To be gained.

What thinks he of his redemption, and the rate  
it cost, not being obtainable unless his only son  
would come down from heaven, and be made man,  
and pay down his own life for it. *Kittellwell.*

**OBTAINER**. *n. f.* [from *obtain*.] He who  
obtains.

**TO OBTEMPERATE**. *v. a.* [obtemperare, Fr.  
obtempero, Lat.] To obey. *Dick.*

**TO OBTEND**. *v. a.* [obtendo, Latin.]

1. To oppose; to hold out in opposition.

2. To pretend; to offer as the reason of  
any thing.

Thou dost with lies the throne invade,  
Obtending heav'n for what'er ill befall. *Dryden.*

**OBTENEBRATION**. *n. f.* [from *obtenebratio*,  
Latin.] Darkness; the state of being  
darkened; the act of darkening; cloudi-  
ness.

In every integrit or vertigo, there is an obte-  
nebration joined with a scumblance of turning round. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**OBTESSION**. *n. f.* [from *obteendere*.] The act  
of obteending.

**TO OBTESTATE**. *v. a.* [obtestor, Lat.] To be-  
seech; to supplicate.

Suppliants demand  
A truce, with olive branches in their hand;  
Obtest his clemency, and from the plain  
Beseege to draw the bodies of their slain. *Dryden.*

**OBTESTATION**. *n. f.* [from *obtestatio*, Lat. from  
*obtestor*.] Supplication; entreaty.

**OBTRUSION**. *n. f.* [obtrusio, Latin.]  
Slander; detraction; calumny.

**TO OBTRUDE**. *v. a.* [obtrudo, Lat.] To  
thrust into any place or state by force or  
imposture; to offer with unreasonable  
importunity.

It is their torment, that the thing they shun doth  
follow them, truth, as it were, even obtruding it-  
self into their knowledge, and not permitting them  
to be so ignorant as they would be. *Hooker.*

There may be as great a vanity in retiring and  
withdrawing men's conceits from the world, as in  
obtruding them. *Bacon.*

Some things are easily granted; the rest ought  
not to be obtruded upon me with the point of the  
sword. *King Charles.*

Who can abide, that against their own doctors  
six books should, by their fatherhoods of Trent,  
be, under pain of a curse, imperiously obtruded  
upon God and his church? *Hall.*

Why should thou then obtrude this diligence  
upon me, where no acceptance it can find? *Milton.*

Whatever was not by them thought necessary,  
must not by us be obtruded on, or forced into that  
dialogue. *Hammond.*

A cause of common error is the credulity of men;  
that is, an easy assent to what is obtruded, or be-  
lieving at first ear what is delivered by others. *Brown.*

The objects of our senses obtrude their particular  
ideas upon our minds, whether we will or no; and  
the operations of our minds will not let us be with-  
out some obscure notions of them. *Locke.*

Whether thy great forefathers came  
From realms that bear Vesputio's name;  
For so conjectures would obtrude,  
And from thy painted skin conclude. *Swift.*

**OBTRUDER**. *n. f.* [from *obtrude*.] One  
that obtrudes.

Do justice to the inventors or publishers of the  
true experiments, as well as upon the obtruders of  
false ones. *Boyle.*

**OBTRUSION**. *n. f.* [from *obtrusus*, Lat.]

The act of obtruding.

No man can think it other than the method of  
slavery, by savage rudeness and inopportune ob-  
trusions of violence, to have the mist of his errors  
and passion dispelled. *King Charles.*

**OBTRUSIVE**. *adj.* [from *obtrude*.] In-  
clined to force one's self, or any thing  
else, upon others.

Not obvious, not obtrusive, but retir'd  
The more desirable. *Milton.*

**TO OBTRUDE**. *v. a.* [obtrudo, Latin.] To  
blunt; to dull; to quell; to deaden.

Avicen countermands letting blood in choleric  
bodies, because he esteems the blood a bridle of  
gall, obtruding its acrimony and fierceness. *Harvey.*

**OBTRUSION**. *n. f.* [from *obtrusus*, Lat.]

The act of stopping up any thing with  
something finereared over it.

**OBTRUSION**. *adj.* [from *obtrusus* and  
angle.] Having angles larger than right  
angles.

**OBTRUSION**. *adj.* [from *obtrusus*, Latin.]

1. Not pointed; not acute.

2. Not quick; dull; stupid.

Obtruse, all taste of pleasures must forego. *Milton.*

3. Not shrill; obscure: as, an obtruse sound.

**OBTRUSION**. *adv.* [from *obtrusus*.]

1. Without a point.

2. Dully; stupidly.

**OBTRUSION**. *n. f.* [from *obtrusus*.] Blunt-  
ness; dulness.

**OBTRUSION**. *n. f.* [from *obtrusus*.]

1. The act of dulling.

2. The state of being dulled.

Obtrusion of the senses, internal and external.

**OBTRUSION**. *n. f.* [from *obtrusus*, Lat.] Some-  
thing happening not constantly and

regularly, but uncertainty; incidental advantage.

When the country grows more rich and better inhabited, the tithes and other *obventions*, will also be more augmented and better valued. *Spenser.*

**TO OBVERT. v. a.** [*obverso*, Latin.] To turn toward.

The laborant with an iron rod stirred and kindled part of the nitre, that the fire might be more diffused, and more parts might be obverted to the air. *Bode.*

A man can from no place behold, but there will be amongst innumerable superfluities, that look some one way, and some another, enough of them obverted to his eye to afford a confused idea of light. *Bayle on Colours.*

An erect cone placed in an horizontal plane, at a great distance from the eye, we judge to be nothing but a flat circle, if *its base* be obverted towards us. *Watts' Logic.*

**TO OBVIATE. v. a.** [*obvius*, Latin; *obvier*, Fr.] To meet in the way; to prevent by interception.

To lay down every thing in its full light, so as to obviate all exceptions, and remove every difficulty, would carry me out too far. *Woodwards.*

**OBVIOUS. adj.** [*obvius*, Latin.]

1. Meeting any thing; opposed in front to any thing.

I to the evil turn  
My obvious breast; arming to overcome  
By suffering, and earn rest from labour won. *Milton.*

2. Open; exposed.

Whether such room in nature unpossessed  
Only to shine, yet scarce to contribute  
Each orb a glimpse of light, convey'd so far  
Down to this habitable, which retains  
Light back to them, is obvious to dispute. *Milton.*

3. Easily discovered; plain; evident; easily found; *Swift* has used it harshly for easily intelligible.

Why was the fight  
To such a tender ball as th' eye could hold,  
So obvious and so easy to be quenched? *Milton.*

Enter'd with solitude,  
Where obvious duty ere while appear'd unsought. *Milton.*

They are such lights as are only obvious to every man of sense, who loves poetry and undervalues it. *Deben.*

I am apt to think many words difficult or obscure, which are obvious to children. *Swift.*

These sentiments, whether they be expressed on the soul, or arise as obvious reflections of our reason, I call natural, because they have been found in all ages. *Rogers.*

All the great lines of our duty are clear and obvious, the extent of it understood, the obligation acknowledged, and the wisdom of complying with it freely confessed. *Rogers.*

**O'BVIOUSLY. adv.** [*from obvious*.]

1. Evidently; apparently.

All purely identical propositions obviously and at first blush contain no instruction. *Locke.*

2. Easily to be found.

For France, Spain, and other foreign countries, the volumes of their laws and lawyers have enough particulars concerning place and precedence of their magistrates and dignities. *Selden.*

3. Naturally.

We may then more obviously, yet truly, liken the civil state to bulwarks, and the church to a city. *Hobbes.*

**O'VIOUSNESS. n. f.** [*from obvious*.] State of being evident or apparent.

Slight experiments are more easily and cheaply tried; I thought their cautions or obviousness better to recommend than depreciate them. *Boyle.*

**TO O'BUMBRATE. v. a.** [*obumbrō*, Lat.] To shade; to cloud.

The rays of royal majesty reverberated so strongly upon Villiers, dispelled all those clouds which had hang over and obumbrate him. *Howell.*

**O'UMBRATION. n. f.** [*from obumbrō*, Lat.]

The act of darkening or clouding.

**OCCASION. n. f.** [*occafio*, Fr. *occafio*, Latin.]

1. Occurrence; casualty; incident.

The laws of Christ we find rather mentioned by *occafio* in the writings of the apostles, than any solemn thing directly written to comprehend them in legal form. *Hooker.*

2. Opportunity; convenience.

Me unwetted, and unaware of such mishap,  
She brought to mischief through *occafio*,  
Where this same wicked villain did me light upon. *Spenser.*

Because of the money returned in our sacks are we brought in, that he may seek *occafio*, fall upon us, and take us for bondmen. *Genesis.*

Use not liberty for an *occafio*. *Galatians.*

Let me not let pass

*occafio* which now smiles. *Milton.*

I'll take th' *occafio* which he gives to bring

Him to his death. *Waller.*

With a mind as great as theirs he came

To find at home *occafio* for his fame,

Where dark confusions did the nations hide. *Wall.*

From this admonition they took only *occafio* to

redouble their fault, and to sleep again. *Smith.*

This one has *occafio* of observing more than

once in several fragments of antiquity, that are

still to be seen in Rome. *Addison.*

3. Accidental cause.

Have you ever heard what was the *occafio* and

first beginning of this custom? *Spenser.*

That woman that cannot make her fault her

husband's *occafio*, let her never nurse her child

herself, for she will breed it like a fool. *Shakespeare.*

The fair for whom they strove,

Nor thought, when she beheld the light from far

Her beauty was th' *occafio* of the war. *Dryden.*

Concerning ideas lodged in the memory, and

upon *occafio* revived by the mind, it takes notice

of them as of a former impression. *Locke.*

4. Reason not cogent, but opportune.

Your business calls on you,

And your embrace th' *occafio* to depart. *Shaksp.*

5. Incidental need; casual exigence.

Never master had

A page so kind, so dutious, diligent,

So tender over his *occafio*. *Shakespeare.*

Antony will use his affection where it is:

He m' trust but his *occafio* here. *Shakespeare.*

My *occafio* gives me found time to use them toward

a supply of money. *Shakespeare.*

They who are desirous of a mine in painting,

should seek with diligence, and make their ob-

servations of such things as they find for their purpose,

and of which they may have *occafio*. *Deben.*

Syllogism made use of on *occafio* to discover

a fallacy had in a rhetorical flourish. *Locke.*

The ancient canons were very well fitted for the

*occafio* of the church in its purer ages. *Baker.*

God hath put us into an imperfect state, where

we have perpetual *occafio* of each other's assistance. *Swift.*

A prudent chief not always must display

His powers in equal ranks, and fair array,

But with th' *occafio* and the place comply,

Conceal his force, may, seem sometimes to fly. *Pope.*

**TO OCCASION. v. a.** [*occafioner*, Fr. from

the noun.]

1. To cause casually.

Who can find it reasonable that the soul should, in its retirement, during sleep, never light on any of those ideas it borrowed not from sensation, preserve the memory of no ideas but such, which being *occafioned* from the body, must needs be less natural to a spirit. *Locke.*

The good Psalmist condemns the foolish thoughts, which a reflection on the prosperous state of his affairs had sometimes *occafioned* in him. *Atterbury.*

2. To cause; to produce.

I doubt not, whether the great increase of that disease may not have been *occafioned* by the custom of much wine introduced into our common tables. *Temple.*

A consumption may be *occafioned* by running

fores, or *obvious* fistulas, whose secret cures and

winding barrows empty themselves by copious discharges. *Blackmore.*

By its syptic quality it affects the nerves, very often *occafioning* tremors. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To influence.

If we enquire what it is that *occafions* men to make several combinations of simple ideas into distinct modes, and neglect others which have as much an aptness to be combined, we shall find the reason to be the end of language. *Locke.*

**OCCASIONAL. adj.** [*occafionel*, Fr. from *occafio*.]

1. Incidental; casual.

Thus much is sufficient out of Scripture, to verify our explication of the Deluge, according to the Mofical history of the flood, according to many *occafional* reflections dispersed in other pieces of Scripture concerning it. *Barnet.*

2. Producing by accident.

The ground or *occafional* original heretofore, was the amazement and sudden silence the unexpected appearance of wolves does often put upon travellers. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

3. Produced by *occafio* or incidental exigence.

Besides these constant times, there are likewise *occafional* times for the performance of this duty. *Duden.*

Those letters were not writ to all;  
Nor first intended but *occafional*,  
Their absent reasons. *Deben's Hind and Penth.*

**OCCASIONALLY. adv.** [*from occasional*.]

According to incidental exigence; incidentally.

Authority and reason for her wait,  
As one intended first, but after made *occafional*. *Milton.*

I have endeavoured to interweave with the assertions tone of the proofs wherein they depend, and *occafional* scatter several in the more important observations throughout the work. *Woodward.*

**OCCASIONER. n. f.** [*from occasio*.] One that causes, or promotes by design or accident.

She with true lamentations made known to the world, that her new greatness did no way lessen her respect of her brother's lot, whom she regarded all means possible to revenge upon every one of the *occafioners*. *Sidney.*

Some men will load me as if I were a wilful and resolved *occafioner* of my own and my subjects' miseries. *King Charles.*

In case a man dig a pit and leave it open, when by it happens his neighbour's head to fall therein and perish, the owner of the pit is to make it good, in as much as he was the *occafioner* of that loss to his neighbour. *Sunderlin.*

**OCCULTATION. n. f.** [*occultatio*, from *occuro*, Latin.] The act of blinding or making blind.

Those places speak of obduration and *occultation*, so as if the blindness is that is in the minds, and hardenings that is in the hearts of wicked men, were from God. *Sunderlin.*

**OCCIDENT. n. f.** [*from occidens*, Latin.]

The west.

The envious clouds are bent

To dim his glory, and to stain the tract

Of his bright passage to the *occident*. *Shakespeare.*

**OCCIDENTAL. adj.** [*occidentalis*, Latin.]

Western.

He twice in morn and *occidental* damp,

Moist Helpeus hath quenched his sleepy lamp. *Shakespeare.*

If he had not been drained, the night have filled

her palaces with *occidental* cold and liver. *Howell.*

East and west have been the obvious *occasions*

of philosophers, magnifying the condition of India

above the setting and *occident* of humanity. *Brown.*

**OCCIPUT. n. f.** [*occiput*, Latin.] Placed

in the hinder part of the head.

**OCCIPUT. n. f.** [*Lat.*] The hinder part

of the head.



**His broad-brim'd hat**  
 Flings o'er his caput most quaintly,  
 To make the knave appear more faintly. *Butler.*  
**OCCURSION, n. f.** [from *occursio*, Lat.] The  
 act of killing.

**To OCCUL'DE, v. a.** [*occludo*, Latin.] To  
 shut up.

They take it up, and roll it upon the earths,  
 Secretly occulding the pores they confesse the nu-  
 tural humidity, and so prevent corruption. *Bacon.*

**OCCUL'SE, adj.** [*occlusus*, Lat.] Shut up;  
 closed.

The apulite is either plenary and *occlusus*, so as to  
 preclude all passage of breath or voice through the  
 mouth, or else partial and previous, so as to give  
 them some passage out of the mouth. *Holder.*

**OCCULSION, n. f.** [from *occlusio*, Latin.]  
 The act of shutting up.

**OCCULT, adj.** [*occulte*, Fr. *occultus*, Lat.]  
 Secret; hidden; unknown; undiscov-  
 erable.

If his occult guile

Do not itself uncover in one speech,

It is a damned ghost that we have seen. *Hamlet.*

An infant will play a lesson on an instrument with-  
 out finding a frow, and our tongues will con-  
 duce in a tune not mixing a note, even when our  
 thoughts are totally engaged elsewhere; which  
 effects are to be attributed to some secret act of  
 the soul, which to us is utterly occult, and without  
 the least of our intellects. *Glenville.*

There intimis we call occult qualities, which  
 is all one with saying that we do not understand  
 how they work. *Leffrange.*

There are manifest qualities, and their causes  
 only occult. And the Aristotelians give the name  
 of occult qualities not to manifest qualities, but to  
 such qualities only as they supposed to lie hid in  
 bodies, and to be the unknown causes of manifest  
 effects. *Newton's Opticks.*

**OCCULTATION, n. f.** [*occultatio*, Lat.] In  
 astronomy, is the time that a star or  
 planet is hid from our sight, when  
 eclipsed by interposition of the body of  
 the moon, or some other planet between  
 it and us. *Harris.*

**OCCULTNESS, n. f.** [from *occult*.] Secret-  
 nels; state of being hid.

**OCCUPANCY, n. f.** [from *occupans*, Lat.]  
 The act of taking possession.

Of necessities, some are things natural; others,  
 things artificial. Property in the first is gained by  
 occupancy, in the latter by improvement. *Warburton on Literary Property.*

**OCCUPANT, n. f.** [*occupans*, Latin.] He  
 that takes possession of any thing.

Of bees and birds the property passeth with the  
 possession, and goeth to the occupant, but of civil  
 people not so. *Bacon.*

**To OCCUPATE, v. a.** [*occupo*, Latin.] To  
 possess; to hold; to take up.

Drunk men are taken with a plain definition  
 in voluntary motions, for that the spirit of the  
 wine oppresses the spirits animal, and occupies part  
 of the place where they are, and to make them  
 weak to move. *Bacon.*

**OCCUPATION, n. f.** [from *occupation*, Fr.  
*occupatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of taking possession.

Spain hath enlarged the bounds of its crown  
 within this last sixscore years much more than the  
 Ottomans: I speak not of matches and unions, but  
 of arms, occupations, invasions. *Bacon.*

2. Employment; business.

Such were the disputes of the then infant world;  
 so negligent their occupations about provision for  
 food, that there was little leisure to consult any  
 thing to winning. *Woodward.*

In your most busy occupations, when you are  
 never so much taken up with other affairs, yet  
 now and then find up an ejaculation to the God  
 of your salvation. *Wake.*

3. Trade, calling; vocation.

The rod peltence strike all crudes in Rome,  
 And occupations perish. *Shakespeare.*

He was of the same craft with them, and wrought,  
 for by their occupation they were tent-makers. *Acts.*

**OCCUPIER, n. f.** [from *occupy*.]

1. A possessor; one who takes into his  
 possession.

If the title of occupiers be good in a land un-  
 peopled, why should it be had accounted in a  
 country peopled thus? *Raleigh.*

2. One who follows any employment.

Thymarchus he and the occupiers of thy mer-  
 chandise shall fall into the midst of the seas. *Es. l. cl.*

**To OCCUPY, v. a.** [*occupier*, Fr. *occupy*,  
 Lat.]

1. To possess; to keep; to take up.

How shall he that occupies the room of the un-  
 learned say, When at thy giving of thanks, seeing he  
 understandeth not what thou sayest? *1 Cor. xii.*

Powder being suddenly fired altogether, upon  
 this high elevation, requireth a greater space  
 than before it is occupied. *Bacon.*

He must affect infinite generations before that  
 first deluge; and then the earth could not receive  
 them, but the infinite bodies of men must occupy  
 an infinite space. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. To busy; to employ.

An archbishop may have cause to occupy more  
 chaplains than fix. *Ann of Henry VIII.*

They occupied themselves about the tabernacle,  
 yielding exceeding praise to the Lord. *2 Mac. vi.*

How can he get wisdom that dwells even and is  
 occupied in their labours, and whose talk is of lock-  
 locks? *Eccl. i. viii.*

He that giveth his mind to the law of the Most  
 High, and is occupied in the meditation thereof,  
 will seek out the wisdom of all the ancient, and  
 be occupied in prophecies. *Eccl. i. viii.*

3. To follow as business.

They occupy their business in deep waters.  
*Common Prayer.*

Mariners were in thee to occupy thy merchan-  
 dize. *Eccl. i. viii.*

4. To use; to expand.

All the gold occupied for the work, was twenty  
 and nine talents. *Exod. x.*

**To OCCUPY, v. n.** To follow business.

He called his ten servants, and delivered their ten  
 pounds, and laid into them, Occupy till I come. *Luke.*

**To OCCUR, v. n.** [*occurro*, Lat.]

1. To be presented to the memory or at-  
 tention.

There doth not occur to me any use of this ex-  
 periment for profit. *Bacon.*

The mind should be always ready to turn itself to  
 the variety of objects that occur, and allow them as  
 much consideration as shall be thought fit. *Locke.*

The far greater part of the examples that occur  
 to us, are to many encouragements to vice and  
 disobedience. *Rogers.*

2. To appear here and there.

In Scripture though the word here occur, yet there  
 is no such thing as it is on our author's sense. *Locke.*

3. To clash; to strike against; to meet.

Bodies have a determinate motion according to  
 the degrees of their external impulse, their mass and  
 principle of gravitation, and the resistance of the  
 bodies they occur with. *Boyle.*

4. To obviate; to intercept; to make op-  
 position to. A latinism.

Before I began that, I must occur to one specious  
 objection against this proposition. *Locke.*

**OCCURRENCE, n. f.** [*occurrence*, French;  
 from *occur*; this was perhaps originally  
*occurrences*.]

1. Incident; accidental events.

In education most time is to be bestowed on that  
 which is of the greatest consequence in the ordi-  
 nary course and occurrences of that life the young  
 man is designed for. *Locke.*

2. Occasional presentation.

Voyages detain the mind by the perpetual oc-  
 currence and expectation of something new. *White.*

**OCCURRENT, n. f.** [*occurrent*, Fr. *occurrens*,  
 Latin.] Incident; any thing that hap-  
 pens.

Contentions were as yet neverable to prevent two  
 evils, the one a mutual exchange of unequally and un-  
 just disgraces, the other a common hazard of both, to  
 be made a prey by such as study how to work upon all  
 occurrences, with most advantage in private. *Hooker.*

He did himself certify all the news and occur-  
 rents in every particular, from Calice, to the  
 mayor and aldermen of London. *Bacon.*

**OCCURSION, n. f.** [*occursio*, Lat.] Clash;  
 mutual blow.

In the resolution of bodies by fire, some of the  
 deliquated parts may, by their various *occursio*  
 occasioned by the heat, stick closely. *Boyle.*

Now should those active particles, ever and anon  
 jostled by the occasion of other bodies, to orderly  
 keep their cells without alteration of fire. *Clam.*

**OCCURSION, n. f.** [*occurro*, Fr. *occurro*, Lat.]

1. The main; the great sea.

The golden sun salutes the morn,  
 And, having gilt the ocean with his beams,  
 Gilds the zodiac. *Shakespeare.*

Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood  
 Clean from my hand? *Shakespeare.*

2. Any immense expanse.

Time, in general, is to duration, as place to ex-  
 pansion. They are so much of those boundless  
 oceans of eternity and immensity, as is set out and  
 distinguished from the rest, to denote the position  
 of finite real beings, in those uniform, infinite  
 oceans of duration and space. *Locke.*

**OCCURSION, adj.** [This is not usual, though  
 conformable to the original import of  
 the word.] Pertaining to the main or  
 great sea.

In bulk as huge as that sea-beast  
 Leviathan, which God of all his works  
 Created hugest that swim the ocean stream. *Milton.*

Boundless were fet  
 To darkness, such as bound the ocean wave. *Milton.*

**OCCURSION, adj.** [from *occurro*.] Pertaining  
 to the ocean.

**OCCURSION, adj.** [*occellatus*, Lat.] Resem-  
 bling the eye.

The white butterfly lays its offspring on cabbage  
 leaves, a very beautiful reddish *occellated* one. *Bertram.*

**OCCURSION, n. f.** [*ochre*, Fr. *ochre*.]

The earths distinguished by the name of *ochres*  
 are those which have rough or naturally dusky sur-  
 faces, are but slightly coherent in their texture, and  
 are composed of fine and soft argillaceous particles,  
 and are readily diffusible in water. They are of  
 various colours; such as red, yellow, blue, green,  
 black. The yellow sort are called *ochres* of iron,  
 and the blue *ochres* of copper. *Hill.*

**OCCURSION, adj.** [from *ochre*.] Consisting  
 of ochre.

In the interstices of the flakes is a grey, chalky,  
 or ochreous matter. *Woodward.*

**OCCURSION, adj.** [from *ochre*.] Partaking of  
 ochre.

This is conveyed about by the water; as we find  
 in earthy, ochrey, and other loose matter. *Woodward.*

**OCCURSION, n. f.** [formed by corruption  
 from *alchemy*.] A mixed base metal.

**OCCURSION, n. f.** [*octo* and *gonia*.] In  
 geometry, a figure consisting of eight  
 sides and angles; and this, when all the  
 sides and angles are equal, is called a regu-  
 lar *octagon*, which may be inscribed in  
 a circle. *Harris.*

**OCCURSION, adj.** [from *octagon*.] Hav-  
 ing eight angles and sides.

**OCCURSION, adj.** [*octo* and *angulus*, Latin.]  
 Having eight angles. *Diet.*

**OCCURSION, n. f.** [from *octangu-*  
*lar*.] The quality of having eight angles. *Diet.*

**OCTANT.** } *adj.* In astrology, is, when a  
planet is in such an aspect or  
position with respect to another, that  
their places are only distant an eighth part  
of a circle or forty-five degrees. *Dict.*

**OCTAVE.** *n. f.* [octave, Fr. *octava*, Lat.]  
1. The eighth day after some peculiar  
festival.

2. [In music.] An eighth, or an interval  
of eight sounds.

3. Eight days together after a festival. *Aug.*

**OCTAVO.** [Lat.] A book is said to be in  
octavo when a sheet is folded into eight  
leaves. *Dict.*

They accompany the second edit on of the  
original experiments, which were printed first in  
English in octavo. *Boyle.*

**OCTENNIAL.** *adj.* [from *octennium*, Lat.]

1. Happening every eighth year.

2. Lasting eight years.

**OCTOBER.** *n. f.* [October, Lat. *Octobris*,  
Fr.] The tenth month of the year, or  
the eighth numbered from March.

October is drawn in a garment of yellow and  
carnation, upon his head a garland of oak leaves,  
in his right hand the sign scorpion, in his left a  
basket of services. *Eachus.*

**OCTOBRICAL.** *adj.* Having eight tides.

**OCTOGENARY.** *adj.* [octogeni, Lat.] Of  
eighty years of age. *Dict.*

**OCTONARIUS.** *adj.* [octonarius, Lat.] Be-  
longing to the number eight. *Dict.*

**OCTODECIMAL.** *adj.* [octo and *decimus*,  
Gr.] Having eight eyes.

Most animals are binocular; spiders for the most  
part octodecimal, and some monocular. *Decham.*

**OCTOPETALOUS.** *adj.* [ὀκτώ and *πέταλον*,  
Gr.] Having eight flowerleaves. *Dict.*

**OCTOSTYLE.** *n. f.* [ὀκτώ and *στύλος*, Gr.]  
In the ancient architecture, is the face  
of a building or ordonnance containing  
eight columns. *Harris.*

**OCTUPLE.** *adj.* [octuplus, Lat.] Eight-  
fold. *Dict.*

**OCULAR.** *adj.* [oculaire, Fr. from *oculus*,  
Lat.] Depending on the eye; known by  
the eye.

Prove my love a whore,  
Be sure of it; give me the ocular proof,  
Or thou hadst better have been born a dog. *Shalf.*

He that would not believe the image of God at  
first, it may be doubted whether before an ocular  
example he believed the curie at first. *Hogan.*

**OCULARLY.** *adv.* [from *ocular*.] To the  
observation of the eye.

The time is ocularly confirmed by Vives upon  
Antim. *Bo.*

**OCULATE.** *adj.* [oculatus, Lat.] Having  
eyes; knowing by the eye.

**OCULIST.** *n. f.* [from *oculus*, Lat.] One  
who professes to cure distempers of the  
eyes.

It there be a speck in the eye, we take it off,  
but he were a strange oculist who would pull out  
the eye. *Bacon.*

I am no oculist, and if I should go to help my  
eye and put out the other, we should have an un-  
toward business. *L. Strange.*

**OCULUS belli.** [Latin.]

The *oculus belli* of jewellers, probably of Pliny,  
is an accidental variety of the agat stone, having  
a grey hoary ground, circular delineations, and a  
spot in the middle resembling the eye; whence its  
name. *Boissard.*

**ODD.** *a. f.* [udda, Swedish.]

1. Not even; not divisible into equal  
numbers.

This is the third time; *Thope.*

Good luck lies in odd numbers. *Shakespeare.*

What verity there is in that numeral conceit, in  
the lateral division of men by even and odd; a crib-  
bing the odd unto the right side, and the even unto  
the left; and to by parity or imparity or levers in  
men's names, to determine misfortunes. *Brown.*

2. More than a round number; indefinitely  
exceeding any number specified.

The account of the profits of Ulster, from the fifth  
year of Edward III. until the eighth, do amount  
but to one hundred and odd pounds. *Ducies.*

Sixteen hundred and odd years after the earth was  
made it was destroyed in a deluge of water. *Burnett.*

The year, without regard to days, ends with an  
odd day and odd hours, odd minutes, and odd seconds  
of minutes, so that it cannot be measured by any  
even number of days, hours, or minutes. *Folde.*

3. Particular; uncouth; extraordinary;  
not like others; not to be numbered  
among any class. In a sense of con-  
tempt or dislike.

He is also, both the oddest frame of fensle,  
Such a deprecating of thing on thing.

As ever I heard of such a one. *Shakespeare.*

Of thee, kind boy, I ask no red and white,

I make up my delight,

No odd becoming graces.

Black eyes, or little know not what's in faces. *Suckling.*

When I brake loose from writers who have em-  
ployed them, and put in propagating of vice,  
I did not quit them but I should be treated as an odd  
kind of a fellow. *Spectator.*

No fool Pythagoras was thought;  
He made his little muzzicholas found;  
Their mouth still covered with their hand;  
Else, may be, some odd talking youth,  
Might have refus'd to let his ears

Attend the mutick of the tipicks. *Prior.*

The colour being made by nothing else than  
by reflection of a specular superficies, seems so odd a  
phenomenon, and so difficult to be explained by the  
vulgar hypothesis of philosophers, that I could not  
but think it decried to be taken notice of. *Newton.*

So proud I am to have,  
So impudent I own myself no knave,  
So odd, my country's ruin makes me grieve. *Pope.*

To countenance this hero of the mole,  
Some for reason are irregular and odd,  
What other men dislike is sure to please  
Of all mankind these dear antipodes. *Young.*

4. Not noted; not taken into the common  
account; unheeded.

I left him cooling of the sun with figs,  
In an odd angle of the stile. *Shakespeare.*

There are yet some few odd lads that  
you remember not. *Shakespeare.*

5. Strange; unaccountable; fantastical.

How strange or odd I love I hear myself  
To put an antick disposition on. *Shakespeare.*

It is an odd way of continuing to deprive a  
majority of part of their ancient right, by con-  
tinuing it on a faction, who had no right any  
at all. *Swift.*

Patients have to be seen, noted odd things which  
have not been seen, as it is said, once. *Whitcomb.*

With the odd maxims to this sort of treat.

Not to be with for members of state. *Young.*

6. Unfortunate; pernicious.

The odd way to perform it, there perfectly is

Joannes Sturmus. *Ly. Long Schoolmaster.*

7. Unlucky.

The true Othello put him in  
On some odd time of his mortality.

Will backe this black. *Shakespeare.*

8. Unlikely; in appearance improper.

Mr. Locke's Essay could be a very odd book for  
a man to make himself master of, who would get a  
reputation by his critical services. *Swift.*

**ODDLY.** *adv.* [from *odd*.] In this word and  
odders, should, I think, be written with  
one d; but the writers almost all con-  
tinue against it.]

1. Not evenly.

1. Strangely; particularly; irregularly;  
unaccountably; uncouthly; contrarily  
to custom.

How oddly will it sound, that I

Mistake my child's forgiveness. *Shakespeare.*

One man is pressed with poverty, and looks

somewhat oddly upon it. *Collier.*

The dreams of sleeping men are made up of  
waking men's ideas, though for the most part  
oddly put together. *Locke.*

This child was near being excluded out of the  
species of man barely by his shape. It is certain a  
figure a little more oddly turned had cast him, and  
he had been executed. *Locke.*

The real essence of substances we know not; and  
therefore are mistaken in our nominal essen-  
ces, which we make ourselves, that if several men  
were to be asked concerning some oddly-shaped  
tetra, whether it were a man or no? and should  
meet with different answers. *Locke.*

Her awkward love indeed was oddly fated;  
She and her Polly were too near related. *Prior.*

As in others in the close obscurer.

With various light your eyes allure:

A flaming yellow have the Aprad;

Draw off in blue, or change in red;

Yet from these colours oddly mix'd,

Your sight upon the whole is fix'd. *Prior.*

They had seen a great black fulfaint lying on  
the ground very oddly shaped. *Swift.*

Fish are very oddly and elegantly shaped, ac-  
cording to the moral action of their constituent salts,  
or the avenues they are furnished with. *Beaulty.*

**ODDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *odd*.]

1. The state of being not even.

2. Strangeness; particularity; uncouth-  
ness; irregularity.

Coveting to recommend himself to posterity,  
Cicero begged it as an aim of the historians, to  
remember his countship; and observe the oddness  
of the event; all their histories are full, and the  
sandy of his request stands recorded in his own  
writings. *Hyden.*

A knave is apprehensive of being discovered;  
and this habitual concern puts an oddness into his  
looks. *Collier.*

My wife fell into a violent disorder, and I was  
a little discomposed in the oddness of the accident. *Swift.*

**ODDS.** *n. f.* [from *odd*.]

1. Inequality; exceeds of either compared  
with the other.

Between these two cities there are great odds.

The odds is yet not like, but there appears  
great odds between them. *Spencer on Ireland.*

I will try the odds that ere this year expires,

We bear our civil swords and native fire.

As far as France. *Shakespeare.*

I chancy who enjoy

So far the happier lot, enjoying thee

Permeant by so much odds. *Milton.*

Shall I give him a partake

Full hapless is with me, for with me not;

But keep the odds of knowledge in my power.

Without a partake. *Milton.*

Circumstances with odds of number and of fate,

Remind me of the odds of the church and state. *Walker.*

All these, thus unequally furnished with truth,  
and advanced in knowledge, I suppose of equal  
advantages, all the odds between them have been  
the different scope that has been given to their  
imagination and reason. *Locke.*

Justice is balancing a count, and determining  
on which side the odds be. *Locke.*

2. More than an even wager; more likely  
than the contrary.

Some very moody nature is very prone to think  
the best of himself, and of his own condition; it is  
odd, but he will find a third advantage. *South.*

The probability of parties endeavouring one day to  
introduce a debate about repeating the test clause,  
when there appeared at least four to one odds  
against them. *South.*

Some list up bellows upon them some inconfu-  
table benches; when the odds there are already en-  
countered with a numerous innuendo. *South.*

3. Advantage; superiority.

And tho' the sword, some understood,  
In force had much the odds of wood,  
'Twas nothing so; both sides were balance'd  
So equal, none knew which was valiant. *Hudib.*

4. Quarrel; debate; dispute.

I can't speak  
Any beginning to this peevish odds. *Shakespeare.*  
What is the night?

Almost at odds with the morning, which is which. *Shakespeare.*

He flashes into one gross crime or other,  
That sets us all at odds. *Shakespeare.*

The fox, the ape, and the humble bee,  
Were still at odds, living but three;  
Until the goose came out of door,  
And said the odds by adding four. *Shakespeare.*

Gods of whatsoe'er degree,  
Refuse not what themselves have given,  
Or any brother God in heav'n.

Which keeps the peace among the gods,  
Or they must always be at odds. *Swift.*

ONE. n. s. [ὄνη.] A poem written to be sung to music; a lyric poem.

The ode is either of the greater or less kind.  
The less is characterized by sweetness and ease; the greater by sublimity, rapture; and quickness of transition.

A man haunts the forest that abuses our young plants  
With carving Rosalind on their barks; hangs  
ods upon hawthorns, and elegies on brambles, all  
forthwith despoiling the name of Rosalind. *Shakespeare.*

O run, prevent them with thy humble ode,  
And lay it lowly at his blessed feet.

What work among you scholar gods!  
Phoebus must write his am'rous odes;

And thou, poor cousin, must compose  
His letters in subsilive prose. *Prior.*

ODIBLE. adj. [from odi.] Hateful.

ODIOUS. adj. [odius, Fr. odiosus, Lat.]

1. Hateful; detestable; abominable.

For ever all goodfells will be most charming; for  
over all wickedness will be most odious. *Spenser.*

Hatred is the passion of defence, and there is a  
kind of hostility included in its very essence. But  
then, it there could have been hatred in the world,  
when there was scarce any thing odious, it would  
have acted within the compass of its proper object.

Let not the Trojans, with a feign'd pretence  
Of proffer'd peace, delude the Latin prince:  
Expel from Italy that odious name. *Dryden.*

She breathes the odious fume  
Of noxious steams, and poisons all the room. *Granville.*

2. Exposed to hate.

Another means for raising money, was, by in-  
quiring after offences of officers in great place, who  
as by unjust dealing they became most odious, so  
by justice in their punishments the prince acquired  
both love and applause. *Hayward.*

He had rendered himself odious to the parliament. *Clarendon.*

3. Causing hate; invidious.

The seventh from thee,  
The only righteous in a world perverse,  
And therefore hated, therefore to be let  
With toes, for during fumble to be just,  
And utter odious truth, that God would come  
To judge them with his suits. *Milton.*

4. A word expressive of disgust; used by women.

Green fields and shady groves, and crystal springs,  
And larks, and nightingales, are set us things;  
But smoke, and dust, and noise, and crowds delight. *Young.*

ODIOUSLY. adv. [from odious.]

1. Hateful; abominably.

Had my love, still as you pretend,  
Been as it ought, sincere, it would have taught thee  
Far other reasonings. *Milton.*

2. Invidiously; so as to cause hate.

Arbitrary power no sober man can fear, either  
from the king's disposition or his practice; or even  
where you would odiously lay it, from his ministers. *Dryden.*

ODIOUSNESS. n. s. [from odious.]

1. Hatefulness.

Have a true sense of his sin, of its odiousness, and  
of its danger. *Walc.*

2. The state of being hated.

There was left of the blood royal, an aged gen-  
tlem in of approved goads, who had gotten ev-  
thing by his confid' power but danger from him,  
and odiousness for him. *Sidney.*

ODIUM. n. s. [Latin.] Invidiousness;

quality of provoking hate.

The odium and offences which some men's rancour  
or resentments had contracted upon my government,  
I was resolved to have expiated. *King Charles.*

She threw the odium of the fact on me,  
And publicly vowed her love to you. *Dryden.*

Prejudices, and inventors of new taxes being  
hateful to the people, seldom fall of banishing odium  
upon their matter. *Dixmont.*

ODONTALGICK. adj. [ὀδὴν and ἄλγος.]

Pertaining to the toothache.

ODORATE. adj. [odoratus, Lat.] Scented;

having a strong scent, whether fetid or  
fragrant.

Smelling is with a commination of the breath,  
or vapour of the object odorate. *Bacon.*

ODORIFEROUS. adj. [odorifer, Latin.]

Giving scent; usually sweet of scent;  
fragrant; perfumed.

A bottle of vinegar so buried, came forth more  
lively and odoriferous, smelling almost like a violet. *Bacon.*

There stood in this roomie presses that enclosed  
Robes odoriferous. *Chapman.*

Gentle gales,  
Fanning their odoriferous wings, dispense  
Native perfumes, and whisper whence they stole  
These balmy spoils. *Milton.*

Smelling bodies send forth effluvia of steams,  
without sensibly wasting. A grain of musk will  
send forth odoriferous particles for scores of years,  
without its being spent. *Locke.*

ODORIFEROUSNESS. n. s. [from odoriferous.]

Sweetness of scent; fragrance.

ODOROUS. adj. [odorus, Latin.] Fra-  
grant; perfumed; sweet of scent.

Such fragrant flowers do give most odorous smell,  
But her sweet odour did them all excel. *Spenser.*

Their private roofs on odorous timber borne,  
Such as might palaces for kings adorn. *Waller.*

We smell, because parts of the odorous body  
touch the nerves of our nostrils. *Cheyne.*

ODORU. n. s. [odor, Lat. odour, Fr.]

1. Scent, whether good or bad.

Democtus, when he lay a dying, sent for loaves  
of new bread, which having eaten and poured a  
little wine into them; he kept himself alive with  
the odour till a certain feast was past. *Bacon.*

Infusions in air, for so we may call odours, have  
the same diversities with infusions in water; in  
that the several odours which are in one flower or  
other body, issue at several times, some earlier,  
some later. *Bacon.*

They refer savor unto salt, and odours unto sul-  
phur; they vary much concerning colour. *Bacon.*

Where silver riv'lets play, thro' flow'ry meads,  
And woodbines give their sweets, and limes their  
shades,  
Black kennels absent odours the regrets,  
And stops her nose at beds of violets. *Young.*

2. Fragrance; perfume; sweet scent.

Me seem'd I smelt a garden of sweet flowers,  
That dainty odours from them threw around,  
For damfels fit to deck their lovers' bow'rs. *Spenser.*

By her intercession with the king she would lay a  
most seasonable and popular obligation upon the  
whole nation, and leave a pleasant odour of her grace  
and favour to the people behind her. *Clarendon.*

The Levites burned the holy incense in such  
quantities as refreshed the whole multitude with  
its odours, and filled all the region about them with  
perfume. *Addison.*

OE. This combination of vowels does not  
properly belong to our language, nor is  
ever found but in words derived from

the Greek, and not yet wholly conformed  
to our manner of writing: oe has in such  
words the sound of e.

OECONOMICKS. n. s. [οικονομικα; econo-  
mique, Fr. from oeconomy.] Man-  
agement of household affairs.

A prince's leaving his business wholly to his  
ministers, is as dangerous an error in politics, as  
a master's committing all to a servant, is in oc-  
currences. *L'Estrange.*

OCCUMENICAL. adj. [οικουμενικα; from  
οικουμενη.] General; respecting the whole  
habitable world.

This Nicene council was not received as an oc-  
cumenical council in any of the eastern patriarchates,  
excepting only that of Constantinople. *Stillingfleet.*

We must not make a computation of the catho-  
lick church from that part of it which was within  
the compass of the Roman empire, though called  
occumenical. *Lepsius.*

OEDEMA. n. s. [οἰδημα, from οἰδω, to  
swell.] A tumour. It is now and com-  
monly by furgeans confined to a white,  
soft, insensible tumour, proceeding from  
cold and aqueous humours, such as hap-  
pen to hydropick constitutions. *Quincy.*

OEDEMATICK. } adj. [from oedema.] Per-  
taining to an oedema.

OEDEMATOUS. } It is primarily generated out of the effusion  
of melancholic blood, or secondarily out of the  
dregs and remainder of a phlegmonous or oed-  
ematous tumour. *Hartley.*

The great discharge of matter, and the extremity  
of pain, wasted her, oedematous swellings arose in her  
legs, and she languished and died. *Hartley.*

OFTLIAD. n. s. [from oeil, Fr.] Glance;  
wink; token of the eye.

She gave oftlooks and most speaking looks  
To noble Edmund. *Shakespeare.*

O'ER. contracted from over. See OVER.

His tears defac'd the surface of the weal,  
With circle after circle as they fell,  
And now the lovely face but half appears,  
O'er-run with wrinkles and defac'd with tears. *Addison.*

OESOPHAGUS. n. s. [from οἶσος, wicket,  
from some similitude in the structure of  
this part to the contexture of that; and  
φαγω to eat.] The gullet; a long, large,  
and round canal, that descends from the  
mouth, lying all along between the wind-  
pipe and the joints of the neck and back,  
to the fifth joint of the back, where it  
turns a little to the right, and gives way  
to the descending artery; and both run  
by one another, till at the ninth the oesoph-  
agus turns again to the left, pierces  
the midriff, and is continued to the left  
orifice of the stomach. *Quincy.*

Wounds penetrating the oesophagus and aspera  
arteria, require to be stitched close, especially those  
at the oesophagus, where the sustenance and saliva  
so continually preclude into it. *Wifeman.*

OF. prpp. [of, Sax.]

1. It is put before the substantive that fol-  
lows another in construction; as, of these  
part were slain; that is, part of these.

I cannot instantly raise up the goss  
Of full three thousand ducats. *Shakespeare.*

He to his natural endowments of a large inven-  
tion, a ripe judgment, and a strong memory, has  
joined the knowledge of the liberal arts. *Dryden.*

All men naturally fly to God in extremity, and  
the most atheistical person in the world, when for-  
saken of all hopes of any other relief, is in need to  
acknowledge him. *Tillotson.*

The raising of the mind with some degrees of  
vigour, does set at free from those idle compun-  
ctions. *Locke.*

The value of land is raised only by a greater  
plenty of money. *Locke.*

They will receive it at last with an ample compensation of interest. *Smilridge.*

2. It is put among superlative adjectives.

The most renowned of all are those to whom the name is given. *Philippine.*

We profess to be animated with the best hopes of any men in the world. *Tillotson.*

At midnight, the most dismal and unseasonable time of all other, all those virgins arose and trimmed their lamps. *Tillotson.*

We are not to describe our shepherds as shepherds at this day really are, but as they may be conceived then to have been, when the best of men followed the employment. *Pease.*

Peace, of all worldly blessings, is the most valuable. *Smilridge.*

3. From.

The captain of the Helots, with a blow whose violence grew of fury, not of strength, or of strength proceeding of fury, struck Palladius upon the side of the head. *Sidney.*

One that I brought up of a puppy, one that I saved from drowning. *Shakespeare.*

He borrowed a box of the ear of the Englishman, and swore he would pay him again when he was able. *Shakespeare.*

It was called Coreyra of Coreyra, the daughter of Eliphus. *Sandys.*

4. Concerning; relating to.

The quarrel is not now of fame and tribute, Or of wrongs done into confederate. *Ben Jonson.*

But for your own republic. *Ben Jonson.*

That cannot be understood of the first disposition of the waters, as they were before the flood. *Burnet.*

All have this sense of war. *Smilridge.*

5. Out of.

Yet of this little he had some to spare, To feed the faint hearted and to clothe the bare. *Dryden.*

Look once again, and for thy husband lost, Lo all that's left of him, thy husband's ghost. *Dryden.*

6. Among.

He is the only person of all others for an epic poem. *Dryden.*

Of all our heroes thou canst boast alone, That Jove, whence'er he thunders, calls thee son. *Dryden.*

Neither can I call to mind any clergyman of my own acquaintance who is wholly exempt from this error. *Swift.*

7. By. This sense was once very frequent, but is not now in use.

She dying Shall be lamented, pitied, and excused Of every bearer. *Shakespeare.*

Like heav'n in all, like earth in this alone, That though great flates by her support do stand, Yet she herself supported is of none, But by the finger of the Almighty's hand. *Dames.*

I was friendly entertained of the English confid. *Sandys.*

Left a more honourable man than those he had been of him. *Nelson.*

8. According to.

The senate And people of Rome, of their accustomed greatness, Will sharply and severely vindicate Not only any fact, but any practice 'Gainst the state. *Ben Jonson.*

They do of right belong to you, being most of them first preached amongst you. *Tillotson.*

Fanned, whole delight Was plac'd in his fair daughter's daily sight, Of custom, when his state affairs were done, Would pass his leisure hours with her alone. *Dryden.*

9. Noting power, ability, choice, or spontaneity. With the reciprocal pronoun.

Some foils put forth, or ate herbs of themselves; as wild thyme. *Bacon.*

Of himself man is confessedly unequal to his duty. *Steph.*

The Venice glasses would crack of themselves. *Boyle.*

Of himself is none, But that eternal infinite and one, Who never did begin, who never can end; On him all beings, as their source, depend. *Dryden.*

The thirsty cattle, of themselves abstain'd From water, and their grassy face did stand. *Dryden.*

3. To assert mankind to have been of himself, and without a cause, hath this invincible objection against it, that we plainly see every man to be from another. *Tillotson.*

No particle of matter, nor any combination of particles; that is, no bodies can either move of themselves, or of themselves alter the direction of their motion. *Chrys.*

A free people, as soon as they fall into any acts of civil society, do of themselves divide into three powers. *Swift.*

Howe'er it was civil in angel or elf, For he never could have fill'd it so well of himself. *Swift.*

10. Noting properties, qualities, or condition.

He was a man of a decayed fortune, and of no good education. *Clarendon.*

The colour of a body may be changed by a liquor which of itself is of no colour, provided it be fine. *Boyle.*

The fresh egglanture exhal'd a breath, Whole odours were of pow'r to raise from death. *Dryden.*

A man may suspend the act of his choice from being determined for or against the thing proposed, till he has examined whether it be really of a nature, in itself and consequences, to make him happy or no. *Locke.*

The value of land is raised, when remaining of the same fertility it comes to yield more rent. *Locke.*

11. Noting extraction.

Lansford was a man of an ancient family in Suffolk. *Clarendon.*

Mr. Rowe was born of an ancient family in Devonshire, that for many ages had made a handsome figure in their country. *Rowe.*

12. Noting adherence, or belonging.

Tubal, a wealthy Hebrew of my tribe, Will furnish me. *Shakespeare.*

Pray that in towns and temples of our own, The name of great Anchites may be known. *Dryden.*

13. Noting the matter of any thing.

The chariot was all of cedar, gilt and adorned with crystal, save that the fore-end had panels of sapphires, set in borders of gold, and the hinder end the like of emeralds of the Peru colour. *Bacon.*

The common materials which the ancients made their ships of, were the wild ash, the evergreen oak, the beech, and the alder. *Abulnot.*

14. Noting the motive.

It was not of my own choice, I undertook this work. *Dryden.*

Our sovereign Lord has powder'd in his mind The means to spare the blood of gentle kind; And of his grace and inborn clemency, He modifies his first severe decree. *Dryden.*

15. Noting form or manner of existence.

As it our Lord, even of purpose to prevent the fancy of extemporal and voluntary prayers, had not left of his own framing, one which might remain as a part of the church history, and serve as a pattern whereby to frame all other prayers with efficacy, yet without superfluity of words. *Hooker.*

16. Noting something that has some particular quality.

Mother, says the thrush, never had any such a friend as I have of this swallow. No, say she, nor ever mother such a tool as I have of this tame thrush. *L'Estrange.*

17. Noting faculties of power granted.

If any man manner, let him do it as of the ability which God giveth. *1 Peter.*

18. Noting preference, or postponence.

Your lightness shall repose you at the Tower. — I do not like the Tower of any place. *Shakespeare.*

19. Noting change of one state to another.

O miserable of happy! is this the end Of this new glorious world, and me so late The glory of that glory, who now become Accurs'd, of blessed? *Milton.*

20. Noting causality.

Good nature, by which I mean beneficence and candour, is the product of right reason; which of necessity will give allowance to the failures of others, by considering that there is nothing perfect in mankind. *L'Estrange.*

21. Noting proportion.

How many are there of an hundred, even amongst scholars themselves. *Locke.*

22. Noting kind or species.

To cultivate the advantages of success, is an affair of the cabinet; and the neglect of this success may be of the most fatal consequence to a nation. *Swift.*

23. It is put before an indefinite expression of time: as, of late, in late times; of old, in old time.

Of late, divers learned men have adopted the three hypothetical principles. *Boyle.*

In days of old there liv'd, of mighty fame, A valiant prince, and Thebes was his name. *Dryden.*

Off. adv. [of, Dutch.]

1. Of this adverb the chief use is to conjoin it with verbs: as, to come off; to fly off; to take off; which are found under the verbs.

2. It is generally opposed to on: as, to lay on; to take off. In this case it signifies, disunion; separation; breach of continuity.

Since the wisdom of their choice is rather to have my cap than my heart, I will practice the insinuating nod, and be off to them most counteritively. *Shakespeare.*

Where are you, Sir John? come off with your boots. *Shakespeare.*

See

The lurking gold upon the fatal tree; Then rend it off. *Dryden.*

A piece of silver coined for a shilling, that has half the silver clipped off, is no more a shilling than a piece of wood, which was once a sealed yard, is still a yard, when one half of it is broke off. *Locke.*

3. It signifies distance.

West of this town, scarcely off a mile, In goodly form comes on the enemy. *Shakespeare.*

About thirty paces off were placed harquebusiers. *Kneller.*

4. In painting or statuary it signifies projection or relief.

'Tis a good piece; this comes off well and excellent. *Shakespeare.*

5. It signifies evanescence; absence or departure.

Competitions intermit, and go off and on as it happens, upon this or that occasion. *L'Estrange.*

6. It signifies any kind of disappointment; defeat; interruption; adverse division: as, the affair is off; the match is off.

7. On the opposite side of a question. The questions no way touch upon puritanism, either off or on. *Benderman.*

8. From; not toward.

Shakespeare, whose delight of hearing and seeing was before a play from interrupting her, gave herself to be seen unto, but with such a negligence of beauty upon Zelmane, that neither she could look on, nor would look off. *Sidney.*

9. Off hand; not studied.

Several flouts of fancy off hand look well enough. *L'Estrange.*

10. To be off. In common talk, signifies to recede from an intended contract or design.

11. To come off. To escape by some accident or subterfuge.

12. To get off. To make escape.

13. To go off. To desert; to abandon.

14. To go off. Applied to guns, to take fire and be discharged; borrowed from the arrow and bow.

15. Well or ill off. Having good or bad success.

16. Off, whether alone or in composition, means either literally or figuratively, disjunction, absence, privation, or distance.

Off. interject. An expression of abhorrence, or command to depart.

Off, or I fly for ever from thy fight. *Smith.*

Off, prep.

1. Not on.

I continued feeling again the same pain; and finding it grow violent I burnt it, and felt no more after the third time; was never off my legs, nor kept my chamber a day. *Temple.*

2. Distant from.

Cicero's Tusculum was at a place called *Cicuta*. *Featide*, at but two miles off this town, though most of the modern writers have fixed it to *Felcani*. *Addison.*

OFFAL. *n. f.* [off-fall, says *Skinner*, that which falls from the table, perhaps from *offa*, Latin.]

1. Waste meat; that which is not eaten at the table.

He let out the offals of his meat to interest, and kept a register of his debtors in his pocket-book. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Carrion; coarse flesh.

I should have fatted all the region Lanes With this slave's offal. *Shakespeare.*

Cram'd, and gorg'd, with buff, With suck'd and glutted offal. *Milton.*

3. Refuse; that which is thrown away as of no value.

To have right to deal in things sacred, was he counted an argument of noble and illustrious descent; God would not accept the offals of other professions. *South.*

If man remain his lot, That after death his mould'ring limbs shall rot, A secret thing remains within his mind; The fool is to his own cast offal kind. *Dryden.*

They commonly sat huge with offal corns. *Mortimer.*

4. Any thing of no esteem.

What trash is Rome? what rubbish and what offal? *Shakespeare.*

OFFENCE. *n. f.* [offence, Fr. *offensa*, from *offendo*, Latin.]

1. Crime; act of wickedness.

Thither with speed their happy course they ply'd, Where Christ the Lord for our offences dy'd. *Emm.* Thou hast stol'n that, which after some few hours Were thine without offence. *Shakespeare.*

2. A transgression.

If, by the law of nature, every man hath not a power to punish offences against it, I see not how the magistrates of any community can punish an alien of another country. *Locke.*

3. Injury.

I have given my opinion against the authority of two good men, but I hope without offence to their memories; for I loved them living, and reverence them dead. *Dryden.*

4. Displeasure given; cause of disgust; scandal.

Giving no offence in any thing, that the ministry be not blamed. *2 Corinthians.*

He remembered the injury of the children of Benai, who had been a finite and an offence unto the people. *1 Maccabees.*

The pleasures of the touch are greater than those of the other senses; as in warming upon cold, or refrigeration upon heat, far as the pains of the touch are greater than the offences of other senses, so likes are the pleasures. *Bacon.*

By great and scandalous offences, by innumerable incontinentious, we may incur the censure of the church. *Pearson.*

5. Anger; displeasure conceived.

Enrich in every present humour, and making himself brave in his liking, he was content to give them just cause of offence when they had power to make just revenge. *Signey.*

6. Attack; act of the assailant.

Country, that seemed incorporated in his heart, would not be persuaded to offer any offence, but only to stand upon the best defensive guard. *Sidi.*

I have equal skill in all the weapons of offence. *Richardson.*

OFFENSIVE. *adj.* [offence and full.] Injurious; giving displeasure.

It seems your most offensive act. *Shakespeare.*

Was mutually committed. *Shakespeare.*

OFFENCELESS. *adj.* [from offence.] Unoffending; innocent.

You are but now cast in his mood, a punishment more in policy than in malice; even so as you would beat his offenceless dog to frighten an impudent lion. *Shakespeare.*

To OFFEND. *v. a.* [offendo, Latin.]

1. To make angry; to displease.

If such you offend him, You shall offend him, and extend his passion, For I, and regard him not. *Shakespeare.*

Three sorts of men my soul hateth, and I am greatly offended at their life. *Ecclusiastes.*

The emperor himself came running to the place in his own, severely reproving them of cowardice who had failed on the place, and grievously offended with them who had kept such negligent watch. *Kneller.*

Gross sins are plainly seen, and easily avoided by persons that profess religion. But the iniquities and dangerous mix of innocent and lawful things, as it does not shock and offend our consciences, so it is difficult to make people at all sensible of the danger of it. *Tan.*

2. To assail; to attack.

He was torn to defend himself, and withal so to offend him, that by an unlucky blow the poor Philocheus fell dead at his feet. *Shakespeare.*

3. To transgress; to violate.

Many fear More to offend the law. *Ballad.*

4. To injure.

Cheerily you sin, and punish crimes with ease, Not with the offended, but the offenders please. *Dryden.*

To OFFEND. *v. n.*

1. To be criminal; to transgress the law.

This man that of earthly matter maketh groven images, knoweth himself to offend above all others. *Wisd.*

Whoever shall keep the whole law, and yet offend in one point, he is guilty of all. *James.*

The bishops therefore of the church of England did always offend by receiving from the Roman church into our divine service, such materials, circumstances or ceremonies as were religious and good. *White.*

2. To cause anger.

I shall offend, either to detain or give it. *Shakespeare.*

3. To commit transgression; with against.

Our language is extremely imperfect, and in many instances it offends against every part of grammar. *Saunders.*

OFFENDER. *n. f.* [from To offend.]

1. A criminal; one who has committed a crime; a transgressor; a guilty person.

All that watch for iniquity are cut off, that make a man an offender for a word. *Psalm.*

Every actual sin, besides the three former, must be considered with a fourth thing, to wit, a certain sum, or blot, which it imprints and leaves in the offender. *Pekins.*

So like a fly the poor offender dies; But like the wasp, the rich escapes and flies. *Deak.*

How shall I blot the sin, yet keep the love, And love the offender, yet detest the offence? *1 Peter.*

The censure of the offender shall be sharper than an avenger's sword. *Clavissa.*

He that, without a necessary cause, absents himself from publick prayers, cuts himself off from the church, which hath always been thought to unhappy a thing, that it is the greatest punishment the governors of the church can lay upon the worst offender. *Duty of Man.*

2. One who has done an injury.

All vengeance comes too short, Which can pursue the offender. *Shakespeare.*

OFFENDRESS. *n. f.* [from offender.] A woman that offends.

Virginity murders itself, and should be buried in highways out of all sanctified limits, as a desperate offendress against nature. *Shakespeare.*

OFFENSIVE. *adj.* [offensis, Fr. from offensus, Latin.]

1. Causing anger; displeasing; disgusting.

Since no man can do ill with a good conscience, the consolation which we herein seem to find is but a meer deceitful pleasing of ourselves in error, which must needs turn to our greater grief, if that which we do to please God, must be for the manifold defects thereof offend unto him. *Hobbes.*

It shall suffice, to shew such customs of the law as seem offensive and repugnant to good government. *Spencer.*

2. Causing pain; injurious.

It is an excellent opener for the liver, but offendeth to the stomach. *Reyn.*

The sun was in Cancer, in the hottest time of the year, and the heat was very offensive to me. *Bacon.*

Some particular animosity in the stomach sometimes makes it offensive, and which custom at last will overcome. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Assaultant; not defensive.

I recounted the benefits and favours that he had done him, in provoking a naughty and unquiet king by an offensive war in his march. *1 Peter.*

We require concerning the advantages and disadvantages, betwixt those military offensive engines used among the ancients, and those of these later ages. *Watson.*

Ther avoid us, as much as possible, the defensive part, where the main facts lies, and keeping ourselves chiefly to the offensive; perpetually objecting to the catholic scheme, instead of clearing up the difficulties which it has then own. *Waterland.*

OFFENSIVELY. *adv.* [from offensive.]

1. Mischievously; injuriously.

In the least thing done offensively against the good of men, whose benefit we ought to seek for as our own, we plainly shew that we do not acknowledge God to be such as moved he is. *Hobbes.*

2. So as to cause uneasiness or displeasure.

A lady had her sight disordered, so that the images in her hangings did appear to her, if the room were not extraordinarily darkened, embellished with several offensively vivid colours. *Boyle.*

3. By way of attack; not defensively.

OFFENSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from offensive.]

1. Injuriousness; mischief.

2. Cause of disgust.

The muscles of the body, being preferred found and lumber upon the bones, all the motions of the parts might be explicated with the greatest ease and without any offensiveness. *Crew.*

To OFFER. *v. a.* [offero, Lat. *offeri*, Fr.]

1. To present; to exhibit any thing so as that it may be taken or received.

Some march forwardly offer themselves to all men's understandings, some sort of truths reject from any ideas, as soon as the mind puts them into propositions. *Locke.*

Servants placing happiness in strong drink, make court to my younger master, by offering him that which he loves. *Locke.*

The heathen women under the Mogul, offer themselves to the flames at the death of their husbands. *Callan.*

2. To sacrifice; to immolate; to present as an act of worship; often with up, emphatical.

They offered unto the Lord of the spoil which they had brought, seven hundred oxen. *2 Chron.*

An holy priesthood to offer up spiritual sacrifices. *1 Peter.*

Whole herds of offered bulls about the fire, And bruited boars and woolly sheep expire. *Dryden.*

When a man is called upon to offer up himself to his conscience, and to resign to justice and truth, he should be so far from avoiding the lists, that he should rather enter with inclination, and thank God for the honour. *Collar.*

3. To bid, as a price or reward.

Nor shouldst thou offer all thy little store, Will rich Idas yield, but offer more. *Dryden.*

4. To attempt; to commence.

Lyfistachus armed about three thousand men, and began first to offer violence. *2 Maccabees.*

5. To propose.

In that extent wherein the mind wanders in remote speculations, it flies not one jot beyond those ideas which sense or reflection have offered for its contemplation. *Locke.*



Our author offers no reason.  
To OFFER, *v. n.*

Locke.

1. To be present; to be at hand; to present itself.

The occasion offers and the youth complies. *Dry.*

2. To make an attempt.

No thought can imagine a greater heart to face and confront danger, where danger abounds, to make any wrongful threatening upon him. *Scind.*

We came close to the shore, and offered to land.

Bacon.

One offers, and in offering makes a fray;

Another forward sits, and doth no more. *Daniel.*

I would treat the pope and his cardinals roughly, if they offered to be my wife without my leave. *Dryden.*

3. With *at*, to make an attempt.

I will not offer at that I cannot suffer. *Bacon.*

I hope they will take it well that I should offer at a new thing, and could forbear pretending to seal the where any of the learned parish have ever touched before. *Greene.*

Write down and make signs to him to promulge them, and guide him by showing him by the motion of your own lips to offer at one of those letters; which being the emblem, he will stumble upon one of them. *Hobbes.*

The matriculate succeeded so well with him, that he would be offering at the philosopher's cone and call too. *LeStrange.*

It overturns the grounds of his doctrine, and offers at somewhat toward the disproof of none. *Atter.*

Without offering at any other country, we happily engaged in a war, which hath cost his sixty millions. *Swift.*

OFFER, *n. f.* [*offre*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Proposal of advantage to another.

Some nymphs there are, too conscious of their face;

These swell their prospects, and exalt their pride, When offer'se disdain'd, and love deny'd. *Pope.*

2. First advance.

Force compels this offer, And it proceeds from policy, not love —

— Now, pray, you overween to take it so: This offer comes from mercy, not from fear. *Shak.*

What wouldst hee, Laertes, That shall not be my offer, not thy asking? *Shak.*

3. Proposal made.

'Th' offer he doth make, Were not for him to give, nor them to take. *Daniel.*

I rejoined all the ladies to tell the company, in case they had been in the fever, and had the time offer made them as good women of that price, what every one of them would have brought out with her, and have thought most worth the buying. *Addison.*

It carries too great an imputation of immorality, or folly, to quit and renounce former vows upon the offer of an argument which cannot immediately be answered. *Locke.*

The Ariens, Eranomians, and Macedonians, were then mutually and tolerably challenged by the Catholics, to refer the matter in dispute to the common judgment of the writers that lived before the controversy began, but they declined the offer. *Waterland.*

4. Price bid; act of bidding a price.

When stock is high, they come between, Making by second hand their offers;

Then cunningly retire unsees'd, With each a million in his coffer. *Swift.*

5. Attempt; endeavour.

Many nations, though they be unprofitable to expect that which hurteth, yet they are offers of nature, and cause motions by consent, as in grooming, or crying upon pain. *Bacon.*

It is in the power of every one to make some essay, some offer and attempt, to us to show that the heart is not idle or insensible, but that it is full and big, and knows itself to be so, though it wants strength to bring forth. *South.*

One fees in it a kind of offer at modern architecture, but at the same time that the architect has shown his dislike of the Gothic manner, one may see that they were not aimed at the knowledge of the true way. *Addison.*

6. Something given by way of acknowledgment.

Fair streams, that do vouchsafe in your clearest to represent unto me my blubbered face, let the tribute offer of my heart procure your stay awhile with me, that I may begin yet at last to had something that pures me. *Shak.*

OFFERING, *n. f.* [*from offer*]

1. One who makes an offer.

Offense and gifts to this renowned wife. *Chapman.*

2. One who sacrifices, or dedicates in worship.

If the mind of the offerer be good, this is the only thing of service. *Hobbes.*

When he commends a Christian to service here, the place of the offering was not left undetermined, and to the offerer's discretion. *South.*

OFFERING, *n. f.* [*from offer*]. A sacrifice; any thing immolated, or offered in worship.

Phasing the entrails of an offering forth, They could not find a heart within the breast. *Shak.*

They are polluted offerings, more abominable than spotted heifers in the temple. *Shak.*

When that black snake has told a offering for him, he shall see his head. *Shak.*

The clergy and stood mute with awe, before the golden rod; Admiring the defiled offering in his grasp, A venerable pot for daily use. *Dryden.*

What a time is now to damn's power will pay, Or offerings on my ruined altars lay. *Dryden.*

That my awaken'd soul may take heed to, Renew the altar's fire, and tread with him, An offering fit for heaven. *Locke.*

Interior offerings to thy god of vice, Are duly paid in battles, ends, and due. *Yarrow.*

OFFERTORY, *n. f.* [*offertorium*, Fr.] The act of offering.

He went into St. Paul's church, where he made offering of his standards, and had onzon on the Dean's tongue. *Bacon.*

The admittance of the sacrament being annexed to an imitation, though a distant one, of primitive frequency, to once a month, and then what is frequently intercalary appendant, the offering. *Lea.*

OFFERTORY, *n. f.* [*from offer*]. Offer; proposal of kindness. A word not in use.

Then hast presented us with offerings of thy love, even when we were three comers. *King Charles.*

OFFICE, *n. f.* [*office*, Fr. *officium*, Lat.].

1. A public charge or employment; magistracy.

You have contriv'd to take From Rome all he don't offer, and to send Yourself into a power vacuum. *Shak.*

He thought this last, mine office badge in court, Was broke in twain. *Shak.*

The intolerance of office, Is it the magistrate's office to hear canons or laws at law, and to decide them? *Keithworth.*

2. Agency; peculiar use.

All things that you should use to do me wrong, Deny their office. *Shak.*

In this experiment the several intervals of the teeth of the comb do the office of so many pulleys, every interval producing the phenomenon of one pulley. *Newton.*

3. Business; particular employment.

The sun was back, and after him the star of Hebeas, while offering to bring Twilight upon the earth. *Milton.*

4. Act of good or ill voluntarily tendered.

Wolves and bears Casting their favours aside, have done Like offices of pity. *Shak.*

Mrs. Ford, like you are obsequious in your love, and I should regret to a lion's breadth; not only in the simple office of love, but in all the accompaniment, complement, and ceremony of it. *Shak.*

I would I could do a good office between you. *Shak.*

The wolf took occasion to do the fox a good office. *LeStrange.*

You who your pious offers employ, To save the reliques of abandon'd Troy. *Dryden.*

5. Act of worship.

This act Instructs you how to adore the heavens, and how to adore you. *Shak.*

To morning's holy office. *Shak.*

6. Formula of devotions.

Whoever hath children and servants, let him take care that they say their prayers before they begin their work; the Lord's prayer, the ten commandments, and the creed, is a very good offer for them, if they are not tired for more regular offers. *Taylor.*

7. Rooms in a house appropriated to particular business.

What do we but draw away the model In fewer offices? at least do fit To build at all. *Shak.*

I let offers stand at distance, with some low galleries to pass from them to the palace itself. *Bacon.*

8. [*officina*, Lat.]. Place where business is transacted.

What that good old York see there, But empty lodgings and unfurnish'd walls, Unprop'd offices, intruded on flowers? *Shak.*

Esopian and Dunley, though they could not but hear of their temples in the king's confirmation, yet as it the king's soul and his money were in several offices, that the king was not to intermeddle with the offer, went on within a coat rage as ever. *Bacon.*

He had set up a kind of office of address, his general correspondence by letters. *Fell.*

TO OFFER, *v. a.* [*from the noun*]. To perform; to discharge; to do.

I will be gone, altho' The air of Paradise shall fan the house, And angels shall do all. *Shak.*

OFFICER, *n. f.* [*officer*, Fr.]

1. A man employed by the public.

'Tis an office of great worth, And you an officer fit for the place. *Shak.*

Salute you to the people's voices, Allow them offers, and be content To suffer lawful censure. *Shak.*

The next morning there came to us the same offer that came to us at first to conduct us to the innkeeper's house. *Bacon.*

It should fall into the French hands, all the prizes would return to be the several officers of his court. *Temple.*

As a magistrate or great officer, he looks himself up from all approaches. *South.*

Birds of prey are an emblem of rapacious officers. A superior power takes away by violence from them that which by violence they took away from others. *LeStrange.*

Since he has appointed officers to hear it, a suit at law in itself must needs be innocent. *Kitteworth.*

2. A commander in the army.

If he did not mainly ply the spade, His fury offers he or fail'd to crack His knobby cudgel on his tougher back. *Dryden.*

I humbly'd all my officers in haste, All came it fold'd to die in my defence. *Dryden.*

The bad disposition he made in leading his men, shew'd him not only to be much kinder to Pompey as a friend, but to have had little or no skill in that element. *Arbuthnot.*

3. One who has the power of apprehending criminal, or men accountable to the law.

The thieves are pushed with fear So strongly, that they dare not meet each other; Each takes his fellow for an officer. *Shak.*

We charge you *Shak.*

To go with us unto the officers. *Shak.*

OFFICERED, *adj.* [*from officer*]. Commanded; supplied with commanders.

What could we expect from an army officered by Irish papists and outlaws? *Addison.*

OFFICIAL, *adj.* [*official*, Fr. from *office*].

1. Conductive; appropriate with regard to use.

In this animal are the guts, the stomach, and other parts official unto nutrition, which, were it absent the empty receptacle of air, then provisions had been superfluous. *Brown.*

## 2. Pertaining to a public charge.

The tribunes

Endue you with the people's voice. *Remains*  
That in the official marks invested, you  
Aston do meet the senate. *Shakespeare.*

OFFICIAL. *n. f.*

Official is that person to whom the cognate of  
causes is committed by such as have ecclesiastical  
jurisdiction. *As the.*

A poor man found a price over-familiar with his  
wife, and because he spoke it abroad and could  
not prove it, the priest sent him before the bishop's  
official for delation. *Camden.*

OFFICIALTY. *n. f.* [officialité, Fr. from  
official.] The character or post of an official.

The office of an official is to make decisions. *As the.*  
To OFFICIAL. *v. a.* [from office.] To  
give, in consequence of office.

All her number'd days that seem to swell,  
Spices uncomprehensible, for or  
Their distance argues, and the twist return  
Dumb, merely, to obscure light  
Round these, around with, this punctual spot *Milton*

To OFFICIAL. *v. n.*1. To discharge an office, commonly in  
worship.

No minister officiating in the church, can with a  
good conscience omit any part of that which is  
commanded by the ecclesiastical law. *Sanderfon*

Who on the bishops or priests that officiate at the  
altar, in the place of their sepulchres, ever said  
we offer to thee Peter or Paul? *Stillington.*

To prove ourselves no servants, is to release them  
from that constraint which they will certainly fall  
into under this notion, which, considering the  
number of persons officiating this way, multitudes very  
prejudicial to religion. *Cotton.*

## 2. To perform an office for another.

OFFICIALS. *adj.* [from officina, a shop.]

Used in a shop or belonging to it;  
thus official plants and drugs are those  
used in the shops.

OFFICIOUS. *adj.* [officiosa, Fr. officiosus,  
Latin.]

## 1. Kind; doing good offices.

Yet, not to earth are those bright luminaries  
Off'ers, but to the earth's habitation. *Milton.*

## 2. Importunately forward.

You are too officious.

In her behalf that seems your services *Shakespeare*  
At last thou kill'd in fury an officious and  
eager commissioner for the subsidy *Bacon*

Thou too officious, but my friends are

Would I had put thee to the sword *Addison.*

OFFICIOUSLY. *adv.* [from officiosus.]

## 1. Importunately forward.

The most corrupt are most officious to men,  
And those they scorn'd, they count the yawn. *Deird.*

Flattering crowds off'ly appear.

To give the mule's shot you, on happy year. *Lynd.*

## 2. Kindly; with marked kindness.

To thy goats officiously be kind,

And led to living streams to quench their thirst. *Dryden.*

OFFICIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from officious.]1. Forwardness of civility, or respect, or  
endeavour. Commonly in an ill sense.

I drew my officiousness by an offering, though I  
betray my poverty by the measure. *South.*

## 2. Service.

In whom is required understanding as in a man,  
courage and vivacity as in a lion, service and in-  
terfering officiousness as in the ox, and expedition as in  
the eagle. *Brown.*

OFFING. *n. f.* [from off.] The act of  
fleeting to a distance from the land.OFFSCOURING. *n. f.* [off and scour.] Re-  
crement; part rubbed away in cleaning  
any thing.

Thou hast made us as the offscouring and refuse  
in the midst of the people *Lamentations.*

Being accounted, as St. Paul says, the very filth of  
the world, and the offscouring of all things. *Kettler.*

OFFSET. *n. f.* [off and set.] Sprout;  
shoot of a plant.

They are multiplied not only by the seed, but  
many also by the root, producing offsets or creeping  
under ground. *Ray.*

Some plants are raised from any part of the root,  
others by offsets, and in others the branches set in  
the ground will take root. *Locke.*

OFFSPRING. *n. f.* [off and spring.]

## 1. Propagation; generation.

All things proceeding to be like unto God in being  
ever the which cannot hereunto attain personally,  
doth seem to continue itself by offspring and pro-  
pagation. *Hooker.*

2. The thing propagated or generated;  
children; descendants.

When the fountain of mankind  
Did draw corruption, and God's curse, by sin;  
This was a charge, that all his seeds did band,  
And all his offspring grew corrupt therein. *Darwin.*

To the gods alone

Our future offspring, and our wives are known. *Dryden.*

This prince and actor is the son of a goddess; not to  
mention the offspring of other deities. *Addison.*

## 3. Production of any kind.

Thou hast tell before their hour,  
Time on their offspring hath no power;  
Nor for me late their days shall blash,  
Nor death's dark vale then days, so create. *Darwin.*

To OFFUSCATE. *v. a.* [offusco, Ital.

offusque, Fr.] To dim; to cloud; to

darken.

OFFUSCATION. *n. f.* [from offuscare.]

The act of darkening.

OFF. *adv.* [off, Sax.] Often; frequently;

not rarely; not seldom.

1. I have more abundant, in stripes above mea-  
sure, in prisons more frequent, in deaths oft. *Corinthians.*

It may be a true faith, for so much is it; it  
is one part of true faith, which is oft mistaken for  
the whole. *Hammond.*

Favour to none, to all for fault extends,

Off he rejects, but never once offends. *Pope*

OFF. *adv.* [from oft, Sax. in the com-  
parative, oftener; superlative, oftend.]

Off, frequently; many times; not sel-  
dom.

The queen that lone thee,

Offers upon her knees than on her feet, *Shakespeare*

Distress by day the livid.

Use a little wine for thy stomach's sake, and  
thine often infirmities. *1 Timothy.*

In journeying often, in perils in the wilderness. *2 Corinthians.*

A lily black-brow'd girl, with forehead broad  
and high.

That often, had bewitch'd the sea gods with her eye. *Dryden.*

Who does not more admire Cicero as an author,  
than as a consul of Rome, and does not often talk  
of the celebrated writers of our own country in  
former ages, than of any among their contem-  
poraries? *Addison.*

OFFENTIVES. *adv.* [often and times.]

From the composition of this word it is  
reasonable to believe, that oft was once  
an adjective, of which often was the plu-  
ral; which seems retained in the phrase  
time often infirmities. See OFFEN.]

Frequently; many times; often.

Is our faith in the blessed Trinity a matter need-  
less, to be to oftentimes mentioned and opened in  
the principal part of that duty which we owe to  
God, our public prayer? *Hooker.*

The difficulty was by what means they could  
ever arrive to places oftentimes so remote from the  
ocean. *Woodward.*

It is equally necessary that there should be a fu-  
ture state, to vindicate the justice of God, and solve  
the present irregularities of Providence, whether  
the best men be oftentimes only, or always the most  
miserable. *Atterbury.*

OFFTENSES. *adv.* [oft and times.] Fre-  
quently; often.

Offtense nothing profits more  
Than self-esteem, grounded on just and right,  
Well manag'd. *Milton.*

Offtense before I hither did resort.

Charm'd with the conversation of a man  
Who led a rural life. *Dryden.*

OFFTENSE. *n. f.* A sort of moulding in

architecture, consisting of a

round and a hollow; almost in the form

of an S, and is the same with what Vi-

truvius calls cima. Cima reveria, is an

ogee with the hollow downwards. *Harris.*

To OFFGLE. *v. a.* [ough, an eye, Dutch.] To

view with side glances, as in fondness;

or with a design not to be heeded.

From their high seat with a trumpet check,  
And ogling all their audience, then they speak. *Dryden.*

If the female tongue will be in motion, why

should it not be let to go right? Could they talk of

the different aspects and conjunctions of planets,

they need not be of the pains to comment upon

ogling, and clandestine marriages. *Addison.*

Whom is he ogling yonder? himself in his look-  
ing-glass. *Authnot.*

OFFGLER. *n. f.* [oughler, Dutch.] A fly gazer;

one who views with side glances.

Upon the dimple of the neck-piece, the tribe of

oglers stared the bar betwix the neck rather than in  
the face. *Addison.*

Jack was a prodigious ogler; he would oggle you  
the outside of his eye towards the white up-  
ward. *Authnot.*

OFFING. *n. f.* [from offa, Spanish.] A dish

made by mingling different kinds of

meat; a medley; a hotch-potch.

It is a general motive of the common good, I

will not so much as once offer up to your lordship,

though they have still the upper end; yet, like

great ogles, they rather make a stew than provoke  
appetite. *Smollett.*

What is there such an oggle, or medley of various

opinions in the world again, as those men entertain

in their service, without any temple as to the diver-

sity of their sects and opinions? *King Charles.*

He that keeps an open house, should consider

that there are ogles of guests, as well as of dishes,

and that the liberty of a common table is as good as  
a tacit invitation to all sorts of intruders. *L'Esperance.*

OFFENSES. *n. f.* [in heraldry.] Cannon

balls of a black colour.

OH. *interject.* An exclamation denoting

pain, sorrow, or surprise.

Take a full accom'd hour, a charming one,

Cry'd, oh! and mount it. *Shakespeare.*

Oh me! what the horse have got over the river,

what shall we do? *Warton.*

My eyes confess it,

My every action speaks my heart's fond;  
But oh, the medleys on my high attempt *Dryden.*

Speaks louder yet.

OIL. *n. f.* [oavel, Saxon; oleum, Latin.]

1. The juice of olives expressed.

Bring pure oil olive beaten for the light. *Plautus.*

2. Any, fat, greasy, unctuous, thin matter.

In most birds there is only one gland; in which

are divers cells, ending in two or three larger cells

lying under the middle of the oil bag. *Dehman.*

3. The juices of vegetables, whether ex-  
pressed or drawn by the still, that will

not mix with water.

Oil with chemicals called sulphur, is the second

of their hypostatical, and of the true five chymical

principles. It is an inflammable, unctuous, sub-  
tile substance, which usually rises after the spirit.

The chemists attribute to this principle all diversity

of colours. There are two sorts of oil; one, which

will swim upon water, as oil of sweet and lavender,

when the chemists call essential; and another

kind, which probably is mixt with salts, and will

sink in water, as the oil of guaiacum and cloves. *Harris.*

## OKE

After this expressed oil, we made trial of a distilled one; and for that purpose made choice of the common oil of ripe oil. *Bogle*

A curious and long mard to toils  
Of gentle toil, with combs, and fragrant oils,  
Whether by chance, or by some god inspir'd,  
So touch'd his curls, his mighty toil was fir'd. *Young*  
To OIL, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To smear  
or lubricate with oil.

The men fell a rubbing of armour, which a great while had lain idle. *Beaumont*

Amber will attract flava thus oil'd, it will convert the needles of dials, made of steel or brass or iron, although they be much oil'd, for in their needles combining live upon their centre there can be no adhesion. *Brown's Fugio Erroris*

Swift oils many a spring which flatterly move. *Swift*

**OIL-COLOUR, n. f.** [oil and colour.] Colour made by grinding coloured substances in oil.

*Oil-colours*, after they are brought to their due temper, may be preserved long in some degree of softness, kept all the while under water. *Bogle*

**OILINESS, n. f.** [from *oil*.] Unctuousness; greasiness; quality approaching to that of oil.

Pail bathed and succulent leaves; which oiliness, if drawn forth by the sun, will make a very great change. *Bacon*

Wine is inflammable, for as it hath a kind of oiliness. *Bacon*

Smoke from unctuous bodies and such whole oiliness is evident, he nameth motion. *Proton*

Chyle has the same principle as milk, viscosity from the cautious parts, an *oiliness* from the butyraceous parts, and an acidity from the tartareous. *Flourr.*

The flesh of animals which live upon other animals, is most unctuous; though offensive to the stomach sometimes by reason of their *oiliness*. *A. Bath.*

**OILMAN, n. f.** [oil and man.] One who trades in oils and pickles.

**OILSHOP, n. f.** [oil and shop.] A shop where oils and pickles are sold.

**OILY, adj.** [from oil.]

1. Consisting of oil; containing oil; having the qualities of oil.

The cloud, if it were *oily* or fatty, will not discharge; not because it is so thick, but because air preys upon water and flame, and fair upon oil. *Bacon's Natural History*

Watry substances are more apt to putrify than *oily*. *Bacon*

Flame is grosser than gross fire, by reason of the mixture with it of that viscous *oily* matter, which, being drawn out of the wood and candle, serves for fuel. *Dryden*

2. Fatty; greasy.

This *oily* rascal is known as well as Paul's; Go call him forth. *Shakespeare*

**OILYGRAIN, n. f.** A plant. *Miller*

**OILY PALM, n. f.** A tree.

It grows as high as the mammal of a ship. The inhabitants make an oil from the pulp of the fruit, and draw a wine from the body of the trees, which it incrusts; and with the rind of these trees they make mats to be on. *Milner*

**TO OINT, v. a.** [oint, Fr.] To anoint; to smear with something unctuous.

They oint their naked limbs with mother'd oil,  
Or from the fountains where living sulphurs boil,  
They mix a medicine to foment their limbs. *Dryden*

Minerva was not wanting to the war,  
Directing pointed arrows from atas;  
And death with poison arm'd. *Dryden*

**OINTMENT, n. f.** [from oint.] Unguent; unctuous matter to smear any thing.

A life and long health that gracious ointment gives,  
And deadly wounds could heal, and rear again.  
The fensicle's corpse appointed for the grave. *Spenser*

**OKE, n. f.** [See OCHRE.] A colour.

And Klaus taking for his younglings cark,  
Lest greedy eyes to them might challenge lay,  
Duly with *oker* did their shoulders mark. *Sidney*

## OLD

Red *oker* is one of the most heavy colours; yellow *oker* is not so because it is clearer. *Dryden*

**OLD, adj.** [eald, Saxon; alt, German.]

1. Past the middle part of life; not young.

To old age face you yourself aspears,  
Let not old age disgrace my high desire. *Sidney*

He waxes high and flows young and old. *Shakespeare*

Wenton as girls, as old wives fabulous. *Carley*

It is really wise to know, before we get old,  
The melancholy news that we grow old. *Young*

2. Decayed by time.

Ramont was daintily upon thee. *Dickens*

3. Of long continuance; begun long ago.

When Cardener was set over as a scholar into France, with great power, he spoke to an old acquaintance of his that came to take his leave of him. *Chandler's Remains*

4. Not new.

Ye shall eat of the old store. *Leicester*

The vine bears the more crop when it is young,  
but grapes that make better wine when it is old;  
for that the juice is better concocted. *Bacon*

5. Ancient; not modern.

The Genoese are cunning, industrious, and inclined to hardihood, which was the character of the old Latins. *Adams*

6. Of any specified duration.

How old art thou? Not to young, for to live a woman for long, not to old to doat on her for any thing. I have years on my time forty eight. *Shakespeare's King Lear*

Plead you to me, fair dame? I know you not. In Ephesus I am but two hours old. *Shakespeare*

As strange unto your town as to your talk. *Shakespeare*

He did unfold

Within an oak hide, dead at nine years old,  
All the mud blots, that were of former knots. *Chapman*

Any man that shall live to see thirty persons descended of his body alive together, and all above three years old, makes this feat, which is done at the court of the state. *Bacon*

7. Subsisting before something else.

Equal society with them to hold,  
Thou need'st not make new songs, but sing the old. *Coates*

The Latin king, unless he shall submit,  
Own his old promise, and his new forgo. *Dryden*

Let him maintain the power of Linnus prove. *Dryden*

He must live in danger of his horse falling about his ears, and will find it cheaper to build it from the ground in a new form; which may not be to convenience as the old. *Swift*

8. Long practiced.

Then said I unto her that was old in adulteries,  
will they now count whorehouses with her. *Task*

9. A word to signify in burlesque language, more than enough.

Here will be old us; it will be an excellent flat gram. *Shakespeare*

There's a knocking indeed; if a man were pointed of hell gate, he should have old turning the key. *Shakespeare*

10. Of old; long ago; from ancient times.

These things they call, as having been instituted in re, and of occasion peculiar to the times of old, and as being now superfluous. *Hobbes*

Who their such virtue spent of old now fast?  
More angels to create. *Milton's Paradise Lost*

A land there is, Hyperborean'd of old,  
The land is fruitful, and the men are old,  
Now call'd Italia, from the leader's name. *Dryden*

In days of old there liv'd of mighty name,  
A valiant prince, and Thebes was his name. *Dryden*

**OLDFASHIONED, adj.** [old and fashion.]

Formed according to obsolete custom.

Some are offended that I turned their tales into modern English, because they look on Chaucer as a dry, old-fashioned wit, not worth reviving. *Dryden*

He is one of those old-fashioned men of wit and pleasure, that shew his parts by riddles on marriage. *Addison*

**OLDEN, adj.** [from old; perhaps the Saxon plural.] Ancient. Not in use.

Blood hath been shed ere now, if olden time,  
Ere human statute purg'd the general weal. *Shakespeare*

**OLDNESS, n. f.** [from old.] Old age; an-

## OLI

tiquity; not newness; quality of being old.

This policy and reverence of ages, makes the world bitter to the best of our tastes, keeps our fortunes from us till our oldness can not retain them. *Shakespeare's King Lear*

**OLEAGINOUS, adj.** [oleaginus, Lat. from oleum; oleaginosus, Fr.] Oily; unctuous.

The fig, when it first enters the world, is earthy, watery, pure, and scarce oleaginous. *Isidore*

**OLEAGINOUSNESS, n. f.** [from oleaginous.] Oiliness.

In speaking of the oleaginousness of various spirits, I employ the word *oleaginous* rather than oil.

**OLEANDER, n. f.** [oleander, Fr.] The plant noli-mead.

**OLEASTER, n. f.** [Latin.] Wild olive; a species of olive.

It is native of Italy, but will endure the cold of our climate, and grow to the height of sixteen or eighteen feet. It blooms in June, and perfumes the common ambient air to a great distance. *Miller*

**OLEOST, adj.** [oleostis, Latin.] Oily.

Rain water may be rendered with some vegetating or putrefactive, derived from figure false or decay particles it contains. *Rag*

In falcons is a small quantity of gall, the oleous spirit of the chyle being spent most on the fat. *Flower on the Humours*

**OLFACT, v. a.** [olfactus, Latin.] To smell. A burlesque word.

There is a Mithrasian plot,  
Thou' every man affect it not. *Hudibras*

**OLFACTORY, adj.** [olfactorie, Fr. from olfactio, Latin.] Having the sense of smelling.

Phlegmas, or invisible particles that come from bodies at a distance, immediately affect the olfactory nerves. *Locke*

**OLID, } adj. [olidus, Lat.] Stinking;**

**OLIDUS, } fetid.**

In a cist eat a different and offensive odour proceeds, partly from its food, that being especially fish, whereof this humour may be a gross excretion and obnoxious separation. *Brown*

The first salt would have been not unlike that of men's urine; of which *olid* and delpicable liquor I chose to make an instance, because chemists are not wont to take care for extracting the first salt of it. *Boyle*

**OLIGARCHY, n. f.** [oligarchia.] A form of government which places the supreme power in a small number; aristocracy.

The worst kind of oligarchy is, when men are governed indeed by a few, and yet are not taught to know what those few be, whom they should obey. *Locke*

We have no aristocracy but in contemplation, all oligarchies, wherein a few men dominate, do what they list. *Burton*

After the expedition into Sicily, the Athenians chose four hundred men for administration of justice, who became a body of tyrants, and were called a *oligarchy*, or tyranny of the few, under which hateful denomination they were soon after deposed. *Swift*

**OLIO, n. f.** [olla, Span.] A mixture; a medley. See **OLLIO**.

Ben Jonson, in his *Schools* and *Catiline*, has given us this *olio* of a play, this unamoral mixture of comedy and tragedy. *Dryden*

I am in a very chaos to think I should so forget myself. But I have such an *olio* of affairs, I know not what to do. *Congreve*

**OLITORY, n. f.** [olitor, Lat.] Belonging to the kitchen-garden.

Gather your *olitory* seeds. *Evelyn's Calendar*

**OLIVASTRE, adj.** [olivastre, Fr.] Darkly brown; tawny.

The countries of the Abyssines; Barbary, and Peru, where they are tawny, *olivaster*, and pale, are generally more sandy. *Bacon*

**OLIVE, n. f.** [olive, Fr. olca, Lat.] A

plant producing oil; the emblem of peace; the fruit of the tree.

The leaves, rare for the most part oblong and evergreen; the flower consists of one leaf, the lower part of which is hollowed; but the upper part is divided into four parts; the ovary, which is fixed in the center of the flower cup, becomes an oval, foot, pulpy fruit, abounding with a fat liquor producing an hard tough stone. *Müller*

To thee, the laurel, in thy nativity, Admire'd an olive branch and laurel on me, As likely to be hid in treachery and war. *Shakespeare*

In the gardens of this torch floods, A thistle, thou dost meet with olive tree. *Shakespeare*  
The seventh year thou shalt let it rest. In like manner thou shalt deal with thy vineyard, and olive yard. *Isaiah*

The olive bearing town. *Dryden's Encl.*  
It is laid out in a grove, a vineyard, and an allotment for olive and herbs. *Broomer*

OMIUM, *n. f.* [*omium*, Spanish.] A game of cards played by three.

He would willingly carry her to the play; but she had rather go to lady Centaure's, and play at omium. *Field*

When omium calls his hand and heart are free, And, join'd to two, he fails not to make three. *Young*

OMEGA, *n. f.* [*omega*, Gr.] The last letter of the Greek Alphabet, therefore taken in the Holy Scripture for the last.

I am alpha and omega, the beginning and the ending. *Revelation*

OMLETTE, *n. f.* [*omlette*, Fr.] A kind of pancake made with eggs.

OMEN, *n. f.* [*omen*, Lat.] A sign good or bad; a prognostick.

Hannibal would rise from his ill flows into places of privacy, there to lay his prayers, omens of his future pacifick temper and devout devotion. *Pell*

When young kings begin with thron of jubilee, They make an omen to their after reign. *Dryden*  
The speech had omen, that the Trojan race Should find repute, and this the time and place. *Dryden*

Choose out other fustling hours, Such as have lucky omens there, O'er forming lass and empires rising. *Pope*

OMENED, *adj.* [*from omen*] Containing prognosticks.

Fate may prove, Or omen'd voice, the messengers of Jove, Propitious to the sear. *Pope's Odyssey*

OMENTUM, *n. f.* [*Latin*] The canal that covers the guts, called also reticulum, from its structure resembling that of a net.

When the peritonæum is cut, as usual, and the cavity of the abdomen laid open, the omentum or canal presents itself to view. The membrane, which is like a wide and empty bag, covers the greater part of the guts. *Quercus*

OMER, *n. f.* A Hebrew measure about three pints and a half English. *Bailey*

To OMIMATE, *v. a.* [*omimare*, Latin.] To foretoken; to show prognosticks.

This omimates fairly, as to our divisions with the Romanists. *Dryden's Pict.*

OMINATION, *n. f.* [*from omimare*, Lat.] Prognostick.

The falling of salt is an authentick presagement of ill luck, yet the same was not a general prognostick of future evil among the ancients, but a particular omimation concerning the breach of friendship. *Brown*

OMINOUS, *adj.* [*from omen*]

1. Exhibiting bad tokens of futurity; foretelling ill; inauspicious.

Let me be duke of Clarence, For clotted's dukedom is ominous. *Shakespeare*

Pomfret, thou bloody prison, Fatal and ominous to noble peers. *Shakespeare*

These accidents the more rarely they happen, the more ominous are they esteemed, because they are never observed but when bad events do ensue. *Hayes*

Roaming the Celtic and Iberian fields, He but takes him to this ominous wood. *Milton*

A. in the heathen worship of God, a sacrifice without an heart was accounted ominous; so in the christian worship of him, an heart without a sacrifice is worthless. *South*

Pardon a father's tears, And give them to Charon's memory. May this great prince be ominous to thee. *Dryden*

2. Exhibiting tokens good or ill.

Though he had a good ominous name to have made a peer, nothing followed. *Bacon*

It braves to him, and ominous does appear, To be opposed to him, and conquer here. *Cowley*

OMINOUSLY, *adv.* [*from ominous*] With good or bad omen.

OMINOUSNESS, *n. f.* [*from ominous*] The quality of being ominous

OMINOUSLY, *n. f.* [*omino*, Latin.]

1. Neglect to do something; forbearance of something to be done.

While they were held back purely by doubts and troubles, and want of knowledge without their own faults, their omission was fit to be commended. *Kittell*

If he has made no provision for this change, the omission can never be repaired, the time never returned. *Rogers*

2. Neglect of duty, opposed to commission or perpetration of crimes.

Omission to do what is necessary, Seals a commission to a blank of danger. *Shakespeare*

The most essential division of all offences, is into that of omission and that of commission. *Adams*

To OMIT, *v. a.* [*omittere*, Latin.]

1. To leave out; not to mention.

The personal capacious I omit, because I would say nothing that may favour of a spirit of flattery. *Bacon*

Great Cato there, for gravity renowned, When he cast the Græciæ, who declare The Scipio's worth. *Dryden*

2. To neglect to practise.

Her father omitted nothing in her education, that might make her the most accomplished woman of her age. *Addison*

OMITTANCE, *n. f.* [*from omit*] Forbearance. Not in use.

He said, mine eyes were black and his hair black; And now I am a wonder'd at, and at me I marvel I why I never should not again; For that's all one, omittance is no quitance. *Shakespeare*

OMNIVARIOUS, *adj.* [*omnivarium*, Lat.] Of all varieties or kinds.

Little particles could never of themselves, by omni-various kinds of motion, whether fortuitous or mechanical, have fallen into this visible system. *Bentley*

But if thou omnivarious drinks wouldst brew; Besides the alcohol, every hedge and bush Affords assistance. *Philips*

OMNIFEROUS, *adj.* [*omnis and fero*, Lat.] All-bearing.

OMNIFAC, *adj.* [*omnis and facio*, Lat.] All-creating.

So many troubled waves, and then deep peace I Said the word, omni-fac word, your discord end. *Milton*

OMNIFORM, *adj.* [*omnis and forma*, Lat.] Having every shape.

OMNIGENOUS, *adj.* [*omnigenus*, Latin.] Consisting of all kinds.

OMNIPARITY, *n. f.* [*omnis and par*, Lat.] General equality.

Their own working heads assist, without commandment of the word, to us, omniparity of churchmen. *White*

OMNIPOTENCE, *n. f.* [*omnipotentia*, Lat.]

OMNIPOTENCY, *n. f.* Almighty power; unlimited power.

Whatever fortune Can give or take, love wants not, or despises; Or by his own omnipotence supplies. *Denham*

As the soul bears the image of the divine wisdom, so this part of the body represents the omnipotency of God, whilst it is able to perform such wonderful effects. *Wilkins*

The greatest danger is from the greatest power, and that is omnipotency. *Tillotson*

How are thy servants blest, O Lord, How sure is their defence, Eternal wisdom is their guide, Their help, omnipotency. *Addison*

Will omnipotency neglect to save, The suffering virtue of the wife and brave? *Pope*

OMNIPOTENT, *adj.* [*omnipotens*, Latin.] Almighty; powerful without limit; all-powerful.

You were also Jupiter, a swan, for the love of Leda. Omnipotent love! how near the god drew to the complexion of a goose? *Shakespeare*

The perfect being must not be omnipotent; both as self-existent and as uncreated; for he that is self-existent, having the power of being, hath the power of all being; equal to the cause of all being, which is to be omnipotent. *Craw*

OMNIPRES, *n. f.* [*omnis and presens*, Lat.] Ubiquity; unbounded presence.

He also went Invisible, yet find, such privilege Hath omnipresence. *Milton*

Adam, thou know'st his omnipresence fills Land, sea, and air. *Milton*

The soul is involved and present to every part; and if my soul can have its efficient energy upon my body with ease, with how much more facility can a being of infinite existence and omnipresence, of infinite wisdom and power, govern a great but finite universe. *Hale*

OMNIPRESENT, *adj.* [*omnis and presens*, Lat.] Ubiquitous; present in every place.

Omnipresent master, omnipresent king, To thee, to thee, my last desires I bring! *Prior*

OMNISCIENCE, *n. f.* [*omnis and scientia*, Latin.] Boundless knowledge; infinite wisdom.

In all this construction of my actions, as I have no judge but God above me, so I can have comfort to appeal to this omniscience. *King Charles*

Thinking by retirement to obscure himself from God, Adam infringed the omniscience and essential ubiquity of his Maker, who, as he created all things, is beyond and in them all. *Brown*

An infinite being does strangely fill the soul; and omnipotency, omniscience, and infinite goodness, enlarge the spirit while it fixly looks upon them. *Burton*

Since thou hast fill'd the omniscience of a God, Say in what cranny of Sebastian's soul, Unknown to me, so loath'd a crime is lodg'd? *Dryden*

OMNISCIENT, *adj.* [*omnis and scio*, Lat.] Infinitely wise; knowing without bounds; knowing every thing.

By no means trust to your own judgment alone; for no man is omniscient. *Bacon's Adv. to the L.*

What can escape the eye Of God all-seeing, or deceive his heart Omniscent? *Milton*

Whatever is known, is some way present; and that which is present, cannot but be known by him who is omniscient. *South*

It is one of the natural notions belonging to the Supreme Being, to conceive of him that he is omniscient. *Wilkins*

Omniscient master, omnipresent king, To thee, to thee, my last desires I bring! *Prior*

OMNISCIENS, *adj.* [*omnis and scio*, Lat.] All-knowing. Not in use.

I dare not pronounce him omniscient, that being an attribute individually proper to the Godhead, and uncommunicable to any created substance. *Hales*

OMNIVOROUS, *adj.* [*omnis and voro*, Lat.] All-devouring.

OMOPATE, *n. f.* [*ὀμοπλάτης*, and *πλατὴς*, Lat.] The shoulderblade. *Diels*

OPHALOPTICK, *n. f.* [*ὀφθαλμός* and *-οπτικός*, Lat.] An optic glass that is convex

on both sides, commonly called a convex lens. *Dut.*

*ON. prep.* [*æn*, Dutch; *an*, German.]

1. It is put before the word, which signifies that which is under, that by which any thing is supported, which any thing strikes by falling, which any thing covers, or where any thing is fixed.

He is not looking on a low love bed,  
But on his knees at meditation. *Shakespeare.*

What news?

—Richmond is on the seas —  
—There let him sink and be the seas on him.

*Shakespeare.*

Distraction's terror knew not what was to it,  
On what determination to abide. *Daniel.*

How now hath time, the subtle thief of youth,  
Stol'n on his wing my three and twentieth year. *Milton.*

As some to witness truth, Heaven's call obey,  
So some on earth must, to confirm it, stay. *Dryden.*

They sleeping low,

Perch'd on the double tree. *Dryden.*

On me, on me let all thy fury fall,  
Nor err from me, since I deserve it all. *Pope.*

2. It is put before any thing that is the subject of action.

Oh unhappy husband, now no more,  
Did on his tomb but hap his lots deplore. *Dryden.*

3. Noting addition or accumulation.

Michels on misdeeds, greater tall and more,  
The neighbouring plain with arms is cover'd o'er. *Dryden.*

4. Noting a state of progression.

On stairs, which on thy way to fate  
Thy leads to town. *Dryden.*

5. It sometimes notes elevation.

Close next a province for thy vineyard's reign,  
On hills above, or in the lowly plain. *Dryden.*

The spacious firmament on high. *Addison.*

6. Noting approach or invasion.

Their many ploughs the wat'ry main,  
Yet soon expect it on your shores again. *Dryden.*

7. Noting dependence or reliance.

On God's providence and on your beauty, all their  
present support and future hopes depend. *Smallrid.*

8. At, noting place.

On each side her,  
Stood pretty dumpled boys, like halting Cupids. *Shakespeare.*

9. It denotes the motive or occasion of any thing.

The same prevalence of genius, the world cannot  
pardon your concealing, on the same consideration;  
because we neither have a living Varus nor  
a Horace. *Dryden.*

The joy of a monarch for the news of a victory,  
must not be express'd like the censure of a harlequin  
on the receipt of a letter from his mistress. *Dryden.*

The best way to be used by a father on any occasion,  
to reform any thing he wishes mended in his son.

We obtain on such solemn occasions from things  
lawful, out of indignation that we have often gratified  
ourselves in things unlawful. *Smallridge.*

10. It denotes the time at which any thing happens: as, this happened on the first day.

On is used, I think, only before  
day or hour, not before denominations of  
longer time.

In the second month, on the twenty-seventh  
day. *Genjia.*

11. It is put before the object of some passion.

Compassion on the king commands the sleep.

Could tears recall him into wretched life,  
Their sorrow hurts themselves; on him is lost. *Dryden.*

12. In forms of denunciation it is put before the thing threatened.

Hence on thy side, the captive maid is mine,  
Whom not for poor or pray'st I will resign. *Dryden.*

13. Noting imprecation.

Sorrow on thee, and all the pack of you,  
That triumph thus upon my misery! *Shakespeare.*

14. Noting invocation.

On thee, dear wife, in deserts all alone,  
He call'd. *Droden.*

15. Noting the state of a thing fired. This sense seems peculiar, and is perhaps an old corruption of a fire.

—The earth shook to see the heavens on fire,  
And not in fear of your indignity. *Shakespeare.*

The horses burnt as they stood fast in the stables,  
or by chance breaking loose, ran up and down  
with their tails and manes on a light fire. *Knollys.*

His fancy glows in the progress, and becomes on  
fire like a comet when by its own quality. *Pope.*

16. Noting supposition or condition.

I can be satisfied on more easy terms. *Dryden.*

17. Noting distinction or opposition.

The Rhodians, on the other side, mindful of their  
former honour, valiantly repelled the enemy. *Knollys.*

18. Before it, by corruption, it stands for of.

Dashing the garment of this peace, abated  
The sudden breach on't. *Shakespeare.*

A thriving gamester has but a poor trade on't,  
who fills his pockets at the price of his reputation. *Locke.*

19. Noting the manner of an event.

How much her grace is alter'd on the sudden.

On, the same with upon. See UPON.

ON. adv.

1. Forward; in succession.

As he forbore one act, to he might have forborn  
another, and after that another, and to on, till he  
had by degrees weak'ned, and at length mortified  
and extinguish'd the habit itself. *South.*

If the tenant fail the landlord, he must fail his  
creditor, and he his, and so on. *Locke.*

These smaller particles are again computed of  
others much smaller, all which together are equal  
to all the pores or empty spaces between them,  
and so on perpetually till you come to solid particles,  
such as have no pores. *Newton.*

2. Forward; in progression.

On indeed they went; but oh! not far;

A fatal stop was crid their head-long course. *Daniel.*

So saying, on he led his radiant files. *Milton.*

My hatting days fly on with full career. *Milton.*

Hopping and flying, thus they led him on.

To the flow lake. *Dryden.*

What kindled in the dark the vital flame,  
And ere the heart was form'd, push'd on the red'ning  
fire. *Blackmore.*

Go to, I did not mean to chide you;

On with your tale. *Rowe.*

3. In continuance; without ceasing.

Let them sleep, let them sleep on,  
Till this stormy night be gone,

And th' eternal morrow dawn. *Crashaw.*

Sing on, sing on, for I can ne'er be choy'd. *Dryd.*

You roam about, and never are at rest;

By new desires, that is, new torments full possess'd:

As in a feverish dream you still drink on,

And wonder why your thirst is never gone. *Dryden.*

The peasants defy the sun, they work on in the  
hottest part of the day without intermission. *Locke.*

4. Not off; as, he is neither on nor off;

that is, he is irresolute.

5. Upon the body, as part of dress. His  
clothes were neither on nor off; they  
were disordered. See OFF.

A long cloak he had on. *Sidney.*

Stiff in brocade, and pluch'd in stays,

Her patches, paint, and jewels on;

All day let envy view her face,

And Phillis is but twenty-one. *Prior.*

A painted vest prince's voltager had on,

Which from a naked Pict his grandfire won. *Blackmore.*

6. It notes resolution to advance forward;

not backward;

Since 'tis decreed, and to this period lead

A thousand ways, the noblest path we'll tread;

And bravely on, till they or we, or all,  
A common sacrifice to honour fall. *Denham.*

7. It is through almost all its significations

opposed to off, and means approach, junction,

addition, or preference.

ON. interject. A word of incitement or

encouragement to attack; elliptically for

to go on.

Therefore on, or stir your sword stark naked;

for me 'till you must. *Shakespeare.*

Cheerily on, courteous friends,

To reap the harvest of perpetual peace,

By this one bloody trial of sharp war. *Shakespeare.*

On then, my mule! and tools and knives expose,  
And, since thou can't not make a friend, make  
foes. *Young.*

OVER. adv. [from *one*.]

1. One time.

Trees that bear mast, nor fruitful but once in two  
years, the candle is, the candle of the year. *Thence.*

Forthwith from out the ark a raven flies,  
And utter him the north no longer. *Shakespeare.*

A dove, sent forth once and again to spy  
Green trees or even ground. *Milton.*

Once every moon he watch'd, and once at night.

You came out like some great monarch, to  
take a town but once a year, as it were for your  
diversion, though you had no need to extend your  
territories. *Dryden.*

2. A single time.

Once my daughter of eternal night,  
Give me this once thy labour, to sustain  
My night, and ever be my just demand. *Dryden.*

3. The same time.

Once more rest and the great Apollo's praise. *Pope.*

4. At once.

Who has been is, he does not once tell us. *Locke.*

5. At once.

At once with him they rose.

Their rising all at once was as the sound  
Of thunder heard remote. *Milton.*

6. At once.

At once he fram'd the  
bread.

And on the lips a burning kiss impress'd. *Dryden.*

7. At a point of time undivisible.

Night came on, not by degrees prepar'd,  
But all at once, at once the whole air,  
The thunders roll. *Dryden.*

Now that the fixed stars, by reason of their  
immense distance appear like points, and is so far as  
their light is dilated by refraction, may appear from  
hence, that when the sun passes over them and  
eclipses them, their light vanishes, not gradually  
like that of the planets, but all at once. *Newton.*

8. One time, though no more.

Entomus, those ill deeds that fully fame,  
In blood once tainted, like a current run  
From the lewd father to the lewd son. *Dryden.*

9. At the time immediate.

This hath all its force at once upon the first  
impression, and is ever afterwards in a declining state.

10. Formerly; at a former time.

Thereon his arms and once-lov'd portrait lay,  
Flatter our fatal marriage-bed convey. *Denham.*

My soul had once some foolish fondness for thee.

But hence 'tis gone. *Addison.*

11. Once seems to be rather a noun than an  
adverb, when it has at before it, and  
when it is joined with an adjective: as,  
this once, that once.

ONCE. adj. [*an*, *ane*, Saxon; *een*, Dutch;  
*em*, German; *en*, Greek.]

1. Less than two; single; denoted by an  
unit.

The man he knew was one that willingly  
For one good look would hazard all. *Daniel.*

Pyndarus the poet, and one of the wisest, ac-  
knowledge'd also one God the most high, to be the  
father and creator of all things. *Raleigh.*

Love him by parts in all your numerous race,  
And from those parts form one collected grace;

Then when you have reduc'd to that degree,  
Language all in one, and think that one is he. *Dryd.*

2. Indefinitely, any; some one.



# ONE

We shall  
Present our services to a *fine new prince*,  
*One* of these days.  
I took pains to make them speak, taught them each  
how.

*One* of these or other.  
It is added by *any*.

When *any one* hears the word of the Kingdom,  
and made it indelible, then, with the word of  
one and catcheth away that which was sown in his  
heart.

If *any one* were made a felon in this life, and  
left it, he would die, without the hope of be-  
coming a felon in the next life.

It is *one* thing to be added to *another*.

When a person is added to a body of people,  
the body, commanding a *new* body.

It is *one* thing to draw outlines true, the textures  
false, the proportions exact, the colouring tolerable,  
and *another* thing to make all these good and true.

Suppose the common depth of the sea, taking *one*  
place with *another*, to be about a quarter of a mile.

It is *one* thing to think right, and *another* thing  
to know the right way to lay out thoughts in  
others with advantage and charm.

My legs were clothed together by so many wraps  
as *one* over *another*, that I looked like an Egyp-  
tian mummy.

There can be no reason why we should prefer  
*any one* action to *another*, but because we have  
greater hopes of advantage from the one than  
from the other.

Two bones rubbed hard against *one another*, or  
with a file, produce a fetid smell.

At *one* time they keep their patients for warm,  
at *another* time to stifle them, and all of sudden the cold  
regimen is in vogue.

*One* of two: apposed to *the other*.

Ask from the *one* side of heaven unto the *other*,  
whether there hath been any such thing as this.

Both the matter of the bone and marrow, had  
been at *once* fluid bodies, till *one* of them, probably  
the marrow, first growing hard, the *other* as being  
of a more yielding confidence, accommodated it-  
self to the harder's figure.

*Not many; the same.*

The church is therefore *one*, though the members  
may be many; because they all agree in *one* faith.  
There is *one* Lord and *one* faith, and that truth  
once delivered to the saints, which whosoever shall  
receive, embrace, and profess, must necessarily be  
accounted *one* in reference to that profession: for  
it is a company of believers become a church by be-  
lieving, they must also become *one* church by be-  
lieving *one* truth.

*Particularly one.*

*One day* when Phoebe fair,  
With all her band was following the chate,  
This nymph quite tri'd with heat of scorching air,  
Sat down to rest.

*One day*, in turning some uneven ground,  
In hopes a free-stone quarry might be found,  
His mucklock met resistance, and behold,  
A casket full, with diamonds studd, and gold.

*Some future.*

Heav'n waveth old, and all the spheres above  
Shall *one day* faint, and their swift motion stay;  
And time itself, in time shall cease to move,  
But the soul survives and lives for aye.

*ONE, n. f.* [There are many uses of the  
word *one*, which serve to denominate it a  
substantive, though some of them may  
seem rather to make it a pronoun relative,  
and some may perhaps be considered as  
conformable with the nature of an adjective,  
the substantive being understood.

*1. A single person.*

If *one* by *one* we wedded all the world,  
She who kill'd would be unparallel'd.  
Although the beauties, riches, honours, sciences,  
virtues, and perfections of all men were in the pre-  
sent possession of *one*, yet somewhat beyond and  
above all this there would still be fought and  
earnestly thirsted for.

# ONE

From his lofty steed he flew,  
And raising *one* by *one* the suppliant crew,  
To comfort each.

If *one* must be rejected, *one* succeed,  
Make him my lord, whom who's faithful breast  
Is fix'd my image, and who loves me best.  
When you'd in *one*, the good, the fair, the great,  
Descend to view the nation's humble seat.

*2. A single mass or aggregate.*

It is *one* thing only as a heap is *one*.

*3. The first hour.*

Till *one* o'clock, our dance of custom  
Let us not forget.

*4. The same thing.*

I answer'd not again.

But that's all *one*.

To be in the understanding, and not to be under-  
stood, is all *one*, as to say any thing is, and is not  
in the understanding.

*5. A person, indefinitely and loose.*

A good acquaintance with method will greatly  
assist *every one* in managing human affairs.

*6. A person, by way of eminence.*

Ferdinand

My father, king of Spain, was reckoned *one*.

The wisest prince that there had reign'd.

*7. A distinct or particular person.*

That man should be the teacher is no part of the  
matter; for birds will learn *one* of *another*.

No nations are wholly alien and strangers the  
*one* to the other.

The obedience of the *one* to the call of grace,  
when the other, supposed to have sufficient, if not  
an equal measure, obeys not, may reasonably be  
imputed to the humble, malleable, melting tem-  
per.

*One* or other sees a little box which was carried  
away with her, and to discovers her to her friends.

*8. Persons united.*

As I have made ye *one*, lords *one* remain:

So I grow stronger, you more honour gain.

*9. Concord; agreement; one mind.*

The king was well instructed how to carry him-  
self between Ferdinand and Philip, resolving to  
keep them at *one* within themselves.

He is not at *one* with himself what account to  
give of it.

*10. [On Pon, French. It is used some-  
times as a general or indefinite nominative  
for any man, any person. For one the  
English formerly used men; as, they five  
obscurely, men know not how; or die ob-  
scurely, men mark not when. Afcham.  
For which it would now be said, one  
knows not how, one knows not when;  
or, it is not known how.] Any person;  
any man indefinitely.*

It is not so worthy to be brought to heretical effects  
by fortune or necessity, like Ulysses and Eneas, as  
by *one's* own choice and working.

*One* may be little the wiser for reading this dia-  
logue, since it neither sets forth what Erasmus is, nor  
what the cause should be which threatens her with  
death.

*One* would imagine these to be the expressions  
of a man blessed with ease, affluence and power;  
not of *one* who had been just stripped of all those  
advantages.

For provoking of urine, *one* should begin with the  
gentlest first.

For some time *one* was not thought to understand  
Aristotle, unless he had read him with Averroes's  
comment.

*11. A person of particular character.*

Then what you speak

Of *one* that lov'd not wisely, but too well;

Of *one* not e. fly jealous; but being wrought  
Perplex'd in the extreme.

With lives and fortunes trusting *one*  
Who to discreetly us'd his own.

Edward I. was *one* who very well knew how to  
use a victory, as well as obtain it.

*One* who condemn'd divine and human laws.

# ONE

Forgive me, if that title I afford  
To *one*, whom Nature meant to be a lord.

*12. One* has sometimes a plural, either when  
it stands for persons indefinitely; as, the  
great *ones* of the world; or when it relates  
to some thing going before, and is only  
the representative of the antecedent noun.  
This relative mode of speech, whether  
singular, or plural, is in my ear, not very  
elegant, yet is used by good authors.  
Be not found there, hence with your little *one*.

Does the son receive a natural life? The father  
enjoys a civil *one*—that's but the matter, the  
the term.

These successes are more glorious which bring  
benefit to the world, than such rumours *one* as  
died in human blood.

He that will overlook the true reason of a thing  
which is but *one*, may easily find many false  
error being inherent.

The following plain rules and directions, are  
the best useful because they are plain *ones*.

There are many whose waking thoughts are  
wholly employed on their sleeping *ones*.

Arbitrary power tends to make a man a bad  
reign, who might possibly have been a good  
had he been invested with an authority limited  
law.

This evil fortune which attends extraordinary  
men, hath been ascribed to divers causes that need  
not be set down, when so obvious an *one* occurs,  
that when a great genius appears, the dunces are  
all in conspiracy against him.

*13. One another*, is a mode of speech very  
frequent; as, they love *one another*; that  
is, *one of them loves another*; the flower  
beats the trees against *one another*; that  
is, *one against another*.

In democratical governments, war did commonly  
unite the minds of men; when they had enemies  
abroad, they did not contend with *one another* at  
home.

*ONE berry, n. f.* [*aconitum*, Latin.] Wolf-  
bane.

*O'NEEYED, adj.* [*one and eye*.] Having  
only one eye.

A sign post dumber would disdain to paint  
The *one*'d heron on his elephant.

The mighty family

Of *one*'d brothers hasten to the shore.

*ONEIROCRITIC, adj.* [*ὀνειροκριτικός*, Gr.]  
*oneirocritique*, Fr. it should therefore ac-  
cording to analogy be written *oneirocriti-  
cal* and *oneirocritick*.] Interpretative of  
dreams.

If a man has no mind to pass by abruptly from  
his imagined to his real circumstances, he may em-  
ploy himself in that new kind of observation which  
my *oneirocritical* correspondent has directed him  
to make.

*ONEIROCRITICK, n. f.* [*ὀνειροκριτικός*, Gr.]  
An interpreter of dreams.

Having surveyed all ranks and professions, I do  
not find in any quarter of the town an *oneirocritick*,  
or an interpreter of dreams.

*ONENESS, n. f.* [from *one*.] Unity; the  
quality of being *one*.

Our God is *one*, or rather very *oneness* and mere  
unity, having nothing but itself in itself, and not  
consisting, as all things do besides God, of many  
things.

The *oneness* of our Lord Jesus Christ, referring  
to the federal hypothesis, is the *one* eternal un-  
derivable divine nature, and the *eternity* of the son's  
generation, and his co-eternity, and his consub-  
stantiality with the Father when he came down  
from heaven and was incarnate.

*ONERARY, adj.* [*onerarius*, Lat. *onerarius*,  
French.] Fitted for carriage or burdens;  
comprising a burden.

To *O'NERATE, v. a.* [*onero*, Lat.] To  
load; to burden.

**OPERATION. n. f.** [from *operate*.] The act of loading. *Ditt.*

**OPEROUS. adj.** [onerous, French; *onerofus*, Latin.] Burdenfome; oppreffive.

A burdened perfon, abfent out of neceffity, retains all things *onerous* to himfelf, as a punifhment for his crime. *Agoffe.*

**ONION. n. f.** [*oignon*, Fr. *cape*, Latin.] A plant.

If the boy have not a woman's gift To rain a fhower of commanded tears, An onion will do well. *Shafpeare.*

I am at an onion-eyed. *Shafpeare.*

This is ev'ry cook's opinion, No fav'ry dish without an onion: But left you kiffing fhould be fpill'd, Your onions muft be thoroughly boil'd. *Swift.*

**ONLY. adj.** [from *one*, *only*, or *onhke*.]

1. Single; one and no more.

Of all whom fortune to my fword did bring, This *only* in my wifdom worth the conquering. *Dryden.*

2. This and no other.

The *only* child of thofe folefuf Saverake Drayton, The logick now in ufe has long poffeffed the chair, as the *only* art taught in the fchools for the direction of the mind in the ftudy of the fciences. *Taylor.*

3. This above all other: as, he is the *only* man for mufick.

**ONLY. adv.**

Simply; fingly; merely; barely.

I propofe my thoughts *only* as conjectures. *Burnet.*

The poffibility of the wicked inherit the fruit of their fathers' evils, and that not *only* by a juft judgment, but from the natural confequence of things. *Tillotfon.*

All who deferve his love, he makes his own; And to be lov'd himfelf needs *only* to be known. *Dryden.*

The practice of virtue is attended not *only* with content quiet and fatisfaction, but with comfortable hope of a future recompence. *Nelson.*

Not muft this content be exercifed by us *only* for greater evils, but when we live the beft. *Pride.*

2. So and no otherwife.

Very imagination of the thoughts of his heart was *only* evil continually. *Georg.*

3. Singly without more: as, *only begotten.*

**ONOMANCY. n. f.** [*onoma* and *manthia*.] Divination by a name.

Defines were fuperftitiously, by *onomancy*, deciphered out of names, as though the names and natures of men were fuitable, and that accidents occurred herein with voluntary motion. *Caaden.*

**ONOMASTICAL. adj.** [*onoma* and *mastris*.]

Predifhing by names.

Theodotus, when curious to know the fuccels of his wars againft the Romans, an *onomastical* or name-wifard Jew, wifd him to flut up a number of fime and give fome of them fime names, others God's names with feveral marks, and thofe to leave them. *Caaden.*

**ONSET. n. f.** [on and *set*.]

1. Attack; florm; affault; firft brunt.

As well the felder dieth, which ftandeth firft, as he that gives the bravelt *onset*. *Sidney.*

At breathlefs, weary, faint, Him fpying, with freth *onset* he affail'd, And kiffing new his courage, becoming quiet, Struck him to hugely, that through great content He made him fleep. *Spencer.*

The flout

Of battle now began, and rifing found

Of *onset*. *Milton.*

Sometimes it gains a point, and profouly it ftruts itfelf beat and beaten off; yet full againe as the *onset*, attacks the difficulty afreth, punts this reasoning and that argumnt, like fo many intellectual batteries, till at length it forces a way into the obftinate enclofed batt.

Without in it and provifions it is incapable to feure concepts that are made in the firft *onset* of an invention. *Addifon.*

Obferve

The firft impetuous *onset* of his gueft;

Use every artifice to keep him bedaft. *Philips.*

2. Something added or *fit on* by way of

ornamental appendage. This fenfe, fays *Nicholfon*, is ftill retained in Northumberland, where *onset* means a *taft*.

I will with deeds requite thy gentlenels; And for an *onset*, Titus, to advance Thy name and honourable family, Iaving will I make my empreff. *Shafpeare.*

To *ONSET. v. a.* [from the noun.] To let upon; to begin. Not ufed.

Thus for a while was hotly *onsetting* and a reasonable price offered, but foon cooled againe. *Carew.*

**ONSLAUGHT. n. f.** [on and *flay*. See SLAUGHTER.] Attack; florm; *onset*. Not in ufe.

They made a halt To view the ground, and where t' affault, Then call'd a council, which was bent, By flege or *onslaught* to invell

The enemy; and 'twas agreed By florm and *onslaught* to proceed. *Hudibras.*

**ONTOLOGIST. n. f.** [from *ontology*.] One who confiders the affections of being in general; a metaphyfician.

**ONTOLOGY. n. f.** [*ὄντα* and *λόγος*.] The fcience of the affections of being in general; metaphyficks.

The modes, accidents, and relations that belong to various beings, are copioufly treated of in metaphyficks, or more properly out *logy*. *Watts.*

**ONWARD. adv.** [onþearf, Sax.]

1. Forward; progrefively.

My lord, When you went *onward* to this ended action, I look'd upon her with a felder's eye. *Shafpeare.*

Stam was now at hand, and from his tent, The moufter moving *onward*, came us faft With horrid ftrides. *Milton.*

Him thro' the fpyc foreft *onward* come Adam difcern'd, as in the door he fat Of his cool bow'r. *Milton.*

Not one looks backward, *onward* ftill he goes, Yet ne'er looks forward farther than his note. *Pope.*

2. In a ftate of advanced progreflion.

Philoxenus came to fee how *onward* the fruits were of his friend's labour. *Sidney.*

You are already fo far *onward* of your way, that you have forfaken the imitation of ordinary converfe. *Dryden.*

3. Somewhat further.

A little *onward* lend thy guiding hand To thofe dark fteps a little further on. *Milton.*

**ONXIA. n. f.** It is found in two different fenfes in Scripture.—The odoriferous fnail or fhell, and the ftone onyx.

The greateft part of commentators explain it by the onyx or odoriferous fhell. The onyx is fuppos'd for in the Indies, where grows the fpermatich, the root of this fhell and what makes its fhell fo aromatick. *Casmet.*

Take fweet fpecies, *onychna*, and galbanum. *Lat.*

**ONYX. n. f.** [ὄνξ] A fempellucid gem, of which there are feveral fpecies; but the bluelith white kind, with brown and white zones, is the true *onyx* legitima of the ancients. *Hud.*

Nor are her rare endowments to be fold For glittering fand by Ophir thown. *Saunders.*

The blue-eyed faphir, or rich onyx ftone. *Saunders.*

The *onyx* is of a plentiful variety of the next kind: it is of a dark honey colour, in which is a plate of a bluish white, and fometimes of red: who on one or both fides the white, there happens to be alfo a reddifh or freth colour, the jewellers call the ftone a fardonys. *Woodward on Jewels.*

**OOZE. n. f.** [either from *caux*, waters, Fr. or *perp*, wetnels, Sax.]

1. Soft mud; mire at the bottom of water; flime.

My fon t' th' ooze is bedded. *Shafpeare.*

Some carried up into their grounds the ooze or falt water mud, and found good profit thereby. *Carew.*

Old father Thames rais'd up his rev'rend head, Deep in his ore he fought his fedgey bed, And thrunk his waters back into his arms. *Dryden.*

2. Soft flow; fpring. This feems to be the meaning in *Prior*.

From his firft fountain and beginning ooze, Down to the fea each brook and torrent flows. *Prior.*

3. The liquor of a tanner's vat.

To *OOZE. v. n.* [from the noun.] To flow by health; to run gently; to drain away.

When the contracted hubs were cramp'd, even the

A wat'ry humour swell'd and o'rd ager. *Dryden.*

The tily drunks

The latent rill, it acce oozing thro' the gills. *Thomfon.*

**Oozy. adj.** [from *ooze*.] Miry; muddy; flimy.

From his oozy bed,

Old father Thames advanc'd his rev'rend head. *Pope.*

To *OPACATE. v. a.* [*opaco*, Latin.] To

shade; to cloud; to darken; to obfcure.

The fame copulatives upon the antipopping of the glas, did *opacate* that part of the air they mov'd in. *Boyle.*

**OPACITY. n. f.** [*opacit*, Fr. *opacitas*, Lat.] Cloudinefs; want of tranfparency.

Can any thing efcape eyes in whole opacity there is no *opacity*? *Brown.*

Had there not been any night, fladow or opacity, we fhould never have had any determinate concept of darknefs. *Glauville.*

How much any body hath of colour, fo much hath it of opacity, and by fo much the more mud is it to tranfmit the fpecies. *Boyle.*

The leaft parts of animal all bodies, are in fome meafure tranfparent, and the opacity of thofe bodies mifch from the multitude of reflexions caufed in their internal parts. *Newton.*

**OPACOUS. adj.** [*opacus*, Latin.] Dark; obfcure; not tranfparent.

When he perceives that a *opacus* body does not hinder the eye from judging light to have an equal diftufion through the whole place that it irradiates, he can have no difficulty to allow air, that is diaphanous, and more imable for than they, and confequently diftable moleft atoms; and having leffer paces, which feem to our eyes to miflight. *Dugby.*

Upon the firm *opacus* globe Of this round world, whose laft convex divides

The limous and not only, mofe's d From chies, and th' broad of darknefs old, Sorrow ablighted. *Milton.*

**OPAL. n. f.** [*opalus*, Lat.] A very elegant and fingular kind of ftone; it hardly comes within the rank of the pellucid gems, being much more opaque, and leis hard. It is in the pebble fhape, from the head of a pin to the fignre of a walnut.

It is naturally bright, and fhows all its beauty without the help of the lapidary: in colour it refembles the fireft mother of pearl, it hath fometimes a bluelith or greenifh white, but with a property of reflecting all the colours of the rainbow, as turned differently to the light. *Hill.*

This mud is a very *opal*. *Shafpeare.*

The imperial being extended with Innum, underftand the *opal* of the world; With *opal* towers, and belfries, as ad and Of living fplir. *Milton.*

We have this ftone from Germany, and is the fame with the *opal* of the ancients. *Wartford.*

**OPALINE. adj.** [*opacus*, Latin.] Dark; not tranfparent; cloudy.

They Shot upw'd ftill direft, where no way round Shadow from body opaque can fall. *Milton.*

Thefe antipopping ftir flors were actually extinguifh'd and turn'd into more opaque and glos plant-like bodies. *Cheney.*

**To OPE.** } *v. a.* [öpen, Sax. *op*, Islandick; *To OPEX.* } *öpn*, Greek; a hole. *Ope* is used only in poetry, when one syllable is more convenient than two.]

1. To unclose; to unlock; to put into such a state as that the inner parts may be seen or entered: the contrary to *shut*.

Which I with bound will open. *Shakespeare*  
Before you light, *ope* the better. *Shakespeare*

1. To open the gates, and to let in our foe. *Farfax*  
If a man can be put, and not cover it, and as a full the new, the owner of the pit shall make it good.

Let us pass through your land, and none shall deny any heart, howbeit they would not open unto him. *1 Maccabees*

Thy mouth for the dumb in the cause of all. *Proverbs*

A man, now open, thine eyes, and first behold. *Milton*

The draw-bridges at Ankerham part in the middle, and a vessel, though under sail, may pass them without the help of any one on shore, for the middle-bridge, or bridge, of the ship bearing against the middle in the middle, *open* it. *Brown*

Where Tullus Lyber rolls with rapid force, And where Amicus *ope* his holy fomer. *Dryden*

When wilt you *ope* your doors, and pulling by, The sad old one's object meets your eye. *Dryden*

My old wounds are *open* at this view, And many wounds a presence bleed anew. *Dryden*

When the matter is made, the side must be *opened* to let it out. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*

2. To show; to discover.

The English did adventure far for to *open* the north parts of America. *Abbot*

3. To divide; to break.

The wall of the cathedral church was *opened* by an earthquake, and shut again by a second. *Addij.*

4. To explain; to disclose.

Some things wisdom *openeth* by the sacred books of Scripture, some things by the glorious works of nature. *Hooker*

Paul reasoned with them out of the Scriptures, *opening* and alleging, that Christ must needs have suffered and risen again from the dead. *Acts*

After the earl of Lincoln was slain, the king *opened* himself to some of his council, that he was sorry for the earl's death, because by him he might have known the bottom of his danger. *Bacon*

Gramont, governor of Bayonne, took an exquisite notice of their persons and behaviour, and *opened* himself to some of his train, that he thought them to be gentlemen of much more worth than their habits betrayed. *Wotton*

A friend who relates his success, talks himself into a new pleasure, and by *opening* his misfortune, leaves part of them behind him. *Cotter*

5. To begin; to make the initial exhibition.

You retained him only for the *opening* of your cause, and your main lawyer is yet behind. *Dryden*

Homer *opens* his poem with the utmost simplicity and nobility; he continually grows upon the reader. *Notes on Odyssey*

**To OPE.** } *v. a.*

**To O'PEN.** }

1. To unclose itself; not to remain shut; not to continue closed.

The hundred doors *Ope* of themselves; a rattling whirlwind roars Within the cave. *Dryden*

Unnumber'd treasures *ope* at once, From each the nicely culls with curious toil, And decks the goddesses. *Pope*

2. To bark. A term of hunting.

If I cry out thus upon no trail, never trust me when I *open* again. *Shakespeare*

The night restores our actions done by day; As hounds in sleep will *open* for their prey. *Dryden*

Hark! the dog *opens*, take thy certain aim; The woodcock flutters. *Guy's Rural Sports*

**OPE.** } *adj.* [*Ope* is scarcely used but by **O'PEN.** } old authors, and by them in the primitive not figurative sense.]

1. Unclosed; not shut.

The gates are *ope*; now prove good seconds; 'Tis for the followers fortune widens them; Not for the thiers. *Shakespeare*

Most facileious murder hath broke *ope* The Lord's anointed temple, and stole thence The life of th' building. *Shakespeare*

Then sent Sanballat his servant, with an *open* letter in his hand. *Nehemiah*

With the same key set *ope* the door Where with you lock'd it all before. *Cleaveland*

Wide *open* and unguarded, Satan pass'd Milton. They meet the chiefs returning from the fight, And each with *open* arms embrac'd her chosen knight. *Dryden*

He, when Aeneas on the plain appears, Meets him with *open* arms and falling tears. *Dryden*

The bouncer broke *ope* the door. *Dryden*

The door was *ope*, they blindly groped the way. *Dryden*

2. Plain; apparent; evident; publick.

They cuncty to themselves the Son of God afresh, and put him to an *open* shame. *Hebrews*

He fearfully engag'd would needs to *open* us. *Drayton*

Th' under-work, transparent, shows too plain; Where *open* acts accuse, th' events is vain. *Daniel*

3. Not wearing disguise; clear; artless; sincere.

He was so secret therein, as not daring to be *open*, that to no creature he ever spoke of it. *Sidney*

Lord Cordes, the hotter he was against the English in time of war, had the more credit in a negotiation of peace; and besides was held a man *open* and of good faith. *Bacon*

The French are always *open*, familiar, and talkative; the Italians full, ceremonious, and reserved. *Addijon*

This reserved mysterious way of acting towards persons, who in right of their posts expected a more *open* treatment, was imputed to some hidden design. *Smyth*

His generous, *open*, undefining heart, Has begg'd his rival to relent for him. *Addijon*

4. Not clouded; clear.

With dry eyes, and with an *open* look, She met his glance midway. *Dryden*

Then shall thy Craggs, On the east one, another Pollio, shine; With aspect *open* shall erect his head. *Pope*

5. Not hidden; exposed to view.

In that little spot of ground that lies between those two great oceans of eternity, we are to exercise our thoughts, and lay *open* the treasures of the divine wisdom and goodness hid in this part of nature and Providence. *Buonetti*

Moral principles require reasoning and discourse to discover the certainty of their truths: they lie not *open* as natural characters engraven on the mind. *Locke*

6. Not refrained; not denied; not precluded.

If Demetrius and the craftsmen have a matter against any man, the law is *open*, and there are deputies; let them implead one another. *Acts*

7. Not cloudy; not gloomy.

An *open* and warm winter portendeth a hot and dry summer. *Bacon*

8. Uncovered.

Here is better than the open air. *Shakespeare*

And when at last in pity, you will die, I'll watch your birth of immortality; Then, turtle-like, I'll to my mate repair; And teach you your first flight in *open* air. *Dryden*

9. Exposed; without defence.

The service that I truly did his life, Hath left me *open* to all injuries. *Shakespeare*

10. Attentive.

Thine eyes are *open* upon all the sons of men, to give every one according to his ways. *Jeremiah*

The eyes of the Lord are upon the righteous, and his ears are *open* unto their cry. *Psalms*

**O'PENER.** *n. f.* [from *open*.]

1. One that opens; one that unlocks; one that unclodes.

True *opener* of mine eyes, Much better seems this vision, and more hope Of peaceful days portends, than that two pass. *Milton*

2. Explainer; interpreter.

To us, th' imagin'd voice of Heav'n itself, The very *opener* and intelligencer Between the grave, the sanctities of heav'n, And our dull workways. *Shakespeare*

3. That which separates; disuniter.

There may be such *openers* of compound bodies, because there wanted not some experiments in which it appeared. *Boyle*

**O'PEN'ED.** *adj.* [*open* and *eye*.] Vigilant; watchful.

While you here do snoring lie, *O'pened* conscience His tongue doth take. *Shakespeare*

**O'PEN'ED.** *adj.* [*open* and *hand*.] Generous; liberal; munificent.

Good Heav'n who renders mercy back for us, With *open-handed* bounty shall repay you. *Bacon*

**O'PEN'ED.** *adj.* [*open* and *heart*.] Generous; candid; not meanly subtle.

I know him well; he's free and *open-hearted*. *D. d. d.*

Of an *open-hearted* generous minister you are to say that he was in an intrigue to betray his country; but in an intrigue with a lady. *Arden*

**O'PEN'ED.** *n. f.* [*open* and *heart*.] Liberality; frankness; sincerity; munificence; generosity.

**O'PENING.** *n. f.* [from *open*.] 1. Aperture; breach.

The fire thus up, makes its way through the cracks and *openings* of the earth. *Woodward*

2. Discovery at a distance; faint knowledge; dawn.

God has been pleased to dissipate this confusion and chaos, and to give us some *openings*, some dawnings of liberty and settlement. *Smyth*

The *opening* of your glory was like that of light, you shone to us from afar, and disclosed your beams on distant nations. *Dryden*

**O'PENLY.** *adv.* [from *open*.] 1. Publickly; not secretly; in sight; not obscurely.

Their actions always spoke of with great honour, are now called *openly* into question. *Hooker*

Prayers are faulty, not whensoever they be *openly* made, but when hypocrisy is the cause of open praying. *Hooker*

Why should you have put me to deny This claim which now you wear to *openly*. *Shakespeare*

I knew the time, Now fall, that I no more shall live obscure, But *openly* begun, as best becomes. *Milton*

The authority which I deriv'd from heav'n, How grossly and *openly* do many of us contradict the precepts of the gospel, by our ungodliness and worldly lusts. *Tilley*

We express our thanks by *openly* owning our parentage, and paying our common devotion to God on this day's solemnity. *Atterbury*

2. Plainly; apparently; evidently; without disguise.

Too *openly* does love and hatred show, A boueuous master, but a deadly foe. *Dryden*

**O'PENMOUTHED.** *adj.* [*open* and *mouth*.] Greedy; ravenous; clamorous; vociferous.

Up comes a lion *openmouthed* towards the ass. *L'Estrange*

**O'PENNESS.** *n. f.* [from *open*.] 1. Plainness; clearness; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity.

Deliver to more *openness* your answers To my demands. *Shakespeare*

2. Plainness; freedom from disguise.

The noble *openness* and freedom of his reflections are expressed in lively colours. *Johnson*

These letters all written in the *opera* of friendship, will prove what were my real sentiments. Pope.

**OPERA. n. f.** [Italian.] A poetical tale or fiction, represented by vocal and instrumental music, adorned with scenes, machines, and dancing. Dryden.

You will hear what plays were acted that week, which is the finest song in the *opera*. Law.

**OPERABLE. adj.** [from *operator*, Lat.] To be done; practicable. Not in use.

Being incapable of *operable* circumstances, or rightly to judge the prudentiality of affairs, they only gaze upon the visible success, and thereafter condemn or cry up the whole progression. Brown.

**OPERANT. adj.** [operant, Fr.] Active; having power to produce any effect. Not in use, though elegant.

Earth, yield me roots;  
Who seeks far better of thee, fance his palate  
With thy most *operant* poison. Shakspeare.

I must leave thee, love, and shortly too;  
My *operant* powers their functions leave to do. Sha.

**TO OPERATE. v. n.** [operator, Lat. operer, Fr.] To act; to have agency; to produce effects: with *on* before the subject of operation.

The virtues of private persons *operate* but on a few; their sphere of action is narrow, and their influence is confined to it. Atterbury.

Bodies produce ideas in us, manifestly by impulse, the only way which we can conceive bodies *operate* on. Locke.

It can *operate* on the guts and stomach, and thereby produce distinct ideas. Locke.

A plain convincing reason *operates* on the mind, both of a learned and ignorant hearer as long as they live. Swift.

Where causes *operate* freely, with a liberty of indifference to this or the contrary, the effect will be contingent, and the certain knowledge of it belongs only to God. Watts.

**OPERATION. n. f.** [operatio, Lat. operation, Fr.]

1. Agency; production of effects; influence. There are in men operations, natural, rational, supernatural, some political, some usually ecclesiastical. Hooker.

By all the *operations* of the orbs,  
From whom we do exist and tense to be,  
Here I disclaim all my paternal care,  
Shakspeare.

All *operations* by transmutation of spirits, and imagination, work at distance, and not at touch. Bacon.

Waller's presence had an extraordinary operation to procure any thing desired. Clarendon.

The tree whose *operation* brings  
Knowledge of good and ill, shewn to taste. Milton.

If the *operation* of these salts be in convenient glasses promoted by warmth, the ascending steam may easily be caught and reduced into a permanent spirit. Boyle.

Speculative paintings, without the assistance of manual *operation*, can never attain to perfection, but still fallibly languish; for it was not with his tongue that Apelles performed his noble works. Dryden.

The pain and sickness caused by manna, are the effects of its *operation* on the stomach and guts by the size, motion, and figure of its insensible parts. Locke.

2. Action; effect. This is often confounded with the former sense.

Repentance and renovation consist not in the strife, with, or purpose, but in the actual operations of good life. Hammond.

Many medicinal drugs of rare *operation*. Heylin.

That tale first  
Far other *operation* first display'd,  
Carnal desire misading. Milton.

The offices appointed, and the powers exercised in the church, by their institution and *operation* are holy. Payson.

In this understanding piece of clock-work, his body as well as other senseless matter has colour, warmth and softness. But these qualities are not sufficient in those bodies, but are operations of agency begotten in something else. Bentley.

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3. [in surgery.] That part of the art of healing which depends on the use of instruments.

4. The motions or employments of an army.

**OPERATIVE. adj.** [from *operator*.] Having the power of acting; having forcible agency; active; vigorous; efficacious.

To be over curious in searching how God's all-piercing and *operative* spirit dislinguishing gave form to the matter of the universal, is a search like unto his, who not contented with a known ford, will presume to pass over the greatest rivers in all parts where he is ignorant of their depths. Raleigh.

Many of the nobility endeavoured to make themselves popular, by speaking in parliament against those things which were most grateful to his majesty; and he thought a little discountenance upon those persons would suppress that spirit within themselves, or make the poison of it less *operative* upon others. Clarendon.

In actions of religion we should be zealous, active, and *operative*, so far as prudence will permit. Taylor.

This circumstance of the promise must give life to all the rest, and make them *operative* toward the producing of good life. Decay of Piety.

It holds in all *operative* principles, especially in morality; in which, not to proceed, is certainly to go backward. South.

The will is the conclusion of an *operative* syllogism. Norris.

**OPÉRATEUR. n. f.** [opérateur, French; from *operate*.] One that performs any act of the hand; one who produces any effect.

An imaginary *operator* opening the fist with a great deal of nicety, upon a cursory view it appeared like the head of another. Addison.

To administer this dose, there cannot be fewer than fifty thousand *operators*, allowing one *operator* to every thirty.

**OPEROSUS. adj.** [operosus, Lat.] Laborious; full of trouble and tediousness.

Such an explication is purely imaginary, and also very *operose*, they would be as hard put to it to get rid of this water, when the deluge was to cease, as they were first to procure it. Burnet.

Written language, as it is more *operous*, so it is more digested, and is permanent. Holder.

**OPHIOPHAGOUS. adj.** [ὄφις and φάγω.] Serpenteating. Not used.

All snakes are not of such poisonous qualities as common opinion presumeth; as is confirmable from *ophiophagous* nations, and such as feed upon serpents. Brown.

**OPHITES. n. f.** A stone resembling a serpent.

*Ophites* has a dusky greenish ground, with spots of a lighter green, oblong, and usually near square.

Woodward.

**OPHTHALMICK. adj.** [ophthalmique, Fr. from ὀφθαλμός, Gr.] Relating to the eye.

**OPHTHALMY. n. f.** [ophthalmic, French; from ὀφθαλμός, Greek.] A disease of the eyes, being an inflammation in the coats, proceeding from arterious blood gotten out of the vessels and collected into those parts. Dut.

The use of cool applications, externally, is most easy to the eye; but after all, there will sometimes ensue a troublesome *ophthalmia*. Sharp.

**OPATE. n. f.** A medicine that causes sleep.

They chose atheism as an *opiate*, to still those frighting apprehensions of hell, by unduring a dulness and lethargy of mind, rather than to make use of that native and salutary medicine, a hearty repentance.

Thy thoughts and mude change with every line,  
No fountains of a prattling stream in thine,  
Which with one union of murmur flows,  
Opiate of inattention and repose. Horne.

**OPATE. adj.** Soporiferous; forniferous; narcotick; causing sleep.

The particular ingredients of those magical ointments, are *opiate* and *soporiferous*. For anointing of the forehead and back bone, is used for procuring dead sleep. Bacon.

All their shapes  
Spangled with eyes, more numerous than those  
Of Argus, and more wakeful than to drowse,  
Charm'd with Arcadian pipe, the pastoral reed  
Of Hermes, or his *opiate* reed. Mid on.

Lettuce, which has a milky juice with an anodyne or *opiate* quality resolvable of the bile, is proper for melancholy. Arbuthnot.

**OPIFICE. n. f.** [opificium, Lat.] Workmanship; handwork.

**OPIFICER. n. f.** [opifex, Latin.] One that performs any work; artist. A word not received.

There is an infinite distance betwixt the poor mortal artist, and the Almighty *opifex*. Bentley.

**OPINABLE. adj.** [opinar, Latin.] Which may be thought. Dct.

**OPINATION. n. f.** [opinar, Lat.] Opinion; notion. Dct.

**OPINATOR. n. f.** [opinar, Lat.] One who holds an opinion.

Consider against what kind of *opinions* the reason above given is levelled. Hale.

**TO OPINE. v. n.** [opinar, Lat.] To think; to judge; to be of opinion.

Fear is an *opine*, that fortifies  
And hunts by fits those whom it takes;  
And they'll *opine* they feel the pain  
And blows they felt to-day, again. Hudibras.

In matters of mere speculation, it is not material to the welfare of government, or thank lives, whether they *opine* right or wrong, and whether they be philosophers or no. South.

But I, who think more highly of our kind,  
*Opine*, that nature, as in duty bound,  
Deep hid the shining mischief under ground. Pope.

**OPINIATIVE. adj.** [from *opinion*.]

1. Still in a preconceived notion.

2. Imagined; not proved.  
It is difficult to find out truth, because it is in such inconsiderable proportions scattered in a mass of *opiniative* uncertainties, like the silver in Homer's crown of gold. Glanville.

**OPINIATOR. n. f.** [opiniator, Fr.] One fond of his own notion; inflexible; adherent to his own opinion.

What will not *opiniators* and self-believing men dispute of and make doubt of? Raleigh.

Effect left lord Roberts government; a man of a sour and fiery nature, a great *opiniator*, and one who must be overcome before he would believe that he could be so. Clarendon.

For all his exact plot, down was he cast found  
his greivous, and forced to end his days in a mere condition, as it is pity but all such political *opiniators* should. South.

**OPINIPTRE. adj.** [French.] Obstinate; stubborn; inflexible.

Instead of an able man, you desire to have him an incontinent wrangler, *opiniatre* is discontent, and priding himself in contradicting others. Locke.

**OPINIATRY. n. f.** [opiniatry, Fr.]

**OPINIATRY. }** Obstunacy; inflexibility; determination of mind; stubbornness. This word, though it has been tried in different forms, is not yet received, nor is it wanted.

Let popular *opiniatry* should arise, we will deliver the chert opinion. Brown.

The one sets the thoughts upon wit and fixed colours, and not upon truth; the other teaches fallacy, wrangling and *opiniatry*. Locke.

So much as we early have comprehended of truth and reason, so much we possess of real and true knowledge. The floating of other men's opinions in our brains, makes us not one jot the more knowing.

though they happen to be true: what in them was science, is in us but *opiniastrey*. *Locke.*

I can pass by *opiniastrey*, and the busy meddling of those who thrust themselves into every thing. *Woodward's Letters.*

I was extremely concerned at his *opiniastrey* in leaving me: but he shall not get rid so. *Pope.*

**OPINION.** *n. f.* [*opinion*, French; *opinio*, Latin.]

1. Persuasion of the mind, without proof or certain knowledge.

*Opinion* is a light, vain, crude, and imperfect thing, settled in the imagination, but never arriving at the understanding, there to obtain the tincture of reason. *Ben Jonson.*

*Opinion* is, when the assent of the understanding is obtained by evidence of probability, that it rather inclines to one persuasion than to another, yet not altogether without a mixture of uncertainty or doubting. *Hale.*

Time wears out the fictions of *opinion*, and doth by degrees discover and unmask that fallacy of ungrounded persuasions; but confirms the dictates and sentiments of nature. *Wilkins.*

Bless be the princes who have fought for pompous names, or wide dominion, Since by their error we are taught, That happiness is but *opinion*. *Prior.*

2. Sentiments; judgment; notion.

Where no such settled custom hath made it law, there it hath force only according to the strength of reason and circumstances joined with it, or as it shows the *opinion* and judgment of them that made it; but not at all as if it had any commanding power of obedience. *Selden.*

Can they make it out against the common sense and *opinion* of all mankind, that there is no such thing as a future state of misery for such as have lived ill here? *South.*

Charity itself commands us, where we know no ill, to think well of all; but friendship, that always goes a pitch higher, gives a man a peculiar right and claim to the good *opinion* of his friend. *South.*

We may allow this to be his *opinion* concerning him, that where there are divers children the eldest son has the right to be heir. *Locke.*

Philosophers are of *opinion*, that infinite space is possessed by God's infinite omnipotence. *Locke.*

A story out of Boccaccio sufficiently shows us the *opinion* that judicious author entertained of the critics. *Addison.*

3. Favourable judgment.

In actions of arms small matters are of great moment, especially when they serve to raise an *opinion* of commanders. *Hayward.*

However I have no *opinion* of those things; yet so much I conceive to be true, that strong imagination hath more force upon things living, than things merely inanimate. *Bacon.*

If a woman had no *opinion* of her own person and dress, she would never be angry at those who are of the *opinion* with herself. *Law.*

**TO OPINE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To opine; to think. A word out of use, and unworthy of revival.

The Stoics *opined* the souls of wise men dwell about the moon, and those of fools wandered about the earth: whereas the Epicureans held nothing after death. *Broken.*

That the soul and the angels are devoid of quantity and dimension, is generally *opined*. *Glance.*

**OPINIONATIVE.** *adj.* [from *opinion*.] Fond of preconceived notions; stubborn.

Striking at the root of pedantry and *opinionative* assurance, would be no hindrance to the world's improvement. *Glance.*

One would rather chuse a reader, without art, than one ill instructed with learning, but *opinionative* and without judgment. *Burnet.*

**OPINIONATIVELY.** *adv.* [from *opinionative*.] Stubbornly.

**OPINIONATIVENESS.** *n. f.* [from *opinionative*.] Obstinacy.

**OPINIONIST.** *n. f.* [*opinioniste*, Fr. from *opinion*.] One fond of his own notions.

Every conceited *opinionist* sets up an inflexible chair in his own brain. *Glance.*

**OPIPAROUS.** *adj.* [*opiparus*, Lat.] Samp-  
tuous. *Dict.*

**OPITULATION.** *n. f.* [*opitulation*, Lat.] An  
aiding; a helping. *Dict.*

**OPIUM.** *n. f.* A juice, partly of the resinous, partly of the gummy kind; brought to us in flat cakes or masses very heavy and of a dense texture, not perfectly dry: its colour is a dark brownish yellow; its smell is of a dead faint kind; and its taste very bitter and very acrid.

It is brought from Natolia, Egypt, and the East-Indies, produced from the white garden poppy, with which the fields of Asia-Minor are in many places sown. When the heads grow to maturity, but are yet soft, green, and full of juice, incisions are made in them, and from every one of these a few drops flow of a milky juice, which soon hardens into a solid consistence. The finest *opium* proceeds from the first incisions. What we generally have is the mere crude juice, worked up with water, or honey sufficient to bring it into form. Externally applied it is emollient, relaxing, and discutient, and greatly promotes suppuration. A moderate dose of *opium* taken internally, is generally under a grain, yet custom will make people bear a dram, but in that case nature is vitiated. Its first effect is the making the patient cheerful; it removes melancholy, and dissipates the dread of danger; the Turks always take it when they are going to battle: it afterwards quiets the spirits, eases pain, and disposes to sleep. After the effect is over, the pain generally returns in a more violent manner; the spirits become lower than before, and the pulse languid. An immoderate dose of *opium* brings on drunkenness, cheerfulness, and loud laughter, at first, and, after many terrible symptoms, death itself. Those who have accustomed themselves to an immoderate use of *opium* are apt to be faint, idle, and thoughtless; they lose their appetite, and grow old before their time. *Hill.*

Sleep hath forsook, and giv'n me o'er  
To death's benumbing *opium* as my only cure. *Milt.*

The colour and taste of *opium* are, as well as its soporific or anodyne virtues, mere powers depending on its primary qualities, whereby it is fitted to produce different operations on different parts of our bodies. *Locke.*

**O'PLE-TREE.** *n. f.* [*opulus*, *ople*, and *tree*.] A sort of tree. *Ainsw.*

**OPOL'SALAHUM.** *n. f.* [Latin.] Balm of Gilead.

**OPPONAX.** *n. f.* [Latin.] A gum resin in small loose granules, and sometimes in large masses, of a strong disagreeable smell, and an acrid and extremely bitter taste; brought to us from the East, and known to the Greeks; but we are entirely ignorant of the plant which produces this drug. *Hill.*

**O'PIDAN.** *n. f.* [*opidanus*, Lat.] A townsman; an inhabitant of a town.

**TO OPI'NERATE.** *v. a.* [*oppignero*, Lat.] To pledge; to pawn. Not in use.

The duke of Guise Henry was the greatest usurer in France, for that he had turned all his estate into obligations; meaning that he had sold and *oppignorated* all his patrimony, to give large donations to other men. *Bacon.*

Ferdinando merchanted with France, for the restoring Roussillon and Perpignan, *oppignorated* to them. *Bacon.*

**TO O'PILATE.** *v. a.* [*opילו*, Lat. *opiler*, Fr.] To heap up obstruction.

**OPI'LATI'ON.** *n. f.* [*opilation*, Fr. from *opilate*.] Obstruction; matter heaped together.

The ingredients prescribed in their substance actuate the spirits, reclude *opulations*, and mundify the blood. *Harvey.*

**O'PILATIVE.** *adj.* [*opillative*, Fr.] Obstructive.

**O'PPL'ED.** *adj.* [*oppletus*, Lat.] Filled; crowded.

**OPPO'NENT.** *adj.* [*opponens*, Lat.] Opposite; adverse.

Ere the foundations of this earth were laid, it was *opponent* to our search ordain'd, That joy still fought should never be attain'd. *Prior.*

**OPPO'NENT.** *n. f.* [*opponens*, Latin.]

1. Antagonist; adversary.

2. One who begins the dispute by raising objections to a tenet: correlative to the defendant or respondent.

Inasmuch as ye go about to destroy a thing which is in force, and to draw in that which hath not as yet been received, to impose on us that which we think not ourselves bound unto; that therefore ye are not to claim in any conference other than the plaintiffs or *opponents* part. *Hooker.*

How becomingly does Philopolis exercise his office, and seasonably commit the *opponent* with the respondent, like a long-proctored moderator. *Merc.*

**OPPORTUNE.** *adj.* [*opportune*, Fr. *opportunus*, Lat.] Seasonable; convenient; fit; timely; well-timed; proper.

There was nothing to be added to this great king's felicity, being at the top of all worldly bliss, and the perpetual constancy of his prosperous successes, but an *opportune* death to withdraw him from any future blow of fortune. *Bacon.*

Will hit us up in spite of fate,  
Nearer our ancient seat; perhaps in view  
Of those bright confines, whence with neigh'ring arms

And *opportune* excursion, we may chance  
Re-enter heav'n. *Milton.*

Consider'd every creature, which of all  
Most *opportune* might serve his wiles; and found  
The serpent subtlest beast of all the field. *Milton.*

**OPPORTU'NELY.** *adv.* [from *opportune*.] Seasonably; conveniently; with opportunity either of time or place.

He was resolved to chuse a war rather than to have Biscagne carried by France, being situate to *opportune* to annoy England either for coast or trade. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Against these there is a proper objection, that they offend uniformity, whereof I am therefore *opportune* induced to say somewhat. *Watson.*

The experiment does *opportune* supply the deficiency. *Boyle.*

**OPPORTU'NITY.** *n. f.* [*opportunité*, Fr. *opportunitas*, Lat.] Fit time; fit place; time; convenience; suitability of circumstances to any end.

A wise man will make more *opportunities* than he finds. Mens behaviour should be like their apparel, not too straight, but free for exercise. *Bacon.*

*Opportunity*, like a sudden gust,  
Hath swell'd my calmer thoughts into a tempest.  
Accur'd *opportunity*!

That work'd our thoughts into desires, desires  
To resolutions; those being ripe and quicken'd,  
Thou giv'st them birth, and bring'st them forth to action. *Denham.*

Thou' their advice be good, their counsel wise,  
Yet length still loses *opportunities*. *Denham.*

I had an *opportunity* to see the cloud descend, and after it was past, to ascend again so high as to get over part of the mountain. *Broken's Travels.*

Neglect no *opportunity* of doing good, nor check thy desire of doing it, by a vain fear of what may happen. *Atterbury.*

All poets have taken an *opportunity* to give long descriptions of the night. *Broom.*

**TO O'PPOSE.** *v. a.* [*opposere*, Fr. *oppono*, Latin.]

1. To act against; to be adverse; to hinder; to resist.

There's no bottom, none  
In my voluptuousness: and my desire  
All continent impediments won't o'erbear,  
That did *oppose* my will. *Shakespeare's Muchad.*

2. To put in opposition; to offer as an antagonist or rival.

If all men are not naturally equal, I am sure all  
Saves are; and then I may, without presumption,  
*oppose* my single opinion to his. *Locke.*



## g. To place as an obstacle.

Since he stands obdurate,  
And that no lawful means can carry me  
Out of his envy's reach, I do oppose  
My patience to his fury. *Shakespeare.*

I thro' the seas purst'd their exil'd race,  
Engag'd the heav'n's oppos'd the stormy main;  
But billows roar'd and tempests rag'd in vain. *Dryden.*

## 4. To place in front; to place over against.

Her grace sat down  
In a rich chair of state; opposing freely  
The beauty of her person to the people. *Shakspeare.*

## To OPPOSE. v. n.

1. To act adversely.  
A forsworn, thrill'd with remorse,  
Oppos'd against the act, bending his sword  
To his great master. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

He practised to dispatch such of the nobility  
as were like to oppose against his mischievous drift, and  
in such sort to encumber and weaken the rest, that  
they should be no impediments to him. *Hayward.*

2. To object in a disputation; to have the  
part of raising difficulties against a tenet  
supposed to be right.

OPPOSELESS. *adj.* [from *oppose*.] Irresistible; not to be opposed.

I could bear it longer, and not fall  
To quarrel with your great opposite's will. *Shakspeare.*

OPPOSER. *n. f.* [from *oppose*.] One that  
opposes; antagonist; enemy; rival.

Now the fair goddess's fortune  
Fall deep in love with thee, and her great charms  
Mitigate thy oppugner's frowns: bold gentleman!  
Prosperity be thy page. *Shakspeare.*

Brave wits that have made essays worthy of immortality; yet by reason of envious and more popular opposers, have submitted to fate, and are almost lost in oblivion. *Glanville.*

I do not see how the ministers could have continued in their stations, if their opposers had agreed about the methods by which they should be ruined. *Swift.*

A hardy modern chief,  
A bold opposer of divine belief. *Blackmore.*

OPPOSITE. *adj.* [from *oppositus*, Fr. *oppositus*, Latin.]

1. Placed in front; facing each other.

To th' other five,  
Their planetary motions and aspects,  
In sextile, square, trine and opposite,  
Of noxious efficacy. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Adverse; repugnant.

Nothing of a foreign nature, like the trifling novels, by which the reader is misled into another sort of pleasure, opposite to that which is designed in an epic poem. *Dryden.*

This is a prospect very uneasy to the lusts and passions, and opposite to the strongest desires of flesh and blood. *Rogers.*

3. Contrary.

In this fallen state of man religion begins with repentance and conversion, the two opposite terms of which are God and sin. *Tillotson.*

Particles of speech have divers, and sometimes almost opposite significations. *Locke.*

OPPOSITE. *n. f.* Adversary; opponent; antagonist; enemy.

To the best and worst, while they live, the world is continually a froward opposite, a curious observer of their defects and imperfections; their virtues it afterwards as much admitteth. *Hooker.*

He is the most skilful, bloody, and fatal opposite that you could have found in Illyria. *Shakspeare.*

The knight whom fate or happy chance  
Shall grace his arms so far in equal fight,  
From out the bars to force his opposite,  
The prize of valour and of love shall gain. *Dryden.*

OPPOSITELY. *adv.* [from *opposite*.]

1. In such a situation as to face each other.  
The leader pair are joined edge to edge, but not oppositely with their points downward, but upward. *Crew.*

2. Adversely.

I oft have seen, when corn was ripe to mow,  
And now in dry and brittle straw did grow,  
Winds from all quarters oppositely blow. *Mary.*

OPPOSITION. *n. f.* [from *oppositus*.] The state of being opposite.

OPPOSITION. *n. f.* [from *oppositio*, Fr. *oppositio*, Latin.]

1. Situation so as to front something opposed; standing over against.

2. Hostile resistance.

He  
Cry'd Oh! and mounted; found no opposition  
From what he look'd for should oppose. *Shakspeare.*

Virtue which breaks thro' opposition,  
And all temptation can remove.

Most shines, and most is acceptable above. *Milton.*  
He considers Lausus rescuing his father at the hazard of his own life, as an image of himself when he took Anchises on his shoulders, and bore him safe through the rage of the fire and the opposition of his enemies. *Dryden.*

3. Contrariety of affection.

They who never tried the experiment of a holy life, measure the laws of God not by their intrinsic goodness, but by the reluctance and opposition which they find in their own hearts. *Tillotson.*

4. Contrariety of interest; contrariety of measures.

When the church is taken for the persons making profession of the christian faith, the catholic is often added in opposition to heretics and schismatics. *Pearson.*

5. Contrariety of meaning; diversity of meaning.

The parts of every true opposition do always both concern the same subject, and have reference to the same thing, sith otherwise they are but in shew opposite, not in truth. *Hooker.*

The use of language and custom of speech, in all authors I have met with, has gone upon this rule, or maxim, that exclusive terms are always to be understood in opposition only to what they are opposed to, and not in opposition to what they are not opposed to. *Waterland.*

6. Inconsistency.

Reason can never permit the mind to reject a greater evidence to embrace what is less evident, nor allow it to entertain probability in opposition to knowledge and certainty. *Locke.*

To OPPRESS. *v. a.* [from *oppressus*, Latin.]

1. To crush by hardship or unreasonable severity.

Israel and Judah were oppressed together, and all that took them captives held them fast, they refused to let them go. *Jeremiah.*

Alas! a mortal most oppress'd of those  
Whom fate has loaded with a weight of woes. *Pope.*

2. To overpower; to subdue.

We're not ourselves,  
When nature, being oppress'd, commands the mind  
To suffer with the body. *Shakspeare.*

In blazing height of noon,  
The sun oppress'd, is plunged in thickest gloom. *Thomson.*

OPPRESSION. *n. f.* [from *oppressio*, Fr. from *oppressus*.]

1. The act of oppressing; cruelty; severity.

If thou feelst the oppressions of the poor, marvel not at the matter, for he that is higher than the highest regardeth. *Ecclesiastes.*

2. The state of being oppressed; misery.

Famine is in thy cheeks;  
Need and oppression stare within thine eyes,  
Contempt and beggary hang upon thy back. *Shakspeare.*

Cæsar himself has work, and our oppression  
Exceeds what we expected. *Shakspeare.*

3. Hardship; calamity.

We are all subject to the same accidents: and when we see any under particular oppression, we should look upon it as the common lot of human nature. *Addison.*

4. Dulness of spirits; lassitude of body.

Drowsiness, oppression, heaviness, and lassitude, are signs of a too plentiful meal. *Arbuthnot.*

OPPRESSIVE. *adj.* [from *oppressus*.]

1. Cruel; inhuman; unjustly exacting or severe.

o. Heavy; overwhelming.

Alicia, reach thy friendly arm,  
And help me to support that feeble frame,  
That nodding totters with oppressive woe,  
And sinks beneath its load. *Rowe.*

To ease the soul of one oppressive weight,  
This quits an empire, that embroils a state. *Pope.*

OPPRESSOR. *n. f.* [from *oppressor*, Fr. from *oppressus*.] One who harasses others with unreasonable or unjust severity.

I from oppressors did the poor defend,  
The fatherless, and such as had no friend. *Sandys.*

The cries of orphans, and th' oppressor's rage,  
Had reach'd the stars. *Dryden.*

Power when employed to relieve the oppressed,  
and to punish the oppressor, becomes a great blessing. *Swift.*

OPPROBRIOUS. *adj.* [from *opprobrium*, Latin.]

1. Reproachful; disgraceful; causing infamy; scurrilous.

Himself pronounceth them blessed, that should for his name sake be subject to all kinds of ignominy and opprobrious malediction. *Hooker.*

They see themselves unjustly aspersed, and vindicate themselves in terms no less opprobrious than those by which they are attacked. *Addison.*

2. Blasted with infamy.

I will not here desile  
My unstain'd verse with his opprobrious name. *Daniel.*

Solomon he led by fraud to build  
His temple right against the temple of God,  
On the opprobrious hill. *Milton.*

OPPROBRIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *opprobrious*.]

Reproachfully; scurrilously.

Think you, this little prating York  
Was not incensed by his subtle mother,  
To taunt and scorn you thus opprobriously? *Shakspeare.*

OPPROBRIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *opprobrious*.] Reproachfulness; scurrility.

To OPPUGN. *v. a.* [from *oppugno*, Lat.] To oppose; to attack; to resist.

For the ecclesiastical laws of this land we are led by a great reason to observe, and ye be by no necessity bound to oppugn them. *Hooker.*

They said the manner of their impeachment they could not but conceive did oppugn the rights of parliament. *Clarendon.*

If nothing can oppugn his love,  
And virtue's various ways can prove,  
What cannot he confute to do  
That brings both love and virtue too? *Hudibras.*

The ingredients include applications, mundity the blood, and oppugn putrefaction. *Hartrey.*

OPPU'GN. *n. f.* [from *oppugn*.] Opposition.

Take but degree away, untune that string,  
And hark what discord follows, each thing meets  
In woe's oppugnanity. *Shakspeare.*

OPPU'GNANCY. *n. f.* [from *oppugn*.] One who opposes or attacks.

The modern and degenerate Jews be, upon the score of being the great patrons of man's free will, not cautiously observed the great oppugners of God's free grace. *Boyle.*

OPSI'MATHY. *n. f.* [from *ὀψιμαθία*.] Late education; late erudition.

OPSONATION. *n. f.* [from *opsonatio*, Lat.] Catering; a buying provisions. *Diel.*

O'PTABLE. *adj.* [from *optabilis*, Lat.] Desirable; to be wished.

O'PTATIVE. *adj.* [from *optativus*, Lat.] Expressive of desire. [In grammar.]

The verb undergoes in Greek a different formation to signify wishing, which is called the optative mood. *Clarke.*

OPTICAL. *adj.* [from *ὀπτικός*.] Relating to the science of optics.

It seems not agreeable to what anatomists and optical writers deliver, touching the relation of the two eyes to each other. *Boyle.*

**OPTICIAN**, *n. f.* [*fr. optick*.] One skilled in opticks.

**OPTICK**, *adj.* [*fr. optick*; *optique*, Fr.]

1. Visual; producing vision; subservient to vision.

May not the harmony and discord of colours arise from the proportions of the vibrations propagated through the fibres of the optic nerves into the Linnæ, as the harmony and discord of sounds arise from the proportions of the vibrations of the air? *Newton*.

2. Relating to the science of vision.

Where our matter loseth the contractions of pillars, we have an *optick* rule, that the higher they are, the less should be always their diminution itself, to cause the eye itself doth contract all objects, according to the distance. *Hutton*.

**OPTICK**, *n. f.* An instrument of sight; an organ of sight.

Can any thing cleave the perspicuity of eyes which were before light, and in whose *opticks* there is no opacity? *Brown*.

Our corporeal eyes we find, Break the *opticks* of our mind. *Dehnam*.

You may be glib, or quench, or hate the flame, Whole smoke too long obscur'd your rising name, And quickly could indifference will colour, When you love's joy thro' honour's *optick* view. *Prior*.

Why has not man a micro-optick eye?  
For this plain reason, man is not a fly.  
Say what the use, were *opticks* given,  
To infect a note, not comprehend the heav'n? *Pope*.

**OPTICKS**, *n. f.* [*fr. optick*.] The science of the nature and laws of vision.

No spherical body of what bigness soever illuminates the whole sphere of another, although it illuminate some thing more than half of a sphere, according to the distance of *opticks*. *Brown*.

There was a delectation must go to the admirable treatise of *opticks* by Sir Isaac Newton. *Cheque*.

**OPTIMACY**, *n. f.* [*optimates*, Lat.] Nobility; body of nobles.

In this high court of parliament there is a rare co-ordination of power, a wholesome mixture betwixt monarchy, *optimacy*, and democracy. *Howell*.

**OPTIMITY**, *n. f.* [*from optimus*.] The state of being best.

**OPTIO**, *n. f.* [*optio*, Lat.] Choice; election; power of choosing.

He declares to punish the contumacy finally, by assigning them their own *options*. *Hammond*.

Transplant a must proceed from the *option* of the pen, for, the it sounds like an exile; to the colonies must be ruled by the leave of the king, and not by his command. *Bacon*.

Which of these two rewards we will receive, he hath left to our *opt* on. *Smaltridge*.

**OPULENCE**, *n. f.* [*opulence*, Fr. *opulent*.]

**OPULENCE**, *n. f.* [*opulencia*, Latin.] Wealth; riches; affluence.

It must be a delivery of the infinite flatteries that follow youth and *opulency*. *Shakespeare*.

After eight years spent in outward *opulency* and inward mumm, that it was not greater; after vast sums of money and great wealth gotten, he died unlamented. *Clarendon*.

He had been a person not only of great *opulence*, but authority. *Atterbury*.

There in full *opulence* a banker dwelt,  
Who all the joys and pomp of riches felt;  
His side-board glitter'd with unnumber'd plate,  
And his proud fancy held a vast estate. *Swift*.

**OPULENT**, *adj.* [*opulent*, Fr. *opulentus*, Lat.] Rich; wealthy; affluent.

He made him his ally, and provok'd a mighty and *opulent* king by an offensive war in his quarrel. *Bacon*.

To begin with the supposed policy of gratifying only the rich and *opulent*: does our wife man think that the grandee whom he comes does not see through all the little plots of his courtship? *South*.

**OPULENTLY**, *adv.* [*from opulent*.] Richly; with splendour.

**OR**, *conjunct.* [*oben*, Saxon.]

1. A disjunctive particle, marking distribution, and sometimes opposition.

Inquire what the ancients thought concerning this world, whether it was to perish or no; whether to be destroyed or to stand eternally? *Barnet*.

He my table's homage should receive,

If I could write, as Holles could forgive. *Garth*.

By intense study, or application to business that requires little action, the digestion of foods will soon proceed more slowly, and with more uneasiness. *Blackmore*.

Every thing that can be divided by the mind into two or more ideas, is called complex. *Watts*.

2. It corresponds to either: he must either fall or fly.

At Venice you may go to any house either by land or water. *Addison*.

3. It sometimes, but rather inclegantly, stands for either.

For thy sackbouts are so numberless,

That them or to conceal, or else to tell, *Cowley*.

4. Or is sometimes redundant, but is then more properly omitted.

How great was the sin of any unreformed person, who, Christ died for him because he died for all; only he must reform and forsake his sin, or else he shall never receive benefit of his death. *Hammond*.

5. [*or*, or *orpe*, Sax.] Before: or ever, is before ever. *Obsolete*.

Or we go to the declaration of this psalm, it shall be convenient to shew who did write this psalm. *Fisher*.

The dead man's knell  
Is there scarce lik'd for whom, and good men's lives  
Expire before the flowers in their cups,  
Dying ere they sicken. *Shakespeare*.

Learn before thou speak, and use physick or  
Ere thou be sick. *Eccelesiasticus*.

**OR**, *n. f.* [*French*.] Gold. A term of heraldry.

The show'ry arch  
With lifed colours gay, or azure, gules,  
Delights and puzzles the beholders eyes. *Philips*.

**ORACH**, *n. f.* [*atriplex*.] A plant.

There are thirteen species; garden *orach* was cultivated as a culinary herb, and used as spinach, though it is not generally liked by the English, but still esteemed by the French. *Miller*.

**ORACLE**, *n. f.* [*orach*, Fr. *oraculum*, Lat.]

1. Something delivered by supernatural wisdom.

The main principle whereupon our belief of all things therein contained dependeth, is, that the Scriptures are the *oracles* of God himself. *Hooker*.

2. The place where, or person of whom the determinations of heaven are inquired.

Why, by the verities on thee made good,  
May they not be my *oracles* as well,  
And let me up in hope? *Shakespeare*.

God hath now sent his living *oracle*  
Into the world to teach his final will,  
And sends his spirit of truth henceforth to dwell,  
In pious hearts, an inward *oracle*,  
To all truth requisite for men to know. *Milton*.

3. Any person or place where certain decisions are obtained.

These mighty nations shall enquire their doom,  
The world's great *oracle* in times to come. *Pope*.

4. One famed for wisdom; one whose determinations are not to be disputed.

To *ORACLE*, *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To utter oracles. A word not received.

No more shalt thou by *orac*ing abuse  
The gentiles. *Milton*.

**ORACULAR**, *adj.* [*from oracle*.]

**ORACULOUS**, *adj.* [*from oracle*.]

1. Uttering oracles; resembling oracles.

Thy counsel would be as the oracle of  
Urim and thummim, those *oraculous* gems  
On Aaron's breast, or tongue of fiers old  
Balaam. *Milton's Paradise Regained*.

Here Charles cost the king of his throne  
Here he reverts his neighboring princes' fates;  
What nation shall have peace, where war was made,  
Determined is in this *oraculous* shade. *Waller*.

They have something venerable and *oraculous*,  
in that unadorned gravity and shortness in the expression. *Pope*.

The *oraculous* feet frequent the Pharian coast,  
Proteus a name tremendous o'er the main. *Pope*.

2. Positive; authoritative; magisterial; dogmatical.

Though their general acknowledgments of the weakness of human understanding look like cold and sceptical discouragements; yet the particular expressions of their sentiments are as *oraculous* as if they were omniscient. *Glasville's Scipio*.

3. Obscure; ambiguous; like the answers of ancient oracles.

He spoke *oraculous* and fly,

He'd neither grant the question, nor deny. *King*.

**ORACULOUSLY**, *adv.* [*from oraculous*.]

In manner of an oracle.

The testimonies of antiquity, and such as pass *oraculously* amongst us, were not always so exact as to examine the doctrine they delivered. *Brown*.

Hence rite the branching beech and vocal oak,  
Where Jove of old *oraculously* spoke. *Dryden*.

**ORACULOUSNESS**, *n. f.* [*from oraculous*.] the state of being oracular.

**ORATION**, *n. f.* [*oratio*, Fr. *oratio*, Latin.]

Prayer; verbal supplication; or oral worship; more frequently written *orison*.

This word is pronounced short both by *Shakespeare* and *Dryden*: *orison* is sometimes long and sometimes short.

SA, let's hear the *orations* he makes. *Shakespeare*.

Bulwer's might thou, ten, not disturb her pray'r;  
How'n had the bell, it not the greater place:  
An a-thy life, long *orations* forbids,  
Yet still the pray'r, for still the pray'r by deeds. *Dryden*.

**ORAL**, *adj.* [*oral*, Fr. *or*, *oris*, Lat.] Delivered by mouth; not written.

Oral discourse, a whole tranfient fault dying with the sound that gives them life, and so not subject to a strict review, more easily escapes observation. *Locke*.

St. John was appealed to as the living oracle of the church, and as his *oral* testimony lasted the first century, many have observed, that by a particular providence several of our saviour's disciples, and of the early converts, lived to a very great age; that they might personally convey the truth of the gospel to those times which were very remote. *Addison*.

**ORALLY**, *adv.* [*from oral*.] By mouth; without writing.

Oral traditions were incompetent without written monuments to derive to us the original laws of a kingdom, because they are complex, not *orally* traducible to so great a distance of ages. *Hale*.

**ORANGE**, *n. f.* [*orange*, Fr. *aurantia*, Lat.]

The leaves have two lobes or appendages at their base like ears, and cut in form of a heart; the fruit is round and depressed, and of a yellow colour when ripe, in which it differs from the citron and lemon. The species are eight. *Miller*.

I will discharge him your firm-coloured beard,  
your *orange* tawny beard. *Shakespeare*.

The notary came aboard, holding in his hand a fruit-like an *orange*, but of colour between *orange* tawny and scarlet, which call a most excellent odour, and is used for a preservative against infection. *Bacon*.

The ideas of *orange* colour and saffron, produced in the mind by the same infusion of human neplanti- cum, are no less distinct ideas than those of the same colours taken from two different bodies. *Locke*.

Fine *oranges*, sauce for your veal,  
Are charming when liqueur'd in a pot of brown ale. *Shakespeare*.

The punie granite op'd its rose-like flow'rs;  
The orange braid'd its aromatic pow'rs. *Mortimer*.

**ORANGERY**, *n. f.* [*orangerie*, Fr.] Plantation of oranges.

A kitchen garden is a more pleasant sight than the hutch of ginger, or artificial green house. *Speet.*  
**ORANGEWINE. n. f.** A species of pear.

**ORANGETAWNEY. n. f.** [orange and tawney.] Red, resembling an orange.

Baronets, or knights of Nova Scotia, are commonly distinguished from others by a ribbon of orangetawney. *Haylin.*

**ORANGEWIFE. n. f.** [orange and wife.] A woman who sells oranges.

You wear out a good wholesome forenoon in hearing a cause between an orangewife and a toilet seller. *Shakespeare.*

**ORATION. n. f.** [oration, Fr. oratio, Lat.] A speech made according to the laws of rhetoric; a harangue; a declamation.

There shall I try,  
In my oration, how the people take  
The cruel issue of these bloody men. *Shakespeare.*

This gives life and spirit to every thing that is spoken, awakens the duldest spirits, and adds a singular grace and excellency both to the person and his oration. *Watts.*

**ORATOR. n. f.** [orateur, Fr. orator, Lat.]

1. A public speaker; a man of eloquence. Poor queen and son! your labour is but lost; For Warwick is a subtle orator. *Shakespeare.*

As when of old some orator renown'd,  
In Athens or free Rome, where eloquence  
Flourish'd, since mute to some great cause address'd,  
Stood in himself collected; while each part,  
Motion, each self, won audience. *Milton.*

It would be altogether vain and improper in matters belonging to an orator to pretend to strict demonstration. *Watts.*

The constant design of both these orators in all their speeches, was to drive some one particular point. *Swift.*

I have listened to an orator of this species, without being able to understand one single sentence. *Swift.*

Both orators so much renown'd,  
To their own depths of eloquence were drown'd. *Dryden.*

2. A petitioner. This sense is used in addresses to chancery.

**ORATORICAL. adj.** [from orator.] Rhetorical; befitting an orator.

Where he speaks in an oratorical, affecting, or persuasive way, let this be explained by other places where he treats of the same theme in a declamatory way. *Watts.*

**ORATORY. n. f.** [oratorix ars, Lat.]

1. Eloquence; rhetorical expression.

Each pasture flood with sheep feeding with sober security, while the pretty lambs with blenting oratory, craved the dams comfort. *Saunders.*

When a world of men  
Could not prevail with all their oratory,  
Yet hath a woman's kindness overrul'd. *Shakespeare.*

When my oratory grew toward end,  
I bid them that did love their country's good,  
Cry, God save Richard! *Shakespeare.*

Sighs now breath'd  
Unutterable, which the spirit of pray'r  
Inspir'd, and wing'd for heav'n with speedier flight  
Than loudest orator. *Milton.*

By this kind of oratory, and professing to decline their own inclinations and wishes, purely for peace and unity, they prevailed over those who were still surpris'd. *Charendon.*

Hammond's subjects were such as had greatest influence on practice, which he prest with most affectionate tenderness, making tears part of his oratory. *Fell.*

The former, who had to deal with a people of much more politeness, learning, and wit, had the greatest weight of his oratory upon the strength of his arguments. *Swift.*

Come humble characters, that no one lat,  
Come Henry's oratory, Othor's wit. *Pope.*

2. Exercise of eloquence.

The Romans had seized upon the fleet of the Antistates, among which there were six armed with rorina, with which the consul Menenius adorned the public place of oratory. *Arbutnot.*

3. [oratoire, French.]

Oratory signifies a private place, which is deputed and allotted for prayer alone, and not for the general celebration of divine service. *Ayliffe.*

They began to erect to themselves oratories not in any sumptuous or stately manner, which neither was possible by reason of the poor state of the church, and had been perilous in regard of the world's envy towards them. *Hosker.*

Do not omit thy prayers for want of a good oratory or place to pray in; nor thy duty for want of temporal encouragements. *Taylor.*

**ORB. n. f.** [orbe, Fr. orbis, Lat.]

1. Sphere; orbicular body.

A mighty collection of water inclosed in the bowels of the earth, constitutes an huge orb in the interior or central parts, upon the surface of which orb of water the terrestrial strata are expanded. *Woodward.*

2. Circular body.

They with a storm of darts to distance drive  
The Trojan chief; who held at bay from far,  
On his Vulcanian orb sustain'd the war. *Dryden.*

3. Mundane sphere; celestial body; light of heaven.

In the floor of heav'n  
There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st  
But in his motion like an angel flares,  
Sull quaring to the young-ey'd cherubims. *Shakespeare.*

4. Wheel; any rolling body.

The orbs  
Of his fierce chariot roll'd as with the found  
Of torrent floods. *Milton.*

5. Circle; line drawn round.

Does the sun learn action from the father? Yet  
all his activity is but in the epicycle of a family;  
whereas a subject's motion is in a larger orb. *Hollid.*

6. Circle described by any of the mundane spheres.

Astronomers, to solve the phenomena, framed to their conceit eccentric and epicycles, and a wonderful engine of orbs, though no such things were. *Bacon.*

With smiling aspect you serenely move  
In your fifth orb, and rule the realm of love. *Dryden.*

7. Period; revolution of time.

Self-begot, self rais'd,  
By our own quick'ning power, when fatal course  
Had ended his sad orb, the birth mature  
Of this our native heav'n. *Milton.*

8. Sphere of action.

Will you again unknot  
This churlish knot of all-aborred war,  
And move in that obedient orb again,  
Where you did give a fair and natural light? *Shakespeare.*

9. It is applied by Milton to the eye, as being luminous and spherical.

A drop serene hath quench'd their orbs,  
Or dim suffusion veil'd. *Milton.*

**ORBAT'ION. n. f.** [orbatus, Lat.] Privation of parents or children.

**O'REED. adj.** [from orb.]

1. Round; circular; orbicular.

All those sayings will I love to wear,  
And all their swearings keep as true in soul,  
As doth that orb continue in the fire,  
That severs day from night. *Shakespeare.*

2. Formed into a circle.

Truth and justice then  
We'll down return to men,  
Orb'd in a rainbow, and like glories wearing. *Milton.*

3. Rounded.

A golden axle did the work uphold,  
Gold was the beam, the wheels were orb'd with gold. *Addison.*

**ORBITULAR. adj.** [orbiculaire, Fr. orbiculatus, Latin.]

1. Spherical.

He shall monarchy with thee divide  
Of all things, parted by thy empyreal bounds,  
His quadrature from thy orbicular world. *Milton.*

2. Circular; approaching to circularity.

The form of their bottom is not the same; for whereas before it was of an orbicular make, they now look as if they were pressed. *Addison.*

By a circle I understand not here a perfect geometrical circle, but an orbicular figure, whose length is equal to its breadth, and which as to sense may seem circular. *Newton.*

**ORBITULARLY. adv.** [from orbicular.]

Spherically; circularly.

**ORBITULARNESS. n. f.** [from orbicular.]

The state of being orbicular.

**ORBITULATED. adj.** [orbiculatus, Latin.]

Moulded into an orb.

**ORBIT. n. f.** [orbita, Fr. orbita, Lat.]

1. The line described by the revolution of a planet.

Suppose more suns in proper orbits roll'd,  
Disolv'd the snows and chae'd the polar cold. *Blackmore.*

Suppose the earth placed nearer to the sun, and revolve for instance in the orbit of Mercury; there the whole ocean would even boil with extremity of heat, and be all exhaled into vapours; all plants and animals would be scorched. *Bentley.*

2. A small orb. Not proper.

Attend, and you discern it in the fair  
Conduct and finger, or reclaim a hair;  
Or roll the lucid orbit of an eye;  
Or in tall joy elaborate a sigh. *Young.*

**ORBIT. n. f.** [orbis, Lat.] Loss, or want of parents or children.

**ORBY. adj.** [from orb.] Resembling an orb. Not used.

It smote Atreides' orbie targe; but runne not through the bruis. *Chapman.*

When now aread  
The world was with the spring; and orbie hours  
Had gone the round againe, through heils and flowers. *Chapman.*

**ORC. n. f.** [orca, Lat. scyru.] A sort of sea fish.

An island salt and bare,  
The haunt of seals and orcs, and sea-mews clang. *Milton.*

**ORCHAL. n. f.** A stone from which a blue colour is made. *Ainsworth.*

**ORCHAL. n. f.** An herb. *Ainsworth.*

**ORCHARD. n. f.** [either hortyard or wort-yard, says Skinner; orregeard, Saxon, Junius.] A garden of fruit-trees.

Planting of orchards is very profitable, as well as pleasurable. *Bacon.*

They overcome their riches, not by making  
Paths, orchards, fish-pools. *Ben Jonson.*

His pastorage-house from an incommensurable he had rendered a fair and pleasant dwelling, with the conveniences of gardens and orchards. *Fell.*

Her private orchards wall'd on ev'ry side,  
To hawks' sylvans all access deny'd. *Pope.*

**ORCHESTRE. n. f.** [Fr. orchestra.] The place, where the musicians are set at a publick show.

**ORD. n. f.** An edge or sharpness; as in ordhelm, ordbricht, &c. and in the Icelandic tongue, ord signifies a spear or dart. *Gibson.*

Ord, in old English, signified beginning; whence probably the proverbial phrase odds [ords] and ends, for scraps or remnants, and perhaps ords for waste provision.

To ORDA'IN. v. a. [ordino, Lat. ordonner, French.]

1. To appoint; to decree.

Know the cause why maketh was ordain'd;  
Was it not to refresh the mind of man?  
After his studies, in his most pain? *Shakespeare.*

Jerusalem ordain'd a teach. *1 Kings.*

As many as were ordain'd to eternal life, believed. *Acts.*

He commanded us to testify that it is he which was ordain'd of God to be the judge of quick and dead. *Acts.*

To faults oppress'd and dumb with grief,  
The gods ordain thick and selfish. *Shakespeare.*

That musick should in sounds convey  
What dying lovers dose not say. *Walker.*

The fatal tent,  
The scene of death, and place ordain'd for punishment. *Dryden.*

My passion bends to what thy eyes ordain;  
For I was born to love, and thou to reign. *Prior.*

1. To establish; to settle; to institute.  
*Mulmutius*

Ordain'd our laws, whose use the sword of Cæsar  
Hath too much mangled. *Shakspeare.*

I will ordain a place for Israel. *1 Chronicles.*  
God from Sinai descending, will himself

In thunder, lightning, and loud trumpets sound,  
Ordain them laws. *Milton.*

Some laws ordain, and some attend the choice  
Of holy senators, and elect by voice. *Dryden.*

3. To set in an office.  
All signified unto you by a man, who is ordained  
over the affairs, shall be utterly destroyed. *Ezher.*

4. To invest with ministerial function, or  
sacerdotal power.

Meletius was ordained by Arian bishops, and yet  
his ordination was never questioned. *Stillingsfleet.*

ORDAIN, *n. f.* [from ordain.] He who  
ordains.

ORDAL, *n. f.* [ordal, Sax. *ordalium*, low  
Lat. *ordalie*, Fr.] A trial by fire or wa-

ter, by which the person accused appealed  
to heaven; by walking blindfold over

hot bars of iron; or being thrown, I sup-  
pose, into the water; whence the vulgar

trial of witches.

Their ordal laws they used in doubtful cases,  
when clear proofs were wanted. *Hakevill.*

In the time of king John, the purgation per ig-  
nenti et aquam, or the trial by ordal, continued;  
but it ended with this king. *Hale.*

ORDER, *n. f.* [ordo, Lat. *ordre*, Fr.]

1. Method; regular disposition.

To know the true state of Solomon's house, I will  
keep this order; I will set forth the end of our  
foundation, the instruments for our works, the fev-  
eral employments assigned, and the ordinances  
we observe. *Bacon.*

As St. Paul was full of the doctrine of the gos-  
pel; so it lay all clear and in order, open to his  
view. *Locke.*

2. Established process.

The moderator, when either of the disputants  
breaks the rules, may interpose to keep them to  
order. *Watts.*

3. Proper state.

Any of the faculties wanting, or out of order, pro-  
duces suitable defects in men's understandings. *Locke.*

4. Regularity; settled mode.

This order with her sorrow she accords,  
Which orderless all form of order broke. *Daniel.*

Kings are the fathers of their country, but un-  
less they keep their own estates, they are such fa-  
thers as the sun maintain, which is against the  
order of nature. *Davenant.*

5. Mandate; precept; command.

Give order to my servants, that they take  
No note of our being absent. *Shakspeare.*

If the lords of the council issued out any order  
against them, or if the king sent a proclamation  
for their repair to their houses, presently some  
noblemen published a proclamation against those  
orders and proclamations. *Clarendon.*

Upon this new fright, an order was made by both  
houses for disarming all the papists in England; up-  
on which, and the like orders, though seldom any  
thing was after done, yet it served to keep up the  
apprehensions in the people, of dangers and de-  
signs, and to disengage them from any reverence  
or affection to the queen. *Clarendon.*

When christians became a distinct body, courts  
were set up by the order of the apostles themselves,  
to minister judicial process. *Ketticworth.*

I have received an order under your hand for a  
thousand pounds in words at length. *Tutler.*

6. Rule; regulation.

The church hath authority to establish that for an  
order at one time, which at another time it may  
abolish, and in both do well. *Hooker.*

7. Regular government.

The night, their number, and the sudden act  
Would dash all order, and protect their fact. *Daniel.*

As there is no church, where there is no order,  
no ministry; so where the same order and ministry  
is, there is the same church. *Pearson.*

8. A society of dignified persons distinguish-  
ed by marks of honour.

The several chairs of order look you scour,  
With juice of balm and ev'ry precious flow'r. *Shakspeare.*

Princes many times make themselves desires, and  
set their hearts upon toys; sometimes upon a build-  
ing; sometimes upon erecting of an order. *Bacon.*

She left immortal trophies of her fame,  
And to the noblest order gave the name. *Dryden.*

By shining marks, distinguish'd they appear,  
And various orders various ensigns bear. *Granville.*

9. A rank, or class.

The king commanded the high priest and the  
priests of the second order, to bring forth out of the  
temple all the vessels. *2 Kings.*

Th' Almighty feeling,  
From his transcendent seat the saints among,  
To those bright orders utter'd thus his voice. *Milton.*

Like life you make of the equivocal word dig-  
nity, which is of order, or office, or dominion, or  
figure; and you artificially blend and confound  
all together. *Waterland.*

10. A religious fraternity.

Find a bare foot brother out,  
One of our order to associate me,  
Here visiting the sick. *Shakspeare.*

11. [in the plural] Hierarchical state.

If the faults of men in orders are only to be  
judged among themselves, they are all in some sort  
parties. *Dryden.*

Having in his youth made a good progress in  
learning, that he might dedicate himself more en-  
tirely to religion, he entered into holy orders, and  
in a few years became renowned for his sanctity  
of life. *Addison.*

When Ouranus first entered into holy orders, he  
had haughtiness in his temper, a great contempt  
and disregard for all foolish and unreasonable peo-  
ple; but he has prayed away this spirit. *Law.*

12. Means to an end.

Virgins must remember, that the virginity of the  
body is only excellent in order to the purity of the  
soul: for in the same degree that virgins live more  
spiritually than other persons, in the same degree  
is their virginity a more excellent state. *Taylor.*

We should behave reverently towards the Divine  
Majesty, and justly towards men; and in order to  
the better discharge of these duties, we should gov-  
ern ourselves in the use of sensual delights with  
temperance. *Tillotson.*

The best knowledge is that which is of greatest  
use in order to our eternal happiness. *Tillotson.*

What we see is in order only to what we do not  
see; and both these states must be joined together. *Atterbury.*

One man pursues power in order to wealth, and  
another wealth in order to power, which last is the  
surer way, and generally followed. *Swift.*

13. Measures; care.

It were meet you should take some order for the  
soldiers, which are now first to be discharged and  
disposed of some way; which may otherwise grow  
to as great inconvenience as all this that you have  
quit us from. *Spenser.*

Provide me soldiers,  
Whilst I take order for mine own affairs. *Shakspeare.*

The money promised unto the king, he took no  
order for, albeit Sosthenes required it. *2 Maccabees.*

If any of the family be distressed, order is taken  
for their relief and competent means to live. *Bacon.*

14. In architecture.

A system of the several members, ornaments, and  
proportions of columns and pilasters; or it is a regu-  
lar arrangement of the projecting parts of a building,  
especially those of a column; so as to form one beau-  
tiful whole: or order is a certain rule for the pro-  
portions of columns, and for the figures which some  
of the parts ought to have on the account of the pro-  
portions that are given them. There are five orders  
of columns; three of which are Greek, viz. the  
Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian; and two Italian, viz.  
the Tuscan and composite. The whole is composed

of two parts at least, the column and the entable-  
ture, and of four parts at the most; where there is  
a pedestal under the column, and one scroter or  
little pedestal on the top of the entablature. The  
column has three parts: the base, the shaft, and  
the capital; which parts are all different in the  
several orders.

In the Tuscan order, any height being given,  
divide it into ten parts and three quarters, called  
diameters, by diameters is meant the thickness of  
the shaft at the bottom, the pedestal having two;  
the column with base and capital, seven; and the  
entablature one and three quarters.

In the Doric order, the whole height being given,  
is divided into twelve diameters or parts, and one  
third; the pedestal having two and one third, the  
column eight, and the entablature two.

In the Ionic order, the whole height is divided  
into thirteen diameters and a half, the pedestal  
having two and two thirds, the column nine, and  
the entablature one and four fifths.

In the Corinthian order, the whole height is di-  
vided into fourteen diameters and a half, the pe-  
destal having three, the column nine and a half,  
and the entablature two.

In the composite order, the whole height is di-  
vided into fifteen diameters and one third; the pe-  
destal having three and one third, the column ten,  
and the entablature two.

In a columnnade or range of pillars, the intercolu-  
miation or space between columns in the Tuscan  
order, is four diameters. In the Doric order, two  
and three quarters; in the Ionic order, two and a  
quarter; in the Corinthian order, two; and in the  
composite order, one and a half. *Builder's Dict.*

TO ORDER, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To regulate; to adjust; to manage; to  
conduct.

To him that ordereth his conversation aright, will  
I shew the salvation of God. *Psalms.*

As the sun when it riseth in the heaven, so is  
the beauty of a good wife in the ordering of her  
house. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Thou hast ordered all in measure, number and  
weight.

Blas being asked how a man should order his  
life? answered, as if a man should live long, or  
die quickly. *Bacon.*

2. To manage; to procure.

The kitchen clerk that hight digestion,  
Did order all the eates in feenly wise. *Spenser.*

3. To methodise; to dispose fitly.

These were the orderings of them in their service,  
to come into the house of the Lord. *1 Chronicles.*

4. To direct; to command.

5. To ordain to sacerdotal function.

The book requireth due examination, and giveth  
liberty to object any crime against such as are to  
be ordered. *Whitgift.*

TO ORDER, *v. n.* To give command; to  
give direction.

So spake the universal Lord, and seem'd  
So ordering. *Milton.*

ORDERER, *n. f.* [from order.] One that  
orders, methodises, or regulates.

That there should be a great disposer and orderer  
of all things, a wise rewarder and punisher of good  
and evil, hath appeared so equitable to men, that  
they have concluded it necessary. *Buckling.*

ORDERLESS, *adj.* [from order.] Disor-  
derly; out of rule.

All form is formless, order orderless,  
Save what is opposite to England's love. *Shakspeare.*

ORDERLINESS, *n. f.* [from orderly.] Regu-  
larity; methodicalness.

ORDERLY, *adj.* [from order.]

1. Methodical; regular.

The book requireth but orderly reading. *Hooker.*

2. Observant of method.

Then to their dams  
Lies in their young; and wondrous orderly,  
With manly haste, dispatch his housewifery. *Chapman.*

3. Not tumultuous; well regulated.

Balfour, by an orderly and well-governed march.

her public and ordinary, made according to that which is judged ordinary, and commonly fitted for the whole, although it chance that for some particular men the same be found inconvenient.

4. According with established method. As for the orders established, with the law of nature, of God and man, do all favour that which is in being, till orderly judgment of decision be given against it, it is but justice to exact obedience of you.

A clergy reformed from popery in such a manner, as happily to preserve the mean between the two extremes, in doctrine, worship, and government, perfected this reformation by quiet and orderly methods, free from those confusions and tumults that elsewhere attended it.

ORDERLY. *adv.* [from *order*.] Methodically; according to order; regularly; according to rule.

All parts of knowledge have been thought by wise men to be thus most orderly delivered and proceeded in, when they are drawn to their first original.

Ask him his name, and orderly proceed To swear him.

Make it orderly and well, According to the fashion of the time.

It is walled with brick and stone, intermixed orderly.

How should those active particles, justified by the occurrence of other bodies, whereof there is an infinite store, to orderly keep their cells without any alteration of site?

In the body, when the principal parts, the heart and liver, do their offices, and all the inferior smaller vessels act orderly and duly, there arises a sweet enjoyment upon the whole, which we call health.

ORDINABLE. *adj.* [*ordino*. Lat.] Such as may be appointed.

All the ways of economy God hath used toward a rational creature, to reduce mankind to that course of living which is most perfectly agreeable to our nature, and by the mercy of God ordainable to eternal bliss.

ORDINAL. *adj.* [*ordinal*, Fr. *ordinalis*, Lat.] Noting order; as, second, third.

The moon's age is thus found, add to the epoch the day of the month and the ordinal number of that month from March inclusive, because the epoch begins at March, and the sum of those, ending away thirty or twenty-nine, as often as it arithmetically is the age of the moon.

ORDINAL. *n.f.* [*ordinal*, Fr. *ordinalis*, Lat.] A ritual; a book containing orders.

ORDINANCE. *n.f.* [*ordonnance*, Fr.]

1. Law; rule; precept.

It seemeth hard to plant any sound ordinance, or reduce them to a civil government; since all their ill customs are permitted unto them.

Let Richard and Elizabeth, The true successors of each royal house, By God's fair ordinance conjoint together!

2. Observance commanded.

One ordinance ought not to exclude the other, much less to disparage the other, and least of all to supersede that which is the most eminent.

3. Appointment.

Things created to shew bare heads, When one but of my ordinance stood up, To speak of peace or war.

4. A cannon. It is now generally written for distinction *ordnance*; its derivation is not certain; perhaps when the word *cannon* was first introduced, it was mistaken for *canon*, and so not improperly translated *ordnance*. It is commonly used in a collective sense for more cannons than one.

Caves and wombly vaultages of France, Shall chide your trespass and return your mock, In second accent to his ordinance.

ORDINARILY. *adv.* [from *ordinary*.]

1. According to established rules; according to settled method.

We are not to look that the church should change

her public and ordinary, made according to that which is judged ordinary, and commonly fitted for the whole, although it chance that for some particular men the same be found inconvenient.

2. Commonly; usually.

The instances of human ignorance were not only clear ones, but such as are not so ordinarily suspected.

Prayer ought to be more than ordinary fervent and vigorous before the sacrament.

ORDINARY. *adj.* [*ordinarius*, Latin.]

1. Established; methodical; regular.

Though in arbitrary governments there may be a body of laws observed in the ordinary forms of justice, they are not sufficient to secure any rights to the people; because they may be dispensed with.

The standing ordinary means of conviction failing to influence them, it is not to be expected that any extraordinary means should be able to do it.

Through the want of a sincere intention of pleasing God in all our actions, we fall into such irregularities of life, as by the ordinary means of grace we should have power to avoid.

2. Common; usual.

Yet did the only utter her doubt to her daughters, thinking, since the work was past, she would attend a further occasion, lest over much haste might seem to proceed of the ordinary milks between sisters in law.

It is sufficient that Moses have the ordinary credit of an historian given him.

This designation of the person our author is more than ordinary obliged to take care of, because he hath made the conveyance, as well as the power itself, sacred.

There is nothing more ordinary than children's receiving into their minds propositions from their parents; which being fastened by degrees, are at last, whether true or false, riveted there.

Method is not less requisite in ordinary conversation, than in writing.

3. Mean; of low rank.

These are the paths wherein ye have walked, that are of the ordinary sort of men; these are the very steps ye have trodden, and the manifest degrees whereby ye are of your guides and directors trained up in that school.

Men of common capacity, and but ordinary judgment, are not able to discern what things are fitted for each kind and state of regiment.

Every ordinary reader, upon the publishing of a new poem, has will and nature enough to turn several passages of it into ridicule, and very often in the right place.

My speculations, when sold single, are delights for the rich and wealthy; after some time they come to the market in great quantities, and are every ordinary man's money.

You will wonder how such an ordinary fellow as Wood could get his majesty's broad seal.

4. Ugly; not handsome; as, the is an ordinary woman.

ORDINARY. *n.f.*

1. Established judge of ecclesiastical causes.

The evil will Of all their parishioners they had constrain'd, Who to the ordinary of them complain'd.

If fault be in these things any where justly found, law hath referred the whole disposition and redress thereof to the ordinary of the place.

2. Settled establishment.

Spain had no other wars save those which were grown into an ordinary; now they have coupled therewith the extraordinary of the Valtoline and Palatinate.

3. Actual and constant office.

Villiers had an intimation of the king's pleasure to be his cup-bearer at large; and the summer following he was admitted ordinary.

He was last accepted, and was soon after made chaplain ordinary to his majesty.

4. Regular price of a meal.

My courteous Antony, Being barber'd ten days o'er, goes to the south

And for his ordinary pays his heart.

For what his eyes eat only.

2. A place of eating, established at a certain price.

They reckon all their errors for accomplishments; and all the odd words they have picked up in a coffee-house, or a gaming ordinary, are produced as flowers of style.

To ORDINATE. *v. a.* [*ordinatus*, Lat.] To appoint.

Finding how the certain right did stand, With full consent this man did ordain.

The heir apparent to the crown and land.

ORDINATE. *adj.* [*ordinatus*, Lat.] Regular; methodical.

Ordinate figures are such as have all their sides and all their angles equal.

ORDINATION. *n.f.* [*ordinatio*, Lat. from *ordinate*.]

1. Established order or tendency, consequent on a decree.

Every creature is good, partly by creation, and partly by ordination.

Virtue and vice have a natural ordination to the happiness and misery of life respectively.

2. The act of investing any man with sacerdotal power.

Though ordained by Arian bishops, his ordination was never questioned.

St. Paul looks upon Titus as advanced to the dignity of a prime ruler of the church, and entrusted with a large diocese under the immediate government of their respective elders; and those deriving authority from his ordination.

ORDNANCE. *n.f.* [This was anciently written more frequently *ordnance*; but *ordnance* is used for distinction.] Cannon; great guns.

Have I not heard great ordnance in the field?

And heav'n's artillery thunder in the skies?

When a ship heels or rolls in foul weather, the breaking loose of ordnance is a thing very dangerous.

There are examples of wounded persons that have roared for anguish and torment at the discharge of ordnance, though at a very great distance.

ORDONNANCE. *n.f.* [French.] Disposition of figures in a picture.

ORDURE. *n.f.* [*ordure*, Fr. from *ordus*, Lat. *Skinner*.] Dung; filth.

Gard'ners with ordure hide those roots That shall first spring and be most delicate.

Working upon human ordure, and by long separation rendering it odiferous, he turns it into a pestilence.

We added fat pollutions of our own, To increase the flaming ordures of the stage.

Renew'd by ordure's sympathetic force, As oil'd with magick juices for the course, Vig'rous he rises.

ORE. *n.f.* [*ore*, or *opa*, Sax. *oor*, Dutch, a mine.]

1. Metal unrefined; metal yet in its solid state.

Round about him lay on every side, Great heaps of gold that never would be spent; Of which some were made ore not purely'd Of Muleiber's devouring element.

They would have brought them the gold ore aboard their ships.

A hill not far, Shone with a glossy lout, unlighted sign That in his womb was hid metallic ore, The work of sulphur.

Who have labour'd made To search the treasures of the hidden mine, Or dig in Grecian mines for purer ore?

Quick-silver ore, of this mine is the richest; all ores I have yet seen, for ordnarily it contains in it half quick-silver, and in two parts of ore ore of quick-silver, and sometimes in three parts of ore two parts of quick-silver.

We walk in dreams on fairy land, Where golden ore lies next with silver ore.

Dryden.



Those who snipe veins in mines explore,  
On the rich bed again the warm turf lay,  
Till time digests the yet imperfect ore,  
And know it will be gold another day. *Dryden.*  
Those profounder regions they explore,  
Where metals ripen in vast cakes of ore. *Garth.*  
2. Metal.

The liquid ore he drain'd,  
Felt his own tools; then what might else be  
wrought.  
Futile, or grav'd in metal. *Milton.*

O'REWEED. } *n. f.* A weed either grow-  
O'REWOOD. } ing upon the rocks under  
high-water mark, or broken from the  
bottom of the sea by rough weather, and  
cast upon the next by the wind and flood.  
*Carew.*

O'REGILD. *n. f.* The restitution of goods  
or money taken away by a thief by vio-  
lence, if the robbery was committed in  
the day time. *Ainsworth.*

ORGAL. *n. f.* Lees of wine.

ORGAN. *n. f.* [*organe*, Fr. *ὄργανον*]

1. Natural instrument; as the tongue is  
the organ of speech, the lungs of respira-  
tion.

When he shall hear she died upon his words,  
The ever lovely *organ* of her life  
Shall come apparell'd in more precious habit,  
Than when she liv'd indeed. *Shakespeare.*

For a mean and *organ*, by which this operative  
virtue might be continued, God appointed the  
light to be muted, and gave it also motion and  
heat. *Raleigh.*

The aptness of birds is not so much in the con-  
formity of the *organs* of speech, as in their atten-  
tion. *Bacon.*

Wit and will  
Can judge and chafe, without the body's aid;  
Tho' on such objects they are working still,  
As thro' the body's *organs* are convey'd. *Danies.*

2. An instrument of music consisting of  
pipes filled with wind, and of stops  
touched by the hand. [*Orgue*, Fr.]

A hand of a vast extension, and a prodigious  
number of fingers playing upon all the *organ* pipes  
in the world, and making ever one found a par-  
ticular note. *Kail.*

While in more lengthen'd notes and flow,  
The deep, majestic, solemn *organs* blow. *Pop.*

ORGANICAL. } *adj.* [*organique*, Fr. *organ-*  
ORGANICK. } *icus*, Lat.]

1. Consisting of various parts co-operating  
with each other.

He rounds the air, and breaks the hymnick notes  
In birds, heav'n's choristers, *organick* throats;  
Which, if they did not die, might seem to be  
A tenth rank in the heavenly hierarchy. *Donne.*  
He with serpent tongue

*Organick*, or impulsive of vocal air,  
His fraudulent temptation thus began. *Milton.*

The *organical* structure of human bodies, where-  
by they live and move, and are vitally informed  
by the soul, is the workmanship of a most wise,  
powerful, and beneficent being. *Bentley.*

2. Instrumental; acting as instruments of  
nature or art, to a certain end.

Read with them those *organick* arts which enable  
men to discourse and write perspicuously, elegantly,  
and according to the fittest style of lofty, mean, or  
lowly. *Milton.*

3. Respecting organs.

She could not produce a monster of any thing  
that hath more vital and *organical* parts than a  
rock of marble. *Rag.*

They who want the senses of discipline, or hear-  
ing, are by consequence deprived of speech, not by  
any immediate *organical* indisposition, but for want  
of discipline. *Holder.*

ORGANICALLY. *adv.* [*from organical*].

By means of organs or instruments; by  
*organical* disposition of parts.

All stones, metals, and minerals, are real vegeta-

bles; that is, grow *organically* from seeds, as well  
as plants. *Locke.*

ORGANICALNESS. *n. f.* [*from organical*].  
State of being organical.

ORGANISM. *n. f.* [*from organ*]. Organi-  
cal structure.

How admirable is the natural structure or *or-*  
*ganism* of bodies. *Greene.*

ORGANIST. *n. f.* [*organiste*, Fr. *from*  
*organ*]. One who plays on the organ.

An *organist* teaches that office in a public choir.  
*Boyle.*

ORGANIZATION. *n. f.* [*from organize*].  
Construction in which the parts are to  
be disposed as to be subservient to each  
other.

Every man's senses differ as much from others  
in their figure, colour, site, and infinite other pe-  
culiarities in the *organization*, as any one man's  
can from itself, through divers accidental varia-  
tions. *Glavinille.*

That being then one plant, which has such an *or-*  
*ganization* of parts in one coherent body, partak-  
ing of one common life, it continues to be the same  
plant, though that life be communicated to new  
particles of matter, in a like continued *organiza-*  
*tion*. *Locke.*

To ORGANIZE. *v. a.* [*organiser*, Fr. *from*  
*organ*]. To construct as to that one part  
co-operates with another; to form *or-*  
*ganically*.

As the soul doth *organize* the body, and give  
unto every member that substance, quantity, and  
shape, which nature teacheth most expedient, so the  
inward grace of sacraments may teach what serveth  
best for their outward form. *Hooker.*

A genial and cherishing heat so acts upon the fit  
and obsequious matter wherein it was harboured,  
as to *organize* and fashion that disposed matter ac-  
cording to the exigencies of its own nature. *Boyle.*

Those nobler faculties in the mind, matter *or-*  
*ganized*, could never produce. *Ray.*

The identity of the same man consists in a par-  
ticipation of the same continued life by constantly  
fleeing particles in succession vitally united to  
the same *organized* body. *Locke.*

ORGANOLOFT. *n. f.* [*organ and loft*]. The  
loft where the organs stand.

Five young ladies of no small fame for their great  
severity of manners, would go no where with their  
lovers but to an *organoft* in a church, where they  
had a cold treat and some few opera songs. *Tatler.*

ORGANSPIPE. *n. f.* [*organ and pipe*]. The  
pipe of a musical organ.

The thunder,  
That deep and dreadful *organspipe*, pronounc'd  
The name of Propher. *Shakespeare.*

ORGANY. *n. f.* [*organum*, Lat.] An herb.  
*Ainsworth.*

ORGASM. *n. f.* [*orgasme*, Fr. *ὄργασμος*].

Sudden vehemence.

This rupture of the lungs, and consequent spitting  
of blood, usually arises from an *orgasm*, or immoderate  
motion of the blood. *Blackmore.*

By means of the curious lodgment and insensu-  
lation of the auditory nerves, the *orgasms* of the spirits  
should be allay'd, and perturbations of the mind  
quieted. *Deham.*

ORGEIS. *n. f.* A sea fish, called likewise

*organling*. Both from a corruption of the  
orkenying, as being taken on the  
Orkney coast. *Ainsworth.*

ORGEIS. *n. f.* [*orgies*, Fr. *orgia*, Latin].

Mad rites of Bacchus; frantick revels.

These are nights  
Solemn to the flaming rites,  
Of the fairy prince and knights,  
While the moon their *orgies* lights. *Ben Jonson.*

She feign'd nocturnal *orgies*; left my bed,  
And, mix'd with Trojan dances, the dances led.  
*Dryden.*

ORGILLOUS. *adj.* [*orgueilleux*, French].

Proud; haughty. Not in use.

From *thes. of Origen*

The princes *orgillous*, their high blood chafed,  
Have to the port of Athens sent their ships. *Shakspeare.*  
O'RICHALCH. *n. f.* [*orichalcum*, Latin].

Brass.  
Nor hilho steel, nor brass from Corinth set,  
Nor costly *orichalch* from strange Phœnice,  
But such as could both Phœbus' arrows ward,  
And th' hailing darts of heav'n beating hard. *Spenser.*

O'RIENT. *adj.* [*oriens*, Latin].

1. Rising as the sun.  
Moon that now meet'st the *oriens* sun, now fly'st  
With the fixed stars. *Milton.*

When far more *orient* in heav'n appear'd. *Milton.*

2. Eastern; oriental.

3. Bright; shining; glittering; gaudy;  
sparkling.

The liquid drops of tears that you have shed,  
Shall come again transform'd to *orient* pearl;  
Advantaging their loan with interest,  
Oftentimes double gain of happiness. *Shakespeare.*

There do brood yearly an innumerable company  
of gnats, whose property is to fly unto the eye of  
the lion, as being a bright and *orient* thing. *Abbot.*

We have spoken of the cause of *orient* colour  
in birds; which is by the fineness of the strairer.  
*Bacon's Natural History.*

Morning light  
More *orient* in yon welken cloud, that draws  
O'er the blue firmament a radiant white. *Milton.*

In thick shelter of black shades inbow'd,  
He offers to each weary traveller  
His *orient* liquor in a crystal glass,  
To quench the drouth of Phœbus. *Milton.*

The chiefs about their necks the feutcheons wore,  
With *orient* pearls and jewels powder'd o'er. *Dryden.*

O'RIENT. *n. f.* [*orient*, Fr.] The east;  
the part where the sun first appears.

O'RIENTAL. *adj.* [*oriental*, Fr.] Eastern;  
placed in the east; proceeding from the  
east.

Your ships went as well to the pillars of Hercules,  
as to Pagan upon the *oriental* seas, as far as to the  
borders of the east Tatory. *Bacon.*

Some ascribing hereto the generation of gold,  
conceive the bodies to receive some appropriate  
influence from the sun's ascendant and *oriental*  
radiations. *Brown.*

O'RIENTAL. *n. f.* An inhabitant of the  
eastern parts of the world.

They have been of that great use to following  
ages, as to be imitated by the Arabians and other  
*orientals*. *Greene.*

O'RIENTALISM. *n. f.* [*from oriental*]. An  
idiom of the eastern languages; an  
eastern mode of speech.

O'RIENT'ALITY. *n. f.* [*from oriental*].  
State of being oriental.

His revolution being regular, it hath no efficacy  
peculiar from its *orientality*, but equally disperseth  
his beams. *Brown.*

O'RIFICE. *n. f.* [*orifice*, Fr. *orificium*, Lat.]

Any opening or perforation.

The prince of Orange, in his first hurt by the  
Spanish boy, could find no means to staunch the  
blood, but was fain to have the *orifice* of the wound  
stopped by men's thumbs, succeeding one another  
for the space of two days. *Bacon.*

Their mouths  
With hideous *orifice* gup'd on us wide,  
Portending hollow true. *Milton.*

Thus was bored through the top with a nail  
from *orifice*. *Addison.*

Blood-letting, Hippocrates saith, should be done  
with broad lancets or swords, in order to make a  
large *orifice* by flabbing or pertusion. *Arbuthnot.*

O'RIFLAMME. *n. f.* [probably a corruption  
of *aureiflamme*, Lat. or *flamme d'or*, Fr.  
in like manner as *oriment* is corrupted.]

A golden standard. *Ainsworth.*

O'RIGAN. *n. f.* [*origan*, Fr. *origanum*, Lat.]

Wild marjoram.

**ORIGIN.** *n. f.* [origines, French] origo, **ORIGINAL.** *Lat.*

1. Beginning; first existence.  
The sacred historian only treats of the *origines* of terrestrial animals. *Beaumont's Sermons.*

2. Fountain; source; that which gives beginning or existence.

Nature, which contains its origin, Cannot be border'd certain in itself. *Shakespeare.*  
If any station upon earth be honourable, their's was; and their posterity therefore have no reason to blush at the memory of such an *original*. *Atterb.*

Some philosophers have placed the *original* of power in admiration, either of surpassing form, great valour, or superior understanding. *Davenant.*  
*Original* of beings! pow'r divine!  
Since that I live and that I think, is thine. *Prior.*

These great oris, Primitive founts, and *origines* of light. *Prior.*

3. First copy; archetype; that from which any thing is transcribed or translated. In this sense *origin* is not used.

Compare this translation with the *original*, the three first stanzas are rendered almost word for word, not only with the same elegance, but with the same turn of expression. *Addison.*

External material things, as the objects of sensation; and the operations of our minds within, as the objects of reflection; are the only *originals* from whence all our ideas take their beginnings. *Locke.*

4. Derivation; descent.  
They, like the seed from which they sprung, accur'd,  
Against the gods immortal hatred nur'd;  
An iniquous, atrocious, and cruel brood,  
Expreſſing their *original* from blood. *Dryden.*

**ORIGINAL.** *adj.* [originalis, Fr. *originalis*, *Lat.*] Primitive; pristine; first.  
The *original* question was, whether God hath forbidden the giving any worship to himself by an image? *Stillingfleet.*  
Had Adam obeyed God, his *original* perfection, the knowledge and ability God at first gave him, would still have continued. *Wake.*  
You fill, fair mother, in your offspring trace  
The flock of beauty defin'd for the race;  
Kind nature forming them, the pattern took,  
From heav'n's first work, and Eve's *original* look. *Prior.*

**ORIGINALLY.** *adv.* [from *original*.]

1. Primarily; with regard to the first cause; from the beginning.  
A very great difference between a king that holdeth his crown by a willing act of estates, and one that holdeth it *originally* by the law of nature and descent of blood. *Bacon.*  
As God is *originally* holy in himself, so he might communicate his sanctity to the sons of men, whom he intended to bring unto the fruition of himself. *Pearson.*

A present blessing upon our sabbath, is neither *originally* due from God's justice, nor becomes due to us from his generosity. *Smallbridge.*

2. At first.  
The metallic and mineral matter, found in the perpendicular intervals of the strata, was *originally*, and at the time of the deluge, lodged in the bodies of those strata. *Houldward.*

3. As the first author.  
For what *originally* others write,  
May he so well dignify'd and improv'd,  
That with some justice it may pass for your's. *Rej.*

**ORIGINALNESS.** *n. f.* [from *original*.]  
The quality or state of being original.

**ORIGINARY.** *adj.* [originarius, Fr. from *origin*.]

1. Productive; causing existence.  
The production of animals in the *ordinary* way, requires a certain degree of warmth, which proceeds from the sun's influence. *Chyng.*

2. Primitive; that which was the first state.

**ORIGINATE.** *v. a.* [from *originate*, Latin; from *originate*.]  
1. The act or mode of bringing into existence; first production.  
The tradition of the *origination* of mankind seems to be universal; but the particular methods of that *origination* excoꝑated by the heathens, were particular. *Hale.*  
This *origo* is propagated by animal parents, to wit, butterflies, after the common *origination* of all caterpillars. *Ray.*  
DeCarnes first introduced the fancy of making a world, and deducing the *origination* of the universe from mechanical principles. *Keil.*

2. Descend from a primitive.  
The Greek word used by the apostles to express the church, signifieth, a calling forth, if we look upon the *origination*. *Pearson.*

**ORISONS.** *n. f.* [oraison, Fr.] This word is variously accented; *Shakespeare* has the accent both on the first and second syllables; *Milton* and *Crashaw* on the first, others on the second. A prayer; a supplication.  
Nymph, in thy *orisons*  
Be all my sins remember'd. *Hamlet.*  
Alas! your too much love and care of me  
Are heavy *orisons* 'gainst this poor wretch. *Shaks.*  
He went into St. Paul's church, where he had *orisons* and Te Deum sung. *Bacon.*  
My wakeful lay shall knock  
At th' oriental gates, and duly mock  
The early larks shrill *orisons*, to be  
An anthem at the day's nativity. *Crashaw.*  
His daily *orisons* attract our ears. *Sandys.*  
Lowly they bow'd, adoring, and began  
Their *orisons*, each morning duly paid. *Milton.*  
So went he on with his *orisons*,  
Which, if you mark them well, were wise ones. *Cotton.*

Here at dawn of night  
The hermit oft, mid his *orisons*, hears  
Agluſt the voice of time departing tow'rs. *Dyer.*  
The midnight clock attests my fervent pray'rs,  
The rising sun my *orisons* declares. *Hayward.*  
**ORX.** *n. f.* [orca, Lat.] A sort of great fish.

**O'ROLOP.** *n. f.* [overloop, Dut.] The middle deck.  
A small ship of the king's called the *Peasie*, was assailed by the *Lyon*, a principal ship of Scotland; wherein the *Peasie* to applied her shot, that the *Lyon's* *oreloop* was broken, her sails and tackling torn; and lastly, she was boarded and taken. *Hayward.*

**ORNAMENT.** *n. f.* [ornamentum, Lat. ornament, French.]  
1. Embellishment; decoration.  
So may the outward shows be least themselves;  
The world is still deceiv'd with ornament. *Shaks.*  
2. Something that embellishes.  
Iris, wrought in ornaments to deck the cheeks of horse. *Chapman.*  
The Tuscan chief to me has feut  
Their crown, and ev'ry regal ornament. *Dryden.*  
No circumstances of life can place a man so far below the notice of the world, but that his virtues or vices will render him, in some degree, an ornament or disgrace to his profession. *Beggs.*

3. Honour; that which confers dignity.  
They are abused and injured, and betrayed from their only perfection, whenever they are taught, that any thing is an ornament in them, that is not an ornament in the wisest amongst mankind. *Low.*  
The persons of different qualities in both sexes, are indeed allowed their different ornaments; but these are by no means costly, being rather designed as marks of distinction than to make a figure. *Add.*  
**ORNAMENTAL.** *adj.* [from *ornament*.] Serving to decoration; giving embellishment.

**ORP.** *n. f.* [from *ornatus*, Lat.] Bedecked; decorated; line.  
What thing of sea or land,  
Female of sex it seems,  
That so bedeck'd, *ornate* and gay,  
Comes this way sailing? *Milton's Agonistes.*

**ORNATE.** *adj.* [ornatus, Lat.] Bedecked; decorated; line.  
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**ORNATELY.** *adv.* [from *ornate*.]  
In such a manner as may confer embellishment.

**ORNAMENTED.** *adj.* [from *ornament*.]  
Embellished; bedecked. This is, I think, a word of late introduction, not very elegant.

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**ORPHA'NOTROPY.** *n. f.* [*ὀρφανός*, and *τρόπος*.] An hospital for orphans.

**O'RPHIN.** *n. f.* [*orpin*, Fr. *telephon*, Lat.] Liver or rose root, *anacamptopras*, *Telephum*, or *Rhodia radis*. A plant. Miller. Cool violets and *orpin* growing still, Embathed balin and cheerful galingale. Spenser.

**O'RREARY.** *n. f.* An instrument which by many complicated movements represents the revolutions of the heavenly bodies. It was first made by Mr. Rowley, a mathematician born at Lichfield, and so named from his patron the earl of Orrery: by one or other of this family almost every art has been encouraged or improved.

**O'RRIIS.** *n. f.* [*oris*, Latin.] A plant and flower. Miller.

The nature of the *orris* root is almost singular; for roots that are in any degree sweet, it is but the same sweetness with the wood or leaf; but the *orris* is not sweet in the leaf; neither is the flower any thing so sweet as the root. Bacon.

**O'RRIIS.** *n. f.* [old French.] A sort of gold or silver lace.

**ORRS.** *n. f.* seldom with a singular. [This word is derived by Skinner from *ord*, German, the fourth part of any thing; by *Lye* more reasonably from *orda*, Irish, a fragment. In Anglo-Saxon, *ord* signifies the beginning; whence in some provinces *odds* and *ends*, for *ords* and *ends*, signify remnants, scattered pieces, refuse; from *ord* thus used probably came *ort*.] Refuse; things left or thrown away. Obsolete.

He must be taught, and train'd, and bid go forth; A barren-spirited fellow, one that feeds On subject *orts* and imitations. Shakespeare.

The factions of her teeth, *orts* of her love, The fragments, scraps, the bits, and greasy reliques Of her o'er-eaten teeth, are bound to Diomedes. Shakespeare.

Much good do't you then;  
Brave plush and velvet men  
Can feed on *orts*, and safe in your stage-cloths,  
Dare quit, upon your onths,  
The flagers, and the stage-wrights too. Ben Jonson.

**ORTHODOX.** *adj.* [*ὀρθός* and *δόξα*; *orthodox*, French.] Sound in opinion and doctrine; not heretical. *Orthodoxal* is not used.

Be you persuaded and settled in the true protestant religion professed by the church of England, which is as found and *orthodox* in the doctrine thereof, as any christian church in the world. Bacon.

An uniform profession of one and the same *orthodoxal* verity, which was once given to the saints in the holy apostles days. White.

External bliss is not immediately superfructed on the most *orthodox* beliefs; but as our Saviour saith, If ye know these things, happy are ye if you do them; the doing must be first superfructed on the knowing or believing, before any happiness can be built on it. Hammond.

Origen and the two Clemens's, their works were originally *orthodox*, but had been afterwards corrupted, and interpolated by heretics in some parts of them. Waterland.

**ORTHODOXY.** *adv.* [from *orthodox*.] With soundness of opinion.

The doctrine of the church of England, expressed in the thirty-nine articles, is *orthodoxly* and so *orthodoxly* settled, as cannot be questioned without extreme danger to the honour of the religion. Bacon.

**ORTHODOXY.** *n. f.* [*ὀρθόδοξία*; *orthodoxie*, Fr. from *orthodox*.] Soundness in opinion and doctrine.

Basil himself bears full and clear testimony to Gregory's *orthodoxy*. Waterland.

I do not attempt explaining the mysteries of the christian religion; since Providence has made them should be mysteries, it cannot be agreeable to *orthodoxy*, or good sense, to go about it. Swift.

**ORTHODROMICKS.** *n. f.* [from *ὀρθός* and *δρομή*.] The art of sailing in the arc of some great circle, which is the shortest or straightest distance between any two points on the surface of the globe. Harris.

**ORTHODROMY.** *n. f.* [*ὀρθόδρομος*; *orthodromic*, Fr.] Sailing in a straight course.

**ORTHOGON.** *n. f.* [*ὀρθός* and *γωνία*.] A rectangled figure.

The square will make you ready for all manner of compartments; your cylinder for vaulted turrets and round buildings; your *orthogon* and pyramid, for sharp steeples. Peacham.

**ORTHOGONAL.** *adj.* [*orthogonal*; Fr. from *orthogon*.] Rectangular.

**ORTHO'GRAPHER.** *n. f.* [*ὀρθός* and *γράφω*.] One who spells according to the rules of grammar.

He was wont to speak plain, like an honest man and a soldier; and now he is turn'd *orthographer*, his words are just so many strange dishes. Shakspeare.

**ORTHOGRAPHICAL.** *adj.* [from *orthography*.] 1. Rightly spelled.

2. Relating to the spelling. I received from him the following letter, which after having rectified some little *orthographical* mistakes, I shall make a present of to the public. Spectator.

3. Delineated according to the elevation, not the ground-plot.

In the *orthographical* schemes there should be a true delineation and the just dimensions of each face, and of what belongs to it. Mortimer.

**ORTHOGRAPHICALLY.** *adj.* [from *orthographical*.] 1. According to the rules of spelling.

2. According to the elevation.

**ORTHOGRAPHY.** *n. f.* [*ὀρθός* and *γράφω*; *orthographie*, French.] 1. The part of grammar which teaches how words should be spelled.

This would render languages much more easy to be learned, as to reading and pronouncing, and especially as to the writing them, which now as they stand we find to be troublesome, and it is no small part of grammar which treats of *orthography* and right pronunciation. Holder.

2. The art or practice of spelling. In London they clip their words after one manner about the court, another in the city, and a third in the suburbs; all which reduced to writing, would entirely confound *orthography*. Swift.

3. The elevation of a building delineated. You have the *orthography* or upright of this ground-plot, and the explanation with a scale of feet and inches. Mozon.

**ORTHO'PNOEA.** *n. f.* [*ὀρθόπνοια*; *orthopnoie*, Fr.] A disorder of the lungs, in which respiration can be performed only in an upright posture.

His disease was an asthma oft turning to an *orthopnoea*; the cause a transudation of tartarous humours from his joints to his lungs. Harvey.

**ORTIVE.** *adj.* [*ortive*, Fr. *ortivus*, Latin.] Relating to the rising of any planet or star.

**ORTOLAN.** *n. f.* [French.] A small bird accounted very delicious. Nor *ortolans* nor godwits. Cowley.

**ORVAL.** *n. f.* [*orvale*, Fr. *orvala*, Lat.] The herb clary. Dict.

**ORVIETAN.** *n. f.* [*orvietano*, Italian; so called from a mountebank at Orvieto in

Italy.] An antidote or counter poison; a medicinal composition of electuary, good against poison. Bailey.

**OSCHEO'CELE.** *n. f.* [*ὀσχεο*, and *κύε*.] A kind of hernia when the intestines break into the scrotum. Dict.

**OSCILLATION.** *n. f.* [*oscillum*, Lat.] The act of moving backward and forward like a pendulum.

**OSCILLATORY.** *adj.* [*oscillum*, Lat.] Moving backward and forward like a pendulum.

The actions upon the solids are stimulating or increasing their vibrations, or *oscillatory* motions. Arbutnot.

**OSCITANCY.** *n. f.* [*oscitantia*, Latin.] 1. The act of yawning.

2. Unusual sleepiness; carelessness. If persons of circumspect piety have been overtaken, what security can there be for our wretched *oscitancy*? Government of the Tongue.

It might proceed from the *oscitancy* of transcribers, who, to dispatch their work the sooner, used to write all numbers in cyphers. Spectator.

**OSCITANT.** *adj.* [*oscitans*, Latin.] 1. Yawning; unusually sleepy.

2. Sleepy; sluggish. Our *oscitant* lazy piety gave vacancy for them, and they will now lend none back again. Decay of Piety.

**OSCITATION.** *n. f.* [*oscito*, Lat.] The act of yawning.

I shall defer considering this subject till I come to my treatise of *oscitation*, laughter, and ridicule. Tatler.

**O'SIER.** *n. f.* [*osier*, Fr. *vite*, Lat.] A tree of the willow kind, growing by the water, of which the twigs are used for basket-work.

The rank of *osiers*, by the murmuring stream, Left on your right hand, brings you to the place. Shakspeare.

Ere the sun advance his burning eye,  
I must fill up this *osier* cage of ours  
With busiful weeds and precious juiced flowers. Shakspeare.

Our comes crown'd with *osier*, fags, and weeds. Drayton.

Bring them for food sweet boughs and *osiers* cut,  
Nor all the winter long thy hay-rick shut. May.  
Like her no nymph can willing *osiers* bend,  
In basket-works, which painted streaks commend. Dryden.

Along the marshes spread,  
We make the *osier* fringed bank our bed. Pope.

**O'SMUND.** *n. f.* A plant: It is sometimes used in medicine. It grows upon bogs in divers parts of England. Miller.

**O'SPRAY.** *n. f.* [corrupted from *osifraga*, Lat.] The sea eagle, of which it is reported, that when he hovers in the air, all the fish in the water turn up their bellies, and lie still for him to seize which he pleases. Hamner.

I think he'll be to Rome,  
As is the *ospray* to the fish, who takes it  
By sovereignty of nature. Shakspeare.

Among the fowls shall not be eaten, the eagle, the osifrage, and the *ospray*. Numbers.

**O'SSELET.** *n. f.* [French.] A little hard substance arising on the inside of a horse's knee, among the small bones; it grows out of a gummy substance which fastens those bones together. Farrier's Dict.

**O'SSICLE.** *n. f.* [*ossiculum*, Latin.] A small bone.

There are three very little bones in the ear, upon whose right constitution depends the due motion of the tympanum; and if the action of one little muscle, which serves to draw one of these *ossicles*, fix to the

*Symptoms, bones of skull, the tension of that membrane coming, sound is hindered from coming into the ear.* Holder.

**OSTRICK.** *adj.* [*ossa and facio*, Lat.] Having the power of making bones, or changing caraneous or membranous to bony substance.

If the caries be superficial, and the bone firm, you may by medicaments consume the moisture in the caries, dry the bone, and dispose it, by virtue of its *ostrick* faculty, to thrust out callus, and make separation of its caries. *Wifemen.*

**OSTIFICATION.** *n. f.* [from *ostify*.] Change of caraneous, membranous, or cartilaginous, into bony substance.

*Ostifications* or indurations of the artery, appear so constantly in the beginnings of aneurisus, that it is not easy to judge whether they are the cause or the effect of them. *Sharp.*

**OSTIFRAGE.** *n. f.* [*ostifraga*, Lat. *ostifragus*, Fr.] A kind of eagle, whose flesh is forbidden under the name of gryphon. The *ostifraga* or *ospray*, is thus called, because it breaks the bones of animals in order to come at the marrow. It is said to dig up bodies in church-yards, and eat what it finds in the bones, which has been the occasion that the Latins call it *avis bustaria*. See *OSPRAY*. *Calmet.*

**TO OSSIFY.** *v. a.* [*ossa and facio*.] To change to bone.

The dilated artery where in the neighbourhood of the cytt is generally *ossified*. *Sharp.*

**OSTIVOROUS.** *adj.* [*ossa and voro*.] Devouring bones.

The bone of the gullet is not in all creatures alike answerable to the body or stomach: as in the fox, which feeds on bones, and swallows whole, or with little chewing; and next in a dog and other *ostivorous* quadrupeds, it is very large. *Dehman.*

**OSSUARY.** *n. f.* [*ossuarium*, Lat.] A charnel-house; a place where the bones of dead people are kept. *Dict.*

**OST.** *n. f.* A vessel upon which hops or malt are dried. *Dict.*

**OSTENSIBLE.** *adj.* [*ostendo*, Lat.] Such as is proper or intended to be shown.

**OSTENSIVE.** *adj.* [*ostentif*, French; *ostendo*, Latin.] Showing; betokening.

**OSTENT.** *n. f.* [*ostentum*, Lat.]

1. Appearance; air; manner; mien. Use all the observance of civility, Like one well studied in a sad ostent, To please his grandam. *Shakespeare.*

2. Show; token. These senses are peculiar to *Shakespeare*.

Be merry, and employ your chiefest thoughts To courtship, and such fair ostent of love As shall conveniently become you there. *Shaksp.*

3. A portent; a prodigy; any thing ominous.

To stirre our zeales up, that admir'd, whereof a fact so cleane

Of all ill as our sacrifice, so fearful an ostent Should be the issue. *Chapman.*

Latians, frighted with his dire ostent, For counsel to his father Faunus went; And sought the shades renown'd for prophecy, Which near Albun's sulph'rous fountain lie. *Dryden.*

**OSTENTATION.** *n. f.* [*ostentation*, French; *ostentatio*, Latin.]

1. Outward show; appearance.

If these shows be not outward, which of you But is four Volscians?—

—March on my fellows; Make good this ostentation, and you shall Divide in all with us. *Shakespeare.*

You are come A market-maid to Rome, and have prevented The ostentation of our love. *Shakespeare.*

*ostentation* display; boast; vain show. This is the usual sense.

If all these secret springs of detraction fail, yet a vain ostentation of wit sets a man on attacking an established name, and sacrificing it to the mirth and laughter of those about him. *Spectator.*

He knew that good and bountiful minds were sometimes inclined to ostentation, and ready to cover it with pretence of inciting others by their example, and therefore checks this vanity: Take heed, says he, that you do not your aims before men, to be seen. *Atterbury.*

With all her lustre, now, her lover warns: Then out of ostentation, hides her charms. *Young.*

The great end of the art is to strike the imagination. The painter is therefore to make no ostentation of the means by which this is done; the spectator is only to feel the result in his bosom. *Reynolds.*

3. A show; a spectacle. Not in use.

The king would have me present the princefs with some delightful ostentation, show, pageant, antic, or firework. *Shakespeare.*

**OSTENTATIOUS.** *adj.* [*ostento*, Latin.]

Boastful; vain; fond of show; fond to expose to view.

Your modesty is so far from being ostentatious of the good you do, that it blushes even to have it known; and therefore I must leave you to the satisfaction of your own conscience, which, though a silent panegyrick, is yet the best. *Dryden.*

They let fly lies into his disposition, and he seems to be ignorant, credulous, and ostentatious. *Broom.*

**OSTENTATIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *ostentatious*.] Vainly; boastfully.

**OSTENTATIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *ostentatious*.] Vanity; boastfulness.

**OSTENTA'TOUR.** *n. f.* [*ostentateur*, Fr. *ostento*, Lat.] A brouster; a vain setter to show.

**OSTEOCOLLA.** *n. f.* [*ὀστέον* and *κόλλα*; *osteo-colla*, Fr.] *Osteocolla* is frequent in Germany, and has long been famous for bringing on a callus in fractured bones. *Hill.*

*Osteocolla* is a spar, generally coarse, concreted with earthy or stony matter, precipitated by water, and incruited upon sticks, stones, and other like bodies. *Woodward.*

**OSTEOCOPE.** *n. f.* [*ὀστέον* and *κόπε*; *osteo-copie*, Fr.] Pains in the bones, or rather in the nerves and membranes that encompass them.

**OSTEOLOGY.** *n. f.* [*ὀστέον* and *λόγος*; *osteologie*, Fr.] A description of the bones.

Richard Farlow, well known for his acuteness in dissection of dead bodies, and his great skill in osteology, has now laid by that practice. *Tutty.*

**OSTIARY.** *n. f.* [*ostium*, Lat.] The opening at which a river disembogues itself.

It is received, that the Nilus hath seven *ostiaris*, that is, by seven channels disburtheneth itself unto the sea. *Brown.*

**OSTLER.** *n. f.* [*hostelier*, Fr.] The man who takes care of horses at an inn.

The smith, the ostler, and the boot-catcher, ought to partake. *Swift.*

**OSTLERY.** *n. f.* [*hostelerie*, Fr.] The place belonging to the ostler.

**OSTRACISM.** *n. f.* [*ὀστρακισμός*; *ostracisme*, Fr.] A manner of pulling sentence, in which the note of acquittal or condemnation was marked upon a shell which the voter threw into a vessel. Banishment; public censure.

Virtue in courtiers hearts Suffers an *ostracism*, and departs; Profit, ease, smiles, plenty, bid it go, But whither, only knowing you, I know. *Donne.*

Public envy is an *ostracism*, that eclipseth men when they grow too great; and therefore it is a bridle to keep them within bounds. *Boaden.*

*Ostracism* by sending out of doors. The ostracism, and that's out of use. *Chapman.*

This man, upon a slight and selfish acquisition of favouring arbitrary power, was banished by ostracism; which in English would signify, that they voted he should be removed from their presence and council for ever. *Swift.*

**OSTRACITES.** *n. f.* *Ostracites* expresses the common oyster in its fossil state. *Hill.*

**OSTRICH.** *n. f.* [*autruche*, French; *Aruthio*, Latin.] *Ostrich* is ranged among birds. It is very large, its wings very short, and the neck about four or five spans. The feathers of its wings are in great esteem, and are used as an ornament for hats, beds, canopies: they are stained of several colours, and made into pretty tufts. They are hunted by way of course, for they never fly; but use their wings to assist them in running more swiftly. The *ostrich* swallows bits of iron or brass, in the same manner as other birds will swallow small stones or gravel, to assist in digesting or comminuting their food. It lays its eggs upon the ground, hides them under the sand, and the sun hatches them. *Calmet.*

I'll make thee eat iron like an ostrich, and swallow my sword like a great pin, ere thou and I part. *Shakespeare.*

Gavest thou the goodly wings unto the peacock? or wings and feathers unto the ostrich? *Job.*

The Scots knights errant fight, and fight to eat, Their *ostrich* stomachs make their swords their meat. *Cleaveland.*

Modern ostriches are dwindled to meer larks; in comparison with those of the ancients. *Arbuthnot.*

**OTACOUS'TICK.** *n. f.* [*ὠτή* and *αὐστή*; *otacoustique*, Fr.] An instrument to facilitate hearing.

In a hare, which is very quick of hearing, it is supplied with a bony tube; which, as a natural *otacoustick*, is so directed backward, as to receive the smallest and most distant sound that comes behind her. *Crew.*

**OTHER.** *pron.* [*oðer*, Sax. *autre*, Fr.]

1. Not the same; not this; different. In this sense it seems an adjective, yet in the plural, when the substantive is suppressed, it has, contrarily to the nature of adjectives, a plural termination; as, *of last week three days were fair, the others rainy.*

Of good actions some are better than other times. *Hooder.*

Will it not be receiv'd That they have don't?—

—Who dares receive it *other*? *Shakespeare.*

The distressed matrons and maidens, some in their houses, other time in the churches, with floods of tears and lamentable cries, poured forth their prayers to the Almighty, craving his help in that their hard distress. *Knowles.*

He that will not give just occasion to think, that all government in the world is the product only of force and violence, and that men live together by no other rules but that of hosts, where the strongest carries; and so lay a foundation for perpetual disorder and mischief, tumult, sedition, and rebellion; things that the followers of that hypothesis so loudly cry out against, must of necessity find out another state of government. *Locke.*

No leaves shall ever be made other than scales for years, not exceeding thirty odd, in collection, and not in reason or remainder. *Swift.*

2. Not I, or he, but some one else. In this sense it is a substantive, and has a genitive and plural.

Were I king, I should cut off the nobles for their lands; Desire his jewels and this *other's* house. *Shaksp.*

Physicians are some of them so conformable to the will of the patient, as they press not the cure of the disease; and some others are so regular, in proceeding according to art, as they respect not the condition of the patient.

The confession arises, when the one will put their fickle into the other's harvest.

Never allow yourselves to be idle, whilst others are in want of any thing that your hands can make for them.

The king had all be crav'd, or could compel, And all was done—let others judge how well.

### 3. Not the one, not this, but the contrary.

There is that controlling worth in goodness, that the will cannot but like and desire it; and on the other side, that odious deformity in vice, that it never offers itself to the affections of mankind, but under the disguise of the other.

### 2. Correlative to each.

In lowliness of mind let each esteem other better than themselves.

Scotland and thou did each in other live, Nor would'st thou her, nor could she thee survive.

### 5. Something besides.

The learning of Latin being nothing but the learning of words, join as much other real knowledge with it as you can.

### 6. The next.

Thy air, Thou other gold-bound brow, is like the first; A third is like the former.

### 7. The third part.

Dind my hair up; as 'twas yesterday? No, nor the other day.

### 8. It is sometimes put elliptically for other thing; something different.

I can expect no other from those that judge by single sights and rash measures, than to be thought fond or insolent.

### OTHERGATES. adv. [other and gate, for way.] In another manner.

If I had been in drink, he would have tickled you othergates than he did.

### OTHERGUISE. adv. [other and guise. This is often pronounced and sometimes written othergus.] Of another kind.

OTHERWHERE. adv. [other and where.] In other places.

As Jews they had access to the temple and synagogues, but as Christians they were of necessity forced otherwhere to assemble themselves.

His godlike acts, and his temptations fierce, And former sufferings, otherwhere are found.

### OTHERWHILE. adv. [other and while.] At other times.

OTHERWISE. adv. [other and wise.]

1. In a different manner.

They only plead, that whatsoever God revealeth as necessary for all christian men to do and believe, the same we ought to embrace, whether we have received it by writing or otherwise, which no man denieth.

The whole church hath not tied the parts unto one and the same thing, they being therein left each to their own choice, may either do as others do, or else otherwise, without any breach of duty at all.

The evidences for such things are not so infallible, but that there is a possibility that the things may be otherwise.

In these good things, what all others should practise, we should scarce know to practise otherwise.

Thy father was a worthy prince, And merited, alas! a better fate; But heaven thought otherwise.

### 2. By other causes.

Mr John Norris failed in the attempts of Lisbon, and returned with the loss, by sickness and other causes, of eight thousand men.

### 3. In other respects.

It is said truly, that the best men otherwise, are not always the best in regard of society.

Men seldom consider God any other way in relation to themselves, and therefore your some extraordinary benefit to excite their attention, and engage their love.

OTTER. n. f. [oten, Sax. intra, Lat.] An amphibious animal that preys upon fish.

The toes of the otter's hinder feet, for the better swimming, are joined together with a membrane, as in the bevir; from which he differs principally in his teeth, which are canin; and in his tail, which is scin, or a long taper: so that he may not be unjustly called *putorius aquaticus*, or the water polecat. He makes himself burrows on the water-side, as a bevir; is sometimes tamed, and taught by nimbly surrounding the fishes, to drive them into the net.

At the lower end of the hall is a large otter's skin stuffed with hay.

Would ye preserve a num'rous sinny race? Let your fierce dogs the rav'nous otter chase;

Th' amphibious monster ranges all the shores, Darts thro' the waves, and ev'ry haunt explores.

OVAL. adj. [ovale, Fr. ovum, Lat. an egg.] Oblong; resembling the longitudinal section of an egg.

The mouth is low and narrow, but, after having entered pretty far in the grotto, opens itself on both sides in an oval figure of an hundred yards.

Mercurius, nearest to the central sun, Does on an oval orbit, circling run;

But rarely is the object of our sight, In solar glory sunk.

OVAL. n. f. A triangle is that which has three angles, or an oval is that which has the shape of an egg.

OVARIOUS. adj. [from ovum, Lat.] Consisting of eggs.

Dire clinging gathers his ovarious food.

O'VARY. n. f. [ovaire, Fr. ovarium, Lat.] The part of the body in which impregnation is performed.

The ovary or part where the white involveth it, is in the second region of the matrix, which is somewhat long and inverted.

OVA'TION. n. f. [ovation, Fr. oratio, Lat.] A lesser triumph among the Romans allowed to those commanders who had won a victory without much bloodshed, or defeated some less formidable enemy.

O'UBAT. } n. f. [eruca pilosa, Lat.] A

O'URUST. } sort of caterpillar; an insect.

OUCH. n. f. An ornament of gold or jewels.

Ouches or spangs, as they are of no great cost, so they are of most glory.

OUCH of a boar. The blow given by a boar's tusk.

O'VEN. n. f. [open, Sax.] An arched cavity heated with fire to bake bread.

He loudly bray'd, that like was never heard, And from his wide devouring oven sent

A duke of fire, that flashing in his beard, Him all amaz'd.

Here's yet in the world hereafter, the kneading, the making of the cake, the heat of the oven, and the baking.

Bats have been found in ovens and other hollow close places, matted one upon another; and therefore it is likely that they sleep in the winter, and eat nothing.

O'VEN hath a double signification in the names of places, according to the different situation of them.

If the place be upon or near a river, it comes from the Saxon *oppe*, a brink or bank; but if there is in the neighbourhood another of the same name, distinguished by the

addition of *neith*, then *over* between the Gothick *uþar*, above. *Gilson's Camden.*

O'VEN. prep. [uþar, Gothick; oppe, Sax.]

1. Above, with respect to excellence or dignity.

How happy some, o'er other some can be! Thro' Athens I am thought as fair as she.

Young Pallas shone conspicuous o'er the rest; Gilded his arms, embroider'd was his vest.

High, over all, was your great conduct shown, You fought our safety, but forgot your own.

The commentary which attends this poem, will have one advantage over most commentaries, that it is not made upon conjectures.

It will afford field enough for a divine to enlarge on, by shewing the advantages which the Christian world has over the Heathen.

2. Above, with regard to rule or authority: opposed to under.

The church has over her bishops, able to silence the factious, no less by their preaching than by their authority.

Captain, yourself are the fittest to live and reign not over, but next and immediately under the people.

3. Above in place: opposed to below.

He was more than over shoes in love. The street should see as the walks over head.

Thrice happy is that humble pair, Beneath the level of all cure,

Over whose heads those arrows fly, Of sad distrust and jealousy.

4. Across; from side to side: as, he leaped over the brook.

Come o'er the brook Bessy to me, She dares not come over to thee.

Certain lakes and pits, such as that of Avennes, poison birds which fly over them.

The geese fly o'er the barn, the bees in arms, Drive headlong from their waxen cells in swarms.

5. Through; diffusively.

All the world over, those that received not the commands of Christ and his doctrines of purity and perseverance, were signally destroyed.

6. Upon.

Wife governors have as great a watch over fumes, as they have of the actions and designs.

Sung heav'nly anthems of his victory, Over temptation and the tempter proud.

7. Before. This is only used in over night.

On their intended journey to proceed, And over night what to thereto did need.

8. It is in all senses written by contraction o'er.

O'VEN. adv.

1. Above the top.

Give, and it shall be given unto you: good measure, pressed down and shaken together and running over, shall men give.

2. More than a quantity assigned.

Even here like with the laws of nature and reason be of necessity; yet somewhat over and besides them is necessary, namely human and positive law.

When they did mete it, he that gathered much had nothing over, and he that gathered little had no lack.

The ordinary soldiers having all their pay, and a month's pay over, were sent into their countries.

The eastern people determined their digit by the breadth of barley-corns, six making a digit, and twenty-four a hand's breadth: a small measure yet, or under.

3. From side to side.

The fan of an Indian king made of the feathers of a peacock's tail, composed into a round form, bound altogether with a circular rim, above a foot over.

4. From one to another.



This golden vessel the humble deliverer of the  
Tirhan, who delivereth it over to that son that he  
had chosen. *Bacon.*

5. From a country beyond the sea.

It hath a white berry, but is not brought over  
with the coral. *Bacon.*

They brought new customs and new vices o'er;  
Taught us more arts than honest men require. *Philips.*

6. On the surface.

The first came out red all over, like an hairy gar-  
ment. *Genesis.*

7. Past. This is rather the sense of an  
adjective.

Solinus, pausing upon the matting, the heat of  
his story being something over, suffered himself to  
be intreated. *Knolles.*

Meditate upon the effects of anger: and the best  
time to do this, is to look back upon anger when  
the fit is over. *Bacon.*

What the garden choicest bears

To sit and taste, till his meridian heat

Be over, and the sun more cool decline. *Milton.*

The act of stealing was soon over, and cannot  
be undone, and for it the sinner is only answerable  
to God or his viceregent. *Taylor.*

He will, as soon as his first surprize is over, be-  
gin to wonder how such a favour came to be be-  
liewed on him. *Atterbury.*

There youths and nymphs in comfort gay,  
Shall had the rising, close the parting day;  
With me, alas! with me those joys are o'er,  
For me the vernal garlands bloom no more. *Pope.*

8. Throughout; completely.

Have you read o'er the letters I sent you? *Shaksp.*  
Let them argue over all the topicks of divine  
goodness and human weakness, yet how trifling  
must be their plea! *South.*

9. With repetition; another time.

He o'er and o'er divides him,  
'Twixt his unkindness and his kindness. *Shaksp.*

Sitting or standing full consist'd to roar,  
In the same verse, the same rules o'er and o'er. *Dryden.*

Longing they look, and gazing at the sight,  
Devour her o'er and o'er with vast delight. *Dryden.*

Thou, my Hector, art thyself alone,  
My parents, brothers, and my lord in one:  
O kill not all my kindred o'er again,

Nor tempt the dangers of the duty plain;  
But in this tow'r, for our defence, remain. *Dry.*

When children forget, or do inaction awkwardly,  
make them do it over and over again, till they are  
perfect. *Locke.*

It this miracle of Christ's rising from the dead,  
be not sufficient to convince a resolute libertian,  
neither would the rising of one from the dead  
be sufficient for that purpose; since it would only  
be the doing that over again which hath been done  
already. *Atterbury.*

The most learned will never find occasion to act  
over again what is fabled of Alexander the Great,  
that when he had conquered the eastern world, he  
wept for want of more worlds to conquer. *Watts.*

He cram'd his pockets with the precious store,  
And ev'ry night review'd it o'er and o'er. *Harris.*

10. Extraordinary; in a great degree.

The word symbol should not seem to be over  
difficult. *Baker.*

11. Over and above. Besides; beyond  
what was first supposed, or immediately  
intended.

Moses took the redemption money of them that  
were over and above. *Numbers.*

He gathered a great mass of treasure, and gained  
over and above the good will and esteem of all  
people wherover he came. *DeFoe.*

12. Over against. Opposite; regarding  
in front.

In Tadmor is a church with windows only from  
above. It reporteth the voice thirteen times, if  
you sit and by the close end of the wall, over against  
the door. *Bacon.*

I sat his picture, and place myself over against  
it whole hours together. *Spectator.*

Over against this church stands a large hospital,  
erected by a shoemaker. *Addison on Italy.*

13. To give over: To cease from.

These when they praise, the world believes no  
more,  
Then when they promise to give scribbling o'er. *Pope.*

14. To give over. To attempt to help no  
longer: as, his physicians have given him  
over; his friends who advised him, have  
given him over.

15. In composition it has a great variety of  
significations; it is arbitrarily prefixed  
to nouns, adjectives, or other parts of  
speech in a sense equivalent to more than  
enough; too much.

Devilish Macbeth

By many of these trains hath sought to win me  
Into his pow'r: and modest wisdom plucks me  
From over-credulous haste. *Shakspere.*

St. Hieron reporteth, that he saw a satyr; but  
the truth hereof I will not rashly impugn, or over-  
boldly affirm. *Peachment.*

These over-busy spirits, whose labour is their  
only reward, hunt a shadow and chase the wind.

Decay of Piety.

If the ferment of the breast be vigorous, an over-  
fermentation in the part produceth a phlegmon.

A gangrene doth arise in phlegmons, through  
the unseasonable application of over-cold medi-  
cements. *Wifeman.*

Poets, like lovers, should be bold and dare,  
They spoil their business with an over-care:

And he who servilely creeps after fame,  
Is fate, but ne'er will reach an excellence. *Dryden.*

Wretched man o'erlooks  
His cram'd desires, with more than nature needs. *Dryden.*

Bending o'er the cup, the tears she shed,  
Seem'd by the posture to discharge her head,  
O'erflow'd before. *Dryden.*

As they are likely to over-flout their own case,  
their flattery is hardly to be discovered: for who  
would imagine himself guilty of putting tricks  
upon himself? *Collier.*

He has afforded us only the twilight of probability;  
suitable to that state of mediocrity he has placed us  
in here; wherein to check our over-confidence and  
presumption, we might, by every day's experience,  
be made sensible of our shortightedness. *Locke.*

This part of grammar has been much neglected,  
as since others over-diligently cultivated. It is  
easy for men to write one after another of cases  
and genders. *Locke.*

It is an ill way of establishing this truth, and  
silencing atheists, to take some men's having that  
idea of God in their minds, for the only proof of  
a deity: and out of an over-high of that darling  
invention, rather other arguments. *Locke.*

A grown person fattening with honey, no sooner  
hears the name of it, but his fancy immediately car-  
ries sickness and qualms to his stomach. Had this  
happened to him by an over-dish of honey, when a  
child, all the same effects would have followed, but  
the cause would have been mistaken, and the em-  
pathy counted natural. *Locke.*

Take care you over-burn not the turf: it is only  
to be burnt to us many make it break. *Motimer.*

Don't over-fatigue the spirit, lest the mind be  
seized with a delirium, and thereby mislead and  
grow tired of a particular subject. *Watts.*

The memory of the learner should not be too  
much crowded with a tumultuous heap of ideas;  
one idea chokes another. An over-ready grasp  
does not retain the lesson handed. *Watts.*

To OVERABUNDANT, v. a. [over and abound.]  
To abound more than enough.

Both unable  
Fitting congenial pace, to rich the soil,  
So much does tractuous moisture o'er-abound. *Phil.*

The banner, never over-abounding in transitory  
aim, should not be discontinued. *Pope.*

To OVERACT, v. a. [over and act.] To  
act more than enough.

You over-act when you don't understand:  
A little call yourself again; and think. *Ben Jonson.*

Princes courts may over-act then reverence, and  
make themselves laugh'd at for their too-loudness  
and extravagant relative worship. *Stillington.*

Good men often blench the reputation of their  
piety, by over-acting some things, as, by  
an indifferent seal about things wherein religion is  
not concerned. *Titelm.*

He over-acted his part; his passions, when once  
let loose, were too impetuous to be managed.

To OVERARCH, v. a. [over and arch.] To  
cover as with an arch.

Where high Ithaca o'erlooks the floods,  
Brown with o'er-arching shades and pendant woods. *Pope.*

To OVERAWE, v. a. [over and awe.] To  
keep in awe by superior influence.

The king was present in person to overlook the  
magnitudes, and to over-awe these subjects with  
the terror of his sword. *Spenser.*

Her graceful innocence, her every air  
Of gesture, or least action, o'er-aw'd  
His malice. *Milton.*

I could be content to be your chief tormentor,  
ever paying you mock reverence, and founding  
in your ears the empty title which inspired you  
with presumption, and over-awed my daughter to  
comply. *Addison's Guardian.*

A thousand fears  
Still over-awe when she appears. *Glanville.*

To OVERBALANCE, v. a. To weigh down;  
to preponderate.

Not doubting but by the weight of reason I  
should counterpoise the over-balance of any fac-  
tors. *King Charles.*

The hundred thousand pounds per annum,  
wherein we over-balance them in trade, must be  
paid us in money. *Locke.*

When these important considerations are set be-  
fore a rational being, acknowledging the truth of  
every article, should a bare single possibility be of  
weight enough to over-balance them. *Rogers.*

OVERBALANCE, n. f. [over and balance.]  
Something more than equivalent.

Our expected commodities would, by the manner,  
enlarge the treasure of this kingdom above what  
it can ever be by other means, thus a mighty  
overbalance of our exported to our imported com-  
modities. *Temple.*

The mind should be kept in a perfect indiffer-  
ence, not inclining to either side, any further  
than the overbalance of probability gives it the  
turn of assent and belief. *Locke.*

OVERBATTLE, adj. [Of this word I know  
not the derivation; battle is to grow fit,  
and to battle, is at Oxford to feed on  
trull.] Too fruitful; exuberant.

In the church of God sometimes it cometh to  
pass, as in over-battle grounds: the fertile disposi-  
tion whereof is good, yet because it exceedeth due  
proportion, it brings abundantly, through too  
much rankness, things less profitable, whereby that  
which principally it should yield, either prevented  
in place or detoured of nourishment, faileth. *Hooker.*

To OVERBEAR, v. a. [over and bear.] To  
repress; to subdue; to overwhelm; to bear  
down.

What more savage than man, if he see himself  
able by fraud to over-reach, or by power to over-  
bear the law? *Hooker.*

My desire  
All content in my mind would o'er-bear,  
That did oppose my will. *Shakspere.*

The ocean o'er-whelming of his list,  
Eat not the flats with more impetuous haste  
Than young Ixion, in a riotous head,  
O'er-bears your officers. *Shakspere.*

Our counsel, it pleas'd your highness  
To o'er-bear. *Shakspere.*

Gloster, thou shalt well perceive,  
That nor in birth or for authority,  
The bishop will be over-borne by thee. *Shakspere.*

The Turkish commander, with all their forces,  
assail'd the city, thrusting their men into the  
treaches by heaps, as if they would, with very  
multitude, have discouraged or over-borne the  
christians. *Knolles.*

The point of reputation, when it comes to a case  
of the battle lost, did o'er-bear the reason of war. *Bacon.*

# OVE

Yes, fortune, valour, all is *over-born*,  
By numbers; as the long resisting bank  
By the impetuous torrent. *Denham.*

A body may as well be *over-born* by the violence  
of a shallow, rapid stream, as swallowed up in the  
gulf of smooth water. *L'Estrange.*

Crowding on this last the first impel,  
Till *over-born* with weight the Cyprians fell. *Dryd.*  
The judgment, if sway'd by the *over-bearing* of  
passion, and stor'd with lubricous opinions instead  
of clearly conceived truths, will be *erroneous*.  
*Gloucester's Scylla.*

Take care that the memory of the learner be not  
too much crowded with a tumultuous heap, or *over-*  
*bearing* multitude of documents at one time. *Watts.*  
The horror or loathsomeness of an object may  
*over-bear* the pleasure which results from its great-  
ness, novelty, or beauty. *Addison.*

To *OVERBID*, *v. a.* [*over* and *bid*.] To  
offer more than equivalent.

You have *over-bid* all my past sufferings,  
And all my future too. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

To *OVERBLOW*, *v. n.* [*over* and *blow*.] To  
be put to violence.

Led with delight, they thus beguile the way,  
Until the blustering storm is *over-blown*. *Spenser.*  
All those tempests being *over-blown*, there long  
after arose a new storm which *over-ran* all Spain.  
*Spenser.*

This ague fit of fear is *over-blown*,  
An easy task it is to win our own. *Shakespeare.*

When storms are *over-blown*. *Dryden.*

To *OVERBLOW*, *v. a.* [*over* and *blow*.] To  
drive away as clouds before the wind.

Some angel that beholds her there,  
Instruct us to record what the way here;  
And when this cloud of sorrow's *over-blown*,  
Thro' the wide world we'll make her grace known.  
*Waller.*

*OVERBOARD*, *adv.* [*over* and *board*.] See  
*BOARD*. Off the ship; out of the ship.

The great assembly met again, and now he that  
was the cause of the tempest being thrown *over-*  
*board*, there were hopes a calm should ensue. *Herrick.*

A merchant having a vessel richly fraught at sea  
in a storm, there is but one certain way to save it,  
which is, by throwing its rich lading *over-board*.  
*South.*

The trembling dotard to the deck he drew,  
And hoisted up and *over-board* he threw;  
This done, he seiz'd the helm. *Dryden.*

He obtained liberty to give them only one song  
before he leaped *over-board*, which he did, and  
then plunged into the sea. *L'Estrange.*

Though great ships were commonly bad sea-  
boats, they had a superior force in a sea engage-  
ment: the shock of them being sometimes so  
violent, that it would throw the crew on the upper  
deck of lesser ships *over-board*. *Arbutnot.*

To *OVERBULK*, *v. a.* [*over* and *bulk*.] To  
oppress by bulk.

The feeding pride,  
In rank Achilles, must or now be cropt,  
Or shedding, breed a nursery of like evils,  
To *over-bulk* us all. *Shakespeare.*

To *OVERBURDEN*, *v. a.* [*over* and *burden*.]  
To load with too great weight.

If he were not loy'd with his company, and that  
he thought not the earth *over-burthen'd* with him,  
he would cool his fiery grief. *Sidney.*

To *OVERBUY*, *v. a.* [*over* and *buy*.] To  
buy too dear.

He, when want requires, is only wise,  
Who fights not foreign aids, nor *over-buys*;  
But on our native strength, in time of need, relies.  
*Dryden.*

To *OVERCARRY*, *v. a.* [*over* and *carry*.]  
To hurry too far; to be urged to any  
thing violent or dangerous.

He was the king's uncle, but yet of no capacity  
to succeed; by reason whereof his natural affection  
and duty was less easily to be *overcarried* by ambi-  
tion. *Hayward.*

To *OVERCAST*, *v. a.* *part.* *overcast*. [*over*  
and *cast*.]

# OVE

1. To cloud; to darken; to cover with  
gloom.

As they pass,  
The day with clouds was sudden *over-cast*. *Spenser.*  
The, Robin, *over-cast* the night;

The flurly welkin cover thou anon,  
With drooping fogs, as black as Acheron. *Shaksp.*

Our days of age are sad and *over-cast*, in which  
we find that of all our vain passions and affections  
past, the sorrow only abideth. *Raleigh.*

I of fumes, and humid vapours made,  
No cloud in to serene a mansion find,  
To *over-cast* her ever-shining mind. *Waller.*

Those clouds that *over-cast* our morn shall fly,  
Dispell'd to farthest corners of the sky. *Dryden.*

The dawn is *over-cast*, the morning fairs,  
And heavily in clouds brings on the day. *Addison.*

2. To cover. This sense is hardly retained  
but by needle-women, who call that  
which is encircled with a thread, *over-*  
*cast*.

When malice would work that which is evil, and  
in working avoid the suspicion of an evil intent,  
the colour wherewith it *overcaseth* itself is always  
a fair and plausible pretence of seeking to further  
that which is good. *Hooker.*

Their arms abroad with gray moss *over-cast*,  
And their green leaves trembling with every blast.  
*Spenser.*

3. To rate too high in computation.

The king, in his incompt of peace and calms,  
did much *overcast* his fortunes, which proved full  
of broken seas, tides, and tempests. *Bacon.*

To *OVERCHARGE*, *v. a.* [*over* and *charge*.]

1. To oppress; to cloy; to surcharge.

On us we feed in every instant, and on meats  
but at times; and yet the heavy load of abundance,  
wherewith we oppress and *over-charge* nature,  
maketh her to sink unawares in the mid-way. *Raleigh.*

A man may as well expect to grow stronger by  
always eating, as wiser by always reading. Too  
much *over-charges* nature, and turns more into dis-  
ease than nourishment. *Collier.*

2. To load; to crowd too much.

Our language is *over-charged* with consonants.  
*Pope.*

3. To burden.

He whispers to his pillow  
The secrets of his *over-charged* soul. *Shakespeare.*

4. To rate too high.

Here's Glo'ster, a foe to citizens,  
*Over-charging* your free parties with large fines.  
*Shakespeare.*

5. To fill too full.

Her heart is but *over-charg'd*; she will recover.  
*Shakespeare.*

The fumes of passion do as really intoxicate, and  
confound the judging and discerning faculty, as  
the fumes of drink discompose and supply the  
brain of a man *over-charged* with it. *South.*

If they would make distinct abstract ideas of all  
the varieties in human actions, the number must  
be infinite, and the memory *over-charged* to little  
purpose. *Locke.*

The action of the *Iliad* and *Aeneid*, in themselves  
exceeding short, are so beautifully extended by the  
invention of episodes, that they make up an agree-  
able story sufficient to employ the memory with-  
out *over-charging* it. *Addison.*

6. To load with too great a charge.

They were  
As cannons *over-charg'd* with double cracks. *Shakespeare.*

Who in deep mines, for hidden knowledge toils,  
Like guns *over-charg'd*, breaks, misfires, or recoils.  
*Denham.*

To *OVERCLOUD*, *v. a.* [*over* and *cloud*.]

To cover with clouds,  
The silver empress of the night,  
*Over-clouded*, glimmers in a fainter light. *Tickell.*

To *OVERCLOY*, *v. a.* [*over* and *cloy*.] To

fill beyond satiety.

A feast of Britons and base-lackey peasants,  
Whom their *over-cloy'd* country vomits forth  
To desperate adventures and destruction. *Shaksp.*

# OVE

To *OVERCOME*, *v. a.* *part.* *Overcame*;  
*part.* *past.* *overcome*; *anciently overcome*,  
as in *Spenser*. [*overcomen*, Dutch.]

1. To subdue; to conquer; to vanquish.

They *overcomen*, were deprived  
Of their proud beauty, and the one moiety  
Traustonia'd to fish, for their bold *arguedry*. *Spens.*

This wretched woman, *overcome*  
Of anguish rather than of crime hath been. *Spens.*  
Of whom a man is *overcome*, of the same is he  
brought in bondage. *Peter.*

Fire by thicker air *overcome*,  
And downward forc'd in earth's capacious womb,  
Alters its particles; is fire no more. *Prior.*

2. To surmount.

Miranda is a constant relief to poor people in  
their misfortunes and accidents; there are some-  
times little misfortunes that happen to them, which  
of themselves they could never be able to *overcome*.  
*Lav.*

3. To overflow; to surcharge.

Th'unfallow'd glebe  
Yearly *overcomes* the granaries with stores. *Philips.*

4. To come over or upon; to invade sud-  
denly. Not in use.

Can't such things be,  
And *overcome* us like a summer's cloud,  
Without our special wonder? *Shakespeare.*

To *OVERCOME*, *v. n.* To gain the supe-  
riority.

That thou mightest be justified in thy sayings, and  
mightest *overcome* when thou art judged. *Romans.*

*OVERCOMER*, *n. s.* [from the verb.] He  
who overcomes.

To *OVERCOUNT*, *v. a.* [*over* and *count*.]

To rate above the true value.  
Thou know'st how much  
We do *over-count* thee. *Shakespeare.*

To *OVERCOVER*, *v. a.* [*over* and *cover*.]

To cover completely.  
Shut me nightly in a charnel house,  
*Over-cover'd* quite with dead men's rattling bones,  
With reeky shanks and yellow chapless skulls. *Shakespeare.*

To *OVERCROW*, *v. g.* [*over* and *crow*.]

To crow as in triumph.  
A base varlet, that being but of late grown out  
of the dunghill, becometh now to *over-crow* so high  
mountains, and make himself the great protector of  
all our laws. *Spenser.*

To *OVERDO*, *v. a.* [*over* and *do*.] To do  
more than enough.

Any thing to *over-done* is from the purpose of  
playing; whose end is to hold the mirror up to  
nature. *Shakespeare.*

Nature so intent upon finishing her work, much  
sterner *over-does* than under-does. You shall hear  
of twenty animals with two heads, for one that  
hath none. *Crew.*

When the meat is *over-done*, lay the fault upon  
your lady who hurried you. *Slyff.*

To *OVERDRESS*, *v. a.* [*over* and *dress*.]

To adorn lavishly.  
In all, let nature never be forgot;  
But treat the goddess like a modest fair,  
Nor *over-dress*, nor leave her wholly bare. *Pope.*

To *OVERDRIVE*, *v. a.* [*over* and *drive*.]

To drive too hard, or beyond strength.  
The flocks and herds with young, if men should  
*over-drive* one day, all will die. *Genius.*

To *OVEREYE*, *v. a.* [*over* and *eye*.]

1. To superintend.

2. To observe; to remark.

I am doubtful of your modesties,  
Left *over-eying* of his odd behaviours,  
You break into some merry passion. *Shakespeare.*

To *OVEREMPTY*, *v. a.* [*over* and *empty*.]

To make too empty.  
The women would be loth to come behind the  
fashion in new-fangledness of the manner, if not in  
consciousness of the matter, which might *over-empty*  
their husbands purses. *Carew.*

*OVERFALL*, *adv.* [*over* and *fall*.] Catastrophically.

To *statute* addeth, that those which dwell near those *falls of water*, are *deaf* from their infancy, like those that dwell near the *careful* of *Nileus*. *Haligh*.

To **OVERFLOW**, *v. n.* [*over* and *float*.] To swim; to float.

The town is fill'd with slaughter, and *o'er-flows*, With a red deluge, their increasing mounds. *Dryden*.

To **OVERFLOW**, *v. n.* [*over* and *flow*.]

1. To be fuller than the brim can hold. While our strong walls secure us from the foe, E'er yet with blood our ditches *over-flow*. *Dryden*.

Had I the same consciousness that I saw Noah's flood, as that I saw the *over-flowing* of the Thames last winter, I could not doubt, that I who saw the Thames *over-flowed*, and viewed the flood at the general deluge, was the same self. *Locke*.

2. To exuberate; to abound.

A very ungrateful return to the Author of all we enjoy, but such an *over-flowing* plenty too much inclines men to make. *Rogers*.

To **OVERFLOW**, *v. a.*

1. To fill beyond the brim.

Suppose thyself in as great a sadness as ever did load thy spirit, would'st thou not bear it cheerfully if thou wert sure that some excellent fortune would relieve and recompense thee so as to *over-flow* all thy hopes? *Taylor*.

Now milk that all the winter never fails, And all the summer *over-flows* the pails. *Dryden*.

2. To deluge; to drown; to overrun; to overpower.

The Scythians, at such time as the northern nations *over-flowed* all christendom, came down to the sea-coast. *Spenser*.

Clamorous *over-flow'd* th' unhappy coast. *Dryden*.

Do not the Nile and the Niger make yearly inundations in our days, as they have formerly done? And are not the countries to *over-flown* still situate between the tropics? *Bentley*.

Sixty seven hundred and odd years after the earth was made, it was *over-flowed* and destroyed in a deluge of water, that *over-spread* the face of the whole earth, from pole to pole, and from east to west. *Burnet*.

Thus oft by mariners are shewn, Earl Godwin's castles *over-flown*. *Swift*.

**OVERFLOW**, *n. f.* [*over* and *flow*.] Inundation; more than fulness; such a quantity as runs over; exuberance.

Did he break out into tears?—

—In great measure.—

A kind *over-flow* of kindness. *Shakespeare*.

Where there are great *over-flows* in fens, the drowning of them in winter maketh the summer following more fruitful; for that it keepeth the ground warm. *Bacon*.

It requires pains to find the coherence of abikuse writings: for that it is not to be wondered, that St. Paul's epistles have, with many, passed for disjointed pieces of discourse, full of warmth and zeal and *over-ness* of light, rather than for calm, strong, coherent reasonings all through. *Locke*.

After every *over-flow* of the Nile, there was not always a inundation. *Arbuthnot*.

The expression may be ascribed to an *over-flow* of gratitude in the general disposition of a lyflee. *Brome*.

**OVERFLOWING**, *n. f.* [*from*, *overflow*.]

Exuberance; capionfiness.

When men are young, they might vent the *over-flowing* of their fancy that way. *Denham*.

When the *over-flowings* of ungodliness make us afraid, the ministry of religion cannot better discharge their duty of opposing it. *Hagert*.

**OVERFLOWINGLY**, *adv.* [*from*, *overflowing*.] Exuberantly; in great abundance.

Not elegant nor in use.

Nor was it his inducement that forced him to make the world; but his goodness pressed him to impart the goods which he to *over-flowing* abundance with. *Bayle*.

To **OVERFLOW**, *v. a.* [*over* and *flow*.] To cross by night.

A sinking ship Can scarce *over-fly* them in a day and night. *Laden*.

**OVERFLOWINGNESS**, *n. f.* [*over* and *flowing*.] Too great quickness; too great readiness.

By an *over-forwardness* in courts to give countenance to frivolous exceptions, though they make nothing to the true merit of the cause, it often happens that causes are not determined according to their merits. *Hale*.

To **OVERFREIGHT**, *v. a.* pret. *overfreighted*; part. *overfreighted*. [*over* and *freight*.] To load too heavily; to fill with too great quantity.

A boat *over-freighted* with people, in rowing down the river, was, by the extreme weather, sunk. *Carew*.

Grief, that does not speak, Whispers the *over-fraught* heart and bids it break. *Shakespeare*.

Sorrow has to *over-fraught* This sinking barque, I shall not live to shew How I abhor my first rash crime. *Denham*.

To **OVERGET**, *v. a.* [*over* and *get*.] To reach; to come up with.

With his hours hard riding through so wild places, as it was rather the cunning of my horse sometimes, than of myself, to rightly to hit the way, I *over-got* them a little before night. *Sidney*.

To **OVERGLANCE**, *v. a.* [*over* and *glance*.] To look hastily over.

I have, but with a curfey eye, *Over-glanc'd* the articles. *Shakespeare*.

To **OVERGO**, *v. a.* [*over* and *go*.]

1. To surpass; to excel.

Thinking it beyond the degree of humanity to have a wit so far *over-going* his age, and such dreadful terror proceed from so excellent beauty. *Sidney*.

Great Nature hath laid down at last, That mighty birth wherewith to long the went, And *over-went* the times of ages past, Here to live in upon our soft content. *Daniel*.

2. To cover. Obsolete.

All which, my thoughts say, they shall never do, But rather, that the earth shall *over-go* Some one at least. *Chapman*.

To **OVERGORGE**, *v. a.* [*over* and *gorge*.] To gorge too much.

At that grown great, And, like ambitious Sylla, *over-gorg'd*? *Shaksp*.

**OVERGREAT**, *adj.* [*over* and *great*.] Too great.

Though putting the mind unprepared upon an unusual stress ought to be avoided: yet this must not run it, by an *over-great* thyness of difficulties, into a lazy sauntering about obvious things. *Locke*.

To **OVERGROW**, *v. a.* [*over* and *grow*.]

1. To cover with growth.

Roof and floor, and walls were all of gold; But *over-grown* with dust and old decay, And hid in darkness that none could behold The hue thereof. *Spenser*.

The woods and desert caves, With wild thyme and the gadding vine *over-grown*, And all their echoes mourn. *Milton*.

2. To rise above.

In the birds be very strong and much *over-grow* the poles, some advise to strike oil their heads with a long switch. *Martimer*.

To **OVERGROWN**, *v. n.* To grow beyond the fit or natural size.

One part of his army, with incredible labour, cut a way through the thick and *over-grown* woods, and to came to Solymon. *Knolles*.

A huge *over-grown* ox was grazing in a meadow. *L'Estrange*.

Him for a happy man I own, Whose fortune is not *over-grown*. *Swift*.

**OVERGROWTH**, *n. f.* [*over* and *growth*.] Exuberant growth.

The *over-growth* of some complexion, Oft breaking down the pales and forts of reason. *Shakespeare*.

The fortune in being the first in an invention, doth cause sometimes a wonderful *over-growth* in riches. *Bacon*.

## OVE

Suspected to a sequent king, who seeks To stop their *over-growth*, as in male growth, Too numerous. *Spenser*.

To **OVERHALE**, *v. a.* [*over* and *hale*.]

1. To spread over.

The welked Phœbus can avail His weary wain, and now the frosty night Her mantle black thro' heaven gun *over-hale*. *Spenser*.

2. To examine over again; as, he *overhauled* my account.

To **OVERHANG**, *v. a.* [*over* and *hang*.] To jut over; to impend over.

Lend the eye a terrible aspect, Let the brow *overwhelm* it, As fearfully as doth a galled rock *Over-hang* and jutting his confounded base. *Shaksp*.

Hide me, ye forests, in your cloist bowers, Where flows the moun'ring brook, inviting dreams, Where bud'ring hazle *over-hangs* the stream. *Gay*.

If you drink tea upon a promontory that *over-hangs* the sea, it is preferable to an assembly. *Pope*.

To **OVERHANG**, *v. n.* To jut over.

The rest was craggy cliff, that *over-hung* Still as it rote, impolish to climb. *Milton*.

To **OVERHARDEN**, *v. a.* [*over* and *harden*.] To make too hard.

By laying it in the air, it has acquired such a hardness, that it was brittle, like *over-hardened* steel. *Boyle*.

**OVERHEAD**, *adv.* [*over* and *head*.] Aloft; in the zenith; above; in the ceiling.

*Over-head* the moon Sits arbitress, and nearer to the earth Wheels her pale course. *Milton*.

The four bars *over head* represent the four children. *Addison*.

To **OVERHEAR**, *v. a.* [*over* and *hear*.] To hear those who do not mean to be heard.

I am invisible, And I will *over-hear* their conference. *Shakespeare*.

They had a full sight of the Infanta at a *middle* dancing, having *over-heard* two gentlemen who were tending towards that fight, after whom they pressed. *Wotton*.

That such an enemy we have who seeks Our ruin, both by thee inform'd I learn, And from the parting angel *over-head*. *Milton*.

They were so loud in their discourse, that a blackberry from the next hedge *overheard* them. *Illy strange*.

The nurse, Though not the words, the murmurs *over heard*. *Dryden*.

The witness *over-hearing* the word pillory repeated, snuck away privately. *Addison*.

To **OVERHEAT**, *v. a.* [*over* and *heat*.] To heat too much.

Mens'd with the form and coolness of the place, And *over-heated* by the morning chase. *Addison*.

It must be done upon the receipt of the wound, before the patient's spirits be *over-heated* with pain or fever. *Weyman*.

To **OVERHEND**, *v. a.* [*over* and *hend*.] To overtake; to reach.

As his fair leoness flying through a brook, He *over-hend* nought moved with her piteous look. *Spenser*.

To **OVERJOY**, *v. a.* [*over* and *joy*.] To transport; to ravish.

He that puts his confidence in God only, is neither *over-joyed* in any great good things of this life, nor sorrowful for a little thing. *Taylor*.

The bishop, partly stammered and partly *over-joyed* with these speeches, was struck into a wild silence for a time. *Hayward*.

This love-sick virgin *over-joyed* to find The boy alone still follow'd him behind. *Addison*.

**OVERJOY**, *n. f.* Transport, ecstasy.

The mutual confidence that my mind hath had, Makes me the bolder to submit my king With roder terms; such as my wit affords, And *over-joy* of heart doth minister. *Stallgrave*.

To **OVERLABOUR**, *v. a.* [*over* and *labour*.]

# OVE

To take too much pains on any thing; to harass with toil.

Th. without noise will over-see  
His children and his family;  
And order all things till he come.  
Sweaty and over-labour'd home. Dryden.

To OVERLAD. v. a. [over and load.] To overburden.

Thus to throng and over-lade a soul  
With love, and then to have a room for fear,  
That shall all that controul,  
What is it but to rear

Our passions and our hopes on high,  
That thence they may defy

The noblest way how to despair and die? Suckling.

OVERLARGE. adj. [over and large.] Larger than enough.

Our attainments cannot be over-large, and yet we manage a narrow fortune very unthriftily. Collier.

OVERLASHINGLY. adv. [over and lash.] With exaggeration. A mean word, now obsolete.

Although I be far from their opinion who write too overlashingly, that the Arabian tongue is in use in two third parts of the inhabited world, yet I find that it extended where the religion of Mahomet is professed. Hicrewood.

To OVERLAY. v. a. [over and lay.]

1. To oppress by too much weight or power.

Some commons are barren, the nature is such, And some overlaid the commons too much. Tupper.

Not only that mercy which keepeth from being overlaid and oppress, but mercy which saith from being touched with grievous miseries. Hooker.

When any country is overlaid by the multitude which live upon it, there is a natural necessity compelling it to disburthen itself and lay the load upon others. Raleigh.

We praise the things we hear with much more willingness than those we see; because we envy the present, and reverence the past; thinking ourselves instructed by the one, and overlaid by the other. Ben Jonson.

Good laws had been antiquated by the course of time, or overlaid by the corruption of manners. King Charles.

Our sins have overlaid our hopes. King Charles.  
The strong Emetrius came in Arcite's aid,  
And Palamon with odds was overlaid. Dryden.

2. To smother with too much or too close covering.

Nor then destroys it with too fond a stay,  
Like mothers, which their infants over-lay. Milton.  
The new-born babes by nurses overlaid. Dryden.

3. To smother; to crush; to overwhelm.

They quickly stifled and overlaid those infant principles of piety and virtue, sown by God in their hearts; so that they brought a voluntary darkness and stupidity upon their minds. South.

The gods have made your noble mind for me, And her insipid soul for Ptolemy:

A heavy lump of earth without desire,  
A heap of ashes that o'er-lays your fire. Dryden.

The stars, no longer, overlaid with weight,  
Exert their heads from underneath the mass,  
And upward shoot. Dryden.

Seal on the passions of a child with devotion, which seldom dies, though it may seem extinguished for a while, it breaks out as soon as misfortunes have brought the man to himself. The fire may be covered and overlaid, but cannot be entirely quenched and smothered. Addison.

In preaching, no men succeed better than those who trust to the fund of their own reason, advanced but not overlaid by commerce with books. Swift.

4. To cloud; to overcast.

Phœbus' golden face it did detain,  
As when a cloud his beams did over-lay. Spenser.

5. To cover superficially.

The over-laying of their chapters was of silver, and all the pillars were filleted with silver. Exodus.

By his precept a sanctuary is fram'd  
Of cedar, overlaid with gold. Milton.

6. To join by something laid over.

# OVE

Thou art impow'rd  
To fortify thus far, and over-look,  
With this portentous bridge, the dark abyss. Milton.  
To OVERLEAP. v. a. [over and leap.] To pass by a jump.

A step  
On which I must fall down or else o'er-leap. Shakespeare.

For in my way it lies.  
In vain did nature's wife command  
Divide the waters from the land;  
If daring ships and men profane  
Th' eternal fences over-leap. Dryden.

OVERLEATHER. n. f. [over and leather.] The part of the shoe that covers the foot.

I have sometimes more feet than shoes; or such shoes as my toes look through the over-leather. Shakespeare.

OVERLIGHT. n. f. [over and light.] Too strong light.

An over-light maketh the eyes dark, inasmuch as perpetual looking against the sun would cause blindness. Bacon.

To OVERLIVE. v. a. [over and live.] To live longer than another; to survive; to outlive.

Mulidorus, who shewed a mind not to over-live Pyrocles, prevailed. Sidney.

He concludes in hearty prayers,  
That your attempts may over-live the hazard  
And fearful meeting of their opposite. Shakespeare.

They over-lived that envy, and had their pardons afterwards. Hayward.

To OVERLIVE. v. n. To live too long.

Why do I over-live?  
Why am I mock'd with death, and lengthen'd out  
To deathless pain? Milton.

OVERLIVE. n. f. [from overlive.] Survivor; that which lives longest.

A peace was concluded, to continue for both the king's lives, and the over-liver of them. Bacon.

To OVERLOAD. v. a. [over and load.] To burden with too much.

The memory of youth is charged and overlaid, and all they learn is mere jargon. Felton.

Men overlaid with a large estate  
May spill their treasure in a nice conceit;  
The rich may be o'er-laid, but oh! 'tis sad,  
To say you're ruin'd, when we swear you're mad. Young.

OVERLOOK. v. a. [over and look.] To view from a higher place.

The pile o'er-look'd the town, and drew the fight,  
Surpass'd at once with reverence and delight. Dryden.

I will do it with the same respect to him, as if he were alive, and over-looking my paper while I write. Dryden.

2. To view fully; to peruse.

Wou'd I had o'er-look'd the letter. Shakespeare.

3. To superintend; to oversee.

He was present in person to over-look the magistrates, and to overawe those subjects with the terror of his sword. Spenser.

In the greater out-parishes many of the poor parishioners through neglect do perish, for want of some heedful eye to over-look them. Graunt.

4. To review.

The time and care that are required,  
To over-look and file, and polish well,  
Fright poets from that necessary toil. Rosecommon.

5. To pass by indulgently.

This part of good-nature which consists in the pardoning and over-looking of faults, is to be exercised only in doing ourselves justice in the ordinary commerce of life. Addison.

In vain do we hope that God will over-look such high contradiction of sinners, and pardon offences committed against the plain convictions of conscience. Rogers.

6. To neglect; to slight.

Of the two relations, Christ over-look'd the

# OVE

manner, and demonstrated them solely from the manner of his speech.

To over-look the entertainment before him, at length for that which lies out of the way, sickly and servile. Collier.

The suffrage of our poet laureate should not be over-looked. Addison.

Religious fear, when produced by just apprehensions of a divine power, naturally overlooks all human greatness that stands in competition with it, and extinguishes every other terror. Addison.

The happiest of mankind, over-looking the solid blessings which they already have, set the hearts upon somewhat they want. Atterbury.

They over-look truth in the judgments they pass on adversity and prosperity. The temptations they attend the former they can easily see, and dread at distance; but they have no apprehensions of the dangerous consequences of the latter. Atterbury.

OVERLOOKER. n. f. [over and look.] The original word signifies an over-looker, or one who stands higher than his fellows and overlooks them. Watts.

OVERLOOP. n. f. The same with orlop.

In extremity we carry our ordinance better than we were wont, because our nether over-loops are raised commonly from the water; to wit, between the lower part of the port and the sea. Raleigh.

OVERMASTED. adj. [over and mast.] Having too much mast.

Cloanthus better mann'd, pursu'd him fast,  
But his o'er-masted gally check'd his haste. Dryden.

To OVERMASTER. v. a. [over and master.] To subdue; to govern.

For your desire to know what is between us, O'er-master it as you may. Shakespeare.

So sleeps a pilot, whose poor bark is prest  
With many a merciless o'er-mast'ring wave. Crashaw.

They are over-mastered with a score of drunkards, the only soldiery left about them, or else comply with all rapines and violences. Milton.

To OVERMATCH. v. a. [over and match.] To be too powerful; to conquer; to oppress by superiour force.

I have seen a swan  
With bodiless labour swim against the tide,  
And spend her strength with over-matching waves. Shakespeare.

Sir William Lucy, with me  
Set from our o'er-match'd forces forth for aid. Shakspeare.

Affix, lest I who erst  
Thought none my equal, now be over-match'd. Paradise Regain'd.

How great soever our curiosity be, our excess is greater, and does not only over-match, but surpass it. Decay of Piety.

He from that length of time dire omens drew,  
Of English over-match'd, and Dutch too strong,  
Who never fought three days but to pursue. Dryden.

It moves our wonder, that a foreign guest  
Should over-match the moat, and match the best. Dryden.

OVERMATCH. n. f. [over and match.] One of superiour powers; one not to be overcome.

Spain is no over-match for England, by that which leadeth all men; that is, experience and reason. Bacon.

Ever was his over-match, who self-deceiv'd  
And rash, before-hand had no better weigh'd  
The strength he was to cope with or his own. Milton.

In a little time there will scarce be a woman of quality in Great-Britain, who would not be an over-match for an Irish prince. Addison.

OVERMEASURE. n. f. [over and measure.] Something given over the due measure.

To OVERMIX. v. a. [over and mix.] To mix with too much.

Those things that are o'er-mix'd, no joys shall know. Or little benefit over-mix'd with woe. Creech.

OVERMUCH. adj. [over and much.] Highest; over the full authority. Answorth.

OVERMUCH. adj. [over and much.] Too much; more than enough.

It was the opinion of these summaters, in their over-much greatness, to advance the first authors of any useful discovery among the number of their gods.

An over-much use of salt, besides that it occasions thirst and over-much drinking, has other ill effects.

**OVERMUCH. adv.** In too great a degree.

The fault which we find in them is, that they over-much abridge the church of her power in their things. Whereupon they re-charge us, as if in these things we gave the church a liberty which hath no limits or bounds.

Perhaps  
I also erred, in over-much admiring  
What seem'd in thee so perfect, that I thought  
No evil durst attempt thee.

Deject not then so over-much thyself,  
Who hast of sorrow thy full load besides.

**OVERMUCH. n. f.** More than enough.

By attributing over-much to things  
Less excellent, as thou thyself perceiv'st.  
With respect to the blessings the world enjoys,  
Even good men may ascribe over-much to themselves.

**OVERMUCHNESS. n. f.** [from *overmuch*.]  
Exuberance; superabundance. A word not used nor elegant.

There are words that do as much raise a style,  
As others can depress it: superlatives and over-muchness amplifies. It may be above faith, but not above a mean.

**TO OVERNAME. v. a.** [over and name.]  
To name in a series.

Over-name them; and as thou namest them I will describe them.

**OVERNIGHT. n. f.** [over and night.] This seems to be used by *Shakespeare* as a noun, but by *Addison* more properly, as I have before placed it, as a noun with a preposition. Night before bedtime.

If I had given you this at over-night,  
She might have been o'er-taken.

Will confesses, that for half his life his head ached every morning with reading men over-night.

**TO OVEROFFICE. v. a.** [over and office.]  
To lord by virtue of an office.

This might be the fate of a politician which this is over-offices.

**OVEROFFICIOUS. adj.** [over and officious.]  
Too busy; too importunate.

This is an over-officious truth, and is always at a man's heels; so that if he looks about him, he must take notice of it.

**TO OVERPASS. v. a.** [over and pass.]

1. To cross.

I stood on a wide river's bank,  
Which I must needs over-pass.

When on a sudden Torrimond appear'd,  
Gave me his hand, and led me lightly o'er.

What have my Scyllas and my Syrtis done,  
When these they over-pass, and those they shun?

2. To overlook; to pass with disregard.

The complaint about psalms and hymns might as well be over-pass'd without any answer, as it is without any cause brought forth.

I read the satire thou outlivedst first,  
And laid aside the rest, and over-pass'd.

And swore, I thought the writer was accurst,  
That his first satire had not been his last.

Remember that Pellean conqueror,  
A youth, how all the beauties of the east

He lightly view'd, and lightly over-pass'd.

3. To omit in a reckoning.

Arithmetical progression demonstrates how fast mankind would increase, over-passing as miraculous, though indeed natural, that example of the Israelites, who were multiplied in two hundred and fifteen years, from seventy to sixty thousand able men.

4. To omit; not to receive; not to compare.

If the grace of him which giveth over-pass

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come, so that the power of the church for them be not received, this we may leave to the hidden judgments of righteous gods.

**OVERPASS. part. adj.** [from *overpass*.]  
Gone; past.

What can't it then swear by now?  
—By time to come—

That thou hast wronged in the time o'er-pass.

**TO OVERPAY. v. a.** [over and pay.] To reward beyond the price.

Take this purse of gold,  
And let me buy your fidelity to thus far,

Which I will over-pay, and pay again,  
When I have found it.

You have yourself your kindness over-paid,  
He ceases to oblige who can upbraid.

With thou with pleasure hear thy lover's strains,  
And with one heavenly make o'er-pay his pains?

**TO OVERPERCH. v. a.** [over and perch.]  
To fly over.

With love's light wings did I over-perch these walls,

For lofty limits cannot hold love out.

**TO OVERPEER. v. a.** [over and peer.] To overlook; to hover above. Out of use.

The ocean over-peering of his life,  
Eats not the flats with more impetuous haste,

Than young Laertes, in a riotous head,  
Over-hears your officers.

Your arguings with poorly fail,  
Do over-peer the petty trafficker,

That cur'dly to them, do thou reverence.

Mountainous error would be too lightly heapt,  
For truth to over-peer.

Thus yields the cedar to the ax's hedge,  
Whose top branch over-peer'd Jove's spreading tree,

And kept low shrubs from winter's pow'ful wind.

They are invincible by reason of the over-peering mountains that back the one, and slender fortifications of the other to landward.

**OVERPLUS. n. f.** [over and plus.] Surplus; what remains more than sufficient.

Some other sinners there are, from which that overplus of strength in persuasion doth arise.

A great deal too much of it was made, and the overplus remained still in the mortar.

It would look like a fable to report, that this gentleman gives away all which is the over-plus of a great fortune.

**TO OVERPLY. v. a.** [over and ply.] To employ too laboriously.

What supports me, dost thou ask?  
The conscience, friend, I have lost them over-plied,

In liberty's defence.

**TO OVERPOISE. v. a.** [over and poise.] To outweigh.

Whether cramples who have lost their thighs will float, their lungs being able to waft up their bodies, which are in others over-poised by the hinder legs, we have not made experiment.

The tide  
O'er-weigh'd by darkness, lets the night prevail;

And day, that lengthen'd in the summer's height,  
Shortens till winter, and is lost in night.

**OVERPOISE. n. f.** [from the v. b.] Preponderant weight.

Horace, in his first and second book of odes, was still rising, but came not to his meridian till the third.

After which his judgment was over-poised to his imagination. He grew too cautious to be bold enough, for he defended in his fourth by slow degrees.

Some over-poise of sway by turns they share,  
In peace the people, and the prince in war.

**TO OVERPOWER. v. a.** [over and power.] To be predominant over; to oppress by superiority.

Now in danger try'd, now known in arms  
Not to be over-powered.

As much light over-powers the eye, so they who have weak eyes, when the ground is covered with snow, are wont to complain of too much light.

Reason allows none to be confident, but him only who governs the world, who knows all things, and can do all things; and can neither be surprised nor over-powered.

After the death of Crassus, Pompey found himself outwitted by Cæsar, he broke with him, over-powered him in the senate, and caused many unjust decrees to pass against him.

The informants in the mountains the standards of the rule of the water; which they could never have been had they not been standing when it did so rise and over-power the earth.

Intemperance, when such an over-powering impulse not any proportion is made upon the mind by God himself, that gives a convincing and indubitable evidence of the truth and divinity of it.

**TO OVERPRESS. v. a.** [over and press.] To bear upon with irresistible force; to overwhelm; to crush.

Having an excellent horse under him, when he was over-pressed by him, he availed them Sidney.

Michael's own man promontories flung,  
And over-press'd whole legions creak with him.

When a prince enters on a war, he ought naturally to consider whether his coffers be full, his people rich by a long peace and free trade, not over-pressed with many burdensome taxes.

**TO OVERPRIZE. v. a.** [over and prize.] To value at too high price.

Parents over-prize their children, while they behold them through the vapours of affection.

**OVERRANK. adj.** [over and rank.] Too rank.

It produces over-rank bins.

**TO OVERRATE. v. a.** [over and rate.] To rate at too much.

While vain flows and scenes you over-rate,  
'Tis to be fear'd,——

That as a fire the former house o'erthrow,  
Machines and tempests will destroy the new.

To avoid the temptations of poverty, it concerns us not to over-rate the conveniences of our station, and in estimating the proportion fit for us, to fix it rather low than high; for our desires will be proportioned to our wants, real or imaginary, and our temptations to our desires.

**TO OVERREACH. v. a.** [over and reach.] 1. To rise above.

The mountains of Olympus, Athos, and Atlas, over-reach and surmount all winds and clouds.

Such an hundred years after the earth was made, it was overflowed in a deluge of water in such excess, that the floods over-reached the tops of the highest mountains.

2. To deceive; to go beyond; to circumvent. A fugacious man is said to have a long reach.

What more cruel than man, if he see himself able by fraud to over-reach, or by power to over-bear the laws whereunto he should be subject?

I have had my brain in the sun and dried it, that it would matter to prevent so gale over-reach.

Shame to be overcome, or over-reach'd,  
Would utmost vigour raise, and raise'd unite.

A man who had been matchless bold  
In cunning, over-reach'd where least he thought,  
To save his credit, and for very spite  
Still will be tempting him who foils him still.

There is no pleasanter encounter than a trial of skill betwixt sharpers to over-reach one another.

Forbidden oppression, defrauding and over-reaching one another, perfidiousness and treachery.

We may no more sue for them than we can tell a lie, or swear an unlawful oath, or over-reach in their cause, or be guilty of any other transgression.

Such a principle is ambition, or a desire of fame, by which many vicious men are over-reached, and



engaged contrary to their natural inclinations in a glorious and laudable course of action. *Addison.*

John had got an impression that Lewis was so deadly envious a man, that he was afraid to venture himself alone with him; at last he took heart of grace, let him come up, quoth he, it is but sticking to my point, and he can never over-reach me. *History of John Bull.*

**To OVERRRACH.** *v. n.* A horse is said to over-reach, when he brings his hinder feet too far forward, and strikes his toes against his fore-shoes. *Farris's Dict.*  
**OVERREACHER.** *n. f.* [from *overreach*.] A cheat; a deceiver.

**To OVERRR-READ.** *v. a.* [*over* and *read*.] To peruse.

The contents of this is the return of the duke; you shall anon over-read it at your pleasure. *Shaksp.*  
**To OVERRR-RED.** *v. a.* [*over* and *red*.] To find out with red.

Prick thy face and over-red thy hair,  
Thou lily-liver'd boy. *Shakspere.*

**To OVERRR-RIPEN.** *v. a.* [*over* and *ripen*.] To make too ripe.

Why droops my lord, like an over-ripen'd corn,  
Hanging the head with Ceres' plebeian load? *Shakspere.*

**To OVERRR-ROUGH.** *v. a.* [*over* and *rough*.] To roast too much.

I was burnt and dried away,  
And better 'twere, that both of us did fast,  
Sneak ourselves, ourselves are choleric,  
Than feed us with such over-roughed flesh. *Shaksp.*

**To OVERRR-ULE.** *v. a.* [*over* and *rule*.]

1. To influence with predominant power; to be superiour in authority.

Which humour perceiving to over-rule me, I strive against it. *Sidney.*

That which the church by her ecclesiastical authority shall probably think and desire to be true or good, must in congruity of reason over-rule all other inferior arguments whatsoever. *Hooker.*

Except our own private, and but probable resolutions, be by the law of publick determinations over-ruled, we take away all possibility of sociable life in the world. *Hooker.*

What if they be such as will be over-ruled with some one, whom they dare not dispute? *Whitgift.*  
His passion and animosity over-ruled his conscience. *Clarendon.*

A wise man shall over-rule his fears, and have a greater influence upon his own content, than all the consolations and plausibles of the ferment. *Taylor.*

He is acted by a passion which absolutely over-rules him, and so can no more recover himself, than a bowl rolling down an hill stop itself in the midst of its career. *South.*

His temerity for men to venture their lives upon unequal encounters; and is where they are obliged by an over-ruled impulse of confidence and duty. *L'Estrange.*

A man may, by the influence of an over-ruled passion, be inclined to lust, and yet by the force of reason overcome that bad inclination. *Swift.*

2. To govern with high authority; to superintend.

Wherefore does he not now come forth and openly over-ruled, as in other matters he is accustomed? *Hogwood.*

3. To supersede; as, in law, to over-rule a plea, is to reject it as incompetent.

Thirty acres make a tarding land, nine farthings a Cornish acre, and four Cornish acres a knight's fee. But this rule is over-ruled to a greater or lesser quantity, according to the fruitfulness or barrenness of the soil. *Carew.*

**To OVERRR-UN.** *v. a.* [*over* and *run*.]

1. To harass by incursions; to ravage; to rove over in a hostile manner.

Those barbarous nations that over-run the world, possess those dominions, whereof they are now to be called. *Spenser.*

Till the tears she shed,  
Like envious floods o'er-run her lovely face,  
She was the fairest creature on the world. *Shaksp.*

They err, who count it glorious to subdue  
By conquest far and wide, to over-run  
Large countries, and in field great battles win,  
Great cities by assault. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The nine  
Their fainting force to shameful flight compell'd,  
And with relentless force o'er-run the field. *Dryden.*

Gustavus Adolphus could not enter this part of the empire after having over-run most of the rest. *Addison.*

A commonwealth may be over-run by a powerful neighbour, which may produce bad consequences upon your trade and liberty. *Swift.*

2. To outrun; to pass behind.

Pyrocles being come to sixteen, over-run his age in growth, strength, and all things following it, that not Mafidus could perform any action on horse or foot more strongly, or deliver that strength more nimbly, or become the delivery more gracefully, or employ all more virtuously. *Sidney.*

We may outrun  
By violent swiftness, that which we run at,  
And lose by over-running. *Shakspere.*

Ahmaz ran by the way of the plain, and over-ran Cush. *2 Samuel.*

Galleus noteth, that if an open trough, wherein water is, be driven faster than the water can follow, the water gathereth upon a heap towards the hinder end, where the motion began; which he supposeth, holding the motion of the earth to be the cause of the ebbing and flowing of the ocean; because the earth over-runneeth the water. *Bacon.*

3. To overspread; to cover all over.

With an over-running flood he will make an utter end of the place. *Nahum.*

This disposition of the parts of the earth, shews us the foot-steps of some kind of rain which happened in such a way, that at the same time a general flood of waters would necessarily over-run the whole earth. *Burnet.*

His tears defac'd the surface of the wall,  
And now the lovely face but half appears,  
O'er-run with wrinkles and deform'd with tears. *Addison.*

4. To mischief by great numbers; to pester.

To flatter selfish men into a hope of life wherein there is none, is much the same with betraying people into an opinion that they are in a virtuous and happy state, when they are over-run with passion, and drowned in their lusts. *L'Estrange.*

Were it not for the incessant labours of this industrious animal, Egypt would be over-run with crocodiles. *Addison.*

Such provision made, that a country should not want springs as were convenient for it; nor be over-run with them, and afford little or nothing else; but a supply every where suitable to the necessities of each climate and region of the globe. *Woodw.*

5. To injure by treading down.

6. Among printers, to be obliged to change the disposition of the lines and words in correcting, by reason of the insertions.

**To OVERRR-UN.** *v. n.* To overflow; to be more than full.

Though you have left me,  
Yet still my soul o'er-runs with fondness towards you. *Smith.*

Cattle in inclosures shall always have fresh pasture, that now is all trampled and over-run. *Spens.*

**To OVERSEE.** *v. a.* [*over* and *see*.]

1. To superintend; to overlook.

He had charge my discipline to frame,  
And tutor's nurture to oversee. *Spenser.*

She without noise will oversee  
His children and his family. *Dryden.*

2. To overlook; to pass by unheeded; to omit.

I who resolve to oversee  
No lucky opportunity,  
Will go to council to advise  
Which way I'll encounter, or surmise. *Hudibras*

**OVERSEEN.** *part.* [from *oversee*.] Mistaken; deceived.

A common received error is never utterly over-thrown, till such time as we go from signs unto causes, and then some manifest root or fountain thereof common unto all, whereby it may clearly

appear it hath come to pass that so many have been overseen. *Hooker.*

Such overseers, as the overseers of this building, would be so overseen as to make that which is narrower, contain that which is larger. *Holyday.*

They rather observed what he had done and suffered for the king and for his country, without farther enquiring what he had omitted to do, or been overseen in doing. *Clarendon.*

**OVERSEER.** *n. f.* [from *oversee*.]

1. One who overlooks; a superintendent.

There are in the world certain voluntary overseers of all books, whose censure would fall sharp on us. *Hooker.*

Jehiel and Azariah were overseers unto Cononiah. *Chronicles.*

To entertain a guest, with what a care  
Wou'd he his household ornaments prepare;  
Harass his servants, and as overseer stand,  
To keep them working with a threaten'ing wand;  
Clean all my plate, he cries. *Dryden.*

2. An officer who has the care of the parochial provision for the poor.

The churchwardens and overseers of the poor might find it possible to discharge their duties, whereas now in the greater out-parishes many of the poorer parishioners, through neglect, do perish for want of some heedful eye to overlook them. *Grant.*

**To OVERSET.** *v. a.* [*over* and *set*.]

1. To turn bottom upward; to throw off the basis; to subvert.

The tempests met,

The sailors master'd, and the ship o'er-set. *Dryden.*  
It is forced through the hatches at the bottom of the sea with such vehemence, that it puts the sea into horrible perturbation, even when there is not the least breath of wind; oversetting ships in the harbours, and sinking them. *Woodward.*

Would the conspiracy exert itself as much to annoy the enemy, as they do for their defence, we might bear them down with the weight of our armies, and over-set the whole power of France. *Addison.*

2. To throw out of regularity.

His action against Catiline ruined the Consul, when it saved the city; for it so twell'd his soul, that ever afterwards it was apt to be over-set with vanity. *Dryden.*

**To OVERSE-T.** *v. n.* To fall off the basis, to turn upside down.

Part of the weight will be under the axle-tree, which will so far counterpoise what is above it, that it will very much prevent the oversetting. *Mortimer.*

**To OVERSHADE.** *v. a.* [*over* and *shade*.]

To cover with any thing that casts darkness.

Dark cloudy death o'er-shades his beams of life  
And he sees not, nor hears us. *Shakspere.*

No great and mighty subject might eclipse or over-shade the imperial power. *Bacon.*

If a wood of leaves o'er-shade the tree,  
In vain the bird shall vex the thriving floor,  
For empty chaff and straw will be thy store. *Dryden.*

Should we mix our friendly talk,  
O'er-shaded in that sav'rite walk,  
Both pleas'd with all we thought we wanted. *Pope.*

**To OVERSHADOW.** *v. a.* [*over* and *shadow*.]

1. To throw a shadow over any thing.

Weeds choke and over-shadow the corn, and so it down, or stave and deprive it of nourishment. *Bacon.*

Death,  
Let the damps of thy dull breath,  
Over-shadow even the shade,  
And make darkness self afraid. *Crahaue*

Darkness must over-shadow all his bounds,  
Pisplable darkness, and blot out three days. *Milton.*

2. To shelter; to protect; to cover with superiour influence.

My over-shadowing spirit and might, with thee  
I send along; ride forth, and bid the deep  
Within appointed bounds. *Milton.*

On her should come  
The Holy Ghost, and the power of the Highest  
O'er-shadow her. *Milton.*

# OVE

To OVERTHROW. *v. a.* [*over and shoot.*]  
To fly beyond the mark.

Often a drop, or over-shoots by the disproportion of distance or application. *Collier.*

To OVERTHROW. *v. a.*

1. To shoot beyond the mark.  
Every voracious appetite defeats its own satisfaction, by over-shooting the mark it aims at. *Tillotson*

2. To pass swiftly over.

High-raised on fortune's hill, new alps he views,  
O'ershoots the valley which beneath him lies,  
Forgets the depths between, and travels with his eyes. *Harte.*

3. To venture too far; to assert too much: with the reciprocal pronoun.

Leave it to themselves to consider, whether they have in this point or not over-shot themselves; which is quickly done, even when our meaning is most sincere. *Hooker.*

In finding fault with the laws, I doubt me, you shall much over-shoot yourself, and make me the more dislike your other dislikes of that government. *Spenser on Ireland.*

For any thing that I can learn of them, you have over-shot yourself in reckoning. *Whitgift.*

O'ERSIGHT. *n. f.* [from *over and sight.*]

1. Supertendence.

They gave the money, being told, unto them that had the oversight of the house. *2 Kings.*  
Feed the flock of God, taking the oversight the cost, not by constraint, but willingly. *1 Peter.*

2. Mistake; error.

Amongst so many huge volumes, as the infinite pains of St. Augustine have brought forth, what one hath gotten greater love, commendation, and honour, than the book wherein he carefully owns his oversight and sincerely condemneth them. *Hooker.*

They watch their opportunity to take advantage of their adventures oversight. *Articulate.*

Not to his son, he mark'd this oversight.

And then mistook reverse of wrong for right. *Pope.*

To O'ERSIZE. *v. a.* [*over and size.*]

1. To surpass in bulk.

Those bred in a mountainous country, over-size those that dwell on low levels. *Sandys.*

2. [*over, and, size,* a compound with which masons cover walls.] To plaster over.

He, thus over-sized with conglutinate gore,  
Oft grandfire Plume fecks. *Shakespeare.*

To O'ERSKIP. *v. a.* [*over and skip.*]

1. To pass by leaping.

Pretume not, ye that are sheep, to make yourselves guides of them that should guide you; neither seek ye to over-skip the fold which they about you have pitched. *Hooker.*

2. To pass over.

Mak it to get them the over-skip the rest,  
Mark it the read them twice, or kiss the name. *Donne.*

3. To escape.

When that hour over-skips me in the day,  
When I high not, Julia, for thy sake;  
The next ensuing hour some soul mischance torment me. *Shakespeare.*

Who done suffers, suffers more i' th' mind;  
But then the mind much sufferance does over-skip,  
When grief hath mates and bearing fellowship. *Shakespeare.*

To O'ERSLEEP. *v. a.* [*over and sleep.*]

To sleep too long.

To O'ERSLIP. *v. a.* [*over and slip.*] To pass undone, unnoticed, or unused; to neglect.

The carelessness of the justices in imposing this rate, or the negligence of the collectors in collecting it, or the backwardness of the inhabitants in paying the same, over-slipped the time. *Carew.*

He that both over-slips such opportunities, is to be wail and retrieve them betimes. *Hammond.*

It were injurious to over-slip a noble act in the duke during this employment, which I must celebrate above all his experiences. *Wotton.*

To O'ERSNOW. *v. a.* [*over and snow.*]  
To cover with snow.

These I wielded while my bloom was warm,  
Ere age unstrung my nerves, or time o'er-snow'd my head. *Druden's Anecd.*

O'ERSO'D. *part.* [*over and fell.*] Sold at too high a price.

I live with ease I can disclaim,

And think it over-sold to purchase same. *Druden.*

O'ERSO'ON. *adv.* [*over and soon.*] Too soon.

The lad may prove well enough, if he over-soon think not too well of himself, and will bear away that he heareth of his elders. *Subyn.*

O'ERSPE'N. *part.* [*over and spend.*]  
Wearied; harassed; forepent. The verb over-spend is not used.

Theylis, wild thyme, and garlick beats,

For harvest-hinds, o'er-spend with toil and heats. *Druden.*

To O'ERSPRE'N. *v. a.* [*over and spread.*]

To cover over; to fill; to scatter over.

Whether they were Spaniards, Gauls, Africans, Goths, or some other which did over-spread all christendom, it is impossible to affirm. *Spenser.*

Of the three sons of Noah was the whole earth over-spread. *Genesis.*

Darkness Europe's face did over-spread,  
From lazy coils, where superstitious laeth. *Dunham.*

Not a deluge that only over-run some particular region, but that over-spread the face of the whole earth from pole to pole, and from east to west. *Barnet.*

To O'ERSTAND. *v. a.* [*over and stand.*]

To stand too much upon conditions.

Her's they shall see, hence you refuse the price,  
What manum would o'er-stand his market twice? *Druden.*

To O'ERSTAR'E. *v. a.* [*over and stare.*]

To stare wildly.

Some warlike sign must be used, either a flowery bulkin, or an over-staring froward head. *Stechin.*

To O'ERSTOCK. *v. a.* [*over and stock.*]

To fill too full; to crowd.

Had the world been eternal, it must long ere this have been over-stock'd, and become too narrow for the inhabitants. *Winkins.*

If railery had entered the old Roman coons, we should have been over-stock'd with medals of this nature. *Addison.*

Some hap, not over-stock'd with relations, or attached to favourites, bestows some considerable benefice. *Swift.*

Since we are so bent upon enlarging our flocks, it may be worth enquiring what we shall do with our wool, in case Barabaps should be over-stock'd. *Swift.*

To O'ERSTO'RE. *v. a.* [*over and store.*]

To store with too much.

Fish are more numerous than beasts or birds, as appears by their numerous spawn; and if all these should come to maturity, even the ocean itself would have been long ere over-stored with fish. *Hale.*

To O'ERSTRAN. *v. a.* [*over and strain.*]

To make too violent efforts.

Craffus lost himself, his equipage, and his army, by over-straining for the Parthian gold. *Collier.*

He wished all painters would imprint this lesson deeply in their memory, that with over-straining and earnestness of finding their percs, they often did them more harm than good. *Druden.*

To O'ERSTRIN. *v. a.* To stretch too far.

Confessors were apt to over-strain their privileges, in which St. Cyprian made a notable stand against them. *Ayley.*

To O'ERSWAY. *v. a.* [*over and sway.*]

To overrule; to bear down.

When they are the major part of a general assembly, then their voices being more in number, must over-sway their judgments who are fewer. *Hooker.*

Great command o'er-sway our order. *Shelley.*

Some great and powerful nations over-sway the rest. *Haydon.*

To O'ERSWELL. *v. a.* [*over and swell.*]

To rise above.

Fill, Loams, till the wind o'er-swells the cup;  
I cannot drink too much of Brutus' love. *Shakespeare.*

When his banks the prince of rivers, Po,  
Doth o'er-swell, he breaks with hideous fall. *Faifay.*

O'ERT. *adj.* [*overt, Fr.*] Open; public; apparent.

To touch this, is no proof,

Without more certain and more overt test,  
Than these thin habits and poor likelihoods. *Shelley.*

Overt and apparent virtues bring forth praise, but those secret and hidden virtues that bring forth to time; certain deliveries of a man's self. *Pacou.*

My spouse at Hull, was the first overt ally to be made how patiently I could bear the loss of my kingdoms. *King Charles.*

The deflection of their destination may have been projected in the dark, but when all was ripe, their senses proceeded to to many overt acts in the face of the nation, that it was obvious to the meanest. *Swift.*

Whereas human laws can reach no farther than to restrain the overt action, religion extends to the secret motions of the soul. *Hedges.*

To O'ERTAKE. *v. a.* [*over and take.*]

1. To catch any thing by pursuit; to come up to something going before.

We durst not continue longer to near her confines, lest her plagues might suddenly o'er-take us before we did come to be partakers with her sins. *Hooker.*

If I had given you this at over-time,  
She might have been o'er-taken, and yet she writes  
Pursuit would be but vain. *Shakespeare.*

I shall see

The winged vengeance o'er-take such children. *Shakespeare.*

The enemy said, I will pursue, I will o'er-take, I will divide the spoil. *Psalms.*

My soul, more earnestly released,  
Will outstrip his, as he is down before  
A late ballet may o'er-take the powder being more. *Donne.*

To thy wiles move a speedy pace,

Or death will soon o'er-take thee in the chase. *Druden.*

How much to tremble for fear vengeance should o'er-take him, before he has made his peace with God? *Hedges.*

2. To take by surprise.

If a man be overtaken in a fault, ye which are spiritual restore such an one in the spirit of meekness. *Galatians.*

It tall out, that though infinitely we be over-taken by our temptations, we must labour to rise again, and turn from our sin to God by new and speedy repentance. *Palmer.*

To O'ERTASK. *v. a.* [*over and task.*]

To burden with too heavy duties or impositions.

That office is performed by the parts with difficulty, because they were over-tasked. *Haydon.*

To O'ERTAX. *v. a.* [*over and tax.*]

To tax too heavily.

To O'ERTHROW. *v. a.* [*over and throw.*]

1. To turn upside down.

Titans was a wife and valiant man, but his wife overthrew the table when he had invited his friends. *Taylor.*

2. To throw down.

The overthrown he can't, and as a lord  
Drove them before him. *Milton.*

3. To ruin; to demolish.

When the walls of Thebes he overthrew,  
His land hand my royal father drew. *Druden.*

4. To defeat; to conquer; to vanquish.

Our endavour is not so much to o'er-throw them with whom we contend, as to yield them reasonable causes. *Hooker.*

To Sigh first, you conquering away drew,  
Him they surpass'd, and only o'er-threw. *Druden.*

5. To destroy; to subvert; to mischief;

to bring to nothing.

She found means to have us ascribed to the King,  
as though we went about some practice to over-throw him in his own estate. *Shelley.*

# OVE

Here's Glo'ster

O'er-arching your free parties with large lines,  
That seeks to overthrow religion. *Shakspere.*  
Thou walkest in peril of thy overthrowing. *Hooker.*

God overthroweth the wicked for their wickedness. *Proverbs.*  
O loss of one in heav'n, to judge of wife  
Since Sat in fell, whom folly overthrow. *Milton.*

OVERTHROW, *v. n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. The state of being turned upside down.  
2. Ruin; destruction.

Of those christian oratories, the overthrow and ruin is desired, not by infidels, pagans, or Turks, but by a special refined set of christian believers. *Hooker.*  
They return again into Florida, to the mother and overthrow of their own countrymen. *Abbot.*  
I serve my mortal foe,  
The man who caus'd my country's overthrow. *Dryden.*

3. Defeat; discomfiture.  
From without came to mine eyes the blow,  
Where mine inward thoughts did faintly yield,  
Both these confus'd poor reason's overthrow;  
Faint in myself, thus have I lost the field. *Sidney.*  
Quiet soul, depart,  
For I have seen our enemies overthrow. *Shall.*  
From these divers Scots fear'd more harm by  
victory than they found among their enemies by  
their overthrow. *Hayward.*

4. Degradation.  
His overthrow heap'd happiness upon him;  
For then, and not till then, he felt himself,  
And found the blessedness of being little. *Shaksp.*  
OVERTHROWER, *n. f.* [from overthrow.]  
He who overthrows.

OVERTHWART, *adj.* [over and thwart.]  
1. Opposite; being over against.  
We whisper, for fear our overthwart neighbours  
should hear us, and betray us to the government. *Dryden.*

2. Crossing any thing perpendicularly.  
3. Perverse; adverse; contradictory; cross.  
Two or three acts disposed them to cross and  
oppose any proposition, and that overthwart hu-  
mour was discovered to rule in the breasts of  
many. *Clarendon.*

OVERTHWART, *prep.* Across; as, he laid  
a plank overthwart the brook. This is  
the original use.

OVERTHWARTLY, *adv.* [from over-  
thwart.]  
1. Across; transversely.  
The brawn of the thigh shall appear, by drawing  
small hair strokes from the hip to the knee, shadow-  
ed again overthwartly. *Peckham on Drawing.*

2. Pervicaciously; perversely.  
OVERTHWARTNESS, *n. f.*  
1. Posture across.  
2. Pervicacity; perverseness.

OVERTLY, *adv.* [from overt.] Openly.  
OVERTOOK. The pret. and part. pass. of  
overtake.

To OVERTOP, *v. a.* [over and top.]  
1. To rise above; to raise the head above.  
Pile your dust upon the quick and dead,  
To o'er-top old Pelion or the skyish head  
Of blue Olympus. *Shakspere.*  
In the dance the graceful goddess leads  
The quire of nymphs, and overtops their heads. *Dryden.*

2. To excel, to surpass.  
Who ever yet  
Have flid to liberty, and display'd th' effects  
Of dispossess'd gentility, and of widows  
O'er-topping woman's power. *Shakspere.*  
As far as the head o'er-tops the body, so far its  
passions, or rather insinuating insinuations, exceed those  
of the faculties. *Harvey.*

# OVE

3. To oblige; to make of less importance  
by superiour excellence.

Whereas he had been heretofore an arbiter of  
Europe, he should now grow less, and be over-  
topped by so great a conjunction. *Bacon.*

One whom you love,  
Had champion kill'd, or trophy won,  
Rather than thus be over-top'd,  
Would you not with his laurels crop? *Swift.*  
To OVERTOP, *v. a.* [over and trip.] To  
trip over; to walk lightly over.

In such a night,  
Did Thibe fearfully o'ertrip the dew,  
And saw the horn's shadow ere himself,  
And inn dismay'd away. *Shakspere.*  
OVERTURE, *n. f.* [overture, French.]  
1. Opening; disclosure; discovery.

I with  
You had only in your silent judgment try'd it,  
Without more overture. *Shakspere.*  
2. Proposul; something offered to con-  
sideration.

Mac. Though moved Henry to invade Ireland,  
and made an overture unto him for obtaining of  
the sovereign lordship thereof. *Darvis on Ireland.*  
All the fair overtures, made by men well esteem'd  
for honest dealing, could not take place. *Hayward.*  
We with open brea'd  
Stand ready to receive them, if they like  
Our overture, and turn not back perverse. *Milton.*  
Withstand the overtures of ill, and be intent  
and serious in good. *Fell.*

The earl of Pembroke, who abhorred the war,  
promoted all overtures towards accommodation  
with great importunity. *Clarendon.*  
It is convenient supply offers itself to be seized by  
force or gained by fraud, human nature persuades  
us to hearken to the inviting overture. *Rogers.*  
Suppose five hundred men proposing, debating,  
and voting according to their own little or much  
reason, abundance of indigested and abortive, many  
pernicious and foolish overtures would arise. *Swift.*

To OVERTURN, *v. a.* [over and turn.]  
1. To throw down; to topple down; to  
subvert; to ruin.

He is wise in heart and mighty in strength—  
which removeth the mountains, and overturneth  
them in his anger. *Job.*  
These will sometimes overturn, and sometimes  
swallow up towns, and make a general confusion  
in nature. *Burnet.*  
This he obviates, by saying we see all the ideas  
in God; which is in answer to this objection, but  
such an one as overturns his whole hypothesis, and  
renders it useless, and as unintelligible as any of  
those he has laid aside. *Locke.*  
But he comes round about again, and overturns  
every stone that he had laid. *Leigh.*  
If we will not encourage publick works of bene-  
fice, till we are secure that no harm shall over-  
turn what we help to build, there is no room left  
for charity. *Atterbury.*

A monument of deathless fame,  
A woman's hand o'erturns. *Rover.*  
2. To overpower; to conquer.  
Pain excessive overturns all patience. *Milton.*

OVERTURNER, *n. f.* [from overturn.] Sub-  
verter.  
I have brought before you a robber of the pub-  
lick treasure, an overturner of law and justice, and  
the destruction of the Sicilian province. *Swift.*  
To OVERVALUE, *v. a.* [over and value.]  
To rate at too high a price.

We have just cause to stand in some fear, lest by  
thus overvaluing their feignings they make the price  
and estimation of Scripture; otherwise notified, to  
fall. *Hooker.*  
To overvalue human power is likewise an argu-  
ment of human weakness. *Holyday.*

To OVERTURN, *v. a.* [over and veil.] To  
cover.  
The day begins to break, and night is fled;  
While pitchy mantle overco'd the earth. *Shakspere.*

To OVERTVOTE, *v. a.* [over and vote.] To  
conquer by plurality of votes.

# OVE

The lords and commons might be content to be  
overruled by the major part of both houses, when  
they had used each their own freedom. *K. Charles.*  
To OVERWATCH, *v. n.* [over and watch.]  
To subdue with long want of rest.

Morpheus is dispatch'd;  
Which done, the lazy monarch overwatch'd,  
Down from his propping elbow drops his head,  
Disolv'd in sleep, and shrinks within his bed. *Dryden.*

OVERWATCHED, *adj.* Tired with too  
much watching.  
While the dog haunted in the river, he had with-  
drawn himself to privacy with sleep his over-watch'd  
eyes. *Sidney.*

OVERWEAK, *adj.* [over and weak.] Too  
weak; too feeble.  
Paternal persuasions, after mankind began to fo-  
get the original giver of life, became in all over-  
cast to resist the first inclination of evil; or after, when  
it became habitual, to constrain it. *Raleigh.*

To OVERWEARY, *v. a.* [over and weary.]  
To subdue with fatigue.  
Might not Palinurus fall asleep and into the sea,  
having been over-wearyed with watching? *Dryden.*

To OVERWEATHER, *v. a.* [over and wea-  
ther.] To batter by violence of weather.  
How like a younker or a prodigal,  
The skard'd bark puts from her native bay,  
Hugg'd and embrac'd by the strumpet wind!  
How like the prodigal doth she return,  
With over-weather'd ribs and ragged sails,  
Lam'd, rent, and beggar'd by the strumpet wind. *Shakspere.*

To OVERWEEN, *v. n.* [over and ween.]  
1. To think too highly; to think with  
arrogance.

2. To reach beyond the truth of any thing  
in thought; especially in the opinion of  
a man's self. *Hanmer.*  
Oft have I seen a hot o'erweening ear,  
Run back and bite, because he was with-held. *Shakspere.*

My master hath sent for me, to whose feeling  
sorrows I might be some allay, or I o'erween to  
think so. *Shakspere.*  
Lash hence these overweening rage of France,  
These famish'd beggars, weary of their lives. *Shakspere.*

My eye's too quick, my heart o'erween too much,  
Unless my hand and strength could equal them. *Shakspere.*  
Take heed of overweening, and compare  
Thy peacock's feet with thy gay peacock's train;  
Study the best and highest things that are,  
But of thyself an humble thought retain, *Darvis*  
They that overween,  
And at thy growing virtues fret their spleen. *Milton.*

Satan might have learnt  
Lest o'erweening, since he fail'd in Job,  
Whole constant perseverance overcame  
Whate'er his cruel malice could invent. *Milton.*  
No man is so bold, rash, and overweening of his  
own works, as an ill painter and a bad poet. *Dryden.*

Enthusiasm, though founded neither on reason  
nor revelation, but rising from the conceits of  
warmed or overweening brain, works more power-  
fully on the persuasions and actions of men, than  
either or both together. *Locke.*

Men of fair minus and not given up to the over-  
weening of self-flattery, are frequently guilty of it,  
and, in many cases, one with an amazement knows  
the arguments, and is astonished at the obtuseness of  
a worthy man who yields not to the evidence of  
reason. *Locke.*

Now enters overweening pride,  
And scandal ever gaping wide. *Swift.*  
OVERWEENINGLY, *adv.* [from over-  
ween.] With too much arrogance; with  
too high an opinion.

To OVERWEIGH, *v. a.* [over and weigh.]  
To preponderate.  
Sharp and subtle discourses of wit, procure many  
times very great applause, but being laid in the

balance with that which the habit of sound experience delivereth, they are *overweighed*. *Hooker.*

My unfold'd name, th' sufferance of my life,  
Will to your accusation *overweigh*,  
That you shall sully in your own report. *Shaksp.*

**OVERWEIGHT.** *n. f.* [*over* and *weight*.] Preponderance.

Sinking into water is but an *overweight* of the body, in respect of the water. *Bacon.*

**To OVERWHELM.** *v. a.* [*over* and *whelm*.]

1. To crush underneath something violent and weighty.

What age is this, where honest men,

Plac'd at the helm,  
A sea of foam 'bout south or pen,  
Shall *overwhelm* us? *Ben Jonson.*

Back do I to these treasons to thy head,  
With the hell-hoe the *overwhelm* thy heart. *Shaksp.*

How trifling an apprehension is the shame of being laughed at by fools, when compared with that everlasting shame and astonishment which shall *overwhelm* the sinner when he shall appear before the tribunal of Christ? *Hogers.*

Blind they reject, though now even now they fall.

Death hastes a man, one hour *overwhelms* them all. *Pope.*

2. To overlook gloomily.

Let the brow *overwhelm* it,  
As feebly as of old a galled rock  
O'erhang and jutty his confounded base. *Shaksp.*

A prophetic late I met,  
In tattoo'd weeds with *overwhelming* brows,  
Culling of samples. *Shaksp.*

**OVERWHELMINGLY.** *adv.* [*from over-*

*whelming*.] In such a manner as to overwhelm. Inelegant, and not in use.

Men should not tolerate themselves one minute in any known sin, nor impudently betray their souls to ruin for that which they call light and trivial; which is to proceed in respect of the acquittal, but *overwhelmingly* ponderous in regard of the pernicious consequences. *Derry of Luty.*

**OVERWISE.** *adj.* [*over* and *wise*.] Wise to affliction.

Make not thyself *overwise*. *Ecclesiasticus.*

**OVERWORN.** *part.* [*over* and *worn*.]

1. Worn out; subdued by toil.

With watching *overworn*, with cares oppress'd,  
Unhappy I had laid me down to rest. *Dryden.*

2. Spoiled by time.

The jealous *overworn* widow and herself,  
Are mighty goddesses in this matchy. *Shaksp.*

**OVERWROUGHT.** *part.* [*over* and *wrought*.]

1. Labour'd too much.

Apelles' soul of Protegenes, that he knew not  
When to give over. A work may be *overwrought*,  
as well as underwrought; too much labour often  
takes away the spirit, by adding to the painting; so  
that there remains nothing but a dull correctness, a  
piece without any considerable faults, but with few  
beauties. *Dryden.*

2. Worked all over.

Of God's last structure was the northern side,  
*overwrought* with ornaments of limbarous pride. *Pope.*

3. It has in *Shaksp.* a sense which I know

not well how to reconcile to the original  
meaning of the word, and therefore con-  
clude it is corrupted for *overwrought*; that  
is, *overreached* or *cheated*.

By some device or other,  
The villain is *overwrought* of all my money;  
They say this town is full of cozenage. *Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

**OVERYEARED.** *adj.* [*over* and *year*.] Too old.

Among them dwelt  
A maid, whose fruit was ripe, not *overyeared*. *Fairfax.*

**OVERZEALOUS.** *adj.* [*over* and *zealous*.]

Too zealous.

It is not of such weighty necessity to determine  
one way or the other, as some *overzealous* say of

against the immateriality of the soul, have been  
forward to make the world believe. *Locke.*

**OUGHT.** *n. f.* [*aphit*, that is, a *whiz*, Sax.] This word is therefore more properly

written *ought*. See **AUGHT**.] Any thing; not nothing.

For ought that I can understand, there is no part  
but the bare English pale, in which the Irish have  
not the greatest footing. *Spenser on Ireland.*

He asked him if he law *ought*. *Mark.*

To do *ought* good never will be our talk;  
But ever to do ill our sole delight. *Milton.*

Universal Lord! be bounteous still  
To give us only good; and if the night  
Have gather'd *ought* of evil, or conceal'd,  
Disperse it, as now light dispels the dark. *Milton.*

**OUGHT.** *verb imperfect*; in the second  
person *oughtest*. [This word the etymo-

logists make the preterit of *owe*, but it  
has often a present signification.

1. [preterit of *owe*.] *Owed*; was bound to  
pay; have been indebted.

Apprehending the occasion, I will add a contri-  
bution to that happy motion, and besides give you  
some tribute of the love and duty I long have  
*ought* you. *Spelman.*

This blood which men by treason fought,  
That followed, fir, which to myself I *ought*. *Dryd.*

2. To be obliged by duty.

Know how thou *oughtest* to behave. *Timothy.*  
Speak boldly as *ought* to speak. *Ephraim.*  
She acts just as she *ought*.

But never, never reach'd one generous thought. *Pope.*

Judge *ought* to remember, that their officers is to  
interpret the law, and not to make or give law. *Bacon.*

We *ought* to profess our dependence upon him,  
and our obligations to him for the good things we  
enjoy. We *ought* to publish to the world or bulk  
of his goodness with the voice of praise, and tell of  
all his wondrous works. We *ought* to comfort his  
servant and children in their afflictions, and relieve  
his poor distressed members in their manifold ne-  
cessities, for he that giveth alms, meriteth praise. *Nelson.*

3. To be fit; to be necessary.

These things *ought* not to be. *James.*  
If grammar *ought* to be taught, it must be to one  
that can speak the language already. *Locke.*

4. Applied to persons it has a sense not  
easily explained. To be fit, or necessary  
that he should.

*Ought* not Christ to have suffered? *Luke.*

5. *Ought* is both of the present and past  
tenses, and of all persons except the  
second singular.

**OVERFORM.** *adj.* [*or um* and *forma*, Latin.]  
Having the shape of an egg.

This notion of the mundane egg, or that the  
world was *overform*, hath been the fable and lan-  
guage of all antiquity. *Barnet.*

**OVERPAROUS.** *adj.* [*or um* and *parous*, Latin.]  
Bringing forth eggs; not viviparous.

That fishes and birds should be *overparous*, is a  
plain sign of Providence. *Mor.*

Birds and *overparous* creatures have eggs every h  
at rest conceived in them to serve them for many  
years laying. *Roy.*

**OUNCE.** *n. f.* [*once*, Fr. *men*, Latin.] A  
name of weight of different value in dif-  
ferent denominations of weight. In Troy  
weight, an ounce is twenty pennyweights;  
a pennyweight twenty-four grains.

The blood he bathed,  
Which I dare vouch is more than that he hath  
By many an ounce, he drop it for his country. *Shaksp.*

A sponge dry weigheth one ounce twenty-six  
grains; the same sponge being wet, weigheth four-  
teen ounces six drams and three quarters. *Bacon.*

**OUNCE.** *n. f.* [*once*, French; *onza*, Spanish.]  
A lyax; a panther.

The libbard, and the tiger, as the mole  
Rising, the crumbled earth above them  
In hillocks. *The ounce.*

**OUPE.** *n. f.* [*auff*, Teutonic.] A goblin.  
Nan page and my little son, we'll dress  
Like urchins, *oupes*, and faeries, green and white. *Shaksp.*

**OU'PHEN.** *adj.* [*from ouphe*.] Elfish.  
Fairies, black, gray, green, and white,  
Ye moon-shine revellers and shades of night,  
You *ouphen* heirs of fixed destiny,  
Attend your office. *Shaksp.*

**OUR.** *pron. poss.* [*une*, Sax.]  
1. Pertaining to us; belonging to us.

You shall  
Lead our first battle, brave Macduff, and we  
Shall take upon us what else remains. *Shaksp.*

Our wit is given almighty God to know,  
Our will is given to love him being known;  
But God could not be known to us below,  
But by his works which through the sense are shown,  
So in our little world this soul of ours  
Being only one, and to one body ty'd,  
Doth use on divers objects divers powers,  
And so we her effect is diversity'd. *Davies.*

Our soul is the very flame being it was yesterday,  
last year, twenty years ago. *Beattie.*

2. When the substantive goes before, it is  
written *ours*.

Lamond, whose virtue in this instance,  
So much commends itself, you shall be *ours*. *Shaksp.*

Thou that hast fashion'd twice this soul of *ours*,  
So that the is by double title thine. *Davies.*

Forget the Greeks. *Deuham.*  
Tavall in, shook by Montezuma's powers,  
Has, to resist his forces, call'd in *ours*. *Dryden.*

The same thing was done by them in suing in  
their courts, which is now done by us in suing in  
*ours*. *Kettlewell.*

Reading furnishes the mind only with material  
of knowledge, it is thinking makes what we read  
*ours*; it is not enough to cram ourselves with a  
great load of collections; unless we chew them over  
again, they will not give us strength. *Locke.*

Their organs are better disposed than *ours*, for  
receiving gutted impressions from sensible objects. *Atterbury.*

**OURSELVES.** *reciprocal pronoun.* [the plu-  
ral of *myself*.]

1. We; not others; it is added to *we* by  
way of emphasis or opposition.

The *ourselves* might distinctly number in words  
a great deal farther than we usually do, would we  
find out but some fit denominations to signify them  
by. *Locke.*

2. Us; not others; in the oblique cases.

Sate in *ourselves*, while on *ourselves* we stand,  
The sea is *ours*, and that defends the land. *Dryd.*

Our confession is not intended to instruct God,  
who knows our sins much better than *ourselves* do,  
but it is to humble *ourselves*, and therefore we must  
not think to have confided *ought* till that be done. *Duty of Man.*

**OURSELF** is used in the regal style.

To make society  
The sweeter welcome, we will keep *ourself*  
Till supper time alone. *Shaksp.*

We *ourself* will follow  
In the man battle. *Shaksp.*

Not to much as a treaty can be obtained, such is  
we would denude *ourself* of all force to defend  
us. *Clarendon.*

**OUSE.** *n. f.* Tamers bark; rather *oose*. *Sinforthe.*

**OU'RI.** *n. f.* [*orle*, Sax.] A blackbird.

The merry lark her matins sings aloft,  
The thrush replies, the mavis delicate plays,  
The *ou'ri* thrills, the raddock warbles soft;  
So gladly all agree, with sweet content,  
To this day's merriment. *Spenser.*

The *ou'ri* cock so black of hue,  
With orange tawny bill. *Shaksp.*

# OUT

Thrushes and ouzels, or blackbirds, were commonly sold for three pence a piece. *Hakewill.*

7. *Out*, v. a. [*ouster*, *oter*, Fr.]

1. To vacate; to take away.

Multiplication of actions upon the cases were rare formerly, and thereby wages of law *ousted*, which discouraged many suits. *Hale*

2. To deprive; to eject.

Though the deprived bishops and clergy went out upon account of the oules, yet this made no schism. No not even when they were actually deprived and *ousted* by act of parliament. *Lefly.*

*Out*, *adv.* [*ut*, Saxon; *ugt*, Dutch.]

1. Not within.

The gown with stuff embroidery flaring,  
Looks charming with a flatter lining;  
The *out*, if fashion figures them,  
The mink must be rich in a plon. *Prior.*

2. It is generally opposed to *in*.

That blind radically boy, that abuses every one's eyes because his own are *out*, let him be judge how deep I am in love. *Shakespeare.*

3. In a state of disclosure.

Fruits and grains are half a year in coming out; whereas leaves are *out* and perfect in a month. *Bacon*

4. Not in confinement or concealment.

Nature here confers holds,  
Let flame say what it will, when she is gone  
The woman will be *out*. *Shakespeare*

5. From the place or house.

*Out* with the dog, says one; what cur is that?  
Say another; whip him out, says the third. *Shakespeare*

6. From the inner part.

This is the place where the poet shall lead the trespasser; that they beat it not *out* into the utter court, to furnish the people. *Shakespeare*

7. Not at home; as, when you called I was *out*.

8. In a state of extinction.

It was great rain, but her eyes being *out*,  
To let him live, where he arrives he receives  
All hearts. *Shakespeare*

This candle burns not clear; 'tis I melt it out,  
Then *out* it goes. *Shakespeare*

Did thy eye-moon give thee cure?  
Think'st thou the fiery fever will *out* out  
With little blown from adulation? *Shakespeare*

Her candle goeth not out by night. *Proverbs*

9. In a state of being exhalted.

When the butt is *out* we will drink water, not a drop before; bear up and hold them *Shakespeare*

Large coals are prospered for dreiling out, and when they are *out* of you happen to rot in any dish, lay the fault upon a bit of coals. *Scott*

10. Not in employment; not in office.

So we'll live and be poor rogues  
Talk of court in us, and we'll talk with them too,  
Who loles and who wins; who's in, who's *out*. *Shakespeare*

11. Not in any sport or party.

The knife will suck by thy; he will not *out*,  
he is true bred. *Shakespeare*

I am not to as I should be;  
But I'll be *out*. *Shakespeare*

I never was *out* at a mad for lack, though this is the maddest I ever undertook. *Dryden*

12. To the end.

Hear me *out*,  
He resp'd no hint of conquest, but the fieldlings. *Dryden*

You have full your happiness in doubt,  
Or he's this path, and you have dream'd it out. *Dryden*

The tale is long, nor have I heard it out,  
thy father knows it all. *Addison*

13. Loudly; without restraint.

I'll laugh, he laughs no doubt;  
The only difference is, I dare laugh out. *Pope*

14. Not in the hands of the owner.

If the laying of taxes upon commodities does not affect the hand that is *out* rack rent, it is plain it does equally affect all the other hand in England too. *Locke*

That's a *out* upon leaves of four years,  
of reason of which tenants were obliged *Arbuthnot*

# OUT

15. In an error.

As he that hath been often told his fault,  
And still persists, is as impertinent  
As a musician that will always play,  
And yet is always out at the same note. *Rafcom*

You are mightily *out* to take this for a token of esteem, which is no other than a note of infamy. *L'Estrange*

This I have noted for the use of those who, I think, are much *out* in this point. *Kettlewell*

According to Hobbes's comparison of reasoning with raising up accounts, whoever finds a mistake in the sum total, must allow himself *out*, though after repeated trials he may not see in which article he has misreckoned. *Sieft*

16. At a loss; in a puzzle.

Like a dull actor now,  
I have forgot my part, and I am *out*,  
Even to full disgrace. *Shakespeare*

This youth was such a mercenary, as the like hath seldom been known; and could make his own part, if at any time he claud'd to be *out*. *Bacon*

17. With torn clothes. The parts being *out*, that is, not covered.

Evidences swore;  
Who rather coming out at heels and knees,  
For this had titles. *Dryden*

18. Away, so as to consume.

Let all persons avoid me in their cloathing or diet, because they dret and consume out all their opportunities of morning devotion, and sleep at the rare of their souls. *Taylor*

19. Deficient: as, *out* of pocket, noting loss.

I pen the great bible, he was *out* fifty pounds, and consumed himself only by selling two copies. *East*

20. It is used emphatically before *alas*.

*Out, alas!* no fear I had,  
I troubled like a lover's mind. *Sackling*

21. It is added emphatically to verbs of discovery.

If ye will not do so, be sure your sin will find you *out*. *Numbers*

*Out*, *interject*.

1. An expression of abhorrence or expulsion.

*Out* on thee, rude man! thou dost shame thy mother. *Shakespeare*

*Out* varlet from my sight. *Shakespeare*

*Out*, you mad-headed ape! a weazle hath not such a deal of spleen. *Shakespeare*

*Out* of my door, you witch! you hag! *Shakespeare*

*Out, out, hyum*, these are thy wonted airs,  
To break all faith. *Milton*

2. It has sometimes *upon* after it.

*Out upon* this half-tac'd fellowship. *Shakespeare*

*Out upon* it, I have lov'd  
These whole days together;  
And am like to love thee more,  
If it prove fair weither. *Sackling*

*Out*, *prep.* [*Of* seems to be the preposition, and *out* only to modify the sense of *of*.]

1. From; noting produce.

So many *Out* and Caligulas,  
*Out* of these crooked shores must daily rise. *Spenser*

Those birds coming many hundred years after, could not know what was done in former ages, nor deliver certainty of any thing, but what they leagu'd *out* of their own unlearned heads. *Spenser*

Alders and albes have been seen to grow *out* of steeples; but they manifestly grow *out* of clefts. *Bacon*

Juices of fruits are watry and only; among the watry are all the fruits *out* of which drink is expressed; as the grape, the apple, the pear, and cherry. *Bacon*

He is fister than Ovid; he touches the pious more delicately, and performs all this *out* of his own fund, without diving into the fancies for a supply. *Dryden*

2. Not in; noting exclusion; dismissal, absence, or dereliction.

The sacred nymph  
Was *out* of Dian's favour, as it then befel. *Spenser*

# OUT

Guiltiness

Will speak, though tongues were *out* of use. *Shakespeare*

The cavern's mouth alone was hard to find,  
Because the path diffus'd was *out* of mind. *Dryden*

My retreat the best compassions grace,  
Chiefs *out* of war, and statesmen out of place. *Pope*

Does he fancy we can sit  
To hear his *out* of fashion wit?

But he takes up with younger folks,  
Who, for his wine, will bear his jokes. *Shakespeare*

They are *out* of their element, and logic is none of their talent. *Bacon*

3. No longer in.

Enjoy the present failing hour;  
And put it *out* of fortune's power. *Dryden*

4. Not in; noting unfitness.

He is witty *out* of season; leaving the imitation of nature, and the cooler dictates of his judgment. *Dryden*

Thou'lt say my passion's *out* of season,  
That Cato's great example and institutions  
Should both compare to drive it from my thoughts. *Addison*

5. Not within; relating to a house.

Count holy water in a dry house, is better than the ran waters *out* of door. *Shakespeare*

6. From; noting copy.

St Paul quotes one of their poets for this saying, notwithstanding I *out* of the censure of them *out* of Horace. *Stillingfleet*

7. From; noting rescue.

Charumity recovered the law of nature *out* of all the errors with which it was overgrown in the times of paganism. *Addison*

8. Not in; noting exorbitance or irregularity.

Why publish it at this juncture, and for *out* of all method, apart and before the work? *Shakespeare*

Using old thread-bare phrases, will often make you go *out* of your way to find and apply them. *Shakespeare*

9. From one thing to something different.

He that looks on the eternal things that are not seen, will, though those optics, exactly discern the variety of all that is visible; will be neither frightened nor flatter'd *out* of his duty. *Deacy of P. 10*

Words are able to persuade men *out* of what they find and feel, and to reverse the very impressions of sense. *South*

10. To a different state from; in a different state.

That noble and most sovereign reason,  
Like sweet bells pangled *out* of tune and harsh;  
That unmatch'd form and feature of blown youth,  
Blasted with ecstasy. *Shakespeare*

When the mouth is *out* of taste it maketh things taste sometimes salt, chiefly bitter, and sometimes toothsome, but never sweet. *Bacon*

By the time fatal blow, the earth fell out of the regular form wherein it was produced at first, and all those irregularities in its present form. *Bacon*

They all at once employ their thronging duties,  
But *out* of order thrown, in an they join,  
And mud rude makes tribute the design. *Dryden*

11. Not according to.

That there be an equality, so that no man acts or speaks *out* of character. *Bacon*

12. To a different state from; noting separation.

Whosoever doth measure by number, must need be greatly *out* of love with a thing that hath to many faults, whosever by weight cannot chide but esteem very highly of that wherein the list of scrupulous adversaries hath not hitherto observed any defect, which themselves can seriously thus to be of moment. *Hobbes*

13. Beyond.

Amongst those things which have been received with great reason, ought that to be reckoned which the ancient practice of the church hath retained *out* of mind. *Bacon*

What, *out* of hearing gone? No sound, no word!  
Alack, where are you? *Shakespeare*



# OUT

*I have been an unlawful bawd, time out of mind.* *Shakespeare.*  
 Few had suspicion of their intentions, till they were both *out* of distance to have their conversion attempted. *Clarendon.*  
 With a longer peace, the power of France with so great revenues, and such application, will not encrease every year *out* of proportion to what ours will do. *Temple.*  
 He shall only be prisoner at the soldiers quarters, and when I am *out* of reach, he shall be released. *Dryden.*  
 We see people lallied asleep with solid and elaborate discourses of piety, who would be transported *out* of themselves by the bellows of enthusiasm. *Adams.*  
 At home's story was transfused in regions that lie *out* of the reach of the sun and the sphere of the day. *Addison.*  
 Women weep and tremble at the sight of a moving preacher, though he is placed quite *out* of their hearing. *Adams.*  
 The Supreme Being has made the best arguments for his own existence, in the formation of the heavens and the earth, and which a man of sense cannot forbear attending to, who is *out* of the mode of human affairs. *Addison.*  
 14. Deviating from; noting irregularity.  
 Heaven defied but still I should stand for, So long as *out* of limit, and time rule, You stand against mounted majesty! *Shakespeare.*  
 15. Past, without; noting something worn out or exhausted.  
 I am *out* of breath,  
 —How art thou *out* of breath, when thou hast breath  
 To try to me that thou art *out* of breath? *Shakespeare.*  
*Out* of hope to do any good, he directed his course to Calais. *Krato.*  
 He found himself left far behind,  
 Both *out* of heart and *out* of wind. *Hudibras.*  
 I published some tables, which are *out* of print. *Arbuthnot.*  
 16. By means of.  
*Out* of that will I cause those of Cyprus to mutiny. *Shakespeare.*  
 17. In consequence of; noting the motive or reason.  
 She is persuaded I will marry her, *out* of her own love and flattery, not *out* of my promise. *Shakespeare.*  
 The pope, *out* of the care of an universal father, had in the conclusive divers consultations about his holy war against the Turk. *Bacon.*  
 Not *out* of coming, but a train  
 Of atoms jostling in his train,  
 As he and philosophers give out,  
 Comwell accused the earl of Manchester of having betrayed the parliament *out* of cowardice. *Clarendon.*  
 Those that have recourse to a new creation of words, are such as do it *out* of laziness and ignorance, or such as do it *out* of necessity. *Burton.*  
 Distinguish betwixt those that take state upon them, purely *out* of pride and humour, and those that do the same in compliance with the necessity of their affairs. *Locke.*  
 Make them conformable to laws, not only for wrath and *out* of fear, of the magistrate's power, which is but a weak principle of obedience; but *out* of conscience, which is a firm and lasting principle.  
 What they do not grant *out* of the generosity of their nature, they may grant *out* of mere impatience. *Smith.*  
 Our success have been the consequences of a necessary war, in which we engaged, not *out* of ambition, but for the defence of all that was dear to us. *Averbury.*  
 18. *Out* of hand; immediately: as that is easily used which is ready in the hand.  
 He bade to open wide his brazen gate  
 Which long time had been shut, and *out* of hand  
 Proclaimed joy and peace through all his state. *Spenser.*  
 No more ado,  
 But gather we our forces *out* of hand,  
 And let upon our hoarding enemy. *Shakespeare.*  
 To *Out*. v. a. To deprive by expulsion.  
 The members of both houses who withdrew,

# OUT

were counted deserters, and *outed* of their places in parliament. *King Charles.*  
 The French having been *outed* of their holds. *Heylin.*  
 So many of their orders, as were *outed* from their fat possessions, would endeavour a re-entrance against those whom they account heretics. *Dowd.*  
*Out*, in composition, generally signifies something beyond or more than another, but sometimes it betokens emission, exclusion, or something external.  
 To *OUTACT*. v. a. [*out* and *act*.] To do beyond.  
 He has made me heir to treasures,  
 Would make me *out-act* a real widow's whining. *Otway.*  
 To *OUTBALANCE*. v. a. [*out* and *balance*.] To overweigh; to preponderate.  
 Let dull Ajax bear away my right,  
 When all his days *outbalance* this one night. *Dryden.*  
 To *OUTBARE*. v. a. [*out* and *bare*.] To shut out by fortification.  
 These *outbare* with painful pinnacles,  
 From sea to sea he heap'd a mighty mound. *Spenser.*  
 To *OUTBID*. v. a. [*out* and *bid*.] To overpower by bidding a higher price.  
 It may be heard  
 New bays created by his other men,  
 Which have then too's enter, and can in tears,  
 To high, in oaths, in letters *outbid* me,  
 His new love may best new fears. *Doune.*  
 For Indian quires, for Persian gold,  
 Prevent the greedy, and outbid the bold. *Pope.*  
 To *OUTBLIND*. n. f. [*out* and *blind*.] One that outblinds.  
 To *OUTBLOW*. adj. [*out* and *blow*.] Inflated; swollen with wind.  
 At their roots grew floating palaces,  
 Whole *outblown* bellies vent the yielding seas. *Dryden.*  
 To *OUTBORN*. adj. [*out* and *born*.] Foreign; not native.  
 To *OUTBOUND*. adj. [*out* and *bound*.] Destinated to a distant voyage; not coming home.  
 Triumphant flames upon the water float,  
 And *outbound* ships at home their voyages end. *Dryden.*  
 To *OUTBRAVE*. v. a. [*out* and *brave*.] To bear down and defeat by more daring, insolent, or splendid appearance.  
 I would outbrave the fiercest eyes that look,  
 Outbrave the heart most daring on the earth,  
 To win thee, lady. *Shakespeare.*  
 Here Sodom's towers raise their proud tops on high,  
 The towers, as well as men, *outbrave* the sky. *Coat.*  
 We see the danger, and by the take up some light resolution to *outbrave* and break it through it. *Locke.*  
 To *OUTBRAVE*. v. a. [*out* and *brave*.] To bear down with impudence.  
 To *OUTBREAK*. n. f. [*out* and *break*.] That which breaks forth; eruption.  
 Breathe his fumes so gently  
 That they may sit on the faintest of life,  
 The flash and *outbreak* of a fiery mind. *Shakespeare.*  
 To *OUTBREATH*. v. a. [*out* and *breath*.] 1. To weary by having better breath.  
 One eye's low son  
 Rendering faint quiver, weak hand *outbreath'd*,  
 To Henry Monmouth. *Shakespeare.*  
 2. To expire.  
 That sign of last *outbreathed* life did seem. *Spenser.*  
 To *OUTCAST*. part. [*out* and *cast*.] It may be observed, that both the participle and the noun are indifferently accented on either syllable. It seems most analogous to accent the participle on the last, and the noun on the first.  
 1. Thrown into the air as refuse, as unworthy of notice.

# OUT

Abandon thou, I read, the captive spell  
 Of that false *outcast* career. *Spenser.*  
 2. Banished; expelled.  
 Behold, instead  
 Of an *outcast*, exil'd, his new delight  
 Mankind *outcast*. *Milton.*  
 To *OUTCAST*. n. f. Exile; one rejected; one expelled.  
 Let's be no stocks, nor no stocks,  
 Or to devote to Aristotle,  
 As Ovid, be an *outcast* quite abjur'd. *Shakespeare.*  
 O blood bespotted Neapolitan,  
*Outcast* of Naples, England's bloody scourge!  
*Shakespeare.*  
 For me, *outcast* of human race,  
 Love's anger only waits, and dire disgrace. *Prior.*  
 He dies sad *outcast* of each church and state!  
 And, harder still, flagitious yet not great. *Pope.*  
 To *OUTCRAFT*. v. a. [*out* and *craft*.] To excel in cunning.  
 Italy hath *outcrafted* him,  
 And he's at home hard point. *Shakespeare.*  
 To *OUTCRY*. n. f. [*out* and *cry*.] 1. Cry of vehemence; cry of distress; clamour.  
 These *outcries* the magistrates there shun, since they are roughly hearkened unto here. *Spenser.*  
 So strange thy *outcry*, and thy words to strange  
 Than interposed, that my sudden hand  
 Prevented, thine. *Milton.*  
 I make my way  
 Where noise, tumult, *outcries*, and alarms  
 I heard. *Deunham.*  
 2. Clamour of detestation.  
 There is not any one vice, incident to the mind of man, against which the world has raised such a loud and universal *outcry*, as against ingratitude. *South.*  
 3. A publick sale; an auction. *Auspicath.*  
 To *OUTDARE*. v. a. [*out* and *dare*.] To venture beyond.  
 Myself, my brother, and his son,  
 That brought you home, and boldly did *outdare*  
 The dangers of the time. *Shakespeare.*  
 To *OUTDATE*. v. a. [*out* and *date*.] To antiquate.  
 Works and deeds of the law, in those places, signify legal obedience, or ceremonial, and the like, *outdated* ceremonies; *with* the evangelical grace of giving up the whole heart to Christ, without any such *outdated* observances. *Hammond.*  
 To *OUTDO*. v. a. [*out* and *do*.] To excel; to surpass; to perform beyond another.  
 He hath in this action *outdone* his former deeds doubly. *Shakespeare.*  
 What brave commander is not proud to see  
 The brave Melanthius in his gallantry?  
 Our great battles have to see their scorn  
*Outdone* by him, in what themselves have worn. *Wallen.*  
 Heavy day shall *outdo* bell's hate,  
 Giving to death, and dying to redeem,  
 Soberly to redeem what hell's debate  
 Soberly destroyed. *Milton.*  
 Here let those who boast in mortal things,  
 Learn how their present monuments of fame,  
 And strength, and art, are easily *outdone*  
 By spirit's report. *Milton.*  
 An apostle, *outdoes* the original. *Locke.*  
 Now all the gods reward and *outdo* him;  
 Then halt this day thy father's youth *outdone*. *Dryden.*  
 I must confess the encounter of that day  
 Would me needed, but quite another way;  
 Not with the fire of youth, but generous rage,  
 To see the glories of my youthful age  
 So easily *outdone*. *Dryden.*  
 The boy's mother, despised for not having read  
 A system of logic, *outdo* him in it. *Locke.*  
 I grieve to be *outdone* by Gray,  
 In my own homonymous living way. *Swift.*  
 To *OUTDUELL*. v. a. [*out* and *dwell*.] To stay beyond.  
 He *outdwell* his hour,  
 For lovers ever run before the clock. *Shakespeare.*  
 To *OUTER*. adj. [*from out*.] That which is without; opposed to inner.

# OUT

The kidney is a conglomerated gland only in the *outer* part; for the inner part, whereof the papillae are composed, is muscular. *Grew.*  
**OUTERLY**, *adv.* [from *outer*.] Toward the outside.

In the lower jaw, two tusks like those of a boar, standing *outerly*, an inch behind the cutters. *Grew.*  
**OUTERMOST**, *adj.* [superlative, from *outer*.] Remotest from the midst.

Try if three bells were made one within another, and air between each; and the *outermost* bell were clanged with a hammer, how the sound would differ from a single bell. *Bacon.*

The *outermost* corpufcles of a white body have their various little surfaces of a specular nature. *Boyle.*

Many handsome contrivances of draw-bridges I had seen, sometimes many upon one bridge, and not only one after, or behind another, but also sometimes two or three on a breast, the *outermost* ones serving for the retreat of the foot, and the middle for the horse and carriages. *Brown.*

**TO OUTFACE**, *v. a.* [out and face.]

1. To brave; to bear down by show of magnanimity; to bear down with impudence.

We shall have old facing  
 That they did give the rams away to men;  
 But we'll *outface* them and outwear them too. *Shakespeare.*

Doft thou come hither  
 To *outface* me with leaping in her grave?  
 Be buried quick with her, and I will I. *Shaksp.*

Threaten the threaten, and *outface* the brow  
 Of bragging horror. *Shakespeare.*

They bewinged some knowledge of their persons, but were *outfaced*. *Hutton.*

2. To stare down.

We beheld the sun and enjoy his light, as long as we look towards it encounterly; we warm ourselves faintly while we stand near the fire, but if we seek to *outface* the one, to enter into the other, we forthwith become blind or burnt. *Rodolph.*

**TO OUTFAWN**, *v. a.* [out and fawn.] To excel in fawning.

In affairs of less import,  
 That neither do us good nor hurt,  
 And they receive as little by,  
*Outfawn* as much and out-couply;  
 And seem as scrupulously just  
 To bait the hooks for greater trust. *Hu. libran.*

**TO OUTFLY**, *v. a.* [out and fly.] To leave behind in flight.

His evasion wou'd thus twist with scorn,  
 Cannot outfly our apprehensions. *Shakespeare.*

Ru'd on the pinions of the bounding wind,  
 Outflw the rask, and left the hours behind. *Garth.*

**OUTFORM**, *n. f.* [out and form.] External appearance.

Cupid, who took vain delight  
 In meer *outforms*, until he lost his sight,  
 Hath chang'd his soul, and made his object you. *Ben Jonson.*

**TO OUTFROWN**, *v. a.* [out and frown.] To frown down; to overbear by frowns.

For thee, oppressed king, am I cast down,  
 Myself could else *outfrown* false fortune's frown. *Shakespeare.*

**OUTGATE**, *n. f.* [out and gate.] Outlet; passage outward.

Those places are fit for trade, having most convenient *outgates* by divers ways to the sea, and ingates to the richest parts of the land, that they would soon be enriched. *Spenser.*

**TO OUTGIVE**, *v. a.* [out and give.] To surpass in giving.

The boisterous play'r *outgave* the pinching lord. *Dryden.*

**TO OUTGO**, *v. a.* pret. *outwent*; part. *outgone*. [out and go.]

1. To surpass; to excel.  
 For frank, well ordered, and continual hospital-  
 ity, he *out-went* all thew of competence. *Carew.*

# OUT

While you practised the rudiments of war, you *out-went* all other captains; and have since found none but yourself alone to surpass. *Dryden.*

Where they apply themselves, none of their neighbours *out-go* them. *Locke.*

2. To go beyond; to leave behind in going.

Many ran about thither out of all cities, and *out-went* them, and came unto him. *Mark.*

3. To circumvent; to overreach.

Thought us to have *out-gone*  
 With a quaint invention. *Denham.*

**TO OUTGROW**, *v. a.* [out and grow.] To surpass in growth; to grow too great or too old for any thing.

Much their work *out-grew*,  
 The hands dispatch of two, gard'ning so wide. *Milt.*

When some virtue much *out-grows* the rest,  
 It shoots too fast and high. *Dryden.*

This essay wears a dress that possibly is not so suitable to the graver genius, who have *outgrown* all games of title and youthful trifles. *Granville.*

The lawyer, the tradesman, the mechanic, have found so many arts to deceive, that they far *out-go* the common prudence of mankind. *Swift.*

**OUTGUARD**, *n. f.* [out and guard.] One posted at a distance from the main body, as a defence.

As soon as any foreign object passes upon the fence, those spirits which are posted upon the *out-guards*, immediately scower off to the alarm. *South.*

You beat the *outguards* of my master's host. *Dryd.*  
 These *out-guards* of the soul I am sent abroad,  
 And still patrolling beat the neighbouring road,  
 Or to the parts remote obedient fly,  
 Keep posts advanc'd, and on the frontier lie. *Blackmore.*

**TO OUTJESE**, *v. a.* [out and jest.] To overpower by jesting.

The fool labours to *out-jest*  
 His heart-struck injuries. *Shakespeare.*

**TO OUTKNAVE**, *v. a.* [out and knave.] To surpass in knavery.

The world calls it out-witting a man, when he's only *outknaved*. *L'Estrange.*

**OUTLANDISH**, *adj.* [out and land.] Not native; foreign.

You must transplant  
 A while from hence; perchance *outlandish* ground  
 Bears no more with them ours; but yet more scant  
 Are those diversions there which here abound. *Donne.*

Tedious waste of time to sit and hear  
 So many hollow compliments and lies,  
*Outlandish* flatteries. *Milton.*

Upon the approach of the king's troops under general Wills, who was used to the *outlandish* way of making war, we put in practice passive obedience. *Addison.*

**TO OUTLAST**, *v. a.* [out and last.] To surpass in duration.

Good housewives, to make their candles burn the longer, lay them in bran, which makes them hard; so much as they will *out-last* other candles of the same stuff, half in half. *Bacon.*

Summer's chief honour, if thou hadst *out-lasted*  
 Bleak winter's force that made thy blossoms dry. *Milton.*

The present age hath attempted perpetual motions, whose revolutions might *outlast* the exemplary mobility, and out-measure time itself. *Brown.*

When not from Helicon's imagin'd spring,  
 But sacred writ, we borrow what we sing?  
 This with the fabrick of the world begun,  
 Elder than light, and shall *outlast* the sun. *Waller.*

**OUTLAW**, *n. f.* [utlaga, Sax.] One excluded from the benefit of the law. A robber; a bandit.

An *outlaw* in a castle keeps. *Shakespeare.*  
 Gathering unto him all the scatterlings and *out-laws* out of the woods and mountains, he marched forth into the English pale. *Spenser.*

As long as they were out of the protection of the law, so as every Englishman might kill them, how

# OUT

should they be other than *outlaws* and enemies to the crown of England? *Darcey.*

You may as well spread out the unfun'd heaps  
 Of misers' treasure by an *outlaw's* den,  
 And tell me it is safe, as bid me hope  
 Danger will let a helpless maiden pass. *Milton.*

A drunkard is *outlawed* from all worthy and creditable converse: men abhor, loath, and despise him. *South.*

**TO OUTLAW**, *v. a.* To deprive of the benefits and protection of the law.

I had a son  
 Now *outlaw'd* from my blood; he fought my life. *Shakespeare.*

He that is drunken,  
 Is *outlaw'd* by himself, all kind of ill  
 Did with his liquor slide off his veins. *Herbert.*

Like as there are parties or persons *outlawed* and proscribed by civil laws, so are the nations that are *outlawed* and proscribed by the law of nature and nations. *Bacon.*

All those spiritual acts are withdrawn, which should assist him to good; or fortify him against ill; and like an *outlaw'd* person he is exposed to all that will assault him. *Locke.*

**OUTLAWRY**, *n. f.* [from *outlaw*.] A decree by which any man is cut off from the community, and deprived of the protection of the law.

By protection and bills of *outlawry*,  
 Octavius, Antony, and Cæsar, *Scipius.*  
 Have put to death and murthered senators. *Shakespeare.*

Divers were returned knights and gentlemen for the parliament, many of which had been by Richard III. attainted by *outlawry*. *Bacon.*

**TO OUTLEAP**, *v. a.* [out and leap.] To pass by leaping; to start beyond.

**OUTLEAP**, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Sally; flight; escape.

Since youth must have some liberty, some *outleaps*, they might be under the eye of a father, and then no very great harm can come of it. *Locke.*

**OUTLET**, *n. f.* [out and let.] Passage outward; discharge outward; egress; passage of egress.

Colonies and foreign plantations are very necessary, as *outlets* to a populous nation. *Bacon.*

The enemy was deprived of that useful *outlet*. *Clarendon.*

So 'scapes th' insulting fire his narrow jail,  
 And makes small *outlets* into open air. *Dryden.*

Have a care that these members be neither the inlets nor *outlets* of any vices; that they neither give admission to the temptation, nor be expressive of the conception of them. *Ray.*

**OUTLINE**, *n. f.* [out and line.] Contour; line by which any figure is defined; extremity.

Painters, by their *outlines*, colours, lights, and shadows, represent the same in their pictures. *Dryden.*

**TO OUTLIVE**, *v. a.* [out and live.] To live beyond; to survive.

Will these matted trees,  
 That have *outlived* the eagle, page thy heels,  
 And skip when thou poult'st out? *Shakespeare.*

Die two months ago, and not forgotten!  
 Yet then there is hopes a great man's memory  
 May *outlive* his life half a year. *Shakespeare.*

He that *outlives* this day, and comes safe home,  
 Will stand a tipsee when this day is nam'd. *Shaksp.*

His courage was so signal that day, that too much could not be expected from it, if he had *outlived* it. *Clarendon.*

Thou must *outlive*  
 Thy youth, thy strength, thy beauty, which will change. *Milton.*

To wither'd, weak, and gray.  
 Time, which made them their fame *outlive*,  
 To Cowley scarce did ripeness give. *Denham.*

The soldier grows less apprehensive, by computing upon the disproportion of those that *outlive* a battle, to those that fall in it. *L'Estrange.*

Since we have lost  
 Freedom, wealth, honour, which we value most,  
 I wish they would our lives a period give;  
 They live too long who happiness *outlive*. *Dryden.*

# OUT

It is of great consequence where noble families are gone to decay; because their titles *outlive* their estates. *Swift.*

Pray *outlive* me, and then die as soon as you please. *Swift.*

Two bacon-fitches made his Sunday's cheer; Some the poor had, and some out-lie'd the year. *Harte.*

**OUTLIVER, n. f.** [*out and live.*] A survivor.

**To OUTLOOK, v. a.** [*out and look.*] To face down; to browbeat.

I could die there forty spirits from the world, To *outlook* conquest, and to win renown, Laid in the jaws of danger and of death. *Shaksp.*

**To OUTLUSTRE, v. a.** [*out and lustre.*] To excel in brightness.

She went before others I have seen, as that first moon of yours *outlusters* may I have been. *Shaksp.*

**OUTLYING, part. adj.** [*out and lie.*] Not in the common course of order; removed from the general scheme.

The last survey I proposed of the *out-lying* empire, was that of the Arabians. *Temple.*

We have taken all the *out-lying* parts of the Spanish monarchy, and made imprudences upon the very heart of it. *Addison.*

**To OUTMARCH, v. a.** [*out and march.*] To leave behind in the march.

The horse out *outmarched* the foot, which, by reason of the heat, was not able to take great expedition. *Clarendon.*

**To OUTMEASURE, v. a.** [*out and measure.*] To exceed in measure.

The potent age hath attempted perpetual motions and engines, and those revolutions which out of the exemplary mobility, and *out-measure* time itself. *Bacon.*

**OUTMOST, adj.** [*out and most.*] Remote from the middle.

Chaos retir'd, As from her *outmost* works a broken face. *Milton.*

If any man suppose that it is not decided by the art, but by the *outmost* superficial parts of the clouds, there is still the same difficulty. *Newton.*

The generality of men are readier to catch a reason from the immediate distance of the flury heavens, and the *outmost* walls of the world. *Bentley.*

**To OUTNUMBER, v. a.** [*out and number.*] To exceed in number.

The ladies came in so great a body to the opera, that they *outnumbered* the enemy. *Addison.*

**To OUTPACE, v. a.** [*out and pace.*] To outgo; to leave behind.

Orion's speed Could not *outpace* thee; or the horse Laomedon did breed. *Chapman.*

**OUTPARISH, n. f.** [*out and parish.*] Parish not lying within the walls.

In the greater *outparishes* many of the poorer parsonages, through neglect, do perish for want of some heedful eye to overlook them. *Gravett.*

**OUTPART, n. f.** [*out and part.*] Part remote from the centre or main body.

He is appointed to supply the bishop's jurisdiction and other judicial offices in the *outparts* of his diocese. *Aylmer.*

**To OUTPOUR, v. a.** [*out and pour.*] To emit; to send forth in a stream.

He looked and saw what number, numberless The city gave *out-pour'd*; light arm'd troops In coats of mail and military pride. *Milton.*

**To OUTPRICE, v. a.** [*out and price.*] To exceed in the value set upon it.

Enter your unparagon'd nutrels is dead, or She's surpris'd by a trifle. *Shakspere.*

**To OUTRAGE, v. a.** [*outrager, Fr.*] To injure violently or contumeliously, to insult roughly and tumultuously.

Ah heaven! that do this hideous act behold, And heavenly virgins thus *outraged* see; How can the vengeance just to long withhold! *Spenser.*

Vol. II.

# OUT

The news put divers young bloods into such a fury as the English ambassadors were not without peril to be *outraged*. *Bacon.*

Safe and violent minds *outrage* men, when they have hopes of doing it without a return. *Atterbury.*

This interview *outrages* all decency; she forgets her modesty, and betrays her virtue, by giving too long an audience. *Broome.*

**To OUTRAGE, v. n.** To commit exorbitancies. Not in use.

Three or four great ones in court will *outrage* in apparel, huge lute, monstrous hats, and garish colours. *Alchem.*

**OUTRAGE, n. f.** [*outrage, Fr.*] 1. Open violence; tumultuous mischief.

He wrought great *outrages* wanting all the country where he went. *Spenser.*

The dock himself in tears set flowing, To fly the vengeance for his *outrage* due. *Spenser.*

He has been known to commit *outrages*, And cherishes his actions. *Shakspere.*

Each cruelly with me have you dealt, And thenceforth my hopes by you are hatch'd. My charity is *outrage*. *Shakspere.*

2. This word seems to be used by *Philips* for mere commotion, without any ill import, contrary to the universal use of writers.

See with what *outrage* from the frolic north, The early van and wide draws forth his wings, In his mad array. *Philips.*

**OUTRAGIOUS, adj.** [*outrageux, Fr.*] It should, I think, be written *outrageous*, but the custom seems otherwise.

1. Violent; furious; raging; exorbitant; tumultuous; turbulent.

Under him they committed divers the most *outrageous* villainies, that a base multitude can imagine. *Steuart.*

As she went, her tongue did walk In foul reproach and terms of vile despite, Provoking him by her *outrageous* talk, To his more vengeance on that wretched wight. *Spenser.*

They view'd the vast unmeasurable abyss, *Outrageous* as a den, dark, wasteful, wild. *Milton.*

When he knew his ruin'd freed and gone, He swells with wrath, he makes *outrageous* moan: He treads, he tames, he furies, he stamps the ground; The hollow tow'ls with clamorous rings around. *Dryden.*

2. Excessive; passing reason or decency.

My characters of Antony and Cleopatra, though they are favour'd by the title, have nothing of *outrageous* panegyric. *Dryden.*

3. Enormous; atrocious.

I think not, although in writing I prefer'd The manner of thy vile *outrageous* crimes, That therefore I have forg'd. *Shakspere.*

**OUTRAGIOUSLY, adv.** [from *outrageous.*] Violently; tumultuously; furiously.

That people will have colour of employment given them, by which they will poll and spoil so *outrageously*, as the very enemy cannot do worse. *Spenser.*

Let him burn over to *outrageously* for the present, yet we will in time chill their heats. *South.*

**OUTRAGIOUSNESS, n. f.** [from *outrageous.*] Fury; violence.

And more distant than Homer, has contented himself with the partiality of his denials, without bringing them to the *outrageousness* of blows. *Dryden.*

**To OUTREACH, v. a.** [*out and reach.*] To go beyond.

This usage is derived from so many descents of ages, that the cause and author *outraches* remembrance. *Carr.*

Our forefathers could never dream so high a crime as patricide, whereas this *outraches* that fact, and exceeds the regular distinction of murder. *Brown.*

**To OUTRIDE, v. a.** [*out and ride.*] To pass by riding.

This advantage age from youth hath won, As not to be *outridden*, though outrun. *Dryden.*

**OUT-RIDER, n. f.** [*out and rider.*] A summoner whose office is, to cite men before the sheriff. *Dict.*

**OUTRIGHT, adv.** [*out and right.*] 1. Immediately; without delay.

When these wretches had the ropes about their necks, the first was to be pardoned, the last hanged *outright*. *South.*

2. Completely.

By degrees accomplish'd in the best, He might'd *outright*, and all the fixed express. *Addison.*

**To OUTROAR, v. a.** [*out and roar.*] To exceed in roaring.

O that I were Upon the bill of Babel, to *outrouar* The hallowed head! *Shakspere.*

**OUTROD, n. f.** [*out and rode.*] Execution.

He set bortenogen and footmen, to the end that affording out, they might make *outroude* upon the ways of India. *Morabius.*

**To OUTROOT, v. a.** [*out and root.*] To extirpate; to eradicate.

Pernicious din and feigns O *outroude* from our more than non age; Since none, not even our kings, approach their temples With any mark of war's destructive rage, But sacrifice mankind. *Rousseau.*

**To OUTRUN, v. a.** [*out and run.*] 1. To leave behind in running.

By running the horse of Lancaster leave to breathe, It will *outrun* you, father, in the end. *Shakspere.*

He expiation of my violent love *Outruns* the power of reason. *Shakspere.*

We may *outrun*, By violent swiftness, that which we run at. *Shakspere.*

When things are come to the execution, there is no more any compulsion to redden, like the motion of a bullet in the air, which itself to swift as it *outruns* the eye. *Bacon.*

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2. To exceed.

We *outrun* the present income, as not doubting to reimburse ourselves out of the profits of some future project. *Addison.*

**To OUTSAIL, v. a.** [*out and sail.*] To leave behind in sailing.

The word signifies a ship that *outsails* other ships. *Erasm.*

**OUTSCAPE, n. f.** [*out and scape.*] Power of escaping.

It pass Our powers to lift aside a log so vast, As butt'd all *outscape*. *Chapman.*

**To OUTSCORN, v. a.** [*out and scorn.*] To bear down or contempt by contempt; to despise; not to mind.

He mives in his little world a man t' *outscore* The to and fro conducting wind and rain. *Shakspere.*

**To OUTSELL, v. a.** [*out and sell.*] 1. To exceed in the price for which a thing is sold; to sell at a higher rate than another.

It would soon improve to such a height, as to *outsell* our neighbours, and thereby advance the proportion of our exported commodities. *Temple.*

2. To gain a higher price.

Her pretty nephew did *outsell* her gift, And yet enrich'd it too. *Shakspere.*

**To OUTSHINE, v. a.** [*out and shine.*] 1. To emit lustre.

Witness my son, now in the shade of death; Whose bright *outshines* beams thy cloudy wrath Hath in eternal darknesses folded up. *Shakspere.*

2. To excel in lustre.

By *Shakspere's*, Jonson's, Fletcher's lines, Our stage's lustre Rome's *outshines*. *Denham.*

2 II

# OUT

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This advantage age from youth hath won, As not to be *outridden*, though outrun. *Dryden.*

2. To exceed.

We *outrun* the present income, as not doubting to reimburse ourselves out of the profits of some future project. *Addison.*

**To OUTSAIL, v. a.** [*out and sail.*] To leave behind in sailing.

The word signifies a ship that *outsails* other ships. *Erasm.*

**OUTSCAPE, n. f.** [*out and scape.*] Power of escaping.

It pass Our powers to lift aside a log so vast, As butt'd all *outscape*. *Chapman.*

**To OUTSCORN, v. a.** [*out and scorn.*] To bear down or contempt by contempt; to despise; not to mind.

He mives in his little world a man t' *outscore* The to and fro conducting wind and rain. *Shakspere.*

**To OUTSELL, v. a.** [*out and sell.*] 1. To exceed in the price for which a thing is sold; to sell at a higher rate than another.

It would soon improve to such a height, as to *outsell* our neighbours, and thereby advance the proportion of our exported commodities. *Temple.*

2. To gain a higher price.

Her pretty nephew did *outsell* her gift, And yet enrich'd it too. *Shakspere.*

**To OUTSHINE, v. a.** [*out and shine.*] 1. To emit lustre.

Witness my son, now in the shade of death; Whose bright *outshines* beams thy cloudy wrath Hath in eternal darknesses folded up. *Shakspere.*

2. To excel in lustre.

By *Shakspere's*, Jonson's, Fletcher's lines, Our stage's lustre Rome's *outshines*. *Denham.*

2 II

I'll venture out alone,  
Since you, fair princess, my protection own. *Dryd.*  
4. To confels; not to deny.

Make this truth to evident, that those who are  
unwilling to own it may yet be ashamed to deny it.

Others will own their weakness of understanding.  
*Locke.*

It must be owned, that, generally speaking, good  
parents are never more fond of their daughters,  
than when they see them too fond of themselves.

**O'WNER, n. f.** [from *own*.] One to whom  
any thing belongs; master, rightful possessor.

A buck  
Stays but till her owner's come aboard. *Shakespeare*  
It is not enough to break into my garden,  
Climbing my walls in spite of me the owner.  
But thou wilt brave me. *Shakespeare*

Here flew favour, because it happen'd that the  
owner hath married the fourth time of eight years  
profit of his lands, before he cometh to the know-  
ledge of the process against him. *Bacon*

They intend advantage of my labours,  
With no small profit daily to my owners. *Milton*

These wait the owner's last disposal,  
And what's permitted to the slave invade. *Dryd.*

A freehold, though but in ice and snow, will  
make the owner pleased in the possession, and stout  
in the defence of it. *Addison*

That small mole draws the nose upwards, when  
it expresses the contempt which the owner of it has  
upon seeing any thing he does not like. *Spectator*

Victory hath not made us intolerant, nor have we  
taken advantage to gain any thing beyond the  
honour of restoring every one's right to their just  
owners. *Atterbury*

What is this war, which must our cares employ?  
The owner's wife, that other men enjoy. *Pope*

**O'WNEERSHIP, n. f.** [from *owner*.] Pro-  
perty; rightful possession.

In a real action, the proximate cause is the pro-  
perty or ownership of the thing in controversy.

**OWRE, n. f.** [*urus jubatus*, Lat.] A beast.

**OX, n. f. plur. OXEN.** [*oxa*, Saxon; *oxe*,  
Danish.]

1. The general name for black-cattle.

The black *ox* hath not trod on his foot. *Comden.*  
Sheep run not half so timorous from the wolf,  
Or hole or crevice from the leopard.

As you fly from your old tabernacle slaves. *Shaksp.*  
I saw the river Cithunus, celebrated by the

poets for making cattle white that drink of it. The  
inhabitants of that country have still the same opi-  
nion, and have a great many ears of a whitish  
colour to confirm them in it. *Addison.*

2. A castrated bull.

The horns of *oxen* and cows are larger than the  
bull's, which is caused by abundance of moisture.

Although there be naturally more males than  
females, yet artificially, that is, by making geld-  
ings, *oxen*, and weathers, there are fewer. *Graunt.*

The held is spacious I delight to sow,  
With *oxen* I am glad to draw the plough. *Dryden.*

The following list  
An excellent useful. *Thompson's Summer*

**OXEANT, n. f.** [*buphonus*.] A plant. *Amf.*  
**OXEAL, n. f.** [*buphthalmus*.] A plant.

**OXLEY, n. f.** [*talbanus*, Lat.] A fly of a  
particular kind.

**OXLING of land, n. f.** Twenty acres.

**OXHEAL, n. f.** [*heliboni nigri radix*.] A  
plant. *Amf.*

**OXLEY, n. f.** [*cris primula*, Lat.] The  
same with *oxlip*, a vernal flower.

A bank whereon the wild thyme blows,  
Where *oxlip* and the nodding violet grows. *Shaksp.*

**OXSTELL, n. f.** [*ox* and *stall*.] A stand for  
oxen.

**OXSTONGUE, n. f.** [*lugofia*.] A plant.

**OXYCRATE, n. f.** [*oxygēnes*, *oxycrat*, Fr.  
*oxygē* and *κρατος*.] A mixture of water and  
vinegar.

Apply a mixture of the same powder, with a  
conspicuous part out of *oxycrate*, and a suitable  
bandage. *Wijman.*

**OXMYEL, n. f.** [*oxygēni*, *oxygē*, and *μυδι*.]  
A mixture of vinegar and honey.

In fevers, the ailments perturbed by Hippo-  
crates, were pituitous and decoctions of some vege-  
tables, with *oxmyel* or the mixture of honey and  
vinegar. *Arbuthnot.*

**OXYMO'RON, n. f.** [*oxygēmon*.] A rhetori-  
cal figure, in which an epithet of a quite  
contrary signification is added to any  
word.

**OXYRRHODINE, n. f.** [*oxyrrhōdine*, *oxygē*, and  
*ρῶδιον*.] A mixture of two parts of oil of  
roses with one of vinegar of roses.

The spits, opiates, and cool things, readily  
compose *oxyrrhodine*. *Floyer on the Humours.*

**OYER, n. f.** [*oyer*, old French, to hear.] A  
court of *oyer* and terminer, is a judica-  
ture where causes are heard and deter-  
mined.

**OYES, [oyez, hear ye, Fr.]** Is the intro-  
duction to any proclamation or adver-  
tisement given by the publick criers  
both in England and Scotland. It is  
thrice repeated.

Fairies, black, grey, green, and white,  
Attend your office and your quality.

Can hobnob make the tarry Oyes. *Shakespeare.*  
O yes! at any happy eye  
This loving wanton shall defy;

Let the ladies fairly know  
None is the wag. *Crashaw.*

**OYLETHOLE, n. f.** See **EYELET**. [It may  
be written *oylet*, from *ocillet*, Fr. but  
*oylet* seems better.]

Distinguish'd flakes deck the great  
As each excels in birth or state;

His *oyetholes* are more and ampler,  
The king's own body was a sunplar. *Pope*

**OYSTER, n. f.** [*oyster*, Dut. *huitre*, Fr.] A  
bivalve testaceous fish.

I will not lend thee a penny.—  
Why then the world's mine *oyster*, which I with  
sword will open. *Shakespeare.*

Rich honesty dwells like your miser, fir, in a  
poor house; as your pearl in your foul *oyster*.

Another mass held a kind of *oyster* shell, and  
other bivalve. *Woodward.*

There may be many ranks of beings in the invi-  
sible world as superior to us, as we are superior to  
all the ranks of being in this visible world; though  
we descend below the *oyster* to the least animated  
atoms discovered by microscopes.

Where *oyster* tubs in rows  
Are rang'd beside the piers, there stay thy haste. *Gou.*

**OYSTERWENCH, } n. f. [oyster and wench,  
OYSTERWOMAN, } or woman.] A woman  
whose business is to sell oysters. Prover-  
bially, a low woman.**

On goes his bonnet to an *oysterwench*. *Shaksp.*  
The *oysterwomen* lock'd their fish up,  
And trudg'd away to cry no lubbop. *Hudibras.*

**OZEN, n. f.** [*ozēna*, from *oze*; *ozene*,  
Fr.] An ulcer in the inside of the nostrils  
that gives an ill stench. *Quincy.*

## P.

## P A B

**P** is a labial consonant, formed by a  
slight compression of the anterior part  
of the lips; as, *pull*, *pelt*. It is con-  
founded by the Germans and Welsh with  
*b*: it has an uniform sound: it is some-  
times mute before *t*; as, *account*, *receipt*;  
but the mute *p* is in modern orthography  
commonly omitted.

**PA'BULAR, adj.** [*pabulum*, Lat.] Affording  
aliment or provender.

**PABULA'TION, n. f.** [*pabulum*, Lat.] The  
act of feeding, or procuring provender.

## P A C

**PA'BULOUS, adj.** [*pabulum*, Lat.] Ali-  
mental; affording aliment.

We doubt the air is the *pabulous* supply of fire,  
much less that flame is properly air kindled. *Brown.*

**PA'BULUM, n. f.** [Lat.] Food; support.  
A technical word.

**PAGE, n. f.** [*pas*, Fr.]

1. Step; single change of the foot in walking.  
Behind her death,  
Close following *page* for *pace*, not mounted yet  
On his pale horse. *Milton's Paradise Lost*

2. Gait; manner of walk.  
He himself went but a kind of languishing *pace*.

with his eyes sometimes cast up to heaven, as  
though his senses strove to mount higher. *Sidney.*  
He saw Menalcas come with heavy *pace*;  
Wet were his eyes, and cheerless was his face. *Addison.*

3. Degree of celerity. To *keep* or *hold*  
*pace*, is not to be left behind.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,  
Creeps in this petty *pace* from day to day,  
To the last syllable of recorded time,  
And all our yesterdays have lighted fools  
The way to dusty death. *Shakespeare.*

Bring me word  
How the world goes, that to the *pace* of it  
I may t'par on my journey. *Shakespeare.*

# PAC

Nor her winged speed,  
The faulcon gentle could for pace exceed. *Chapm.*  
His teachers were fain to restrain his forward-  
ness, that his brothers, under the same training,  
might hold pace with him. *Wotton.*  
The beggar fings ev'n when he sees the place  
Blest with thieves, and never mends his pace.

He mended pace upon the tooth. *Hudibras.*  
Mare could outstep thee in fighs, keep pace  
With all thy woes, and count out tear for tear.

Hudibras applied his spur to one side of his  
horse, as not doubting but the other would keep  
pace with it. *Addison.*

Step; gradation of business. A gallic-  
tion.

The first pace necessary for his majesty to make,  
is to fall into confidence with Spain. *Templ.*

A measure of five feet. The quantity  
supposed to be measured by the foot from  
the place where it is taken up to that  
where it is let down.

A starting hand by walking over it, they styled  
a double step, i. e. the space from the elevation of  
one foot, to the time foot let down again, marked  
by a step of the other foot; a pace equal to five  
feet, a thousand of which paces made a mile.

Holder on Time.  
The violence of tempests never moves the sea  
above its pace of deep.

A partial movement which horses  
are taught, though some have it natu-  
rally, made by lifting the legs on the  
same side together.

They rode, but authors having not  
determined whether pace or trot,  
it is left to us, whether salutation,  
as they do term it, or fuculation.

To PACE, *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To move on slowly.

He left arrived on the grassy plain,  
And early paced forth with easy pain. *Spenser.*

As we pace'd along,  
Upon the giddy footing of the hatches,  
Methought that Glo'ns stumbled. *Shakespeare.*

Cruppers, both in birth and manner vile,  
Pacing in pomp with cloak of Syrian dye,  
Ching'd oft a day. *Dryden.*

The moon rode in the clearest sky level low, by  
which solemn light I paced on slowly without inter-  
ruption. *Pope.*

The nymph, obedient to divine command,  
To seek Clytie's, pace'd along the sand. *Pope.*

2. To move.

Remember well, with speed to pace,  
The oak of Pythia. *Shakespeare.*

3. [used of horses.] To move by raising the  
legs on the same side together.

To PACE, *v. a.*

1. To measure by steps.

Where is the horse, that doth untread again  
His tedious measures with th' unabated fire?  
That he did pace them fast? *Shakespeare.*

2. To direct to go; to regulate in motion.

If you can, pace your wisdom  
In that good path that I would with it go,  
And you shall have your bosom on this wretch.

*Shakespeare.*

PACED, *adj.* [from pace.] Having a par-  
ticular gait.

Revenge is sure, though sometimes slowly pace'd;  
Awake, awake, or sleeping sleep thy last. *Dryden.*

PACER, *n. f.* [from pace.] He that paces.

PACIFICATION, *n. f.* [pacification, Fr.  
from pacify.]

1. The act of making peace.

He sent forth with the French king his chap-  
lain, charging him because he was a churchman, as  
best fitting with an embassy of pacification. *Bacon.*

David, by an happy and seasonable pacification,  
was took off from seeing that bloody tragedy.

2. The act of appeasing or pacifying.

# PAC

A world was to be saved by a pacification of  
wrath, through the dignity of that sacrifice which  
should be offered. *Hooker.*

PACIFICATOR, *n. f.* [pacificateur, Fr. from  
pacify.] Peacemaker.

He set and kept on foot a continual treaty of  
peace; besides he had in consideration the bearing  
the blessed person of a pacifier. *Bacon.*

PACIFICATORY, *adj.* [from pacify.]  
Tending to make peace.

PACIFIC, *adj.* [pacifique, Fr. pacifique,  
Lat.] Peace-making; mild; gentle; ap-  
peasing.

God now in his gracious pacific manner comes  
to treat with them. *Hammond.*

R. turning, in his hall  
An olive leaf he brings, pacific sign! *Milton.*

PACIFIER, *n. f.* [from pacify.] One who  
pacifies.

To PACIFY, *v. a.* [pacifier, Fr. pacifico,  
Lat.] To appease; to still resentment;  
to quiet an angry person; to compass  
any desire.

While the dog hunted in the river, he had with-  
drawn to pacify with sleep his over-watched eyes.

Menelaus promised Ptolemy money, if he would  
pacify the king. *2 Macabees.*

The Most High is not pacified for sin by the  
multitude of sacrifices. *Jeremiah.*

In his journey he heard news of the victory, yet  
he went on as far as Yod, to pacify and settle  
those countries. *Bacon.*

O villain! to have wit at will upon all other ac-  
cations, and not one diverting syllable now at a  
pace to pacify our misdeeds. *Strange.*

Nor William's power, nor Mary's charms,  
Could or repel, or pacify his mums. *Prior.*

PACK, *n. f.* [pack, Dutch.]

1. A large bundle of any thing tied up for  
carriage.

The satrapes sent to the king of Persia, that  
speech was like cloth of Amas, opened and put  
about, when by the imagery appears in figures;  
whereas throughout they try but as in packs. *Bacon.*

Had my cloth in the pack  
Of France, brought these his pedlar's pack. *Cicero.*

Our knight and bear no lets a pack.  
Of his own battacks on his back. *Hudibras.*

2. A burden; a load.

I rather chose,  
Than by concealing it, heap on your head  
A pack of sorrows. *Shakespeare.*

But when they took notice how stupid a beast it  
was, they loaded it with packs and burdens, and  
set boys upon the back of it. *Leysage.*

3. A due number of cards.

Women to cards may be compar'd, we play  
A round or two, when us'd we throw away,  
Take a fresh pack. *Granville.*

It is wonderful to see persons of sense passing  
away a dozen hours together in shuffling and de-  
veloping a pack of cards. *Addison.*

4. A number of hounds hunting together.

Two ghosts join their packs to hunt her o'er the  
plain. *Dryden.*

The tiny fires the pack; they faust, they vent,  
And feed their hungry nostrils with the scent.

*Dryden.*

The savage soul of game is up at once,  
The pack full-opening various. *Thomson.*

5. A number of people confederated in any  
bad design or practice.

You parleying radicals! there's a knot, a gang, a  
pack, a conspiracy, against me. *Shakespeare.*

Never such a pack of knaves and villains, as they  
who now governed in the parliament. *Clarendon.*

Buckingham is more a man of honour, than to be  
an accomplice with a pack of rascals that walk the  
streets at nights. *Swift.*

6. Any great number, as to quantity and  
pressure: as, a pack or world of troubles.

*Ainsworth.*

To PACK, *v. a.* [packen, Dutch.]

# PAC

1. To bind up for carriage.

A poor merchant driven on unknown land,  
That had by chance pack'd up his choicest treasure  
In one clark casket, and sav'd only that. *Otway.*

Relov'd for sea, the slaves thy baggage pack.  
Each saddled with his burden on his back. *Dryden.*

What we looked upon as brains, were an heap  
of strange materials, packed up with wonderful art  
in the skull. *Addison.*

2. To send in a hurry.

He cannot live, I hope, and must not die,  
Till George be pack'd with post haste up to heav'n.

3. To sort the cards so as that the game  
shall be unjustly secured. It is ap-  
plied to any iniquitous procurement of  
collusion.

Enos has  
Pack'd cards with Carter, and talfe play'd. *Shalsh.*

There be that can pack cards, and yet cannot  
play well; so there are some that are good in can-  
vassed factors, that are otherwise weak men.

The judge shall jolly, the bishop bid the town,  
And mighty dukes pack cards for half a crown.

4. To unite picked persons in some bad  
design.

When they have pack'd a parliament,  
We'll once more try the experiment:  
Who can already mislead friends,  
To leave for members to our ends. *Shakespeare.*

Protes, called men, in full cry pack'd by the count  
or country, run down in the house of commons, a  
defeated hunted herd of the court. *Hyghley.*

So many greater fools than they,  
Will pack a crowded audience the third day.

The expected council was dwindling into a con-  
venticle, a pack'd assembly of Italian troops, not  
a free convention of teachers from all quarters.

To PACK, *v. n.*

1. To tie up goods.

The mawgolt, whose courtier's face  
I echo the sun, and cloth on lace  
Her at his side, at his full stop  
Packs and shuts up her study shop. *Cherland.*

2. To go off in a hurry; to remove in  
haste.

Now farmer thanks th' each hour a day,  
Until the old farmer be packing away.

Seek faster, pack. *Shakespeare.*

The wind no longer came good, but away pack  
the sails with all the haste they could. *Cicero.*

At the knoll of his torch at Jupiter's thigh, and  
then robb'd the temple, as he was packing away  
with his sacrilegious burden, a voice pac'd him.

If they had been an hundred more, they had  
been all sent packing with the same answer.

Pack hence, and from the cover'd benches retire,  
This is no place for you. *Dryden.*

Poor Stella must pack off to town,  
For an purling stream and mountains bubbling,  
To lasty's smoking tide at Dublin. *Swift.*

3. To concert bad measures; to confede-  
rate in ill; to practise unlawful confede-  
racy or collusion.

That this so profitable a merchandise, with out  
a proportionable enhancement with other let's  
beneficial commodities, they impute partly to the  
eastern buyers packing, partly to the owners not  
venting the same. *Carter.*

Go pack with him. *Shakespeare.*

PACKCLOTH, *n. f.* [pack and cloth.] A cloth  
in which goods are tied up.

PACKER, *n. f.* [from pack.] One who binds  
up bales for carriage.

PACKET, *n. f.* [paquet, French.]

1. A small pack; a mail of letters.

In the dark  
Grop'd I to find out them,  
Finger'd their packets, and in fine withdrew. *Shak.*



There passed continually *packs* and *dispatches* between the two kings. *Bacon.*

The *packets* returned with large accessions of objections and advertisements. *Fell.*

Upon your late command

To guard the passages, and search all *packets*,  
This to the prince was intercepted. *Dehnbam*

2. A small bundle, as of a mountebank's medicines.

3. The post ship; the ship that brings letters periodically.

People would wonder how the news could come, especially if the wind be fair when the *packet* goes over. *Swift.*

To *PACKET*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind up in parcels.

My resolution is to find you all your letters well sealed and *packeted*. *Swift.*

*PACKHORSE*. *n. f.* [*pack* and *horse*.] A horse of burden; a horse employed in carrying goods.

Kee you were quiet, ay, or your husband koo.

I was a *packhorse* in his great affairs. *Shakespeare.*

It is not to be expected that a man, who dwells on in a laborious trade, should be more knowing in the variety of things done in the world, than a *pack-horse* who is driven constantly forwards and backwards to market, should be skilled in the geography of the country. *Tucker.*

*PACKSADDLE*. *n. f.* [*pack* and *saddle*.] A saddle on which burdens are laid.

Your boards deserve not to honourable a grave

as to stuff a butcher's cushion, or to be entombed in

an *ass's pack-saddle*. *Shakespeare.*

That brave prancing comber hath been broken and brought low by her, that he will patiently take the bit and bear a *pack-saddle* or pannier. *Howell.*

The bunch on a camel's back may be instead of a *pack-saddle* to receive the burden. *Moor.*

*PACKTHREAD*. *n. f.* [*pack* and *thread*.] Strong thread used in tying up parcels.

About his sheaves

Remnants of *packthread*, and odd cakes of rufes

Were thinly scatter'd. *Shakespeare.*

Guiding of the body of the tree about with *pack-thread*, retrenching the top. *Bacon.*

I can compare such productions to nothing but rich pieces of patchwork, sewed together with *pack-thread*. *Fulton.*

His harte is vicious, for which reason I tu him close to his manger with a *packthread*. *Addison.*

The cable was about as thick as *packthread*. *Swift.*

*PACKWAX*. *n. f.*

Several parts peculiar to boats, are wanting in many, as the strong upon notes of the neck, called

*packwax*. *Ray.*

*PACT*. *n. f.* [*pac*, Fr. *pacum*, Lat.] A contract; a bargain; a covenant.

The queen, contrary to her *pact* and agreement

concerning the marriage of her daughter, delivered

her daughters out of sanctuaries unto king Richard. *Bacon.*

*PACTION*. *n. f.* [*paction*, Fr. *paçio*, Lat.] A bargain; a covenant.

The French king sent for Matthew earl of Leves-

nor, to remove the earl of Arraine from the regency

of Scotland, and reverse such *pactions* as he had

made. *Hayward.*

There never could be any room for contracts or

*pactions*, between the Supreme Being and his intel-

ligent creatures. *Cheyne.*

*PACIFICIOUS*. *adj.* [*pacis*, Lat.] Settled by covenant.

*PAD*. *n. f.* [from *paad*, Sax. whence like-

wife path, or *paad*.] 1. The road; a footpath.

We have seen this to be the discipline of the

fine, as well as of the *pad*. *L'Estrange.*

The figure of the *pad* and the knight of the post.

Find their pains no more balk'd, and their hopes

no more crost. *Prior.*

2. An early paced horse.

Let him walk a foot with his *pad* in his hand, but let not them be accounted no poets who modest

and show their horsefellowship. *Dryden.*

A grey *pad* is kept in the stable with great care,

out of regard to his pit services. *Addison.*

I would have set you on an easier *pad*, and re-

ceived the wandering knight with a night's lodging.

*Pope's Letters.*

3. A robber that infests the roads on foot.

4. A low soft saddle; a cushion or bolster; properly a fiddle or bolster stuffed with straw. [*pajado*, Spanish, of *paja*, straw.]

To mulch was called trophos or tow, because he had his neighbour's tow under a *pad*, and com-

moned his wife to be thereon; he tware that he had no tow but the great tow that lay there, point-

ing to the *pad* and the low his wife. *Camden.*

We did not need to fly what lack

Of to other was upon his back.

For that was hidden under *pad*. *Hudibras.*

To *PAD*. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To travel gently.

2. To rob on foot.

3. To beat a way smooth and level.

*PADOE*. *n. f.* Grouts; coarse flower.

In the boiling and hitting of near fourteen years

of fuel, power, and favour, all that came out could

not be expected to be pure and fine meal, but much

have amongst it *padoe* and bran in this lower age

of human teachity. *Hotten.*

*PADDER*. *n. f.* [from *pad*.] A robber; a foot highwayman.

Spurr'd as jockies use, to break,

Or *padders* to become a neck. *Hudibras.*

Wrote than all the clattering tiles, and worse

Than thousand *padders*, is the poet's curle;

Rogues that in dog days cannot rhyme forbear,

But without mercy read, to make you hear. *Dryden.*

If he advanced himself by a voluntary engaging

in import quarrels, he has no better pretence to

honour than what a resolute and successful *padder*

may challenge. *Collier.*

To *PADDLE*. *v. n.* [*patoniller*, Fr.]

1. To row; to beat water, as with oars.

As the men were *paddling* for their lives.

*L'Estrange.*

*Paddling* ducks the standing lake desire. *Gray.*

2. To play in the water.

The brain has a very unpromising aspect for

thinking. It looks like an odd sort of hog for fancy

to *paddle* in. *Colver.*

A wolf lapping at the head of a fountain, spied

a lamb *paddling* a good way off. *L'Estrange.*

3. To finger.

*Paddling* pulvis, and pinching fingers,

And making puerile smiles,

As in a looking-glass. *Shakespeare.*

*PADDLE*. *n. f.* [*pattle*, Welsh.]

1. An oar, particularly that which is used by a single rower in a boat.

2. Any thing broad like the end of an oar.

Have a *paddle* upon thy weapon. *Deuteronomy.*

*PADDER*. *n. f.* [from *paddle*.] One who

paddles. *Insworth.*

*PADDLE-STAFF*. *n. f.* [from *paddle* and

*staff*.] A staff headed with broad iron.

*PADDOCK*. *n. f.* [*pada*, Sax. *padde*, Dutch.] A great frog or toad.

Where I was wont to seek the honey bee,

Working her former rooms in waken frame;

The truly fond-stool grown there mought I see,

And loathing *paddocks* lording on the fame. *Spenser.*

The *paddock*, or frog *paddock*, breeds on the

land, is bony and big, especially the she. *Wallon.*

The water snake whom fish and *paddocks* feed,

With staring scales lies poison'd. *Dryden.*

*PADDOCK*. *n. f.* [corrupted from *parrack*.] A small enclosure for deer, or other animals.

*PADLION*. *n. f.* [*pas de lion*, Fr. *pes leonis*, Lat.] An herb. *Insworth.*

*PADLOCK*. *n. f.* [*padde*, Dutch.] A lock hung on a staple to hold on a link.

Let all her ways be unconfin'd;  
And clap your *padlock* on her mind. *Prior.*

To *PADLOCK*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fasten with a padlock.

Some illiterate people have *padlock'd* all those pens that were to celebrate their heroes, by silencing

Grub-street. *J. Bull.*

*PAD-NAG*. *n. f.* [from *pad* and *nag*.] An ambling nag.

An early *pad-nag* to ride out a mile. *Dr. Pope.*

*PADOWPIPE*. *n. f.* [*pas leoninus*, Lat.] An herb. *Insworth.*

*PÆAN*. *n. f.* [from the songs sung at festivals to Apollo, beginning *to Pæan*.] A song of triumph.

O may I live to hail the glorious day,

And sing loud *pæans* thro' the crowded way!

*Reformers.*

See from each clime the leap'd their income

lung. *Pope.*

Hear, in all tongues confuting *pæans* ring.

*PAGAN*. *n. f.* [*paganus*, Sax. *paganus*, Lat. from *pagus*, a village; the villages

continuing heathen after the cities were

christian.] A heathen; one not a christ-

ian. *Shakespeare.*

*PAGANS*. *adj.* Heathenish.

There *pagans* are after such a *pagan* cut too,

That fore they have worn out christianism.

*Shakespeare.*

The first testimony concern'd,

Unconcern'd, and unfeeling, to reveal;

Put both day and night to use requir'd. *Dryden.*

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*PAGE*. *n. f.* [*page*, French.]

1. One leaf of the leaf of a book.

It is a man could have open'd one of the *pages* of

the divine canon, and seen the event of Joseph's

being sold, he might have dried up the young

man's tears. *Taylor.*

They came to Phobas and the muse known,

Still in the front of every *page* be shown. *Dryden.*

A printer divides a book into sheets, the sheets

into *pages*, the *pages* into lines, and the lines into

letters. *Watts.*

2. [*page*, French.] A young boy attending

rather in formality than servitude, on a

great person.

The fair goddess Fortune,

Fall deep in love with thee, and her great chains

Outgird thy appeters swords!

Prosperity be thy *page*! *Shakespeare.*

*Pages* following him,

Even at the heels in golden multitudes. *Shakespeare.*

He had two *pages* of honour, on either hand one.

*Bacon.*

Where is this mankind now? who lives to rage

Fit to be made Methusalem his *page*. *Donne.*

This day thou shalt thy rural *pages* see,

For I have dress'd them both to wait on thee. *Dry-*

Philip of Macedon had a *page* attending in his

chamber, to tell him every morning, Rememb're,

O king, that thou art mortal. *Waller.*

To *PAGE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mark the pages of a book.

2. To attend as a *page*.

Will these most'd trees

That have out-liv'd the eagle, *page* thy heels,

And skip when thou point'st out? *Shakespeare.*

*PAGEANT*. *n. f.* [Of this word the ety-

mologists give no satisfactory account.

It may perhaps be *payen geant*, a *payan*

*giant*, a representation of triumph used

at return from holy wars; as we have

yet the Saracen's head.]

1. A statue in a show.

**5. Any show; a spectacle of entertainment.**

When all our pageants of delight were plaid,  
Our youth got me to play the woman's part,  
And I was trimm'd in madam Julia's gown.  
*Shakespeare.*

I'll play my part in fortune's pageant.

*Shakespeare.*

This wide and universal theatre,  
Presents more woful pageants than the scene  
Wherein we play. *Shakespeare.*

Strange and unnatural, let's stay and see  
This pageant of a prodigy. *Cowley.*

The poets contrived the following pageant or  
machure for the pope's entertainment; a huge  
floating mountain that was split in the top in imi-  
tation of Parnassus. *Addison.*

**3. It is used in a proverbial and general  
sense for any thing showy without stabi-  
lity or duration.**

Thus unlamented pass the proud away,  
The gaze of fools, and pageant of a day. *Pope.*

The breath of others raises our renown,  
Our own as soon blows the pageant down. *Young.*

**PAGEANT. adj.** Showy; pompous; osten-  
tation; superficial.

Were she ambitious, she'd disdain to own  
The pageant pomp of such a servile throne. *Dryden.*

**TO PAGEANT. v. a.** [from the noun.] To  
exhibit in show; to represent.

With ridiculous and awkward action,  
Which, slanderer, he imitation calls,  
He pageants us. *Shakespeare.*

**PAGENTRY. n. f.** [from *pageant*.] Pomp;  
show.

Inconveniences are consequent to dogmatizing,  
supporting men in the right; but if they be in the  
wrong, what a ridiculous pagentry is it to see such  
a philosophical gravity set man out a fooler.

*Government of the Tongue.*

Such pagentry be to the people shown;  
There boast thy horse's trappings and thy own. *Dryden.*

**PAGINAL. adj.** [pagina, Lat.] Consisting  
of pages.

An expression proper into the paginal books of  
our times, but not to agreeable into volumes or  
rolling books in use among the Jews. *Brown.*

**PAGOD. n. f.** [a corruption of *pouqhal*,  
which in the Persian signifies a house of  
idols. *Fryer's Travels.*]

**1. An Indian idol.**  
They worship idols called *pagoda*, after such a  
trifling representation as we make of devils. *Saltfleet.*

**2. The temple of the idol.**  
See thronging millions to the *pagod* run,  
And offer country, parent, wife, or son. *Pope.*  
**PAID.** The preterit and participle passive  
of *pay*.

This punishment pursues the unhappy maid,  
And thus the purple hair is dearly paid. *Dryden.*

**PALE. n. f.** [paralyis, Lat.] A flower,  
also called cowslip. *Dick.*

**PAIL. n. f.** [palia, Spanish.] A wooden  
vessel in which milk or water is com-  
monly carried.

In the country when wool is new shorn, they set  
pails of water in the same room, to increase the  
weight. *Bacon.*

New milk that all the winter never fails,  
And all the summer overflows the pails. *Dryden.*

**PAINFUL. n. f.** [pail and full.] The quan-  
tity that a pail will hold.

You same cloud cannot chide but fall by pailsfuls.

*Shakespeare.*

**PAILMAIL. n. f.** [The same with *pallmail*,  
a beater or mail to strike the ball.] Viol-  
ent; boisterous.

A stroke with a pailmail beetle upon a bowl,  
makes it fly from it. *Digby.*

**PAINE. n. f.** [peine, French; pin, Sax. *pæna*,  
Latin.]

**1. Punishment denounced.**

There the princesses determining to bathe them-  
selves, thought it was too privileged a place, upon  
pain of death, as nobody durst presume to come  
thither. *Sidney.*

On pain of death no person bring so bold,  
Or daring hardy, as to touch the list. *Shakespeare.*  
Interpose, on pain of my displeasure,  
Betwixt their swords. *Dryden.*

None shall presume to fly under pain of death,  
with wings of any other man's making. *Addison.*

**2. Penalty; punishment.**

Because Eusebius hath yet said nothing, we will,  
by way of mulet or pain, lay it upon him. *Bacon.*

**3. Sensation of uneasiness.**

As the pains of the touch are greater than the  
offences of the other senses; so likewise are the  
pleasures. *Bacon.*

Pain is perfect misery, the worst  
Of evils, and excessive, overturns  
All patience. *Milton.*

He would believe, but yet is still in pain,  
Pulses the pulse, and feels the leaping vein. *Dryden.*

What pain do you think a man must feel, when  
his confidence lays this folly to his charge? *Law.*

**4. [In the plural.] Labour; work; toil.**

Many have taken the pains to go out of Europe  
to reside as friars in America. *Abbot.*

One labourer and takereth pains, maketh half,  
and is so much the more behind. *Ecclusiasticus.*

The pains they had taken were very great.

*Clarendon.*

If philosophy be uncertain, the former will con-  
clude in vain; and the latter may be in danger of  
pronouncing the same on their pains, who seek it,  
if after all their labour they must reap the wind,  
mere opinion and conjecture. *Glenville.*

She needs no weary steps ascend,  
All seems before her feet to bend;

And here, as she was born she lies,  
High without taking pains to rise. *Waller.*

The deaf person must be differently treated, and  
by pleasant usage wrought upon to take some pains  
at it, watching your seasons and taking great care,  
that he may not hate his task, but do it cheerfully.

*Holder.*

If health be such a blessing, it may be worth the  
pains to discover the regions where it grows, and  
the springs that feed it. *Temple.*

They called him a thousand fools for his pains.

*L'Estrange.*

Some natures the more pains a man takes to re-  
claim them, the worse they are. *L'Estrange.*

Her nimble feet refuse  
Their wonted speed, and the took pains to lose. *Dryden.*

The same with pains we gain, but lose with ease,  
Sure some to vex, but never all to please. *Pope.*

A reasonable clergyman, if he will be at the  
pains, can make the most ignorant man compre-  
hend what is his duty, and convince him that he  
ought to perform it. *Swift.*

**5. Labour; task. The singular is, in this  
sense, obsolete.**

He fast arrived on the grassy plain,  
And fairly paced forth with easy pain. *Spenser.*

'Tone paine in a cottage doth take,  
When 't'other trim bowers do make. *Tupper.*

When of the dew, which th' eye and ear do take,  
From flow'rs abroad and bring into the brain,  
She doth within both wax and honey make:—  
This work is hers, this is her proper pain. *Davies.*

When a lion shakes his dreadful mane,  
And angry grows, if he that first took pain  
To tame his youth, approach the haughty beast,  
He bends to him, but fights away the rest. *Waller.*

**6. Uneasiness of mind about something  
absent or future; anxiety; solicitude.**

It bid her feel  
No future pain for me; but instant wed  
A lover more proportion'd to her bed. *Prior.*

If the church were once thus settled, we need  
then be in less pain for the religion of our prince. *Lesley.*

**7. The throws of childbirth.**  
She bowed herself and travailed; for her pains  
came upon her. *1 Samuel.*

**TO PAIN. v. a.** [from the noun.]

**1. To afflict; to torment; to make uneasy.**

I am pained at my very heart, because thou hast  
heard, O my soul, the sound of the trumpet. *Jeremiah.*

She drops a doubtful word that pains his mind,  
And leaves a rankling jealousy behind. *Dryden.*

Excess of cold as well as heat, pains us, because  
it is equally destructive to that temper which is ne-  
cessary to the preservation of life. *Locke.*

Pleasure arose in those very parts of his leg, that  
just before had been so much pained by the fetter. *Addison.*

**2. [With the reciprocal pronoun.] To  
labour. Little used.**

Though the lord of the liberty do pain himself to  
yield equal justice unto all, yet can there not but  
great abuses lurk in to absolute a privilege. *Spenser.*

He pain'd himself to raise his note. *Dryden.*

**PAINFUL. adj.** [pain and full.]

**1. Full of pain; miserable; beset with af-  
fliction.**

Is there yet no other way, besides  
These painful pailages, how we may come  
To death? *Milton.*

**2. Giving pain; afflictive.**  
Evils have been more painful to us in the pros-  
pect, than by their actual pressure. *Addison.*

I am sick of this bad world!  
The day light and the sun grow painful to me. *Addison.*

Long abstinence may be painful to acid consti-  
tutions, by the uneasy sensation it creates in the  
stomach. *Arbutnot.*

**3. Difficult; requiring labour.**

The painful service,  
The extreme dangers, and the drops of blood  
Shed for my thankless country, are required  
But with that summe. *Shakespeare.*

When I thought to know this, it was too painful  
for me. *Psalms.*

Surst he took, and thence preventing fame,  
By quick and painful marches hither came. *Dryden.*

Ev'n I, tho' slow to touch the painful string,  
Awake from slumber, and attempt to sing. *Smith.*

**4. Indultrious; laborious; exercising la-  
bour.**

To die the vines new labour is requir'd,  
Nor must the painful husbandman be tir'd. *Dryden.*

Great abilities, when employed as God directs,  
do but make the owners at their greater and more  
painful servants to their neighbours; however, they  
are real blessings when in the hands of good men. *Swift.*

**PAINFULLY. adv.** [from *painful*.]

**1. With great pain or affliction.**

**2. Laboriously; diligently.**

Such as sit in ease at home, raise a benefit out  
of their hunger and thirst, that serve their prince  
and country painfully abroad. *Raleigh's Essays.*

Robin red-breast painfully  
Did cover them with leaves. *Children in the Wood.*

**PAINFULNESS. n. f.** [from *painful*.]

**1. Affliction; sorrow; grief.**

With diamond in window glass he graved,  
From die, and end, this ugly painfulness. *Sidney.*

No custom can make the painfulness of a di-  
bauch easy or pleasing to a man; since nothing  
can be pleasant that is unnatural. *South.*

**2. Industry; laboriousness.**

Painfulness by feeble means shall be able to gain  
that which in the plenty of more forcible in-  
struments, is through sloth and negligence lost. *Hooker.*

**PAINIM. n. f.** [payen, Fr.] A pagan; an  
infidel.

The cross hath been an ancient bearing, even  
before the birth of our Saviour, among the painims  
themselves. *Peachment.*

Whole brigades one champion's arms o'erthrow,  
Shy painims vile that force the fair. *Tichel.*

**PAINIM. adj.** Pagan; infidel.

Champions bold,  
Defy'd the best of painim chivalry  
To mortal combat, or carried with lance. *Milton.*

The Solyman sultan he o'erthrew,  
His moony troops returning bravely sweeten'd  
With painim blood effus'd. *Philips.*

# P A I

**PAINLESS.** *adj.* [from *pain*.] Free from pain; void of trouble.

He frequently blest God for so far indulging to his infirmities, as to make his disease to *pain* him. *Fell.*

The death thou shov'st is forc'd;  
Is there no smooth defect? no *painless* way  
Of kindly mixing with our native clay? *Drayton.*

**PAINSTAKING.** *n. f.* [*pains* and *take*.] Labourer; laborious person.

It'll prove a true *painstaking* day and night,  
Ellison and card, and keep our children tight. *Gay.*

**PAINSTAKING.** *adj.* [*pains* and *take*.] Laborious; industrious.

To **PAINTE**. *v. a.* [*paint*, Fr.]

1. To represent by delineation and colours.  
Have to be the face and gaze of the image.

We'll have thee, as our ever-mothers are,  
*Painted* upon a pole. *Sh. T. Ham.*

2. To cover with colours representative of something.

Who bears resemblance to an old man's face,  
Shall by a *paint* of cloth be kept in awe. *Sh. T. Ham.*

3. To represent by colours, appearance, or images.

Till we from an author's words *paint* his very  
thoughts in our minds, we do not understand him. *Fell.*

When folly crows romantic, we must *paint* it.  
Come then, the colours and the ground prepare. *Pope.*

4. To defend; to represent.

The body is betray'd —  
— *Dishonest*.  
— The word is too good to *paint* out her wickedness. *Shakespeare.*

5. To colour; to diversify.

Such is his will that *paints*  
The earth with colours fresh,  
The darkest knave with face of thirty h. his *Spenser.*

6. To deck with artificial colours in face and or ornamentation.

Hath not old custom made this life more sweet  
Than that of painted pomp? are not these words  
More free from pain than the count? *Shakespeare.*

Jezabel *painted* her face and trod her head. *2 Kings.*

To **PAINT**. *v. n.* To lay colours on the face.

Oh! If to dance all night, and frolic all day,  
Charm'd the small pox, or charm'd old age away,  
To patch, may ogle, might become a fault,  
Nor would it were he such a fin to *paint*. *Pope.*

**PAINTER.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Colours representative of any thing.

Poets are painters  
To copy out ideas in the mind;  
Words are the *paint* by which their thoughts are  
shown.

And nature is their object to be drawn. *Granville.*

The church of the immaculate looks beautiful  
in the middle, all but one corner of it being covered  
with statues, gilding, and *paint*. *Addison on Italy.*

Her charms in breathing *paint* engage,  
Her modest cheek shall warm a future age. *Pope.*

2. Colours laid on the face.

Together lay her pray'r book and her *paint*. *Anon.*

Arts on the mind, like *paint* upon the face,  
Fright him, that's worth your love, from your  
embrance. *Young.*

**PAINTER.** *n. f.* [*peintre*, Fr. from *paint*.]

One who professes the art of representing  
objects by colours.

In the placing let some care be taken how the  
*painter* did stand in the working. *Wotton.*

Beauty is only that which makes all things as  
they are in their proper and perfect nature; which  
the best *painters* always chase by contemplating  
the forms of each. *Dryden.*

**PAINTING.** *n. f.* [from *paint*.]

1. The art of representing objects by delineation and colours.

If *painting* be followed for an art, it follows that  
no arts are without their precepts. *Dryden.*

'Tis in life as 'tis in *painting*.  
Much may be right, yet much be wanting. *Prior.*

2. Picture; the painted resemblance.

This is the very *painting* of your fear,  
This is the air-drawn dagger which you said  
Led you to Dune. *Shakespeare.*

*Painting* is a science;  
The *painter* is almost the natural man;  
For since diabolical trafficks with man's nature,  
He is but outside. *Painted* figures are  
Even such as they give out. *Shakespeare.*

3. Colours laid on.

It may such be here  
That have this *painting*, who can you for me swear'd,  
Let him speak his disposition. *Shakespeare.*

**PAINTURE.** *n. f.* [*peinture*, Fr.] The art  
of painting. A French word.

To the next realm the French'd her sway,  
For *peinture* near adjoining lay,  
A pleasant province. *Dryden.*

The *peinture* is a  
With filled colours gay, or, nature, rules,  
Delight and puzzle the beholder's eye,  
That views the wavy beds with thousand flows  
Of *peinture* say'd. *Philips.*

**PAIR.** *n. f.* [*paire*, Fr. *par*, Lat.]

1. Two things, fitting one another, as a  
pair of gloves.

2. A man and wife.

O when I meet now  
Such *pairs* in love and mutual honours join'd? *Milton.*

Banish and Philemon there  
Had liv'd long marry'd and a happy *pair*;  
Now old in love. *Dryden.*

3. Two of a sort; a couple; a brace.

All his lovely looks, his pleasing fires,  
All his sweet motions, all his taking smiles,  
He does into one *pair* of eyes convey. *Stichling.*

The many *pairs* of nerves branching the pulses  
to all the parts of the body, are wonderful to be-  
hold. *Roy.*

To **PAIR**. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be joined in pairs; to couple, as  
male and female.

Our dance, I pray;  
Your hand, my *Peichta*, to twines *pair*. *Shakespeare.*

2. To suit; to fit as a counterpart.

Had our prince seen the lion, he had *pair'd*  
Well with this lord; there was not a full month  
Between their births. *Shakespeare.*

My heart was made to fit and *pair* with thine,  
Simple and plain, and taught with artless tender-  
ness. *Rowe.*

To **PAIR**. *v. a.*

1. To join in couples.

Minds are so hardly match'd, that even the first,  
Thou *pair'd* by heav'n, in Paradise were mis'd. *Dryden.*

2. To unite as correspondent or opposite.

Turtles and doves with differing hues unite,  
And glossy jet is *pair'd* with shining white. *Pope.*

**PALACE.** *n. f.* [*palais*, Fr. *palatium*,  
Lat.] A royal house; a house eminently  
splendid.

You forgot,  
We with colours spread,  
March'd thro' the city to the *palace* gates. *Shakespeare.*

*Palaces* and pyramids do slope  
Their heads to their foundations. *Shakespeare.*

The *palace* yard is fill'd with floating toys,  
And the lust comers bear the former to the sides. *Dryden.*

The sun's bright *palace* on high columns rais'd,  
With burning gold and flaming jewels blaz'd. *Addison.*

The old man early rose, walk'd forth and late  
On pole'd stone before his *palace* gate. *Pope.*

**PALACIOUS.** *adj.* [from *palace*.] Royal;  
noble; magnificent.

London everlastingly daily, turning of great *palaci-*  
ous houses into small tenements. *Grant.*

**PALATIN.** *n. f.* A kind of covered

carriage, used in the eastern countries,  
that is supported on the shoulders of  
slaves, and wherein persons of distinction  
are carried.

**PALATABLE.** *adj.* [from *palate*.] Gustful;  
pleasing to the taste.

There is nothing so difficult as the art of making  
advice agreeable. How many devices have been  
made use of to render this bitter *palatable*? *Addison.*

They by th' alluring odour drawn in haste,  
Fly to th' dulcet cakes, and crowding sip  
Th' ir *palatable* bane. *Philips.*

**PALATE.** *n. f.* [*palatum*, Lat.]

1. The instrument of taste, the upper part  
or roof of the mouth.

Let them beds  
Be made as soft as yours, and let their *palates*  
Be season'd with such dainties. *Shakespeare.*

These ivory feet were carved into the shape of  
horns, without these their greatest dainties could  
not relish to their *palates*. *Hakewell.*

Light as feathers come in only by the eyes, and  
end of hands only by the ears, the sexual tastes  
and smells by the nose and *palate*. *Leche.*

My nerves about our *palate* plac'd,  
She likewise judges of the taste.

Fit, difficult thought, our warlike men  
Might drink thick port for far champagne. *Tran.*

The vulgar had, the learned could not see;  
Had talk to hit the *palate* of such guests. *Pope.*

2. Mental relish; intellectual taste.

It may be the *palate* of the soul is indisposed to  
hitherto or forsook. *Locke.*

The men of nice *palates* could not relish Aristotle,  
as dress'd up by the schoolmen. *Bacon.*

**PALATICK.** *adj.* [from *palate*.] Belonging  
to the palate, or roof of the mouth.

The three labials, *palat*, are parallel to the  
three gingival lines, and to three *palatich* lines. *Hall.*

**PALATINATE.** *n. f.* [*palatinatus*, Latin]

The county wherein is the seat of a count  
palatine, or chief officer in the court of  
an emperor, or sovereign prince.

**PALATINE.** *n. f.* [*palatin*, Fr. from *palatinus*  
of *palatinum*, Lat.] One invested with  
regal rights and prerogatives.

Their absolute *palatines* made barons and knights,  
did exercise high justice in all points within their  
territories. *Duclos.*

**PALATINE.** *adj.* Possessing royal privileges.

Many of those lords, to whom our kings had  
granted those petty kingdoms, did exercise a  
*regalia*, inasmuch as there were no less than eight  
counties *palatine* in Ireland at one time. *Duclos.*

**PALE.** *adj.* [*pale*, Fr. *palidus*, Lat.]

1. Not ruddy; not fresh of colour; wan;  
white of look.

Look I to *pale*, lord Dorset, as the rest? —  
As, my good lord; and no man in the presence,  
But his red colour hath forsook his cheeks. *Shakespeare.*

Was the hope drunk  
Wherein you dress'd yourself; hath it slept since?  
And wakes it now to look for green and *pale*? *Shakespeare.*

2. Not high coloured; approaching to  
colourless transparency.

When the urine turns *pale*, the patient is in  
danger. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Not bright; not shining; faint of lustre;  
dim.

The night, methinks, is but the day-light look-  
It looks a little *pale*. *Shakespeare.*

To **PALE.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To  
make pale.

The glow-worm shows the matin to be near,  
And 'gins to pale his intellectual fire. *Shakespeare.*

To teach it good or ill, disgrace or shame,  
*Pale* it with rage, or redden it with shame. *Prior.*

**PALE.** *n. f.* [*palus*, Latin.]

1. Narrow piece of wood joined above and  
below to a rail, to enclose grounds.

# PAL

Get up o' th' nail; I'll peck you o'er the pale's life.  
*Shakespeare.*

As their example still prevails,  
She tempts the stream, or leaps the pale. *Prior.*  
Deer creep through when a pale tumbles down  
*Mortimer*

## 2. Any enclosure.

A ceremony, which was then judged very convenient for the whole church even by the whole, those few excepted, which brake out of the common pale.  
*Hooker*

Let my due feet never fail  
To walk the staidous cloister's pale,  
And love the high embowed rood. *Milton.*

Having been born within the pale of the church, and to brought up in the christian religion, by who I have been partakers of those precious advantages of the word and sacraments. *Duty of Man*

He hath proposed a standing revelation, to well confirmed by miracle, that it should be needless to recur to them for the conviction of any man born within the pale of christianity. *Atterbury.*

Confine the thoughts to even life the breath;  
And keep them in the pale of words till death.  
*Dunlop.*

## 3. Any district or territory.

The pale is no part but the bare English pale, in which the Irish have not the greatest footing  
*Spears.*

The lords justices put arms into the hands of devout noblemen of that religion within the pale.  
*Glendon.*

## 4. The pale is the third and middle part of the fence, being derived from the chief to the base, or rather part of the fence, with two lines. *Peacham.*

To enclose with pales.

The diameter of the hill of twenty foot, may be pale'd in with twenty deals of a foot broad. *Milton.*

To enclose; to enropale.

Whate'er the ocean pales, or sky inclines,  
I thine. *Shakespeare*

The English beach  
Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys.  
*Shakespeare*

Will you pale your head in Henry's glory,  
And rob his temples of the crown?  
Now in his life? *Shakespeare.*

PALFIED, *adj.* [pale and eye.] Having eyes dimmed.

No lightly trance, or breathed spell,  
Impales the pale'd priest from the prophetic cell.  
*Milton.*

Shrines, where their virgins pale'd virgins keep,  
And pitying faints, whole furies learn to weep.  
*Pope*

PALFACED, *adj.* [pale and face.] Having the face wan.

Why have they daunt'd to march  
So many miles upon her peaceful bosom,  
Fighting her pale-fac'd villages with war? *Shakespeare.*

Let pale-fac'd fear keep with the mean-born man,  
And bid no harbour in a royal heart. *Shakespeare.*

PALFY, *adv.* [from pale.] Wanly; not freshly; not ruddily.

PALNESS, *n. f.* [from pale.]

1. Wanness; want of colour; want of freshness; sickly whiteness of look.

Her blood durst not yet come to her face, to take away the name of paleness from her most pure whiteness. *Sidney.*

The blood the virgin's cheek forsook,  
A livid paleness spread o'er all her look. *Pope.*

2. Want of colour; want of lustre.

The paleness of this flower  
Pewy'd the faintness of my master's heart. *Shakespeare.*

PALLENCH, *n. f.* A kind of coasting vessel. *Obsolete.*

Solyman sent over light-bosomed in great palench, which roving all along the sea coast, carried the people and the cattle. *Knollys History.*

PALFUS, *adj.* [palea, Latin.] Husky; chafy.

VOL. II.

# PAL

This attraction was said in straw and paleous bodies. *Brown.*

PALETTE, *n. f.* [palette, Fr.] A light board on which a painter holds his colours when he paints.

Let the ground of the picture be of such a mixture, as there may be something in it of every colour that composes your work, as it were the content of your palette. *Dryden.*

For yet the pencil tries her use or toils,  
Or on thy palette he the blinded mix,  
Thy careless chalk has hilt atchiev'd thy art,  
And her post image makes Cleora furi. *Ticket.*

When sage Minerva toils,  
From her sweet lips smooth elation flows,  
If a skilful hand an ivy palette grace'd,  
Whose moving colours were in order plac'd. *Gay.*

PALFREY, *n. f.* [palfrej, Fr.] A small horse fit for ladies; it is always distinguished in the old books from a war horse.

Her wanton palfrej all was over spread  
With mistle tappings, woven like a wave. *Spenser.*

The dandel is mounted on a white palfrey, as an emblem of her innocence.

The bath and armour on palfreys ride. *Spenser.*

PALFREYED, *adj.* [from palfrej.] Riding on a palfrej.

Such the achievements fings the bard that tells,  
Of palfrey'd dames, bold knights, and magic spells. *Ticket.*

PALIFICATION, *n. f.* [palus, Lat.] The act or practice of making ground firm with piles.

I have had nothing of palification or piling of the ground plot commanded by Venus, when we build up a a most fool. *Watson.*

PALINDROME, *n. f.* [παλινδρομια, παλιν and δρομια.] A word or sentence which is the same read backward or forward; as, madam; or this sentence, *Subi dura a rudibus.*

PALINODE, *n. f.* [παλινωδια.] A recantation.

I of thy excellence have oft been told;  
But now my ravish'd eyes thy face behold;  
Who therefore in this weeping palinode  
Almsot myself, that have dispell'd my God,  
In dust and ashes now. *Sandys.*

PALISADE, *n. f.* [palisade, Fr. palisado; PALISADO.] Span. from palus, Lat.] Pales set by way of enclosure or defence.

The Trojans round the place a rampure sett,  
And palisades about the trenches plac'd. *Dryden.*

The wood is useful for palisades for fortifications, being very hard and durable. *Mortimer.*

The city is surrounded with a strong wall, and that wall guarded with palisades. *Brown.*

To PALISADE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enclose with palisades.

PALISH, *adj.* [from pale.] Somewhat pale.

Spirit of nitre makes with copper a palish blue; spirit of urine a deep blue. *Abuthnot on Air.*

PALL, *n. f.* [pallium, Latin.]

1. A cloak or mantle of state.

With princely page,  
As fair Aurora in her purple pall,  
Out of the East the dawning day doth call;  
So forth she comes. *Spenser.*

2. The mantle of an archbishop.

An archbishop ought to be consecrated and anointed, and after consecration he shall have the pall sent him. *Ayliffe.*

3. The covering thrown over the dead.

The right side of the pall old Egeus kept,  
And on the left the royal Thetis wept. *Dryden.*

To PALL, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloak; to invest.

Come, thick night,  
And pall thee in the dunest snook of hell,  
That my keen knife see not the wound it makes. *Shakespeare.*

# PAL

To PALL, *v. n.* [Of this word the etymologists give no reasonable account; perhaps it is only a corruption of pale, and was applied originally to colours.] To grow vapid; to become insipid.

Empty one bottle into another swiftly, J. & the drink pall. *Bacon.*

Beauty soon grows familiar to the lover,  
Fades in the eye, and palls upon the sense. *Addison.*

To PALL, *v. a.*

1. To make insipid or vapid.

Reason and reflection, representing perpetually to the mind the meanness of all sensual gratifications, blunt the edge of his keenest desires, and pall all his enjoyments. *Atterbury.*

Wit, like wine, from happier climates brought,  
Dash'd by these rogues, turns English common draught.

They pall Moliere's and Lopez' sprightly strain. *Suiff.*

2. To make spiritless; to dispirit.

A miracle  
Their joy with unexpected sorrow pall'd. *Dryden.*

Base, barbarous man, the more we raise our love,  
The more we pall, and cool, and kill his ardour. *Dryden.*

3. To weaken; to impair.

For this  
I'll never follow thy pall'd fortunes more. *Shakespeare.*

4. To cloy.

Pall'd appetite is humourous, and must be gratified with sauces rather than food. *Tatler.*

PALLER, *n. f.* [pallit, in Chaucer; which was probably the French word from paille, straw, and secondarily, a bed.]

1. A small bed; a mean bed.

Why rather, sleep, best thou in smoky cribs,  
Upon uneasy pallets stretching thee,  
And huff'd with buzzing night flies to thy slumber.  
Than in the perfum'd chambers of the great,  
Under the canopies of costly state,  
And huff'd with sounds of sweetest melody? *Shakespeare.*

2. [palette, Fr.] A small measure, formerly used by surgeons.

A surgeon drew from a patient in four days, twenty-seven pall ts, every pallit containing three ounces. *Huskwell.*

3. [In herabry; palus minor, Lat.] A little pall.

PALLIAMENT, *n. f.* [pallium, Latin.] A dress; a robe.

The people of Rome  
Send thee by me their tribute,  
This palliament of white and spotless hue. *Shakespeare.*

PALLIARDISE, *n. f.* [palliardise, Fr.] Fornication; whoring. *Obsolete.*

To PALLIATE, *v. a.* [pallio, Lat. from pallium, a cloak; palliar, French.]

1. To cover with excuse.

They never hide or palliate their vices, but expose them freely to view. *Swift.*

2. To extenuate; to lessen by favourable representations.

The fault is to extenuate, palliate, and indolge. *Dryden.*

3. To cure imperfectly or temporally, not radically; to ease, not cure.

PALLIATION, *n. f.* [pallution, Fr. from palliare.]

1. Extenuation; alleviation; favourable representation.

I saw clearly through all the pious disguises and palliations of some men. *King Charles.*

Such bitter invectives against other men's faults.

and indulgence or palliation of their own, shews their zeal lies in their spleen. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. Imperfect or temporary, not radical cure; mitigation, not cure.

In the just cure of a disease full of pain, let the physician resort to palliation. *Bacon*

PALLIATIVE, *adj.* [*palliatif*, Fr. from *palliate*.]

1. Extenuating; favourably representative.  
2. Mitigating, not removing; temporarily or partially, not radically curative.

Consumption pulmonary seldom admits of other than a palliative cure, and is generally incurable when hereditary. *Arbuthnot*

PALLIATIVE, *n. f.* [from *palliate*.] Something mitigating, something alleviating.

It were more late to truit to the general aversion of our people against this cure, than apply those palliatives which weak, perfidious, or object politicians administer. *Swift*

PALLID, *adj.* [*pallidus*, Lat.] Pale; not highcoloured; not bright. *pallid* is seldom used of the face.

Of every sort, which in that meadow grew,  
They gather'd some; the violet pallid blue. *Spenser*  
When from the pallid sky the sun deteined.

Whilst, on the margin of the beaten road,  
Its pallid bloom sick-lolling hen-bane shew'd. *Harte*

PALLMALL, *n. f.* [*pala* and *malleus*, Lat. *pale maille*, Fr.] A play in which the ball is struck with a mallet through an iron ring.

PALM, *n. f.* [*palma*, Lat. *palmier*, Fr.]  
1. A tree of great variety of species; of which the branches were worn in token of victory: it therefore implies superiority.

There are twenty-one species of this tree, of which the most remarkable are the greater palm or date-tree. The dwarf palm grows in Spain, Portugal, and Italy, from whence the leaves are sent hither and made into flag-broom. The only palm is a native of Guinæa and Cape Verd island, but has been transplanted to Jamaica and Barbadoes. It grows as high as the main mast of a ship. *Millers*  
Get the start of the majestic world,  
And bear the palm alone. *Shakespeare*

Nothing better proveth the excellency of this soil, than the abundant growing of the palm-trees without labour of man. This tree alone giveth unto man what ever his life beggett at nature's hand. *Raleigh*

Above others who carry away the palm for excellence, is Maurice Landgrave of Hesse. *Fracham*  
Fruit of palm-tree, plentiful to them  
And hunger both. *Milton*

Thou youngest virgin, daughter of the skies,  
Whole palm new pluck'd from paradise,  
With spreading branches more sublimely rise. *Duden*

2. Victory; triumph. [*palme*, Fr.]  
Nunus subdu'd is England's palm alone;  
The rest believ'd, but we confirm'd the town. *Dryden*

3. The hand spread out; the inner part of the hand. [*palma*, Lat.]  
By this virgin palm now kissing thine,  
I will be thine. *Shakespeare*

Drinks of extreme thin parts sitting, put upon  
the back of your hand, with a little flay,  
pass through to the palm, and yet taste mild to the mouth. *Bacon*

Seeking my success in love to know,  
I try'd the infallible prophetic way.  
A poppy leaf upon my palm to lay. *Dryden*

4. A hand, or measure of length, comprising three inches. [*palme*, French.]  
The length of a foot is a sixth part of the stature, a span one eighth of it; a palm or hand's breadth one twenty fourth, a thumb's breadth or inch one seventy-second, a forefinger's breadth one ninety-fourth. *Holder on Time*

Henry VIII. of England, Francis I. of France,

and Charles V. emperor, were so provident, as scarce a palm of ground could be gotten by either, but that the other two would let the balance of Europe's upright again. *Bacon*

The same hand into a fist may close,  
Which instantly a palm expanded shows. *Dehman*  
To PALM, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To conceal in the palm of the hand, as jugglers.

Palming is held foul play amongst gamesters. *Duden*  
They palm'd the trick that lost the game. *Prior*

2. To impose by fraud.  
It may be temptures, how can we be sure,  
Reply'd the parther, what tradition's pure?  
For you may palm upon us new for old. *Duden*

Molt White has made the country ring with several imaginary exploits palm'd upon her. *Spectator*  
3. To handle.

Frank coves very ill, yet will palm all the meat. *Prior*

4. To stroke with the hand. *Ainsworth*

PALMER, *n. f.* [from *palm*.] A pilgrim: they who returned from the holy land carried branches of palm.

My keeper, for a palmer's walking staff, *Shaksp*  
Behold you lie, by palmer's pilgrims trod,  
Memor'd, bald, cow'd, uncow'd, shod, unshod. *Pope*

PALMERWORM, *n. f.* [*palmer* and *worm*.]

A worm covered with hair, supposed to be so called because he wanders over all plants.

A flesh fly, and one of those hairy worms that resemble caterpillars and are called palmerworms, being conveyed into one of our nostrils, the bee and the fly lay with their bellies upward, and the worm seemed suddenly struck dead. *Duple*

PALMETTO, *n. f.* A species of the palmtree: it grows in the West Indies to be a very large tree; with the leaves the inhabitants thatch their houses. These leaves, before they are expanded, are cut and brought into England to make women's plaited hats; and the berries of these trees were formerly much used for buttons.

Broad o'er my head the verdant cedars wave,  
And high palmetts lift their graceful shade. *Thomson*

PALMIFFEROUS, *adj.* [*palma* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing palms.

PALMIPEDE, *adj.* [*palma* and *pes*, Latin.] Webfooted; having the toes joined by a membrane.

It is described like filipedes, whereas it is a palmipede or fin-footed like swans. *Brown*

Water-fowl which are palmipede, are whole footed, have very long necks, and yet but short legs, as swans. *Ray*

PALMIST, *n. f.* [from *palma*.] One who deals in palmistry.

PALMISTRY, *n. f.* [*palma*, Latin.]

1. The cheat of foretelling fortune by the lines of the palm.

We shall not query what truth is in palmistry, or divination from lines of our hands of high demonstration. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*

Here little his canting drone-pipe scan'd  
The mystick figures of her hand,  
He tupples palmistry, and dines  
On all her fortune-telling lines. *Cleaveland*

With the fond maids in palmistry he deals;  
They tell the secret strich which he reveals. *Prior*

2. Addison uses it humorously for the action of the hand.

Going to relieve a common beggar, he found his pocket was picked; that being a kind of palmistry at which this vermin are very dextrous. *Spectator*

PALMY, *adj.* [from *palm*.] Bearing palms.

In the most high and palmy state of Rome,  
A little ere the mightiest Julius fell,  
The graves stood teeming. *Shakespeare*

She palm'd the region which Paoche join'd,  
And lying, left the palms plains behind. *Dryden*

PALPABILITY, *n. f.* [from *palpable*.]  
Quality of being perceivable to the touch.

He left found out palpability of colours; and by the deficiency of his touch, could distinguish the different vibrations of the heterogeneous rays of light. *Mart. Scribnerus*

PALPABLE, *adj.* [*palpable*, Fr. *palpor*, Latin.]

1. Perceptible by the touch.

Art thou but  
A dagger of the mind, a false creation?  
I see thee yet in form as palpable,  
As this which now I draw. *Shakespeare*

Darkness must overshadow all his bounds,  
Palpable darkness! and blot out three days. *Milton*

2. Gross; coarse; easily detected.

That grosser kind of heathen idolatry, whereby they worshipp'd the very works of their own hands, was an absurdity to reason so palpable, that the prophet David comparing idols and idolaters together, maketh almost no odds between them. *Hooker*

They grant we are not in palpable manner, we are not openly and notoriously unpius. *Hooker*

He must not think to shelter himself from so palpable an absurdity, by this impertinent distinction. *Tillotson*

Having no surer guide, it was no wonder that they fell into gross and palpable mistakes. *Woodward*

3. Plain; easily perceptible.

That they will have so testified, I see not how we should possibly with a proof more palpable, than this manifestly received and every where continued custom of reading them publicly. *Hooker*

They would no longer be content with the invisible monarchy of God, and God dismissed them to the palpable dominion of Saul. *Holyday*

Since there is so much dissimilitude between cause and effect in the more palpable phenomena, we can expect no less between them and their invisible causes. *Glanville*

PALPABLENESS, *n. f.* [from *palpable*.]

Quality of being palpable; plainness; grossness.

PALPABLY, *adv.* [from *palpable*.]

1. In such a manner as to be perceived by the touch.

2. Grossly; plainly.

Godius was acquitted by a corrupt jury, that had palpably taken bribes of money; before they gave up their verdict, they payed of the senate a sum, that they might do their consciences justice. *Bacon*

PALPATON, *n. f.* [*palpatio*, *palpor*, Lat.] The act of feeling.

To PALPITATE, *v. a.* [*palpito*, Lat. *palpiter*, Fr.] To beat as the heart; to flutter; to go pit a pat.

PALPITATION, *n. f.* [*palpitation*, Fr. from *palpitate*.] Beating or panting; that alteration in the pulse of the heart, upon fight or any other causes, which makes it felt: for a natural uniform pulse goes on without distinction.

The heart strikes five hundred fort of pulses in an hour; and hanted into such continual palpitations, through anxiety and distraction, that soon would it break. *Harvey*

I knew the good company too well to feel any palpitations at their approach.

Anxiety and palpitations of the heart, are a sign of weak fibres. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*

Her bosom heaves  
With palpitations wild. *Thomson's Spring*

PALSGRAVE, *n. f.* [*palsgraff*, German.] A count or earl who has the overseeing of a prince's palace.

PALSY, *adj.* [from *palsy*.] Afflicted with the palsy; paralytick.

PALSYED, *adj.* [from *palsy*.] Diseased with a palsy.



# P A M

**Pall'd, thy blessed youth**  
Becomes affluant, and doth beg the alms  
Of palsied old. *Shakespeare.*  
Though the breathes in a few pious peaceful souls,  
Like a palsied person, the scarce moves a limb.

**Decay of Picty.**  
Let not old age long stretch his palpy'd hand;  
Those who give late are importun'd each day. *Gan.*  
**PALSY, n. f.** [*paralyfis*, Lat. thence *paralytic*, *paraly*, *palasy*, *palsy*.] A privation of motion or feeling, or both, proceeding from some cause below the cerebellum, joined with a coldness, flaccidity, and at last wasting of the parts. If this privation be in all the parts below the head, except the thorax and heart, it is called a paraplegia; if in one side only, a hemiplegia; if in some parts only of one side, a paralytis. There is a threefold division of a *palsy*; a privation of motion, sensation remaining; a privation of sensation, motion remaining; and lastly, a privation of both together.

**Quincy.**  
The *palpy*, and not fear, provokes me. *Shakespeare.*  
A *palsy* may as well shake an oak, as shake the delight of conference. *South.*  
**TO PALTRON, v. n.** [from *paltron*, *Shakespeare.*] To flit; to dodge; to play tricks. Not in use.

**I must**  
To the young men send humble treaties,  
A *palpy* in the dust of lowliness. *Shakespeare.*  
Be that precepting hands no more believ'd,  
The *palpy* with us is a double feater;  
That keep the word of promise to our ear,  
And break it to our hope. *Shakespeare.*  
Romans, that have spoke the word,  
And will not *paltry*. *Shakespeare.*

**TO PALTRON, v. a.** To squander; as, he *paltries* his fortune. *Ainsworth.*  
**PALTRON, n. f.** [from *paltry*.] An unmercere dealer; a fluster.

**PALTRINESS, n. f.** [from *paltry*.] The state of being paltry.  
**PALTRY, adj.** [*paltron*, Fr. a scoundrel; *paltruccio*, a low whore, Italian.] Sorry; worthless; despicable; contemptible; mean.

Then turn your forces from this paltry siege,  
And stir them up against a mightier talk. *Shakespeare.*  
A very dishonest paltry boy, as appears in leaving his friend here in necessity, and denying him. *Shakespeare.*

Whole compass is paltry and carried too late,  
Such husbandry as that many do hate. *Taylor.*  
For knights are bound to feel no blows  
From *paltry* and unequal foes. *Huddeson.*  
It is an ill habit to squander away our wishes upon *paltry* fooleries. *L'Estrange.*

When such paltry slaves presume  
To mix in treason, if the plot succeeds,  
They're thrown neglected by; but if it fails,  
They're sure to die like dogs. *Addison's Cato.*  
**PALTRY, adj.** [from *paltry*.] Pale. Used only in poetry.

Fam would I go to chase his paltry hys  
With twenty thousand kills. *Shakespeare.*

From camp to camp  
Fire answers fire, and through their *palpy* flames  
Each battle tries the other's number d face. *Shakespeare.*  
A dim gleam the *palpy* lantern throws  
Over the mid pavement. *Gay.*

**PAM, n. f.** [probably from *palm*, victory; as *trump* from *triumph*.] The kuave of clubs.

Ev'n mighty *pam* that kings and queens o'erthrew,  
And now a downy arms in the fight of him. *Pope.*  
**TO PAMPER, v. a.** [*pamperare*, Italian.] To glut; to fill with food; to faguate; to feed luxuriously.  
It was even so too, physicians should take care

# P A N

sick body in hand, of which the former would nullify all things meet to purge and keep under the body, the other to pamper and strengthen it suddenly again; whereof what is to be looked for but a most dangerous relapse? *Spencer.*

You are more intemperate in your blood  
Than Venus, or the *pamper'd* animals  
That rage in savage ferality. *Shakespeare.*

They are contented as well with mean food, as those that with the rarities of the earth do *pamper* their voracities. *Sandys.*

Praide I tell thee to a proportion ready to burst,  
it brought thee to feed upon the air, and to starve thy soul, only to *pamper* thy imagination. *South.*

With food  
Did lend his chine and *pamper* him for sport. *Dryden.*  
His lordship lolls within at ease,  
*Pamper'd* his stomach with foreign rarities. *Dryden.*  
To *pamper'd* insulence devoted fall,  
Prime of the flock and choicest of the stall. *Pope.*

**PAMPHLET, n. f.** [*par un filel*, Fr. Whence this word is written anciently, and by *Caeton*, *pamphlet*.] A small book; properly a book fold unbound, and only stitched.  
Com'it thou with deep premeditated lines,  
With written *pamphlets* industrially devis'd? *Shakespeare.*  
I put forth a slight *pamphlet* about the elements of an literature. *Horton.*

Since I have been reading many English *pamphlets* and tractates of the fabianity, I can hardly find any treatise wherein the life of the common service by the minister, and the due frequenting thereof by the people, is once named among the duties or offices of sanctifying the Lord's-day. *White.*

He could not, without some tax upon himself and his ministers for the not executing the laws, look upon the bold licence of some in printing *pamphlets*. *Clarendon.*

As when some writer in a publick cause,  
His pen, to save a sinking nation, draws,  
While all is calm, his arguments prevail,  
Till pow'r discharging all her stormy bags,  
Flutters the feeble *pamphlet* into rage. *Swift.*

**TO PAMPHLET, v. n.** [from the noun.] To write small books.  
I put pen to paper, and something I have done,  
though in a poor *pamphletting* way. *Havel.*

**PAMPHLETER, n. f.** [from *pamphlet*.] A scribbler of small books.

The *pamphlets* are those who in the common phrase are called libellers, lampooners, and *pamphleteers*. *Taylor.*

With great injustice I have been pelted by *pamphleteers*. *Swift.*

**TO PAN, v. a.** An old word denoting to cote or join together. *Ainsworth.*

**PAN, n. f.** [pauze, Saxon.]

1. A vessel broad and shallow, in which provisions are dressed or kept.  
This were but to keep out of the *pan* into the fire. *Spencer.*

The phlegm brack is laid  
On anvil, and of head and lungs are made, *Pope's Cans.*

2. The part of the lock of the gun that holds the powder.  
Our attempts to fire the gun-powder in the *pan* of the pistol, success did not. *Boyle.*

3. Any thing hollow: as, the brain *pan*.  
**PANACEA, n. f.** [*panace*, Fr. *panacea*.] An universal medicine.

**PANACEA, n. f.** An herb. *Ainsworth.*  
**PANADA, n. f.** [from *panis*, Lat. bread.]

**PANADO, n. f.** Food made by boiling bread in water.

Their diet ought to be very sparing; *gruel*, *panados*, and chicken broth. *Isis's Surgery.*

**PANCAKE, n. f.** [*pan* and *cake*.] Thin pudding baked in the fryingpan.

A certain knight swore by his honour they were good *pancakes*, and swore by his honour the maw-tard was naught. *Shakespeare.*  
The flour makes a very good *pancake*, mixed with a little wheat flour. *Mortimer.*

# P A N

**PANCRATICAL, adj.** [*pan* and *kratos*.] Excelling in all the gymnastick exercises.

He was the most *pancratical* man of Greece, and, as Galen reporteth, able to persist erect upon an only plank, and not to be removed by the force of three men. *Broun.*

**PANCREAS, n. f.** [*pan* and *kras*.] The *pancreas*, or sweetbread, is a gland of the conglomerate sort, situate between the bottom of the stomach and the vertebrae of the loins; it lies across the abdomen, reaching from the liver to the spleen, and is strongly tied to the peritonaeum, from which it receives its common membranes. It weighs commonly four or five ounces. It is about six fingers breadth long, two broad, and one thick. Its substance is a little soft and *grapple*. *Quincy.*

**PANCREATICK, adj.** [from *pancreas*.] Contained in the pancreas.

In man and voracious quadrupeds, the food masticated with the saliva is first chewed, then swallowed into the stomach, and to be evacuated into the intestines, where being mixed with the choler and *pancreatick* juice, it is further subtilized, and easily find its way in at the bright offices of the *heavenous* veins. *Ray on the Creation.*

The bile is so acid, that nature has furnished the *pancreatick* juice to temper its bitterness. *Arbuth.*

**PANSEY, n. f.** [corrupted, I suppose, from *PANSEY*.] [*panacea*, *panacea*.] A flower; a kind of violet.

The daughters of the flood have search'd the mead  
For violet pale, and cropp'd the poppy's head;  
*Panices* to please the sight, and callia sweet to smell. *Dryden.*

The real essence of gold is as impossible for us to know, as for a blind man to tell in what flower the colour of a *panice* is, or is not to be found, whilst he has no idea of the colour of a *panice*. *Locke.*

From the brute beasts humanity I learn'd,  
And in the *panice*'s life God's providence discern'd. *Harte.*

**PANDECT, n. f.** [*pandecta*, Latin.]

1. A treatise that comprehends the whole of any science.  
It were to be wished that the commons would form a *pandect* of their power and privileges, to be confirmed by the entire legislative authority. *Swift.*

2. The digest of the civil law.

**PANDERMICK, adj.** [*pan* and *dermick*.] Incident to a whole people.

Those miseries being a consumption, under the notion of a *pandermick*, or endemick, or rather venacular disease to England. *Harvey.*

**PANDER, n. f.** [This word is derived from *Pandarus*, the pimp in the story of *Troilus* and *Cressida*; it was therefore originally written *pander*, till its etymology was forgotten.] A pimp; a male bawd; a procurer; an agent for the lust or all designs of another.

Let him, with his cap in hand,  
Take a bawd *pander*, hold the chamber door  
Whilst by a slave

His latest daughter is contaminated. *Shakespeare.*  
Thou art the *pander* to her dishonour, and equally to me dishonour. *Shakespeare's Comedies.*

If ever you prove false to one another, face I have taken such pains to bring you together, let all pitiful goers between be called *panders* after my name. *Shakespeare.*

The bus of happy punks, the *pander's* heir,  
Are privileged  
To clap the fist, and rule the theatre. *Dryden.*

Thou hast conceal'd thyself the conscious *pander*  
Of that pretended passion  
A single witness intempestively known,  
Against two persons of unquestion'd fame. *Dryden.*

My obedient honesty was made  
The *pander* to thy lust and black ambition. *Rowe.*

# PAN

To PA'NDER, v. a. [from the noun.] To pump; to be subservient to lust or passion. Proclus in no shame.

When this compulsive ardour gives the charge, Since full itself as actively doth burn, And reason pander's will. *Shakespeare.*

PA'NDER, *adj.* [from *pander*.] Pimping; pump like.

Oh you panderly rascals! there's a conspiracy against me. *Shakespeare.*

PAN'DICULATION, *n. f.* [*paniculans*, Lat.] The restlessness, stretching, and uneasiness that usually accompany the cold fits of an intermitting fever.

Windy spirits, for want of a due volatization, produce in the nerves a pandiculation, or agitation, or stupor, or cramp in the muscles. *Floyer.*

PANE, *n. f.* [*pancau*, Fr.]

1. A square of glass.  
The letters appear'd reverse thro' the pane,  
But in Stella's bright eyes they were plac'd right again. *Swift.*

The face of Eleanor owes more to that single pane than to all the glazes the ever consulted. *Pope.*

2. A piece mixed in variegated works with other pieces.

His all replete  
For his device in hatching a fan,  
To judge of lace, pique, pannes, point, and plait,  
Of all the count to have the best conceit. *Daune.*

PANEGYRICK, *n. f.* [*panegyricus*, Fr. *παριγογικός*.] An eulogy; an encomiastick piece.

The Athenians met at the sepulchres of those slain at Marathon, and there made panegyrics upon them. *Stillingfleet.*

But which is a satire to other men must be a panegyric to your lordship. *Dryden.*

As he continues the exercises of these eminent virtues, he may be one of the greatest men that our age has bred, and leave materials for a panegyric, not unworthy the pen of some future Pliny. *Prior.*

To chate our spleen, when themes like these increase.

Shall panegyric reign, and censure cease? *Young.*

PANEGYRIST, *n. f.* [from *panegyricus*, *panegyriste*, Fr.] One that writes praise; encomiast.

Add these few lines out of a far more ancient panegyrist in the time of Constantine the Great. *Caude.*

PANELL, *n. f.* [*panellum*, Lat. *panneau*, Fr.]

1. A square, or piece of any matter inserted between other bodies.

The chariot was all of cedar, save that the fore end had panels of lapidaries, set in borders of gold. *Bacon.*

Maximilian his whole history is digested into twenty-four square panels of sculpture in bas relief. *Addison on Italy.*

This fellow will join you together as they join wainscot, then one of you will prove a shrink panel, and, like green timber, warp. *Shakespeare.*

A bungler thus, who scarce the nail can hit,  
With drawing wrong will make the panel split. *Swift.*

2. [*pannel*, *panellum*, Latin; of the French *panne*, id est, *pellis* or *panneau*, a piece or pane in English.] A schedule or roll, containing the names of such jurors as the sheriff provides to pals upon a trial. And empannelling a jury is nothing but the entering them into the sheriff's roll or book. *Cowell.*

Then twelve of such as are indifferent, and are returned upon the principal panel, or the tales, are sworn to try the same, according to evidence. *Hale.*

PANG, *n. f.* [either from *pain*, or *bang*, Dutch, meaning.] Extreme pains; sudden pang, ylon of torment.

Say, that some lady  
Pathos your love as much a pang of heart,  
As you have for Olivia. *Shakespeare.*

See how the pangs of death do make him grin. *Shakespeare.*

# PAN

Sufferance made

Almost each pang a death. *Shakespeare.*

Earth trembled from her entrails, as again,  
In pangs, and nature gave a second groan. *Milton.*

Thus, pitying her chaste furious hate,  
Sends Iris down, her pangs to mitigate. *Deaham.*

My son advance  
Still in new impudence, new ignorance.

Success let others teach, learn thou from me  
Pangs without birth, and fruitless industry. *Dryden.*

I will give way  
To all the pangs and fury of despair. *Addison.*

I saw the heavy to morrow  
Grim in the pangs of death, and bite the ground. *Add.*

Ah! come not, write not, think not once of me,  
Nor dare one pang of all I felt for thee. *Pope.*

To PAN, v. a. [from the noun.] To torment cruelly.

If fortune divorce  
It from the beauty; 'tis a full twice panging,  
As soul and body's parting. *Shakespeare.*

I grieve myself  
To think, when thou shalt be defog'd by her,  
Whom now thou'rt full on, how thy memory  
Will then be pang'd by me. *Shakespeare.*

PAN'ICK, *adj.* [from *Pan*, groundless fears being supposed to be sent by Pan.] Violent without cause, applied to fear.

The sudden stir and panick fear, when chattering was carried away by reynard. *Chaucer.*

Which many respect to be but a panick terror,  
And men do fear they nigh know not what. *Brown.*

I felt the city in a panick fright;  
Lions they are in council, hounds in fight. *Dryden.*

PAN'ICK, *n. f.* [*πανικός*.] A sudden flight without cause.

PANNADE, *n. f.* The curvet of a horse. *Ainsworth.*

PAN'NEL, *n. f.* [*pannee*, Dutch; *panneau*, Fr.] A kind of ruffick saddle.

A pannel and wanty, pack-saddle and ped;  
With line to fetch litter, and halter for led. *Tusser.*

This fascinating ribs on both sides should  
Like harness he himself had plow'd;  
For underneath the skirt of pannel,  
I wot every two there was a channel. *Hudibras.*

PAN'NEL, *n. f.* The stomach of a hawk. *Ainsworth.*

PAN'NICKLE, *n. f.* A plant.

The pannicle is a plant of the millet kind, differing from that, by the disposition of the flowers and seeds, which, of this, grow in a close thick spike.

It is sown in several parts of Europe, in the fields, as corn for the sustenance of the inhabitants; it is frequently used in particular places of Germany to make bread. *Müller.*

September is drawn with a cheerful countenance; in his left hand a handful of stalks, oat, and pannicle. *Peacham.*

Pannick affords a fast demulcent nourishment. *Arbuthnot.*

PANNIER, *n. f.* [*panier*, Fr.] A basket; a wicker vessel, in which fruit, or other things, are carried on a horse.

The worthless brute  
Now turns a mill, or drags a loaded life.

Beneath two panniers and a baker's wife. *Dryden.*

We have resolved to take away the whole club in a pair of panniers, and imprison them in a cupboard. *Addison.*

PANOPLY, *n. f.* [*πανοπλία*.] Complete armour.

In arms they stood  
Of golden panoply, resplendent hoit! *Milton.*

Soon banded.  
We had need to take the christian panoply, to put on the whole armour of God. *Rag.*

PAN'NY, *n. f.* A flower. See PANCY.

To PANT, v. n. [*panter*, old French.]

1. To palpitate; to beat as the heart in sudden terror, or alter hard labour.

Yet might her piteous heart be seen to pant and quake. *Spenser.*

Below the bottom of the great abyss,  
There where our centre reconciles all things,

# PAN

The world's profound heart pants. *Craik.*

If I am to lose by *Agnes* the soft panting, which I have always felt when I heard your voice, pull out these eyes before they lend me to be ungrateful. *Tatler.*

2. To have the breast heaving, as for want of breath.

Pluto pants for breath from out his cell,  
And opens wide the ginning jaws of hell. *Dryden.*

Miranda will never have her eyes swell with fatness, or pant under a heavy load of flesh, till she has changed her religion. *Law.*

3. To play with intermission.

The whipp'ing breezes  
Pant on the leaves, and die upon the trees. *Pope.*

4. To long; to wish earnestly; with after or for.

They pant after the dust of the earth on the head of the poor. *Amos.*

Who pants for glory, finds but short repose,  
A breath revives him, and a breath o'erthrows. *Pope.*

PANT, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Pulpitation; motion of the heart.

Leap thou, attire and all,  
Through proof of harness, to my heart, and there. *Shakespeare.*

Rule on the pants triumphing.

PANTALON, *n. f.* [*pantalon*, French.] A man's garment anciently worn, in which the breeches and stockings were all of a piece. *Haumer.*

The sixth age shifts  
Into the lean and slipper'd pantloun.

With spectacles on nose, and pouch on side. *Shaks.*

The French we conquer'd once,  
Now give us laws for pantalons.

The length of breeches and the gathers. *Hudibras.*

PANT'ESS, *n. f.* [*dympant*.] The difficulty of breathing in a hawk. *Ainsworth.*

PANTHEON, *n. f.* [*πανθεον*.] A temple of all the gods.

PANTHER, *n. f.* [*πανθηρ*; *panthera*, Lat. *panthere*, Fr.] A spotted wild beast; a pard.

And it please your majesty,  
To hunt the panther and the hart with me,  
With horn and hound. *Shakespeare.*

Pan, or the universal, is painted with a goat's face, about his shoulders a panther's skin. *Peacham.*

The panther's speckled hide  
Flaw'd o'er his armour with an easy pride. *Pope.*

PANT'ILE, *n. f.* A gutter tile.

PANT'INGLY, *adv.* [from *panting*.] With palpitation.

She heav'd the name of father  
Pantingly forth, as it it press her heart. *Shakespeare.*

PANTIER, *n. f.* [*panetier*, French.] The officer in a great family, who keeps the bread. *Haumer.*

When my old wife he'd,  
She was both *panetier*, butler, cook. *Shakespeare.*

He would have made a good *panetier*, he would have clipped bread well. *Shakespeare.*

PANTOFLE, *n. f.* [*pantoufle*, Fr. *pantofola*, Italian.] A slipper.

Melpomene has her feet her high ethiopian or tragick pantofles of red velvet and gold, brief with pearls. *Peacham.*

PANTOMIME, *n. f.* [*πᾶν and μῦθος*; *pantomime*, Fr.]

1. One who has the power of universal mimicry; one who expresses his meaning by mute action; a buffoon.

Not that I think those pantomimes,  
Who vary action with the times,  
Are less ingenious in their art,  
Than those who duly act one part. *Hudibras.*

2. A scene; a tale exhibited only in gesture and dumb show.

He put off the representation of pantomimes till late hours, on market-days. *Arbuthnot.*

PANSTON, *n. f.* A shoe contrived to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel.

*Farrier's Dict.*

# PAP

**PANTRY, n. f.** [*panctria*, Fr. *panarium*, Lat.] The room in which provisions are deposited.

The Italian artisans distribute the kitchen, pantry, bakehouse, under ground. *Wotton's Architect.*  
What work they make in the pantry and the larder. *L'Estrange.*

He shuts himself up in the pantry with an old gypsy, once in a twelvemonth. *Addison.*

**PAP, n. f.** [*papa*, Italian; *pappe*, Dutch; *papilla*, Lat.]

1. The nipple; the dug sucked.

Some were so from their source endur'd,  
By great dame nature, from whose fruitful pap  
Their well-heads spring. *Spenser.*  
Out sword, and wound

The pap of Pyramus —  
Ay, that left pap, where heart doth lop. *Shaksp.*

An infant making to the paps would press,  
And weets instead of milk, a falling tear. *Dryden.*  
In weaning young creatures, the best way is  
never to let them suck the paps. *Ray.*

That Timothy, Trim, and Jack were the same  
person, was proved, particularly by a mole under  
the left pap. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Food made for infants, with bread boiled  
in water.

Sleep thou a little, pap content is making Sidney.  
The noble soul by age grows luller;

We must not starve; nor hope to pamper her  
With woman's milk and pap into the end. *Dante.*  
Let the posuer, after it has done boiling, be  
well beaten up with fair water to the consistence  
of thin pap. *Boyle.*

3. The pulp of fruit.

**PAPA, n. f.** [*παππᾶς*; *papa*, Lat.] A fond  
name for father, used in many languages.  
Where there are little mothers and nannies in a  
house, bibe them, that they may not tell tales to  
papa and mamma. *Swift.*

**PAPAT, n. f.** [*papat*, *papauté*, Fr.] from  
*papa*, the pope] Popedom; office and  
dignity of bishops of Rome.

Now the use is ended to the *papacy* a personage,  
that though he lives the chair of the *papacy* well,  
yet he loveth the *pop* above the chair. *Bacon.*

**PAPAL, adj.** [*papat*, Fr.] Popish; belong-  
ing to the pope, annexed to the bishop-  
rick of Rome.

The pope released Philip from the oath, by which  
he was bound to maintain the privileges of the  
Neth'lands, this *papal* indulgence had been the  
cause of many hundred thousands slain. *Barthol.*

**PAPALY, adj.** [*papat*, Fr.] Popish; from  
*papa*, Latin; a poppy.] Resembling  
poppies.

Mandrakes afford a *papal* and unpleasant  
colour, whether in the leaf or apple. *Brown.*

**PAPAW, n. f.** [*papaya*, low Latin; *papaya*,  
*papayer*, Fr.] A plant.

The fair *papaw*,  
Now but a seed, preventing Nature's law,  
In half the circle of the hasty year.

Frags is a shade and lovely fringes does wear. *Waller.*

**PAPER, n. f.** [*papier*, Fr. *papyrus*, Lat.]

1. Substance on which men write and  
print; made by macerating linen rags  
in water, and then grinding them to  
pulp and spreading them in thin sheets.  
I have seen her unlock her closet, take forth  
paper. *Shakspere.*

2. Piece of paper.

'Tis as impossible to draw regular characters on  
a trembling mind, as on a shaking paper. *Locke.*

3. Single sheet printed or written. It is  
used particularly of essays or journals,  
or any thing printed on a sheet. [*Ecce  
volante*.]

What see you in those papers, that you lose  
So much a replication? look ye how they change!  
Their cheeks are paper. *Shakspere.*

4. It is used for deeds of security, or bills  
of reckoning.

# PAP

He was so careless after bargains, that he never  
received script of paper of any sort, where he sent,  
nor bound of any for performance of covenants. *Feil.*

Nothing is of more credit or request, than a pen-  
sant paper, or scolding verses.

They brought a paper to me to be sign'd. *Dryd.*  
Do the prints and papers lie. *Suif.*

**PAPER, adj.** Any thing slight or thin.

There is but a thin paper wall between great  
discoveries and a perfect ignorance of them. *Barnet.*

To **PAPER, v. a.** [from the noun.] To  
register.

He makes up the file  
Of all the gentry, and his own letter  
Must fetch in him he *pap*is. *Shakspere.*

**PAPERMAKER, n. f.** [*paper* and *maker*.]  
One who makes paper.

**PAPERMILL, n. f.** [*paper* and *mill*.] A mill  
in which rags are ground for paper.

Thou hast caused printing to be used; and con-  
trary to the king, and his dignity, thou hast built  
a papermill. *Shakspere.*

**PAPERSENT, adj.** Containing pap; in-  
clinable to pap.

Demulcent, and of easy digestion, softening and  
retolvent of the bile, are vegetable topics, as honey,  
and the juices of ripe fruits, most of the cooling,  
lactent, *pap*ercent plants; as cucubry and lettuce.

*Arbuthnot on Aliquants.*

**PAPILLO, n. f.** [Lat. *papillon*, Fr.] A  
butterfly; a moth of various colours.

Conjecture cannot eliminate all the kinds of  
*papillos*, natives of this island, to fall short of three  
hundred. *Ray.*

**PAPILLONACEOUS, adj.** [from *papillo*,  
Latin.]

The flowers of some plants are called *papilla-*  
*ceous* by botanists, which resemble in some thing of the  
figure of a butterfly, with its wings displayed, and  
here the petals, or flower leaves, are always of a  
diverse figure, they are four in number, but joined  
together at the extremities, one of these is usually  
larger than the rest, and is placed in the middle of  
the flower, and by some called vexillum the  
plants that have this flower are of the leguminous  
kind; as peas, vetch, &c.

All leguminous plants are, as the learned say,  
*papilloneous*, or bear butterfly flowers. *Marle.*

**PAPILLARY, adj.** [from *papilla*.] Hav-  
ing emulgent vessels, or

resemblances of paps.

Mulphigh observed, he cause the outward cover  
of the tongue is perforated, under which he *papil-*  
*lary* parts, that in these the taste lies. *D. Rhom.*

Nutritious materials that slip through the de-  
fective *papillary* transmits. *Blackmore.*

The *papillary* inward coat of the intestines is  
extremely sensible. *Arbuthnot.*

**PAPIST, n. f.** [*papist*, Fr. *papista*, Lat.]  
One that adheres to the communion of  
the pope and church of Rome.

The principal clergyman had frequent confer-  
ences with the prince, to persuade him to change  
his religion, and become a *papist*. *Clarendon.*

**PAPISTICAL, adj.** [from *papist*.] Popish;  
adherent to popery.

There are some *papistical* practitioners among  
you. *Wright.*

**PAPISTRY, n. f.** [from *papist*.] Popery;  
the doctrine of the Romish church.

*Papistry*, as a standing pool, covered and over-  
flowed all England. *Apham.*

A great number of parishes in England consist  
of rude and ignorant men, drowned in *papistry*. *Whig.*

**PAPYRUS, adj.** [*papyrus*, low Lat.] Hav-  
ing that soft light down, growing out  
of the seeds of some plants; such as  
thistles, dandelion, hawk-weeds, which  
buoys them up so in the air; that they  
can be blown any where about with the  
wind; and, therefore, this distinguishes  
one kind of plants, which is called *papo-*  
*sa*, or *pappi* flores. *Quincy.*

# PAR

Another thing argumentative of providence, is  
that *pappus* plant, growing upon the tops of some  
seeds, whereby they are wafted with the wind, and  
by that means disseminated far and wide. *Ray.*

Dandelion, and most of the *pappus* kind, have  
long numerous feathers, by which they are wafted  
every way. *Desham.*

**PAPPY, adj.** [from *pap*.] Soft; succulent;  
easily divided.

These were converted into fens, where the ground,  
being spongy, sucked up the water, and the loosened  
earth fell into a soft and *pappy* substance. *Barnet.*

Its tender and *pappy* flesh cannot, at once, be  
fitted to be nourished by solid diet. *Ray.*

**PAR, n. f.** [Lat.] State of equality; equi-  
valence; equal value. This word is not  
elegantly used, except as a term of trif-  
fick.

To estimate the *par*, it is necessary to know how  
much silver is in the coins of two countries, by  
which you charge the bill of exchange. *Locke.*

Each of our bills are below *par*. *Suif.*

My friend is the second item the treasurer: the  
rest of the great officers are much upon a *par*. *Suif.*

**PARABOL, n. f.** [*parabola*, Latin.] Easily  
procured. Not in use.

They were not well withers unto *parabol* phy-  
sic, or remedies easily acquired, who derived me-  
dicines from the phryx. *Brown.*

**PARABOL, n. f.** [*παράβολα*; *parabole*, Fr.]  
A similitude; a relation under which  
four things are figured.

Balaam took on his *parabol*, and said. *Numbers.*

In the *parabol* of the talents, our saviour plainly  
teacheth us, that men are rewarded according to  
the improvements they make. *Nelson.*

What is thy tale me *parabol* to me?  
My body is from all diseases free. *Dryden.*

**PARABOLIC, n. f.** [Latin.] A conic  
section, arising from a cone's being cut  
by a plane parallel to one of its sides, or  
parallel to a plane that touches one side  
of the cone. *Hutton.*

Had the velocities of the several planets been  
greater or less than they are now, at the same  
distances from the sun, they would not have revolved  
in concentric circles as they do, but have  
moved in hyperbolas or *parabolas*, or in ellipses,  
very eccentric. *Newton.*

**PARABOLICAL, adj.** [*parabolique*, Fr.]  
From *parabol*.]

1. Expressed by parable or similitude.

Such from the text deny the *parabolical* expo-  
sition of Cyprian. *Brown.*

The scheme of these words is figurative, as being  
a *parabolical* description of God's vouchsafing to  
the world the invaluable blessing of the gospel, by  
the similitude of a king. *Suif.*

2. Having the nature or form of a para-  
bola. [from *parabola*.]

The pellucid coat of the eye doth not lie in the  
same superficies with the white, but pith up a hil-  
lock, but its convexity, and is of an hyperbolic  
or *parabolical* figure. *Ray.*

The ancient ray will describe, in the reflecting  
medium, the *parabolical* curve. *Chene.*

**PARABOLICALLY, adv.** [from *parabolical*.]

1. By way of parable or similitude.

These words, notwithstanding *parabolically* in-  
tended, admit no literal inference. *Brown.*

2. In the form of a parabola.

**PARABOLISM, n. f.** In algebra, the divi-  
sion of the terms of an equation, by a  
known quantity that is involved or  
multiplied in the first term. *Dict.*

**PARABOLOID, n. f.** [*παράβολοι* and *ἰδω*.]  
A paraboliform curve in geometry, whose  
ordinates are supposed to be in triplicate,  
subduplicate, &c. ratio of their  
respective abscissas; there is another spe-  
cies; for if you suppose the parameter,

multiplied into the square of the abscissa, to be equal to the cube of the ordinate, then the curve is called a semicubical paraboloid.

Harris.

**PARACENTRAL**. *n. f.* [*παράκεντρον*, *παράκεντρον*, to pierce; *paracentre*, Fr.] That operation, whereby any of the centers are perforated to let out any matter; as tapping in a tympany.

Boiss.

**PARACENTRICAL**. *adj.* [*παράκεντρον*.]

**PARACENTRICK**. *adj.* Deviating from centrality.

Since the planets move in the elliptick orbits, in one of whose foci the sun is, and by a radius from the sun describe equal areas in equal time, without finding out a law for the paracentric motion, that may make the orbits elliptick.

Chapman.

**PARADE**. *n. f.* [*parade*, French.]

1. Show; ostentation.

He is not led to this as to a review, but as to a battle, not adorned for parade, but exerting his force. He rich, but of your wealth make a parade. At least, before your majesty's eyes, he should be so.

2. Procession; assembly of pomp.

The city performed the parade, and in due return'd the grand parade.

Swift.

3. Military order.

The charabancs flood and'd To their night watches at warlike parade.

Milton.

4. Place where troops draw up to do duty and mount guard.

5. Guard; posture of defence.

Accent him to make judgment of his friends by their looks, which often flow with it, and then the others, when they are not in parade, and upon their guard.

**PARADIGM**. *n. f.* [*παράδειγμα*.] Example.

**PARADISE**. *n. f.* [*παράδεισος*; *paradisi*, French.]

1. The blissful regions, in which the first pair was placed.

Longer in that paradise to dwell, The law I gave to nature him forbids.

Milton.

2. Any place of felicity.

Confidantion, like an angel, came, And what the offending Adam out of him; leaving his body as a paradise.

Enveloped and contained celestial spirits. Shakspeare.

If he should lend her into a tools paradise, It were very gross behaviour.

Shakspeare.

Why, nature, lower the spirit of a fiend In mortal paradise of such sweet flesh!

Shakspeare.

Shall all be paradise, far happier place Than this of Eden, and far happier days.

Milton.

**PARADISICAL**. *adj.* [from *paradise*.]

Suiting paradise; making paradise.

The ancient expects the situation of paradisiacal earth in reference to the sea.

Boiss.

Such a mediocrity of heat would be to far from evaluating the earth to a more happy and paradisiacal state, that it would turn it to a barren wilderness.

Woodward.

The summer is a kind of heaven, when we wander in a paradisiacal scene, among groves and gardens; but, at this season, we are like our poor first parents, turned out of that agreeable, though solitary life, and forced to look about for more people to help to bear our labours, to get into waterer houses, and live together in cities.

Pope.

**PARADOX**. *n. f.* [*paradoxe*, Fr. *παράδοξος*.] A tenet contrary to received opinion; an assertion contrary to appearance; a position in appearance absurd.

A gloss there is to colour that paradox, and make it appear if they not to be altogether unreasonable.

Hooker.

You undergo too strict a paradox, Striving to make an ugly deed look fair.

Shakspeare.

'Tis an unnatural paradox in the doctrine of causes, that evil should proceed from goodness.

Holmes.

In their love of God men can never be too affectionate: it is as true, though it may seem a paradox, that in their hatred of sin, men may be sometimes too passionate.

Spratt.

'Tis not impossible for *any* man in his wits, though never so much addicted to paradoxes, to believe otherwise, but that the whole is greater than the part, that contradictions cannot be both true, that three and three make six; that four is more than three.

Hobbes.

**PARADOXICAL**. *adj.* [from *paradox*.]

1. Having the nature of a paradox.

What both been every where opinioned by all men, is more than a paradoxical to dispute. Strange it is, how the confidence of men, that have been active in the infraction of laws, among those in any paradoxical and unlearned imitations, should not be apt to make one speak.

Boiss.

These will seem strange and paradoxical to one that takes no respect of the world.

Boiss.

2. Inclined to new tenets, or notions contrary to received opinions.

**PARADOXICALLY**. *adv.* [from *paradox*.]

In a paradoxical manner; in a manner contrary to received opinions.

In their vanity of appearing singular puts them up in advancing paradoxes, and proving them so paradoxical, they are actually brought at.

Coleridge.

**PARADOXICALNESS**. *n. f.* [from *paradox*.]

State of being paradoxical.

**PARADOXOTIC**. *n. f.* [from *paradox*.]

The use of paradoxes.

He paid the difficulty, which obscurity, or unavailing paradoxicalness, must put upon the attempt.

Boiss.

**PARAGONE**. *n. f.* [*παράγων*; *paragone*, Fr.] A figure whereby a letter or syllable is added at the end of a word, without adding any thing to the sense of it; as, *rightly*, *rightly*.

Dict.

**PARAGON**. *n. f.* [*paragon*, from *paragone*, equality, old Fr. *paragone*, Italian.]

1. A model; a pattern; something supremely excellent.

An angel or, if not, An earthly paragon.

Shakspeare.

Thais was never graced before with such a paragon to their queen.

Shakspeare.

2. Companion; fellow.

Alone he rode without his paragon.

Spenser.

**TO PARAGON**. *v. a.* [*paragonner*, Fr.]

1. To compare; to parallel; to mention in competition.

The picture of Pamela, in little form, he wore in a tablet, pumping to paragon the little one with Arctia's length, not doubting but even, in that little quantity, the excellency of that would shine through the weakness of the other.

Sydney.

Let give thee bloody teeth, If thou with Caesar paragon again

My man of men.

Shakspeare.

2. To equal; to be equal to.

He hath achieved a maid That paragon's description and wild fame

One that excels the quirk of blazoning pens.

Shakspeare.

We will wear our mortal state with her, Catherine our queen, before the prime creature

That's paragon'd in the world.

Shakspeare.

**PARAGRAPH**. *n. f.* [*paragraphe*, Fr. *παράγραφη*.] A distinct part of a discourse.

Of his last paragraph, I have transcribed the most important parts.

Swift.

**PARAGRAPHICALLY**. *adv.* [from *paragraphe*.] By paragraphs; with distinct breaks or divisions.

**PARALLACTICAL**. *adj.* [from *parallax*.]

**PARALLACTICK**. *adj.* Pertaining to a parallax.

**PARALLAX**. *n. f.* [*παράλλαξις*.] The difference between the true and apparent place of the sun, or any star viewed from the surface of the earth.

By what strange parallax or optical fall Of vision multiply'd. Light moves from the sun to us in about seven or eight minutes time, which distance is about 70,000,000 English miles, supposing the horizontal parallax of the sun to be about twelve seconds.

Newton.

**PARALLEL**. *adj.* [*παράλληλος*; *parallele*, Fr.]

1. Extended in the same direction, and preserving always the same distance.

In tracing the order and theory of causes perpendicular to their effects, he draws them aside into things whereto they run parallel, and their proper motions would never meet together.

Boiss.

2. Having the same tendency.

When honour runs parallel with the laws of God and our country, it cannot be too much cherished, but when the dictates of honour are contrary to those of religion and equity, they are the great deprivations of human nature.

Boiss.

3. Continuing the resemblance through many particulars; equal; like.

The foundation principle of perpetuity is exactly parallel to an acknowledged nothing.

I shall observe something parallel to the wooing and wedding suit in the behaviour of persons of figure.

Boiss.

In the parallel place before quoted.

Boiss.

Compare the words and phrases in one place of an author, with the same in other places of the same author, which are generally called parallel places.

Boiss.

**PARALLEL**. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. Line continuing its course, and still remaining at the same distance from another line.

Who made the spider parallel design, Sure as De Moivre, without rule or line?

Pope.

2. Line on the globe marking the latitude.

3. Direction conformable to that of another line.

Edenisms, like small streams, are first begun, Scarce seen they rise, but gather as they run,

So lines, that from their parallel decline, More they progress, they more they fill hision.

Goth.

4. Resemblance; conformity continued through many particulars; likeness.

Such a resemblance of all parts, Life, death, age, fortune, nature, arts;

She lights her torch at theirs to tell, And flew the world this parallel

Denham.

Twice earthly females and the moon, All parallel's exactly run

Sieff.

5. Comparison made.

The parallel holds in the game of chess, as well as in the labour of the work.

Boiss.

A reader cannot be more rationally entertained than by comparing and drawing a parallel between his own private character, and that of other persons.

Boiss.

6. Any thing resembling another.

Thou ungrateful brave, if thou wouldst but thy parallel go to hell, which is both the region and the emblem of ingratitude.

Boiss.

For works like mine, let deathless journals tell, None but thyself can be thy parallel.

Pope.

**TO PARALLEL**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place, so as always to keep the same direction with another line.

The Azores having a middle situation between these continents and that vast tract of America, the needle seemeth equally distracted by both, and diverting unto neither, doth parallel and place itself upon the true meridian.

Boiss.

2. To keep in the same direction; to level.

The loyal sufferers abroad became subjected to the worst effect of banishment, and even there expelled and driven from their slights; so paralleling in their exigencies the most immediate objects of that mother's fury.

Boiss.

His life is parallel'd Ev'n with the stroke and line of his great Julius

Shakspeare.

3. To correspond to.

That he stretched out the north over the empty places, seems to parallel the expression of David, he stretched out the earth upon the waters. *Burnet.*

4. To be equal to; to resemble through many particulars.

In the fire, the destruction was so swift, sudden, vast, and miserable, as nothing can parallel in story. *Dryden.*

5. To compare.

I parallel'd more than once our idea of substance, with the Indian philosopher's he-knew-not-what, which supported the tortoise. *Locke.*

PARALLELISM. *n. f.* [*parallelisme*, Fr. from *parallel*.] State of being parallel.

The *parallelism* and due proportioned inclination of the axis of the earth. *More.*

Speaking of the *parallelism* of the axis of the earth, I demand, whether it be better to have the axis of the earth steady and perpetually parallel to itself, or to have it carelessly tumble this way and that way. *Ray.*

PARALLELOGRAM. *n. f.* [*παράλληλον* and *γραμμή*; *parallelograme*, Fr.] In geometry, a right-lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal. *Harris.*

The experiment we made in a lozenge of a parallelogram, or long figure, wherein only inverting the extremities, as it came out of the fire, we altered the poles. *Brown.*

We may have a clear idea of the area of a parallelogram, without knowing what relation it bears to the area of a triangle. *Watts.*

PARALLELOGRAMICAL. *adj.* [from *parallelogram*.] Having the properties of a parallelogram.

PARALLELOPIPED. *n. f.* [*parallelopipede*, Fr.] A solid figure contained under six parallelograms, the opposites of which are equal and parallel; or it is a prism, whose base is a parallelogram: it is always triple to a pyramid of the same base and height. *Harris.*

Two prisms alike in shape I tied so, that their axes and opposite sides being parallel, they composed a *parallelopipe*. *Newton.*

Crystals that hold lead are *yellowish*, and of a cube or *parallelopipe* figure. *Woodward.*

PARALOGISM. *n. f.* [*παράλογισμος*; *paralogisme*, Fr.] A false argument.

That because they have not a bladder of gall, that those we observe in others, they have no gall at all, is a *paralogism*, not admissible, a fallacy that dwells not in a cloud, and needs not the sun to stir it. *Brown.*

Modern writers, making the drachma less than the denarius, others equal, have been deceived by a false *paralogism*, in founding too much upon the few words of the ancients, without examining the things. *Arbutnot.*

If a syllogism agree with the rules given for the construction of it, it is called a true argument: if it disagree with these rules, it is a *paralogism*, or false argument. *Watts.*

PARALOGY. *n. f.* False reasoning.

That Methuselah was the longest liver of all the posterity of Adam, we quietly believe; but that he can live so, is perhaps below *paralogy* to us. *Brown.*

PARALYSIS. [*παράλυσις*; *paralytic*, Fr.]

A palsy.

PARALYTICAL. } *adj.* [from *paralysis*;

PARALYTICK. } *paralytique*, French.]

Fallied; inclined to palsy.

Nought shall it profit, that the charming fair, Angelic, softest work of Heaven, draws near To the cold shaking *paralytick* hand, Senseless of beauty. *Prior.*

If a nerve be cut, or freightly bound, that goes to any muscle, that muscle itself immediately loses its motion: which is the case of *paralyticks*. *Dehaan.*

The difficulties of breathing and swallowing, without any tumour after long diseases, proceed commonly from a resolution or *paralytick* dissolution of the parts. *Arbutnot.*

PARAMETER. *n. f.* The latus rectum of a parabola, is a third proportional to the abscissa and any ordinate; so that the square of the ordinate is always equal to the rectangle under the parameter and abscissa; but, in the ellipse and hyperbola, it has a different proportion. *Harris.*

PARAMOUNT. *adj.* [per and mount.]

1. Superiour; having the highest jurisdiction: as, lord paramount, the chief of the feignory: with to.

League, within the state are ever pernicious to monarchies; for they raise an obligation, paramount to obligation of sovereignty, and make the king, tanquam minus a nobis. *Bacon.*

The dogmatist's opinioned assurance is paramount to argument. *Glunville.*

If all power be derived from Adam, by divine institution, this is a right antecedent and paramount to all government; and therefore the positive laws of men cannot determine that which is itself the foundation of all law. *Locke.*

Mankind, seeing the apostles possessed of a power plainly paramount to the powers of all the known beings, whether angels or demons, could not question their being inspired by God. *Hesl.*

2. Eminent; of the highest order.

John a Chamber was hanged upon a gibbet raised a stage higher in the midst of a square galley, as a traitor paramount, and a number of his chief accomplices were hanged upon the lower story round him. *Bacon.*

PARAMOUNT. *n. f.* The chief.

In order came the grand infernal peers, Midst came their mighty paramount. *Milton.*

PARAMOUR. *n. f.* [*par* and *amour*, Fr.]

1. A lover or wooer.

Upon the floor A lovely bevy of fair ladies sat, Court'd of many a jolly paramour, The which them did in modesty amate, And each one sought his lady to aggrate. *Spenser.*

To wanton with the sun he lustily paramour. *Milton.*

2. A mistress. It is obsolete in both senses, though not inelegant or unmetrical.

Shall I believe That unsubstantial death is amorous,

And that the lean abhorred monster keeps There here in dark to be his paramour? *Shakspeare.*

PARANYMPH. *n. f.* [*πάρα* and *νύμφη*; *paranymphe*, Fr.]

1. A bride-man; one who leads the bride to her marriage.

The Tumbler bride Had not so soon prefer'd They *paranymphe*, worth it is to thee compar'd, Successor in thy bed. *Milton.*

2. One who countenances or supports another.

Sin hath got a *paranymphe* and a solicitor, a warrant and an advocate. *Taylor.*

PARAPET. *n. f.* [*παράπηγμα*, *παράπηγμα*.]

A brazen table fixed to a pillar, on which laws and proclamations were anciently engraved: also a table set up publicly, containing an account of the rising and setting of the stars, eclipses of the sun and moon, the seasons of the year, &c. whence astrologers give this name to the tables, on which they draw figures according to their art. *Philips.*

Our forefathers, observing the course of the sun, and marking certain mutations to happen in his progress through the zodiac, set them down in their *parapets*, or astronomical canons. *Brown.*

PARAPET. *n. f.* [*parapet*, Fr. *parapetto*, Italian.] A wall breast high.

There was a wall or *parapet* of teeth set in our mouth to restrain the petulance of our words. *Ben Jonson.*

PARAPHERNALIA. *n. f.* [Lat. para-

*pherna*, Fr.] Goods in the wife's disposal.

PARAPHIMOSIS. *n. f.* [*παράφωσις*; *paraphimosis*, Fr.] A disease when the prepuce cannot be drawn over the glans.

PARAPHRASE. *n. f.* [*παράφρασις*; *paraphrase*, Fr.] A loose interpretation; an explanation in many words.

Although the laws of nations were but a paraphrase upon this binding rectitude of nature, that was ready to enlarge itself into suitable determinations, upon all emergent objects and occasions. *South.*

In *paraphrase*, or translation with latitude, the author's words are not to strictly followed as in sense, and that too amplified, but not altered: such is Mr. Waller's translation of Virgil's fourth Aeneid. *Dryden.*

To PARAPHRASE. *v. n.* [*paraphrase*, Fr. *παράφραζω*.] To interpret with laxity of expression; to translate loosely.

We are put to construe and *paraphrase* our own words, to free ourselves from the ignorance and mischiefs of our adversaries. *Sallustian.*

What needs he *paraphrase* on what we mean? We were of world but wanton, he's old enough to play. *Shakspeare.*

Where translation is impracticable, they may *paraphrase*—But it is intolerable, that, under a pretence of *paraphrasing* and translating, a way should be suffered of treating authors to a manifest disadvantage. *Felton.*

PARAPHRASE. *n. f.* [*paraphrase*, French; *παράφρασις*.] A lax interpreter; one who explains in many words.

The hint for public audience are such as following a middle course between the rigour of literal translators and the liberty of *paraphrasts*, do, with great shortness and plainness, deliver the meaning. *Hobbes.*

The Chaldean *paraphrast* renders Genah by Meath. *Arbutnot.*

PARAPHRASTICAL. } *adj.* [from para-

PARAPHRASTICK. } *phrastick*.] Lax in interpretation; not literal; not verbal.

PARAPHYRENSIS. *n. f.* [*παρά* and *φύρις*; *paraphyrensia*, Fr.]

*Paraphyrensia* is an inflammation of the diaphragm. The symptoms are a violent fever, a most exquisite pain increased upon inspiration, by which it is distinguished from a pleurisy, in which the greatest pain is in expiration. *Arbutnot.*

PARAKEETO. *n. f.* A little parrot.

PARASANG. *n. f.* [*parasang*, low Latin.]

A Persian measure of length.

Since the mind is not able to frame an idea of any space without parts, instead thereof it makes use of the common measures, which, by familiar use, in each country, have imprinted themselves on the memory, as inches and feet, or cubits and *parasangs*. *Locke.*

PARASITE. *n. f.* [*parasite*, Fr. *parasite*, Lat.] One that frequents rich tables, and earns his welcome by flattery.

He is a flatterer.

A *parasite*, a keeper back of death, Who gently would dissolve the bands of life, Which false hopes linger. *Shakspeare.*

Moft smiling, smooth, detested *parasites*, Courtous destroyers, affable wolves, meek bears, You fools of fortune. *Shakspeare.*

Diogenes, when mice came about him, as he was eating, said, I see that even Diogenes nourishes *parasites*. *Bacon.*

Thou, with trembling fear, Or like a fawning *parasite*, obey'd; Then to thyself attribut'st the truth foretold. *Milton.*

The people sweat not for their king's delight, To enrich a pump, or raise a *parasite*. *Dryden.*

PARASITICAL. } *adj.* [*parasitique*, French]

PARASITICK. } from *parasite*.] Flat-

tering; wheedling.

The bishop received small thanks for his *parasitick* presentation. *Halswell.*

Some *parasitick* preachers have dared to call those martyrs, who died fighting against me. *X. Charles.*



**PANASOL**. *n. f.* A small canopy or umbrella carried over the head, to shelter from the heat of the sun. *Ditt.*

**PARANYSIA**. *n. f.* In the civil law, a conventicle or unlawful meeting. *Ditt.*

**TO PARBOIL**. *v. a.* [*parboulter*, Fr.] To half boil; to boil in part.

*Parboil* two large capons upon a soft fire, by the space of an hour, till, in effect, all the blood be gone. *Bacon.*

From the sea into the ship we turn,  
Like *parboil'd* wretches, on the coals to burn. *Dante.*  
Take the foam that's on it and did draw  
From *parboil'd* fishes and boats. *Dante.*

**TO PARBREAK**. *v. n.* [*brecker*, Dutch.]

To vomit. Obsolete.

**PARBREAK**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Vomit. Obsolete.

Her filthy *parbreak* all the place defiled has. *Shakespeare.*

**PARCEL**. *n. f.* [*parcelle*, Fr. *particula*, Latin.]

1. A small bundle.

2. A part of the whole; part taken separately.

Women, Silvius, had they work'd him  
In *parcels*, as I did, would have come near  
To fall in love with him. *Shakespeare.*  
I drew from her a prayer of earnest heart,  
That I would a tiny *parcels* de late,  
Whereby *parcels* the last forsaking hand,  
But not distinctly. *Shakespeare.*

An inventory this importing  
The several *parcels* of his plate, his treasure,  
Rich fuffs and ornaments of household. *Shakespeare.*

With what care could such a great man have begg'd  
Such a *parcel* of the crown lands, one a addition  
of money, another the forfeited estate? *Dante.*  
I have known pensioners given to particular persons,  
any one of which, if divided into smaller *parcels*, and  
distributed to those who distinguish themselves by  
wit or learning, would answer the end. *Swift.*

The same experiments succeed on two *parcels*  
of the white of an egg, only it grows somewhat thicker  
upon mixing with an acid. *Arbutnot.*

3. A quantity or mule.

What can be rationally conceived in so transparent  
a substance as water for the production of  
those colours, besides the various sizes of its fluid  
and globular *parcels*? *Newton.*

4. A number of persons; in contempt.

This youthful *parcel*  
Of noble batchelors found at my bestowing. *Shakespeare.*

5. Any number or quantity; in contempt.

They came to this conclusion, that unless they  
could, by a *parcel* of far words and pretences, en-  
gage them into a confederacy, there was no good  
to be done. *Elphinstone.*

**TO PARCEL**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divide into portions.

If they allot and *parcel* out several perfections  
to several deities, do they not, by this, assert con-  
tradictions, making deity only to such a measure  
perfect? whereas a deity implies perfection beyond  
all measure. *South.*

Those ghostly kings would *parcel* out my power,  
And all the *parcels* of my fond devotion. *Dryden.*

2. To make up into a mass.

What a wounding theme, that mine own servant  
should *parcel* the tunc of my dignity by addition  
of his envy! *Shakespeare.*

**PARCENER**. *n. f.* [In common law.] When  
one dies possessed of an estate, and having  
issue only daughters, or his sisters be his  
heirs; so that the lands descend to those  
daughters or sisters: these are called *par-  
ceners*, and are but as one heir. *Ditt.*

**PARCENARY**. *n. f.* [from *parsonier*, Fr.]

A holding or occupying of land by more  
persons pro indiviso, or by joint tenants,  
otherwise called coparceners: for if they  
refuse to divide their common inherit-

ance, and chuse rather to hold it jointly,  
they are said to hold in *parcenaria*.

*Corwell.*

**TO PARCH**. *v. a.* [from *παραίω*, says Ju-  
nius; from *percuquo*, says Skinner; neither  
of them seem satisfied with their con-  
jecture. perhaps from *pergustus*, burnt,  
to *pergust*, to *parch*; perhaps from *parch-  
ment*, the effect of fire upon parchment  
being almost proverbial.] To burn  
slightly and superficially; to scorch; to  
dry.

Half thy fiery heart to *parch* thine entrails,  
That not a tear can fall. *Shakespeare.*

Lid he to often lodge in open field  
In winter's cold, and summer's parching heat.  
To conquer France? *Shakespeare.*

Torrid heat,  
And vapours as the Libyan air adust,  
Beg a to *parch* that temperate clime. *Milton.*  
I'm tropp'd with sorrow, with relief  
Of tears, *parch'd* up and wither'd with my grief.  
*Dryden.*

Without this circular motion of our earth, one  
hemisphere would be condemned to perpetual cold  
and darkness, the other continually roasted and  
*parch'd* by the sun's beams. *Ray.*

The Syrian star  
With his sultry-breath infects the sky;  
The ground below is *parch'd*, the heavens above us  
dry. *Dryden.*

Full fifty years  
I have indur'd the biting winter's blast,  
And the feverer heats of parching summer. *Rome.*  
The skin grows *parch'd* and dry, and the whole  
body lean and meagre. *Blackmore.*

A man distressed with thirst in the *parch'd* places  
of the wilderness, searches every pit, but finds no  
water. *Rogers.*

**TO PARCH**. *v. n.* To be scorched.

We were better *parch* in Arick sun,  
Than in the pride and fair scorn of his eyes. *Shakespeare.*  
If to prevent the acrospiring, it be thrown thus,  
many corns will dry and *parch* into barley. *Newton.*

**PARCHMENT**. *n. f.* [*parchemin*, Fr. *pergam-  
enta*, Lat.] Skins dressed for the writer.

Among traders, the skins of sheep are  
called parchment, those of calves vellum.  
Is not this a lamentable thing, that the skin of  
an innocent lamb should be made parchment; that  
parchment, being scribbled o'er, should undo a  
man? *Shakespeare.*

In the coffin, that had the books, they were found  
as fresh as if newly written, being written in *parch-  
ment*, and covered with witch candles of wax. *Bacon.*

Like flying shades before the clouds we flew,  
We *parch* like parchment in consuming flame. *Dryden.*

**PARCHMENT-MAKER**. *n. f.* [*parchment* and  
*maker*.] He who dresses parchment.

**PARD**. } *n. f.* [*pardus*, *pardalis*, Lat.]

**PARDALF**. } The leopard; in poetry,  
any of the spotted beasts.

The *pardale* swift, and the tiger cruel. *Spenser.*  
As tox to lambs, as wolf to hater's calf;

As *pard* to the hind, or step-dame to her son. *Shakespeare.*

Ten brace of grey-hounds, snowy fair,  
And tall as flags, ran loose, and cours'd around his  
chair.

A match for *pard*s in flight, in grappling for the  
bear. *Dryden.*

**TO PARDON**. *v. a.* [*pardonner*, Fr.]

1. To excuse an offender.

When I beheld you in Cilicia,  
An enemy to Rome, I *pardon'd* you. *Dryden.*

2. To forgive a crime.

I will *pardon* all their iniquities. *Jeremiah.*  
Forgiveness to the injur'd does belong,  
But they ne'er *pardon* who commit the wrong. *Dryden.*

3. To remit a penalty.

That thou may'st see the difference of our spirit,  
I *pardon* thee thy life before thou wilt it. *Shakespeare.*

4. **Pardon me**, is a word of civil denial, or  
slight apology.

Sir, *pardon me*, it is a letter from my brother,  
*Shakespeare.*

**PARDON**. *n. f.* [*pardon*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Forgiveness of an offender.

2. Forgiveness of a crime.

He that pleath great men, shall get *pardon* for  
impunity. *Ecclesiastes.*

A slight pamphlet, about the elements of archi-  
tecture, hath been entertained with some *pardon*  
among my friends. *Wotton.*

That minute in *pardon* is my judge.  
What better can we do than prostitute our  
Before him reverent and there confess  
Humbly our faults, and *pardon* beg, with tears  
Waiting the ground? *Milton.*

There might you see  
Indulgences, dispenses, pardons, bulls,  
The sport of winds. *Milton.*

3. Remission of penalty.

4. Forgiveness received.

A man may be wise as to his condition, but, in  
the mean time, dark and doubtful as to his appre-  
hensions: figure in his *pardon*, but miserable in the  
ignorance of it, and to *pardon* all his days in the  
disconsolate, uneasy vicissitudes of hopes and fears,  
at length go out of the world, not knowing whether  
he goes. *South.*

5. Warrant of forgiveness, or exemption  
from punishment.

The battle done, and they within our power,  
Shall never see his *pardon*. *Shakespeare.*

**PARDONABLE**. *adj.* [*pardonable*, Fr. from  
*pardon*.] Venial; excusable.

That which we do being evil, is notwithstanding  
by its much more *pardonable*, by how muchable ex-  
penses of doing, or the difficulty of doing other-  
wise, is greater, much less this necessity or difficulty  
have originally run in from ourselves. *Hobbes.*

A blind man sitting in the chimney corner is *par-  
donable* enough, but sitting at the bar, he is in-  
terferable. *South.*

What English readers, unacquainted with Greek  
or Latin, will believe me, when we could we de-  
rive all that is *pardonable* in us from ancient foun-  
tains? *Dryden.*

**PARDONABLENESS**. *n. f.* [from *pardon-  
able*.] Venialness; susceptibility of  
*pardon*.

St. John's word is, all sin is transgression of the  
law, St. Paul's, the wages of sin is death; put  
these two together, and this concept of the natural  
*pardonableness* of sin vanishes away. *Hall.*

**PARDONABLY**. *adv.* [from *pardonable*.]

Venially; excusably.

I may judge when I write more or less *pardon-  
ably*. *Dryden.*

**PARDONER**. *n. f.* [from *pardon*.]

1. One who forgives another.

This is his *pardon*, purchased by such sin,  
For which the *pardon* himself is sin. *Shakespeare.*

2. One of the fellows that carried about  
the pope's indulgences, and sold them to  
such as would buy them, against whom  
Luther incited the people of Germany. *Corwell.*

**TO PARE**. *v. a.* [This word is reasonably  
deduced by Skinner from the French  
phrase, *parer les ongles*, to dress the  
horses' hoofs when they are shayed by the  
farrier: thus we first said, *pare* your  
nails; and from this transferred the  
word to general use.] To cut off extre-  
mities of the surface; to cut away by  
little and little; to diminish. If *pare* be  
used before the thing diminished, it is  
followed immediately by its accusative;  
if it precedes the thing taken away, or  
agrees in the passive voice with the thing  
taken away, as a nominative, it then  
requires a particle: as, away, off.

The creed of Athanasius, and that stored by  
glory than which nothing doth found more heavenly  
in the ears of faithful men, are now reckoned as fu-  
perfluous, which we mark in any case *pare* away,  
till we cloy God with too much service. *Hooker.*

I have not alone  
Employ'd you where high profits might come home;  
But *par'd* my present havings to bestow  
My bounties upon you. *Shakespeare.*

I am a man, whom fortune hath cruelly scratch'd,  
Too late to *pare* her nails now. *Shakespeare.*  
The lion, mov'd with pity, did endure  
To have his princely paws all *par'd* away. *Shakespeare.*

The king began to *pare* a little the privilege of  
clergy, ordaining that clerical convicts should be  
burned in the hand. *Bacon.*

Pick out of tales the mirth, but not the sin,  
He *pare*s his apple, that will cleanly feed. *Herbert.*  
Whoever will partake of God's secrets, must first  
look into his own, he must *pare* off whatsoever is  
silly, and not without holiness approach to the  
holiest of all holies. *Taylor.*

All the mountains were *pared* off the earth, and  
the surface of it lay even, or in an equal convexity  
every where with the surface of the sea. *Burnet.*

The most poetical parts, which are description  
and images, were to be *pared* away, when the body  
was swollen into too large a bulk for the rep-  
resentation of the stage. *Dryden.*

The sword, as it was justly drawn by us, so can it  
force safely be sheathed, till the power of the great  
trouble of our peace be so far *pared* and reduced, as  
that we may be under no apprehensions. *Atterbury.*  
'Twere well if she would *pare* her nails. *Pope.*

**PARAGORICK.** *adj.* [*παράγορος*.] Having  
the power in medicine to comfort, mol-  
lify, and assuage. *Dict.*

**PARENCHYMA.** *n. f.* [*παρῆχυμα*.]  
A spongy or porous substance: in phy-  
sick, a part through which the blood is  
strained for its better fermentation and  
perfection. *Dict.*

**PARENCHYMATOUS.** } *adj.* [from *paren-*  
**PARENCHYMOUS.** } *chyma*.] Relat-  
ing to the parenchyma; spongy.

Ten thousand seeds of the plant *heart's-tongue*,  
hardly make the bulk of a pepper-corn. Now the  
covers and true body of each seed, the *parenchyma-*  
tous and ligneous parts of both moderately multi-  
plied, afford an hundred thousand millions of firm-  
ed atoms in the space of a pepper-corn. *Gray.*

These parts, formerly reckoned *parenchymatous*,  
are now found to be bundles of exceedingly small  
threads. *Cheyne.*

**PARÆSIS.** *a. f.* [*παράσις*.] Persuasion;  
exhortation. *Dict.*

**PARÆTICK.** [*παράεικός*.] Hortatory.

**PARENT.** *n. f.* [*parent*, Fr. *parens*, Lat.]  
A father or mother.

All true virtues are to honour true religion as  
their *parent*, and all well ordered commonwealths  
to love her as their chiefest stay. *Hooker.*

His custom was, during the warmer season of the  
year, to spend an hour before evening-prayer in  
catechising; whereof the *parents* and older folk  
were wont to be present. *Iccl.*

As a public *parent* of the state,  
My justice, and thy crime, requires thy fate. *Dryd.*  
In vain on the dissembled mother's tongue  
Had cunning art and fly persuasion hung;  
And real care in vain and native love  
In the true *parent's* panting breast had strove. *Prior.*

**PARENTAGE.** *n. f.* [*parentage*, Fr. from  
*parent*.] Extraction; birth; condition  
with respect to the rank of parents.

A gentleman of noble *parentage*.  
Of our democrats, youthful and nobly allied. *Shaksp.*  
Though men esteem thee low of *parentage*,  
Thy father is th' eternal king. *Milton.*

And from himself your *parentage* may know. *Dryd.*  
We had him not only boasting of his *parentage*,  
as an Israelite at large, but particularizing his de-  
scend from Benjamin. *Atterbury.*

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**PARENTERAL.** *adj.* [from *parent*.] Becom-  
ing parents; pertaining to parents.

It overthrows the careful counsels and *parental*  
provision of nature, whereby the young ones, new-  
ly excluded, are sustained by the dam. *Brown.*

These eggs hatched by the warmth of the sun  
into little worms, feed without any need of *parental*  
care. *Berham.*

Young ladies, on whom *parental* caution fits  
heavily, give a man of intrigue room to think that  
they want to be parents. *Clerissa.*

**PARENTATION.** *n. f.* [from *parentis*, Lat.]  
Something done or said in honour of the  
dead.

**PARENTHESIS.** *n. f.* [*parenthese*, Fr.  
*παρεσις*, and *ῥήσις*.] A sentence so in-  
cluded in another sentence, as that it  
may be taken out, without injuring the  
sense of that which encloses it: being  
commonly marked thus, ( ).

In vain is my person excepted by a *parenthesis*  
of words, when so many are armed against me  
with frowns. *King Charles.*

In his Indian relations, are contained strange and  
incredible accounts; he is seldom mentioned, with-  
out a derogatory *parenthesis*, in any author. *Brown.*

Thou shalt be seen,  
Tho' with some short *parenthesis* between,  
High on the throne of wit. *Dryden.*

Don't fuller every occasional thought to carry  
you away into a long *parenthesis*, and thus stretch  
out your discourse, and divert you from the point  
in hand. *Watts.*

**PARENTHETICAL.** *adj.* [from *parenthesis*.]  
Pertaining to a parenthesis.

**PARER.** *n. f.* [from *para*.] An instrument  
to cut away the surface.

A hone and a *parer*, like sole of a boot,  
To *pare* away grass, and to raise up the root. *Tusser.*

**PARERGY.** *n. f.* [*παρά and ἔργον*.] Some-  
thing unimportant; something done by  
the by.

Scripture being serious, and commonly omitting  
such *parergies*, it will be unreasonable to condemn  
all laughter. *Brown.*

**PARGET.** *n. f.* Plaster laid upon roofs  
of rooms.

Gold was the *parget*, and the ceiling bright  
Did shine all feely with great plates of gold.  
The floor with purple and emerald was drest. *Spenser.*

Of English tale, the coarser sort is called *plaster*  
or *parget*: the finer, *spad*. *Woodward.*

To **PARGET.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
plaster; to cover with plaster.

There are not more acts of disguising our corpo-  
real blemishes than our morals; and yet, while we  
thus paint and *parget* our own deformities, we can-  
not allow any the least imperfection of another's to  
remain undetected. *Government of the Tongue.*

**PARGETER.** *n. f.* [from *parget*.] A plas-  
terer.

**PARHELION.** *n. f.* [*παρά and ἥλιος*.] A  
mock sun.

To neglect that supreme preponderancy that shines  
in God, for those dim representations of it that we  
do set on in the creature, is as absurd, as it were  
for a Persian to offer his sacrifice to a *parhelion*,  
instead of adoring the sun. *Bosch.*

**PARIETAL.** *adj.* [from *paries*, Lat.] Con-  
stituting the sides, or walls.

The lower part of the *parietal* and upper part  
of the temporal bones were fractured. *Sharp.*

**PARIETARY.** *n. f.* [*parietaire*, Fr.] An  
herb.

**PARING.** *n. f.* [from *pare*.] That which  
is pared off any thing; the rind.

Virginity breeds mates, much like a cheese; and  
consumes itself to the very *paring*. *Shakespeare.*

To his guest tho' no way sparing,  
He cut himself the rind and *paring*. *Pope.*

In May, after rain, *pare* off the surface of the  
earth, and with the *parings* raise your hills high,  
and enlarge their breadth. *Mortimer.*

**PARIS.** *n. f.* [*aconitum*.] An herb. *Ainsl.*

**PARISH.** *n. f.* [*parochia*, low Lat. *paro-*  
*che*, Fr. of the Greek *παροικία*, i. e. *acco-*  
*larum conventus, acclutatus, sacra vicinia*.]

The particular charge of a secular priest.  
Every church is either cathedral, conventual, or  
parochial: cathedral is that where there is a bishop  
seated, so called a *cathedra*: conventual consists of  
regular clerks, professing some order of religion, or  
of a dean and chapter, or other college of spiritual  
men: parochial is that which is instituted for say-  
ing divine service, and administering the holy sacra-  
ments to the people, dwelling within a certain com-  
pass of ground near unto it. Our realm was first  
divided into *parishes* by Honorius, archbishop of  
Canterbury, in the year of our Lord 636. *Council.*

Daniel came piping and dancing, the merriest  
man in a *parish*. *Sidney.*

By the catholic church is meant no more than  
the common church, into which all such persons as  
belonged to that *parish*, in which it was built, were  
wont to congregate. *Pearson.*

The tythes, his *parish* freely paid, he took;  
But never t'ld, or curs'd with bell or book. *Dryden.*

**PARISH.** *adj.*  
1. Belonging to the parish; having the care  
of the parish.

A *parish* priest was of the pilgrim train,  
An awful, reverend, and religious man. *Dryden.*

Not *parish* clerk, who calls the pious to clear.  
The tythes, his *parish* freely paid, he took;  
But never t'ld, or curs'd with bell or book. *Dryden.*

2. Maintained by the parish.

The ghost and the *parish* girl are entire new cha-  
racters. *Gay.*

The office of the church is performed by the *parish*  
priest, at the time of his interment. *Ayliffe.*

A man after his natural death, was not capable  
of the least *parish* office. *Arbutnot.*

The *parish* allowance to poor people, is very  
seldom a comfortable maintenance. *Law.*

**PARISHIONER.** *n. f.* [*paroisien*, Fr. from  
*parish*.] One that belongs to the parish.

I praise the Lord for you, and so may my *pa-*  
*rishioners*; for their sons are well tutored by you.  
*Shakespeare.*

Hail *happ* Valentine, whose day this is,  
All the air is thy devotee;  
And all the chirping choirsters  
And other birds are the *parishioners*. *Dome.*

In the greater out-parishes, many of the *pa-*  
*rishioners*, through neglect, do perish. *Grant.*

I have deposited thirty marks, to be distributed  
among the poor *parishioners*. *Addison.*

**PARITOR.** *n. f.* [for *apparitor*.] A beadle;  
a summoner of the courts of civil law.

You shall be summoned by an host of *paritors*;  
you shall be sentenced in the spiritual court. *Dryd.*

**PARTY.** *n. f.* [*partie*, Fr. *paritas*, Lat.]  
Equality; resemblance.

We may here justly tax the dishonesty and shame-  
fulness of the month, who have upbraid us with  
the opinion of a certain *partial* party of sins. *Hall.*

That Christ or his apostles ever commanded to  
set up such a *party* of prebys, and in such a  
way as those Scots endeavour, I think is not very  
disputable. *King Charles.*

Survey the total set of animals, and we may, in  
their legs or organs of progression, observe an  
equality of length and *parity* of immutation; not  
any to have an odd leg, or the movers of one side  
not exactly answered by the other. *Brown.*

These accidental occurrences, which excited So-  
crates to the discovery of such an invention, might  
tell us with that man that is of a perfect *parity* with  
Socrates. *Hale.*

Their agreement in essential characters, makes  
rather an identity than a *parity*. *Glanville.*

Women could not live in that *parity* and equa-  
lity of expence with their husbands, as now they  
do. *Grant.*

By an exact *parity* of reason, we may argue, if a  
man has no sense of those kindnesses *par* upon  
him, from one like himself, whom he sees and knows,  
how much less shall his heart be affected with  
the grateful sense of his favours, whom he con-  
2 K

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verses with only by imperfect speculations, by the discourses of reason, or the discoveries of truth. South.

**PARK**. *n. f.* [peapnac, Sax. *parc*, French.]

A peice of ground enclosed and stored with wild beasts of chase, which a man may have by prescription or the king's grant.

**Manwood**, in his forest-law, defines it thus: a park is a place for privilege for wild beasts of venery, and also for other wild beasts that are beasts of the forest and of the chase: and those wild beasts are to have a firm peace and protection there, so that no man may hurt or chase them within the park, without license of the owner: a park is of another nature, than either a chase or a warren, for a park must be inclosed, and may not be open; if it does, it is a good cause of seizure into the king's hands; and the owner cannot have action against such as hunt in his park, if it lies open. Cowell.

We have parks and inclosures of all sorts of beasts and birds, which we use not only for view or curies but likewise for diversions and sports. Bacon.

**To PARK**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enclose as in a park.

How are we park'd, and bounded in a pale?

A little herd of England's tinctious deer,

Mas'd with a yellow kennel of French ems. Shaksp.

**PARKER**. *n. f.* [from park.] A park-keeper.

Ainsworth.

**PARKLEAVES**. *n. f.* An herb. Ainsworth.

**PARLE**. *n. f.* [from *parler*, Fr.] Conversation; talk; oral treaty; oral discussion of any thing.

Of all the gentlemen,

That every day with *parle* encounter me,

In thy opinion, which is worthiest love? Shaksp.

Our trumpet call'd you to this general *parle*. Shak.

The bishop, by a *parle* is, with a show

Of combination, cunningly betray'd. Daniel.

Why meet we thus, like wrangling advocates,

To urge the justice of our cause with words?

I hate this *parle*; 'tis tame: if we must meet,

Give me my arms. Rowe.

**To PARLEY**. *v. n.* [from *parler*, French.]

To treat by word of mouth; to talk;

to discuss any thing orally. It is much

used in war for a meeting of enemies to

talk.

A Turk desired the captain to send some, with

whom they might more conveniently *parley*. Kneller.

He *parleys* with her a while, as imagining

the would advise him to proceed. Broom.

**PARLEY**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Oral treaty;

talk; conference; discussion by word of

mouth.

Seek rather by *parley* to recover them, than by

the sword. Schleg.

Well, by my will, we shall not sit no *parley*;

A rotten case abides no shuffling. Shakspere.

Summon a *parley*, we will talk with him. Shaksp.

Let us resolve never to have any *parley* with our

lusts, but to make some considerable progress in

our repentance. Calang.

*Parley* and bolding intelligence with guilt in

the most trivial things, he pronounced as treason

to ourselves, as well as unto God. Fall.

No gentle means could he essay'd;

'Twas beyond *parley* when the piece was laid. Dryd.

Force never yet a generous heart did gain;

We yield on *parley*, but are storm'd in vain. Dryd.

Yet when some better suited youth

Shall with his am'rous *parley* move thee,

Reflect one moment on his truth,

Who, dying thus, perishes to love thee. Prior.

**PARLIAMENT**. *n. f.* [parliamentum, low

Latin; *parlement*, Fr.] In England, is

the assembly of the king and three estates

of the realm; namely, the lords spiritual,

the lords temporal, and commons, for

the debating of matters touching the

commonwealth, especially the making

and correcting of laws; which assembly

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or court is, of all others, the highest, and of greatest authority. Cowell.

The king is tied to London,

To call a present court of parliament. Shakspere.

Far be the thought of this from Henry's heart,

To make a shambles of the parliament house. Shaksp.

The true use of parliaments is very excellent;

and he often called, and continued as long as is

necessary. Bacon.

I thought the right way of parliaments the most

safe for my crown, as best pleasing to my people. King Charles.

These are mob readers: if Virgil and Martial

flood for parliament men, we know who would

carry it. Dryden.

**PARLIAMENTARY**. *adj.* [from *parliament*.]

Enacted by parliament; pertaining to

parliament.

To the three first titles of the two houses, or

lines, and coqueit, were added two more; the

authorities *parliamentary* and *papal*. Bacon.

Many things, that obtain as common law, had

their original by *parliamentary* acts or constitutions,

made in writings by the king, lords, and commons. Hale.

Credit to run ten millions in debt, without

*parliamentary* security, I think to be dangerous and

illegal. Swift.

**PARLOUR**. *n. f.* [parloir, Fr. *parlatorio*, Italian.]

1. A room in monasteries, where the religious

meet and converse.

2. A room in houses on the first floor, elegantly

furnished for reception or entertain-

ment.

Can we judge it a thing seemly for a man to go

about the building of an house to the God of hea-

ven, with no other appearance than if his end

were to rear up a kitchen or a parlour for his own

use? Hooker.

Back again fair Alma led them right,

And foun into a goodly *parlour* brought. Spenser.

It would be infinitely more shameful, in the

dress of the kitchen, to receive the entertainments

of the *parlour*. South.

Root and sides were like a *parlour* made

A soft recess, and a cool summer shade. Dryden

The first, forgive my verse if too diffuse,

Perform'd the kitchen's and the *parlour's* use;

The second, better bolted and immur'd,

From wolves his out-door family secur'd. Harte.

**PARLOURS**. *adj.* [This might seem to

come from *parler*, Fr. to speak; but Ju-

nius derives it, I think rightly, from *pe-*

*rilous*, in which it answers to the Latin

*improbus*.] Keen; sprightly; wuggish.

Albus durc communicate

To none but to his wife his ears of state;

One must be trilled, and he thought her fit,

A *parlous* prudent, and a *parlous* wit. Dryden.

**PARLOUSNESS**. *n. f.* [from *parlous*.]

Quickness; keenness of temper.

**PARMA-CITY**. *n. f.* Corruptedly for

*sperma ceti*. Ainsworth.

**PARNEL**. *n. f.* [The diminutive of *patro-*

*nella*.] A punk; a slut. Obsolete.

Skinner.

**PAROCHIAL**. *adj.* [parochialis, from *para-*

*chia*, low Lat.] Belonging to a parish.

The married state of *parochial* pastors hath given

them the opportunity of setting a more exact and

universal pattern of holy living, to the people

committed to their charge. Atterbury.

**PARODY**. *n. f.* [parodie, Fr. *parodia*.]

A kind of writing, in which the words

of an author or his thoughts are taken,

and by a slight change adapted to some

new purpose.

The imitations of the ancients are added to-

gether with some of the *parodies* and allusions to the

most excellent of the moderns. Pope.

**To PARODY**. *v. a.* [parodier, French; from

*parody*.] To copy by way of parody.

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I have translated, or rather *parodied*, a poem of Horace, in which I introduce you advising me. Pope.

**PAROLE**. *n. f.* [parole, Fr.] Word given

as an assurance; promise given by a pri-

soner not to go away.

Love's votaries enthrall each other's soul,

Till both of them live but upon *parole*. Cleveland.

Be very tender of your honour, and not fall in

love; because I have a scruple whether you can

keep your *parole*, if you become a prisoner to the

ladies. Swift.

**PARONOMASIA**. *n. f.* [παρονομασία.] A

rhetorical figure, in which, by the change

of a letter or syllable, several things are

alluded to. It is called in Latin, *agno-*

*minatio*. Dict.

**PARONYCHIA**. *n. f.* [παρωνυχία; *parony-*

*chie*, Fr.] A preternatural swelling or

fore under the root of the nail in one's

finger; a felon; a whitlow. Dict.

**PARONYMOUS**. *adj.* [παρωνυμος.] Resem-

bling another word.

Show your critical learning in the etymology of

terms, the synonymous and the *paronymous* or kin-

dred names. Watts.

**PARROQUET**. *n. f.* [parroquet, or perroquet,

Fr.] A small species of parrot.

The great, red and blue, are parrots; the middle

most, called popinjays; and the lesser, *parro-*

*quets*: in all above twenty sorts. Greav.

I would not give my *parroquet*

For all the doves that ever flew. Prior

**PAROTID**. [parotide, Fr. *παροτις*, παρὰ

and ὄρα.] Salivary: so named because

near the ears.

Beasts and birds, having one common use of spit-

tle, are furnished with the *parotid* glands, which

help to supply the mouth with it. Greav.

**PAROTIS**. *n. f.* [παροτις] A tumour in the

glandules behind and about the ears,

generally called the emunctories of the

brain; though, indeed, they are the ex-

ternal fountains of the saliva of the

mouth. \* Wiffman.

**PARONYASM**. *n. f.* [παρονομασία; *paronyma*,

Fr.] A fit; periodical exacerbation of a

disease.

I fancied to myself a kind of ease, in the change

of the *paronym*. Dryden.

Amorous girls, through the fury of an hysterick

*paronym*, are call into a trance for an hour. Harte.

The greater distance of time there is between

the *paronyms*, the fever is less dangerous, but

more obstinate. Arbuthnot.

**PARRICIDE**. *n. f.* [parricide, Fr. *parricide*,

Lat. *n.*]

1. One who destroys his father.

I told him the revenging gods

'Gainst *parricides* did all their thunder bend;

Spoke with how manifold and strong a band

The child was bound to th' father. Shakspere

2. One who destroys or invades any to

whom he owes particular reverence, as

his country or patron.

3. [parricide, Fr. *parricidium*, Lat.] The

murder of a father; murder of one to

whom reverence is due.

Although he were a prince in military virtue ap-

proved, and likewise a good law-maker; yet in

cruelties and *parricides* weighed down his virtues. Bacon

Morat was always bloody, now he's *bale*;

And has so far in usurpation gone,

He will by *parricide* secure the throne. Dryden

**PARRICIDAL**. } *adj.* [from *parricide*

**PARRICIDIOUS**. } Lat.] Relating to

parricide; committing parricide.

He is now paid in his own way, the *parricidal*

animal, and punishment of murderers is upon his

own. Dryden

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**PARROT.** *n. f.* [*perroquet*, Fr.] A party-coloured bird of the species of the hooked bill, remarkable for the exact imitation of the human voice. See **PAROQUET**.  
Some will evermore peep through their eyes,  
And laugh like parrots at a bag-piper. *Shakespeare.*

Who taught the parrot human notes to try?  
'Twas witty want, hence hunger to appease. *Dryden.*

**TO PARRY.** *v. n.* [*parier*, Fr.] To put by thrusts; to fence.

A man of courage, who cannot fence, and will put all upon one thrust, and not stand *parrying*, has the odds against a moderate fencer. *Locke.*

I could  
By dint of logic strike thee mute;  
With learned skill, now path, now parry,  
From Dari to Bocardo vary. *Prior.*

**TO PARSE.** *v. a.* [from *pars*, Latin.] To resolve a sentence into the elements or parts of speech. It is a word only used in grammar schools.

Let him confound the letter into English, and *parse* it over perfectly. *Apham.*

Let scholars reduce the words to their original, to the first case of nouns, or first tense of verbs, and give an account of their formations and changes, their syntax and dependencies, which is called *parving*. *Webb.*

**PARSIMONIOUS.** *adj.* [from *parimony*.] Covetous; frugal; sparing. It is sometimes of a good, sometimes of a bad sense.

A prodigal king is nearer a tyrant, than a *parsimonious*, for store at home draweth not his consultations abroad, but want supplieth itself of what is next. *Bacon.*

Extraordinary funds for one campaign may spare us the expense of many years, whereas a long *parsimonious* war will drain us of more men and money. *Addison.*

*Parsimonious* are mild rigid wisdom. *Bouc.*

**PARSIMONIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *parimony*.] Covetously; frugally; sparingly.

Our ancestors acted *parsimoniously*, because they only spent their own treasure for the good of their posterity; whereas we squandered away the treasures of our posterity. *Swift.*

**PARSIMONIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *parimony*.] A disposition to spare and save.

**PARSIMONY.** *n. f.* [*parimony*, Latin.] Frugality; covetousness; niggardiness; saving temper.

The ways to enrich are many *parimony* is one of the best, and yet is not innocent; for it withholdeth men from works of liberality. *Bacon.*

These people, by their extreme *parimony*, soon grow into wealth from the smallest beginnings. *Swift.*

**PARSLEY.** *n. f.* [*persil*, Fr. *apium*, Latin; *persil*, Welsh.] An herb.

A wench married in the afternoon, as she went to the garden for *parsley* to stuff a rabbit. *Shakespeare.*

Green beds of *parsley* near the river grow. *Dryden.*

Sempronius dug Titus out of the *parsley*-bed, as they use to tell children, and thereby became his mother. *Locke.*

**PARSNIP.** *n. f.* [*parsinaca*, Lat.] A plant. November is drawn in a garnish of changeable green, and bunches of *parsnips* and turneps in his right hand. *Percy.*

**PARSON.** *n. f.* [Derived either from *persona*, because the *parson* omnium *personarum* in ecclesia sustinet; or from *parochianus*, the parish priest.]

1. The priest of a parish; one that has a parochial charge or cure of souls.  
About was preferred by king James to the bishoprick of Coventry and Litchfield, before he had been *parson*, vicar, or curate of any parish church. *Clarendon.*

2. A clergyman.  
Sometimes comes the *with* a tithe pig's tail,  
Tackling the *parson* as he lies asleep;  
Then dreams he of another benefice. *Shakespeare.*

# P A R

3. It is applied to the teachers of the presbyterians.

**PERSONAGE.** *n. f.* [from *parson*.] The benefice of a parish; a rectory.

I have given him the *parsonage* of the parish. *Addison.*

**PART.** *n. f.* [*pars*, Lat.]

1. Something less than the whole; a portion; a quantity taken from a larger quantity.

Helen's cheek, but not her heart,  
Atalanta's better part. *Shakespeare.*

The people stood at the nether part of the mount. *Exodus.*

This law wanted not parts of prudent and deep foresight; for it took away occasion to pry into the king's tale. *Bacon.*

The citizens were for the most part slain or taken. *Knollys.*

Henry had divided  
The person of himself into four parts. *Daniel.*

These conclude that to happen often, which happeneth but sometimes; that to ever, which happeneth but seldom; and that always, which happeneth for the most part. *Brown.*

Besides his abilities as a soldier, which were eminent, he had very great parts of breeding, being a very great scholar in the political parts of learning. *Clarendon.*

When your judgment shall grow stronger, it will be necessary to examine, part by part, those works which have given reputation to the masters. *Dryden.*

Of heavenly part, and part of earthly blood;  
A mortal woman mixing with a god. *Dryden.*

Our ideas of extension and number, do they not contain a secret relation of the parts? *Locke.*

2. Member.

He fully possessed the revelation he had received from God; all the parts were formed, in his mind, into one harmonious body. *Locke.*

3. Particular; distinct species.

Eutopia brings them up to all kinds of labour that are proper for women, as sowing, knitting, spinning, and all other parts of housewifery. *Law.*

4. Ingredient in a mingled mass.

Many irregular and degenerate parts, by the defective economy of nature, continue complicated with the blood. *Blackmore.*

5. That which, in division, falls to each.

Go not without thy wife, but let me hear  
My part of danger, with an equal share. *Dryden.*

Had I been won, I had desired your blame;  
But sure my part was nothing but the shame. *Dryden.*

6. Proportional quantity.

It was so strong, that never any fill'd  
A cup, where that was but by drops insill'd,  
And drank it off; but 'twas before all'd  
With twenty parts in water. *Chapman.*

7. Share; concern.

Forasmuch as the children are partakers of flesh and blood, he also took part of the same. *Hebrews.*

Sheba said, we have no part in David, neither have we inheritance in the son of Jesse. *2 Sam.*

The magdalen made a covenant with death, because they are worthy to take part with a High Agamemnon provokes Apollo, whom he was willing to appease afterwards at the cost of a while, who had no part in his fault. *Pope.*

8. Side; party; interest; faction: to take part, is to act in favour of another.

Michael Cadus,  
When I have spoken of you disparagingly,  
Hath ta'en your part. *Shakespeare.*

And that he might on many props repose,  
He strengthens his own, and who his part did take. *Daniel.*

Let not thy divine heart  
Forethink me any ill;  
Destiny may take thy part,  
And may thy fears fulfil. *Donne.*

Some other pow'r  
Might have aspir'd, and me, tho' mean,  
Drawn to his part. *Milton.*

Call up their eyes, and fix them on your example,  
That so natural ambition might take part with reason  
and their interest to encourage imitation. *Gibbon.*

# P A R

A brand prefer'd to warm some prince's heart,  
And make whole kingdoms take her brother's part. *Waller.*

The arm thus waits upon the heart,  
So quick to take the bully's part,  
That one, tho' warm, decides more flow  
Than t' other executes the blow. *Prior.*

9. Something relating or belonging.

For Zelynn's part, she would have been glad of the fall, which made her bear the sweet burden of Philoclea, but that the feared she might receive some hurt. *Sidney.*

For my part, I would entertain the legend of my love with quiet hours. *Shakespeare.*

For your part, it not appears to me,  
That you should have as much of any ground  
To build a grief upon. *Shakespeare.*

For my part, I have no servile end in my labour, which may restrain or enslave the freedom of my judgment. *Wotton.*

For my part, I think there is nothing so secret that shall not be brought to light, within the world. *Burnet.*

10. Particular office or character.

The pneumatical part, which is in all tangible bodies, and hath some affinity with the air, performeth the parts of the air; as, when you knock upon an empty barrel, the sound is, in part, created by the air on the outside, and, in part, by the air in the middle. *Bacon.*

Store of plants, the effects of nature; and where the people did their part, such increase of maize. *Haylin.*

Accuse not nature, she hath done her part;  
Do thou but think. *Milton.*

11. Character appropriated in a play.

That part  
Was aptly fitted, and naturally performed. *Shakespeare.*

Have you the lion's part written? give it me, for I am flow of study. *Shakespeare.*

God is the master of the scenes: we must not chide which part we shall act; it concerns us only to be careful, that we do it well. *Taylor.*

12. Builings; duty.

Let them be to instruct and instructed for the military part, as they may defend themselves. *Dugan.*

13. Action; conduct.

I and him, my lord,  
And chide him rather straight: this part of his  
Congious with my drea. *Shakespeare.*

14. Relation reciprocal.

Inquire not whether the sacrament confer grace by their own excellency, because they, who affirm they do, require so much duty on our parts, as they do to, who attribute the effect to our moral disposition. *Taylor.*

The Scripture tells us the terms of this covenant of God's part and ours; namely, that he will be our God, and we shall be his people. *Tillotson.*

It might be a child, on a historian's part,  
Or to another negligence or want of art,  
If he forget the solemn influence  
Of royal Thomas. *Dryden.*

15. In good part; in ill part; as well done; as ill done.

God accept it in good part, at the hands of faithful men. *Hooker.*

16. [In the plural.] Qualities; powers; faculties, or accomplishments.

Who is a courteous, noble, liberal, but he that hath the example before his eyes of Amphidius, where are a liberal parts, but in Amphidius? *Sidney.*

Such pretensions parts tend, for the most part, to the loss of the English, or maintenance of their own low liberty. *Spenser.*

I compare thee, by all the parts of man,  
Which honour does acknowledge. *Shakespeare.*

Solomon was a prince adorned with such parts of mind, and exalted by such a concurrence of all prospering events to make him magnificent. *South.*

The Indian princes discover fine parts and excellent endowments, without improvement. *Felton.*

Any employment of our talents, whether of our parts, our time, or money, that is not strictly according to the will of God, that is not for such ends as are suitable to his glory, are as great absurdities and failings. *Less.*

# P A R

## 17. [In the plural.] Quarters; regions; districts.

Although no man was, in our *parts*, spoken of,  
but he, for his manhood; yet, as though therein  
he excelled himself, he was called the courteous  
Amphilochus. *Sidney*

When he had gone over those *parts*, he came  
into Greece. *For*

All *parts* rebound with tumults, plants, and fers,  
And gaily death, in tawdry shapes, appears. *Dodd*  
18. *For the most part*. Commonly; oftener  
than otherwise.

Of a plain and honest nature, for the most *part*,  
they were found to be. *Hogbin*

*Part*, *adv.* Partly; in some measure.

For the fair kindness you have shew'd us,  
And part being prompted, by your present trouble,  
I'll lend you something. *Shakespeare*

To *PART*. *v. a.*

1. To divide; to share; to distribute

All that believed, told their *goods*, and *parted*  
them to all men, as every man had need. *Acts*

Jove himself no less content would be  
To *part* his throne, and share his law with thee. *Pope*

2. To separate; to disunite.

Nought but death shall *part* her and me. *Rath*  
All the world,

As 'twere the bushes of a meadow to *part* us,  
Is 'twere again my love. *Dryden*

3. To break into pieces.

*Part* it in pieces, and pour out the reason. *Tristram*

4. To keep asunder.

In the narrow seas, that *part*  
The French and English, there maintained  
A vessel of our country. *Shakespeare*

5. To separate combatants.

Who said  
King John did fly, an hour or two before  
The stumbling night did *part* our weary powers. *Shakespeare*

Jove did both huffs survey,  
And, when he pleas'd to thunder, *part* the fray. *Wall*

6. To discern.

The liver mends his own affairs,  
And *parts* and strains the vital juices. *Prior*

To *PART*. *v. n.*

1. To be separated.

Powerful hands will not *part*  
Easily from possession won with arms. *Milton*

'Twas for him much easier to subdue  
Those foes he fought with, than to *part* from you. *Dryden*

2. To quit each other.

He wrong Balduino's land, and so they *parted*.  
*Shakespeare*

This was the design of a people, that were at  
liberty to *part* asunder, but desired to keep in one  
body. *Locke*

What *part*, for ever *part* and *part* thou art;  
Oh! can you think that death is his to do withal,  
As it would be to live without thee? *South*

If it pleases God to restore me to my health, I  
shall make a third journey; if not, we must *part*,  
as all human creatures have *parted*. *South*

3. To take farewell.

Ere I could  
Give him that *parting* kiss, which I had set  
Between two charming words, comes in my father. *Shakespeare*

Nuptial bow'r! by me adorn'd, from thee  
How shall I *part*, and whither wander? *Milton*

Upon his removal, they *parted* from him with  
tears in their eyes. *South*

4. To have share.

As his *part* is, that goeth down to the battle, so  
shall his *part* be, that tarrieth by the staff; they  
shall *part* alike. *Hezekiah*

5. [*partir*, Fr.] To go away; to set out.

So *parted* they; the angel up to heaven  
From the thick shade, and Adam to his bow'r. *Milton*

Embarr'd she, *parting* for the Etrurian land. *Dryden*

6. To *PART* with. To quit; to resign; to  
lose; to be separated from.

For her sake, I do rear up her boy;  
And for her sake, I will not *part* with him. *Shakspeare*

# P A R

An affectionate wife, when in fear of *parting*  
with her beloved husband, heartily desired of God  
his life or society, upon any conditions that were  
not sinful. *Taylor*

Give, for thy sake, I *part*  
With all that grew so near my heart;  
And that I may successful prove,  
Transferring what to what you love. *Waller*

Thou trouble he'll, ere long to *part* with  
him. *Locke*

And houses to 'r'd, unmindful of thy death. *Sandys*

For the *parts*, though, by joining the bodies of  
vegetables, they dispose them to *part* readily with  
their moisture, yet some moisture they do not only  
draw out, but likewise alter. *Boyle*

The *parts* of hunger and warmth are some of the  
first that children have, and which they scarce ever  
*part* with. *Locke*

What a despicable figure must mock-patriots make,  
who come to be hang'd for the ruin of those civil  
rights, which their ancestors, rather than *part* with,  
chose to cart off upon the field of battle? *Addis*

The good things of this world to delight in, as  
remem'ring, that we are to *part* with them, to ex-  
change them for more durable enjoyments. *Atter*

As not riches and power, our Saviour plainly de-  
termines, that the best way to make them blessings,  
is to *part* with them. *South*

PARTABLE. *adj.* [from *part*.] Divisible;

such as may be parted.

His love was *partable* among three other of  
his mistresses. *Caenden's Romans*

PARTAGE. *n. f.* [*partage*, Fr.] Division;

act of sharing or parting. A word  
merely French.

Men have agreed to a disproportionate and un-  
equal partition of the earth, having found out a  
way, how a man may fairly possess more land,  
than he himself can use the product of, by receiv-  
ing, in exchange for the overplus, gold and silver:  
this *partage* of things, in an equality of private  
possessions, men have made practicable out of the  
bounds of society without compact, only by putting  
a value on gold and silver, and tacitly agreeing in  
the use of money. *Locke*

To *PARTAKE*. *v. n.* preterit, *I partook*; par-  
ticiples passive, *partaken*, [*part and take*.]

1. To have share of any thing; to take  
share with: it is commonly used with  
of before the thing shared. *Locke* uses  
it with *in*.

*Partake* and use my kingdom as your own,  
And shall be yours while I command the crown. *Dryden*

How for brutes *partake* in this faculty is not easy  
to determine. *Locke*

Truth and falsehood have no other trial but rea-  
son and proof, which they make use of to make  
themselves knowing, and to mislead others too, that  
will *partake* in their knowledge. *Locke*

2. To participate; to have something of  
the property, nature, claim, or right.

The attorney of the duty of Lancaster *partakes*  
partly of a judge, and partly of an attorney-gene-  
ral. *Bacon*

3. To be admitted to; not to be excluded.

You may *partake* of any thing we say;  
We speak no treason. *Shakespeare*

4. To combine; to unite in some bad de-  
sign. A juridical sense.

As it prevents factions and *partakings*, so it keeps  
the rule and administration of the laws uniform. *Hale*

To *PARTAKE*. *v. a.*

1. To share; to have part in.

By and by, thy husband shall *partake*  
The secrets of my heart. *Shakespeare*

Let her with thee *partake* what thou hast heard. *Mil*

My royal father lives,  
Let every one *partake* the general joy. *Dryden*

2. To admit to part; to extend participa-  
tion to. Obsolete.

My friend, bight Philemon, I did *partake*  
Of all my love, and all my privacy.

Who greatly joyous seem'd for my sake. *Spenser*

Your exultation *partake* to every one. *Shakespeare*

PARTAKER. *n. f.* [from *partake*.]

# P A R

1. A partner in possessions; a sharer of any  
thing; an associate with: commonly  
with of before the thing partaken.

They whom earnestness hinder from being *parta-*  
ners of the whole, have yet, through length of divine  
service, opportunity for access unto some reasonable  
part thereof. *Hosler*

Didst thou  
Make us *partners* of a little gain;  
That now our loss might be ten times as much?

With such the must return at setting light. *Shakespeare*

Tho' not *particular*, witness of their night. *Prior*

His bitterest enemies were *partners* of his kind-  
ness, and he still continued to entreat them to ac-  
cept of life from him, and, with tears, bewailed  
their iniquity. *Calamy*

2. Sometimes with in before the thing *par-*  
taken, perhaps of is best before a thing,  
and in before an action.

With me *partner* in thy happiness,  
When thou shalt meet good hope. *Shakespeare*

If we had been in the days of our fathers, we  
would not have been *partners* with them in the  
blood of the prophets. *Matthew*

3. An accomplice; associate.

Thou contented, and hast been *partner* with  
murderers. *Psalms*

He took upon him the person of the duke of York,  
and drew with him accomplices and *partners*. *Bacon*

PARTER. *n. f.* [from *part*.] One that *par-*  
tial or separates.

The *partier* of the fray was night, which, with  
her black arms, pulled their malicious sights one  
from the other. *South*

PARTERRE. *n. f.* [*parterre*, Fr.] A level  
division of ground, that, for the most  
part, faces the south and best front of a  
house, and is furnished with greens and  
flowers. *Milner*

There are as many kinds of gardening, as a  
poetry; our makers of *parterres* and flower gardens  
are epigrammatists and sonneteers. *Spenser*

The vast *parterres* a thousand hands shall make  
Lo! Cobham comes, and floats them with a lake. *Pope*

PARTIAL. *adj.* [*partial*, French.]

1. Inclined antecedently to favour one party  
in a cause, or one side of the question  
more than the other.

We have not kept my ways, but have been *parti-*  
al in the law. *Malachi*

Self-love will make men *partial* to themselves  
and friends, and ill-nature, passion, and revenge,  
will carry them too far in judging others; ac-  
cording God hath appointed governments to restrain  
the partiality and violence of men. *Locke*

2. Inclined to favour without reason: wit  
to before the fact favoured.

Thus kings heretofore who showed themselves  
*partial* to a party, had the service only of the va-  
pours of their people. *Davenant*

Authors are *partial* to their wit, 'tis true,  
But are not critics to their judgment too? *Pope*

In thee, one may be sincerer to a rational  
friend, than to a fond and *partial* parent. *Pope*

3. Affecting only one part; subsisting on  
in a part; not general; not universal  
not total.

If we compare these *partial* dissolutions of  
earth with an universal dissolution, we may as ea-  
sily conceive an universal deluge from an universal di-  
lution, as a *partial* deluge from a *partial*. *Turner*

That which weakens religion, will at length  
sroy it; for the weakening of a thing is on-  
ly *partial* destruction of it. *South*

All discord, harmony, not understood;  
All *partial* evil, universal good. *Pope*

PARTIALITY. *n. f.* [*partialité*, Fr. for  
*partial*.] Unequal state of the judgment  
and favour of one above the other, wi-  
out just reason.

Then would the Irish party cry out *partial*  
and complain he is not used as a subject, he is  
suffered to have the free benefit of the law. *Spencer*



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*Partiality* is properly the understanding's judging according to the inclination of the will and affections, and not according to the exact truth of things, or the merits of the cause. *South.*

As there is a *partiality* to opinions, which is apt to mislead the understanding; so there is also a *partiality* to studies, which is prejudicial to knowledge. *Locke.*

**TO PARTIALIZE.** *v. a.* [*partialiser*, Fr. from *partial*.] To make partial. A word, perhaps, peculiar to *Shakspere*, and not unworthy of general use.

Such a neighbour-neariness to our sacred blood Should nothing privilege him, nor *partialize* The unloving frames of my upright soul. *Shaksp.*

**PARTIALLY.** *adv.* [from *partial*.]

1. With unjust favour or dislike.

2. In part; not totally.

That stole into a total vent, which was but *partially* true in its covert sense. *Bacon.*

He a clerge brought opened a clear prospect of eternal felicity, which had been but obscurely and *partially* figured in the dreams of the law. *Rogers.*

**PARTIALITY.** *n. f.* [from *partible*.] Divisibility; separability.

**PARTIBLE.** *adj.* [from *part*.] Divisible; separable.

Make the moulds *partible*, glaz'd or cemented together, that you may open them, when you take out the fruit. *Bacon.*

The same body, in one circumstance, is more weighty, and in another, is more *partible*. *Deby.*

**PARTICIPABLE.** *adj.* [from *participate*.] Such as may be shared or partaken.

Part, by his ideas, was really the divine essence with this connotation, as it is variously imitable or *participable* by created beings. *Norris.*

**PARTICIPANT.** *adj.* [*participant*, Fr. from *participate*.] Sharing; having share or part; with of.

During the parliament, he published his proclamation, offering pardon to all such as had taken arms, or been *participant* of any attorney's against him. *Bacon.*

The prince saw he should confer with one *participant* of more than a monk's speculations. *Bacon.*

If any part of any body be so situated, as it becomes like a rotten branch of a tree, it withers, and is not *participant* of influence derived from its body, because it is now no longer in it to quicken it. *Hale.*

**TO PARTICIPATE.** *v. n.* [*participo*, Lat. from *particeps*, Fr. *participer*.]

1. To partake; to have share.

The other instruments Did see, and hear, devils, intrust, walk, feel; And commonly *participate*. *Shakspere.*

2. With of.

An aged citizen brought forth all his provisions, and said, that as he did communicate unto them his store, so would he *participate* of their wants. *Hagyard.*

3. With in.

His delivery, and thy joy thereon. In both which we, as next, *participate*. *Milton.*

4. To have part of more things than one.

Few creatures *participate* of the nature of plants and metals both. *Bacon.*

God, when heav'n and earth he did create, Form'd man, who should of both *participate*. *Denh.*

Those bodies, which are under a light, which is extended and distributed equally through all, would *participate* of each others colours. *Dryden.*

5. To have part of something common with another.

The species of audibles seem to *participate* more with local motion, like percussions made upon the ear. *Bacon.*

**TO PARTICIPATE.** *v. a.* To partake; to receive part of; to share.

As Christ's incarnation and passion can be available to no man's good, which is not made partaker of Christ, neither can we *participate* him without his presence. *Hooker.*

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The French seldom achieved any honourable acts without Scottish hands, who therefore are to *participate* the glory with them. *Camden.*

**Fellowship.**

Such as I seek, fit to *participate*

All rational delight; wherein the brute

Cannot be human comfort. *Milton.*

**PARTICIPATION.** *n. f.* [*participation*, Fr. from *participate*.]

1. The state of sharing something in common.

Civil society doth more content the nature of man, than any private kind of solitary living; because, in society, this good of mutual *participation* is so much larger. *Hooker.*

Their spirits are so married in conjunction, with the *participation* of society, that they flock together in content, like to many wild geese. *Shaksp.*

A joint exaltation of himself and his queen might give any countenance of *participation* of title. *Bacon.*

2. The act or state of receiving or having part of something.

All things seek the highest, and covet more or less the *participation* of God himself. *Hooker.*

Those deities are to be *participations*, and subordinate to the Supreme. *Stillingfleet.*

What an honour, that God should admit us into such a blessed *participation* of himself! *Acton.*

Convince them, that brutes have the least *participation* of thought, and they retract. *Bentley.*

Your genius should mount above that man, in which its *participation* and neighbourhood with earth long involved it. *Pope.*

3. Distribution; division into shares.

It sufficeth not, that the country hath wherewith to sustain even more than to live upon it, it means be wanting whereby to divide convenient *participation* of the general store into a great number of well delverers. *Raleigh.*

**PARTICIPIAL.** *adj.* [*participialis*, Latin.] Having the nature of a participle.

**PARTICIPALLY.** *adv.* [from *participle*.] In the sense or manner of a participle.

**PARTICIPLE.** *n. f.* [*participium*, Lat.]

1. A word partaking at once the qualities of a noun and verb.

A *participle* is a particular sort of adjective formed from a verb, and together with its signification of action, present, or some other manner of existence, denoting the time thereof. *Clark.*

2. Any thing that participates of different things. Not used.

The *participles* or coiners between plants and living creatures, are such as are fixed, though they have a motion in their parts, such as oysters and cockles. *Bacon.*

**PARTICIE.** *n. f.* [*particule*, Fr. *particula*, Latin.]

1. Any small portion of a greater substance.

From any of the other unreasonable demands, the houses had not given their commission is authority in the least *particulate* to evade. *Clarendon.*

There is not one grain in the universe, either too much or too little, nothing to be added, nothing to be spared, nor too much as any one *particulate* of it, that mankind may not be either the better or the worse for, according as 'tis applied. *L'Estrange.*

With *particules* of heavenly fire, The God of nature did his soul inspire. *Dryden.*

With rapture, with astonishment reflect On the small size of atoms, which unite To make the smallest *particulate* of light. *Blackmore.*

It is not impossible, but that interstices may, at length, be improved to the discovery of the *particules* of bodies, on which their colours depend. *Newton's Opticks.*

Bless with more *particules* of heav'nly flame. *Granville.*

2. A word unvaried by inflexion.

Till Ariasius had made it a matter of sharpness and subtilty of wit to be a sound believing christian, men were not curious what syllables or *particules* of speech they used. *Hooker.*

The Latin varies the signification of verbs and

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nouns, not as the modern languages, by *particles* prefixed, but by changing the last syllables. *Locke.*

*Particles* are the words, whereby the mind signifies what connection it gives to the several affirmations and negations, that it unites in one continued reasoning or narration. *Locke.*

In the Hebrew tongue, there is a *particle*, consisting but of one single letter, of which there are reckoned up above fifty several significations. *Locke.*

**PARTICULAR.** *adj.* [*particulier*, French.]

1. Relating to single persons; not general.

He, as well with general orations, as *particular* dealing with men of most credit, made them see how necessary it was. *Sidney.*

As well for *particular* application to special occasions, as also in other manifold respects, infirmities of wisdom are abundantly to be found in the holy Scripture. *Hooker.*

2. Individual; one distinct from others.

Wherefore one plant draws thence a *particular* juice out of the earth, as it qualifies the earth, to as that juice, which runs down, is for the other plant; there the neighbourhood doth good. *Pope.*

This is true of actions considered in their general nature or kind, but not considered in their *particular* individual instances. *South.*

Artists, who propose only the imitation of such a *particular* person, without election of ideas, have often been reproached for that imitation. *Diderot.*

3. Noting properties or things peculiar.

Of this piece there is little *particular* memory; only that he was very useful, and learned. *Bacon.*

4. Attentive to things single and distinct.

I have been *particular* in examining the reason of children's misbehaving the property of their fathers, because it will give us better light in the inheritance of power. *Locke.*

5. Single; not general; one among many.

Rather performing his general commandment, which had ever been, to embrace virtue, than any new *particular*, sprung out of passion, and contrary to the former. *Sidney.*

6. Odd; having something that eminently distinguishes him from others. This is commonly used in a sense of contempt.

**PARTICULAR.** *n. f.*

1. A single instance; a single point.

I must relieve some *particulars*, which it is not lawful for me to reveal. *Bacon.*

These notions are universal, and what is universal needs proceed from some universal existent principle, the same in all *particulars*, which can be nothing else but form in nature. *South.*

Have the ideas of such plants or animals in my mind, the last and most enquiry is, whether such a thing does exist; and this knowledge is only of *particulars*. *Locke.*

The master could hardly sit on his horse for laughing, all the while he was giving me the *particulars* of his story. *Adelphi.*

Vespasian he remembered in many *particulars*. *Swift.*

2. Individual; private person.

It is the greatest interest of *particulars*, to advance the good of the community. *L'Estrange.*

3. Private interest.

Our wisdom must be such, as doth not propose to itself to *do* our own *particulars*, the partial and immoderate desire whereof putteth wherefore it taketh place; but the scope and mark, which we are to aim at, is the publick and common good. *Hooker.*

They apply their minds even with hearty affection and zeal, at the last, unto those branches of publick prayer, wherein their own *particular* is moved. *Hooker.*

His general lov'd him In a most dear *particular*. *Shakspere.*

We are likewise to give thanks for temporal blessings, whether such as concern the publick, as the prosperity of the church, or nation, and all remarkable deliverances afforded to either; or else such as concern our *particular*. *Duty of Man.*

4. Private character; single self; state of an individual.

For his *particular*, I'll receive him gladly; But not our follower. *Shakspere.*

5. A minute detail of things singly enumerated.

The reader has a particular of the books, wherein this law was written. *Ayliffe's Pasternon.*

6. In particular. Peculiarly; distinctly. Invention is called a muse; and authors ascribe to each of them, in particular, the sciences which they have invented. *Dryden.*

And if we will take them, as they were directed, in particular to her, or in her, as then representative, to all other women, they will, at most, concern the female sex only, and import no more but that subjection, they should ordinarily be in, to their husbands. *Tucke.*

This in particular happens to the lungs. *Blackm.*  
PARTICULARITY, *n. f.* [*particularité*, Fr., from *particular*.]

1. Distinct notice or enumeration.

So did the boldness of their affirmation accompany the greatness of what they did affirm, even descending to particularities, what kingdoms he should overcome. *Shakspeare.*

2. Singleness; individuality; single act; single case.

Knowledge imprinted in the minds of all men, when by both general principles for directing of human actions are comprehended, and conclusions derived from them, upon which conclusions groweth, in particularity, the choice of good and evil. *Hooker.*

3. Petty account; private incident.

To see the rules that were most agreeable to such an emperor, the flatterers that he lay most open to, with the like particularities only to be met with on medals, are certainly not a little pleasing. *Addison.*

4. Something belonging to single persons.

Let the general trumpet blow his blast, Particularities and petty sounds To cease. *Shakspeare.*

5. Something peculiar.

I saw an old heathen altar, with this particularity, that it was hollowed like a dish at one end, but not the end on which the sacrifice was laid. *Addison.*

He applied himself to the coquette's heart; there occurred many particularities in this direction. *Addison.*

- To PARTICULARIZE, *v. a.* [*particulariser*, Fr., from *particular*.] To mention distinctly; to detail; to show minutely.

The leanness that afflicts us, is an inventory to particularize their abundance. *Shakspeare.*

He not only boasts of his parentage as an Israelite, but particularizes his descent from Benjamin. *Atterbury.*

- PARTICULARLY, *adv.* [from *particular*.]

1. Distinctly; singly; not universally.

Providence, that universally seals its eye over all the creation, is yet pleased more particularly to fasten it upon some. *South.*

2. In an extraordinary degree.

This exact property of Virgil, I particularly regarded as a great part of his character. *Dryden.*  
With the flower and the leaf I particularly pleased, both for the invention and the moral, that I comment it to the reader. *Dryden.*

- To PARTICULARIZE, *v. a.* [from *particular*.]

- To make mention singly. Obsolete.

I may not particularize of Alexander Hales, the irrefragable doctor. *Camden.*

- PARTISAN, *n. f.* [*partisan*, Fr.]

1. A kind of pike or halberd.

Let us find out the prettily danced plot we can, And make him without pikes and partisans A grave. *Shakspeare.*

2. [from *parti*, Fr.] An adherent to a faction.

Some of these partisans concluded, the government had hired men to be bound and pinioned. *Addison.*

I would be glad any partisan would help me to a tolerable reason, that because Clodius and Curio agree with me in a few singular notions, I must blindly follow them in all. *Swift.*

3. The commander of a party detached from the main body upon some sudden excursion.

4. A commander's leading staff. *Ainsworth.*  
PARTITION, *n. f.* [*partition*, Fr. *partitio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dividing; a state of being divided.

We grew together, Like to a double cherry, seeming parted, But yet an union in partition. *Shakspeare.*

2. Division; separation; distinction.

We have, in this respect, our churches divided by certain partitions, although not so many in number as theirs. *Hooker.*

Can we not Partition make with spectacles to precious 'Twixt fair and foul? *Shakspeare.*

We shall be window'd with so rough a wall, That ev'n our corn shall seem as light as chaff, And good from bad find no partition. *Shakspeare.*

The day, month, and year, measured by them, are used as standard measures, as likely others arbitrarily deduced from them by partition or collection. *Holder.*

3. Part divided from the rest; separate part.

Lady'd in a small partition; and the rest Ordain'd for uses to his Lord best known. *Milton.*

4. That by which different parts are separated.

It doth not follow, that God, without respect, doth teach us to erect between us and them a partition wall of difference, in such things indifferent as have been disputed of. *Hooker.*

Make partitions of wood in a hogstye, with holes in them, and mark the difference of their found from that of an hogstye without such partitions. *Bacon.*

Partition firm and sure, The waters underneath from those above Dividing. *Milton.*

Enclosures our factions have made in the church, becomes a great partition wall to keep others out of it. *Decay of Piety.*

At one end of it is a great partition, designed for an opera. *Addison.*

The partition between good and evil is broken down; where one sin has entered, legions will force their way. *Hogers.*

5. Part where separation is made.

The mound was newly made, no fight could pass Betwixt the nice partitions of the grails, The well-anted fods so closely lay. *Dryden.*

- To PARTITION, *v. a.* To divide into distinct parts.

These holes are uniform without, though severally partitioned within. *Bacon.*

- PARTLET, *n. f.* A name given to a hen; the original signification being a ruff or band, or covering for the neck. *Hauener.*

Thou dost, thou art woman tri'd, untroubled By thy dame partlet here. *Shakspeare.*

Tri'd with jonal ruffs, and fans, and partlet lups. *Hall.*

Same partlet was the sovereign of his heart; He feather'd her. *Dryden's Fables.*

- PARTLY, *adv.* [from *part*.] In some measure; in some degree; in part.

That part, which, since the coming of Christ, partly hath embraced, and partly shall hereafter embrace the christian religion, we term, as by a more proper name, the church of Christ. *Hooker.*

The y thought it reasonable to do all possible honour to their memories; partly that others might be encouraged to the same patience and fortitude, and partly that virtue, even in this world, might not lose its reward. *Nelson.*

The inhabitants of Naples have been always very notorious for leading a life of laziness and pleasure, which I take to arise out of the wonderful plenty of their country, that does not make labour so necessary to them, and partly out of the temper of their climate, that relaxes the fibres of their bodies, and disposes the people to such an idle indolent humour. *Addison.*

- PARTNER, *n. f.* [from *part*.]

1. Partaker; sharer; one who has part in any thing; associate.

My noble partner You greet with present grace *Shakspeare.*  
Those of the race of Sem were no partners in the unbelieving work of the tower. *Raleigh.*

To undergo Myself the total crime, or to accuse My other self, the partner of my life. *Milton.*

Sapor, king of Persia, had an heaven of glebs, which fitting in his estate, he trod upon, calling himself brother to the sun and moon, and partner with the stars. *Prachum.*

The soul continues in her action, till her partner is again qualified to bear her company. *Addison.*

2. One who dances with another.

Lead in your laces every one; sweet partner, I must not yet forsake you. *Shakspeare.*

- To PARTNER, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To join; to associate with a partner.

A lady who So fair, and fickle'd to an empery, Would make the great liking double to be partner's With tomboys, bred with self-exhibition, Which your own coifers yield. *Shakspeare.*

- PARTNERSHIP, *n. f.* [from *partner*.]

1. Joint interest or property.

He does possession keep, And is too wide to hazard partnership. *Dryden.*

2. The union of two or more in the same trade.

'Tis a necessary rule in alliance, partnership, and all manner of civil dealings, to have a strict regard to the disposition of those we have to do with. *Leffrange.*

- PARTOOK, The preterit of *partake*.

- PARTRIDGE, *n. f.* [*perdix*, Fr. *perthus*, Welsh; *perdar*, Lat.] A bird of game.

The king is come out to seek a prey, when one doth hunt a *partridge* in the mountains. *Samuel.*

- PARTURIENT, *adj.* [*parturiens*, Latin]

- About to bring forth.

- PARTURITION, *n. f.* [from *parturio*, Lat.]

- The state of being about to bring forth.

Conformation of parts is required, not only into the previous conditions of birth, but also into the *parturition* or very birth. *Livian.*

- PARTY, *n. f.* [*partis*, Fr.]

1. A number of persons confederated by similarity of designs or opinions in opposition to others; a faction.

When any of these combatants strips his terms of ambiguity, I shall think him a champion for truth, and not the slave of vain glory or a party. *Lucet.*

This account of party parties will appear impudible to those who live at a distance from the fashionable world. *Addison.*

Party writers are so sensible of the secret value of an *unmanuscript*, that they never mention the question at length. *Spectator.*

This party rage in women only serves to aggravate animosities that reign among them. *Addison.*

As he never leads the conversation into the violence and rage of party disputes, I listened to him with pleasure. *Father.*

Division between those of the same party, exposes the one to their enemies. *Pope.*

The most violent party men are such, as, in the conflict of their lives, have discovered least tenet of religion of morality. *Swift.*

2. One of two litigants.

When you are hearing a matter between party and party, it pinched with the cholic, you make like mummies, and dismiss the controversy more untouched by your hearing; all the peace you make their cause, is calling both parties knaves. *Smollett.*

The cause of both parties shall come before the judges. *Everard.*

If a bishop be a party to a suit, and excommunicates his adversary; such excommunication does not bar his adversary from his action. *Argy.*

3. One concerned in any affair.

The child was prisoner to the womb, and is freed and enfranchised; not a party to

# P A R

The anger of the king, nor guilty of  
The trespass of the queen.  
I do suspect this trash  
To be a party in this injury.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

4. Side; persons engaged against each other.

Our fies compell'd by need, have peace embrac'd;  
The peace, both parties want, is like to last.

Dryden.

5. Cause; side.

A gle came in, to make their party good.

Dryden.

6. A select assembly.

Let me extol a cat on oysters fed,  
I'll have a party at the Bedford-head.

Pope.

If the clergy would a little study the arts of conversation, they might be welcome at every party, where there was the least regard for politeness or good sense.

Swift.

7. Particular person; a person distinct from, or opposed to, another.

As the paces on, she was stopped with a number of trees, to thickly placed together, that she was almost the should, with rushing through, stop the speech of the lamentable party, which she was to discover to understand.

Sidney.

The number of justice may, for publick example, cuttously make the execution of that party, whose pardon another, for consequence's sake, as virtuously may desire.

Hooker.

If the jury found, that the party then was of English race, it had been adjudged felony.

Daniel.

How shall this be compat' caus'd thou bring me to the party?

Shakespeare.

The smoke received into the nostrils, causes the party to be as it were drunk.

Abbot.

The imagination of the party to be cured, is not needful to concur; for it may be done without the knowledge of the party wounded.

Bacon.

He that confides his sin, and prays for pardon, hath punished his fault: and then there is nothing left to be done by the offended party, but to return to charity.

Taylor.

Though there is a real difference between one man and another, yet the party who has the advantage usually magnifies the inequality.

Collier.

8. A detachment of soldiers: as, he commanded the party sent thither.

PARRY-COLOURED, *adj.* [*party* and *coloured*.] Having diversity of colours.

The tallow ewes,  
Then conceiving, d.d. in yemung time,  
Fall party-colour'd faulcs.

Shakespeare.

The leopard was choosing himself upon the lustre of his party-colour'd skin

17th century.

From one it they both,  
Both girt with gold, and clad in party-colour'd cloth.

Dryden.

Condemn'd him in a bird, and made him fly  
With party-colour'd plumes, a chattering par.

Dryden.

I looked with as much pleasure upon the little party-colour'd often fly, as upon a bed of tulips.

Spert.

Now is it hard to beautify each month  
With tales of party-colour'd frosts.

Philips.

Four knives in garb buccoo, a trusty baud,  
And party-colour'd troops, a shining train,  
Drew forth to combat on the velvet plain.

Pope.

PARRY-JURY, *n. f.* [In law.] A jury in some trials half foreigners and half natives.

PARRY-MAN, *n. f.* [*party* and *man*.] A factious person; an abettor of a party.

PARRY-WALL, *n. f.* [*party* and *wall*.] Wall that separates one house from the next.

'Tis an ill custom among bricklayers to work up a whole story of the party-walls, before they work up the fronts.

Mozon.

PARRIS, *n. f.* [Fr.] A church or church-perch: applied to the mootings or law-disputes among young students in the inns of courts, and also to that disputation at Oxford, called *disputatio in parvis*.

Bailey.

PARTITUDE, *n. f.* [from *parvus*, Latin.] Little-ness; minuteness. Not used.

The little ones of partitude cannot reach to the same floor with them.

Glanville.

# P A S

PARRY, *n. f.* [from *parvus*, Lat.] Little-ness; minuteness. Not used.

What are these for fineness and parvity, to those minute animalcula discovered in pepper-water?

Ray.

PAS, *n. f.* [French.] Precedence; right of going foremost.

In her poor circumstances, she still preserved the mien of a gentlewoman; when she came into any full assembly, she would not yield the pas to the best of them.

Arbuthnot.

PASCHAL, *adj.* [*pascal*, Fr. *paschalis*, Lat.] 1. Relating to the passover.

2. Relating to Easter.

PASH, *n. f.* [*paz*, Spanish, a kiss.] A face.

Hammer.

Thou want'st a rough pash, and thou stoost that I have

Shakespeare.

To PASH, *v. a.* [*perffen*, Dutch.] To strike; to crush.

With my armed fist  
I'll pash him over the face.

Shakespeare.

Thy cunning engines have with labour rais'd  
My heavy anger, like a mighty weight,  
To fall and pash thee dead.

Dryden.

PASQUE-FLOWER, *n. f.* [*pulstilla*, Lat.] A flower.

Miller.

PASQUIL, *n. f.* [from *pasquino*, a statue at Rome, to PASQUIN, which they affix any lampoon or paper of satirical observation.] A lampoon.

He never valued any *pasquils* that were dropped up and down, to think them worthy of his revenge.

Howel.

The *pasquils*, lampoons, and libels, we meet with now-a-days, are a sort of playing with the four and twenty letters, without sense, truth, or wit.

Tatler.

To PASS, *v. n.* [*passer*, Fr. *passus*, a step, Lat.]

1. To go; to move from one place to another; to be progressive. Commonly with some particle.

Tell him his long trouble is passing  
Out of this world.

Shakespeare.

If I have found favour in thy sight, pass not away from thy servant.

Gracius.

While my glory passeth by, I will put thee in a cleft of the rock, and will cover thee, while I pass by.

Erodus.

Thus will I cut off him that passeth out, and him that returneth

Ezekiel.

This heap and this pillar be witnesses, that I will not pass over to thee, and that thou shalt not pass over it and this pillar into me for harm.

Genesis.

An idea of motion not passing on, is not better than idea of motion at rest.

Locke.

Headless of those cares, with anguish stung,  
He felt their fleeces as they pass'd along.

Pope.

If the cause be visible, we stop at the instrument, and seldom pass on to him that directed it.

Wake.

2. To go forcibly; to make way.

Her face, her hands were torn  
With passing through the brakes.

Dryden.

3. To make a change from one thing to another.

Others dissatisfied with what they have, and not trusting to those innocent ways of getting more, fall to others, and pass from just to unjust temple.

Locke.

4. To vanish; to be lost.

Trust not too much to that encharming face;  
Beauty's a charin, but soon the charin will pass.

Dryden.

5. To be spent; to go away progressively.

The time, when the thing existed, is the idea of that space of duration, which passed between some fixed period and the being of that thing.

Locke.

We see, that one who fixes his thoughts very intently on one thing, so as to take but little notice of the succession of ideas that pass in his mind, whilst he is taken up with that earnest contemplation, lets slip out of his account a good part of that duration, and thinks that time shorter than it is.

Locke.

# P A S

6. To be at an end; to be over.

Their officious haste,  
Who would before have born him to the sky,  
Like eager Romans, ere all rites were pass'd,  
Did let too soon the sacred eagle fly.

Dryden.

7. To die; to pass from the present life to another state.

The pangs of death do make him grin;  
Disturb him not, let him pass peaceably.

Shaksp.

8. To be changed by regular gradation.

Inflammations are translated from other parts to the lungs; a pleurisy easily passeth into a peripneumony.

Arbuthnot.

9. To go beyond bounds. Obsolete.

Why dost thou pass, Mr. Ford:—you are not to go loose any longer, you must be pinnoned.

Shaksp.

10. To be in any state.

I will enslave you to pass under the rod, and I will bring you into the bond of the covenant.

Ezekiel.

11. To be enacted.

Many of the nobility spoke in parliament against those things, which were most grateful to his majesty, and which still pass'd, notwithstanding their contradiction.

Clarendon.

Neither of these bills have yet passed the house of commons, and some think they may be rejected.

Swift.

12. To be effected; to exist. Unless thus may be thought a noun with the articles suppressed, and be explained thus: it came to the pass that.

I have heard it enquired, how it might be brought to pass that the church should every where have able preachers to instruct the people.

Hooker.

When the case required dissimulation, if they used it, it came to pass that the former opinion of their good faith made them almost invisible.

Bacon.

13. To gain reception; to become current: as, this money will not pass.

That trick, said she, will not pass twice.

Hudib.

Though hands may pass upon men, they ne open us the light to him that teaches the heart.

17th century.

Their excellencies will not pass for such in the opinion of the learned, but only as things which have less of error in them.

Dryden.

False eloquence passeth only where true is not understood, and no body will commend bad writers, that is requited with good.

Fulton.

The grossly ill suppositions pass upon them, that the wild Irish were taken in toys, but that, in some time, they would grow tame.

Swift.

14. To be practised artfully or successfully.

This practice hath most shrewdly pass upon thee; But when we know the grounds and authors of it, Thou shalt be both the plaintiff and the judge.

Shakespeare.

15. To be regarded as good or ill.

He regretted the authority of councils, and so do all the reformed; so that this won't pass for a fault in him, till 'tis proved one in us.

Atterbury.

16. To occur; to be transacted.

If we would judge of the nature of spirits, we must have recourse to our own consciousness of what passes within our own mind.

Watts.

17. To be done.

Zeal may be let loose in matters of direct duty, as in prayers, provided that no indirect act pass upon them to debase them.

Taylor.

18. To heed; to regard. Not in use.

As for these filthy-coated slaves, I pass not; It is to you, good people, that I speak, O'er whom, in time to come, I hope to reign.

Shakespeare.

19. To determine finally; to judge capitally.

Though well we may not pass upon his life, Without the form of justice; yet our power Shall do a courtly to our wrath.

Shakespeare.

20. To be supremely excellent.

Sir Hudibras's passing worth,  
The manner how he talked forth.

Underwood.

21. To thrust; to make a push in fencing.

To see thee fight, to see thee pass thy puncto.

Shakespeare.

Against each other, and with word and lance  
They fell, they join, they pass, they strive to bore  
Their combatants. *Dryden.*

## 22. To omit to pass.

Full justice being young Alana's case,  
As in a lullaby gambler's place,  
She would that pass, yet would not pass. *Prior.*

## 23. To go through the alimentary duct.

Substances hard cannot be dissolved, but they  
will pass; but such, whose tenacity exceeds the  
power of digestion, will not pass, nor be con-  
verted into nutrient. *Arbuthnot.*

## 24. To be in a tolerable state.

A middling sort of man is left well enough to  
pass by his father, but could never think he had  
enough, to love as any had none. *L'Estrange.*

## 25. To PASS away. To be lost; to glide off.

Defining the soul to be a substance that always  
thinks, can have but to make many men suspect,  
that they have no souls at all, since they find a good  
part of their lives pass away without thinking. *Locke.*

26. To PASS away. To vanish.  
To PASS, v. a.

## 1. To go beyond.

As it is advantageous to a physician to be called  
to the cure of the hanging distale, so it is to a com-  
mander to suppress a distillation, which has passed the  
height, for in both the noxious humour doth first  
weaken, and afterwards waste to nothing. *Hayne.*

## 2. To go through, as, the horse passed the river.

3. To spend; to live through.  
Were I not assured he was removed to advantage,  
I should pass my time extremely ill without him. *Collier.*

You know in what deluding joys we pass  
The night which was by heav'n decreed our last. *Dryden.*

We have examples of such, as pass most of their  
nights without dreaming. *Locke.*

The people, free from cares, serene and gay,  
Pass all their mild untroubled hours away. *Addison.*

In the midst of the service, a lady who had passed  
the winter at London with her husband, entered  
the congregation. *Addison.*

## 4. To impart to any thing the power of moving.

Dr. Thomson thinks the principal use of inspi-  
ration to be, to move, or pass the blood, from the  
right to the left ventricle of the heart. *Derham.*

## 5. To carry hastily.

I had only time to pass my eye over the medals,  
which are in great number. *Addison.*

## 6. To transfer to another proprietor.

He that will pass his land,  
As I have mine, may fit his hand.  
And heart unto this deed, when he hath read;  
And make the purchase speed. *Herbert.*

## 7. To strain; to percolate.

They speak of severing wine from water, passing  
it through ivy wood. *Bacon.*

## 8. To vent; to pronounce.

How many thousands take upon them to pass their  
censures on the personal actions of others, and pro-  
nounce boldly on the affairs of the publick? *Watts.*

They will commend the work in general, but  
pass for many fly remarks upon it afterwards, as  
shall destroy all their cold panes. *Watts.*

## 9. To utter ceremoniously.

Many of the lords and some of the commons pass-  
ed some compliments to the two lords. *Clarendon.*

## 10. To utter solemnly or judicially.

All this makes it more prudent, rational, and  
pious, to search our own ways, than to pass sen-  
tence on other men. *Hannam.*

He pass'd his promise, and was as good as his word.  
*L'Estrange.*

## 11. To transmit; to procure to go.

Waller passed over five thousand horse and foot  
by Newbridge. *Clarendon.*

## 12. To put an end to.

This night  
We'll pass the business privately and well. *Shakspeare.*

## 13. To surpass; to excel.

She more sweet than any bird on bough,  
Would oftentimes amongst them bear a part,  
And drive to pass, as the cool I well enough. *Spenser.*

Their native music by her skilful art. *Spenser.*  
Whom do'st thou pass in beauty? *L'Estrange.*

Martial, thou gav'st far nobler epigrams  
To thy Domitian, than I can my James;  
But in my royal subject I pass thee,  
Thou flatter'd'st him, mine cannot flatter'd be. *Ben Jonson.*

The ancestor and all his heirs,  
Though they in number pass the stars of heav'n,  
Are still but one. *De Witt.*

## 14. To omit; to neglect; whether to do or to mention.

If you toady pass our profits'd offer,  
'Tis not the rumble of your old lead walls  
Can hide you. *Shakspeare.*

Let me o'erleap that custom; for I cannot  
Put on the gown, stand naked, and entice them.  
Please you that I may pass this doing. *Shakspeare.*

I pass the ways that spotted hives make  
With their too ree reals. *Dryden.*

I pass them warlike pomp, then proud array  
Dryden.

## 15. To transcend; to transgress.

They did pass those bounds, and did return since  
that time. *Barnet.*

## 16. To admit; to allow.

The money of every one that passeth the account,  
let the priests take. *2 Kings.*

I'll pass them all upon account,  
As if your natural self had don't. *Hudibras.*

## 17. To enact a law.

How does that man know, but the decree may  
be already passed against him, and his allowance  
of mercy spent? *South.*

Among the laws that pass'd, it was decreed,  
That conquer'd Thieves from bondage should be  
free'd. *Dryden.*

Could the same parliament, which address'd with  
so much zeal and earnestness against this evil, pass  
it into a law? *Swift.*

His majesty's ministers proposed the good of the  
union, when they advised the passing this patent. *Swift.*

## 18. To impose fraudulently.

The indulgent mother did her care employ,  
And pass'd it on her husband for a boy. *Dryden.*

## 19. To practise artfully; to make succeed.

Time lays open frauds, and after that discovery  
there is no passing the same trick upon the mice. *L'Estrange.*

## 20. To send from one place to another:

as, pass that beggar to his own parish.

## 21. To PASS away. To spend; to waste.

The father waken for the slaughter, lest the pass  
away the flower of her age. *Leigham.*

## 22. To PASS by. To excuse; to forgive.

However God may pass by single sinners in this  
world; yet when a nation combines against him,  
the wicked shall not go unpunished. *Tillotson.*

## 23. To PASS by. To neglect; to disre-

gard.  
How far ought this enterprise to wait upon these  
other matters, to be mingled with them, or to pass  
by them, and give law to them, as inferior unto  
itself? *Bacon.*

It conduces much to our content, if we pass by  
those things which happen to our trouble, and con-  
sider that which is prosperous; that, by the re-  
presentation of the better, the worse may be blotted  
out. *Taylor.*

Certain passages of Scripture we cannot, without  
injury to truth, pass by here in silence. *Burnet.*

## 24. To PASS over. To omit; to let go

unregarded.  
Better to pass him over than to relate  
The cause I have your mighty ire to hate. *Dryden.*

It does not belong to this place to have that  
point debated, nor will it hinder our pursuit to  
pass it over in silence. *Watts.*

The poet passes it over as hastily as he can, as if  
he were afraid of staying in the cave. *Dryden.*

The queen asked him who he was; but he passed

over this without any reply, and reserves the greater  
part of his story to a time of more leisure. *Brown.*

PASS, n. f. [from the verb.]

## 1. A narrow entrance; an avenue.

The first pass was damm'd  
With dead men. *Shakspeare.*

It would be easy to defend the passes into the  
whole country, that the king's army should never  
be able to enter. *Clarendon.*

Truth is a strong hold, fortified by God and na-  
ture, and diligence is properly the understanding,  
laying siege to it, to that it can't be perpetually  
obscuring all the avenues and passes to it, and ac-  
cordingly making its approaches. *South.*

## 2. Passage; road.

The Tyrians had no pass to the Red Sea, but  
through the territory of Solomon, and by his inter-  
ference. *Rolandi.*

## 3. A permission to go or come any where.

Pity tempts the pass;  
But the tough metal of my heart resists. *Dryden.*

They shall protect all that come in, and find  
them to the lord deputy, with their safe conduct or  
pass, to be at his disposition. *Sydney.*

We had this done,  
When evil deeds have their permissive pass,  
And not the punishment. *Shakspeare.*

Give quiet pass  
Through your dominions for this enterprise. *Shakspeare.*

My friends remember'd me of home; and said,  
It ever late would figure my pass; delay'd  
It should be now no more. *Chapman.*

A gentleman had a pass to go beyond the seas.  
*Clarendon.*

4. An order by which vagrants or im-  
potent persons are sent to their place of

abode.  
5. Path; thrust in fencing.  
'Tis dangerous when the biter nature comes  
Between the pass and fell incensed points  
Of mighty opposites. *Shakspeare.*

The king hath laid, that in a dozen passes be-  
tween you and him, he shall not exceed your li-  
mits. *Shakspeare.*

With seeming innocence the crowd he gulld.  
But made the desperate pass, when he smil'd. *Dryden.*

## 6. State; condition.

To what a pass are our minds brought, that  
from the right line of virtue, are wry'd to their  
crooked states? *Stance.*

After king Henry united the roses, they laboured  
to reduce both English and Irish, which work, to  
what pass and perfection it was brought, under  
Elizabeth's reign, hath been declared. *Daniel.*

In my fear of hospitable Jove,  
Thou did'st fit to this pass my affections move. *Chapman.*

I could see plate, hangings and paintings about  
my house till you had the ordering of me, but I  
am now brought to such pass, that I can see nothing  
at all. *L'Estrange.*

Matters have been brought to this pass, that  
one among a man's sons had any strength, he had  
him aside for the ministry, and such an one was  
previously approved. *South.*

## PASSABLE, adj. [passible, Fr. from pass.]

1. Possible to be passed or travelled through  
or over.

His body is a passable carcass, if he be not hurt.  
It is a thoroughfare for steel. *Shakspeare.*

Antiochus departed in all haste, weeping in his  
pride to make the land navigable, and the sea pas-  
sable by foot. *Mucedon.*

## 2. Supportable; tolerable; allowable.

They are crafty and of a passible touch of under-  
standing. *Hocel.*

Lay by Virgil, my version will appear a passible  
beauty when the original muse is absent. *Dryden.*

White and red well mingled on the face, make  
what was before but passible, appear beautiful. *Dryden.*

## 3. Capable of admission or reception.

In counterfeits, it is with men as with false  
money: one piece is more or less passible than  
another. *L'Estrange.*

These stage advocates are not only without truth,

but without colour: could they have made the *passable* we should have heard further. *Collier.*

4. Popular; well received. This is a sense less usual.

Where there is no eminent odds in sufficiency, it is better to take with the *more passable*, than with the more able. *Bacon.*

A man of the one *faction*, which is most *passible* with the other, commonly giveth best way. *Bacon.*

*PASSADO*. *n. f.* [Italian.] A push; a thrust.

A duellist, a gentleman of the very first house; ah! the mortal *passado*. *Shakespeare.*

*PASSAGE*. *n. f.* [passage, Fr.]

1. Act of passing; travel; course; journey. The story of such a *passage* was true, and Jason with the rest went indeed to rob Colchus, to which they might arrive by boat. *Raleigh.*

So shalt thou best prepar'd endure.

Thy mortal *passage* when it comes. *Milton.*

All have liberty to take fish, which they do by standing in the water by the holes, and so intercepting their *passage* take great plenty of them, which otherwise would follow the water under ground. *Brown.*

Live like those who look upon themselves as being only on their *passage* through this state, but as belonging to that which is to come. *Atterbury.*

Though the *passage* be troublesome, yet it is sense, and shall in a little time bring us unto and peace at the last. *Wake.*

In souls prepar'd, the *passage* is a breath From time's eternity, from life to death. *Harte.*

2. Road; way.

Human actions are so uncertain as that seemeth the best course, which hath most *passages* out of it. *Bacon.*

The land enterprise of Panama was grounded upon a false account, that the *passages* towards it were no better fortified than Drake had left them. *Bacon.*

Is there yet no other way besides

These painful *passages*, how we may come To death, and mix with our committal dust? *Milt.*

Against which open'd from beneath A *passage* down to th' earth, a *passage* wide. *Milt.*

To bleed to death was one of the most desirable *passages* out of this world. *Fell.*

When the *passage* is open, land will be turned most to great cattle; when shut, to sheep. *Temple.*

The Persian army had advanced into the straight *passages* of Cilicia, by which means Alexander with his small army was able to fight and conquer them. *South.*

The *passage* made by many a winding way, Reach'd ev'n the room in which the tyrant lay. *Dryden.*

He plies him with redoubled strokes; Wheels as he wheels; and with his pointed dart Explores the nearest *passage* to his heart. *Dryden.*

I wished for the wings of an eagle, to fly away to those happy seats; but the genius told me there was no *passage* to them, except through the gates of death. *Addison.*

I have often stopp'd all the *passages* to prevent the ants going to their own nest. *Addison.*

When the gravel is separated from the kidney, *only substances* retain the *passages*. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Entrance or exit; liberty to pass.

What are my doors oppos'd against my *passage*? *Shakespeare.*

You shall furnish me With cloake, and coat, and make my *passage* free For lov'd Dulichius. *Chapman.*

4. The state of decay. Not in use.

Would some part of my young years Might but redeem the *passage* of your age! *Shaksp.*

5. Intellectual admittance; mental acceptance.

I would render this treatise intelligible to every rational man, however little versed in scholastic learning, among whom I expect it will have a fairer *passage* than among those deeply imbued with other principles. *Digby.*

6. Occurrence; hap.

It is no act of common *passage*, but A strain of rapture. *Shakespeare.*

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7. Unsettled state; aptness by condition or nature to change the place of abode.

Traders in Ireland are but factors; the cause must be rather an ill opinion of security than of gain: the last induces the poorer traders, young beginners, or those of *passage*; but without the first, the rich will never settle in the country. *Temple.*

Human judgment shoots at flying game; A bird of *passage*! lost as soon as found; Now in the moon perhaps, now under ground. *Pope.*

8. Incident; transaction.

This business as it is a very high *passage* of state, so it is worthy of serious consideration. *Hayward.*

Thou do'st in thy *passages* of life Make me believe that thou art only mark'd For the hot vengeance of heav'n. *Shakespeare.*

9. Management; conduct.

Upon consideration of the conduct and *passage* of affairs in former times, the state of England ought to be cleared of an imputation cast upon it. *Devis.*

10. Part of a book; single place in a writing. *Endroit*, Fr.

A cutick who has no taste nor learning, seldom ventures to praise any *passage* in an author who has not been before received by the publick. *Addison.*

As to the canons, all the *passages* are as fabulous as the vision at the beginning. *Pope.*

How commentators each dark *passage* turn, And hold their farthing candle to the sun. *Young.*

*PASSED*. The pret. and part. of *pass*. Why sayest thou my way is hid from the Lord, and my judgment is *passed* over from my God? *Isaiah.*

He affirmed, that no good law *passed* since king William's accession, except the act for preserving the game. *Addison.*

The description of a life *passed* away in vanity and among the shadows of pomp, may be soon finely drawn in the same place. *Spectator.*

*PASSENGER*. *n. f.* [passager, Fr.]

1. A traveller; one who is upon the road; a wayfarer.

All the way, the wanton damsel found New mirth her *passenger* to entertain. *Spenser.*

What hollowing, and what stir is this? There are my mates that make their wills their law, Have some unhappy *passenger* in chafe. *Shakespeare.*

The nodding horror of whose study brows Threats the forlorn and wand'ring *passenger*. *Milton.*

Apelles, when he had finished any work, exposed it to the sight of all *passengers*, and concealed himself to hear the censure of his faults. *Dryden.*

2. One who hires in any vehicle the liberty of travelling.

The diligent pilot in a dangerous tempest doth attend the unskillful words of a *passenger*. *Sidney.*

*PASSENGER*. *fulcon*. *n. f.* A kind of migratory hawk. *Ainsworth.*

*PASSER*. *n. f.* [from *pass*.] One who passes; one that is upon the road.

Under you ride the home and foreign shipping in so near a distance, that, without troubling the *passer*, or borrowing Stentor's voice, you may confer with any in the town. *Carew.*

Have we so soon forgot, When, like a matron, butcher'd by her sons, And cast beside some common way, a spectacle Of horror and affright to *passers* by, Our groaning country bled at every vein? *Rowe.*

*PASSIBILITY*. *n. f.* [passibilité, Fr. from *passible*.] Quality of receiving impressions from external agents.

The last doubt, touching the *passibility* of the matter of the heavens, is drawn from the eclipses of the sun and moon. *Halewell.*

*PASSIBLE*. *adj.* [passible, Fr. *passibilis*, Lat.] Susceptive of impressions from external agents.

Theodore disputeth with great earnestness, that God cannot be said to suffer; but he thereby teacheth Christ's divine nature against Apollinarius, which held even deity itself *passible*. *Hooker.*

*PASSIBLENESS*. *n. f.* [from *passible*.] Qual-

ity of receiving impressions from external agents.

It drew after it the heresy of the *passibility* of the deity; the deity of Christ was become, in their conceits, the same nature with the humanity that was *passible*. *Barrow.*

*PASSING*. *participial adj.* [from *pass*.]

1. Supreme; surpassing others; eminent.

No strength of arms shall win this noble fort, Or shake this puissant wall, each *passing* might Have spells and charms if they be said aright. *Fairf.*

2. It is used adverbially to enforce the meaning of another word. Exceeding.

Oberon is *passing* fell and wrath. *Shakespeare.*

*Passing* many know it: and so many, That of all nations there abide not any, From where the morning rises and the sun

To where even and night their courses run! *Chapm.*

Many in each region *passing* fair As the noonday; more like to goddesses Than mortal creatures. *Milton.*

She was not only *passing* fair, But was withal discreet and demourir. *Dryden.*

Full soon by house and by bell, We learnt our liege was *passing* well. *Gay.*

*PASSINGBELL*. *n. f.* [passing and bell.]

The bell which rings at the hour of departure, to obtain prayers for the passing soul: it is often used for the bell which rings immediately after death.

Those loving papers Thicken on you now, as prayers ascend To heaven in troops at a good man's *passingbell*. *Donne.*

A talk of tumult, and a breath Would serve him as his *passingbell* to death. *Daniel.*

Before the *passingbell* begun, The news through half the town has run. *Swift.*

*PASSION*. *n. f.* [passion, Fr. *passio*, Lat.]

1. Any effect caused by external agency.

A body at rest affords us no idea of any active power to move, and when set in motion, it is rather a *passion* than an action in it. *Locke.*

2. Susceptibility of effect from external action.

The differences of mouldable and not mouldable, sensible and not sensible, and many other *passions* of matter, are plebeian notions, applied to the instruments men ordinarily practise. *Bacon.*

3. Violent commotion of the mind.

All the other *passions* fleet to air, As doubtful thoughts and rash embroil'd despair. *Shakespeare.*

Thence every thing becomes, to chide, to laugh, To weep: whole every *passion* fully strives To make itself in thee fair and admired. *Shakespeare.*

I am doubtful, lest You break into some merry *passion*, And so offend him: If you should smile, he grows impatient. *Shakespeare.*

In loving thou do'st well, in *passion* not. Wherein true love consists not. *Milton.*

Cruel his eye, but cast Signs of remorse and *passion*, to behold The fellows of his crime condemn'd. *Milton.*

For ever now to have their lot in pain, *Passion*'s too fierce to be in letters bound, And nature thus him like enchanted ground. *Dryden.*

All the art of rhetoric, includes order and propriety, only moves the *passions* and thereby influences the judgment. *Locke.*

4. Anger.

The word *passion* signifies the receiving any action, in a large philosophical sense; in a more limited philosophical sense, it signifies any of the affections of human nature; as love, fear, joy, sorrow; but the common people confine it only to anger. *Watts.*

5. Zeal; ardour.

Where statesmen are ruled by faction and interest, they can have no *passion* for the glory of their country, nor any concern for the figure it will make. *Addison.*

6. Love.

For your love, You kill'd her father: you confess'd you drew

2 L



# P A S

A mighty argument to prove your passion for the daughter  
*Dryden and Lee.*

He, to grate me more,  
Publicly own'd his passion for Ancestress. *Rosce.*  
Survey yourself, and then forgive your slave,  
Think what a passion such a form must have  
*Granville.*

## 7. Eagerness.

Abate a little of that violent passion for fine clothes, so predominant in your sex.  
*Swift.*

## 8. Emphatically. The last suffering of the Redeemer of the world.

He shewed himself alive after his passion, by many infallible proofs.  
*Acts.*

To PASSION, v. n. [*passionner*, Fr. from the noun.] To be extremely agitated; to express great commotion of mind.  
*Obsequy.*

'Twas Andronicus passioning  
For Theobald's perjury and night's flight. *Shakespeare.*  
PASSION-FLOWER, n. f. [*granadilla*, Lat.] A flower. *Müller.*

PASSION-WEEK, n. f. The week immediately preceding Easter, named in commemoration of our Saviour's crucifixion.

PASSIONATE, adj. [*passionné*, Fr.]

## 1. Moved by passion; feeling or expressing great commotion of mind.

My whole endeavour is to resolve the conscience, and to shew what, in this controversy, the heart is to think, if it will follow the light of sound and sincere judgment, without either cloud of prejudice or mist of passionate affection.  
*Hooker.*

Thucydides observes, that men are much more passionate for injustice than for violence; because the one coming as from an equal seems rapine, when the other proceeding from one stronger is but the effect of necessity.  
*Clarendon.*

In his prayers as his attention was fix'd and steady, so was inflamed with passionate fervours. *Felt.*  
Good angels looked upon this ship of Noah's with a passionate concern for its safety. *Burnet.*

Men, upon the near approach of death, have been roused up into such a lively sense of their guilt, such a passionate degree of concern and remorse, that, if ten thousand ghosts had appeared to them, they scarce could have had a fuller conviction of their danger.  
*Atterbury.*

## 2. Easily moved to anger.

Homer's Achilles is haughty and passionate, impatient of any restraint by laws, and arrogant in aims.  
*Prior.*

To PASSIONATE, v. a. [from *passion*.] An old word. Obsolete.

## 1. To affect with passion.

Great pleasure mix'd with pitiful regard,  
That godly king and queen did *passionate*,  
Whilst they his pitiful adventures heard,  
That oft they did lament his luckless state. *Spenser.*

## 2. To express passionately.

Thy niece and I want hands,  
And cannot *passionate* our tenfold grief  
With folded arms. *Shakespeare.*

PASSIONATELY, adv. [from *passionate*.]

## 1. With passion; with desire, love, or hatred; with great commotion of mind.

Whoever *passionately* covets any thing he has not, has lost his hold. *L'Estrange.*

If sorrow express itself never so loudly and *passionately*, and discharge itself in never so many tears, yet it will no more purge a man's heart, than the washing of his hands can cleanse the conscience of his house. *South.*

I made Melinda, in opposition to Nourmahal, a woman *passionately* loving of her husband, patient of injuries and contempt, and constant in her kindness. *Dryden.*

## 2. Angriely.

They lay the blame on the poor little ones, sometimes *passionately* enough, to divert it from themselves. *Locke.*

PASSIONATENESS, n. f. [from *passionate*.]

## 1. State of being subject to passion.

## 2. Vehemence of mind.

# P A S

To love with some *passionateness* the person you would marry, is not only allowable but expedient.  
*Boyle.*

PASSIVE, adj. [*passif*, Fr. *passivus*, Lat.]

## 1. Receiving impression from some external agent.

High above the ground  
Their march was, and the *passive* air upbore  
Their nimble tread. *Milton.*

The active informations of the intellect, filling the *passive* reception of the will, like form closing with matter, grew active into a third and distinct perfection of practice. *South.*

As the mind is wholly *passive* in the reception of all its simple ideas, so it exerts several acts of its own, whereby, out of its simple ideas, the other is formed. *Locke.*

The *passive* matter is a *passive* principle by which bodies persevere in their motion or rest, receive motion in proportion to the force impressing it, and resist as much as they are resisted: by this principle alone, there never could have been any motion in the world. *Newton.*

## 2. Unrelucting; not opposing.

Not those alone, who *passive* own her laws,  
But who, weak rebels, more advance her cause. *Pope.*

## 3. Suffering; not acting.

## 4. [In grammar.]

A verb *passive* is that which signifies passion or the effect of action: as *decoro*, I am taught. *Clarke.*

PASSIVELY, adv. [from *passive*.]

## 1. With a passive nature.

Though some are *passively* inclin'd,  
The greater part degenerate from their kind. *Dryden.*

## 2. Without agency.

A man may not only *passively* and involuntarily be rejected, but also may, by an act of his own, cast out or reject himself. *Pearson.*

PASSIVENESS, n. f. [from *passive*.]

## 1. Quality of receiving impression from external agents.

## 2. Passibility; power of suffering.

We shall love our *passiveness* from their being, and be as incapable of suffering as heaven can make us. *Deacy of Pieté.*

## 3. Patience; calmness.

Gravity and *passiveness* in children is not from discretion, but phlegm. *Felt.*

PASSIVITY, n. f. [from *passive*.] Passiveness. An inoperative word.

There being no mediocrity in penetrability and impenetrability, between *passivity* and action, these being contrary and opposite, the minute rarefaction of the one quality is the position of its contrary. *Cheyne.*

PASSOVER, n. f. [*pass* and *over*.]

## 1. A feast instituted among the Jews in memory of the time when God, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, *pass'd over* the habitations of the Hebrews.

The Jews *passover* was at hand, and Jesus went up. *John.*

The Lord's *passover*, commonly called Easter, was ordered by the common law to be celebrated every year on a Sunday. *Agilte.*

## 2. The sacrifice killed.

Take a lamb, and kill the *passover*. *Exodus.*

PASSPORT, n. f. [*passport*, Fr.] Permission of passage.

Under that pretext, him the would have given a secret *passport* to her attention. *Sidney.*

Giving his reason *passport* for to pass.

Whether it would, so it would let him die. *Sidney.*

Let him depart, his *passport* shall be made.

And crowns for convoy put into his parts. *Shakspeare.*

Having used extreme caution in granting *passports* to Ireland, he conceived that paper not to have been delivered. *Clarendon.*

The gospel has then only a free admission into the silent of the understanding, when it brings a *passport* from a rightly disposed will, as being the faculty of dominion, that commands all, that shuts out, and lets in, what objects it pleases. *South.*

# P A S

Admitted in the shining throng,  
He shows the *passport* which he brought along;  
His *passport* is his innocence and grace,  
Well known to all the natives of the place. *Dryden.*

At our meeting in another world;  
For thou hast drunk thy *passport* out of this. *Dryden.*  
Dame nature gave him comeliness and health,  
And fortune, for a *passport*, gave him wealth. *Hart.*

PAST, participial adj. [from *pass*.]

## 1. Not present; not to come.

*Past*, and to come, seem best, things present work. *Shakespeare.*

For several months *past*, papers have been written upon the best publick principle, the love of our country. *Swift.*

This not alone has shone on ages *past*,  
But lights the present, and shall warm the last. *Pope.*

## 2. Spent; gone through; undergone.

A life of glorious labours *past*. *Pope.*

PAST, n. f. Elliptically used for past time.

The *past* is all by death possest,  
And frugal fate that guards the rest,  
By giving bids us live to-day. *Fonten.*

PAST, preposition.

## 1. Beyond in time.

Sarah was delivered of a child, when she was *past* age. *Hebrews.*

## 2. No longer capable of.

For ever prayers he made, when he was esteem'd *past* sense, and so spent his last breath in committing his soul unto the Almighty. *Hayward.*

*Past* hope of conquest, 'twas his latest care  
Lake falling Cæsar decently to dye. *Dryden.*

Many men have not yet finish'd themselves *past* all sense or feeling, but have some regrets, and when their spirits are at any time disturbed with the sense of their guilt, they are for a little time more watchful over their ways, but they are soon dishearten'd. *Culamy.*

## 3. Beyond; out of reach of.

We must not  
Prostitute our *past* cure malady  
To empiricks. *Shakespeare.*

What's gone, and what's *past* help,  
Should be *past* grief. *Shakespeare.*

That France and Spain were taught the use of shipping by the Greeks and Phœnicians is a thing *past* questioning. *Hygin.*

Love, when once *past* government, is consequently *past* shame. *L'Estrange.*

Her late the night have had, but the despair  
Of having his, had put it *past* her cure. *Dryden.*

I'm stupify'd with sorrow, *past* relief  
Of tears. *Dryden.*

That the bare receiving a sum should sink a man into a servile state, is *past* my comprehension. *Collier.*

That he means paternal power, is *past* doubt from the inference he makes. *Locke.*

## 4. Beyond; further than.

We will go by the king's high way, until we be *past* thy borders. *Numbers.*

## 5. Above; more than.

The northern Irish Scots have bows not *past* three quarters of a yard long, with a string of wrought hemp, and then arrows not much above an ell. *Spicer.*

The same inundation was not deep, nor *past* forty foot from the ground. *Bacon.*

PASTE, n. f. [*paste*, Fr.]

## 1. Any thing mixed up so as to be viscous and tenacious: such as flower and water for bread or pies; or various kinds of earth mingled for the potter.

Except you could bray chrisendom in a mortar, and mould it into a new *paste*, there is no possibility of a holy war. *Bacon.*

With particles of heavenly fire

The God of nature did his soul inspire;  
Which wife Prometheus temper'd into *paste*,  
And mixt with living fire, the godlike image cast. *Dryden.*

When the gods moulded up the *paste* of man,  
Some of their dough was left upon their hands. *Dryden.*

## P A S

He has the white hand that over you *law*, and  
raises *paste* better than any woman. *Addison.*

2. Flower and water boiled together so as  
to make a cement.

3. Artificial mixture, in imitation of pre-  
cious stones.

To PASTE. *v. a.* [*pastre*, Fr. from the noun.]

To fasten with paste.

By *pasting* the vowels and consonants on the  
sides of dice, his eldest son played himself into  
gelling. *Locke.*

Young creatures have learned their letters and  
figures, by having them *pasted* upon little flat  
tablets. *Watts.*

PASTEBOARD. *n. s.* [*paste* and *board*.]

Mattes made anciently by *pasting* one  
paper on another: now made sometimes  
by macerating paper and casting it in  
moulds, sometimes by pounding old  
cordage and casting it in forms.

Tutorate made chambers of board and *paste-  
board*, proportioned to his models, with doors and  
windows, through which he distributed, on his  
higues, artificial lights. *Dryden.*

I would not make myself merry even with a  
piece of *pasteboard*, that is invested with a publick  
character. *Addison.*

PASTEBOARD. *adj.* Made of pasteboard.

Put silk-rooms on white brown paper into a  
*pasteboard* box. *Mortimer.*

PASTEL. *n. s.* [*g[ra]ssum*.] An herb. *Ainslie.*

PASTERN. *n. s.* [*pasturon*, Fr.]

1. That part of the leg of a horse between  
the joint next the foot and the hoof.

I will not change my horse with any that trends  
on *pasterns*. *Shakespeare.*

The colt that for a station is design'd,  
I pright he walks on *pasterns* firm and straight,  
His motions easy, prancing in his gait. *Dryden.*

Being heavy, he should not tread stiff, but have  
a *pastern* made him, to break the force of the  
weight: by this his body hangs on the hoof, as a  
couch doth by the leatines. *Grew.*

2. The leg of a human creature in con-  
tempt.

So straight the walk'd, and on her *pasterns* high:  
If t'wixt her behind, he lik'd her pace,  
Now turning short, he better lik'd her face. *Dryd.*

PASTIL. *n. s.* [*pastillus*, Lat. *pastille*, Fr.]

A roll of paste.

To draw with dry colours, make long *pastils*, by  
crushing red lead with strong wort, and to roll them  
up like pencils, drying them in the sun. *Peascham.*

PASTIME. *n. s.* [*pastis* and *time*.] Sport;  
amusement; diversion.

It was more requisite for Zelmane's hurt to rest,  
than sit up at those *pastimes*; but she, that felt no  
wound but one, earnestly desired to have the *pastor-  
torgs*. *Sidney.*

'Till he as patient as a gentle stream,  
And make a *pastime* of each weary sleep,  
Till the last sleep has brought me to my love. *Shaksp.*

*Pastime* passing excellent,  
It husbanded with modesty. *Shakespeare.*

Find *pastime*, and bear rule; thy realm is large.  
*Milton.*

A man, much addicted to luxury, recreation,  
and *pastime*, should never pretend to devote him-  
self entirely to the sciences, unless his soul be so  
reined, that he can taste these entertainments  
eminently in his closet. *Watts.*

PASTOR. *n. s.* [*pastor*, Lat. *pasteur*, old Fr.]

1. A shepherd.

Receive this present by the maids made,  
The pope on which the Aicrean *pastor* play'd.  
*Dryden.*

The *pastor* shears their hoary beards,  
And eases of their hair the louden herds. *Dryden.*

2. A clergyman who has the care of a  
flock; one who has souls to feed with  
sound doctrine.

The *pastor* maketh suits of the people, and they  
with one voice testify a general assent thereto.

## P A S

or be joyfully beginneth, and they with like alacrity  
follow, dividing between them the sentences where-  
with they strive, which shall much shew his own, and  
sur up others zeal to the glory of God. *Hooker.*

The first branch of the great work belonging to a  
*pastor* of the church, was to teach. *South.*

All bishops are *pastors* of the common flock. *Legley.*  
A breach in the general form of worship was  
reckoned too unpopular to be attempted, neither  
was the expedient then found out of maintaining  
separate *pastors* out of private parishes. *Dryd.*

PASTORAL. *adj.* [*pastoralis*, Lat. *pastoral*,  
French.]

1. Rural; rustick; befeeming shepherds;  
imitating shepherds.

In those *pastoral* pastimes, a great many days  
were sent to follow their flying predecessors. *Sidney.*

2. Relating to the care of souls.

Their Lord and Master taught concerning the  
*pastoral* care he had over his own flock. *Hooker.*

The bishop of Salisbury recommendeth the tenth  
figure of Juvenal, in his *pastoral* letter, to the serious  
perusal of the divines of his diocese. *Dryden.*

PASTORAL. *n. s.* A poem in which any  
action or passion is represented by its  
effects upon a country life, or accord-  
ing to the common practice in which  
speakers take upon them the character  
of shepherds; an idyl; a bucolick.

*Pastoral* is an imitation of the action of a shep-  
herd; the form of this imitation is dramatick or  
narrative, or mixed of both, the fable simple, the  
manners not too polite nor too rustick. *Pope.*

The best actors in the world, for tragedy,  
comedy, history, *pastoral*. *Shakespeare.*

There ought to be the same difference between  
*pastorals* and elegies, as between the life of the  
country and the court; the latter should be smooth,  
clean, tender, and passionate: the thoughts may be  
bold, more gay, and more elevated than in *pastoral*.  
*Watts.*

PASTRY. *n. s.* [*pastissarie*, Fr. from *paste*.]

1. The act of making pies.

Let never fresh machines your *pastry* try,  
Unless grandees or magnificences be by,  
Then you may put a dwarf into a pie. *King.*

2. Pies or baked paste.

Remember

The feed cake, the *pastries*, and the surmety pot.  
*Tupper.*

Beasts of chase, or fowls of game,  
In *pastry* built, or from the spit, or boil'd,  
Giv' amber stream'd. *Milton.*

3. The place where pastry is made.

They call for dates and quinces in the *pastry*.  
*Shakespeare.*

PASTRY-COOK. *n. s.* [*pastry* and *cook*.] One  
whose trade is to make and sell things  
baked in paste.

I wish you knew what my husband has paid to  
the *pastrycooks* and confectioners. *Arbutnot.*

PASTURABLE. *adj.* [from *pasture*.] Fit for  
pasture.

PASTURAGE. *n. s.* [*pasturage*, Fr.]

1. The business of feeding cattle.  
I wish there were ordinances, that whosoever  
keepeth twenty kine, should keep a plough going,  
for otherwise all men would fall to *pasturage*, and  
none to husbandry. *Spencer.*

2. Lands grazed by cattle.

France has a sheep by her to shew, that the  
riches of the country consisted chiefly in flocks and  
*pasturage*. *Addison.*

3. The use of pasture.

Cattle fatt'd by good *pasturage*, after violent  
motion, die suddenly. *Arbutnot.*

PASTURE. *n. s.* [*pasture*, Fr.]

1. Food; the act of feeding.

Unto the conversation is required a solid *pasture*,  
and a food congenious unto nature. *Broun.*

2. Ground on which cattle feed.

A careless herd,  
Full of the *pasture*, jumps along by him.  
And never stays. *Shakespeare.*

## P A T

When there was not room for their herds to feed  
together, they, by consent, separated and enlarged  
their *pasture* where it best liked them. *Locke.*

The new tribes look abroad

On nature's common, far as they can see  
Or wing, their range and *pasture*. *Thomson.*

3. Human culture; education. Not used.

From the first *pastures* of our infant age,  
To elder cares and man's severer page  
We lash the pupil. *Dryden.*

To PASTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
place in a pasture.

To PASTURE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To  
graze on the ground.

The cattle in the fields and meadows green  
Those rare and solitary; those in flocks  
*Pasturing* at once, and in broad herds uprising.  
*Milton.*

PA'STY. *n. s.* [*paste*, Fr.] A pie of crudi-  
tated without a dish.

Of the *paste* a coffin will I rear,  
And make two *pasties* of your funeral heeds.  
*Shakespeare.*

I will confess what I know; if ye punch me like  
a *paste*, I can say no more. *Shakespeare.*

If you'd fright an alderman and mayor,  
Within a *paste* lodge a living hare. *King.*

A man of sober life,  
Not quite a madman, though a *paste* fill,  
And much too wise to walk into a well. *Pope.*

PAT. *adj.* [from *pas*, Dutch, *Skinner*.] Fit;  
convenient; exactly suitable either as to  
time or place. This is a low word, and  
should not be used but in burlesque writ-  
ings.

Pat, pat; and here's a marvellous convenient  
place for our rehearsal. *Shakespeare.*

Now I might do it *pat*, now he is praying.  
*Shakespeare.*

They never saw two things so *pat*,  
In all respects, as this and that. *Hudibras.*

Zuinglius deni'd a text, which he found very  
*pat* to his doctrine of the Eucharist. *Atterbury.*

He was surely put to't at the end of a verse,  
Because he could find no word to come *pat* in.  
*Swift.*

PAT. *n. s.* [*patte*, Fr. is a foot, and thence  
*pat* may be a blow with the foot.]

1. A light quick blow; a tap.

The lent noise is enough to disturb the operation  
of his brain; the *pat* of a shuttle-cock, or the  
creaking of a jack will do. *Collier.*

2. A small lump of matter beat into shape  
with the hand.

To PAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strike  
lightly; to tap.

Children prove, whether they can rob upon the  
brass with one hand, and *pat* upon the forehead  
with another, and straightway they *pat* with both.  
*Bacon.*

Gay *pats* my shoulder, and you vanish quite.  
*Pope.*

PA'TACHE. *n. s.* A small ship. *Ainsworth.*

PA'TACON. *n. s.* A Spanish coin worth  
four shillings and eight pence English.  
*Ainsworth.*

To PATCH. *v. n.* [*putzer*, Danish; *pez-  
zare*, Italian.]

1. To cover with a piece sewed on.

They would think themselves miserable in a  
*patched* coat, and yet their minds appear in a pre-  
bald livery of conie patches and borrowed shreds.  
*Locke.*

2. To decorate the face with small spots of  
black silk.

In the middle brow, were several ladies who  
*patched* both sides of their faces. *Spectator.*

We begg'd her but to *patch* her face,  
She never hit one proper place. *Swift.*

3. To mend clumsily; to mend so as that  
the original strength or beauty is lost.

Any thing mended, is but *patch'd*. *Shakespeare.*  
2 L 2

# P A T

Phyſick can but mend our crazy ſtate,  
Patch an old building, not a new create. *Dryden.*  
Broken limbs, common prudence ſends us to the  
ſurgeons to piece and patch up. *L'Eſtrange.*  
4. To make up of threads or different pieces.  
Sometimes with *up* emphatical.  
If we ſeek to judge of thoſe times, which the Scrip-  
tures ſet us down without error, by the reigns of the  
Aſyrian princes, we ſhall but patch up the ſtory of  
adventuſe, and leave it in confuſion. *Raleigh.*  
His glorious and was a patch'd work of fate,  
Ill ſorted with a coſt effeminate life. *Dryden.*  
There is a viſible ſymmetry in a human body,  
aſſigns an intrinſick evidence, that it was not formed  
ſucceſſively and patched up by piece-meal. *Hentley.*  
Enlarging an author's ſenſe, and building fancies  
of our own upon his foundation, we may call para-  
phraſing; but more properly changing, adding,  
patching, piecing. *Filſon.*  
**PATCH.** *n. ſ.* [*pazzo*, Italian.]  
1. A piece ſewed on to cover a hole.  
Patches ſet upon a little breach,  
Diſſeminate more in hiding of the flaw,  
Than did the flaw before it was ſo patch'd. *Shakſp.*  
If the ſhoe be ript, or patches put;  
He's wounded! ſee the plaſter on his foot. *Dryd.*  
2. A piece inſerted in moſaick or variegated  
work.  
They ſuffer their minds to appear in a pye-bald  
livery of coarſe patches and borrowed ſhreds, ſuch  
as the common opinion of thoſe they converſe  
with clothe them in. *Locke.*  
3. A ſmall ſpot of black ſilk put on the face.  
How! Providence! and yet a Scottiſh crew!  
Then madam Nature wears black patches too. *Clay.*  
If to every common funeral,  
By your eyes martyr'd, ſuch grace were allow'd,  
Your face would wear not patches, but a cloud.  
Suckling.  
They were patched differently, and caſt hoſile  
glances upon one another, and their patches were  
placed in different ſituations as party ſignals to  
diſtinguiſh friends from foes. *Addyſon.*  
This the morning omens ſeem'd to tell;  
Thrice from my trembling hand the patch-box fell.  
Pope.  
4. A ſmall particle; a parcel of land.  
We go to gain a little patch of ground,  
That brings in no profit but the name. *Shakſp.*  
5. A paltry fellow. Obſolete.  
What a py'd nunny's thou? thou ſcurvy patch!  
Shakſpeare.  
**PATCHER.** *n. ſ.* [from *patch*.] One that  
patches; a botcher.  
**PATCHERY.** *n. ſ.* [from *patch*.] Botchery;  
bungling work; forgery. Not in uſe.  
You hear him cogg, ſee him diſſemble,  
Know his groſs patchery, love him, and feed him,  
Yet remain aſſur'd that he's a made-up-villain.  
Shakſpeare.  
**PATCHWORK.** *n. ſ.* [*patch* and *work*.]  
Work made by ſewing ſmall pieces of  
different colours interchangeably toge-  
ther.  
When my cloaths were finiſhed, they looked like  
patch-work, only mine were all of a colour. *Swift.*  
Whoever only reads to tranſcribe ſhining re-  
marks, without entering into the genius and ſpirit  
of the author, will be apt to be miſled out of the  
regular way of thinking; and all the product of  
all this will be found a manifeſt incoherent piece  
of patchwork. *Swift.*  
Foreign her air, her robe's diſcordant pride  
In patchwork ſtatt'ring. *Pope.*  
To patch-work learn'd quotations are ally'd,  
Both drive to make our poverty our pride. *Young.*  
**PATS.** *n. ſ.* [This is derived by *Shinner*  
from *ette*, Fr.] The head. Now com-  
monly uſed in contempt or ridicule; but  
anciently in ſerious language.  
Senſeleſs man, that himſelf doth hate,  
To love another;  
Here takes thy lover's token on thy pate. *Spenser.*  
Behold the deſpair,  
By cuſtoms and covetous pates,  
By gaps and opening of gates. *Tuſſer.*

# P A T

He is a traitor, let him to the tower,  
And crop away that ſatelliſh pate of his. *Shakſp.*  
Steal by line and level is an excellent pate of pate.  
Shakſpeare.  
That thy rival.  
That broke that bill breaks the pate of faith,  
That daily break vow. *Shakſpeare.*  
Who dares  
Say this man is a flatterer? The learned pate  
Ducks to the golden fool. *Shakſpeare.*  
Thank your gentler fate,  
That, for a bruſ'd or broken pate,  
Has freed you from thoſe knobs that grow  
Much harder on the married brow. *Hudibras.*  
If only ſcorn attends men for aſſerting the  
church's dignity, many will rather chuſe to neglect  
their duty, than to get a broken pate in the church's  
ſervice. *South.*  
If any young novice happens into the neigh-  
bourhood of flatterers, preſently they are plying  
his full purſe and empty pate with addreſſes ſuit-  
able to his vanity. *South.*  
**PATED.** *adj.* [from *pate*.] Having a pate.  
It is uſed only in compoſition: as, long-  
pated or cunning; ſhallow-pated or fool-  
iſh.  
**PATFACTION.** *n. ſ.* [*patefactio*, Latin.]  
Act or ſtate of opening. *Ainſworth.*  
**PATEN.** *n. ſ.* [*patina*, Latin.] A plate.  
Not in uſe.  
The floor of heav'n  
Is thick inlaid with patens of bright gold;  
There's not the ſmalleſt orb which thou beholdeſt,  
But in his motion like an angel ſings. *Shakſpeare.*  
**PATENT.** *adj.* [*patens*, Lat. *patent*, Fr.]  
1. Open to the perusal of all: as, letters  
*patent*.  
In Ireland, where the king diſpoſes of biſhopricks  
merely by his letters *patent*, without any Congé  
d'Elire, which is ſtill kept up in England; though  
to no other purpoſe, than to ſhew the ancient right  
of the church to elect her own biſhops. *Lefley.*  
2. Appropriated by letters patent.  
Madder is eſteemed a commodity that will turn  
to good profit; ſo that, in king Charles the firſt's  
time, it was made a *patent* commodity. *Mortimer.*  
**PATENT.** *n. ſ.* A writ conſerring ſome  
exclusive right or privilege.  
If you are ſo fond over her iniquity, give her  
*patent* to offend; if it touch not you, it comes near  
no body. *Shakſpeare.*  
So will I grow, ſo live, ſo die,  
Ere I will yield my virgin *patent* up  
Unto his lordſhip. *Shakſpeare.*  
We are cenſured as obſtinate, in not complying  
with a royal *patent*. *Swift.*  
**PATENTEE.** *n. ſ.* [from *patent*.] One who  
has a *patent*.  
If his tenant and *patentee* diſpoſe of his gift,  
without his kingly conſent, the lands ſhall revert  
to the king. *Bacon.*  
In the *patent* granted to lord Dartmouth, the  
ſecurities obliged the *patentee* to receive his money  
back upon every demand. *Swift.*  
**PATER-NOSTER.** *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The  
Lord's prayer.  
**PATERNAL.** *adj.* [*paternus*, Lat. *paternel*,  
Fr.]  
1. Fatherly; having the relation of a  
father; pertaining to a father.  
I diſclaim all my *paternal* care,  
Propinquity and property of blood,  
And as a ſtranger to my heart and me  
Hold thee. *Shakſpeare.*  
Grace ſignifies the *paternal* favour of God to his  
elect children. *Hammond.*  
Admonitions fraternal or *paternal* of his fellow  
chriſtians or governors of the church. *Hammond.*  
They ſpend their days in joy unblam'd; and  
dwell  
Long time in peace, by families and tribes,  
Under *paternal* rule. *Milton.*  
2. Hereditary; received in ſucceſſion from  
one's father.  
Men plough with oſen of their own  
Their ſmall *paternal* fold of cure. *Dryden.*

# P A T

He held his paternal eſtate from the bounty of  
the ſubſequator. *Dryden.*  
Retreat betimes  
To thy paternal ſeat, the Sabine field,  
Where the great Cato toil'd with his own hands.  
Addyſon.  
**PATER-NITY.** *n. ſ.* [from *paternus*, Latin;  
*paternité*, French.] Fatherſhip; the  
relation of a father.  
The world, while it had ſcarcity of people, un-  
derwent no other dominion than *paternity* and  
elderſhip. *Raleigh.*  
A young heir, kept ſhort by his father, might be  
known by his countenance; in this caſe, the *patern-  
ity* and filiation leave very tenſible impreſſions.  
Arbuthnot  
This origination in the divine *paternity*, as biſhop  
Pearſon ſpeaks, hath antiently been looked upon  
as the aſſertion of the unity. *Waterland.*  
**PATH.** *n. ſ.* [*paθ*, Saxon.] Way; road;  
track. In converſation it is uſed of a  
narrow way to be pulled on foot; but in  
ſolemn language means any paſſage.  
For darkneſs, where is the place thereof, that  
thou ſhouldeſt know the *paths* to the houſe thereof.  
Job.  
On the glad earth the golden age renew,  
And thy great father's path to heav'n purſue. *Dryd.*  
The dewy *paths* of meadows we will tread. *Dryd.*  
There is but one road by which to climb up,  
and they have a very ſevere law againſt any that enters  
the town by another *path*, leſt any new one ſhould  
be worn on the mountain. *Addyſon.*  
**PATHE-TICAL.** } *adj.* [*παθητικός*; *pathe-*  
**PATHE-TICK.** } *tique*, Fr.] Affecting  
the paſſions; paſſionate; moving.  
His page that handſel of wit;  
'Tis moſt *pathetical*. *Shakſpeare.*  
How *pathetick* is that expoſtulation of Job, when,  
for the trial of his patience, he was made to look  
upon himſelf in this deplorable condition. *Speſator.*  
Tully conſidered the diſpoſitions of a ſincere and  
leſs mercurial nation, by dwelling on the *pathetick*  
part. *Swift.*  
While thus *pathetick* to the prince he ſpoke,  
From the brave youth the ſtreaming paſſion broke.  
Pope.  
**PATHE-TICALLY.** *adv.* [from *pathetical*.]  
In ſuch a manner as may ſtrike the paſ-  
ſions.  
Theſe reaſons, ſo *pathetically* urged and ſo ad-  
mirably ſuited by the proſopopoeia of nature, ſpeak-  
ing to her children with ſo much authority, deterre  
the pains I have taken. *Dryden.*  
**PATHE-TICALNESS.** *n. ſ.* [from *pathetical*.]  
Quality of being *pathetick*; quality of  
moving the paſſions.  
**PATHLESS.** *adj.* [from *path*.] Untrodden;  
not marked with paths.  
Alk thou the citizens of *pathleſs* woods;  
What cut the air with wings, what ſwim in floods?  
Sandy.  
Like one that hath been led aſtray,  
Through the heav'n's wide *pathleſs* way. *Milton.*  
In fortune's empire blindly thus we go,  
And wander after *pathleſs* deſtiny,  
Whole dark reſorts ſince prudence cannot know,  
In vain it would provide. *Dryden.*  
Through miſis obſcure the wings her tedious way,  
Now wanders dazzled with too bright a day;  
And from the ſummit of a *pathleſs* coal  
ſees infinite, and in that light is loſt. *Prior.*  
**PATHOGNOMONICK.** *adj.* [*παθονομονικός*,  
*πάθος* and *νόμος*.] Such ſigns of a  
diſeaſe as are inſeparable, deſigning the  
eſſence or real nature of the diſeaſe; not  
ſymptomatiſm. *Quincy.*  
He has the true *pathognomonick* ſign of love,  
jealouſy; for no body will ſuffer his miſtreſs to be  
treated ſo. *Arbuthnot.*  
**PATHOLOGICAL.** *adj.* [*pathologique*, Fr.  
from *pathology*.] Relating to the tokens  
or diſcoverable effects of a diſtemper.  
**PATHOLOGIST.** *n. ſ.* [*πάθος* and *λόγος*.]  
One who treats of pathology.

**PATHOLOGY.** *n. f.* [*pathos*, and *logos*; *pathologic*, Fr.] That part of medicine which relates to the disorders, with their differences, causes, and effects, incident to the human body. *Quincy.*

**PATHWAY.** *n. f.* [*path* and *way*.] A road; in common acceptance, a narrow way to be passed on foot.

Alas, that love, whose view is muffled still,  
Should without eyes see pathways to his ill. *Shaksp.*  
In the way of righteousness is life, and in the pathway thereof there is no death. *Proverbs.*

When in the middle pathway basks the snake;  
O lead me, guard me from the sultry hours. *Guy.*  
**PATIBLE.** *adj.* [from *patior*, Lat.] Sufferable; tolerable. *Dict.*

**PATIBULARY.** *adj.* [*patibulaire*, Fr. from *patibulum*, Lat.] Belonging to the gallows. *Dict.*

**PATIENCE.** *n. f.* [*patience*, Fr. *patientia*, Lat.]

1. The power of suffering; calm endurance of pain or labour.

The king-becoming graces,  
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude,  
I have no relish of them. *Shaksp.*

Christian fortitude and patience have their opportunity in times of affliction and persecution. *Spratt.*  
Frequent debauch to habitude prevails,  
Patience of toil and love of virtue fails. *Prior.*

2. The quality of expecting long without rage or discontent; long suffering.  
Necessary patience in seeking the Lord, is better than he that leadeth his life without a guide. *Ecclesi.*  
Have patience with me and I will pay thee all. *Matthew.*

3. Perseverance; continuance of labour.  
He learnt with patience, and with meekness taught;  
His life was but the comment of his thought. *Harte.*

4. The quality of bearing offences without revenge or anger.  
The hermit then assum'd a bolder tone,  
His rage was kindled, and his patience gone. *Harte.*

5. Sufferance; permission.  
By their patience, be it spoken, the apostles preached as well when they wrote, as when they spake the gospel. *Hooker.*

6. An herb. A species of dock.  
Patience, an herb, makes a good boiled salad. *Motimer.*

**PATIENT.** *adj.* [*patient*, Fr. *patiens*, Lat.]

1. Having the quality of enduring: with of before the thing endured.  
To this outward structure was joined strength of constitution, patient of severest toil and hardship. *Fell.*

Wheat, which is the best sort of grain, of which the purest bread is made, is patient of heat and cold. *Ray.*

2. Calm under pain or affliction.  
Be patient, and I will stay. *Shaksp.*  
Grieved, but unmov'd, and patient of your scorn,  
I die. *Dryden.*

3. Not revengeful against injuries.  
Warn them that are unruly, support the weak, be patient toward all men. *1 Thessalonians.*

4. Not easily provoked.  
Persevering; calmly diligent.  
Whatever I have done is due to patient thought. *Newton.*

5. Persevering; calmly diligent.

6. Not hasty; not vitiously; eager or impetuous.

Too instructions to be great,  
Not patient to expect the turns of fate,  
They open'd camps deform'd by civil fight. *Prior.*

**PATIENT.** *n. f.* [*patient*, French.]

1. That which receives impressions from external agents.

Malice is a passion so impetuous and precipitate, that it often involves the agent and the patient. *Government of the Tongue.*

To proper patients he kind agents brings,  
In various leagu'd bands disagreeing things. *Croech.*

Action and passion are modes which belong to substances: when a smith with a hammer strikes a piece of iron, the hammer and the smith are both agents or subjects of action; the one supreme, and the other subordinate: the iron is the patient or the subject of passion, in a philosophical sense, because it receives the operation of the agent. *Watts.*

2. A person diseased. It is commonly used of the relation between the sick and the physician.

You deal with me like a physician, that seeing his patient in a pestilent fever, should chide instead of administering help, and bid him be sick no more. *Sidney.*

Through ignorance of the disease, through unreasonableness of the time, instead of good he worketh hurt, and out of one evil throweth the patient into many miseries. *Spenser.*

A physician uses various methods for the recovery of sick persons; and though all of them are disagreeable, his patients are never angry. *Addison.*

3. It is sometimes, but rarely, used absolutely for a sick person.

Nor will the raging fever's fire abate  
With golden canopies and beds of state;  
But the poor patient will as soon be found  
On the hard mattress, or the mother ground. *Dryd.*

It is wonderful to observe, how inapprehensive these patients are of their disease, and backward to believe their case is dangerous. *Blackmore.*

**TO PATIENT.** *v. a.* [*patienter*, Fr.] To compose one's self; to behave with patience. Obsolete.

Patient yourself, madam, and pardon me. *Shaksp.*  
**PATIENTLY.** *adv.* [from *patient*.]

1. Without rage under pain or affliction.  
Lament not, Eve, but patiently resign  
What justly thou hast lost. *Milton.*

Ned is in the gout,  
Lies rack'd with pain, and you without,  
How patiently you hear him groan!  
How glad the case is not your own! *Swift.*

2. Without vitious impetuosity; with calm diligence.

That which they grant, we gladly accept at their hands, and with that patiently they would examine how little cause they have to deny that which as yet they grant not. *Hooker.*

Could men but once be persuaded patiently to attend to the dictates of their own minds, religion would gain more proteolytes. *Calamy.*

**PATINE.** *n. f.* [*patina*, Lat.] The cover of a chalice. *Ainsworth.*

**PATLY.** *adv.* [from *pat*.] Commodiously; fitly.

**PATRIARCH.** *n. f.* [*patriarche*, French; *patriarcha*, Latin.]

1. One who governs by paternal right; the father and ruler of a family.

So spake the patriarch of mankind; but Eve  
Persisted, yet submissive. *Milton.*

The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees,  
Shoots rising up, and spreads by slow degrees;  
Three centuries he grows, and three he stays  
Supreme in state; and in three more decays. *Dryd.*

2. A bishop superiour to archbishops.

The patriarchs for an hundred years had been of one house, to the prejudice of the church, and there yet remained one bishop of the same kindred. *Role.*

Where secular primates were heretofore given, the ecclesiastical laws have ordered patriarchs and ecclesiastical primates to be placed. *Ayliffe.*

**PATRIARCHAL.** *adj.* [*patriarchal*, French; from *patriarch*.]

1. Belonging to patriarchs; such as was possessed or enjoyed by patriarchs.

Such drowsy sedentary souls have they,  
Who would to patriarchal years live on,  
Fix'd to hereditary clay,  
And know no climate but their own. *Norris.*

Nursed enjoyed this patriarchal power; but he against right enlarg'd his empire, by seizing violently on the rights of other lords. *Locke.*

2. Belonging to hierarchical patriarchs.

Archbishops or metropolitans in France are immediately subject to the pope's jurisdiction; and, in other places, they are immediately subject to the patriarchal sees. *Ayliffe.*

**PATRIARCHATE.** } *n. f.* [*patriarchat*, Fr.  
**PATRIARCHSHIP.** } from *patriarch*.] A bishoprick superiour to archbishopricks.

Between ecclesiastical, the questions are as ancient as the differences between Rome and any other of the old patriarchate. *Selden.*

Prelacies may be termed the greater benefices; as that of the pontificate, a patriarchship and archbishoprick. *Ayliffe.*

**PATRIARCHY.** *n. f.* Jurisdiction of a patriarch; patriarchate.

Culabria pertained to the patriarch of Constantinople, as appeareth in the novel of Leo Sophus, touching the precedence of metropolitans belonging to that patriarchy. *Brewster.*

**PATRICIAN.** *adj.* [*patricien*, Fr. *patricius*, Lat.] Senatorial; noble; not plebeian.

I see  
Th' insulting tyrant prancing o'er the field,  
His horse's hoofs wet with patrician blood. *Addison.*

**PATRICIAN.** *n. f.* A nobleman.  
Noble patricians, patrons of my right,  
Defend the justice of my cause with arms. *Shaksp.*

You'll find Græchus, from patrician grown  
A fencer and the scandal of the town. *Dryden.*

Your daughters are all married to wealthy patricians. *Swift.*

**PATRIMONIAL.** *adj.* [*patrimonial*, French; from *patrimony*.] Possessed by inheritance.

The expense of the duke of Ormond's own great patrimonial estate, that came over at that time, is of no small consideration in the stock of this kingdom. *Temple.*

Their patrimonial cloth the Spaniards keep,  
And Philip first taught Philip how to sleep. *Dryden.*

**PATRIMONIALLY.** *adv.* [from *patrimonial*.] By inheritance.

Good princes have not only made a distinction between what was their own patrimonially, as the civil law books term it, and what the state had an interest in. *Doddman.*

**PATRIMONY.** *n. f.* [*patrimonium*, Lat. *patrimoine*, Fr.] An estate possessed by inheritance.

Inclosures they would not forbid, for that had been to forbid the improvement of the patrimony of the kingdom. *Bacon.*

So might the heir, whose father hath in play,  
Wasted a thousand pounds of ancient rent,  
By painful earning of one great a day,  
Hope to restore the patrimony spent. *Davies.*

In me all  
Posterity stands cur'd! *their patrimony*  
That I must leave ye, sons,  
For his redemption, all my patrimony  
I am ready to forego and quit. *Milton.*

Their ships like wasted patrimonies flew;  
Where the thin scatt'ring trees admit the light,  
And flum each other's shadows as they grow. *Dryd.*

The shepherd last appears,  
And with him all his patrimony bears;  
His house and household gods, his trade of war,  
His bow and quiver, and his trusty cur. *Dryden.*

**PATRIOT.** *n. f.*

1. One whose ruling passion is the love of his country.

Patriots who for sacred freedom stood. *Ticket.*  
The true patriot there,  
Who made the welfare of mankind his care,  
Shall know he conquer'd. *Addison.*

Hero tears shall flow from a more generous cause.  
Such tears as patriots shed for dying laws. *Pope.*

2. It is sometimes used for a factious disturber of the government.

**PATRIOTISM.** *n. f.* [from *patriot*.] Love of one's country; zeal for one's country.

**TO PATROCINATE.** *v. a.* [*patrocinor*, Lat. *patrocinor*; old Fr.] To patronise; to protect; to defend. *Dict.*

**PATRO'L. n. f.** [*patrouille, patouille*, old French.]

1. The act of going the rounds in a garrison to observe that orders are kept.
2. Those that go the rounds.

O thou! by whose almighty nod the scale  
Of empire rises, or alternate falls,  
Send forth the saving virtues round the land  
In bright patrol. *Thomson.*

**To PATRO'L. v. n.** [*patrouiller*, Fr.] To go the rounds in a camp or garrison.

These outwards of the mind are sent abroad,  
And still patrolling beat the neighb'ring road;  
Or to the parts remote obedient fly,  
Keep posts advanc'd, and on the frontier lie. *Black.*

**PATRON. n. f.** [*patron*, Fr. *patronus*, Lat.]

1. One who countenances, supports, or protects. Commonly a wretch who supports with insolence, and is paid with flattery.

I'll plead for you, as for my patron. *Shakespeare*  
Ne'er let me put in flattery Dorset's name;  
Ne'er cease to mention the continu'd debt,  
Which the great patron only would forget. *Prior*

2. A guardian saint.

Thou amongst those faints, whom thou do't see,  
Shall be a saint, and thine own nation's friend  
And patron. *Speiser*

St. Michael is mentioned as the patron of the Jews, and is now taken by the Christians as the protector general of our religion. *Dryden.*

3. Advocate; defender; vindicator.

We are no patrons of those things; the best defence whereof is speedy redress and amendment. *Hooker.*

Whether the minds of men have naturally imprinted on them the ideas of extension and number, I leave to those who are the patrons of innate principles. *Locke*

4. One who has donation of ecclesiastical preferment.

Far more the patrons than the clerk's inflame,  
Patrons of sense afraid, but not of vice,  
Of truth with pride, or sunk in aversion. *Wesley.*

**PATRONAGE. n. f.** [from *patron*.]

1. Support; protection.

Lady, most worthy of all duty, how falls it out,  
that you, in whom all virtue shines, will take the  
patronage of fortune, the only rebellious hand-  
maid against virtue? *Sidney*

Here's patronage, and here our heart desires,  
What breaks its bonds, what draws the cloister's ties,  
Shows what rewards our services may gain,  
And how too often we may court in vain. *Creech.*

2. Guardianship of saints.

From certain passages of the poets, several ships  
made choice of some god or other for their guar-  
dians, as among the Roman catholics every ves-  
sel is recommended to the patronage of some par-  
ticular saint. *Addison*

3. Donation of a benefice; right of conferring a benefice.

**To PATRONAGE. v. a.** [from the noun.]

To patronise; to protect. A bad word.  
Durst thou maintain the former words thou  
spak'st?—

—Yes, Sir, as well as you dare patronage  
The cautious barking of your flimsy tongue. *Shaksp.*

An out-law in a castle keeps,  
And uses it to patronage his theft. *Shakespeare.*

**PATRONAL. adj.** [from *patronus*, Lat.]

Protecting; supporting; guarding; de-  
fending; doing the office of a patron.

The name of the city being discovered unto  
their enemies, their penates and patronal gods  
might be called forth by charms. *Brown.*

**PATRONESS. n. f.** [feminine of *patron*; *patrona*, Lat.]

1. A female that defends, countenances, or supports.

Of choice escapes the aged patroness,  
Blacker than earth, her sable mantle spread,  
Worn with two truly maids in great distress,  
Both from mine uncle and my realm I fled. *Fairfax.*

All things should be guided by her direction,  
as the sovereign patroness, the protectress of the  
enterprise. *Bacon*

Beside me night, best patroness of grief,  
Over the pole thy thickest mantle throw. *Milton.*  
He petitioned his patroness, who gave him for  
answer, that Providence had assigned every bird  
its proportion. *L'Estrange.*

It was taken into the protection of my patronesses  
at court. *Swift.*

2. A female guardian saint.

3. A woman that has the gift of a benefice.

**To PATRONISE. v. a.** [from *patron*.] To protect; to support; to defend; to coun-  
tenance.

Churchmen are to be had in due respect for  
their works sake, and protected from scorn; but  
it a clergyman be loose and scandalous, he must  
not be patronised nor winked at. *Bacon.*

All tenderness of confidence against good laws,  
is hypocrisy, and patronised by none but men of  
design, who look upon it as the swiftest engine to  
get into power. *South.*

I have been esteemed and patronised by the  
grandfather, the father, and the son. *Dryden.*

**PATRONYMICK. n. f.** [*πατρωνυμικός*, *patro-  
nymique*, Fr.] Name expelling the  
name of the father or ancestor: as, *Tydi-  
des*, the son of *Tydeus*.

It ought to be rendered the son, *Tectonides*  
being a *patronymick*. *Browne.*

**PATREN of a pillar. n. f.** Its base. *Ainsl.*

**PATREN. n. f.** [*patin*, Fr.] A shoe of  
wood with an iron ring, worn under the  
common shoe by women, to keep them  
from the dirt.

Their shoes and pattens are snouted and piked  
more than a finger long, crooking upwards, which  
they call cruckowes, which were fastened to the  
knees with chains of gold and silver. *Cumden.*

Good housewives  
Underneath th' umbrella's oily shed,  
Safe through the wet on clinking pattens tread. *Gow.*

**PATTENMAKER. n. f.** [*patten* and *maker*.]

He that makes pattens.

**To PATTER. v. n.** [from *patte*, Fr. the  
foot.] To make a noise like the quick  
steps of many feet.

*Patt'ring* hail comes pouring on the main,  
When Jupiter descends in louden'd rain. *Dryden.*  
The stealing shower is scarce to patter heard  
By such as wander through the forest walks. *Thomf.*

**PATTERNS. n. f.** [*patron*, French; *patroon*,  
Dutch.]

1. The original proposed to imitation; the archetype; that which is to be copied; an exemplar.

As though your desire were, that the churches of  
old should be *pattern* us for us to follow, and even  
glories wherein we might see the practice of that  
which by you is gathered out of scripture. *Hooker.*

I will be the pattern of all patience;  
I will say nothing. *Shakespeare.*

A pattern to all princes living with her,  
And all that shall succeed. *Shakespeare.*

The example and pattern of the church of Rome. *Clarendon.*

Loft not the honour you have early won,  
But stand the *pattern* of a son. *Dryden.*  
Measure the excellency of a virtuous mind;  
not as it is the copy, but the pattern of regal  
power. *Greiv.*

*Patterns* to rule by are to be sought for out of  
good, not loose reigns.

This pattern should be our guide, in our present  
state of pilgrimage. *Davenant.*

Christianity commands us to act after a nobler  
pattern than the virtues even of the most perfect  
men. *Atterbury.*

Take pattern by our sister star,  
Delude at once and bless our sight;  
When you are from, be seen from far,  
And cheeky chide to shine by night. *Swift.*

2. A specimen; a part shown as a sample of the rest.

A gentleman sends to my shop for a pattern of  
silk, &c. he compares the pattern with  
the whole piece, and probably we bargain. *Swift.*

3. An instance; an example.

What God did command touching Canaan, the  
same concerneth not us otherwise than only as a  
fearful pattern of his just displeasure against sinful  
nations. *Hooker.*

4. Any thing cut out in paper to direct the cutting of cloth.

**To PATTERNE. v. a.** [*patronner*, Fr. from  
the noun.]

1. To make in imitation of something; to copy.

As, such a place there is, where we did hunt,  
*Pattern'd* by that the poet here describes. *Shaksp.*

2. To serve as an example to be followed. Neither sense is now much in use.

When I that censure him do so offend,  
Let mine own judgment pattern out my death,  
And nothing come in partial. *Shakespeare.*

**PA'VAN. } n. f.** A kind of light tripping  
**PA'VIN. } dance. Ainsworth.**

**PAUCILOQUY. n. f.** [*pauciloquium*, Lat.]  
Sparing and rare speech. *Dix.*

**PAUCITY. [paucitas, from paucus, Lat.]**

1. Fewness; smallness of number.

The multitude of parishes, and paucity of schools. *Hooker.*

In such slender corpufcles as those of colour,  
may easily be conceived a greater paucity of pro-  
tuberant corpufcles. *Boyle.*

Socrates well understood what he said touching  
the rarity and paucity of friends. *L'Estrange.*

2. Smallness of quantity.

This paucity of blood is agreeable to many other  
animals, as lizards, frogs, and other fishes. *Brown.*

**To PAVE. v. a.** [*pavio*, Lat. *paver*, Fr.]

1. To lay with brick or stone; to floor with stone.

Should she kneel down,  
Her brother's shaft has paved bed would break,  
And take her hence in honour. *Shakespeare.*

Let not the court be paved, for that striketh up  
a great heat in summer, and much cold in winter. *Bacon.*

From this chymic flame  
I see a city of more precious mould,  
With silver *pav'd*, and all divine with gold. *Dryden.*  
The streets are paved with brick or freestone. *Addison.*

2. To make a passage easy.

It might open and pave a prepared way to his  
own title. *Bacon.*

**PA'VEMENT. n. f.** [*pavimentum*, Latin.]

Stones or bricks laid on the ground;  
stone floor. Floor is used of stone, but  
*pavement* never of wood.

The marble pavement closes, he is enter'd  
Into his radiant roof. *Shakespeare.*

A broad and ample road, whose dust is gold,  
And pavement stars seen in the galaxy. *Milton.*

The long laborious pavement here he treads,  
That to proud Rome th' admiring nations leads. *Addison.*

The foundation of Roman ways was made of  
rough stone joined together with cement; upon this  
was laid another layer, consisting of small stones and  
cement, to plane the inequalities of the lower stratum  
in which the stones of the upper pavement were  
fixed: for there can be no very durable pavement,  
but a double one. *Arbuthnot.*

**PA'VEY. } n. f.** [from *pave*.] One who  
**PA'VEY. } lays with stones.**

For thee the sturdy paver thumps the ground,  
While every stroke his lab'ring lungs resound. *Gay.*

**PAVILLION. n. f.** [*pavillon*, Fr.] A tent;  
a temporary or moveable house.

Flowers being under the trees, the trees were  
to them a pavilion, and the flowers to the trees a  
mofical floor. *Sidney.*

She did lie  
In her pavilion, cloth of gold, of tissue. *Shakespeare.*



# PAU

He, only he, heav'n's blew pavilion spreads,  
And on the ocean's dancing billows spreads.  
It was usual for the enemy, when they were a  
king in the field, to demand in what part of the  
camp he resided, that they might avoid firing  
upon the royal pavilion. Addison.

The glowing fury springs,  
Once more invades the guilty dome, and shrouds  
its bright pavilions in a veil of clouds. Pope.

To PAVILION. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with tents.

Jacob in Mahanaim saw  
The field pavilion'd with his guardians bright. Milton.

2. To be sheltered by a tent.

With his batt'ning flocks the careful swain  
Abides pavilion'd on the grassy plain.

PAUNCH. n. f. [pançe, Fr. pança, Span.

pantex, Lat.] The belly; the region  
of the guts.

Demades, the orator, was talkative, and would  
eat hard; Antipater would say of him, that he was  
like a sacrifice, that nothing was left of it but the  
tongue and the paunch. Bacon.

Pleading Matho born abroad for air,  
With his fat paunch fills his new-fashion'd chair. Dryden.

To PAUNCH. v. a. [from the noun.] To  
pierce or rip the belly; to eviscerate;  
to take out the paunch; to eviscerate.

With a log  
Batter his skull, or paunch him with a stake. Shak.

Chiron attack'd Talithibus with such might,  
One pass had paunch'd the huge by dropick knight. Garth.

PAUPER. n. f. [Lat.] A poor person; one  
who receives alms.

PAUSE. n. f. [pauze, Fr. pause, low Lat.

pauze.]

1. A stop; a place or time of intermission.

Neither could we ever come to any pause,  
whereon to rest our assurance this way. Hooker.

Comes a fellow crying out for help,  
And Cassio following with determin'd sword,  
To execute upon him; this gentleman  
Steps in to Cassio, and entreats his pause. Shaksp.

Some pause and respite only I require,  
Till with my tears I shall have quench'd my fire. Denham.

The punishment must always be rigorously ex-  
acted, and the blows by pauses laid on till they  
reach the mind, and you perceive the signs of a  
true sorrow. Locke.

Whilst those exalted to primeval light,  
Only perceive some little pause of joys  
In their great moments when their God employs  
Their industry. Prior.

What pause from woe, what hopes of comfort  
bring  
The names of wife or great? Prior.

Our discourse is not kept up in conversation,  
but falls into more pauses and intervals than in our  
neighbouring countries. Addison.

2. Suspense; doubt.

Like a man to double business bound,  
I stand in pause where I shall first begin,  
And both neglect. Shaksp.

3. Break; paragraph; apparent separation  
of the parts of a discourse.

He writes with warmth, which usually neglects  
method, and those partitions and pauses which  
men, educated in the schools, observe. Locke.

4. Place of suspending the voice marked  
in writing thus—

5. A stop or intermission in music.

To PAUSE. v. n.

1. To wait; to stop; not to proceed; to  
forbear for a time; used both of speech  
and action.

Tarry; pause a day or two,  
Before you hazard; for in shuffling wrong  
I lose your company; therefore forbear a while. Shaksp.

Give me leave to read philosophy,  
And, while I pause, serve in your harmony. Shaksp.

# PAW

Pausing a while; thus to herself she mus'd.

As one who in his journey basks at noon,  
Though bent on speed, to here the archangel paus'd,  
Between a world destroy'd and world rector'd. Mil.

2. To deliberate.

Bear Worcester to death, and Vernon too,  
Other offenders we will pause upon. Shaksp.

Solyman, pausing a little upon the matter, the  
heat of his fury being over, suffered himself to be  
increased. Kneller.

3. To be intermitted.

What awe did the slow solemn knell inspire,  
The pealing organ, and the pausing choir,  
And the last words, that dust to dust convey'd? Tichel.

PAUSER, n. f. [from pause.] He who  
pauses; he who deliberates.

The expedition of my violent love  
Outruns the pauser, reason. Shaksp.

PAW. n. f. [pawen, Welsh.]

1. The foot of a beast of prey.

One chose his ground,  
Whence rushing he might swift seize them both,  
Grip'd in each paw. Milton.

The bear, that tears the prey, and when pur-  
sued, lest he become a prey, goes backward into  
his den that the hunter rather mistakes than finds  
the way of his paw. Holyday.

The bee and serpent know their stings, and the  
bear the use of his paw. More against Atheism.

If lions had been brought up to painting, where  
you have one lion under the feet of a man, you  
should have had twenty men under the paw of a  
lion. L'Estrange.

Each claims possession,  
For both their paws are fasten'd on the prey. Dryden.

2. Hand. In contempt.

Be civil to the wretch imploring,  
And lay your paws upon him without roaring. Dryden.

To PAW. v. n. [from the noun.] To draw  
the fore foot along the ground.

The fiery courser when he hears from far  
The sprightly trumpets, and the shouts of war,  
Pricks up his ears, and trembling with delight  
Shifts place, and paws, and hopes the promis'd  
fight. Dryden.

Th' impatient courser pants in every vein.  
And pawing, seems to beat the distant plain,  
Hills, vales, and floods appear already cross'd,  
And, ere he starts, a thousand steps are lost. Pope.

Once, a fiery horse, pawing with his foot,  
struck a hole in my handkerchief. Swift.

To PAW. v. a.

1. To strike with a drawn stroke of the  
fore foot.

His hot courser paw'd th' Hungarian plain.  
And adverse legions flood the flock in van. Tichel.

2. To handle roughly.

3. To tawn; to flatter.

PA'WEN. adj. [from paw.]

1. Having paws.

2. Broad footed.

PAWN. n. f. [pand, Dut. pan, French.]

1. Something given to pledge as a security  
for money borrowed or promise made.

Her oath for love, her honour's pawn. Shaksp.

As for mortgaging and pawning, men will not  
take pawns without use; or they will look for the  
forfeiture. Bacon.

He retains much of his primitive esteem, that  
abroad his very word will counteract the bond or  
pawn of another. Howell.

Here's the very heart, and soul, and life-blood of  
Gomes; pawns in abundance, till the next bribe  
helps their husbands to redeem them. Dryden.

2. The state of being pledged.

Sweet wife, my honour is at pawn.  
And, but my going, nothing can redeem it. Shaksp.

Redeem from buying pawn the blam'd crown,  
Wipe off the dust that hides our country's gilt. Shaksp.

3. A common name at chess.

# PAY

Here I a pawn admire,  
That still advancing high,  
As top of all becomes  
Another thing and name. Cowley.

To PAWN. v. a. [from the noun.] To  
pledge; to give in pledge. It is now  
seldom used but of pledges given for  
money.

I hold it cowardice  
To rest mistrustful, where a noble heart  
Hath pawn'd an open hand in sign of love. Shaksp.

Let's lead him on with a fine baited delay, till  
he hath pawn'd his horses. Shaksp.

I dare pawn down my life for him, that he hath  
writ this to feel my affection to your honour. Shak.

Will you thus break your faith?—  
—I pawn'd you none: I promise you redress. Shaksp.

I'll pawn the little blood which I have left,  
To save the innocent. Shaksp.

If any thought annoys the gallant youth,  
'Tis dear remembrance of that fatal glance,  
For which he lately pawn'd his heart. Waller.

She who before had mortgag'd her estate,  
And pawn'd the last remaining piece of plate. Dryden.

One part of the nation is pawned to the other,  
with hardly a possibility of being ever redeemed. Swift.

PA'WN-BROKER. n. f. [pawn and broker.]

One who lends money upon pledge.

The usurers or money-changers were a sort of a  
scandalous employment at Rome; those money-  
scriveners seem to have been little better than our  
pawnbrokers. Arbuthnot.

To PAY. v. a. [paier, Fr. apagar, Span.

pacare, Latin.]

1. To discharge a debt. It is applied to  
debts of duty, as well as debts of com-  
merce.

You have done enough, and have perform'd  
A saint-like sorrow; and indeed paid down  
More penitence, than done trespass. Shaksp.

Your son has paid a soldier's debt;  
He only liv'd but till he was a man. Shaksp.

She does what she will, say what she will, take  
all, pay all. Shaksp.

The king and prince  
Then paid their off'rings in a sacred grove  
To Hercules. Dryden.

An hundred talents of silver did the children of  
Ammon pay. 2 Chronicles.

I have peace offerings with me; this day have I  
paid my vows. Proverbs.

2. It is applied to borrow.

The wicked borroweth, and payeth not again. Psalm.

3. To dismiss one to whom any thing is  
due with his money: as, he had paid his  
labourers.

4. To atone; to make amends by suffer-  
ing; with for before the cause of pay-  
ment.

If this prove true, they'll pay for't. Shaksp.

Bold Prometheus, whose unman'd desire  
Rival'd the sun with his own heav'nly fire,  
Now doom'd the Scythian vulture's cruel prey,  
Severely pays for animating clay. Rowson.

Men of parts, who were to act according to the  
result of their debates, and often pay for their mis-  
takes with their heads, found those scholastic  
forms of little use to discover truth. Locke.

5. To beat.

I follow'd me close, and, with a thought, seven  
of the eleven I paid. Shaksp.

Forty things more, my friends, which you know  
true,  
For which, or pay me quickly, or I'll pay you. Ben Jonson.

6. To reward; to recompense.

She I love, or laugh at all my pain,  
Or knows her worth too well; and pays me with  
disdain. Dryden's Knight's Tale.

7. To give the equivalent for any thing  
bought.

Riches are got by consuming lots of foreign cur-

modities, than what by commodities or labour is paid for. *Locke.*

It is very possible for a man that lives by cheating, to be very punctual in paying for what he buys; but then every one is assured that he does not do so out of any principle of true honesty. *Law.*

**PAY.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Wages; hire; money given in return for service.

Come on, brave soldiers, doubt not of the day; And, that once gotten, doubt not of large pay. *Shak.*

The soldier is willing to be converted, for there is neither pay nor plunder to be got. *L'Estrange.*

Money, instead of coming over for the pay of the army, has been transfused thither for the pay of those forces called from thence. *Temple.*

Here only merit constant pay receives, Is blest in what it takes, and what it gives. *Pope.*

**PAYABLE.** *adj.* [payable, Fr. from pay.]

1. Due; to be paid.

The marriage-money, the prince's brought, was payable ten days after the solemnization. *Bacon.*

The farmer rates or compounds the sums of money payable to her majesty, for the alienation of lands, made without or by licence. *Bacon.*

2. Such as there is power to pay.

To repay by a return equivalent, is not in every one's power; but thanks are a tribute payable by the poorest. *South.*

**PAYDAY.** *n. f.* [pay and day.] Day on which debts are to be discharged, or wages paid.

Labourers pay away all their wages, and live upon trust till next payday. *Locke.*

**PAYER.** *n. f.* [paieur, Fr. from pay.] One that pays.

**PAYMASTER.** *n. f.* [pay and master.] One who is to pay; one from whom wages or reward is received.

Howsoever they may bear fail for a time, yet are they to sure paymasters in the end, that few have held out their lives safely. *Hayward.*

If we desire that God should approve us, it is a sign we do his work, and expect him our paymaster. *Taylor.*

**PAYMENT.** *n. f.* [from pay.]

1. The act of paying.

Perions of eminent virtue, when advanced, are less envied, for their fortune seemeth but due unto them; and no man envieth the payment of a debt. *Bacon.*

2. The thing given in discharge of debt or promise.

Thy husband commits his body To painful labour both by sea and land, And craves no other tribute at thy hands But love, fair looks, and true obedience; Too little payment for so great a debt. *Shakespeare.*

3. A reward.

Give her an hundred marks — —An hundred marks! by this light I'll ha' more. An ordinary gown it for such payment. *Shakespeare.*

The wages that sin bargains with the sinner, are life, pleasure, and profit; but the wages it pays him with, are death, torment, and destruction: he that would understand the foolishness and deceit of sin thoroughly, must compare its promises and its payments together. *South.*

4. Chastisement; sound beating. *Ainsw.*

To PAYSE. *v. n.* [Used by Spenser for payse.] To balance.

News it island then, ne was it paye'd Amid the ocean waves, but all was desolate. *Spenser.*

**PAYSEN.** *n. f.* [for payse.] One that weighs.

To manage this coinage, porters bear the tin, payers weigh it, a steward, comptroller and receiver keep the account. *Cavendish.*

**PEA.** *n. f.* [pium, Lat. pira, Sax. pois, Fr.]

A pea hath a papilionaceous flower, and out of his enlargement rises the point, which becomes a long pod full of roundish seeds; the stalks are fistulous and weak, and seem to perforate the leaves by which they are embraced; and other leaves grow by pairs along the midrib, ending in a tendril. The species are fifteen: 1. The greater garden pea, with

white flowers and fruit. 2. Hotspur pea. 3. Dwarf pea. 4. French dwarf pea. 5. Pea with an excellent husk. 6. Sicklapea. 7. Common white pea. 8. Green round pea. 9. Grey pea. 10. Maple round pea. 11. Rose pea. 12. Spanish moretto pea. 13. Marrowfat or Dutch admiral pea. 14. Union pea. 15. Sea pea. 16. Pig pea. *Miller.*

**PEACE.** *n. f.* [pair, Fr. par, Latin.]

1. Respite from war.

Preserve us in peace; so preserve us in peace, that war may be always more odious to us than necessity. *Holyday.*

The Dane and Swede, rous'd up to fierce alarms, Bless the wife conduct of her pious arms; Soon as her fleets appear, their terrors cease, And all the northern world lies hush'd in peace. *Addison.*

2. Quiet from suits or disturbances.

The king gave judgment against Warren, and commanded that Sherborn should hold his land in peace. *Davies.*

3. Rest from any commotion.

4. Stillness from riots or tumults.

Keep peace upon your lives, he dies that strikes again. *Shakespeare.*

All assembled here in arms against God's peace and the king's, we charge you to repair to your dwelling places. *Shakespeare.*

Shallow, you have yourself been a great fighter, though now a man of peace. *Shakespeare.*

5. Reconciliation of differences.

Let him make peace with me. *Isaiah.*

6. A state not hostile.

If I have rewarded evil unto him that was at peace with me, let the enemy persecute my soul. *Psalms.*

There be two false peace or truces: the one grounded upon an implicit ignorance. *Bacon.*

7. Rest; quiet; content; freedom from terror; heavenly rest.

Well, peace be with him that hath made us heavy! — Peace be with us, lest we be heavier! *Shakespeare.*

Peace be unto thee, tear not, thou shalt not die. *Judges.*

The God of hope fill you with all joy and peace in believing, that ye may abound in hope. *Romans.*

Religion directs us rather to secure inward peace than outward ease, to be more careful to avoid everlasting torment than light afflictions. *Tillotson.*

8. Silence; suppression of the thoughts.

T'will out; — I peace!

No, I will speak as liberal as the air. *Shakespeare.*

In an examination, a freed servant, who had much power with Claudius, very fluently had almost all the words; and amongst other things, he asked in scorn one of the examiners, who was a freed servant of Scribonianus; I pray, sir, if Scribonianus had been emperor, what would you have done? he answered, I would have stood behind his chair and held my peace. *Bacon.*

She said, and held her peace: Aeneas went sad from the cave. *Dryden.*

9. [In law.] That general security and quiet which the king warrants to his subjects, and of which he therefore avenges the violation; every forcible injury is a breach of the king's peace.

**PEACE, interjection.** A word commanding silence.

Peace! fear, thou comest too late, when already the arm is taken. *Sidney.*

Hark! peace!

It was the owl that shriek'd, the fatal bellman, Which gives the sternest good night. *Shakespeare.*

Peace, good reader do not weep; Peace, the lovers are asleep. *Crahe.*

But peace, I must not quarrel with the will Of highest disposition. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Silence, ye troubled waves, and thou deep peace! Said then th' onisic word. *Milton.*

I prythee peace!

Perhaps she thinks they are too near of blood. *Dry.*

**PEACE-OFFERING.** *n. f.* [peace and offer.]

Among the Jews, a sacrifice or gift of-

fered to God for atonement and reconciliation for a crime or offence.

A sacrifice of peace-offering, offer without blemish, Leviticus.

**PEACEABLE.** *adj.* [from peace.]

1. Free from war; free from tumult.

The reformation of England was introduced in a peaceable manner, by the supreme power in parliament. *Swift.*

2. Quiet; undisturbed.

The laws were first intended for the reformation of abuses and peaceable continuance of the subject. *Speiser.*

Lie, Philo, untouch'd on my peaceable self, Nor take it amiss, that to little I heed thee; I've no envy to thee, and some love to myself, Then why should I answer; since first I must read thee. *Prior.*

3. Not violent; not bloody.

The Chaldeans flattered both Caesar and Pompey with long lives and a happy and peaceable death, both which fell out extremely contrary. *Hale.*

4. Not quarrelsome; not turbulent.

The most peaceable way for you, if you do take a thief, is to let him shew himself, and steal out of your company. *Shakespeare.*

Their men are peaceable, therefore let them dwell in the land and trade. *Genesis.*

**PEACEABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from peaceable.]

Quietness; disposition to peace.

Plant in us all those precious fruits of piety, justice, and charity, and peaceableness, and bowels of mercy toward all others. *Hammond.*

**PEACEABLY.** *adv.* [from peaceable.]

1. Without war; without tumult.

To his crown she him reitor'd, In which he dy'd, made ripe for death by eld, And after will'd it should to her remain, Who peaceably the same long time did wend. *Spenser.*

2. Without tumults or commotion.

The balance of power was provided for, else Pisistratus could never have governed so peaceably, without changing any of Solon's laws. *Swift.*

3. Without disturbance.

The pangs of death do make him grin; Disturb him not, let him pass peaceably. *Shakespeare.*

**PEACEFUL.** *adj.* [peace and full.]

1. Quiet; not in war: a poetical word.

That rous'd the Tyrrhen realm with loud alarms, And peaceful Italy involv'd in arms. *Dryden.*

2. Pacifick; mild.

As one disarm'd, his anger all he lost; And thus with peaceful words uprais'd her soon Mid The peaceful power that governs love repairs To feast upon soft vows and silent prayers. *Dryden.*

3. Undisturbed; still; secure.

Succeeding monarchs heard the subjects cries, Nor saw displeas'd the peaceful cottage rise. *Pope.*

**PEACEFULLY.** *adv.* [from peaceful.]

1. Without war.

2. Quietly; without disturbance.

Our lov'd earth; where peacefully we slept, And far from heav'n quiet possession kept. *Dryden.*

3. Mildly; gently.

**PEACEFULNESS.** *n. f.* [from peaceful.]

Quiet; freedom from war or disturbance.

**PEACEMAKER.** *n. f.* [peace and maker.]

One who reconciles differences.

Peace, good queen; And what notion there too too furious peers, For blessed are the peacemakers. *Shakespeare.*

Think us, Those we profess, peacemakers, friends, and servants. *Shakespeare.*

**PEACEPARTED.** *adj.* [peace and parted.]

Dismissed from the world in peace.

We should prophane the service of the dead, To sing a requiem, and such rest to her As to peace-parted souls. *Shakespeare.*

**PEACH.** *n. f.* [pêche, Fr. malum persicum, Latin.] A tree and fruit.

September is drawn with a cheerful countenance in his left hand a handful of millet, withal carry-

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ing a cornucopia of ripe peaches, *peach*, and *peach*-  
guantes.

The funny wall  
Presents the downy peach. *Thomson.*

To PEACH. *v. n.* [corrupted from *impeach*.]  
To accuse of some crime.

If you talk of *peaching*, I'll peach first, and see  
whose oath will be believed, I'll trounce you. *Dry.*

PEACH-COLOURED. *adj.* [*peach* and *colour*.]  
Of a colour like a peach.

One Mr. Caper comes to jail at the suit of Mr.  
Threepite the mercer, for some four suits of *peach*-  
colour'd fustian, which now peaches him a beggar. *Shakespeare.*

PE-CHICK. *n. f.* [*pea* and *chick*.] The  
chick of a peacock.

Does the fowling *peachick* think to make a  
cuckold of me? *Southern.*

PEA-COCK. *n. f.* [*papa*, Sax. *pavo*, Latin.  
Of this word the etymology is not  
known: perhaps it is *peak* cock, from the  
tuft of feathers on its head; the *peak* of  
women being an ancient ornament: if it  
be not rather a corruption of *beaucoq*, Fr.  
from the more striking lustre of its spang-  
led train.] A fowl eminent for the  
beauty of its feathers, and particularly  
of its tail.

Let frank Talbot triumph for a while;  
And live a *peacock*, sweep along his tail. *Shaksp.*  
The birds that are hardest to be drawn, are the  
tame birds, as cock, turkey-cock and *peacock*. *Peacocks.*

The *peacock*, not at thy command, assumes  
His glorious train; nor ostrich her rare plumes. *Sandys.*

The *peacock's* plumes thy tackle must not fail,  
Nor the dear purchase of the fable's tail. *Guy.*

PE-CHEN. *n. f.* [*pea* and *hen*; *pava*, Lat.]  
The female of the peacock.

PE-CK. *n. f.* [*peac*, Sax. *pic*; *pic*, Fr.]  
1. The top of a hill or eminence.

Thy sister feek,  
Or on Meander's bank or Latmus' *peck*. *Prior.*

2. Any thing acuminate.

3. The rising forepart of a headdress.

To PEAK. *v. n.* [*pequeno*, Spanish, *little*,  
perhaps *lean*; but I believe this word has  
some other derivation: we say a withered  
man has a sharp face; *peck* dying, is  
said to have a nose as sharp as a *pen*: from  
this observation, a tickly man is said to  
*peck* or grow acuminate, from *peque*.]

1. To look tickly.

Went's fe-nights, nine times nine,  
Shall he twiddle, *peck*, and punce. *Shakespeare.*

2. To make a mean figure; to sneak.

I, a dull and muddy mentled rascal, *peck*,  
Like John a dreams, unpregnant of my cause. *Shakespeare.*

The *peaking* cometh her husband, dwelling in a  
contumacious larion of jealousy, comes me in the mid-  
st of our encounter. *Shakespeare.*

PEAL. *n. f.* [perhaps from *pello*, *pellere*  
*tympanum*.]

1. A succession of loud sounds: as of bells,  
thunder, cannon, loud instruments.  
They were saluted by the way, with a fair *peal*  
of artillery from the tower. *Hayward.*

The breath of truth cannot be so highly ex-  
pected, as that it shall be the last *peal* to call the judg-  
ments of God upon men. *Bacon.*

Woods of Oranges will swell into the sea per-  
haps twenty miles; but what is that, since a *peal* of  
indignance will do as much, which moveth in a small  
compass? *Bacon.*

A *peal* shall rouse their sleep;  
Then all thy faints assembled, thou shalt judge  
Bad men and angels. *Milton.*

I myself,  
Vanquish'd with a *peal* of words, O weaklings,  
Gave up my fort of silence to a woman. *Milton.*

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From the Moors camp the noise grows louder  
fill;

Peals of shouts that rend the heav'ns. *Dryden.*  
Oh! for a *peal* of thunder that would make  
Earth, sea, and air, and heaven and Cato tremble!

2. It is once used by *Shakespeare* for a low  
dull noise, but improperly.

Ere to black Hecat's summons  
The shard-born beetle with his drowsy hums,  
Hath rung night's yawning *peal*, there shall be done  
A deed of dreadful note. *Macbeth.*

To PEAL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play  
solemnly and loud.

Let the *pealing* organ blow,  
To the full-voiced quire below,  
In service high and anthems clear,  
As may, with sweetest through mine ear,  
Dissolve me into ecstasies.  
And bring all heav'n before mine eyes. *Milton.*

The *pealing* organ, and the *pealing* choir;  
And the last words, that dust to dust convey'd. *Ticket.*

To PEAL. *v. a.*

1. To assail with noise.

Nor was his ear less *peal'd*  
With noises loud and ruinous, than when Bellona  
Storms.

With all her batt'ring engines, bent to rase  
Some capital city. *Milton.*

2. To stir with some agitation: as, to *peal*  
the pot, is when it boils to stir the liquor  
therein with a ladle. *Ainsworth.*

PEAR. *n. f.* [*poire*, Fr. *pyrum*, Latin.] A  
fruit more produced toward the footstalk  
than the apple, but is hollow like a navel  
at the extreme part.

The species are eighty-four: 1. Little musk *pear*,  
commonly called the supreme. 2. The Cho *pear*,  
commonly called the little bastard musk *pear*. 3.  
The halting *pear*, commonly called the green chuffi. 4.  
The red mauladel; it is also called the Lorell. 5.  
The little muscat. 6. The jurgonelle. 7. The  
Windfor *pear*. 8. The orange musk. 9. Great  
blanket. 10. The little blanket *pear*. 11. Long  
stalked blanket *pear*. 12. The musk *pear*. 13.  
The musk robin *pear*. 14. The musk drone *pear*.  
15. The green orange *pear*. 16. Calotte. 17.  
The Magdalene *pear*. 18. The great onion *pear*.  
19. The August muscat. 20. The rose *pear*. 21.  
The perfumed *pear*. 22. The summer bon clare-  
tien, or good christum. 23. Salamat. 24. Rose  
water *pear*. 25. The chunky *pear*. 26. The  
ruskiet *pear*. 27. The prince's *pear*. 28. The  
great month water *pear*. 29. Summer burganot.  
30. The autumn burganot. 31. The Swiss bur-  
ganot. 32. The red butter *pear*. 33. The dean's  
*pear*. 34. The long green *pear*; it is called the  
autumn month water *pear*. 35. The white and  
grey monieur John. 36. The flowered muscat.  
37. The vine *pear*. 38. Roundline *pear*. 39.  
The knave's *pear*. 40. The green sugar *pear*. 41.  
The marquis's *pear*. 42. The burnt cat; it is  
also called the virgin of Antioch. 43. Le be-  
dery; it is so called from Bed, which is a forest in  
Britagne between Rennes and Nantz, where this  
*pear* was found. 44. The crane, or burganot  
crane; it is also called the flat butter *pear*. 45.  
The lunatic, or duncan *pear*. 46. The dry muscat.  
47. The villan of Anjou, it is also called the tulip  
*pear* and the great orange. 48. The large stalked  
*pear*. 49. The Amadot *pear*. 50. Little land  
*pear*. 51. The good Lewis *pear*. 52. The Col-  
mar *pear*; it is also called the mamma *pear* and the  
late burganot. 53. The winter long green *pear*, or  
the laundry wilding. 54. La virginie, or la virgo-  
leuse. 55. Poire d'Ambrette; this is so called  
from its ruspky flavour, which resembles the smell  
of the sweet tulip flower, which is called Ambrette  
in France. 56. The winter thorn *pear*. 57. The  
St. Germain *pear*, or the unknown of La Fare, it  
being first discovered upon the banks of a river  
called by that name in the parish of St. Germain.  
58. The St. Augustine. 59. The Spanish bon chre-  
tien. 60. The pound *pear*. 61. The wilding of  
Cassov, a forest in Brittany, where it was discovered.  
62. The lord Martin *pear*. 63. The winter citri-  
*pear*; it is also called the musk orange *pear* in some

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places. 64. The winter roffelet. 65. The gate  
*pear*; this was discovered in the province of Poitou,  
where it was much esteemed. 66. Berganotte.  
Bogi: it is also called the Easter-burganot. 67.  
The winter bon chretien *pear*. 68. Catillac or  
endillac. 69. La pastourette. 70. The double  
flowering *pear*. 71. St. Martial; it is also called  
the angelic *pear*. 72. The wilding of Chanan-  
telle. 73. Carmelite. 74. The union *pear*. 75.  
The nurate. 76. The fine present; it is also called  
St. Sampson. 77. Le rouillelet de Reims. 78.  
The summer thorn *pear*. 79. The egg *pear*; so  
called from the figure of its fruit, which is shaped  
like an egg. 80. The orange tulip *pear*. 81. La  
manfette. 82. The German muscat. 83. The  
Holland burganot. 84. The *pear* of Naples. *Miller.*

They would whip me with their fine wits, till I  
were as crest fallen as a dried *pear*. *Shakespeare.*

August shall bear the form of a young man, of a  
choleric aspect, upon his arm a basket of *pears*,  
plums, and apples. *Peacham.*

The juicy *pear*  
Lies in a soft profusion fatter'd round. *Thomson.*

PEARCH. *n. f.* [*perica*, Lat.] See *PERCH*.

1. A long pole for various uses.

2. A kind of fish.

PEARCH-STONE. *n. f.* [from *pearck* and  
*stone*.] A sort of stone.

PEARL. *n. f.* [*perle*, Fr. *perla*, Spanish;  
supposed by *Salmafus* to come from  
*spherula*, Lat.]

1. *Pearls*, though esteemed of the number  
of gems by our jewellers, are but a dis-  
temper in the creature that produces  
them: the fish in which pearls are most  
frequently found is the East Indian *berber*  
or *pearl* oyster: others are found to pro-  
duce *pearls*; as the common oyster, the  
muscle, and various other kinds; but  
the Indian *pearls* are superior to all:  
some *pearls* have been known of the size  
of a pigeon's egg; as they increase in  
size, they are less frequent and more  
valued: the true shape of the *pearl* is a  
perfect round; but some of a consider-  
able size are of the shape of a *pear*, and  
serve for ear-rings. *Hill.*

A *pearl* pulp was made of a distilled milk.

Flow's pushed, blue and white,  
Like *lappace*, *pearl*, in rich combu dory  
Bathed below in knight's bending knee. *Shakespeare.*

It exactly *pearl* coloured, and those of the colour  
of lampblack iron, are esteemed proper to adorn  
the vessels. *Sharp.*

2. [Poetically.] Any thing round and clear,  
as a drop.

Drooping liquid *pearls*,  
Before the radiant queen, the lady and the girl  
Upon their round knees beg'd mercy. *Drayton.*

PEARL. *n. f.* [*albugo*, Lat.] A white speck  
or film growing on the eye. *Ainsworth.*

PEARLEAD. *adj.* [from *pearl*.] Adorned or  
set with pearls.

The water nymphs  
Held up their *pearled* wrists, and took her in,  
Bearing her mantle to aged Nerons' hall. *Milnes.*

PEAR-LEVED. *adj.* [*partauledge*.] Having  
a speck in the eye.

PEAR-LEGRASS. } *n. f.* Plants. *Ainsworth.*

PEAR-LEPLANT. }

PEAR-LEWORT. }

PEAR-LE. *adj.* [from *pearl*.]

1. Abounding with pearls; containing  
pearls.

Some in their *pearly* shells at ease, attend  
Moist nutriment. *Milton.*

2. Resembling pearls.

Which when she heard, full *pearly* floods  
In her eyes might view. *Drayton.*

2 M



1. Appropriate; belonging to ~~anyone~~ with exclusion of others.

I agree with Sir William Temple, that the word humour is peculiar to our English tongue; but not that the thing itself is peculiar to the English, because the contrary may be found in many Spanish, Italian, and French productions. *Swift.*

2. Not common to other things.

The only sacred hymns they are that christianity hath peculiar unto itself, the other being songs too of praise and of thanksgiving, but songs wherewith as we serve God, so the Jews likewise. *Hooker.*

3. Particular; single. To join *myself* with *peculiar*, though found in *Dryden*, is improper.

One peculiar nation to select  
From all the rest, of whom to be invoc'd. *Milton.*  
Space and duration being ideas that have something very abstruse and *peculiar* in their nature, the comparing them one with another may be of use for their illustration. *Locke.*  
Neither fear, nor will provoke the war;  
My fate is Juno's most peculiar care. *Dryden.*

- PECULIAR. *n. f.*  
1. The property; the exclusive property.

By *intinct* or reflection, they augment  
Their small peculiar. *Milton.*  
Revenge is so absolutely the peculiar of heaven, that no consideration whatever can empower even the best men to assume the execution of it. *South.*

2. Something abscinded from the ordinary jurisdiction.

Certain *peculiar*s there are, some appertaining to the dignities of the cathedral church at Exon.

Some *peculiar*s exempt from the jurisdiction of the bishops. *Lefey.*

- PECULIARITY. *n. f.* [from *peculiar*.]  
Particularity; something found only in one.

In an author possessed any distinguishing marks of style or *peculiarity* of thinking, there would remain in his least successful writings some few tokens whereby to discover him. *Swift.*

- PECULIARLY. *adv.* [from *peculiar*.]

1. Particularly; singly.

That is *peculiarly* the effect of the sun's variation. *Woodward.*  
Thus I try bounds this heart *peculiarly* his own. *Draught.*

When his danger encreased, he then thought fit to pay *peculiarly* for him. *Roll.*

- PECUNIARY. *adj.* [from *pecuniarus*, from *pecunia*, Latin; *pecuniaire*, French.]

1. Relating to money.

Their impostures delude not only unto *pecuniary* defractions, but the irreparable deceit of death. *Brown.*

2. Consisting of money.

Pain of infamy is a severer punishment upon ingenuous natures than a *pecuniary* mulct. *Bacon.*  
The injured person might take a *pecuniary* mulct by way of amercement. *Lassone.*

- PED. *n. f.* [commonly pronounced *ped*.]  
1. A small packfaddle. A *ped* is much shorter than a pannel, and is raised before and behind, and serves for small burdens.

A pannel and wanty packfiddle and *ped*. *Tusser.*  
2. A basket; a hamper.

A hawk is a wicker *ped*, wherein they use to carry fish. *Spenser.*

- PEDAGOGICAL. *adj.* [from *pedagogue*.]  
Sitting or belonging to a schoolmaster.

- PEDAGOGUE. *n. f.* [*pedagogus*, Latin; *παιδαγωγός*, *παις* and *αγωγός*.]  
One who teaches boys; a schoolmaster; a pedant.  
Few *pedagogues* but curse the barren chair,  
Take him who hang'd himself for mere despair  
And poverty. *Dryden.*

- To PEDAGOGUE. *v. t.* [*παιδαγωγέω*, from

the noun.] To teach with superciliousness.

This may confuse their younger files,  
Whom Dryden *pedagogues* at Will's.  
But never cou'd be meant to tie,  
Authentick was, like you and I. *Prior.*  
PEDAGOGY. *n. f.* [*παιδαγωγία*.] Preparatory discipline.

The old sabbath appertained to the *pedagogy* and rudiments of the law; and therefore when the great master came and fulfilled all that was prefigured by it, it then ceased. *White.*

In time the reason of men ripening to such a pitch, as to be above the *pedagogy* of Moses's rod and the discipline of types, God thought fit to display the substance without the shadow. *South.*

- PEDAL. *adj.* [*pedalis*, Lat.] Belonging to a foot.

PEDALS. *n. f.* [*pedalis*, Lat. *pedales*, Fr.] The large pipes of an organ: so called because played upon and stopt with the foot. *Diet.*

- PEDANEUS. *adj.* [*pedaneus*, Lat.] Going on foot. *Diet.*

- PEDANT. *n. f.* [*pedant*, French.]

1. A schoolmaster.

A *pedant* that keeps a school i' th' church. *Shakespeare.*  
The boy who scarce has paid his entrance down  
To his proud *pedant*, or declin'd a noun. *Dryden.*

2. A man vain of low knowledge; a man awkwardly ostentatious of his literature.

The *pedant* can hear nothing but in favour of the conceits he is amorous of. *Gilchrist.*  
The preface has so much of the *pedant*, and to little of the conversation of men in it, that I shall pass it over. *Addison.*

In learning let a nymph delight,  
The *pedant* gets a mistress by't. *Swift.*  
Pursuit of fame with *pedants* fills our schools,  
And into exorcisms buries our souls. *Young.*

- PEDANTICAL. } *adj.* [*pedantescus*, Fr. from  
PEDANTICK. } *pedant*.] Awkwardly ostentatious of learning.

Mr. Cheeke had eloquence in the Latin and Greek tongues; but for other influences *pedantick* enough. *Hanward.*

When we see any thing in an obdurate that looks forced and *pedantick*, we ought to consider how it appeared in the time the poet writ. *Addison.*

The obtrusiveness is brought over them by ignorance and age, made yet more obtrusive by their *pedantick* elucidators. *Pelton.*

A spirit of contradiction is so *pedantick* and hateful, that a man should watch against every instance of it. *Harris.*

We now believe the Copernican system: yet we shall still use the popular terms of *sun* and *planet*, and not introduce a new *pedantick* description of them from the motion of the earth. *Bentley.*

- PEDANTICALLY. *adv.* [from *pedantical*.]  
With awkward ostentation of literature.

The earl of Roehampton has excellently rendered it; too faithfully is, indeed, *pedantick* it is a faith like that which proceeds from superstition. *Dryden.*

- PEDANTRY. *n. f.* [*pedanterie*, Fr.] Awkward ostentation of needless learning.

'Tis a practice that savours much of *pedantry*, a reserve of puerility we have not shaken off from school. *Brown.*

Horace has enticed me into this *pedantry* of quotation. *Cowley.*  
Make us believe it, if you can: it is in Latin, if I may be allowed the *pedantry* of a quotation, non *peruadebis*, triumph *peruadebis*. *Addison.*

From the universities the young nobility are sent for fear of contracting any airs of *pedantry* by a college education. *Swift.*

- To PEDDLE. *v. n.* To be busy about trifles. *Answer.* It is commonly written *piddle*: as, what *piddling* work is here.

- PEDDLING. *adj.* Petty-dealing; trifling; unimportant.

So slight a pleasure I may part with, and find no mite; this *peddling* profit I may resign, and 'twill be no breach in my estate. *Decay of Piety.*

- PEDERERO. *n. f.* [*pedrera*, Spanish, from *pedra*, a stone with which they charged it.] A small cannon managed by a swivel. It is frequently written *patrero*.

- PEDISTAL. *n. f.* [*pedestal*, Fr.] The lower member of a pillar; the basis of a statue.

The poet bows.  
And shakes the statues and the *pedistals*. *Dryden.*

In the center of it was a grim idol; the forefront of the *pedestal* was curiously embossed with a triumph. *Addison.*

So stiff, for mirth! some statue you would swear  
Stept from its *pedestal* to take the air. *Pope.*

- PEDISTRIOUS. *adj.* [*pedistris*, Lat.] Not winged; going on foot.

Men converse they never lie down, and enjoy not the position of rest, ordained unto all *pedistrous* animals. *Brown.*

- PEDICLE. *n. f.* [from *pedis*, Lat. *pedicula*, Fr.] The footstalk, that by which a leaf or fruit is fixed to the tree.

The cause of the holding green, is the close and compact substance of their leaves and *pedicles*. *Bacon.*

- PEDICULAR. *adj.* [*pedicularis*, Lat. *pediculaire*, Fr.] Having the phthiriasis or lousy distemper. *Ainsworth.*

- PEDIGREE. *n. f.* [*per* and *degré*, Skinner.] Genealogy; lineage; account of descent.

I am no herald to enquire of men's *pedigrees*, it sufficeth me if I know their virtues. *Sidney.*  
You tell a *pedigree*

Of three score and two years, a silly time. *Shakspeare.*  
Alterations of times, which in former ages have been very common, have obscured the truth of our *pedigrees*, that it will be no little labour to deduce many of them. *Comden.*

To the old heroes hence was giv'n  
A *pedigree* which reach'd to heav'n. *Waller.*  
The Jews preserved the *pedigrees* of their several tribes, with a more scrupulous exactness than any other nation. *Autenburg.*

- PEDIMENT. *n. f.* [*pedis*, Lat.] In architecture, an ornament that crowns the ordonances, finishes the fronts of buildings, and serves as a decoration over gates, windows, and niches: it is ordinarily of a triangular form, but sometimes makes the arch of a circle. *Diet.*

- PEDLER. *n. f.* [*a petty dealer*]; a contraction produced by frequent use. One who travels the country with small commodities.

All as a poor *pedler* he did wend,  
Bearing a bundle of trifles at his back;  
As be his and babies and glasses in his pack. *Spenser.*

If you did but hear the *pedler* at the door, you would never dance again after a labor and pipe. *Shakspeare.*

He is wit's *pedler*, and retails his wares  
At wakes and wassals, meetings, markets, fairs. *Shakspeare.*

Had fly Uxleys at the back  
Of Fox brought thence his *pedler's* pack. *Cleveland.*

A narrow education may beget among some of the clergy in possession such contempt for all innovators, as merchants have for *pedlers*. *Swift.*

Atlas was to exceeding strong,  
He bore the skies upon his back,  
Just as a *pedler* does his pack. *Swift.*

- PEDLERY. *adj.* [from *pedler*.] Wares sold by pedlers.

The burlings of those of my rank are trifles in comparison of what all those are who travel with fish, poultry, *pedlery* ware to sell. *Swift.*

- PEDOBAPTISM. *n. f.* [*παις*; and *βαπτισμός*.]  
Infant baptism. *Diet.*

- PEDOBAPTIST. *n. f.* [*παις* and *βαπτιστής*.]



One that holds or practises infant baptism.

To PEEL. *v. a.* [*peler*, Fr. from *pellis*, Lat.]

1. To decorticate; to flay.

The skilful shepherd peel'd me certain wands,  
And fluk them up before the fulsome ewes. *Shaksp.*

2. [from *piller*, Fr. to rob.] To plunder.  
According to analogy this should be written *pill*.

Who once just and temperate conquer'd well,  
But govern all the nations under yoke,  
Peeling their provinces, exhausted all  
But lust and rapine. *Milton.*

Lord-like at ease, with arbitrary pow'r,  
To peel the chiefs, the people to devour;  
Thine, traitor, are thy talents. *Dryden*

PEEL. *n. f.* [*pellis*, Lat. *pelure*, Fr.] The skin or thin rind of any thing.

PEEL. *n. f.* [*puelle*, Fr.] A broad thin board with a long handle, used by bakers to put their bread in and out of the oven.

PEELER. *n. f.* [from *peel*.]

1. One who strips or flays.

2. A robber; a plunderer.

Yet otes with her sucking a peeler is found,  
Both ill to the master and worse to some ground.

As 'tis a peeler of land, sow it upon lands the same rank. *Tupper.*  
*Mortimer.*

To PEEP. *v. n.* [This word has no etymology, except that of *Skinner*, who derives it from *opheffen*, Dutch, *to lift up*; and of *Cajaubon*, who derives it from *emwippen*, a *spy*; perhaps it may come from *pip*, *pipio*, Latin, *to cry as young birds*: when the chickens first broke the shell and cried, they were said to begin to *pip* or *peep*; and the word that expressed the act of crying, was by mistake applied to the act of appearing that was at the same time: this is offered till something better may be found.]

1. To make the first appearance.

She her gay painted plumes disordered,  
Seeing at last herself from danger rid.

Peeps forth and soon renews her native pale. *Spens.*

And the true blood, which peeps forth fairly through it.

Do plainly give you out an unflin'd shepherd *Shaksp.*

England and France might through their unity,  
Dread him some prejudice, for from this league

Peep'd hither that menac'd him. *Shakspare.*

I can see his pride  
Peep through each part of him. *Shakspare.*

The two sons madden-blossoms on each bough  
Peep forth from the first blades; so that now

A thousand ruddy hopes flung in each bud,  
And flatter'd every greedy eye that bud. *Crashaw*

With words not hers, and more than human sound,

She makes th' obedient ghosts peep trembling through the ground. *Roscommon.*

Earth, but not at once, her visage rears,  
And peeps upon the seas from upper grounds. *Dryd.*

Fair as the face of nature did appear,  
When flowers first peep'd, and trees did blossoms bear.

And winter had not yet deform'd th' inverted year. *Dryden.*

Printing and letters had just peep'd abroad in the world; and the reformers of learning wrote very eagerly against one another. *Atterbury.*

Though but the very white end of the sprout peep out in the outward part of the comb, break it open, you will find the spirit of a greater largeness. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

So pleas'd at first the tow'ring Alps we try,  
And the first clouds and mountains seem the last;

But those attain'd, so tremble to survey  
The growing labours of the lengthen'd way;

Th' increasing prospect tires our wading eyes,  
Hills peep o'er hills, and Alps on Alps arise. *Pope.*

Most souls but peep out once on age,  
Dull fallen prisoners in the body's cage. *Pope.*

2. To look slyly, closely; or curiously; to look through any crevice.

Who is the same, which at my window peeps. *Spenser.*

Come thick night!  
That my keen knife see not the wound it makes;  
Nor heav'n peep through the blanket of the dark,  
To cry hold. *Shakspare's Macbeth.*

Nature hath fram'd strange fellows in her time;  
Some that will evermore peep through their eyes,  
And laugh like parrots at a bag-pipe. *Shakspare.*

A fool will peep in at the door. *Verdijallus.*

The trembling leaves through which he play'd,  
Dapping the walk with light and shade,  
Like lattice windows give the spy  
Room but to peep with half an eye. *Cleveland.*

All doors are shut, no let and peeps abroad,  
While others outward went on quick dispatch. *Dryd.*

The spring flames peep'd in, and saw from far  
The awful accents of the sacred quire;  
But since it was propitius'd by civil war,  
Heav'n thought it fit to have it smug'd by fire. *Dryden.*

From each tree  
The feather'd people look down to peep on me. *Dryden.*

Those remade and sad bodies were formed not  
merely to be peep'd at through an optick glass. *Bentley's Sermons.*

O my muse, just distance keep,  
Thou art a mind, and must not peep. *Prior.*

In vain his little child en peep'd out  
Into the mungling storm, demand their fire. *Thomf*

PEEP. *n. f.*

1. First appearance: as, at the peep and first break of day.

2. A fly look.

Would not one think, the almanackmaker was  
crept out of his grave to take t'other peep at the stars? *Swift.*

PEEPER. *n. f.* A young chicken just breaking the shell.

Dukes I chide, though little, yet gentle;  
Smiles the first come, and peepers crown the meal. *Bacon*

PEEPHOLE. } *n. f.* [*peep* and *hole*.]  
PEEPINGHOLE. } Hole through which one may look without being discovered.

The fox spied him through a peepinghole he had found out to see what news. *LeStrange.*

By the peephole in his crest,  
Is it not virtually confess'd,  
That there lies eyes took distant aim? *Prior.*

PEER. *n. f.* [*pair*, French.]

1. Equal; one of the same rank.

His peer upon this evidence  
Have found him guilty of high treason. *Shakspare.*

Amongst a man's peers, a man shall be sure of familiarity: and therefore it is good a little to keep state. *Bacon.*

Oh! what is man, great maker of mankind!  
That thou to him to great respect do'st bear!

That thou dost not him with to bright a mind,  
Mak'st him a king, and ev'n an angel's peer. *Davies.*

2. One equal in excellence or endowments.

All these did wife Ulysses lead, in countess peer to Jove. *Chapman.*

In long he never had his peers,  
From sweet Cecily down to chauncleer. *Dryden.*

3. Companion; fellow.

He all his peers in beauty did surpass. *Spenser.*

If you did more to night,  
In the dances, with what sight  
Of your peers you were beheld,  
That at every motion twell'd. *Ben Jonson.*

Who bear the bows were knights in Arthur's reign,  
Twelve they, and twelve the peers of Charlemagne. *Dryden.*

4. A nobleman as distinct from a commoner: of nobility we have five degrees, who are all nevertheless called peers, because their essential privileges are the same.

I shall thus pass with thy kingdom's wars,  
That speak my salutation in their minds:  
Had King of Scotland! *Shakspare.*

King Henry's peers and chief nobility  
Defrey'd themselves, and lost the realm of France. *Shakspare.*

Be just in all you say, and all you do;  
Whatever be your birth, you're sure to be  
A peer of the first magnitude to me. *Dryden.*

To PEER. *v. a.* [by contraction from *appeare*.]

1. To come just in sight.

As the sun breaks through the darkest clouds,  
So honour peereth in the meanest habit. *Shakspare.*

Yet many of your horsemen peer,  
And gallop o'er the field. *Shakspare.*

Ev'n through the hollow eyes of death  
I spy life peering. *Shakspare.*

See how his gorget peers above his gown,  
To tell the people in what danger he was. *Ben Jonf.*

2. To look narrowly; to peep.

Now for a clod-like hare in form they peer,  
Now bolt and cudgel squirrels leap do move,  
Now the ambitious lark with mirror clear  
They catch, while he, fool to himself makes love. *Stebbs.*

Hell itself will pass away,  
And leave her dolorous mansion to the peering day. *Milton.*

Peering in maps for ports, and peers, and roads,  
And every object that might make me fear  
Misfortune to my ventures. *Shakspare.*

PEERAGE. *n. f.* [*pairie*, Fr. from *peer*.]

1. The dignity of a peer.

His friendships he to few confin'd;  
No fool, of rank or mongrel breed,  
Who him would pass for lords indeed;  
Where titles give no right or power,  
And peerage is a wither'd flower. *Sayt.*

2. The body of peers.

Not only the penal laws are in force against papists, and their number is contemptible, but also the peerage and commons are excluded from parliament. *Dryden.*

PEERLESS. *n. f.* [from *peer*.] Peerage.

PEERLESS. *n. f.* [female of *peer*.] The lady of a peer; a woman ennobled.

Statefman and patriot ply alike the stocks;  
Peers and butler share alike the box. *Pope.*

PEERLESS. *adj.* [from *peer*.] Unequalled; having no peer.

I bind,  
On pain of punishment, the world to weet,  
We stand up peerless. *Shakspare.*

Her peerless feature, joined with her birth,  
Approves her fit for none, but for a king. *Shaksp.*

Her peers, that led  
The starry host, rode brightly till the moon,  
Riding in cloudy majesty, at length,  
Apparent queen, unveil'd her peerless light. *Milton.*

Such much-worth'd were to blaze  
The peerless light of her immortal praise,  
Whole future lends us. *Milton.*

Her dress, her shape, her matchless grace,  
Were all observ'd, as well as heavenly face;  
With such a peerless majesty she stands,  
As in that day she took the crown. *Dryden.*

PEERLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *peerless*.] Universal superiority.

PEEVISH. *adj.* [This word *Junius*, with more reason than he commonly discovers, supposes to be formed by corruption from *perverse*; *Skinner* rather derives it from *beech*, as we say *waspyish*.]

1. Petulant; waspish; easily offended; irritable; irascible; soon angry; perverse; morose; querulous; full of expressions of discontent; hard to please.

She is peevish, sullen, froward,  
Proud, disobedient, stubborn, lacking duty. *Shaksp.*

It thou hast the metal of a king,  
Being wrong'd as we are by this peevish town,  
Turn thou the mouth of thy artillery.  
As we will ours, against these tawny walls. *St. J.*

Neither wilt be false or peevish in active to ad-

# PEL

from their daily and most constant food.

2. Expressing discontent, or fretfulness. For what can breed more *peevish* incongruities, than man to yield to female provocations? *Sidney*.

I will not presume To find such *peevish* tokens to a king. *Shakespeare*. That deserve to be doubly laughed at, that are *peevish* and angry for nothing to no purpose. *L'Estr.* *PEEVISHLY*, *adv.* [from *peevish*.] *Angrily*; querulously; morosely.

He was too *peevishly* opinionative and proud, that he would neither ask nor hear the advice of any.

*PEEVISHNESS*, *n. f.* [from *peevish*.] Intractability; querulousness; fretfulness; perverseness.

Some misarriages in government might escape through the *peevishness* of others; conveying the publick should be managed without them. *King Ch.*

It will be an unpardonable, as well as childish *peevishness*, if we undervalue the advantages of our knowledge, and neglect to improve it. *Locke*.

You may find Nothing but acid left behind. From passion you may then be freed, When *peevishness* and spleen succeed. *Swift*.

*PEE*, *n. f.* [*pegge*, Teutonic.]

1. A piece of wood driven into a hole, which does the office of an iron nail.

John bodies forth rain; as boxes and *pegs* of wood, when they draw and wind hard. *Bacon*.

His teeth are about thirty in each jaw; all of them *peg-teeth*, or *peg* teeth, not much unlike the teeth of a maul. *Crow*.

He be choleric, we shall treat him like his little friend, and hang him upon a *peg* till he comes to himself. *Addison*.

The *pegs* and nails in a great building, though they are but little valued in themselves, are absolutely necessary to keep the whole frame together. *Addison*.

A finer petticoat can neither make you richer, more virtuous, or wise, than if it hung upon a *peg*. *Swift*.

2. The pins of an instrument on which the strings are strained.

You are well tun'd now; but I'll let down The *pegs* that make this music. *Shakespeare*.

3. To take a *peg* lower. To deprecate; to sink; perhaps from relaxing the cords of musical instruments.

Remember how in arms and politics, We tell how we worried all your holy tricks, I leaped your party with intrigue, And took your grandees down a *peg*. *Hudibras*.

4. The nickname of Margaret.

To *PEG*, *v. a.* To fasten with a *peg*. I will read an *unk*, And *peg* thee in his knotty entrails, till Thou it howl'd away twelve winters. *Shakespeare*.

Taking the shoots of the past spring, and *pegging* them down in very rich earth, by that time twelve-month they will be ready to remove. *Eaton*.

*PEIR*, *n. f.* [in low Lat. *pelisra*, not known whence derived; *puisse*, in Norman, is *frappery*.] Money; riches.

The thought of this doth pass all worldly *peir*. *Sidney*.

Hardy elf, Thou dar'st view my direful countenance; I read thee rash and heedless of thyself, To trouble my dull fear and heaps of precious *peir*. *Spenser*.

Of traffic or return the never taken care; Not provident of *peir*, as many islands are. *Drayton*.

Immortal gods, I crave no *peir*; I pray for no more than myself. *Shakespeare*.

He call'd his money in; But the prevailing love of *peir* Set a split him on the former shelf: He put it out again. *Dryden's Horace*.

To the poor if he refus'd his *peir*, He w'd them full as kindly as himself. *Swift*.

# PEL

deserts, and feeds upon serpents and other reptiles: the *pelican* has a peculiar tenderness for its young; it generally places its nest upon a craggy rock: the *pelican* is supposed to admit its young to suck blood from its breast. *Cabnet*.

Should discarded fathers Have this little mercy on their flesh; 'Twas this flesh begot those *pelican* daughters. *Shakespeare*.

The *pelican* hath a beak broad and flat, like the beak of apothecaries. *Hakewill on Providence*.

*PELLET*, *n. f.* [from *pila*, Latin; *pelote*, French.]

1. A little ball. A cube or *pellet* of yellow wax as much as half the spirit of wine, burnt only eighty-seven pulses. *Bacon*.

That which is sold to the merchants is made into little *pellets* and sealed. *Sandys*. I dressed with little *pellets* of lint. *Wijeman*.

2. A bullet; a ball to be shot.

The force of gunpowder hath been ascribed to rarefaction of the earthy substance into flame, and so followeth a dilatation; and therefore, lest two bottles should be in one place, there must needs also follow an expulsion of the *pellet* or blowing up of the mine: but these are ignorant speculations; for flame, if there were nothing else, will be followed with any hard body, such as a *pellet* is, or the barrel of a gun; so as the hard body would kill the flame. *Bacon*.

How shall they reach us in the air with those *pellets* they can hardly roll up in the ground? *L'Estr*.

In a shooting trunk, the longer it is to a certain limit, the more forcibly the air passes and drives the *pellet*. *Ray*.

*PELLETED*, *adj.* [from *pellet*.] Consisting of bullets.

My brave Egyptians all, By the discarding of this *pelleted* form, Lie graveless. *Shakespeare*.

*PELLICLE*, *n. f.* [*pellicula*, Latin.]

1. A thin skin. After the diluence of the fluid, the *pellicle* must be broke. *Sharp*.

2. It is often used for the film which gathers upon liquors impregnated with salts or other substances, and evaporated by heat.

*PELLITORY*, *n. f.* [*parietaria*, Lat.] An herb.

*PELLMELL*, *adv.* [*peste messe*, Fr.] Confusedly; tumultuously; one among another; with confused violence.

When we have dash'd them to the ground, Then dash each other; and *pell mell* Make work upon ourselves. *Shakespeare*.

Never yet did insurrection want Such moody beggars, starving for a time Of *pell-mell* havoc and confusion. *Shakespeare*.

After these senators have in such manner, as you guess hath heard, battered a civil government out, with their paper-shot, then they fall *pell-mell* upon the service book. *White*.

He knew when to fall on *pell mell*, To fall back and retreat as well. *Hudibras*.

*PELLS*, *n. f.* [*pellis*, Latin.]

Clerk of the *pells*, an officer belonging to the exchequer, who enters every teller's bill into a parchment roll called *pells acceptuum*, the roll of receipts; and also makes another roll called *pells critium*, a roll of the disbursements. *Pailen*.

*PELLUCID*, *adj.* [*pellucidus*, Lat.] Clear; transparent; not opaque; not dark.

The colours are owing to the intermixture of foreign matter with the proper matter of the stone: this is the case of agates and other coloured stones, the colours of several whereof may be extracted, and the bodies rendered as *pellucid* as crystal, without sensibly damaging the texture. *Woodward*.

If water be made warm in any *pellucid* vessel emptied of air, the water in the vacuum will bubble and boil as vehemently as it would in the open air in a vessel set upon the fire, till it conceives a much greater heat. *Newton*.

*PELLUCIDITY*, *n. f.* [from *pellucid*.] *PELLUCIDNESS*, } Transparency; clearness; not opacity.

# PEN

The air is a clear and pellucid medium, in which the insensible particles of dissolved matter float, without troubling the *pellucidity* of the air; when on a sudden by a precipitation they gather into visible misty drops that make clouds. *Locke*.

We consider their *pellucidness*, and the vast quantity of light that passes through them without reflection. *Keil*.

*PELLT*, *n. f.* [from *pellis*, Latin.]

1. Skin; hide. The camel's hair is taken for the skin or *pellt* with the hair upon it. *Brown*. A healthy letter on their *pellts* will flick. When the raw rain has pierc'd them to the quick. *Dryden*.

2. The quarry of a hawk all torn. *Anglo*. To *PELLT*, *v. a.* [*peltern*, German, *Skinner*; contracted from *pellit*, Mr. *Lye*.]

1. To strike with something thrown. It is generally used of something thrown, rather with teasing frequency than destructive violence.

Poor asked with loss, wherefore you are, That hide the *pellting* of this pale's form? How shall your household's heels and mated sides, Your loop'd and window'd ruggedness defend you? *Shakespeare*.

Do but stand upon the tonning shore, The chiding billows from to *pellt* the clouds. *Shakf*. No zealous brother there would want a stone To maul us continually, and *pellt* popo Juan. *Dryden*.

Obstinate persons have insulted men of great worth, and *pellt* them from coverts with little objections. *Atterbury*.

The whole empire could hardly subdue me, and I might easily with stones *pellt* the metropolis to pieces. *Swift*.

2. To throw; to cast. My Phyllis me with *pellt* apples plies, Then tripping to the woods the wanton lies. *Dryd*.

*PELTINO*, *adj.* This word in *Shakespeare* signifies, I know not why, mean; paltzy; pitiful.

Could great men thunder, Jove could ne'er be quiet; For every *pelting* petty officer Would use his heaven for thunder. *Shakespeare*.

For every *pelting* petty officer Would use his heaven for thunder. *Shakespeare*.

Have every *pelting* river made to proud, That they have overflowed their continents. *Shaksp*.

They from their pates and poor *pelting* villages Enforce their charity. *Shakespeare*.

A treatment of *pelting* form. *Shakespeare*.

*PELTMOSEER*, *n. f.* [*pellio*, Lat. *pell* and *monger*.] A dealer in raw hides.

*PELLTIS*, *n. f.* [Lat.] The lower part of the belly.

*PEN*, *n. f.* [*penna*, Latin.]

1. An instrument of writing. Never dar'st thou touch a *pen* to write, Until his ink were temper'd with love's sighs. *Shak*.

Who wrote whatever time shall bring to pass, With *pens* of adamant on plates of brass. *Thyden*.

He takes the papers, lays them down again, And, with unwilling fingers, tries the *pen*. *Dryden*.

He remembers not that he took oil *pen* from paper till he had done. *Field*.

I can, by debaying the letters, tell what new ideas shall exhibit the next moment, barely by drawing my *pen* over it, which will rather appear, if my hands stand still; or though I move my *pen*, if my eyes be shut. *Locke*.

2. Feather. The *pens* that did his pinions bind, Were like many-yards with flying canvas lin'd. *Spenser*.

3. Wing; though even here it may mean feather. Feather'd loon and fledg'd, They fann'd their *pens*; and soaring th' air sublime, With clang despoil'd the ground. *Milton*.

4. [from *pennan*, Saxon.] A small enclosure; a coop. My father stole two geese out of a *pen*. *Swal p*.

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The cook was ordered to dress capons for supper, and take the best in the pen. *L'Estrange.*  
 She in pen his flocks will fold. *Dryden.*  
 Ducks in thy ponds, and chickens in thy pen. *King.*  
 And be thy turkeys numerous as thy hens. *King.*  
 To P. v. 2. a. pret. and part. pass. *penit.*  
 [penman and penman, Saxons.]  
 1. To coop; to shut up; to encage; to imprison in a narrow place.  
 Away with her, and pen her up. *Shakespeare.*  
 My heavy son  
 Private in his chamber pen himself. *Shakespeare.*  
 The painter alone would pen the humour  
 ahead contained in the part, and forbid new humour.  
 Bacon.  
 Then armour help'd their harm, crush'd in and  
 bound, *Milton.*  
 Into their fulcrum pen.  
 As when a prowling wolf  
 Whom hunger drives to seek new haunt for prey,  
 Watching where shepherds pen their flocks at eve  
 In hundred cotes, and the field secure,  
 Leap o'er the fence with ease into the fold. *Milton.*  
 The glays, wherein it is penned up, hindered it  
 to deliver itself by an expansion of its parts. *Boyle.*  
 The prevention of mischief is perpetrated by the  
 Jewish custom, they pen up their daughters, and  
 permit them to be acquainted with none. *Harvey.*  
 Ah! that your bullets had been mine,  
 To pen the sheep. *Dryden.*  
 2. [from the noun; pret. and part. pass. *penit.*]  
 To write. It probably meant  
 at first only the manual exercise of the  
 pen, or mechanical part of writing; but  
 it has been long used with relation to the  
 style or composition.  
 For prey these shepherds too he took,  
 Whole metal still he knew he could not bend  
 With heavy pictures, or a window book,  
 With me good dance or letter finely pen'd. *Sidon.*  
 I would be loath to cut away my speech; for,  
 besides that it is excellently well pen'd, I have  
 taken great pains to cut it. *Shakespeare.*  
 Read this challenge, mark but the penning of it  
*Shakespeare.*  
 A sentence spoken by him in English, and pen-  
 ned out of his mouth, by four good secretaries, for  
 trial of our orthography, was set down by them.  
 Camden.  
 He frequented sermons, and penned notes with  
 his own hand. *Hayward.*  
 The precepts penned, or preached by the holy  
 apostles, were as divine and as perpetual in re-  
 spect of obligation. *White.*  
 The digressing my thoughts into order, and the  
 setting them down in writing was necessary; for  
 without such strict examination, as the penning  
 them entails, they would have been disjointed and  
 raving ones. *Dodley.*  
 Almost condemn'd, he mov'd the judges thus.  
 Hear, but instead of me, my Oedipus;  
 The judges hearing with applause, at the end  
 I read him, and said, no tool such lines had pen'd.  
 Diction.  
 Gentlemen should extemporize, or after a little  
 meditation, speak to some subject without a penning  
 of any thing. *Locke.*  
 Should I publish the proofs that are so well  
 penned, they would do honour to the persons who  
 write them. *Addison.*  
 Twenty souls I never saw  
 Come with petitions truly pen'd. *Swift.*  
 Desiring I should stand their fault  
 PENAL. *adj.* [penal, Fr. from *puna*, Lat.]  
 1. Denouncing punishment; enacting punishment.  
 Gratitude plants such generosity in the heart of  
 man, as find more effectually incline him to what  
 is brave and becoming than the terror of any penal  
 South.  
 2. Used for the purposes of punishment;  
 vindictive.  
 Admantine chains and penal law. *Milton.*  
 PENALTY. *n. f.* [penalty, old Fr. h.]  
 Liability to punishment; condemnation  
 to punishment.  
 Many of the ancients denied the Antipodes, and

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some unto the penalty of contrary affirmations;  
 but the experience of navigations can now assert  
 them beyond all dubitation. *Brown.*  
 PEN'ALTY. *n. f.* [from *penalite*, old Fr.]  
 1. Punishment; censure; judicial infliction.  
 Political power is a right of making laws with  
 penalties of death, and consequently all less penalties,  
 for preserving property, and employing the force  
 of the community in the execution of laws. *Locke.*  
 Beneath her footstool, science grows in chains,  
 And we dread's Oyle, penalties, and pains. *Daniel.*  
 2. Forfeiture upon non-performance.  
 Lend this money, not as to thy friend,  
 But lend it rather to thine enemy,  
 Who, if he break, thou may'st with better face,  
 Exact the penalty. *Shakespeare.*  
 PENANCE. *n. f.* [penence, old Fr. for *penitence*.]  
 Infliction either publick or private,  
 suffered as an expression of repentance for sin.  
 And bitter penance with an iron whip.  
 Was wont him once to discipline every day. *Spenser.*  
 Mew her up,  
 And make her hear the penances of her tongue. *Shak.*  
 No penitentiary, though he had enjoined him  
 never to freight penance to expiate his first offence,  
 would have counsel'd him to have given over the  
 pursuit of his right. *Bacon.*  
 The scourge  
 Inexorable, and the torturing hour  
 Calls us to penance. *Milton.*  
 A Lorum surgeon, who whipped the naked part  
 with a great rod of nettles till all over blistered,  
 persuaded him to perform this penance in a sharp fit  
 he had. *Temple.*  
 PENCE. *n. f.* The plural of *penny*; formed  
 from *pennus*, by a contraction usual in  
 the rapidity of colloquial speech.  
 The time servant found one of his fellow-ser-  
 vants, which owed him an hundred pence, and took  
 him by the throat. *Matthew.*  
 PENCIL. *n. f.* [penicillum, Lat.]  
 1. A small brush of hair which painters dip  
 in their colours.  
 The Indians will perfectly represent in feathers  
 whatsoever they see drawn with pencils. *Heylin.*  
 Pencils can by one slight touch restore  
 Smiles to those changed face, that wept before. *Dryd.*  
 For thee the gloves green fly we wear,  
 And nature's ready pencil paints the flow'rs. *Dryd.*  
 A sort of pictures there is, wherein the colours,  
 as laid by the pencil on the table, mark out very  
 odd figures. *Locke.*  
 The faithful pencil has design'd  
 Some bright idea of the matter sunud,  
 Where a new world leaps out at his command,  
 And ready nature waits upon his hand. *Pope.*  
 2. A black lead pen, with which, cut to a  
 point, they write without ink.  
 Mark with a pen or pencil the most considerable  
 things in the books you desire to remember. *Harris.*  
 3. An instrument of writing without ink.  
 To PENCIL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To  
 paint.  
 Painting is almost the natural man,  
 For hence dishonest trafficks with man's nature,  
 He is but a child; pencil'd figures are  
 even such as they give out. *Shakespeare.*  
 Pulse of all kinds distill'd their odorous powers,  
 Where nature pencils butterflies on flow'rs. *Harte.*  
 PENDANT. *n. f.* [pendant, Fr.]  
 1. A jewel hanging in the ear.  
 The tips  
 Some third the mazy ringlets of her hair,  
 Some hang upon the pendents of her ear. *Pope.*  
 2. Any thing hanging by way of ornament.  
 Unripe fruit, whole verdant stalks do cleave  
 Close to the tree, which greaves no less to leave  
 The smiling pendant which adorns her face,  
 And until autumn on the bough should grow. *Waller.*  
 3. A pendulum. Obsolete.  
 To make the same pendant go twice as fast as it

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did, or make every undulation of it in half the  
 time it did, make the line, at which it hangs, double  
 in geometrical proportion to the line at which it  
 hung before. *Dodley.*  
 4. A small flag on ships.  
 PENDENCE. *n. f.* [from *pendeo*, Latin.]  
 Slopeness; inclination.  
 The Italians give the cover a graceful pendence  
 or slopeness, dividing the whole breadth into nine  
 parts, whereof two shall serve for the elevation of  
 the highest top or ridge from the lowest. *Wotton.*  
 PENDENCY. *n. f.* [from *pendeo*, Latin.]  
 Suspension; delay of decision.  
 The judge shall pronounce in the principle cause,  
 nor can the appellant allege pendency of suit. *Ayliffe.*  
 PENDENT. *adj.* [pendens, Lat. some write  
 pendant, from the Fr.]  
 1. Hanging.  
 Quant in green she shall be loose enrob'd,  
 With ribbons pendent, flaring about her head. *Shak.*  
 I sometimes mournful verse indite, and sing  
 Of desperate lady near a purling stream,  
 Or lover pendent on a willow tree. *Philips.*  
 2. Jutting over.  
 A pendent rock,  
 A forked mountain, or blue promontory  
 With trees upon't, that nod unto the world,  
 And mock her eyes with air. *Shakespeare.*  
 3. Supported above the ground.  
 They brought, by wondrous art  
 Pontifical, a ridge of pendent rock  
 Over the rock abyss. *Milton.*  
 PENDING. *adj.* [pendente lite.] Depend-  
 ing; remaining yet undecided.  
 A person pending suit with the diocesan, shall be  
 defended in the possession. *Ayliffe.*  
 PENDULOSITY. *n. f.* [from *pendulus*.]  
 PENDULOUSNESS. *n. f.* The state of hang-  
 ing; suspension.  
 His slender legs he encreased by riding, that is  
 the humours descended upon their pendulosity,  
 having no support or impediments stability. *Bohn.*  
 PENDULOUS. *adj.* [pendulus, Latin.]  
 Hanging; not supported below.  
 All the plagues, that in the pendulous air  
 Hang late o'er men's faults, light on thy daugh-  
 ters. *Shakespeare.*  
 Bellmerphion's horse, framed of iron, and placed  
 between two loadstones with wings expanded, hung  
 pendulous in the air. *Bacon.*  
 The lumbis are furnished with three roots, as  
 in the upper part of a foot, because there are pen-  
 dulous. *Re.*  
 PENDULUM. *n. f.* [pendulus, Lat. pendulus,  
 Fr.] Any weight hung to as that it may  
 easily swing backward and forward, of  
 which the great law is, that its oscilla-  
 tions are always performed in equal time  
 Upon the bench I vent to handle 'em,  
 That the vibration of this pendulum  
 Shall make all wayles goods of one  
 Unanimous opinion. *Hudibras.*  
 PENETRABILITY. *n. f.* [from *penetrabilis*.]  
 Susceptibility of impression from another  
 body.  
 There being no mean between penetrability and  
 impenetrability, passivity and activity, they being  
 contrary; therefore the minute rarefaction of the  
 one quality is the position of its contrary. *Chambers.*  
 PENETRABLE. *adj.* [penetrabilis, Lat.]  
 1. Such as may be pierced; such as may  
 admit the entrance of another body.  
 Let thine airy dart,  
 And pierce his only penetrable part. *Dodley.*  
 2. Susceptive of moral or intellectual im-  
 pression.  
 I am not made of stone,  
 But penetrable to your kind entreaties. *Shakespeare.*  
 Peace,  
 And let me wring your heart, for so I shall,  
 If it be made of penetrable stuff. *Shakespeare.*

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**PENETRAIL. n. f.** [*penetrabilis*, Lat.] Interior parts. Not in use.

The heart resists parental fumes, and whose penetrails to minuate some time must be allowed. *Harvey*

**PENETRANCY. n. f.** [from *penetrant*.] Power of entering or piercing.

The faculty, activity and penetrancy of its oblique obstacle can stop or repel, but they will make their way through all bodies. *Ray*

**PENETRANT. adj.** [*penetrant*, French.]

Having the power to pierce or enter; sharp; subtle.

If the operation of these salts be in convenient places promoted by warmth, the ascending streams may easily be caught and reduced into a *penetrant* spirit. *Boyle*

The food mingled with some dissolved juices, is evacuated into the intestines, where it is further subtilized and rendered so fluid and *penetrant*, that the inner part finds its way in at the slightest orifices of the lacteous veins. *Hugb.*

**TO PENETRATE. v. a.** [*penetro*, Latin; *penetrer*, Fr.]

1. To pierce; to enter beyond the surface; to make way into a body.

Marrow is, of all other oily substances, the most *penetrating*. *Arbutnot.*

2. To affect the mind.

3. To reach the meaning.

There is all we clearly see the uses of these things, which here were too obscure for us to *penetrate*. *Reg.*

**TO PENETRATE. v. n.**

1. To make way.

Court virtues bear, like gems, the highest rate, But where heart's sin in secret place can *penetrate*: Though the same sun with all dissolving rays Shine in the robe, and on the diamond blaze, We praise the stronger effort of his power, And always let the gem above the flower. *Pope.*

2. To make way by the mind.

We reached no farther than metaphor, we rather fancy than know, and are not yet *penetrated* into the mind and reality of the thing. *Locke*

**PENETRATION. n. f.** [*penetration*, Fr. from *penetrate*.]

1. The act of entering into any body.

It warms The universe, and to each inward part With gentle *penetration* though unseen Sports invisible virtue even to the deep. *Milton.*

2. Mental entrance into any thing abstruse.

A *penetration* into the abstruse difficulties and depths of modern algebra and fluxions, is not worth the labour of one who deigns rather of the three learned professions. *Watts*

3. Acuteness; sagacity.

The proudest admirer of his own parts might combat with others, though of inferior capacity and *penetration*. *Harris*

**PENETRATIVE. adj.** [from *penetrare*.]

1. Piercing; sharp; subtle.

Let not air be too gross, nor too *penetrative*, nor subject to any foggy mistiness from fens. *Hutton.*

2. Acute; sagacious; discerning.

O thou, whose *penetrative* wisdom found The tooth sea rocks and shelves, where thousands drew'd. *Swift*

3. Having the power to impress the mind.

Would'st thou see Thy master thus with plerid mus, bending down His congeal'd neck, his face tab'd'd To *penetrate* thence. *Shakespeare*

**PENETRATIVENESS. n. f.** [from *penetrative*.] The quality of being penetrative.

**PENGUIN. n. f.** [*anser magellanicus*, Lat.]

1. A bird. This bird was found with this name, as is supposed, by the first discoverers of America; and *penguin* signifying in Welsh a white head, and the head of this fowl being white, it has been ima-

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gined that America was peopled from Wales; whence *Hudibras*:

British Indians nam'd from *penguins*.

*Grege* gives another account of the name, deriving it from *pignus*, Latin, *fat*; but is, I believe, mistaken.

The *penguin* is called from his extraordinary fatness. For though he be not heavier than a large goose, yet he weighs sometimes sixteen pounds, his wings are extreme short and little, altogether useless for flight, but by the help whereof he swims very swiftly. *Grege.*

2. A fruit.

The *penguin* is very common in the West Indies, where the piece of its fruit is often put into punch, being of a sharp and thinsy: there is also a wine made of the juice of this fruit, but it will not keep good long. *Mitci*

**PENTASULA. n. f.** [Latin, *pene insula*; *pentagula*, Fr.] A piece of land almost surrounded by the sea, but joined by a narrow neck to the main.

And of *Althos* hath the *pentagula* of linkwork, on whose neck and flanks stand an ancient hood. *Casson*

**PENTASULATED. adj.** [from *pentagula*.] Almost surrounded by water.

**PENITENCE. n. f.** [*penitence*, Fr. *penitentie*, Lat.] Repentance; sorrow for crimes; contrition for sin, with amendments of life or change of the affections.

Death is order'd, and *penitence* has room To mitigate, if not to reverse the doom. *Dryden.*

**PENITENT. adj.** [*penitent*, Fr. *penitens*, Lat.] Repentant; contrite for sin; sorrowful for past transgressions, and resolutely amending life.

Much it galls me

To see you become so *penitent*. *Shakespeare.*

Nor to the land of their captivity

Humild thank-lives, or *penitent* be sought

The God of their forefathers. *Milton.*

Provoking God to raise them enemies;

From whom as oft he takes them *penitent*. *Milton.*

The proud he tam'd, the *penitent* he cheer'd,

Nor to rebuke the rich oppressor rear'd.

His preaching merrily, but more his practice wrong hit,

A living sermon of the truths he taught. *Dryden.*

**PENITENT. n. f.**

1. One sorrowful for sin.

Conceded treasures shall be brought into use by the industry of converted *penitents*, whose carities the impartial laws shall dedicate to the worms of the earth. *Bacon*

The *penitence*, which is formed by a grateful sense of the divine goodness towards him, is rewarded on while all the appetites are in their strength: the *penitent* conquers the temptations of sin in their full force. *Rivers*

2. One under censures of the church, but admitted to penance.

The counterfeit Dionysius defenks the practice of the church, that the catechumens and *penitents* were admitted to the lessons and plains, and then excluded. *Stillingfleet*

3. One under the direction of a confessor.

**PENITENTIAL. adj.** [from *penitence*.] Expressing penitence; enjoined as penance.

I have done penance for contemning love, Whole high imperious thorns his love punish'd me With bitter falls and *penitential* groans. *Shakespeare.*

Is it strange, that a rational man could adore tears and garlick, and shed *penitential* tears at the sight of a deuced onion? *South.*

**PENITENTIAL. n. f.** [*penitential*, Fr. *penitentielle*, low Lat.] A book directing the degrees of penance.

The *penitential* or book of penance contained such matters as related to the imposing of penance, and the reconciliation of the person that incurred penance. *Ayliffe*

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**PENITENTIARY. n. f.** [*penitencier*, Fr. *penitentiarius*, low Lat.]

1. One who prescribes the rules and measures of penance.

Upon the loss of Ubin, the duke's undoubted right, no *penitentiary*, though he had enjoined him never to thrust penance to expiate his first offence, would have committed him to have given over pursuit of his right, which he prudently re-obtained. *Bacon.*

The great *penitentiary* with his counsellors prescribes the measure of penance. *Ayliffe.*

2. A penitent; one who does penance.

A *penit* is named John Northampton's liberty, who, for abusing the power in his muny mayonality of London, was condemned hither as a perpetual *penitentiary*. *Corne.*

To maintain a painted fight against the law of sin, is the work of the *penitentiary*. *Hammond.*

3. The place where penance is enjoined. *Amfworth.*

**PENITENTLY. adv.** [from *penitent*.] With repentance; with sorrow for sin; with contrition.

**PEN-KNIFE. n. f.** [*pen* and *knife*.] A knife used to cut pens.

Some schoolmen, fitter to guide *penknives* than swords, precisely stand upon the. *Bacon.*

We might as well tell him onk with a *penknif*. *Holday*

**PENMAN. n. f.** [*pen* and *man*.]

1. One who professes the art of writing.

2. An author, a writer.

The four evangelists, within fifty years after our Saviour's death, conjoined to writing that history which had been published only by the apostles and disciples; the further consideration of these holy *penmen* will fall under another part of this discourse. *Addison.*

The description which the evangelists gave, shows that both our blessed Lord and the holy *penmen* of his story, were deeply affected. *Atterbury.*

**PEN-NACHED. adj.** [*pennaché*, Fr.] Applied to flowers when the ground of the natural colour of their leaves is radiated and diversified neatly without any confusion. *Frederoux.*

Carefully protect from violent rays your *pen-naché* tulips, covering them with matresses. *Lacy.*

**PEN-NANT. n. f.** [*pennon*, Fr.]

1. A small flag, colour, or colour.

2. A tackle for hoisting things on board. *Amfworth.*

**PEN-NATED. adj.** [*pennatus*, Lat.]

1. Winged.

2. *Pennated*, amongst botanists, are those leaves of plants that grow directly one against another on the same rib or stalk; as those of ash and walnut-tree. *Quincy.*

**PEN-NER. n. f.** [from *pen*.]

1. A writer.

2. A penicle. *Amfworth.* So it is called in Scotland.

**PEN-NILESS. adj.** [from *penny*.] Moneyless; poor; wanting money.

**PEN-NON. n. f.** [*pennon*, Fr.] A small flag or colour.

Two yellow locks erupted like golden wire, About her shoulders seen loosely flur'd,

And when the wind amongst them did inspire, They waved like a *pennon* wide dispire. *Spenser.*

Many troops through our land With *pennon* painted in the blood of Bacchan. *Shakespeare.*

High on the pointed lance his *pennon* bore, His creston fight, the conquest'd Amiot. *Dryden.*

**PENNY. n. f.** plural *pence*. [*penig*, Sax.]

1. A small coin, of which twelve make a shilling: a penny is the radical denomination from which English coin is nume-

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bered, the copper halfpence and farthings being only *nummorum famuli*, a subordinate species of coin.  
 She flings and shakes her empty shoes in vain.  
 No silver penny to reward her pain.  
 One stung on his birth-day fears to dine,  
 Does at a penny's cost in herbs repine.  
 Dryden.  
 2. Proverbially. A small sum.  
 You shall hear  
 The legions, now in Gallia, sooner landed  
 In our not fearing Britain, than have tidings  
 Of any penny tribute paid.  
 Dryden.  
 We will not lend them a penny.  
 Shakespeare.  
 Because there is a latitude of gain in buying and selling, take not the utmost penny that is lawful, for although it be lawful, yet it is not safe.  
 Taylor.  
 3. Money in general.  
 Pepper and Sabeau meente take;  
 And with post-haste thy running markets make;  
 Be sure to turn the penny.  
 Dryden.  
 It may be a contrivance of some printer, who hath a mind to make a penny.  
 Swift.  
 PENNYROYAL, or *pudding grass*, *n. f.* [*pulegium*, Lat.] A plant.  
 Muller.  
 PENNYWEIGHT, *n. f.* [*penny* and *weight*.]  
 A weight containing twenty-four grains troy weight.  
 The Seville piece of night is 11 pennyweight in the pound worse than the English standard, weighs fourteen pennyweight, contains thirteen pennyweight, twenty-one grains and fifteen nates, of which there are twenty in the grain of sterling silver, and in value forty-three English pence and eleven hundredths of a penny.  
 Arlathnot.  
 PENNYWISE, *adj.* [*penny* and *wife*.]  
 Saving of small sums at the hazard of larger; niggardly on improper occasions.  
 Do not pennywise; wiches have wings and fly away of themselves.  
 Bacon.  
 PENNYWORTH, *n. f.* [*penny* and *worth*.]  
 1. As much as is bought for a penny.  
 2. Any purchase; any thing bought or sold for money.  
 As for corn it is nothing natural, save only for barley and oats, and some places for rye, and therefore the larger pennyworths may be allowed to them.  
 Spenser.  
 Pirates may make cheap pennyworths of their pillage.  
 And purchas'd friends.  
 Shakespeare.  
 I say nothing to him, for he hath neither Latin, French nor Italian, and you may come into court, and swear that I have a poor pennyworth of the English.  
 Shakespeare.  
 Lucian affirms, that the souls of virtuous after their death are translated into the bodies of asses, and there remain certain days for poor men to take their pennyworths out of their bones and sides by cudgel and spur.  
 French.  
 Though in purchases of church lands men have usually the cheapest pennyworths, yet they have not always the best bargains.  
 Scott.  
 3. Something advantageously bought; a purchase got for less than it is worth.  
 For time he pray'd, but let the event declare  
 He had no mighty pennyworth at his pray'r.  
 Dryden.  
 4. A small quantity.  
 My friendship I distribute in pennyworths to those about me and who dispute me I am.  
 Swift.  
 PENSILE, *adj.* [*penilis*, Lat.]  
 1. Hanging; suspended.  
 Two trepidations; the one manifest and local, as of the ball when it is *penile*, the other, secret of the minute parts.  
 Bacon.  
 This ethereal space,  
 Yielding to earth and sea the middle place,  
 Anxious I ask you, how the *penile* ball  
 Should never strive to rise, nor never fear to fall.  
 Prior.  
 2. Supported above the ground.  
 The marble brought, erect the famous dome,  
 Or forms the pillars long-extended rows,  
 On which the planted grove and *penile* garden  
 grows.  
 Prior.

# PEN

PENALTY, *n. f.* [from *penale*.] The state of hanging.  
 PENSION, *n. f.* [*pension*, Fr.] An allowance made to any one without an equivalent. In England it is generally understood to mean pay given to a state hiring for treason to his country.  
 A charity bestowed on the education of her young subjects has more merit than a thousand pensions to those of a higher fortune.  
 Addison.  
 He has lived with the great without flattery, and been a friend to men in power without pensions.  
 Pope.  
 Chremes, for airy pensions of renown,  
 Devotes his service to the state, and crown.  
 Young.  
 To PENSION, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To support by an arbitrary allowance.  
 One might expect to see medals of France in the highest perfection, when there is a society pensioned and set apart for the designing of them.  
 Addison.  
 The herb William, and the martyr Charles,  
 One knighted Blackmore, and one pension'd Quarles.  
 Pope.  
 PENSIONARY, *adj.* [*pensionnaire*, French.] Maintained by pensions.  
 Scorn his household policies,  
 His silly plots and pensionary spies.  
 Donne.  
 They were devoted by pensionary obligations to the olive.  
 Howel.  
 PENSIONER, *n. f.* [from *pension*.]  
 1. One who is supported by an allowance paid at the will of another, a dependant.  
 Prices of things necessary for sustentation, grew excessive to the hurt of pensioners, soldiers, and all hired servants.  
 Camden.  
 Hovering dreamer,  
 The sickle pensioners of Morpheus' train.  
 Milton.  
 Those persons whom he trusted with his greatest secret and greatest business, his charity, seldom had recourse to him, but he would make enquiry for new pensioners.  
 Fell.  
 The rector is maintained by the perquisites of the curate's office, and therefore is a kind of pensioner to him.  
 Collier.  
 2. A slave of state hired by a stipend to obey his master.  
 In Britain's tenure he a feat obtains,  
 And one more pensioner St. Stephen gains.  
 Pope.  
 PENSIVE, *adj.* [*penfiv*, Fr. *penfivo*, Italian.]  
 1. Sorrowfully thoughtful; sorrowful; mournfully serious; melancholy.  
 Think it still a good work, which they in their *penfiv* care for the well-beflowing of time account waste.  
 Hooker.  
 Are you at leisure, holy father?  
 —My lecture serves me, *penfiv* daughter, now.  
 Shakespeare.  
 Anxious cares the *penfiv* nymph oppress,  
 And secret passions labour'd in her breast.  
 Pope.  
 2. It is generally and properly used of persons; but Prior has applied it to things.  
 We at the sad approach of death shall know  
 The truth, which from these *penfiv* numbers flow,  
 That we pursue false joy, and suffer real woe.  
 Prior.  
 PENSIVELY, *adv.* [from *penfiv*.] With melancholy; sorrowfully; with gloomy seriousness.  
 So fair a lady did I spy,  
 On Herbs and flowers she walked *penfively*  
 And, but yet love she proudly did forsake.  
 Spenser.  
 PENSIVENESS, *n. f.* [from *penfiv*.] Melancholy; sorrowfulness; gloomy seriousness.  
 Concerning the blessings of God, whether they tend unto this life or the life to come, there is great cause why we should delight more in giving thanks than in making requests for them, inasmuch as the one hath *penfivness* and fear, the other always joy annexed.  
 Hooker.  
 Would'st thou unlock the door  
 To cold despair and glooming *penfivness*?  
 Herbert.

# PEN

PENT, *part. pass. of pen.* Shut up.  
 Cut my face asunder  
 That my pent heart may have some scope to be.  
 Shakespeare.  
 The son of Clarendon have I pent up close.  
 Shakspeare.  
 The soul pure fire, like ours, of equal force;  
 But pent in flesh, must issue by discourse.  
 Dryden.  
 Pent up in Utica he vainly forms  
 A poor epitome of Roman greatness.  
 Addison.  
 PENTACA'PSULAR, *adj.* [*pent* and *capsular*.] Having five cavities.  
 PENTACHORD, *adj.* [*pent* and *chorda*.] An instrument with five strings.  
 PENTAE'DROUS, *adj.* [*pent* and *edra*.] Having five sides.  
 The pentae'drous columnar coralloid bodies are composed of plates set lengthways, and passing from the surface to the axis.  
 Woodward.  
 PENTAGON, *n. f.* [*pentagon*, Fr. *pent* and *gonia*.] A figure with five angles.  
 I know of that famous piece at Capradora, call'd by Baruccio into the form of a *pentagon* with a circle inscribed.  
 Watson.  
 PENTAGONAL, *adj.* [from *pentagon*.] Quinquangular; having five angles.  
 The body being cut transversely, its surface appears like a net made up of *pentagonal* meshes, with a *pentagonal* star in each mesh.  
 Woodward.  
 PENTAMETER, *n. f.* [*pentametre*, Fr. *pentametrum*, Lat.] A Latin verse of five feet.  
 Mr. Distich may possibly play some *pentameters* upon us, but he shall be answered in *Alexandrians*.  
 Addison.  
 PENTANGULAR, *adj.* [*pent* and *angular*.] Five cornered.  
 His thick and bony scales stand in rows, so as to make the flesh smooth *pentangular*.  
 Grev.  
 PENTAPETALOUS, *adj.* [*pent* and *petalon*.] Having five petals or leaves.  
 PENTASTAST, *n. f.* [*pentastaste*, Fr. *pent* and *staste*.] An engine with five pulleys.  
 Did.  
 PENTASTICK, *n. f.* [*pent* and *stich*.] A composition consisting of five verses.  
 PENTASTYLE, *n. f.* [*pent* and *styla*.] In architecture, a work in which are five rows of columns.  
 Diet.  
 PENTATEUCH, *n. f.* [*pent* and *teuch*.] The five books of Moses.  
 The author in the ensuing part of the *pentateuch* makes not unfrequent mention of the angels.  
 Bentley.  
 PENTECOST, *n. f.* [*pentecost*, Fr.]  
 1. A feast among the Jews.  
*Pentecost* signifies the fiftieth, because this feast was celebrated the fiftieth day after the sixteenth of Nisan, which was the second day of the feast of the passover. The Hebrews call it the feast of weeks because it was kept seven weeks after the passover; they then offered the first fruits of the wheat harvest, which then was completed: it was instituted to oblige the Israelites to repair to the temple, there to acknowledge the Lord's dominion, and also to render thanks to God for the law he had given them from mount Sinai, on the fiftieth day after their coming out of Egypt.  
 Calvert.  
 2. Whitsuntide.  
 'Tis since the nuptial of Lucentio,  
 Come *pentecost* as quickly as it will,  
 Some five and twenty years.  
 Shakespeare.  
 PENTECOSTAL, *adj.* [from *pentecost*.] Belonging to Whitsuntide.  
 I have computed sundry collects, made up out of the church collects, with some little variation, as the collects adventual, quadragesimal, paschal or *pentecostal*.  
 Smollett.  
 PENTHOUSE, *n. f.* [*pent*, from *pent*, and *house*.] A shed hanging out aloof from the main wall.



# PEO

This is the *penthouse* under which *Lorraine* desired us to make a stand. *Shakespeare.*

Sleep shall neither night nor day hang upon his *penthouse* lid. *Shakespeare.*

The Turks lurking under the *penthouse*, laboured with mattocks to dig up the foundation of the wall. *Kneller.*

Those defensive engines, made by the Romans into the form of *penthouses*, to cover the assailants from the weapons of the besieged, would be presently better in pieces with stones and blocks. *Wilkins.*

My *penthouse* eye-brows and my shaggy beard offend your sight; but these are manly signs. *Dryden.*

The chill rain drops from some *penthouse* on her wretched head. *Rowe.*

**PENTICE.** *n. f.* [*appentir*, Fr. *pendice*, Italian. It is commonly supposed a corruption of *penthouse*; but perhaps *pentice* is the true word.] A sloping roof. Climates that fear the falling and lying of much snow, ought to provide more inclining *pentices*. *Wotton.*

**PENTILE.** *n. f.* [*pent* and *tile*.] A tile formed to cover the sloping part of the roof: they are often called *pentiles*. *Peutiles* are thirteen inches long, with a button to hang on the laths, they are hollow and circular. *Mason.*

**PENT up.** *part. adj.* [*pent*, from *pen* and *up*.] Shut up.

Close *pent up* guilts, give your concealing continents. *Shakespeare.*

**PENULTIMATE.** *adj.* [*penultimus*, Lat.] Last but one.

**PENUMBRA.** *n. f.* [*pen* and *umbra*, Lat.] An imperfect shadow; that part of the shadow which is half light.

The breadth of this image answered to the sun's diameter, and was about two inches and the eighth part of an inch, including the *penumbra*. *Newton.*

**PENURIOS.** *adj.* [from *penuria*, Lat.]

1. Niggardly; sparingly; not liberal; fondly mean.

What more can our *penurious* reason grant To the large whale or catted elephant? *Prior.*

2. Scant; not plentiful.

Some *penurious* spring by chance appear'd Scanty of water. *Addison.*

**PENURIOSLY.** *adv.* [from *penurious*.] Sparingly; not plentifully.

**PENURIOSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *penurious*.]

1. Niggardliness; parsimony.

If we consider the infinite industry and *penuriousness* of that people, it is no wonder that, notwithstanding they furnish us great taxes as their neighbours, they make a better figure. *Addison.*

2. Scantiness; not plenty.

**PENURY.** *n. f.* [*penuria*, Lat.] Poverty; indigence.

The *penury* of the ecclesiastical estate. *Hooker.*

Who can perfectly declare The wondrous cradle of thy infancy?

When thy great mother *Venus* first thee bare, Be got of plenty and of *penury*. *Spenser.*

Sometimes am I king;

Then *travison* makes me with myself a beggar;

And so I am; then crushing *penury*

Pertudes me; I am better when a king;

Than I am king'd again. *Shakespeare.*

All innocent they were exposed to hardship and *penury*, which, without you, they could never have escaped. *Spratt.*

Let them not still be obstinately blind, Still to divert the good design'd,

Or with malignant *penury*

To starve the royal virtues of his mind. *Dryden.*

May they not justly to our climes upbraid Shortness of night, and *penury* of shade? *Prior.*

**PENYON.** *n. f.* [*penonia*, Lat.] A flower. *Miller.*

A physician had often tried the *peny* root unsuccess-

# PEP

sonably gathered without success; but having gathered it when the decreasing moon, passes under Aries, and tied the bit root about the necks of his patients, he had freed more than one from epileptical fits. *Boyle.*

**PEOPLE.** *n. f.* [*peuple*, Fr. *populus*, Lat.]

1. A nation; those who compose a community. In this sense is read *peoples*.

Prophecy again before many *peoples* and nations and tongues. *Revelations.*

Ants are a *people* not strong, yet they prepare their meat in summer. *Proverbs.*

What is the city but the *people*? True, the *people* are the city. *Shakespeare.*

2. The vulgar.

I must like beauty or common *people* dye, Unless you write my elegy. *Cowley.*

The knowing artist may Judge better than the *people*, but a play Made for delight,

If you approve it not, has no excuse. *Waller.*

3. The commonalty; not the princes or nobles.

O late When corn was given gratis, you repin'd, Scandal'd the suppliants; for the *people* call'd them Time-pleasers, flatterers. *Shakespeare.*

Myself shall mount the rostrum in his favour, And strive to gain his pardon from the *people*. *Addison.*

4. Persons of a particular class.

If a man temper his actions to content every combination of *people*, the music will be the fuller. *Bacon.*

A small red flower in the stubble fields country *people* call the wiccupie. *Bacon.*

5. Men, or persons in general. In this sense, the word *people* is used indefinitely; like *ou* in French.

The frogs petitioning for a king, bids *people* have a care of struggling with heaven. *Swift.*

People were tempted to lend by great premiums and large interest.

Watery liquor will keep an animal from starving by diluting the fluids; for *people* have lived twenty-four days upon nothing but water. *Arbuthnot.*

People in adversity should prefer a landable customs. *Clarissa.*

To **PEOPLE.** *v. a.* [*peupler*, Fr.] To stock with inhabitants.

Suppose that Brute, or whoever else that first peopled this island, had arrived upon Thames, and called the island after his name *Britannia*. *Raleigh.*

He would not be alone, who all things can; But *peopled* heav'n with angels, earth with man. *Dryden.*

Beauty a monarch is Which kingly power magnificently proves

By crowds of slaves, and *peopled* empire loves. *Dry.*

A *peopled* city made a desert place. *Dryden.*

Imperious death directs his elon lance; Peoples great Henry's tombs, and leads up Holben's dance. *Prior.*

**PEPASTICKS.** *n. f.* [*πεπαστικα*.] Medicines which are good to help the rawness of the stomach and digest crudities. *Ditt.*

**PEPPER.** *n. f.* [*piper*, Lat. *poivre*, Fr.]

We have three kinds of *pepper*; the black, the white, and the long, which are three different fruits produced by three distinct plants: black *pepper* is a dried fruit of the size of a vetch and roundish, but rather of a deep brown than a black colour: with this we are supplied from Java, Malabar, and Sumatra, and the plant has the same heat and fiery taste that we find in the *pepper*: white *pepper* is commonly facetious, and prepared from the black by taking off the outer bark; but there is a rarer sort, which is a genuine fruit naturally white: long *pepper* is a fruit gathered while unripe and dried, of an inch or an inch and half in length, and of the thickness of a large goose quill. *Hill.*

Scatter o'er the blooms the fragrant dust Of *pepper*, salute the frosty tribe. *Thomson.*

To **PEPPER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To sprinkle with *peppet*.

2. To beat; to mangle with shot or blows.

# PER

I have *peppered* two of them; two I have paid, two rogues in buckram suits. *Shakespeare.*

**PEPPERBOX.** *n. f.* [*pepper* and *box*.] A box for holding *pepper*.

I will now take the teacher; he can't creep into a halfpenny purse nor into a *pepperbox*. *Shakespeare.*

**PEPPERCORN.** *n. f.* [*pepper* and *corn*.]

Any thing of inconsiderable value.

Our performances, though dues, are like those *peppercorns* which freeholders pay their landlord to acknowledge that they hold all from him. *Boyle.*

Folks from mul-wal'd trenchant Bring landlords *peppercorn* for rent. *Prior.*

**PEPPERMINT.** *n. f.* [*pepper* and *mint*; *piperitis*.] Mint eminently hot.

**PEPPERWORT.** *n. f.* [*pepper* and *wort*.] A plant. *Miller.*

**PEPFICK.** *adj.* [*πεπτικος*.] What helps digestion. *Ainsworth.*

**PERACUTE.** *adj.* [*peracutus*, Lat.] Very sharp; very violent.

Malign, continual *peracute* fevers, after most dangerous attacks, suddenly remit of the ardent heat. *Harvey.*

**PERADVENTURE.** *adv.* [*par aventure*, French.]

1. Perhaps; may be; by chance.

That wherein they might not be like unto either, was such *peradventure* as had been no whit less unlawful. *Hooker.*

As you return, visit my house; let our old acquaintance be renew'd; *peradventure* I will with you to court. *Shakespeare.*

What *peradventure* may appear very full to me, may appear very crude and unripe to a stranger. *Digby.*

2. Doubt; question. It is sometimes used as a noun, but not gracefully nor properly.

Though men's persons ought not to be hated, yet without all *peradventure* their practices justly may. *South.*

To **PERAGRATE.** *v. a.* [*peragro*, Lat.] To wander over; to ramble through. *Ditt.*

**PERAGRATION.** *n. f.* [from *peragrate*.]

The act of passing through any state or space.

A month of *peragrations* is the time of the moon's revolution from any part of the zodiac into the same again, and this containeth but twenty-seven days and eight hours. *Brown.*

The moon has two accounts which are her months or years of revolution; one her periodical month of *peragrations*, which chiefly respects her own proper motion or place in the zodiac, by which she like the sun performs her revolution round the zodiac from any one point to the same again. *Holler.*

To **PERAMBULATE.** *v. a.* [*perambulo*, Latin.]

1. To walk through.

2. To survey, by passing through.

Persons the lord deputy should nominate to view and *perambulate* Irish territories, and thereupon to divide and limit the same. *Danes.*

3. To visit the boundaries of the parish.

**PERAMBULATION.** *n. f.* [from *perambulate*.]

1. The act of passing through or wandering over.

The duke looked still for the coming back of the Armada, even when they were wandering and making their *perambulation* of the northern seas. *Bacon.*

2. A travelling survey.

France is a square of five hundred and fifty miles traverse, thronging with such multitudes, that the general calcul, made in the last *perambulation*, exceeded eighteen millions. *Hovel.*

3. A district; limit of jurisdiction.

It might in point of convenience be demanded, by

# PER

what authority a private person can extend a personal correction beyond the persons and bounds of his own *parambulation*? *Holaday*

4. Survey of the bounds of the parish annually performed.

**PERCHANCE.** *adv.* [*per* and *chance*.] Perchance; perhaps. Not used.

A virtuous man will be virtuous in solitude, and not only in theatre, though *perchance* it will be more strong by glory and fame, as an heat which is doubled by reflexion. *Bacon*.

**PERCEANT.** *adj.* [*percant*, Fr.] Piercing; penetrating. Obsolete.

Wood'rous quick and *percant* was his spright  
As eagles eyes, that can behold the sun. *Spenser*.

**PERCEIVABLE.** *adj.* [from *perceive*.] Perceptible; such as falls under perception.

The body, though it really moves, yet not changing perceivable distance with some other bodies, as fast as the ideas of our own minds will follow one another, seems to stand still; as the hands of clocks. *Locke*.

That which we perceive when we see figure, as *perceivable* by sight, is nothing but the termination of colour. *Locke*.

**PERCEIVABLY.** *adv.* [from *perceivable*.]

In such a manner as may be observed or known.

**To PERCEIVE.** *v. a.* [*percipio*, Lat.]

1. To discover by some sensible effects.

When you above perceive me like a crow,  
That it is place which lessens and sets off. *Shakspeare*.

2. To know; to observe.

Jesus perceived in his spirit, that they so reasoned within themselves. *Mark*.

His sons come to honour, and he knoweth it not; and they are brought low, but he perceiveth it not. *Joh*.

Till we ourselves see it with our own eyes, and perceive it by our own understandings, we are still in the dark. *Locke*.

How do they come to know that themselves think, when they themselves do not perceive it? *Locke*.

3. To be affected by.

The upper regions of the air perceive the collection of the matter of tempests before the air here below. *Bacon*.

**PERCEPTIBILITY.** *n. f.* [from *perceptible*.]

1. The state of being an object of the senses or mind; the state of being perceptible.

2. Perception; the power of perceiving. Not proper.

The illumination is not so bright and fulgent, as to obscure or extinguish all perceptibility of the reason. *More*.

**PERCEPTIBLE.** *adj.* [*perceptible*, Fr. *perceptus*, Lat.] Such as may be known or observed.

No sound is produced but with a perceptible blast of the air, and with some resistance of the air stricken. *Bacon*.

When I think, remember, or abstract; these intellectual operations of my mind are not perceptible by my sight, hearing, taste, smell, or feeling. *Hale*.

It perceives them immediately, as being immediately objected to and perceptible to the sense; as I perceive the sun by my sight. *Hale*.

In the anatomy of the mind, as of the body, more good will accrue to mankind by attending to the large, open, and perceptible parts, than by studying too much finer nerves. *Pope*.

**PERCEPTIBLY.** *adv.* [from *perceptible*.] In such a manner as may be perceived.

The woman decays perceptibly every week. *Pope*.

**PERCEPTION.** *n. f.* [*perception*, Fr. *perceptio*, Latin.]

1. The power of perceiving; knowledge; consciousness.

Matter hath no life nor perception, and is not conscious of its own existence. *Bentley*.

*Perception* is that act of the mind, or rather a passion or impression, whereby the mind becomes conscious of any thing; as when I feel hunger, thirst, cold, or heat. *Watts*.

2. The act of perceiving; observation.

3. Notion; idea.

By the inventors, and their followers that would seem not to come too short of the perceptions of the leaders, they are magnified. *Hale*.

4. The state of being affected by something.

Great mountains have a perception of the disposition of the air to tempests sooner than the valleys below; and therefore they say in Wales, when certain hills have their night caps on, they mean mischief. *Bacon*.

This experiment discovereth perception in plants to move towards that which should comfort them, though at a distance. *Bacon*.

**PERCEPTIVE.** *adj.* [*perceptus*, Latin.] Having the power of perceiving.

There is a difficulty that pincheth: the soul is awake and solicited by external motions, for some of them reach the *perceptive* region in the most silent repose and obscurity of night: what is it then that prevents our sensations? *Glanville*.

Whatever the least real point of the essence of the *perceptive* part of the soul does perceive, every real point of the *perceptive* must perceive at once. *More*.

**PERCEPTIVITY.** *n. f.* [from *perceptive*.]

The power of perception or thinking. *Locke*.

**PERCH.** *n. f.* [*perca*, Lat. *perche*, Fr.]

A fish of prey, that like the pike and trout, carries his teeth in his mouth: he dare venture to kill and destroy several other kinds of fish: he has a hooked or hog back, which is armed with stiff bristles, and all his skin armed with thick hard scales, and hath two fins on his back: he spawns but once a year, and is held very nutritive. *Walton*.

**PERCH.** *n. f.* [*percha*, Lat. *perche*, Fr.]

1. A measure of five yards and a half; a pole.

2. [*perche*, Fr.] Something on which birds roost or sit.

For the narrow perch I cannot ride. *Dryden*.

**To PERCH.** *v. n.* [*percher*, Fr. from the noun.] To sit or roost as a bird.

He *perched* on the same branch thereby,  
To weather him and his moist wings to dry. *Spenser*.

The world is grown so bud,  
That wrens make prey, where eagles dare not perch. *Shakspeare*.

The morning muses perch like birds, and sing  
Among his branches. *Crahaue*.

Let owls keep close within the *perch*, and not perch upon the upper boughs. *Seneca*.

They wing'd their flight aloft, then stooping low,  
*Perch'd* on the double tree, that bears the golden bough. *Dryden*.

Glory, like the dazzling eagle, stood  
*Perch'd* on my liver in the Graine flood;  
When fortune's felt my standard trembling bore,  
And the pale fates stood frighten'd on the shore. *Lee*.

Holds of birds that wing the liquid air,  
*Perch'd* in the boughs, had nightly lodging there. *Dryden*.

**To PERCH.** *v. a.* To place on a perch.

It would be notoriously perceptible, if you could perch yourself as a bird on the top of some high steeple. *More*.

As evening dragon came,  
Affailant on the perched roosts,  
And nests in order rang'd  
Of some villatic fowl. *Milton*.

**PERCHANCE.** *adv.* [*per* and *chance*.]

Perhaps; peradventure.

How long within this wood intend you stay?—  
—Perchance till after Theseus' wedding day. *Shakspeare*.

Finding him by nature little studious, she chose  
rather to endue him with ornaments of youth; as

dancing and fencing, not without aim then perchance at a courtier's life. *Wotton*.

Only Smithfield ballad perchance to emblame the memory of the other. *Leiffrange*.

**PERCUERS.** *n. f.* Paris candles used in England in ancient times; also the larger sort of wax candles which were usually set upon the altar.

**PERCIPIENT.** *adj.* [*percipiens*, Lat.] Perceiving; having the power of perception.

No article of religion hath credibility enough for them; yet these cautious and quicksighted gentlemen can wink and swallow this sottish opinion about *percipient* atoms. *Bentley*.

Sensation and perception are not inherent in matter as such; for if it were so, every flock or stone would be a *percipient* and rational creature. *Bentley*.

**PERCIPIENT.** *n. f.* One that has the power of perceiving.

This soul is the sole *percipient*, which hath immadecision and sense properly to called, and the body is only the receiver of corporeal impressions. *Glanville*.

Nothing in the extended *percipient* perceives the whole, but only part. *More*.

**PERCLORE.** *n. f.* [*per* and *close*.] Conclusion; last part. Obsolete.

By the *perclore* of the same verse, vagabond is understood for such an one as travelleth in fear of revengement. *Raleigh*.

**To PERCOLATE.** *v. a.* [*percolo*, Latin.]

To strain through.

The evidences of last are percolated through a vast period of ages. *Hale*.

**PERCOLATION.** *n. f.* [from *percolate*.] The act of straining; purification or separation by straining.

Experiments touching the straining and passing of bodies one through another, they call *percolation*. *Bacon*.

Water passing through the veins of the earth is rendered fresh and potable, which it cannot be by any *percolation*: we can make, but the saline particles will pass through a tentoid filtre. *Rea*.

**To PERCUSS.** *v. a.* [*percutus*, Lat.] To strike.

Flame *percutid* by air giveth a noise; as in blowing of the fire by bellows; and so likewise flame *percutting* the air strongly. *Bacon*.

**PERCUSSION.** *n. f.* [*percutio*, Lat. *percutio*, French.]

1. The act of striking; stroke.

With thy grim looks, and  
The thunder-like *percussion* of thy founds,  
Thou mad'st those enemies shrike. *Shakspeare*.

The *percussion* of the greater quantity of air is produced by the greatness of the body *percuting*. *Bacon*.

Some note, that the times when the stroke or *percussion* of an evanescent eye doth most hurt are, when the party evaded is beheld in glory. *Bacon*.

The vibrations of tremors excited in the air by *percussion*, continue a little time to move from the place of *percussion* in concentric spheres to great distances. *Newton*.

Marbles taught him *percussion* and the laws of motion, and tops the centrifugal motion. *Arbutnot*.

2. Effect of sound in the ear.

In double rhymes the *percussion* is stronger. *Rymer*.

**PERCUTIENT.** *n. f.* [*percutiens*, Latin.] Striking; having the power to strike.

Inequality of sounds is accidental, either from the roughness or obliquity of the passage, or from the doubling of the *percutient*. *Bacon*.

**PERDITION.** *n. f.* [*perditio*, Lat. *perdition*, French.]

1. Destruction; ruin; death.

Upon tidings now arrived, importing the meet *perdition* of the Turkish fleet, every man puts himself in triumph. *Shakspeare*.

We took ourselves for free men, seeing there was no danger of our utter *perdition*, and lived most joy-



# P E R

the accomplishment of some extraordinary undertaking, which requires more of the active virtue than the suffering. *Dryden.*

## 3. Attribute of God.

If God be infinitely holy, just, and good, he must take delight in those creatures that resemble him most in these perfections. *Atterbury*

## 4. Exact resemblance.

To PERFECTIONATE. *v. a.* [*perfectionner*, Fr. from *perfection*.] To make perfect; to advance to perfection. A word proposed by *Dryden*, but not received, nor worthy of reception.

Painters and sculptors, chasing the most elegant natural penates, perfectionate the idea, and advance their art above nature itself in her individual productions; the utmost mastery of human performance. *Dryden.*

He has founded an academy for the progress and perfectioning of painting. *Dryden.*

PERFECTIVE. *adj.* [from *perfect*.] Conducing to bring to perfection: with *of*.

Praise and adoration are actions perfective of our souls. *More.*

Eternal life shall not consist in endless love; the other faculties shall be employed in actions suitable to, and perfective of their natures. *Ran.*

PERFECTIVELY. *adv.* [from *perfective*.] In such a manner as brings to perfection.

As virtue is seated fundamentally in the intellect, so *perfectively* in the fancy, so that virtue is the force of reason in the conduct of our actions and passions to a good end. *Grew.*

PERFECTLY. *adv.* [from *perfect*.]

1. In the highest degree of excellence.

2. Totally; completely.

Chewing little sponges dipt in oil, when perfectly under water, he could longer support the want of respiration. *Boyle.*

Words rec'd to our thoughts those ideas only which they have been wont to be signs of, but cannot introduce any perfectly new and unknown simple ideas. *Locke.*

3. Exactly; accurately.

We know bodies and their properties most perfectly. *Locke.*

PERFECTNESS. *n. f.* [from *perfect*.]

1. Completeness; consummate excellence; perfection.

2. Goodness; virtue. A scriptural word. Put on charity, which is the bond of perfectness. *Colossians.*

3. Skill.

Is this your perfectness? *Shakespeare.*

PERFIDIOUS. *adj.* [*perfidus*, Lat. *perfidus*, French.]

1. Treacherous; false to trust; guilty of violated faith.

Tell me, perfidious, was it fit To make my crown a perquisite, And send to mend your wages? *Wilder and Cat.*

2. Expressing treachery; proceeding from treachery.

O spirit accus'd, Forsaken of all good, I see thy fall Determin'd, and thy hapless crew involv'd In this perfidious fraud. *Milton.*

PERFIDIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *perfidious*.] Treacherously; by breach of faith.

He has betray'd your business, and given up For certain drops of felt, your city Rome. *Shaksp.* They eat perfidiously their words, And wear their ears through two inch boards. *Hudibras.*

Can he not deliver us possession of such places as would put him in a worse condition, whenever he should perfidiously renew the war? *Swift.*

PERFIDIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *perfidious*.] The quality of being perfidious.

Some things have a natural deformity in them; as perjury, perfidious facts, and ingratitude. *Tillotson.*

PERFIDY. *n. f.* [*perfidia*, Lat. *perfidia*,

# P E R

Fr.] Treachery; want of faith; breach of faith.

PERFLABLE. *adj.* [from *perflo*, Latin.] Having the wind driven through.

To PERFLATE. *v. a.* [*perflo*, Latin.] To blow through.

If eastern winds did perflate our climates more frequently, they would clarify and refresh our air. *Harvey.*

The first consideration in building of cities, is to make them open, airy, and well perflated. *Arbuth.*

PERFLATION. *n. f.* [from *perflate*.] The act of blowing through.

Miners, by perflations with large bellows, give motion to the air, which ventilates and cools the mines. *Woodward.*

To PERFORATE. *v. a.* [*perforo*, Lat.] To pierce with a tool; to bore.

Draw the bough of a law fruit tree newly budded without twisting, into an earthen pot perforate at the bottom, and then cover the pot with earth, it will yield a very large fruit. *Bacon.*

A perforated bladder does not swell. *Boyle.*

The labour'd chyle pervades the pores, In all the arterial perforated shores. *Blackmore.*

The aperture was limited by an opaque circle placed between the eye-glass and the eye, and perforated in the middle with a little round hole for the rays to pass through to the eye. *Newton.*

Worms perforate the guts. *Arbuthnot.*

PERFORATION. *n. f.* [from *perforate*.]

1. The act of piercing or boring.

The likeliest way is the perforation of the body of the tree in several places one above another, and the filling of the holes. *Bacon.*

The ridiculous perforation of the tendons of the second joints of fingers and toes, and the drawing the tendons of the third joints through them. *More.*

2. Hole; place bored.

That the nipples should be made spongy, and with such perforations as to admit passage to the milk, are arguments of providence. *Ray.*

PERFORATOR. *n. f.* [from *perforate*.] The instrument of boring.

The patient placed in a convenient chair, dipping the finger in oil, stab it suddenly through the teguments, and withdrawing the perforator, leave the waters to empty by the canula. *Sharp.*

PERFORCE. *adv.* [*per* and *force*.] By violence; violently.

Guyon to him leaping, said His hand, that trembled as one terrify'd; And though himself were at the tight dismay'd, Yet him perforce restrain'd. *Spenser.*

Jenious Oberon would have the child, But the perforce withhold the loved boy. *Shaksp.*

She nuzz'd, her cheeks All trembling and ailing, full of spots, And pale with death at hand, perforce she breaks Into the inmost rooms. *Peacham on Poetry.*

To PERFORM. *v. a.* [*performare*, Italian.]

To execute; to do; to discharge; to achieve an undertaking; to accomplish.

All three set among the foremost ranks of fame for great minds to attempt, and great force to perform what they did attempt. *Sidney.*

Hast thou, spirit, Perform'd to point the tempest that I had thee? *Shakespeare.*

What cannot you and I perform upon Th' unguarded Duncan? *Shakespeare.*

I will cry unto God that performeth all things for me. *Psalms.*

Let all things be performed after the law of God diligently. *1 Ephesians.*

Thou, my love, Perform his fun'ral with paternal care. *Dryden.*

You perform her office in the sphere, Borne of her blood, and make a new Platonick year. *Dryden.*

He effectually performed his part, with great integrity, learning, and acuteness; with the exactness of a scholar, and the judgment of a complete divine. *Waterland.*

To PERFORM. *v. n.* To succeed in an attempt.

# P E R

When a post has performed admirably in several illustrious places, we sometimes also admire his very errors. *Watts.*

PERFORMABLE. *adj.* [from *perform*.] Practicable; such as may be done.

Men forget the relations of history, affirming that elephants have no joints, whereas their actions are not performable without them. *Brown.*

PERFORMANCE. *n. f.* [from *perform*.]

1. Completion of something designed; execution of something promised.

His promises were, as he then was, mighty; But his performance, as he now is, nothing. *Shaksp.*

Promising is the very air of th' time; it opens the eyes of expectation: performance is ever the duller for his act, and but in the plainer kind of people, the deed is quite out of use. *Shakspere.*

Perform the doing of it; that as there was a readiness to will, so there may be a performance. *2 Corinthians.*

The only means to make him successful in the performance of these great works, was to be above contempt. *South.*

Men may, and must differ in their employments, but yet they must all act for the same ends, as dutiful servants of God, in the right and pious performance of their several callings. *Luc.*

2. Composition; work.

In the good poems of other men, I can only be sure, that 'tis the hand of a good matter; but in your performances 'tis scarcely possible for me to be deceived. *Dryden.*

Few of our comic performances give good examples. *Clarke.*

3. Action; something done.

In this clumsy agitation, besides her walking and other actual performances, what have you heard her try? *Shakspere.*

PERFORMER. *n. f.* [from *perform*.]

1. One that performs any thing.

The merit of lewice is seldom attributed to the true and exact performer. *Shakspere.*

2. It is generally applied to one that makes a publick exhibition of his skill.

To PERFORMER. *v. n.* [*perforo*, Lat.] To rub over. *Diet.*

PERFUMATORY. *adj.* [from *perfume*.] That which perfumes.

PERFUME. *n. f.* [*parfume*, French.]

1. Strong odour of sweetenels used to give scents to other things.

Pomanders and kinds of powders for dyest: rheum are not so strong as perfumes; you may have them continually in your hand, whereas perfumes you can take but at times. *Bacon.*

Perfumes, though goodly bushes that may be sensibly wafted, yet fill the air, so that we can put our nose in no part of the room where a perfume is burned, but we smell it. *Digby.*

2. Sweet odour; fragrance.

Even the rough rocks with tender myrtle bloom, And trodden weeds send out a rich perfume. *Addison.*

No rich perfumes refresh the fruitful field, Nor fragrant herbs their native incense yield. *Pope.*

Pinks and roses bloom, And every bramble sheds perfume. *Gay.*

To PERFUME. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To scent; to impregnate with sweet scent.

Your papers Let me have them very well perfum'd, For the is sweeter than perfume itself. *Shakspere.*

To whom they go, Why rather, sleep, liest thou in smoky cribs, And host with buzzing night-flies to thy slumber, Than in the perfum'd chambers of the great, Under the canopies of costly state, And lull'd with sounds of sweetest melody? *Shaksp.*

Then will I raise aloft the milk white rose, With whose sweet smell the air shall be perfum'd. *Shakspere.*

The distilled water of wild poppy, mingled at half with rose water, take with some mixture of a few cloves in a perfuming pan. *Bacon.*

Suella adhere to hard bodies; as in perfuming of gloves, which sheweth their corporeal. *Bacon.*

# PER

The pains she takes are vainly meant  
To hide her amorous heart,  
This like *perfuming* an ill scent,  
The smell's too strong for art. *Granville.*  
See spicy clouds from lowly Sharon rise,  
And Camille's flow'ry top perfumes the skies! *Pope.*  
**PERFUMER**, *n. f.* [from *perfume*.] One  
whose trade is to sell things made to  
gratify the scent.  
Among the *perfumers* have out of apple trees,  
The bath an excellent scent. *Bacon.*  
First dressed from *perfumers* shops  
A crowd of fashionable fops. *Swift.*  
**PERFUMERIOUSLY**, *adv.* [*perfumerosus*, Lat.]  
Carelessly; negligently; in such a man-  
ner as to satisfy external form.  
His majesty casting his eye *perfumertally* upon  
it, and believing it had been drawn by insin-  
uated, no sooner received it, than he delivered it  
to the lord keeper. *Clarendon.*  
I try to listen to heart the cleanest and evidence  
of these proups, and not *perfumertally* pass over all  
the passages of the gospel, which are written on  
purpose that we may believe, without weighing  
them. *Lucas.*  
Whereas all logic is reducible to the four prin-  
ciple operations of the mind, the two first of these  
have been handled by Aristotle very *perfumertally*;  
of the fourth he has said nothing at all. *Baker.*  
**PERFUMERY**, *adj.* [*perfumerosus*, Lat.]  
Slight; careless; negligent.  
A transient and *perfumertary* examination of things  
leads men into confidently mistakes, which a more  
exact and rigorous scrutiny would have detected.  
*Woodward.*  
**TO PERFUSE**, *v. a.* [*perfusus*, Latin.] To  
ancture; to overpread.  
These drops immediately *perfuse* the blood with  
melancholy, and cause obstructions. *Huxley.*  
**PERADVENTURE**, *adv.* [*per* and *hap.*] Peradven-  
ture; it may be.  
Perhaps the good old man that kiss'd his son,  
And left a blessing on his head,  
His arms about him tread,  
Hopes yet to see him ere his glads he run. *Flatman.*  
Somewhat excellent may be invented, perhaps  
more excellent than the first design, though Yngl  
must be still excepted, when that *perhaps* takes  
place. *Dryden.*  
His thoughts inspir'd his tongue,  
And all his kind receiv'd a real love;  
Perceptible graces darted from her eyes,  
Perhaps soft pity charm'd his yielding soul,  
Perhaps her love, perhaps her kingdom charm'd  
him. *South.*  
It is not his intent to live in such ways as, for  
might we know, God may *perhaps* pardon, but to  
be diligent in such ways, as we know that God will  
adlibly reward. *Law.*  
**PERIAPPE**, *n. f.* [*περιαππε*.] Amulet; charm  
worn as preservative against disease or  
mischief. *Hannmer.*  
The regent conqueis, and the Frenchmen fly;  
New help, ye charming spells and *periappts*. *Shaksp.*  
**PERICARDIUM**, *n. f.* [*περι* and *καρδια*; *peri-*  
*cardia*, Fr.] A thin membrane of a  
conick figure that resembles a purse, and  
contains the heart in its cavity: its basis  
is pierced in five places, for the passage  
of the vessels which enter and come out  
of the heart: the ule of the pericardium  
is to contain a small quantity of clear  
water, which is separated by small glands  
in it, that the surface of the heart may  
not grow dry by its continual motion.  
*Quincy.*  
**PERICARPIUM**, *n. f.* [*περι* and *καρπος*; *peri-*  
*carpe*, Fr.] In botany, a pellicle or thin  
membrane encompassing the fruit or  
grain of a plant, or that part of a fruit  
that envelops the seed.  
Besides this ule of the pulp or *pericarpium* for

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the guard of the seed, it serves also for the sus-  
tenance of animals. *Key.*  
**PERICLITATION**, *n. f.* [from *periclitari*,  
Latin; *periclitari*, French.]  
1. The state of being in danger.  
2. Trial; experiment.  
**PERICRANIUM**, *n. f.* [from *περι* and *κρα-*  
*nium*; *pericrane*, Fr.] The membrane  
that covers the skull: it is a very thin  
and nervous membrane of an exquisite  
sensitive, such as covers immediately not  
only the cranium, but all the bones of  
the body, except the teeth; for which  
reason it is also called the periostrum.  
*Quincy.*  
Having divided the *pericranium*, I saw a suture  
running the whole length of the wound. *Weyman.*  
**PERICULOUS**, *adj.* [*periculosus*, Latin.]  
Dangerous; jeopardous; hazardous. Not  
in use.  
As the moon every seventh day arriveth into a  
contrary sign, so Saturn, which remaineth about as  
many years in one sign, and holdeth the same con-  
sideration in years as the moon in days, doth ex-  
ecute these *periculous* periods. *Bacon.*  
**PERIGERY**, *n. f.* [*περι* and *γερ*.] Needless  
caution in an operation; unnecessary  
diligence.  
**PERIGEE**, *n. f.* [*περι* and *γει*; *perigee*,  
Latin.] That point in the  
heavens, wherein a planet is said to be  
in its nearest distance possible from the  
earth. *Harris.*  
By the proportion of its motion, it was at the  
creation, at the beginning of Aries, and the *peri-*  
*geon* or nearest point in Libra. *Bacon.*  
**PERIHELUM**, *n. f.* [*περι* and *ηλιος*; *peri-*  
*helio*, Fr.] That point of a planet's orbit,  
wherein it is nearest the sun. *Harris.*  
Sir Isaac Newton has made it probable, that the  
comet, which appeared in 1680, by approaching to  
the sun in its *perihelium*, acquired such a degree of  
heat, as to be 50,000 years a cooling. *Shyne.*  
**PERIL**, *n. f.* [*peril*, Fr. *perikel*, Dut. *peri-*  
*culum*, Latin.]  
1. Danger; hazard; jeopardy.  
Dear Puerles, be liberal unto me of those things,  
which have made you indeed precious to the world,  
and now do not to tell of your *perils*. *Sidney.*  
How many *perils* do mislead  
The righteous man to make him daily fall? *Spenser.*  
In the net what *perils* shall we find,  
If either place, or time, or other course,  
Cause us to alter th' order now assign'd. *Daniel.*  
The love and pious duty which you pay,  
Have per'd the *perils* of a hard way. *Dryden.*  
Strongly and young people are more *peril*  
by pestilential fevers, than the weak and old. *Arbuth.*  
2. Denunciation; danger denounced.  
I told her,  
On your displeasure's *peril*,  
She should not visit you. *Shakspere.*  
**PERILOUS**, *adj.* [*periculosus*, Fr. from *peril*.]  
1. Dangerous; hazardous; full of danger.  
Alterations in the fervor of God, for that they  
impair the credit of religion, are therefore *perilous*  
in common-weal, which have no continuance  
longer than religion hath all reverence done unto  
it. *Hooker.*  
Her guard is elasticity;  
She that has that is clad in complete steel,  
And like a quiver'd nymph with arrows kern  
May trace huge forests and unharbour'd heaths,  
Innum'ous hills and sandy *perilous* wilds. *Milton.*  
Debate propensions to my dutious ear,  
What arts can captivate the changeful leer:  
Per *perilous* th' assay, unheard the toil.  
I'll elude the precience of a God by guile. *Pope.*  
2. It is used by way of emphasis, or hudi-  
crous exaggeration of any thing bad.  
Thus was th' accomplish'd squire endu'd  
With gifts and knowledge *perilous* to end. *Madibras.*

# PER

3. Smart; witty. In this sense it is, I  
think, only applied to children, and prob-  
ably obtained its signification from the  
notion, that children eminent for wit do  
not live; a witty boy was therefore a  
*perilous* boy, or a boy in danger. It is  
vulgarly *perilous*.  
Tis a *perilous* boy.  
Bold, quick, ingenious, forward, capable:  
He's all the mother's from the top to toe. *Shaksp.*  
**PERILOUSLY**, *adv.* [from *perilous*.] Dan-  
gerously.  
**PERILOUSNESS**, *n. f.* [from *perilous*.] Dan-  
gerousness.  
**PERIMETER**, *v. n.* [*περι* and *μετρο*; *peri-*  
*metre*, Fr.] The compass or sum of all  
the sides which bound any figure of  
what kind soever, whether rectilinear or  
mixed.  
By comprehending the glasses still more, the diame-  
ter of this ring would increase, and the breadth of  
its orbit or *perimeter* decrease, until another new  
colour emerged in the centre of the last. *Newton.*  
**PERIOD**, *n. f.* [*periode*, Fr. *περιδος*.]  
1. A circuit.  
2. Time in which any thing is performed,  
so as to begin again in the same manner.  
Tell these, that the sun is fixed in the centre,  
that the earth with all the planets roll round the  
sun in their several *periods*; they cannot admit a  
sylable of this new doctrine. *Watts.*  
3. A stated number of years; a round of  
time, at the end of which the things  
comprised within the calculation shall  
return to the state in which they were  
at the beginning.  
A cycle or *period* is an account of years that has  
a beginning and end, and begins again as often  
as it ends. *Holder.*  
We stile a lesser space a cycle, and a greater by  
the name of *period*, and you may not improperly  
call the beginning of a large *period* the epocha  
thereof. *Holder on Time.*  
4. The end or conclusion.  
If my death might make this island happy,  
And prove the *period* of thy tyranny,  
I would expend it with all willingness;  
But mine is made the prologue to their play. *Shaksp.*  
There is nothing so fierce that shall not be brought  
to light within the compass of our world; while-  
ever concerns this lublunary world in the whole  
extent of its duration, from the chaos to the last  
*period*. *Burnet's Theory.*  
What anxious moments pass between  
The birth of plots and their last fatal *period*!  
Oft 'tis a dreadful inter-act of time. *Addison.*  
5. The state at which any thing terminates.  
Beauty's empires, like to greater states,  
Have certain *periods* set, and sudden fates. *Sackling.*  
Light-conquering fumes must set in the sun  
before they retain heat, and the light will appear  
greater or lesser, until they come to their utmost  
*period*. *Digby.*  
6. Length of duration.  
Some experiment would be made how by art to  
make plants more lasting than the ordinary *period*;  
as to make a stalk of wheat last a whole year. *Bacon.*  
7. A complete sentence from one full stop  
to another.  
*Periods* are beautiful, when they are not too  
long: for to they have their strength too as in a  
pique or javelin. *Ben Jonson.*  
Is this the confidence you gave me?  
Lemon is safely, not a *period*.  
Shall be unaid for me. *Milton.*  
Syllogism is made use of to discover a fallacy,  
cunningly wrapt up in a truth *period*. *Tacite.*  
For the assistance of memory, the first words of  
every *period* in every page may be written in di-  
stinct colours. *Watts.*  
8. A course of events, or series of things  
memorably terminated: as, the *periods*  
of an empire.



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From the tongue  
The unfinish'd period stills. *Thomson's Spring.*  
**PERIOD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put an end to. A bad word.  
Your letter he defies  
To those have shut him up, which failing to him,  
Periods his comfort. *Shakespeare's Timon*  
**PERIODICAL.** *adj.* [periodique, Fr. from PERIODICK. } *period.*]  
1. Circular; making a circuit; making a revolution.  
Was the earth's periodick motion always in the same plane with that of the diurnal, we should not of those kindly increases of day and night *Deham.*  
Four moons perpetually roll round the planet Jupiter, and are carried along with him in his periodical circuit round the sun. *Watts on the Mind.*  
2. Happening by revolution at some stated time.  
Astrological undertakers would raise men out of some stony soil, impregnated with the influence of the stars upon some remarkable and periodical conjunctions. *Bentley.*  
3. Regular; performing some action at stated times.  
The confusion of mountains and hollows furnished me with a probable reason for those periodical fountains in Switzerland, which flow only at such particular hours of the day. *Addison.*  
4. Relating to periods or revolutions.  
It is implicitly denied by Aristotle in his politics, in that discourse against Plato, who measured the vicissitude and mutation of states by a periodical fatality of number. *Brown.*  
**PERIODICALLY.** *adv.* [from periodical.] At stated periods.  
The three tides ought to be understood of the space of the night and day, then there will be a regular flux and reflux thrice in that time every eight hours periodically. *Brown.*  
**PERISTEUM.** *n. f.* [περί and στεῖον; *peristē,* French.]  
All the bones are covered with a very sensible membrane, called the *peristēum*. *Cheyne.*  
**PERIPHARY.** *n. f.* [περί and φέρω; *periphēre,* Fr.] Circumference.  
Neither is this sole vital faculty sufficient to exterminate noxious humours to the periphery or outward parts. *Harvey.*  
**TO PERIPHRASE.** *v. a.* [periphrasē, Fr.] To express one word by many; to express by circumlocution.  
**PERIPHRASTIC.** *n. f.* [περίφραστικός; *periphraстикos,* Fr.] Circumlocution; use of many words to express the sense of one: as, for death, we may say, *the loss of life*.  
She contains all blifs,  
And makes the world but her *periphrasis*. *Cleavel.*  
They make the gates of Thebes and the mouths of this river a constant *periphrasis* for this number seven. *Brown.*  
They shew their learning uselessly, and make a long *periphrasis* on every word of the book they explain. *Watts.*  
The *periphrases* and circumlocutions, by which Homer expresses the single act of dying, have supplied succeeding poets with all their manners of phrasing it. *Pope.*  
**PERIPHRASTICAL.** *adj.* [from *periphrasis*.] Circumlocutory; expressing the sense of one word in many.  
**PERIPNEUMONY.** *n. f.* [περί and πνεῦμα; *peripneumonia,* Fr.]  
**PERIPNEUMONIA.** *n. f.* [from *peripneumonia*.] An inflammation of the lungs.  
Lungs oft inbibing phlegmatick and melancholick humours, are now and then deprehended (chirous, by disipation of the subtiler parts, and lapiidification of the grosser that may be left indurated, through the gross reliques of *peripneumonia* or inflammation of the lungs. *Harvey.*  
A *peripneumony* is the last fatal symptom of every disease; for no body dies without a stagnation of the blood in the lungs, which is the total extinction of breath. *Arbuthnot.*

# PER

**TO PERISH.** *v. n.* [perir, Fr. *perco*, Lat.]  
1. To die; to be destroyed; to be lost; to come to nothing. It seems to have for or with before a cause, and by before an instrument. *Locke* has by before the cause.  
I burn, I pine, I *perish*,  
If I achieve not this young modest girl. *Shakespeare.*  
It I have seen any *perish* for want of clothing—then let mine arm fall from my shoulder blade. *Joh.*  
He lecepth back his soul from the pit, and his life from *perishing* by the sword, *Joh.*  
They *perish* quickly from off the good land. *Deuteronomy.*  
I *perish* with hunger. *Luke.*  
The sick, when their case comes to be thought desperate, are carried out and laid on the earth to *perish* without assistance or pity. *Locke.*  
Characters drawn on dust, that the first breath of wind effaces, are altogether as useful as the thoughts of a soul that *perish* in thinking. *Locke.*  
Exposing their children, and leaving them in the fields to *perish* by want, has been the practice. *Locke.*  
Still when the lust of tyrant pow'r succeeds, Some Athens *perishes*, or some Tully bleeds. *Pope.*  
In the Iliad, the anger of Achilles had caused the death of so many Grecians; and in the Odyssey, the subjects *perished* through their own fault. *Pope.*  
2. To be in a perpetual state of decay.  
Duration, and time which is a part of it, is the idea we have of *perishing* distance, of which no two parts exist together, but follow in succession; as expansion is the idea of lasting distance, all whose parts exist together. *Locke.*  
3. To be lost eternally.  
These, as natural brute beasts made to be destroyed, speak evil of the things they understand not, and shall utterly *perish*. *2 Peter.*  
O fuller m— not to *perish* in my sin: Lord, carest thou not that I *perish*, who wilt that all should be saved, and that none should *perish*? *Morrison.*  
**TO PERISH.** *v. a.* To destroy; to decay.  
Not in use.  
The splitting rocks cow'd in the sinking sand,  
And would not dash me with their ragged sides;  
Because thy flinty heart more hard than they,  
Might in thy palace *perish* Margaret. *Shakespeare.*  
Rufes prepar'd in black, to mourn thy *perish'd* lord. *Dryden.*  
He was so reserved, that he would impart his secret to nobody; whereupon this closeness did a little *perish* his understandings. *Collier.*  
Familiar now with grief your ears refrain,  
And in the public we forget your own,  
You weep not for a *perish'd* lord alone. *Pope.*  
**PERISHABLE.** *adj.* [from *perish*.] Liable to perish; subject to decay; of short duration.  
We derogate from his eternal power to ascribe to them the same dominion over our immortal souls, which they have over all bodily substances and *perishable* natures. *Raleigh.*  
To these purposes nothing can so much contribute as medals of undoubted authority not *perishable* by time, nor confined to any certain place. *Addison.*  
It is princes greatest present felicity to reign in their subjects hearts, but these are too *perishable* to preserve their memories, which can only be done by the pens of faithful historians. *Swift.*  
Human nature could not sustain the reflection of having all its schemes and expectations to determine with this frail and *perishable* composition of flesh and blood. *Rogers.*  
Thrice has he seen the *perishable* kind  
Of men decay. *Pope.*  
**PERISHABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *perishable*.] Liableness to be destroyed; liableness to decay.  
Suppose an island separate from all commerce, but having nothing because of its commonness and *perishableness* fit to supply the place of money; what reason could any have to enlarge possessions beyond the use of his family? *Locke.*  
**PERISTALTIC.** *adj.* [περιστάλτις; *peristaltique*, Fr.]  
*Peristaltick* motion is that vermicular motion of the guts, which is made by the contraction of the

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spiral fibres, whereby the excrements are press'd downwards and voided. *Querc.*  
The *peristaltick* motion of the guts, and the continual expression of the fluids, will not suffer the least matter to be applied to one point the least instant. *Arbuthnot.*  
**PERISTERION.** *n. f.* The herb vervain. *Diet.*  
**PERISTYLE.** *n. f.* [peristyle, Fr.] A circular range of pillars.  
The Villa Gordiana had a *peristyle* of two hundred pillars. *Arbuthnot.*  
**PERISTYSTOLE.** *n. f.* [περί and στυλή; *peristystole*, Fr.] The pause or interval between the two motions of the heart or pulse; namely, that of the systole or contraction of the heart, and that of the diastole or dilatation. *Diet.*  
**PERITONEUM.** *n. f.* [περιτόναιος; *peritoneum*, Fr.] This lies immediately under the muscles of the lower belly, and is a thin soft membrane, which encloses all the bowels contained in the lower belly, covering all the inside of its cavity. *Diet.*  
Wounds penetrating into the belly, are such a reach no farther inward than to the *peritoneum*. *Wijman.*  
**PERJURY.** *n. f.* [perjurus, Lat.] A perjured or sworn person. Not in use.  
Hide thee, thou bloody hand,  
Thou *perjure*, thou simulator of virtue,  
Thou art incestuous. *Shakespeare.*  
**TO PERJURE.** *v. a.* [perjuro, Latin] To swear; to taint with perjury. It is used with the reciprocal pronoun; as *he perjured himself*.  
Who should be trusted now, when the right hand is *perjur'd* to the bosom? *Shakespeare.*  
The law is not made for a righteous man, but for the lawless and disobedient, for *perjured* persons. *1 Timothy.*  
**PERJURER.** *n. f.* [from *perjure*.] One that swears falsely.  
The common oath of the Scythians was by the sword and fire; for that they accounted those two special divine powers, which should work vengeance on the *perjurers*. *Spenser.*  
**PERJURY.** *n. f.* [perjurium, Latin.] False oath.  
My great father-in-law, renowned Warwick, Cried aloud—What courage for *perjury* Can this dark monarchy afford false Clarence? And so he vanish'd. *Shakespeare.*  
**PERIWIG.** *n. f.* [péruque, Fr.] Adorned hair; hair not natural, worn by way of ornament or concealment of baldness.  
Her hair is auburn, mine is perfect yellow;  
If that be all the difference in his love,  
I'll get me such a colour'd *periwig*. *Shakespeare.*  
It offends me to hear a robustious *periwig-pated* fellow tear a passion to tatters, to split the ears of the groundlings. *Shakespeare.*  
The sun's  
Dishevel'd beams and scatter'd fires  
Serve but for ladies *periwigs* and tires  
In lovers sonnets. *Dante.*  
Madam Time, be ever bald,  
I'll not thy *periwig* be call'd. *Cleaveland.*  
For valuing of their visages his highness and the marquiss bought each a *periwig*, somewhat to overshadow their foreheads. *Hutton.*  
They used false hair on *periwigs*,  
From her own head Megara takes  
A *periwig* of twisted snakes. *Suys.*  
**TO PERIWIG.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress in false hair.  
Now when the winter's keener breath began  
To crystallize the Baltic ocean,  
To glaze the lakes, to bridle up the floods,  
And *periwig* with snow the bald-pate woods. *Sylvester.*  
Near the door an entrance gapes,  
Crowded round with antick shapes,  
Disord' *periwig'd* with snakes,  
See this dreadful brides she takes. *Swift.*

# PER

## PERIWINKLE. *n. f.*

1. A small shellfish; a kind of fish shell. This is represented by a lady of a brownish complexion, her hair dishevelled about her shoulders, upon her head a coronet of periwinkle and of eel shells. Peacham.

## 2. [*climatis*. A plant.]

There are in use, for the prevention of the cramp, bands of green periwinkle tied about the calf of the leg. Bacon.

The common simples with us are comfrey, buple, ladies mantle, and periwinkle. Wicam.

To PERK. *v. n.* [from *perch*, Skinner.] To hold up the head with an affected briskness.

If, after all, you think it a disgrace, That Edward's mistress perks it in your face; To see a piece of failing flesh and blood, In all the rest so unpudently good; Faith, let the modest matrons of the town Come here in crowds, and stare the strumpet down. Pope.

To PERK. *v. a.* To dress; to prunk.

'Tis better to be lowly born, And range with humble livers in content, Than to be perk'd up in a glittering grief, And wear a golden sorrow. Shakespeare.

PERK, *adj.* Pert; brisk; airy. Obsolete.

My ragged routs Went in the wind, and wag their wriggle tails, Perk as a peacock, but nought avails. Spenser.

PERILOUS, *adj.* [from *perilous*.] Dangerous; full of hazard.

A perilous passage lies, Where many mairmaids haunt, making false melodies. Spenser.

Late he far'd In Phœdra's fleet bark over the perilous shard. Spens.

PERVAGY, *n. f.* A little Turkish boot. Diet.

PERMANENCE. } *n. f.* [from *permanent*.]

PERMANENCY. } Duration; consistency; continuance in the same state; lastingness.

Salt, they say, is the basis of solidity and permanency in compound bodies, without which the other four elements might be variously blended together, but would remain uncompacted. Boyle.

Shall I dispute whether there be any such material being that hath such a permanence or fix'dness in being? Hale.

From the permanency and immutability of nature hitherto, they argued its permanency and immutability for the future. Burnet.

Continuance in rest. Such a punctum to our conceptions is almost equivalent to permanency and rest. Bentley.

PERMANENT, *adj.* [from *permanent*, French; *permanens*, Latin.]

Durable; not decaying; unchanged.

If the authority of the maker do prove unchangeableness in the laws which God hath made, then will all laws which he hath made be necessarily for ever permanent, though they be but of circumstance here. Hooker.

That eternal duration should be at once, is utterly inconceivable, and that one permanent instant should be commensurate or rather equal to all successions of ages. More.

Pure and unchang'd, and needing no defence From sin, as did my frailter innocence; For joy increase, with no more sorrow mixt, Immortal stands permanent and fixt. Dryden.

Of long continuance.

Its meaning is, that in these, or such other light cases, which either leave no permanent effect, or only such as may be born without any great prejudice, we should exercise our patience. Kettlewell.

PERMANENTLY, *adv.* [from *permanent*.]

Durably; lastingly.

It does, like a compact or confident body, deny to mingle permanently with the contiguous liquor. Boyle.

PERMANENCE, *n. f.* [from *permaneo*, Lat.] Continuance.

# PER

Although we allow that hares may exchange their sex sometimes, yet not in that vicissitude it is presumed; from female unto male, and from male to female again, and so in a circle without a permanency in either. Brown.

PERMEABLE, *adj.* [from *permeo*, Latin.] Such as may be pass'd through.

The pores of a bladder are not easily permeable by air. Boyle.

PERMEANT, *adj.* [from *permeans*, Lat.] Passing through.

It entereth not the veins, but taketh leave of the permeant parts at the mouths of the mesentericks. Brown.

To PERMEATE, *v. a.* [from *permeo*, Latin.] To pass through.

This heat evaporates and elevates the water of the abyss, pervading not only the fibres, but the very bodies of the strata, permeating the interstices of the sand, or other matter whereof they consist. Woodward.

PERMEATION, *n. f.* [from *permeate*.] The act of passing through.

PERMISCIBLE, *adj.* [from *permiscere*, Lat.] Such as may be mingled.

PERMISSIBLE, *adj.* [from *permisus*, Latin.] What may be permitted.

PERMISSION, *n. f.* [from *permissio*, Fr. *permissus*, Lat.] Allowance; grant of liberty.

With thy permission then, and thus forewarn'd, The williger I go. Milton.

You have given me your permission for this address, and encouraged me by your painful and approbation. Dryden.

PERMISSIVE, *adj.* [from *permitto*, Lat.]

1. Granting liberty, not favour; not hindering, though not approving.

We bid this be done, When evil deeds have their permissive pass, And not the punishment. Shakespeare.

Hypocrisy, the only evil that walks Invisible, except to God alone By his permissive will, through heav'n and earth. Milton.

2. Granted; suffered without hindrance; not authorized or favoured.

If this doth authorize usury, which before was but permissive, it is better to mitigate usury by declaration, than to suffer it to rage by connivance. Bacon.

Thus I embolden'd spoke, and freedom us'd Permissive, and acceptance found. Milton.

With what permissive glory since his fall Was left him, or half glitter. Milton.

PERMISSIVELY, *adv.* [from *permissivus*.] By bare allowance; without hindrance.

As to a war for the propagation of the christian faith, I would be glad to hear spoken concerning the lawfulness, not only permissively, but whether it be not obligatory to christian princes to declare it. Bacon.

PERMISTION, *n. f.* [from *permisus*, Lat.] The act of mixing.

To PERMIT, *v. a.* [from *permitto*, Lat. *permittere*, Fr.]

1. To allow without command.

What things God doth neither command nor forbid, the same he permitteth with approbation either to be done or left undone. Hooker.

2. To suffer without authorizing or approving.

3. To allow; to suffer.

Women keep silence in the churches; for it is not permitted unto them to speak. 1 Corinthians.

Ye gliding ghosts, permit me to relate The mystick wonders of your silent state. Dryden.

Age oppresses us by the same degrees that it instructs us, and permits not that our mortal members, which are frozen with our years, should retain the vigour of our youth. Dryden.

We should not permit an allowed, possible, great and weighty good to slip out of our thoughts, without leaving any reliquy, any desire of itself there. Locke.

# PER

After men have acquired as much as the laws permit them, they have nothing to do but to take care of the publick. Swift.

4. To give up; to resign.

Nor love thy life, nor hate; but what thou liv'st, Live well; how long, how short, permit to heav'n. Milton.

If the course of truth be permitted unto itself it cannot escape many errors. Brown.

To the gods permit the rest. Dryden.

Whate'er can urge ambitious youth to fight, She pomposly displays before their sight; Laws, empire, all permitted to the sword. Dryden.

Let us not aggravate our sorrows, But to the gods permit the event of things. Addison.

PERMIT, *n. f.* A written permission from an officer for transporting of goods from place to place, throwing the duty on them to have been paid.

PERMITTANCE, *n. f.* [from *permittere*.] Allowance; forbearance of opposition; permission. A bad word.

When this system of air comes, by divine permittance, to be corrupted by poisonous acrimonious steams, what havoc is made in all living creatures? Derham.

PERMIXTION, *n. f.* [from *permixtus*, Lat.] The act of mingling; the state of being mingled.

They tell into the opposite extremity of one nature in Christ, the divine and human natures in Christ, in their contents, by permutation and confusion of substances, and of properties growing into one upon their aduaction. Brewster.

PERMUTATION, *n. f.* [from *permutatio*, Fr. *permutatio*, Latin.] Exchange of one for another.

A permutation of number is frequent in languages. Bentley.

Gold and silver, by their rarity, are wonderfully fitted for the use of permutation for all sorts of commodities. Ray.

To PERMUTE, *v. a.* [from *permuto*, Lat. *permutare*, Fr.] To exchange.

PERMUTER, *n. f.* [from *permutator*, French; from *permutare*.] An exchanger; he who permutes.

PERNICIOUS, *adj.* [from *perniciosus*, Latin; *perniciosus*, Fr.]

1. Mischievous in the highest degree; destructive.

To remove all out of the church, whereat they shew themselves to be sorrowful, would be, as we are persuaded, hurtful, if not pernicious thereto. Hooker.

I call you servile ministers, That have with two pernicious daughters join'd Your high engender'd battles, 'gainst a head So old and white as this. Shakespeare.

Let this pernicious hour Stand aye accursed in the calendar! Shakespeare.

2. [from *pernir*, Lat.] Quick. An use which I have found only in Milton, and which, as it produces an ambiguity, ought not to be imitated.

Past incentive need Provide, pernicious with one touch to sin. Milton.

PERNICIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *perniciosus*.] Destructively; mischievously; ruinously.

Some wilful was willingly against their own knowledge, perniciously against their own conscience, have taught. Aghem.

All the commons Hate him perniciously, and with him Ten fathom deep. Shakespeare.

PERNICIOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *perniciosus*.] The quality of being pernicious.

PERNICITY, *n. f.* [from *pernir*.] Swiftness; celerity.

Others armed with hard shells, others with prickles, the rest that have no such armour encased with great swiftness or pernicity. Ray.

**PERORATION**. *n. f.* [*peroratio*, Lat.] The conclusion of an oration.

What makes this passionate discourse?

This *peroration* with such circumstances? *Shaksp.*

True woman to the last—my *peroration*

I come to speak in spite of suffocation. *Smart.*

**TO PERPEND**. *v. a.* [*perpendo*, Latin.] To weigh in the mind; to consider attentively.

Thus it remains and the remainder thus.

*Perpend.* *Shakspere.*

*Perpend*, my prince, and give ear. *Shakspere.*

Consider the different conceits of men, and duly

*perpend* the imperfection of their discourses. *Brown.*

**PERPENDINGER**. *n. f.* [*perpigne*, French.] A coping stone.

**PERPENDICULAR**. *n. f.* [*perpendicular*, Fr. *perpendicularum*, Lat.] Any thing hanging down by a straight line. *Dut.*

**PERPENDICULAR**. *adj.* [*perpendicular*, Fr. *perpendicularis*, Lat.]

1. Crossing any other line at right angles. Of two lines, if one be perpendicular, the other is perpendicular too.

It is a line oblique their atoms rove,

Or in a perpendicular they move;

If some advance not slower in their race,

And some more swift, how could they be entangled?

*Blackmore.*

The angle of incidence, is that angle, which the line, described by the incident ray, contains with the perpendicular to the reflecting or refracting surface at the point of incidence. *Newton.*

2. Cutting the horizon at right angles.

Some define the perpendicular altitude of the

highest mountains to be four miles. *Brown.*

**PERPENDICULAR**. *n. f.* A line crossing

the horizon at right angles.

Though the quantity of water thus rising and fall-

ing be nearly constant as to the whole, yet it varies

in the several parts of the globe; by reason that

the vapours float in the atmosphere, and are not

restored down again in a perpendicular upon the

same precise tract of land. *Woodward.*

**PERPENDICULARLY**. *adv.* [from *perpendicular*.]

1. In such a manner as to cut another line

at right angles.

2. In the direction of a straight line up and

down.

Tea masts attached make not the altitude,

Which thus last perpendicularly fall'n. *Shakspere.*

Iron refrigerated north and south, not only re-

quire a directive faculty, but if cooled upright and

perpendicularly, they will also obtain the same.

*Brown.*

Shoot up an arrow perpendicularly from the earth,

the arrow will return to your foot again. *More.*

All weights naturally move perpendicularly

downward. *Ray.*

**PERPENDICULARITY**. *n. f.* [from *perpendicular*.]

The state of being perpendicular.

The meeting of two lines in the primary essential

mode or difference of an angle; the perpendicularity

of these lines is the difference of a right angle.

*Watts.*

**PERPENSION**. *n. f.* [from *perpend*.] Con-

sideration. Not in use.

Unto reasonable *perpensions* it hath no place in

some sciences. *Brown.*

**TO PERPETRATE**. *v. a.* [*perpetro*, Lat. *perpetrari*, Fr.]

1. To commit; to act. Always in an ill

sense.

Hear of such a crime

As tragick poets, since the birth of time,

Ne'er learn'd a thronging audience to amaze;

But true and perpetrated in our days. *Tate.*

My tender infants or my careful fire,

Thine they returning will to death require,

Will perpetrate on them the first design,

And take the forfeit of their heads for mine. *Dryd.*

The forest, which, in after-times,  
Fierce Romulus, for perpetrated crimes,  
A sacred refuge made. *Dryden.*

2. It is used by *Butler* in a neutral sense, in compliance with his verse, but not properly.

Success, the mark no mortal wit,

Or sure hand can always hit;

For whatso'er we perpetrate,

We do but row, we're steer'd by fate. *Hudibras.*

**PERPETRATION**. *n. f.* [from *perpetrate*.]

1. The act of committing a crime.

A desperate discontented assassin would, after

the perpetration, have hunted a mere private re-

venge. *Wotton.*

A woman, who lends an ear to a seducer, may be

inensibly drawn into the perpetration of the most

violent acts. *Clarissa.*

2. A bad action.

The strokes of divine vengeance, or of men's own

consciences, always attend injurious perpetration.

*King Charles.*

**PERPETUAL**. *adj.* [*perpetuel*, Fr. *perpetuus*, Lat.]

1. Never ceasing; eternal with respect to

fatuity.

Under the same moral, and therefore under the

same perpetual law. *Holyday.*

Mine is a love, which must perpetual be,

If you can be so just as I am true. *Dryden.*

2. Continual; uninterrupted; perennial.

Within those banks rivers now

Stream, and perpetual draw their humid train.

*Milton.*

By the nutular motion and perpetual flux of the

liquids, a great part of them is thrown out of the

body. *Arbutnot.*

3. Perpetual screw. A screw which acts

against the teeth of a wheel, and continues

its action without end.

A perpetual screw hath the motion of a wheel and

the force of a screw, being both infinite. *Wilkins.*

**PERPETUALLY**. *adv.* [from *perpetual*.]

Constantly; continually; incessantly.

This verse is every where sounding the very thing

in your ears; yet the numbers are perpetually var-

ied, so that the same sounds are never repeated

twice. *Dryden.*

In passing from them to great distances, doth it

not grow denser and denser perpetually; and there-

by cause the gravity of those great bodies towards

one another? *Newton.*

The bible and common prayer book in the vulgar

tongue, being perpetually read in churches, have

proved a kind of standard for language, especially

to the common people. *Sweet.*

**TO PERPETUATE**. *v. a.* [*perpetuer*, Fr. *perpetuo*, Lat.]

1. To make perpetual; to preserve from

extinction; to eternize.

Medals, that are at present only mere curiosities,

may be of use in the ordinary commerce of life, and

at the same time perpetuate the glories of her ma-

jesty's reign. *Addison.*

Man cannot devise any other method so likely to

preserve and perpetuate the knowledge and belief

of a revelation so necessary to mankind. *Forbes.*

2. To continue without cessation or inter-

mission.

What is it, but a continued perpetuated voice from

heaven, resounding for ever in our ears? to give men

no rest in their sin, no quiet from Christ's importu-

nity, till they awake from their lethargick sleep, and

arise from so mortiferous a state, and permit him to

give them life. *Hammond.*

**PERPETUATION**. *n. f.* [from *perpetuate*.]

The act of making perpetual; incessant

continuance.

Nourishing hair upon the moles of the face, is the

perpetuation of a very ancient custom. *Brown.*

**PERPETUITY**. *n. f.* [*perpetuité*, French; *perpetuitas*, Latin.]

1. Duration to all fatuity.

For men to alter those laws, which God for pe-

peruity hath established, were presumption and in-

tolerable. *Hooker.*

Yet am I better

Than one that's sick o' th' gout, since he had rather

Groan so in perpetuity, than he cur'd

By the sure physician, death. *Shakspere.*

Time as long again

Would be fill'd up with our thanks; and

And yet we should, for perpetuity,

Go hence in debt. *Shakspere.*

Nothing wanted to his noble and heroic inten-

tions, but only to give perpetuity to that which was

in his time so happily established. *Bacon.*

There can be no other assurance of the perpetuity

of this church, but what we have from him that

built it. *Pearson.*

2. Exemption from intermission or cessation.

A cycle or period begins again as often as it ends,

and so obtains a perpetuity. *Howe.*

What the gospel enjoins is a constant disposition,

a mind to practice all christian virtues, as often a

time and opportunity require; and not a perpetua-

of exercise and action; it being impossible at one and

the same time to discharge variety of duties. *Nepe.*

3. Something of which there is no end.

A piece of postage for a birth-right, a present re-

paid for a perpetuity. *South.*

The ennobling property of the pleasure, that

accrues to a man from religion; is, that he first has

the property, may be also sure of the perpetuity. *South.*

The laws of God as well as of the land

Abhor a perpetuity should stand;

Edicts have wings, and hang in fortune's power. *Pe.*

**TO PERPLEX**. *v. a.* [*perplexus*, Lat.]

1. To disturb with doubtful notions; to

entangle; to make anxious; to trouble

with suspense or ambiguity; to distract,

to embarrass; to puzzle.

Being greatly perplexed in his mind, he deter-

mined to go into Persia. *I Maccabees.*

Themselves with doubts the day and night per-

plex. *Droghda.*

He perplexes the minds of the fair sex, with

speculations of philosophy, when he should engage

their hearts. *Dyer.*

We can distinguish no general truths, or at least

shall be apt to perplex the mind. *Locke.*

My way of stating the main question is plain and

clear; yours obscure and ambiguous: mine is fitted

to instruct and inform; yours to perplex and con-

found a reader. *Watts.*

2. To make intricate; to involve; to com-

plicate.

Their way

Lies through the perplex'd paths of this drear wood

*Milnes.*

We both are involv'd

In the same intricate perplex'd distress. *Addison.*

What was thought obscure, perplexed, and too

hard for our weak parts, will be open to the reader

standing in a fair view. *Locke.*

3. To plague; to torment; to vex.

sense not proper, nor used.

Chloe's the wonder of her sex,

'Tis well her heart is tender,

How might such killing eyes perplex,

With virtue to defend her. *Graville.*

**PERPLEX**. *adj.* [*perplex*, French; *perplexus*,

Latin.] Intricate; difficult. *Perplex* is

the word in use.

How the soul directs the spirits for the motion

of the body, according to the several animal ex-

ercises is perplex in the theory. *Glanville.*

**PERPLEXEDLY**. *adv.* [from *perplexed*.]

Intricately; with involution.

**PERPLEXEDNESS**. *n. f.* [from *perplexed*.]

1. Embarrassment; anxiety.

2. Intricacy; involution; difficulty.

Obscurity and perplexedness have been cast upon

St. Paul's epistles from without. *Locke.*

**PERPLEXITY**. *n. f.* [*perplexité*, Fr.]

1. Anxiety; distraction of mind.

**PER**

PERSON. n. f. [*persona*, French; *persona*, Latin.]

1. Individual or particular man or woman.  
A person is a thinking intelligent being, who has reason and reflection, and can consider itself as itself, the same thinking thing in different times and places.

2. Man or woman considered as opposed to things, or distinct from them.

A seal for persons is far more easily to be perverted,  
 than a seal for things. Sprat.  
 To that we owe the safety of our persons and the  
 propriety of our possessions. Atterbury.

3. Individual; man or woman.  
This was then the church, which was daily increased by the addition of other persons received into it.

4. Human being, considered with respect to mere corporal existence.

5. Man or woman considered as present.

If I am traduc'd by tongues that neither know

"Tis but the fate of place, and the rough brake  
That virtue must go through."

The rebels maintained the fight for a small time, and for their persons showed no want of courage.

6. A general loose term for a human being; one; a man.

7. One's self; not a representative.

When I purposed to make a war by my lieutenant, I made declaration thereof by my chapellor, but now that I mean to make war upon France is

Our Saviour in his own *person*, during the time of his incarnation, duly observed the Sabbath.

fourth commandment, and all other legal rites and observations. White.

The king in person visits all around;  
Comforts the sick, congratulates the sound,  
And holds for thrice three days a royal feast. Dryd.

8. **Exterior appearance.**  
For her own person,  
It bore no ill description.

9. Man or woman represented in a fictitious dialogue.

All things are lawful unto me, saith the apostle, speaking, as it becometh, in the person of the christian

gentile for the maintenance of liberty in things indifferant. *Hooker.*  
These tables Cicero pronounced, under the person

of Crassus, were of more use and authority than all the books of the philosophers. *Baker on Learning*,  
1. Character

From his first appearance upon the stage, in his new person of a sycophant or juggler, instead of his

former person of a prince, he was exposed to the derision of the courtiers and the common people, who flocked about him, that one might know where

the owl was, by the flight of birds. *Bacon.*  
He hath put on the person not of a robber and  
murderer, but of a traitor to the state. *Hammond.*

i i. Character of office.  
I then did use the *person* of your father;

The image of his power lay then in me :  
And in th' administration of his law,  
While I was busy for the commonwealth.

Your highness pleased to forget my place. *Shalisp.*  
How different is the same man from himself, as he suffers the suffer of a man's life and that of a

12. [In grammar.] The quality of the

**Do** is the more blushed at her smiling, and the

the more lulled at his bluntness, because he had, with the remembrance of that pilgrimage he was in, forgot in speaking of himself the third person. Sidney.

If speaking of himself in the first person singular has so various meanings, his use of the first person plural is with greater latitude.

**PERSONABLE.** *adj.* [from *person*.]

1. Handsome; graceful; of good appearance.

Woe it was that her son Ninus had such a fate, as that Semiramis, who was very *personable*, could be taken for him; yet it is unlikely that she could have held the empire forty-two years after by any such fatality. *Religion.*

2. [In law.] One that may maintain any plea in a judicial court. *Ainsworth.*

**PERSONAGE.** *n. f.* [*personage*, Fr.]

1. A considerable person; man or woman of eminence.

It was a new sight fortune had prepared to those woods, to see their great *personages* thus run one after the other. *Sidney.*

It is not easy to research the actions of eminent *personages*, how much they have blemished by the envy of others, and what was corrupted by their own felicity. *Wotton.*

2. Exterior appearance; air; stature.

She hath made compare Between our stature, she hath urg'd his height; And with her *personage*, her tall *personage*, she hath prevail'd with him. *Shakespeare.*

The lord Sudley was fierce in courage, courtly in fashion, in *personage* stately, in voice magnificent, but somewhat empty of matter. *Hayward.*

3. Character assumed.

The great diversion is masking; the Venetians, naturally grave, love to give into the follies of such persons, when disguised in a false *personage*. *Addison.*

4. Character represented.

Some persons must be found out, already known by history, whom we may make the actors and *personages* of this fable. *Bacon.*

**PERSONAL.** *adj.* [*personel*, Fr. *personalis*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to men or women, not to things; not real.

Every man to be termed by way of *personal* difference only. *Hooker.*

2. Affecting individuals or particular people; peculiar; proper to him or her; relating to one's private actions or character.

For my part, I know no *personal* cause to spurn at him; But for the general. *Shakespeare.*

It could not mean, that Cain as elder had a natural dominion over Abel, for the words are conditional; if thou doest well: and so *personal* to him. *Locke.*

Publick reproofs of sin are general, though by this they lose a great deal of their effect; but in private conversations the application may be more *personal*, and the proofs when so directed come home. *Keyser.*

If he imagines there may be no *personal* pride, vain fondness of themselves, in those that are patched and dressed out with so much glitter of art or ornament, let him only make the experiment. *Law.*

3. Present; not acting by representative.

The favourites that the absent king In deputation left, When he was *personal* in the Irish war. *Shakespeare.*

This immediate and *personal* speaking of God Almighty to Abraham, Job, and Moses, made not all his precepts and dictates, delivered in this manner, simply and eternally moral; for some of them were *personal*, and many of them ceremonial and judicial. *White.*

4. Exterior; corporal.

This herick countess determined him to desire in marriage a prince, whose *personal* charms were now become the least part of her character. *Addison.*

5. [In law.] Something moveable; something appendant to the person, as money; not real, as land.

This sin of kind not *personal*, But real and hereditary was. *Darwin.*

6. [In grammar.] A personal verb is that which has all the regular modification of the three persons; opposed to impersonal, that has only the third.

**PERSONALITY.** *n. f.* [from *personal*.] The existence or individuality of any one.

Person belongs only to intelligent agents, capable of a law, and happiness and misery: this *personality* extends itself beyond present existence to what is past, only by consciousness, whereby it imputes to itself past actions, just upon the same ground that it does the present. *Locke.*

**PERSONALLY.** *adv.* [from *personal*.]

1. In person; in presence; not by representative.

Approbation not only they give, who *personally* declare their assent by voice, sign, or act, but also when others do it in their names. *Hooker.*

I could not *personally* deliver to her What you commanded me, but by her woman I sent your message. *Shakespeare.*

There are many reasons why matters of such a wonderful nature should not be taken notice of by those pagan writers, who lived before our Saviour's disciples had *personally* appeared among them. *Addison.*

2. With respect to an individual; particularly.

She bore a mortal hatred to the house of Lancaster, and *personally* to the king. *Bacon.*

3. With regard to numerical existence.

The converted man is *personally* the same he was before, and is neither born nor created anew in a proper literal sense. *Rogers.*

**TO PERSONATE.** *v. a.* [from *persona*, Lat.]

1. To represent by a fictitious or assumed character, so as to pass for the person represented.

This lad was not to *personate* one, that had been long before taken out of his cradle, but a youth that had been brought up in a court, where infinite eyes had been upon him. *Bacon.*

2. To represent by action or appearance; to act.

Herself a while she lays aside, and makes Ready to *personate* a mortal part. *Crahe.*

3. To pretend hypocritically; with the reciprocal pronoun.

It has been the constant practice of the Jesuits to send over emissaries, with instructions to *personate* themselves members of the several sects among us. *Swift.*

4. To counterfeit; to feign. Little in use.

Piety is opposed to that *personated* devotion under which any kind of impiety is disguised. *Hammond.*

Thus have I played with the doguattil in a *personated* scepticism. *Glanville.*

5. To resemble.

The lofty cedar *personates* thee. *Shakespeare.*

6. To make a representation of, as in picture. Out of use.

Whose eyes are on this sovereign lady fixt, One do I *personate* of Timon's frame, Whom fortune with her iv'ry hand waxes to her. *Shakespeare.*

7. To describe. Out of use.

I am thinking what I shall say; it must be a *personating* of himself; a satyr against the softness of prosperity. *Shakespeare.*

I will drop in his way some obscure epistles of love, wherein, by the colour of his beard, the shape of his leg, the manner of his gait, the expression of his eye, forehead, and complexion, he shall find himself most feelingly *personated*. *Shakespeare.*

**PERSONATION.** *n. f.* [from *personate*.]

Counterfeiting of another person.

This being one of the strangest examples of a *personation* that ever was, it deserveth to be discovered and related at the full. *Bacon.*

**PERSONIFICATION.** *n. f.* [from *personify*.]

Prosopopœia; the change of things to persons; as,

Confusion heard his voice. *Milton.*

**TO PERSONIFY.** *v. a.* [from *person*.] To change from a thing to a person.

**PERSPECTIVE.** *n. f.* [*perspectif*, French; *perspectiva*, Latin.]

1. A glass through which things are viewed.

If it tend to danger, they turn about the perspective, and show it to little, that he can scarce discern it. *Deham.*

It may impart into this calm, to hearthen to the storm rising abroad; and by the best *perspectives*, to discover from what onsets they break. *Temple.*

You hold the glass, but turn the *perspective*. And farther off the lesson's object drive. *Dryden.*

Faith for reason's glimmering light shall give Her immortal *perspective*. *Prior.*

2. The science by which things are ranged in picture, according to their appearance in their real situation.

Medals have represented their buildings according to the rules of *perspective*. *Addison.*

3. View; vision.

Lofty trees, with sacred shades, And *perspectives* of pleasant glades, Where nymphs of brightest form appear. *Dryden.*

**PERSPECTIVE.** *adj.* Relating to the science of vision; optick; optical.

We have *perspective* houses, where we make demonstrations of all lights and radiations; and out of things uncoloured and transparent, we can represent unto you all several colours. *Bacon.*

**PERSPICACIOUS.** *adj.* [*perspicax*, Lat.]

Quick-sighted; sharp of sight.

It is as nice and tender in feeling, as it can be *perspicacious* and quick in feeling. *South.*

**PERSPICACIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *perspicacious*.] Quickness of sight.

**PERSPICACITY.** *n. f.* [*perspicacitas*, Fr.]

Quickness of sight.

He that laid the foundations of the earth cannot be excluded the secrecy of the mountains; nor can there any thing escape the *perspicacity* of those eyes, which were before light, and in whose optics there is no opacity. *Brown.*

**PERSPICIENCE.** *n. f.* [*perspicience*, Latin.]

The act of looking sharply. *Dkt.*

**PERSPICIL.** *n. f.* [*perspicillum*, Latin.]

A glass through which things are viewed; an optick glass. Little used.

Let truth be Ne'er so far distant, yet chronology, Sharp-sighted as the eagle's eye, that can Out-stare the broad-beam'd day's meridian, Will have a *perspicil* to find her out, And through the night of error and dark doubt, Discern the dawn of truth's eternal ray, As when the rosy morn buds into day. *Crahe.*

The *perspicil*, as well as the needle, hath enlarged the habitable world. *Glanville.*

**PERSPICUITY.** *n. f.* [*perspicuitas*, Fr. from *perspicuus*.]

1. Transparency; translucency; diaphaneity.

As for diaphaneity and *perspicuity* it enjoyeth that most eminently, as having its earthy and insubstantial parts so exactly resolved, that its body is left imporous. *Brown.*

2. Clearness to the mind; easiness to be understood; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity.

The verses containing precepts, have not so much need of ornament as of *perspicuity*. *Dryden.*

*Perspicuity* consists in the using of proper terms for the thoughts, which a man would have pass from his own mind into that of another's. *Locke.*

**PERSPICUOUS.** *adj.* [*perspicuus*, Lat.]

1. Transparent; clear; such as may be seen through; diaphanous; translucent; not opaque.

As contrary causes produce the like effects, so even the same proceed from black and white; for the clear and *perspicuous* body effecteth white, and that white a black. *Frachan.*

2. Clear to the understanding; not obscure; not ambiguous.

The purpose is *perspicuous* even as substance, Whose grossness little characters sum up. *Shak.*

All this is so *perspicuous*, so undeniable, that it need not be over industrious in the proof of it. *Spratt.*



**PERSPICUOUSLY**. *adv.* [from *perspicuus*.] Clearly; not obscurely.

The coin is so *perspicuously* made than refused; it is made not overwrought, but plainly and *perspicuously*. *Brown.*

**PERSPICUOUSNESS**. *n. s.* [from *perspicuus*.] Clearness; freedom from obscurity; transparency; diaphaneity.

**PERSPIRABLE**. *adj.* [from *perspire*.]

1. Such as may be emitted by the cuticular pores.

In an animal under a course of hard labour, aliment too vaporous or *perspirable* will subject it to too strong a perspiration, debility, and sudden death. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Perspiring; emitting perspiration. Not proper.

Hair cometh not upon the palms of the hands or soles of the feet, which are parts more *perspirable*: and children are not hairy, for that their skins are most *perspirable*. *Bacon.*

That this attraction is performed by effluvia, is plain and granted by most; for electricities will not commonly attract, unless they become *perspirable*. *Brown.*

**PERSPIRATION**. *n. s.* [from *perspire*.] Excretion by the cuticular pores.

Insensible perspiration is the last and most perfect action of animal digestion. *Arbuthnot.*

**PERSPIRATIVE**. *adj.* [from *perspire*.] Performing the act of perspiration.

**TO PERSPIRE**. *v. n.* [from *perspire*, Latin.]

1. To perform excretion by the cuticular pores.

2. To be excreted by the skin. Water, milk, whey, taken without much exercise, so as to make them *perspire*, relax the body. *Arbuthnot.*

**TO PERSTRINGE**. *v. a.* [from *perstringo*, Lat.] To graze upon; to glance upon. *Dict.*

**PERSUADABLE**. *adj.* [from *persuade*.] Such as may be persuaded.

**TO PERSUADE**. *v. a.* [from *persuadeo*, Latin; *persuader*, Fr.]

1. To bring to any particular opinion.

Let every man be fully *persuaded* in his own mind. *Romans.*  
We are *persuaded* better things of you, and things that accompany salvation. *Hebrews.*  
Joy over them that are *persuaded* to salvation. *2 Thoms.*

Let a man be ever so well *persuaded* of the advantages of virtue, yet, till he hangs and thirsts after righteousness, his will will not be determined to any action in pursuit of this confessed great good. *Locke.*

Men should seriously *persuade* themselves, that they have here no abiding place, but are only in their passage to the heavenly Jerusalem. *Wake.*

2. To influence by argument or expostulation. *Persuasion* seems rather applicable to the passions, and *argument* to the reason: but this is not always observed.

Philoclea's beauty not only *persuaded*, but so *persuaded* as all hearts must yield: Pamela's beauty used violence, and such as no heart could resist. *Sidney.*

They that were with Simon, being led with covetousness, were *persuaded* for money. *2 Maccabees.*  
To fit cross-leg'd or with our fingers postulated, is accounted bad, and friends will *persuade* us from it. *Brown.*

How incongruous would it be for a mathematician to *persuade* with eloquence to use all imaginable inductions and intricacies that he might prevail with his hearers to believe that three and three make six. *Wilkins.*

I should be glad, if I could *persuade* him to write such another criticism on any thing of mine; for when he condemns any of my poems, he makes the world have a better opinion of them. *Dryden.*

3. To inculcate by argument or expostulation.

To children, afraid of vain images, we *persuade* confidence by making them handle and look nearer such things. *Taylor.*

4. To treat by persuasion. A mode of speech not in use.

Twenty merchants have all *persuaded* with him; but none can drive him from the curious plea of forfeiture. *Shakspeare.*

**PERSUADER**. *n. s.* [from *persuade*.] One who influences by persuasion; an importunate adviser.

The earl, speaking in that imperious language wherein the king had written, did not irritate the people, but make them conceive, by the haughtiness of delivery of the king's errand, that himself was the author or principal *persuader* of that counsel. *Bacon.*

He soon is mov'd  
By such *persuaders* as are held upright. *Daniel.*  
Hunger and thirst at once,  
Pow'ful *persuaders*! quicken'd at the scent  
Of that alluring fruit, urg'd me so keen. *Milton.*

**PERSUASIBLE**. *adj.* [from *persuadibilis*, Lat. *persuabile*, Fr. from *persuadeo*, Lat.] To be influenced by persuasion.

It makes us apprehend our own interest in that obedience, makes us tractable and *persuadible*, contrary to that brutish stubbornness of the horse and mule, which the psalmist reproaches.

*Government of the Tongue.*

**PERSUASIBLENESS**. *n. s.* [from *persuadibilis*.] The quality of being flexible by persuasion.

**PERSUASION**. *n. s.* [from *persuasion*, Fr. from *persuadus*, Lat.]

1. The act of persuading; the act of influencing by expostulation; the act of gaining or attempting the passions.

If't prove thy fortune, Polydore, to conquer,  
For thou hast all the arts of fine *persuasion*,  
Trust me, and let me know thy love's success. *Orney.*

2. The state of being persuaded; opinion.

The most certain token of evident goodness is, if the general *persuasion* of all men does so account it. *Hooker.*

You are abus'd in too bold a *persuasion*. *Shakspeare.*  
When we have no other certainty of being in the right, but our own *persuasions* that we are so; this may often be but making one error the gate for another. *Government of the Tongue.*

The obedient and the men of *persuasion* shall ride upon those clouds, and triumph over their present imperfections; till *persuasion* pass into knowledge, and knowledge advance into assurance, and all come at length to be completed in the beatific vision. *South.*

**PERSUASIVE**. *adj.* [from *persuassus*, Fr. from *persuade*.] Having the power of persuading; having influence on the passions.

In prayer, we do not so much respect what precepts are delivereth, touching the method of *persuasive* utterance in the presence of great men, as what doth most avail to our own edification in piety and godly zeal. *Hooker.*

Let Martinus resume his farther discourse, as well for the *persuasive* as for the consult, touching the means that may conduce unto the enterprises. *Bacon.*

Notwithstanding the weight and fineness of the arguments to persuade, and the light of man's intellect to meet this *persuasive* evidence with a suitable assent, no assent followed, nor were men thereby actually persuaded. *South.*

**PERSUASIVELY**. *adv.* [from *persuasive*.]

In such a manner as to persuade.

The serpent with me  
*Persuasively* hath to prevail'd, that I  
Have also yielded. *Milton.*

Many who live upon their estates cannot so much as tell a story, much less speak clearly and *persuasively* in any business. *Locke.*

**PERSUASIVENESS**. *n. s.* [from *persuasive*.] Influence on the passions.

An opinion of the successfulness of the work being as necessary to sound a purpose as undertaking it, as either the authority of commands, or the *persuasiveness* of promises, or pungency of menaces can be. *Hammond.*

**PERSUASORY**. *adj.* [from *persuadus*, Lat. from *persuade*.] Having the power to persuade.

Neither is this *persuasory*. *Brown.*

**PERT**. *adj.* [from *pert*, Welsh; *pert*, Dutch; *apert*, French.]

1. Lively; brisk; smart.

Awake the *pert* and nimble spirit of mirth;  
Turn melancholy forth to funerals. *Shakspeare.*

On the tawny sands and shelves,  
Trip the *pert* faines and the dapper elves. *Milton.*

From *pert* to stupid sinks supinely down,  
In youth a coxcomb, and in age a clown. *Spectator.*

2. Saucy; petulant; with bold and garulous loquacity.

All servants might challenge the same liberty, and grow *pert* upon their masters; and when this sauciness became universal, what less mischief could be expected than an old Scythian rebellion? *Cotter.*

A lady bids me in a very *pert* manner mind my own affairs, and not pretend to meddle with their honours. *Addison.*

*Vanessa*  
Scarce list'ned to their idle chat,  
Further than sometimes by a frown,

When they grew *pert*, to pull them down. *Swift.*

**TO PERTAIN**. *v. n.* [from *pertinco*, Latin.] To belong; to relate.

As men hate those that affect that honour by ambition, which *pertaineth* not to them, so are they more odious, who through fear betray the glory which they have. *Hayward.*

A chevron or raster of an house, a very honourable bearing, is never seen in the coat of a king, because it *pertaineth* to a mechanical profession. *Pensham.*

**PERTERRATION**. *n. s.* [from *per* and *terroratio*, Lat.] The act of boring through.

*Ainsworth.*

**PERTINACIOUS**. *adj.* [from *pertinax*.]

1. Obdinate; stubborn; perversely resolute.

One of the dissenters appeared to Dr. Sanderfon to be so bold, so troublesome and illogical in the dispute, as forced him to say, that he had never met with a man of more *pertinacious* confidence and less abilities. *Walton.*

2. Resolute; constant; steady.

Diligence is a steady, constant, and *pertinacious* study, that naturally leads the soul into the knowledge of that, which at first seemed locked up from it. *South.*

**PERTINACIOUSLY**. *adv.* [from *pertinacious*.] Obstinately; stubbornly.

They deny that freedom to me, which they *pertinaciously* challenge to themselves. *King Charles.*  
Others have sought to ease themselves of all the evil of affliction by disputing subtilly against it, and *pertinaciously* maintaining that afflictions are no real evils, but only in imagination. *Tillotson.*

Metals *pertinaciously* resist all transmutation; and though one would think they were turned into a different substance, yet they do but as it were lurk under a vizard. *Ray.*

**PERTINACITY**. *n. s.* [from *pertinacia*, Lat. from *pertinacius*.]

1. Obstinacy; stubbornness.

In this reply was included a very gross mistake, and if with *pertinaciously* maintained, a capital error. *Brown.*

2. Resolution; constancy.

**PERTINACY**. *n. s.* [from *pertinax*, Lat.]

1. Obstinacy; stubbornness; pertinency.

Their *pertinacy* is such, that when you drive them out of one form, they assume another. *Drappa.*  
It holds forth the *pertinacy* of Mr. Fortune, in pursuing people into their graves. *17th range.*

**PER.** Resolution; steadiness; constancy.

*St. Geronimus prayed with passion and pertinacy, till his obtained relief.* Taylor.

**PERTINACIA.** *n. f.* [from *pertineo*, Lat.]

**PERTINENCY.** *n. f.* Justness of relation to the matter in hand; propriety to the purpose; appositeness.

I have shewn the fitness and pertinency of the apostle's discourse to the persons he addressed to, whereby it appeareth that he was no babler, and did not talk at random. Bentley.

**PERTINENT.** *adj.* [*pertinens*, Lat. *pertinent*, French.]

*r.* Related to the matter in hand; just to the purpose; not useless to the end proposed; apposite; not foreign from the thing intended.

My caution was more pertinent Than the rebuke you give it. Shakespeare.

I set down, out of experience in business, and conversation in books, what I thought pertinent to this business. Bacon.

Here I shall seem a little to digress, but you will by and by find it pertinent. Bacon.

Who could find *pertinent* treatises of it in books, that would reach all the particulars of a man's behaviour; his own ill-fashioned example would spoil all. Locke.

*2.* Relating; regarding; concerning. In this sense the word now used is *pertain-ing*.

Men shall have just cause, when any thing *pertain* unto faith and religion is doubted of, the more willingly to incline their minds towards that which the sentence of so grave, wise and learned in that society shall judge most sound. Hooker.

**PERTINENTLY.** *adv.* [from *pertinent*.]

Appositely; to the purpose.

Be modest and reserved in the presence of thy betters, speaking little, answering *pertinently*, not interposing without leave or reason. Taylor.

**PERTINENTNESS.** *n. f.* [from *pertinent*.]

Appositeness. Dict.

**PERTINGENT.** *adj.* [*pertingens*, Latin.]

Reaching to; touching. Dict.

**PERTLY.** *adv.* [from *pert*.]

*1.* Briskly; smartly.

I find no other difference betwixt the common town-wits and the downright country fools, than that the first are *pertly* in the wrong, with a little more gaiety; and the last neither in the right nor the wrong. Pope.

*2.* Saucily; petulantly.

Yonder walls, that *pertly* front your town, Yonder towers, whose wanton tops do busk the clouds, Must kiss their own feet. Shakespeare.

When you *pertly* raise your snout, Fleer, and gibe, and laugh, and flout; This, among Hibernian asses, For their wit, and humour passes. Swift.

**PERTNESS.** *n. f.* [from *pert*.]

Brisk folly; sauciness; petulance.

Dulcely delighted ey'd the lively dance, Remembering the herself was *pertness* once. Pope.

*2.* Petty liveness; spiriteliness without force, dignity, or solidity.

There is in Shaftesbury's works a lively *pertness* and sparkle of literature; but it is hard that we should be bound to admire the virtues. Watts.

**PERTUSSION.** *adj.* [*pertussiens*, Lat.]

Passing over. Dict.

To **PERTURB.** *v. a.* [*perturbo*,

To **PERTURBATE.** *v. a.* [Latin.]

*1.* To disquiet; to disturb; to deprive of tranquillity.

Rest, rest, *perturb'd* spirit, His wailing flesh with anguish burst, And his *perturb'd* soul within him mourns. Sandys.

*2.* To disorder; to confuse; to put out of regularity.

They are content to suffer the penalties annexed, rather than *perturb* the public peace. K. Charles.

The intermit and brutal *perturbations* controlled the suggestions of truth; pleasure and profit overruling the instructions of honesty, and confounding *perturbing* the reasonable commands of virtue. Brown.

The accession or recession of bodies from the earth's surface *perturb* not the equilibrium of either hemisphere. Brown.

**PERTURBATION.** *n. f.* [*perturbatio*, Lat.] *perturbation*, Fr.]

*1.* Disquiet of mind; deprivation of tranquillity.

Love was not in their looks, either to God, Nor to each other: but apparent guilt, And shame, and *perturbation*, and despair. Milton.

The soul, as it is more immediately and strongly affected by this part, so doth it manifest all its passions and *perturbations* by it. Ray.

*2.* Restlessness of passions.

Natures, that have much heat, and great and violent desires and *perturbations*, are not ripe for action, till they have passed the meridian of their years. Bacon.

*3.* Disturbance; disorder; confusion; commotion.

Although the long dissensions of the two houses had had lucid intervals, yet they did ever hang over the kingdom, ready to break forth into new *perturbations* and calamities. Bacon.

*4.* Cause of disquiet.

O polish'd *perturbation*! golden care, That keep'st the ports of slumber open wide To many a watchful night. Sleep with it now, Yet not so found, and half so deeply sweet, As he, whose brow with homely biggen bound, Sleeps out the watch of night. Shakespeare.

*5.* Commotion of passions.

Restore yourselves unto your temper, fathers; And, without *perturbation*, hear me speak. Ben Jonson.

**PERTURBATION.** *n. f.* [*perturbator*, Lat.] *perturbateur*, Fr.]

Kaiser of commotions.

**PERTUSED.** *adj.* [*pertusus*, Lat.] Bored; punched; pierced with holes. Dict.

**PERTUSION.** *n. f.* [from *pertusus*, Lat.]

*1.* The act of piercing or punching.

The manner of opening a vein in Hippocrates's time, was *pertusing* or *pertusion*, as it is performed in horses. Arbuthnot.

*2.* Hole made by punching or piercing.

An empty pot, without earth in it, may be put over a fruit the better, if some few *pertusions* be made in the pot. Bacon.

To **PERVADE.** *v. a.* [*pervado*, Lat.]

*1.* To pass through an aperture; to permeate.

The labour'd chyle *pervades* the pores In all the artful perforated shores. Blackmore.

Paper dipped in water or oil, the oculus mundi stone steeped in water, linen-cloth oiled or varnished, and many other substances soaked in such liquors as will ultimately *pervade* their little pores, become by that means more transparent than otherwise. Newton.

*2.* To pass through the whole extension.

Matter, once bereaved of motion, cannot of itself acquire it again, nor till it be struck by some other body from without, or be intrinsically moved by an immaterial self-active substance, that can penetrate and *pervade* it. Bentley.

What but God, *Pervades*, adjusts and *pervades* the whole? Thomson.

**PERVASION.** *n. f.* [from *pervade*.] The act of pervading or passing through.

If fusion be made rather by the ingress and transference of the atoms of fire, than by the bare propagation of that motion, with which fire heats upon the outside of the vessels, that contain the matter to be melted: both those kinds of fluidity, ascribed to salt-petre, will appear to be caused by the *pervasion* of a foreign body. Boyle.

**PERVERSE.** *adj.* [*pervers*, Fr. *perversus*, Latin.]

*1.* Distorted from the right.

And nature breeds *Perverse*, all monstrous, all prodigious things.

*Obstinate in the wrong; stubborn; untractable.*

Thou for the testimony of the truth hast born Universal reproach; far worse to bear Than violence; for this was all thy care To stand approv'd in sight of God, though world, Judg'd thee *perverse*. Milton.

To *perverse* a sex all grace is vain, It gives them courage to offend again. Dryden.

*3.* Petulant; vexatious; peevish; desirous to cross and vex; cross.

O gentle Romeo, If thou dost love, pronounce it faithfully, Or if you think I am too quickly won, I'll frown and be *perverse*, and say thee nay, So thou wilt woo: but else not for the world. Shakespeare.

**PERVERSELY.** *adv.* [from *perverse*.] With intent to vex; peevishly; vexatiously, spitefully; crossly; with petty malignity.

Men *perverse*ly take up pickets and displeasures at others, and then every opinion of the disliked person must partake of his fate. Decey of Pity.

Men that do not *perverse*ly use their words, or on purpose set themselves to cavil, seldom mistake the signification of the names of simple ideas. Locke.

A patriot is a dangerous post, When wanted by his country most, *Perverse*ly comes in evil times, Where virtues are imputed crimes. Swift.

**PERVERSENESS.** *n. f.* [from *perverse*.]

*1.* Petulance; peevishness; spiteful crossness.

Virtue hath some *perverse*ness; for she will Neither believe her good, nor others ill. Donne.

Her whom he wishes null, shall seldom gain Though her *perverse*ness; but shall see her gain'd By a far worse. Milton.

The *perverse*ness of my fate is such, That he's not mine, because he's mine too much. Dryden.

When a friend in kindness tries To shew you where your error lies, Conviction does but more incense; *Perverse*ness is your whole defence. Swift.

*2.* Perversion; corruption. Not in use.

Neither can this be meant of evil governments or tyrants; for they are often established as lawful potentates; but of some *perverse*ness and defection in the nation itself. Bacon.

**PERVERSION.** *n. f.* [*perverse*, Fr. from *perverse*.] The act of perverting; change to something worse.

Women to govern men, slaves freemen, as much in the same degree; all being total violations and *perversions* of the laws of nature and nations. Bacon.

He supposes that whole reverend body are so far from disliking popery, that the hopes of enjoying the abbey lands would be an *effectual* incentive to their *perversion*. Swift.

**PERVERTSITY.** *n. f.* [*pervertit*, Fr. from *perverse*.] *Perverseness; crossness.*

What strange *pervertsity* is this of man! When 'twas a crime to taste th' enlightning tree, He could not then his hand refrain. Nor.

To **PERVERT.** *v. a.* [*pervertio*, Lat. *pervertir*, Fr.]

*1.* To distort from the true end or purpose.

Instead of good they may work ill, and pervert justice to extreme injustice. Spenser.

If thou feelst the oppression of the poor, and violent *perverting* of justice in a province, rear up not. Ecclesiastes.

If then his providence Out of our evil seek to bring forth good, Our labour must be to *pervert* that end, And out of good still to find means of evil. Milton.

He has *perverted* my meaning by his glosses; and interpreted my words into blasphemy, of which they were not guilty. Dryden.

*Perjury* has more a volume to explain this case of the nymphs with more piety than judgment; and another person has perverted it into obsecration; and both allegorically. *Brown.*

We cannot charge any thing upon their nature, till we take care that it is perverted by their education. *Law.*

1. To corrupt; to turn from the right: opposed to *convert*, which is to turn from the wrong to the right.

The heinous and despicable act  
Of Satan, done in Paradise, and how  
He in the serpent had perverted Eve,  
Her husband she, to taste the fatal fruit,  
Was known in heav'n. *Milton.*

The subtle practices of Eudoxius, bishop of Constantinople, in perverting and corrupting the most pious emperor Valens. *Waterland.*

PERVERTER. *n. f.* [from *pervert*.]

1. One that changes any thing from good to bad; a corrupter.

Where a child finds his own parents his perversers, he cannot be so properly born, as daunted into the world. *South.*

2. One who distorts any thing from the right purpose.

He that reads a prohibition in a divine law, had need be well satisfied about the sense he gives it, lest he incur the wrath of God, and be found a perverter of his law. *Stillington.*

PERVERTIBLE. *adj.* [from *pervert*.] That may be easily perverted. *Ainsworth.*

PERVICACIOUS. *adj.* [from *pervicax*, Lat.] Spitefully obstinate; peevishly contumacious.

May private devotions be efficacious upon the mind of one of the most pervincacious young creatures! *Clarissa.*

Goodibert was in sight audacious,  
But in his ale most pervincacious. *Denham.*

PERVICACIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *pervicacious*.] With spiteful obstinacy.

PERVICACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *pervicacia*, Latin; from *pervicacy*.] Spiteful obstinacy.

PERVIOUS. *adj.* [from *pervius*, Lat.]

1. Admitting passage; capable of being permeated.

The Egyptians used to say, that unknown darkness is the first principle of the world; by darkness they mean God, whose secrets are pervious to no eye. *Taylor.*

Leda's twins,  
Conspicuous both, and both in act to throw  
Their trembling lances brandish'd at the foe,  
Nor had they mis'd; but he to thicket fled,  
Conceal'd from aiming spears, not pervious to the  
sight. *Dryden.*

Those lodged in ether earth, more lax and pervious, decaying in tract of time, and rotting at length. *Woodward.*

2. Pervading; permeating. This sense is not proper.

What is this little, agile, pervious fire,  
That flut'ring motion which we call the mind? Prior.  
Perviousness. *n. f.* [from *pervious*.] Quality of admitting a passage.

The perviousness of our receiver to a body much more subtle than air, proceeded partly from the looser texture of that glass the receiver was made of, and partly from the enormous heat, which opened the pores of the glass. *Boyle.*

There will be found another difference besides that of perviousness. *Holder.*

PERUKE. *n. f.* [from *pérucque*, Fr.] A cap of false hair; a periwig.

I put him on a periwig, and his perukes over that. *Wilmot.*

To PERUKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress in adjectitious hair.

PERUKE-MAKER. *n. f.* [from *peruke* and *maker*.] A maker of perukes; a wig-maker.

PERUSAL. *n. f.* [from *peruse*.] The act of reading.

As pieces of miniature must be allowed a closer inspection, so this treatise requires application in the perusal. *Woodward.*

If upon a new perusal you think it is written in the very spirit of the ancients, it deserves your care, and is capable of being improved. *Atterbury.*

To PERUSE. *v. a.* [from *per* and *use*.]

1. To read.

Peruse this writing here, and thou shalt know

The treason. *Shakespeare.*

The petitions being thus prepared, do you constantly set apart an hour in a day to peruse those petitions. *Bacon.*

Carefully observe, whether he tastes the distinguishing perfections or the specific qualities of the author whom he peruses. *Addison.*

2. To observe; to examine.

I hear the enemy;  
Out some light horsemen, and peruse their wings. *Shakespeare.*

I've perus'd her well;

Beauty and honour in her are so mingled,

That they have caught the king. *Shakespeare.*

Myself I then perus'd, and limb by limb

Survey'd. *Milton.*

PERUSER. *n. f.* [from *peruse*.] A reader; examiner.

The difficulties and hesitations of every one will be according to the capacity of each peruser, and as his penetration into nature is greater or less. *Woodward.*

PESADE. *n. f.*

Pesade is a motion a horse makes in raising or lifting up his fore-quarters, keeping his hind legs upon the ground without stirring. *Farrier's Dict.*

PESSARY. *n. f.* [from *peffaire*, Fr.] An oblong form of medicine, made to thrust up into the uterus upon some extraordinary occasions.

Of cantharides he prescribes five in a pessary, cutting off their heads and feet, mixt with myrrh. *Arbuthnot.*

PEST. *n. f.* [from *peste*, French; *pestis*, Latin.]

1. Plague; pestilence.

Let fierce Achilles

The god propitiate, and the pest assuage. *Pope.*

2. Any thing mischievous or destructive.

At her words the hellish pest

Forbore. *Milton.*

Of all virtues justice is the best;

Valour without it is a common pest. *Waller.*

The pest a virgin's face and bosom bears,

High on her crown a rising smoke appears,

Guards her black front, and hisses in her hairs. *Pope.*

To PESTER. *v. a.* [from *pester*, French.]

1. To disturb; to perplex; to harass; to turmoil.

Who then shall blame

His pester'd senses to recoil and start,

When all that is within him does condemn

Itself for being there? *Shakespeare.*

He hath not fail'd to pester us with message,

Importing the surrender of those lands. *Shakespeare.*

We are pester'd with mice and rats, and to this

end the cat is very serviceable. *Montaigne's Essays.*

A multitude of scribblers daily pester the world

with their insufferable stuff. *Dryden.*

They did to much pester the church and delude

the people, that contradictions themselves asserted

by rabbies were equally revered by them as the in-

fallible will of God. *South.*

At home he was pester'd with noise,

Abroad was pester'd by the boys. *Swift.*

2. To encumber.

Fitches and pease

For pester'ing too much on a hovel they lay. *Taylor.*

The people crowding near within the pester'd

room. *Dryden.*

Caution'd and pester'd in this pinfold here,

Strive to keep up a gall and seventh being. *Milton.*

PESTERER. *n. f.* [from *pester*.] One that

pesters or disturbs.

PESTEROUS. *adj.* [from *pester*.] Encumbering; cumbersome.

In the statute against perjury, note the words the parliament had of the law, which was chargeable, *perjury*, and of no other example.

PESTHOUSE. *n. f.* [from *pest* and *house*.]

A hospital for persons infected with the plague.

PESTIFEROUS. *adj.* [from *pestifer*, Latin.]

1. Destructive; mischievous.

Such is thy audacious wickedness,

Thy leud, pestiferous, and dissolvent pranks,

The very infants prattle of thy pride. *Shakespeare.*

You, that have discover'd secrets, and made such

pestiferous reports of men nobly held, must die. *Shakespeare.*

2. Pestilential; malignant; infectious.

It is easy to conceive how the means of pestiferous bodies taint the air, while they are alive and hot. *Arbuthnot.*

PESTILENCE. *n. f.* [from *pestilencia*, Fr. *pestilentia*, Lat.] Plague; pest; contagious distemper.

The red pestilence strike all trades in Rome,

And occupations perish. *Shakespeare.*

When my eyes beheld Olivia first,

Methought the purg'd air of pestilence. *Shakespeare.*

PESTILENT. *adj.* [from *pestilent*, Fr. *pestilens*, Latin.]

1. Producing plagues; malignant.

Great ringing of bells in populous cities diffused pestilent air, which may be from the coaction of the air, and not from the sound. *Bacon.*

Hoary moulded bread the soldiers thrusting upon

their spears raised against king Ferdinand, who with

such corrupt and pestilent bread would feed them. *Kneller.*

2. Mischievous; destructive.

There is nothing more contagious and pestilent than some kind of harmony; than some nothing more strong and potent unto good. *Hooker.*

Which precedent, of pestilent import,

Aramit thee, Henry, had been brought. *Daniel.*

The world abounds with pestilent books, written

against this doctrine. *Swift.*

3. In ludicrous language, it is used to exaggerate the meaning of another word.

One pestilent hne,

His beard no bigger though than thine,

Walk'd on before the rest. *Suchling.*

PESTILENTIAL. *adj.* [from *pestilenciel*, Fr. *pestilens*, Latin.]

1. Partaking of the nature of pestilence;

producing pestilence; infectious; contagious.

These with the air passing into the lungs, infect

the mass of blood, and lay the foundation of pestilential fevers. *Woodward.*

Fire involv'd

In pestilential vapours, stench, and smoke. *Addison.*

2. Mischievous; destructive; pernicious.

It government depends upon religion, then this

shows the pestilential design of those that attempt to

dismantle the civil and ecclesiastical interests. *South.*

PESTILENTLY. *adv.* [from *pestilent*.] Mischievously; destructively.

PESTILATION. *n. f.* [from *pestilium*, Latin.]

The act of pounding or breaking in a mortar.

The best diamonds are comminable, and so far

from breaking hammer, that they submit unto

pestilation, and resist not any ordinary pestle. *Woodward.*

PESTLE. *n. f.* [from *pestillum*, Lat.] An instrument with which any thing is broken in a mortar.

What real alteration can the beating of the pestle

make in any body, but of the texture of it? *Locke.*

Upon cup vegetable food the teeth and jaws act

as the pestle and mortar. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

PESTLE of Pork. *n. f.* A gunnion of bacon.

*Any sort.*

**PET. n. f.** [This word is of doubtful etymology; from *petit*, Fr. or *impetus*, Lat. perhaps it may be derived some way from *petr*, as it implies only a little fume or heat.]

1. A slight passion; a slight fit of peevishness.

If all the world  
Should in a pet of temperance feed on pulse,  
Drink theless stream, and nothing wear but freeze,  
Th' All-giver would be unthank'd, would be unprais'd.

If we cannot obtain every vain thing we ask, our  
next best bet is to take *pet* at the refusal. *L'Estr.*  
Life, given for noble purposes, must not be thrown  
up in a pet, nor whined away in love. *Collier.*  
They cause the proud their visits to delay,  
And send the peevy in a pet to pray. *Pope.*

2. A lamb taken into the house, and brought  
up by hand. A caud lamb. [Probably from  
*petit*, little.] See **PRAT**. *Hanmer.*

**PETAL. n. f.** [*petalum*, Latin.]  
*Petal* is a term in botany, signifying those fine  
coloured leaves that compose the flowers of all  
plants; whence plants are distinguished into mono-  
petalous, whose flower is one continued leaf; tripe-  
talous, pentapetalous, and polypetalous, when they  
consist of three, five, or many leaves. *Quincy.*

**PETALOUS. adj.** [from *petal*.] Having  
petals.

**PETAR. } n. f.** [*petard*, French; *petardo*,  
*PETARD. } Italian.*

A *petard* is an engine of metal, almost in the  
shape of a hat, about seven inches deep, and about  
five inches over at the mouth; when charged with  
fine powder well beaten, it is covered with a mad-  
rier or plank, bound down fast with ropes, running  
through handles, which are round the rim near the  
mouth of it: this *petard* is applied to gates or bur-  
riets of such places as are designed to be surprized,  
to blow them up: they are also used in counter-  
mines to break through into the enemies' galleries.

It is the spot to have the engineer  
Hoist with his own *petard*. *Shakespeare.*  
Find all his having and his holdings,  
Reduce'd to eternal noise and scolding;  
The conjugal *petard* that tears  
Down all portcullises of ears. *Hudibras.*

**PETECHIAL. adj.** [from *petechia*, Latin.]  
Petitentially spotted.

In London are many fevers with buboes and car-  
buncles, and many *petechial* or spotted fevers.

**PETTERWORT. n. f.** [*a-cyren*.] A plant.

**PETIT. adj.** [Fr.] Small; little; inconsid-  
erable.

By what small *petit* hints does the mind recover  
a vanishing notion? *South.*

**PETITION. n. f.** [*petitio*, Latin.]

1. Request; entreaty; supplication; prayer.  
We must propose unto all men certain petitions  
incident and very material in causes of this nature.

My next poor petition  
Is, that his noble grace would have some pity  
Upon my wretched women. *Shakespeare.*  
Let my life be given at my petition, and my peo-  
ple at my request. *Lyther.*

Thou didst choose this house to be called by thy  
name, and to be a house of prayer and petition for  
thy people. *1 Macabees.*

We must not only send up petitions and thoughts  
new and then to heaven, but must go through all  
our worldly business with a heavenly spirit. *Law.*

2. Single branch or article of a prayer.

Then *petit*'d that she might still possess his heart,  
And no prebending rival share a part;

This last petition heard of all her pray'r. *Dryden.*

**TO PETITION. v. a.** [from the noun.] To  
solicit; to supplicate.

You have petition'd all the gods  
For my prosperity. *Shakespeare.*

The mother petitioned her goddess to bestow upon  
them the greatest gift that could be given. *Addison.*

**PETITIONARILY. adv.** [from *petitionary*.]

By way of begging the question.

This doth but *petitionarily* infer a deity in the  
heavens, and we may as reasonably conclude a  
right and left laterality in the ark of Noah. *Brown.*

**PETITIONARY. adj.** [from *petition*.]

1. Supplicatory; coming with petitions.

Pardon thy *petitionary* countrymen. *Shakespeare.*

It is our base *petitionary* breath

That blows 'em to this greatness. *Ben Jonson.*

2. Containing petitions or requests.

*Petitionary* prayer belongeth only to such as are  
in themselves impotent, and stand in need of relief  
from others. *Hooker.*

I return only yes or no to *questionary* and *peti-  
tionary* epistles of half a yard long. *Swift.*

**PETITIONER. n. f.** [from *petition*.] One  
who offers a petition.

When you have received the petitions, and it will  
please the *petitioners* well to deliver them into your  
own hand, let your secretary first read them, and  
draw lines under the material parts. *Bacon.*

What pleasure can it be to be encumbered with  
dependencies, thronged and surrounded with *peti-  
tioners*? *South.*

Their prayers are to the reproach of the *peti-  
tioners*, and to the confusion of vain desires. *L'Estrange.*

His woes broke out, and begg'd relief

With tears, the dumb *petitioners* of grief. *Dryden.*

The Roman matrons presented a petition to the  
sensors; this raised to much rillery upon the *peti-  
tioners*, that the ladies never after offered to direct  
the lawgivers of their country. *Addison.*

**PETITORY. adj.** [*petitorius*, Lat. *petitiore*,  
Fr.] *Petitoning*; claiming the property

of any thing. *Ainsworth.*

**PETRE. n. f.** [from *petra*, a stone.] Nitre;  
saltpetre. See **NITRE**.

Powder made of insipid and greasy *petre*, hath  
but a weak emission, and gives but a faint report.

The vessel was first well sealed to prevent crack-  
ing, and covered to prevent the falling in of any  
thing that might unseasonably kindle the *petre*.

Nitre, while it is in its native state, is called *petre-  
salt*, when refined *salt-petre*. *Woodward.*

**PETRESCENT. adj.** [*petrescens*, Lat.] Grow-  
ing stone; becoming stone.

A cave, from whose arched roof there dropped  
down a *petrescent* liquor, which oftentimes before  
it could fall to the ground congealed. *Boyle.*

**PETRIFICATION. n. f.** [from *petrifico*, Lat.]

1. The act of turning to stone; the state of  
being turned to stone.

Its concretive spirit has the seeds of *petrification*  
and gorgon within itself. *Brown.*

2. That which is made into stone.

Look over the variety of beautiful shells, *petri-  
fications*, ores, minerals, flowers, and other natural  
curiosities. *Chey.*

**PETRIFICATION. adj.** [from *petrificio*, Lat.]

Having the power to form stone.

There are many to be found, which are but the  
lapidescences and *petrification* mutation of bodies.

**PETRIFICATION. n. f.** [*petrification*, Fr.  
from *petrify*.] A body formed by chang-  
ing other matter to stone.

In these strange *petrifications*, the hardening of  
the bodies seems to be effected principally, if not  
only, as in the induration of the fluid substances of  
an egg into a chick, by altering the disposition of  
their parts. *Boyle.*

**PETRIFICK. adj.** [*petrificus*, Lat.] Having  
the power to change to stone.

Winter's breath,  
A nitrous blast that strikes *petrifik* death. *Savage.*

The aggregated soil  
Death with his mace *petrifik*, cold and dry,  
As with a trident, smote. *Milton.*

**TO PETRIFY. v. a.** [*petrifer*, Fr. *petra*  
and *to*, Latin.]

1. To change to stone.

A few reliable petrified wood. *Woodward.*

2. To make callous; to make obtuse.

Sedition is made but by the effects to the li-  
berty, in a kind of petrifying state, which induces  
induration. *Decay of Pleas.*

Though their souls be not yet wholly petrified, yet  
every act of sin makes gradual approaches to it.

Full in the midst of Edicid dip at once,  
And petrify a genius to a dunce. *Pope.*

Who sile nature, and substat on art,  
Who coin the face, and petrify the heart. *Young.*

**TO PETRIFY. v. a.** To become stone.

Like Niobe we marble grow,  
And petrify with grief. *Dryden.*

**PETRO'L. } n. f.** [*petrole*, Fr.] A li-  
**PETRO'LEUM. } quid bitumen, black,**

floating on the water of springs. *Woodward.*

**PETRONEL. n. f.** [*petrinal*, Fr.] A pistol;  
a small gun used by a horseman.

And he with *petronel* upheav'd,  
Instead of shield the blow receiv'd,  
The gun recoil'd as well it might. *Hudibras.*

**PETTCOY. n. f.** [*gnaphalium minus*.] An  
herb. *Ainsworth.*

**PETTICOAT. n. f.** [*petit* and *coat*.] The  
lower part of a woman's dress.

What trade art thou, Feeble?—A woman's tay-  
lor, sir.—Wilt thou make as many holes in an en-  
emy's battle, as thou hast done in a woman's *petti-  
coat*? *Shakespeare.*

Her feet beneath her *petticoat*,  
Like little mice, stole in and out,  
As if they fear'd the light. *Swifling.*

It is a great compliment to the sex, that the vir-  
tues are generally shown in *petticoats*. *Addison.*

To fifty chosen sylphs, of special note,  
We trust the important charge, the *petticoat*;

Oh have we known that sevenfold fence to fail,  
Though still with hoops, and arm'd with ribs of  
whale. *Pope.*

**PETTIFOGGER. n. f.** [corrupted from *petti-  
foguer*; *petit* and *voguer*, Fr.] A petty  
small-rate lawyer.

The worst conditioned and least cliented *petti-  
foggers* get, under the sweet bait of revenge, more  
plentiful prosecution of actions. *Carew.*

Your *pettifoggers* damn their souls  
To share with knaves in cheating souls. *Hudibras.*

Consider, my dear, how indecent it is to abandon  
your shop and follow *pettifoggers*; there is hardly a  
plea between two country squires about a barren  
acre, but you draw yourself in as bail, surety, or  
solicitor. *Arbutnot.*

Physicians are apt to despise empirics; lawyers,  
*pettifoggers*; and merchants, pedlars. *Swift.*

**PETTINESS. n. f.** [from *petty*.] Smallness;  
littleness; inconsiderableness; unimport-  
tance.

The losses we have borne, the subjects we  
have lost, and the disgrace we have digested;  
To answer which, his *pettiness* would bow under.

**PETTISH. adj.** [from *pet*.] Fretful; peevish.

Nor doth their childhood prove their innocence;  
They're froward, *pettish*, and unus'd to smile.

**PETTISHNESS. n. f.** [from *pettish*.] Fret-  
fulness; peevishness.

Like children, when we lose our favourite play-  
thing, we throw away the rest in a fit of *pettishness*.

**PETTITORS. n. f.** [*petty* and *toe*.]

1. The feet of a sucking pig.

2. Feet in contempt.

My good clown grew so in love with the wencher  
fool, that he would not stir his *pettitors*, till he  
had both taste and words. *Shakespeare.*

**PETTO. n. f.** [Italian.] The breast; figu-  
ratively, privacy.

**PETTY. adj.** [*petit*, Fr.] Small; inoon-  
siderable; inferior; little.

When he had no power,  
But was a petty sovereign to the state,  
He was your enemy. *Shakespeare.*

It is a common experience, that dogs know the dog-baiter; when, up in time of infection, some petty fellow is sent out to kill the dogs. *Bacon.*  
 It importeth not much, some petty alteration of difference it may make. *Bacon.*

Will God excuse his ire  
 For such a petty trespass? *Milton.*

From thence a thousand lesser poets sprung,  
 Like petty princes from the fall of Rome. *Denham.*  
 They believe one only chief and great God, which hath been from all eternity; who, when he proposed to make the world, made first other gods of a principal order; and after, the sun, moon, and stars, as petty gods. *Stillingfleet.*

By all I have read of petty commonwealths, as well as the great ones, it seems to me, that a free people do of themselves divide into three powers. *Swift.*

Bolonia water'd by the petty Rhine. *Addison.*  
 Can an example be given, in the whole course of this war, where we have treated the pettiest prince, with whom we have had to deal, in so contemptuous a manner? *Swift.*

**PETULANCE.** *n. f.* [*petulance*, Fr. *petulantia*, Lat.] Sauciness; peevishness; wantonness.

It was excellently said of that philosopher, that there was a wall or parapet of teeth set in our mouth, to restrain the petulancy of our words. *Ben Jonson.*  
 Such was others petulancy, that they joyed to see their betters shamefully outraged and abused. *A. C.*

Wise men knew, that which looked like pride in some, and like petulance in others, would, by experience in affairs and conversation amongst men, be in time wrought off. *Clarendon.*

However their numbers, as well as their influence and perverseness increased, many influences of petulancy and fury are to be seen in their pamphlets. *Swift.*

There appears in our age a pride and petulancy in youth, zealous to cast off the restraint of their fathers and teachers. *Watts.*

**PETULANT.** *adj.* [*petulans*, Lat. *petulant*, French.]

1. Saucy; perverse.

It the opponent flies victory to incline to his side, let him show the force of his argument, without too importunate and petulant demands of an answer. *Watts.*

2. Wanton.

The tongue of a man is so petulant, and his thoughts so variable, that one oft findeth by too great stress upon any private speeches and opinions. *Spenser.*

**PETULANTLY.** *adv.* [*from petulant*.]

With petulance; with saucy pertness.

**PEW.** *n. f.* [*puge*, Dutch.] A seat enclosed in a church.

When Sir Thomas More was lord chancellor, he did sit, at morn, to sit in the chancel, and his lady in a pew. *Bacon.*

Should our sex take it into their heads to wear trunk breeches at church, a man and his wife would fill a whole pew. *Addison.*

She decently, in form, pays heav'n's due;  
 And makes a civil visit to her pew. *Young.*

**PEWET.** *n. f.* [*piewit*, Dutch; *vannellus*.]

1. A water fowl.

We reckon the dip-click, so named of his diving and sinkings, puffins, pewets, meawes. *Carcus.*

2. The lapwing. *Ainsworth.*

**PEWTER.** *n. f.* [*peauter*, Dutch.]

1. A compound of metals; an artificial metal.

Nine parts or more of tin, with one of regulus of antimony, compose pewter. *Pemberton.*

Cowle pewter is made of fine tin and lead. *Bacon.*  
 The pewter, into which no water could enter, became more white, and liker to silver, and less fusible. *Bacon.*

Pewter dishes, with water in them, will not melt easily, but without it they will; nay, butter or oil, in themselves inflammable, yet, by their nature, will hinder melting. *Bacon.*

2. The plates and dishes in a house.

The eye of the mistress was wont to make her pewter shine. *Addison.*

**PEWTERER.** *n. f.* [*from pewter*.] A smith who works in pewter.

He shall charge you and discharge you with the motion of a pewterer's hammer. *Shakespeare.*

We caused a skilful pewterer to close the vessel in our presence with solder exquisitely. *Boyle.*

**PHENOMENON.** *n. f.* See PHENOMENON.

This has sometimes phenomena in the plural.] [*φαινόμενον*.] An appearance in the works of nature.

The paper was black, and the colours intense and thick, that the phenomenon might be conspicuous. *Newton.*

**PHAGEDENIA.** *n. f.* [*φαιδαία*; from *φαγε*, to eat.] An ulcer, where the sharpness of the humours eats away the flesh.

**PHAGEDENICK.** *adj.* [*phagedenique*.]

**PHAGEDENOUS.** *French*] Eating; corroding.

*Phagedenick* medicines, are those which eat away fungous or proud flesh. *Diet.*

A bubo, according to its malignancy, either proves easily curable, or terminates in a phagedenous ulcer with jagged lips. *Weyman.*

When they are very painful and corrosive, which circumstances give them the name of foul phagedenick ulcers, some spirits of wine should be added to the fomentation. *Sharp.*

**PHALANG.** *n. f.* [*phalang*, Latin; *phalange*, French.] A troop of men closely embodied.

Far otherwise th' inviolable saints,  
 In cubic phalang firm, advanc'd entire,  
 Invulnerable, impetuously arm'd. *Milton.*

The Grecian phalang, moveless as a tow'r,  
 On all sides batter'd, yet resists his power. *Pope.*

**PHANTASIA.** *n. f.* [*φάντασμα*, *phantasia*.]

**PHANTASMA.** *phantasmic*, *phantastic*, French.] Vain and airy appearance; something appearing only to imagination.

All the internis is like a phantasia or a hideous dream. *Shaksp.*

The Venus is a Spaniard that keeps here in court a phantasia, a monarch, and one that makes sport for the prince and his book-makers. *Shakspere.*

They believe, as they believe amiss, because they believe phantasia or apparitions. *Raleigh.*

It is said that some were in forwardness, the people were so busy, entertaining this airy body or phantasia with incredible affection; partly out of their great devotion to the house of York, partly out of proud humour. *Bacon.*

Why.  
 In this infernal vale first met, then call'd it  
 Me father, and that phantasm call'd it my son. *Milt.*

Allying, by his devilish art, to reach  
 The organs of her fancy, and with them forge  
 Illusions, as he list, phantasies and dreams. *Milton.*

**PHANTASTICAL.** *See FANTASTICAL.*

**PHANTASTICK.**

**PHANTOM.** *n. f.* [*phantome*, French.]

1. A spectre; an apparition.

If he cannot help believing, that such things he saw and heard, he may still have room to believe that what this airy phantom said is not absolutely to be relied on. *Atterbury.*

A constant vapour o'er the palace flies;  
 Strange phantoms rising as the justs write;  
 Dreadful as hermits dreams, in haunted shades,  
 Or bright as visions of exalted souls. *Pope.*

2. A fancied vision.

Restless and impatient to try every overture of present happiness, he hunts a phantom he can never overtake. *Rogers.*

As Pallas will'd along, the sable skies,  
 To cull the queen, the phantom sister flies. *Pope.*

**PHARISAEICAL.** *adj.* [*from pharisee*.] Ritual; externally religious; from the sect of the Pharisees, whose religion consisted almost wholly in ceremonies.

The causes of superstition are pleading and sensual rites, exerts of outward and pharisaical holiness, over-great reverence of traditions which cannot but lose the church. *Bacon.*

Shall we not be deluded with pharisaical wallings instead of christian testimony. *Shakspere.*

**PHARMACEUTICAL.** *adj.* [*φάρμακον*, *pharmakon*.]

**PHARMACEUTICK.** *adj.* [*φάρμακον*, *pharmakon*.] Relating to the knowledge or art of pharmacy, and preparation of medicines.

**PHARMACOLOGIST.** *n. f.* [*φάρμακος* and *λόγος*.] One who writes upon drugs.

The uterocula is recommended by the pharmacologists as an absorbent and conglutinator of broken bones. *Woodward on Fossils.*

**PHARMACOLOGY.** *n. f.* [*φάρμακος* and *λογία*.] The knowledge of drugs and medicines.

**PHARMACOPOEIA.** *n. f.* [*φάρμακος* and *ποιία*; *pharmacopoe*, French.] A dispensatory; a book containing rules for the composition of medicines.

**PHARMACOPOLIST.** *n. f.* [*φάρμακος* and *πώλης*; *pharmacopole*, French.] An apothecary; one who sells medicines.

**PHARMACY.** *n. f.* [*from φάρμακος*, a medicine; *pharmacie*, French.] The art or practice of preparing medicines; the trade of an apothecary.

Each dose the goddess weighs with watchful eye,  
 So nice her art in impious pharmacy. *Gorth.*

**PHAROS.** *n. f.* [*from Pharos* in Egypt.]

**PHARE.** *French*] A lighthouse; a lantern from the shore to direct sailors.

He augmented and repaired the port of Ostia,  
 built a pharos or light-house. *Arduotus on Coena.*

**PHARYNGOTOMY.** *n. f.* [*φάρυγξ* and *τομή*.] The act of making an incision into the windpipe, used when some tumour in the throat hinders respiration.

**PHASEIS.** *n. f.* [*phaseli*, Lat.] French-beans.

**PHASIS.** *n. f.* In the plural *phasies*. [*φάσις*, *phasie*, French.] Appearance exhibited by any body; as the changes of the moon.

All the hypotheses yet contrived, were built upon too narrow an inspection of the phases of the universe. *Clavelle.*

He o'er the seas shall love or some parcel;  
 And other mouths, another phasis view;  
 Fixt to the rudder, he shall boldly steer,  
 And pass those rocks which Tiphys us'd to fear. *Cressh.*

**PHASM.** *n. f.* [*φάσμα*.] Appearance; phantom; fancied apparition.

Thence proceed many aerial actions and phasms, and chymisms created by the vanity of our own hearts or seduction of evil spirits, and not planted in them by God. *Hommond.*

**PHASANT.** *n. f.* [*faisan*, French; *phasianus*, from *Phasis*, the river of Colchis.] A kind of wild cock.

The hardest to draw are tame birds; as the cock, peacock, and pheasant. *Peacham on Drawing.*

French as I please, I doubt our serious men  
 Will chase a pheasant still before a hen. *Pope.*

**PHIER.** *n. f.* A companion. *See FEER.*

**TO PHEESE.** *v. a.* [*perhaps to freeze*.] To comb; to fleece; to curry.

As he be proud with me, I'll pheece his pride. *Shakspere.*

**PHENICOPTER.** *n. f.* [*φαινικόπτερος*; *phainicopterus*, Latin.] A kind of bird, which is thus described by Martial:

Dat mihi penna rubens nonne sed lingua  
 gulyis *gulyis*

Nontra sapit; quid si garrula lingua foret?  
 He blended together the livers of gullies, the brains of pheasants and peacocks, tongues of phainicopter, and the tails of lamprids. *Huacull.*



**PHENIX**. *n. f.* [*phénix*; *phénix*, Latin.] The bird which is supposed to exist single, and to rise again from its own ashes.

There is one tree, the phoenix throne; one phoenix  
At this hour reigning there. *Shakespeare.*  
To all the world he seems a phoenix. *Milton.*  
Having the idea of a phoenix in my mind, the  
first enquiry is, whether such a thing does exist? *Locke.*

**PHENOMENON**. *n. f.* [*phainomenon*; *phenomene*, French: it is therefore often written *phænomenon*; but being naturalised, it has changed the *æ*, which is not in the English language, to *e*. But if it has the original plural termination *phænomena*, it should, I think, be written with *a*.]

1. Appearance; visible quality.

Short-sighted minds are unfit to make philosophers, whose business it is to describe, in comprehensive theories, the phenomena of the world and their causes. *Burnet.*

There are curiosities of little or no moment to the understanding the phenomenon of nature. *Newton.*

The most considerable phenomenon, belonging to terrestrial bodies, is gravitation, whereby all bodies in the vicinity of the earth press towards its centre. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Any thing that strikes by any new appearance.

**PHIAL**. *n. f.* [*phiala*, Latin; *phiole*, Fr.] A small bottle.

Upon my secure hour thy uncle stole  
With juice of cursed hebenon in a phial. *Shakspeare.*  
He proves his explications by experiments made with a phial of water, and with globes of glass filled with water. *Newton.*

**PHILANTHROPY**. *n. f.* [*philw* and *anthropos*.] Love of mankind; good-nature.

Such a transient temporary good nature is not that philanthropy, that love of mankind, which deserves the title of a moral virtue. *Addison.*

**PHILIPPICK**. *n. f.* [from the invectives of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon.] Any invective declamation.

**PHILOLOGER**. *n. f.* [*philologos*.] One whose chief study is language; a grammarian; a critic.

Philologers and critical discourses, who look beyond the shell and obvious exteriors of things, will not be angry with our narrower explorations. *Brown.*  
You expect, that I should discourse of this matter like a naturalist, not a philologer. *Stayle.*  
The best philologers say, that the original word does not only signify domestic, as opposed to foreign, but also private, as opposed to common. *Spratt's Sermons.*

**PHILOLOGICAL**. *adj.* [from *philology*.] Critical; grammatical.

Studies, called *philological*, are history, language, grammar, rhetoric, poetry, and criticism. *Watts.*  
He who pretends to the learned professions, if he doth not arise to be a critic himself in philological matters, should frequently converse with dictionaries, paraphrases, commentators, or other critics, which may relieve any difficulties. *Watts.*

**PHILOLOGIST**. *n. f.* See **PHILOLOGER**. A critic; a grammarian.

**PHILOLOGY**. *n. f.* [*philologia*; *philologie*, French.] Criticism; grammatical learning.

Temper all discourses of philology with interpositions of morality. *Walker.*

**PHILOMEL**. *n. f.* [from *Philomela*, changed into a bird.] The nightingale.

Time drives the flocks from field to fold,  
When rivers rage, and rocks grow cold,  
And Philomel becomes a dove. *Shakspeare.*

Admires the jay the insect's gilded wings,  
Or hears the hawk when *Philomela* sings? *Pope.*  
**PHILOMOT**. *adj.* [corrupted from *feuille morte*, a dead leaf.] Coloured like a dead leaf.

One of them was blue, another yellow, and another *philomot*; the fourth was of a pink colour, and the fifth of a pale green. *Addison.*

**PHILOSOPHEME**. *n. f.* [*philosophema*.] Principle of reasoning; theorem. An unusual word.

You will learn how to address yourself to children for their benefit, and derive some useful *philosophemes* for your own entertainment. *Watts.*

**PHILOSOPHER**. *n. f.* [*philosophus*, Latin; *philosophe*, French.] A man deep in knowledge, either moral or natural.

Many found in belief have been also great philosophers. *Hooker.*

The philosopher hath long ago told us, that according to the divers natures of things, so must the evidences for them be; and that 'tis an argument of an undisciplined wit not to acknowledge this. *Wilkins.*

They all our fan'd philosophers despise,  
And would our faith by force of reason try. *Dryden.*

If the philosophers by fire had been so wary in their observations and sincere in their reports, as those, who call themselves philosophers, ought to have been, our acquaintance with the bodies here about us had been yet much greater. *Locke.*

Adam, in the state of innocence, came into the world a philosopher, which sufficiently appeared by his writing the natures of things upon their names; he could view essences in themselves, and read forms without the comment of their respective properties. *South.*

**PHILOSOPHERS stone**. *n. f.* A stone dreamed of by alchymists, which, by its touch, converts base metals into gold.

That stone  
Philosophers in vain so long have sought. *Milton.*  
**PHILOSOPHICK**. } *adj.* [*philosophique*,  
**PHILOSOPHICAL**. } French; from *philosophy*.]

1. Belonging to philosophy; suitable to a philosopher; formed by philosophy.

Others in virtue plac'd felicity:  
The stoick last in philosophick pride  
By him call'd virtue, and his virtuous man,  
Wife, perfect in himself, and all possessing. *Milton.*  
How could our chymick friends go on  
To find the philosophick stone? *Prior.*

When the safety of the publick is endangered, the appearance of a philosophical or affected indolence must arise either from stupidity or perfidiousness. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. Skilled in philosophy.

We have our philosophical persons to make modern and familiar things supernatural and caulets. *Shakspeare.*

Acquaintance with God is not a speculative knowledge, built on abstracted reasoning about his nature and essence, such as philosophical minds often busy themselves in, without reaping from thence any advantage towards regulating their passions, but practical knowledge. *Atterbury.*

3. Frugal; abstemious.

This is what nature's wants may well suffice:  
But since among mankind so few there are,  
Who will content in philosophick fare,  
I'll mingle something of our times to please. *Dryden.*

**PHILOSOPHICALLY**. *adv.* [from *philosophical*.] In a philosophical manner; rationally; wisely.

The law of commonwealths that cut off the right hand of malefactors, if philosophically executed, is impartial; otherwise the amputation not equally paineth all. *Brown.*

No man has ever treated the passions of love with so much delicacy of thought and of expression, or described upon the nature of it more philosophically than Ovid. *Lockyer.*

If natural laws were once settled, they are never to be altered; to violate and infringe them, is the same as what we call miracle, and doth not found

any philosophical notion of the worth of men, than  
To PHILOSOPHIZE. *v. a.* [*philosophize*, French.] To play the philosopher; to moralize; to search into nature; to inquire into the causes of effects.

Qualities occur to Aristotle, such as to us; and we must not philosophize beyond sympathy and antipathy. *Glenville.*

The wax philosophized upon the matter, and finding out at last that it was burning made the brick so hard, cast life into the fire. *L'Estrange.*

Two doctors of the schools were philosophizing upon the advantages of mankind above all other creatures. *L'Estrange.*

Some of our philosophizing divines have too much exalted the faculties of our souls, when they have maintained, that by their force mankind has been able to find out God. *Dryden.*

**PHILOSOPHY**. *n. f.* [*philosophie*, Fr. *philosophia*, Latin.]

1. Knowledge natural or moral.

I had never read, heard, nor seen any thing, I had never any taste of philosophy nor inward feeling in myself, which for a while I did not call to my remembrance. *Sidney.*

Hang up philosophy;  
Unless philosophy can make a Juliet,  
Displant a town, reverse a prince's doom,  
It helps not. *Shakspeare.*

The progress you have made in philosophy, hath enabled you to benefit yourself with what I have written. *Digby.*

2. Hypothesis or system upon which natural effects are explained.

We shall in vain interpret their words by the notions of our philosophy, and the doctrines in our schools. *Locke.*

3. Reasoning; argumentation.

Of good and evil much they argue'd then,  
Vain wisdom all and false philosophy. *Milton.*  
His decisions are the judgment of his passions not of his reason, the philosophy of the finner not of the man. *Rogers.*

4. The course of sciences read in the schools.

**PHILTRE**. *n. f.* [*philtre*, French.] Something to cause love.

The melting kiss that tips  
The jellied philtre of her lips. *Cleland.*  
This cup a cure for both our ills has brought,  
You need not fear a philtre in the draught. *Dryden.*  
A philtre that has neither drug nor enchantment in it, love if you would raise love. *Addison.*

To PHILTRE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To charm to love.

Let not those that have repudiated the more inviting sins, shew themselves philtred and bewitched by this. *Government of the Tongue.*

**PHIZ**. *s. f.* [This word is formed by a ridiculous contraction from *physiognomy*, and should therefore, if it be written at all, be written *phiz*.] The face, in a sense of contempt.

His air was too proud, and his features amish,  
As if being a traitor had alter'd his phiz. *Stepney.*

**PHLEBOTOMIST**. *n. f.* [*phlebotomiste*, Fr. from *phlé* and *tomein*.] One that opens a vein; a blood-letter.

To PHLEBOTOMIZE. *v. a.* [*phlebotomiser*, French; from *phlebotomy*.] To let blood.

The first bodies of men must have an evacuation for their humours, and be phlebotomized. *Hewel.*

**PHLEBOTOMY**. *n. f.* [*phlebotomia*, *phlé*, *phlé*, vena, and *tomein*; *phlebotomic*, French.] Blood-letting; the act or practice of opening a vein for medical intentions.

Phlebotomy is not such a trifling matter; the blood so flowing in veins keeps all veins. *Hewel.*  
Although in the phlebotomy of the liver or spleen, considerations are made in phlebotomy to their size

tion, yet, when the heart is affected, it is thought as essential to bleed on the right as the left. *Brown.*  
Pains for the spending of the spirits, come nearest to the copious and swift loss of spirits by phlebotomy. *Harvey.*

**PHLEGM.** *n. f.* [φλέγμα; *phlegm*, Fr.]  
1. The watery humour of the body, which, when it predominates, is supposed to produce sluggishness or dulness.

Make the proper use of each extreme,  
And write with fury, but correct with phlegm. *Rosc.*  
He who, supreme in judgment as in wit,  
Might boldly censure, as he boldly writ,  
Yet judg'd with coolness, though he sung with fire;  
His precepts teach but what his works inspire.  
Our critics take a contrary extreme,  
They judge with fury, but they write with phlegm. *Pope.*

Let melancholy rule supreme,  
Choler preside, or blood or phlegm,  
It makes no difference in the case,  
Nor is complexion honour's place. *Swift.*

2. Water, among chymists.  
A linen cloth, dipped in common spirit of wine, is not burnt by the flame, because the phlegm of the liquor defends the cloth. *Boyle.*

**PHLEGMAGOGUE.** *n. f.* [φλέγμα and ἄγω; *phlegmagogue*, French.] A purge of the milder sort, supposed to evacuate phlegm, and leave the other humours.

The pituitous temper of the stomachic ferment must be corrected, and phlegmagogues must evacuate it. *Flayer.*

**PHLEGMATICK.** *adj.* [φλεγματικός; *phlegmaticque*, French; from *phlegm*.]

1. Abounding in phlegm.  
The putrid vapours, though exciting a fever, do coagulate the phlegmatic humours of the body. *Harvey.*

Chewing and smoking of tobacco is only proper for phlegmatic people. *Arbutnot.*  
2. Generating phlegm.

A neat's foot, I fear, is too phlegmatick a meat. *Shakespeare.*

Negroes, transplanted into cold and phlegmatick habitations, continue their hue in themselves and generations. *Brown.*

3. Watery.  
Spirit of wine is inflammable by means of its oily parts, and being distilled often from salt of tartar, grows by every distillation more and more aqueous and phlegmatick. *Newton.*

4. Dull; cold; frigid.  
As the inhabitants are of a heavy phlegmatick temper, if any leading member has more fire than comes to his share, it is quickly tempered by the coldness of the rest. *Addison.*

Who but a husband ever could persuade  
His heart to leave the bosom of thy love,  
For any phlegmatick design of state. *Southern.*

**PHLEGMON.** *n. f.* [φλεγμονή.] An inflammation; a burning tumour.

Phlegmon, or inflammation, is the first degeneration from good blood, and nearest of kin to it. *Wifeman.*

**PHLEGMONOUS.** *adj.* [from *phlegmon*.] Inflammatory; burning.

It is generated secondarily out of the dregs and remainder of a phlegmonous or oedematick tumour. *Harvey.*

**PHLEME.** *n. f.* [from *phlebotomy*.] A fleam, so it is commonly written; an instrument which is placed on the vein and driven into it with a blow; particularly in bleeding horses.

**PHLOGISTON.** *n. f.* [φλογιστίς, from φλόξ.] A chymical liquor extremely inflammable.

2. The inflammable part of any body.

**PHOSPHICKS.** *n. f.* [from φως.] The doctrine of founts.

**PHOSPHATICK.** *adj.* [φωσ and αἰματω.] Having the power to inflame or turn the fount, and by that to alter it.

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The magnifying the found by the polyphonisms or repercussions of the rocks, and other phonocampitick objects. *Derham.*

**PHOSPHOR.** } *n. f.* [phosphorus, Lat.]

**PHOSPHORUS.** }  
1. The morning star.

Why sit we sad when phosphorus shines so clear? *Pope.*

2. A chymical substance which, exposed to the air, takes fire.

Phosphorus is obtained by distillation from urine putrified, by the force of a very vehement and long continued fire. *Pemberton.*

Of lambent flame you have whole sheets in a handful of phosphor. *Addison.*

Liquid and solid phosphorus show their flames more conspicuously, when exposed to the air. *Cheyne.*

**PHRASE.** *n. f.* [φράσις.]

1. An idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to a language.

2. An expression; a mode of speech.

Now mince the sin,  
And mollify damnation with a phrase:  
Say you consented not to Sancho's death,  
But barely not forbid it. *Dryden.*

To fear the Lord, and depart from evil, are phrases which the scripture useth to express the sum of religion. *Tillotson.*

3. Style; expression.

Thou speak'st  
In better phrase and matter than thou didst. *Shakspeare.*

**TO PHRASE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To style; to call; to term.

These funs,  
For so they phrase them, by their heralds challenged  
The noble spirits to arms. *Shakspeare.*

**PHRASEOLOGY.** *n. f.* [φράσις and λόγος.]

1. Style; diction.

The scholars of Ireland seem not to have the least conception of a style, but run on in a flat phraseology, often mingled with barbarous terms. *Swift.*

2. A phrase book.

**PHRENETICK.** } *adj.* [φρενιτικός; *phreneticque*, Fr.] Mad; inflamed in the brain; frantick.

Phreneticks imagine they see that without, which their imagination is affected with within. *Harvey.*

What æstium, what phrenetick mood,  
Makes you thus lavish of your blood? *Hudibras.*

The world was little better than a common fold of phreneticks and bedlams. *Woodward.*

**PHRENITIS.** *n. f.* [φρενιτίς.] Madness; inflammation of the brain.

It is allowed to prevent a phrenitis. *Wifeman.*

**PHRENSY.** *n. f.* [from φρενίς; *phrenesie*, Fr. whence, by contraction, *phrensy*.]

Madness; frantickness. This is too often written *frenzy*. See *FRENSY*.

Many never think on God, but in extremity of fear, and then perplexity not suffering them to be idle, they think and do as it were in a phrensy. *Hooker.*

Demoniack phrensy, moping melancholy. *Milt.*

Would they only please themselves in the delusion, the phrensy were more innocent; but lunatics will needs be kings. *Decay of Piety.*

Phrensy or inflammation of the brain, profuse hemorrhages from the nose relieve, and copious bleeding in the temporal arteries. *Arbutnot.*

**PHTHISICAL.** *adj.* [φθισικός; *phthisique*, Fr. from *phthisick*.] Wasting.

Collection of purulent matter in the capacity of the breast, if not suddenly cured, doth undoubtedly impell the patient into a phthisical consumption. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

**PHTHISICK.** *n. f.* [φθισίς; *phthisic*, Fr.] A consumption.

His disease was a phthisick or asthma oft incurring to an orthopnea. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

**PHTHISIS.** *n. f.* [φθισίς.] A consumption.

If the lungs be wounded deep, though they escape the first nine days, yet they terminate in a phthisis or fistula. *Wifeman.*

**PHYLACTERY.** *n. f.* [φύλακτρον; *phylactery*, Fr.] A bandage on which was inscribed some memorable sentence.

The phylacteries on their wrists and foreheads were looked on as spells, which would yield them impunity for their disobedience. *Hammond.*

Golden sayings,  
On large phylacteries expressive writ,  
Were to the foreheads of the Rabbins ty'd. *Prior.*

**PHY'SICAL.** *adj.* [physique, Fr. from *physick*.]

1. Relating to nature or to natural philosophy; not moral.

The physical notion of necessity, that without which the work cannot possibly be done; it cannot be affirmed of all the articles of the creed, that they are thus necessary. *Hammond.*

I call that physical certainty which doth depend upon the evidence of sense, which is the first and highest kind of evidence of which human nature is capable. *Widius.*

To reflect on those innumerable secrets of nature and physical philosophy, which Homer wrought in his allegories, what a new scene of wonder may this afford us! *Pope.*

Charity in its origin is a physical and necessary consequence of the principle of re-union. *Chayne.*

2. Pertaining to the science of healing; as, a physical treatise, physical herbs.

3. Medicinal; helpful to health.

Is Brutus sick? and is it physical  
To walk unbraced, and suck up the humours  
Of the dank morning? *Shakspeare.*

The blood I drop is rather physical  
Than dangerous to me. *Shakspeare.*

4. Resembling physick; as, a physical taste.

**PHY'SICALLY.** *adv.* [from *physical*.]

1. According to nature; by natural operation; in the way or sense of natural philosophy; not morally.

Time measuring out their motion, informs us of the periods and terms of their duration, rather than effecteth or physically produceth the same. *Brown.*

The outward act of worship may be considered physically and abstractly from any law, and so it depends upon the nature of the intention, and morally, as good or evil: and so it receives its denomination from the law. *Stillingfleet.*

Though the act of the will commanding, and the act of any other faculty, executing that which is so commanded, be physically and in the precise nature of things distinct, yet morally as they proceed from one entire, free, moral agent, may pass for one and the same action. *Smith's Sermons.*

I do not say, that the nature of light consists in small round globules, for I am not now treating physically of light or colours. *Locke.*

2. According to the science of medicine; according to the rules of medicine.

He that lives physically, must live moderately. *Cheney.*

**PHYSICIAN.** *n. f.* [physicien, Fr. from *physick*.] One who professes the art of healing.

Trust not the physician,  
His antidotes are poison, and he slays  
More than you rob. *Shakspeare.*

Some physicians are so conformable to the humour of the patient, as they preik out the true cure of the disease; and others are so regular, as they respect not sufficiently the condition of the patient. *Bacon.*

His gratulatory verse to king Henry is not more witty than the epigram upon the name of Nicolaus, an ignorant physician, who had been the death of thousands. *Peacham of Poetry.*

Taught by thy art divine, the sage physician  
Eludes the urn, and chains, or eases death. *Prior.*

**PHY'SICK.** *n. f.* [φυσική, which originally signifying natural philosophy, has been transferred in many modern languages to medicine.]

1. The science of healing.

Were it my business to understand physick, would not the safer way be to consult nature herself in the history of diseases and their cures, than enquire

the principles of the dogmatists, methodists, or chymists? *Locke.*

### 2. Medicines; remedies.

In itself we desire health, *physick* only for health's sake. *Hooker.*

Use *physick* or ever thou be sick. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Prayer is the best *physick* for many melancholy diseases. *Peachum.*

He 'scapes the best, who nature to repair

Draws *physick* from the fields in draughts of vital air. *Dryden.*

As all seasons are not proper for *physick*, so all times are not fit for purging the body politic. *Davenant.*

### 3. [In common phrase.] A purge.

The people use *physick* to purge themselves of humours. *Abbot.*

To *PHY'SICK*. v. a. [from the noun.] To purge; to treat with *physick*; to cure.

The labour we delight in *physick's* pain. *Shaksp.*

It is a gallant child; one that indeed *physick's* the subject, makes old hearts fresh. *Shaksp.*

Give him allowance as the worthier man; For that will *physick* the great myrmidon Who broils in loud applause. *Shaksp.*

In virtue and in health we love to be instructed, as well as *physick'd* with pleasure. *L'Estrange.*

**PHYSICO-THEOLOGY.** n. f. [from *physico* and *theology*.] Divinity enforced or illustrated by natural philosophy.

**PHYSIOGNOMER.** } n. f. [*physiognomiste*, *Fr.* from *physiognomy*.]

**PHYSIOGNOMY.** } One who judges of the temper or future fortune by the features of the face.

**PHYSIOGNOMIST.** } n. f. [*physiognomiste*, *Fr.* from *physiognomy*.]

One who judges of the temper or future fortune by the features of the face.

Diogenes, when he should have been put to death by the Turk, a *physiognomist* wished he might not die, because he would lose much dissent among the christians. *Peachum.*

Apoles made his pictures so very like, that a *physiognomist* and fortune-teller foretold, by looking on them, the time of their deaths whom their pictures represented. *Dryden.*

Let the *physiognomist* examine his features. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

**PHYSIOGNOMICK.** } adj. [*physiognomick*, *Fr.* from *physiognomy*.]

**PHYSIOGNOMONICK.** } adj. [*physiognomonick*, *Fr.* from *physiognomy*.]

Drawn from the contemplation of the face; conversant in contemplation of the face.

**PHYSIOGNOMY.** n. f. [for *physiognomy*; *φυσιογνωμία*; *physiognomie*, *Fr.*]

The act of discovering the temper, and foreknowing the fortune, by the features of the face.

In all *physiognomy*, the lineaments of the body will discover those natural inclinations of the mind which cultivation will conceal, or discipline will suppress. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**1. The face; the cast of the look.**

The astrologer, who spells the stars, Mistakes his globe, and in her brighter eye Interprets heaven's *physiognomy*. *Cleveland.*

They'll find it the *physiognomies* Of th' planets all men's destinies. *Hudibras.*

The end of portraits consists in expressing the true temper of those persons which it represents, and to make known their *physiognomy*. *Dryden.*

The distinguishing characters of the face, and the lineaments of the body, grow more plain and visible with time and age; but the peculiar *physiognomy* of the mind is most discernible in children. *Locke.*

**PHYSIOLOGICAL.** adj. [from *physiology*.]

Relating to the doctrine of the natural constitution of things.

Some of them seem rather metaphysical than *physiological* not ones. *Boyle.*

**PHYSIOLOGIST.** n. f. [from *physiology*.]

One versed in *physiology*; a writer of natural philosophy.

**PHYSIOLOGY.** n. f. [*φύσις* and *λόγος*; *physiologie*, *Fr.*]

The doctrine of the constitution of the works of nature.

**Disputing physiology** is of no accommodation to your designs. *Glanville.*

Philosophers adapted their description of the deity to the vulgar, otherwise the conceptions of mankind could not be accounted for from their *physiology*. *Bentley.*

**PHY'SY.** n. f. I suppose the same with *physic*. See *FUSEE*.

Some watches are made with four wheels, some have springs and *physies*, and others none. *Locke.*

**PHYTIVOROUS.** adj. [*φυτόν*, and *voros*, *Lat.*]

That eats grass or any vegetable.

Hairy animals, with only two large foreteeth, are all *phytivorous*, and called the hare-kind. *Ray.*

**PHYTOGRAPHY.** n. f. [*φυτόν* and *γραφω*.]

A description of plants.

**PHY'ROLOGY.** n. f. [*φύρον* and *λόγος*.]

The doctrine of plants; botanical discourse.

**P'ACLE.** n. f. [*piaculum*, *Lat.*] An enormous crime. Not used.

To tear the pups that gave them suck, can there be a greater *piacle* against nature, can there be a more execrable and horrid thing? *Howell.*

**PIC'ULAR.** } adj. [*picularis*, from *picula*, *Latin*.]

**PIC'ULOUS.** } adj. [*piculus*, *Latin*.]

**1. Expiatory; having the power to atone.**

Such as requires expiation.

It was *piculous* unto the Romans to pare their nails upon the sundime, observed every ninth day. *Brown.*

**3. Criminal; atrociously bad.**

While we think it to be *piculous* to go beyond the ancients, we must necessarily come short of genuine antiquity and truth. *Glanville.*

**PIC'ULOUS.** } adj. [*piculus*, *Latin*.]

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that he should *eat* of these his enemies' distresses pick some fit occasion of advantage. *Kneller.*

They must *pick* me out with snatches tir'd.

To make them sport with blind activity. *Milton.*

What made thee *pick* and chuse her out, T'employ their forerics about? *Hudibras.*

How many examples have we seen of men that have been *picked up* and relieved out of starving necessities, afterwards conspire against their patrons? *L'Estrange.*

If he would compound for half, it should go hard but he'd make a shift to *pick it up*. *L'Estrange.*

A painter would not be much commended, who should *pick out* this cavern from the whole *Æneid*; he had better leave them in their obscurity. *Dryd.*

Imitate the bees, who *pick* from every flower that which they find most proper to make honey. *Dryd.*

He that is nourished by the acorns he *picked up* under an oak in the wood, has appropriated them to himself. *Locke.*

He asked his friends about him, where they had *picked up* such a blockhead. *Spektator.*

The will may *pick* and chuse among these objects, but it cannot create any to work on. *Cheyne.*

Deep through a myri lane the *pick'd* her way, Above her ankle rose the chalky clay. *Gay.*

Thus much he may be able to *pick out*, and willing to transfer into his new history; but the rest of your character will probably be dropped on account of the antiquated stile they are delivered in. *Swift.*

Heav'n, when it strives to polish all it can, Its last, best work, but turns a foster man, *Picks* from each sex, to make the favorite blest, Your love of pleasure, our desire of rest. *Pope.*

**2. To take up; to gather; to find industriously.**

You owe me money, sir John, and now you *pick* a quarrel to beguile me of it. *Shaksp.*

It was believed, that Perkin's escape was not without the king's privity, who had him all the time of his flight in a line; and that the king did this, to *pick* a quarrel to put him to death. *Bacon.*

They are as peevish company to themselves as to their neighbours, for there's not one circumstance in nature, but they shall find matters to *pick* a quarrel at. *L'Estrange.*

*Pick* the very refuse of those harvest fields. *Thomf.*

She has educated several poor children, that were *picked up* in the streets, and put them in a way of honest employment. *Law.*

**3. To separate from any thing useless or noxious, by gleaning out either part; to clean by picking away filth.**

For private friends: his answer was, He could not stay to *pick* them in a pile Of mussy chaff. *Shaksp.*

It hath been noted by the ancients, that it is dangerous to *pick* one's ears whilst he yawneth; for that in yawning, the minor parchment of the ear is extended by the drawing of the breath. *Bacon.*

He *picks* and culls his thoughts for conversation, by suppressing fudge and communicating others. *Addison.*

**4. To clean, by gathering off gradually any thing adhering.**

Hope is a pleasant premeditation of enjoyment, as when a dog expects, till his master has done *picking* a bone. *Mure.*

You are not to wash your hands, till you have *picked* your salad. *Swift.*

**5. [pique, Fr.] To pierce; to strike with a sharp instrument.**

*Pick* an apple with a pin full of holes not deep, and smear it with spirits, to see if the virtual heat of the strong waters will not mature it. *Brown.*

In the face, a wart or fiery pustule, heated by scratching or *picking* with nails, will terminate corrosive. *Hijemian.*

**6. To strike with the bill or beak; to peck.**

The eye that mocketh at his father, the ravens of the valley will *pick* out. *Prentiss.*

**7. [picure, Italian.] To rob.**

The other night I fell asleep here, and had my pocket *picked*; this house is turn'd bawdy-house they *pick* pockets. *Shaksp.*

They have a design upon your pocket, and the word conscience is used only as an instrument to *pick* it. *South.*

### 8. To open a lock by a pointed instrument.

Did you ever find

That any art could *pick* the lock, or power  
Could force it open? *Denham.*

### 9. To *PICK* a hole in one's coat. A proverbial expression for finding fault with another.

To *PICK*, *v. n.*

1. To eat slowly and by small morsels.  
Why stand'st thou *picking*? is thy palate sore,  
That bite and radishes will make thee roar? *Dryden.*

2. To do any thing nicely and leisurely.  
He was too warm on *picking* work to dwell,  
But faggoted his notions as they fell,  
And it they rhym'd and rattled all was well. *Dryden.*

*PICK*, *n. f.* [*pique*, Fr.] A sharp-pointed iron tool.

What the miners call chert and whet, the stone-cutters *picunia*, is so hard, that the *picks* will not touch it; it will not split but irregularly. *Wood.*

*PICKAPACK*, *adv.* [from *pack*, by a reduplication very common in our language.] In manner of a pack.

In a hurry she whips up her darling under her arms, and carries the other a *pickapack* upon her shoulders. *L'Estrange.*

*PICKAXE*, *n. f.* [*pick* and *axe*.] An axe not made to cut but pierce; an axe with a sharp point.

Their tools are a *pickaxe* of iron, seventeen inches long, sharpened at the one end to peck, and flatheaded at the other to drive iron wedges. *Carew.*

I'll hide my master from the flies, as deep  
As these poor *pickaxes* can dig. *Shakespeare.*

As when bands

Of pioneers, with spade and *pickaxe* arm'd,  
Forerun the royal camp, to trench a field. *Milton.*

*PICKBACK*, *adj.* [corrupted perhaps from *pickpack*.] On the back.

As our modern wits behold,  
Mounted a *pickback* on the old,  
Much farther off. *Hudibras.*

*PICKED*, *adj.* [*pique*, Fr.] Sharp; smart.  
Let the stake be made *picked* at the top, that the  
jay may not settle on it. *Mortimer.*

To *PICKERET*, *v. a.* [*piccare*, Italian.]

1. To pirate; to pillage; to rob. *Ausfu.*

2. To make a flying skirmish.  
No sooner could a hint appear,  
But up he started to *picket*,  
And make the stoutest yield to mercy. *Hudibras.*

*PICKER*, *n. f.* [from *pick*.]

1. One who picks or culls.  
The *pickers* pick the hops into the hair-cloth. *Mortimer.*

2. A pickaxe; an instrument to pick with.  
With an iron *picker* clear the earth out of the hills. *Mortimer.*

*PICKEREL*, *n. f.* [from *pike*.] A small pike.

*PICKEREL-WEED*, *n. f.* [from *pike*.] A water plant, from which pikes are fabled to be generated.

The lucc or pike is the tyrant of the fresh waters; they are bred, some by generation, and some not; as of a weed called *pickerel-weed*, unless gathered be mistaken. *Walton.*

*PICKLE*, *n. f.* [*pekel*, Dutch.]

1. Any kind of salt liquor, in which flesh or other substance is preserved.  
Thou shalt be whipt with wire, and stew'd in  
brue, *Shakespeare.*

Smarting in lingering *pickle*.  
Some fish are gutted, split and kept in *pickle*; as  
whiting and mackerel. *Carew.*

He instructs his friends that dine with him in the  
last *pickle* for a walnut. *Spectator.*

A third sort of antiscorbuticks are called *astringent*; as capers, and most of the common *pickles*  
prepared with vinegar. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Things kept in pickle.

### 3. Condition; state. A word of contempt and ridicule.

How can't thou in this *pickle*? *Shakespeare.*  
A physician undertakes a woman with sore eyes,  
his way was to dash 'em with ointments, and while  
the was in that *pickle*, carry off a spoon. *L'Estrange.*  
Poor Umbra, left in this abandon'd *pickle*,  
E'en fits him down. *Swift.*

*PICKLE*, or *pightel*, *n. f.* A small parcel of land inclosed with a hedge, which in some countries is called a *pingh*. *Phillips.*

To *PICKLE*, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To preserve in pickle.

Autumnal cornels next in order serv'd,  
In lecs of wine well *pickl'd* and preserv'd. *Dryden.*  
They shall have all, rather than make a war,  
The Straits, the Gunney-trade, the herrings too;  
Nay, to keep friendship, they shall *pickle* you. *Dryden.*

2. To season or imbue highly with any thing bad; as, a *pickled* rogue, or one consummately villainous.

*PICKLEHERRING*, *n. f.* [*pickle* and *herring*.] A jack-pudding; a merry-andrew; a zany; a buffoon.

Another branch of pretenders to this art, without  
horse or *pickle-herring*, lie snug in a garret. *Spect.*

The *pickle-herring* found the way to shake him,  
for upon his whistling a country jig, this unlucky  
was danced to it with such a variety of grimaces,  
that the countryman could not forbear smiling,  
and lost the prize. *Spectator.*

*PICKLOCK*, *n. f.* [*pick* and *lock*.]

1. An instrument by which locks are opened without the key.

We take him to be a thief too, fir; for we have  
found upon him, fir, a strange *picklock*. *Shakespeare.*  
Scipio, having such a *picklock*, would spend so  
many years in battering the gates of Carthage. *Brown.*

It corrupts faith and justice, and is the very *picklock*  
that opens the way into all cabinets. *L'Estrange.*  
Thou rais'd'st thy voice to defende the powerful  
Betty or the artful *picklock*, or Vulcan sweating at  
his forge, and stamping the queen's image on viler  
metals. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The person who picks locks.

*PICKPOCKET*, *n. f.* [*pick* and *pocket*, or  
*PICKPURSE*.] *purse*.] A thief who  
steals, by putting his hand privately in-  
to the pocket or purse.

I think he is not a *pickpurse* nor a horse-stealer.  
*Shakespeare.*

It is reasonable, when esquire South is losing his  
money to sharpers and *pickpockets*, I should lay out  
the fruits of my honest industry in a law suit. *Arbuthnot.*

*Pickpockets* and highway men observe strict justice  
among themselves. *Bentley.*

His fellow *pickpurse*, watching for a job,  
Fancies his fingers in the cully's tob. *Swift.*  
If a court or country's made a job,  
Go drench a *pickpocket*, and join the mob. *Pope.*

*PICKTHANK*, *n. f.* [*pick* and *thank*.] An  
officious fellow, who does what he is not  
desired; a whispering parasite.

Many tales devis'd,  
Of the ear of great men's needs must hear,  
By smiling *pickthanks* and base newsmongers. *Shakespeare.*

With pleasing tales his lord's vain ears he fed,  
A flatterer, a *pickthank*, and a lyer. *Faust.*  
The business of a *pickthank* is the basest of offices. *L'Estrange.*

If he be great and powerful, spies and *pickthanks*,  
generally provoke him to persecute and tyrannize  
over the innocent and the just. *South.*

*PICKTOOTH*, *n. f.* [*pick* and *tooth*.] An  
instrument by which the teeth are  
cleaned.

If a gentleman leaves a *picktooth* case on the  
table after dinner, look upon it as part of your vails. *Swift.*

### *PICT*, *n. f.* [*pictus*, Latin.] A painted person.

Your neighbours would not look on you as men,  
But think the nations all turn'd *picts* again. *Lee.*

*PICTORIAL*, *adj.* [from *pictor*, Latin.]

Produced by a painter. A word not  
adopted by other writers; but elegant  
and useful.

Sea horles are but grotesque delineations, which  
fill up empty spaces in maps, as many *pictorial* in-  
ventions, not any physical shapes. *Brown.*

*PICTURE*, *n. f.* [*pictura*, Lat.]

1. A resemblance of persons or things in  
colours.

Madam, if that your heart be so obdurate,  
Vouchsafe me yet your picture for my love,  
The picture that is hanging in your chamber. *Shakespeare.*

*Pictures* and shapes are but secondary objects,  
and please or displease but in memory. *Bacon.*  
Devouring what he saw so well design'd,  
He with an empty picture lost his mind. *Dryden.*

As soon as he begins to spell, as many pictures of  
animals should be got him as can be found with  
the primed names to them. *Locke.*

She often shows them her own picture, which  
was taken when their father fell in love with her. *Law.*

2. The science of painting.

3. The works of painters.

Quintilian, when he saw any well-expressed  
image of grief, either in picture or sculpture, would  
usually weep. *Hutton.*

If nothing will satisfy him, but having it under  
my hand, that I had no design to run the company  
of picture-drawers, I do hereby give it him. *Stillingfleet.*

4. Any resemblance or representation.

Vouchsafe this picture of thy soul to see;  
'Tis far too good, as it resembles thee. *Dryden.*  
It suffices to the unity of any idea, that it be  
considered as one representation or picture, though  
made up of ever so many particulars. *Locke.*

To *PICTURE*, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To paint; to represent by painting.

I have not seen him so *pictur'd*. *Shakespeare.*  
He who caused the spring to be *pictur'd*, added  
this rhyme for an exposition. *Carew.*

It is not allowable, what is observable of Raphael  
Urban; wherein Mary Magdalen is *pictured* before  
our Saviour waiting his feet on her knees, which will  
not confute with the first letter of the text. *Hutton.*

Love is like the painter, who, being to draw the  
picture of a friend having a blemish in one eye,  
would *picture* only this other side of his face. *South.*

2. To represent.

All filled with these rufled spectacles of so many  
wretched careleses harping, that even I, that do but  
hear it from you, and do *picture* it in my mind, do  
greatly pity it. *Spenser.*

See here thy *pictur'd* life. *Thomson.*

To *PIDDLE*, *v. n.* [This word is obscure  
in its etymology; *Skinner* derives it from  
*picciolo*, Italian; or *petit*, French, little;

*Lye* thinks the diminutive of the Welsh  
*bryda*, to eat; perhaps it comes from  
*pidde*, for *Skinner* gives, for its primi-  
tive signification, to deal in little things.]

1. To pick at table; to feed squeamishly,  
and without appetite.

From stomach sharp, and hearty feeding,  
To *piddle* like a lily breeding. *Swift.*

2. To trifle; to attend to small parts  
rather than to the main. *Ainsworth.*

*PIDDLER*, *n. f.* [from *piddle*.]

1. One that eats squeamishly, and without  
appetite.

2. One who is busy about minute things.

*PIC*, *n. f.* [This word is derived by *Skinner*  
from *bican*, to build, that is to build of

# PIE

paste; by *Junius* derived by contraction from *pastry*; if pasties, doubled together without walls, were the first pies, the derivation is easy from *pie*, a foot; as in some provinces, an apple pasty is still called an apple foot.]

1. Any crust baked with something in it.

No man's pie is freed  
From his ambitious finger. *Shakespeare.*

Mincing of meat in *pies* saveth the grinding of the teeth, and more nourishing to them that have weak teeth. *Bacon.*

He is the very Withers of the city; they have bought more editions of his works, than would serve to lay under all their *pies* at a lord mayor's Christmas. *Dryden.*

Chuse your materials right;  
From thence of course the figure will arise,  
And elegance adorn the surface of your *pies*. *King.*

2. [*picca*, Lat.] A magpie; a party-coloured bird.

The *pie* will discharge thee for pulling the rest. *Tupper.*

The raven croak'd hoarse on the chimney's top,  
And chattering *pies* in dismal discords sung. *Shakspeare.*  
Who taught the parrot human notes to try,  
Or with a voice end'd the chattering *pie*? *Dryden.*

3. The old popish service book, so called, as is supposed, from the different colour of the text and rubrick.

4. Cook and *pie* was a slight expression in *Shakspeare's* time, of which I know not the meaning.

Mr. Slender, come; we stay for you.—  
—'I'll eat nothing, I thank you, sir.—  
—By cock and *pie*, you shall not chuse, sir; come, come. *Merry Wives of Windsor.*

**PIEBALD.** *adj.* [from *pie*.] Of various colours; diversified in colour.

It was a particoloured dress  
Of patch'd and *piebald* languages. *Hudibras.*

They would think themselves miserable in a patched coat, and yet contentedly suffer their minds to appear abroad in a *piebald* livery of coarse patches and borrowed fancies. *Locke.*

They are pleas'd to hear of a *piebald* horse that is strayed out of a field near Ilkington, as of a whole troop that has been engaged in any foreign adventure. *Spectator.*

Peel'd, patch'd, and *piebald*, linsy-woolsey brothers;  
Grave mummings! sleeveless some, and shirtless others. *Pope.*

**PIECE.** *n. f.* [*piece*, Fr.]

1. A patch. *Ainsworth.*

2. A part of a whole; a fragment.

Bring it out *piece* by *piece*. *Ezekiel.*  
The chief captain, tearing left Paul should have been pulled in *pieces* of them, commanded to take him by force. *Acts.*

These lesser rocks or great bulky stones, that lie scattered in the sea or upon the land, are they not manifest fragments and *pieces* of these greater masses? *Burnet.*

A man that is in Rome can scarce see an object, that does not call to mind a *piece* of a Latin poet or historian. *Addison.*

3. A part.

It is accounted a *piece* of excellent knowledge, to know the laws of the land. *Tillotson.*

4. A picture.

If unnatural, the finest colours are but dawbing, and the *piece* is a beautiful monster at the best. *Dryden.*

Each heav'nly *piece* unweary'd we compare,  
Match Raphael's grace with thy lov'd Guido's air. *Pope.*

5. A composition; performance.

He wrote several *pieces*, which he did not assume the honour of. *Addison.*

6. A single great gun.

A *piece* of ordnance 'gainst it I have plac'd. *Shakspeare.*

Many of the ships have brass *pieces*, whereas every *piece* at least requires four gunners to attend it. *Raleigh's Essays.*

Pyrrhus, with continual battery of great *pieces*, did batter the mount. *Knolles.*

7. A hand-gun.

When he cometh to experience of service abroad, or is put to a *piece* or a pike, he maketh as worthy a soldier as any nation he meeteth with. *Spenser.*

The ball goes on in the direction of the stick, or of the body of the *piece* out of which it is shot. *Cheyne.*

8. A coin; a single piece of money.

When once the poet's honour ceases,  
From reason far his transports rove;  
And Boileau, for eight hundred *pieces*,  
Makes Louis take the wall of Jove. *Prior.*

9. In ridicule and contempt: as, a *piece* of a lawyer or smatterer.

10. A-PIECE. To each.

I demand, concerning all those creatures that have eyes and ears, whether they might not have had only one eye and one ear a-*piece*. *More.*

11. Of a *PIECE* with. Like; of the same sort; united; the same with the rest.

Truth and fiction are so aptly mix'd,  
That all seems uniform and of a *piece*. *Roscommon.*

When Jupiter granted petitions, a cockle made request, that his house and his body might be all of a *piece*. *L'Estrange.*

My own is of a *piece* with his, and were he living, they are such as he would have written. *Dryden.*

I appeal to my enemies, if I or any other man could have invented one which had been more of a *piece*, and more depending on the serious part of the design. *Dryden.*

Too justly ravish'd from an age like this;  
Now she is gone the world is of a *piece*. *Dryden.*

Nothing but madness can please madmen, and a poet must be of a *piece* with the spectators, to gain a reputation. *Dryden.*

**TO PIECE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To enlarge by the addition of a *piece*.

I speak too long, but 'tis to *piece* the time,  
To draw it out in length. *Shakspeare.*

If aught within that little seeming substance,  
Or all of it with our displeasure *piec'd*,  
And nothing more may sily like your grace,  
She is yours. *Shakspeare.*

Let him, that was the cause of this, have power  
To take off so much grief from you, as lie  
Will *piece* up in himself. *Shakspeare.*

Plant it with women as well as men, that it may  
spread into generations, and not be *pieced* from without. *Bacon.*

2. To join; to unite.

3. To *PIECE* out. To increase by addition.

He *pieces* out his wife's inclination; he gives her fully notion and advantage. *Shakspeare.*

Whether the *piecing* out of an old man's life is worth the pains, I cannot tell. *Temple.*

**TO PIECE.** *v. n.* To join; to coalesce; to be compacted.

The cunning priest chose Plantagenet to be the subject his pupil should personate; because he was more in the present speech of the people, and it *pieced* better and followed more close upon the brut of Plantagenet's escape. *Bacon.*

**PIECER.** *n. f.* [from *piecc*.] One that *pieces*.

**PIECESLESS.** *adj.* [from *piece*.] Whole; compact; not made of separate *pieces*.

In those poor types of God, round circles; so Religion's types the *piecesless* centers show,  
And refine all the lines which all ways go. *Denne.*

**PIECEMEAL.** *adv.* [*piece* and *meal*; a word in Saxon of the same import.] In *pieces*; in fragments.

He strook his helme, full where his plume did stand,  
On which, it *piece-meals* brake, and fell from his unhappy hand. *Chapman.*

Why did I not his carcase *piecemeal* tear,  
And cast it in the sea. *Denham.*

I'll be torn *piecemeal* by a horse,  
Ere I'll take you for better or worse. *Hudibras.*

Neither was the body then subject to distempers,  
to die by *piecemeal*, and languish under coughs or consumptions. *South.*

*Piecemeal* they win this acre first, then that;  
Glean on and gather up the whole estate. *Pope.*

**PIECEMEAL.** *adj.* Single; separate; divided.

Other blasphemies level; some at one attribute,  
some at another: but this, by a more compendious impiety, shoots at his very being, and as if it scor'd these *piecemeal* guilts, lets up a single monster big enough to devour them all. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Stage editors printed from the common *piecemeal* written parts in the playhouse. *Pope.*

**PIED.** *adj.* [from *pie*.] Variegated; party-coloured.

They desire to take such as have their feathers of *pie*, orient and various colours. *Abbot.*

All the yearlings, which were streak'd and *pie'd*,  
Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shakspeare.*

*Pied* cattle are spotted in their tongues. *Bacon.*

The feat, the soft wool of the bee,  
The cover, gallantly to see,  
The wing of a *pie'd* butterfly,  
I trow 'twas simple trimming. *Drayton.*

Meadows trim with daisies *pie'd*,  
Shallow brooks and rivers wide. *Milton.*

**PIEDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *pie'd*.] Variegation; diversity of colour.

There is an art, which in their *pie'dness* shares  
With great creating nature. *Shakspeare.*

**PIELED.** *adj.* Perhaps for *peeled*, or bald; or *pie'd*, or having short hair.

*Pie'd* priest, dost thou command me be shut out? —  
—I do. *Shakspeare.*

**PIEPOWDER court.** *n. f.* [from *pie'd*, foot, and *pouldre*, duty.] A court held in fairs for redress of all disorders committed therein.

**PIER.** *n. f.* [*piere*, Fr.] The columns on which the arch of a bridge is raised.

Oak, cedar, and chestnut are the best builders;  
for *piers* sometimes wet, sometimes dry, take elm. *Bacon.*

The English took the galley, and drew it to shore,  
and used the stones to reinforce the *pier*. *Hayward.*

The bridge, consisting of four arches, is of the length of six hundred and twenty-two English feet and an half: the dimensions of the arches are as follows, in English measure; the height of the first arch one hundred and nine feet, the distance between the *piers* seventy-two feet and an half; in the second arch, the distance of the *piers* is one hundred and thirty feet; in the third, the distance is one hundred and nine feet; in the fourth, the distance is one hundred and thirty-eight feet. *Arbuthnot.*

**TO PIERCE.** *v. a.* [*percer*, French.]

1. To penetrate; to enter; to force a way into.

Steed threatens feed in high and boastful neighs,  
*Piercing* the night's dull car. *Shakspeare.*

The love of money is the root of all evil; which while some coveted after, they have *pierced* themselves through with many sorrows. *1 Timothy.*

With this fatal sword, on which I dy'd,  
I *pierce* her open'd back or tender side. *Dryden.*

The glorious temple shall arise,  
And with new lustre *pierce* the neighbouring skies. *Prior.*

2. To touch the passions; to affect.

Did your letters *pierce* the queen? —  
—She read them in my presence,  
And now and then an ample tear trill'd down. *Shakspeare.*

**TO PIERCE.** *v. n.*

1. To make way by force into, or through any thing.

Her sighs will make a batt'ry in his breast;  
Her tears will *pierce* into a marble heart. *Shakspeare.*

There is that speaketh like the piercings of a sword; but the tongue of the wife is health. *Proverbs.*



# PIG

Short arrows, called *sprights*, without any other heads, save wood sharpened, were discharged out of muskets, and would pierce through the sides of ships, where a bullet would not pierce. Bacon.

2. To strike; to move; to affect.

Say, she be mute, and will not speak a word; Then I'll commend her volubility; And say she uttereth piercing eloquence. *Shaksp.*

3. To enter; to dive as into a secret.

She would not pierce further into his meaning, than himself should declare; for would she interpret all his doings to be accomplished in goodness. *Sidney.*

All men knew Nathaniel to be an Israelite; but our Saviour piercing deeper, giveth further testimony of him than men could have done. *Hooker.*

4. To affect severely.

They provide more piercing statutes daily to chain up the poor. *Shaksp.*

*PIERCER. n. f.* [from pierce.]

1. An instrument that bores or penetrates. Cart, ladder, and wimble, with *perfer* and *pod.* *Tusser.*

2. The part with which insects perforate bodies.

The hollow instrument, terebra, we may English *percer*, wherewith many flies are provided, proceeding from the womb, with which they perforate the tegument of leaves, and through the hollow of it inject their eggs into the holes they have made. *Ray.*

3. One who perforates.

*PIERCINGLY. adv.* [from pierce.] Sharply.

*PIERCINGNESS. n. f.* [from piercing.]

Power of piercing.

We contemplate the vast reach and compass of our understanding, the prodigious quickness and piercingness of its thought. *Derham.*

*PIETY. n. f.* [*pietas*, Latin; *piété*, French.]

1. Discharge of duty to God.

What piety, pity, fortitude did *Aeneas* possess beyond his companions? *Peucham.*

All future infancy, baptiz'd by thee,

Grow ripe in years, and old in piety. *Prior.*

There be who faith prefer and piety to God. *Milton.*

Praying for them would make them as glad to see their servants eminent in piety as themselves. *Law.*

2. Duty to parents or those in superiour relation.

Pope's filial piety excells  
Whatever Grecian story tells. *Swift.*

*Pig. n. f.* [*bigge*, Dutch.]

1. A young sow or boar.

Some men there are love not a gaping pig,  
Some that are mad, if they behold a cat. *Shaksp.*

Alas, from the white sow nam'd,

That for her thirty sucking pigs was nam'd. *Dryd.*

The flesh-meats of an early digestion, are pig, lamb, rabbit, and chicken. *Floyer.*

2. An oblong mass of lead or unforged iron, or mass of metal melted from the ore, is called, I know not why, *sow-metal*, and pieces of that metal are called *pigs*.

An odding beam or pig of lead,

May hurt the very ablest head. *Pope.*

To *Pig. v. a.* [from the noun.] To farrow;

to bring pigs.

*PIGEON. n. f.* [*pigeon*, Fr.] A fowl bred

in cots or a small house: in some places

called *dovecot*.

This fellow picks up wit as pigeons peas. *Shaksp.*

A turtle dove and a young pigeon. *Cromer.*

Perceiving that the pigeon had lost a piece of her tail, through the neat opening of the rocks rowing

with all their might, they passed safe, only the end of their poop was bruised. *Raleigh.*

He'd in the mist the feather'd weapon brand.

The fearful pigeon flutters in her bands. *Dryden.*

See the capota of St. Paul's cover'd with both

foxes, like the outside of a pigeon-house. *Addison.*

This building was design'd a model

Of a pigeon-house or oven,

To bake one loaf, or keep one dove in. *Swift.*

# PIK

*PIGEONFOOT. n. f.* [*geranium*.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

*PIGEONLIVERED. adj.* [pigeon and liver.]

Mild; soft; gentle.

I am *pigeonliver'd*, and lack gull

To make oppression bitter. *Shaksp.*

*PIGGIN. n. f.* In the northern provinces,

a small wooden vessel.

*PIGHT. old pret. and part. pass. of pitch.*

Pitched; placed; fixed; determined.

Not in use.

An hideous rock is *pight*,

Of mighty magnus stone, whose craggy cliff,

Depending from on high, dreadful to fight,

Over the waves his rugged arms doth lift. *Spenser.*

The body big and mightily *pight*,

Thoroughly rooted and wondrous height,

Whilom had been the king of the field,

And mockle mast to the husband did yield. *Spenser.*

Then brought she me into this desert vast,

And by my wretched lover's side me *pight*. *Spenser.*

Stay yet, you vile abominable tents,

Thus proudly *pight* upon our Phrygian plains. *Shaksp.*

When I dissuaded him from his intent,

I found him *pight* to do it. *Shaksp.*

*PIGMENT. n. f.* [*pigmentum*, Lat.] Paint;

colour to be laid on any body.

Consider about the opacity of the corpuscles of black pigments, and the comparative diaphenency of white bodies. *Boyle.*

*PIGMY. n. f.* [*pigmée*, Fr. *pygmaeus*, Lat.

*πυγμαίος*.] A small nation, fabled to

be devoured by the cranes; thence any

thing mean or inconsiderable: it should

be written with a *y*, *pygmy*.

Of so low a stature, that in relation to the other,

they appear as *pigmies*. *Heylin.*

When cranes invade, his little sword and shield

The *pygmy* takes. *Dryden.*

The critics of a more exalted taste, may discover

such beauties in the ancient poetry, as may escape

the comprehension of us *pigmies* of a more limited

genius. *Garth.*

But that it wanted room,

It might have been a *pygmy's* tomb. *Swift.*

*PIGNORATION. n. f.* [*pignora*, Lat.] The

act of pledging.

*PIGNUT. n. f.* [*pig and nut*.] An earth-

nut.

I with my long nails will dig thee *pignuts*. *Shaksp.*

*PIGSNEY. n. f.* [*piga*, Sax. a girl.] A word

of endearment to a girl. It is used by

*Butler* for the eye of a woman, I believe,

improperly.

Shine upon me but benignly

With that one, and that other *pigsney*. *Hudibras.*

*PIGWIDGEON. n. f.* This word is used by

*Drayton* as the name of a fairy, and is a

kind of cant word for any thing petty or

small.

Where is the stoick can his wrath appease,

To see his country sick of Pym's disease;

By Scotch invasion to be made a prey

To such *pigwidgeon* myriads as they? *Cleavel.*

*PIKE. n. f.* [*picque*, Fr. his snout being

sharp. *Skinner* and *Junius*.]

1. The lute or *pike* is the tyrant of the fresh

waters: sir Francis Bacon observes the

*pike* to be the longest lived of any fresh

water fish, and yet he computes it to be

not usually above forty years; and others

think it to be not above ten years: he is

a solitary, melancholy, and bold fish;

he breeds but once a year, and his time

of breeding or spawning is usually about

the end of February, or somewhat later,

in March, as the weather proves colder or

warmer: and his manner of breeding is

# PIL

thus; a he and a she *pike* will usually go together out of a river into some ditch or creek, and there the spawning, casts her eggs, and the mother hovers over her all the time she is calling her spawn, but touches her not. *Walton.*

In a pond into which were put several fish and two *pikes*, upon drawing it some years afterwards there were left no fish, but the *pikes* grown to a prodigious size, having devoured the other fish and their numerous spawn. *Hale.*

The *pike* the tyrant of the floods. *Pope.*

2. [*pique*, French.] A long lance used by the foot soldiers, to keep off the horse, to which bayonets have succeeded.

Bent you the drum that it speak mournfully.

Trail your steel *pikes*. *Shaksp.*

He wanted *pikes* to set before his archers. *Shaksp.*

They closed, and locked shoulder to shoulder, their

*pikes* they framed in both hands, and therewith

their buckler in this left, the one end of the *pike*

against the right foot, the other butt lugh against

the enemy. *Huyward.*

A lance he bore with iron pike;

Th' one half would thrust, the other strike. *Hudibras.*

3. A fork used in husbandry; a pitchfork.

A rake for to rake up the fitches that lie,

A *pike* to pike them up handsome to dris. *Tusser.*

Let us revenge this with our *pikes*, ere we become

rakes; for I speak this in hunger for bread, not for

revenge. *Shaksp.*

4. Among turners, two iron sprigs between

which any thing to be turned is fastened.

Hard wood, prepared for the lathe with rasps,

they pitch between the *pikes*. *Mozon.*

*PIKED. adj.* [*pique*, French.] Sharp; acu-

minated; ending in a point. In *Shaksp.*

*icare*, it is used of a man with a pointed

beard,

Why then I suck my teeth, and catechise

My *piked* man of countries. *Shaksp.*

*PIKEMAN. n. f.* [*pike and man*.] A sol-

dier armed with a pike.

Three great squadrons of *pikemen* were placed

against the enemy. *Knolles.*

*PIKESTAFF. n. f.* [*pike and staff*.] The

wooden pole of a pike.

To meet it as plain as a *pikestaff*, from what mis-

ture it is, that this daughter silently lowers, 't'other

feels a kind look. *Tutler.*

*PILASTER. n. f.* [*pilastre*, Fr. *pilastro*, Ita-

lian.] A square column sometimes in-

filated, but oftener set within a wall, and

only showing a fourth or a fifth part of

its thickness. *Ditt.*

*Pilasters* must not be too tall and slender, lest

they resemble pillars; nor too dwarfish and gross,

lest they imitate the piles or piers of bridges. *Wotton.*

Build like a temple, where *pilasters* round

were set. *Milton.*

The curtain rises, and a new frontpiece is seen

joined to the great *pilasters* each side of the stage. *Dryden.*

Clap four slices of *pilaster* on't,

That laid with bits of stuff makes a front. *Pope.*

*PILCHER. n. f.* [*Warburton* says we should

read *pilche*, which signifies a cloak or coat

of skins, meaning the scabbard: this is

confirmed by *Junius*, who renders *pilly*,

a garment of skins; *pylee*, Sax. *pellice*,

Fr. *pellucida*, Italian; *pellis*, Lat.]

1. A furred gown or case; any thing lined

with fur. *Hammer.*

Pluck your sword out of his *pilcher* by the ears. *Shaksp.*

2. A fish like a herring much caught in

Cornwall.

*PILE. n. f.* [*pila*, Fr. *pyle*, Dutch.]

1. A strong piece of wood driven into the

ground to make a firm foundation.

# P I L

The bridge the Turk before broke, by plucking up of certain *piles*, and taking away of the planks.

If the ground be hollow or weak, he strengthens it by driving in *piles*.

The foundation of the church of Harlem is supported by wooden *piles*, as the houses in Amsterdam are.

## 2. A heap; an accumulation.

That is the way to lay the city flat, And bury all which yet distinctly ranges In heaps and *piles* of ruin.

What *piles* of wealth hath he accumulated To his own portion! what exence by th' hour Seems to flow from him! how, 'till the name of thrift, Does he rake this together?

By the water passing through the stone to its perpendicular intervals, was brought thither all the metalline matter now lodged therein, as well as that which he only in an undigested and confused *pile*.

## 3. Any thing heaped together to be burned.

I'll bear your loss the while, pray give me it, I'll carry 't to the *pile*.

Woe to the bloody city, I will even make the *pile* for fire great.

In Alexander's time, the Indian philopaters, when weary of living, lay down upon their funeral *pile* without any visible concern.

The wife, and counsellor or priest, Prepare and light his funeral fire, And cheerful on the *pile* expire.

## 4. An edifice; a building.

Th' ascending *pile* stood fix'd her stately height

Not to look back so far, to whom this due Owes the first glory of to brave a *pile*.

The *pile* overlook'd the town, and drew the fight.

Fancy brings the vanish'd *piles* to view, And builds imaginary Rome anew.

No longer shall forsaken Thames Lament his old Whitehall in flames; A *pile* shall from its ashes rise, Fit to invade or prop the skies.

## 5. A hair. [*pilus*, Latin.]

Yonder's my lord, with a patch of velvet on's face; his left cheek is a cheek of two *pile* and a half, but his right cheek is worn bare.

## 6. Hairy surface; nap.

Many other sorts of furs are regularly figured; the amianthus of parallel threads, as in the *pile* of velvet.

## 7. [*pilum*, Lat.] The head of an arrow.

Whom, on his horse-plum'd helmet's crest, the dart first smote, then ran Into his forehead, and there stuck the Steele *pil*, making way

Quite through his skull.

His spear a bent, The *pile* was of a horse fly's tongue, Whole sharpness nought reversed.

## 8. [*pila*, Fr. *pila*, Italian.] One side of a coin; the reverse of a cross.

Other men have been, and are of the same opinion, a man may more justifiably throw up crosses and *pila* for his opinions, than take them up to.

## 9. [In the plural.] The hemorrhoids.

Wherever there is any uneasiness, solicit the humours towards that part, to procure the *piles*, which seldom miss to relieve the head.

## To PILLE. v. a.

### 1. To heap; to conserve.

The fabrick of his fully, whose foundation Is *pil'd* upon his faith, and will continue The standing of his body.

Let them pull all about my ears, *Pile* ten hills on the Tarpeian rock, That the precipitation might downstretch Below the beams of sight, yet will I still be thus.

Against beleagu'rd heav'n the giant move, Hills *pil'd* on hills, on mountains mountains lie, To make their iron marches to the sky.

Men *pil'd* on men, with active leaps arise, And build the breathing fabrick to the skies.

# P I L

In all that heap of quotations which he has *piled* up, nothing is aimed at.

All these together are the foundation of all those heaps of comments, which are *pil'd* to high upon authors, that it is difficult sometimes to clear the text from the rubbish.

## 2. To fill with something heaped.

Attahabba had a great house *pil'd* upon the files with great wedges of gold.

*PIL'FATID. adj.* [*pileus*, Lat.] Having the form of a cover or hat.

A *piled* column taken up with different shells of several kinds.

*PIL'FER. n. f.* [from *pile*.] He who accumulates.

*PIL'EWORT. n. f.* [*chelidonium minus*, Lat.] A plant.

To *PIL'FER. v. a.* [*piller*, Fr.] To steal; to gain by petty robbery.

They not only steal from each other, but *pilfer* away all things that they can from such strangers as do land.

He would not *pilfer* the victory, and the defeat was easy.

Trimphant leaders, at an army's head, Heav'n'd round with glories, *pilfer* cloth or bread, As meanly plunder, as they have fought.

To *PIL'FER. v. n.* To practise petty theft.

Your purpos'd low correction Is such as basest and the meanest wretches, For *pilferings* and most common trespasses, Are punish'd with.

They of those marches Shall be a wall sufficient to defend Our island from the *pilfering* borderers.

I came not here on such a trivial toy As a stray'd ewe, or to pursue the stealth Of *pilfering* wolf.

When these plagiarists come to be stript of their *pilfered* ornaments, there's the daw of the fable.

Every thing is told, For fear some *pilfering* hand should make too bold.

*PIL'FERER. n. f.* [from *pilfer*.] One who steals petty things.

Hast thou suffered at any time by vagabonds and *pilferers*? Promote those charities which remove such pests of society into prisons and workhouses.

To glory some advance a lying claim, Thieves of renown, and *pilferers* of fame.

*PIL'FERINGLY. adv.* With petty larceny; filchingly.

*PIL'FERY. n. f.* [from *pilfer*.] Petty theft.

A wolf changes a fox with a piece of *pilfer*; the fox denies, and the ape tries the cause.

*PIL'GRIM. n. f.* [*pilgrim*, Dutch; *pelerin*, Fr. *pellegrino*, Italian; *peregrinus*, Lat.] A traveller; a wanderer; particularly one who travels on a religious account.

Two *pilgrims*, which have wandered some miles together, have a heart's-grief when they are near to part.

Granting they could not tell Abraham's toothpick from an ordinary *pilgrim*'s; yet they should know some difference between the foot of a man and the face of Venus.

Like *pilgrims* to th' appointed place we tend; The world's an inn, and death the journey's end.

To *PIL'GRIM. v. n.* [from the noun.] To wander; to ramble. Not used.

The ambulo hath no certain home or diet, but *pilgrims* up and down every where, feeding upon all sorts of plants.

*PIL'GRIMAGE. n. f.* [*pelerinage*, Fr.]

1. A long journey; travel; more usually a journey on account of devotion.

We are like two men That vow a long and weary *pilgrimage*.

Most miserable hour, that time ere saw In lasting labour of his *pilgrimage*.

Pausing is a long *pilgrimage*; if we do not actu-

# P I L

ally begin the journey, and travel at a round rate, we shall never arrive at the end of it.

2. *Shakspeare* uses it for time irksomely spent.

In prison thou hast spent a *pilgrimage*, And, like a hermit, overpast thy days.

*PILL. n. f.* [*pilula*, Lat. *pillule*, Fr.]

1. Medicine made into a small ball or mass.

In the taking of a potion or *pills*, the head and the neck shake.

When I was sick, you gave me bitter *pills*.

The oraculous doctor's mystick bills, Certain hard words made into *pills*.

2. Any thing nauseous.

That wheel of tops; that fanter of the town; Call it diversion, and the *pill* goes down.

To *PILL. v. a.* [*piller*, Fr.]

1. To rob; to plunder.

So did he good to none, to many ill; So did he all the kingdom rob and *pill*.

The common hath he *pil'd* with grievous loss, And lost their hearts.

Large handed robbers your grave masters are, And *pill* by law.

Suppose *pilling* and polling officers, as busy upon the people, as those flies were upon the fox.

He who *pil'd* his province, 'scapes the laws, And keeps his money, though he lost his cause.

2. For *peel*; to strip off the bark.

Jacob took him rods of green poplar, and *piled* white streaks in them.

To *PILL. v. n.* To be stript away; to come off in flakes or scoriae. This should be *peel*; which see.

The whiteness *pilled* away from his eyes.

*PILLAGE. n. f.* [*pillage*, Fr.]

1. Plunder; something got by plundering; or pillag.

Others, like soldiers, Make boot upon the summer's velvet buds; Which *pillage* they with merry march bring home.

2. The act of plundering.

Thy fons make *pillage* of her chastity.

To *PILLAGE. v. a.* [from the noun.] To plunder; to spoil.

The consul Mummian, after having beaten their army, took, *pillaged*, and burnt their city.

*PILLAGER. n. f.* [from *pillage*.] A plunderer; a spoiler.

Jove's feed the *pillager* Stood close before, and slackt the force the arrow did confer.

*PILLAR. n. f.* [*pilier*, Fr. *pilar*, Spanish; *pila*, Italian; *pilar*, Welsh and Armoric.]

1. A column.

*Pillars* or columns, I could distinguish into simple and compounded.

The palace built by Pious vast and proud, Supported by a hundred *pillars* stood.

2. A supporter; a maintainer.

Give them leave to fly, that will not stay; And call them *pillars* that will stand to us.

Note, and you shall see in him The triple *pillar* of the world transform'd Into a trumpet's stool.

I charge you by the law, Whereof you are a well deserving *pillar*, Proceed to judgment.

*PILLARED. adj.* [from *pillar*.]

1. Supported by columns.

A *pillar's* shade High overarch'd, and echoing walks between.

If this fail, The *pillar's* firmament is rottenness, And earth's base built on stubble.

2. Having the form of a column.

# PIL

*Te infuriato bill shoot forth the pillar'd flame.* Thomson.

**PILLED CARLICK.** *n. f.*

One whose hair is fallen off by a disease.

A sneaking or hen-hearted fellow.

**PILLION.** *n. f.* [from *pillow*.]

A foal saddle let behind a horseman for a woman to sit on.

The horse and *pillion* both were gone;

Phyllis, it seems, was fled with John. Swift.

A pad; a pannel; a low saddle.

I thought that the manner had been Irish, as the furniture of his horse, his *thunk pillion* without stirrups. Spenser.

The pad of the saddle that touches the horse.

**PILLORY.** *n. f.* [*pillori*, Fr. *pillorium*, low Lat.]

A frame erected on a pillar, and made with holes and moveable boards, through which the heads and hands of criminals are put.

I have flood on the *pillory* for the geefe he hath killed. Shakespeare.

As thick as eggs at Ward in *pillory*. Pope.

The jeers of a theatre, the *pillory*, and the whipping-post, are very near a kin. Watts.

Amper, like a *pillory*, may be said

To nod our ears down, but expose our head Young.

**PILLORY.** *v. a.* [*pillorier*, French; from the noun.] To punish with the *pillory*.

To be burnt in the hand or *pillored*, is a more lasting reproach than to be scourged or confined.

**PILLOW.** *n. f.* [*pyle*, Saxon; *pulewe*, Dutch.] A bag of down or feathers laid under the head to sleep on.

Pluck stout men's *pillows* from below their heads. Shakespeare.

One turf shall serve as *pillow* for us both, the heart, one bed, two bosoms, and one troth. Shakespeare.

A merchant died that was very far in debt, his goods and household stuff were set forth to sale; a stranger would needs buy a *pillow* there, saying, his *pillow* sure is good to sleep on, since he could upon it that owed so many debts. Bacon.

Thy melted maid, corrupted by thy lover's gold, His letter at thy *pillow* laid. Donne.

Their feathers serve to stuff our beds and *pillows*, yielding us soft and warm lodging. Ray.

**PILLOW.** *v. a.* To rest any thing on a *pillow*.

When the sun in bed, Curtain'd with cloudy red, Dews his chin upon an orient wave, The flocking shadows pale Troop to the infernal jail. Milton.

**PILLOWBEER.** *n. f.* The cover of a *pillow*.

**PILLOWCASE.** *n. f.* When you put a clean *pillowcase* on your lady's *pillow*, fasten it well with pins. Swift.

**PILS.** *n. f.* [from *pilus*, Latin.] Hairiness.

At the years of puberty, all effects of heat do come on, as *pilis*, more roughness in the skin. Bacon.

**PILOT.** *n. f.* [*pilote*, Fr. *piloot*, Dutch.] He whose office is to steer the ship.

When her keel ploughs hell, And deck knocks heaven; then to manage her, comes the name and office of a *pilot*. Een Jonson.

To death I with such joy resort, To come from a tempest to their port; Not to that port ourselves we must not force, Where our *pilot*, Nature, steers our course. Denham.

What port can such a *pilot* find, When the night of fate must blindly steer? Dryden.

The Roman fleet, although built by shipwrights, and conducted by *pilots* without experience, defeated that of the Carthaginians. Arbuthnot.

# PIN

**TO PILOT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To steer; to direct in the course.

**PLOTAGE.** *n. f.* [*plotage*, French; from *pilot*.]

1. Pilot's skill; knowledge of coasts.

We must not ever abandon the Indies, and lose all our knowledge and *plotage* of that part of the world. Raleigh.

2. A pilot's hire.

**PILSER.** *n. f.* The moth or fly that runs into a flame. Anstworth.

**PIMENTA.** *n. f.* [*piment*, French.] A kind of spice.

*Pimenta*, from its round figure, and the place whence it is brought, has been called Jamaica pepper, and from its must flavour of the several aromatics, it has obtained the name of all spice: it is a fruit gathered before it is ripe, and resembles cloves more than any other spice. Hill.

**PIMP.** *n. f.* [*pinge*, French. *Skinner*.] One who provides gratifications for the lust of others; a procurer; a pander.

I'm counted by all As principal *pimp* to the mighty king Harry. Addison.

Lords keep a *pimp* to bring a wench, So men of wit are but a kind Of panders to a vicious mad; Who proper objects must provide To gratify their lust of pride. Swift.

**TO PIMP.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To provide gratifications for the lust of others; to pander; to procure.

But he's possess'd with a thousand imps, To work whose ends his madness pimps. Swift.

**PIMPERNEL.** *n. f.* [*pimpernella*, Latin; *pimpernelle*, French.] A plant. Miller.

**PIMPING.** *adj.* [*pimple mensch*, a weak man, Dutch.] Little; petty: as, a *pimping* thing. Skinner.

**PIMPLE.** *n. f.* [*pompette*, Fr.] A small red pustule.

It Rotahuda is unfortunate in her mole, Nigrahilla is as unhappy in a *pimple*. Addison.

If e'er thy pimple could spoil a grace, Or raise a *pimple* on a beautiful face. Pope.

The rising of a *pimple* in her face, the sting of a gad, will make her keep her room two or three days. Laue.

**PIMPLED.** *adj.* [from *pimple*.] Having red pustules; full of pimples: as, his face is *pimpled*.

**PIN.** *n. f.* [*espingle*, French; *spina*, *spinula*, Latin; *spilla*, Italian; rather from *pennum*, low Latin. *Isidore*.]

1. A short wire with a sharp point and round head, used by women to fasten their clothes.

I'll make thee eat iron like an ostridge, and swallow my sword like a great *pin*, ere thou and I part. Shakespeare.

Whatever spirit, careless of his charge, His post neglects, or leaves the fair at large, Shall feel sharp vengeance soon o'ertake his sins, Be slopt in vials, or transfixed with *pins*. Pope.

2. Any thing inconsiderable or of little value.

Soon after comes the cruel Saracen, In woven mail all armed warily, And sternly looks at him, who not a *pin* Does care for look of living creature's eye. Spenser.

His fetch is to flatter to get what he can; His purpose once gotten, a *pin* for three than. Tassie.

But, a *pin*; thus shall he answer'd. Shakespeare.

'Tis foolish to appeal to witness for proof, when 'tis not a *pin* matter whether the fact be true or false. L'Estrange.

3. Any thing driven to hold things together; a peg; a bolt.

With *pins* of adamant And chains, they made all fast. Milton.

4. Any slender thing fixed in another body.

Bedlam beggars with roaring voices, Suck in their numb'd and mortified bare arms, Pins, wooden pricks, nails, spurs of irony. Shakespeare.

These bullets shall rest on the *pin*; and there must be other *pins* to keep them. Warton.

5. That which locks the wheel to the axle; a linchpin.

6. The central part.

Romeo is dead, the very *pin* of his heart cleft with the blind hauboy's buttault. Shakespeare.

7. The pegs by which musicians intend or relax their strings.

8. A note; a firm. In low language.

A fir tree, in a vain spiteful humour, was mightily upon the *pin* of commending itself, and despising the humble. L'Estrange.

As the woman was upon the peevish *pin*, a poor body comes, while the steward sit was upon her, to beg. L'Estrange.

9. A horny induration of the membranes of the eye: *Hammer*. *Skinner* terms likewise to lay the same. I should rather think it an inflammation, which causes a pain like that of a pointed body piercing the eye.

With all eyes Blind with the *pin* and web. Shakespeare.

10. A cylindrical roller made of wood.

They drew his knowledge of face on pretty *pins*, And made him slack upon two rolling *pins*. Chaucer.

11. A noxious humour in a hawk's foot. Anstworth.

**TO PIN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with pins.

It a word or two more are added upon the chief offenders, 'tis only a paper *pin'd* upon the breast. Pope.

Not Cynthia when her maidsman's *pin*'d away, Ever felt such rage. Pope.

2. To fasten; to make fast.

Our gates, Which yet seem shut, we have but *pin'd* with rubbers; They'll open of themselves. Shakespeare.

3. To join; to fix; to fasten.

She lifted the *pin* from the earth, and so locks her in embracing, as it sec would *pin* her to her heart. Shakespeare.

It removing any consideration from the impression of the cubes to the cubes themselves, I shall *pin* this one notion upon every one of them, and accordingly conceive it to be really in them; it will fall out, that I allow existence to other entities, which never had any. Digby.

I've learn'd how far I'm to believe Your *pinning* oaths upon your sleeve. Hudibras.

The y help to cozen themselves, by chusing to *pin* their faith on such expositors as explain the sacred scripture, in favour of their opinions that they beforehand have voted orthodox. Locke.

It cannot be imagined, that to able a man should take to much pains to *pin* to closely on his friend a story which, if he himself thought incredible, he could not but also think ridiculous. Locke.

4. [pindan, Saxon.] To shut up; to enclose; to confine, as in pindold. This written like to *pen*.

It all this he willingly granted by us, which are accused to *pin* the word of God in so narrow a room, let the cause of the accused be referred to the accuser's conscience. Hooker.

**PINCASE.** *n. f.* [*pin* and *case*.] A pincushion. Anstworth.

**PINCERS.** *n. f.* [*pincette*, French.]

1. An instrument by which nails are drawn, or any thing is gripped, which requires to be held hard.

As superfluous flesh did rot, Amendment ready full at hand did wait, To pluck it out with *pincers* fiery hot, That soon in him was left no one corrupt jot. Spenser.

# PIN

4. Any slender thing fixed in another body.

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# PIN

- a. The claw of an animal.**  
Every nut brings a small particle of that earth in her *pinch*, and lays it by the hole. *Addison.*  
*To PINCH.* v. a. [*pincher*, French.]
- To squeeze between the fingers, or with the teeth.  
When the doctor spies his vantage ripe,  
To *pinch* her by the hand,  
The maid hath given consent to go with him. *Shakespeare.*
  - To hold hard with an instrument.
  - To squeeze the flesh till it is pained or livid.  
Thou shalt be *pinch'd*  
As thick as honey-combs, each *pinch* more stinging  
Than bees that made them. *Shakespeare.*  
He would *pinch* the children in the dark so hard,  
that he left the print in black and blue. *Arbuthnot.*
  - To press between hard bodies.
  - To gail; to fret.  
As they *pinch* one another by the disposition, he  
cries out, no more. *Shakespeare.*
  - To gripe; to oppress; to straiten.  
Want of room upon the earth *pinching* a whole  
nation, begets the remediless war, vexing only some  
number of particulars, it draws on the arbitrary. *Raleigh.*  
She *pinch'd* her belly with her daughter's too,  
To bring the year about with much ado. *Dryden.*  
Nec. Frog would *pinch* his belly to save his  
pocket. *Arbuthnot.*
  - To distress; to pain.  
Avoid the *pinching* cold and scorching heat.  
Afford them shelter from the wintry winds;  
The sharp year *pinches*. *Thomson.*
  - To press; to drive to difficulties.  
The beaver, when he finds himself hard *pinch'd*,  
bites 'em off, and leaving them to his pursuers,  
saves himself. *L'Estrange.*  
When the respondent is *pinched* with a strong  
objection, and is at a loss for an answer, the moderator suggests some answer to the objection of the  
opponent. *Watts.*
  - To try thoroughly; to force out what is contained within.  
This is the way to *pinch* the question; therefore,  
let what will come of it, I will stand the test of  
your method. *Collier.*
- TO PINCH.** v. n.
- To act with force, so as to be felt; to bear hard upon; to be puzzling.  
A difficulty *pincheth*, nor will it easily be resolved.  
But thou  
Know'st with an equal hand to hold the scale,  
See'st where the zealous *pinch*, and where they fail. *Dryden.*
  - To spare; to be frugal.  
There is that waxeth rich by his wantiness, and  
*pinching*. *Eccelesiasticus.*  
The poor that scarce have wherewithal to eat,  
Will *pinch* and make the singing boy a treat. *Dryden.*  
The bounteous player outgave the *pinching* lord. *Dryden.*
- PINCH.** n. f. [*pinçon*, French, from the verb.]
- A painful squeeze with the fingers.  
If any straggler from his rank be found,  
A *pinch* must for the mortal sin compound. *Dryden.*
  - A gripe; a pain given.  
There cannot be a *pinch* in death  
More sharp than this is. *Shakespeare.*
  - Oppression; distress inflicted.  
Return to her: no, rather I chuse  
To be a comrade with the wolf and owl,  
Necessity's sharp *pinch*. *Shakespeare.*  
A farmer was put to such a *pinch* in a hard  
winter, that he was forced to feed his family upon  
the main stock. *L'Estrange.*
  - Difficulty; time of distress.  
A good sure friend is a better help at a *pinch*,  
than all the stratagems of a man's own wit. *Bacon.*  
The devil helps his servants for a season; but

# PIN

- when they come once to a *pinch*, he leaves 'em in the lurch. *L'Estrange.*  
The commentators never fail him at a *pinch*, and must excuse him. *Dryden.*  
They at a *pinch* can bribe a vote. *Swift.*  
g. In all the fences except the first, it is used only in low language.
- PINCHIST.** } n. f. [*pinch*, *ist*, and  
**PINCHPENNY.** } penny.] A miser. *Ainsworth.*
- PINCUSHION.** n. f. [*pin* and *cushion*.]  
A small bag stuffed with bran or wool on which pins are stuck.  
She would ruin me in silks, were not the quantity, that goes to a large *pincushion*, sufficient to make her a gown and petticoat. *Addison.*  
Thou art a retailer of phrases, and dost deal in remnants of remnants, like a maker of *pincushions*. *Congreve.*
- PINDUST.** n. f. [*pin* and *dust*.] Small particles of metal made by pointing pins.  
The little parts of *pindust*, when mingled with sand, cannot, by their mingling, make it lighter. *Digby.*
- PINE.** n. f. [*pinus*, Latin; *pin*, French.]  
The pine-tree hath amentaceous flowers, or katkins, which are produced, at remote distances from the fruit, on the same tree; the seeds are produced in squamous cones: to which should be added, that the leaves are longer than those of a fir-tree, and are produced by pairs out of each sheath. *Miller.*  
You may as well forbid the mountain *pines*  
To wag their high tops, and to make a noise,  
When they are fretted with the gulls of heaven. *Shakespeare.*  
Thus droops this lofty *pine*, and hangs his sprays.  
Thus Eleanor's pride dies in her younger days. *Shak.*
- TO PINE.** v. a. [*pinian*, Sax; *pijnen*, Dutch.]
- To languish; to wear away with any kind of misery.  
My hungry eyes, through greedy covetise,  
With no contentment can themselves suffice;  
But having *pine*, and having not, complain. *Spenser.*  
I burn, I *pine*, I perish,  
If I achieve not this young modest girl. *Shak.*  
Since my young lady's going into France,  
The fool hath much *pin'd* away. *Shakespeare.*  
See, see the *pinning* malady of France;  
Behold the most unnatural wounds,  
Which thou thyself hast giv'n her woful breast. *Shakespeare.*  
Ye shall not mourn, but *pine* away for your intricacies. *Ezekiel.*  
The wicked with anxiety of mind  
Shall *pine* away; in sighs consume their breath. *Sandys.*  
To me who with eternal famine *pine*,  
Alike as hell, or paradise, or heav'n.  
Farewell the year, which threaten'd so  
The fairest light the world can show;  
Welcome the new, whose ev'ry day,  
Restoring what was snatch'd away  
By *pinning* sickness from the fair,  
That matchless beauty does repair. *Waller.*  
This night shall see the gaudy wreath decline,  
The *pinus* wither, and the lilies *pine*. *Tichel.*
  - To languish with desire.  
We may again  
Free from our feasts and banquets bloody knives,  
Do faithful homage and receive free honours:  
All which we pine for. *Shakespeare.*  
We stood amaz'd to see your mistress mourn,  
Unknowing that the *pin'd* for your return. *Dryden.*  
Your new commander need not *pine* for action. *Philips.*
- TO PINE.** v. n.
- To wear out; to make to languish.  
Part us; I towards the north,  
Where shivering cold and sickness *pines* the climate. *Shakespeare.*  
Look rather on my pale cheek *pin'd*;  
There view your beauties; there you'll find  
A fair face, but a cruel mind. *Carw.*  
Besee *pin'd* with pain,  
Her age and anguish from these rites detain. *Dryden.*

# PIN

- Thus tender Spenser liv'd, with mean repeat  
Content, depress'd with poverty, and *pin'd*  
In foreign realm: yet not debas'd his verse. *Philips.*
- 2. To grieve for; to bemoan in silence.**  
Abash'd the devil stood,  
Virtue in her shape how lovely, saw; and *pin'd*  
His loss. *Milton.*
- PINEAPPLE.** n. f. The anana, named for its resemblance to the cone of pines.  
The *pineapple* hath a flower consisting of one leaf, divided into three parts, and is funnel-shaped: the embryos are produced in the tubercles: these become a fleshy fruit full of juice: the seeds, which are lodged in the tubercles, are very small and almost kidney-shaped. *Miller.*  
Try if any words can give the taste of a *pineapple*, and make one have the true idea of its relish. *Locke.*  
If a child were kept where he never saw but black and white, he would have no more ideas of scarlet, than he that never tasted a *pineapple*, has of that particular relish. *Locke.*
- PINEAL.** adj. [*pineale*, Fr.] Resembling a *pineapple*. An epithet given by *Des Cartes*, from the form, to the gland which he imagined the seat of the soul.  
Courtiers and Spanish exactly resemble one another in the *pineal* gland. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*
- PINFATHERED.** adj. [*pin* and *feather*.]  
Not fledged; having the feathers yet only beginning to shoot.  
We see some raw *pinfather'd* thing  
Attempt to mount, and fights and heroes sing,  
Who for false quantities was whipt at school. *Dryden.*
- PINFOLD.** n. f. [*pinban*, Saxon, to shut up, and *fold*.] A place in which beasts are confined.  
The Irish never come to those raths but armed which the English nothing suspecting, are taken at an advantage, like sheep in the *pinfold*. *Spenser.*  
I care not for thee.—  
—If I had thee in *Lipbury pinfold*, I would make thee care for me. *Shakespeare.*  
Confin'd and pester'd in this *pinfold* here,  
Strives to keep up a frail and feverish being. *Milnes.*  
Oaths were not purpos'd more than law  
To keep the good and just in awe,  
But to confine the bad and sinful,  
Like moral cattle in a *pinfold*. *Hudibras.*
- PINGLE.** n. f. A small clove; an enclosure. *Ainsworth.*
- PINGUID.** adj. [*pinguis*, Latin.] Fat, unctuous. Little used.  
Some clays are more *pinguid*, and other more slippery; yet all are very tenacious of water on the surface. *Mortimer.*
- PINHOLE.** n. f. [*pin* and *hole*.] A small hole, such as is made by the perforation of a pin.  
The breast at first broke in a small *pinhole*. *Wyczer.*
- PINION.** n. f. [*pignon*, French.]
- The joint of the wing remote from the body.
  - Shakespeare* seems to use it for a feather or quill of the wing.  
He is pluck'd, when hither  
He sends so poor a *pinion* of his wing. *Shakespeare.*
  - Wing.  
How oft do they with golden *pinions* cleave  
The flitting skies, like flying purfivants. *Spenser.*  
The God, who mounts the winged winds,  
Fast to his feet the golden *pinions* binds,  
That high through fields of air his flight sustain. *Pope.*  
Though fear should lend him *pinions* like the wind,  
Yet swifter fate will seize him from behind. *Swift.*
  - The tooth of a smaller wheel, answerable to that of a larger.
  - Fetters or bonds for the arms. *Ainsworth.*
- TO PINION.** v. a. [from the noun.]
- To bind the wings.

# P I N

Whereas they have sacrificed to themselves, they become sacrifices to the inconsistency of fortune, whose wings they thought by their self-wisdom to have pinioned. *Bacon.*

2. To confine by binding the wings; to maim by cutting off the first joint of the wing.

3. To bind the arm to the body.  
A second spear sent with equal force,  
His right arm pierc'd, and holding on, bereft  
His use of both, and pinion'd down his left. *Dryden.*

4. To confine by binding the elbows to the sides.  
Scarming at his back the country cry'd,  
And seiz'd and pinion'd brought to court the knight. *Dryden.*

5. To shackle; to bind.  
Know, that I will not wait pinion'd at your master's court; rather make my country's high pyramids my gibbet, and hang me up in chains. *Shakespeare.*

You are not to go loose any longer, you must be pinion'd. *Shakespeare.*  
O loose this frame, this knot of man untie!  
That my free soul may use her wing,  
Which now is pinion'd with mortality,  
Avaunt, entangled, hamper'd thing. *Herbert.*

In vain from chains and fetters free,  
The great man boasts of liberty;  
He's pinion'd up by formal rules of state. *North.*

6. To bind to. This is not proper.  
So by each bard an alderman shall sit,  
At every lord shall hang at every wit;  
And while on fame's triumphant ear they ride,  
Some slave of mine be pinion'd to their side. *Pope.*

7. A small fragrant flower of the gilliflower kind.  
In May and June come pinks of all sorts; especially the bluish pink. *Bacon.*

8. An eye; commonly a small eye: as, pink-eyed.  
Come, thou monarch of the vine,  
Plump Bacchus, with pink eyes,  
In thy vats our cares be drown'd. *Shakespeare.*

9. Any thing supremely excellent. I know not whether from the flower or the eye, or a corruption of *pinacle*.  
I am the very pink of courtesy. *Shakespeare.*

10. The pink of puppies in some future firm. *Young.*  
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11. A colour used by painters.  
Pink is very susceptible of the other colours by the mixture; if you mix brown-red with it, you will make it a very earthy colour. *Dryden.*

12. [pinque, Fr.] A kind of heavy narrow-sterned ship.  
This pink is one of Cupid's carriers;  
Give fire, she is my prize. *Shakespeare.*

13. A fish; the minnow. *Ainsworth.*  
To PINK, v. a. [from pink, Dut. an eye.]  
To work in eyelet holes; to pierce in small holes.

A haberdasher's wife of small wit rail'd upon me,  
All her pink'd porringer fell off her head. *Shaksf.*  
The sea-hedgehog is enclosed in a round shell,  
Handsomely wrought and pink'd. *Carew.*

Happy the climate, where the beau  
Wears the same suit for use and show;  
And at a small expence your wife,  
If once well pink'd, is cloath'd for life. *Prior.*

To PINK, v. n. [pincken, Dutch; from the noun.] To wink with the eyes.  
A hungry fox lay winking and pinking, as if he had fore eyes. *LeStrange.*

PINMAKER, n. f. [pin and maker.] He who makes pins.

PINMONEY, n. f. [pin and money.] Money

# P I O

allowed to a wife for her private expences without account.  
The woman must find out something else to mortgage, when her pinmoney is gone. *Addison.*

PINNACE, n. f. [pinnaffe, Fr. pinnacia, Ital. pinaca, Span.] A boat belonging to a ship of war. It seems formerly to have signified rather a small sloop or bark attending a larger ship.

Whist our pinnace anchors in the downs,  
Here shall they make their ransom on the sand. *Shakespeare.*

For fear of the Turks great fleet, he came by night in a small pinnace to Rhodes. *Knollys.*  
He cut down wood, and made a pinnace, and entered the South-sea. *Milton.*

I sent a pinnace or post of advice, to make a discovery of the coast, before I adventur'd my greater ship. *Spelman.*

This to ballast love,  
I saw I had love's pinnace overtaken. *Donne.*  
I discharged a bark, taken by one of my pinnaces, coming from cape Blanch. *Raleigh.*

A pinnace anchors in a craggy bay,  
Swift as a swallow sweeps the liquid way,  
The winged pinnace shot along the sea. *Pope.*

PINNACLE, n. f. [pinna, Fr. pinna, Lat.]

1. A turret or elevation above the rest of the building.  
My letting some men go up to the pinnacle of the temple, was a temptation to them to call me down headlong. *King Charles.*

He who desires only heaven, laughs at that enchantment, which engages men to climb a tottering pinnacle, where the standing is uneasy, and the fall deadly. *Deacy of Picty.*

He took up ship-money where Noy left it, and, being a judge, carried it up to that pinnacle, from whence he almost broke his neck. *Clarendon.*

Some metropolis  
With glistering spires and pinnacles adorn'd. *Milton.*

2. A high spiring point.  
The slippery tops of human state,  
The gilded pinnacles of fate. *Cowley.*

PINNER, n. f. [from pinna, or pinion.]

1. The lappet of a head which flies loose.  
Her goodly countenance I've seen,  
Set off with kerchief starch'd, and pinners clean. *Gay.*

An antiquary will scorn to mention a pinner of a night-rail, but will talk on the vitta. *Addison.*

2. A pinmaker. *Ainsworth.*

PINNOCK, n. f. [curruca.] The tomtit. *Ainsworth.*

PINT, n. f. [pint, Sax. pinte, Fr. pinta, low Lat.] Half a quart; in medicine, twelve ounces; a liquid measure.

Well, you'll not believe me generous, till I crack half a pint with you at my own charges. *Dryden.*

PISCES, n. f. In astronomy, the signs of an astrolabe. *Dut.*

PIONIER, n. f. [pionier, from pion, obsolete French; pion, according to Scaliger, comes from pco for pedito, a foot soldier, who was formerly employed in digging for the army. A pioneer is in Dutch, spagener, from spage, a spade; whence Junius imagines that the French borrowed spagener, which was afterward called pioneer.] One whose business is to level the road, throw up works, or sink mines in military operations.

Well said, old mole, can't work 't' ground to fast?  
A worthy pioneer. *Shakespeare.*

Three try new experiments, such as themselves think good; these we call pioneers or miners. *Bacon.*

His pioneers  
Even the paths, and make the highways plain. *Fairfax.*

Of labouring pioneers  
A multitude with spades and axes arm'd,  
To lay hills plain, fell woods or vallies fill. *Milton.*

The Romans, after the death of Tiberius, sent

# P I P

thither an army of pioneers to demolish the buildings, and despoil the beauties of the island. *Addison.*

PIONING, n. f. Works of pioneers. *Spensf.*

PIONY, n. f. [pionia, Latin.] A large flower. See PEONY.

PIOUS, adj. [pius, Latin; piety, French.]

1. Careful of the duties owed by created beings to God; godly; religious; such as is due to sacred things.  
Pious awe that fear'd to have offended. *Milton.*

True patience, and to temper joy with fear  
And pious sorrow. *Milton.*

2. Careful of the duties of near relation.  
As he is not called a just father, that educates his children well, but pious, so that prince, who de-feats and well rules his people, is religious. *Taylor.*

Where was the martial brother's pious care?  
Condemn'd perhaps some foreign shore to tread. *Pope.*

3. Practised under the appearance of religion.  
I shall never gratify spitefulness with any sinister thoughts of all whom pious frauds have seduced. *King Charles.*

PIOUSLY, adv. [from pious.] In a pious manner; religiously; with such regard as is due to sacred things.

The prime act and evidence of the christian hope is, to set industriously and piously to the performance of that condition, on which the promise is made. *Hammond.*

See lion-hearted Richard, with his force  
Drawn from the North, to Jury's hallow'd plains;  
Piously valiant. *Philips.*

This martial present piously design'd,  
The loyal city give their best lov'd king. *Dryden.*

Let freedom never perish in your hands!  
But piously transmit it to your children. *Addison.*

PIP, n. f. [pippe, Dut. pipie, Fr. deduced by Skinner from pituita; but probably coming from pippo or pipilo, on account of the complaining cry.]

1. A deflexion with which fowls are troubled; a horny pellicle that grows on the tip of their tongues.

When murrain reigns in hogs or sheep,  
And chickens languish of the pip. *Hudibras.*

A spiteful venomous giply died of the pip. *L'Estr.*

2. A spot on the cards. I know not from what original, unless from *pict*, painting; in the country, the pictured or court cards are called *pits*.

When our women fill their imaginations with pips and counters, I cannot wonder at a new-born child, that was marked with the five of clubs. *Addison.*

To PIP, v. a. [pipia, Lat.] To chirp or cry as a bird.

It is no infrequent thing to hear the chick pip and cry in the egg, before the shell be broken. *Boyle.*

PIFF, n. f. [pib, Welch; pipe, Saxon.]

1. Any long hollow body; a tube.  
The veins unfill'd, our blood is cold, and then  
We post upon the morning, are taught  
To give or to forgive; but when we're stiff'd  
These piffes, and these convulsions of blood  
With wine and feeding, we have suppler souls. *Shakespeare.*

The part of the pipe, which was lowermost, will become higher; so that water ascends by descending. *Wicks.*

It has many springs breaking out of the sides of the hills, and vast quantities of wood to make pipes of. *Addison.*

An animal, the nearer it is to its original, the more pipes it hath, and as it advanceth in age still fewer. *Arbutnot.*

2. A tube of clay through which the fume of tobacco is drawn into the mouth.  
Try the taking of fumes by pipes, as in tobacco and other things, to dry and consist. *Bacon.*



# PIP

His ancient pipe in fable dy'd,  
And half unfinish'd lay by his side.

My husband's a sot,  
With his pipe and his pot.

## 3. An instrument of wind music.

I have known, when there was no music with him but the drum and the fife, and now had he rather hear the taber and the pipe.

The solemn pipe and dulcimer.

Then the shrill sound of a small rural pipe,

Was entertainment for the infant stage.

There is no reason, why the sound of a pipe should leave traces in their brains.

4. The organs of voice and respiration: as, the wind-pipe.

The exercise of singing openeth the breast and pipes.

5. The key or sound of the voice.

My throat of war be turn'd.

Which quired with my drum, into a pipe

Small as an eunuch.

6. An office of the exchequer.

That office of her majesty's exchequer, we, by a metaphor, call the pipe, because the whole receipt is finally conveyed into it by the means of divers small pipes or quills, as water into a cistern.

7. [peep, Dut. pipe, Fr.] A liquid measure containing two hogheads.

I think I shall drink in pipe wine with Falstaff.

I'll make him dance.

To PIPE, v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To play on the pipe.

Merry Michael the Cornish port piped thus upon his oaten pipe for merry England.

We have piped unto you, and you have not danced.

In singing, as in piping, you excel.

Gunning goats, and fleecy flocks,

And lowing herds, and piping swans,

Come dancing to me.

2. To have a thrill sound.

His big manly voice,

Turning again toward childlike treble, pipes

And whistles in his sound.

PIPER, n. f. [from pipe.] One who plays on the pipe.

Pipers and trumpeters shall be heard no more in thee.

PIPETREE, n. f. The lilach.

PRING, adj. [from pipe. This word is only used in low language.]

1. Weak; feeble; sickly; from the weak voice of the fiek.

I, in this weak piping time of peace,

Have no delight to pass away the time,

Unless to spy my shadow in the sun.

2. Hot; boiling; from the sound of any thing that boils.

PIPKIN, n. f. [diminutive of pipe, a large vessel.] A small earthen boiler.

A pipkin there like Homer's tripod walks.

Some officer might give content

To a large cover'd pipkin in his tent.

PIPPIN, n. f. [puppynghe, Dut. Skinner.] A sharp apple.

Pippins take their name from the small spots or pipe that usually appear on the sides of them: some are called stone pippins from their obduracy; some Kentish pippins, because they agree well with that soil; others French pippins, having their original from France, which is the best bearer of any of these pippins; the Holland pippin and the russet pippin, from its russet hue; but such as are distinguished by the names of grey and white pippins are of equal goodness: they are generally a very pleasant fruit and of good juice, but tender bearers.

You shall see mine or him, where, in an arbour, we will eat a last year's pippin of my own grafting.

Entertain yourself with a pippin roasted Harvey.

The pippin-woman, I look upon as fabulous.

His foaming talks let some large pippin grace,

So 'midst their thund'ring spears an orange place.

# PIE

This pippin shall another trial make;  
See from the core two kernels brown I take.

PIQUANCY, n. f. [from piquant.] Sharpness; tartness.

PIQUANT, adj. [piquant, French.]

1. Pricking; piercing; stimulating to the taste.

There are vast mountains of a transparent rock extremely solid, and as piquant to the tongue as salt.

2. Sharp; tart; pungent; severe.

Some think their wits adreep, except they dart out somewhat that is piquant, and to the quick: that is a vein that would be bridled; and men ought to find the difference between saltiness and bitterness.

Men make their railleries as piquant as they can to wound the deeper.

PIQUANTLY, adv. [from piquant.] Sharply; tartly.

A small mistake may leave upon the mind the lasting memory of having been piquantly, though wittily taunted.

PIQUE, n. f. [pique, French.]

1. An ill will; an offence taken; petty malice.

He had never any the least pique, difference or jealousy with the King his father.

Men take up piques and displeasures at others, and then every opinion of the disliked person must partake of his fate.

Out of a personal pique to those in service, he stands as a looker-on, when the government is attacked.

2. A strong passion.

Though he have the pique, and long,

'Tis still for something in the wrong;

As women long, when they're with child,

For things extravagant and wild.

3. Point; nicety; punctilio.

Add long prescription of establish'd laws,

And pique of honour to maintain a cause,

And shame of change.

To PIQUE, v. a. [piquer, French.]

1. To touch with envy or virulence; to put into fret; to kindle to emulation.

Piqu'd by Protogenes's fame,

From Co to Rhodes Apelles came,

To see a rival and a friend,

Piqued to censure or commend.

2. To offend; to irritate.

Why pique all mortals, that affect a name?

A fool to pleasure, yet a slave to fame!

The lady was piqued by her indifference, and began to mention going away.

3. [With the reciprocal pronoun.] To value; to fix reputation as on a point.

[Je piquer, French.]

Children, having made it easy to part with what they have, may pique themselves in being kind.

Men apply themselves to two or three foreign dreads, and which are called the learned, languages, and pique themselves upon their skill in them.

To PIQUE, v. a. See PICKER.

PICQUELER, n. f. A robber; a plunderer. Rather pickpocket.

When the guardian protested to engage in fashion, the word was given, that the guardian would soon be seconded by some other picqueler from the same camp.

PIQUET, n. f. [picquet, Fr.] A game at cards.

She commonly went up at ten,

Unless piquet was in the way.

Instead of entertaining themselves at ombre or piquet, they would wrestle and pitch the bar.

PIRACY, n. f. [παιρησια; piratica, Latin; piraterie, Fr. from pirate.] The act or practice of robbing on the sea.

Our gallants, in their fresh gale of fortune, began to skim the seas with their piracies.

Now shall the ocean, as thy Thames, be free

From both these sales of storms and piracy.

# PIS

Fame swifter, than your winged navy flies,  
Sounding your name, and talking dreadful news

To all that piracy and rapine use.

His pretence for making war upon his neighbours was their piracies; though he practised the same trade.

PIRATE, n. f. [παιρητης; pirata, Latin; pirate, French.]

1. A sea robber.

Pirates all nations are to prosecute, not so much in the right of their own tears, as upon the band of human society.

Relate, if business or the thirst of gain engage your journey o'er the pathless main,

Where savage pirates seek through seas unknown

The lives of others, vent'rons of their own.

2. Any robber; particularly a bookseller who seizes the copies of other men.

To PIRATE, v. n. [from the noun.] To rob by sea.

When they were a little got out of their former condition, they robbed at land and pirated by sea.

To PIRATE, v. a. [pirater, Fr.] To take by robbery.

They advertised, they would pirate his edition.

PIRATIC, adj. [piraticus, Latin; from pirate.]

1. Predatory; robbing; consisting in robbery.

Having gotten together ships and barks, fell to the end of piratical trade, robbing, spoiling, and taking prisoners the ships of all nations.

2. Practising robbery.

The errors of the priests were multiplied by piratical painters; to not one of whom I ever gave any other encouragement, than that of not protecting them.

PISCARY, n. f. A privilege of fishing.

PISCATION, n. f. [piscatio, Latin.] The act or practice of fishing.

There are four books of cynetics, or venation, five of judiciums, or piscation, commented by Rutebifus.

PISCIVORY, adj. [piscivorus, Latin.] Relating to fishes.

On this monument is represented, in bas-relief, Neptune among the satyrs, to show that this poet was the inventor of piscivorous eclogues.

PISCIVOROUS, adj. [piscivorus and voro.] Fish-eating; living on fish.

In birds that are not carnivorous, the meat is swallowed into the crop, or into a kind of antestomach, observed in piscivorous birds, where it is softened and mollified by some proper juice.

PISH, interj. A contemptuous exclamation. This is sometimes spoken and written pphae. I know not then etymology, and imagine them formed by chance.

There was never yet philosopher that could endure the toothach patiently; However they have writ the fable of Gods,

And made a pish at chance or sufferance.

She frowned and cried pish, when I said a thing that I stole.

To PISH, v. n. [from the interjection.] to express contempt.

He turn'd over your flower, shook his head, and pish'd at every line of it.

PISMIRE, n. f. [mirmis, Sax. pismire, Dut.] An ant; an emmet.

His elements, as worms might prevail,

Might fit a pismire or a whale.

Prejudicial to fruit are pismires, caterpillars, and mice.

To PISS, v. n. [pissen, Fr. pissen, Dut.] To make water.

I charge the pissing conduit run nothing but claret.

Once ash pissen, the red piss for company.

Once possess'd of what with care you save,

The wanton boys would piss upon your grave.

# PIT

**Piss, n. f.** [from the verb.] Urine; animal water.

My spleen is at the little rogues, it would vex one more to be knocked on the head with a piss-pot than a thunder-bolt. *Pope.*

**Pissabed, n. f.** A yellow flower growing in the grass.

**Pissburr, adj.** Stained with urine.

**Pistachio, n. f.** [*pistache*, Fr. *pistacchi*, Italian; *pistachia*, Latin.]

The *pistachio* is of an oblong figure, pointed at both ends, about half an inch in length; the kernel is of a green colour and a soft and unctuous substance, much like the pulp of an almond, of a pleasant taste: *pistachios* were known to the ancients, and the Arabians call them *peffuch* and *seffuch*, and we sometimes *peffich* nuts. *Hill.*

*Pistachios*, so they are good, and not musty, joined with almonds, are an excellent nourisher. *Bacon.*

**PISTE, n. f.** [Fr.] The track or tread a horseman makes upon the ground he goes over.

**PISTILLATION, n. f.** [*pistillum*, Lat.] The act of pounding in a mortar.

The best diamonds we have are comminable, and so far from breaking hammers, that they submit unto pistillation, and resist not an ordinary pettle. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**PISTOL, n. f.** [*pistole*, *pistolet*, Fr.] A small hand-gun.

Three watch the door with pistols, that none should issue out. *Shakespeare.*

The whole body of the horse passed within pistol-shot of the cottage. *Clarendon.*

Quicksilver discharged from a pistol will hardly pierce through a parchment. *Brown.*

A woman had a tubercle in the great caecus of the eye, of the bigness of a pistol-bullet. *Wijeman.*

How Verres is left qualify'd to steal,

With sword and pistol, than with wax and seal. *Young.*

**To PISTOL, v. a.** [*pistoler*, Fr.] To shoot with a pistol.

**PISTOLE, n. f.** [*pistole*, Fr.] A coin of many countries and many degrees of value.

I shall disburden him of many hundred pistoles, to make him lighter for the journey. *Dryden.*

**PISTOLET, n. f.** [diminutive of *pistol*.] A little pistol.

Those who kill bear-whelps, must'd *pistolets*

That, more than cannon shot, avails or lets. *Dante.*

**PISTON, n. f.** [*piston*, Fr.] The moveable part in several machines, as in pumps

and syringes, whereby the suction or attraction is caused; an embolus.

**PIT, n. f.** [pit, Sax.]

1. A hole in the ground.

Tumble me into some loathsome pit,

Where never man's eye may behold my body. *Shakespeare.*

Our enemies have beat us to the pit;

It is more worthy to leap in ourselves,

Than tarry till they push us. *Shakespeare.*

Pits upon the sea-shore turn into fresh water, by percolation of the salt through the sand; but in some places of Africa, the water in such pits will become brackish again. *Bacon.*

2. Abyss; profundity.

Get you gone,

And from the pit of Acheron

Meet me in the morning.

Into what pit thou fellest

From what height fallen. *Milton.*

3. The grave.

O Lord, think no scorn of me, lest I become like them that go down into the pit. *Psalms.*

4. The area on which cocks fight; whence the phrase, to fly the pit.

Make him glad, at least, to quit

His victory, and fly the pit. *Hudibras.*

They managed the dispute as fiercely as two game-cocks in the pit. *Locke.*

5. The middle part of the theatre.

Let Cally, Cockwood, Fopling share the pit,

And in their folly show the writer's wit. *Dryden.*

Now look for us, and a kind hearty pit;

For he who pleases, never fails of wit. *Dryden.*

6. [*pis*, *pris*, old Fr. from *pectus*, Latin.]

Any hollow of the body: as, the pit of the stomach; the arm pit.

7. A dint made by the finger.

8. A mark made by a disease.

**To PIT, v. a.**

1. To press into hollows.

An anafura, a species of dropsy, is characterized by the swelling and softness of the skin, which gives way to the least impression, and remains pitted for some time. *Shurp.*

2. To mark with small hollows, as by the smallpox.

**PITAPAT, n. f.** [probably from *pas a pas*, or *patte patte*, Fr.]

1. A flutter; a palpitation.

A lion meets him, and the fox's heart went pitapat. *L'Estrange.*

2. A light quick step.

Now I hear the pitapat of a pretty foot through the dark alley: no, 'tis the son of a mare that's broken loose, and munching upon the melons. *Dryden.*

**PITCH, n. f.** [pit, Sax. *pix*, Lat.]

1. The resin of the pine extracted by fire and inspissated.

They that touch pitch will be defiled. *Proverbs.*

A rainy vapour

Comes on as blacke as pitch. *Chapman.*

Of air and water mixed together, and consumed with fire, it assumes a black colour; as in charcoal, oil, pitch, and links. *Peucham.*

A vessel imbar'd round with pitch. *Milton.*

2. [from *pit*, Fr. *Skinner*.] Any degree of elevation or height.

Lovely concord and most sacred peace

Doth nourish virtue, and fast friendship breeds,

Weak she makes strong, and strong things does increase. *Spenser.*

Till it the pitch of highest praise exceeds. *Shakespeare.*

How high a pitch his resolution soars. *Shakespeare.*

Arm thy heart, and fill thy thoughts

To mount aloft with thy imperial mistress,

And mount her pitch. *Shakespeare.*

Between two hawks, which flies the higher pitch,

I have, perhaps, some shallow judgment. *Shakespeare.*

That greates work, unless the teede of Jove,

The deathlesse muses, undertake, maintains a pitch above

All mortall powers. *Chapman.*

Down they fell,

Driv'n headlong from the pitch of heav'n, down

Into this deep. *Milton.*

Others expectation was raised to a higher pitch than probably it would. *Hannond.*

Cannons shoot the higher pitches,

The lower we let down their breeches. *Hudibras.*

Alcibiades was one of the best orators of his age, notwithstanding he lived at a time when learning was at the highest pitch. *Addison.*

3. Highest rise. Not used.

A beauty wailing, and distressed widow,

Seduc'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts

To base declension and loath'd bigwamy. *Shakespeare.*

4. State with respect to lowness or height.

From this high pitch let us descend

A lower flight; and speak of things at hand. *Milton.*

By how much from the top of wondrous glory,

Strongest of mortal men,

To lowest pitch of abject fortune thou art fall'n. *Milton.*

5. Size; stature.

That infernal monster having cast

His weary foe into the living well,

'Gan high advance his broad discolour'd breast

Above his wonted pitch. *Spenser.*

Were the whole frame here,

It is of such a spacious lofty pitch,

Your roof were not sufficient to contain it. *Shakespeare.*

It turn'd itself to Ralph's shape;

So like in person, garb, and pitch,

'Twas hard to interpret which was which. *Hudibras.*

6. Degree; rate.

To overcome in battle, and subdue

Nations, and bring home spoils, with infinite

Mandlaughter, shall be held the highest pitch

Of human glory. *Milton.*

Our resident Tom

From Venice is come,

And hath left the statesman behind him,

Talks at the same pitch,

Is as wise, is as rich,

And just where you left him, you find him. *Denham.*

Princes that fear'd him, grieve; concerned to see

No pitch of glory from the grave is free. *Waller.*

Evangelical innocence, such as the gospel accepts, though mingled with several infirmities and defects, yet amounts to such a pitch of righteousness, as we call sincerity. *South.*

When the sun's heat is thus far advanced, 'tis but just come up to the pitch of another set of vegetables, and but great enough to excite the terrestrial particles, which are more ponderous. *Woodward.*

**To PITCH, v. a.** preterit *pitched*; participle *pitched*, anciently *pitch*. See **PIGHT**. [*appicciare*, Italian.]

1. To fix; to plant.

On Dardan plains the Greeks do pitch

Their brave pavilions. *Shakespeare.*

Sharp stakes, pluckt out of hedges,

They pitch'd in the ground. *Shakespeare.*

He counsel'd him how to hunt his game,

What dunt to call, what net, what toils to pitch. *Fairfax.*

Mahometes pitched his tents in a little meadow. *Knolles.*

When the victor

Had conquer'd Thebes, he pitched upon the plain

His mighty camp. *Dryden.*

To Chastis' pleasing plains he took his way,

There pitch'd his tents, and there resolv'd to stay. *Dryden.*

The trenches first they pass'd, then took their way

Where their proud foes in pitch'd pavilions lay. *Dryden.*

2. To order regularly.

In letting down the form of common prayer, there was no need to mention the learning of a fit, or the usefulness of an ignorant minister; more than that he, which describeth the manner how to pitch a field, should speak of moderation and sobriety in diet. *Hacker.*

One pitched battle would determine the fate of the Spanish continent. *Addison.*

3. To throw headlong; to cast forward.

They'll not pitch me in the mire,

Unless he bid 'em. *Shakespeare.*

They would wrestle, and pitch the bar for a whole afternoon. *Spears.*

4. To smear with pitch. [*pico*, Lat. from the noun.]

The Trojans mount their ships, born on the waves,

And the pitch'd vessels glide with easy force. *Dryden.*

Some pitch the ends of the timber in the walls, to preserve them from the mortar. *Moxon.*

I pitched over the convex very thinly, by dropping melted pitch upon it, and warming it to keep the pitch soft, whilst I ground it with the concave copper watted to make it spread evenly all over the convex. *Newton.*

5. To darken.

The air hath stain'd the roses in her cheeks,

And pitch'd the lily tincture of her face. *Shakespeare.*

Soon he found

The welkin pitch'd with thick'ning cloud. *Addison.*

6. To pave.

**To PITCH, v. n.**

1. To light; to drop.

When the swarm is settled, take a branch of the tree whereon they pitch, and wipe the hive clean. *Mortimer.*

2. To fall headlong.

# P I T

The courier o' the pommel cast the knight;  
Forward he flew, and pitching on his head,  
He quaver'd with his feet, and lay for dead. *Dryden.*

3. To fix choice; with upon.

We think 'tis no great matter which,  
They're all alike, yet we shall pitch  
On one that fits our purpose. *Hudibras.*

A free agent will pitch upon such a part in his  
choice, with knowledge certain. *More.*

I pitched upon this consideration that parents owe  
their children, not only material subsistence, but  
much more spiritual contribution to their mind. *Digby.*

The covetous man was a good while at a stand;  
but he came however by degrees to pitch upon one  
thing after another. *L'Estrange.*

Pitch upon the best course of life, and custom  
will render it the most easy. *Tillotson.*  
I translated Chancer, and amongst the rest pitched  
on the wife of Bath's tale. *Dryden.*

4. To fix a tent or temporary habitation.

They pitched by Emmaus in the plain. 1 Mac.

PITCHER. *n. f.* [*pitcher*, Fr.]

1. An earthen vessel; a water pot.

With sudden fear her pitcher down she threw,  
And fled away. *Spenser.*

Pitchers have ears, and I have many servants;  
Beside old Gremio is hearkening. *Shakespeare.*

We read of kings, and gods, that kindly took  
A pitcher fill'd with water from the brook. *Caer.*  
Pyreus was only famous for counterfeiting all  
base things; as earthen pitchers and a saultery. *Peacham.*

Hylas may drop his pitcher, none will cry,  
Not it he drown himself. *Dryden.*

2. An instrument to pierce the ground in  
which any thing is to be fixed.

To the hills poles must be set deep in the ground,  
with a square iron pitcher or crow. *Mortimer.*

PITCHFORK. *n. f.* [*pitch* and *fork*.] A  
fork with which corn is thrown upon  
the waggon.

An old lord in Leicestershire amused himself with  
mending pitchforks and spades for his tenants  
grails. *Swift.*

PITCHINESS. *n. f.* [*from pitchy*.] Black-  
ness; darknels.

PITCHY. *adj.* [*from pitch*.]

1. Smeared with pitch.

The planks, their pitchy coverings wad'd away,  
Now yield; and now a yawning breach display. *Dryden.*

2. Having the qualities of pitch.

Native petroleum, found floating upon some  
springs, is no other than this very pitchy substance,  
drawn forth of the strata by the water. *Woodward.*

3. Black; dark; dismal.

Night is fled,  
Whose pitchy mantle over-veil'd the earth. *Shaksp.*

I will lost a pitchy day for thee. *Shakespeare.*

Pitchy and dark the night sometimes appears,  
Friend to our woes, and parent of our fears,  
Our joy and wonder sometimes the excites,  
With stars unnumber'd. *Prior.*

PITCHCOAL. *n. f.* [*pit* and *coal*.] Fossil coal.  
The best fuel is peat, the next charcoal made of  
pitchcoal or cinders. *Mortimer.*

PITIOUS. *adj.* [*from pity*.]

1. Sorrowful; mournful; exciting pity.

When they heard that piteous strained voice,  
In haste forsook their rural merriment. *Spenser.*  
The most arch deed of piteous massacre,  
That ever yet this land was guilty of. *Shakespeare.*

Which when Deucalion with a piteous look  
Beheld, he wept. *Dryden.*

2. Compassionate; tender.

If the series of thy joys  
Permit one thought less cheerful to arise,  
Piteous transfer it to the mournful swain. *Prior.*  
She gave him, piteous of his case,  
A shaggy top-dry. *Pope.*

3. Wretched; paltzy; pitiful.

Piteous amends! unless  
Be meant our grand toe. *Milton.*

PITTOUSLY. *adv.* [*from piteous*.] In a  
piteous manner.

I must talk of murders, rapes, and massacres,  
Ruthful to beds, yet piteously perform'd. *Shaksp.*

PITTOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from piteous*.] Sor-  
rowfulness; tenderness.

PITFALL. *n. f.* [*pit* and *fall*.] A pit dug  
and covered, into which a passenger falls  
unexpectedly.

Poor bird! shouldst thou never fear the net nor lime,  
The pitfall nor the gin. *Shakespeare.*

Thou ver'st dig concealed pitfalls in his way. *Sandys.*  
These hidden pitfalls were set thick at the en-  
trance of the bridge, so that throngs of people fell  
into them. *Addison.*

PITH. *n. f.* [*pitte*, Dutch.]

1. The marrow of the plant; the soft part  
in the midst of the wood.

If a crow, fit to be set in the ground, hath the pith  
finely taken forth, and not altogether, it at some of it  
left, it will bear a fruit with little or no core. *Bacon.*

Her solid bones convert to solid wood,  
To pith her marrow, and to sap her blood. *Dryden.*

2. Marrow.

As doth the pith, which left our bodies slack,  
Stings fast the little bones of neck and back;  
So by the soul doth death string in as'n and earth. *Donne.*

The vertebres are all perforated in the middle,  
with a large hole for the spinal marrow or pith to  
pass along. *Ray.*

3. Strength; force. Pith in Scotland is  
still retained as denoting strength, either  
corporeal or intellectual: as, that defies  
all your pith.

Leave your England,  
Guarded with grandfires, babies, and old women,  
Or pal'd, or not arriv'd to pith and puissance. *Shakespeare.*

Since these arms of mine had seven years pith.

4. Energy; cogency; fulness of senti-  
ment; closeness and vigour of thought  
and style.

That's my pith of business  
Twixt you and your poor brother. *Shakespeare.*

Enterprizes of great pith and moment,  
With this regard their currents turn awry,  
And lose the name of action. *Shakespeare.*

5. Weight; moment; principal part.

The quintessence; the chief part.

The owner of a foul disease,  
To keep it from divulging, lets it feed  
Ev'n on the pith of life. *Shakespeare.*

PITHILY. *adv.* [*from pithy*.] With  
strength; with cogency; with force.

PITHINESS. *n. f.* [*from pithy*.] Energy;  
strength.

No less deserveth his wittiness in devising, his  
pithiness in uttering, his complaint of love, so lovely. *Spenser.*

PITHLESS. *adj.* [*from pith*.]

1. Wanting pith; wanting strength.

Weak shoulders over-born with burthening grief,  
And pithless arms, like to a wither'd vine  
That drops his sapless branches to the ground. *Shakespeare.*

2. Wanting energy; wanting force.

PITHY. *adj.* [*from pith*.]

1. Consisting of pith; abounding with  
pith.

The pithy fibres brace and stitch together the  
liguous in a plant. *Grew.*

The Herefordian plant that likes  
To approach the quiche, and th' elder's pithy stem. *Philips.*

2. Strong; forcible; energetick.

Yet she with pithy words, and earnest sad,  
Still strove their sudden furies to revoke;  
That at the last suppressing fury mad,  
They 'gan abtain. *Spenser.*

I must begin with rudiments of art,  
More pleasant, pithy, and effectual,  
Than hath been taught by any. *Shakespeare.*

Many rare pithy laws concerning  
The worth of astrologic learning. *Hudibras.*

# P I T

This pithy speech prevail'd, and all agreed.

In all these, Goodman Fact was very short, but  
pithy; for he was a pithy house-furn man. *Addison.*

PITIABLE. *adj.* [*pitoyable*, Fr. from *pity*.]

Deserving pity.

The pitiable persons relieved, are constantly un-  
der your eye. *Atterbury.*

PITIABLENESS. *n. f.* [*from pitiable*.]

State of deserving pity.

For the pitiableness of his ignorance and unwill-  
ing mistake, so long as they lasted, his neglect thereof  
may be excused and conniv'd at. *Kettwell.*

PITIFUL. *adj.* [*pity* and *full*.]

1. Melancholy; moving compassion.

Some, who have not deserved judgment of death,  
have been for their good's sake caught up and car-  
ried straight to the bough; a thing indeed very  
pitiful and horrible. *Spenser.*

A light most pitiful in the meanest wretch,  
Pit speaking of in a king. *Shakespeare.*

Strangely visited people,  
All swollen and de'rous, pitiful to the eye,

The mere despan of surgery, he cures. *Shakespeare.*

Will he his pitiful complaints renew?  
For freedom with afflicted language sue. *Sandys.*

The convenience of this will appear, if we con-  
sider what a pitiful condition we had been in. *Ray.*

2. Tender; compassionate.

Would my heart were flint, like Edward's,  
Or Edward's soft and pitiful, like mine. *Shaksp.*

Be pitiful to my condemned sons,  
Whose souls are not corrupted. *Shakespeare.*

3. Paltzy; contemptible; despicable.

That's villainous, and shews a most pitiful am-  
bition in the fool that uses it. *Shakespeare.*

One, in a wild pamphlet, besides other pitiful  
malignities, would scarce allow him to be a gentle-  
man. *Wotton.*

This is the doom of fallen man, to exhaust his  
time and impair his health, and perhaps to spin out  
his days and himself into one pitiful controverted  
conclusion. *South.*

Shu can please no longer, than for that pitiful  
space of time while it is committing, and rarely the  
present pleasure of a final act is a poor counterbal-  
ance for the bitterness which begins where the action  
ends, and lasts for ever. *South.*

If these pitiful thanks were answerable to this  
branching head, I should defy all my enemies.

What entertainment can be raised from so pitiful  
a machine, where we see the success of the battle  
from the beginning? *Dryden.*

PITIFULLY. *adv.* [*from pitiful*.]

1. With pity; with compassion.

Pitifully behold the sorrows of our hearts.

2. Mournfully; in a manner that moves  
compassion.

He beat him most pitifully; nay,  
He beat him most imputhilly. *Shakespeare.*

Some of the philosophers doubt whether there  
were any such thing as sense of pain; and yet, when  
any great evil has been upon them, they would sigh  
and groan as pitifully as other men. *Tillotson.*

3. Contemptibly; despicably.

Those men, who give themselves airs of bravery  
on reflecting upon the last scenes of others, may  
behave the most pitifully in their own. *Clarissa.*

PITIFULNESS. *n. f.* [*from pitiful*.]

1. Tenderness; mercy; compassion.

Rahus giving the infinite terms of praises to  
Zebuah's valour in conquering, and pitifulness in  
pardoning, commanded no more words to be made  
of it. *Sidney.*

2. Despicableness; contemptibleness.

PITILESLY. *adv.* [*from pitiless*.] With-  
out mercy.

PITILESSNESS. *n. f.* Unmercifulness.

PITILESS. *adj.* [*from pity*.] Wanting  
pity; wanting compassion; merciless.

Fair be ye sure, but proud and pitiless,  
As is a storm, that all things doth prostrate.

Finding a tree alone all comfortless,  
Beats on it strongly, it to ruinate. *Spenser.*

Hath thou in person me or offended two,  
Even for his sake am I now *pitied*! *Shakespeare.*

My chance, I see,  
Hath made *er'n* pity *pitied* in thee. *Fairfax.*

Upon my livid lips bestow a kiss,  
Nor fear your kisses can restore my breath;  
Even you are not more *pitied* than death. *Dryden.*

*PITMAN*, *n. f.* [*pit* and *man*.] He that in  
lawing timber works below in the pit.

With the pitfall they enter the one end of the  
stuff, the topman at the top, and the *pitman* under  
him; the topman observing to guide the saw ex-  
actly, and the *pitman* drawing it with all his  
strength perpendicularly down. *Moran.*

*PITSAW*, *n. f.* [*pit* and *saw*.] The large

saw used by two men, of whom one is

in the pit.

The *pitfall* is not only used by those workmen  
that saw timber and boards, but is also for small  
matters used by joiners. *Moran.*

*PITTANCE*, *n. f.* [*pitance*, Fr. *pictantia*,  
Italian.]

1. An allowance of meat in a monastery.

2. A small portion.

Then at my lodging,  
The work is this, that at so slender warning  
You're like to have a thin and slender *pittance*. *Shakespeare.*

The als saved a miserable *pittance* for himself.

I have a small *pittance* left with which I might  
retire. *Arbutnot.*

Many of them lose the greatest part of the small  
*pittance* of learning they received at the univer-  
sity. *Swift.*

Half his earn'd *pittance* to poor neighbours  
went; *They had his alms, and he had his content.* *Harte.*

*PITUITE*, *n. f.* [*pituite*, Fr. *pituita*, Lat.]  
Phlegm.

Serous exfluxions and redundant *pituite* were  
the product of the winter, which made women  
subject to all orisons. *Arbutnot.*

*PITUOUS*, *adj.* [*pituitosus*, Lat. *pituitous*,  
Fr.] Consisting of phlegm.

It is thus with women only that abound with  
*pituitous* and watery humours. *Brown.*

The forerunners of an apoplexy are weakness,  
wateriness and turgidity of the eyes, *pituitous*  
vomiting and laborious breathing. *Arbutnot.*

The lungs are formed, not only to admit, by  
trachea, the vital air by inspiration, and excluding  
it by respiration; but likewise to separate and dis-  
charge the redundant *pituitous* or superfluous parts  
of the blood. *Blackmore.*

*PITY*, *n. f.* [*pitie*, Fr. *pieta*, Italian.]

1. Compassion; sympathy with misery;  
tenderness for pain or uneasiness.

Woe and meagre let it look,  
With a *pity*-moving shape. *Waller.*

An ant dropped into the water; a woodpigeon  
took *pity* of her, and threw her a little bough. *Swift.*

Let the poor should seem to be wholly disregarded  
by their maker, he hath implanted in men a quick  
and tender sense of *pity* and compassion. *Culamy.*

When *Aeneas* is forced in his own defence to  
kill *Lausus*, the poet shows him compassionate; he  
has *pity* on his beauty and youth, and is loth to  
destroy such a masterpiece of nature. *Dryden.*

The mournful train,  
With groans and hands upheld, to move his mind,  
Behought his *pity* to their helpless kind. *Dryden.*

2. A ground of *pity*; a subject of *pity* or of  
grief.

That he is old, the more is the *pity*, his white  
hairs do witness it. *Shakespeare.*

Julius Caesar writ a collection of apophthegms;  
it is *pity* his book is lost. *Bacon.*

'Tis great *pity* we do not yet see the history of  
Chamur. *Temple.*

See, where she comes, with that high air and  
mien.

Which marks in bonds the greatness of a queen;  
What *pity* 'tis. *Dryden.*

What *pity* 'tis you are not all divine. *Dryden.*

Who would not be that youth? what *pity* is it  
That we can die but once to serve our country? *Addison.*

3. It has in this sense a plural. In low  
language.

Singleness of heart being a virtue so necessary,  
'tis a thousand *pities* it should be discountenanced.

To *PITY*, *v. a.* [*pitouer*, Fr.] To com-  
passionate misery; to regard with ten-  
derness on account of unhappiness.

When I desired their leave, that I might *pity*  
him, they took from me the use of mine own house.

He made them to be *pitied* of all.

Yop I could *pity* thus forlorn.

Compassionate my pains! the *pities* me!

To one that asks the warm return of love,  
Compassion's cruelty, 'tis scorn, 'tis death.

*Pity* weakness and ignorance, bear with the  
dulness of understandings, or perverseness of  
tempers. *Low.*

The man is to be *pitied* who, in matters of mo-  
ment, has to do with a flourish metaphysical;  
doubts, disputes, and conjectures will be the  
plague of his life. *Beattie.*

To *PITY*, *v. n.* To be compassionate.

I will not *pity* nor spare, nor have mercy, but  
destroy them. *Jeremiah.*

*PITOR*, *n. f.* [*pitot*, Fr.] A pin on which  
any thing turns.

When a man dances on the rope, the body is a  
weight balanced on its feet, as upon two *pitots*.

*PIX*, *n. f.* [*pixis*, Lat.] A little chest or box,  
in which the consecrated host is kept in  
Roman catholic countries. *Hammer.*

He hath stolen a *pix*, and hanged must a' be.

*PIZZLE*, *n. f.* [quasi *pisile*. *Minghe.*]

The *pizzle* in animals is official to urine and  
generation. *Brown.*

*PLACABILITY*, *n. f.* [from *placabile*]

*PLACABLENESS*, *n. f.* Willingness to be  
appealed; possibility to be appeased.

The various methods of propitiation and atone-  
ment shew the general consent of all nations in  
their opinion of the mercy and *placability* of the  
divine nature. *Anonymous.*

*PLACABLE*, *adj.* [*placabilis*, Latin.]

Willing or possible to be appeased.

Since I fought  
By pray'r th' offended deity 't' appease;  
Methought I saw him *placable* and mild,

Bending his ear. *Milton.*

Those unplanted anticipations are, that there is  
a God, that he is *placable*, to be feared, honoured,  
loved, worshipped, and obeyed. *Hale.*

*PLACARD*, *n. f.* [*plakuerd*, Dutch; *placard*,  
Fr.] A card, French.] An edict; a  
declaration; a manifesto.

To *PLACATE*, *v. a.* [*placare*, Latin.] To  
appease; to reconcile. This word is  
used in Scotland.

That the effect of an atonement and reconcilia-  
tion was to give all mankind a right to approach  
and rely on the protection and beneficence of a  
*placated* deity, is not deducible from nature. *Forbes.*

*PLACE*, *n. f.* [*place*, Fr. *piazza*, Italian;  
from *platea*, Latin.]

1. Particular portion of space.

Search you out a *place* to pitch your tents.

We accept it always and in all *places*. *Acts.*

Here I could frequent  
With worship, *place* by *place*, where he vouchsaf'd  
Presence divine. *Milton.*

I will teach him the names of the most celebrated  
persons who frequent that *place*. *Addison.*

2. Locality; vicinity; local relation.

*Place* is the relation of distance betwixt any thing,  
and any two or more points considered as occupying  
the same distance one with another; and so as to re-  
late.

it has sometimes a more confused sense, and stands  
for that space which any body takes up. *Locke.*

3. Local existence.

The earth and the heaven fled away, and there  
was found no *place* for them. *Revelations.*

4. Space in general.

All bodies are confin'd within some *place*;  
But the all *place* within heretofore confines. *Davies.*

5. Separate room.

In his brain  
He hath strange *places* cram'd with observation. *Shakespeare.*

His catalogue had an especial *place* for leque-  
tered dimes. *Swift.*

6. A seat; residence; mansion.

The Romans shall take away both our *place* and  
nation. *John.*

Sad set him up a *place*, and is gone down to  
Gilgal. *1 Samuel.*

7. Passage in writing.

Hofa, faith of the Jews, they have resigned, but  
not by me, which *place* proveth, that there are  
governments which God doth not allow. *Bacon.*

I could not pass by this *place*, without giving  
this short exposition. *Burnet.*

8. Ordinal relation.

What scripture doth plainly deliver, to that the  
first *place* both of credit and obedience is due. *Hosker.*

Let the eye be satisfied in the first *place*, even  
against all other reasons, and let the compass be  
rather in your eyes than in your hands. *Dryden.*

We shall extinguish this melancholy thought, of  
our being overlooked by our Maker, if we consider,  
in the first *place*, that he is omnipotent; and, in  
the second, that he is omniscient. *Addison.*

9. State of actual operation; effect.

I know him a notorious har,  
Think him a great way fool, solely a coward;  
Yet these fixt evils sit so fit in him,

That they take *place*, when virtue's steele bones  
Look bleak in the cold wind. *Shakespeare.*

These fair virtues made by men well esteemed  
for honest dealing, could take no *place*. *Hayward.*

They are defects, not in the heart, but in the  
brain, for they take *place* in the stoutest natures. *Bacon.*

With faults confest'd communion'd her to go,  
It pity yet had *place*, and reconcile her too. *Dryd.*

Where arms take *place*, all other pleasures van;  
Love taught me force, and force shall love main-  
tain. *Dryden.*

To the joy of mankind, the unhappy oven took  
not *place*. *Dryden.*

Something may be invented, perhaps more ex-  
cellent than the first design, though *Vinyl* must be  
still excepted, when that perhaps takes *place*. *Dryden.*

It is stupably foolish to venture our salvation  
upon an experiment, when we have all the rea-  
son imaginable to think God will not suffer to take  
*place*. *Atterbury.*

10. Existence; state of being.

Most government, putting of the known forms  
received in the schools, is by no means of Godlike  
invention, but hath *place* in nature and reason. *Swift.*

11. Rank; order of priority.

The heavens themselves, the planets, and this  
center,

Observe degree, priority, and *place*. *Shakespeare.*

12. Precedence; priority. This sense is  
commonly used in the phrase *take place*.

Do you think I'd walk in any *place*,  
Where madam Sempronius should take *place* of me,  
And Fulvia come in the rear. *Ben Jonson.*

There would be left no measures of credible and  
incredible, if doubtful propositions take *place* be-  
fore self-evident. *Locke.*

As a British freeholder, I should not scruple  
taking *place* of a French marquis. *Addison.*

13. Office; publick character or employ-  
ment.

Do, on your office, or give up your *place*,  
And you shall well be spared. *Shakespeare.*

If I'm traduc'd by tongues that neither know  
My faculties nor person;

'Tis but the fate of *place*, and the rough brake

# P L A

That virtue must go through. *Shakspeare.*  
The horsemen came to London, as unto the most valiant captain, beseeching him, instead of their treacherous general, to take upon him the place. *Knolles.*  
Is not the bishop's bill deny'd?  
And we still threaten'd to be try'd?  
You see the king embraces  
Those counsels he approv'd before;  
Nor doth he promise, which is more,  
That we shall have their places. *Denham.*  
Pensions in private were the senate's aim;  
And patriots for a place abandon'd fame. *Garth.*  
Some magistrates are contented, that their places should adorn them; and some study to adorn their places, and reflect back the lustre they receive from thence. *Asterbury.*  
14. Room; way; space for appearing or acting given by cession; not opposition.  
Avenge not yourselves, but rather give place unto wrath. *Romans.*  
He took a stride and to his fellows cry'd,  
Give place, and mark the difference if you can,  
Between a woman warrior and a man. *Dryden.*  
Victorious York did first, with fam'd success,  
To his known valour make the Dutch give place. *Dryden.*  
The rustick honours of the scythe and flure,  
Give place to swords and plumes, the pride of war. *Dryden.*  
15. Ground; room.  
Ye seek to kill me, because my word hath no place in you. *John.*  
There is no place of doubting, but that it was the very fame. *Hammond.*  
16. Station in life.  
God would give them, in their several places and callings, all spiritual and temporal blessings, which he fees wanting to them. *Duty of Man.*  
To PLACE. v. a. [*placere*, French; from the noun.]  
1. To put in any place, rank, condition, or office.  
Place such over them to be rulers. *Exodus.*  
He plac'd forces in all the fenced cities. *2 Chronicles.*  
And I will place within them as a guide  
My umpire conference, whom if they will hear,  
Laght after light well us'd they shall attain,  
And at the end persifling safe arrive. *Milton.*  
Our two first parents yet the only two  
Of mankind in the happy garden plac'd. *Milton.*  
2. To fix; to settle; to establish.  
Those accusations had been more reasonable, if placed on inferior persons. *Dryden.*  
God or nature has not any where placed any such jurisdiction in the first born. *Locke.*  
3. To put out at interest.  
'Twas his care  
To place on good security his gold. *Pope.*  
PLACER. n. f. [from *place*.] One who places.  
Sovereign lord of creatures all,  
Thou placer of plants, both humble and tall. *Spenser.*  
PLACID. adj. [*placidus*, Latin.]  
1. Gentle; quiet; not turbulent.  
It conduceth unto long life and to the more placid motion of the spirits, that men's actions be free. *Bacon.*  
2. Soft; kind; mild.  
That placid aspect and meek regard,  
Rather than aggravate my evil fate,  
Would stand between me and thy father's ire. *Milton.*  
PLACIDLY. adv. [from *placid*.] Mildly; gently.  
It into a phial, filled with good spirit of nitre, you cast a piece of iron, the liquor, whose parts moved uniformly and placidly before, by altering its motion, it begins to penetrate and scatter abroad particles of the iron. *Boyle.*  
The water easily infinuates itself into, and placidly discends the tubes and vessels of vegetables. *Woodward.*  
PLACIT. n. f. [*placitum*, Latin.] Decree; determination.

# P L A

We spend time in defence of their placits, which might have been employed upon the universal author. *Glanville.*  
PLACKET, or *plaguet*. n. f. A petticoat.  
You might have pinch'd a plaguet, it was senseless. *Shakspeare.*  
The bone-ach is the curse dependant on those that war for a plaguet. *Shakspeare.*  
PLAGIARISM. n. f. [from *plagiary*.] Literary theft; adoption of the thoughts or works of another.  
With great impropriety, as well as *plagiary*, they have most injuriously been transferred into proverbial maxims. *Swift.*  
PLAGIARY. n. f. [from *plagium*, Lat.]  
1. A thief in literature; one who steals the thoughts or writings of another.  
The ensuing discourse, lest I chance to be traduced for a *plagiary* by him who has played the thief, was one of those that, by a worthy hand, were stolen from me. *South.*  
Without invention, a painter is but a copier, and a poet but a *plagiary* of others; both are allowed sometimes to copy and transcribe. *Dryden.*  
2. The crime of literary theft. Not used.  
*Plagiary* had not its nativity with printing, but began when the paucity of books scarce wanted that invention. *Brown.*  
PLAGUE. n. f. [*plaghe*, Dutch; *plage*, Teutonic; *plaga*, Latin; *πλῆγη*.]  
1. Pestilence; a disease eminently contagious and destructive.  
Thou art a bile,  
A plague-fore or imbol'd carbuncle  
In my corrupted blood. *Shakspeare.*  
The general opinion is, that years hot and moist are most pestilent; yet many times there have been great plagues in dry years. *Bacon.*  
Snakes, that use within thy house for shade,  
Securely lurk, and, like a plague, invade  
Thy cattle with venom. *Mary.*  
All those plagues, which earth and air had brooded,  
First on inferior creatures try'd their force,  
And last they seized on man. *Jac and Dryden.*  
2. State of misery.  
I am set in my plague, and my heaviness is ever in my fight. *Psalms.*  
3. Any thing troublesome or vexatious.  
'Tis the time's plague, when madmen lead the blind. *Shakspeare.*  
I am not mad, too well I feel  
The different plague of each calamity. *Shakspeare.*  
Good or bad company is the greatest blessing or greatest plague of life. *L'Estrange.*  
Sometimes my plague, sometimes my darling,  
Killing to-day, to-morrow snarling. *Prior.*  
To PLAGUE. v. a. [from the noun.]  
1. To infect with pestilence.  
2. To infect with disease; to oppress with calamity.  
Say my request's unjust,  
And spurn me back; but if it be not so,  
Thou art not honest, and the gods will plague thee. *Shakspeare.*  
Thus were they plagu'd  
And worn with famine. *Milton.*  
3. To trouble; to tease; to vex; to harass; to torment; to afflict; to distress; to torture; to embarrass; to excruciate; to make uneasy; to disturb. In this sense it is used ludicrously.  
If her nature be so,  
That she will plague the man that loves her most,  
And take delight to encrease a witch's woe,  
That all her nature's goodly gifts are lost. *Spenser.*  
People are storm'd out of their reason, plagu'd into a compliance, and forced to yield in their own defence. *Collier.*  
When a Neapolitan cavalier has nothing else to do, he gravely shuts himself up in his closet, and talks a tumbling over his papers, to see if he can start a law suit, and plague any of his neighbours. *Addison.*  
PLAGUILY. adv. [from *plaguy*.] Vexatiously; horribly. A low word.

# P L A

This whispering bodes me no good; but he has me so plaguily under the lash, I dare not interpose him. *Dryden.*  
You look'd scornful, and swift at the dean;  
But he durst not so much as once open his lips,  
And the doctor was plaguily down in the hips. *Swift.*  
PLAGUOUS. adj. [from *plague*.] Vexatious; troublesome. A low word.  
Of heats,  
Add one more to the plaguily bill. *Dewey.*  
What perils do environ  
The man that needles with cold iron?  
What plaguily mischiefs and mishaps  
Do dog him still with after-claps? *Hudibras.*  
PLAICE. n. f. [*plac*, Dutch.] A flat fish.  
Of flat fish there are toles, flowkes, dabs, and plaice. *Cave.*  
PLAID. n. f. A striped or variegated cloth; an outer loose weed worn much by the highlanders in Scotland: there is a particular kind worn too by the women.  
PLAIN. adj. [*planus*, Latin.]  
1. Smooth; level; flat; free from protuberances or excrescences. In this sense, especially in philosophical writings, it is frequently written *plane*: as, a *plane* superficies.  
It was his policy to leave no hold behind him, but to make all plain and waste. *Spenser.*  
The south and south east sides are rocky and mountainous, but plain in the midst. *Savage.*  
They were wont to make their canoes or boats plain without, and hollow within, by the force of fire. *Heylin.*  
Thy incyared must employ thy sturdy reer  
To turn the glebe; besides thy daily pain  
To break the clods, and make the surface plain. *Dryden.*  
Hilly countries afford the most entertaining prospects, though a man would chuse to travel through a plain one. *Addison.*  
2. Open; clear; flat.  
Our troops beat an army in plain fight and open field. *Fulton.*  
3. Void of ornament; simple.  
A crown of ready gold inclos'd her brow,  
Plain without pomp, and rich without a frow. *Dryden.*  
A man of sense can artifice disdain,  
As men of wealth may venture to go plain. *Young.*  
4. Artless; not subtle; not specious; not learned; simple.  
In choice of instruments, it is better to chuse men of a plainer sort, that are like to do that that is committed to them, and to report faithfully the success, than those that are coming to contrive somewhat to grace themselves, and will help the matter in report. *Bacon.*  
Of many plain, yet pious christians, there cannot be a number. *Hammond.*  
The experiments alledged with so much confidence, and told by an author that writ like a plain man, and one whose profession was to tell truth, helped me to resolve upon making the trial. *Temple.*  
My heart was made to sit and pair within  
Simple and plain, and fraught with artless tenderness. *Ros.*  
Must then at once, the character to save,  
The plain rough hero turn a civill knave? *Pope.*  
5. Honestly rough; open; sincere; not soft in language.  
Give me leave to be plain with you, that yourself give no just cause of scandal. *Bacon.*  
6. Mere; bare.  
He that begu'd you in a plain accent, was a plain knave, which, for my part, I will not be. *Shakspeare.*  
Some have at first for wits, then poets pass,  
Turn'd critics next, and prov'd plain fools at last. *Pope.*  
7. Evident; clear; discernible; not obscure.  
They wondered there should appear any difficulty in any expressions, which to them seem'd very clear and plain. *Clarendon.*



# PLA

Express thyself in plain, not doubtful words.  
That ground for quarrels or disputes affords. *Deak.*  
I can make the difference more plain, by giving  
you my method of proceeding in my translations;  
I considered the genius and distinguishing char-  
acter of my author. *Dryden.*

'Tis plain in the history, that Esau was never  
subject to Jacob. *Locke.*

That children have such a right, is plain from  
the laws of God; that men are convinced that  
children have such a right, is evident from the law  
of the land. *Locke.*

It is plain, that these discourses are calculated for  
none, but the fashionable part of womankind. *Spett.*

To speak one thing, mix'd dialects they join;  
Divide the simple, and the plain define. *Prior.*

8. Not varied by much art; simple.  
A plain song plain-singing voice requires,  
For warbling notes from inward cheering flow. *Sidney.*

His diet was of the plainest meats, and com-  
monly not only his dishes, but the parts of them  
were such as most others would refuse. *Felt.*

PLAIN, *adv.*  
1. Not obscurely.  
2. Distinctly; articulately.

The sting of his tongue was loosed, and he  
spoke plain. *Mark.*

3. Simply; with rough sincerity.  
Goodman Felt is allowed by every body to be a  
plain-spoken person, and a man of very few words;  
tropes and figures are his aversion. *Addison.*

PLAIN, *n. f.* [*plaine*, French.] Level  
ground; open field; flat expanse; often,  
a field of battle.

In a plain in the land of Shinar they dwelt.

The Scots took the English for foolish birds fallen  
into their net, forsok their hill, and marched into  
the plain directly towards them. *Hayward.*

They erected their castles and habitations in the  
plains and open countries, where they found most  
fruitful lands, and turned the Irish into the woods  
and mountains. *Davies.*

Four forth Britannia's regions on the plain.

While here the ocean gains,  
In other parts it leaves wide sandy plains. *Pope.*

The impetuous counter pants in every vein,  
And paining seems to beat the distant plain. *Pope.*

To PLAIN, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
level; to make even.

Upon one wing the artillery was drawn, every  
piece having his guard of pioneers to plain the  
ways. *Hayward.*

To PLAIN, *v. n.* [*plandre*, *je plains*, Fr.]  
To lament; to wail. Little used.

Long since my voice is hoarse, and throat is sore,  
With cries to skies, and curses to the ground;  
But more I *plain*, I feel my woes the more. *Sidney.*

The fox, that first this cause of grief did find,  
'Can first thus plain his case with words unkind. *Spenser.*

The incessant weeping of my wife,  
And piteous plainings of the pretty babes,  
For'd me to seek delays. *Shakespeare.*

He to himself thus plain'd.  
PLAINDEALING, *adj.* [*plain* and *deal*.]  
Honest; open; acting without art.

'Though I cannot be said to be a flattering honest  
man, it must not be denied, but I am a plain-  
dealing villain. *Shakespeare.*

Bring a plaindealing innocence into a couliney  
with necessary prudence. *Strange.*

PLAINDEALING, *n. f.* Management void  
of art; sincerity.

I am no politician; and was ever thought to  
have too little wit, and too much plaindealing for  
a statesman. *Denham.*

It looks as fate with nature's law may strive  
To new plaindealing once an age would thrive. *Dryden.*

PLAINLY, *adv.* [from plain.]  
1. Levelly; basily.  
2. Not subtilly; not speciously.  
3. Without ornament.

# PLA

4. Without gloss; sincerely.

You write to me with the freedom of a friend,  
setting down your thoughts as they occur, and  
dealing plainly with me in the matter. *Pope.*

5. In earnest; fairly.  
They charged the enemies horse so gallantly,  
that they gave ground; and at last plainly run to  
a safe place. *Clarendon.*

6. Evidently; clearly; not obscurely.  
St. Augustine acknowledgeth, that they are not  
only set down, but also plainly set down in scrip-  
ture; so that he which heareth or readeth, may  
without difficulty understand. *Hooker.*

Coriolanus neither cares whether they love or  
hate him; and out of his carelessness, lets them  
plainly see it. *Shakespeare.*

From Epiphanius's censure of Origen, one may  
perceive plainly, that he thought the Anti-wicene  
church in general, both before and after Origen,  
to be of a very contrary judgment to that which  
he condemns in Lucian and Origen, that is, to  
Arianism. *Waterland.*

By that seed  
It meant the great deliverer, who shall bruise  
The serpent's head, who to thee soon  
Plainly shall be reveal'd. *Milton.*

We see plainly that we have the means, and  
that nothing but the application of them is want-  
ing. *Addison.*

PLAINNESS, *n. f.* [from plain.]  
1. Levelness; flatness.

2. Want of ornament; want of show.  
If some pride with want may be allowed,  
We in our plainness may be justly proud.  
Whatever he's pleas'd to own, can need no show. *Dryden.*

As shades most sweetly recommend the light;  
So modest plainness sets off brightly wit. *Pope.*

3. Openness; rough sincerity.  
Well, said Basilides, I have not chosen Demetrius  
for his fighting nor for his discouraging, but for his  
plainness and honesty, and therein I know he will  
not deceive me. *Sidney.*

Your plainness and your shortness please me well.

Think'st thou, that duty shall have diend to  
speak,  
When pow'r to flattery bows; to plainness honour  
Is bound, when majesty to folly falls. *Shakespeare.*

Plainness and freedom, an epistolary rule required.

4. Artlessness; simplicity.  
All laugh to find  
Unflinching plainness to overtake thy mind,  
That thou could'st so firmly persuade the crowd  
To keep their oaths. *Dryden.*

PLAIN, *n. f.* [*plainte*, French.]  
1. Lamentation; complaint; lament.

Then go in *plaint*, and in one word say this.  
Helpless is *plaint*, who toils himself of blis. *Sidney.*

Boothless are *plaints*, and cureless are my wounds.

From inward grief  
His bursting passion into *plaints* thus pour'd. *Milton.*

2. Exprobation of injury.  
There are three just grounds of war with Spain;  
One cry'd out, two upon defence. *Bacon.*

3. Expression of sorrow.  
How many children's *plaints*, and mothers cries!

Where though I mourn my matchless loss alone,  
And none between my weakness judge and me;  
Yet even these gentle walls allow my moan,  
Whole doleful echoes to my *plaints* agree. *Wotton.*

Lamenting where the hapless par-  
sat in their sad discourse, and various *plaint*,  
Thence gather'd his own doom. *Milton.*

For her relief,  
Vext with the long expressions of my grief,  
Receive these *plaints*. *Waller.*

PLAINFUL, *adj.* [*plaint* and *full*.] Com-  
plaining; audibly sorrowful.

To what a sea of mœriess my *plaintful* tongue  
dot bleed me! *Sidney.*

PLAINTIVE, *n. f.* [*plaintif*, Fr.] He that  
commences a suit in law against another:  
opposed to the defendant.

# PLA

The plaintiff proved the debt by three positive  
witnesses, and the defendant was cast in costs and  
damages. *Strange.*

You and I shall talk in cold friendship at a bar  
before a judge, by way of plaintiff and defendant. *Dryden.*

In such a cause the plaintiff will be hiss'd,  
My lord, the judges laugh, and you're dismiss'd. *Pope.*

PLAINTIFF, *adj.* [*plaintif*, Fr.] Com-  
plaining. Not in use.

His younger son on the polluted ground,  
First fruit of death, lies *plaintif* of a wound  
Giv'n by a brother's hand. *Prior.*

PLAINTIVE, *adj.* [*plaintif*, Fr.] Com-  
plaining; lamenting; expressive of sorrow.

His careful mother heard the *plaintive* sound,  
Encompass'd with her sea-green sisters round. *Dry.*

The goddess heard,  
Rose like a morning mist, and thus began  
To tooth the furrows of her *plaintive* foun. *Dryden.*

Can Nature's voice  
Plaintive be drown'd, or lessen'd in the noise,  
Though shouts as thunder loud afflict the air. *Prior.*

Leviathans in *plaintive* thunders cry. *Young.*

PLAINWORK, *n. f.* [*plain* and *work*.] Need-  
lework as distinguished from embroi-  
dery; the common practice of sewing  
or making linen garments.

She went to *plainwork*, and to purring brooks. *Pope.*

PLAIT, *n. f.* [corrupted from *plight* or  
*ply*, from to *ply* or fold.] A fold; a  
double.

Should the voice directly strike the brain,  
It would astonish and confuse it much;  
Therefore these *plaits* and folds the sound restrain,  
That the organ may more gently touch. *Davies.*

Nor shall thy lower garments artful *plait*,  
From thy fair side dependent to thy feet,  
Arm their chaste beauties with a modest pride,  
And double ev'ry charm they seek to hide. *Prior.*

'Tis very difficult to trace out the figure of a vest  
through all the *plaits* and foldings of the drapery. *Addison.*

To PLAIT, *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To fold; to double.

The busy sylphs surround their darling care,  
Some fold the fleece, while others *plait* the gown;  
And Pety's prais'd for labours not her own. *Pope.*

Will she on Sunday morn thy neck-cloth *plait*? *Gay.*

2. To weave; to braid.

Let it not be that outward adorning of *plaiting*  
the hair. *Peter.*

What she demands, incessant I'll prepare;  
I'll weave her garlands, and I'll *plait* her hair;  
My busy diligence shall deck her board,  
For there at last I may approach my lord. *Prior.*

Your hands have not been employed in *plaiting*  
the hair, and adorning your persons; but in making  
clothes for the naked. *Law.*

3. To entangle; to involve.

Time shall unfold what *plaited* cunning hides,  
Who covers faults at last with shame decides. *Shakspeare.*

PLAITER, *n. f.* [from *plait*.] He that *plaits*.  
PLAN, *n. f.* [*plan*, French.]

1. A scheme; a form; a model.  
Remember, O my friends, the laws, the rights,  
The generous *plan* of power delivered down  
From age to age to your renown'd forefathers. *Addison.*

2. A plot of any building, or ichnography;  
form of any thing laid down on paper.

Artificer and *plans* relieve'd my solemn hours;  
Founded palaces, and planted bow'rs. *Prior.*

To PLAN, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
scheme; to form in design.

Vouchsafe the means of vengeance to debate,  
And *plan* with all thy arts the scene of fate. *Pope.*

PLANARY, *adj.* Pertaining to a plane.

PLANCHED, *adj.* [from *planch*.] Made of  
boards.

He hath a garden circumw'd with brick,  
Whole western side is with a vineyard backt,  
And to that vineyard is a *planched* gate,  
That makes his opening with the biggest key. *Shakspeare.*

**PLANCHER**. *n. f.* [*plancher*, Fr.] A floor of wood. Not used.

Oak, cedar, and ohestnut are the best builders; some are best for *planchers*, as deal; some for tables, cupboards, and desks, as walnuts. *Bacon.*

**PLANCHING**. *n. f.* [in carpentry.] The laying of floors in a building. *Ditt.*

**PLANE**. *n. f.* [*planus*, Lat. *Planis* is commonly used in popular language, and *plane* in geometry.]

1. A level surface.

Comets, as often as they are visible to us, move in *planes* inclined to the *plane* of the ecliptic, in all kinds of angles. *Newton.*

Projectiles would ever move on in the same right line, did not the air, their own gravity, or the irregularities of the *plane* on which they move, stop their motion. *Chambers.*

2. [*plane*, Fr.] An instrument by which the surface of boards is smoothed.

The iron is set to make an angle of forty-five degrees with the sole of the *plane*. *Johnson.*

**TO PLANE**. *v. a.* [*plauer*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To level; to smooth; to free from inequalities.

The foundation of the Roman causeway was made of rough stone, joined with a moist firm cement; upon this was laid another layer of such stones and cement, to *plane* the inequalities of rough stone, in which the stones of the upper pavement were fast. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To smooth with a plane.

These hard woods are more properly scraped than *planed*. *Johnson.*

**PLANE-TREE**. *n. f.* [*platanus*, Lat. *plane*, *platanus*, French.]

The *plane-tree* hath an amaranthaceous flower, consisting of several slender stamens, which are all collected into spiculate little balls and are barren; but the embryos of the fruit, which are produced on separate parts of the same tree, are tinged, and afterwards become large spherical balls, containing many oblong seeds intermixed with down; it is generally supposed, that the introduction of this tree into England is owing to the great lord chancellor Bacon. *Miller.*

The beech, the swimming alder, and the *plane*. *Dryden.*

**PLANET**. *n. f.* [*planeta*, Lat. *πλανη*; *planette*, French.]

*Planets* are the errant or wandering stars, and which are not like the fixed ones always in the same position to one another; we now number the earth among the primary *planets*, because we know it moves round the sun, as Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Venus, and Mercury do, and that in a path or circle between Mars and Venus; and the Moon is accounted among the secondary *planets* or satellites of the primary, since she moves round the earth; all the *planets* have, besides their motion round the sun, which makes the year, also a motion round their own axes, which makes their day; as the earth's revolving makes our day and night, it is more than probable, that the diameters of all the *planets* are longer than their axes; we know 'tis so in our earth; and Flamsteed and Cassini found it to be so in Jupiter: Sir Isaac Newton asserts our earth's equatorial diameter to exceed the other about thirty-four miles; and indeed the motion of the earth would make the far side so high at the equator, as to drown all the parts thereabouts. *Harris.*

Barbarous villains! hath this lovely face  
Ran'd like a wandering *planet* over me,  
And could it not inspire them to relent? *Shakspeare.*

And *planets*, *planet* struck, real eclipse  
Then surer'd. *Milton.*

There are seven *planets* or errant stars in the lower orbs of heaven. *Brown.*

The Chaldeans were much devoted to astrological devices, and had an opinion that every hour of the day was governed by a particular *planet*, reckoning them according to their usual order, Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Venus, Mercury, Luna. *Wilkins.*

**PLANETARY**. *adj.* [*planetaire*, Fr. from *planet*.]

1. Pertaining to the planets.

Their *planetary* motions and aspects. *Milton.*  
To mable and to brass, such features give,  
Distinguish the face and planetary way,  
And trace the footsteps of eternal day. *Granville.*

2. Under the denomination of any particular planet.

Darkling they mourn their fate, whom Circe's power,

That watch'd the moon and planetary hour,  
With words and wicked herbs, from human kind  
Had alter'd. *Dryden.*

I was born in the planetary hour of Saturn, and, I think, I have a piece of that leaden planet in me; I am in my fictions. *Addison.*

3. Produced by the planets.

Here's gold, go on;  
So as a planetary plague, when Jove  
Will o'er some high-vic'd city hang his poison  
In the sick air. *Shakspeare.*

We are the guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon, and stars, as it we were villains by an enforced obedience of planetary influence. *Shakspeare.*

4. Having the nature of a planet; erratick.

We behold bright planetary Jove,  
Sublime in air through his wide province move;  
Four second planets his dominion own,  
And round him turn, as round the earth the moon. *Blackmore.*

**PLANETICAL**. *adj.* [from *planet*.] Pertaining to planets.

Add the two Egyptian days in every month, the interlunary and plenilunary exemptions, the eclipses of sun and moon, conjunctions and oppositions *planetical*. *Brown.*

**PLANETSTRUCK**. *adj.* [*planet* and *strike*.]

Blasted: *fidere afflatus*.  
Wonder not much it thus amaz'd I look,  
Since I saw you, I have been *planetstruck*;  
A beauty, and so rare, I did defy. *Sackling.*

**PLANIFOLIOUS**. *adj.* [*planus* and *folium*, Latin.] Flowers are so called, when made up of plain leaves, set together in circular rows round the centre, whose face is usually uneven, rough, and jagged. *Ditt.*

**PLANIMETRICAL**. *adj.* [from *planimetry*.] Pertaining to the mensuration of plane surfaces.

**PLANIMETRY**. *n. f.* [*planus*, Lat. and *μετρίω*; *planimetrie*, French.] The mensuration of plane surfaces.

**PLANIPETALOUS**. *adj.* [*planus*, Latin, and *πίταλον*.] Flatleaved, as when the small flowers are hollow only at the bottom, but flat upward, as in dandelion and succory. *Ditt.*

**TO PLANISH**. *v. a.* [from *plane*.] To polish; to smooth. A word used by manufacturers.

**PLANISPHERE**. *n. f.* [*planus*, Latin, and *sphere*.] A sphere projected on a plane; a map of one or both hemispheres.

**PLANK**. *n. f.* [*planche*, French.] A thick strong board.

They gazed on their ships, seeing them so great, and consisting of divers *planks*. *Abbot.*

The doors of *planks* were; their close exquisite, kept with a double key. *Chapman.*

The smoothed plank new rubb'd with balm. *Milt.*

Some Turkish bows are of that strength, as to pierce a *plank* of six inches. *Wilkins.*

Deep in their hulls our deadly bullets light,  
And through the yielding *planks* a passage find. *Dege.*

Be warn'd to blunt the wat'ry way,  
For late I saw adrift disjointed *planks*,  
And empty tombs erected on the banks. *Dryden.*

**TO PLANK**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover or lay with planks.

If you do but *plank* the ground over, it will breed salt-petre. *Bacon.*

A seed of monstrous height appear'd;  
The sides were *plank'd* with pine. *Dryden.*

**PLANOCONICAL**. *adj.* [*planus* and *conus*, Latin.] Level on one side and conical on others.

Some few are *planoconical*, whose superficies is in part level between both ends. *Green.*

**PLANCONVEX**. *adj.* [*planus* and *convexus*, Latin.] Flat on the one side and convex on the other.

It took two object-glasses, the one a *planconvex* for a fourteen feet telescope, and the other a large double convex for one of about fifty feet. *Newton.*

**PLANT**. *n. f.* [*plante*, Fr. *planta*, Latin.]

1. Any thing produced from seed; any vegetable production.

What comes under this denomination, *Rey* has distributed under twenty-seven genders or kinds.

1. The imperfect *plants*, which do either totally want both flower and seed, or else seem to do so. 2. *Plants* producing either no flower at all, or an imperfect one, whose seed is so small as not to be discernible by the naked eye. 3. Those whose seeds are not so small, as singly to be visible, but yet have an imperfect or staminate flower, like such a one, as is without the petals, having only the stamens and the perianthium. 4. Such as have a compound flower, and emit a kind of white juicy milk when their stalks are cut off or their branches broken off. 5. Such as have a compound flower of a discous figure, the seed pappous, or winged with down, but emit no milk. 6. The herbage capitata, or such whose flower is composed of many small, long, filibus or hollow flowers gathered round together in a round button or head, which is usually covered with a squamous or scaly coat. 7. Such as have their leaves entire and undivided into jets.

8. The corymbiferous *plants*, which have a compound discous flower, but the seeds have no down adhering to them. 9. *Plants* with a perfect flower, and having only one single seed belonging to each single flower. 10. Such as have rough, hairy or bristly seeds. 11. The umbelliferous *plants*, which have a pentapetalous flower, and belonging to each single flower are two seeds, lying naked and joint together; they are called umbelliferous, because the *plant*, with its branches and flowers, hath an aspect like a lady's umbrella: [1.] Such as have a broad flat seed about the figure of a leaf, which are encompassed round about with something like leaves. [2.] Such as have a longish seed, swelling out in the middle, and larger than the former. [3.] Such as have a shorter seed. [4.] Such as have a tuberos root. [5.] Such as have a wrinkled, channelled or striated seed. 12. The scissile *plants*, which are so called, because their leaves grow on their stalks at certain intervals or distances in the form of a radiant fan; their flowers are really monopetalous, divided into four segments, which look like so many petals; and each flower is succeeded by two seeds at the bottom of it. 13. The appendiculate *plants*; they have their leaves placed alternately, or in no certain order on their stalks; they have a monopetalous flower cut or divided into five partitions, and after every flower there succeed usually four seeds. 14. The fruticose, or verticillate *plants*; their leaves grow by pairs on their stalks, one leaf right against another; their leaf is monopetalous, and usually in form of an heart.

15. Such as have naked seeds, more than four, succeeding their flowers, which therefore they call polypermea *plants* semine nudo; by naked seeds they mean such as are not included in any seed pod. 16. Bucciferous *plants*, or such as bear berries. 17. Multisiliquous, or corniculate *plants*, or such as have, after each flower, many distinct, long, slender, and many times crooked cases or silique, in which their seed is contained, and which, when they are ripe, open themselves and let the seeds drop out. 18. Such as have a monopetalous flower, either uniform or disform, and after each flower a peculiar seed-case containing the seed, and thus often divided into many distinct cells. 19. Such as have an uniform tetrapetalous flower, but bear their seeds in oblong filiquous cases. 20. Valculariferous *plants* with a tetrapetalous flower, but often anomalous.

21. Leguminous *plants*, or such as bear pulse, with a papilionaceous flower. 22. Valculariferous *plants* with a pentapetalous flower; these have, besides

the common calix, a peculiar case containing their seed, and their flower consisting of five leaves. 23. *Plants with a true bulbous root*, which consists but of one round ball or head, out of whose lower part go many fibres to keep it firm in the earth: the points of this kind come up but with one leaf, they have no footstalk, and are long and slender: the root or stalks are divided into three partitions: then flower is hexapetalous. 24. Such as have their roots approaching to a bulbous form: these emit, at one end, up, but one leaf, and in leaves, flowers and roots to resemble the true bulbous plant. 25. Culmiferous plants, with a grassy leaf, are such as have a hollow jointed stalk, with one sharp-pointed leaf at each joint, encompassing the stalk, and let forth but any leaf-stalk: their seed is contained within a chaffy husk. 26. *Plants with a grassy leaf*, but not culmiferous, with an imperfect or fluminate flower. 27. *Plants whose place of growth is uncertain and various*, chiefly water plants.

Butchers and villains,

How fast a plant have you intimately tropt, *Shaksp.*

Between the vegetable and sensitive province of a plant animals and some kind of insects are, from vegetables, that seem to participate of both. *Hale.*

The next species of life above the vegetable, is that of the insect, whereof some of those productions, which we call plant-animals, are endowed. *Cuvier.* It continues to be the same plant, as long as it partakes of the same life, though that life be communicated to new articles of matter, vitally united to the living plant, in a like continued organization, conformable to that sort of plants. *Locke.*

One I was skill'd in every herb that grew, And every plant that drinks the morning dew. *Pope.* Some plants the sun-shine seek, and some the shade, At night the moon to espouse, but check then bloom At noon, and lose their verdure and perfume. *Harte.*

2. A sapling. A man haunts the forest, that abuses our young plants with carving Rofalind on their barks. *Shaksp.*

Take a plant of timber oak, A young tree with many a slender brood. *Dryden.*

3. [plant, Latin.] The sole of the foot. *Anfworth.*

4. PLANT, v. a. [planto, Lat. planto, Fr.] To put into the ground in order to grow; to set; to cultivate. Plant not these a grove of any trees near unto the seat of the Lord. *Deuteronomy.*

5. To propagate; to generate. The Lord will gods the chairs of justice Apply with worthy men, plant love amongst you. *Shaksp.*

It comes from choler, planteth anger, And better were, that both of us did fall, Than feed it with such over-roasted flesh. *Shaksp.*

6. To place; to fix. The fool hath plant'd in his memory A army of good words. *Shaksp.*

In this hour, I will advise you where to plant yourselves. *Shaksp.*

The mind through all her powers I educate, these plant eyes. *Milton.*

When Turnus had assembled all his powers, His standard plant'd on Laurentum's towers, Embellish with rage, the Latin youth prepare To fight their allies. *Dryden.*

7. To settle; to establish: as, to plant a colony. Create, and therein plant a generation. *Milton.*

To the planting of it in a nation, the soil may be deck'd with the blood of the inhabitants, nay, the old extirpated, and the new colonies plant'd. *Deane of Ptery.*

To fill or adorn with something planted: as, he plant'd the garden or the country. To direct properly: as, to plant a cannon.

PLANT, v. n. To perform the act of planting. To build, to plant, whatever you intend, And let nature never be forgot. *Pope.*

If you plant where savages are, do not only enjoin them with trades and jingles, but use them. *Bacon.*

VOL. II.

PLANTAGE. n. f. [plantago, Latin.] An herb, or herbs in general.

Truth, tr'd with iteration, As true as steel, as plantage to the moon. *Shaksp.*

PLANTAIN. n. f. [plantain, Fr. plantago, Latin.]

1. An herb. The toad, being overcharg'd with the poison of the spider, as is believed, has recourse to the plantain leaf. *More.*

The most common simples are mugwort, plantain, and horsetail. *Wicman.*

2. A tree in the West Indies, which bears an excellent fruit. I long my careless limbs to lay Under the plantain's shade. *Water.*

PLANTY, adj. [from plant.] Pertaining to plants. Not thid. There's but little similitude betwixt a tedious humidity and planty verminous. *Glaucille.*

PLANTATION. n. f. [plantatio, from planto, Latin.]

1. The act or practice of planting. 2. The place planted.

As some are to gardens and orderly plantations, to be tumults to parhaments. *King Charles.*

Some peasants Of the time soil their nursery prepare, With that of their plantation; left the tree Translated should not with the soil agree. *Dryden.*

Whole rising forests, not but pride or show, But future holdings, future views grow: Let his plantation first lie down to down, Let shade a country, and then rate a town. *Pope.*

Virgil, with great modesty in his looks, was feated by Caliope in the midst of a plantation of laurel. *Addison.*

3. A colony. Planting of countries is like planting of wood; the principal thing, that hath been the destruction of most plantations, hath been the hasty and hasty drawing of profit in the first years, whereby profit is not to be neglected, as far as may stand with the good of the plantation. *Bacon.*

Towns here are few either of the old, or new plantations. *Heylyn.*

4. Introduction; establishment. Episcopacy must be cast out of this church, after petition here, from the first plantation of Christianity in this island. *King Charles.*

PLANTED, participle. [from plant.] This word seems in *Shakspere* to signify, settled; well grounded.

Our Court is haunted With a refined traveller of Spah; A man in all the world's new fashion plant'd, That hath a mint of phrases in his brain. *Shaksp.*

PLANTER, n. f. [planter, Fr. from plant.]

1. One who sows, sets or cultivates; cultivator. There stood Scipians, planter of the vines, And studiously surveys his generous wines. *Dryden.*

What do thy vines avail, Or olives, when the cruel battle moves The planter, with the cruel battle moves That product only which our passions bear, Eludes the planter's miserable care. *Prior.*

2. One who cultivates ground in the West Indian colonies. A planter in the West Indies might muster up, and lead all his family out against the Indians, without the absolute dominion of a monarch, descending to him from Adam. *Locke.*

He to Jamaica seems transforted, Alone, and by no planter courted. *Serft.*

3. One who disseminates or introduces. The Holy Apostles, the first planters of Christianity, followed the moral equity of the fourth commandment. *Nelson.*

Had these writings differed from the sermons of the first planters of Christianity in history or doctrine, they would have been rejected by those churches which they had formed. *Addison.*

PLASH. n. f. [plafche, Dut. platz, Dan.]

1. A small lake of water; a puddle.

He leaves A shallow splash to plunge him in the deep, And with satiety seeks to quench his thirst. *Shaksp.*

Two frogs contended, in the time of drought, when many splash'd, that they had repaid to, were dry, what was to be done? *Bacon.*

I understand the aquatic or water frog, whereof in ditches and standing splash'd we behold millions. *Brown.*

With filth the mist rent lies bewray'd, Full in the splash his wet edness had laid. *Pope.*

2. [from the verb To splash.] Branch partly cut off and bound to other branches. In the splash you quick, availing of it too low and too thick, which makes the sap run all into the shoots, and leaves the splash without nourishment. *Mortimer.*

To PLASH, v. a. [plasher, Fr.] To interweave branches. Plant and splash quicksets. *Eccljn.*

PLASHY, adj. [from splash.] Watery; filled with puddles. Near food a mill in low and splashy ground. *Butcher.*

PLASM, n. f. [πλασμα, Gr.] A mould; a matrix, in which any thing is cast or formed.

The shells served as plasms or moulds to this fund, which, when consolidated, and freed from its invest in shell, is of the same shape with the cavity of the shell. *Woodward.*

PLASTER, n. f. [plastre, French; from πλάσσω, Gr.]

1. Substance made of water and some absorbent matter, such as chalk or lime well pulverised, with which walls are overlaid or figures cast. In the time when came forth fingers of a man's hand, and wrote upon the plaster of the wall. *Daniel.*

In the worst man's worst room, with nut hanging, The floors of plaster, and the walls of dung. *Pope.*

Maps are hung up to high, to cover the naked plaster or wall. *Watts.*

2. [emplastrum, Lat. in English, formerly emplaster.] A glutinous or adhesive salve. Seeing the time is whole, why retain we the plaster? *Hooker.*

You rub the face, When you should bring the plaster. *Shakspere.*

It not only moves the medicine powder, but likewise it incorporates with plasters, as we have made it. *Bacon.*

Plaster, that had any of it, must be by displacing or replacing the humours. *Temple.*

To PLASTER, v. a. [plaster, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To overlay as with plaster. Plaster you over, that one rubs another Against the wind a mole. *Shakspere.*

The harlot's cheek be new'd with plastering. *Shakspere.*

A heart felt'd upon a thought of misunderstanding, is as a ton plaster'd on the wall. *Eccljsthus.*

With cement of flour, whites of eggs and flour powdered, potius mirabilis is said to have walls plaster'd. *Bacon.*

Plaster the chunky laves with clay. *Dryden.*

The lion is grown more dry in its confidence, and receives not much more impression, than if you wrote with your finger on a plaster'd wall. *Watts.*

2. To cover with a viscous salve or medicated plaster. PLASTERER, n. f. [plastrer, French; from plaster.]

1. One whose trade is to overlay walls with plaster. Thy father was a plasterer, And thou thyself a shearmen. *Shakspere.*

2. One who forms figures in plaster. The plasterer makes his figures by addition, and the carver by subtraction. *Wotton.*

## P L A

**PLA'STICK.** *adj.* [*πλαστικός*.] Having the power to give form.

Bless'd Creator! let thy *plastick* hand Dispose its own effect.

*Prior.*  
There is not any thing strange in the production of the formed metals, nor other *plastick* virtue concerned in shaping them into those figures, than merely the configuration of the particles. *Woodw.*

**PLA'STRON.** *n. f.* [*Fr.*] A piece of leather stuffed, which fencers use, when they teach their scholars, in order to receive the pusses made at them. *Trevoux.*

Against the post their wicker shields they crush, Flourish the sword, and at the *plastron* push. *Dryd.*

**To PLAT.** *v. a.* [*from plat.*] To weave; to make by texture.

I have seen nests of an Indian bird cunningly interwoven and *platted* together. *Ray.*

I never found so much benefit from any expedient, as from a ring, in which my mistress's hair is *platted* in a kind of true lover's knot. *Spectator.*

**PLAT.** *n. f.* [*more properly plot; plotz, Saxon.*] A small piece of ground.

Such pleasure took the serpent to behold This flow'ry *plat*, the sweet recess of Eve. *Milton.*

On a *plat* of rising ground, I hear the far-off curlew sound,

Over some wide-water'd shore, Swinging slow with fullen roar. *Milton.*

It pushes through banks of violets and *plats* of willow of its own producing. *Spectator.*

**PLA'TANE.** *n. f.* [*platane, Fr. platanus, Latin.*] The plane tree.

The *platane* round, The carver hewn, the mapple seldom inward found. *Spenser.*

I esp'd thee, fair and tall, Under a *platane*. *Milton.*

**PLATE,** *n. f.* [*plate, Dutch; plaque, Fr.*]

1. A piece of metal beat out into breadth. In his livery

Walk'd crowns and couronets, realms and islands wore

As *plates* dropt from his pocket. *Shakspeare.*

Make a *plate*, and burnish it as they do iron. *Bacon.*

The censers of rebellions Corah, &c. were by God's mandate made *plates* for the covering of the holy altar. *White.*

A laden bullet shot from one of these guns, the space of twenty paces, will be beaten into a thin *plate*. *Wilkins.*

The censers of these wretches, who could derive no sanctity to them, yet in that they had been consecrated by the offering incense, were appointed to be beaten into broad *plates*, and fastened upon the altar. *South.*

Diurnal deities Who rule the world with absolute decrees

And write whatever time shall bring to pass With pens of adamant on *plates* of brass. *Dryden.*

2. Armour of plates. With their force they pierc'd both *plate* and mail,

And made wide furrows in their flesh's frail. *Spens.*

3. [*plata, Spanish.*] Wrought silver. They eat on beds of silk and gold,

And leaving *plate*, Do drink in tone of higher rate. *Ben Jonson.*

The Turks entered into the trenches so far, that they carried away the *plate*. *Knolles.*

A table flood Yet well wrought *plate* strove to conceal the wood. *Cowley.*

They that but now for honour and for *plate* Made the sea bluish with blood, resign their hate. *Waller.*

At your desert bright power comes too late, When your diet course was all serv'd up in *plate*. *King.*

What nature wants has an intrinsic weight, All more, is but the fashion of the *plate*. *Young.*

4. [*plat, Fr. piatt, Ital.*] A small shallow vessel of metal on which meat is eaten.

Aleutians thus observ'd, and, smiling, said, See, we devour the *plates* on which we feed. *Dryd.*

**To PLATE.** *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]

## P L A

1. To cover with plates.

The doors are curiously cut through and *plated*. *Sandys.*

M. Lejardus's house had a marble door-case; afterwards they had gilded ones, or rather *plated* with gold. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To arm with plates.

*Plate* sin with gold, And the strong lance of justice hurtless breaks. *Shakspeare.*

Marshal, ask yonder knight in arms, Why *plated* in habiliments of war? *Shakspeare.*

The bold Ascalonite Fled from his lion ramp, old warriors turn'd Their *plated* backs under his heel. *Milton.*

3. To beat into laminæ or plates. If to fame alone thou dost pretend,

The miser will his empty palace lend, Set wide his doors, adorn'd with *plated* brass. *Dryd.*

It a thinned or *plated* body, of an uneven thickness, which appears all over of one uniform colour, should be slit into threads of the same thickness with the *plate*; I see no reason why every thread should not keep its colour. *Newton.*

**PLATEN.** *n. f.* Among printers, the flat part of the press whereby the impression is made.

**PLA'TFORM.** *n. f.* [*plat, flat, Fr. and form.*]

1. The sketch of any thing horizontally delineated; the ichnography. When the workmen began to lay the *platform*

at Chalcedon, eagles conveyed their lines to the other side of the freight. *Sandys.*

2. A place laid out after any model. No artful wildness to perplex the scene;

Grove nods at Grove, each alley has a brother, And half the *platform* just reflects the other. *Pope.*

3. A level place before a fortification. Where was this?

—Upon the *platform* where we watch. *Shakspeare.*

4. A scheme; a plan. Their minds and affections were universally bent

even against all the orders and laws wherein this church is founded, conformable to the *platform* of Geneva. *Hooker.*

I have made a *platform* of a princely garden by precept, partly by drawing not a model, but some general lines of it. *Bacon.*

They who take in the entire *platform*, and see the chain, which runs through the whole, and can bear in mind the observations and proofs, will discern how these propositions flow from them. *Woodward.*

**PLATICK aspect.** In astrology, is a ray cast from one planet to another, not exactly, but within the orbit of its own light. *Bailly.*

**PLATOON.** *n. f.* [*a corruption of peloton, Fr.*] A small square body of musketeers,

drawn out of a battalion of foot, when they form the hollow square, to strengthen the angles: the grenadiers are generally thus posted; yet a party from any other division is called a *platoon*, when intending too far from the main body. *Mil. Dict.*

In comely wounds shall bleeding worthies stand, Webb's firm *platoon*, and Lamby's faithful band. *Tietl.*

**PLA'TER.** *n. f.* [*from plate.*] A large dith, generally of earth. The servants with the *platter*, scour the *plate*,

Then blow the fire. *Dryden.*

Satira is an adjective, to which *laxa*, a charger, or large *platter* is understood. *Dryden.*

**PLAU'DIT.** *n. f.* [*A word derived from PLAU'DITE.*]

the Latin, *plaudite*, the demand of applause made by the player, when he left the stage.} Applause.

True wisdom null our actions to direct, Not only the last *plaudit* to expect. *Denham.*

She would so thoughtfully fail in the last act, that instead of *plaudits*, the world deserve to be nistled off the stage. *More.*

Some men find more melody in discord than in the angelick quires; yet even there can discern music

in a concert of *plaudites*, eulogies given themselves. *Decay of Piety.*

**PLAUSIBILITY.** *n. f.* [*plausibilité, Fr.*]

from *playable*.] Speciousness; superficial appearance of right.

Two pamphlets, called the management of the war, are written with some *plausibility*, much artifice, and direct falsehoods. *Swift.*

The last excuse for the slow steps made in disarming the adversaries of the crown, was allowed indeed to have more *plausibility*, but less truth, than any of the former. *Swift.*

**PLAUSIBLE.** *adj.* [*playable, Fr. playabilis, from plaudo, Lat.*]

Such as gains approbation; superficially pleasing or taking; specious; popular; right in appearance.

Go you to Angelo, answer his requiring with a *plausible* obedience, agree with his demands to the point. *Shakspeare.*

Judges ought to be more reverend than *playable*, and more advised than confident. *Bacon.*

They found that *playable* and popular pretence of raising an army to fetch in delinquents. *K. Charles.*

These were all *playable* and popular arguments, in which they, who most desired peace, would misfit upon many considerations. *Clarendon.*

No treachery to *playable*, as that which is covered with the robe of a guide. *L'Estrange.*

The case is doubtful, and may be disputed with *playable* arguments on either side. *South.*

**PLAUSIBLENESS.** *n. f.* [*from playable.*]

Speciousness; show of right. The *plausibility* of Arminianism, and the congruity it hath with the principles of corrupt nature. *Sanderson.*

The notion of man's free will, and the nature of sin bears with it a commendable plausibility and *plausibility*. *Mora.*

**PLAUSIBLY.** *adv.* [*from playable.*]

1. With fair show; speciously. They could talk *plausibly* about that they did not understand, but their learning lay chiefly in flourish. *Coll.*

Thou canst *plausibly* dispute, Supreme of fiers, of angel, man, and brute. *Prior.*

2. With applause. Not in use. I hope they will *plausibly* receive our attempts, or candidly correct our misconjectures. *Bacon.*

**PLAU'SIVE.** *adj.* [*from plaudo, Latin.*]

1. Applauding.

2. *Plausible.* A word not in use. His *plausive* words

He scatter'd not in ears; but grafted them To grow there and to bear. *Shakspeare.*

**To PLAY.** *v. n.* [*plegan, Saxon.*]

1. To sport; to frolick; to do something not as a task, but for a pleasure. The people sat down to eat, and to drink, and role up to *play*. *Evans.*

On smooth the seal and bended dolphins *play*. *Milner.*

Boys and girls come out to *play*, Moon shines as bright as day. *Old Song.*

2. To toy; to act with levity. Thou with eternal wisdom dost converse,

Wildom thy sister and with her dost *play*. *Milton.*

Enormous monsters rolling o'er the deep, Gambol around him in the wat'ry way,

And heavy whales in awkward measures *play*. *Pope.*

3. To be dismissed from work. I'll bring my young man to school; look when his master comes; 'tis a *playing* day I see. *Shakespeare.*

4. To trifle; to act wantonly and thoughtlessly. Men are apt to *play* with their healths and lives as they do with their cloaths. *Temple.*

5. To do something fanciful. How every fool can *play* upon the word! *Shakespeare.*

6. To practise sarcastick merriment. I would make use of it rather to *play* upon the

I depicted, than to trifle with those I loved. *Pope.*

7. To mock; to practise illusion. I saw him dead, and thou alive,

Or is it fancy *plays* upon our eye-sight? *Shakspeare.*

## 8. To game; to contend at some game.

Charles, I will *play* no more to-night;  
My mind's not on't, you are too hard for me.  
—Sir, I did never win of you before. *Shakespeare.*  
When lenity and cruelty *play* for kingdoms,  
The gentler gamester is the soonest winner. *Shaksp.*  
O perdurable theme!

Are these the wretches that we *play'd* at dice for.  
*Shakespeare.*  
The clergyman *played* at whist and fowblers.

## 9. To do any thing trickish or deceitful.

His mother *played* false with a smith. *Shaksp.*  
Cawdor, Glamis, all  
The wizard women promis'd; and, I fear,  
Thou *play'd'st* most foully for't. *Shakespeare.*  
Late is not long enough for a coquette to *play* all  
her tricks in. *Spectator.*

## 10. To touch a musical instrument.

Ev'ry thing that heard him *play*,  
Lay the billows of the sea  
Hush their heads, and then lay by,  
In sweet music is such art,  
Killing care, and grief of heart,  
Fall asleep, or hearing die. *Shakespeare.*  
Thou art as a very lovely song of one that hath  
a pleasant voice, and can *play* well on an instru-  
ment. *Ezekiel.*

Wherein doth our practice of fingering and *play-*  
ing with instruments in our cathedral churches  
differ from the practice of David? *Peachment.*

Clad like a country swain, he pip'd, he sung,  
And *playing* drove his jolly troop along. *Dryden.*  
Take thy harp and melt thy maid,  
*Play*, my friend! and charm the charmer. *Gravie.*  
He applied the pipe to his lips, and began to  
*play* upon it: the sound of it was exceeding sweet.

## 11. To operate; to act: used of any thing in motion.

John hath seiz'd Arthur, and it cannot be,  
That whilst warm life *plays* in that infant's veins,  
The outplac'd John should entertain  
One quiet breath of rest. *Shakespeare.*  
My wife cried out fire, and you brought out  
your buckets, and called for engines to *play*  
against it. *Dryden.*

By constant laws, the food is concocted, the heart  
beats, the blood circulates, the lungs *play*. *Chyenne.*

## 12. To wanton; to move irregularly.

Catherine all in fedges hid,  
Which seem to move and wanton with her breath,  
Lays the waving fedges *play* with wind. *Shaksp.*  
This with exhilarating vapour bland  
About their spirits *play'd*, and utmost powers  
Made err. *Milton.*  
In the dreams that from the fountain *play*,  
She watch'd her face. *Dryden.*

The setting sun  
*Plays* on their shining arms and burnish'd helmets,  
And covers all the field with gleams of fire. *Addis.*  
Had some brave chief the martial scene beheld  
By Pallas guarded, in the dreadful field,  
Might darts be bad to turn their points away,  
And swords around him innocently *play*,  
The war's whole art with wonder had he seen,  
And counted heroes where he counted men. *Pope.*

## 13. To personate a drama.

A lord will hear you *play* to-night;  
But I am doubtful of your modesties,  
Left, over-eying of his odd behaviour,  
For yet his honour never heard a *play*.  
You break into some merry passion. *Shakespeare.*  
Ev'n kings but *play*; and when their part is  
done,  
Some other, worse or better, mount the throne.

*Dryden.*

## 14. To represent a standing character.

Courts are theatres, where some men *play*;  
Princes, some slaves, and all end in one day. *Donne.*

## 15. To act in any certain character.

Thus we *play* the fool with the true, and the life  
spoils of the wise fit in the clouds and mock us.  
*Shakespeare.*  
I did not think to shed a tear  
In all my miseries; but thou hast forc'd me,  
Out of thy honest truth to *play* the woman.

*Shakespeare.*

She hath wrought folly to *play* the whore

*Deuteronomy.*

Be of good courage, and let us *play* the men for  
our people. *2 Samuel.*

Alphonse, duke of Ferrara, delighted himself  
only in turning and *playing* the joiner. *Peachment.*  
Tis possible these Turks may *play* the villains.

*Denham.*

A man has no pleasure in proving that he has  
*played* the fool.

*Collier.*

To *PLAY*. *v. a.*

1. To put in action or motion: as, he  
*played* his cannon; the engines are *play-*  
*ed* at a fire.

2. To use an instrument of music.

He *plays* a tackling saw with his wife. *Gay.*

3. To act a unithful character.

*Naume here*

Wanton'd as in her prime, and *play'd* at will

Her virgin fancies. *Milton.*

4. To exhibit dramatically.

Your honour's players, hearing your amend-  
ment,

Are come to *play* a pleasant comedy. *Shakespeare.*

5. To act; to perform.

Doubt would I am have *played* his part in her  
mind, and called in question, how she should be  
assured that Zelmune was not Pyrocles. *Sidney.*

*PLAY*. *n. f.*

1. Action not imposed; not work; diminution  
from work.

2. Amusement; sport.

My dealing and my joy;

For love of me leave off this dreadful *play*. *Spens.*

Two gentle fawns at *play*. *Milton.*

3. A drama; a comedy or tragedy, or any  
thing in which characters are repre-  
sented by dialogue and action.

Only they,

That come to hear a merry *play*,

Will be deceiv'd. *Shakespeare.*

A *play* ought to be a just image of human na-  
ture, representing its humours and the changes of  
fortune to which it is subject, for the delight and  
instruction of mankind. *Dryden*

Villits, *plays*, and powder'd braux. *Swift*

4. Game; practice of gaming; contest at  
a game.

I will *play* no more, my mind's not on't;

I did never win of you,

Nor shall not when my fancy's on my *play*. *Shaksp.*

5. Practice in any contest, as swordplay.

When they can make nothing else on't, they had  
it the best of their *play* to put it off with a jest.

*1st Player*

He was resolv'd not to speak distinctly, knowing  
his best *play* to be in the dark, and that all his  
safety lay in the confusion of his talk. *Tillotson.*

In arguing the opponent uses comprehensive and  
equivocal terms, to involve his adversary in the  
doubtfulness of his expression, and therefore the  
answer on his side makes it his *play* to distinguish  
as much as he can. *Locke.*

Bull's friends advised to gentler methods with  
the young lord; but John naturally lov'd rough  
*play*. *Arbuthnot*

6. Action; employment; office.

The senseless plea of right by providence

Can last no longer than the present *play*;

But justifies the next who comes in *play*. *Druiden*

7. Practice; action; manner of acting:

as, fair and foul *play*.

Determining, as after I knew, in secret manner,  
not to be far from the place where we appointed to  
meet, to prevent any foul *play* that might be offer-  
ed unto me. *Sidney.*

8. Act of touching an instrument.

9. Irregular and wanton motion.

10. A state of agitation or ventilation.

Many have been *sw'd*, and many may,

Who never heard this question brought in *play*.

*Dryden.*

11. Room for motion.

The joints are let exactly into one another, that

they have no *play* between them, lest they fly  
upwards or downwards. *Morcan.*

12. Liberty of acting; swing.

Should a water give the full *play* to his mirth,  
without regard to decency, he might please readers;  
but must be a very ill man, if he could please him-  
self. *Addison.*

*PLAY'BOOK*. *n. f.* [*play* and *book*.] Book  
of dramatick compositions.

Your's was a mixture of common good likin',  
without any mixture of that ridiculous passion,  
which has no being but in *playbooks* and romances.

*Swift*

*PLAY'DAY*. *n. f.* [*play* and *day*.] Day ex-  
empt from tasks or work.

I thought the life of every lady

Should be one continual *playday*.

Balls and masquerades and shows. *Swift.*

*PLAY'DEBT*. *n. f.* [*play* and *debt*.] Debt

contracted by gaming.

There are multitudes of leases upon single lives,  
and *play debts* upon joint lives. *Arbuthnot.*

She has several *playbills* on her hand, which  
must be discharged very suddenly. *Spectator.*

*PLAY'ER*. *n. f.* [from *play*.]

1. One who plays.

2. An idler; a lazy person.

You're pictures out of doors,

Saints in your injuries, devils being offended,

Players in your honesty. *Shakespeare.*

3. Actor of dramatick scenes.

Like *players* *play'd* to fill a filthy stage,

Where change of thoughts out fool to other shows,

And all but jests, to ve only sorrow's rage. *Sidney*

Certain pantomims will represent the voices of  
*players* of interludes to the life, as you would think  
they were those *players* themselves. *Bacon.*

A *player*, if left of his auditory and their ap-  
plause, would straight be out of heart. *Bacon.*

Thine be the laurel then, support the stage;

Which to declines, that shortly we may see

*Players* and *plays* reduc'd to second infancy. *Dryd.*

His mute had star'd, had not a piece unroll'd,

And by a *player* brought, tupp'd her bread. *Dryd.*

4. A mimic.

Thus tad the *player* god; and adding art

Of voice and gesture, to perform'd his part,

She thought, to like her love the shade appears,

That Ceyx spake the words. *Dryden.*

5. One who touches a musical instrument.

Command thy servants to seek out a man, who  
is a common *player* on the harp. *1 Samuel.*

6. A gamester.

7. One who acts in play in a certain

manner.

The snake bit him fast by the tongue, which

therewith began to to rattle and swell; that, by the

time he had knock'd this foul *player* on the head,

his mouth was scarce able to contain it. *Corcor.*

*PLAY'FELLOW*. *n. f.* [*play* and *fellow*.]

Companion in amusement.

Inconstant in his choice of his friends, or rather

never having a friend but *playfellows*, of whom,

when he was weary, he could no otherwise rid

himself than by killing them. *Sidney.*

She seem'd still back into the land to look,

And her *playfellows* aid to call, and fear

The dashing of the waves. *Spenser.*

Your precious self had not then cross'd the eyes

Of my young *playfellow*. *Shakespeare.*

Mischance and sorrow go along with you!

Heart's discontent and tear affliction

Be *playfellows* to keep you company! *Shakespeare.*

This was the play at which Nero tick'd three

thousand two hundred and twenty-nine pounds

three shillings and four pence upon every cast,

where did he find *playfellows*? *Arbuthnot*

*PLAY'FUL*. *adj.* [*play* and *full*.] Sportive;

full of levity.

He is scandalized at youth for being lively, and

at childhood for being *playful*. *Spectator.*

*PLAY'GAME*. *n. f.* [*play* and *game*.] Play

of children.

That liberty alone gives the true relish to their

ordinary *playgames*. *Locke.*



# PLE

**PLAYHOUSE.** *n. f.* [*play* and *house*.] House where dramatick performances are represented.

These are the youths that thunder at a *playhouse*, and fight for bitten apples. *Shakespeare*  
He hurries me from the *playhouse* and thence where, to the bear-garden. *Stillingfleet*

I am a sufficient theatre to myself of ridiculous actions, without expecting company either in a court or *playhouse*. *Druiden*

Shakespeare, whom you and every *playhouse* bill stile the divine, the matchless, what you will, For gain, not glory wou'd his toying flight, And giew immortal in his own despatch. *Pope*

**PLAY'S PLEASURE.** *n. f.* [*play* and *pleasure*.] Idle amusement.

He taketh a kind of *play's pleasure* in looking upon the fortunes of others. *Bacon*

**PLAYSOME.** *adj.* [*play* and *some*.] Wanton; full of levity.

**PLAYSOMENESS.** *n. f.* [from *playsome*.] Wantonness; levity.

**PLAYTHING.** *n. f.* [*play* and *thing*.] Toy; thing to play with.

O Calisto! thou hast caught My fourth heart, and like a tender child, That trusts his *plaything* to another hand, I tear its harm, and thou wouldst have it back. *Ottewill*

A child knows his nuts, and by degrees the *playthings* of a little more advanced age. *Locke*  
The servants should be hindered from making court to them, by giving them fruit and *playthings*. *Locke*

O Richard, Would fortune calm her present rage, And give us *playthings* for our age. *Prior*

Allow him but the *plaything* of a pen, He ne'er rebels or plots like other men. *Pope*

**PLAYWRIGHT.** *n. f.* [*play* and *wright*.] A maker of plays.

He ended much in the character he had liv'd in; and Heaue's rule for a play may as well be apply'd to him as a *playwright*. *Pope*

**PLEA.** *n. f.* [*plaid*, old French.]

1. The act or form of pleading.

2. Thing offered or demanded in pleading.

The magnificoes have all perfo'rm'd with him, But none can drive him from the various *plea* Of his fortune of justice and his bond. *Shakespeare*

Their respect of persons was express'd in judicial process, in giving each sentence in favour of the rich, without ever saying to hear the *plea*, or weigh the reasons of the poor's cause. *Hutcheard*

3. Allegation.

They would's the throne supreme, Accountable, made him, to make appear With *righteous plea*, their utmost vigilance. *Milton*

4. An apology; a n excuse.

The *plea*, with necessity.

The tyrant's *plea*, excus'd his desol'd deeds. *Milton*

Thou determin'd weaknets for no *plea*. *Milton*

When such occasions are,

No *plea* must serve, 'tis crass to suppose. *Johnson*  
Whoever argues in defence of absolute power in a single person, though he offers the old *plea*, that it is his opinion, which he cannot help, or let's he be convinced, ought to be treated with the common enemy of mankind. *Swift*

**TO PLEACH.** *v. a.* [*plagier*, French.] To bend; to interweave. Not in use.

Would't thou be window'd in great Rome, and see

Thy sister thus, with *pleach'd* arms, bending down Her neck to seek. *Shakespeare*

Steal into the *pleach'd* bowers.

Who re-lone-y-kles upon'd by the sun, I lov'd thee but to cater. *Shakespeare*

**TO PLEAD.** *v. n.* [*plauder*, French.]

1. To argue before a court of justice.

To his accusations He *plead* not guilt, and pleaded. *Shakespeare*

Man's *plea* reaches. *Shakespeare*  
O that one might *plead* for a man with God, as a man *pleads* for his neighbour! *Job*

# PLE

Of beauty sing;  
Let others govern or defend the state,  
Plead at the bar, or manage a debate. *Granville*  
Lawyers and divines write down short notes in order to preach or plead. *Watts*

2. To speak in an argumentative or persuasive way for or against; to reason with another.

I am  
To plead for that which I would not obtain. *Shakespeare*

Who is he that will *plead* with me; for now it I hold my tongue, I shall give up the ghost. *Job*  
It nature *plead* not in a parent's heart, Pity my tears, and pity her desert. *Dryden*

It must be no ordinary way of reasoning, in a man that is *pleading* for the natural power of kings, and against all compact, to bring for proof an example, where his own account founds all the right upon compact. *Locke*

3. To be offered as a plea.

Since you can love, and yet your error see, The same restless power may *plead* for me, With no lets or dooms I my claim pursue; I love, and cannot yield her even to you. *Dryden*

**TO PLEAD.** *v. a.*

1. To defend; to discuss.

Will you, we shew our title to the crown? If not, our swords shall *plead* it in the field. *Shall*

2. To allege in pleading or argument.

Don Sebastian came forth to intreat, that they might part with their arms like soldiers; it was told him, that they could not justly *plead* law of nations, for that they were not lawful enemies. *Spenser*

If they will *plead* against me my reproach, know that God hath overthrown me. *Job*

3. To offer as an excuse.

I will neither *plead* my age nor sickness, in excuse of faults. *De plan*

**PLEASANT.** *adj.* [from *plead*.] Capable to be alleged in plea.

I ought to be discharged from this information, because this privilege is *pleasible* at law. *Dryden*

**PLEAS'D.** *n. f.* [*plauder*, Fr. from *plead*.]

1. One who argues in a court of justice.

The brief with weighty crimes was charg'd, On which the *pleas'd* much enlarg'd. *Shakespeare*

2. One who speaks for or against.

If you Would be your country's *pleas'd*, your good tongue Might stop our countryman. *Shakespeare*

So far a *pleas'd* may come may gain. *Dryden*

**PLEAS'ING.** *n. f.* [from *plead*.] Act or form of pleading.

If the heavenly folk should know How *pleas'd* in the court below. *Swift*

**PLEAS'ING.** *n. f.* [*plauder*, Fr.] Gavety; pleantry; merriment. Obsolete.

The lovely *pleas'ing* and the lofty pride Cannot expand be by any art. *Spenser*

Her words the dr. wind with laughing vain, And wanting given in merriment of the tone.

That aimed all her *pleas'ing* to a toffing game. *Spenser*

Oh that I could put an enemy into their mouths, to let them say their best; that we should with joy, *pleas'ing*, revel and acquaintance turn them out of doors into banes. *Shakespeare*

**PLEASANT.** *adj.* [*plauder*, Fr.]

1. Delightful; giving delight.

The good-nature, and of our *pleas'ing* ease. *Shakespeare*

Make merriments to trouble us. *Shakespeare*

What most he should dislike, is his *pleas'ing* to him. *Shakespeare*

What like, offensive. *Shakespeare*

How good and how *pleas'ing* it is for brethren to dwell in unity! *Psalm*

Verdure clad Her universal face with *pleas'ing* greens. *Milton*

2. Grateful to the senses.

Sweeter thy discourse is to my ear, Than fruits of palm-tree *pleas'ing* to thirst. *Milton*

3. Good humoured; cheerful.

In all thy honours, whether grave or mellow, Thou'rt such a lively, tell, *pleas'ing* fellow. *Add.*

# PLE

4. Gay; lively; merry.  
Let neither the power nor quality of the great, or the wit of the *pleas'ing*, prevail with us to flatter the vices, or applaud the prophaneities of wicked men. *Regin*

5. Trifling; adapted rather to mirth than use.

They, who would prove their idea of infinite to be positive, seem to do it by a *pleas'ing* argument, taken from the negation of an end, which being negative, the negation of it is positive. *Locke*

**PLEAS'ANTLY.** *adv.* [from *pleas'ing*.]

1. In such a manner as to give delight.

2. Gayly; merrily; in good humour.

King James was wont *pleas'antly* to say, that the duke of Buckingham had given him a letter, who could neither write nor read. *Clarendon*

3. Lightly; ludicrously.

I satiate us of opinion, that U's *pleas'ingly* to Flap nor. *Locke*

**PLEAS'ANESS.** *n. f.* [from *pleas'ing*.]

1. Delightfulness; state of being pleasurable.

Both not the *pleas'antness* of this place, nor its abundant reward. *Shakespeare*

2. Gavety; merriment.

It was merriment, but computed, like the *pleas'antness* of youth, compared with the gravity of old age. *Locke*

He would soon put on some *pleas'antness*, but was not able to conceal his vexation. *Locke*

**PLEAS'ANTRY.** *n. f.* [*plauder*, Fr.]

1. Gavety; merriment.

The baseness of reasoning is not a little fortified and smoothed by the insinuations of mirth and *pleas'antness*. *Locke*

Such kinds of *pleas'antness* are dangerous in education, the greatest matters appear trifling and insinuate. *Locke*

2. Sprightly saying; lively talk.

The *pleas'antness* and in *pleas'antness*, the delightful and points of wit. *Locke*

**TO PLEAS.** *v. a.* [*placere*, Latin; *plaisir*, French.]

1. To delight; to gratify; to humour.

They *pleas'd* themselves in the children of their wives. *Locke*

Whatever it were a whirling wind, or a *pleas'ing* fall of water, running violently. *Locke*

Thou canst not be *pleas'd* at liberty, As I shall be to find thou art in mine. *Locke*

I leave such to rate with more grace and cheer, Whom folly *pleases*, and whose taste *pleases*. *Locke*

2. To satisfy; to content.

Doctor Pinch, Fd I should in this true sense again, And I will *pleas* you what you will demand. *Shakespeare*

What next I having shall *pleas'd*.

Thy wish exactly to new her it's desire. *Locke*

3. To obtain favour from; to be pleased with; to approve; to favour.

This is my beloved man, in whom I am well *pleas'd*. *Locke*

I love I easily face and thou wilt *pleas'd* with me. *Locke*

Full, now in me whom God

Thou *pleas'd*, who can *pleas'd* how long? *Locke*

**TO BE PLEAS'D.** To like. A word out of common.

Many of our most skill'd painters were *pleas'd* to recommend this author to me, as one who perfectly understood the rules of painting. *Locke*

**TO PLEAS.** *v. n.*

1. To give pleasure.

What *pleasing* would's for her now *pleas'ing* to me. *Locke*

I found something that was more *pleasing* to them, than my ordinary productions. *Dryden*

2. To gain approbation.

Their wine outcries shall not be *pleasing* to him. *Locke*

3. To like; to choose.

Spirits, freed from mortal laws, with ease Assume what sexes and what shapes they *pleas'd*. *Locke*

#### 4. To condescend; to comply. A word of ceremony.

*Please you, lords,*  
In fight of both our battles we may meet. *Shaksp.*  
The first words that I learnt were, to express  
my desire; that he would *please* to give me my  
liberty. *Seaf.*

**PLASER, n. f.** [from *please*.] One that  
courts favour.

**PLEASINGLY, adv.** [from *pleasing*.] In  
such a manner as to give delight.

*Pleasingly* trouble some thought and remembrance  
have been to me since I left you. *Auchin.*

Thus to hold the *pleasingly* began. *Milton.*  
The end of the artist is *pleasingly* to deceive the  
eye. *Dryden.*

Th' gains all points, who *pleasingly* confounds,  
Surprises, varies, and conceals the bounds. *Pope.*

**PLEASINGNESS, n. f.** [from *pleasing*.]  
Quality of giving delight.

**PLEASURABLE, n. f.** [from *please* and *man*.] A  
pleasurable; an officious fellow.

Such carry tales, some *pleasurables*, some flight  
zany. *Shaksp.*

That know the trick to make my lady laugh,  
Told our intents. *Shaksp.*

**PLEASURABLE, adj.** [from *pleasure*.] De-  
lightful; full of pleasure.

Planting of orchards is very profitable, as well  
as *pleasurable*. *Bacon.*

It affords a *pleasurable* habitation in every part,  
and that is the line exilicth. *Locke.*

There are, that the compounded fluid diam  
From different mixtures; to the blended streams,  
Each naturally correcting each, create  
A *pleasurable* midley. *Philips.*

Our ill-judging thought  
Hastily enjoys the *pleasurable* taste. *Prior.*

**PLEASURE, n. f.** [from *play*, Fr.]  
Delight; gratification of the mind or  
senses.

*Pleasure*, in general, is the consequent appre-  
hension of a suitable object, initially applied to a  
man's disposed faculty. *Smith.*

Accounts of men's taking *pleasure* in the fins of  
creatures, that poor spirit affects that accompanies  
it. *South.*

In hollow caves sweet quiet lies;  
The name with *pleasure* once the taught the floor,  
As *Pleasure's* dead, and *pleasure* is no more. *Pope.*

1. To gratification.

They say *pleasure* in a spacious plenty,  
To be content. *Shaksp.*

1. You do me does shake the head to hear  
His name. *Shaksp.*

Yet look in carnal *pleasure*. *Milton.*

2. Production.

The Lord taketh *pleasure* in them that fear  
Him. *Psalm.*

4. What the will dictates.

1. *My pleasure*; if you love do not persuade  
me, let not my letter. *Shaksp.*

2. *My pleasure*; if you love do not persuade  
me, let not my letter. *Shaksp.*

3. *My pleasure*; if you love do not persuade  
me, let not my letter. *Shaksp.*

4. *My pleasure*; if you love do not persuade  
me, let not my letter. *Shaksp.*

5. *My pleasure*; if you love do not persuade  
me, let not my letter. *Shaksp.*

6. *My pleasure*; if you love do not persuade  
me, let not my letter. *Shaksp.*

7. *My pleasure*; if you love do not persuade  
me, let not my letter. *Shaksp.*

8. *My pleasure*; if you love do not persuade  
me, let not my letter. *Shaksp.*

9. *My pleasure*; if you love do not persuade  
me, let not my letter. *Shaksp.*

10. *My pleasure*; if you love do not persuade  
me, let not my letter. *Shaksp.*

11. *My pleasure*; if you love do not persuade  
me, let not my letter. *Shaksp.*

12. *My pleasure*; if you love do not persuade  
me, let not my letter. *Shaksp.*

13. *My pleasure*; if you love do not persuade  
me, let not my letter. *Shaksp.*

14. *My pleasure*; if you love do not persuade  
me, let not my letter. *Shaksp.*

15. *My pleasure*; if you love do not persuade  
me, let not my letter. *Shaksp.*

I count it one of my greatest afflictions, that I  
cannot *please* such an honourable gentleman. *Shaksp.*

If what *pleases* him, shall *please* you,  
Tight closer, or good faith you'll catch a blow. *Shaksp.*

When the way of *pleasing* and dissembling  
lieth by the favourite, it is impossible any should  
be overgreat. *Bacon.*

Nay, the birds rural music too  
Is melodious and so free. *Cowley.*

As if they sung to *please* you  
Nothing is difficult to love, it will make a man  
cross his own inclinations to *please* them whom  
he loves. *Fletcher.*

**PLEASUREFUL, adj.** [from *pleasure* and *full*.]  
Pleasant; delightful. Obsolete.

This country, for the fruitfulness of the land and  
the convenience of the sea, hath been reputed a  
very *pleasureful* and *pleasant* country. *Blount.*

**PLEASURE, n. f.** [from *pleasure*, Fr. *placere*,  
Lat.] One of the lower people.

You're *pleasures*, it's to be taken. *Shaksp.*

Up on the last intervals of *pleasure*, the quarrels  
between the nobles and the *pleasures* would revive  
Swift.

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between the nobles and the *pleasures* would revive  
Swift.

**PLEASURE, n. f.** [from *pleasure*, Fr. *placere*,  
Lat.] One of the lower people.

4. To invite to drink, by accepting the  
cup of health after another.

The fellow, that  
Pledge with him, and *pledges*  
The breath of him in a divided draught,  
Is the readiest man to kill him. *Shaksp.*

To you noble Lord of Westmoreland  
—I *pledge* your grace. *Shaksp.*

That hexameter orator began the king of Home-  
lin's health, for presently *pledged* it. *Howell.*

Here's to thee, Dick; this whining love despise;  
I hedge me, my friend, and drink till thou be't  
wile. *Cowley.*

**PLEDGE, n. f.** [from *pledge*, Dutch.] A small  
piece of land.

I applied a *pledge* of battle to him. *Wilmot.*

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**PLEDGE, n. f.** [from *pledge*, Dutch.] A small  
piece of land.

1. Copious; exuberant; abundant; plentiful.

Author of evil, unknown till thy revolt,  
Now *plenteous* thirtie acts of hateful strife. *Milton.*  
Lub'ring the soil and reaping *plenteous* crop. *Milton.*

Two *plenteous* fountains the whole prospect  
crown'd,  
Thus through the gardens leads its streams around. *Pope.*

2. Fruitful; fertile.

Take up the fifth part of the land in the seven  
*plenteous* years. *Genes.*  
**PLENTIFULNESS.** *adv.* [from *plenteous*.]  
Copiously; abundantly; exuberantly;  
plentifully.

Thy due from me is tears,  
Which nature, love, and thal tenderness  
Shall, O dear father, pay thee *plenteously*. *Shaksp.*  
God created the great whales and each  
Soul living, each that crept, which *plenteously*  
The waters generated. *Milton.*  
God proves us in this life, that he may the more  
*plenteously* reward us in the next. *Wake.*

**PLENTIFULNESS.** *n. f.* [from *plenteous*.]  
Abundance; fertility; plenty.

The seven years of *plenteousness* in Egypt were  
ended. *Genes.*

**PLENTIFUL** *adj.* [plenty and full.]  
Copious; abundant; exuberant; fruit-  
ful. This is rather used in prose than  
*plenteous*.

To Amaltha he gave a country, bending like a  
horn; whence the tale of Amaltha's *plentiful*  
horn. *Ralegh.*

He that is *plentiful* in expences, will hardly be  
preserved from decay. *Bacon.*

It be a long winter it is commonly a more  
*plentiful* year. *Bacon.*

When they had a *plentiful* harvest, the farmer  
had hardly any corn. *L'Estrange.*

Alcibiades was a young man of noble birth, ex-  
cellent education, and a *plentiful* fortune. *Suys.*

**PLENTIFULLY.** *adv.* [from *plentiful*.]  
Copiously; abundantly.

They were not multiplied before, but they were  
at that time *plentifully* increased. *Brown.*

Born is *plentifully* furnished with water, there  
being a great multitude of fountains. *Addison.*

**PLENTIFULNESS.** *n. f.* [from *plentiful*.]  
The state of being plentiful; abundance;  
fertility.

**PLENTY.** *n. f.* [from *plenus*, Lat. full.]  
1. Abundance; such a quantity as is more  
than enough.

Peace,  
Dear nurse of arts, *plenty* and joyful birth. *Shaksp.*  
What makes land, as well as other things, dear,  
is *plenty* of buyers, and but few sellers; and so  
*plenty* of sellers and few buyers makes land  
cheap. *Locke.*

2. Fruitfulness; exuberance.

The teeming clouds  
Descend in glad *plenty* o'er the world. *Thomson.*  
3. It is used, I think barbarously, for  
*plentiful*.

To graze with thy calves,  
Where water is *plenty*. *Tupper.*  
If reason were as *plenty* as blackberries, I would  
give no man a reason on compulsion. *Shakspere.*

4. A state in which enough is had and en-  
joyed.

Ye shall eat in *plenty* and be satisfied, and praise  
the Lord. *Joel.*

Whole grievance is satiety of ease,  
Freedom from pain, and *plenty* their disease. *Harte.*

**PLEONASM.** *n. f.* [*pleonasmus*, Fr. *pleonaf-  
mus*, Lat.] A figure of rhetoric, by  
which more words are used than are  
necessary.

**PLESH.** *n. f.* [A word used by *Spenser* in-  
stead of *plash*, for the convenience of  
rhyme.] A puddle; a boggy marsh.

Out of the wound the red blood flowed fresh,  
That underneath his feet soon made a purple *plash*. *Spenser.*

**PLETHORA.** *n. f.* [from *πλεθρα*.] The  
state in which the vessels are fuller of hu-  
mours than is agreeable to a natural state  
or health; arises either from a diminu-  
tion of some natural evacuations, or  
from debauch and feeding higher or more  
in quantity than the ordinary powers of  
the viscera can digest: evacuations and  
exercise are its remedies.

The diseases of the fluids are a *plethora*, or too  
great abundance of laudable juices. *Arbuthnot.*

**PLETHORETICK.** *adj.* [from *plethora*.]  
**PLETHORICK.** *adj.* Having a full habit.

The fluids, as they consist of spirit, water, salts,  
oil, and terreftrial parts, differ according to the  
redundance of the whole or of any of these; and  
therefore the *plethorick* are phlegmatick, oily, sa-  
line, earthy, or dry. *Arbuthnot.*

**PLETHORY.** *n. f.* [*plethore*, Fr. from *πλεθ-  
ρα*.] Fullness of habit.

In too great repletion, the elastic force of the  
tube throws the fluid with too great a force, and  
subjects the animal to the diseases depending upon  
a *plethory*. *Arbuthnot.*

**PLEVIN.** *n. f.* [*plevine*, Fr. *plexina*, low  
Lat.] In law, a warrant or assurance.  
See **REPLEVIN**. *Dict.*

**PLEURISY.** *n. f.* [*πλευριτις*; *pleuresie*,  
Fr. *pleuritis*, Lat.] An inflammation of  
the pleura, though it is hardly distinguish-  
able from an inflammation of any other  
part of the breast, which are all from the  
same cause, a stagnated blood; and are to  
be remedied by evacuation, suppuration,  
or expectoration, or all together. *Quincy.*

**PLEURITICAL.** *adj.* [from *pleurisy*.]  
**PLEURITICK.** *adj.*

1. Diseased with a pleurisy.  
The viscous matter, which lies like leather upon  
the extravasated blood of *pleuritic* people, may be  
dissolved by a due degree of heat. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Denoting a pleurisy.  
His blood was *pleuritical*, it had neither colour  
nor confidence. *Wijeman.*

**PLIABLE.** *adj.* [*pliable*, from *plier*, Fr. to  
bend.].

1. Easy to be bent; flexible.  
Though an net be never so sinful, they will strip  
it of its guilt, and make the very law so *pliable* and  
bending, that it shall be impossible to be broke. *South.*

Whether the different motions of the animal  
spirits may have any effect on the mould of the  
face, when the lineaments are *pliable* and tender,  
I shall leave to the curious. *Addison.*

2. Flexible of disposition; easy to be per-  
suaded.

**PLIABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *pliable*.]  
1. Flexibility; easiness to be bent.

2. Flexibility of mind.  
God's preventing graces, which have thus fitted  
the soil for the kindly seeds-inne, planted *pliable-  
ness*, humility in the heart. *Hammond.*

Compare the ingenious *pliability* to virtuous  
councils in youth, as it comes fresh out of the hands  
of nature, with the confirmed obstinacy in most  
sorts of sin, that is to be found in an aged sinner. *South.*

**PLIANCY.** *n. f.* [from *pliant*.] Easiness to  
be bent.

Had not exercise been necessary, nature would  
not have given such an activity to the limbs, and  
such a *pliancy* to every part, as produces those  
compressions and extensions necessary for the pre-  
servation of such a system. *Addison.*

**PLIANT.** *adj.* [*pliant*, Fr.]

1. Bending; tough; flexible; flexible; lithe;  
limber.

An anatomist promised to dissect a woman's  
tongue, and examine whether the fibres may not be  
made up of a finer and more *pliant* thread. *Spa.*

2. Easy to take a form.

Particles of heav'nly fire,  
Or earth but new divided from the sky,  
And *pliant* still retain'd th' ethereal energy. *Dryden.*

As the wax melts that to the flame I hold,  
*Pliant* and warm may fill her heart remain,  
Soft to the print, but ne'er turn hard again. *Graville.*

3. Easily complying.

In languages the tongue is more *pliant* to  
sounds, the joints more supple to all sorts of  
activity, in youth than afterwards. *Bacon.*  
Those, who bore bulwarks on their backs,  
Now practice ev'ry *pliant* gesture,  
Opening their trunk for ev'ry teller. *Shaksp.*

4. Easily persuaded.

The will was then *docile* and *pliant* to re-  
ason, it met the dictates of a clarified und  
standing half-way. *South.*

**PLIANTNESS.** *n. f.* [from *pliant*.] Ele-  
gibility; toughness.

Greatness of weight, closeness of parts, fixity,  
*pliancy* or softness. *Bacon.*

**PLICATURE.** *n. f.* [*plicatura*, from *plere*,  
Latin.] Fold; double.

**PLICATION.** *n. f.* [*plicatio*, Latin.] Fold; double.  
*Plication* is used somewhere in *Clarissa*.

**PLIERS.** *n. f.* [from *ply*.] An instrum-  
ent by which any thing is laid hold on  
to bend it.

*Pliers* are of two sorts, flat-nosed and round-  
nosed; their office is to hold and fasten up  
small work, and to fit it in its place: the round-  
nosed *pliers* are used for turning or boring  
small plate into a circular form. *Wijeman.*

I made a detention by a small pair of *pliers*.

To **PLIGHT.** *v. a.* [*plichten*, Dutch.]

1. To pledge; to give as surety.  
He *plighted* his right hand  
Unto another love, and to another land. *Spa.*  
Saint Withold

Met the night mare, and her unfeild,  
Bid her alight, and her troth *plight*. *Shaksp.*  
I am in Henry's royal name,  
Give thee her hand for sign of *plighted* faith. *Shaksp.*

Here my inviolable faith I *plight*,  
Lo, thou be my defence, I, thy delight. *Dry.*  
New loves you seek,  
New vows to *plight*, and *plighted* vows to break. *Dry.*

I'll never mix my *plighted* hands with thine,  
While such a cloud of mischiefs hangs about v. *Add.*

2. To braid; to weave. [from *plico*, I  
whence to ply or bend, and *plight*, *plait*,  
or *plait*, a fold or flexure.]

Her head the fondly would agnise  
With gaudie girlonds, or flesh flowrets dight  
About her neck, or rings of rushes *plight*. *Spa.*  
I took it for a fairy vision

Of some gay creatures of the element,  
That in the colours of the rainbow live,  
And play i' th' *plighted* clouds. *South.*

**PLIGHT.** *n. f.* This word *Skinner* imagi-  
to be derived from the Dutch, *plu*  
office or employment; but *Junius*  
serves, that *plight*, Saxon, signifies dis-  
or pressing danger; whence I sup-  
*plight* was derived, it being gener-  
ally used in a bad sense.]

1. Condition; state.

When as the careful dwarf had told,  
And made ensample of their mournful light  
Unto his master, he no longer would  
There dwell in peril of like painful *plight*. *Spa.*  
I think myself in better *plight* for a tender  
you are. *Shaksp.*

Befeech your highness,  
My women may be with me; for, you see,  
My *plight* requires it. *Shaksp.*

# PLO

They in lowliest *plight* repentant stood  
Praying.

Milton.

Thou must not here  
Lie in this miserable loathsome *plight*.  
Most perfect hero tried in heaviliest *plight*  
Of labours huge and hard.

Milton.

Milton.

2. Good case.  
Who abuseth his cattle and starves them for meat,  
By carting or plowing, his game is not great;  
Where he that with labour can use them aright,  
Hath game to his comfort, and cattle in *plight*.

Tusser.

3. Pledge; gage. [from the verb.]  
That lord, whose hand must take my *plight*, shall  
carry  
Half my love with him, half my care and duty.

Shakespeare.

4. [from *To plight*.] A fold; a pucker;  
a double; a puffle; a plait.

Yclad, for fear of scorching air,  
All in a hiken canvas, lilly white,  
Furled upon with many a folded *plight*.  
A garment of some kind. Obsolete.

Spenser.

Because my wrack  
Chanc't on his father's shore, he let not lack  
My *plight*, or coat, or cloake, or any thing  
Might cherish heat in me.

Chapman.

PLINTH. *n. f.* [πλινθος.] In architecture,  
is that square member which serves as a  
foundation to the base of a pillar; Vi-  
truvius calls the upper part or abacus of  
the Tuscan pillar, a *plinth*, because it  
resembles a square tile: moreover, the  
same denomination is sometimes given  
to a thick wall, wherein there are two  
or three bricks advanced in form of a  
plathband.

Harris.

TO PLOD. *v. n.* [*ploeghen*, Dut. *Skinner*.]

1. To toil; to moul; to drudge; to travel.  
A *plodding* diligence brings us sooner to our  
journey's end, than a fluttering way of advancing  
by fits.  
He knows better than any man, what is not to  
be written; and never hazards himself so far as to  
fall, but *plods* on deliberately, and, as a grave man  
might, puts his staff before him.  
Th' unletter'd churlish, who believes in gross,  
Plods on to heav'n, and ne'er is at a loss.  
Some stupid, *plodding*, money-loving wight,  
Who wus their hearts by knowing black from white.

Dryden.

2. To travel laboriously.  
Rogues, *plod* away o' the hoof, seek shelter,  
puck.

Shakespeare.

If one of mean affairs  
May *plod* it in a week, why may not I  
Glide thither in a day.  
Halt thou not held my stirrup?  
Bare-headed, *plodded* by my foot-cloth mule,  
And thought thee happy when I shook my head?

Shakespeare.

Ambitious love hath so far me offended,  
That barefoot *plod* I the cold ground upon,  
With froward vow my fault to have amended.

Shakespeare.

3. To study closely and dully.  
Universal *plodding* prisons up  
The humble spirits in the arteries;  
Amotion and long during action tires  
The fine vigour of the traveller.

Shakespeare.

He *plods* to turn his anxious suit  
T' ap' in law, and prosecute.  
She re-sound'd without *plodding* long,  
Nor ever gave her judgment wrong.

Hudibras.

PRODDEN. *n. f.* [from *plod*.] A dull heavy  
laborious man.  
Study is like the heav'n's glorious sun,  
That will not be deep search'd with saucy looks;  
What have continual *pladders* ever won,  
Save hate authority from others books?

Shakespeare.

PLOUGH. *n. f.* [*plow*, Saxon. See *PLAT*.]

1. A final extent of ground.  
It was a chosen *plot* of fertile land,  
Amongst wide wastes set like a little nest,  
As if it had by nature's cunning hand  
Be choicely picked out from all the rest.

Spenser.

# PLO

Plant ye with alders or willows a *plot*,  
Where yearly as needeth no poles may be got.

Tusser.

This liketh moory *plots*, delights in fedge bowers.

Drayton.

Many unfrequented *plots* there are,  
Fitted by kind for rape and villany.  
Were there but this single *plot* to lose,  
This mould of Marcus, they to dust would grind it,  
And throw't against the wind.

Shakespeare.

When we mean to build,  
We first survey the *plot*, then draw the model,  
And when we see the figure of the house,  
Then we must rate the cost of the erection.  
Weeds grow not in the wild uncultivated waste,  
but in garden *plots* under the negligent hand of a  
gardener.

Locke.

2. A plantation laid out.  
Some goddess inhabiteth this region, who is the  
soul of this soil; for neither is any less than a god-  
dess, worthy to be burned in such a heap of plea-  
sures; nor any less than a goddess could have  
made it to perfect a *plot*.

Sidney.

3. A form; a scheme; a plan.  
The law of England never was properly applied  
unto the Irish nation, as by a purposed *plot* of go-  
vernment, but as they could infiltrate and steal  
themselves under the same by their humble car-  
riage.

Spencer on Ireland.

4. [imagined by *Skinner* to be derived from  
*platform*, but evidently contracted from  
*complot*, Fr.] A conspiracy; a secret de-  
sign formed against another.  
I have overheard a *plot* of death upon him.

Shakespeare.

Easy seems the thing to every one,  
That nought could cross their *plot*, or them sup-  
press.

Daniel.

O think what anxious moments pass between  
The birth of *plots*, and their last fatal periods!  
O 'tis a dreadful interval of time,  
Made up of horror all, and lig with death!

Addis.

5. An intrigue; an affair complicated, in-  
volved, and embarrassed; the story of a  
play, comprising an artful involution of  
affairs, unravelled at last by some unex-  
pected means.

Nothing must be sung between the acts,  
But what some way conduces to the *plot*.

Roscom.

Our author  
Produc'd his play, and begg'd the knight's advice,  
Made him observe the subject and the *plot*,  
The manners, passions, unities, what not?  
They deny the *plot* to be tragical, because its  
catastrophe is a wedding, which hath ever been  
accounted comical.

Gay.

If the *plot* or intrigue must be natural, and such  
as springs from the subject, then the winding up of  
the *plot* must be a probable consequence of all that  
went before.

Pope.

6. Stratagem; secret combination to any  
ill end.

Frustrate all our *plots* and wiles.

Milton.

7. Contrivance; deep reach of thought.

Who says he was not  
A man of much *plot*,  
May repent that false accusation;  
Having plotted and pen'd  
Six plays to attend  
The taice of his negotiation.

Denham

TO PLOT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To form schemes of mischief against  
another, commonly against those in au-  
thority.

The subtle traitor  
This day had plotted in the council house  
To murder me.

Shakespeare.

The wicked plotter against the just.  
He who envies now thy state,  
Who now is plotting how he may seduce  
Thee from obedience.

Malton.

The wolf that round th' inclosure prow'd  
To leap the fence, now *plots* not on the fold.

Dryden.

2. To contrive; to scheme.

The count tells the marquis of a flying noise,  
that the prince did *plot* to be secretly gone; to  
which the marquis answer'd, that though love had

made his highness steal out of his own country,  
yet fear would never make him run out of Spain.

Weston.

TO PLOT. *v. a.*

1. To plan; to contrive.

With shame and sorrow fill'd:  
Shame for his folly; sorrow out of time  
For plotting an unprofitable crime.

Dryden.

2. To describe according to ichnography.  
This treatise *plots* down Cornwall, as it now  
standeth, for the particulars.

Carew.

PLOTTIER. *n. f.* [from *plot*.]

1. Conspirator.

Colonel, we shall try who's the greater *plotter* of  
us two, I against the state, or you against the pet-  
ticoat.

Dryden.

2. Contriver.

An irreghious Moor,  
Chief architect and *plotter* of thie woes.

Shakespeare.

PLOVER. *n. f.* [*pluvier*, Fr. *pluvialis*, Lat.]

A lapwing. A bird.  
Of wild birds, Cornwall hath quail, rail, par-  
tridge, pheasant and *plover*.

Carew.

Some  
The bitter knows his time or from the shore,  
The *plover* when to scatter o'er the heath  
And sing.

Thomson.

PLOUGH. *n. f.* [*plow*, Sax. *plow*, Danish;  
*ploegh*, Dutch.]

1. The instrument with which the furrow  
are cut in the ground to receive the seed.  
Till th' out-bow'd Cyclops land we teach; a race  
Of proud-lind hostlers, that never tow,  
Nor put a plant in earth, nor use a *plow*.  
Look how the purple flower, which the *plough*  
Hath sown in tender, languishing doth die.  
Some *ploughs* differ in the length and shape of  
their beams, some in the share, others in the coul-  
ter and handles.

Mortimer.

In ancient times the sacred *plough* employ'd  
The kings and awful fathers.

Thomson.

2. Tillage; culture of land.

3. A kind of plane.

Ainsworth.

TO PLOUGH. *v. n.* To practise aration; to  
turn up the ground in order to sow seed.

Rebellion, insolence, sedition  
We ourselves have *plough'd* for, low'd and scatter'd,  
By mingling them with us.

Shakespeare.

Doth the ploughman *plough* all day to sow?  
They only give the land one *ploughing*, and sow  
white oats, and harrow them as they do black.

Mortimer.

TO PLOUGH. *v. a.*

1. To turn up with the plough.

Let the Volturnus  
Plough Rome and harrow Italy.  
Shou'd any have, to low'd, belong to you,  
No doubt you'd send the rogue, in letters bound,  
To work in Bridewell, or to *plough* your ground.

Dryden.

A man may *plough*, in stiff grounds the first time  
followed, an acre a day.  
You find it *ploughed* into ridges and furrows.

Mortimer

2. To bring to view by the plough; with up.

Another of a dusky colour, nearly black; these  
are of these frequently *ploughed up* in the fields of  
Welden.

Warton.

3. To furrow; to divide.

When the puce her funeral rites had paid,  
He *plough'd* the Tyrrhene seas with sails display'd.

Addison.

With speed we *plough* the watry way,  
My power shall guard thee.

Pope.

4. To tear; to furrow.

Patent Olivia *plough* thy visage up  
With her prepped nails.

Shakespeare.

PLOUGHBOY. *n. f.* [*plough* and *boy*.] A  
boy that follows the plough; a coarse  
ignorant boy.

A *ploughboy*, that has never seen any thing but  
thatched huts and his parish church, imagines  
that thatch belongs to the very nature of a house.

Watts' Language.

# PLU

**Plougher.** *n. f.* [from *plough*.] One who ploughs or cultivates ground.

When the country shall be replanted with corn, as it will, it will be followed; for the country people themselves are great ploughers and find it no wonder that there should be good traces of new games created.

**Ploughland's n.** *n. f.* [*plough* and *land*.] A farm for corn.

Who hath a ploughland casts all his seed there;

And yet allows his ground more corn should bear.

In this look are entered the names of the men who cultivated the top; the number, to ploughers, through each county; and the number of the children.

**Ploughman.** *n. f.* [*plough* and *man*.]

1. One that attends or uses the plough; a cultivator of corn.

When the plough is upon the furrow,

And many larks are ploughmen's clocks;

The cuckoo then on every tree

God provides the good things of the world;

To serve the needs of nature by the labours of the ploughman.

The careful ploughman doubting nothing,

Your reign no less affixes the ploughman's prayer;

Thou art the warm husbandry's best state.

The merchant gains by peace, and the toilers by war;

The shepherd by wet seasons, and the ploughman by dry.

Who can cease to admire

The ploughman's toil in his coarse attire.

One

My ploughman's is, O'er his shepherd's son.

My ploughman's is, O'er his shepherd's son.

My ploughman's is, O'er his shepherd's son.

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My ploughman's is, O'er his shepherd's son.

# PLU

Down into the bottom of the deep,  
Where fashion line could never touch the ground,  
And pluck up downed honour by the locks.

I will pluck them up by the roots out of my land.

Pluck away his crop with his feathers.

A time to plant, and a time to pluck up that which is planted.

They pluck off their skin from off them.

Dispatch 'em quick, but first pluck out their tongues.

Let with their dying breath they sow sedition.

Beneath this back the weary peasant lies.

Phoebe brought it, and bid the lutes cease to play.

Of herds and flocks, a thousand tugging bulls.

To strip of feathers.

Since I pluck't geese, I knew not what it was to be beaten.

I come to thee from plume pluck'd Richard.

To pluck up a heart or spirit.

Verbal expiation for taking up or returning of courage.

He willed them to pluck up their hearts, and make all things ready for a new assault, when he expected they should with courageous resolution recompense their late cowardice.

Pluck, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A pull; a draw; a single act of plucking.

Birds kept coming and going all day; but to few at a time that the man did not think there was a pluck.

Were the ends of the bones dry, they could not, without great difficulty, obey the pluck's and attractions of the motory muscles.

2. [*plughk*, Erle.] I know not whether derived from the English, rather than the English from the Erle.] The heart, liver, and lights of an animal.

Plucker, *n. f.* [from *pluck*.] One that plucks.

Thou setter up and plucker down of kings!

Pull it as soon as you see the seed begin to grow brown, at which time let the plucker be it up in handfuls.

Plugg, *n. f.* [*plugg*, Swedish; *plugg*, Dutch.] A stopple; any thing driven hard into another body to stop a hole.

Shutting the valve with the plug, draw down the sucker to the bottom.

The fighting with a man's own shadow, consists in the brandishing of two fists grasped in each hand, and loaded with plugs of lead at either end, thus opens the chest.

In bottling wine, fill your mouth full of corks, together with a large plug of tobacco.

To PLUG, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stop with a plug.

A tent plugging up the orifice, would make the matter recur to the part disputed to receive it.

Plum, *n. f.* [plum, plummeneop, Saxon; plumme, Danish.] A custom has prevailed of writing plum, but improperly.

1. A fruit with a stone.

The flower consists of five leaves, which are placed in a regular order, and expand in form of a rose, from whose base or cup arises the point, which afterwards becomes an oval or globular fruit, having a soft fleshy pulp, surrounding an hard oblong stone, for the most part pointed, to which should be added, the toothlike are long and slender, and have but a single fruit upon each.

1. The peach, or white plum.

2. The early black damask, commonly called the Moor-co-plum.

3. The little black damask plum.

4. The great damask violet of Tours.

5. The Orleans plum.

6. The Fotheringham plum.

7. The Perdrigon plum.

8. The violet Perdrigon plum.

9. The white Perdrigon plum.

10. The red imperial plum, sometimes called the red bonum magnum.

11. The white imperial bonum magnum; white Holland or

# PLU

Mogul plum. 12. The Cheffon plum. 13. The apricot plum. 14. The maître claudie. 15. La rocke-courbon, or diaper rouge; the red diaper plum. 16. Queen Claudia. 17. Myrobolan plum.

18. The green gage plum. 19. The cloth of gold plum. 20. St. Catharine plum. 21. The royal plum. 22. La meubelle. 23. The Brignole plum.

24. The eupres. 25. The monieur plum, this is sometimes called the Wentworth plum, both resembling the bonum magnum. 26. The cherry plum. 27. The white pear plum. 28. The mulberry plum. 29. The St. Julian plum. 30. The black bullace-tree plum. 31. The white bullace-tree plum. 32. The black thorn or flower tree plum.

Philosophers in vain enquired, whether the bonum magnum consisted in riches, bodily delights, virtue or contemplation; they might as reasonably have disputed, whether the devil rich were in apples, plums, or nuts.

2. Rantin; grape dried in the sun.

I will dance, and eat plums at your wedding.

[In the cant of the city.] The sum at one hundred thousand pounds.

By the present edict, many a man in France will sell into a plum, who sell several thousand pounds short of it the day before.

The intermix make up his plum,

And dare not touch the boxed tum.

By far the same John had acquired some plums, which he might have kept, had it not been for his law suit.

Ask you,

Why the and Supplis rate that monstrous sum?

Alas! they bear a man will cost a plum.

4. A kind of play, called How many plums for a penny.

Plumage, *n. f.* [*plumage*, Fr.] Feathers; but of feathers.

The plumage of birds exceeds the pilosity of beasts.

See, with the talon, stooping from above,

Suit with her varying plumage, figure the dove.

Plumb, *n. f.* [*plumb*, Fr. *plumbum*, Lat.] A plummet, a leaden weight let down at the end of a line.

If the plumb line hang just upon the perpendicular, when the level is set flat down upon the work, the work is level.

Plumb, *adv.* [from the noun.]

1. Perpendicularly to the horizon.

A vast vacancy, all unawares

I butting his pinnons vain, plumb down he falls.

If all these atoms should descend plumb down with equal velocity, being all perfectly solid and imporous, and the vacuum not resisting their motion, they would never the one overtake the other.

2. It is used for any sudden descent, a plumb or perpendicular being the short passage of a falling body. It is sometimes pronounced ignorantly plump.

Is it not a sad thing to fall thus plumb into the grave? well one minute, and dead the next.

To PLUMB, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To found; to search by a line with a weight at its end.

The most experienced seamen plumb'd the depth of the channel.

2. To regulate any work by the plummet.

Plumber, *n. f.* [*plombier*, Fr.] One who works upon lead. Commonly written and pronounced plummer.

Plumbray, *n. f.* [from *plumber*.] Works of lead; the manufactures of a plumber.

Commonly spelt plummery.

Plumcake, *n. f.* [*plum* and *cake*.] Cake made with raisins.

He cram'd them till their guts did ache

With caudle, cantard, and plumcake.

Plume, *n. f.* [*plume*, Fr. *pluma*, Lat.]



# PLU

## 1. Feather of birds.

Let frantick Talbot triumph for a while,  
And, like a peacock, sweep along his tail;  
We'll put his *plumes*, and take away his train.

Shakespeare.

Wings he wore of many a colour'd plume.  
They appear made up of little bladders, like  
those in the *plume* or tail of a quill.

Grew.

## 2. Feather worn as an ornament; Chapman uses it for a crest at large.

Let every feeble rannour shake your hearts,  
Your enemies with nodding of their *plumes*  
Fan you into despair.

Shakespeare.

With this up, he, he rustled upon his crest,  
And caught him by the horse-hair *plume*, that  
dangl'd on his crest.

Chapman.

Eastern travellers know that ostridges feathers  
are common, and the ordinary *plume* of Januaries.

Brown.

The fearful infant,

Damnt to see a face with fierc' a'erspread,  
And his high *plume* that nodded o'er his head.

Dryden.

## 3. Pride; towering mien.

Great duke of Lakenhester, I come to thee  
From plume-pluckt Richard, who with willing soul  
Adopts thee heir.

Shakespeare.

## 4. Token of honour; prize of contest.

Ambitious to win from me some *plume*.  
The famish'd cow

Milton.

5. *Plume* is a term used by botanists for that  
part of the seed of a plant, which in its  
growth becomes the trunk: it is inclosed  
in two small cavities, formed in the  
lobes for its reception, and is divided at  
its loose end into divers pieces, all closely  
bound together like a bunch of feathers,  
whence it has this name.

Quincy.

## To PLUME, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To pick and adjust feathers.  
Swans must be kept in some enclosed pond, where  
they may have room to come ashore and *plume*  
themselves.

Martiner.

## 2. [plumer, Fr.] To strip of feathers.

Such animals, as feed upon fish, devour some  
part of the feathers of the birds they gorge them-  
selves with, because they will not take pains fully  
to *plume* them.

Ray.

## 3. To strip; to pill.

They stuck not to say, that the king cured not  
to *plume* the nobility and people to feather him-  
self.

Bacon.

## 4. To place as a plume.

His haters reach'd the sky, and on his crest  
Sat horror *plum'd*.

Milton.

## 5. To adorn with plumes.

Fate of the *plum'd* troops, and the big war,  
That make ambition virtuous.

Shakespeare.

## 6. To make proud; us, he plumes himself.

PLUMEA'LLUM, n. f. [alumen plumosum,  
Lat.] A kind of asbestos.

Willius.

*Plumellum*, formed into the likeness of a wick,  
will administer to the flame, and yet not consume  
itself.

Willius.

## PLUM'GEROUS, adj. [pluma and gero, Lat.] Having feathers; feathered. Dict.

## PLUM'PERE, n. f. [pluma and pes, Latin.]

A fowl that has feathers on the foot.

Dict.

## PLUMMET, n. f. [from plumb.]

1. A weight of lead hung at a string, by  
which depths are found, and perpendicu-  
larity is discerned.

Deeper than did ever plummet sound,  
I'll drown my book.

Shakespeare.

Fit, envious time,  
Call on the lazy leaden-sleeping hours,  
Whose speed is but the heavy *plummet's* pace.

Milton.

## 2. Any weight.

God sees the body of flesh which you bear about  
you, and the *plumets* which it hangs upon your  
Vol. II.

# PLU

soul, and therefore, when you cannot rise high  
enough to him, he comes down to you. *Duppa*.

The heaviest of their bodies, being always in  
the ascending side of the wheel, must be counter-  
poised by a *plummet* fattened about the pulley on  
the axis: this *plummet* will descend according as  
the sand doth make the several parts of the wheel  
lighter or heavier.

Willius.

## PLUMOSITY, n. f. [from plumosus.] The state of having feathers.

## PLUMOUS, adj. [plumex, Fr. plumas, Lat.] Feathery; resembling feathers.

This has a like *plumous* body in the middle, but  
finer.

Hoc inward.

PLUMP, adj. [Of this word the etymo-  
logy is not known. Skinner derives it  
from *pommet*, French, full like a ripe  
apple; it might be more easily deduced  
from *plum*, which yet seems very harsh.  
Junius omits it.] Somewhat fat; not  
lean; sleek; full and smooth.

The better, that valued it, upon a smooth coat  
and a *plump* habit of body, was taken up for a heri-  
fice, but the ox, that was delighted for his raw  
bones, went on with his work till.

L'Estrange.

## PLUMP gentleman,

Get out as fast as e'er you can:  
Or cease to push, or to exclaim.  
You make the very crowd you blame.

Prim.

Grows *plump* and round, and full of mettle. *Swift*.

PLUMP, n. f. [from the adjective.] A  
knot; a tuft; a cluster; a number  
joined in one mass. I believe it is now  
corrupted to *chump*.

England, Scotland, Ireland, lie all in a *plump*  
together, not accessible but by sea.

Bacon.

Warwick having espied certain *plumps* of Scot-  
tish horsemen ranging the field, returned towards  
the river to prevent danger.

Huyward.

We relied under a *plump* of trees.

Sandys.

Spread upon a lake, with upward eye  
A *plump* of fowl behold their foe on high;

They close their trembling troops, and all attend  
On whom the fowling eagle will descend.

Dryden.

## To PLUMP, v. a. [from the adjective.] To fatten; to swell; to make large.

The particles of air expand upon them selves, *plump*  
out the sides of the bladder, and keep them turgid.

Boyle.

I'm as lean as carrion; but a wedding at our  
house will *plump* me up with good cheer.

L'Estrange.

Let them he for the dew and rain to *plump* them.

Martiner.

## To PLUMP, v. n. [from the adverb.]

1. To fall like a stone into the water. A  
word formed from the found, or rather  
corrupted from *plumb*.

2. [from the adjective.] To be swollen.

Ansforth.

PLUMP, adv. [Probably corrupted from  
*plumb*, or perhaps formed from the found  
of a stone falling on the water.] With a  
sudden fall.

I would fain now see 'em rowl'd  
Down a hill, or from a bridge  
Head-long cast, to break their ridge;

Or to some over take 'em  
Plump, and see if that would wake 'em.

Ben Jon.

PLUMPER, n. f. [from *plump*.] Some-  
thing worn in the mouth to swell out  
the cheeks.

She dext'rously her *plumper* draws,  
That serve to fill her hollow jaws.

Swift.

PLUMPER, n. f. [from *plump*.] Fulness;  
disposition toward fulness.

Those convex glasses supply the defect of *plump-  
ness* in the eye, and by encreasing the refraction  
make the rays converge sooner, so as to converge  
at the bottom of the eye.

Newton.

## PLUM'PORRIDGE, n. f. [plum and porridge.] Porridge with plums.

# PLU

A rigid dissentor, who dined at his house on  
Christmas day, eat very plentifully of *plum*  
*porridge*.

Augyou.

## PLUMPUDDING, n. f. [plum and pudding.] Pudding made with plums.

## PLUMPEY, adj. Plump; fat. A ludicrous word.

Come, thou monarch of the vine,  
*Plumpy* Bacchus, with pink eye,  
In thy vats our cares be grow'd.

Stallone.

## PLUMY, adj. [from plume.] Feathered; covered with feathers.

Satan nill, and brought a fiery globe  
Of angels, on full tail of wing flew nigh,  
Who on their *plumy* vans receiv'd him fast

Er in his earnest motion, and up bore  
As on a floating couch through the blithe air.

Appear'd his *plumy* crest, before he'd with blood.

Adapton.

Sometimes they are like a quill, with the *plumy*  
part only upon one side.

Gr. w.

## To PLUNDER, v. a. [plunderen, Dutch.]

1. To pillage; to rob in an hostile way.

Nebuchadnezzar *plundered* the temple of God,  
and we find the fatal doom that afterwards befall  
him.

South.

## 2. To take by pillage.

Being driven away, and his books *plundered*, one  
of his neighbours bought them in his behalf, and  
preferred them for him till the end of the war.

Slaps the trait of their exaction brought,  
Which made in peace a treasure richer far,  
Than what is *plunder'd* in the rage of war.

Dryden.

## 3. To rob as a thief.

Their country's wealth our mightier masters die in,  
Or crows, to *plunder* provinces, the man.

PLUNDER, n. f. [from the verb.] Pillage;  
spoils gotten in war.

Let loose the murdering army on their masters,  
To pay themselves with *plunder*.

PLUNDER, n. f. [from *plunder*.]

1. Hostile pillager; spoiler.

2. A thief; a robber.

It was a famous saying of William Rufus, who-  
ever spares perjured men, robbers, *plunderers*, and  
traitors, deprives all good men of their peace and  
quietness.

We cannot future violence overcome,  
Nor give the miserable province ease,  
Since what one *plunderer* left, the next will seize.

Dryden.

## To PLUNGE, v. n. [plonger, Fr.]

1. To put suddenly under water, or under  
any thing supposed liquid.

*Plunge* us in the flames.  
Hearing from hence to *plunge* herself the springs,  
But thence adre supported as her wits.

Dryden.

## 2. To put into any state suddenly.

I mean to *plunge* the boy in pleasing sleep,  
And cavell'd in Italian bowers to keep.

Dryden.

## 3. To hurry into any distress.

O conference! into what abyss of fears  
And horrors has thou driv'n me? out of which  
I had no way; from deep to deeper *plung'd*.

Without a prudent determination in matters  
before us, we shall be *plunged* into perpetual errors.

Watts.

## 4. To force in suddenly. This word, to what action forever it be applied, com- monly expresses either violence and sud- denness in the agent, or distress in the patient.

At this advance'd, and sudden as the word,  
In proud *Plutus*'s bosom *plung'd* the sword.

Let them not be too hasty to *plunge* their en-  
quiries at once into the depths of knowledge.

Watts.

## To PLUNGE, v. n.

1. To sink suddenly into water; to dive.

Accoutred as I was, I *plunged* in.

His counter *plung'd*,  
And threw him off, the waves wheel'd over him,  
And his limbs in his heavy arms be drown'd.

Dryden.

# PLU

When thou, thy ship o'erwhelm'd with waves,  
 float be  
 Fore'd to plunge naked in the raging sea. Dryden.

When tortoises have been a long time upon the water, their shells being dried in the sun, they are easily taken; by reason they cannot plunge into the water nimbly enough. Ray.

2. To fall or rush into any hazard or distress.

He could find no other way to conceal his adultery, but to plunge into the guilt of a murder. Titulston

Did not for honour plunge into a war  
 Then shalt thou see that Marcus is not slow. Addy.  
 Impotent of mind and uncontroll'd,  
 He plung'd into the gulph which heav'n foretold. Pope.

PLUNGE, *n. f.*

1. Act of putting or sinking under water.

2. Difficulty; strait; distress.

She was weary of life, since she was brought to that *plunge*; to conceal her husband's murder, or secure her son. Sidney

People, when put to a *plunge*, cry out to heaven for help, without helping themselves. *Elphinstone*  
 Wilt thou behold me sinking in my woes?  
 And wilt thou not reach out a friendly arm,  
 To raise me from amidst this *plunge* of sorrows? Addy, n.

He must be a good man; a quality which Cicero and Quintilian are much at a *plunge* in ascribing to the Greek and Roman orators. Baker

PLUNGEON, *n. f.* [*mergus*, Lat.] A sea bird. Anficorth.

PLUNGER, *n. f.* [from *plunge*.] One that plunges; a diver.

PLUNKER, *n. f.* A kind of blue colour. Anficorth.

PLURAL, *adj.* [*pluralis*, Lat.]

1. Implying more than one.

Thou hast no faith left now, unless thou'dst two; Peter have none  
 Than plural faith, which is too much by one. Shakspeare.

2. In grammar.

The Greek and Hebrew have two variations, one to signify the number two, and another to signify a number of more than two; under one variation the noun is said to be of the dual number, and under the other of the plural. Clarke

PLURALIST, *n. f.* [*pluraliste*, Fr. from *plural*.] One that holds more ecclesiastical benefices than one with cure of souls.

If the *pluralists* would do their best to suppress curates, their number might be to be retrenched, that they would not be in the least formidable. Collier.

PLURALITY, *n. f.* [*pluralité*, Fr.]

1. The state of being or having a greater number.

It is not plurality of parts without majority of parts, that maketh the total greater; yet it seemeth to the eye a shorter distance of way, if it be all'd and continued, than if it have trees, whereby the eye may divide it. Bacon.

2. A number more than one.

These hereticks had introduced a *plurality* of gods, and so made the pretension of the unity part of the symbolon, that should discriminate the orthodox from them. Hammond

Sometimes it admitteth of distinction and *plurality*; sometimes it reduceth all into conjunction and unity. Perizon.

They could forego *plurality* of wives, though that be the main impediment to the conversion of the East Indies. Bentley

'Tis impossible to conceive how any language can want this variation of the noun, where the nature of its signification is such as to admit of *plurality*. Clarke.

3. More cures of souls than one.

4. The greater number; the majority.

Take the *plurality* of the world, and they are neither wise nor good. L'Estrange.

# PLY

PLU'RALLY, *adv.* [from *plural*.] In a sense implying more than one.

PLUSH, *n. f.* [*peluche*, Fr.] A kind of villous or shaggy cloth; shag; a kind of woollen velvet.

The bottom of it was set against a lining of *plush*, and the found was quite dead, and but mere breath. Bacon.

The colour of *plush* or velvet will appear varied, if you strook part of it one way, and part of it another. Boyle.

I love to wear clothes that are flush, Not putting old rags with *plush*. Cleveland.

PLUSHIER, *n. f.* [*galen lavie*.] A sea fish.

The *plushier* is devour'd by a bigger kind of fish called a *plusher*, somewhat like the dog-fish, who leapeth above water, and thence through be- wayeth them to the balker. Carew.

PLUVIAL, *adj.* [from *pluvia*, Latin.]

PLUVIOUS, *adj.* Rainy; relating to rain.

The tangous parcels about the wicks of candles only signify a moist and *pluvius* air about them. Brown

PLUVIAL, *n. f.* [*pluvial*, Fr.] A priest's cope. Anficorth.

To PLY, *v. a.* [*plien*, to work at any thing, old Dutch. Junius and Skinner.]

1. To work on any thing closely and importunately.

The savage raves, impatient of the wound,  
 The wound's great anchor cloth at hand provokes  
 His rage, and *plies* him with redoubled strokes. Dryden.

The hero from afar  
*Ply* him with darts and stones, and distant war. Dryden.

2. To employ with diligence; to keep busy; to set on work.

Her gentle wit the *ply*  
 To teach them truth.  
 He returned his pen too, and *ply'd* it as hard. Felt.

They their legs *ply'd*, not staying  
 Until they reach'd the fatal champion. Hudibras.

He who exerts all the faculties of his soul, and *plies* all means and opportunities in the search of truth, may rest upon the judgment of his conscience for informed, as a warrantable guide. South.

The weary Trojans *ply* their thatter'd oars  
 To merit land. Dryden.

I have *plied* my needle these fifty years, and by my good will would never have it out of my hand. Spectator

3. To practise diligently.

He firmly bad him other business *ply*. Spectator.  
 Keep house, and *ply* his book, welcome his friends,

Visit his countrymen, and banquet them. Shakspeare.

Then continue how they best may *ply*  
 Their growing work. Milton.

Their bloody talk, unwearied still, they *ply*. Waller.

4. To solicit importunately.

He *plies* her hard, and much rain wears the marble. Shakspeare.

He *plies* the duke at morning and at night,  
 And doth impeach the freedom of the state,  
 If they deny him justice. Shakspeare.

Whoever has any thing of David's piety will be perpetually *plying* the throne of grace with such like acknowledgments: as, blessed be that providence which delivered me from such a low company. South.

To PLY, *v. n.*

1. To work, or offer service.

He was forced to *ply* in the streets as a porter for his livelihood. Spectator.

2. To go in haste.

Thither he *plies* undaunted. Milton.

3. To busy one's self.

A bird crew made about the banks the *ply*,  
 Not far from thore, and short excursions tries. Dryden.

4. [*plier*, Fr.] To bend.

# POA

The willow *plied* and gave way to the gust, and still recovered itself again, but the oak was stubborn, and chose rather to break than bend. L'Estrange.

PLY, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Bent; turn; forin; cast; bias.

The late learners cannot so well take the *ply*, except it be in some minds that have not suffered themselves to fix, but have kept themselves open and prepared to receive continual amendment. Bacon.

2. Plait; fold.

The *plies* or *plies* of the inward coat of the stomach detain the aliment in the stomach. Arbuthnot.

PLYERS, *n. f.* See PLIERS.

PNEUMATICAL, *adj.* [*πνευματικός*, from PNEUMATICK. } *πνεύμα*.]

1. Moved by wind; relative to wind.

I tell upon the making of *pneumatical* trials, whereof I gave an account in a book about the air. Boyle.

That the air near the surface of the earth will expand itself, when the pressure of the incumbent atmosphere is taken off, may be seen in the experiments made by Boyle in his *pneumatick* engine. Locke.

The lemon uncorrupt with voyage long,  
 To various spirits added,  
 They with *pneumatick* engine ceaseless draw. Philips.

2. Consisting of spirit or wind.

All fluid bodies consist of parts *pneumatical* and tangible; the *pneumatical* substance being in loose bodies the native spirit of the body, and in lean plain air that is gotten in. Bacon.

The race of all things here is, to extenuate and turn things to be more *pneumatical* and rare, and not to retrograde, from *pneumatical*, to that which is dense. Bacon.

PNEUMATICKS, *n. f.* [*pneumatique*, Fr. *πνεύμα*.]

1. A branch of mechanics, which considers the doctrine of the air, or laws according to which that fluid is condensed, rarefied, or gravitates. Harris.

2. In the schools, the doctrine of spiritual substances, as God, angels, and the souls of men. Ditt.

PNEUMATOLOGY, *n. f.* [*πνευματολογία*.]

The doctrine of spiritual existence.

To POACH, *v. a.* [*ouys poché*, Fr.]

1. To boil slightly.

The yolks of eggs are so well prepared for nourishment, that, to they be *poached* or rare boiled, they need no other preparation. Bacon.

2. To begin without completing: from the practice of boiling eggs slightly. Not in use.

Of later times, they have rather *poached* and offered at a number of enterprises, than maintain any constantly. Swift.

3. [*pocher*, Fr. to pierce.] To stab; to pierce.

The shock, sole and plaic follow the tide up into the trees, rivers, woods, at low water, the country people *poach* them with an instrument foreword like the common spear. Carew.

4. [from *pocher*, Fr. a pocket.] To plunget by stealth.

So she misleads, so at and so are their ways,  
 They *poach* Catullus, and lay claim for *poach*. G. H.

To POACH, *v. n.* [from *poche*, a bag, Fr.]

1. To steal game; to carry off game privately in a bag.

In the schools

They *poach* for sense, and hunt for idle rules. Otis.

2. To be damp. A cant word.

Chalky and clay lands born in hot weather, clasp in summer, and *poach* in winter. Molesworth.

POACHARD, *n. f.* [*basca*.] A kind of waterfowl.

**POACHER. n. f.** [from *poach*.] One who steals game.

You old *poachers* have such a way with you, that all at once the business is done. *More.*

**POACHINESS. n. f.** [from *poachy*.] Marshiness; dampness. A cant word.

The valleys because of the *poachiness* they keep for grafts. *Mortimer.*

**POACHY. adj.** Damp; marshy. A cant word.

What uplands you design for mowing, shut up the beginning of February; but north lands lay out up till April, except your marshes be very *poachy*. *Mortimer.*

**POCK. n. f.** [from *por*.] A pustule raised by the smallpox.

**POCKET. n. f.** [*pocca*, Sax. *pochet*, Fr.]

1. The small bag inserted into clothes.

Here's a letter Found in the *pocket* of the slain Roderigo. *Shaksp.*

What one hand exalts the blow, And on the earth extends the foe; Another would take it would rous ill, If in your *pocket* he lay still. *Prior.*

As he was seldom without medals in his *pocket*, he would often show us the same face on an old coin that we saw in the statue. *Addison.*

2. A pocket is used in trade for a certain quantity: as, a *pocket* of hops.

To *POCKET*. v. a. [*pocheter*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To put in the pocket.

Bless'd paper credit! Gold, mup'd with this, can compute hardest things, Can *pocket* states, or fetch or carry kings. *Pope.*

2. To *POCKET* up. A proverbial form that denotes the doing or taking any thing clandestinely.

If thy pocket were enriched with any other injuries but these, I am a villain; and yet you will stand to it, you will not *pocket* up wrongs. *Shaksp.*

He lays his claim To half the profit, half the fame, And helps to *pocket* up the game. *Prior.*

**POCKETBOOK. n. f.** [*pocket* and *book*.] A paper book carried in the pocket for hasty notes.

Licinius let out the offals of his meat to interest, and kept a register of such debtors in his *pocket-book*. *Arbuthnot.*

Note down the matters of doubt in some *pocket-book*, and take the first opportunity to get them resolved. *Watts.*

**POCKETGLASS. n. f.** [*pocket* and *glass*.] Portable looking-glass.

The world's a stage, an empty show, Powder, and *pocket-glasses*, and leaux. *Prior.*

And vanity with *pocket-glasses*, And impudence with front of brass. *Swift.*

**POCKHOLE. n. f.** [*pock* and *hole*.] Pit or scar made by the smallpox.

Are these but warts and *pockholes* in the face Of th' earth? *Doane.*

**POCKINESS. n. f.** [from *pocky*.] The state of being pocky.

**POCKY. adj.** [from *por*.] Infected with the pux.

My father's love lies thus in my bones; I might have loved all the *pocky* whores in Persia, and have felt it let in my bones. *Denham.*

**POCULENT. adj.** [*poculum*, Lat.] Fit for drink.

Some of these herbs, which are not esculent, are notwithstanding *poculent*; as hops and broom. *Bacon.*

**POD. n. f.** [*hede*, *boede*, Dutch, a little house. *Skinner.*] The capsule of legumes; the case of seeds.

To raise tulips, save the seeds which are ripe, when the *pods* begin to open at the top, which cut off with the stalks from the root, and keep the *pods* upright, that the seed do not fall out. *Mortimer.*

**PODAGRICAL. adj.** [*ποδαγρικός*, *podagrus*; from *podagra*, Lat.]

1. Afflicted with the gout.

From a magneical activity must be made out, that a loadstone, held in the hand of one that is *podagrical*, doth either cure or give great ease in the gout. *Brown.*

2. Gouty; relating to the gout.

**PO'DIER. n. f.** [from *pod*.] A gatherer of peascoods, beans, and other pulse. *Dart.*

**PODGE. n. f.** A puddle; a plash. *Skinner.*

**PO'EM. n. f.** [*poema*, Lat. *ποίημα*] The work of a poet; a metrical composition.

A poem is not alone any work, or composition of the poet in many or few verses, but even an ode or verse sometimes makes a perfect poem. *Ben Jonson.*

The lady Anne in Portugal, passing through the presence of France, and eclipsing Chantier, a famous poet, first after, killing him, said, we must honour the mouth whence so many golden poems have proceeded. *Peacock.*

To you the promis'd poem I will pay. *Dequien.*

**PO'ESY. n. f.** [*poesie*, Fr. *poesis*, Lat. *ποίησις*.]

1. The art of writing poems.

A poem is the work of the poet; *poesy* is his skill or craft of making; the very fiction itself, the reason or form of the work. *Ben Jonson.*

How far have we Prophand thy heav'nly gift of *poesy*? Made prostitute and pollute the muse, Whose harmony was first ordain'd above For tongues of angels? *Dryden.*

2. Poem; metrical composition; poetry.

Musick and *poesy* use to quicken you. *Shaksp.*

There is an hymn, for they have excellent *poesy*; the subject is always the praises of Adam, Noah, and Abraham, concluding ever with a thanksgiving for the nativity of our Saviour. *Bacon.*

They apprehend a ventable history in an emblem or piece of christian *poesy*. *Brown.*

3. A short conceit engraved on a ring or other thing.

A pultry ring, whose *poesy* was For all the world like cutler's poetry Upon a knife; Love me, and leave me not. *Shakspere.*

**PO'ET. n. f.** [*poete*, Fr. *poeta*, Lat. *ποιητής*.]

An inventor; an author of fiction; a writer of poems; one who writes in measure.

The poet's eye in a fine frenzy rowling, Doth glance from heav'n to earth, from earth to heav'n;

And, as imagination bodies forth The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen Turns them to shape, and gives to every thing A local habitation and a name. *Shakspere.*

Our poet ape, who would be thought the chrest, His works become the trippery of wit, From brocade he is grown to hold a staff, While we the rob'd despise, and pity it. *Ben Jonson.*

'Tis not vain or fabulous What the sage poets, taught by the heav'nly muse, Story'd of old in high immortal verse, Of dire chimeras and enchanted isles. *Milton.*

Ah! wretched we, poets of earth, but thou Wert living the same poet that thou'rt now, While angels sing to thee their anes drome, And joy in an applause so great as thine. *Cowley.*

A poet is a maker, as the word signifies; and he who cannot make, that is invent, hath his name for nothing. *Dryden.*

**POETASTER. n. f.** [Lat.] A vile petty poet.

Let no poetaster command or intrude Another, extempore verses to make. *Ben Jonson.*

Begin not as th' old poetaster did, Troy's famous war, and Priam's fate I sing. *Recommon.*

Horace hath exposed those trifling poetasters, that spend themselves in glaring descriptions, and sewing here and there some cloth of gold on their sackcloth. *Felton.*

**POETESS. n. f.** [from *poet*; *pica poetria*, Lat.] A the poet.

**POETICAL. } adj.** [*ποιητικός*; *poetique*, Fr. *Poétique*.] *poeticus*, Lat.] Expelled

in poetry; pertaining to poetry; suitable to poetry.

Would the gods had made you *poetical*. — I do not know what *poetical* is. — The truce poetry is not forgone. *Shakspere.*

With coming a maid, and beauty wron on age, And lovers fill with life *poetical* rage. *Walker.*

The moral of that *poetical* fiction, that the uppermost link of all the tenes of subordinate causes is attended to Japan's chair, signifies that almighty God governs and directs subordinate causes and effects. *Hale.*

Neither is it enough to give his author's sense in good English, in *poetical* expressions and in music of numbers. *Dryden.*

The muse flew it upward rife, Though mark'd by none but quick *poetical* eyes. *Pope.*

I alone can inspire the *poetical* crowd. *Swift.*

**POETICALLY. adv.** [from *poetical*.] With the qualities of poetry; by the fiction of poetry.

The critics have concluded, that the manners of the heroes are *poetically* good, if of a piece. *Dr. J.*

The many rocks, in the passage between Greece and the bottom of Pontus, are *poetically* converted into those fiery bulls. *Raleigh.*

To *POETIZE. v. n.* [*poetifer*, Fr. from *poet*.] To write like a poet.

I verify the truth, not *poetize*. *Doane.*

Virgil, speaking of Turnus and his great strength, thus *poetizes*. *Hakewill.*

**POETRIDES. n. f.** [from *poetris*, Lat. whence *poetridas pias* in *Perfius*.] A the poet.

Most peerless *poetries*, The true Pandora of all heavenly graces. *Spenser.*

**PO'ETRY. n. f.** [*ποίημα*.]

1. Metrical composition; the art or practice of writing poems.

Strike the best invention dead, Till baffled *poetry* hang, do as the head. *Cleveland.*

Although in *poetry* it be necessary that the varieties of time, place, and action should be explained, there is still something that gives a greatness of mind to the reader, which few of the critics have considered. *Spectator.*

2. Poems; poetical pieces.

In musick, merriments, and *poetry*. *Shakspere.*

**PO'IGNANCY. n. f.** [from *poignant*.]

1. The power of stimulating the palate; sharpness.

Let it quietly down at my nose, adding only a principle of hatred to all these disgusting measures by way of sauce, and one point of conduct in the dull life's he added much *poignancy* to it. *Sage.*

2. The power of irritation; acrimony.

**POIGNANT. adj.** [*poignant*, Fr.]

1. Sharp; stimulating the palate.

No *poignant* sauce the law, nor coldly treat, Her honey gave a with to her meat. *Dryden.*

The fondness man, whose will was never determined to *poignant* sauces, and delicious wine, is, by hunger and thirst, determined to eating and drinking. *Locke.*

2. Severe; piercing; painful.

If God makes use of some *poignant* disease to let out the poisonous vapour, is not the mercy greater than the severity of the cure? *South.*

Full three long hours his tender body did sustain Most exquisite and *poignant* pain. *Norris.*

3. Irritating; fatiguing; keen.

**POINT. n. f.** [*point*, *point*, Fr.]

1. The sharp end of any instrument, or body.

The thorny *point* Of bare distress hath torn from me the flower Of smooth felicity. *Shakspere.*

That bright beam, whose *point* now rous'd, Bore him slope downward. *Milton.*

A pyramid reversed may stand for a while upon its *point*, it balanced by admirable skill. *Temple.*

*Doubts if he wielded not a wooden spear  
Without a point; he look'd, the point was there.*  
*Dryden.*

2. A string with a tag.

If your son have not the day,  
For a sicken point I'll give my barony. *Shakspeare.*  
He hath ribbands of all colours, *points* more  
than all the lawyers can learnedly handle. *Shakspeare.*

I am resolv'd on two *points*;  
That if one break, the other will hold;  
Or it both break, your gaffens fall. *Shakspeare.*

King James was wont to say, that the duke of  
Buckingham had given him a groom of his bed-  
chamber, who could not truss his *points*. *Clarendon.*

3. Headland; promontory.

I don't see why Virgil has given the epithet of  
Alta to Protho, which is much lower than it is, and  
all the *points* of land that he within its neigh-  
bourhood. *Addison.*

4. A ring of an epigram; a sentence ter-  
minated with some remarkable turn of  
words or thought.

He that is a *point*, who crowded sentences to-  
gether, and was too full of *points*. *Dryden.*  
Studia to please the genius of the times,  
With periods, *points* and tropes he flours his crimes;  
He robb'd not, but he borrow'd from the poor. *Dryden.*

Times corrupt, and nature ill inclin'd,  
Produce'd the *point* that it is a ring behind. *Pope.*

5. An indivisible part of space.

We sometimes speak of space, or do suppose a  
*point* in it at such a distance from any part of the  
universe. *Locke.*

6. An indivisible part of time; a moment.

Then neither from eternity before,  
Nor from the time when time's first *point* began,  
Made he all souls. *Dante.*

7. A small space.

On one small *point* of land,  
Weary'd, uncertain, and am'z'd, we stand. *Prior.*

8. Punctilio; nicety.

We doubt not but such as are not much conver-  
sant with the variety of notions, may have some  
leading helps to their rules of *points* of pre-  
cedence, by this slight digression. *Scot.*

Shall thou dispute  
With God the *points* of liberty, who made  
These what thou art? *Milton.*

9. Part required of time or space; critical  
moment; exact place.

How oft, when men are at the *point* of death,  
Have they been merry— which their keepers call  
A lightning before death. *Shakspeare.*  
Ere long, behold I am at the *point* to die; and  
what *point* shall this bright light do? *Genius.*

Democritus, spent with age, and just at the *point*  
of death, called for loaves of new bread, and with  
the steam under his nose, prolonged his life till a  
feast was past. *Temple.*

They follow nature in their desires, carrying  
them no farther than she directs, and leaving off at  
the *point*, at which excess would grow troublesome.  
*Athenburg.*

10. Degree; state.

The highest *point* outward things can bring one  
unto, is the contentment of the mind, with which  
no estate is inferable. *Sidney.*

In a commonwealth, the wealth of the country  
is so distributed, that most of the community are at  
their ease, though few are placed in extraordinary  
*points* of splendor. *Addison.*

11. Note of distinction in writing; a stop.

Commas and *points* they set exactly right,  
And 'twere a sin to rob them of their mite. *Pope.*

12. A spot; a part of a surface divided by  
spots; the use or file *point*.

One of the degrees into which the cir-  
cumference of the horizon, and the  
mariner's compass, is divided,  
Carve out this *point* by *point*,  
Thereby to see the minute how they run. *Shakspeare.*

Here swift strong winds from the south, with a  
*point* east, which carried us up. *Bacon.*  
A German, coming before the judges of the ad-  
miralty for admittance into an office of a ship, was  
by one of the judges much blighted; the judge tell-

ing him, that he believed he could not say the  
*points* of his compass. *Bacon.*

Vapours shew the mariner  
From what *point* of his compass to beware  
Impetuous winds. *Milton.*

If you tempt her, the wind of fortune  
May come about, and take another *point*,  
And blast your glories. *Denham.*

At certain periods stars resume their place,  
From the same *point* of heav'n their course advance.  
*Dryden.*

14. Particular place to which any thing is  
directed.

East and west are but respective and mutable  
*points*, according unto different longitudes or dis-  
tinct parts of habitation. *Brown.*

Let the part, which produces another part, be  
more strong than that which it produces; and let  
the whole be seen by one *point* of light. *Dryden.*

The poet intended to set the character of Arete  
in a *point* of light. *Broome.*

15. Particular; particular mode.

A figure like your father,  
Arm'd at all *points* exactly cap-a-pe,  
Appears before them. *Shakspeare.*

Who setteth out prepar'd  
At all *points* like a prince, attended with a guard.  
*Drayton.*

A war upon the Turk is more worthy than upon  
any other Gentiles, in *point* of religion and in *point*  
of honour. *Bacon.*

He had a moment's right in *point* of time;  
Had I term first, then his had been the crime. *Dryden.*

With the history of Moses, no book in the world  
in *point* of antiquity can contend. *Tillotson.*

Men would often see, what a small pittance of  
reason is mixed with those huffing opinions they  
are tacked with, with which they are so armed at  
all *points*, and with which they so confidently lay  
about them. *Locke.*

I have extracted out of that pamphlet a few of  
those notorious falsehoods in *point* of fact and rea-  
soning. *Swift.*

16. An aim; the act of aiming or striking.

What a *point* your falcon made,  
And what a pitch the flw above the rest. *Shakspeare.*

17. The particular thing required; the  
aim the thing *points* at.

You gain your *point*, if your industrious art  
Can make mutual words easy. *Rowe.*

There is no creature so contemptible, but, by  
resolution, may gain his *point*. *L'Estrange.*

18. Particular; instance.

I'll hear him his confessions justify,  
And *point* by *point* the treasours of his master  
He shall again relate. *Shakspeare.*

Thou shalt be as free  
As mountain winds; but then exactly do  
All *points* of my command. *Shakspeare.*

His majesty should make a peace, or turn the  
war directly upon such *points*, as may engage the  
nation in the support of it. *Temple.*

He, warr'd in dreams, his murder did foretel,  
From *point* to *point*, as after it befel. *Dryden.*

This letter is, in every *point*, an admirable pat-  
tern of the present polite way of writing. *Swift.*

19. A single position; a single assertion; a  
single part of a complicated question; a  
single part of any whole.

Another vows the laque;  
A third it a *point* more near the matter draws.  
*Daniel.*

Strange *point* and new!  
Doctrine which we would know whence learn'd. *Milton.*

The company did not meddle at all with the state  
*point*, as to the oaths; but kept themselves entirely  
to the church *point* of her independency, as to her  
purely spiritual authority from the state. *Locke.*  
Stimulus endeavours to establish the doctrine, ap-  
proportion, by comparing scripture together with  
Josephus. but they will hardly prove his *point*.  
*A. Bullock on Comm.*

There is no *point* wherein I have so much la-  
boured, as that of improving and polishing all parts  
of conversation between persons of quality. *Swift.*

The glori' produceth instances that are neither  
pertinent, nor prove the *point*. *Baker.*

20. A note; a tune.

You, my lord archbishop,  
Whose white investments figure innocence,  
Wherefore do you so ill translate yourself  
Into the harsh and boist'rous tongue of war?  
Turning your tongue divine

21. Pointblank; directly; as, an arrow is  
shot to the pointblank, or white mark.

This boy will carry a letter twenty mile, as easy  
as a cannon will shoot pointblank twelve score.  
*Shakspeare.*

The other level pointblank at the inventing of  
causes and axioms. *Bacon.*

Unless it be the cannon ball,  
That shot it th' air pointblank upright,  
Was born to that prodigious height,  
I can learn'd philosophers maintain  
It ne'er came back. *Hudibras.*

The faculties that were given us for the glory of  
our matter, are turned pointblank against the in-  
tervention of them. *L'Estrange.*

Edius declares, that although all the schoolmen  
were for Latin to be given to the cross, yet that it a  
pointblank against the definition of the council of  
Nice. *Stillingfleet.*

22. Point de vue; exact or exactly in the  
point of view.

Every thing about you should demonstrate a  
careless desolation; but you are rather *point de*  
*vue* in your accoutrements, as loving yourself, than  
the lover of another. *Shakspeare.*

I will baffle Mr Toby, I will wash off grins ac-  
quaintance, I will be *point de vue* the very man.  
*Shakspeare.*

Men's behaviour should be like their apparel, not  
too strict or *point de vue*, but free for exercise.  
*Bacon.*

To POINT, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To sharpen; to forge or grind to a  
point.

The princes of Germany had but a dull fear of  
the greatness of Spain, now that fear is sharpened  
and pointed, by the Spaniards late enterprises upon  
the Moluccas. *Bacon.*

Part new grind the blunted ax, and point the  
dart. *Dryden.*

What help will all my heav'nly friends submit,  
When to my breast I hit the *point* of sword? *Dryden.*

The two pinnas stand upon either side, like the  
wings in the petasus of a Mercury, but rise much  
higher, and are more pointed. *Addison.*

Some on pointed wood  
Transfix'd the fragments, some prepar'd the food. *Pope.*

2. To direct toward an object, by way of  
forcing it on the notice.

Alas! to make me  
A fixed figure, for the hand of scorn  
To point his slow unmeaning finger at. *Shakspeare.*

Mount Hermon, yonder sea, each place behold  
As I *point*. *Milton.*

3. To direct the eye or notice.

Whoever should be guided through his battles  
by Minerva, and pointed to every scene of them,  
would see nothing but subjects of surprize. *Pope.*

4. To show as by directing the finger.

From the great sea, you shall *point* out for you  
mount Hor. *Numbers.*

It will become us, as rational creatures, to be-  
hold the direction of nature, where it seems to point  
us out the way. *Locke.*

I shall do justice to those who have distinguished  
themselves in learning, and *point* out their beauties.  
*Addison.*

Is not the older

By nature pointed out for preference? *Racine.*

5. [pointer, Fr.] To direct toward a place;  
as, the cannon were pointed against the  
fort.

6. To distinguish by stops or points.

To POINT, v. n.

1. To note with the finger; to force upon  
the notice, by directing the finger toward  
it. With at commonly, sometimes to  
before the thing indigitated.

# POI

Now must the world point at poor Catherine,  
And say, lo! there is mad Petruchio's wife. *Shaksp.*  
Sometimes we use one finger only, as in pointing  
at any thing. *Ray on the Creation.*

Who fortune's fault upon the poor can throw,  
Point at the tatter'd coat and ragged shoe. *Dryden.*  
Rouse up for shame! our brothers of Pharisaea  
Point at their wounds, and cry aloud to battle. *addison.*

2. To distinguish words or sentences by points.  
Fond the Jews are of their method of pointing. *Fonkes.*

3. To indicate as dogs do to sportmen.  
The female dog scowls with sagacious nose,  
Now the warm scent assures the covey near,  
He treads with caution, and he points with fear. *Gay.*

4. To show distinctly.  
To point at what time the balance of power was  
most equally held between their lords and commons  
in Rome, would perhaps admit a controversy. *Swift.*

POIN'TED, *adj.* or *participle*. [from *point*.]

1. Sharp; having a sharp point or pique.  
A pointed flinty rock, all bare and black,  
Grew gibbous from behind. *Dryden.*

2. Epigrammatical; abounding in conceits.  
Who now reads Cowley? if he pleases, yet  
His moral pleasures, not his pointed wit. *Pope.*

POIN'TEDLY, *adv.* [from *pointed*.] In a pointed manner.  
The topics of his wit was such, that he  
often writ too pointedly for his subject. *Dryden.*

POIN'TEDNESS, *n. f.* [from *pointed*.]

1. Sharpness; picketness with asperity.  
The vicious language is vast and gaping, swelling,  
and irregular; when it contents to be high, full of  
rock, mountain, and pointedness. *Junfon.*

2. Epigrammatical smartness.  
Like Horace, you only expose the follies of men;  
and in this excel him, that you add pointedness of  
thought. *Dryden.*

POIN'TLE, *n. f.* Any thing on a point.

These pointers or pointels are, for the most part,  
little balls, set at the top of a slender stalk, which  
they can move every way at pleasure. *Derham.*

POIN'TER, *n. f.* [from *point*.]

1. Any thing that points.  
Tell him what are the wheels, springs, pointer,  
hammer, and bell, whereby a clock gives notice of  
the time. *Watts.*

2. A dog that points out the game to sportmen.  
The well-taught pointer leads the way,  
The scent grows warm; he stops, he springs his prey. *Gay.*

POIN'TINGSTOCK, *n. f.* [pointing and stock.]

Something made the object of ridicule.  
I, his tormented dutches,  
Was made a wonder and a pointing stock  
To every idle rascal follower. *Shakspere.*

POIN'TLESS, *adj.* [from *point*.] Blunt; not sharp; obtuse.

I say that pointer's clergy-weapon by,  
And to the laws, your sword of justice, fly. *Dryden.*

POISON, *n. f.* [poison, French.]

1. That which destroys or injures life by a  
small quantity, and by means not obvious  
to the senses; venom.  
Themselves were first to do the ill,  
For they thereof the knowledge could obtain;  
I've him that know not poison's power to kill,  
And by tasting it, himself was slain. *Davies.*

One gives another a cup of poison, but at the  
same time tells him it is a cordial, and so he drinks  
it off and dies. *South.*

2. Any thing infectious or malignant.

This being the only remedy against the poison of  
sin, we must renew it as often as we repeat our sins,  
that is, daily. *Duty of Man.*

To POISON, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To infect with poison.

# POI

Virtue, dear friend, needs no defence,  
The surest guard is innocence,  
Quivers and bows and poison'd darts  
Are only us'd by guilty hearts. *Reforman.*

2. To attack, injure, or kill by poison given.  
He was so discouraged, that he poisoned himself  
and died. *2 Maccabees.*

Drink with Walters, or with Churtres eat;  
They'll never poison you, they'll only cheat. *Pope.*

3. To corrupt; to taint.

The other messenger,  
Whose welcome I perceiv'd, had poison'd mine. *Shakspere.*

Hast thou not  
With thy false arts poison'd his people's loyalty?  
*Rome.*

Notions with which the schools had poison'd our  
youth, and which only served to draw the prince  
to govern amiss, but proved no security to him,  
when the people were grown weary of ill govern-  
ment. *Davenant.*

POISON-TREE, *n. f.* [toxicodendron.] A

plant. *Miller.*

POISONER, *n. f.* [from *poison*.]

1. One who poisons.

I must be the poisoner  
Of good Polixenes. *Shakspere.*  
So many mischiefs were in one combin'd;  
So much one single poisoner cost mankind. *Dryden.*

2. A corrupter.

Wretches who live upon other men's sins,  
The common poisoners of youth, getting their very  
bread by the damnation of souls. *South.*

POISONOUS, *adj.* [from *poison*.] Venom-

ous; having the qualities of poison.  
Those cold ways,  
That seem like prudent helps, are very poisonous,  
Where the disease is violent. *Shakspere.*

Not Sinus throats a fiercer flame,  
When with his poisonous breath he blasts the fly. *Dryden.*

A lake, that has no fresh water running into it,  
will, by heat and its stagnation, turn into a stinking  
rotten puddle, sending forth noxious and  
poisonous fumes. *Chemie.*

POISONOUSLY, *adv.* [from *poison*.] Venom-

ously.  
Men more easily pardon all things done than said;  
such a peculiar favour and venom do they leave  
behind in men's minds, and so much more poison-  
ously and uncur'dly does the serpent bite with his  
tongue than his teeth. *South.*

POISONOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *poisonous*.]

The quality of being poisonous; venom-  
ousness.

POI'TREL, *n. f.* [poitrel, poitrine, Fr. pec-

torale, Italian; pectorale, Latin.]

1. Armour for the breast of a horse. *Skinner.*

2. A graving tool.

POIZE, *n. f.* [poide, French.]

1. Weight; force of any thing tending to

the centre.

He fell, as an huge rockie clift,  
Whose false foundation waves have wash'd away  
With dreadful poize, is from the main land ret. *Spenser.*

When I have suit,  
It shall be full of poize and difficulty,  
And fearful to be granted. *Shakspere.*

To do it at peril of your soul,  
Were equal poize at his charity. *Shakspere.*

Where an equal poize of hope and fear  
Does arbitrate the event, my nature is  
That I incline to hope. *Milton.*

2. Balance; equipoize; equilibrium.

The particles that formed the earth, must converge  
from all quarters towards the middle, which would  
make the whole compound to rest in a poize. *Bentley.*

'Tis odd to see fluctuation in opinion so earnestly  
charged upon Luther, by such as have lived half  
their days in a poize between two churches. *Atterb.*

3. A regulating power.

Men of an unbounded imagination often want  
the poize of judgment. *Dryden.*

# POL

To POISE, *v. a.* [poiser, French.]

1. To balance; to hold or place in equi-  
ponderance.

How nice to couch? how all her speeches poised be?  
A nymph thus turn'd, but mended in translation. *Sidney.*

Nor yet was earth suspended in the sky,  
Nor pois'd did on her own foundation lie. *Dryden.*  
Our nation with united interest blest,  
Not now content to poise, shall tway the rest. *Dryd.*

2. To load with weight.

As the lands  
Of Barca or Cyrene's torrid soil,  
Levy'd to idle with wa'ring winds, and poise  
Their lighter wargs. *Milton.*

Where could they find another form'd to sit,  
To poise with load to eat a sprightly wit? *Dryden.*

3. To be equiponderant to.

If the balance of our lives had not one scale of  
reason to poise another of foolishness, the balance  
of our natures would conduct us to preposterous  
conclusions. *Shakspere.*

4. To weight; to examine by the balance.

We poising us in her defective scale  
Shall weigh thee to the beam. *Shakspere.*

He cannot sincerely consider the strength, poise  
the weight, and discern the evidence of the clearest  
argumentations, where they would conclude against  
his desires. *South.*

5. To oppress with weight.

I'll strive, with troubled thoughts, to take a nap,  
Left leaden slumber poise me down to-morrow,  
When I should mount with wings of victory. *Shaksp.*

POKE, *n. f.* [poccu, Saxon; poche, Fr.] A

pocket; a small bag.  
I will not buy a pig in a poke. *Candem.*

She suddenly unites the poke,  
Which out of it sent such a smoke,  
As ready was the all to choke,  
So generous was the poker. *Drayton.*

My correspondent writes against master's gowns  
and poke sleeves. *Spectator.*

To POKE, *v. a.* [poka, Swedish.] To feel  
in the dark; to search any thing with a  
long instrument.

If the pretended eyes be clipped off, they will  
make use of their protrusions or horns, and poke  
out their way as before. *Lozan.*

LO'KER, *n. f.* [from *poke*.] The iron bar

with which men stir the fire.  
With poker, fiery red  
Crack the flames, and melt the lead. *Swift.*

If the poker be out of the way, stir the fire with  
the tongs. *Swift.*

PO'KING-STICK, *n. f.* An instrument an-  
ciently made use of to adjust the plaits  
of the ruffs which were then worn.

Your ruff must stand in point, and for that pur-  
pose get p'king sticks, with four long handles, left  
they teach your hands. *Milkshe.*

Thus, and poking sticks of steel. *Shakspere.*

PO'LAR, *adj.* [polaire, Fr. from *pole*.] Found  
near the pole; lying near the pole; issuing  
from the pole; relating to the pole.

As when two polar winds, blowing adverse  
Upon the Cimmerian sea, together drive  
Mountains of ice. *Milton.*

I doubt,  
If any suffer on the polar coast,  
The rage of Arctus, and eternal frost. *Prior.*

POLA'RITY, *n. f.* [from *polar*.] Tendency

to the pole.  
This polarity from refrigeration, upon extremity  
and descent of a loadstone, might touch a needle  
any where. *Brown.*

PO'LA'RY, *adj.* [polaris, Lat.] Tending to  
the pole; having a direction toward the  
poles.

Lines, heated red hot, and cooled in the meridian  
from north to south, contract a polarity power. *Boan.*

POL'LE, *n. f.* [polus, Latin; pole, French.]

1. The extremity of the axis of the earth;



either of the points on which the world turns.

From the centre thence to the north pole Milton  
From pole to pole

The fork lightning, hath the roaring thunders roll Dryden

2. [pole, Sax. *pol*, *pay*, Fr. *pôle*, Italian and Spanish; *palus*, Lat.] A long staff.

A long pole, struck upon gravel in the bottom of the water, made it a rock Bacon.

If utter some distinguish'd leap,  
He drops his pole, and seems to slip;

Straight gathering up all his active strength,  
He rises higher, half its length. Prior.

He ordered to bring both poles with sharp hooks,  
where with they took hold of the tackling which held the mainyard to the mast, the raising the ship, they cut the tackling, and brought the mainyard by the board. Arbuthnot on Coins.

3. A tall piece of timber erected.

Wither'd is the garland of the war,  
The soldier's pole is fall'n. Shakspeare.

Live to be the flow and gaze of the time;  
We'll have thee, as our men's somnits are,

Painted upon a pole, and underneath,  
Here may you see the tyrant. Shakspeare.

Their bodies pole'd round meeting together in the top, and covered with skins Hygin.

4. A measure of length containing five yards and a half.

This ordinance of tubing them by the pole is not only fit for the gentlemen, but also the noblemen. Spenser.

Every pole square of mud, twelve inches deep, is worth six pence a pole to dig out Mortimer.

5. An instrument of measuring.

A peer of the realm and a countess of state are not to be measured by the common yard, but by the pole of special grace. Bacon.

To POLAR, v. a. [from the noun.] To furnish with poles.

Began not to pole your hops. Mortimer.

POLARINE, n. f. [pole and arc.] An axe fixed to a long pole.

To beat religion into the brains with a polaire, is to offer victims of human blood. Howell.

One hung a polaire at his fiddle bow,  
And one a heavy mare to run the race. Dryden.

POLICAT, n. f. [Pole or Polish cat, because they abound in Poland] The fitchew; a skinning animal.

Policats there are fairer things than polecats. Shakspeare.

Out of my door, you witch! you hag! you polecats! out, out, out, I'll requite you. Shakspeare.

She, at a pin in the wall, hung like a policat in a warren, to amuse them. L'Estrange.

How should he, himself youth,  
Who kill'd but polecats, learn to murder men? Oley.

POLLEDAVE, n. f. A fort of coarse cloth.

Your polledave wares will not do for me. Howel.

POLÉMICAL, } adj. [πολεμικός.] Controversial.

POLÉMICK, } final; disputative.

Among all his labours, although polemick discourses were otherwise most uneasy, as engaging to converse with men in passion Felt.

Have had but little dispute from these polemical exercises, and, notwithstanding all the rage and malice of the adversaries of our church, I sit down contented. Stillingfleet.

The mulish of this dissent has been lately shown by most of our polemick writers of the protestant church. South.

The best method to be used with these polemical ladies, is to show them the ridiculous side of their cause. Addison.

POLÉMICK, n. f. Disputant; controversialist.

Each staunch polemick, stubborn as a rock, Came whip and spur. Pope.

POLÉMOSCOPE, n. f. [πολεμικός and σκοπία.]

In optics, is a kind of crooked or oblique perspective glass, contrived for

seeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye. Dict.

POLSTAR, n. f. [pole and star.]

1. A star near the pole, by which navigators compute their northern latitude; cygnus; lodestar.

If a pilot at sea cannot see the polstar, let him steer his course by such stars as best appear to him. King Charles.

I was sailing in a vast ocean without other help than the polstar of the ancients. Dryden.

2. Any guide or director.

POLY-MOUNTAIN, n. f. [polium, Latin.] A plant. Miller.

POLICE, n. f. [French.] The regulation and government of a city or country, so far as regards the inhabitants.

POLICED, adj. [from police.] Regulated; formed into a regular course of administration.

Where there is a kingdom altogether unable or indigent to govern, it is a just cause of war for another nation, that is civil or policed, to invade them. Bacon.

POLICY, n. f. [πολιτική; politia, Latin.]

1. The art of government, chiefly with respect to foreign powers.

2. Art; prudence; management of affairs; stratagem.

The policy of that purpose is made more in the marriage, than the love of the parties. Shakspeare.

If it be honour in your wars to seem The tame you are not, which for your best ends

You call your policy; how is't lets or works, But it shall hold companionship in peace

With honour as in war. Shakspeare.

It she be civil, it is for policy, For she's not inward, but modest. Shakspeare.

The best rule of policy, is to prefer the doing of justice before all enjoyments. King Charles.

The wisdom of this world is sometimes taken in scripture for policy, and consists in a certain dexterity of managing business for a man's secular advantage. South.

3. [polsa, Spanish.] A warrant for money in the public funds; a ticket.

To POLISH, v. a. [polio, Lat. *polir*, Fr.]

1. To smooth; to brighten by attrition; to gloss.

He tethers to flout his work, and polisheth it perfectly. Ecclesiasticus.

Pygmalion, with fatal art, Polish'd the form that thung his heart. Granville.

2. To make elegant of manners.

Of arts that polish life, inventors rare. Milton.

To POLISH, v. n. To answer to the act of polishing; to receive a gloss.

It is reported by the ancients, that there was a kind of steel, which would polish almost as white and bright as silver. Bacon.

POLISH, n. f. [poli, *polissure*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Artificial gloss; brightness given by attrition.

Not to mention what a huge column of granite cost in the quarry, only consider the great difficulty of hewing it into any form, and of giving it the due turn, proportion, and polish. Addison.

Another prism of clearer glass and better polish seem'd free from veins. Newton.

2. Elegance of manners.

What are these wondrous civilising arts, This Roman man, and this smooth behaviour,

That render man thus tractable and tame? Addison.

POLISHABLE, adj. [from *polish*.] Capable of being polished.

POLISHING, n. f. [from *polish*.] The person or instrument that gives a gloss.

I consider an human soul without education, like marble in the quarry, which shows none of its inbe-

rent beauties, till the skill of the polisher let it out the colours. Addison.

POLITE, adj. [politus, Latin.]

1. Glossy; smooth.

Some of them are diaphanous, shining, and polite; others not polite, but as if powdered over with fine iron dust. Woodward.

If any sort of rays, falling on the polite surface of any pellucid medium, be reflected back, the rays of only reflection, which they have at the point of reflexion, shall still continue to return. Newton.

The edges of the sand holes, being worn away, there are left all over the glass a numberless company of very little convex polite ridges like waves. Newton.

2. Elegant of manners.

A nymph of quality admires our knight, He marries, bows at court, and grows polite. Pope.

POLITELY, adv. [from *polite*.] With elegance of manners; genteely.

POLITENESS, n. f. [politesse, French; from *polite*.] Elegance of manners; gentility; good breeding.

I have seen the dullest men aiming at wit, and others, with as little pretensions, affecting politeness in manners and discourse. Swift.

As in smooth oil the razor best is whet, So wit is by politeness keenest set. Young.

POLITICAL, adj. [πολιτικός.]

1. Relating to politticks; relating to the administration of publick affairs; civil.

In the Jewish state, God was then polittick prince and sovereign, and the judges among them were as much his deputies, and did repeat his precepts, as now the judges do the precepts of the several princes in all other nations. Huet.

More true political wisdom may be learned from this single book of proverbs, than from a thousand Machiavels. Rogers.

2. Cunning; skilful.

POLITICALLY, adv. [from *political*.]

1. With relation to publick administration.

2. Artfully; politickly.

The Turks politically mingled certain Janizaries, harquebussiers, with their horsemen. Kneller.

POLITICKASTER, n. f. A petty ignorant pretender to politticks.

Their are quacks of all sorts; as bullies, pedant hypocrites, empiricks, law-jobbers, and polittickers. L'Estrange.

POLITICIAN, n. f. [politicien, French.]

1. One versed in the arts of government one skilled in politticks.

Get thee glass eyes, And like a scurvy politician, seem To see things thou dost not. Shakspeare.

And 't be any way, it must be with valour; I policy I hate: I had as lief be a Brownist as a politician. Shakspeare.

Although I may seem less a politician to me yet I need no secret distinctions nor evaluations fore God. King Charles.

While empirick politicians use deceit, Hide what they give, and cure but by a cheat, You boldly show that shall which they pretend, And work by means as noble as your end. Dry.

Coffee, which makes the politician wise, And see through all things with his hid shut eye Sent up in vapours to the baron's brain New stratagems, the radiant look to gain. Pope.

2. A man of artifice; one of deep contrivance.

Your ill-meaning politician lords, Under presence of bridal friends and guests, Appointed to await me thirty spies. Milton.

If a man succeeds in any attempt, though not took with never to much sadness, his success shew him a politician, and good luck shall pass deep contrivance; for give any one fortune, so shall he thought a wise man. South.

POLITICK, adj. [πολιτικός.]

1. Political; civil. In this sense politick is almost always used, except in the phrase body politick.

## POL

Virtuously and wisely acknowledging, that he with his people made all but one *politick* body, whereof himself was the head; even so cared for them as he would for his own limbs. *Sidney.*  
No civil or *politick* constitutions have been more celebrated than his by the best authors. *Temple.*

1. Prudent; versed in affairs.  
This land was famously enriched  
With *politick* grave counsel; then the king  
Had virtuous uncles. *Shakespeare.*

2. Artful; cunning. In this sense *political* is not used.

I have trod a measure; I have flattered a lady.  
I have been *politick* with my friends, smooth with mine enemy.  
Authority followeth old men, and favour youth; but for the most part, perhaps youth will have the prebendary, as age hath for the *politick*. *Bacon.*  
No less like the *politick* and wise,  
All fly slow things, with circumspect eyes;  
Men in their looge unguarded hours they take,  
Not that themselves are wise, but others weak.

*Pope.*  
**POLITICKLY.** *adv.* [from *politick*.] Artfully; cunningly.

Thus have I *politickly* begun my reign,  
And 'tis my hope to end successfully. *Shakespeare.*  
'Tis *politickly* done.

To send me packing with an host of men. *Shakespeare.*  
The dutchets hath been most *politickly* employed in sharpening those arms with which the subtlety you *Pope.*

**POLITICKS.** *n. f.* [*politique*, Fr. *πολιτικα*.] The science of government; the art or practice of administering public affairs.

Be pleas'd your *politicks* to spare,  
I'm old enough, and can myself take care. *Dryden.*  
It would be an everlasting reproach to *politicks*, should such men overturn an establishment formed by the wisest laws, and supported by the ablest heads.  *Addison.*

Of crooked counsels and dark *politicks*. *Pope.*  
**POLITICALLY.** *n. f.* [*politique*, Fr.] The gloss given by the act of polishing.

**POLITY.** *n. f.* [*πολιτια*.] A form of government; civil constitution.

Became the subject, which this position concerneth, is a form of church government or church polity; he who, as it is, consider the nature of the church, as is requisite for men more clear and plain understanding, in what respect laws of polity or government are necessary thereto. *Hobbes.*

The *polity* or love of our neighbours hath not thought it beneath the public care, to promote and reward the improvement of their own language. *Locke.*

**POLL.** *n. f.* [*pollu*, *pol*, Dutch, the top.]

1. The head.  
Look if the withered elder hath not his *poll* clawed like a parrot. *Shakespeare.*

2. A catalogue or list of persons; a register of heads.  
Have you a catalogue  
Of all the voices that we have procur'd,  
Set down by the *poll*? *Shakespeare.*

The number file, rotten and sound, amounts not to fifteen thousand *poll*. *Shakespeare.*

3. A fish called generally a chub, or chivvin.  
To *POLL*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To lop the top of trees.  
The old cutting and *polling* of hedges conduced much to their lasting. *Bacon.*

May thy woods old *poll'd*, yet ever wear  
A green, and, when the list, a golden hair. *Donne.*  
2. In this sense is used *poll'd* sheep.

*Poll'd* sheep, that is sheep with out horns, are reckoned the best breeders, because the ewes yearn the *poll'd* lamb with the least danger. *Mortimer.*

3. To cut off hair from the head; to clip short; to shear.  
Neither shall they shave, only *poll* their heads. *Eschsch.*

4. To mow; to crop.  
He'll go and *poll* the porter of Rome gates by th'

ears: he will mow down all before him, and leave his passage *poll'd*. *Shakespeare.*

5. To plunder; to strip; to pill.

They will *poll* and spoil to outrageousness, as the very enemy cannot do much worse. *Spenser.*  
Take and exact upon them the wild exactions, coigne, livery, and forehen, by which they *poll* and utterly undo the poor tenants. *Spenser.*

He told the people, that subsidies were not to be granted nor levied for wars in Scotland; for that the law had provided another course by service of escheage, much less when war was made but a pretence to *poll* and pill the people. *Bacon.*

Neither can justice yield her front with twelvemonths, amongst the blurs and brawbles of entebing and *polling* clerks and murders. *Bacon.*

6. To take a list or register of persons.

7. To enter one's name in a list or register.

Whoever brought to his rich daughter's bed,  
The man that *poll'd* but twelve pence for his head? *Dryden.*

8. To insert into a number as a voter.  
In solemn council we sit, devoid of thought,  
And *poll* for points of such his trusty vote. *Tickel.*

**POLLARD.** *n. f.* [from *poll*.]

1. A tree lopped.  
Nothing prevents the lasting of trees so much as often cutting; and we see all overgrown trees are *pollards* or dottards, and not trees at their full height. *Bacon.*

2. A clipped coin.  
The same king called in certain counterfeit pieces coined by the French, called *pollards*, coppers and solaries. *Camden.*

3. The chub fish. *Ainsworth.*

**POLLEX.** *n. f.* A fine powder, commonly understood by the word farina; as also a sort of fine bran. *Bailey.*

**POLLENGER.** *n. f.* Brnshwood. This seems to be the meaning of this obsolete word.

Lop for the few old *pollenger* grown,  
That under the cone or the grille to be mown. *Light.*

**POLLER.** *n. f.* [from *poll*.]

1. Robber; pillager; plunderer.  
The *poller* and exactor of fees justifies the resemblance of the courts of justice to the hinds, whereunto while the sheep flies for defence, he loses part of the fleece. *Bacon.*

2. He who votes or polls.

**POLLEVER.** *n. f.* [*poll* and *evil*.]  
*Pollver* is a large swelling, inflammation or imposthume in the horse's poll or nape of the neck, just between the ears towards the mane. *Farrier's Dict.*

**POLLOCK.** *n. f.* [*acellus niger*.] A kind of fish.

The coast is plentifully stored with shellfish, sea-hedgehogs, kallops; pickered, herring and *pollock*. *C. 1112.*

To **POLLUTE.** *v. a.* [*polluo*, Latin; *polluer*, French.]

1. To make unclean, in a religious sense; to defile.

Hot and peevish vows  
Are *polluted* offerings, more abhor'd  
Than *polluted* lives in the sacrifice. *Shakespeare.*

2. To taint with guilt.  
She wipes the gentle air,  
To hide her guilty front with innocent snow,  
And on her naked frame,  
*Pollute* with sinful blame.

The scanty veil of maiden white to throw. *Milton.*

3. To corrupt by mixtures of ill, either moral or physical.

Envy you my praise, and would destroy  
With grief my pleasures, and *pollute* my joy? *Dryden.*

4. *Milton* uses this word in an uncommon construction.  
*Polluted* from the end of his creation. *Milton.*

## POL

**POLLUTEDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *pollute*.] Deilement; the state of being polluted.

**POLLUTER.** *n. f.* [from *pollute*.] Deiler; corrupter.

Ev'n he, the king of men,  
Fell at his threshold, and the spoil of Troy  
The fatal *polluter* of his bed enjoy. *Dryden.*

**POLLUTION.** *n. f.* [*pollution*, Fr. *pollutio*, Lat.]

1. The act of defiling.

The contrary to consecration is *pollution*, which happens in churches by homicide and burying an excommunicated person in the church. *Ayliffe.*

2. The state of being defiled; defilement.

The *pollution* brings

Upon the temple. *Milton.*

**POLTRON.** *n. f.* [*police truncato*, from the thumb cut off; it brings once a practice of cowards to cut off their thumbs, that they might not be compelled to serve in war. *Saunders.* *Ménage* derives it from the Italian *poltron*, a bed; as cowards seign themselves sick a-bed; others derive it from *poltro* or *goltro*, a young unbroken horse.] A coward; a midgit; a scoundrel.

Patience is for *poltrons*. *Shakespeare.*  
They that are lous'd with wood or fells,  
And think one beating way for once

Suffice, are cowards and *poltrons*. *Udubras.*  
For who but a *poltron* possid'd with fear,  
Such haughty int'rence constantly bears? *Dryden.*

**POLY.** *n. f.* [*polium*, Latin.] An herb.

*Ainsworth.*

**POLY.** [*πολυ*.] A prefix often found in the composition of words derived from the Greek, and intimating multitude: as, *polygon*, a figure of many angles; *polypus*, an animal with many feet.

**POLYACOUS.** *adj.* [*πολύς* and *ἀκούω*.] That multiplies or magnifies sounds. *Dn7.*

**POLYANTHOS.** *n. f.* [*πολύς* and *ἄνθος*.] A plant.

The daisy, pansy, violet darkly blue,  
And *polyanthos* of unnumber'd dyes. *Thomson.*

**POLYEDRICAL.** } *adj.* [from *πολύεδρος*;  
**POLYEDROS.** } *polyedre*, Fr.] Having many sides.

The protuberant particles may be spherical, elliptical, cylindrical, *polyedrical*, and some very irregular; and according to the nature of them, and the situation of the used body, the light may be variously affected. *Boyle.*

A tubercle of a pale brown spot, had the exterior surface covered with small *polyedrical* crystals, pellucid, with a cast of yellow. *Linnaeus.*

**POLYGAMIST.** *n. f.* [from *polygamy*.] One that holds the lawfulness of more wives than one at a time.

**POLYGAMY.** *n. f.* [*polygamie*, French; *πολυγαμία*.] Plurality of wives.

*Polygamy* is the having more wives than one at once. *Locke.*

They allow no *polygamy*, they have ordained, that none do later marry or contract, until a month be past from the last interview. *Bacon.*

He lived to his death in the sin of *polygamy*, without any particular repentance. *Porter.*

Christian religion prohibiting *polygamy*, is more agreeable to the law of nature, that is, the law of God, than a constitution that allows it; for one man, *polygamy* many wives by law, signifies nothing, unless there were many women to one man in nature also. *Grout.*

**POLYGLOTT.** *adj.* [*πολύγλωττος*; *polyglotte*, Fr.] Having many languages.

The *polyglott* or linguist is a learned man.

**POLYGON.** *n. f.* [*polygon*, Fr. *πολύς* and *γωνία*.] A figure of many angles. *Hovcl.*

# P O L

He began with a single line; he joined two lines in an angle, and he advanced to triangles and squares, polygons and circles. *Watts.*

**POLY'GONAL.** *adj.* [from *polygon*.] Having many angles. *Dict.*

**POLY'GRAM.** *n. f.* [πολύς and γράμμα.] A figure consisting of a great number of lines. *Dict.*

**POLY'GRAPHY.** *n. f.* [πολύς and γραφή; *polygraphie*, Fr.] The art of writing in several unusual manners of ciphers; as also deciphering the same. *Dict.*

**POLY'LOGY.** *n. f.* [πολύς and λόγος.] Talkativeness. *Dict.*

**POLY'MATHY.** *n. f.* [πολύς and μάθημα.] The knowledge of many arts and sciences; also an acquaintance with many different subjects. *Dict.*

**POLYPER'ALOUS.** *adj.* [πολύς and πέταλον.] Having many petals. *Dict.*

**POLYPHO'NISM.** *n. f.* [πολύς and φωνή.] Multiplicity of sound. *Dict.*

The passages relate to the diminishing sound of his pistol, by the rarity of the air at that great ascent into the atmosphere, and the magnifying the sound by the *polyphony* of the percussions of the rocks and caverns. *Dehman.*

**POLYPODY.** *n. f.* [*polypodium*, Latin.] A plant. *Dict.*

*Polypody* is a capillary plant with oblong jagged leaves, having a middle rib, which joints them to the stalks running through each division. *Miller.*  
A kind of *polypody* groweth out of trees, though it windeth not. *Bacon.*

**POLYPOUS.** *adj.* [from *polypus*.] Having the nature of a polypus; having many feet or roots. *Dict.*

If the vessel drive back the blood with too great a force upon the heart, it will produce *polypous* constrictions in the ventricles of the heart, especially when its valves are apt to grow rigid. *Arbuthnot.*

**POLYPUS.** *n. f.* [πολύπους; *polype*, Fr.]

1. *Polypus* signifies any thing in general with many roots or feet, as a swelling in the nostrils; but it is likewise applied to a tough concretion of grumous blood in the heart and arteries. *Quincy.*

The *polypus* of the nose is said to be an excrescence of flesh, spreading its branches amongst the laminae of the os ethmoides, and through the cavity of one or both nostrils. *Sharp.*

The juices of all auferre vegetables, which coagulate the spirit, being mixed with the blood in the veins, form *polypus* in the heart. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A sea animal with many feet.

The *polypus*, from forth his cave  
Torn with full force, reluctant beats the wave,  
His ragged claws are stuck with stones. *Pope.*

**POLYSCOPE.** *n. f.* [πολύς and σκοπία.] A multiplying glass. *Dict.*

**POLYSPAST.** *n. f.* [*polyspaste*, French.] A machine consisting of many pulleys. *Dict.*

**POLYSPE'RMICUS.** *adj.* [πολύς and σπέρμα.]

Those plants are thus called, which have more than four seeds succeeding each flower, and this without any certain order or number. *Quincy.*

**POLYSYLL'ABICAL.** *adj.* [from *poly* and *syllable*.] Having many syllables; pertaining to a polysyllable.

*Poly* and *syllable* echoes are such as repeat many syllables or words distinctly. *Dict.*

**POLYSYLLABLE.** *n. f.* [πολύς and συλλαβή; *polysyllable*, Fr.] A word of many syllables.

In a *polysyllable* word consider to which syllable the emphasis is to be given, and in each syllable to which letter. *Holmes.*

# P O M

Your high nonsense bluffers and makes a noise; it stalks upon hard words, and rattles through polysyllables. *Addym.*

**POLY'NDICTON.** *n. f.* [πολύεικτον.] A figure of rhetoric by which the copulative is often repeated: as, I came, and saw, and overcame. *Dict.*

**POLYTHE'ISM.** *n. f.* [πολύς and θεός; *polytheism*, Fr.] The doctrine of plurality of gods.

The first author of *polytheism*, Orpheus, did proudly assert one supreme God. *Stillingfleet.*

**POLYTHE'IST.** *n. f.* [πολύς and θεός; *polythee*, French.] One that holds plurality of gods. *Dict.*

Some authors have falsely made the Turks *polytheists*. *Duncomb.*

**POMACE.** *n. f.* [*pomaceum*, Latin.] The dregs of cider pressings. *Dict.*

**POMACEOUS.** *adj.* [from *pomum*, Latin.] Consisting of apples. *Dict.*

Autumn paints  
Austrian hills with grapes, whilst English plains  
Blossom with *pomaceous* harvests breathing sweets. *Philips.*

**POMADE.** *n. f.* [*pomade*, French; *pomado*, Italian.] A fragrant ointment. *Dict.*

**POMANDER.** *n. f.* [*pomme d'ambre*, French.] A sweet ball; a perfumed ball or powder.

I have sold all my trumpery; not a counterfeit stone, not a ribbon, glass, *pomander*, or brough to keep my pack from falling. *Shakespeare.*  
The beauteous Virgin's well, her most most sweet and rare,  
Against infectious damps for *pomander* to wear. *Drayton.*

They have in physick use of *pomander* and knots of powders for drying of rheum, comforting of the heart, and provoking of sleep. *Bacon.*

**POMATUM.** *n. f.* [Latin.] An ointment.

I gave him a little *pomatium* to dress the scab. *Wife.*

**TO POMF.** *v. n.* [*pommer*, Fr.] To grow to a round head like an apple. *Dict.*

**POMCIT'RON.** *n. f.* [*pome* and *citron*.] A citron apple. *Dict.*

**POMEGRANATE.** *n. f.* [*pomum granatum*, Latin.]

1. The tree.

The flower of the *pomegranate* consists of many leaves placed in a circular order, which expand in form of a rose, whose bell-shaped multicoloured flower-cup afterwards becomes a globular fruit, having a thick, smooth, brittle rind, and is divided into several cells, which contain oblong hardy seeds, surrounded with a soft pulp. *Miller.*

It was the nightingale, and not the lark  
That pined the tearful hollow of thine ear;  
Nightly the sings on yon *pomegranate* tree. *Shakspeare.*

2. The fruit.

In times past they dyed scarlet with the seed of a *pomegranate*. *Peachment.*

Nor on its slender twig  
Low bending, be the full *pomegranate* scorn'd. *Thomson.*

**POMEROY.** } *n. f.* A sort of apple.

**POMEROYAT.** } *n. f.* A sort of apple. *Ansforth.*

**POMIFEROUS.** *adj.* [*pomifer*, Latin.] A term applied to plants which have the largest fruit, and are covered with thick hard rind, by which they are distinguished from the bacciferous, which have only a thin skin over the fruit.

All *pomiferous* herbs, pumpkins, melons, gourds, and cucumbers, unable to support them selves, are either endured with a faculty of twining about others; or with claspers and tendrils whereby they catch hold of them. *Roy.*

Other sorts contain a great deal of cooling viscid juice, combined with a nutritious salt; such are many of the low *pomiferous* kind, as cucumbers and pumpkins. *Arbuthnot.*

# P O N

**POMMEL.** *n. f.* [*pommeau*, Fr.; *pomo*, Italian; *appel van t'jaerd*, Dutch.]

1. A round ball or knob.

Like *pommels* round of marble clear,  
Where azur'd veins well mixt appear. *Sidney.*  
Hiram finished the two pillars and the *pommels*, and the chapters which were on the top of the two pillars. *2 Chronicles.*

2. The knob that balances the blade of the sword.

His chief enemy offered to deliver the *pommel* of his sword in token of yielding. *Sidney.*

3. The protuberant part of the saddle before.

The starting speed was seized with sudden flight,  
And bounding, o'er the *pommel* left the knight. *De Witt.*

**TO POMMEL.** *v. a.* [This word seems to come from *pommeler*, Fr. to variegate.]

To beat with any thing thick or bulky; to beat black and blue; to bruise; to punch. *Dict.*

**POMP.** *n. f.* [*pompa*, Latin.]

1. Splendour; pride.

Take physick, *pomp*,  
Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel. *Shakspeare.*

2. A procession of splendour and ostentation.

The bright *pomp* attended jubilant. *Milton.*  
All eyes you draw, and with the eyes the heart;  
Of your own *pomp* yourself the greatest part. *Dryden.*

Such a numerous and innocent multitude, clothed in the charity of their benefactors, was a more beautiful expression of joy and thanksgiving, than could have been exhibited by all the *pomps* of a Roman triumph. *Guardian.*

**POMPHOLYX.** *n. f.* A white, light, and very friable substance, found in cruets

adhering to the domes of the furnaces and to the covers of the large crucibles, in which brass is made either from a mixture of copper and lapis calaminaris, or of copper and zinc. *Hill.*

**POM'PION.** *n. f.* [*pompon*, Fr.] A pumpkin.

A sort of large fruit. *Dict.*

**POM'PIRE.** *n. f.* [*pomum* and *pyrus*, Latin.] A sort of pearmain. *Ainsworth.*

**POMPOUS.** *adj.* [*pompeux*, Fr.] Splendid, magnificent; grand.

What dazzling scenes our wand'ring fancy wrought,  
Rome's *pompous* glories rising to our thought. *Pope.*

An inscription in the ancient way, plain, *pompous*, yet modest, will be best. *Atterbury.*

**POMPOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *pompous*.] Magnificently; splendidly.

Whate'er can urge ambitious youth to fight,  
She *pompously* displays before their fight. *Dryden.*

**POMPOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *pompous*.] Magnificence; splendour; showiness; ostentatiousness.

The English and French raise their language with metaphors, or by the *pompousness* of the whole phrase wear off any littleness that appears in the particular parts. *Addym.*

**POND.** *n. f.* [supposed to be the same with *pond*; *puddan*, Saxon, to shut up.] A small pool or lake of water; a basin; water not running or emitting in a stream.

In the midst of all the place was a fair pond, whose shining crystal was a perfect mirror to all the other beauties, so that it bare shew of two gardens. *Sidney.*

Through bogs and miras, and oft through pond or pool,

There swallow'd up. *Milton.*

Had warm bodies been found in only one place, it might have been suspected, that the sea was what the Caspian is, a great pond or lake, confined to one part. *Woodward.*

His building is a town,

His pond an ocean, his parterre a down. *Pope.*

**PO POND. v. a.** To ponder. A corrupt-obsolete word.

O my hege lord, the god of my life,  
Pleadeth you pond your suppliant's plaint. *Spenser.*

**PO POND. v. a.** [*pondero*, Latin.] To weigh mentally; to consider; to attend.

Mary kept all these things, and pondered them in her heart. *Luke.*

Colours, popularities, and circumstances tway the ordinary judgement, not tully pondering the matter. *Bacon.*

This ponder, that all nations of the earth shall in his seed be blest. *Milton.*

Intend he seem'd,  
Aid pond'ring future things of wond'rous weight *Dryden.*

**PO POND. v. n.** To think; to muse; with *on*. This is an improper use of the word.

This tempest will not give me leave to ponder  
On things would hurt me more. *Shakespeare.*

When pondering thus on human miseries,  
When Venus saw her heav'nly fire bespoke. *Dryden.*

**PO POND. adj.** [*from pondus*, Latin.]

Estimated by weight; distinguished from numeral.

Thus did the money drachma in process of time  
degrade, but all the while we may suppose the  
pondus drachma to have continued the same, just  
as it has happened to us, as well as our neighbours,  
while pondus libra remains as it was, though the  
num in many hath much decreased. *Abraham.*

**PO POND. adj.** [*from pondera*, Latin.]

Capable to be weighed; memorable by scales.

The bite of an asp will kill within an hour, yet  
the impression is scarce visible, and the poison com-  
municated not pondurable. *Bacon.*

**POND. n. f.** [*from pondera*, Latin.]

The act of weighing.

While we perspire, we absorb the outward air,  
and the quantity of perspired matter, taken by  
respiration, is only the difference between that  
and the air inhaled. *Arbuthnot.*

**POND. n. f.** [*from ponder*.] He who

ponders,

**POND. n. f.** [*from ponderous*.]

Weight; gravity; heaviness.

Cryd will sink in water, as carrying in its own  
bulk a greater pondosity than the space in any  
water it doth occupy. *Bacon.*

Gold is remarkable for its admirable ductility and  
ponderosity, wherein it exceeds all other bodies. *Ray.*

**POND. adj.** [*from pondus*, Latin.]

1. Heavy; weighty.

It is more difficult to make gold, which is the  
most ponderous and materiate amongst metals, of  
other metals less ponderous and materiate, than  
vice versa, to make silver of lead or quicksilver,  
both which are more ponderous than silver. *Hucon.*

His pond'rous shield behind him cast. *Milton.*

Upon lying a weight in one of the scales, in-  
ferred eternally, though I think in that of trans-  
itory prosperity, affliction, wealth, and poverty, which  
formed very ponderous, they were not able to stir  
the opposite balance. *Addison.*

Because all the parts of an undistributed fluid are  
of equal gravity, or gradually placed according to  
the difference of it, any conception, that can be sup-  
posed to be naturally made in such a fluid, must be  
all over of a similar gravity, or have the more pon-  
derous parts nearer to its basis. *Bentley.*

**2. Important; momentous.**

It your more ponderous and settled project  
May suffer alteration, I'll point you  
Where you shall have receiving shall become you. *Shakespeare.*

**3. Forceful; strongly impulsive.**

Imagination hath more force upon things living,  
than things inanimate, and upon light and subtle  
motions, than upon motions vehement or ponderous. *Bacon.*

Impatient of her load,  
And lab'ring underneath the pond'rous god,  
The more she strove to shake him from her breast,  
With far superior force he press'd. *Dryden.*

Pretend with the pond'rous blow,  
Down sinks the ship within the abyss below. *Dryden.*

**PO POND. adv.** [*from ponderous*.]

With great weight.

**PO POND. n. f.** [*from ponderous*.]

Heaviness; weight; gravity.

The oil and spirit place themselves under or  
above one another, according as their pond'rous-  
ness makes them swim or sink. *Boyle.*

**POND. n. f.** [*potamogeton*.] A plant.

**PO POND. adj.** [*ponente*, Italian.] Western.

Thwart of these, as fierce,  
Pond'rous the levant and the ponent winds  
Eurus and Zephyr. *Milton.*

**PO POND. n. f.** [*poignard*, Fr. *pugio*, Lat.]

A dagger; a short stabbing weapon.

She speaks pond'rous, and every word flabs. *Shaks.*

Melpomene would be represented, in her right  
hand a naked pond'rous. *Peacham.*

Pond'rous hand to hand  
He banish'd from the field, that none shall dare  
With short'ned sword to stab in closer war. *Dryden.*

**PO POND. n. a.** [*poignardier*, Fr.] To

stab with a pond'rous.

**POND. n. f.** [*Of this word I know not the*

original.] A nocturnal spirit; a hag.

No let the pond, nor other evil spirits,  
No let mischievous witches. *Spenser.*

**PO POND. n. f.** [*pons*, *pontis*, bridge.] Duty

paid for the reparation of bridges.

In right of the church, they were formerly by  
the common law discharged from pontage and mu-  
tage. *Aylmer.*

**PO POND. n. f.** [*pontif*, French; *pontifex*,  
Latin.]

1. A priest; a high priest.

Ivy relates, that there were found two coffins,  
whereof the one contained the body of Numa, and  
the other his books of ceremonies, and the disci-  
pline of the pontiffs. *Bacon.*

2. The pope.

**POND. adj.** [*pontifical*, Fr. *ponti-*

*ficatus*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to a high priest.

2. Popish.

It were not amiss to answer by a herald the next  
pontifical attempt, rather tending defiance than  
publishing answers. *Raleigh.*

The pontifical authority is as much superior to  
the regal, as the sun is greater than the moon. *Baker.*

3. Splendid; magnificent.

Thus did I keep my person fresh and new,  
My presence, like a robe, pontifical,  
Ne'er seen, but wonder'd at. *Shakespeare.*

4. [*from pons* and *facio*.] Bridge-building.

This sense is, I believe, peculiar to Mil-  
ton, and perhaps was intended as an  
equivocal satire on popery.

Now had they brought the work by wond'rous art  
Pontifical, a ridge of prudent rock  
Over the vex'd abyss. *Paradise Lost.*

**POND. n. f.** [*pontifical*, Latin.]

A book containing rites and ceremonies  
ecclesiastical.

What the Greek and Latin churches did, may  
be seen in pontificals, containing the forms for con-  
secrations. *South.*

By the pontifical, no altar is to be consecrated  
without reliques. *Stillingfleet.*

**POND. adv.** [*from pontifical*.]

In a pontifical manner.

**POND. n. f.** [*pontifical*, French;  
*pontificatus*, Latin.] Papacy; popedom.

He turned hermit in the view of being advanced  
to the pontificate. *Addison.*

Painting, sculpture, and architecture may all  
recover themselves under the present pontificate, if  
the wars of Italy will give them leave. *Addison.*

**PO POND. n. f.** [*pons* and *facio*.] Bridge-  
work; edifice of a bridge.

He, at the brink of chaos, near the foot  
Of this new wond'rous pont'fice, unhop'd  
Met his offspring dear. *Milton.*

**PO POND. adj.** [*from pontif*.] A-

hearing to the pope, popish.

Many other doctors, both pontificians and of the  
reformed church, maintain, that God sanctified the  
seventh day. *White.*

**PO POND. n. f.** In horsemanship, is a

disorderly resisting action of a horse in  
disobedience to his rider, in which he  
rears up several times running, and rises  
up to upon his hind-legs, that he is in  
danger of coming over. *Bailey.*

**POND. n. f.** [*French*.] A floating  
bridge or invention to pass over water:

it is made of two great boats placed at  
some distance from one another, both  
planked over, as is the interval between  
them, with rafts on their sides; the  
whole so strongly built as to carry over  
horse and cannon. *Military Dict.*

The black prince passed many a river without  
the help of pontons. *Spektor.*

**PO POND. n. f.** [*I know not the original*

of this word, unless it be corrupted from  
*pung*.] A small horse.

**POND. n. f.** [*pul*, Saxon; *poel*, Dutch.] A  
lake of standing water.

Moss, as it cometh of moisture, so the water must  
but slide, and not stand in a pond. *Bacon.*

See he had learn'd, and land,  
From Eden over Pontus, and the pool  
Meotis. *Milton.*

Love off to virtuous acts inflames the mind,  
Awakes the sleepy vigour of the soul,  
And braving o'er, adds vigour to the pool. *Dryden.*

The circling streams, once thought the pools of  
blood,

From dark oblivion Harvey's name shall save. *Dryden.*

After the deluge, we suppose the valleys and  
lower grounds, where the descent and derivation  
of the water was not so easy, to have been full of  
lakes and ponds. *Burnet.*

**POND. n. f.** [*poupe*, Fr. *puppis*, Lat.] The  
hindmost part of the ship.

Some sat upon the top of the poop weeping and  
wailing, till the sea swallow'd them. *Shaks.*

The poop was beaten gold. *Shakespeare.*

Perceiving that the pigeon had only lost a pore  
of her tail through the next opening of the rocks,  
they pulled late, only the end of their poop was  
bruised. *Raleigh.*

He was openly set upon the poop of the galley  
knelt. *Kneller.*

With wind in poop, the vessel ploughs the sea,  
And meadows back with speed her turner ways. *Dryden.*

**POOR. adj.** [*paupere*, Fr. *pauci*, Sp. *po-*

*bre*.] 1. Not rich; indigent; in destitute; ap-  
pretted with want.

Poor cuckoldly knave I wrong him to call him  
poor; they lay he hath in store of money. *Shakespeare.*

Who builds a church to God, and not to fame,  
Will never mark the marble with his name;  
Go search it there, where to be born and die,  
Of rich and poor makes all the history. *Pope.*

Teach the old chronicle, in future times,  
To bear no memory but of poor rogues crimes. *Harte.*

2. Trifling; narrow; of little dignity,  
force, or value.

A conservatory of snow and ice used for delicates  
to cool wine, is a poor and contemptible use, as is  
speck of other uses that may be made of it. *Bacon.*

How poor are the imitations of nature in coun-  
try.

course of experiments, except they be led by great judgment. *Bacon.*

When he delights in sin, as he observes it in other men, he is wholly transformed from the creature God first made him; nay, has contemned those poor remainders of good that the sin of Adam left him. *South.*

That I have wronged no man, will be a poor plea or apology at the last day, for it is not for rapine, that men are formally impeached and finally condemned; but I was an hungry, and ye gave me no meat. *Catling.*

### 3. Pultry; mean; contemptible.

A poor number it was to conquer Ireland to the pope's use. *Bacon.*

And if that wisdom still wide ends propound,  
Why made he man, of other creatures, king,  
When, if he perish here, there is not found  
In all the world so poor and vile a thing? *Dryden.*

The marquis, making haste to Scarborough, embarked in a poor vessel. *Chamberlain.*

We have seen how poor and contemptible a force has been raised by those who appeared openly. *Addison.*

Matilda is content upon all the sorts of improving their dress, that she has some new tawny shawl every day; and leaves no ornament undressed from the richest jewel to the poorest flower. *Long.*

### 4. Unimportant.

To be without power or distinction, is not, in any poor opinion, a very amiable situation to a person of title. *Swift.*

### 5. Unhappy; uneasy; pitiable.

Very ladies curle the rain,  
For which poor flatterers pray'd in vain. *Waller.*

Vain privilege, poor woman have a tongue;  
Men can find leisure, and resolve on wrong. *Dryden.*

### 6. Mean; dejected; low; dejected.

A foolishly made Antonius believe, that his genius, which otherwise was brave, was, in the presence of Octavius, poor and cowardly. *Bacon.*

### 7. [A word of tenderness.] Dear.

Poor, little, pretty, flatter'd thing,  
Must we no longer live together?  
And dost thou praise thy trembling wing,  
To take thy flight thou know'st not whither? *Pope.*

### 8. [A word of slight contempt.] Wretched.

The poor monk never saw many of the decrees and councils he had occasion to cite. *Baker.*

### 9. Not good; not fit for any purpose.

I have very poor and unhappy brains for drinking; I could with courtesy would provide some other entertainment. *Shakespeare.*

### 10. The Poor. [collectively.] Those who are in the lowest rank of the community; those who cannot subsist but by the charity of others; but it is sometimes used with laxity for any not rich.

From a confid' d well-meaning'd store,  
You both employ and feed the poor. *Waller.*

Never any time since the reformation can flow to many poor amongst the widows and orphans of churchmen, as this particular time. *Spenser.*

The poor dare nothing tell but flatter'ing news. *Dryden.*

Has God cast thy lot amongst the poor of this world, by denying thee the pleasures of this life, or by taking them away; this may be preventing mercy, for much mischievous riches do to the souls of men. *South.*

### 11. Barren; dry; as, a poor soil.

Where juice wanteth, the language is thin, flagging, poor, starved, and scarce covering the bare. *Burton.*

### 12. Lean; starved; emaciated; as, a poor horse.

Where juice wanteth, the language is thin, flagging, poor, starved, and scarce covering the bare. *Burton.*

### 13. Without spirit; flaccid.

POORJOHN. *n. f.* [callarius.] A sort of fish. *Ainsworth.*

POORLY. *adv.* [from poor.]

### 1. Without wealth.

Those thieves spared his life, letting him go to learn to live poorly. *Shakespeare.*

### 2. Not prosperously; with little success.

If you sow one ground with the same kind of grain, it will prosper but poorly. *Bacon.*

### 3. Meanly; without spirit.

Your constancy  
Hath left you unattended: be not lost  
So poorly in your thoughts. *Shakespeare.*

Not is their courage or their wealth so low,  
That from his wars they poorly would retire. *Dryden.*

### 4. Without dignity.

You meaner beauties of the night,  
That poorly flits our eyes,  
More by your number than your light,  
You common people of the skies; *Wotton.*

What are you when the sun shall rise?  
POORNESS. *n. f.* [from poor.]

### 1. Poverty; indigence; want.

No less I hate him than the gates of hell,  
That poornefs can force an untith to tell. *Chapman.*

If a prince should complain of the poornefs of his exchequer, would he be angry with his merchants, if they brought him a cargo of good bullion? *Bernard.*

### 2. Meanness; lowliness; want of dignity.

The Italian opera seldom sinks into a poornefs of language, but, amidst all the meannesses of the thoughts, has something beautiful and sonorous in the expression. *Addison.*

There is a kind of sluggish resignation, as well as poornefs and degeneracy of spirit, in a state of slavery. *Addison.*

### 3. Sterility; barrenness.

The poornefs of the herbs flows the poornefs of the earth, especially if in colour more dark. *Bacon.*

Equate the differences of metals which counten other metals, and how that agrees with the poornefs or richness of the metals in themselves. *Bacon.*

### POORSPIRITED. *adj.* [poor and spirit.]

Mean; cowardly.

Misanthropic poor spirited wretch! thou hast deceived me. *Denham.*

### POORSPIRITEDNESS. *n. f.* Meanness; cowardice.

A cause of men's taking pleasure in the sins of others, is, from that meanness and poor spiritedness that accompanies guilt. *South.*

### POP. *n. f.* [poppy, Lat.] A small finant quick found.

It is formed from the found.

I have several ladies, who could not give a pop loud enough to be heard at the farther end of the room, who can now discharge a fan, that it should make a report like a pocket pistol. *Spectator.*

### TO POP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To move or enter with a quick, sudden, and unexpected motion.

He that kill'd my king,  
Popt in between th' election and my hopes. *Shakespeare.*

A boat was sunk and all the talk drowned, leaving one only woman, that in her first popping up again, which most living things accomplish, cried the boat was likewise, and floating by her, got hold of the boat, and set afloat upon one of its sides. *Carew.*

I flatted at his popping upon me unexpectedly. *Addison.*

As he scratch'd to fetch up thought,  
Forth popt the spirit to him. *Swift.*

Others have a trick of popping up and down every moment, from their paper to the audience, like an idle school-boy. *Swift.*

### TO POP. *v. a.*

1. To put out or in suddenly, fully, or unexpectedly.

That is my brother's plea,  
The which if he can prove, he pops me out  
At least from fair five hundred pound a year. *Shakespeare.*

He popped a paper into his hand.  
A fellow, sucking somewhat prick him, popt his finger upon the place. *Lyttelton.*

The commonwealth popped up its head for the third time under Brutus and Cassius, and then sunk for ever. *Dryden.*

Didst thou never pop  
Thy head into a tinman's shop? *Prior.*

### 2. To shift.

If their curiosity leads them to ask what they should not know, it is better to tell them plainly.

that it is a thing that belongs not to them to know, than to pop them off with a falsehood. *Lodge.*

POPE. *n. f.* [papa, Latin; πάππας.]

### 1. The bishop of Rome.

I refuse you for my judge; and  
Appeal unto the pope to be judg'd by him. *Shakespeare.*

He was organist in the pope's chapel at Rome. *Pennock.*

Christianity has been more oppressed by those that thus fought for it, than those that were in arms against it; upon this score, the pope has done more harm than the Turk. *De la Haye.*

### 2. A small fish.

A pope, by some called a ruff, is much like a perch for shape, but will not grow bigger than a gudgeon, an excellent fish, of a pleasant taste, and spawns in April. *Wither.*

### POPEDOM. *n. f.* [pope and dom.] Papacy; papal dignity.

That world of wealth I've drawn together  
For mine own ends, indeed, to gain the pope. *Shakespeare.*

### POPEY. *n. f.* [from pope.] The religion of the church of Rome.

Popey, for corruptions in doctrine and discipline, I look upon to be the most absurd tyranny in Christianity. *South.*

### POPESEY. *n. f.* [pope and eye.] The gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh; why so called I know not.

POPEGUN. *n. f.* [pop and gun.] A gun with which children play, that only makes a noise.

Life is not weak enough to be destroyed by the pagan utility of tea and coffee. *Chapman.*

### POPEJAY. *n. f.* [popegun, Dutch; papagayo, Spanish.]

1. A parrot.

Young popajays learn quickly to speak. *Archer.*

The great red and blue parrot, there are these greater, the middle most called popajays, and the lesser called periaquets. *Archer.*

### 2. A woodpecker.

So it seems to be used here.

Terpichore would be expressed, upon her being a colonel of those green feathers of the popajays, in token of that victory which she made over the daughters of Parnus, who were turned to popajays or woodpeckers. *Pope.*

### 3. A trifling top.

I, all inating with my wounds, being gull'd  
To be to pester'd by a popajay,  
Answer'd me fleetingly, I know not what. *Shakespeare.*

### POPSH. *adj.* [from pope.] Taught by the pope; relating to popery; peculiar to popery.

In this trade as they affirm, so we deny, that whatsoever is popish we ought to abrogate. *Hobbes.*

I know thou art religious,  
With twenty popish tricks and ceremonies. *Shakespeare.*

### POPSHLY. *adv.* [from popish.] With tendency to popery; in a popish manner.

She baffled the many attempts of her enemies and entirely broke the whole force of that party among her subjects, which was popishly affected. *Addison.*

A friend in Ireland, popishly speaking, I believe constantly well disposed towards me. *Pope to Swift.*

### POPLAR. *n. f.* [populier, Fr. populus, Lat.]

A tree.

The leaves of the poplar are broad, and for the most part are green; the male trees produce numerous flowers, which have many little leaves and spines, but are barren: the female trees produce membranaceous pods, which open into two parts containing many seeds, which have a large quantity of down adhering to them, and are collected into spikes. *Milner.*

Poplar is drawn with the face of an ox, with a head of poplar upon his head. *Peacham.*

All he describ'd was present to their eyes,  
And as he rais'd his verse, the poplars seem'd to rise. *Johnson.*



## POP

**PO** falls a *poplar*, that in watry ground  
Rais'd high the head. *Pope.*  
**POPPY**, *n. f.* [poppi, Sax. *papaver*, Lat.]  
A flower.

On these are eighteen species: some sort is cultivated for medicinal use; and some suppose it to be the plant whence opium is produced. *Miller.*  
His temples laid with poppies were o'erspread,  
That nodding term'd to consecrate his head. *Dryden.*

Dr. Fisher has been guilty of mistake, in the collections he makes on what he calls the sleeping poppy in his hands. *Adams.*  
And pale Nymphs with her clay-cold breath;  
And poppies, which turn the sleep of death. *Harte.*

**POPULACE**, *n. f.* [*populace*, French; from *populus*, Latin.] The vulgar; the multitude.  
Now swarms the *populace*, a countess throng,  
Youth and boy, age tumultuous pour along. *Pope.*

He tribunes and people having subdued all competitors, began the last game of a prevalent *populace*, to choose the tribunes a matter. *Swift.*

**POPULACE**, *n. f.* [*populace*, French.] The common people; the multitude.

And a common piety and itions policies march,  
Not only with decency, but applause as to the *populace*. *King Charles.*

When he thinks one monarch's suit too mild a  
regiment, he can let in the whole *populace* of his upon the soul. *Deputy of Poetry.*

**POPULAR**, *adj.* [*populaire*, Fr. *popularis*, Latin.]

1. Vulgar; plebeian.

I was loath to hear what partiality and  
popular heat elections were carried in many places. *King Charles.*

The emperor found in her popular tribes  
Of commonalty. *Milton.*  
So the popular votes inclines. *Milton.*

2. Suitable to the common people; familiar; not critical.

Homans are plain and popular instructions. *Locke.*

3. Beloved by the people; pleasing to the people.

I might have been more popular and plausible  
as vulgar ears, if this intricate had been figent  
in exalting the force of laws. *Hobbes.*

Such as were popular,  
And well deserving, were advanced by grace. *Daniel.*

The old general was set aside, and prince Rupert  
set into the command, which was no popular  
change. *Clarendon.*

4. Studious of the favour of the people.

A popular man, in truth, no better than a  
popular man to common fame and to the people. *Dryden.*

His virtues have undone his country;  
Each power or humanity is to at in. *Addison.*

5. Prevailing or reigning among the population; as, a popular odour.

**POPULARITY**, *n. f.* [*popularitas*, Latin; *popularité*, French, from *popularis*.]

1. Gracefulness among the people; state of being favoured by the people.

The last description of his character and name and  
fame, as the light, popular and applause,  
the most depraved, hypocritical and tyranny. *Bacon.*

Your mind has been above the wretched situation  
of popularity. *Dryden.*

2. Representation suited to vulgar conception; what affects the vulgar.

The preacher's labour is to make things appear  
good or evil, which as it may be performed by solid  
reasons, it may be represented with colours,  
popularities, and circumstances, which may the  
ordinary judgment. *Bacon.*

## POR

**PO'PULARLY**, *adv.* [from *popularis*.]

1. In a popular manner; so as to please the crowd.

The victor knight  
Bareheaded, popularly low had bow'd,  
And paid the salutations of the crowd. *Dryden.*

Influenc'd by the rubble's bloody will,  
With thumbs bent back, they popularly kill. *Dryden.*

2. According to vulgar conception.

Nor can we excuse the duty of our knowledge, if  
we only bestow those commendatory conceits, which  
popularly fit forth the eminency thereof. *Brown.*

**TO POPULATE**, *v. n.* [from *populus*, Latin.] To breed people.

When there be great floods of people, which go  
on to populate, without long feeling means of life and  
sustentation, it is of necessity, that once in an age  
they discharge a portion of their people upon other  
nations. *Bacon.*

**POPULA'TION**, *n. f.* from *populate*.] The state of a country with respect to numbers of people.

The population of a kingdom does not exceed  
the flock of the kingdom, which should maintain  
them; neither is the population to be reckoned only  
by number; for a smaller number, that spend more  
and earn less, do wear out an estate sooner than a  
greater number, that live lower and gather more. *Bacon.*

**POPULOUS**, *adj.* [from *populus*.] Full of people; numerously inhabited.

A wilderness is *populous* enough,  
So Suffolk had thy heavenly company. *Shakespeare.*

For the greater part have kept  
Their station; heav'n, yet *populous*, retains  
Number sufficient to people her realm. *Milton.*

**PO'PULOUSLY**, *adv.* [from *populous*.] With much people.

**PO'PULOUSNESS**, *n. f.* [from *populous*.] The state of abounding with people.

This will be allowed by any that considers the  
refinements, the splendour, the *populousness* of this  
region, with the ease and facility with which  
it is governed. *Temple.*

**PORCELAIN**, *n. f.* [*porcelaine*, Fr. said to be derived from *poire* and *cel*; because it was believed by Europeans, that the materials of *porcelain* were matured under ground one hundred years.]

1. China; china ware; fine dishes, of a middle nature between earth and glass, and therefore semipellucid.

We have burials in several earths, where we put  
divers cements, as the Chinese do their *porcelain*. *Bacon.*

We are not thoroughly resolved concerning *porcelain*  
or china dishes; that according to common  
belief, they are made of earth, which hath in preparation  
about a hundred years under ground. *Brown.*

The fine materials make it weak;  
*Porcelain*, by being pure is apt to break. *Dryden.*

These look like the workmanship of heav'n  
This is the *porcelain* clay of human kind,  
And therefore cast into these noble moulds. *Dryden.*

2. [*portulaca*, Lat.] A herb. *Ansforth.*

**PORCH**, *n. f.* [*porche*, Fr. *porticus*, Lat.]

1. A roof supported by pillars before a door; an entrance.

I had went forth through the *porch*, and shut  
the doors of the parlour. *Judges.*

Not infants in the *porch* of life were free,  
The sick, the old, that could but hope a day  
Longer by nature's bounty, not let stay. *B. Jonson.*

2. A portico; a covered walk.

All this done,  
Repair to Pompey's *porch*, where you shall find us. *Shakespeare.*

## POR

**PO'RCUPINE**, *n. f.* [*porc epi*, or *epic*, Fr. *porcupino*, Italian.]

The porcupine, when full grown, is as large as a moderate pig; there is no other difference between the porcupine of Malacca and that of Europe, but that the former grows to a larger size. *Hill.*

This tushhorn Cade  
Fought so long, till that his thighs with darts  
Were almost like a sharp quill'd porcupine. *Shakespeare.*

Longbearded comets tick,  
Like flaming porcupines, to their left sides,  
As they would shoot their quills into their hearts. *Dryden.*

By the black prince of Monomotapa's side were  
the glaving cat-a-mountain and the quill-darting  
porcupine. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

**PORE**, *n. f.* [*porre*, Fr. *πῶρος*.]

1. Sprinkle of the skin; passage of perspiration.

Witches, carrying in the air, and transforming  
themselves into other bodies, by ointments, and  
anointing themselves all over, may justly move  
a man to think, that these fables are the effects  
of imagination; for it is certain, that ointments do  
all, it had on any thing thick, by stopping of the  
pores, shut in the vapours, and send them to the  
head extremely. *Bacon.*

Why-was the fight  
To such a tender ball as the eye confound,  
So obvious and so easy to be quench'd;  
And not, as feeling, through all parts diffus'd,  
That the might look at will through every pore? *Milton.*

2. Any narrow spiracle or passage.

Pores are small interstices between the particles  
of matter which constitute every body, or between  
certain aggregates or combinations of them. *Quincy.*

From veins of valleys milk and nectar broke,  
And honey sweating through the pores of oak. *Dryden.*

**TO PORE**, *v. n.* [*πῶρος* is the optick nerve; but I imagine *pore* to come by corruption from some English word.] To look with great intenceness and care; to examine with great attention.

All delights are vain; but that most vain,  
Which with pain purchas'd, doth inflict pain;  
As painfully to pore upon a book,  
To look the light of truth, while truth the while  
Doth silently blind the eye. *Shakespeare.*

A book was writ, call'd *Tetrachordon*,  
The subject new - it walk'd the town a while  
Numb'd men, good intellects, now it didna pore'd on. *Milton.*

The eye grows weary, with poring perpetually  
on the same thing. *Dryden.*

Let him with pedants hunt for prints of books,  
Pore on his life among the lazy common;  
Grow old and vainly proud in fancy'd knowledge. *Rowe.*

With sharp end's fight pale antiquary pore  
The inscription value, but the rust does pore  
He hath been poring to learn on books, and  
that he imagines himself living in the pores of  
queen Mary. *Shakespeare.*

The design is to avoid the importation of prodig-  
try, to show that they understand it, and that  
they have not been poring upon it, and that  
they are able to do it. *Rowe.*

**POR'BLIND**, *adj.* [commonly spoken and written *purblind*.] Neareighted; short-sighted.

*Purblind* men see best in the dimmest light, and  
likewise have their sight stronger near at hand, than  
those that are not *purblind*, and can read as  
well smaller letters, for that the light is nearer  
those that are *purblind* are thinner and more  
in others, and therefore the greater light the  
perisheth there. *Pope.*

**PO'RNASS**, *n. f.* [from *poros*] Fishes at  
pores.

I took off the dressings, and set the fractured  
bone, considering the *poros* of the  
bone below. *Milton.*

**PORISTICK method**, *n. f.* [*πῶρος*] In  
mathematics, is that which determines  
the nature of the thing. *Rowe.*

# P O R

when, by what means, and how many different ways, a problem may be solved.

*Ditt.*

**PORK.** *n. f.* [*porc*, French; *porcus*, Latin.] Swine's flesh unsalted.

You are no good member of the commonwealth for, in converting Jews to Christians, you raise the price of pork.

*Shakespeare.*

All flesh full of nourishment, as beef and pork, increase the matter of plague.

*Floyer.*

**PORKER.** *n. f.* [from *pork*.] A hog; a pig.

Strut to the lodgements of his head he run, Where the fat porkers lie beneath the sun.

*Pope.*

**PORKFEATER.** *n. f.* [*pork* and *eater*.] One who feeds on pork.

This making of Christians will raise the price of hogs; if we grow all to be porkcutters, we shall not shortly have a rasher on the coals for money.

*Shakespeare.*

**PORKET.** *n. f.* [from *pork*.] A young hog.

A pretty appears.

And offerings to the flaming altars bears A porket, and a lamb that never suffer'd tears.

*Dryden.*

**PORRIDGE.** *n. f.* [from *pork*.] A young pig.

A novel

Will serve thee in winter, more sweet than that, To shut up thy passions thou meant to bat.

*Shakespeare.*

**POROUS.** *n. f.* [from *porous*.] Quality of having pores.

This is a good experiment for the disclosure of the nature of colours; which of them require a finer porosity, and which a grosser.

*Bacon.*

**POROUS.** *adj.* [*porous*, Fr. from *porc*.] Having small spiracles or passages.

Vultures and dogges have torne from every lum His porous skin; and forth his soul is fled.

*Chapman.*

The rapid current, which through veins Of porous earth with kindly thirst updrawn,

Rise a fresh fountain, and with many a rill Water'd the garden.

*Milton.*

Of light the greater part he took, and plac'd In the sun's orb, made porous to receive

And drink the liquid light, firm to retain Her gather'd beams; great palace now of light.

*Milton.*

**POROUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *porous*.] The quality of having pores; the porous parts.

They will forcibly get into the porousness of it, and pass between part and part, and separate the parts of that thing one from another; as a knife doth a solid substance, by having its thinnest parts pressed into it.

*Digby on Boies.*

**PORPHYRE.** *n. f.* [from *πορφύρα*; *porphyrites*, Lat. *porphyre*, Fr.] Marble of a particular kind.

I like best the porphyry, white or green marble, with a veillar or upper piece of the same.

*Peacham.*

Consider the red and white colours in porphyry; hinder light but from striking on it, its colours vanish, and produce no such ideas in us; but upon the return of light, it produces these appearances again.

*Locke.*

**PORPOISE.** *n. f.* [*porc poisson*, Fr.] The sea-hog.

And wallowing porpice sport and lord it in the food.

*Drayton.*

Amphibious animals link the terrestrial and aquatic together; seals live at land and at sea, and porpoises have the warm blood and traits of a hog.

*Locke.*

Parc'd with upstungish'd thirst, Small beer I guile till I burst;

And then I drag a bloated corpus, Swell'd with a deepsy like a porpus.

*Swift.*

**PORRACIOUS.** *adj.* [*porraceus*, Lat. *porrace*, Fr.] Greenish.

If the lesser mistletoe be wounded, he will be troubled with porraceous vomiting.

*Wistman.*

**PORRECTION.** *n. f.* [*porreccio*, Lat.] The act of reaching forth.

**PORRET.** *n. f.* [*porrum*, Lat.] A scallion.

# P O R

It is not an easy problem to resolve why garlick, moly, and porrets have white roots, deep green leaves and black seeds.

*Brown.*

**PORRIDGE.** *n. f.* [more properly *porrage*; *porrata*, low Latin, from *porrum*, a leek.] Food made by boiling meat in water; broth.

I had as lief you should tell me of a morsel of porridge.

*Shakespeare.*

**PORRIDGE-POT.** *n. f.* [*porridge* and *pot*.] The pot in which meat is boiled for a family.

**PORRINGER.** *n. f.* [from *porridge*.] 1. A Vessel in which broth is eaten.

A small wax candle put in a socket of brals, then set upright in a porringer full of spirit of wine, then set both the candle and spirit of wine on fire, and you shall see the flame of the candle become four times bigger than otherwise, and appear globular.

A physician undertakes a woman with sore eyes, who dawbs 'em quite up with ointment, and, while she was in that pickle, carries off a porringer.

The porringers, that in a row Hung high, and made a glitt'ring show,

Were now but leathern buckets rang'd.

*Swift.*

2. It seems in *Shakespeare's* time to have been a word of contempt for a headdress; of which perhaps the first of these passages may show the reason.

Here is the cap your worship did bespeak.— Why this was moulded on a porringer.

A haberdasher's wife of small wit run'd upon me, till her pink'd porringer fell off her head.

*Henry VIII.*

**PORT.** *n. f.* [*port*, Fr. *portus*, Lat.] 1. A harbour; a safe station for ships.

Her small gondelay her port did make, And that gay pair, ensuing on the shore,

Disburden'd her.

*Spenser.*

I should be still Peering in maps for ports, and ways and roads.

The earl of Newcastle forced upon that town; when there was not one port town in England, that avowed their obedience to the king.

A weather-beaten vessel holds Gladly the port.

2. [*porta*, Lat. *portus*, Sax. *porte*, Fr.] A gate.

Shew all thy praises within the ports of the daughter of Zion.

He I accuse, Thy city ports by this bath enter'd.

O polish'd perturbation! golden care! That keep'st the ports of slumber open wide

To unmy watchful night; deep wail it now! Yet not to sound, and hail so deeply sweet,

As he, whose brow with homely bidden bound, Snorers out the watch of night.

The mad of man hath two ports; the one always frequented by the entrance of manifold vanities, the other desolate and overgrown with grass, by which enter our charitable thoughts and divine contemplations.

From their ivory port the cherubim Forth issu'd.

3. The aperture in a ship, at which the gun is put out.

At Fortmouth the Mary Rose, by a little sway of the ship in casting about, her ports being within sixteen inches of the water, was overlet and lost.

The linlocks touch, the pond'rous bull expires, The vigorous seaman every port hole plies,

And adds his heart to every gun he fires.

4. [*portee*, Fr.] Carriage; air; mien; manner; bearing; external appearance; demeanour.

In that proud port, which her so goodly gazeth, Whiles her fair face she tears up to the sky,

And to the ground her eyelids low embraceth, Most goodly temperate ye may deliray.

Think you much to pay two thousand crowns, And bear the name and port of gentleman?

See Goodfrey there in purple clad and gold, His stately port and princely look behold.

*Fairfax.*

# P O R

Their port was more than human, as they stood, I took it for a fairy vision

Of some gay creatures of the element, That in the colours of the rainbow live.

Now lay the line, and measure all thy court, By inward virtue, not external port;

And find whom justly to prefer above The man on whom my judgment plac'd my love.

A proud man is so far from making himself great by his haughty and contemptuous port, that he is usually punished with neglect for it.

Thy plummy crest Nods horrible, with more terrific port

Thou walk'st it, and seem'st already in the fight.

To *PORT.* *v. a.* [*porto*, Lat. *porter*, Fr.] To carry in form.

The angelick squadron bright Turn'd fiery red, stamping in mooned horns

Their plumes, and began to hem him round With parted spears.

**PORTABLE.** *adj.* [*portabilis*, Latin] 1. Manageable by the hand.

2. Such as may be born along with one. The pleasure of the religious man is an easy and portable pleasure, such an one as he carries about in his bosom, without alarming the eye or envy of the world.

3. Such as is transported or carried from one place to another.

Most other portable commodities decay quickly in their use; but money is by slower degrees removed from, or brought into the free commerce of any country, than the greatest part of other merchandize.

4. Sufferable; supposable.

How light and portable my pains seem now, When that which makes me bend, makes the knee bow.

All these are portable With other graces weigh'd.

**PORTABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *portable*.] The quality of being portable.

**PORTAGE.** *n. f.* [*portage*, French.] 1. The price of carrying.

He had reason to do, gaining thereby the charge of portage.

2. [from *port*.] Porthole.

Lead the eye a terrible aspect; Let it pry through the portage of the head,

Like the brass cannon.

**PORTAL.** *n. f.* [*portal*, Fr. *portella*, Ital.] A gate; the arch under which the gate opens.

King Richard duth appear, As doth the blushing discontented of fan,

From out the very portal of the east.

To those dazzling portals of the sun; And walk his way, until his horses sleep

Their fiery locks in the Iberian deep.

He through heav'n, That open'd wide her blazing portals, led

To God's eternal house, direct the way.

The sick for air before the portal gale.

The portal consists of a composite order unknown to the ancients.

**PORTANCE.** *n. f.* [from *porter*, Fr.] Air; mien; port; demeanour.

There stepped forth a goodly lady, That seem'd to be a woman of great worth,

And by her stately portance born of heavenly birth.

Your loves, Thinking upon his services, took from you

The apprehension of his present portance, Which gibingly, ungravelly, he did fashion

**PORTALS.** *n. f.* [sometimes called *portals*; and by *Chaucer*, *portals*.] A breviary; a prayer book.

In his hand his portesse still he bare, That which was worn, but therein little red;

For devotion he had little care.

And a priest always read in his portess many times dominus vos salvemus; whereof when he had

# POR

admonished, he said that he now had used mump-  
fimus thirty years, and would not leave his old  
mumpfimus for their new mumpfimus. *Camden.*

**PORTCULLIS.** } *n.f.* [*portecouliſſe*, Fr. *quasi*  
**PORTCLUSE.** } *porta clauſa*.] A sort of  
machine like a harrow, hung over the  
gates of a city, to be let down to keep  
out an enemy.

Over it a fair *portcullis* hung,  
Which to the gate directly did incline,  
With comely compass and compaſſure strong,  
Neither uncleanly short, nor yet exceeding long.

The cannon against St. Stephen's gate executed  
so well, that the *portcullis* and gate were broken,  
and entry opened into the city. *Hagyard 1.*

She the huge *portcullis* high up drew,  
Which but herself, not all the Sygian pow'rs  
Could once have mov'd. *Milton.*

Pyrrhus comes, neither men nor walls  
The force to ſuſtain, the town *portcullis* falls. *Denham.*  
The upper eyelid claps down, and is as good a  
ſeal as a *portcullis* against the importunity of the  
enemy. *Mure.*

The gates are open'd, the *portcullis* drawn;  
And deluges of armies from the town  
Come pouring in. *Dryden.*

**PORTCULLIS.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
To bar; to shut up.

Within my mouth you have engag'd my tongue,  
Doubly *portcullis'd* with my teeth and lips. *Shakſp.*  
**TO PORTEND.** *v. a.* [*portendo*, Lat.] To  
foretoken; to foreſhow as omens.

As many as remained, he earnestly exhorted to  
prevent *portended* calamities. *Hooker.*  
Both this churchly ſuperſcription  
*Portend* ſome alteration in good will? *Shakſp.*  
A moſt and a cool ſummer *portendeth* a hard win-  
ter. *Bacon.*

True opener of mine eyes,  
Much better ſeein this viſion, and more hope  
Of peaceful days *portends*, than thoſe two paſt.

True poets are the guardians of a ſtate,  
And when they fail, *portend* approaching ſate.

The ruin of the ſtate in the deſtruction of the  
church, is not only *portended* as its ſign, but alſo  
inferred from it as its cauſe. *South.*

**PORTENSION.** *n. f.* [from *portendi*.] The  
act of foretokening. Not in uſe.

Although the red comets do carry the *porten-  
ſions* of Mars, the brightly white ſhould be of the  
influence of Venus. *Brown.*

**PORTENT.** *n. f.* [*portentum*, Latin.]  
Omen of ill; prodigy foretokening  
miſery.

O, what *portents* are theſe?  
Some heavy buſineſs hath my lord in hand,  
And I muſt know it. *Shakſp.*

My loſs by dire *portents* the god foretold;  
You riven out, the laſteſt of the green. *Dryden.*

**PORTENTOUS.** *adj.* [*portentofus*, Lat. from  
*portent*.]

1. Foretokening ill; ominous.  
They are *portentous* things  
Unto the climate that they point at. *Shakſp.*

This *portentous* figure  
Comes armed through our watch ſo like the king  
That was. *Shakſp.*

Every unwonted meteor is *portentous*, and ſome  
divine prognosſtick. *Glanville.*

2. Monſtrous; prodigious; wonderful. In  
an ill ſenſe.

Overley.  
With this *portentous* bridge the dark abyſs. *Milton.*  
No beaſt of more *portentous* ſee  
In the Hercynian foreſt lies. *Reſonmon.*

Let us look upon them as ſo many prodigious  
exceſſes from our common nature, as ſo many  
*portentous* animals, like the ſtrange unnatural pro-  
ductions of Africa. *South.*

The pettiſt will ſhrink at your ſight coming to  
town; at leaſt a touch of your pen ſhall make it  
conſtrict itſelf, and by that means oblige ſeveral  
who are terrified or ſhocked at this *portentous*  
ſociety. *Adiſon.*

# POR

**PORTER.** *n. f.* [*portier*, Fr. from *porta*,  
Latin, a gate.]

1. One that has the charge of the gate.  
*Porter*, remember what I give in charge,  
And, when you've to do, bring the keys to me.

Arm all my houſhold preſently, and charge  
The *porter* he let no man in till day. *Ben Jonſon.*  
Nic. Frog demanded to be his *porter*, and his  
ſiſtmonſter, to keep the keys of his gates, and  
turn off the kitchen. *Arbuthnot.*

2. One who waits at the door to receive  
meſſages.

A fav'rite *porter* with his maſter vie,  
He brib'd us often, and as often lie. *Pope.*

3. [*porteur*, Fr. from *porta*, Lat. to carry.]  
One who carries burdens for hire.

It is with kings ſometimes as with *porters*, whoſe  
packs may joltle one againſt the other, yet remain  
good friends ſtill. *Howell.*

By *porter*, who can tell whether I mean a man  
who bears burthens, or a ſervant who waits at a  
gate? *Watts.*

**PORTERAGE.** *n. f.* [from *porter*.] Money  
paid for carriage.

**PORTESSE.** *n. f.* A breviary. See  
**PORTASS.**

**PORTGLAVE.** *n. f.* [*porter* and *glave*, Fr.  
and Eric.] A ſword-bearer. *Ainſie.*

**PORTGRAVE.** } *n.f.* [*porta*, Lat. and *grave*,  
**PORTGREVE.** } Teutonick, a keeper.]

The keeper of a gate. Obſolete.

**PORTHOLE.** *n. f.* [from *port* and *hole*.] A  
hole cut like a window in a ſhip's ſide,  
where a gun is placed.

**PORTICO.** *n. f.* [*porticus*, Lat. *portico*, Ital.  
*portique*, Fr.] A covered walk; a piazza.

The rich their wealth beſtow  
On ſome expenſive any *portico*;  
Where ſafe from ſhowers they may be born in ſtate,  
And free from tempeſts for fair weather wait.

**PORTION.** *n. f.* [*portion*, Fr. *portio*, Lat.]

1. A part.  
Theſe are parts of his ways, but how little a  
*portion* is heard of him? *Job.*

I take favour find the Iriſh, with like fate  
Advanc'd to be a *portion* of our ſtate. *Waller.*

In battles won, fortune a part did claim,  
And fold as have their *portion* in the ſame. *Waller.*

Theſe great *portions* or fragments fell into the  
abyſs; ſome in one poſture, and ſome in another.

Pinthous no ſmall *portion* of the war  
Preſ'd on, and took his lance. *Dryden.*

2. A part aſſigned; an allotment; a divi-  
dend.

Here's their priſ'n ordain'd and *portion* ſet.

Shou'd you no honey vow to taſte,  
But what the maſter-bees have plac'd.  
In compaſs of their cells, how ſmall  
A *portion* to your ſhare would fall! *Waller.*

Of words they ſeldom know more than the  
grammatical conſtruction, unleſs they are born  
with a poetical genius, which is a rare *portion*  
amongſt them. *Dryden.*

As ſoon as any good appears to make a part of  
their *portion* of happineſs, they begin to deſire it.

When he conſiders the temptations of poverty  
and riches, and how ſuddenly it will affect his hap-  
pineſs to be overcome by them, he will join with  
Agur in petitioning God for the ſafer *portion* of a  
moderate convenience. *Rogers.*

One or two faults are eaſily to be remedied with  
a very ſmall *portion* of whiteness. *Swagt.*

3. Part of an inheritance given to a child;  
a ſortune.

Leave to thy children ſunſet, ſunſet, and war,  
*Portions* of toil, and legacies of care. *Priſt.*

4. A wife's fortune.

**TO PORTION.** *v. s.* [from the noun.]

1. To divide; to parcel.

# POR

The gods who *portion* out  
The lots of princes as of private men.

Have put a bar between his hopes and empire. *Rome.*  
Argos the ſeat of ſovereign rule I choſe,  
Where may Ulyſſes and his race might reign,  
And *portion* to hiſtrikes the wide domain. *Pope.*

2. To endow with a fortune.

Him *portion'd* minds, apprentice'd orphans bleſt,  
The young who labour, and the old who reſt. *Pope.*

**PORTIONER.** *n. f.* [from *portion*.] One that  
divides.

**PORTLINESS.** *n. f.* [from *portly*.] Dignity  
of men; grandeur of demeanour; bulk  
of perſonage.

Such pride is praife, ſuch *portlineſs* is honour,  
That boldneſs innocency bears in her eyes;  
And her fair countenance like a goodly banner  
Spreads in diſtance of all enemies. *Spencer.*

When ſubſtantialneſs combineth with delightful-  
neſs, ſubtleſs with ſincerity, ſeemlineſs with *port-  
lineſs*, and curtailments with ſtayedneſs, how can the  
language ſound other than moſt full of ſweetneſs?

*Camden's Remains.*

**PORTLY.** *adj.* [from *port*.]

1. Grand of men.  
Rudely thou wrong'ſt my dear heart's deſire,  
In finding fault with her too *portly* pride. *Spencer.*

Your ſerviles with *portly* tail,  
Like ſignora and rich burghers on the flood,  
Or as it were the pageants of the ſea,  
Do overſteer the petty traffickers. *Shakſp.*

A goodly, *portly* man and a corpulent; of a  
cheerful look, a pleaſing eye, and a moſt noble  
carriage. *Shakſp.*

A *portly* prince, and goodly to the ſight,  
He ſeem'd a ſon of Anka for his height. *Dryden.*

2. Bulky; ſwelling.

Our houſe little deſerves  
The ſcourge of greatness to be uſed on it;  
And that ſame greatness too, which our own hands  
Have help'd to make to *portly*. *Shakſp.*

**PORTMAN.** *n. f.* [*port* and *man*.] An inha-  
bitant or burgeſs, as thoſe of the cinque  
poſts. *Diet.*

**PORTMANTEAU.** *n. f.* [*portemanteau*, Fr.]  
A cheſt or bag in which clothes are  
carried.

I deſired him to carry one of my *portmanteaus*;  
but he laugh'd, and bid another do it. *Speculator.*

**PORTOISE.** *n. f.* In ſea language, a ſhip  
is ſaid to ride a *portuiſe*, when the rides  
with her yards ſtruck down to the deck.

**POURTRAIT.** *n. f.* [*portrait*, Fr.] A picture  
drawn after the life.

As this idea of perfection is of little uſe in *por-  
traits*, or the reſemblances of particular perſons,  
ſo neither is it in the characters of comedy and  
tragedy, which are always to be drawn with ſome  
ſpeaks of frailty, ſuch as they have been deſcribed  
in hiſtory. *Dryden.*

The figure of his body was ſtrong, proportionable,  
beautiful; and were his picture well drawn, it  
muſt deſerve the praife given to the portraits of  
Raphael. *Prior.*

If a *portrait* painter is deſirous to riſe and im-  
prove his ſubject, he has no other means than by  
approaching it to a general idea; he leaves out all  
the minute breaks and peculiarities in the face,  
and changes the dreſs from a temporary faſhion to  
one more permanent, which has annexed to it no  
idea of meaneſs from its being familiar to us.

In portraits, the grace, and, we may add, the  
likeness, conſiſts more in taking the general air,  
than in obſerving the exact ſimilitude of every  
feature. *Reynolds.*

**TO PORTRAIT.** *v. a.* [*portraire*, Fr. from  
the noun.] To draw; to portray. It is  
perhaps ill copied, and ſhould be written  
in the following example *portray*.

In moſt exquiſite pictures, they ſhew and *por-  
trait* not only the ſubtleſs of nature or beauty,  
but alſo round about ſhadow the rude thickneſs  
and energy alſo. *Reynolds.*

**Portrait** *n. f.* [from *portraire*, Fr. from *portray*.] Picture; painted resemblance.

By the image of my carle I see  
The portraiture of his. *Shakespeare*

Let some strange mysterious dream,  
Wave at his wings in airy stream  
Of lively portraiture display'd,  
Sail on my eye-lids laid. *Milton*

Hereon was all the portraiture of a hart. *Poeta*  
This is the portraiture of our earth, drive a white  
out flattery. *Barnet*

Her wry-mouth'd portraiture  
Display'd the latest her counsellors endure. *Pope*  
He delineates and gives us the portraiture of a  
perfect orator. *Baker*

**TO PORTRAY**, *v. a.* [*portraire*, Fr.]

1. To paint; to delineate by picture.

The earl of Warwick's ragged self is yet to be  
seen portrayed in many places of their church  
seats. *Carew*

Take a tile, and so portray upon it the city  
Jerusalem. *Ecclus.*

Our phoenix queen was there portray'd too bright,  
Beauteous alone could beauty take to right. *Dryden*

2. To adorn with pictures.

Various, with bountiful argument portray'd. *Milton*  
**PORTRESS**, *n. f.* [from *porter*.] A female  
guardian of a gate.

The portress of hell-gate reply'd. *Milton*

The shoes put on, our faithful portress  
Admits us in to form the fortlets,  
While like a cat with walnuts shod,  
Stumbling at every step the tread. *Swift*

**PORTWIGGLE**, *n. f.* A tadpole or young  
frog not yet fully shaped.

That black and round fulgence began to grow  
oval, after a while the head, the tail to be  
discernible, and at last to become that which the  
ancients called *gyrnus*, we a portwiggle or tadpole.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors*

**PORE**, *adj.* [*poreux*, Fr. from *pore*.] Full  
of pores.

To the court arriv'd, th' admiring son  
To holds the vaulted roofs of pore stone. *Dryden*

**TO POSE**, *v. a.* [from *poser*, an old word  
signifying heaviness or stupefaction,  
*zepele*, Saxon. *Skinner*.]

1. To puzzle; to gravel; to put to a stand  
or stop.

Learning was pos'd, philosophy was fet,  
Sophisters taken in a philosopher's net. *Herbert*

How God's eternal son should be man's brother,  
*Poseth* his prandish intellectual power. *Cromwell*  
The only remaining question to me I confess is a  
*posing* one. *Hammond*

As an evidence of human infirmity, I shall give  
instances of our intellectual blindness, not that I  
design to *pose* them with these common enigmas of  
saguetism. *Glanville*

Particularly in learning of languages, there is  
least occasion for *posing* of children. *Lacke*

2. To appose; to interrogate.

She in the presence of others *pos'd* him and sifted  
him, thereby to try whether he were indeed the  
very Duke of York or no. *Bacon*

**POSEN**, *n. f.* [from *poser*.] One that asks  
questions to try capacities; an examiner.

He that questioneth much, shall learn much;  
but let his questions not be troublesome, for that is  
fit for a *poser*. *Bacon*

**POSITED**, *adj.* [*positus*, Latin.] It has the  
appearance of a participle preterit, but  
it has no verb. Placed; ranged.

That the principle that sets on work these organs  
is nothing else but the modification of matter, or  
the natural motion thereof thus, or thus *posited* or  
disposed, is most apparently false. *Hale*

**POSITION**, *n. f.* [*positio*, Fr. *positio*, Lat.]

1. State of being placed; situation.

Iron having stood long in a window, being thence  
taken, and by the help of a cork balanced in water,

where it may have a free mobility, will bewray a  
kind of inquietude that it retain the former position.

They are the happiest regions for fruits, by the  
excellence of the position of mountains, and  
the frequency of breezes. *Temple*

Since no one is all, and we have different  
properties of the same thing, according to our dif-  
ferent position to it, it is not incongruous to try  
whether and the many not have notions that escaped him.

By varying the position of the eye, and moving it  
nearer to or farther from the direct beam of the  
sun's light, the colour of the sun's reflected light  
continually varied up to the spectrum as it did upon  
my eye. *Newton*

Place our lives in such a position toward the ob-  
ject, or place the object in such a position toward  
our eye, as may give us the clearest representation  
of it, for a different position greatly alters the ap-  
pearance of bodies. *Hutts' Logick*

2. Principle laid down.

Of any offence or in therein committed against  
God, with what contentment we are aware us, when  
your own position are, that the things we observe  
should every one of them be deemed unto us than  
ten thousand lives? *Hooker*

Let not the proof of any positions depend on the  
positions that follow, but always on those which go  
before. *Watts*

3. Advancement of any principle.

A fallacious illusion is to conclude from the po-  
sition of the antecedent into the position of the  
consequent, or the remotion of the consequent to  
the remotion of the antecedent. *Brown*

4. [In grammar.] The state of a vowel  
placed before two consonants, as *pumpous*;  
or a double consonant, as *title*.

**POSITIONAL**, *adj.* [from *position*.] Respect-  
ing position.

The leaves of cataputia or spurge plucked up-  
wards or downwards, performing their operations  
by purge or vomit, as old wives still do preach, is  
a strange conceit, ascribing unto plants *positional*  
operations. *Brown*

**POSITIVE**, *adj.* [*positivus*, Lat. *positivus*,  
French.]

1. Not negative; capable of being affirmed;  
real; absolute.

The power or blossom is a *positive* good, although  
the remove of it, to give place to the fruit, be a  
comparative good. *Burns*

It is well and truly said in schools, *positum* there is  
nothing *positive*; but it is a want of that which  
ought to be, or subsist, partly in the nature of man,  
and partly in the actions of nature. *Peckham*

Hardness carries somewhat more of *positivum* in it  
than impenetrability, which is negative, and is  
perhaps more a consequence of solidity, than soli-  
dity itself. *Lacke*

Whatever doth or can exist, or be considered  
as one thing, is *positive*; and to not only simple  
ideas and substances, but modes also are *positive*  
beings, though the parts, of which they consist, are  
very often relative one to another. *Lacke*

2. Absolute; particular; direct; not im-  
plied.

As for *positive* words, that he would not bear  
arms against king Edward's son, though the words  
seem calm, yet it was a plain and direct over-  
ruling of the king's title. *Bacon*

3. Dogmatical; ready to lay down notions  
with confidence; stubborn in opinion.

I am sometimes doubting, when I might be  
*positive*, and sometimes confident out of reason. *Lymer*

Some *positive* perishing tops we know,  
That, if once wrong, will needs be always so;  
But you, with pleasure, own your errors past,  
And make each day a critic on the last. *Pope*

4. Settled by arbitrary appointment.

In laws, that which is natural, budeth univer-  
sally; that which is *positive*, not so. *Hooker*

Although no laws but *positive* be mutable, yet  
all are not mutable which be *positive*; *positive* laws  
are either permanent or else changeable, accord-  
ing as the matter itself is, concerning which they  
were made. *Hooker*

The law is called *positive*, which is not labred,  
imprinted, or infused, into the heart of man, by  
nature or grace; but is imposed by an external  
mandate of a lawgiver, having authority to com-  
mand. *White*

Laws are but *positivæ*; love's pow'r we see,  
Is nature's sanction, and her first decree. *Dryden*

5. Having the power to enact any law.

Not to consent to the enacting of such a law,  
which has no view besides the general good, which  
another law shall at the same time pass, with  
other view but that of advancing the power of the  
party alone, what is this but to claim a *positive*  
voice, as well as a negative?

6. Certain; assured; as, he was *positive* as  
to the fact.

**POSITIVELY**, *adv.* [from *positive*.]

1. Absolutely; by way of direct position.

The good or evil, which is removed, may be  
effected good or evil comparatively, and not *posi-  
tively* or simply. *Bacon*

2. Not negatively.

It is impossible that any successive duration  
should be actually and *positively* infinite, or have  
infinite successions already gone and past. *Bentley*

3. Certainly; without dubitation.

Give me some health, some little pain,  
Before I *positively* speak in this. *Shakespeare*

It was absolutely certain, that this part was *posi-  
tively* yours, and could not possibly be written by  
any other. *Dryden*

4. Peremptorily; in strong terms.

I would ask any man, that has but once read the  
bible, whether the whole tenor of the divine law  
does not *positively* require humility and meekness  
to all men. *Spence*

**POSITIVENESS**, *n. f.* [from *positive*.]

1. Actuality; not mere negation.

The *positiveness* of his of commission has both a  
the habitude of the will and in the executed ac-  
tion; whereas the *positiveness* of his of omission  
in the habitude of the will only. *Norris*

2. Peremptoriness; confidence.

This peremptoriness is of two sorts; the one  
insignificant in matters of opinion, the other a  
*positiveness* in relating matters of fact, in the  
we impose upon men's understandings, in the other  
on their faith. *Government of the Tongue*

**POSITIVITY**, *n. f.* [from *positive*.] Perem-  
ptoriness; confidence. A low word.

Courage and *positivity* are never more necessary  
than on such an occasion; but it is good to join  
some argument with them of real and convincing  
force, and let it be strongly pronounced too. *Watts*

**POSITIVE**, *n. f.* [*positura*, Latin.] The  
manner in which any thing is placed.

Supposing the *positive* of the party's hand should  
throw the dice, and supposing all other things  
which did concur to the production of that state  
be the very same they were, there is no doubt but  
in this case the cast is necessary. *Brown*

**POSSNET**, *n. f.* [from *basinet*, Fr. *Skinner*.]

A little basin; a porringer; a skillet.

To make proof of the incorporation of silver and  
tin in equal quantity, and also whether it yielded  
toughness more than silver; and again, whether it will  
endure the ordinary fire, which belongeth to chafing  
dishes, *possets*, and such other silver vessels. *Jacob*

**POSSE**, *n. f.* [Latin.] An armed power,  
from *posse comitatus*, the power of the  
thiars. A low word.

The *posse* comitatus, the power of the whole  
county, is legally committed unto him. *Bacon*  
As if the position that rules, were the result of  
the place, and came off with all the *posse*, the un-  
derstanding is seized. *Lacke*

**TO POSSESS**, *v. a.* [*possessus*, Lat. *possidet*,  
French.]

1. To have as an owner; to be master of  
to enjoy or occupy actually.

She will not let intruders enter  
Where folly now *possesses*. *Shakespeare*

Record a gift,  
Here in the court, of all he dies *possesses*,  
Unto his son. *Shakespeare*

2. To seize; to obtain.

The English marched towards the river Eke, intending to *possess* a hill called Under-Eke.

Huguenot.

3. To give possession or command of any thing; to make master of. It has of before that which is possessed; sometimes anciently *with*.

Is he yet *possess*?

How much you would?

—Ay, ay, three thousand ducats.

Shakespeare.

This man, whom hand to hand I slew in fight,

May be *possessed* with some store of crowns.

Shakspeare.

This *possession* us of the most valuable blessing of

human life, friendship.

Gay of the Tongue

Seem I to thee sufficiently *possess'd*

of happiness or not, who am alone

From all eternity?

Milton.

Hope to *possess* chymists and corpulenticians of

the advantages to each party, by contederacy between them.

Boyle.

The intent of this fable is to *possess* us of a just

state of the vanity of these craving appetites.

L'Estrange.

Whole houses, of their whole desires *possess*;

Are often ruin'd at their own request.

Dryden.

Of fortune's favour long *possess'd*,

He was with one fair daughter only blest'd.

Dryden.

We *possessed* ourselves of the kingdom of Naples,

the duchy of Milan, and the avenue of France in Italy.

Addison.

Endowed with the greatest perfections of nature,

and *possessed* of all the advantages of external

condition, Solomon could not find happiness.

Prior.

4. To fill with something fixed.

It is of unpeakeable advantage to *possess* our

minds with an habitual good intention, and to aim

all our thoughts, words, and actions at some laud-

able end.

Addison.

Those, under the great officers, know every little

cate that is before the great man, and if they are

*possessed* with honest minds, will consider poverty

as a recommendation.

Addison.

5. To have power over, as an unclean spirit.

Beware what spirit rages in your breast;

For ten inspir'd, ten thousand are *possess*.

Rafcom.

Inspir'd within, and yet *possess'd* without.

Cleveland.

I think, that the man is *possess'd*,

Suif.

6. To affect by intestine power.

He's *possess'd* with greatness,

And speaks not to himself, but with a pride

that quarrels at self-breath.

Shakspeare.

Let not your ears despite my tongue,

Which shall *possess* them with the heavest sound

that ever yet they heard.

Suif.

*Possess* with rumours full of idle dreams,

Not knowing what they fear, but full of fear,

Shakspeare.

What fury, O son,

*Possesses* thee to bend that mortal dart

Against thy father's head?

Milton.

With the rage of all their race *possess*,

Stung to the soul the brothers start from rest.

Pope.

POSSESSION. *n. f.* [possession, Fr. *possession*,

Latin.]

1. The state of owning or having in one's

own hands or power; property.

He shall inherit her, and his generation shall

hold her in *possession*.

Ecclesiasticus.

In *possession* such, not only of right,

I call you.

Milton.

2. The thing possessed.

Do nothing to lose the best *possession* of life, that

of honour and truth.

Temple.

A man has no right over another's life, by his

having a property in land and *possession*.

Locke.

3. Madness caused by the internal operation of an unclean spirit.

To POSSESSION. *v. a.* To invest with

property. Obsolete.

Sundry more gentlemen this little hundred *pos-*

session and *possession*.

Carew.

POSSESSOR. *n. f.* [from *possession*.]

Master; one that has the power or prop-

erty of any thing.

They were people, whom having been of old freemen and *possessors*, the Lacedaemonians had conquered.

Solway

POSSESSIVE. *adj.* [possessive, Lat.] Having possession.

POSSESSOR. *n. f.* [possessor, Lat. *possessor*, Fr.] Owner; master; proprietor.

Thou profoundest hell

Receive thy new *possessor*.

Milton.

A considerable difference lies between the honour of men for natural and acquired excellencies and divine graces, that those having more of human nature in them, the honour doth more directly redound to the *possession* of them.

Stillingsfleet.

'Twas the interest of those, who'd bluffed after the possessions of the clergy, to represent the *possessors* in as vile colours as they could.

Asterbury.

Think of the happiness of the prophets and apostles, saints and martyrs, who are now rejoicing in the presence of God, and see themselves *possessors* of eternal glory.

Far

POSSESSORY. *adj.* [possessoire, Fr. from *possess*.] Having possession.

This he detains from the ivy much against his will; for he should be the true *possessory* lord thereof.

Howel

POSSET. *n. f.* [posca, Lat.] Milk curdled with wine or any acid.

We'll have a *posset* at the latter end of a sea-

Shakspeare.

coal fire.

In came the bridemaids with the *posset*.

Smoking

The bridegroom sat in light.

I allowed him medicated broths, *posset* ale, and

pearl julep.

Hijman.

A sparing diet did her health assure;

Or sick, a pepper *posset* was her cure.

Dryden.

The cure of the stone consists in vomiting with

*posset* drink, in which altho roots are boiled.

Ployer.

Increase the milk when it is diminished by the

too great use of flesh meats, by gruels and *posset*

drink.

Abraham.

To POSSET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To

turn; to curdle; as milk with acids.

Not used.

Swift as quicksilver it courses through

The nat'ral gates and allies of the body;

And, with a sudden vigour, it doth *posset*

And curd, like eager droppings into ink,

The thin and wholesome blood.

Shakspeare.

POSSIBILITY. *n. f.* [possibilitè, Fr.] The

power of being in any manner; the state

of being possible.

There is no let, but that as often as those books

are read, and need to requir'd, the sale of their

differences may expressly be mentioned to bar even

all *possibility* of error.

Hooker.

Brother, speak with *possibilities*.

And do not break into these worst extremes

Shak.

When we have for the proof of any thing some

of the highest kinds of evidence, in this case it is

not the suggestion of a mere *possibility* that the

thing may be otherwise, that ought to be any suf-

ficient cause of doubting.

Wilkins.

Consider him antecedently to his creation, while

he yet lay in the barren womb of nothing, and only

in the number of *possibilities*; and consequently

could have nothing to recommend him to Christ's

affection.

South.

A bare *possibility*, that a thing may be or not be,

is no just cause of doubting whether a thing be or

not.

Tillotson.

According to the multifariousness of this mota-

bility, so are the *possibilities* of being.

Norris.

Example not only teaches us our duty, but con-

vinces us of the *possibility* of our imitation.

Rogers.

POSSIBLE. *adj.* [possible, Fr. *possibilis*,

Lat.] Having the power to be or to be

done; not contrary to the nature of

things.

Admit all these impossibilities and great absurd-

ities to be *possible* and convenient.

Whitgift.

With men this is impossible, but with God all

things are *possible*.

Matthew.

All things are *possible* to him that believeth.

Mark.

Thus we submit, but *possible* to swerve.

Milton.

He may not stay within doors, for fear the house should fall upon him, for that is *possible*: nor must he go out, lest the next man that meets him should kill him, for that is also *possible*.

Wilkins.

It will scarce seem *possible*, that God should engrave principles in men's minds in words of uncertain signification.

Locke.

Set a pleasure tempting, and the hand of the Almighty visibly prepared to take vengeance, and tell whether it be *possible* for people wantonly to offend against the law.

Locke.

POSSIBLY. *adv.* [from *possible*.]

1. By any power really existing.

Within the compass of which laws, we do not only comprehend whatsoever may be easily known to belong to the duty of all men, but even whatsoever may *possibly* be known to be of that quality.

Hooker.

Can we *possibly* his love desert?

Milton.

2. Perhaps; without absurdity.

*Possibly* he might be found in the hands of the

earl of Essex, but he would be dead first *Clarendon*.

Arbitrary power tends to make a man a bad

sovereign, who might *possibly* have been a good

one, had he been invested with an authority en-

countered by laws.

Addison.

POST. *n. f.* [poste, Fr. *equus positus cursor*.]

1. A hasty messenger; a courier who comes

and goes at stated times; commonly a

letter carrier.

In certain places there be always fresh *posts* to

carry that farther which is brought unto them by

the other.

Abbot.

These I'll rake up, the *post* unqualified

Of monstrous lechers.

Shakspeare.

I fear my Julia would not deign my laces.

Receiving them by such a worthless *post*.

A cripple in the way out-travels a footman, or a

*post* out of the way.

Ben Jonson.

I send you the fair copy of the poem on dulcets,

which I should not care to hazard by the common

*post*.

Pope.

2. Quick course or manner of travelling.

This is the sense in which it is taken;

but the expression seems elliptical: to

ride *post*, is to ride as a *post*, or to ride

in the manner of a *post*; *courir en poste*;

whence *Shakspeare*, to ride in *post*.

I brought my master news of Juliet's death,

And then in *post* he came from Mantua

To this late monument.

Romeo and Juliet.

Sent from Meina *post* to Egypt.

Milton.

He who rides *post* through an unknown country,

can distinguish the situation of places.

Dryden.

3. [poste, Fr. from *positus*, Lat.] Situation;

seat.

The waterwise every where upon the surface of

the earth, which new *post*, when they had once

seized on, they would never quit.

Burnet.

4. Military station.

See before the gate what stalking ghost

Commands the guard, what sentries keep the *post*?

Dryden.

As I watch'd the gates,

Lodg'd on my *post*, a herald is arriv'd

From Cæsar's camp

Addison.

Whatever spirit, or arch of his charge,

His *post* neglects, or leaves the bar at large,



While you, my lord, the rural shades admire,  
And from Britannia's publick posts retire,  
Me into foreign realms my late conveyers. *Addison.*  
Certum laws, by sufferers thought unjust,  
Deny'd all profit of profit or of trust. *Pope.*

Many thousands there are, who determine the  
office or madness of national administrators,  
whom neither God nor men ever qualified for such  
a post of judgment. *Watts.*

6. [*postis*, Lat.] A piece of timber set  
erect.

The blood they shall strike on the two side posts  
and upper posts of the house. *Ezra.*

For trees, cyresses, and cedars being, by a kind  
of natural rigour, inflexible downwards, are there-  
by fitted for posts or pillars. *Watson.*

Post is equivocal, it is a piece of timber, or a  
swift messenger. *Watts.*

To POST. v. n. [*postis*, Fr. from the noun.]  
To travel with speed.

I posted day and night to meet you. *Shakespeare.*  
Will you presently take horse with him,  
And will all speed post with him towards the north?

*Shakespeare.*  
Post speedily to my lord, your husband,  
Shew him this letter. *Shakespeare.*

Molt was ked speed, to post  
With such dexterity to incertum sheets *Shakespeare.*

Then this, then that man's aid, they crave,  
implore;

Post here for help, seek there their followers. *Daniel.*

The Turkish messenger presently took horse,  
which was there in readiness for him, and posted  
towards Constantinople with as much speed as he  
could. *Kneller.*

Themistocles made Xerxes post space out of  
Greece, by giving out that the Grecians had a  
purpose to break his bridge of ships adwath the  
Hellespont. *Bacon.*

Thousands at his bidding speed,  
And post o'er land and ocean without rest. *Milton.*

With songs and dance we celebrate the day;  
At other times we reign by night alone,  
And posting through the skies pursue the moon. *Dryden.*

No wonder that pastorals are fallen into disesteem;  
I see the reader already uneasy at this part of Virgil,  
counting the pages, and posting to the *Æneis*,  
Wolfe.

This only object of my real care,  
In some few posting fatal hours is hurl'd  
From wealth, from power, from love, and from the  
world. *Prior.*

To POST. v. d.

1. To fix opprobriously on posts.  
Many gentlemen, for their integrity in their  
votes, were, by posting their names, exposed to the  
popular calumny and fury. *King Charles.*

On pain of being posted to your sorrow,  
Fail not, at four, to meet me. *Granville.*

2. [*postis*, Fr.] To place; to station;  
to fix.

The conscious priest, who was suborn'd before,  
Stood ready posted at the postern door. *Dryden.*

He that proceeds upon other principles in his  
enquiry into any sciences, puts himself on that side,  
and posts himself in a party, which he will not quit  
till he be beaten out. *Locke.*

When a man is posted in the station of a minister,  
he is sure, besides the natural fatigue of it, to incur  
the envy of some, and the displeasure of others. *Add.*

3. To register methodically; to transcribe  
from one book into another. A term  
common among merchants.

You have not posted your books these ten years;  
how should a man keep his affairs even at this  
rate? *Arbutnot.*

4. To delay. Obsolete.

I have not stoppt mine ears to their demands,  
Nor posted off their suits with slow delays;  
Then why should they love Edward more than me? *Shakespeare.*

POSTAGE. n. f. [from *post*.] Money paid  
for conveyance of a letter.

Fifty pence for the postage of a letter! to send  
by the church, is the dearest road in christendom. *Dryden.*

POSTBOY. n. f. [*post* and *boy*.] Courier;  
boy that rides post.

This genius came thither in the shape of a post-boy,  
and cried out, that Mous was relieved. *Tatler.*

To POSTDATE. v. a. [*post*, after, Lat. and  
date.] To date later than the real time.

POSTDILUVIAN. adj. [*post* and *diluvium*,  
Lat.] Posterior to the flood.

Take a view of the postdiluvian state of this our  
globe, how it hath stood for these last four thou-  
sand years. *Woodward.*

POSTDILUVIAN. n. f. [*post* and *diluvium*,  
Lat.] One that lived since the flood.

The antediluvians lived a thousand years, and  
as for the age of the postdiluvians for some centuries,  
the annals of Phoenicia, Egypt, and China, are  
with the times of the torrid history. *Grew.*

POSTER. n. f. [from *post*.] A courier;  
one that travels hastily.

Weed sisters hand in hand  
Posters of the sea and land,  
Thus do go about. *Shakespeare.*

POSTERIOR. adj. [*posterior*, Lat. *posterior*,  
Fr.]

1. Happening after; placed after; follow-  
ings.

Where the anterior body giveth way, as fast as  
the posterior cometh on, it maketh no noise, be the  
motion never so great. *Bacon.*

No care was taken to have this matter remedied  
by the explanatory articles posterior to the report. *Addis.*

Hesiod was posterior to Homer. *Brady.*

This orderly disposition of things includes the  
ideas of prior, posterior, and simultaneous. *Watts.*

2. Backward.

And now had fate's posterior trumpet blown,  
And all the nations fumm'd. *Pope.*

POSTERIORA. n. f. [*posteriora*, Lat.] The  
hinder parts.

To raise one hundred and ten thousand pounds,  
is as vain as that of Rehobam, to squeeze out wind  
from the posteriors of a dead ass. *Sayl.*

POSTERIORITY. n. f. [*posteriorité*, Fr.  
from *posterior*.] The state of being after;  
opposite to priority.

Although the condition of sex and posteriority of  
creation might extenuate the error of a woman, yet  
it was inexcusable in the man. *Brown.*

There must be a posteriority in the nature of every com-  
pounded body, to these more simple bodies out of  
which it is constituted. *Hale.*

POSTERITY. n. f. [*postérité*, Fr. *posteritas*,  
Lat.] Succeeding generations; descend-  
ants: opposed to ancestors.

It was said,  
It should not stand in thy posterity;  
But that myself should be the father  
Of many kings. *Shakespeare.*

Since arms avail not now that Henry's dead,  
Posterity await for wretched years. *Shakespeare.*

Posterity inform'd by thee might know. *Milton.*

Their names shall be transmitted to posterity,  
and spoken of through all future ages. *Smalridge.*

To the unhappy, that unjustly bleed,  
Heav'n gives posterity's revenge the deed. *Pope.*

They were fallible, they were men; but if poste-  
rity, fallible as they, grow bold and daring, where  
the other would have trembled, let them look to it. *Waterland.*

POSTERN. n. f. [*poterne*, French; *posterne*,  
Dutch; *janua postica*, Latin.] A small  
gate; a little door.

Ere dawning light  
Discovered had the world to heaven wide,  
He by a privy postern took his flight,  
That of no envious eyes he note be spy'd. *Spenser.*

Go on, good Eglamour,  
Out at the postern by the abbey wall. *Shakespeare.*

By broken byways did I inward pass,  
And in that window made a postern wide. *Faifus.*

These issued into the base court through a privy  
postern, and sharply quitted the soldiers with  
halberds. *Hayward.*

Great Britain hath had by his majesty a strong  
addition; the postern, by which we were to enter  
entered and surprised, is now made up. *Roderick.*

The conscious priest, who was suborn'd before,  
Stood ready posted at the postern door. *Dryden.*

If the nerves, which are the conduits to convey  
them from without to the audience in the brain, be  
so disordered, as not to perform their functions,  
they have no postern to be admitted by, nor any  
ways to bring themselves into view. *Locke.*

A private postern opens to my gardens,  
Through which the heauteous captive might remove. *Rose.*

POSTEXISTENCE. n. f. [*post* and *existence*]  
Future existence.

As Simonides has exposed the vicious part of  
women from the doctrine of pre-existence, some of  
the ancient philosophers have satirized the vicious  
part of the human species, from a notion of the  
soul's postexistence. *Addis.*

POSTHACKNEY. n. f. [*post* and *hackney*]  
Hired posthorses.

Laying the French ambassador with the king's  
coach attending him, made them balk the beaten  
road and teach posthackneys to leap hedges. *Watts.*

POSTHASTE. n. f. [*post* and *haste*.] Haste  
like that of a courier.

This is  
The source of this our watch, and the chief head  
Of this posthaste and rousage in the land. *Shakespeare.*

The duke  
Requires your haste, posthaste appearance,  
Even on the instant. *Shakespeare.*

This man tells us, that the world waxes old,  
though not in posthaste. *Hall.*

POSTHOUSE. n. f. [*post* and *house*.] A  
house stationed for the use of couriers.

He lay under a tree, while his servants were  
getting fresh posthorses for him. *Sidney.*

He cannot live, I hope; and must not die,  
Till George be pack'd with posthose up to heav'n. *Shakespeare.*

Xagrus was forthwith beset on every side and  
taken prisoner, and by posthorses conveyed with  
all speed to Constantinople. *Knott.*

POSTHOUSE. n. f. [*post* and *house*.] Post-  
office; house where letters are taken and  
dispatched.

An officer at the posthouse in London places every  
letter he takes in, in the box belonging to the  
proper road. *Watts.*

POSTHUMOUS. adj. [*posthumus*, Lat. *post-  
hume*, Fr.] Done, had, or published  
after one's death.

In our present miserable and divided condition  
how just forever a man's pretensions may be to a  
great or blameless reputation, he must, with regard  
to his posthumous character, content himself with  
such a consideration, as induced the famous  
Francis Bacon, after having bequeathed his soul to  
God, and his body to the earth, to leave his last  
will to foreign nations. *Addis.*

POSTICK. adj. [*posticus*, Lat.] Backward

The postick and backward position of the female  
parts in quadrupeds, can hardly admit the substan-  
tion of masculine generation. *Bacon.*

POSTIL. n. f. [*postille*, Fr. *postilla*, Lat.  
Gloss; marginal notes.

To POSTIL. v. a. [from the noun.] To  
gloss; to illustrate with marginal notes.

I have seen a book of account of Farnham's, it  
had the king's hand almost to every leaf by way  
of signing, and was in some places postilled with  
margin with the king's hand. *Bacon.*

POSTILLER. n. f. [from *postil*.] One who  
glosses or illustrates with marginal notes.

It hath been observed by many holy writers  
commonly delivered by postillers and commenta-  
tors. *Bacon.*

Hence you phantastick postillers in song,  
My text defeats your art, lies nature's tongue. *Chapman.*

POSTILION. n. f. [*postillon*, Fr.]

1. One who guides the first pair of a set  
of horses in a coach.

Let the position, nature, and use, be clearly  
The coachman are not for the coach.  
A young bachelor of arts, like to town recom-  
mended to a chaplain's place, but none being  
vacant, modestly accepted of that of a *postilion*.  
Tatler.

2. One who guides a *post-chaise*.

**POSTLIMINIOUS**, *adj.* [*postliminium*, Lat.]  
Done or contrived subsequently.

The reason why men are so short and weak in governing, is, because most things fall out to them accidentally, and come not into any compliance with their pre-conceived ends, but are forced to comply subsequently, and to strike in with things as they fall out, by *postliminious* after-applications of them to their purposes. South.

**POSTMASTER**, *n. s.* [*post* and *master*.]  
One who has charge of public conveyance of letters.

I came yonder at Eaton to marry Mrs. Anne Page; and 'tis a *postmaster's* boy. Shakspeare.  
Without this letter, as he believes that happy revolution had never been effected, he prays to be made *postmaster* general. Spectator.

**POSTMASTER-GENERAL**, *n. s.* He who presides over the posts or letter-carriers.

**POSTMERIDIAN**, *adj.* [*postmeridianus*, Lat.]  
Being in the afternoon.  
Over-hasty digestion is the inconvenience of *postmeridian* sleep. Bacon.

**POSTOFFICE**, *n. s.* [*post* and *office*.] Office where letters are delivered to the post; a posthouse.

If you don't send to me now and then, the *post-office* will think me of no consequence; for I have no correspondent but you. Gay.  
If you are sent to the *postoffice* with a letter, put it in carefully. Swift.

**TO POSTPONE**, *v. a.* [*postpono*, Lat. *post-puſer*, French.]

1. To put off; to delay.  
You would *postpone* me to another reign.  
Till when you are content to be unjust. Dryden.  
The most trifling amusement is suffered to *postpone* the one thing necessary. Rogers.

2. To set in value below something else: with to.

All other considerations should give way, and be *postponed* to this. Locke.

**POSTSCRIPT**, *n. s.* [*post* and *scriptum*, Lat.]  
The paragraph added to the end of a letter.

I think he prefers the public good to his private opinion; and therefore *postscripting* his proposals should with freedom be examined; thus I understand his *postscript*. Locke.

One, when he wrote a letter, would put that which was most material in the *postscript*. Bacon.

The following letter I shall give my reader at length, without either preface or *postscript*. Addison.

Your saying that I ought to have writ a *postscript* to Gay's, makes me not content to write less than a whole letter. Pope.

**TO POSTULATE**, *v. a.* [*postulo*, Latin; *postuler*, Fr.] To beg or assume without proof.

They most powerfully magnify God, who, not from *postulated* and precarious inferences, extract a courteous assent, but from experiments and undeniable effects. Brown.

**POSTULATE**, *n. s.* [*postulatum*, Latin.]  
Position supposed or assumed without proof.

This we shall induce not from *postulates* and intreated maxims, but from undeniable principles. Brown.

Some have cast all their learning into the method of mathematicians, under the terms, *postulata*, and *postulata*. Watts.

**POSTULATION**, *n. s.* [*postulatio*, Latin; *postulation*, Fr. from *postulate*.] The act  
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of supposing, without proof, *postulation*, assumption.

A second *postulation* to elicit my assent, is the veracity of him that reports it. Hale.

**POSTULATORY**, *adj.* [from *postulate*.]

1. Assuming without proof.

2. Assumed without proof.

Whoever shall peruse the phylogony of *Posta*, and strictly observe how vegetable realities are forced into animal representations; may perceive the semblance is but *postulatory*. Brown.

**POSTURE**, *n. s.* [*posture*, Fr. *postura*, Lat.]

1. Place; situation; disposition with regard to something else.

Although these studies are not so pleasing as contemplations physical or mathematical, yet they recompense with the excellency of their use in relation to man, and his noblest *posture* and station in this world, a state of regulated society. Hale.

According to the *posture* of our affairs in the last campaign, this prince could have turned the balance on either side. Addison.

2. Voluntary collocation of the parts of the body with respect to each other.

He starts,  
Then lays his finger on his temple; flint  
Springs out into last gait; then stops again,  
Strikes his breast hard, and then anon he calls  
His eyes against the moon, in most strange *postures*. Shakspeare.

Where there are affections of reverence, there will be *postures* of reverence. South.

The *posture* of a poetick figure is the description of his heroes in the performance of such or such an action. Dryden.

In the meanest marble statue, one sees the faces, *postures*, airs, and drefs of those that lived so many ages before us. Addison.

3. Statary disposition.

The lord Hopton left Arundel-castle, before he had put it into the good *posture* he intended. Clarendon.

I am at the same point and *posture* I was, when they forced me to leave Whitehall. King Charles.

In this subject *posture* have ye sworn  
To adore the conqueror. Milton.

The several *postures* of his devout soul in all conditions of life, are displayed with great simplicity. Atterbury.

**TO POSTURE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in any particular place or disposition.

He was raw with *posturing* himself according to the direction of the chirurgeons. Brook.

The gill-fish *postured*, as to move from back to belly and e contra. Grew.

**POSTULATUM**, *n. s.* [Latin.] Position assumed without proof.

Calumnies often refuted, are the *postulations* of scribblers, upon which they proceed as upon first principles. Addison.

**POSTUREMASTER**, *n. s.* [*posture* and *master*.] One who teaches or practises artificial contortions of the body.

When the students have accomplished themselves in this part, they are to be delivered into the hands of a kind of *posturemaster*. Spectator.

**POEY**, *n. s.* [contracted from *poesy*.]

1. A motto on a ring.

A pearly ring.  
That she did give me, whose *poesy* was,  
Like cutler's poetry;  
Love me and leave me not. Shakspeare.

You have chosen a very short text to enlarge upon; I should as soon expect to see a critique on the *poesy* of a ring, as on the inscription of a medal. Addison.

2. A bunch of flowers. Of unknown derivation.

With store of vermillion roses,  
To deck the bridegroom's *poesy*. Spenser.

We make a difference between suffering thistles to grow among us, and wearing them for *poesy*. Swift.

**POT**, *n. s.* [from French, in all the senses, and Dutch; *pot*, Dutch.]

1. A vessel in which meat is cooked on the fire.

Read that under the bell three  
Swallow'd, venen'd sleeping pot;  
Boil then first P's charmed pot. Shakspeare.

Gigantic kinds, as soon as work was done,  
To their huge pots of boiling pulse would run,  
Fell to with eager joy. Dryden.

2. Vessel to hold liquids.

The woman lost her water pot, and went her way. John.

3. Vessel made of earth.

Whenever potters meet with any chalk or marl mixed with their clay, though it will with the clay hold burning, yet whenever any water comes near any such pots after they are burnt, both the chalk and marl will crack and spoil their ware. Mortimer.

4. A small cup.

But that I think his father loves him not,  
I'd have him poison'd with a pot of ale. Shakspeare.

Suppose your eyes sent signal rays,  
Upon two distant pots of ale,  
Not knowing which was mild or stale. Prior.

A soldier drinks his pot, and then offers payment. Swift.

5. To go to POT. To be destroyed or devoured. A low phrase.

The sheep went first to pot, the goats next, and after them the oxen, and all little enough to keep life together. Prior.

John's ready money went into the lawyer's pockets; then John began to borrow money upon the bank stock, now and then a farm went to pot. Arbuthnot.

**TO POT**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To preserve seasoned in pots.

Potted fowl and fish come in so fast,  
That are the first is out, the second stinks,  
And mouldy mother gathers on the brims. Dryden.

2. To enclose in pots of earth.

Pot them to natural, not forced earth; a layer of rich mould beneath, and about this natural earth to nourish the fibres, but not so as to touch the bulbs. Evelyn.

Acorns, mast, and other seeds may be kept well, by being barrell'd or potted up with moist sand. Mortimer.

**POTABLE**, *adj.* [*potable*, Fr. *potabilis*, Lat.] Such as may be drank; drinkable.

Thou best of gold art worst of gold,  
Other less fine in carat, is more precious,  
Preserving life in medicine *potable*. Shakspeare.

Dig a pit upon the sea shore, somewhat above the high-water mark, and sink it as deep as the low-water mark; and as the tide cometh in, it will fill with water fresh and *potable*. Bacon.

Rivers run *potable* gold. Milton.

The said *potable* gold should be enclosed with a capacity of being agglutinated and assimilated to the innate heat. Harvey.

Where solar beams  
Parch thirsty human veins, the damask'd meads  
Unfore'd display ten thousand painted flowers  
Useful in *potables*. Phillips.

**POTABLENESS**, *n. s.* [from *potable*.]  
Drinkableness.

**POTAGER**, *n. s.* [from *pottage*.] A por-  
ringer.

An Indian dish or *potager*, made of the bark of a tree, with the sides and rim sewed together after the manner of twicken-work. Grew.

**POTA'GO**, *n. s.* A West Indian pickle.

What lord of old would bid his cook prepare  
Mangos, *potages*, champignons, raviere? King.

**POTASH**, *n. s.* [*potasse*, Fr.]

*Potash*, in general, is an impure fixed alkaline salt, made by burning from vegetable; we have five kinds of this salt now in use; 1. The German *potash*, sold under the name of pearl-ashes; 2. The Spanish, called barilla, made by burning a species of kelp, which the Spaniards sow. 3. The home-made *potash*, made from fern. 4. The Swedish, and 5. Russian kinds, with a volatile acid matter combined with them; but the Russian is stronger than the Swedish. *potash* is of great use in the

manufacturers of soap and glass, to bleachers, and to dyers; the Russian *potash* is greatly preferable.

Hill.

Chester rock-salt, with a little nitre, alum, and *potash*, is the flux used for the running of the plate-glass.

Woodward.

**POTATION. n. f.** [*potatio*, Lat.]

1. Drinking bout.
2. Draught.

Rodrigo.

Whom love hath turned almost the wrong side out, To Desdemona hath to-night caroused Potations pottle deep.

Shakespeare.

3. Species of drink.

If I had a thousand sons, the first human principle I would teach them, should be to forswear thin *potations*, and to addict themselves to sack.

Shakespeare.

**POTATO. n. f.** [I suppose an American word.] An esculent root.

The red and white *potatoes* are the most common esculent roots now in use, and were originally brought from Virginia into Europe.

Miller.

On choicest meadows and sweet grapes they die, And with *potatoes* let their wanton foam.

Water.

The families of farmers live in filth and nativeness upon butter-milk and *potatoes*.

Swift.

Look to the Welch, to Dutchmen butter's dear, Of Irish swains *potatoes* is the cheer;

Oats for their teals the Scottish shepherds groud, Sweet turnips are the food of Blonachad;

While the loves turnips, but I'll despise, Not leeks, nor oatmeal, nor *potatoes* prize.

Gay.

**POT-BELLIED. adj.** [*pot and belly*.] Having a swollen paunch.

**POT-BELLY. n. f.** [*pot and belly*.] A swelling paunch.

He will find himself a forked steadling animal and a *potbelly*.

Ashmole and Pope.

**TO POTCH. v. a.** [*pochen*, Fr. to thrust out the eyes as with the thumb.]

1. To thrust; to push.

Where.

I thought to crush him in an equal force, True sword to sword, I'll *potch* at him some way,

Or wrath or craft may get him.

Shakespeare.

2. [*pocher*, Fr.] To pouch; to boil slightly.

It is commonly written *pouch*.

In great wounds, it is necessary to observe a pure diet, as panada or a *potched* egg; this much availing to prevent inflammation.

Wigman.

**POTCOMPANION. n. f.** A fellow drinker; a good fellow at carousals.

**POTENCY. n. f.** [*potentia*, Latin.]

1. Power; influence; authority.

Now arising.

At place of *potency* and sway o' th' state, If he should full indignantly remain

Faithful to the plebeians, your voices might Be enties to *potencies*.

Shakespeare.

Thou hast fought to make us break our vow, To come betwix our sentence and our power,

Which our our nature nor our place can bear, Our *potency* make good.

Shakespeare.

By what name shall we call such an one, as exceedeth God in *potency*?

Raleigh.

2. Efficiency; strength.

Uto can master the devil, or throw him out With word and *potency*.

Shakespeare.

**POTENT. adj.** [*potens*, Lat.]

1. Powerful; forcible; strong; efficacious.

There is nothing more contagious than some kinds of harmony; thus some nothing more strong and *potent* unto good.

Hooker.

I do believe,

Induc'd by *potent* circumstances, that You are mine enemy.

Shakespeare.

Here's another

More *potent* than the first.

Shakespeare.

One would wonder how, from his differing premises, they should infer the same conclusion, were it not that the combination of interest were too *potent* for the diversity of judgment.

Deity of Piety.

When by comparison of

Moies once more his *potent* words, Over the sea, the sea was broken.

Milton.

Verbes are the *potent* charms we use, Heroick thoughts and virtue to infuse.

Waller.

The magistrate cannot urge obedience upon such *potent* grounds, as the minister can urge disobedience.

South.

How the effluvia of a magnet can be so rare and subtle, as to pass through a plate of glass without any resistance or diminution of their force, and yet so *potent* as to turn a magnetic needle through the glass.

Newton.

The chemical preparations are more vigorous and *potent* in their effects than the galenical.

Baker.

Cyclops, since human flesh has been thy feast, Now drain this golden *potent* to digest.

Pope.

2. Having great authority or dominion: as, *potent* monarchs.

Why stand these royal fronts amazed thus? Cry havoc, kings! back to the stained field,

You equal *potents*, fiery kindled spirits!

**POTENTATE. n. f.** [*potentat*, Fr.] Monarch; prince; sovereign.

Kings and mightiest *potentates* must die.

Those defences are but compliments, To dally with continuing *potentates*.

All obey'd the superior voice Of their great *potentate*; for great indeed His merit, and high was his degree in heav'n.

Exalting him not only above earthly princes and *potentates*, but above the highest of the celestial hierarchy.

Each *potentate*, as wary fear, or strength, Or emulation urg'd, his neighbour's bounds invades.

**POTENTIAL. adj.** [*potenciel*, Fr. *potentialis*, Latin.]

1. Existing in possibility, not in act.

This *potential* and imaginary materia prima cannot exist without form.

2. Having the effect without the external actual property.

The magnifico is much below'd, And hath in his effort a voice *potential*,

As double as the duke's.

The cantry is either actual or *potential*.

Ice dath not only submit unto actual heat, but endureth not the *potential* calidity of many waters.

3. Efficacious; powerful. Not in use.

Thou must make a dullard of the world, If they not thought the profits of my death Were very present and *potential* thurs

To make thee look it.

4. In grammar, *potential* is a mood denoting the possibility of doing any action.

**POTENTIALITY. n. f.** [from *potential*.] Possibility; not actuality.

Manna represented to every man the taste himself did like, but it had in its own *potentiality* all those tastes and dispositions eminently.

God is an eternal instance and act, without *potentiality* and matter, the principle of motion, the cause of nature.

The true notion of a soul's eternity is this, that the future moments of its duration can never be all past and present, but still there will be a *potentiality* and *potentiality* of more for ever and ever.

**POTENTIALITY. n. f.** [from *potential*.] Possibility; not actuality.

1. In power or possibility; not in act, or positively.

This duration of human souls is only *potentiality* infinite; for their eternity consists only in an endless capacity of continuance without ever ceasing to be in a boundless futurity, that can never be exhausted, or all of it be past or present; but their duration can never be positively and actually eternal, because it is most manifest, that no moment can ever be assigned, wherein it shall be true, that such a soul hath then actually sustained an infinite duration.

2. In efficacy; not in actuality.

They should tell us, whether only that be taken out of scripture which is actually and particularly there set down, or else that also which the general principles and rules of scripture *potentially* contain.

Blackness is produced upon the blade of a knife that has cut four apples, if the juice, though both actually and *potentially* cold, be not quickly wiped off.

**POTENTLY. adv.** [from *potent*.] Powerfully; forcibly.

You're *potently* oppos'd; and with a malice Of as great size.

Metals are hardened by often heating and quenching; for cold worketh most *potently* upon heat precedent.

Oil of vitriol, though a *potently* acid menstruum, will yet precipitate many bodies mineral, and others dissolved not only in aquafortis, but in spirit of vinegar.

**POTENTNESS. n. f.** [from *potent*.] Powerfulness; might; power.

**POTGUN. n. f.** [by mistake or corruption used for *popgun*.] A gun which makes a small smart noise.

An author thus who pants for fame, Begins the world with pen and shame, When first in print, you see him tread Each *potgun* level'd at his head.

**POTHA'NGER. n. f.** [*pot* and *hanger*.] Hook or branch on which the pot is hung over the fire.

**POTHECARY. n. f.** [contracted by pronunciation and poetical convenience from *apothecary*; *apothecarius*, from *apotheca*, Lat.] One who compounds and sells *physick*.

Modern *pothecaries*, taught the art By doctors bills to play the doctor's part, Bold in the practice of mistaken rules, Prescribe, apply, and call their masters fools.

**POTHER. n. f.** [This word is of double orthography and uncertain etymology: it is sometimes written *podder*, sometimes *pudder*, and is derived by Junius from *poudre*, thunder, French; by Skinner from *pueteren* or *peteren*, Dutch, to shake or dig; and more probably by a second thought from *peudre*, French, dust.]

1. Buffle; tumult; flutter. A low word

Such a *potther*, As if that whatsoever go by, who leads him, Were crept into his brain in powers, And gave him grace and posture.

Some hold the one, and some the other, But howsoever they make a *potther*.

What a *potther* has been here with Wood and his brats, Who would modestly make a few halfpennies pass?

2. To yet in vain to keep a *potther* About one vice, and fall into the other.

I always speak well of thee, Thou always speak'st ill of me; Yet utter all our note is a *potther*, The world believes not me nor t'other.

2. Suffocating cloud. This justifies the derivation from *poudre*.

He suddenly notes the poke, Which from a tent cut such a smoke, As ready was them all to choke, So grievous was the *potther*.

To *POTHER. v. a.* To make a blustering ineffectual effort.

To *POTHER. v. a.* To turmoil; to puzzle.

He that loves reading and writing, yet has certain leasons wherein those things have no relish, only *potthers* and wears himself to no purpose.

**POTHERB. n. f.** [*pot* and *herb*.] An herb fit for the pot.

Sir Tristram telling us tobacco was a *pottherb*, bid the drawer bring in t'other half pint.

Egypt baser than the beasts they worship; Below their *pottherb* gods that grow in gardens.

Of alimentary leaves, the olens or *pottherbs* afford an excellent nourishment; amongst these are the cole or cabbage kind.

# POU

Leaves eaten raw are termed *salsad*; if boiled, they become *potherbs* and some of those plants, which are *potherbs* in one family, are salsad in another.

**POTHOOK.** *n. f.* [*pot* and *hook*.]

1. Hooks to fasten pots or kettles with.
2. Ill formed or scrawled letters or characters.

Let me see her Arabian *pothooks*.

Dryden.

**POTION.** *n. f.* [*potion*, Fr. *potio*, Lat.] A draught; commonly a physical draught.

For tastes in the taking of a *potion* or pills, the head and neck shake.

Bacon.

The earl was by nature of so indifferent a taste, that he would stop in the midst of any physical *potion*, and after he had sucked his lips, would drink off the rest.

Wotton.

Most do taste through fund intemperate thirst; Soon as the *potion* works, their human countenance. The express resemblance of the gods, is chang'd into some brutish form of wolf or bear.

Milton.

**POTLID.** *n. f.* [*pot* and *lid*.] The cover of a pot.

The columella is a fine, thin, light, bony tube; the bottom of which spreads about, and gives it the resemblance of a wooden *potlid* in country houses.

Derham.

**POTSHARD.** *n. f.* [*pot* and *shard*; from *sherde*; properly *potshard*.] A fragment of a broken pot.

At this day at Gaza, they couch *potshards* or vessels of earth in their walls to gather the wind from the top, and put it in spouts into rooms.

Bacon.

He on the ashes sits, his fate deplores; And with a *potsherd* scrapes the swelling fores.

Sandys.

Whence come broken *potsherds* tumbling down, And lasky ware from garret windows thrown, Wh may they break our heads.

Dryden.

**POTTAGE.** *n. f.* [*potage*, Fr. from *pot*.] Any thing boiled or decocted for food. See **PORRIDGE**.

Jacob took *potage*, and Esau came from the field faint.

Genesis.

For great the man, and useful without doubt, Who seasons *potage*, or expels the gout; Whose science keeps life in, and keeps death out.

Harte.

**POTTFR.** *n. f.* [*potier*, Fr. from *pot*.] A maker of earthen vessels.

My thoughts are whirled like a *potter's* wheel.

Shakespeare.

Some press the plants with herds of *potter's* clay.

Dryden.

A *potter* will not have any chalk or marl mixed with the clay.

Mortimer.

He like the *potter* is a *man* has cast

Prior.

**POTTERS-ORE.** *n. f.* An ore, which for its aptness to vitrify, and serve the potters to glaze their earthen vessels, the miners call *pottern-ore*.

Boyle.

**POTTING.** *n. f.* [from *pot*.] Drinking.

I learnt it in England, where they are most potent in *potting*.

Shakespeare.

**POTTLE.** *n. f.* [from *pot*.] A liquid measure containing four pints. It is sometimes used licentiously for a tankard, or pot out of which glasses are filled.

He drinks you with facility your Dane dead drunk, ere the next *pottle* can be filled.

Shuljp.

Roderigo hath to-night carous'd Potations *pottle* deep.

Shakespeare.

The oracle of Apollo Here speaks out of his *pottle*.

O the Tripas his tower bottle.

Ben Jonson.

**POTVALANT.** *adj.* [*pot* and *valant*.] Heated to courage by strong drink.

**POTULENT.** *adj.* [*potulentus*, Latin.]

1. Pretty much in drink.
2. Fit to drink.

Diff.

**POUCH.** *n. f.* [*poch*, French.]

1. A small bag; a pocket.

Tether I'll have in *pouch*, when thou shalt lack.

Shakespeare.

From a girdle about his waist, a bag of *pouch* divided into two cells.

Gulliver's Travels.

The spot of the vessel, where the disease begins, gives way to the force of the blood pushing outwards, as to form a *pouch* in eye.

Sharp.

2. Applied ludicrously to a big belly or paunch.

To **POUCH.** *v. a.*

1. To pocket.

In January husband that *poucheth* the groats, Will break up his lay, or be fowling of otos.

Puffer.

2. To swallow.

The common heron hath long legs for wading, a long neck to reach prey, and a wide extensive throat to *pouch* it.

Drum.

3. To pout; to hang down the lip.

Justic.

**POUCHMOUTHED.** *adj.* [*pouch* and *mouth*.] Blubberlipped.

Justic.

**POUCHY.** *n. f.* [*pouchy*, French.]

1. Indigence; neediness; want of riches.

My men are the poorest, But *pouchy* could never draw them from me.

Shakespeare.

Such madness, as for fear of death to die, Is to be poor for fear of *pouchy*.

Denham.

These by their strict examples taught, How much more splendid virtue was than gold;

Yet scarce their swelling thirst of fame could hide, And bouted *pouchy* with too much pride.

Prior.

There is such a state as absolute *pouchy*, when a man is destitute not only of the conveniences, but the simple necessities of life, being disabled from acquiring them, and depending entirely on charity.

Regis.

2. Meanness; defect.

There is in all excellencies in compositions a kind of *pouchy*, or a casualty or jeopardy.

Bacon.

**POULDAVIS.** *n. f.* A sort of sail-cloth.

Ainsworth.

**POULT.** *n. f.* [*poulet*, French.] A young chicken.

One would have all things little, hence has try'd Turkey *poults*, fresh from the egg, in batter try'd.

King.

**POULTERFR.** *n. f.* [from *poult*.] One whose trade is to sell fowls ready for the cook.

If thou dost it half so gravely, so majestically, hang me up by the heels for a *poulterfr's* hare.

Shakespeare.

Several nasty trades, as butchers, *poulterers*, and fishmongers, are great occasions of plagues.

Harris.

**POULTICE.** *n. f.* [*pulte*, Fr. *pultis*, Lat.] A cataplasm; a soft mollifying application.

*Poultice* relaxeth the pores, and maketh the humour apt to exude.

Bacon.

If your little finger be sore, and you think a *poultice* made of our vitals will give it ease, speak, and it shall be done.

Swift.

To **POULTICE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To apply a *poultice* or cataplasm.

**POULTICE.** *n. f.* [A word used by Temple.]

A *poultice*.

*Poultices* allay'd pains, but drew down the humours, making the passages wider, and apt to receive them.

Temple.

**POULTRY.** *n. f.* [*poulet*, Fr. *pullitica*, Lat.] Domestic fowls.

The cock knew the fox to be a common enemy of all *poultry*.

Lyttelton.

What louder cries, when Himm was in flames, Than for the cock the widow *poultry* made.

Dryd.

Soldiers robbed a farmer of his *poultry*, and made him wait at table, without giving him a morsel.

Swift.

**POUNCE.** *n. f.* [*ponzone*, Italian. Skinner.]

1. The claw or talon of a bird of prey.

As haggard hawk, presuming to contend With hardy owl, about his able might,

His wary *pounces*, all in vain doth spend To wash the prey too heavy for his sight.

Spenser.

# POU

The new dissolub'd eagle, now endued With beak and *pounces*, Hercules purr'd. Dryden.

'Twas a mean prey for a bird of his *pounces*.

2. The powder of gam sandarach, so called because it is thrown upon paper through a perforated box.

To **POUNCE.** *v. a.* [*pongonare*, Italian.]

1. To pierce; to perforate.

Barbarous people, that go naked, do not only paint, but *pounce* and raise their skin, that the painting may not be taken forth, and make it into works.

2. To pour or sprinkle through small perforations.

It may be tried by incorporating copple-dust, by *pouncing* into the quicksilver.

3. To seize with the pounces or talons.

**POUNCE.** *adj.* [from *pounce*.] Furnished with claws or talons.

The royal eagle draws his vigorous young From a craggy cliff.

Strong *pounce*.

**POUNCEBOX.** *n. f.* [*pounce* and *box*.] A small box perforated.

He was perfumed like a millner, And twist his finger and his thumb, he held A *pouncebox*, which ever and anon

He gave his nose.

**POUND.** *n. f.* [*pound*, *pund*, Sax. from *poundo*, Lat.]

1. A certain weight, consisting in troy weight of twelve, in averdupois of sixteen ounces.

He that said, that he had rather have a grain of fortune than a *pound* of wisdom, as to the things of this life, spoke nothing but the voice of wisdom.

A *pound* doth consist of ounces, drams, scruples.

Great Hannibal within the balance lay, And tell how many *pounds* his arms weigh.

2. The sum of twenty shillings.

That exchequer of medals in the cabinets of the great duke of Tuscany, is not worth to little as an hundred thousand *pound*.

He gave, whilst might he had, and knew no bounds;

The poor man's drachma stood for rich men's *pounds*.

3. [from *pundan*, Saxon.] A pinfold; an enclosure; a prison in which beasts are enclosed.

I hurry, Not thinking it a leisure-day.

And find his honour in a *pound*, Honour'd by a triple circle round.

To **POUND.** *v. a.* [*puman*, Sax. whence in many places they use the word *pun*.]

1. To beat; To grind as with a pestle.

His mouth and nostrils pour'd a purple flood, And *pounded* teeth came rushing with his blood.

Would'st thou not rather chafe a small town, To be the mayor of some poor pishy town,

To pound false weights and leamy meadures break?

Try'd with the search, not finding what she seeks, With cruel blows she pounds her blubber'd cheeks.

Should their axle break, its overthrow Would crush and pound to dust the crowd below;

Nor friends their friends, nor fires their sons could know.

Opaque white powder of glass, seen through a microscope, exhibits fragments pellucid and colourless, as the whole appeared to the naked eye before it was *pounded*.

She describes

How under ground the rude Rhiphaean race Mimic brink cyder, with the brake's product wild

Shoes *pounded*.

Lashed pebbles brandish'd in the air, Loud brooks with *pounding* spire the whirled reeds,

And aromatick clouds to spires ascend.

# POU

2. To shut up; to imprison, as in a pound.

We'll break our walls,  
Rather than they shall pound us up. *Shakespeare.*  
Ordered John to let out the good man's sheep  
that were pounded by night. *Spectator.*

**POU'NDAGE. n. f.** [from *pound*.]

1. A certain sum deducted from a pound; a sum paid by the trader to the servant that pays the money, or to the person who procures him customers.

In *poundage* and *dragee* I lose half my rent. *Swift.*

2. Payment rated by the weight of the commodity.

Tonnage and *poundage*, and other duties upon merchandizes, were collected by order of the board. *Clarendon.*

**POU'NDER. n. f.** [from *pound*.]

1. The name of a heavy large pear.

*Astuous* orchard various apples bears,  
Unlike are bergamots and *pounder* pears. *Dryden.*

2. Any person or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds; as, a *ten pounder*, a gun that carries a bullet of ten *pounds* weight; or in ludicrous language a man with ten *pounds* a year; in like manner, a note or bill is called a *twenty pounder* or *ten pounder*, from the sum it bears.

None of these forty or fifty *pounders* may be suffered to marry, under the penalty of deprivation. *Swift.*

3. A pestle.

**POU'PETON. n. f.** [*poupée*, Fr.] A puppet or little baby. *Ainsworth.*

**POU'PIETS. n. f.** In cookery, a mess of victuals made of veal steaks and slices of bacon. *Bailey.*

**To POUR. v. a.** [supposed to be derived from the Welsh *prwr*.]

1. To let some liquid out of a vessel, or into some place or receptacle.

If they will not believe those signs, take of the water of the river, and *pour* it upon the dry land. *Exod.*  
He stretched out his hand to the cup, and *poured* of the blood of the grape, he *poured* out at the foot of the altar a sweet smelling savour unto the most high. *Ecclesiasticus.*

A Samaritan bound his wounds, *pouring* in oil and wine, and brought him to an inn. *Luke.*

Your fury then build'd upward to a foine;  
But since this message came, you sink and settle,  
As if cold water had been *pour'd* upon you. *Dryd.*

2. To emit; to give vent to; to send forth; to let out; to send in a continued course.

He thee hither,  
That I may *pour* my spirits in thine ear,  
And chastise with the valour of my tongue  
All that impedes thee from the golden round. *Shakespeare.*

London doth *pour* out her citizens;  
The mayor and all his brethren in best fort,  
With the plebeians swarming. *Shakespeare.*

As thick as hail  
Came post on post; and every one did bear  
Thy praises in his kingdom's great defence,  
And *pour'd* them down before him. *Shakespeare.*

The devotion of the heart is the tongue of the soul; actuated and heated with love, it *pours* itself forth in supplications and prayers. *Duppa.*

If we had groats or sixpences current by law, that wanted one third of the silver by the standard, who can imagine, that our neighbours would not *pour* in quantities of such money upon us, to the great loss of the kingdom. *Locke.*

Is it for thee the lianet *pours* his throat?  
Loves of his own and raptures swell the note. *Pope.*

**To POUR. v. n.**

1. To stream; to flow.

2. To rush tumultuously.

# POW

If the rude thyring pour on with furious pace,  
And hap to break thee from a friend's embrace,  
Stop short. *Gay.*

All his feeble flock  
Before him march, and *pour* into the rock,  
Not one or male or female stay'd behind. *Pope.*

A ghastly band of giants,  
All *pouring* down the mountains, crowd the shore. *Pope.*

A gathering throng,  
Youth and white age tumultuous *pour* along. *Pope.*

**POU'RR. n. f.** [from *pour*.] One that pours.

**POUSSE. n. f.** The old word for *peace*; corrupted, as may seem, from *pulsé*.

But who shall judge the wager won or lost?  
That shall yonder herd groom and none other,  
Which over the *pouffe* hitherward doth post. *Spenser.*

**POUT. n. f.** [*qellus barbatus*.]

1. A kind of fish; a codfish.

2. A kind of bird.  
Of wild birds, Cornwall hath quail, wood-dove,  
Heath-cock, and *pout*. *Carew.*

**To POUT. v. n.** [*bouter*, Fr.]

1. To look fullen by thrusting out the lips.  
Like a misbehav'd and fullen wench,  
Thou *pout'st* upon thy fortune and thy love. *Shakespeare.*

He had not din'd;  
The veins unfill'd, our blood is cold; and then  
We *pout* upon the morning, are unapt  
To give or to forgive. *Shakespeare.*

I would advise my gentle readers, as they consult the good of their faces, to forbear frowning upon loyalists, and *pouting* at the government. *Addison.*

The nurse remained *pouting*, nor would she touch a bit during the whole dinner. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To shoot out; to hang prominent.

The ends of the wound must come over one another, with a compress to press the lips equally down, which would otherwise become crude, and *pout* out with great lips. *Wifeman.*

Satyrus was made up betwixt man and goat, with a human head, hooked nose, and *pouting* lips. *Dryden.*

**POW'DER. n. f.** [*poudre*, Fr.]

1. Dust; any body comminuted.

The salt which they had made, he burnt in the fire, and grout'd it to *pouder*. *Exodus.*

2. Gunpowder.

The sedulous being furnished with artillery, *powder*, and shot, battered Billopigate. *Hogward.*

As to the taking of a town, there were few conquerors could signalize themselves that way, before the invention of *powder* and fortifications. *Addison.*

3. Sweet dust for the hair.

When th' hair is sweet through pride or lust,  
The *powder* doth forget the dust. *Herbert.*

Our humble province is to tend the fair,  
To save the *powder* from too rude a gale. *Pope.*

**To POW'DER. v. a.** [from the noun.]

1. To reduce to dust; to comminute; to pound or grind small.

2. [*poudrer*, Fr.] To sprinkle, as with dust.

*Powder* thy radiant hair,  
Which if without such ashes thou would'st wear,  
Thou who, to all which come to look upon,  
Wert meant for Phœbus, would'st be Phaeton. *Donne.*

Let the galaxy, that milky way  
Which nightly, as a circling zone, thou see'st  
*Powder'd* with stars. *Milton.*

The *powder'd* footman  
Beneath his flapping hat secures his hair. *Gay.*

3. To salt; to sprinkle with salt.

If you embowel me to-day, I'll give you leave to *powder* me and eat me to-morrow. *Shakespeare.*

Salting of cyffers, and *powdering* of meat, keepeth them from putrefaction. *Bacon.*

My hair I never *powder*, but my chief  
Invention is to get me *powder'd* beef. *Chambers.*

Immoderate feeding upon *powder'd* beef, pickled

# POW

meats, anchovy, and debauching with brandy, is  
insane and acute the blood. *Harvey.*

**To POW'DER. v. s.** To come tumultuously and violently. A low corrupt word.

Whilst two companions were disputing it at sword's point, down comes a kite *powdering* upon them, and gobbets up both. *L'Estrange.*

**POW'DERBOX. n. f.** [*powder* and *box*.]  
A box in which powder for the hair is kept.

There stands the toilette,  
The patch, the *powderbox*, pulville, perfumes. *Gay.*

**POW'DERHORN. n. f.** [*powder* and *horn*.]  
A horn case in which gunpowder is kept.

You may stick your candle in a bottle or a *powderhorn*. *Swift.*

**POW'DERMILL. n. f.** [*powder* and *mill*.]  
The mill in which the ingredients for gunpowder are ground and mingled.

Upon the blowing up of a *powdermill*, the windows of adjacent houses are bent and blown outwards, by the elastic force of the air within exerting itself. *Arbuthnot.*

**POW'DER-ROOM. n. f.** [*powder* and *room*.]  
The part of a ship in which the gunpowder is kept.

The flame invades the *powder-rooms*, and then  
Their guns shoot bullets, and their vessels men. *Waller.*

**POW'DER-CHESTS. n. f.** On board a ship, wooden triangular chests filled with gunpowder, pebblestones, and such like materials, set on fire when a ship is boarded by an enemy, which soon makes all clear before them. *Ditt.*

**POW'DERING-TUB. n. f.** [*powder* and *tub*.]  
1. The vessel in which meat is salted.

When we view those large bodies of oxen, what can we better conceit them to be, than to many living and walking *powdering* tubs, and that they have animam salis? *Mare.*

2. The place in which an infected lecher is phylicked to preserve him from putrefaction.

To the spital go,  
And from the *powd'ring-tub* of infamy  
Fetch forth the lizard kite Doll Tear-sheet. *Shakl.*

**POW'DERY. adj.** [*poudreux*, French; from *powder*.] Dusty; friable.

A brown *powdery* spar, which holds iron, is found amongst the iron ore. *Woodward.*

**POWER. n. f.** [*puvoir*, Fr.]

1. Command; authority; dominion; influence of greatness.

If law, authority, and *pow'r* deny not,  
It will go hard with poor Anthonio. *Shakespeare.*

No man could ever have a just *power* over the life of another, by right of property in land. *Locke.*

*Power* is no blessing in itself, but when it is employed to protect the innocent. *Swift.*

2. Influence; prevalence upon.

If ever  
You meet in some fresh cheek the *power* of fancy,  
Then you shall know the wounds invisible,  
That love's keen arrows make. *Shakespeare.*

This man had *power* with him, to draw him forth to his death. *Bacon.*

Dejected! no, it never shall be said,  
That fate had *power* upon a Spartan soul;  
My mind on its own centre stands unmoved  
And stable, as the fabric of the world. *Dryden.*

3. Ability; force; reach.

That which moveth God to work his goodness  
and that which ordereth his work is wisdom,  
and that which perfecteth his work is *power*. *Hooker.*

I have suffer'd in your woe;  
Nor shall be wanting aught within my *pow'r*,  
For your relief in my refreshing bow'r. *Dryden.*

You are full living to enjoy the blessings of all the good you have performed, and many pray that your *power* of doing generous actions may be as extended as your will. *Dryden.*



# P O W

It is not in the power of the most enlarged understanding, to invent one new simple idea in the mind, not taken in by the ways aforementioned. *Locke.*  
 'Tis not in the power of want or slavery to make them miserable. *Addison.*

Though it be not in our power to make affliction so affliction; yet it is in our power to take off the edge of it, by a steady view of those divine joys prepared for us in another state. *Atterbury.*

Strength; motive; force.  
 Observing in ourselves, that we can at pleasure move several parts of our bodies which were at rest; he effects also that natural bodies are able to produce one another occurring every moment to our senses, we both these ways get the idea of power. *Locke.*

The moving force of an engine.  
 By understanding the true difference betwixt the weight and the power, a man may add such a fitting supplement to the strength of the power, that it shall move any conceivable weight, though it should never so much exceed that force which the power is naturally endowed with. *Wilkins.*

Animal strength; natural strength.  
 Care, not fear; or fear not for themselves, altered something the countenances of the two lovers; but so as any man might perceive, was rather an assembling of powers than dismayedness of courage. *Sidney.*

He died of great years, but of strong health and powers. *Bacon.*

Faculty of the mind.  
 I was in the thought, they were not fairies, and yet the guiltiness of my mind, the sudden surprise of my powers drove the grossness of the supposition to a received belief. *Shakespeare.*

In our little world, this soul of ours  
 Being only one, and to one body ty'd,  
 Doth use, on divers objects, divers powers;  
 And so are her effects diversify'd. *Davies.*

Maintain the empire of the mind over the body, and keep the appetites of the one in due subjection to the reasoning powers of the other. *Atterbury.*  
 The design of this science is to rescue our reasoning powers from their unhappy slavery and arkness. *Watts.*

Government; right of governing: correlative to subjection.

My labour  
 honest and lawful, to deserve my food  
 if those who have me in their civil power. *Milton.*

Sovereign; potentate.  
 'Tis surprising to consider with what heats these powers have contested their title to the kingdom of Cyprus, that is in the hands of the Turk. *Addison.*

One invested with dominion.  
 After the tribulation of those days shall the sun be darkened, and the powers of the heavens shall be shaken. *Matthew.*

The fables turn'd some men to flow'rs,  
 And others did with brutish forms invest;  
 And did of others make celestial pow'rs,  
 Like angels, which still travel, yet still rest. *Davies.*

If there's a pow'r above us,  
 And that there is all nature cries aloud  
 through all her works, he must delight in virtue. *Addison.*

1 Divinity.

Merciful powers!  
 Refrain in me the cursed thoughts, that nature gives way to in repose. *Shakespeare.*  
 Cast down thyself, and only strive to raise  
 The glory of thy maker's sacred name;  
 Use all thy pow'rs, that blessed pow'r to praise,  
 Which gives thee pow'r to be and use the same. *Davies.*

With indignation, thus he broke  
 His awful silence, and the pow'rs bespoke. *Dryden.*

Tell me,  
 What are the gods the better for this gold?  
 He wretch that offers from his wealthy store  
 These presents, bribes the pow'rs to give him more. *Dryden.*

Host; army; military force.  
 He, to work him the more mischief, sent over his other Edward with a power of Scots and Redshanks to Ireland, where they got footing. *Spenser.*  
 Never such a power,  
 or any foreign preparation,  
 as heaved in the body of a land. *Shakespeare.*

# P O Z

Who leads his power?  
 Under whose government come they along? *Shakespeare.*  
 My heart, dear Henry,  
 Threw many a northward look, to see his father  
 Bring up his pow'rs; but he did long in vain. *Shakespeare.*

Gazellus, upon the coming of the holla, valiantly issued forth with all his power, and gave him battle. *Knolles.*

13. A large quantity; a great number.  
 In low language: as, a power of good things. *Force, French.*

POW'ERABLE. *adj.* [from power.] Capable of performing anything. Not in use.

That you may see how powerable time is in altering tongues, I will set down the Lord's prayer as it was translated in sundry ages. *Camden.*

POW'ERFUL. *adj.* [power and full.] Invested with command or authority; potent.

2. Forcible; mighty.  
 We have sustain'd one day in doubtful fight,  
 What heaven's lord hath power'd to send  
 Against us from about his throne. *Milton.*  
 Henry II. endeavouring to establish his grandfather's laws, met with powerful opposition from archbishop Becket. *Aylmer.*

3. Efficacious: as, a powerful medicine.

POW'ERFULLY. *adv.* [from powerful.] Potently; mightily; efficaciously; forcibly.

The sun and other powerfully lucid bodies dazzle our eyes. *Boyle.*

By assuming a privilege belonging to riper years, to which a child must not aspire, you do but add new force to your example, and recommend the action more powerfully. *Locke.*

Before the revelation of the gospel, the wickedness and impenitency of the heathen world was a much more excusable thing, because they had but very obscure apprehensions of those things which urge men most powerfully to forsake their sins. *Tillotson.*

The grain-gold upon all the golden coast of Guinea, is displayed by the rains falling there with incredible force, powerfully beating off the earth. *Woodward.*

POW'ERFULNESS. *n. f.* [from powerful.] Power; efficacy; might; force.

So much he stands upon the powerfulness of the christian religion, that he makes it beyond all the rules of moral philosophy, strongly effectual to expel vice, and plant in men all kind of virtue. *Hakewill.*

POW'ERLESS. *adj.* [from power.] Weak; impotent.

I give you welcome with a pow'rless hand,  
 But with a heart full of unstained love. *Shakespeare.*

POX. *n. f.* [properly pock, which originally signified small bags or pultules; of the same original, perhaps; with powk or pouch. We still use pock, for a single pultule; pockur, Sax. pocken, Dutch.]

1. Pustules; efflorescencies; exanthematic eruptions. It is used of many eruptive distempers.

O! if to dance all night and dress all day  
 Charm'd the small pox, or chanc'd old age away. *Milton.*

2. The venereal disease. This is the sense when it has no epithet.

Though brought to their ends by some other apparent disease, yet the pox hath been judged the foundation. *Wisenan.*

Wilt thou still sparkle in the box,  
 Can'st thou forget thy age and pox? *Dorset.*

POY. *n. f.* [appoyo, Spanish; appuy, poid, Fr.] A ropedancer's pole.

To POZE. *v. a.* To puzzle. See POSZ and APPOZE.

And say you so? then I shall poze you quickly. *Shakespeare.*

# P R A

Of human infirmities I shall give instances, not that I design to poze them with those common enigmas of magnetism, fluxes and refluxes. *Oliver.*

PRACTICABLE. *adj.* [practicable, Fr.]

1. Performable; feasible; capable to be practised.  
 This falls out for want of examining what is practicable and what not, and for want again of measuring our force and capacity with our design. *L'Estrange.*

An heroic poem should be more like a glass of nature, figuring a more practicable virtue to us than was done by the ancients. *Dryden.*

This is a practicable degree of christian magnanimity. *Atterbury.*

Some physicians have thought, that if it were practicable to keep the humours of the body in an exact balance of each with its opposite, it might be immortal; but this is impossible in the practice. *Swift.*

2. Available; fit to be assailed: as, a practicable breach.

PRACTICABLENESS. *n. f.* [from practicable.] Possibility to be performed.

PRACTICABLY. *adv.* [from practicable.] In such a manner as may be performed.

The meanest capacity, when he fees a rule practically applied before his eyes, can no longer be at a loss how it is to be performed. *Rogers.*

PRACTICAL. *adj.* [practicus, Lat. pratique, Fr. from practice.] Relating to action; not merely speculative.

The image of God was no less resplendent in man's practical understanding; namely, that storehouse of the soul, in which are treasured up the rules of action and the seeds of morality. *South.*

Religion comprehends the knowledge of its principles, and a suitable life and practice; the first, being speculative, may be called knowledge; and the latter, because 'tis practical, wisdom. *Tillotson.*

PRACTICALLY. *adv.* [from practical.]

1. In relation to action.  
 2. By practice; in real fact.

I honour her, having practically found her among the better sort of trees. *Howell.*

PRACTICALNESS. *n. f.* [from practical.]

The quality of being practical.

PRACTICE. *n. f.* [πραξις; pratique, French.]

1. The habit of doing any thing.

2. Use; customary use.

Obsolete words may be laudably revived, when they are more sounding, or more significant than those in practice. *Dryden.*

Of such a practice when Ulysses told;  
 Shall we, cries one, permit  
 This lewd romancer and his bant'ring wit? *Tate.*

3. Dexterity acquired by habit.

I'll prove it on his body, if he dare.  
 Despite his nice fence and his active practice. *Shakespeare.*

4. Actual performance, distinguished from theory.

There are two functions of the soul, contemplation and practice, according to that general division of objects, some of which only entertain our speculations, others also employ our actions; to the understanding, with relation to these, is divided into speculative and practical. *South.*

5. Method or art of doing any thing.

6. Medical treatment of diseases.

This disease is beyond my practice, yet I have known those which have walked in their sleep, who have died holily in their beds. *Shakespeare.*

7. Exercise of any profession.

After one or more ulcers formed in the lungs, I never, as I remember, in the course of above forty years practice, saw more than two recover. *Blackmore.*

8. [præx, Saxon, is cunning, siness, and thence prat, in Douglas's, is a trick or fraud; latter times, forgetting the original of words, applied to practice the

...of *practise* is a stratagem; bad advice. A term not now in use.  
 He taught to *practise* by practice, which he...  
 ...the opportunity of a time thus to...  
 ...the thing was...  
 ...the work of Hubert's hand,  
 The practice and the purpose of the king. *Shakspeare*  
 Shall we thus permit  
 A lasting and a fearful death to fall  
 On him so near us? ... *Shakspeare*  
 Who knew of your ... and coming hither?

Wife states prevent purposes  
 Before they come to *practise* ...  
 Before they come to act. *Denham*  
 Unreasonable it is to expect that those who live  
 before the life and condemnation of hereafter, should  
 come up to every accuracy of expression, which  
 long experience afterwards found necessary, to  
 ... the *practise*, ... the *practise*, or  
 ... the *practise*. *Waterland*  
**PRACTICE.** *adj.* [*praxikos*; *practicus*, Lat.]  
*practique*, Fr.]

1. Relating to action; not merely theoretical.  
 When he speaks,  
 The six a quarter'd libertine, is still;  
 And the mute wonder lurks in men's ears,  
 To hear his sweet and honied sentences;  
 So that the net and *practick* part of life  
 Meet in the mistress to this theorick. *Shakspeare*  
 Whilst they contend for speculative truth, they  
 by mutual calumnies, forestall the *practick*.  
*Government of the Tongue*  
 True piety without collation toll  
 By theories, the *practick* part is lost. *Denham*  
 2. In *Spenser* it seems to signify, fly; artful.

She us'd hath the *practick* pain  
 On the false footman, cloak'd with simpleness. *Spenser*  
 Foreto his subtle engines he doth bend,  
 His *practick* wit, and his fair filed tongue,  
 With thousand other lights. *Spenser*  
**TO PRACTISE.** *v. a.* [*praxikos*; *prati-*  
*quer*, French.]

1. To do habitually.  
 Incline not my heart to *practise* wicked works  
 with men that work iniquity. *Psalms*  
 2. To do; not merely to profess; as, to  
*practise* law or physick.  
 3. To vie in order to habit and dexterity.  
 At *practise*'d distances to tinge, not fight. *Milton*  
**TO PRACTISE.** *v. n.*

1. To form a habit of acting in any manner.  
 Will truth return unto them that *practise* in her?  
*Ecclusiasticus*  
 They shall *practise* how to live secure. *Milton*  
 Oft have we wonder'd  
 How such a rising spirit you could restrain,  
 And *practise* fast over yourself to reign. *Haller*  
 2. To transact; to negotiate secretly.  
 I've *practis'd* with him,  
 And found a means to let the victor know,  
 That by phox and camphorus he has treasur'd. *Addison*

3. To try artifices.  
 Once a beguilty artifice and arts  
 Of promis'd kindness *practise* on our hearts;  
 With exultation blow the passion up,  
 She tans the fire without one gale of hope. *Grange*  
 4. To use bad arts or stratagems.  
 If you there  
 Did *practise* on my state, your being in Egypt  
 Might be my question. *Shakspeare*  
 It then doth him any slight distance, he will  
*practise* against thee by poison. *Shakspeare*  
 5. To use medical methods.  
 I even thought I should try a new experiment,  
 hence, I am used to *practise* upon others, and as  
 little that others should *practise* upon me. *Temple*  
 6. To exercise any profession.

**PRACTISE.** *v. n.* [from *To practise*.] *Ad-*  
*agent*  
 Here enter'd Pucelle and her *practitioner*. *Shakspeare*  
**PRACTITIONER.** *n. f.* [from *To practise*.]

1. One that practises any thing; one that  
 does any thing habitually.  
 We will, in the principles of the politician, show  
 how little efficacy they have to advance the *practitioner*  
 in them to the things they assure to. *South*  
 2. One who prescribes medical treatment.  
 Sweet *practitioner*, thy physick I will try,  
 That ministers thine own death if I die. *Shakspeare*  
 I had reason'd myself into an opinion, that the  
 use of physicians, unless in some acute disease, was  
 a venture, and that their greatest *practitioner* *practitioner*  
 lent upon themselves. *Temple*

**PRACTITIONER.** *n. f.* [from *practise*.]  
 1. He who is engaged in the actual exercise  
 of any art.  
 The author exhorts all gentlemen *practitioners* to  
 exercise themselves in the transitory. *Arbuthnot*  
 I do not know a more universal and unnecessary  
 mistake among the clergy, but especially the younger  
*practitioners*. *Swift*  
 2. One who uses any fly or dangerous arts.  
 There are some papistical *practitioners* among you  
*Walpole*  
 3. One who does any thing habitually.  
 He must be first an execrated, thorough-paced  
*practitioner* of these vices himself. *South*

**PRÆCOGNITA.** *n. f.* [Lat.] Things  
 previously known in order to understanding  
 something else: thus the structure of  
 the human body is one of the *præcognita*  
 of physick.  
 Later all knowledge does not depend on cer-  
 tain *præcognita* or general maxims, called prin-  
 ciples, or else these are principles. *Locke*

**PRAGMATICAL.** *adj.* [*πραγματικα*;  
**PRAGMATICK.** } *pragmaticque*, Fr.]  
 Meddling; impertinently busy; assum-  
 ing business without leave or invitation.  
 No sham to grofs, but it will pass upon a weak  
 man that is *pragmatical* and inquisitive. *L'Estrange*  
 Common estimation puts an ill character upon  
*pragmatick* meddling people. *Gov. of the Tongue*  
 He understands no more of his own affairs, than  
 a child; he has got a sort of a *pragmatical* lilly  
 jade of a wife, that pretends to take him out of  
 my hands. *Arbuthnot*  
 The fellow grew so *pragmatical*, that he took  
 upon him the government of my whole family. *Arbuthnot*

Such a backwardness there was among good  
 men to engage with an unquiet people, and *prag-*  
*matical* ambitious orators. *Swift*  
 They are *pragmatical* enough to stand on the  
 watch tower, but who assigned them the post? *Swift*  
**PRAGMATICALLY.** *adv.* [from *pragmatical*.]  
 Meddlingly; impertinently.  
**PRAGMATICALNESS.** *n. f.* [from *pragmatical*.]  
 The quality of intermeddling  
 without right or call.

**PRAISE.** *n. f.* [*prijs*, Dutch.]  
 1. Renown; commendation; fame; hon-  
 our; celebrity.  
 Best of fruits, whose taste has taught  
 The tongue, not made for speech, to speak thy  
 praise. *Milton*  
 Lucan, content with *praise*, may lie at ease  
 In costly grots and marble palaces;  
 But to poor Bassus what avails a name,  
 To starve on compliments and empty fame? *Dryden*  
 2. Glorification; tribute of gratitude;  
 laud.  
 He hath put a new song in my mouth, even  
 praise unto our God. *Psalms*  
 To God glory and praise. *Milton*  
 3. Ground or rank in of praise.  
 Praiseworthy actions are by thee embrac'd;  
 And 'tis my praise to make thy praises last. *Dryden*  
**TO PRAISE.** *v. a.* [*prisen*, Dutch.]

1. To commend; to applaud; to celebrate.  
 Will God increase his he  
 For such a petty trespass, and not praise  
 Rather your dauntless virtue? *Milton*  
 We praise not Hector, though his name we know  
 Is great in arms; 'tis hard to praise a loss. *Dryden*  
 2. To glorify in worship.

The shepherds returned, glorifying and praising  
 God for all the things that they had heard and  
 seen. *Luke*  
 One generation shall praise thy works to another,  
 and declare thy mighty works. *Psalms*  
 They touch'd their golden harps, and hymning  
 praise'd  
 God and his works. *Milton*

**PRAISEFUL.** *adj.* [*praise* and *full*.] Laud-  
 able; commendable. Not in use.  
 O! whose high praise, and *praiseful* bliss,  
 Goodness the pen, heaven the paper use. *Sidney*  
 He ordain'd a lady for his praise,  
 Generally *praiseful*, fair and young, and skill'd in  
 housewiferies. *Chapman*

**PRAISER.** *n. f.* [from *praise*.] One who  
 praises; an applauder; a commender.  
 We men and *praisers* of men should remember,  
 that if we have such excellencies, it is reason to  
 think them excellent creatures, of whom we are.  
*Sidney*

Forgive me, if my verse but say you are  
 A Sidney; but in that extend as far  
 As loudest *praiser*. *Pen Jonen*  
 Turn to God, who knows I think this true,  
 And aeth oft, when such a heart mislays,  
 To make it good; for such a *praiser* prays. *Donne*  
**PRAISEWORTHY.** *adj.* [*praise* and *worthy*.]  
 Commendable; deserving praise.

The Tronian goddess having heard  
 Her blaz'd fame, which all the world had fill'd  
 Came down to prove the truth, and due reward  
 For her *praiseworthy* workmanship to yield. *Spenser*

Since men have left to do *praiseworthy* things,  
 Most think all *praiseworthy* things; but truth brings  
 That sound, and that authority with her name.  
 As to be mis'd by her is only fame. *Ben Jonen*  
 Firmus, who seized upon Egypt, was so far *praise-*  
 worthy, that he encouraged trade. *Arbuthnot*

**PRAME.** *n. f.* A flat-bottomed boat. *Bailey*  
**TO PRANCE.** *v. a.* [*pronken*, Dutch, to  
 set one's self to show.]

1. To spring and bound in high mettle.  
 Here's no luscious mask, nor dance,  
 But of our kids that ink and *prance*;  
 Nor wars are seen,  
 Unless upon the green  
 Two harlequin laubs are butting one the other. *Hutch*

With mud fill'd high, the rumbling cart draws  
 near.  
 Nor rule thy *prancing* steeds, loe'd character. *Gay*  
 Far be the spirit of the chase from them,  
 To spring the fence, to rein the *prancing* steed. *Thomson*

2. To ride gallantly and ostentatiously.  
 The horses hoofs were broken by means of the  
*prancings*, the *prancings* of these mighty ones. *Judge*

I see  
 Th' insulging tyrant *prancing* o'er the field,  
 Strow'd with Rome's citizens, and drench'd in  
 slaughter,  
 His horses hoofs wet with patrician blood. *Addison*  
 3. To move in a warlike or showy manner.  
 We should neither have meant to eat nor wash  
 fasture to clothe us, unless we could *prance* about  
 in coats of mail, or eat bread. *Swift*

**TO PRANK.** *v. a.* [*pronken*, Dutch.] To  
 decorate; to dress or adjust to ostentation  
 Some *prank* their ruffs, and others nicely dress  
 Their gay attire. *Spenser*  
 In wine and meats she flow'd above the banks  
 And an exact exceed'd her own night,  
 In sumptuous tire she joy'd herieth to *prank*,  
 But of her love too lavish. *Spenser*  
 These are tribunes of the people,  
 Th' tongues o' th' common mouth: I despise these

For they do *prank* them in authority,  
Against all noble indifference. *Shakespeare.*

Your high self,  
The gracious mark of th' land, you have obscur'd  
With a swain's wearing; and see, poor lowly maid,  
Most goddess-like *prank'd* up. *Shakespeare.*  
'Tis that miracle, and queen of gems,  
That nature *pranks*, her mind attracts my soul. *Shakespeare.*

I had not unlock'd my lips  
In this unallow'd air, but that this jugler  
Would think to charm my judgment as mine eyes,  
Obtruding false rules, *prank'd* in reason's garb. *Milton.*

**PRANK**. *n. f.* A frolick; a wild flight;  
a ludicrous trick; a mischievous act.  
A word of levity.

Lay home to him;  
Tell him, his *pranks* have been too broad to bear  
with. *Shakespeare.*

Such is thy audacious wickedness,  
Thy lewd, pestiferous and diffusive *pranks*;  
The very infants prattle of thy pride. *Shakespeare.*  
They caudled the table to be covered and went  
for, which was no sooner set down, than in came  
the harpess, and played their accustomed *pranks*. *Haleigh.*

They put on their clothes, and played all shole  
*pranks* you have taken notice of. *Addison.*  
**PRANK**. *n. f.* [from *prank*,] A leek; also a  
sea weed as green as a leek. *Bailey.*

To **PRATE**. *v. n.* [from *praten*, Dutch.] To  
talk carelessly and without weight; to  
chatter; to tattle; to be loquacious; to  
prattle.

His knowledge or skill is in prating too much. *Tupper.*

Behold me, which owe  
A moiety of the throne, here standing  
To *prate* and talk for life and honour, 'fore  
Who please to hear. *Shakespeare.*

This fawced justice hath *prated* to me of the  
wisdom of his youth, and the faults he hath done  
about Turnbul-street; and every third word a lie. *Shakespeare.*

After Hammock and the blacksmith had, by  
joint and several *pratings*, found tokens of consent  
in the multitude, they offered themselves to lead  
them. *Bacon.*

Oh listen with attentive sight  
To what my *prating* eyes instill! *Cleaveland.*  
What nonsense would the fool thy master *prate*,  
When thou, his knave, can't talk of such a rate? *Dryden.*

She first did wit's prerogative remove,  
And made a fool presume to *prate* of love. *Dryden.*  
This is the way of the world; the dead will  
prate of discords in music. *Watts.*

**PRATE**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Tattle;  
flight talk; unmeaning loquacity.

If I talk to him; with his innocent *prate*,  
He will awake my mercy, which he's dead. *Shaks.*  
Would her innocent *prate* could overcome me;  
Oh! what a conflict do I feel. *Denham.*

**PRATER**. *n. f.* [from *prate*.] An idle  
talker; a chatterer.

When expectation rages in my blood,  
Is this a time, thou *prater*? hence, begone. *Southern.*

**PRATTINGLY**. *adv.* [from *prate*.] With  
tittle tattle; with loquacity.

**PRATTIQUE**. *n. f.* [Fr. *prattica*, Ital.] A  
licence for the master of a ship to traffick  
in the ports of Italy, upon a certificate  
that the place from whence he came is  
not annoyed with any infectious disease. *Bailey.*

To **PRATTLE**. *v. n.* [diminutive of  
*prate*.] To talk lightly; to chatter; to  
be trivially loquacious.

I *prattle*  
Something too wildly, and my father's precepts  
I therein do forget. *Shakespeare.*  
What the great ones do, the less will *prattle* of. *Shakespeare.*

A French woman teaches an English child to speak  
and read French, by only *prattling* to him. *Lach.*  
There is not so much pleasure to be in *prattle*  
as to reason well. *Shaks.*  
His mother's his *prattling* tongue, had she not  
him quite.

To forty blackness, from the purest white. *Addison.*  
A little lively rustick, trained up in ignorance and  
prejudice, will *prattle* treason a whole evening. *Addison.*

I must *prattle* on, as afore,  
And beg your pardon, yet this half hour. *Prior.*  
Let credulous boys and *prattling* nurses tell,  
How, if the festival of Paul be clear,  
Plenty from lib'ral horns shall flow the year. *Oay.*  
**PRATTLE**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Empty  
talk; trifling loquacity.

In a theatre the eyes of men,  
After a well-grac'd actor leaves the stage,  
Are idly bent on him that enters next,  
Thinking his *prattle* to be tedious. *Shakespeare.*

The bookish theorick,  
Wherein the tog'd confus can propose  
As masterly as he; mere *prattle*, without practice,  
Is all his soldieriship. *Shakespeare.*

The insignificant *prattle* and endless garrulity of  
the philosophy of the schools. *Glaucille.*

**PRATTLE**. *n. f.* [from *prattle*.] A trifling  
talker; a chatterer.

Poor *prattler*! how thou talk'st. *Shakespeare.*

*Prattler*, no more, I say;  
My thoughts must work, but like a noiseless sphere,  
Harmonious peace must rock them all the day;  
No room for *prattlers* there. *Herbert.*

**PRATVITY**. *n. f.* [from *pravit*, Lat.] Corrup-  
tion; badness; malignity.

Doubt not but that sin  
Will reign among them, as of thee begot;  
And therefore was law given them, to evince  
Their natural *pravity*. *Milton.*

More people go to the gibbet for want of timely  
correction, than upon any miserable *pravity* of  
nature. *Isfrange.*

I will shew how the *pravity* of the will could  
influence the understanding to a disbelief of  
christianity. *Smith.*

**PRAWN**. *n. f.* A small crustaceous fish,  
like a shrimp, but larger.

I had *prawn*, and borrowed a morsel of vinegar. *Shakespeare.*

To **PRAY**. *v. n.* [Fr. *pregare*, Ital.]

1. To make petitions to heaven.

I will buy with you, sell with you, but I will  
not eat with you, drink with you, nor *pray* with you. *Shakespeare.*

*Pray* for this good man and his issue. *Shakespeare.*

Ne'er thou, poor the year to church thou go'st,  
Except it be to *pray* against thy sins. *Shakespeare.*

I tell him, we shall stay here at the least a month;  
and he heartily *prays*, some occasion may detain  
us longer. *Shakespeare.*

Is my sick? let him call for the elders of the  
church, and let them *pray* over him. *James.*

Unskillful with what words to *pray*, let me  
interpret for him. *Milton.*

He that *prays*, desires not; but sad is the con-  
dition of him that cannot *pray*, happy are they that  
can, and do, and love to do it. *Taylor.*

Thou, Turner, shalt atone it by thy fate,  
And *pray* to be av'nt for peace, but *pray* too late. *Dryden.*

He prais'd my courage, *prais'd* for my success;  
He was to true a father of his country.

To thank me for defending e'en his foes. *Dryden.*

They who add devotion to such a life, must be  
said to *pray* as christians, but live as heathens. *Law.*

Should you *pray* to God for a recovery, how rash  
would it be to accuse God of not-hearing your  
prayers, because you found your disease still to  
continue. *Walc.*

2. To entreat; to ask submissively.

You shall find  
A canon for that will *pray* in aid for kindness,  
Where he for grace is kneel'd to. *Shakespeare.*

*Pray* that in towns and temples of renown,  
The name of great Anchises may be known. *Dryden.*

3. I **PRAY**; that is, I pray you to tell me,

is, a slightly *praying* of facts of in-  
ducing a question.

But I pray, in this medicinal formation, when  
the foremost was answered to the extremities of the  
arteries, why it is not break through the mem-  
brane?

Sometimes *praying* is elliptical.  
Bernard in spirit, sense and truth abound;  
How then what waits but fourfold? thousand  
pounds. *Pope.*

To **PRAY**. *v. n.*

1. To supplicate; to entreat; to address  
with submissive petitions.

How much more, if we *pray* him, will his ear  
Be open, and his heart to pity incline? *Milton.*

2. To ask for, as a supplicant.

He that will *pray* the benefit of this act, must  
pay a proportionable number of sentences in the eccle-  
siastical court. *Ashe.*

3. To entreat in some way or form.

*Praying* collegio *Antioch*, *praying* *Antioch*,  
And as you go, call on *Antioch*, *Antioch*, *Antioch*,  
And *praying* him with the tribune to come to me. *Ben Jonson.*

**PRAYER**. *n. f.* [from *priere*, French.]

1. Petition to heaven.

They did say their *prayers*, and *prayed* them  
Again to sleep. *Shakespeare.*

O remember! God!

O hear her *prayer* for them as now for *Shaks.*  
My heart's desire and *prayer* to God be *Shaks.*  
is, that they might be saved. *Ramus.*

Unreasonable and absurd ways of life, whether in  
labour or diversion, whether they consume our  
our money, are like unreasonable and absurd  
*prayers*, and are as truly an offence to God. *Barrow.*

2. Mode of petition.

The solemn worship of God and Christ is *prayer*,  
in many congregations, and instead thereof, an  
indigested form and conception of external  
*prayer* is used. *White.*

3. Practice of supplication.

Were he a lion and as bold in war,  
As he is timid for mildness, peace, and *prayer*. *Shakespeare.*

4. Single formula of petition.

He tell to his devotion on that behalf, and made  
those two excellent *prayers* which were published  
immediately after his death. *Pell.*

5. his now in a  
Inutterable, which the spirit of *prayer*  
inspired. *Milton.*

No man can always have the same spiritual plea-  
sure in his *prayers*, for the greatest faint have some-  
times studied the attainment of the heavenly communion;  
are devout, sometimes they feel a barrenness of  
devotion; for this faint comes and goes. *Taylor.*

6. Enticely; submissive importunity.

*Prayer* among us is supposed a more *prayer* than any  
the person to whom we *pray*; but *prayer* to God  
doth not change him, but his us to receive the  
things *prayed* for. *Sullivan.*

**PRAYERBOOK**. *n. f.* [from *prayer* and *book*.]

Book of public or private devotion.

Get a *prayerbook* in your hand,  
And stand between two churchmen;  
For on that ground I'll build a holy edifice. *Sh. H.*

I know not the name or number of the family  
which was religious, farther than the *prayerbook* in-  
forms me. *Watts.*

**PRE**. [from *pra*, Lat.] A particle which, pre-  
fixed to words derived from the Latin  
marks priority of time or rank.

To **PREACH**. *v. n.* [from *predico*, Lat. *pre*, *dicere*,  
Fr.] To pronounce a public discourse  
upon sacred subjects.

From that time *pre* began to *preach*. *Matthew.*

Prophets *pre* of the new Jerusalem. *Netemah.*

It is evident in the *pre* *preaching* at Jerusalem  
and elsewhere, that the *pre* *preaching* of the truth  
of Christ to them, and the doctrine of re-formation,  
whole multitude of the saints, and care in.

Divinity would not pass the yard in bloom, the  
forge of sword, nor *preaching* to take any *preaching*

inappreciable value of that which strikes the  
pains of their own. *Delany of Pitty.*  
As he was sent by the father, to were the apol-  
the undoubted duty him to preach to the gentle  
people. *Delany of Pitty.*  
The shape of our cathedral is the proper for our  
preaching audience, but rather the figure of an  
amphitheatre with galleries. *Grouse.*  
**TO PREACH, v. a.**

1. To proclaim or publish in religious  
orations.  
The Jews of Thebes had knowledge, that  
the word of God was preached of Paul. *Acts.*  
He decreed to commissionate messengers to  
preach this covenant to all mankind. *Huismond.*  
2. To inculcate publicly; to teach with  
earnestness.

There is not any thing positively notified, but we  
may properly say it is preached. *Hooker.*  
He oft to them preach'd  
Catechisms and repetitions. *Milton.*  
Can they preach an equality of birth,  
And bid us follow we all began from earth? *Dryden.*  
Among the rest, the rich Galeus lies,  
A good old man while peace he preach'd in vain,  
Amidst the madness of th' unruly train. *Dryden.*

**PREACH, n. f.** [*præche, Fr. from the verb.*]  
A discourse; a religious oration. Not  
in use.  
This oversight occasioned the French spitefully  
to term religion that sort exercised, a mere  
preach. *Hooker.*

**PREACHER, n. f.** [*præcheur, Fr. from*  
*preach.*]  
1. One who discourses publicly upon reli-  
gious subjects.

The Lord gave the word; great was the com-  
pany of the preachers. *Psalms.*  
You may hear the found of a preacher's voice,  
when you cannot distinguish what he saith. *Bacon.*  
Here lies a truly honest man,  
One of those few that in this town  
Honour all preachers; hear their own. *Crahan.*  
2. One who inculcates any thing with  
earnestness and vehemence.

No preacher is listened to but Time, which gives  
us the same train of thought, that elder people have  
tried in vain to put into our heads before. *Swift.*  
**PREACHMENT, n. f.** [*from preach.*]  
A sermon mentioned in contempt; a dis-  
course affectedly solemn.  
Was't you, that revell'd in our parliament,  
And made a preachment of your high descent?  
*Shakspeare.*  
All this is but a preachment upon the text.  
*L'Estrange.*

**PREAMBLE, n. f.** [*præambule, Fr.*]  
Something previous; introduction; preface.  
How were it possible that the church should any  
way else with such ease and certainty provide, that  
none of her children may, as Adam, dissemble that  
wretchedness, the penitent confession whereof is  
so necessary a preamble, especially to common  
prayer? *Hooker.*

Truth as in this we do not violate, so neither is  
the same gain-sayed or crossed, no not in those very  
preambles placed before certain readings, wherein  
the steps of the Latin service book have been some-  
what too nearly followed. *Hooker.*  
Doors shut, visits forbidden, and divers contra-  
dictions with the queen, all preambles of ruin, though  
now and then he did wring out some petty con-  
tentments. *Watson.*

This preamble to that history was not improper  
for this relation. *Clarendon.*  
With preambles sweet  
Of charming sympathy, they introduce  
Their sacred songs, and when raptures high. *Milton.*  
I will not detain you with a long preamble. *Dryd.*

**PREAMBULARY, } adj.** [*from preamble.*]  
**PREAMBULOUS, } Previous.** Not in  
use, though not inelegant.  
He not only undermineth the base of religion,  
but destroyeth the principle preambularious unto all

belief, and puts upon us the remotest error from  
truth. *Druid.*

**PREAPPREHENSION, n. f.** [*pre and appre-*  
*hend.*] An opinion formed before exami-  
nation.

A conceit not to be made out by ordinary eyes,  
but such as regarding the clouds, beheld them in  
shapes conformable to preapprehensions. *Brown.*

**PREASE, n. f.** Prefis; crowd. *Spenser.* See  
**PRESS.** Obsolete.

A ship into the sacred seas,  
New-built, now launch we; and from out our press  
Chuse two and fifty youths. *Chapman.*

**PRESBING, part. adj.** Crowding. *Spenser.*  
**PREBEND, n. f.** [*præbenda, low Lat. pre-*  
*bende, French.*]

1. A stipend granted in cathedral churches.  
His excellency gave the doctor a prebend in St.  
Patrick's cathedral. *Swift.*  
2. Sometimes, but improperly, a stipen-  
diary of a cathedral; a prebendary.  
Deans and canons, or prebends of cathedral  
churches, in their first institution, were of great  
use, to be of counsel with the bishop. *Bacon.*

**PREBENDARY, n. f.** [*prebendarius, Lat.*]  
A stipendiary of a cathedral  
To him, to principals, to prebendaries. *Spenser.*  
I bequeath to the reverend Mr. Gratton, pre-  
bendary of St. Audeon's, my gold bottle-ferret. *Swift.*

**PRECARIOUS, adj.** [*precarious, Latin;*  
*precaire, French.*] Dependent; uncertain,  
because depending on the will of another;  
held by courtesy; changeable or alien-  
able at the pleasure of another. No  
word is more unkindly used than this  
with its derivatives. It is used for  
uncertain in all its senses; but it only  
means uncertain, as dependent on others:  
thus there are authors who mention the  
precariousness of an account, of the wea-  
ther, of a die.

What subjects will precarious kings regard?  
A beggar speaks too softly to be heard. *Dryden.*  
Those who live under an arbitrary tyrannical  
power, have no other law but the will of their  
prince, and consequently no privileges but what  
are precarious. *Addison.*  
This little happiness is so very precarious, that it  
wholly depends on the will of others. *Spectator.*  
He who rejoices in the strength and beauty of  
youth, should consider by how precarious a tenure  
he holds these advantages, that a thousand acci-  
dents may before the next dawn lay all these  
glories in the dust. *Rogers.*

**PRECARIOUSLY, adv.** [*from precarious.*]  
Uncertainly by dependence; dependent-  
ly; at the pleasure of others.  
If one society cannot meet or convene together,  
without the leave or licence of the other society;  
nor treat or enact any thing relative to their own  
society, without the leave and authority of the  
other; then is that society, in a manner, dissolved,  
and subsists precariously upon the mere will and  
pleasure of the other. *Lefley.*  
Our scene precariously subsists too long  
On French translation and Italian song;  
Dare to have sense yourselves; assert the stage,  
Be jolly warin'd with your own native rage. *Pope.*

**PRECARIOUSNESS, n. f.** [*from precarious.*]  
Uncertainty; dependence on others. The  
following passage from a book, other-  
wise elegantly written, affords an exam-  
ple of the impropriety mentioned at the  
word precarious.

Most consumptive people die of the discharge  
they spit up, which, with the precariousness of the  
symptoms of an oppressed diaphragm from a mere  
lodgment of extravasated matter, render the opera-  
tion but little advisable. *Sharp.*

**PRECAUTION, n. f.** [*precaution, Fr. from*

*precautus, Lat.*] Preventive caution  
preventive measures.

Unless our ministers have strong assurances of a  
falling in with the grand alliance, or not opposi-  
it, they cannot be too circumspect and speedy in  
taking their precautions against any contrary re-  
sultion. *Addison.*

**TO PRECAUTION, v. a.** [*precautioner, Fr.*  
*from the noun.*] To warn beforehand.

By the disgraces, diseases and beggary of hope-  
ful young men brought to ruin, he may be pre-  
cautioned. *Locke.*

**PRECEDANT/NEOUS, adj.** [This word is, I  
believe, mistaken by the author for *pra-*  
*cedant/ceus*; *precedant/ceus*, Latin, cut or flun  
before. Nor is it used here in its proper  
sense.] Previous; antecedent.

That priority of particles of simple matter, influ-  
of the heavens and preparation of matter might be  
antecedent and *precedant/ceus*, not only in order, but  
in time, to their ordinary productions. *Hale.*

**TO PRECEDE, v. a.** [*præcedo, Lat. prece-*  
*der, French.*]

1. To go before in order of time.  
How are we happy, still in fear of harm?  
But harm precedes not sin. *Milton.*  
Amis and Pelagius durst provoke,  
To what the centuries preceding spoke. *Dryden.*  
The ruin of a state is generally preceded by a  
universal degeneracy of manners and contempt of  
religion. *Swift.*

2. To go before according to the adjust-  
ment of rank.

**PRECEDENCE, } n. f.** [*from præcedo,*  
**PRECEDENCY, } Latin.]**

1. The act or state of going before;  
priority.  
2. Something going before; something  
past. Not used.  
I do not like, but yet it does allay  
The good precedence.  
It is an epilogue of discourse, to make plain  
Some obscure precedence that hath tofore been hid.  
*Shakspeare.*

3. Adjustment of place.  
Among the laws touching precedence in Julian  
divers are, that have not yet been so received every  
where by custom. *Selden.*  
The consable and marshal had cognizance  
touching the rights of place and precedence. *Hale.*

4. The foremost place in ceremony.  
None sure will claim in hell  
Precedence; none, whose portion is small  
Of present pain, that with ambitious mind  
Will covet more.  
The royal olive accompanied him with all his  
court, and always gave him the precedence. *Hou-*  
That person hardly will be found,  
With gracious form and equal virtue crown'd;  
Yet if another could precedence claim,  
My first desires could find no fairer aim. *Dryden.*

5. Superiority.  
Books will furnish him, and give him light as  
precedence enough to go before a young tollow.  
*Locke.*  
Being distracted with different desires, the ne-  
cessary will be, which of them has the precedence  
in determining the will to the next action. *Locke.*

**PRECEDENT, adj.** [*precedent, Fr. præ-*  
*cedens, Lat.*] Former; going before.  
Do it at once,  
Or thy precedent tergiverses are all.  
But accidents unpurpos'd. *Shakspeare.*

Our own precedent passions do instruct us.  
What levity is in youth. *Shakspeare.*  
When you work by the imagination of unac-  
it is necessary that he, by whom you work, have  
precedent opinion of you, that you can do from  
things. *Bacon.*

Hippocrates, in his prognosticks, doth make his  
observations of the diseases that ensue upon the  
nature of the precedent four seasons of the year.  
*Bacon.*  
The world, or any part thereof, could not be  
precedent to the creation of man. *Bacon.*

Truths, absolutely necessary to salvation, are so clearly revealed, that we cannot err in them, unless we be notoriously wanting to ourselves; herein the fault of the judgment is resolved into a precedent default in the will. *South.*

**PRECEDENT.** *n. f.* [The adjective has the accent on the second syllable, the substantive on the first.] Any thing that is a rule or example to future times; any thing done before of the same kind.

Examples for cases call but direct as precedents only. *Hooker.*

Eleven hours I've spent to write it over,  
The precedent was full as long a doing. *Shakspere.*  
No pow'r in Venice

Can alter a decree establish'd;  
'Twill be recorded for a precedent;  
And nunny an error, by the same example,  
Will rush into the state. *Shakspere.*

God, in the administration of his justice, is not tied to precedents, and we cannot argue, that the providences of God towards other nations shall be conformable to his dealings with the people of Israel. *Tillotson.*

Such precedents are numberless; we draw  
Our right from custom; custom is a law.

*Granville.*

**PRECEDENTLY.** *adv.* [from precedent, *adj.*] Beforehand.

**PRECEP'TOR.** *n. f.* [preceptor, Lat. preceptor, Fr.] He that leads the choir.

Follow this preceptor of ours, in blessing and magnifying that God of all grace, and never yielding to those enemies, which he died to give us power to resist and overcome. *Hemond.*

**PRECEPT.** *n. f.* [precept, Fr. preceptum, Lat.] A rule authoritatively given; a mandate; a commandment; a direction. The custom of lessons furnishes the very simplest and rudest sort with infallible axioms and precepts of sacred truth, delivered even in the very letter of the law of God. *Hooker.*

'Tis sufficient, that painting be acknowledged for an art; for it follows that no arts are without their precepts. *Dryden.*

A precept or commandment consists in, and has respect to, some moral point of doctrine, viz. such as concerns our manners, and our inward and outward good behaviour. *Ayliffe.*

**PRECEPTIAL.** *adj.* [from precept.] Consisting of precepts. Not in use.

*Meu.*

Can counsel, and give comfort to that grief  
Which they themselves not feel; but tasting it,  
Their counsel turns to passion, which before  
Would give preceptual medicine to rage;  
Fetter strong madness in a silken thread,  
Charm each with art, and agony with words. *Shakspere.*

**PRECEPTIVE.** *adj.* [preceptivus, Latin; from precept.] Containing precepts; giving precepts.

The ritual, the preceptive, the prophetick, and all other parts of sacred writ, were most sedulously, most religiously guarded by them. *Government of the Tongue.*

As the precepts part enjoins the most exact virtue, so is it most advantageously enforced by the promissory, which, in respect of the rewards, and the manner of proposing them, is adapted to the same end. *Decay of Piety.*

The lesson given us here, is preceptive to us not to do any thing but upon due consideration. *L'Estrange.*

**PRECEPTOR.** *n. f.* [preceptor, Latin; preceptor, French.] A teacher; a tutor.

Passionate chiding carries rough language with it, and the names that parents and preceptors give children, they will not be ashamed to bestow on others. *Locke.*

It was to thee, great Stagyrito, unknown,  
And thy preceptor of divine renown. *Blackmore.*

**PRECEDITION.** *n. f.* [from precedo, *præcedus*, Lat.] The act of going before.

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**PRECINCT.** *n. f.* [præcinctus, Lat.] Outward limit; boundary.

The main body of the sea being one, yet within divers precincts, hath divers names; so the catholic church is in like sort divided into a number of distinct societies. *Hooker.*

This is the manner of God's dealing with those that have lived within the precincts of the church; they shall be condemned for the very want of true faith and repentance. *Perkins.*

Through all restraint broke loose, he wings his way

Not far off heav'n, in the precincts of light,  
Directly towards the new created world. *Milton.*

**PRECIOUSITY.** *n. f.* [from pretiosus, Lat.]

1. Value; preciousness.  
2. Any thing of high price. Not used in either sense.

The index or forefinger was too naked whereto to count their preciousities, and hath the tuition of the thumb scarce unto the second joint. *Brown.*  
Barbarians seem to exceed them in the curiosity of their application of these preciousities. *Mor.*

**PRECIOUS.** *adj.* [precieus, Fr. pretiosus, Lat.]

1. Valuable; being of great worth.  
Many things, which are most precious, are neglected, only because the value of them lieth hid. *Hooker.*

Why in that rawness left you wife and children,  
Those precious motives, those strong knots of love,  
Without leave taking? *Shakspere.*

I never saw  
Such precious deeds in one that promis'd nought  
But beggary and poor luck. *Shakspere.*

These virtues are the hidden beauties of a soul, which make it lovely and precious in his sight, from whom no secrets are concealed. *Spectator.*

2. Costly; of great price: as, a precious stone.

Let none admire  
That riches grow in hell; that soil may best  
Deserve the precious bane. *Milton.*

3. Worthless. An epithet of contempt or irony.

More of the same kind, concerning these precious saints amongst the Turks, may be seen in Pietro della Valle. *Locke.*

**PRECIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from precious.]

1. Valuably; to a great price.

2. Contemptibly. In irony.

**PRECIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from precious.]

Valuableness; worth; price.

Its preciousness equalled the price of pearls. *Wilkins.*

**PRECIPICE.** *n. f.* [precipitum, Lat. precipice, Fr.] A headlong steep; a fall perpendicular without gradual declivity.

You take a precipice for no leap of danger,  
And woo your own destruction. *Shakspere.*

Where the water dasheth more against the bottom, there it moveth more swiftly and more in precipice; for in the breaking of the waves there is ever a precipice. *Bacon.*

I ere long that precipice must tread,  
Whence none return, that leads into the dead. *Sandys.*

No stupendous precipice denies  
Access, no horror turns away our eyes. *Denham.*

Swift down the precipice of time it goes,  
And sinks in minutes, which in ages rose. *Dryden.*

His generous mind the fair ideas drew  
Of fame and honour, which in dangers lay;  
Where wealth, like fruit, on precipices grew,  
Not to be gather'd but by birds of prey. *Dryden.*

Drink as much as you can get; because a good coachman never drives so well as when he is drunk; and then show your skill, by driving to an inch by a precipice. *Swift.*

**PRECIPITANCE.** } *n. f.* [from precipitant.]

**PRECIPITANCY.** } Rush haste; headlong hurry.

Thither they haste with glad precipitance. *Milton.*

'Tis not likely that one of a thousand such precipitancies should be crowned with so unexpected an issue. *Glouville.*

As the chymist, by catching at it too soon, loit the philosophical elixir, so precipitancy of our understanding is an occasion of error. *Glouville.*

We apply present remedies according unto indications, respecting rather the acuteness of disease and precipitancy of occasion, than the rising or falling of flars. *Brown.*

Hurried on by the precipitancy of youth, I took this opportunity to send a letter to the secretary. *Swift.*

A rashness and precipitance of judgment, and hastiness to believe something on one side or the other, plunges us into many errors. *Botta.*

**PRECIPITANT.** *adj.* [precipitans, Lat.]

1. Falling or rushing headlong.

Without longer pause,  
Downright into the world's first region throws  
His flight precipitant. *Milton.*

The birds heedless while they strain  
Their tuneful throats, the tow'ring heavy lead  
O'er takes their speed; they leave their little lives  
Above the clouds, precipitant to earth. *Philips.*

2. Hasty; urged with violent haste.

Should he return, that troop to blithe and bold,  
Precipitant in fear, would wing their flight,  
And curse their cumbrous pride's unwieldy weight. *Pope.*

3. Rashly hurried.

The commotions in London were so sudden and so violent, that it was hard to discern the rise, or apply a remedy to that precipitant rebellion. *King Charles.*

**PRECIPITANTLY.** *adv.* [from precipitant.] In headlong haste; in a tumultuous hurry.

**TO PRECIPITATE.** *v. a.* [precipito, Lat. precipiter, Fr. in all the senses.]

1. To throw headlong.

She had a king to her son-in-law, yet was, upon dark and unknown reasons, precipitated and banished the world into a nunnery. *Bacon.*

See vengeance  
Precipitate thee with augmented pain. *Milton.*

They were wont, upon a superstition, to precipitate a man from some high cliff into the sea, lying about him with strings many great fowls. *Wilkins.*

The goddess guides her son, and turns him from the light,  
Herself involved in clouds, precipitates her flight. *Dryden.*

2. To urge on violently.

The virgin from the ground  
Upstarting fresh, already clod'd the wound,  
Precipitates her flight. *Dryden.*

3. To hasten unexpectedly.

Short intermittent and swift recurrent fits do precipitate patients into consumptions. *Harey.*

4. To hurry blindly or rashly.

As for having them obnoxious to ruin, if they be of fearful natures, it may do well, but if they be daring, it may precipitate their designs, and prove dangerous. *Bacon.*

Dear Erythra, let not such blind fury  
Precipitate your thoughts, nor let them working,  
Till time shall lend them better means  
Than lost complaints. *Denham.*

5. To throw to the bottom. A term of chymistry opposed to sublime.

Gold endures a vehement fire long without any change, and after it has been divided by corrosive liquors into invisible parts, yet may presently be precipitated, so as to appear again in its own form. *Grew.*

**TO PRECIPITATE.** *v. n.*

1. To fall headlong.

Hadst thou been caught but gold'sner feathers,  
So many fathom down precipitating,  
Thou'dst silver like an egg. *Shakspere.*

2. To fall to the bottom as a sediment in chymistry.

By strong water every metal will precipitate. *Bacon.*

3. To hasten without just preparation.



Neither did the rebels spoil the country, neither on the other side did their forces increase, which might have led him to precipitate and assail them. *Bacon.*

**PRECIPITATE.** *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Steeply falling.

Barcebus saith, it was necessary this paradise should be set at such a height, because the four rivers, had they not fallen so precipitately, could not have had sufficient force to thrust themselves under the great ocean. *Raleigh.*

When the full stores their ancient bounds did drain, Precipitate the furious torrent flows; In vain would speed avoid, of strength oppose. *Prior.*

2. Headlong; hasty; rashly hasty.

The archbishop, too precipitate in pressing the reception of that which he thought a reformation, paid dearly for it. *Clarendon.*

3. Hasty; violent.

Mr. Gay died of a mortification of the bowels; 'twas the most precipitate case I ever knew, having cut him off in three days. *Arbuthnot.*

**PRECIPITATE.** *n.f.* A corrosive medicine made by precipitating mercury.

As the elixir separated, I rubbed the super-exercise with the vitriol stone, or sprinkled it with precipitate. *Wijman.*

**PRECIPITATELY.** *adv.* [from precipitate.]

1. Headlong; steeply down.

2. Hastily; in blind hurry.

It may happen to those who vent pride or censure too precipitately, as it did to an English poet, who celebrated a nobleman for erecting Dryden's monument, upon a promise which he forgot, till it was done by another. *Swift.*

Not so bold Arnall; with a weight of scull Furious he sinks, precipitately dull. *Pope.*

**PRECIPITATION.** *n.f.* [precipitation, Fr. from precipitate.]

1. The act of throwing headlong.

Let them pile ten hills on the Turian rock, That the precipitation might down-stretch Below the beam of light, yet will I still Be this to them. *Shakespeare.*

2. Violent motion downward.

That could never happen from any other cause than the hurry, precipitation, and rapid motion of the water, returning at the end of the deluge towards the sea. *Woodward.*

3. Tumultuous hurry; blind haste.

Here is none of the hurry and precipitation, none of the blustering and violence, which must have attended those suppositions changes. *Woodward.*

4. In chymistry, subdency: contrary to sublimation.

Separation is wrought by precipitation or sublimation; that is, a calling of the parts up or down, which is a kind of attraction. *Bacon.*

The precipitation of the vegetative matter, after the deluge, and the burying it in the strata underneath amongst the sand, was to retrench the luxury of the productions of the earth, which had been so ungratefully abused by its former inhabitants. *Woodward.*

**PRECIPITOUS.** *adj.* [precipites, Lat.]

1. Headlong; steep.

Monarchy, together with me, could not but be dashed in pieces by such a precipitous fall as they intended. *King Charles.*

2. Hasty; sudden.

Though the attempts of some have been precipitous, and their enquiries so audacious as to have lost themselves in attempts above humanity, yet have the enquiries of most defected by the way. *Brown.*

How precious this time is, how precious the occasion, how many things to be done in their just season, after once a ground is in order. *Eccles.*

3. Rash; heady.

Thus fram'd for ill, he loos'd our simple hold, Advice unsate, precipitous and bold. *Dryden.*

**PRECISE.** *adj.* [precis, Fr. *precisus*, Lat.]

1. Exact; strict; nice; having strict and determinate limitations.

Means more durable to preserve the laws of God

from oblivion and corruption grew in use, not without precise direction from God himself. *Hooker.*

You'll not bear a letter for me; you stand upon your honour; why, thou unconfinable baseness, it is as much as I can do to keep the term of nine honour precise. *Shakespeare.*

The state hath given you licence to stay on land six weeks, and let it not trouble you if your occasions ask further time; for the law in this point is not precise. *Bacon.*

Let us descend from this top

Of speculation; for the hour precise

Exacts our parting. *Milton.*

In human actions there are no degrees and precise natural limits described, but a latitude is indulged. *Taylor.*

The reasonings must be precise, though the practice may admit of great latitude. *Arbuthnot.*

The precise difference between a compound and collective idea is this, that a compound idea unites things of a different kind, but a collective, things of the same kind. *Watts.*

2. Formal; finical; solemnly and superstitiously exact.

The railery of the wits in king Charles the Second's reign, upon every thing which they called precise, was carried to so great an extravagance, that it almost put all christianity out of countenance. *Addison.*

**PRECISELY.** *adv.* [from precise.]

1. Exactly; nicely; accurately.

Doth it follow, that all things in the church, from the greatest to the least, are unholy, which the Lord hath not himself precisely instituted? *Hooker.*

When the Lord had once precisely set down a form of executing that wherein we are to serve him, the fault appeareth greater to do that which we are not, than not to do that which we are commanded. *Hooker.*

It knows,

He cannot so precisely weed this land

As his misdoubts present occasion, His foes are so enrooted with his friends. *Shaks.*

Where more of these orders than one shall be set in several stories, there must be an exquisite care to place the columns precisely one over another. *Wolt.*

In his tract my wary feet have slept, His undeclosed ways precisely kept. *Sandys.*

The rule, to find the age of the moon, cannot shew precisely an exact account of the moon, because of the inequality of the motions of the sun and of the moon. *Holder.*

Measuring the diameter of the fifth dark circle, I found it the fifth part of an inch precisely. *Newton.*

2. With superstitious formality; with too much scrupulosity; with troublesome ceremony.

**PRECISENESS.** *n.f.* [from precise.] Exactness; rigid nicety.

I will distinguish the cases; though give me leave, in the handling of them, not to sever them with too much preciseness. *Bacon.*

When you have fixed proper hours for particular studies, keep to them, not with a superstitious preciseness, but with some good degree of a regular constancy. *Watts.*

**PRECISIAN.** *n.f.* [from precise.]

1. One who limits or restrains.

Though love use reason for his precisian, he admits him not for his counsellor. *Shakespeare.*

2. One who is superstitiously rigorous.

These men, for all the world, like our precisians be, Who for sound crows or faint they in the window see, Will pluck down all the church. *Drayton.*

A profane person calls a man of piety a precisian. *Watts.*

**PRECISION.** *n.f.* [precision, Fr.] Exact limitation.

He that thinks of being in general, thinks never of any particular species of being; unless he can think of it with and without precision at the same time. *Locke.*

I have left out the utmost precisions of fractions in these computations as not necessary; these whole numbers shewing well enough the difference of the value of guineas. *Locke.*

I am unable to treat this part more in detail, with-

out sacrificing perspicuity to ornament, without wandering from the precision or breaking the chain of reasoning. *Pope.*

**PRECISIVE.** *adj.* [from precise, Latin.]

Exactly limiting, by cutting off all that is not absolutely relative to the present purpose.

Precise abstraction is when we consider those things apart, which cannot really exist apart; as when we consider mode, without considering its substance or subject. *Watts.*

**TO PRECLUDE.** *v. a.* [præcludo, Latin.]

To shut out or hinder by some anticipation.

This much will obviate and preclude the objections of our adversaries, that we do not determine the final cause of the systematical parts of the world, merely as they have respect to the exigencies or conveniences of life. *Bentley.*

If you once allow them such an acceptance of chance, you have precluded yourself from any more reasoning against them. *Bentley.*

I fear there will be no way left to tell you, that I entirely esteem you; none but that which no bills can preclude, and no king can prevent. *Pope.*

**PRECOCIOUS.** *adj.* [precocius, Lat. *precocius*, Fr.] Ripe before the time.

Many precocious trees, and such as have their spring in the winter, may be found in most parts. *Brown.*

**PRECOCITY.** *n.f.* [from precocious.] Ripeness before the time.

Some impute the cause of his fall to a precocity of spirit and valour in him; and that therefore those infectious southern air did blast him. *Hovel.*

**TO PRECOGITE.** *v. a.* [præcogito, Lat.]

To consider or scheme beforehand.

**PRECOGNITION.** *n.f.* [præ and cognitio, Lat.] Previous knowledge; antecedent examination.

**PRECONCIT.** *n.f.* [pre and conceit.] An opinion previously formed.

A thing in reason impossible, which notwithstanding through their mistaken preconceit, appeared unto them no less certain, than if nature had written it in the very foreheads of all the creatures. *Hooker.*

**TO PRECONCEIVE.** *v. a.* [pre and conceive.]

To form an opinion beforehand; to imagine beforehand.

In a dead plain the way seemeth the longer, because the eye hath preconceived it shorter than the truth; and the frustrations of that maketh it seem so. *Bacon.*

Fondness of preconceived opinions is not like to render your reports suspect, nor for want of care, defective. *Glauville.*

The reason why men are so weak in governing is, because most things fall out accidentally, and come not into any compliance with their preconceived ends, but they are forced to comply subsequently. *South.*

**PRECONCEPTION.** *n.f.* [pre und conception.] Opinion previously formed.

Custom with most men prevails more than truth; according to the notions and preconceptions, which it hath formed in our minds, we shape the discourse of reason itself. *Hakewell.*

**PRECONTRACT.** *n.f.* [pre and contract.]

This was formerly accented on the last syllable. A contract previous to another.

He is your husband on a precontract; To bring you thus together, 'tis no sin. *Shakespeare.*

**TO PRECONTRACT.** *v. a.* [pre und contract.] To contract or bargain beforehand.

Some are such as a man cannot make his wife, though he himself be unmarried, because they are already precontracted to some other; or else are in too near a degree of affinity or consanguinity. *Ayliffe.*

**PRECURSE.** *n.f.* [from præcurro, Latin.] Forerunning.

The like precursor of fierce events,  
As harbingers preceding still the fates,  
And prologue to the omen coming on,  
Have heaven and earth together demonstrated. *Shak.*  
**PRECURSOR.** *n. f.* [*præcursor*, Lat. *præcur-*  
*ſor*, Fr.] Forerunner; harbinger.

Joe's lightnings, the *precursers*  
Of dreadful thunder claps, more momentary  
Were not. *Shakespeare.*

This contagion might have been preſaged upon  
conſideration of its *precursers*, viz. a rude winter,  
and a cloſe, ſulphurous and fiery air. *Harvey.*

Thomas Burnet played the *precursor* to the com-  
ing of Homer in his *Homerides*. *Pope.*

**PREDACIOUS.** *adj.* [from *præda*, Latin.]  
Living by prey.

As thoſe are endowed with poiſon, becauſe they  
are *predacious*; ſo theſe need it not, becauſe their  
food is near at hand, and may be obtained with-  
out conteſt. *Derham.*

**PREDAL.** *adj.* [from *præda*, Lat.] Rob-  
bing; practiſing plunder. This word is  
not countenanced from analogy.

Surmatia, laſt by *predal* rapine low,  
Mourn'd the hard yoke, and fought relief in vain.

**PREDATORY.** *adj.* [*prædatorius*, Lat. from  
*præda*, Lat.]

1. Plundering; practiſing rapine.  
The king called his parliament, where he ex-  
aggerated the malice and the cruel *predatory* war  
made by Scotland. *Bacon.*

2. Hungry; preying; rapacious; raven-  
ous.

The evils that come of exceſſive are, that it maketh  
the ſpirits more hot and *predatory*. *Bacon.*

**PREDCEASED.** *adj.* [*pre* and *deceſſed*.]  
Dead before.

Will you mock at an ancient tradition, began  
upon an honourable reſpect, and worn as a memora-  
ble trophy of *predceſſed* valour? *Shakespeare.*

**PREDCESSOR.** *n. f.* [*predceſſor*, Fr. *præ-*  
*deceſſo*, Lat.]

1. One that was in any ſtate or place be-  
fore another.

In theſe paſtoral paſſimes, a great many days were  
ſpent to follow their lying *predceſſors*. *Sidney.*

There is cauſe, why we ſhould be ſlow and un-  
willing to change, without very urgent neceſſity,  
the ancient ordinances, rites, and approved cuſtoms  
of our venerable *predceſſors*. *Hooker.*

It ſeem partial to my *predceſſor* in the laurel,  
the friends of antiquity are not low. *Dryden.*

The preſent pope, who is well acquainted with  
the ſecret hiſtory, and the weakneſs of his *predceſ-  
ſor*, ſeems relieved to bring the project to its  
perfection. *Addiſon.*

The more beauteous Cloſe fat to thee,  
Good Howard, envious of Apples' art;  
But happy thou from Cupid's arrow free,  
And flames that pierc'd thy *predceſſor's* heart.

2. Anceſtor.

**PREDSTIMAN.** *n. f.* [from *predſti-*  
*nate*.] One that holds the doctrine of  
predſtination.

Why does the *predſtiman* ſo adventuſouſly  
climb into heaven, to ransack the celeſtial ar-  
chives, read God's hidden decrees, when with leſs  
labour he may ſecure an authentic tranſcript  
within himſelf? *Decay of Piety.*

**PREDSTINATE.** *v. a.* [*predſtiner*,  
Fr. *præ* and *deſtino*, Lat.] To appoint  
beforehand by irrevocable decree.

Some gentleman or other ſhall ſcape a *predſti-*  
nate ſcarſe face. *Shakespeare.*

Whom he did foreknow, he alſo did *predſtinate*  
to be conformed to the image of his ſon. *Romans.*

Having *predſtinat* us unto the adoption of  
children by Jeſus Chriſt to himſelf. *Ephesians.*

**PREDSTINATE.** *v. n.* To hold pre-  
deſtination. In ludicrous language.

His ruſt creak he hears,  
And picks up his *predſtinat*ing ears. *Dryden.*

**PREDSTINATION.** *n. f.* [*predſtination*,  
Fr. from *predſtinare*.] Fatal decree;  
predordination.

*Predſtination* we can diſſerence no otherwiſe  
from providence and preſcience, than this, that  
preſcience only foreſeeeth, providence foreſeeeth and  
careth for, and hath reſpect to all creatures, and  
*predſtination* is only of men; and yet not of all to  
men belonging, but of their ſalvation properly in  
the common uſe of divines; or predation, as ſome  
have uſed it. *Raleigh.*

Nor can they juſtly accuſe  
Their maker, or their making, or their fate;  
As if *predſtination* over-ruſ'd

Their will, diſpos'd by abſolute decree,  
Or high fore-knowledge. *Milton.*

**PREDSTINATOR.** *n. f.* [from *predſtinare*.]  
One that holds predſtination or the pre-  
valence of pre-eſta bliſhed neceſſity.

Me, miſe example let the ſtocks uſe,  
Their ſad and cruel doctrine to maintain;  
Let all *predſtinators* me produce,

Who ſtruggle with eternal fate in vain. *Cowley.*

**TO PREDSTINE.** *v. a.* [*pre* and *deſtine*.]  
To decree beforehand.

Ye careful angels whom eternal fate  
Ordains on earth and human acts to wait,  
Who turn with ſecret pow'r this reſtleſs ball,  
And bid *predſtine* empires riſe and fall. *Prior.*

**PREDTERMINATION.** *n. f.* [*predtermin-*  
*nation*, French; *pre* and *determination*.]  
Determination made beforehand.

This *predtermination* of God's own will is ſo far  
from being the determining of ours, that it is diſ-  
tinctly the contrary; for ſuppoſing God to *pred-*  
termine that I ſhall act freely; 'tis certain from  
thence, that my will is free in reſpect to God, and  
not predetermined. *Hammond.*

The truth of the catholic doctrine of all ages, in  
points of *predtermination* and irrevocability, ſtands  
in oppoſition to the Calviniſts. *Hammond.*

**TO PREDTERMINE.** *v. a.* [*pre* and *deter-*  
*mine*.] To doom or confine by previous  
decree.

We ſee in brutes certain ſenſible inſtincts antece-  
dent to their imaginative faculty, whereby they  
are *predetermined* to the convenience of the ſenſible  
life. *Hale.*

**PREDIAL.** *adj.* [*prædium*, Lat.] Conſiſt-  
ing of farms.

By the civil law, their *predial* eſtates are liable  
to ſſical payments and taxes, as not being ap-  
propriated for the ſervice of divine worſhip, but for  
profane uſes. *Auſtly.*

**PREDICABLE.** *adj.* [*predicabile*, Fr. *præ-*  
*dicabilis*, Lat.] Such as may be affirmed  
of ſomething.

**PREDICABLE.** *n. f.* [*predicabile*, Lat.] A  
logical term, denoting one of the five  
things which can be affirmed of any  
thing.

Theſe they call the five *predicables*, becauſe  
every thing that is affirmed concerning any being,  
muſt be the genus, ſpecies, difference, ſome pro-  
perty or accident. *Watts.*

**PREDICAMENT.** *n. f.* [*predicament*, Fr.  
*predicamentum*, Lat.]

1. A claſs or arrangement of beings or  
ſubſtances ranked according to their  
natures: called alſo *cateqorema* or cate-  
gory. *Harris.*

If there were nothing but bodies to be ranked by  
them in the *predicament* of place, then that deſcrip-  
tion would be allowed by them as ſufficient. *Digby.*

2. Claſs or kind deſcribed by any defini-  
tive marks.

The offender's life lies in the mercy  
Of the duke only, 'gainſt all other voice;  
In which *predicament* I ſay thou ſtand'ſt. *Shakſp.*

How the line and the *predicament*,  
Wherein you range under this ſubtle king. *Shakſp.*

**PREDICAMENTAL.** *adj.* [from *predica-*  
*ment*.] Relating to predicaments.

**PREDICANT.** *n. f.* [*prædicans*, Lat.] One  
that affirms any thing.

**TO PREDICATE.** *v. a.* [*prædico*, Latin.]  
To affirm any thing of another thing.

All propoſitions, wherein a part of the complex  
idea, which any term ſtands for, is *predicated*, of  
that term, are only verbal; v. g. to ſay that gold  
is a metal. *Locke.*

**TO PREDICATE.** *v. n.* To affirm; to con-  
priſe an affirmation.

It were a preſumption to think, that any thing  
in any created nature can bear any perfect reſem-  
blance of the incomprehenſible perfection of the  
divine nature, very being itſelf not *predicating* uni-  
vocally touching him and any created being. *Hab.*

**PREDICATE.** *n. f.* [*predicatum*, Latin.]  
That which is affirmed or denied of the  
ſubject; as, *man is rational*; *man is not*  
*immortal*.

The predicate is that which is affirmed or denied  
of the ſubject. *Watts.*

**PREDICATION.** *n. f.* [*prædication*, Latin;  
from *predicare*.] Affirmation concerning  
any thing.

Let us reaſon from them as well as we can; they  
are only about identical *predications* and influence.

1. *Locke.*

**TO PREDICT.** *v. a.* [*prædictus*, Latin;  
*predire*, Fr.] To foretel; to foreſhow.

He is always inveighing againſt ſuch unequal  
distributions; nor does he ever ceuſe to *predict*  
public ruin, till his private are repaired.

*Government of the Tongue.*

**PREDICTION.** *n. f.* [*prædictio*, Lat. *pre-*  
*dictio*, Fr. from *predict*.] Propheſy;  
declaration of ſomething future.

Theſe *predictions*  
Are to the world in general, as to Caſar. *Shakſp.*

The *predictions* of cold and long winters, hot and  
dry ſummers, are good to be known. *Bacon.*

How ſoon haſt thy *prediction*, ſeer bleſt!  
Meaſur'd this tranſient world the race of time,  
Till time ſtand ſtill. *Milton.*

In Chriſt they all meet with an *irrevocable* evi-  
dence, as if they were not *predictions*, but alter-  
relations; and the penmen of them not prophets  
but evangelists. *South.*

He, who propheſy'd the beſt,  
Approves the judgment to the reſt;  
He'd rather chooſe that I ſhould die,  
Than his *prediction* prove a lie. *Swift.*

**PREDICTOR.** *n. f.* [from *predict*.] Fore-  
teller.

Whether he has not been the cauſe of this poor  
man's death, as well as the *predictor*, may be diſ-  
puted. *Swift.*

**PREDIGESTION.** *n. f.* [*pre* and *digestion*.]  
Digestion too ſoon performed.

*Predigeſtion*, or haſty digeſtion, fill the body full  
of crudities and ſeeds of diſeaſes. *Bacon.*

**TO PREDISPOSE.** *v. a.* [*pre* and *diſpoſe*.]  
To adapt previously to any certain  
purpose.

Vegetable productions require heat of the ſun,  
to *prediſpoſe*, and excite the earth and the ſeeds. *Barnet.*

Unleſs nature be *prediſpoſed* to friendſhip by its  
own propenſity, no arts of obligation ſhall be able  
to ſubſe the ſecret hatred of ſome perſons towards  
others. *South.*

**PREDISPOSITION.** *n. f.* [*pre* and *diſpoſi-*  
*tion*.] Previous adaptation to any cer-  
tain purpose.

The diſſeate was conceived to proceed from a ma-  
lignity in the conſtitution of the air, gathered by  
the *prediſpoſition* of ſeaſons. *Barnet.*

Tunes and airs have in themſelves ſome affinity  
with the affection; ſo as it is no marvel if they  
alter the ſpirits, conſidering that tunes have a *pre-*  
*diſpoſition* to the motion of the ſpirits. *Barnet.*

External accidents are often the occaſional cauſe  
of the king's evil; but they ſuppoſe a *prediſpoſition*  
of the body. *Watts.*

**PREDOMINANCE.** } *s. f.* [*præ* and *domina*;  
**PREDOMINANT.** } *Lat.*] Prevalence;  
 superiority; ascendancy; superiour in-  
 fluence.

We make guilty of our disasters, the sun, the  
 moon, and the stars, as if we were knaves, thieves,  
 and treacherous by spherical predominance. *Shaksp.*

An inflammation consists only of a sanguineous  
 affection, or efflu is denominated from other hu-  
 mours, according to the predominancy of melan-  
 choly, phlegm, or choler. *Brown.*

In human bodies, there is an incessant warfare  
 amongst the humours for predominancy. *Hewel.*

The true cause of the Pharisees disbelief of Christ's  
 doctrine, was the predominance of their covetous-  
 nesses and ambition over their will. *South.*

The several rays in white light do retain their  
 colorific qualities, by which those of any sort, when-  
 ever they become more copious than the rest, do,  
 by their excess and predominance, cause their pro-  
 per colour to appear. *Newton.*

**PREDOMINANT.** *adj.* [*predominant*, *Fr.*  
*præ* and *dominor*, *Latin.*] Prevalent;  
 supreme in influence; ascendant.

Miserable were the condition of that church,  
 the weighty affairs whereof should be ordered by  
 those deliberations, wherein such an humour as  
 this was predominant. *Hooker.*

Foul subordination is predominant,  
 And equity call'd your highness' laud. *Shakspere.*

It is a planet, that will strike  
 Where 'tis predominant; and 'tis powerful. *Shaksp.*

Those helps were outweighed by things that  
 made against him, and were predominant in the  
 king's mind. *Bacon.*

Whether the sun, predominant in heav'n,  
 Rule on the earth; or earth rise on the sun. *Milton.*

I could show you several pieces, where the beauties  
 of this kind are so predominant, that you could  
 never be able to read or understand them. *Swift.*

**TO PREDOMINATE.** *v. n.* [*predominer*, *Fr.*  
*præ* and *dominor*, *Lat.*] To prevail;  
 to be ascendant; to be supreme in influence.

So much did love t' her executed lord  
 Predominate in this fair lady's heart. *Daniel.*

The gods formed women's souls out of these  
 principles which compose several kinds of animals;  
 and their good or bad disposition arises, according  
 as such and such principles predominate in their  
 constitutions. *Addison.*

The rays, reflected least obliquely, may predo-  
 minate over the rest, so much as to cause a heap of  
 such particles to appear very intensely of their  
 colour. *Newton's Opticks.*

Where judgment is at a loss to determine the  
 choice of a lady who has several lovers, fancy may  
 be more allowably predominant. *Clarissa.*

**TO PRELECT.** *v. a.* [*præ* and *elcō*.] To  
 choose by previous decision.

**PREENINCE.** *n. f.* [*preeminence*, *Fr.*  
*præ* and *eminence*.] It is sometimes written,  
 to avoid the junction of *er*, *preeminence*.]

1. Superiority of excellence.

I plead for the preeminence of epic poetry. *Dry.*  
 Let profit have the preeminence of honour in the  
 end of poetry; pleasure, though but the second in  
 degree, is the first in favour. *Dryden.*

It is a greater preeminence to have life, than to  
 be without it; to have life and sense, than to have  
 life only; to have life, sense, and reason, than to  
 have only life and sense. *Wilkins.*

The preeminence of christianity to any other  
 religious scheme which preceded it, appears from  
 this, that the most eminent among the Pagan philo-  
 sophers disclaimed many of those superstitious fables  
 which are condemned by revealed religion. *Addison.*

2. Precedence; priority of place.

His lance brought him captives to the triumph  
 of Arietta's beauty, such as, though Arietta be  
 amongst the fairest, yet in that company were to  
 have the preeminence. *Sidney.*

He touched it as a special preeminence of Junius  
 and Andronicus, that in christianity they were his  
 ancestors. *Hooker.*

I do invest you jointly with my power,  
*Preeminence*, and all the large effects  
 That troop with majesty. *Shakspere.*

The English desired no preeminence, but offered  
 equality both in liberty and privilege, and in capa-  
 city of offices and employments. *Hayward.*

Am I distinguish'd from you but by toils,  
 Superior toils, and heavier weight of cares?  
 Painful preeminence! *Addison.*

3. Superiority of power or influence.

That which standeth on record, hath preeminence  
 above that which passeth from hand to hand, and  
 hath no pens but the tongue, no book but the ears  
 of men. *Hooker.*

Beyond the equator, the southern point of the  
 needle is sovereign, and the north submits his pre-  
 eminence. *Brown.*

**PREENINENT.** *adj.* [*preeminent*, *Fr.* *præ*  
 and *eminēt*.] Excellent above others.

Tell how came I here? by some great maker  
 In goodness and in power preeminent. *Milton.*

We claim a proper interest above others in the  
 preeminent rights of the household of faith. *Spratt.*

**PREENPTION.** *n. f.* [*preemptio*, *Latin.*]  
 The right of purchasing before another.

Certain persons, in the reigns of king Edward vi.  
 and queen Mary, fought to make use of this pre-  
 emption, but, crossed in the prosecution, or defeated  
 in their expectation, gave it over. *Carew.*

**TO PREEN.** *v. a.* [*priimen*, *Dutch*, to dress  
 or prank up.] To trim the feathers of  
 birds, to enable them to glide through  
 the air: for this use nature has furnished  
 them with two peculiar glands, which  
 secrete an unctuous matter into a perfo-  
 rated oil bag, out of which the bird  
 draws it with its bill. *Bailey.*

**TO PREENGAGE.** *v. a.* [*præ* and *engage*.]  
 To engage by precedent ties or contracts.

To Cyprius by his friends his suit he mov'd,  
 But he was preengag'd by former ties. *Dryden.*

Not only made an instrument;  
 But preengag'd without my own consent. *Dryden.*

The world has the unhappy advantage of pre-  
 engaging our passions, at a time when we have not  
 reflection enough to look beyond the instrument to  
 the hand whole direction it obeys. *Rogers.*

**PREENGAGEMENT.** *n. f.* [*from preengage*.]  
 Precedent obligation.

My preengagements to other themes were not  
 unknown to those for whom I was to write. *Boyle.*

The opinions, suited to their respective tempers,  
 will make way to their assent, in spite of accidental  
 preengagements. *Glanville.*

Men are apt to think, that those obediences they  
 pay to God shall, like a preengagement, disannul  
 all after-contracts made by guilt. *Decay of Piety.*

As far as opportunity and former preengagements  
 will give leave. *Collier.*

**TO PREESTABLISH.** *v. a.* [*præ* and *establiſh*.]  
 To settle beforehand.

**PREESTABLISHMENT.** *n. f.* [*from pre-  
 establiſh*.] Settlement beforehand.

**TO PREEXIST.** *v. a.* [*præ* and *existō*. *Lat.*]  
 To exist beforehand.

If thy preexisting soul  
 Was form'd at first with myriads more,  
 It did through all the mighty poets roll. *Dryden.*

**PREEXISTENCE.** *n. f.* [*preexistence*, *Fr.*  
 from *preexist*.]

1. Existence before.

Wisdom declares her antiquity and preexistence  
 to all the works of this earth. *Burnet.*

2. Existence of the soul before its union  
 with the body.

As Simonides has expos'd the vicious part of  
 women, from the doctrine of preexistence; some of  
 the ancient philosophers have satirized the vicious  
 part of the human species, from a notion of the  
 soul's preexistence. *Addison.*

**PREEXISTENT.** *adj.* [*preexistent*, *Fr.* *præ*  
 and *existent*.] Existing beforehand; pre-  
 ceding in existence.

Artificial things could not be from eternity,  
 because they suppose man, by whose art they were

made, preexistent to them; the workman must be  
 before the work. *Burnet.*

Blind to former, as to future fate,  
 What mortal knows his preexistent state? *Pope.*

If this preexistent eternity is not compatible with  
 a successive duration, then some being, though in-  
 finitely above our finite comprehensions, must have  
 had an identical, invariable continuance from all  
 eternity, which being is no other than God. *Bentley.*

**PREFACE.** *n. f.* [*preface*, *Fr.* *præfatio*,  
*Lat.*] Something spoken introductory to  
 the main design; introduction; something  
 proemial.

This superficial tale  
 Is but a preface to her worthy praise. *Shakspere.*

Sir Thomas More betrayed his depth of judg-  
 ment in state affairs in his Utopia, than which, in  
 the opinion of Budes in a preface before it, our  
 age hath not seen a thing more deep. *Peacham.*

Heavy'n's high behest no preface needs. *Milton.*

**TO PREFACE.** *v. n.* [*præfari*, *Latin.*]  
 To say something introductory.

Before I enter upon the particular parts of her  
 character, it is necessary to preface, that she is the  
 only child of a decrepid father. *Spectator.*

**TO PREFACE.** *v. a.*

1. To introduce by something proemial.

Wherefo'er he gave an admonition, he prefaced  
 it always with such demonstrations of tenderness,  
 Tell.

Thou art rash,  
 And must be prefac'd into government. *Southern.*

2. To face; to cover. A ludicrous sense.

I love to wear clothes that are flush,  
 Not prefacing old rugs with plush. *Cleveland.*

**PREFACER.** *n. f.* [*from preface*.] The  
 writer of a preface.

If there be not a tolerable line in all these six,  
 the prefacer gave me no occasion to write better. *Dryden.*

**PREFATORY.** *adj.* [*from preface*.] Intro-  
 ductory.

If this proposition, whosoever will be saved, be  
 restrained only to those to whom it was intended,  
 the christians, then the anathema reaches not the  
 heathens, who had never heard of Christ: after all,  
 I am far from blaming even that prefatory addition  
 to the creed. *Dryden.*

**PREFECT.** *n. f.* [*præfectus*, *Lat.*] Gover-  
 nour; commander.

He is much  
 The better soldier, having been a tribune,  
 Prefect, lieutenant, prætor in the war. *Ben Jonson.*

It was the custom in the Roman empire, for the  
 prefects and viceroys of distant provinces to trans-  
 mit a relation of every thing remarkable in their  
 administration. *Addison.*

**PREFECTURE.** *n. f.* [*præfectura*, *Fr.* *præ-  
 fectura*, *Latin.*] Command; office of  
 government.

**TO PREFER.** *v. a.* [*preferer*, *Fr.* *præfero*,  
*Latin.*]

1. To regard more than another.

With brotherly love, in honour prefer one  
 another. *Romans.*

2. With above before the thing postponed.

If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave  
 to the roof of my mouth; if I prefer not Jerusalem  
 above my chief joy. *Psalms.*

3. With before.

He that cometh after mc, is preferred before me,  
 for he was before me. *John.*

It may worthily seem unto you a most shameful  
 thing, to have preferred an infamous peace before  
 a most just war. *Knutta.*

O spirit, that dost prefer  
 Before all temples th' upright heart. *Milton.*

The greater good is to be preferred before the  
 less, and the lesser evil to be endured rather than  
 the greater. *Wilkins.*

4. With to.

Would he rather leave this frantick scene,  
 And trees and beasts prefer to courts and men? *Prin.*

5. To advance; to exalt; to raise.

# PRE

By the recommendation of the earl of Dunbar, he was *prefer'd* to the bishoprick of Coventry and Lichfield. *Clarendon.*

6. To present ceremoniously. This seems not a proper use. He spake, and to her hand *prefer'd* the bowl. *Pope.*

7. To offer solemnly; to propose publicly; to exhibit. They flatly disavouch To yield him more obedience or support; And as t' a perjurd duke of Lancaster, Their cartel of defiance they *prefer.* *Daniel.*

I, when my soul began to faint, My vows and prayers to thee *prefer'd*; The lord my passionate complaint, Even from his holy temple, heard. *Sandys.*

*Prefer* a bill against all kings and parliaments since the conquest; and if that won't do, challenge the crown and the two houses. *Collier.*

Take care, Left thou *prefer* to rash a pray'r; Nor vainly hope the queen of love Will e'er thy fav'rite's charms improve. *Prior.*

Every person within the church or commonwealth may *prefer* an accusation, that the delinquent may suffer condign punishment. *Ayliffe.*

**PREFERABLE.** *adj.* [*preferable*, Fr. from *prefer.*] Eligible before something else. With to commonly before the thing refused.

The stronger ties we have to an unalterable pursuit of happiness, which is greatest good, the more are we free from any unnecessary compliance with our desire, set upon any particular, and then appearing *preferable* good, till we have duly examined it. *Locke.*

Though it be incumbent on parents to provide for their children, yet this debt to their children does not quite cancel the score due to their parents; but only is made by nature *preferable* to it. *Locke.*

Almost every man in our nation is a politician, and hath a scheme of his own, which he thinks *preferable* to that of any other. *Addison.*

Even in such a state as this, the pleasures of virtue would be superior to those of vice, and justly *preferable.* *Atterbury.*

**PREFERABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *preferable.*] The state of being preferable.

**PREFERABLY.** *adv.* [from *preferable.*] In preference; in such a manner as to prefer one thing to another.

How came he to chuse, a comick *preferably* to the tragic poets; or how comes he to chuse Plautus *preferably* to Terence? *Dennis.*

**PREFERENCE.** *n. f.* [*preference*, Fr. from *prefer.*] The act of preferring; estimation of one thing above another; election of one rather than another.

It gives as much due to good works, as is consistent with the grace of the gospel; it gives as much *preference* to divine grace, as is consistent with the precepts of the gospel. *Spratt.*

Leave the *criticks* on either side, to contend about the *preference* due to this or that sort of poetry. *Dryden.*

We find in ourselves a power to begin or forbear several actions of our minds and motions of our bodies, barely by a thought or *preference* of the mind, ordering the doing, or not doing such a particular action. *Locke.*

The several musical instruments in the hands of the Apollos, Muses, and Pannas, might give light to the dispute for *preference* between the ancient and modern music. *Addison.*

A secret pleasure touch'd Athena's soul, To see the *preference* due to sacred age Regarded. *Pope.*

The Romanists were used to value the latter equally with the former, or even to give them the *preference.* *Waterland.*

With to before the thing postponed. This *prefers* with his soft adjectives, and gives him the *preference* to Virgil. *Dryden.*

It directs one, in *preference* to, or with neglect

of the other, and thereby either the continuation or change becomes voluntary. *Locke.*

3. With above. I shall give an account of some of those appropriate and discriminating notices wherein the human body differs, and hath *preference* above the most perfect brutal nature. *Hale.*

4. With before. Herein is evident the visible discrimination between the human nature, and its *preference* before it. *Hale.*

5. With over. The knowledge of things alone gives a value to our reasonings, and *preference* to one man's knowledge over another. *Locke.*

**PREFERMENT.** *n. f.* [from *prefer.*] 1. Advancement to a higher station. I'll move the king To any shape of thy *preferment*, such As thou'lt desire. *Shakespeare.*

If you hear of that blind traitor, *Preferment* falls on him that cuts him off. *Shaksp.*

Princes must, by a vigorous exercise of that law, make it every man's interest and honour to cultivate religion and virtue, by rendering vice a disgrace, and the certain run to *preferment* or pretensions. *Swift.*

2. A place of honour or profit. All *preferments* should be placed upon fit men. *L'Estrange.*

The mercenary and inconstant crew of the hunters after *preferment*, whose designs are always seen through. *Davenant.*

3. Preference; act of preferring. Not in use. All which declare a natural *preferment* of the one unto the motion before the other. *Brown.*

**PREFERER.** *n. f.* [from *prefer.*] One who prefers. To PREFIGURATE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *figuro*, Lat.] To show by an antecedent representation.

**PREFIGURATION.** *n. f.* [from *prefigurare.*] Antecedent representation. The same providence that hath wrought the one, will work the other; the former being pledges, as well as *prefigurations* of the latter. *Burnet.*

The variety of prophecies and *prefigurations* had their punctual accomplishment in the author of this institution. *Norris.*

To PREFIGURE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *figuro*, Lat.] To exhibit by antecedent representation. What the Old Testament hath, the very same the New containeth; but that which hath there, is under a shadow, is here brought forth into the open sun; things there *prefigured*, are here performed. *Hooker.*

Such piety, so chaste use of God's day, That what we turn to feast, the turn'd to pray, And did *prefigure* here in devout taste, The rest of her high sabbath, which shall last. *Dunne.*

If shame superadded to loss, and both met together, as the sinners portion here perfectly *prefiguring* the two saddest ingredients in hell, deprivation of the blissful vision, and confusion of face, cannot prove efficacious to the mortifying of vice, the church doth give over the patient. *Hammond.*

To PREFINE. *v. a.* [*præfinis*, Fr. *præfinis*, Lat.] To limit beforehand. He, in his immoderate desires, *prefin'd* unto himself three years, which the great monarchs of Rome could not perform in so many hundreds. *Knolls.*

To PREFIX. *v. a.* [*præfixo*, Latin.] 1. To appoint beforehand. At the *prefix'd* hour of her awaking, Came I to take her from her kindred's vapors. *Shakespeare.*

A time *prefix*, and think of me at last! *Sandys.*

Its inundation constantly increaseth the seventh day of June; wherein a larger form of speech were safer, than that which punctually *prefixeth* a constant day. *Brown.*

Booth's forward valour only serv'd to show, He durst that duty pay we all did owe:

# PRE

Th' attempt was fair; but heaven's *prefixed* hour Not come. *Dryden.*

2. To settle; to establish. Because I would *prefix* some certain boundary between them, the old statutes end with king Edward II. the new or later statutes begin with king Edward III. *Hale.*

These boundaries of species are as men, and not as nature makes them, if there are in nature any such *prefixed* bounds. *Locke.*

3. To put before another thing: as, he *prefixed* an advertisement to his book.

**PREFIX.** *n. f.* [*præfixum*, Lat.] Some particle put before a word, to vary its signification. In the Hebrew language the noun has its *prefix* and affix, the former to signify some few relations, and the latter to denote the pronouns possessive and relative. *Clerke.*

It is a *prefix* of augmentation to many words in that language. *Brown.*

**PREFIXION.** *n. f.* [*prefixion*, Fr. from *prefix.*] The act of prefixing.

To PREFORM. *v. a.* [*præ* and *form.*] To form beforehand. Not in use. If you consider the true cause, Why all these things change, from their ordinance, Their natures and *preformed* faculties, To monstrous quality; why you shall find, That heav'n made them instruments of fear Unto some monstrous state. *Shakespeare.*

**PREGNANCY.** *n. f.* [from *pregnant.*] 1. The state of being with young. The breast is encompassed with ribs, and the belly left free, for respiration; and in females, for that extraordinary extension in the time of their *pregnancy.* *Ray.*

2. Fertility; fruitfulness; inventive power; acuteness. He was sent to school, where his *pregnancy* was advantaged by more than paternal care and the dustry. *Jell.*

*Pregnancy* is made a tapster, and hath his quick wit waited in giving reckonings. *Shakespeare.*

This *wrought* out of the *pregnancy* of his invention, hath found out an old way of infirmating the grossest reflections under the appearance of admonitions. *Swift.*

**PREGNANT.** *adj.* [*pregnant*, Fr. *prægnans*, Latin.] 1. Teeming; breeding. Thou Dove-like sat'st brooding on the vast abyss, And mad'st it *pregnant.* *Milton.*

His town, as some reports, was built of old By *Dunne*, *pregnant* with almighty gold. *Dryden.*

Through either ocean, foolish man! That *pregnant* word sent forth again, Might to a world extend each atom there, For every drop call forth a sea, a heav'n for every star. *Prior.*

2. Fruitful; fertile; impregnating. All these in their *pregnant* causes mixt. *Milton.*

Call the floods from high, to rush again, With *pregnant* streams, to swell the teeming grain. *Dryden.*

3. Full of consequence. These knew not the just motives and *pregnant* grounds, with which I thought myself furnished. *King Charles.*

An egregious and *pregnant* instance how far virtue surpasses ingenuity. *Woodward.*

O detestable passive obedience! did I ever imagine I should become thy votary in so *pregnant* an instance. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Evident; plain; clear; full. An obsolete sense. This granted, as it is a most *pregnant* and unforc'd position, who stands so eminent in the degree of this fortune as Cadiz, a knave very valuable! *Shakespeare.*

Were't not that we stand up against them all, 'Twere *pregnant*, they should square between themselves. *Shakespeare.*

5. Easy to produce any thing.

# PRE

A most poor man made tame to fortune's blows,  
Who by the art of known and feeling sorrows,  
Am pregnant to good pity. *Shakespeare.*

6. *Fruit; kind. Obsolete.*

My matter hath no voice, but to your own most  
pregnant and vouchsafed ear. *Shakespeare.*

**PREGNANTLY**, *adv.* [from *pregnant*.]

1. Fruitfully.

2. Fully; plainly; clearly.

A thousand moral paintings I can show,  
That shall demonstrate the quick blows of fortune  
More pregnantly than words. *Shakespeare.*

The dignity of this office among the Jews is so  
pregnantly set forth in holy writ, that it is unques-  
tionable; kings and priests are mentioned together.

*South.*

**PREGUSTATION**, *n. f.* [*præ* and *gusto*, Lat.]

The act of tasting before another.

**To PREJUDGE**, *v. a.* [*prejurer*, Fr. *præ*  
and *judico*, Lat.] To determine any  
question beforehand; generally to con-  
demn beforehand.

If he stood upon his own title of the house of  
Lancaster, he knew it was condemn'd in parlia-  
ment, and prejudged in the common opinion of  
the realm, and that it tended to the dishonour of  
the line of York. *Bacon.*

The child was strong and able, though born in  
the eighth month, which the physicians do pre-  
judge. *Bacon.*

The cause is not to be defended, or patronized  
by names, but arguments, much less to be pre-  
judged, or blatted by them. *Hammond.*

The committee of council hath prejudged the  
whole case, by calling the united souls of both  
houses of parliament an universal clamour. *Swift.*

Some action ought to be entered, lest a greater  
cause should be injured and prejudged thereby.

*Ayliffe.*

**To PREJUDICATE**, *v. a.* [*præ* and *judico*,  
Latin.] To determine beforehand to  
disadvantage.

Our dearest friend  
Prejudicates the business, and would seem  
To have us make denial. *Shakespeare.*

Are you, in favour of his person, bent  
Thus to prejudice the innocent? *Sandys.*

**PREJUDICATE**, *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Formed by prejudice; formed before  
examination.

This rule of casting away all our former preju-  
dicate opinions, is not proposed to any of us to be  
practised at once as subjects or christians, but  
merely as philosophers. *Watts.*

2. Prejudiced; prepossessed by opinions.

Their works will be embraced by most that un-  
derstand them, and their reasons enforce belief  
from prejudice renders. *Brown.*

**PREJUDICATION**, *n. f.* [from *prejudicate*.]

The act of judging without examination.

**PREJUDICE**, *n. f.* [*prejudice*, Fr. *prejudi-  
cium*, Lat.]

1. Prepossession; judgment formed before-  
hand without examination. It is used  
for prepossession in favour of any thing or  
against it. It is sometimes used with to  
be fore that which the prejudice is against,  
but not properly.

The king himself frequently considered more the  
person who spoke, as he was in his prejudice, than  
the counsel itself that was given. *Clarendon.*

My comfort is, that their manifest prejudice to  
my cause will render their judgment of less autho-  
rity. *Dryden.*

There is an unaccountable prejudice in pro-  
fessors of all kinds, for which reason, when I talk  
of preaching to fly, silly people think me an owl for  
my puns. *Addison.*

2. Mischief; detriment; hurt; injury.  
This sense is only accidental or conse-  
quential; a bad thing being called a  
prejudice, only because prejudice is com-  
monly a bad thing, and is not derived

from the original or etymology of the  
word; it were therefore better to use it  
less: perhaps *prejudice* ought never to be  
applied to any mischief, which does not  
imply some partiality or prepossession.  
In some of the following examples, its  
impropriety will be discovered.

I have not spoke one the least word,  
That might be prejudice of her present state,  
Or touch of her good person. *Shakespeare.*

England and France might, through their amity,  
Breed him some prejudice; for from this league  
Peep'd harms that menac'd him. *Shakespeare.*

Factions carried too high and too violently, is a  
sign of weakness in princes, and much to the pre-  
judice of their authority and business. *Bacon.*

How plain this abuse is, and what prejudice it does  
to the understanding of the sacred scriptures. *Locke.*

A prince of this character will instruct us by his  
example, to fix the unsteadiness of our politics;  
or by his conduct hinder it from doing us any pre-  
judice. *Addison.*

**To PREJUDICE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prepossess with unexamined opinions;  
to fill with prejudices.

Half pillars wanted their expected height,  
and roots imperfect prejudice'd the light. *Prior.*

Suffer not any beloved study to prejudice your  
mind, so far as to despise all other learning. *Watts.*

2. To obstruct or injure by prejudices pre-  
viously raised.

Company of learned men, be they never so  
great and reverend, are to yield unto reason; the  
weight whereof is no whit prejudiced by the sim-  
plicity of his person, which doth allege it. *Hooker.*

Neither must his example, done without the  
book, prejudice that which is well appointed in  
the book. *Whitgift.*

I am not to prejudice the cause of my fellow-  
poets, though I abandon my own defence. *Dryden.*

3. To injure; to hurt; to diminish;  
to impair; to be detrimental to. This  
sense, as in the noun, is often improp-  
erly extended to meanings that have no  
relation to the original sense; who can  
read with patience of an ingredient that  
prejudices a medicine?

The strength of that law is such, that no particu-  
lar nation can lawfully prejudice the same by any  
their several laws and ordinances, more than a man  
by his private resolutions, the law of the whole  
commonwealth wherein he liveth. *Hooker.*

The Danube refus'd, and the empire sav'd,  
Say, is the injury of verte retriev'd?  
And would it prejudice thy softer vein,  
To sing the princes, Louis and Eugene? *Prior.*

To this is added a vicious bitter, warmer in  
the composition of its ingredients than the watry in-  
fusion; and, as gentian and lemon-peel make a bit-  
ter of so grateful a flavour, the only cure required  
in this composition was to chuse such an addition  
as might not prejudice it. *London Dispensatory.*

**PREJUDICIAL**, *adj.* [*prejudicial*, French;  
from *prejudice*.]

1. Obstructed by means of opposite prepos-  
sessions.

'Tis a sad irreverence, without due consideration  
to look upon the actions of princes with a prejudi-  
cial eye. *Holyday.*

2. Contrary; opposite.

What one syllable is there, in all this, prejudi-  
cial any way to that which we hold? *Hooker.*

3. Mischievous; hurtful; injurious; de-  
trimental. This sense is improper. See  
**PREJUDICE**, noun and verb.

His going away the next morning with all his  
troops, was most prejudicial and most ruinous to  
the king's affairs. *Clarendon.*

One of the young ladies reads, while the others  
are at work; so that the learning of the family is  
not at all prejudicial to its manufactures.

*Addison's Guardian.*

A state of great prosperity, as it exposes us to

various temptations, so it is often prejudicial to us  
in that it swells the mind with undue thoughts.

*Atterbury.*

**PREJUDICIALNESS**, *n. f.* [from *prejudi-  
cial*.] The state of being prejudicial;  
mischievousness.

**PRELACY**, *n. f.* [from *prelate*.]

1. The dignity or post of a prelate or ec-  
clesiastick of the highest order.

Prelacies may be termed the greater benefice,  
as that of the pontificate, a patriarchship, an arch-  
bishoprick and bishoprick. *Ayliffe.*

2. Episcopacy; the order of bishops.

The prebiter, puff'd up with spiritual pride,  
Shall on the necks of the low nobles ride,  
His brethren damn, the civil power defy,  
And parcel out republick prelacy. *Dryden.*

How many are there, that call themselves pro-  
testants, who put prelacy and popery together as  
terms convertible? *Swift.*

3. Bishops. Collectively.

Divers of the reverend prelacy, and other most  
judicious men, have especially bestowed their  
pains about the matter of jurisdiction. *Hooker.*

**PRELATE**, *n. f.* [*prelat*, Fr. *prælatus*,  
Lat.] An ecclesiastick of the highest  
order and dignity.

It becometh not the person of so grave a prelate,  
to be either utterly without council, as the rest  
were, or in a common perplexity to shew himself  
alone secure. *Hooker.*

Hear him but reason in divinity,  
And, all admiring, with an inward wish  
You would desire the king were made a prelate.

*Shakespeare.*

The archbishop of Vienna, a reverend prelate,  
said one day to king Lewis XI. of France; So,  
your mortal enemy is dead, what time duke  
Charles of Burgundy was slain. *Bacon.*

Yet Munster's prelate ever be accurst,  
In whom we seek the German truth in vain. *Dryd.*

**PRELATAL**, *adj.* [from *prelate*.] Relat-  
ing to prelates or prelacy. *Dia.*

**PRELATION**, *n. f.* [*prælatus*, Lat.] Pre-  
ference; setting of one above the other.

In case the father left only daughters, they  
equally succeeded as in co-partnership, without  
any prelation or preference of the eldest daughter  
to a double portion. *Hale.*

**PRELATURE**, } *n. f.* [*prælatura*, Lat.,  
**PRELATURESHIP**, } *prælature*, French]

The state or dignity of a prelate. *Dia.*

**PRELECTION**, *n. f.* [*prælectio*, Latin]

Reading; lecture; discourse.

He that is desirous to prosecute these affairs of  
infidelity, let him resort to the prelections of Faber.

*Hale.*

**PRELIBATION**, *n. f.* [from *prælibo*, Lat.]

Taste beforehand; effusion previous to  
tasting.

The firm belief of this, in an innocent soul, is a  
high prelibation of those eternal joys. *Mort.*

**PRELIMINARY**, *adj.* [*preliminaire*, Fr. *pre-  
limine*, Latin.] Previous; introductory;  
proemial.

My master needed not the assistance of that  
preliminary poet to prove his claim; his own un-  
jessick men discovers him to be the king. *Dryden.*

**PRELIMINARY**, *n. f.* Something previous;  
preparatory act; preparation; prepara-  
tive.

The third consists of the ceremonies of the oath  
on both sides, and the preliminaries to the combat.

*Notes on Hud.*

**PRELUDE**, *n. f.* [*prelude*, Fr. *preludium*,  
Lat.]

1. Some short flight of musick played be-  
fore a full concert.

My weak essay  
Begs a prelude, and points out their pre-

*Yong.*



2. Something introductory; something that only shows what is to follow.

To his infant arms oppose  
His father's rebels and his brother's foes;  
Those were the preludes of his fate,  
That form'd his manhood, to subdue  
The hydra of the many-headed hissing crew.

The last Georgick was a good prelude to the  
Aeneis, and very well shewed what the poet could  
do in the description of what was really great.

One concession to a man is but a prelude to  
another.

PRELU'DE. *v. a.* [*preluder*, Fr. *préludo*,  
Lat.] To serve as an introduction; to be  
previous to.

Either fouglier holding out their throats,  
And folding up their wings, renew'd their notes,  
As if all day, *preluding* to the fight,  
They only had rehears'd, to sing by night.

PRELU'DIOUS. *adj.* [from *prelude*.] Previous;  
introductory.

That's but a *preludious* bliss,  
Two souls pickering in a kiss.

PRELU'DIUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] Prelude.

This Menelaus knows, expos'd to share  
With me the rough *preludium* of the war.

PRELU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *prelude*.] Previous;  
introductory; proemial.

The clouds  
Softly shaking on the dimpled pool  
Precipice drops, let all their moisture flow.

PREMATURE. *adj.* [*premature*, French;  
*pramaturus*, Lat.] Ripe too soon; formed  
before the time; too early; too soon  
said, believed, or done; too hasty.

'Tis hard to imagine, what possible consideration  
should persuade him to repent, till he deposited  
that *premature* persuasion of his being in Christ.

PREMATURELY. *adv.* [from *premature*.]  
Too early; too soon; with too hasty  
ripeness.

PREMATURENESS. } *n. f.* [from *prema-*  
PREMATUREITY. } *ture*.] Too great  
haste; unreasonable earliness.

PREMEDITATE. *v. a.* [*premeditor*,  
Lat. *premeditor*, Fr.] To contrive or  
form beforehand; to conceive before-  
hand.

Where I have come, great clerks have purposed  
To greet me with *premeditated* welcomes.

With words *premeditated* thus he said.

PREMEDITATE. *v. n.* To have formed  
in the mind by previous meditation; to  
think beforehand.

Of themselves they were rude, and knew not so  
much as how to *premeditate*, the spirit gave them  
speech and eloquent utterance.

PREMEDITATION. *n. f.* [*premeditation*, Lat.  
*premeditation*, Fr. from *premeditate*.]  
Act of meditating beforehand.

Are all th' unlook'd-for issue of their bodies  
To take their rooms ere I can place myself?

Could *premeditation* for my purpose?

Hope is a pleasant *premeditation* of enjoyment,  
as when a dog expects, till his master has done  
parking of the house.

He amidst the disadvantages of extempore against  
*premeditation*, dispelled with ease and perfect  
courage all the sophisms that had been brought  
against him.

Veris is not the effect of sudden thought; but this  
indicates, that sudden thought may be represent-  
ed in veris, since those thoughts must be higher than  
there can arise without *premeditation*.

PREMERIT. *v. a.* [*premeritor*, Lat.]  
To deserve before.

They did not forgive Sir John Hotham, who had  
been *premerited* of them.

PREMICES. *n. f.* [*primis*, Lat. *premissa*,  
Fr.] First fruits.

A charger, yearly filled with fruits, was offered  
to the gods at their festivals, as the *premisses* or  
first gatherings.

PREMIER. *adj.* [French.] First; chief.  
The Spaniard challengeth the *premier* place, in  
regard of his dominions.

Thus families, like realms, with equal fate,  
Are sunk by *premier* ministers of state.

To PREMI'SE. *v. a.* [*premissus*, Latin.]  
1. To explain previously; to lay down  
premises.

The apostle's discourse here is an answer upon a  
ground taken; he *premisseth*, and then infers.

I *premise* these particulars, that the reader may  
know I enter upon it as a very ungrateful task.

2. To send before the time. Not in use.  
O let the vile world end,  
And the *premisses* flames of the last day  
Kneel earth and heav'n together!

PREMISES. *n. f.* [*premissa*, Lat. *premisses*,  
French.]

1. Propositions antecedently supposed or  
proved.

They infer upon the *premisses*, that as great dif-  
ference as commodiously may be, there should be  
in all outward ceremonies between the people of  
God, and them which are not his people.

This is to regular an inference, that whilst the  
*premisses* stand firm, it is impossible to shake the  
conclusion.

She study'd well the point, and found  
Her foes conclusions were not sound,  
From *premisses* erroneous brought,  
And therefore the deduction's nought.

2. In law language, houses or lands: as, I  
was upon the *premisses*.

PREMISS. *n. f.* [*premissum*, Lat.] Anteced-  
ent proposition. This word is rare in  
the singular.

They know the major or minor, which is implied,  
when you pronounce the other *premiss* and the  
conclusion.

PREMIUM. *n. f.* [*præmium*, Lat.] Some-  
thing given to invite a loan or a bargain.  
No body cares to make loans upon a new project;  
whereas men never fail to bring in their money  
upon a land-tax, when the *premium* or interest al-  
lowed them is suited to the hazard they run.

People were tempted to lend, by great *premi-*  
ums and large interest; and it concerned them to  
preserve that government, which they had trusted  
with their money.

To PREMIONISH. *v. a.* [*præmonico*, Lat.]  
To warn or admonish beforehand.

PREMONISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *premonish*.]  
Previous information.

After these *premonishments*, I will come to the  
comparison itself.

PREMONITION. *n. f.* [from *premonish*.]  
Previous notice; previous intelligence.

What friendly *premonitions* have been spent  
On your forbearance, and their vain event.

How great the force of such an erroneous *pre-*  
monition is, we may collect from our Saviour's *pre-*  
monition to his disciples, when he tells them, that  
those who killed them should think they did God  
service.

PREMONITORY. *adj.* [from *pre* and *monere*,  
Lat.] Previously advising.

To PREMUNSTRATE. *v. a.* [*præ* and  
*monstro*, Lat.] To show beforehand.

PREMUNIRE. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. A writ in the common law, whereby a  
penalty is incurable, as infringing some  
statute.

*Premunire* is now grown a good word in our  
English laws, by tract of time; and yet at first it  
was merely mistaken for *premonice*.

2. A penalty to incur.

Woolsey incurred a *premunire*, forfeited his  
behaviour, estate, and life, which he ended in great  
calamity.

3. A difficulty; a distress. A low ungram-  
matical word.

PREMUNITION. *n. f.* [from *premunio*,  
Lat.] An anticipation of objection.

To PREMUNIMATE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *munio*,  
Latin.] To forename.

He you would found,  
Having ever seen, in the *premunimate* crimes,  
The youth, you breathe of, guilty.

PREMUNITION. *n. f.* [*præ* and *munio*,  
Latin.] The privilege of being named  
first.

The watry productions should have the *premu-*  
nation; and they of the land rather derive their  
names, than nominate those of the sea.

PRENOTION. *n. f.* [*prenotion*, Fr. *præ* and  
*nosco*, Lat.] Foreknowledge; prescience.

The hedgehog's pretension of winds is so exact,  
that it stoppeth the north or southern hole of its  
nest, according unto *prenotation* of these winds en-  
suing.

PRENTICE. *n. f.* [contracted by collo-  
quial licence, from *apprentice*.] One  
bound to a master, in order to instruc-  
tion in a trade.

My accuser is my *prentice*, and when I did cor-  
rect him for his fault, he did vow upon his knees  
he would be even with me.

PRENTICESHIP. *n. f.* [from *prentice*.]  
The servitude of an apprentice.

He serv'd a *prentice* up, who sets up shop,  
Ward try'd on puppies, and the poor his drop.

PRENUNCIATION. *n. f.* [*prænuncio*, Lat.]  
The act of telling before.

PREOCCUPANCY. *n. f.* [from *preoccupate*.]  
The act of taking possession before ano-  
ther.

To PREOCCUPATE. *v. a.* [*preoccupar*,  
Fr. *preoccupo*, Lat.]

1. To anticipate.  
Honour aspires to death, grief flies to it; and  
fear *preoccupieth* it.

2. To prepossess; to fill with prejudices.  
That the model be plain without colours, lest  
the eye *preoccupate* the judgment.

PREOCCUPATION. *n. f.* [*preoccupation*, Fr.  
from *preoccupate*.]

1. Anticipation.  
2. Prepossession.  
3. Anticipation of objection.

As if, by way of *preoccupation*, he should have  
said; well, here you see your commission, this is  
your duty, these are your discouragements; never  
seek for evasions from worldly afflictions; this is  
your reward, if you perform it; this is your doom,  
if you decline it.

To PREOCCUPY. *v. a.* To prepossess; to  
occupy by anticipation or prejudices.

I think it more respectful to the reader to leave  
something to reflections, than *preoccupy* his judg-  
ment.

To PREMUNATE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *munio*,  
Lat.] To prognosticate; to gather from  
omens any future event.

Because many ravens were seen when Alexander  
entered Babylon, they were thought to *premonite*  
his death.

PREOPINION. *n. f.* [*pre* and *opinio*, Lat.]  
Opinion antecedently formed; prepos-  
session.

Diet holds no solid rule of selection; some, in  
indistinct voracity, eating almost any; others, out  
of a timorous *preopinion*, restraining from very many  
things.

To PREORDAIN. *v. a.* [*pre* and *ordain*.]  
To ordain beforehand.

Sin is the contrariety to the will of God, and if  
all things be *preordained* by God, and to demon-  
strate to be willed by him, it remains there is no  
such thing as sin.

Few souls *preordain'd* by fate.  
The race of gods have reach'd that envied state.

**PREORDINANCE.** *n. f.* [*pre* and *ordinance*.] Antecedent decree; first decree. Not in use.

These lowly courtiers  
Might stir the blood of ordinary men,  
And turn preordination and first decree  
Into the law of children.

**PREORDINATION.** *n. f.* [from *preordain*.] The act of preordinating.

**PREPARATION.** *n. f.* [*preparatio*, Latin; *préparation*, Fr. from *préparer*.]

1. The act of preparing or previously fitting any thing to any purpose.

Nothing hath proved more fatal to that due preparation for another life, than our unhappy mistake of the nature and end of this.

2. Previous measures.

I will shew what preparations there were in nature for this dissolution, and after what manner it came to pass.

3. Ceremonious introduction.

I make bold to prefix, with little preparation, upon you.

4. The act of making or fitting by a regular process.

In the preparations of cookery, the most volatile parts of vegetables are destroyed.

5. Any thing made by process of operation.

With the chymists had been more sparing, who magnify their preparations, inveigle the curiosity of many, and delude the security of most.

6. Accomplishment; qualification. Out of use.

Sir John, you are a gentleman of excellent breeding, authentick in your place and person, generally allowed for your many warlike, court-like, and learned preparations.

**PREPARATIVE.** *adj.* [*preparatif*, French; from *préparer*.] Having the power of preparing, qualifying, or fitting.

Would men have spent tedious days and watchful nights in the laborious quest of knowledge preparative to this work?

**PREPARATIVE.** *n. f.* [*preparatif*, Fr. from *préparer*.]

1. That which has the power of preparing or previously fitting.

They tell us the profit of reading is singular, in that it serveth for a preparative unto sermons.

My book of advancement of learning may be some preparative or key for the better opening of the instruction.

Resolvedness in sin can, with no reason, be imagined a preparative to remission. Though he judged the time of sickness an improper season for the great work of repentance; yet he esteemed it a most useful preparative, the voice of God himself exhorting to it.

Such a temper is a contradiction to repentance, as being founded in the destruction of those qualities, which are the only dispositions and preparatives to it.

2. That which is done in order to something else.

The miseries, which have ensued, may be yet, through thy mercy, preparatives to us of future blessings.

What avails it to make all the necessary preparations for our voyage, if we do not actually begin the journey?

**PREPARATIVELY.** *adv.* [from *preparative*.] Previously; by way of preparation.

It is preparatively necessary to many useful things in this life, as to make a man a good physician.

**PREPARATORY.** *adj.* [*preparatoire*, Fr.]

1. Antecedently necessary.

The practice of all these is proper to our condition

in this world, and preparatory to our happiness in the next.

2. Introductory; previous; antecedent. Preparatory, limited and formal interrogatories in writing preclude this way of occasional interrogatories.

Rains were but preparatory, the violence of the deluge depended upon the disruption of the great abyss.

**TO PREPARE.** *v. a.* [*præparo*, Latin; *préparer*, French.]

1. To fit for any thing; to adjust to any use; to make ready for any purpose.

Patient Octavia, plough thy village up With her prepared nails.

Prepare men's hearts by giving them the grace of humility, repentance, and probity of heart.

Confound the peace establish'd, and prepare Their souls to hatred, and their hands to war.

Our souls, not yet prepar'd for upper light, Till doomsday wander in the shades of night.

The beams of light had been in vain display'd, Had not the eye been fit for vision made; In vain the author had the eye prepar'd

With so much skill, had not the light appear'd.

2. To qualify for any purpose.

Some preachers, being prepared only upon two or three points of doctrine, run the same round.

3. To make ready beforehand.

There he maketh the hungry to dwell, that they may prepare a city for habitation.

Now prepare thee for another fight.

He took the golden compasses, prepar'd In God's eternal store, to circumscribe This universe.

4. To form; to make.

He hath founded it upon the seas, and prepared it upon the floods.

5. To make by regular process: as, he prepared a medicine.

**TO PREPARE.** *v. n.*

1. To take previous measures.

Efficacy is a power of speech, which represents to our minds the lively ideas of things to truly, as if we saw them with our eyes; as Dido preparing to kill herself.

2. To make every thing ready; to put things in order.

Go in, sirrah, bid them prepare for dinner.

The long suffering of God waited in the days of Noah, while the ark was a preparing.

3. To make one's self ready; to put himself in a state of expectation.

**PREPARE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Preparation; previous measures. Not in use.

In our behalf

Golevy men, and make prepare for war.

**PREPAREDLY.** *adv.* [from *préparer*.] By proper precedent measures.

She preparedly may frame herself To th' way she's forc'd to.

**PREPAREDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *préparer*.] State or act of being prepared: as, he is in a preparedness for his final exit.

**PREPARER.** *n. f.* [from *préparer*.]

1. One that prepares; one that previously fits.

The bishop of Ely, the first preparer of her mind to receive such a doleful accident, came to visit her.

2. That which fits for any thing.

Codded grains are an improver of land, and preparer of it for other crops.

**PREPENSE.** *adj.* [*prepensus*, Latin.]

**PREPENSED.** *s.* Forethought; preconceived; contrived beforehand; as, malice prepenes.

**TO PREPONDER.** *v. a.* [from *preponderare*.] To outweigh. Not used.

Though pillars by channelling be seemingly ingrooved to our sight, yet they are truly weakened, and therefore ought not to be the more slender, but the more corpulent, unless appearances preponderate truths.

**PREPONDERANCE.** *n. f.* [from *preponderare*.]

**PREPONDERANCY.** *n. f.* [*rate*.] The state of outweighing; superiority of weight.

As to addition of ponderosity in dead bodies, comparing them unto blocks, this occasional preponderancy is rather an appearance than reality.

The mind should examine all the grounds of probability, and, upon a due balancing the whole, reject or receive proportionably to the preponderancy of the greater grounds of probability.

Little light boats were the ships which people used, to the sides whereof this fish remora fastening, might make it swag, as the least preponderance on either side will do, and so retard its course.

**TO PREPONDERATE.** *v. a.* [*præpondero*, Latin.]

1. To outweigh; to overpower by weight.

An inconsiderable weight, by distance from the centre of the balance, will preponderate greater magnitudes.

The triviallest thing, when a passion is cast into the scale with it, preponderates substantial blessings.

2. To overpower by stronger influence.

**TO PREPONDERATE.** *v. n.*

1. To exceed in weight.

That is no just balance, wherein the heavier side will not preponderate.

He that would make the lighter scale preponderate, will not so soon do it, by adding new weight to the emptier, as if he took out of the heavier, what he adds to the lighter.

Unless the very mathematical center of gravity of every system be fixed in the very mathematical center of the attractive power of all the rest, they cannot be evenly attracted on all sides, but must preponderate some way or other.

2. To exceed in influence or power analogous to weight.

In matters of probability, we cannot be sure that we have all particulars before us, and that there is no evidence behind, which may outweigh all that at present seems to preponderate with us.

By putting every argument on one side and the other into the balance, we must form a judgment which side preponderates.

**PREPONDERATION.** *n. f.* [from *preponderare*.] The act or state of outweighing any thing.

In matters, which require present practice, we must content ourselves with a mere preponderance of probable reasons.

**TO PREPOSE.** *v. a.* [*proponere*, Fr. from *proponere*, Lat.] To put before.

**PROPOSITION.** *n. f.* [*proposition*, French; *propositio*, Latin.] In grammar, a particle governing a case.

A proposition signifies some relation, which the thing signified by the word following it, has to something going before in the discourse.

**PREPOSITOR.** *n. f.* [*propositor*, Latin.] A scholar appointed by the master to overlook the rest.

**TO PREPOSSESS.** *v. a.* [*pre* and *posse*.] To fill with an opinion unexamined; to prejudice.

She was prepossessed with the scandal of falling from grace.

**PREPOSSESSION.** *n. f.* [from *prepossesse*.]

1. Preoccupation; first possession.

God hath taken care to anticipate and prevent every man to give piety the prepossession, before other competitors should be able to prevent him; and to engage him in holiness first, as then in bliss.

2. Prejudice; preconceived opinion.

Had the poor vulgar rout only, who were held under the prejudices and *prepossessions* of education, been abused into such idolatrous superstitions, it might have been pitied, but not so much wondered at. South.

With thought, from *prepossession* free, reflect On solar rays, as they the light respect. Blackmore.

**PREPOSTEROUS**. *adj.* [*præposterus*, Latin.]

1. Having that first which ought to be last. The method I take may be censured as *preposterous*, because I thus treat last of the antediluvian earth, which was first in order of nature. Woodw.

2. Wrong; absurd; perverted.

Put a case of a land of Amazons, where the whole government, public and private, is in the hands of women: is not such a *preposterous* government against the first order of nature, for women to rule over men, and in itself void? Bacon.

Death from a father's hand, from whom I first receiv'd a being! 'tis a *preposterous* gift, An act at which inverted nature starts, And blushes to behold herself so cruel. Denham.

Such is the world's *preposterous* fate;— Amongst all creatures, mortal hate Lov'd though immortal, doth create. Denham.

The Roman missionaries gave their liberal contributions, affording their *preposterous* charity to make them proselytes, who had no mind to be confessors or martyrs. Fell.

By this distribution of matter, continual provision is every where made for the supply of bodies, quite contrary to the *preposterous* reasonings of those men, who expected to different a result. Woodward.

3. Applied to persons: foolish; absurd.

*Preposterous* art! that never read so far To know the cause why music was ordain'd. Shak.

**PREPOSTEROUSLY**. *adv.* [from *preposterous*.] In a wrong situation; absurdly.

Those things do best please me, That best *prepost'ly* roughly. Shakespeare.

Upon this supposition, one animal would have its lungs where another hath its liver, and all the other members *preposterously* placed; there could not be a like configuration of parts in any two individuals. Bauley.

**PREPOSTEROUNESS**. *n. f.* [from *preposterous*.] Absurdity; wrong order or method.

**PRESUPOTENCY**. *n. f.* [*præpotentia*, Latin.] Superior power; predominance.

If there were a determinate *presupotency* in the right, and such as ariseth from a constant root in nature, we might expect the same in other animals. Brown.

**PRESUPCE**. *n. f.* [*prepuce*, Fr. *praputium*, Lat.] That which covers the glans; foreskin.

The *prepuce* was much inflamed and swelled. Wifeman.

**TO PRE-REQUIRE**. *v. a.* [*pre* and *require*.] To demand previously.

Some primary literal signification is *prerequired* to that other of figurative. Hammond.

**PRE-REQUISITE**. *adj.* [*pre* and *requisite*.] Previously necessary.

The conformation of parts is necessary, not only unto the *prerequisite* and previous conditions of birth, but also unto the parturition. Brown.

Before the existence of compounded body, there must be a pre-existence of active principles, necessarily *prerequisite* to the mixing these particles of bodies. Hale.

**PRESUPATIVE**. *n. f.* [*prerogatif*, Fr. *prærogativa*, low Lat.] An exclusive or peculiar privilege.

My daughters and the fair Parthenia might far better put in their claim for that *prerogative*. Sidney.

Our *prerogative* Calls not your counsels, but our natural goodness Imparts this. Shakespeare.

How could communities, The primogeniture, and day of birth, VOL. II.

**PREROGATIVE** of age, sceptres, and crowns. But by degree, stand in authentick place? *Shaksp.* The great caliph hath an old *prerogative* in the choice and confirmation of the kings of Assyria.

They are the best laws, by which the king hath the justest *prerogative*, and the people the best liberty. Bacon.

Had any of these second causes despoiled God of his *prerogative*, or had God himself confirmed the mind and will of man to iniquitous acts by any celestial enforcements? Raleigh.

They obtained another royal *prerogative* and power, to make war and peace at their pleasure. Davies.

The house of commons to these their *prerogatives* over the lords, sent an order to the lieutenant of the Tower, that he should cause him to be executed that very day. Clarendon.

For freedom still maintain'd alive, Freedom an English subject's sole *prerogative*, Accept our pious praise. Dryden.

All with the dire *prerogative* to kill, Ev'n they wou'd have the pow'r, who want the will. Dryden.

It seems to be the *prerogative* of human understanding, when it has distinguished any ideas, to as to perceive them to be distinct, to consider in what circumstances they are capable to be compared. Locke.

I will not consider only the *prerogatives* of man above other animals, but the endowments which nature hath conferred on his body in common with them. Ray.

**PREROG (TIVED)**. *adj.* [from *prerogative*.]

Having an exclusive privilege; having *prerogative*.

'Tis the plague of great ones, *Prerogativ'd* are they less than the base; 'Tis destiny unhuman. Shakespeare.

**PRES.** *Pres*, *prest*, seem to be derived from the Saxon, *preost*, a priest; it being usual in after times to drop the letter *o* in like cases. Gibbon.

**PRESAGE**. *n. f.* [*presage*, Fr. *præsagium*, Latin.] Prognostick; presension of futurity.

Joy and shout *presage* of victory. Milton. Dreams have generally been considered by authors only as revelations of what has already happened, or as *presages* of what is to happen. Addis.

**TO PRESAGE**. *v. a.* [*presager*, Fr. *præsagio*, Latin.]

1. To forebode; to foreknow; to foretell; to prophesy: it seems properly used of internal presension.

Henry's late *presaging* prophecy Did glad my heart with hope. Shakespeare.

What pow'r of mind Foreseeing, or *presaging* from the depth Of knowledge past or present, could have fear'd How such united force of gods, how such As stood like these, could ever know repulse? Milton.

This contagion might have been *presaged* upon consideration of its precursors. Harvey.

With'd freedom I *presage* you soon will find, If heav'n be just, and if to virtue kind. Dryden.

2. Sometimes with *of* before the thing foretold.

That by certain signs we may *presage* Of heats and rains, and wind's impetuous rage. The sovereign of the heav'n's has set on high The moon to mark the changes of the sky. Dryden.

3. To foretoken; to foreshow.

If I may trust the flattering rush of sleep, My dreams *presage* some joyful news at hand. Shakespeare.

Dreams advise some great good *presaging*. Milt. That cloud, that hangs upon thy brow, *presages* A greater storm than all the Turkish power Can throw upon us. Denham.

When others fell, this standing did *presage* The crown shou'd triumph over pop'lar rage. Waller.

**PRESAGEMENT**. *n. f.* [from *presage*.]

1. Forebodeiment; *presensation*. I have spent much enquiry, whether he had any ominous *presagement* before his end. Watson.

2. Foretoken.

The falling of salt is an authentick *presagement* of ill luck, from whence notwithstanding nothing can be naturally feared. Brown.

**PRESBYTER**. *n. f.* [*presbyter*, Latin; *πρεσβύτερος*.]

1. A priest.

*Presbyters* absent through infirmity from these churches, might be said to preach by those deputies who in their stead did but read homilies. Hooker. They cannot delegate the episcopal power, properly localized, to *presbyters*, without giving them episcopal consecration. Lefroy.

2. A presbyterian.

And *presbyters* have their jack puddings too. Butler.

**PRESBYTERIAL**. } *adj.* [*πρεσβυτερικός*.] **PRESBYTERIAN**. } Consisting of elders; a term for a modern form of ecclesiastical government.

Chiefly was urged the abolition of episcopal, and the establishing of *presbyterian* government.

Who should exclude him from an interest, and so unhappily a more unavoidable sway in *presbyterian* determinations? Holyday.

**PRESBYTERIAN**. *n. f.* [from *presbyter*.] An abettor of presbytery, or calvinistical discipline.

One of the more rigid *presbyterians*. Swift.

**PRESBYTERY**. *n. f.* [from *presbyter*.] Body of elders, whether priests or laymen. Those which stood for the *presbytery*, thought their cause had more sympathy with the discipline of Scotland than the hierarchy of England. Bacon.

Flea-bitten synod, an assembly brew'd Of clerks and elders ana, like the rude Chaos of *presbytry*, where laymen guide With the tame woolpack clergy by their side. Cleveland.

Could a feeble *presbytery*, though perchance swelling enough, correct a wealthy, a potent assender? Holyday.

**PRES-SCIENCE**. *n. f.* [*prescience*, Fr. from *prescient*.] Foreknowledge; knowledge of future things.

They tax our policy, and call it cowardice, Foretell our *prescience*, and esteem us art But that of hand. Shakespeare.

*Prescient* or foreknowledge, considered in order and nature, it we may speak of God after the manner of men, worth before providence; for God foreknows all things before he had created them, or before they had being to be cared for; and *prescience* is no other than an infallible foreknowledge. Raleigh.

God's *prescience*, from all eternity, being that the seeing every thing that ever existeth is, contingents as contingents, necessary as necessary, can neither work any change in the object, by thus seeing it, nor itself be deceived in what it sees. Hammond.

If certain *prescience* of uncertain events imply a contradiction, it seems it may be struck out of the omniscience of God, and leave no blemish behind. More.

Of things of the most accidental and mutable nature, God's *prescience* is certain. South.

Freedom was first bestow'd on human race, And *prescience* only held the second place. Dryden.

**PRES-SCIENT**. *adj.* [*prescient*, Lat.] Foreknowing; prophetic.

Henry, upon the deliberation concerning the marriage of his eldest daughter into Scotland, had shew'd himself sensible and almost *prescient* of this event. Bacon.

Who taught the nations of the field and wood, *Prescient*, the tides or tempests to withstand? Pope.

**PRES-SCIOUS**. *adj.* [*prescius*, Lat.] Having foreknowledge.

Thrice happy thou, dear partner of my bed, Whole holy soul the stroke of fortune fled; *Prescious* of ill, and leaving us behind, To drink the dregs of life. Dryden.

**TO PRESCIND. v. a.** [*prescindere*, Lat.] To cut off; to abstract.

A bare act of obliquity does not only *prescind* from, but positively deny such a special dependence. *Norris.*

**PRESCINDENT. adj.** [*prescindens*, Latin.] Abstracting.

We may, for one single act, abstract from a reward, which nobody, who knows the *prescindent* faculties of the soul, can deny. *Cheyney.*

**TO PRESCRIBE. v. a.** [*prescribo*, Lat.] To set down authoritatively; to order; to direct.

Both the strength of some negative arguments prove this kind of negative argument strong, by force whereof all things are denied, which scripture affirmeth not, or all things, which scripture *prescribeth* not, condemned? *Hooker.*

To the blame moon her office they *prescrib'd*. *Milton.*

There's joy, when to wild will you laws *prescribe*, When you bid fortune carry back her bribe. *Dryden.*

When parents loves are order'd by a son, Let dreams *prescribe* their tountains where to run. *Dryden.*

By a short account of the preling obligations which he on the magistrate, I shall not so much *prescribe* directions for the future, as praise what is past. *Atterbury.*

1. To direct medically. The end of satire is the amendment of vices by correction; and he who writes honestly is no more an enemy to the offender, than the physician to the patient, when he *prescribes* harsh medicines. *Dryden.*

The extremest ways they first obtain, *Prescribing* such intolerable pain, As none but Cæsar could sustain. *Dryden.*

Should any man argue, that a physician understands his own art best; and therefore, although he should *prescribe* poison to all his patients, he cannot be justly punished, but is unanswerable only to God. *Swift.*

**TO PRESCRIBE. v. n.**

1. To influence by long custom.

A reserve of pendency we have not shaken off from school, where being censured with minor sentences, they *prescribe* upon our ripen years, and never are worn out but with our memories. *Brown.*

2. To influence arbitrarily; to give law.

The assuming an authority of dictating to others, and a forwardness to *prescribe* to their opinions, is a constant concomitant of this bias of our judgments. *Locke.*

3. [*prescribere*, Fr.] To form a custom which has the force of law.

That obligation upon the lands did not *prescribe* or come into dispute, but by fifty consecutive years of exemption. *Arbutnot.*

4. To write medical directions and forms of medicine.

Modern apothecaries, taught the art By doctors' bills to play the doctor's part, Bold in the practice of mistaken rules, *Prescribe*, apply, and call their masters fools. *Pope.*

**PRESCRIPT. adj.** [*prescriptus*, Latin.]

Directed; accurately laid down in a precept.

Those very laws so added, they themselves do not judge unlawful, as they plainly confess both in matter of *prescript* attire, and of rates appertaining to burial. *Hooker.*

**PRESCRIPT. n. f.** [*prescriptum*, Latin.]

1. Direction; precept; model prescribed.

*Milton* seems to accent the last.

By his *prescript*, a sanctuary is fram'd Of cedar, overlaid with gold. *Milton.*

2. Medical order.

Nor did he ever with so much regret submit unto any *prescript*. *Fell.*

**PRESCRIPTION. n. f.** [*prescription*, Fr. *prescriptio*, Lat. from *prescribo*, Lat.]

1. Rules produced and authorized by long custom; custom continued till it has the force of law.

You tell a pedigree Of threescore and two years, a silly time To make *prescription* for a kingdom's worth. *Shakespeare.*

Use such as have prevailed before in things you have employ'd them; for that breeds confidence, and they will strive to maintain their *prescription*. *Bacon.*

It will be found a work of no small difficulty, to dispossess a vice from that heart, where long possession begins to plead *prescription*. *South.*

Our poet bade us hope this grace to find,

To whom by long *prescription* you are kind. *Dryd.*

The Lucrèce plead *prescription*, for hunting in one of the duke's forests, that lies upon their frontiers. *Addison.*

2. Medical receipt.

My father left me some *prescriptions* Of rare and prov'd effects; such as his reading And manifold experience had collected For general sovereignty. *Shakespeare.*

Approving of my obstinacy against all common *prescriptions*, he asked me, whether I had never heard of the Indian way of curing the gout by moxa. *Temple.*

**PRESENCE. n. f.** [*presencè*, Fr.] Priority of place in sitting. Not used.

The ghells, though rude in their other fashions, may, for their direct judgment in precedence and *presence*, read a lesson to our civilised gentry. *Carew.*

**PRESENCE. n. f.** [*presence*, Fr. *presentia*, Latin.]

1. State of being present; contrary to absence.

To-night we hold a solemn sapper, And I'll request your *presence*. *Shakespeare.*

The *presence* of a king engenders love Amongst his subjects and his loyal friends, As it dilanimates his enemies. *Shakespeare.*

We have always the same natures, and are every where the servants of the same God, as every place is equally full of his *presence*, and every thing is equally his gift. *Law.*

2. Approach face to face to a great personage.

The shepherd Dorus answered with such a trembling voice and abashed countenance, and oftentimes to far from the matter, that it was some sport to the young ladies, thinking it want of education, which made him so discountenanced with unwonted *presence*. *Sidney.*

Men that very *presence* fear,

Which once they knew authority did bear. *Daniel.*

3. State of being in the view of a superiour.

I know not by what power I am made bold, In such a *presence* here to plead my thoughts. *Shakespeare.*

Thou with eternal wisdom didst converse, Wisdom thy sifter, and with her didst play In *presence* of th' Almighty Father, pleas'd With thy celestial song. *Milton.*

Perhaps I have not so well consulted the repute of my intellectuals, in bringing their imperfections into such discerning *presences*. *Glanville.*

Since clinging cares and trains of inbred fears, Not aw'd by arms, but in the *presence* bold, Without respect to purple or to gold. *Dryden.*

4. A number assembled before a great person.

Look I so pale?

—Ay; and no man in the *presence*,

But his red colour hath forsook his cheeks. *Shaksp.*

Odmar, of all this *presence* does contain,

Give her your wrath whom you esteem most fair. *Dryden.*

5. Port; air; mien; demeanour.

Virtue is best in a body that is comely, and that hath rather dignity of *presence*, than beauty of aspect. *Bacon.*

A graceful *presence* bespeaks acceptance, gives a force to language, and helps to convince by look and posture. *Collier.*

How great his *presence*, how erect his look, How every grace, how all his virtuous mother Shines in his face, and charms us from his eyes! *Smith.*

6. Room in which a prince shows himself to his court.

By them they pass, all gazing on their roi And to the *presence* mount, whose glorious vi Their frail amused senses did confound. *Spenser.*

An't please your grace, the two great cardinals Wait in the *presence*. *Shakespeare.*

The lady Anne of Bretagne, passing through the *presence* in the court of France, and signing Charter, a famous poet, leaning upon his elbow fast asleep, openly kissing him, said, we must honour with our kiss the mouth from whence to many sweet verses have proceeded. *Pem'us.*

7. Readiness at need; quickness at expedients.

A good bodily strength is a felicity of nature, but nothing comparable to a large understanding and ready *presence* of mind. *Leitrange.*

Errors, not to be recall'd, do and

Their best redress from *presence* of the mind,

Courage our greatest failings does supply. *Waller.*

8. The person of a superiour.

To her the foreign *presence* thus reply'd. *Mit.*

**PRESENCE-CHAMBER. n. f.** [*presence* and

**PRESENCE-ROOM. n. f.** [*chamber or room*]

The room in which a great person receives company.

If these nerves which are the conduits to convey them from without to their audience in the brain, the mind's *presence-room*, are so disordered, as not to perform their functions, they have no politics to be admitted by. *Locke.*

Kneller, with silence and surprise, We see Britannia's monarch rise, And aw'd by thy delusive hand,

As in the *presence-chamber* stand. *Addison.*

**PRESENCE. n. f.** [*presencio*, Lat.] Per-

ception beforehand.

The hedgehog's *presencio* of winds is exact. *Brown.*

**PRESENT. adj.** [*present*, Fr. *presens*,

Latin.]

1. Not absent; being face to face; being at hand.

But neither of these are any impediment, because the object thereof is of an infinite number more than commensurate to the extent of the world, and such as is most intimately *present* with all the beings of the world. *Hen.*

Be not often *present* at feasts, not at all in dissolute company; pleasing objects steal away the heart. *Tillot.*

Much have I heard Incredible to me, in this displeas'd, That I was never *present* on the place Of those encounters. *Milton.*

2. Not past; not future.

Thou future things canst represent

As *present*. *Milton.*

A *present* good may reasonably be parted with upon a probable expectation of a future good which is more excellent. *Wilkins.*

The moments past, if thou art wise, retrieve With pleasant mem'ry of the bliss they gave;

The *present* hours in *present* mirth employ;

And bribe the future with the hopes of joy. *Prior.*

The *present* age hath not been less inquisitive than the former ages were. *Woodward.*

The *present* moment like a wife we shun,

And ne'er enjoy, because it is our own. *Young.*

3. Ready at hand; quick in emergence.

If a man write little, he had need have a great memory; if he confer little, he had need have a *present* wit; and if he read little, he had need have much cunning. *Bacon.*

'Tis a high point of philosophy and virtue for a man to be so *present* to himself, as to be always provided against all accidents. *Leitrange.*

4. Favourably attentive; not neglectful; propitious.

Be *present* to her now, as then,

And let not proud and fustious men

Against your walls oppose their mights. *Ben Jonson.*

The golden goddess, *present* at the pray'r,

Well knew he meant th' animated fair,

And gave the sign of granting his desire. *Dryden.*

Nor could I hope in any place but there,

To find a god so *present* to my pray'r. *Dryden.*

5. Unforgotten; not neglected.

The ample mind keeps the several objects all  
within sight, and present to the soul. *Watts.*

6. Not abstracted; not absent of mind;  
attentive.

7. Being now in view; being now under  
consideration.

Thus much I believe may be said, that the much  
greater part of them are not brought up so well,  
or accustomed to so much religion, as in the pre-  
sent influence. *Law.*

THE PRESENT. An elliptical expression  
for the present time; the time now  
existing.

When he saw descend  
The Son of God to judge them, terrify'd  
He fled, not hoping to escape, but thin  
The present; fearful, guilty, what his wrath  
Alight suddenly misfit. *Milton.*

Men that set their hearts only upon the present,  
without looking forward to the end of things, are  
stuck at. *L'Estrange.*

Who, since their own short understandings reach  
No farther than the present, think ev'n the wife  
Speak what they think, and tell tales of themselves. *Rowe.*

AT PRESENT. [*à present*, Fr.] At the pre-  
sent time; now; elliptically, for the pre-  
sent time.

The state is at present very sensible of the decay  
in their trade. *Addison.*

PRESENT. *n. s.* [*present*, Fr. from the  
verb.]

1. A gift; a donative; something cere-  
moniously given.

Plain Clarence!  
I'll send thy soul to heav'n,

If heav'n will take the present at our hands. *Shaksp.*

His dug-to-morrow, by his master's command, he  
must carry for a present to his lady. *Shakspere.*

He sent part of the rich spoil, with the admiral's  
cushion, as a present unto Solyman.

Say, heavenly muse, shall not thy sacred vein  
Afford a present to the infant God?

Halt thou no verse, no hymn, no solemn strain,  
To welcome him to this his new abode? *Milton.*

They that are to love inclin'd,  
Way'd by chance, not choice or art,

To the best that's fair or kind,  
Make a present of their heart. *Waller.*

Somewhat is sure design'd by fraud or force;  
Trust not their presents, nor admit the horse. *Dryd.*

2. A letter or mandate exhibited *per pre-*  
*sentas*.

Be it known to all men by these presents. *Shaksp.*

TO PRESENT. *v. a.* [*presento*, low Latin;  
*presenter*, French: in all the senses.]

1. To place in the presence of a superior.

On to the sacred hall  
They led him high applauded, and present  
Before the seat supreme. *Milton.*

2. To exhibit to view or notice.

He knows not what he says; and vain is it,  
That we present us to him. *Shakspere.*

3. To offer; to exhibit.

Thou therefore now advise,  
Or hear what to my mind first thoughts present. *Milton.*

Now ev'ry leaf, and ev'ry moving breath  
Presents a foe, and ev'ry for a death. *Denham.*

Horrid's memory is ever ready to offer to his  
mind something out of other men's writings or  
conversations, and is presenting him with the  
thoughts of former persons perpetually. *Watts.*

4. To give formally and ceremoniously.

Folks in mudwall tenement,  
Affording peppercorn for rent,  
Present a turkey or a hen

To those might better spare them ten. *Prior.*

5. To put into the hands of another in  
ceremony.

So ladies in romance assist their knight,  
Present the spear, and arm him for the fight. *Pope.*

6. To favour with gifts. To present, in  
the sense of to give, has several struc-

tures: we say absolutely, to present a  
man, to give something to him. This  
is less in use. The common phrases are,

to present a gift to a man; or to present  
the man with a gift.

Thou spendest thy time in waiting upon such a  
great one, and thy estate in presenting him; and,  
after all, hast no other reward, but sometimes to be  
fined upon, and always to be fined at. *South.*

He now presents, as ancient ladies do,  
That courted long, at length are forc'd to woo. *Dry.*

Octavia presented the poet, for his admirable  
elegy on her son Marcellus. *Dryden.*

Should I present thee with rare figur'd plate,  
O how thy ruling heart would thro' and beat. *Dryden.*

7. To prefer to ecclesiastical benefice.

That he put these bishops in the places of the  
deceased by his own authority, is notoriously false,  
for the duke of Saxony always presented. *Atterbury.*

8. To offer openly.

He was appointed admiral, and presented battle  
to the French navy, which they refused. *Hagyard.*

9. To introduce by something exhibited to  
the view or notice. Not in use.

Tell on, quoth she, the woful tragedy,  
The which these reliques sad present unto. *Spenser.*

10. To lay before a court of judicature, as  
an object of inquiry.

The grand juries were practis'd effectually with  
to present the said pamphlet, with all aggravating  
epithets. *Swift.*

11. To point a missile weapon before it is  
discharged.

PRESENTABLE. *adj.* [from *present*.] What  
may be presented.

Incumbents of churches presentable cannot, by  
their sole act, grant their incumbencies to others;  
but may make leases of the profits thereof. *Aylmer.*

PRESENTANEUS. *adj.* [*presentaneus*,  
Latin.] Ready; quick; immediate.

Some plagues partake of such malignity, that,  
like a presentaneous poison, they envenom in two  
hours. *Harvey.*

PRESENTATION. *n. s.* [*presentation*, Fr.  
from *present*.]

1. The act of presenting.

Prayers are sometimes a presentation of mere  
desires, as a mean of procuring desired effects at  
the hand of God. *Hooder.*

2. The act of offering any one to an eccle-  
siastical benefice.

He made effectual provision for recovery of ad-  
vowsons and presentations to churches. *Hale.*

What, shall the curate controul me? have not I  
the presentation? *Guy.*

3. Exhibition.

These presentations of fighting on the stage, are  
necessary to produce the effects of an heroic play. *Dryden.*

4. This word is misprinted for *presension*.

Although in sundry animals, we deny not a kind  
of natural meteorology, or innate presentation both  
of wind and weather, yet that proceeding from  
sense, they cannot retain that apprehension after  
death. *Brown.*

PRESENTATIVE. *adj.* [from *present*.]

Such as that presentations may be made  
of it.

Mrs. Gulton possessed of the improper par-  
sonage of Bardwell, did procure from the king  
leave to annex the same to the vicarage, and to  
make it presentative, and gave them both to St  
John's College in Oxon. *Spelman.*

PRESENTÉ. *n. s.* [from *présenté*, Fr.]

One presented to a benefice.

Our laws make the ordinary a disturber, if he does  
not give institution upon the suits of a person  
presented to him, or at least give notice to the  
patron of the disability of his presentee. *Aylmer.*

PRESENTER. *n. s.* [from *présent*.] One  
that presents.

The thing was acceptable, but not the presenter.

PRESENTIAL. *adj.* [from *présent*.] Suppo-  
sing actual presence.

By union, I do not understand that which is local  
or presential, because I consider God as omnipre-  
sent. *Norris.*

PRESENTIALITY. *n. s.* [from *présential*.]

State of being present.

This eternal, indivisible act of his existence makes  
all futures actually present to him; and it is the  
presentiality of the object, which founds the un-  
erring certainty of his knowledge. *South.*

TO PRESENTIATE. *v. a.* [from *présent*.]

To make present.

The times may be so strong, as to presentia-  
te upon one the act, all that ever it took notice of in  
time past: the power of fancy, in presentiating any  
one thing that is past, being no less wonderful,  
than having the power, it would also acquire the  
perfection to presentiate them all. *Grew.*

PRESENTIUM. *adj.* [*presens* and *facio*,  
Lat.] Making present. Not in use.

PRESENTIUM. *v. a.* [from *présentifich*.]

In such a manner as to make present.

The whole evolution of times and ages, from  
everlasting to everlasting, is collectedly and pre-  
sentiably represented to God at once, as it all  
things and actions were, at this very instant, really  
present and existent before him. *Mure.*

PRESENTLY. *adv.* [from *présent*.]

1. At present; at this time; now. Obsolete.

The towns and tents you presently have, are still  
left unto you to be kept either with or without  
garrisons, so as you alter not the laws of the coun-  
try. *Sidney.*

We may presume, that a rare thing it is not in  
the church of God, even for that very word which  
is read to be presently their joy, and afterwards their  
study that hem it. *Hooder.*

To speak of it as requireth, would require very  
long discourse; all I will presently say is this. *Hooder.*

Covetous ambition, thinking all too little which  
presently it hath, suppoeth itself to stand in need of  
all which it hath not. *Roleigh.*

2. Immediately; soon after.

Tell him, that no history can match his policies,  
and presently the lot shall measure himself by him-  
self. *South.*

PRESENTMENT. *n. s.* [from *présent*.]

1. The act of presenting.

When comes your book forth?—  
—Upon the heels of my presentment. *Shakspere.*

2. Any thing presented or exhibited; po-  
resentation.

Thus I hurl  
My dazzling spells into the plunging air,  
Of power to cheat the eye with blear illusion,  
And give it false presentments, lest the place  
And my quaint halcyons breed astonishment. *Milton.*

3. In law, *presentment* is a mere denuncia-  
tion of the jurors themselves, or some  
other officer, as justice, constable, searcher,  
surveyor, and without any information,  
of an offender inculpable in the court to  
which it is presented. *Cowell.*

The grand juries were practis'd with, to present  
the said pamphlet with all aggravating epithets,  
and then *presentments* published for several weeks  
in all the news-papers. *Swift.*

PRESENTNESS. *n. s.* [from *présent*.] Pre-  
sence of mind; quickness at emergencies.

Goring had a much better understanding, a  
much keener courage, and presentness of mind in  
danger. *Clarendon.*

PRESERVATION. *n. s.* [from *préservé*.]

The act of preserving; care to preserve;  
act of keeping from destruction, decay,  
or any ill.

Nature does require  
Her times of preservation, which, perforce,  
I give my tendance to. *Shakspere.*

2 Y 2



# P R E

The eyes of the Lord are upon them that love him, he is their mighty protection, a preservation from stumbling, and a help from falling. *Eccles.*  
Every senseless thing, by nature's light.  
Doth preservation seek, destruction shun. *Darles.*

Our all-wise Maker has put into men the uneasiness of hunger, thirst, and other natural desires, to determine their wills for the preservation of themselves, and the continuation of their species. *Locke.*

**PRESERVATIVE. n. s.** [*preservatif*, Fr. from *preservere*.] That which has the power of preserving; something preventive; something that confers security.

If we think that the church needeth not those ancient preservatives, which ages before us were glad to use, we deceive ourselves. *Hooker.*

It hath been anciently in use to wear tablets of arsenic, as preservatives against the plague; for that being poisons themselves, they draw the venom from the spirits. *Bacon.*

Were there truth herein, it were the best preservative for princes, and persons exalted unto such fears. *Brown.*

Bodies kept clean, which use preservatives, are likely to escape infection. *Harvey.*

The most effectual preservative of our virtue, is to avoid the conversation of wicked men. *Rogers.*

Molly is an Egyptian plant, and was really made use of as a preservative against enchantment. *Brown.*

**PRESERVATIVE. adj.** Having the power of preserving.

**To PRESERVE. v. a.** [*preservo*, low Latin; *preserver*, French.]

1. To save; to defend from destruction or any evil; to keep.

The Lord shall deliver me from every evil work, and preserve me unto his heavenly kingdom. *2 Timothy.*

God sent me to preserve you a posterity, and save your lives. *Genesis.*

She shall lend me soberly in my doings, and preserve me in her power. *Wisdom.*

He did too frequently gratify their unjustifiable designs, a guilt all men, who are obnoxious, are liable to, and can hardly preserve themselves from. *Clarendon.*

We can preserve unhurt our minds. *Milton.*

To be indifferent, which of two opinions is true, is the right temper of the mind, that preserves it from being imposed on, till it has done its best to find the truth. *Locke.*

Every petty prince in Germany must be inured to preserve the queen of Great Britain upon her throne. *Swift.*

2. To season fruits and other vegetables with sugar, and in other proper pickles; as, to preserve plums, walnuts, and cucumbers.

**PRESERVE. n. s.** [from the verb.] Fruit preserved whole in sugar.

All this is easily discerned in those fruits which are brought in preserves unto us. *Brown.*

The fruit with the hulk, when tender and young, makes a good preserve. *Martimer.*

**PRESERVER. n. s.** [from *preservere*.]

1. One who preserves; one who keeps from ruin or mischief.

Sit, my preserver, by thy patient's side. *Shaksp.*  
To be always thinking, perhaps, is the privilege of the infinite Author and preserver of things, who never slumbers nor sleeps; but is not competent to any finite being. *Locke.*

Andrew Doria has a statue erected to him, with the glorious title of deliverer of the commonwealth; and one of his family another, that calls him its preserver. *Addison.*

2. He who makes preserves of fruit.

**To PRESIDE. v. n.** [from *presideo*, Latin; *presider*, Fr.] To be set over; to have authority over.

Some o'er the publick magazines preside,  
And some are sent new forage to provide. *Dryden.*  
O'er the plains

Of shaming peace, thy thoughtful fires preside. *Thomson.*

# P R E

**PRESIDENCY. n. s.** [*presidence*, Fr. from *president*.] Superintendence.

What account can be given of the growth of plants from mechanical principles, moved without the presidency and guidance of some superior agent? *Ray.*

**PRESIDENT. n. s.** [*presidens*, Lat. *president*, French.]

1. One placed with authority over others; one at the head of others.

As the president of my kingdom, will I appear there for a man. *Shakspere.*

The tutor sits in the chair as president or moderator, to see that the rules of disputation be observed. *Watts.*

2. Governour; prefect.

How might those captive Israelites, under the oversight and government of Assyrian presidents, be able to leave the places they were to inhabit! *Brewerwood.*

3. A tutelar power.

This last complaint th' indulgent ears did pierce Of just Apollo, president of verse. *Waller.*

**PRESIDENTSHIP. n. s.** [from *president*.]

The office and place of president.

When things came to trial of practice, their pastors learning would be at all times of force to overpersuade simple men, who, knowing the time of their own presidency to be but short, would always stand in fear of their ministers perpetual authority. *Hooker.*

**PRESIDIAL. adj.** [*presidium*, Lat.] Relating to a garrison.

**To PRESS. v. a.** [*presser*, Fr. *premo*, *pressus*, Latin.]

1. To squeeze; to crush.

The grapes I pressed into Pharaoh's cup. *Genesis.*

Good measure pressed down, shaken together, and running over, shall men give into your bosom. *Luke.*

From sweet kernels press'd,  
She tempers dulcet creams. *Milton.*

I put pledges of lust pressed out on the excommunication. *Wijeman.*

Their morning milk the peasants press at night, Their evening milk before the rising light. *Dryden.*

After pressing out of the collected for oil in Lincolnshire, they burn the cakes to heat their ovens. *Martimer.*

2. To distress; to crush with calamities.

Once or twice she heav'd the name of father Pantingly forth, as if it press'd her heart. *Shakspere.*

3. To constrain; to compel; to urge by necessity.

The experience of his goodness in her own deliverance, might cause her merciful disposition to take so much the more delight in saving others, whom the like necessity should press. *Hooker.*

The posts that rode upon mules and camels, went out, being hastened and press'd on by the king's commands. *Effler.*

I was press'd by his majesty's commands, to assist at the treaty. *Temple.*

He gapes; and straight  
With hunger press'd, devours the pleasing bait. *Dryden.*

4. To impose by constraint.

He press'd a letter upon me, within this hour, to deliver to you. *Dryden.*

5. To drive by violence.

Come with words as medicinal as true,  
Hous'd as either, to purge him of that humour  
That presses him from sleep. *Shakspere.*

6. To affect strongly.

Paul was press'd in spirit, and testifies to the Jews that Jesus was Christ. *Acts.*

Wickedness condemned by her own witness, and press'd with conscience, foretelleth grievous things. *Wisdom.*

7. To enforce; to inculcate with argument or importunity.

Be sure to press upon him every motive. *Addison.*  
I am the more bold to press it upon you, because these accomplishments fit more handsomely on persons of quality than any other. *Fulton.*

# P R E

Those who negotiated, took care to make demands impossible to be complied with; and therefore might securely press every article, as if they were in earnest. *Swift.*

8. To urge; to bear strongly on.

Chynalls I might press with arguments, drawn from some of the eminentest writers of their sect. *Bayle.*

The cardinal being press'd in dispute on this head, could think of no better an answer. *Waterland.*  
His easy heart receiv'd the guilty flame,  
And from that time he press'd her with his passion. *Smith.*

9. To compress; to hug, as in embracing.

He press'd her matron lips  
With kisses pure. *Milton.*

She took her son, and press'd  
Th' illustrious infant to her fragrant breast. *Dryden.*

And press'd Palemon closer in her arms. *Pope.*

10. To act upon with weight.

The place thou press'dst on thy mother earth,  
Is all thy empire now: now it contains thee. *Dryden.*

11. To make earnest. *Press* or *pressed* is here perhaps rather an adjective; *press*, Fr. or from *pressé* or *impressé*, Fr.

Let them be pressed, and ready to give succours to their confederates, as it ever was with the Romans; for if the confederate had leagues defensive, the Romans would ever be the foremost. *Bacon.*  
Press for their country's honour and their king's  
On their sharp beaks they whet their pointed wings. *Dryden.*

12. To force into military service. This is properly *impress*.

Do but say to me what I should do,  
That in your knowledge may by me be done,  
And I am press'd unto it. *Shakspere.*

For every man that Bolingbroke hath press'd  
To lift sharp steel against our golden crown,  
Heav'n for his Richard bath in store  
A glorious angel. *Shakspere.*

From London by the king I was press'd forth. *Shakspere.*

They are enforced of very necessity to press the best and greatest part of their men out of the well countries, which is no small charge. *Halegh.*

The endeavour to raise new men for the recruit of the army by pressing, found opposition in many places. *Clarendon.*

The peaceful peasant to the wars is press'd,  
The fields lie fallow in inglorious rest. *Dryden.*

You were press'd for the sea-service, and yet with much a-do. *Swift.*

**To PRESS. v. n.**

1. To act with compulsive violence; to urge; to distress.

If there be fair proofs on the one side, and none at all on the other, and if the most pressing difficulties be on that side on which there are no proofs, then sufficient to render one opinion very credible, and the other incredible. *Tillotson.*

A great many uneasinesses always soliciting the will, it is natural, that the greatest and most pressing should determine it to the next action. *Locke.*

2. To go forward with violence to any object.

I make bold to press  
With so little preparation. *Shakspere.*

I press toward the mark for the prize. *Philippians.*

The Turks gave a great shout, and pressed in at all sides, to have entered the breach. *Knolly.*

Th' insulting victor presses on the more,  
And treads the steps the vanquish'd trod before. *Dryden.*

She is always drawn in a posture of walking, being as natural for hope to press forward to her proper objects, as for fear to fly from them. *Addison.*

Let us not therefore faint, or be weary in our journey, much less turn back or sit down in despair; but press cheerfully forward to the big mark of our calling. *Regent.*

3. To make invasion; to encroach.

On superior powers  
Were we to press, inferior might on ours. *Pope.*

4. To crowd; to throng.

# P R E

For he had hapied many, inasmuch that they pressed upon him for to touch him. *Mark.*  
Thronging crowds press on you as you pass,  
And with their eager joy make triumph flow. *Dryden.*

5. To come unseasonably or importunately.  
Counsel she may; and I will give thy ear  
The knowledge first of what is fit to hear:  
What I transact with others or alone,  
Beware to learn; not press too near the throne. *Dryden.*

6. To urge with vehemence and importunity.  
He pressed upon them greatly; and they turned in. *Genesis.*  
The less blood he drew, the more he took of treasure; and, as some construed it, he was the more sparing in the one, that he might be the more pressing in the other. *Bacon.*  
So thick the shining army stands,  
And press for passage with extended hands. *Dryd.*

7. To act upon or influence.  
When arguments press equally in matters indifferent, the safest method is to give up ourselves to neither. *Addison.*

8. To press upon. To invade; to push against.  
Patroclus presses upon Hector too boldly, and by obliging him to fight, discovers it was not the true Achilles. *Pope.*

PRESS, *n. f.* [*pressoir*, Fr. from the verb.]  
1. The instrument by which any thing is crushed or squeezed; a wine press, a cider press.

The press is full, the fats overflow. *Joel.*  
When one came to the press fats to draw out fifty vessels out of the press, there were but twenty. *Hagui.*  
The stomach and intestines are the press, and the lateral vessels the strainers, to separate the pure emulsion from the feces. *Arbutnot.*  
They kept their cloaths, when they were not worn, constantly in a press, to give them a lustre. *Arbutnot.*

2. The instrument by which books are printed.

Their letters are of the second edition: he will print them out of doubt, for he cares not what he puts into the press, when he would put us two in. *Shakspeare.*

His obligation to read not only classic authors, but the more recent abortions of the press, wherein he proved frequently concerned. *Fell.*

While Mist and Wilkins rise in weekly night,  
Make presses groan, lead senators to fight. *Young.*

3. Crowd; tumult; throng.  
Paul and Barnabas, when infidels admiring their virtues, went about to sacrifice unto them, rent their garments in token of horror, and as frightened, ran crying through the press of the people, O men wherefore do ye these things? *Hooker.*

She held a great gold chain linked well,  
Whose upper end to highest heaven was knit,  
And lower part did reach to lowest hell,  
And all that press did round about her swell,  
To catch her hold of that long chain. *Spenser.*

Who is it in the press that calls on me?  
I hear a tongue, shriller than all the music,  
Cry, Caesar. *Shakspeare.*

Ambitious Turnus in the press appears,  
And aggravating crimes augment their fears. *Dry.*

A new express all Agra does asright,  
Darah and Aurengzeb are join'd in fight;  
The press of people thickens to the court,  
The impatient crowd devouring the report. *Dryden.*

Through the press entag'd Thulestris flies,  
And scatters deaths around from both her eyes. *Pope.*

4. Violent tendency.  
Death having prey'd upon the outward parts,  
Leaves them insensible; his siege is now  
Against the mind; the which he pricks and wounds  
With many legions of strange fantasies;  
Which in their throng, and press to that last hold,  
Confound themselves. *Shakspeare.*

5. A kind of wooden case or frame for clothes and other uses.

# P R E

Creep into the kill hole.—Neither press, coffer, chest, trunk; but he hath an abstract for the remembrance of such places. *Shakspeare.*

6. A commission to force men into military service. For impress.

If I be not ashamed of my soldiers, I am a fowle'd gurnet; I have misus'd the king's press damnably. *Shakspeare.*

Concerning the musters and presses for sufficient mariners to serve in his majesty's ships, either the care is very little, or the bribery very great. *Raleigh.*

Why, has there been now and then a kind of a press issued out for musters, so that as it were the vagabonds and loafers were taken in? *Davenant.*

PRESSED, *n. f.* [*press* and *bed*.] Bed so formed, as to be shut up in a case.

PRESSER, *n. f.* [from *press*.] One that presses or works at a press.

Of the stuffs I give the profits to dyers and pressers. *Sh. ft.*

PRESSGANG, *n. f.* [*press* and *gang*.] A crew that strolls about the streets to force men into naval service.

PRESSINGLY, *adv.* [from *pressing*.] With force; closely.

The one contracts his words, speaking pressingly and short; the other delights in long-breathed accents. *Howel.*

PRESSION, *n. f.* [from *press*.] The act of pressing.

If light consisted only in *pression*, propagated without actual motion, it would not be able to agitate and heat the bodies which retract and reflect it: if it consisted in motion, propagated to all distances in an instant, it would require an infinite force every moment, in every shining particle, to generate that motion; and if it consisted in *pression* or motion, propagated either in an instant or in time, it would bend into the shadow. *Newton.*

PRESSITANT, *adj.* Gravitating; heavy. Not in use.

Neither the celestial matter of the vortices, nor the air, nor water, are *pressitant* in their proper places. *More.*

PRESSMAN, *n. f.* [*press* and *man*.]

1. One who forces another into service; one who forces away.

One only path to all; by which the *pressmen* came. *Chapman.*

2. One who makes the impression of print by the press; distinct from the compositor, who ranges the types.

PRESSMONEY, *n. f.* [*press* and *money*.] Money given to a soldier when he is taken or forced into the service.

Here Peacock, take my pouch, 'tis all I own,  
'Tis my *pressmoney*.—Can this silver fail? *Gay.*

PRESSURE, *n. f.* [from *press*.]

1. The act of pressing or crushing.

2. The state of being pressed or crushed.

3. Force acting against any thing; gravitation; weight acting or resisting.

The inequality of the *pressure* of parts appeareth in this; that if you take a body of stone, and another of wood of the same magnitude and shape, and throw them with equal force, you cannot throw the wood so far as the stone. *Bacon.*

Although the glasses were a little convex, yet this transparent spot was of a considerable breadth, which breadth seemed principally to proceed from the yielding inwards of the parts of the glasses, by reason of their mutual *pressure*. *Newton.*

The blood flows through the vessels by the excess of the force of the heart above the incumbent *pressure*, which in fat people is excessive. *Arbutnot.*

4. Violence inflicted; oppression.

A wife father ingenuously confessed, that those, which persuaded *pressure* of consciences, were commonly interested therein. *Bacon.*

His modesty might be secured from *pressure* by the concealing of him to be the author. *Fell.*

5. Affliction; grievance; distress.

# P R E

Mine own and my people's *pressures* are grievous, and peace would be very pleasing. *K. Charles.*  
The genuine price of lands in England would be twenty years purchase, were it not for accidental *pressures* under which it labours. *Child.*

To this consideration he retreats, in the midst of all his *pressures*, with comfort; in this thought, notwithstanding the sad afflictions with which he was overwhelmed, he mightily exults. *Atterbury.*

Excellent was the advice of Elephas to Job, in the midst of his great troubles and *pressures*: acquaint thyself now with God, and be at peace. *Atterbury.*

6. Impression; stamp; character made by impression.

From my memory  
I'll wipe away all trivial fond records,  
All saws of books, all forms, all *pressures* past,  
That youth and observation copy'd there. *Shakspeare.*

PRESS, *adj.* [*press* or *pret*, Fr.]

1. Ready; not dilatory. This is said to have been the original sense of the word *press* men; men, not forced into the service, as now we understand it, but men, for a certain sum received, *press* or ready to march at command.

Each mind is *press*, and open every ear,  
To hear new tidings, though they no way joy us. *Fairfax.*

Critius desired nothing more than to have confirmed the opinion of his authority in the minds of the vulgar people, by the *press* and ready attendance of the Vayvod. *Knotter.*

2. Neat; tight. In both senses, the word is obsolete.

More wealth any where, to be breese,  
More people, more handsome and *press*  
Where find ye? *Tusser.*

PREST, *n. f.* [*prest*, Fr.] A loan.

He required of the city a *prest* of six thousand marks; but he could obtain but two thousand pounds. *Bacon.*

PRESTIGATION, *n. f.* A deceiving; a juggling; a playing legerdemain. *Ditt.*

PRESTIGES, *n. f.* [*prestigue*, Lat.] Illusions; impostures; juggling tricks. *Ditt.*

PRESTO, *n. f.* [*presto*, Italian; *presto*, Lat.]

Quick; at once. A word used by those that show legerdemain.

*Presto!* begone! 'tis here again;  
There's every piece as big as ten. *Swift.*

PRESUMABLY, *adv.* [from *presume*.] Without examination.

Authors *presumably* writing by common places, wherein, for many years, promiscuously amassing all that make for their subject, break forth at last into useless rhapsodies. *Brown.*

To PRESUME, *v. n.* [*presumer*, French; *presumo*, Latin.]

1. To suppose; to believe previously without examination.

O much deceiv'd, much failing, hapless Eve!  
Of thy *presum'd* return! event perverse! *Milton.*

Experience supplants the use of conjecture in the point; we do not only *presume* it may be so, but actually find it so. *Gouven. of the Tongue.*

2. To suppose; to affirm without immediate proof.

Although in the relation of Moses there be very few persons mentioned, yet are there many more to be *presumed*. *Brown.*

I presume,

That as my head has open'd bounty to you,  
My heart dropp'd love, my power run'd honour more. *Shakspeare.*

On you, than any.

3. To venture without positive leave.  
There was a matter we were no less desirous to know, than fearful to ask, lest we might *presume* too far. *Bacon.*

I to the heav'nly vision thus *presum'd*. *Milton.*

4. To form confident or arrogant opinions; with upon before the cause of confidence.

The life of Ovid being already written in our language, I will not *pretence* to far surpass myself, to think I can add any thing to Mr. Sandys his undertaking.

This man *pretences* upon his parts, that they will not fail him at time of need, and so thinks it superfluous labour to make any provision beforehand.

5. To make confident or arrogant attempts. In this we fail to perform the thing, which God seeth meet, convenient, and good; in that we *pretence* to see what is meet and convenient, better than God himself.

God, to remove his ways from human sense, Plac'd heav'n from earth to far, that earthly sight, If it *pretends*, might err in things too high, And no advantage gain.

6. It has on or upon sometimes before the thing supposed.

He, that would not deceive himself, ought to build his hypothesis on matter of fact, and not *pretence* on matter of fact, because of his hypothesis.

Luther *pretences* upon the gift of continency.

7. It has of sometimes, but not properly. *Pretensing* of his force, with sparkling eyes, Already he devours the promis'd prize.

**PRESUMPTIVE**. *n. f.* [from *presume*.] One that *presumptive*; an arrogant person.

Heavy with some high minds is an overweight of obligation; otherwise great delayers do grow intolerable *presumptive*.

**PRESUMPTION**. *n. f.* [*presumptus*, Latin; *presumption*, Fr.]

1. Supposition previously formed. Thou hast shew'd us how unsafe it is to offend thee, upon *presumptive* afterwards to please thee.

Though men in general believed a future state, yet they had but *presumptive* of the nature and condition of it.

2. Confidence grounded on any thing supposed; with upon. A *presumption* upon this aid, was the principal motive for the undertaking.

Those at home held their immoderate encroachments of power by no other tenure, than their own *presumption* upon the necessity of affairs.

3. An argument strong, but not demonstrative; a strong probability. The error and insufficiency of their arguments doth make it, on the contrary side against them, a strong *presumption*, that God hath not moved their hearts to think such things, as he hath not enabled them to prove.

4. Arrogance; confidence blind and adventurous; *presumptuousness*. Let my *presumption* not provoke thy wrath; For I am sorry, that with reverence I did not entertain thee as thou art.

It wants a warmer carriage in the thing, Let blind *presumption* work these tunings.

I had the *presumption* to dedicate to you a very unfinished piece.

5. A reasonable confidence of divine favour. The awe of his majesty will keep us from *presumption*, and the promises of his mercy from despair.

**PRESUMPTIVE**. *adj.* [*presumptif*, Fr. from *presume*.]

1. Taken by previous supposition. We commonly take shape and colour for so *presumptive* ideas of several species, that, in a good picture, we readily say this is a lion, and that a rose.

2. Supposed; as, the *presumptive* heir: opposed to the *heir* apparent.

3. Confident; arrogant; *presumptuous*. There being two opinions repugnant to each other, it may not be *presumptive* or sceptical to doubt of both.

**PRESUMPTUOUS**. *adj.* [*presumptuus*, French.]

1. Arrogant; confident; insolent.

*Presumptuous* priest, this place commands my patience.

I follow him not With any token of *presumptuous* suit; Nor would I have him till I do deserve him.

The boldness of advocates prevail with judges; whereas they should imitate God, who represseth the *presumptuous*, and giveth grace to the modest.

Their minds somewhat rais'd By false *presumptuous* hope.

It being not the part of a *presumptuous*, but of a truly humble man to do what he is bidden, and to please those whom he is bound in duty to obey.

Some will not venture to look beyond received notions of the age, nor have so *presumptuous* a thought, as to be wiser than their neighbours.

2. Irreverent with respect to holy things. The furs whereunto he talketh, are not *presumptuous*; but are ordinarily of weakness and infirmity.

Thus I *presumptuous*; and the vision bright, As with a smile more brighten'd, thus reply'd.

The pow'r incens'd Punish'd his *presumptuous* pride, That for his daring enterprise the dy'd.

Canst thou love *Presumptuous* Cete, that builds the tomb of Jove?

**PRESUMPTUOUSLY**. *adv.* [from *presumptuous*.]

1. Arrogantly; confidently. 2. Irreverently.

Do you, who study nature's works, decide, Whilst I the dark mysterious cause admire; Nor into what the gods conceal, *presumptuously* enquire.

3. With vain and groundless confidence in divine favour. I entreat your prayers, that God will keep me from all premature persuasion of my being in Christ, and not suffer me to go on *presumptuously* or desperately in any course.

**PRESUMPTUOUSNESS**. *n. f.* [from *presumptuous*.] Quality of being *presumptuous*; confidence; irreverence.

**PRESUPPOSAL**. *n. f.* [*pre* and *supposal*.] Supposal previously formed.

All things necessary to be known that we may be saved, but known with *presuppositional* of knowledge concerning certain principles, whereof it receiveth us already persuaded.

**TO PRESUPPOSE**. *v. a.* [*presupposere*, Fr. *pre* and *suppose*.] To suppose as previous; to imply as antecedent.

In as much as righteous life *presupposeth* life, in as much as to live virtuously it is impossible except we live; the first impediment, which we endeavour to remove, is penury and want of things without which we cannot live.

All kinds of knowledge have their certain bounds; each of them *presupposeth* many necessary things learned in other sciences, and known beforehand.

**PRESUPPOSITION**. *n. f.* [*presupposition*, Fr. *pre* and *supposition*.] Supposition previously formed.

**PRESUMISE**. *n. f.* [*pre* and *surmise*.] Surmise previously formed.

It was your *presumise*, That, in the dole of blows, your son might drop.

**PRETENCE**. *n. f.* [*prætextus*, Lat.]

1. A false argument grounded upon fictitious postulates. This *pretence* against religion will not only be baffled, but we shall gain a new argument to persuade men over.

2. The act of showing or alleging what is not real; show; appearance.

With flying speed and seeming great pretence Came running in a messenger.

So strong his appetite was to those executions he had been accustomed to in Ireland, without any kind of commission or pretence of authority.

Let not the Trojans, with a feign'd pretence Of proffer'd peace, delude the Latian prince.

I should have dressed the whole with greater cure; but I had little time, which I am sure you know to be more than pretence.

3. Assumption; claim to notice. Despite not these low ensuing pages; for none was any thing of this pretence more ingeniously imparted.

4. Claim true or false. Spirits on our just pretences arm'd Fell with us.

O worthy not of liberty alone, Too mean pretence, but honour.

Primogeniture cannot have any pretence to a right of solely inheriting property or power.

5. *Shakespeare* uses this word with more affinity to the original Latin, for something threatened, or held out to terrify. I have conceived a most faint neglect of late, which I have rather blamed as my own peevish curiosity, than as a very pretence and purpose of unkindness.

In the great hand of God I stand, and thence Against the undivulged pretence I fight Of treason's malice.

He hath writ this to feel my affection for your honour, and to no other pretence of danger.

**TO PRETEND**. *v. a.* [*pretendo*, Latin; *pretendre*, Fr.]

1. To hold out; to stretch forward. This is mere Latinity, and not used; perhaps it should be *pretends*.

Lucas, to lash his horses, bends Prone to the wheels, and his left foot pretends.

2. To simulate; to make false appearance or representations; to allege falsely. Thus let him know, Left wilfully transgressing he pretend

Surprised. What reason then can any man pretend against religion, when it is so apparently for the benefit, not only of human society, but of every particular person?

3. To show hypocritically. 'Tis their interest to guard themselves from the virtuous effects of pretended zeal, nor is it less their duty.

4. To hold out as a delusive appearance to exhibit as a cover of something hidden. This is rather Latin.

Warn all creatures from thee Henceforth; lest that too heavily torn, Pretend To hellish falsehood, snare them.

5. To claim. In this sense we rather say *pretend* to. Chiefs shall be grudg'd the part which the pretend.

Are they not rich? what more can they pretend?

**TO PRETEND**. *v. n.*

1. To put in a claim truly or falsely. It seldom used without shade of censure. What peace can be, where both to one pretend But they more diligent, and we more strong.

In those countries that pretend to freedom princes are subject to those laws which their people have chosen.

2. To presume on ability to do any thing to profess *presumptuously*. Of the ground of redness in this sea are we fully satisfied? for there is another red sea, whose name we pretend not to make out from their principles.

**PRETENDER**. *n. f.* [from *pretend*.] One who lays claim to any thing.

The prize was disputed only till you were seen; now all pretenders have withdrawn their claims.

Dryden.

Whatever victories the several pretenders to the empire obtained over one another, they are reckoned on ours without the least reflection. *Addij.*

The numerous pretenders to places would never have been kept in order, if expectation had been cut off.

Swift.

To put contempt ye vain pretenders fall, The people's fable and the scorn of all.

Pope.

Pretenders to philosophy or good sense grow fond of this sort of learning.

Watts.

PRETENDINGLY. *adv.* [from *pretending*.] Arrogantly; presumptuously.

I have a particular reason to look a little pretendingly at present.

Collier.

PRETENSION. *n. f.* [*præfensio*, Lat. *pretensio*, French.]

1. Claim true or false.

But if to unjust things thou dost pretend,

Denham.

They begin, let thy pretensions end. Men indulge those opinions and practices, that favour their pretensions.

L'Estrange.

The common demand that the consulship should lie in common to the pretensions of any Roman is.

Swift.

2. Pretentious appearance. A Latin phrase or sense.

This was but an invention and pretension given out by the Spaniards.

Bacon.

He to much abhorred artifice and cunning, that he had prejudice to all concealments and pretensions.

Fell.

PRETER. [*præter*, Latin.] A particle which, prefixed to words of Latin original, signifies *beside*.

PRETERIMPERFECT. *adj.* In grammar, denotes the tense not perfectly past.

PRETERIT. *adj.* [*preterit*, Fr. *preteritus*, Lat.] Past.

PRETERITION. *n. f.* [*preterition*, Fr. from *preterit*.] The act of going past; the state of being past.

PRETERITNESS. *n. f.* [from *preterit*.] State of being past; not presence; not futurity.

We cannot conceive a *preteritness* still backwards in infinitum, that never was present, as we can an endless futurity, that never will be present; so that though one is potentially infinite, yet nevertheless the other is positively finite; and this reasoning doth not at all affect the eternal existence of the adorable divinity, in whose invariable nature there is no past nor future.

Bentley.

PRETERLAPSED. *adj.* [*præterlapsus*, Lat.] Past and gone.

We look with a superstitious reverence upon the accounts of *preterlapsed* ages.

Glanville.

Never was there so much of either, in any *preterlapsed* age, as in this.

Walker.

PRETERLEGAL. *adj.* [*preter* and *legal*.] Not agreeable to law.

I expected some evil customs *preterlegal*, and abuses personal, had been to be removed.

King Charles.

PRETERMISSION. *n. f.* [*prætermisio*, Fr. *prætermisio*, Lat.] The act of omitting.

To PRETERMIT. *v. a.* [*prætermitto*, Lat.] To pass by.

The fees, that ~~are~~ termly given to these deputies, for recompense of their pains, I do purposely *pretermit*; because they do not certify.

Bacon.

PRETERNATURAL. *adj.* [*preter* and *natural*.] Different from what is natural; irregular.

We will enquire into the cause of this vile and *preternatural* temper of mind, that should make a man please himself with that, which can no ways reach those faculties, which nature has made the proper seat of pleasure.

South.

That form, which the earth is under at present,

is *preternatural*, like a statue made and broken again.

Burton.

PRETERNATURALLY. *adv.* [from *preternatural*.] In a manner different from the common order of nature.

Simple air, *preternaturally* attenuated by heat, will make itself room, and break and blow up all that which resisteth it.

Bacon.

PRETERNATURALNESS. *n. f.* [from *preternatural*.] Manner different from the order of nature.

PRETERPERFECT. *adj.* [*præteritum perfectum*, Lat.] A grammatical term applied to the tense which denotes time absolutely past.

The same natural aversion to loquacity has of late made a considerable alteration in our language, by closing in one syllable the termination of our *preterperfect* tense, as *drown'd*, *walk'd*, for *drown-ed*, *walk-ed*.

Spenser.

PRETERPLUPERFECT. *adj.* [*præteritum plusquam perfectum*, Lat.] The grammatical epithet for the tense denoting time relatively past, or past before some other past time.

PRETEXT. *n. f.* [*prætextus*, Lat. *pretextus*, Fr.] Pretence; false appearance; false allegation.

My *pretext* to strike at him admits

Shakespeare.

A good conclusion.

He made *pretext*, that I should onely go

Chapman.

And help convey his freight; but thought not so.

Under this *pretext*, the means he sought

Denham.

To ruin such whose night did much exceed

His pow'r to wrong.

As chymists gold from brass by fire would draw,

Denham.

*Pretexts* are into treason forg'd by law.

I shall not say with how much, or how little

Decay of Pity.

*pretext* of reason they managed those disputes.

They suck the blood of those they depend upon,

L'Estrange.

under a *pretext* of service and kindness.

PRETOR. *n. f.* [*prætor*, Lat. *prætor*, Fr.] The Roman judge. It is now sometimes taken for a mayor.

Good Cæsar, take this paper;

Shakespeare.

And look you lay it in the *pretor's* chair.

Porphyrius, whom you Egypt's *pretor* made,

Dryden.

Is come from Alexandria to your aid.

An advocate, pleading the cause of his client

Denham.

before one of the *pretors*, could only produce a

single witness, in a point where the law required

Spectator.

two.

PRETORIAN. *adj.* [*prætorianus*, Lat. *pretorian*, Fr.] Judicial; exercised by the *pretor*.

The chancery had the *pretorian* power for equity;

Bacon.

the star-chamber had the censorian power for offences.

PRETILTY. *adv.* [from *pretty*.] Neatly; elegantly; pleasingly without dignity or elevation.

How *pretily* the young swain seems to wash

Shakespeare.

The hand was fair before.

One saith *pretily*; in the quenching of the flame

Bacon.

of a pestilent ague, nature is like people that come

to quench the fire of a house; so busy, as one

Locke.

letheth another.

Children, kept out of ill company, take a pride

Locke.

to behave themselves *pretily*, after the fashion of others.

PRETTINESS. *n. f.* [from *pretty*.] Beauty without dignity; neat elegance without elevation.

There is goodliness in the bodies of animals, as

Morr.

in the ox, greyhound and stag; or majesty and statelyness,

as in the lion, horse, eagle and cock; grave

Locke.

awfulness, as in insects; or elegance and *prettiness*,

as in lesser dogs and most sort of birds; all which

Morr.

are several modes of beauty.

These drops of *prettiness*, scatteringly sprinkled

Locke.

amongst the creatures, were designed to delectate

and exalt our conceptions, not to inveigle or restrain our passions.

Boult.

PRETTY. *adj.* [*præter*, finery, Sax. *pretto*, Italian; *prat*, *prattigh*, Dutch.]

1. Neat; elegant; pleasing without surpise or elevation.

Of these the idle Greeks have many *pretty* tales.

Staley.

They found themselves involved in a train of mistakes, by taking up some *pretty* hypotheses in philosophy.

Watts.

2. Beautiful without grandeur or dignity.

The *pretty* gentleman is the most complaisant creature in the world, and is always in my mind.

Spectator.

3. It is used in a kind of diminutive contempt in poetry, and in conversation: as, a *pretty fellow indeed!*

A *pretty* talk; and so I told the fool,

Addison.

Who needs must undertake to plod by rule. Dryd.

He'll make a *pretty* figure in a triumph,

Denham.

And leave to trip before the victor's chariot.

4. Not very small. A very vulgar use.

A knight of Wales, with shipping and some

Abbott.

*pretty* company, did go to discover those parts.

Cut off the stalks of cucumbers, immediately after

Abbott.

their bearing, close by the earth, and then cut a

*pretty* quantity of earth upon the plant, and they

will bear next year before the ordinary time. Bacon.

I would have a mount of some *pretty* height,

Bacon.

leaving the wall of the enclosure breast high. Bacon.

Of this mixture we put a parcel into a crucible,

Abbott.

and tulked it for a *pretty* while to continue red

hot.

Abbott.

A weasle a *pretty* way off stood leering at him.

L'Estrange.

PRETTY. *adv.* In some degree. This

word is used before adverbs or adjectives

to intend their signification: it is less

than *very*.

The world begun to be *pretty* well stocked with

Burnet.

people, and human industry drained those inhabitable places.

I shall not enquire how far this lofty method

Burnet.

may advance the reputation of learning; but I am

*pretty* sure it is no great addition to theirs who use it.

Collier.

A little voyage round the lake took up five days,

though the wind was *pretty* fair for us all the

Abbott.

while.

I have a fondness for a project, and a *pretty*

Abbott.

tolerable genius that way myself.

These colours were faint and dull, unless the

Abbott.

light was trajected obliquely, for by that means

they became *pretty* vivid.

Abbott.

This writer every where insinuates, and, in one

place, *pretty* plainly professes himself a sincere

Abbott.

Christian.

The copper halfpence are coined by the publick,

Abbott.

and every piece worth *pretty* near the value of the

copper.

Abbott.

The first attempts of this kind were *pretty* modest.

Abbott.

To PREVAIL. *v. n.* [*prævaloir*, French; *prevailere*, Latin.]

1. To be in force; to have effect; to have

power; to have influence.

This custom makes the short-fighted bigots, and

Locke.

the warmer it sticks, as far as it prevails.

2. To overcome; to gain the superiority:

with *on* or *upon*, sometimes *over* or

*against*.

They that were your enemies, are his,

Shakespeare.

And have *prevail'd* as much on him as you.

Now it hard but due to preserve me amidst the

Locke.

most hated and jealousness of too many, which

than last suffered to prevail upon me.

King Charles.

I told you then he should *prevail*, and speed

Milton.

On his bad errand.

The malice *prevail'd* long against the truth

Decay of Pity.

upon the strength of authority.

While Maribro's crown thus *prevails* by laud,

Locke.

Britain's was chiefly by Anna's high command,

Reinhold's over the Lhuissan billions rode.

Blackmore.

Thus long could prevail  
O'er death and o'er hell,  
A conquest how hard and how glorious;  
Though fate had fast bound her  
With Styx nine times round her,  
Yet music and love were victorious. *Pope.*  
This kingdom could never prevail against  
the united power of England. *Swift.*

3. To gain influence; to operate effectually.

I do not pretend that these arguments are demonstrations of which the nature of this thing is not capable: but they are such strong probabilities, as ought to prevail with all those who are not able to produce greater probabilities to the contrary. *Wilkins.*

4. To persuade or induce. It has with, upon, or on before the person persuaded.  
With minds obdurate nothing prevaleth, as well they that preach, as they that read unto such, shall still have cause to complain with the prophets of old, who will give credit unto our teaching. *Hooker.*  
He was prevailed with to restrain the earl of Bristol upon his first arrival. *Clarendon.*

The serpent with me  
Persuively has so prevail'd, that I  
Have also tasted. *Milton.*

They are more in danger to go out of the way, who are marching under the conduct of a guide, than he that has not yet taken a step, and is liker to be prevailed on to enquire after the right way. *Locke.*  
There are four sorts of arguments that men, in their reasonings with others, make use of to prevail on them. *Locke.*

The gulls pray  
He would resume the conduct of the day,  
Nor let the world be lost in endless night;  
Prevail'd upon at last, again he took  
The harness'd steeds, which still with horror shook. *Addison.*

Upon assurances of revolt, the queen was prevail'd with to send her forces upon that expedition. *Seyt.*

Prevail upon some judicious friend to be your constant hearer, and allow him the utmost freedom. *Swift.*

PREVAILING. *adj.* [from *prevail*.] Pre-dominant; having most influence; having great power; prevalent; efficacious.

Probabilities, which cross men's appetites and prevailing passions, run the same rate: let never so much probability hang on one side of a covetous man's reasoning, and money on the other, it is easy to foresee which will outweigh. *Locke.*

Save the friendless infants from oppression;  
Saints shall assist thee with prevailing prayers,  
And warring angels combat on thy side. *Rouse.*

PREVALENT. *n. f.* [from *prevail*.] Prevalence.

Of strong prevailment in unhardened youth. *Shakespeare.*

PREVALENCE. } *n. f.* [from *prevail*, French; *prevalencia*, low Lat.] Superiority; influence; predominance; efficacy; force; validity.

The duke better knew, what kind of arguments were of prevalence with him. *Clarendon.*

Others finding that, in former times, many churchmen were employed in the civil government, imputed their wanting of these ornaments their predecessor wore, to the power and prevalence of the lawyers. *Clarendon.*

Animals, whose forelegs supply the use of arms, hold, if not an equality in both, a prevalence oft times in the other. *Brown.*

Why, fair one, would you not rely  
On reason's force with beauty's join'd?  
Could I their prevalence deny,  
I must at once be doud and blind. *Prior.*

Least of all does this precept imply, that we should comply with any thing that the prevalence of corrupt fashion has made reputable. *Angers.*

PREVALENT. *adj.* [from *prevalencia*, Latin.]

1. Victorious; gaining superiority; predominant.

Brennus told the Roman ambassadors, that prevalent arms were as good as any title, and that valiant men might account to be their own as much as they could get. *Raleigh.*

On the foughten field,  
Michael and his angels prevalent encamping. *Milton.*

The conduct of a peculiar providence made the instruments of that great design prevalent and victorious, and all those mountains of opposition to become plains. *South.*

2. Powerful; efficacious.

Eye easily may faith admit, that all  
The good which we enjoy, from heav'n descends;  
But, that from us might should ascend to heav'n,  
So prevalent, as to concern the mind  
Of God high blest; or to incline his will;  
Hard to believe may seem. *Milton.*

3. Predominant.

This was the most received and prevalent opinion, when I first brought my collection up to London. *Woodward.*

PREVALENTLY. *adv.* [from *prevalencia*.]

Powerfully; forcibly.  
The evening-star to falls into the main,  
To rise at morn more prevalently bright. *Prior.*

TO PREVARICATE. *v. n.* [from *prævaricare*, Latin; *prævariquer*, French.] To cavil; to quibble; to shuffle.

Laws are either dismantled or quite prevared through chance and alteration of times, yet they are good in themselves. *Spencer.*

He prevared with his own understanding, and cannot seriously consider the strength, and discern the evidence of argumentations against his desires. *South.*

Whoever helped him to this citation, I desire he will never trust him more; for I would think better of himself, than that he would wilfully prevared. *Stillington.*

PREVARICATION. *n. f.* [from *prævaricare*, Latin; *prævarication*, Fr. from *prævaricare*.] Shuffle; cavil.

Several Romans, taken prisoners by Hannibal, were released upon obliging themselves by an oath to return again to his camp: among these was one, who, thinking to elude the oath, went the same day back to the camp, on pretence of having forgot something; but this prevared was so shocking to the Roman senate, that they ordered him to be delivered up to Hannibal. *Addison.*

PREVARICATOR. *n. f.* [from *prævaricare*, Latin; *prævaricateur*, French; from *prævaricare*.] A caviller; a shuffler.

TO PREVENT. *v. a.* [from *prævenio*, Latin.] To hinder.

If thy indulgent care  
Had not prevail'd, among unbody'd shades  
I now had wander'd. *Philips.*

PREVENT. *adj.* [from *præveniens*, Latin.] Preceding; going before; preventive.

From the mercy-seat above  
Prevenient grace descending, had remov'd  
The stony from their hearts, and made new flesh  
Regenerate grow instead. *Milton.*

TO PREVENT. *v. a.* [from *prævenio*, Latin; *prævenir*, French.]

1. To go before as a guide; to go before, making the way easy.

Are we to forsake any true opinion, or to shun any requisite action, only because we have in the practice thereof been prevented by idolaters? *Hooker.*

Prevent him with the blessings of goodness. *Psalms.*

Prevent us, O Lord, in all our doings with thy most gracious favour.  
Let thy grace, O Lord, always prevent and follow us. *Common Prayer.*

2. To go before; to be before.

Mine eyes prevent the night-watches, that I might be occupied in thy words. *Psalms.*

The same officer told us, he came to conduct us, and that he had prevented the bear, because we might have the whole day before us for our business. *Paton.*

Nothing engendered doth prevent his meat;  
Flies have their tables spread, ere they appear;  
Some creatures have in winter what to eat;  
Others do sleep. *Herbert.*

3. To anticipate.  
Soon thou shalt find, if thou but arm thy hands,

Their ready guilt preventing thy commands;  
Could'st thou some great proportiona'd mischief frame,

They'd prove the father from whose loins they came. *Pope.*

4. To preoccupy; to preengage; to attempt first.

Thou hast prevented us with overtures of love, even when we were thine enemies. *King Charles.*

5. To hinder; to obviate; to obstruct.

This is now almost the only sense.  
I do find it cowardly and vile,  
For fear of what might fall, so to prevent  
The time of life. *Shakespeare.*

This your sincerest care could not prevent,  
Foretold so lately what would come to pass. *Milton.*

Too great confidence in success is the likeliest to prevent it; because it hinders us from making the best use of the advantages which we enjoy. *Atter.*  
TO PREVENT. *v. n.* To come before the time. A latinism.

Strawberries watered with water, wherein has been steeped sheep's dung, will prevent and come early. *Bacon.*

PREVENTER. *n. f.* [from *prevent*.]

1. One that goes before.

The archduke was the assailant, and the preventer, and had the fruit of his diligence and celerity. *Bacon.*

2. One that hinders; a hinderer; an obstructor.

PREVENTION. *n. f.* [from *prevention*, French; from *præventum*, Latin.]

1. The act of going before.  
The greater the distance, the greater the prevention; as in thunder, where the lightning precedeth the crack a good space. *Bacon.*

2. Preoccupation; anticipation.

Atchievements, plots, orders, preventions, Success or loss. *Shakespeare.*

God's preventions, cultivating our nature, and fitting us with capacities of his high donations. *Hammond.*

3. Hindrance; obstruction.

Half way he met  
His daring foe, at this prevention more  
Lucius's'd. *Milton.*

No odds appear'd  
In might or swift prevention. *Milton.*

Prevention of sin is one of the greatest mercies God can vouchsafe. *South.*

4. Prejudice; prepossession. A French expression.

In reading what I have written, let them bring no particular gusto or any prevention of mind, so that whatsoever judgment they make, it may be purely their own. *Dryden.*

PREVENTIONAL. *adj.* [from *prevention*.] Tending to prevention.

PREVENTIVE. *adj.* [from *prevent*.]

1. Tending to hinder.  
Wars preventive upon just fears are true defences, as well as upon actual invasions. *Bacon.*

2. Preservative; hindering ill. It has before the thing prevented.

Physick is curative or preventive of diseases; preventive is that which, by purging noxious humours, preventeth sickness. *Boerhaave.*

Procuring a due degree of sweat and perspiration is the best preventive of the gout. *Arbuthnot.*

PREVENTIVE. *n. f.* [from *prevent*.] preservative; that which prevents; an antidote previously taken.

PREVENTIVELY. *adv.* [from *preventive*.] In such a manner as tends to prevention.



Such as fearing to concede a weakness, or mutilate the integrity of Adam, preventively conceive the creation of thirteen ribs. *Milton.*

**PREVIOUS**, *adj.* [*prævious*, Lat.] Antecedent; going before; prior.

By this previous intimation we may gather some hopes, that the matter is not desperate. *Burnet.*  
Sound from the mountain, previous to the storm, Rols o'er the muttering earth. *Thomson.*

**PREVIOUSLY**, *adv.* [from *previous*.] Beforehand; antecedently.

Darting their stings, they previously declare Design'd revenge, and fierce intent of war. Prior. It cannot be reconciled with perfect sincerity, as previously supposing some neglect of better information. *Fiddes.*

**PREVIOUSNESS**, *n. f.* [from *previous*.] Antecedence.

**PREY**, *n. f.* [*præda*, Lat.]

Something to be devoured; something to be seized; food gotten by violence; ravine; wealth gotten by violence; plunder.

A garfish supported itself by the prey it took from the neighbourhood of Aylebury. *Clarendon.*  
The whole included race his purpos'd prey. *Milton.*

She fees herself the monster's prey And feels her heart and entrails torn away. *Dryden.*

Pindar, that eagle, mounts the skies, While virtue leads the noble way;  
Too like a culture Boileau flies, Where fordid mists rest flows the prey. *Prior.*  
Who sung by glory, rave, and bound away;  
The world their field, and human-kind their prey. *Young.*

1. Ravage; depredation.  
Hog in cloth, fox in leather, lion in prey. *Shaksp.*  
Animal of prey, is an animal that lives on other animals.

There are men of prey, as well as beasts and birds of prey, that live upon, and delight in blood. *L'Estrange.*

**TO PREY**, *v. n.* [*prædor*, Lat.]  
1. To feed by violence, with on before the object.

A hound's  
Lay conching head on ground, with cat-like watch,  
When that the sleeping man should stir: for 'tis  
The royal disposition of that beast  
To prey on nothing that doth seem as dead. *Shaksp.*  
Put your torches out;  
The wolves have prey'd, and look the gentle day  
Dapples the drowsy east. *Shaksp.*  
Jove venom first infus'd in serpents fell,  
Taught wolves to prey, and stormy seas to swell. *May.*

Their impious folly dar'd to prey  
On herds devoted to the god of day. *Pope.*

1. To plunder; to rob; with on.  
They pray continually unto their saint the commonwealth, or rather not pray to her, but prey on her, for they ride up and down on her, and make her their boots. *Shaksp.*

1. To corrode; to waste; with on.

Language is too faint to show  
His rage of love; it preys upon his life;  
He pines, he sickens, he despairs, he dies. *Addison.*

**PREYER**, *n. f.* [from *prey*.] Robbery; devouring; plunderer.

**PRÆPISM**, *n. f.* [*præpismus*, Lat. *præpisme*, Fr.] A preternatural tension.

Luft causeth a flagrantcy in the eyes and præpism. *Bacon.*

The person every night has a præpism in his sleep.

**PRICE**, *n. f.* [*pris*, Fr. *pretium*, Lat.]

Equivalent paid for any thing.

I will buy it of thee at a price; neither will I offer burnt-offerings unto the Lord my God, of that which cost me nothing. *2 Samuel.*

From that which hath its price in composition, if you take away any thing, or any part do fail, all is damaged. *Bacon.*

VOL. II.

1. If fortune has a niggard been to thee,  
Devote thyself to thrift, not luxury;  
And wisely make that kind of food thy choice,  
To which necessity confines thy price. *Dryden.*

2. Value; estimation; supposed excellence.  
We stand in some jealousy, lest by thus overvaluing their sermons, they make the price and estimation of scripture, otherwise notified, to fall. *Hawker.*

Sugar hath put down the use of honey, inasmuch as we have lost those preparations of honey which the ancients had, when it was more in price. *Bacon.*

3. Rate at which any thing is sold.  
Supposing the quantity of wheat, in respect to its vent, be the same, that makes the change in the price of wheat. *Locke.*

4. Reward; thing purchased by merit.  
Sometimes virtue serves, while vice is fed;  
What then? is the reward of virtue bread?  
That, vice may merit, 'tis the price of toil;  
The knave deserves it, when he tills the soil. *Pope.*

**TO PRICE**, *v. a.* To pay for.  
Some shall pay the price of others guilt;  
And he the man that made false oaths to fall,  
Shall with his own blood price that he hath spilt. *Spenser.*

**TO PRICK**, *v. a.* [*præcian*, Saxon.]

1. To pierce with a small puncture.  
Leave her to heav'n,  
And to those thorns that in her bosom lodge,  
To prick and sting her. *Shaksp.*

There shall be no more a pricking brier unto the house of Israel, nor any grieving thorn. *Ezekiel.*  
If she pricked her finger, Jack had the pin in the way. *Asbathnot.*

2. To form or erect with an acuminate point.

The poets make fame a monster; they say,  
Look how many feathers the bath, so many eyes  
The hath underneath, so many tongues, so many  
Voices, the pricks up so many ears. *Bacon.*  
A hunted panther calls about  
Her glaring eyes, and pricks her listening ears to  
scout. *Dryden.*

His rough crest he rears,  
And pricks up his predestinating ears. *Dryden.*

The fiery courier, when he hears from far  
The sprightly trumpets and the shouts of war,  
Pricks up his ears. *Dryden.*  
A greyhound hath pricked ears, but those of a  
hound hang down; for that the former hunts with  
his ears, the latter only with his nose. *Grew.*

The tuneful noise the brightly courier hears,  
Paws the green turf, and pricks his trembling ears. *Guy.*

Keep close to ears, and those let asses prick;  
'Tis nothing, nothing; it they bite and kick. *Pope.*

3. To fix by the point.

I caused the edges of two knives to be ground truly  
straft, and pricking their points into a board, so that  
their edges might look towards one another, and  
meeting near their points, contain a rectilinear  
angle, I fastened their handles together with pitch,  
to make this angle invariable. *Newton.*

4. To hang on a point.

The cooks slice it into little gobbets, prick it on a  
prong of iron, and hang it in a furnace. *Sandys.*

5. To nominate by a puncture or mark.

Those many then shall die, their names are  
pricked. *Shaksp.*

Some who are pricked for sheriffs, and are fit,  
set out of the bill. *Bacon.*

6. To spur; to goad; to impel; to incite.

When I call to mind your gracious favours,  
My duty pricks me on to utter that,  
Which else no worldly good should draw from me. *Shaksp.*

Well, 'tis no matter, honour pricks me on;  
But how if honour prick me off, when  
I come on. *Shaksp.*

His high courage prick'd him forth to wed. *Pope.*

7. To pain; to pierce with remorse.

When they heard this, they were pricked in their  
hearts, and said, men and brethren what shall we  
do? *Acts.*

8. To make acid.  
They their late attacks decline,  
And turn as eager as prick'd wine. *Hudibras.*

9. To mark a tune.  
**TO PRICK**, *v. n.* [*prijken*, Dutch.]

1. To dress one's self for show.

2. To come upon the spur. This seems to  
be the sense in *Spenser*.

After that varlet's flight, it was not long,  
Ere on the plain fast pricking Guyon spied  
One in bright arms embattled full strong. *Spenser.*

They had not ridden far, when they might see  
One pricking towards them with hasty heat. *Spenser.*

The Scottish horsemen began to hover much upon  
the English army, and to come pricking about them,  
sometimes within length of their spears. *Hayward.*

Before each van  
Prick forth the airy knights. *Milton.*

In this King Arthur's reign,  
A lusty knight was pricking o'er the plain. *Dryden.*

**PRICK**, *n. f.* [*pricke*, Saxon.]

1. A sharp slender instrument; any thing by  
which a puncture is made.

The country gives me proof  
Of bedlam beggars, who, with roaring voices,  
Strike in their num'd and mortified bare arms,  
Limbs, wooden pricks, nails, sprigs of rosemary. *Shaksp.*

It is hard for thee to kick against the pricks. *Acts.*

If the English would not in peace govern them  
by the law, nor could in war root them out by the  
sword, must they not be pricks in their eyes, and  
thorns in their sides? *Dorset.*

If God would have had men live like wild beasts,  
he would have armed them with horns, tuks, tal-  
lons, or pricks. *Bramhall.*

2. A thorn in the mind; a teasing and  
tormenting thought; remorse of conscience.

My conscience first receiv'd a tenderness,  
Scruple, and prick, on certain speeches utter'd  
By th' bishop of Bayon. *Shaksp.*

3. A spot or mark at which archers aim.

For long shooting, their shaft was a cloth yard,  
their pricks twenty-four score, for strength, they  
would pierce any ordinary armour. *Curew.*

4. A point; a fixed place.

Now gins this goodly frame of temperance  
fairly to rise, and her adorned head  
To prick of highest praise forth to advance. *Spenser.*

Pheton hath tumbled from his car,  
And made an evening at the noon tide prick. *Shaksp.*

5. A puncture.

No wounds were discovered in the place of her death,  
only two small insensible pricks were found in her  
arm. *Brown.*

6. The print of a lure in the ground.

**PRICKER**, *n. f.* [from *prick*.]

1. A sharp-pointed instrument.

Pricker is vulgarly called an awl; yet, for  
joiners use, it hath most commonly a square blade. *Mason.*

2. A light horseman. Not in use.

They had horsemen, prickers as they are termed,  
fitter to make excursions and to chase, than to sus-  
tain any strong charge. *Hayward.*

**PRICKET**, *n. f.* [from *prick*.] A buck in  
his second year.

I've call'd the deer, the prince's kill'd, a pricket. *Shaksp.*

The buck is called the first year a fawn, the se-  
cond year a pricket. *Mansuond.*

**PRICKLE**, *n. f.* [from *prick*.] Small sharp  
point, like that of a brier.

The prickles of trees are a kind of excrecence;  
the plants that have prickles are black and white,  
those have it in the bough; the plants that have  
prickles in the leaf, are holly and juniper; nettles  
also have a small venomous prickle. *Bacon.*

An herb growing in the water, called *lineolis*, is  
full of prickles: this putteth forth another small  
herb out of the leaf, impated to moisture gathered  
between the prickles. *Bacon.*

A fox catching hold of a bramble to break his  
fall, the prickles ran into his feet. *L'Estrange.*

## P. R. I.

The man who laugh'd but once to see an ag  
Mumbling to make the cross-grain'd thistles poise,  
Might laugh again, to see a jay claw  
The prickles of unpalatable law. *Dryden.*

The flower's divine, where'er it grows,  
Neglect the prickles, and assume the rose. *Watts.*  
**PRICKLINESS**, *n. f.* [from *prickly*.] Ful-  
ness of sharp points.

**PRICKLOUSE**, *n. f.* [*prick* and *louse*.] A  
word of contempt for a tailor. A low  
word.

A taylor and his wife quarrelling; the woman  
in contempt called her husband *pricklouse*.  
*LeStrange.*

**PRICKLY**, *adj.* [from *prick*.] Full of sharp  
points.

Artichokes will be less *prickly* and more tender,  
if the seeds have their tops grated off upon a stone.  
*Bacon.*

I no more  
Shall see you browsing on the mountain's brow,  
Thou prickly thorn. *Dryden.*

How did the humble swan detect  
His prickly beard, and busy breast! *Saunders.*

**PRICKMADAM**, *n. f.* A species of houle-  
leek.

**PRICKPUNCH**, *n. f.*  
*Prickpunch* is a piece of tempered steel, with a  
round point at one end, to prick a round mark in  
cold iron. *Mason.*

**PRICKSONG**, *n. f.* [*prick* and *sing*.] Song  
set to musick.

He fights us you sing *pricksongs*, keeps time,  
distance, and proportion. *Shakespeare.*

**PRICKWOOD**, *n. f.* [*prick* and *wood*.] A tree.  
*Amfworth.*

**PRIDE**, *n. f.* [*pride* or *pryd*, Saxon.]

1. Inordinate and unreasonable self-esteem.  
*I can see his pride*

Peep through each part of him. *Shakespeare.*  
*Pride hath no other glass*

To show itself, but *pride*; for supple knees  
Feed arrogance, and are the proud man's feet.  
*Shakespeare.*

They undergo  
This annual humbling certain number'd days.

To dash their *pride* and joy for man seduc'd. *Milt.*  
Vain aims, inordinate desires,  
Blown up with high conceits engend'ring *pride*.

2. Insolence; rude treatment of others;  
insolent exultation.

That witch  
Hath wrought this hellish mischief unawares;  
That hardly we escap'd the *pride* of France. *Shakespeare.*

Wantonness and *pride*  
Raise out of friendship, hostile deeds in peace.

3. Dignity of manner; loftiness of air.  
4. Generous elation of heart.  
The honest *pride* of conscious virtue. *Smith.*

5. Elevation; dignity.  
A falcon, tow'ring in her *pride* of place,  
Was by a mousing owl hawk'd at and kill'd. *Shaksf.*

6. Ornament; show; decoration.  
Whole lofty trees, clad with summer's *pride*,  
Did spread to broad, that heaven's light did hide.  
*Spenser.*

Smallest lineaments exact,  
In all the liveries deck'd of summer's *pride*. *Milt.*

Be his sword,  
Whose ivory sheath, inwrought with curious *pride*,  
Adds graceful terror to the wearer's side. *Pope.*

7. Splendour; ostentation.  
In this array the war of either side,  
Through Athens pass'd with military *pride*. *Dryd.*

8. The state of a female beast soliciting the  
male.  
It is impossible you should see this,  
Were they as fast as wolves in *pride*. *Shakespeare.*

TO PRIDE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
make proud; to rate himself high. It is  
only used with the reciprocal pronoun.

He could have made the most deformed beggar  
as rich, as those who most prize themselves in their  
wealth. *Goverment of the Tongue.*

This little independent hardwearing turns into ri-  
dicule the dreadful apprehensions of the whole  
kingdom, *priding* himself as the cause of them.  
*Swift.*

**PRIDE**, *n. f.* I suppose an old name of  
*pridet*.

Lop poplar and fallow, elae, maple and *pride*,  
Well taved from cattel, till summer to lie. *Tusser.*

**PRIDE**, for *proof*. *Spenser.*

**PRIDER**, *n. f.* [from *pride*.] One who in-  
quires too narrowly.

**PRIEST**, *n. f.* [from *præst*, Sax. *prestre*, Fr.]  
1. One who officiates in sacred offices.

I'll to the vicar,  
Bring you the maid, you shall not lack a *priest*.  
*Shakespeare.*

The high *priest* shall not uncover his head.  
*Leviticus.*

Our practice of singing differs from the practice  
of David, the *priests*, and Levites. *Planch.*  
These pray'st thy *priest* before thee bring.  
*Milton.*

2. One of the second order in the hierarchy,  
above a deacon, below a bishop.

There were no *priests* and anti-*priests* in opposi-  
tion to one another, and therefore there could be  
no schism. *Leffley.*

No neighbours, but a few poor simple clowns,  
Honest and true, with a well meaning *priest*.  
*Rouse.*

Cervinus is a holy *priest*, full of the spirit of the  
gospel, watching, labouring, and praying for a poor  
country village. *Lowe.*

**PRIESTCRAFT**, *n. f.* [*priest* and *craft*.]  
Religious fraud; management of wicked  
priests to gain power.

Purcell has built a dozen common-place topics:  
through the debate he about Dowry, his discourse  
runs upon bigotry and *priestcraft*. *Spectator.*

From *priestcraft* happily let free,  
Let every faithful man return to thee. *Pope.*

**PRIESTESS**, *n. f.* [from *priest*.] A woman  
who officiated in heathen rites.

Then too, our mighty fire, thou stood'st deform'd,  
When thy rapt soul the lovely *priestess* charm'd,  
That Rome's high founder bore. *Addison.*

These two, being the sons of a lady who was  
*priestess* to Juno, drew their mother's character to the  
temple. *Spectator.*

She as *priestess* knows the rites  
Wherein the god of earth delights. *Swift.*

Th' inter'm *priestess*, at her altar's side,  
Trembling, begun the sacred rites of *pride*. *Pope.*

**PRIESTHOOD**, *n. f.* [from *priest*.]  
1. The office and character of a priest.

Jeroboam is reproved, because he took the *priest-*  
hood from the tribe of Levi. *Hilgert.*

The *priesthood* hath in all nations, and all re-  
ligions, been held highly venerable. *Atterbury.*

The state of parents is a holy state, in some  
degree like that of the *priesthood*, and calls upon  
them to bless their children with their prayers and  
sacrifices to God. *Law.*

2. The order of men set apart for holy  
offices.

He pretends, that I have fallen foul on *priest* and  
*priest*. *Dryden.*

3. The second order in the hierarchy. See  
**PRIEST**.

**PRIESTHOOD**, *n. f.* [from *priest*.] The  
appearance or manner of a priest.

**PRIESTLY**, *adj.* [from *priest*.] Becoming  
a priest; sacerdotal; belonging to a  
priest.

In the Jewish church, none that was blind or  
lame was capable of the *priestly* office. *South.*

How can incest suit with holiness,  
Or *priestly* orders with a princely state? *Dryden.*

**PRIESTRIDDEN**, *adj.* [*priest* and *ridden*.]  
Managed or governed by priests.

Such a cant of high-church and persecution, and  
being *priestridden*. *Swift.*

## P. R. I.

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To **PRICK**, for *prize*. *Spenser.*

**PRICK**, *n. f.* A cant word derived perhaps  
from *prick*; as, he *pricks* up, he is pert;  
or from *prickeard*, an epithet of reproach  
bestowed upon the presbyterian teachers.  
A pert, conceited, saucy, pragmatical  
little fellow.

The little man concluded, with calling himself  
Mesnager an insignificant *prig*. *Spectator.*  
There have I seen some active *prig*,  
To show his parts, belstride a twig. *Swift.*

**PRILL**, *n. f.* [*rhombus*.] A birt or turbot.  
*Amfworth.*

**PRIM**, *adj.* [by contraction from *primate*.]  
Formal; precise; affectedly nice.

A ball of new-dropt horse's dung,  
Munging with apples in the throng,  
Said to the pippin, plump and *prim*,  
See, brother, how we apples swim. *Swift.*

To **PRIM**, *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To  
deck up precisely; to form to an affected  
nicety.

**PRIMACY**, *n. f.* [*primatic*, *primace*, Fr.  
*primatus*, Latin.] The chief ecclesiastical  
station.

When he had now the *primacy* in his own hand,  
he thought he should be to blame if he did not ap-  
ply remedies. *Clarke.*

**PRIMAGE**, *n. f.* The freight of a ship.  
*Amfworth.*

**PRIMAL**, *adj.* [*primus*, Lat.] First. A  
word not in use, but very common  
for poetry.

It hath been taught us from the *primal* state,  
That he, which is, was with'd, until he were.  
*Shakespeare.*

Oh! my offence is rank, it smells to heaven,  
It hath the *primal*, eldest curse upon't. *Shakespeare.*

**PRIMARILY**, *adv.* [from *primary*.] Orig-  
inally; in the first intention; in the first  
place.

In levers, where the heart *primarily* suffers, it  
applies medicines unto the wrists. *Burke.*

Their considerations for exactly fitting the *primal*  
of the wedding supper to this spiritual banquet  
the gospel, it it does not *primarily*, and in its  
design, intend it; yet certainly it may, with great  
advantage of resemblance, be applied to it, fit  
to any other duty. *Law.*

**PRIMARINESS**, *n. f.* [from *primary*.] The  
state of being first in act or intention.

That which is *primal*, must be taken from the  
*primaries* and *secondaries* of the perception.  
*Law.*

**PRIMARY**, *adj.* [*primarius*, Lat.]

1. First in intention.

The figurative notation of this word, and not the  
*primary* or literal, belongs to this place. *Humana.*

2. Original; first.

Before that beginning, there was neither *primal*  
matter to be informed, nor form to inform, nor  
being but the eternal. *Robert.*

The church of Christ, in its *primary* mission  
was made to be of a diffusive nature, to spread  
itself. *Pearce.*

When the ruineth *primary* and *secondary* was  
settled, the waters of the abyss began to bubble.  
*Burke.*

These I call original or *primary* qualities of body,  
which produce simple ideas in us, viz. *white*,  
extension, figure, and motion. *Lock.*

3. First in dignity; chief; principal.

As the six *primary* planets revolve at our sun,  
the secondary ones are moved about them in it  
time sequential proportion of their periodic  
motions to their orbits. *Bacon.*

**PRIMATE**, *n. f.* [*primat*, Fr. *primate*,  
Lat.] The chief ecclesiastick.

We may learn from the prudent pen of our  
reverend *primate*, eminent as well for *primate*  
unanimity as learning. *Hobbes.*

When the power of the church was first established  
the archbishops of Canterbury and York had the  
preeminence one over the other; the former

## P R I

*primate* over the southern; as the latter was over the northern parts. *Ayliffe.*

The late and pious *primate*, and the lord archbishop of Dublin, have left memorials of their bounty. *Swift.*

**PRIMATESHIP.** *n. f.* [from *primate*.] The dignity or office of a *primate*.

**PRIME.** *n. f.* [*primus*, Latin.]

The first part of the day; the dawn; the morning.

His larum bell might loud and wide be heard  
When cause requir'd, but never out of time,  
Early and late it rung at evening and at *prime*. *Spenser.*

Sure pledge of day, that crown'd the smiling morn  
With thy bright circle, praise him in thy sphere  
While day arises, that sweet hour of *prime*. *Milton.*

1. The beginning; the early days.

Quickly sundry arts mechanical were found out  
in the very *prime* of the world. *Hooker.*  
Nature here wanton'd as in her *prime*. *Milton.*

The best part.

Give no more to ev'ry guest,  
Than he's able to digest;  
Give him always of the *prime*,  
And but little at a time. *Swift.*

The spring of life; the height of health, strength, or beauty.

Make haster, sweet love, whilst it is *prime*,  
For none can call again the passed time. *Spenser.*

Will she yet debate her eyes on me,  
That crop the golden *prime* of this sweet prince,  
And made her widow to a woful bed? *Shakspeare.*

Youth, beauty, wisdom, courage, virtue, all  
That happiness and *prime* can happy call. *Shakspeare.*

Lakelike the seem'd to Ceres in her *prime*. *Milton.*

Short were her marriage joys; for in the *prime*  
Of youth, her lord expir'd before his time. *Dryden.*

No poet ever sweetly sung,  
Unless he were, like Phœbus, young;  
Nor ever nymph inspir'd to rhyme,  
Unless like Venus, in her *prime*. *Swift.*

Spring.

Hope waits upon the flow'ry *prime*,  
And summer, though it be less gay,  
Yet is not look't on as a time  
Of declension or decay. *Waller.*

The poet and his theme in spite of time,  
For ever young enjoys an endless *prime*. *Gravelle.*

Nought treads to silent as the foot of time;  
Hence we mistake our autumn for our *prime*. *Young.*

The height of perfection.

The plants which now appear in the most different seasons, would have been all in *prime*, and flourishing together at the same time. *Woodward.*

The first canonical hour. *Ainsworth.*

The first part; the beginning; as, the *prime* of the moon.

**PRIME.** *adj.* [*primus*, Latin.]

Early; blooming.

His flary helm unbuckl'd, shew'd him *prime*  
In manhood, where youth ended. *Milton.*

Principal; first rate.

Divers of *prime* quality, in several counties, were,  
for refusing to pay the same, committed to prison. *Clarendon.*

Nor can I think, that God will so destroy  
His *prime* creatures dignify'd to high. *Milton.*

Humility and resignation are our *prime* virtues. *Dryden.*

First; original.

We smother'd  
The most replenish'd sweet work of nature,  
That from the *prime* creation e'er the fram'd. *Shakspeare.*

Moses being chosen by God to be the ruler of  
people, will not prove that priesthood belonged  
Adam's heir, or the *prime* fathers. *Locke.*

Excellent. It may, in this loose sense,  
perhaps admit, though scarcely with  
propriety, a superlative.

We are contented with  
cherish our queen, before the *prime* creature  
of the world. *Shakspeare.*

**PRIME.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

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1. To put in the first powder; to put powder into the pan of a gun.

A pistol of about a foot in length, we *primed*  
with well dried gunpowder. *Boyle.*

*Prime* all your firelocks, fasten well the stake. *Gay.*

His friendship was exactly tim'd,  
He shot before your face were *prim'd*. *Swift.*

2. [*primer*, French; to begin.] To lay the ground on a canvass to be painted.

**PRIMELY.** *adv.* [from *prime*.]

1. Originally; primarily; in the first place; in the first intention.

Words signify not immediately and *primely*  
things themselves, but the conceptions of the mind  
about them. *South.*

2. Excellently; supremely well. A low  
sense.

**PRIMENESS.** *n. f.* [from *prime*.]

1. The state of being first.

2. Excellence.

**PRIMER.** *adj.* [*primarius*, Latin.] First;  
original. Not in use.

As when the *primer* church her councils pleas'd  
to call,  
Great Britain's bishops there were not the least  
of all. *Drayton.*

**PRIMER.** *n. f.*

1. An office of the blessed Virgin.

Another prayer to her is not only in the manual,  
but in the *primer* or office of the blessed Virgin  
*Stillingfleet.*

2. [*primarius*, Latin.] A small prayer book  
in which children are taught to read, so  
named from the Romish book of devo-  
tions; an elementary book.

The Lord's prayer, the creed and ten command-  
ments he should learn by heart, not by reading  
them himself in his *primer*, but by somebody's re-  
peating them before he can read. *Locke.*

**PRIMERO.** *n. f.* [Spanish.] A game at  
cards.

I left him at *primero*  
With the duke of Suffolk. *Shakspeare.*

**PRIMEVAL.** } *adj.* [*primævus*, Latin.]

**PRIMEVUS.** } Original; such as was  
at first.

Immortal dove,  
Thou with mighty energy didst move  
On the wild waves, incumbent didst display  
Thy genial wings, and hatch *primeval* day. *Blackmore.*

All the parts of this great fabric change  
Quit their old situations and *primeval* frame,  
And lose their shape, their essence, and their name. *Pratt.*

**PRIMÆVAL.** *adj.* [*primævus*, Latin.] Being of the first production.

**PRIMITIVE.** *adj.* [*primitivus*, Latin.]

1. Ancient; original; established from the  
beginning.

The scripture is of sovereign authority, and for  
itself worthy of all acceptation. The latter, namely  
the voice and testimony of the *primitive* church, is  
a ministerial, and subordinate rule and guide, to  
preserve and direct us, in the right understanding  
of the scriptures. *White.*

Their superstition pretends, they cannot do God  
greater service, than utterly to destroy the *primitive*  
apostolical government of the church by bishops. *King Charles.*

David reflects sometimes upon the present form  
of the world, and sometimes upon the *primitive*  
form of it. *Burnet.*

The doctrine of purgatory, by which they mean  
an estate of temporary punishments after this life,  
was not known in the *primitive* church, nor can be  
proved from scripture. *Tillotson.*

2. Formal; affectedly solemn; imitating  
the supposed gravity of old times.

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3. Original; primary; not derivative: as,  
in grammar, a primitive verb.

Our *primitive* great fire, to meet  
His godlike guest, walks forth. *Milton.*

**PRIMITIVELY.** *adv.* [from *primitive*.]

1. Originally; at first.

Solemnities and ceremonies, *primitively* en-  
joined were afterward omitted, the occasion creat-  
ing. *Brown.*

2. Primarily; not derivatively.

3. According to the original rule; accord-  
ing to ancient practice.

The purest and most *primitively* reformed church  
in the world was laid in the dust. *South.*

**PRIMITIVENESS.** *n. f.* [from *primitive*.]

State of being original; antiquity; con-  
formity to antiquity.

**PRIMNESS.** *n. f.* [from *prim*.] Affected  
niceness or formality.

**PRIMOGENIAL.** *adj.* [*primigenius*, Latin;  
it should therefore have been written  
*primigenial*.] First-born; original; pri-  
mary; constituent; elemental.

The *primogenial* light at first was diffused over  
the face of the unfashioned chaos. *Glanville.*

It is not easy to discern, among many differing  
substances obtained from the same matter, what  
*primogenial* and simple bodies conveined together  
compose it. *Boyle.*

The first or *primogenial* earth, which rose out of  
the chaos, was not like the present earth. *Burnet.*

**PRIMOGENITURE.** *n. f.* [*primogenitura*, Fr.  
from *primo genitus*, Lat.] Seniority;  
elderhip; state of being first-born.

Because the scripture affordeth the priority of  
order unto Shem, we cannot from hence infer his  
*primogeniture*. *Brown.*

The first provoker has, by his seniority and *pri-  
mogeniture*, a double portion of the guilt.  
*Government of the Tongue.*

**PRIMORDIAL.** *adj.* [*primordial*, Fr. *primor-  
dium*, Lat.] Original; existing from  
the beginning.

Salts may be either transmuted or otherwise  
produced, and to may not be *primordial* and im-  
mutable beings. *Boyle.*

**PRIMORDIAL.** *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

Origin; first principle.

The *primordials* of the world are not mechanical,  
but spiritual and vital. *Alcock.*

**PRIMORDIAN.** *n. f.* A kind of plum.

**PRIMORDIATE.** *adj.* [from *primordium*,  
Lat.] Original; existing from the first.

Not every thing chymists will call salt, sulphur,  
or spirit, that needs always be a *primordiate* and  
ingenueable body. *Boyle.*

**PRIMROSE.** *n. f.* [*primula veris*, Latin.]

1. A flower that appears early in the year.

Pale *primroses*,  
That die unmarried ere they can behold  
Bright Phœbus in his strength. *Shakspeare.*

There followeth, for the latter part of January,  
*primroses*, anemones, the early tulip. *Boyle.*

2. *Primrose* is used by *Shakspeare* for gay or  
flowery.

I had thought to have let in fumes of all profes-  
sions, that go the *primrose* way to the everlasting  
bonfire. *Shakspeare.*

**PRINCE.** *n. f.* [*princeps*, Fr. *princeps*, Lat.]

1. A sovereign; a chief ruler.

Caesars whether among the thrones, or nam'd  
Of them the highest; for such of shape may seem  
*Prince* above princes. *Milton.*

Forces come to be used by good *princes*, only  
upon necessity of providing for their defence. *Temple.*

Ethan founded a distinct people and government,  
and was himself a distinct *prince* over them. *Locke.*

The succession of crowns, in several countries,  
places at on still rent heads, and he comes, by suc-  
cession, to be a *prince* in one place, who would be  
a subject in another. *Locke.*

Had we no histories of the Roman emperors, but on their money, we should take them for most virtuous princes. Addison.

Our tottering state still distracted stands, While that prince threatens, and while this commands. Pope.

2. A sovereign of rank next to kings.

3. Ruler of whatever sex. This use seems harsh, because we have the word *princeps*. Queen Elizabeth, a *prince* admirable above her sex, for her princely virtues. Camden.

God put it into the heart of one of our princes, towards the close of her reign, to give a check to that sacrilege. Atterbury.

4. The son of a king. Popularly the eldest son of him that reigns under any denomination is called a prince, as the son of the duke of Bavaria is called the electoral prince.

A prince of great courage and beauty, but fostered up in blood by his naughty father. Sidney. Heaven forbid, that such a scotch should drive The prince of Wales from such a field as this. Shakspeare.

5. The chief of any body of men.

To use the words of the prince of learning hereupon, only in shallow and small bouts, they glide over the face of the Virgilian sea. Præham.

To PRINCE. *v. n.* To play the prince; to take state.

Nature prompts them, In simple and low things, to prince it, much Beyond the trick of others. Shakspeare.

PRINCEDOM. *n. f.* [from *prince*.] The rank, estate, or power of the prince; sovereignty.

Next Archibald, who, for his proud disdain, Deposed was from principedom sovereign. Spenser. Under thee, as head supreme, Thrones, princelions, powers, dominions, I reduce. Milton.

PRINCELIKE. *adj.* [*prince* and *like*.] Becoming a prince.

The wrongs he did me were nothing prince-like. Shakspeare.

PRINCELINESS. *n. f.* [from *princely*.] The state, manner, or dignity of a prince.

PRINCELY. *adj.* [from *prince*.]

1. Having the appearance of one high born.

In war, was never lion rag'd more fierce, In peace, was never gentle lamb more mild, Than was that young and princely gentleman. Shakspeare.

Many townes of princely youths he level'd with the ground. Chapman.

2. Having the rank of princes.

Meaning only to do honour to their princely birth, they flew among them all. Sidney.

Be opposite all planets of good luck To my proceeding; if with pure heart's love, I tender not thy beauteous princely daughter. Shakspeare.

The princely hierarch left his powers to seize Possession of the garden. Milton.

I expressed her commands To mighty lords and princely dames. Waller.

So fled the dame, and o'er the ocean bore Her princely but then to the Gallick shore. Waller.

3. Becoming a prince; royal; grand; august.

I, that but now refus'd most princely gifts, Am bound to beg of my lord general. Shakspeare.

Princely counsel in his face yet shone. Milton.

Born to command, your princely virtues slept Like humble David's, while the flock he kept. Waller.

PRINCELY. *adv.* [from *prince*.] In a princelike manner.

PRINCES-FEATHER. *n. f.* The herb amaranth.

PRINCESS. *n. f.* [*princeps*, French.]

1. A sovereign lady; a woman having sovereign command.

Ask why God's anointed he revild; A king and prince's dead. Dryden.

Prince's ador'd and lov'd, if verse can give A deathless name, thine shall for ever live. Grant.

Under so excellent a prince's as the present queen, we suppose a family strictly regulated. Swift.

2. A sovereign lady of rank, next to that of a queen.

3. The daughter of a king.

Here the bracelet of the truest prince's That ever swore her faith. Shakspeare.

4. The wife of a prince: as, the prince's of Wales.

PRINCIPAL. *adj.* [*principal*, Fr. *principalis*, Lat.]

1. Princely. A sense found only in Spenser. A latinism.

Suspicion of friend, nor fear of foe, That hazarded his health, had he at all, But walk'd at will, and wand'ring to and fro, In the pride of his freedom principal. Spenser.

2. Chief; of the first rate; capital; essential; important; considerable.

This latter is ordered, partly and as touching principal matters by none but precepts divine only; partly and as concerning things of inferior regard by ordinances, as well human as divine. Hooker.

Can you remember any of the principal evils that he had to the charge of women? Shakspeare.

PRINCIPAL. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A head; a chief; not a second.

Seconds in factions do many times, when the faction subdivideth, prove principals. Bacon.

2. One primarily or originally engaged; not an accessory or auxiliary.

We were not principals, but auxiliaries in the war. Swift.

In judgment some persons are present as principals, and others only as accessories. Aylmer.

3. A capital sum placed out at interest.

Thou wilt not only lose the forfeiture, But, touch'd with human gentleness and love, Forgive a moiety of the principal. Shakspeare.

Taxes must be continued because we have no other means for paying off the principal. Swift.

4. President or governor.

PRINCIPALITY. *n. f.* [*principauté*, Fr.]

1. Sovereignty; supreme power.

Divine lady, who have wrought such miracles in me, as to make a prince none of the basest, to think all principalities base, in respect of the illequity. Sidney.

Nothing was given to Henry, but the name of king; all other absolute power of principality he had. Spenser.

2. A prince; one invested with sovereignty.

Then speak the truth by her; if not divine, Yet let her be a principality. Shakspeare.

Sovereign to all the creatures on the earth. Milton.

3. The country which gives title to a prince: as, the principality of Wales.

To the boy Caesar lend this grizzled head, And he will fill thy wishes to the brim With principality. Shakspeare.

4. The little principality of Epire was invincible by the whole power of the Turks. Temple.

4. Superiority; preëminence.

In the chief work of elements, water hath the principality and exerts over earth. Digby.

If any mystery be effective of spiritual blessings, then this is much more, as having the prerogative and principality above every thing else. Taylor.

PRINCIPALLY. *adv.* [from *principal*.]

Chiefly; above all; above the rest.

If the minister of divine offices shall take upon him that holy calling for covetous or ambitious ends, or shall not design the glory of God principally, he polluteeth his heart. Taylor.

They wholly mistake the nature of criticism, who think in business is principally to find fault. Dryden.

The resistance of water arises principally from its vis inertie of its matter, and by consequence, if the heavens were as dense as water, they would not have much less resistance than water. Newton.

What I principally insist on, is due execution. Swift.

PRINCIPALNESS. *n. f.* [from *principal*.]

The state of being principal or chief.

PRINCIPALITY. *n. f.* [from *principium*, Latin.] Analysis into constituent or elemental parts. A word not received.

The separating of any metal into its original element, we will call principation. Bacon.

PRINCIPLE. *n. f.* [*principium*, Lat. *principe*, French.]

1. Element; constituent part; primordial substance.

Modern philosophers suppose matter to be one simple principle, or solid extension diversified by its various shapes. Hau.

2. Original cause.

Some few, whose lamp shone brighter, have been led, From cause to cause to nature's secret head, And found that one first principle must be. Dryden.

For the performance of this, a vital or directive principle seemeth to be assitant to the corporal. Grew.

3. Being productive of other being; operative cause.

The soul of man is an active principle, and will be employed one way or other. Tillotson.

4. Fundamental truth; original postulate, first position from which others are deduced.

Touching the law of reason, there are in it four things which stand as principles universally agreed upon; and out of those principles, which are themselves evident, the greatest moral duties we owe towards God or man, may, without any great difficulty, be concluded. Hutcheson.

Such kind of notions as are general to mankind and not confined to any particular sect, or age, or time, are usually styled common notions, *not* principles; and *lex nata*, by the Roman orator. Hutcheson.

All of them may be called principles, when compared with a thousand other judgments, which we form under the regulation of these primary positions. Hutcheson.

5. Ground of action; motive.

Farewell, young lords; these warlike principles Do not throw from you. Shakspeare.

As no principle of vanity led me first to want to much less does any such motive induce me to publish it. Hutcheson.

There would be but small improvements in the world, were there not some common principles of action, working equally with all men. Spenser.

6. Tenet on which morality is founded.

I'll try If yet I can subdue those stubborn principles Of oath, of honour.

A feather shooting from another's head, Extracts his brain, and principle is fled. Hutcheson.

All kinds of dishonesty destroy our pretences to an honest principle of mind, to all kinds of dishonesty our pretences to an honest principle of mind.

To PRINCIPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To establish or fix in any tenet; to press with any tenet good or ill.

Wifely and best men full oft beguild, With goodness principle'd not to reject The penitent, but ever to forgive, Are drawn to wear out miserable days. Milton.

It is the concern of his majesty, and the peace of his government, that the youth be principled with a thorough persuasion of the justice of their king's cause.

There are so many young persons, upon the one and all principled of whom next under God depends the happiness or misery of this church and state.

Governors should be well principled and well natured. Hutcheson.

Men have been *principled* with an opinion, that they must not consult reason in things of religion.

Locke.

Let an enthusiast be *principled*, that he or his teacher is inspired, and you in vain bring the evidence of clear reasons against his doctrine. Locke. He seems a settled and *principled* philosopher, thinking fortune for the tranquillity he has by her aversion. Pope.

## 2. To establish firmly in the mind.

The promiscuous reading of the bible is far from being of any advantage to children, either for the perfecting their reading, or *principling* their religion. Locke.

**PRINCOCK.** } n. f. [from *princk* or *prim*  
**PRINCOX.** } cock; perhaps *præcox* or  
*præcoquum ingenium*, Lat.] A cockcomb;  
a conceited person; a pert young rogue.  
A ludicrous word. Obsolete.

You are a fancy boy;  
This trick may chance to feather you I know what;  
You must contrary me! you are a *princox*, go. Shakspeare.

**TO PRINCK.** v. n. [*pruncken*, Dutch.] To prank; to deck for show. It is the diminutive of *prank*.

Hold a good way, for he was every day longer *princking* in the glads than you was. *Art of Turnmenting*.

**TO PRINT.** v. a. [*imprimer*, *empreint*, French.]

## 1. To mark by pressing any thing upon another.

On his fiery steed betimes he rode,  
That scarcely *prints* the turf on which he trod. Dryden.

## 2. To impress any thing, so as to leave its form.

Perhaps some footsteps *printed* in the clay,  
Will to my love direct your wand'ring way. Rayson.

## 3. To form by impression.

Your mother was most true to wedlock, prince,  
For she did *print* your royal father off;  
Conceiving you. Shakspeare.  
Ye shall not make any cuttings in your flesh for the dead, nor *print* any marks upon you. Leviticus.  
His royal bounty brought it own reward;  
And in their minds so deep did *print* the sense,  
That if their ruins sadly they regard,  
'Tis but with fear. Dryden.

## 4. To impress words or make books, not by the pen, but the press.

This nonsense got in by a mistake of the stage editors, who *printed* from the piecemeal written parts. Pope.  
Is it probable, that a promiscuous jumble of printing letter should often fall into a method, which should stamp on paper a coherent discourse? Locke.

As soon as he begins to spell, pictures of animals should be got him, with the *printed* names to them. Locke.

**TO PRINT.** v. n.

## 1. To use the art of typography.

Thou hast caused *printing* to be used; and, contrary to the king, his crown, and dignity, built a paper-mill. Shakspeare.

## 2. To publish a book.

From the moment he *prints*, he must expect to hear no more truth. Pope.

**PRINT.** n. f. [*empreinte*, Fr.]

## 1. Mark or form made by impression.

Some more time  
Must wear the *print* of his remembrance out. Shakspeare.

Abhorred slave,  
Which any *print* of goodness wilt not take,  
Being capable of all ill! Shakspeare.

Attend the foot,  
That leaves the *print* of blood where'er it walks. Shakspeare.

Up they toft the sand,  
No wheel soon, nor wheels *print* was in the mould  
Beneath them. Chapman.

Our life so fast away doth slide,  
As doth an hungry eagle through the wind;  
Or as a ship transported with the tide,  
Which in their passage leave no *print* behind. Davies.  
My life is but a wind,  
Which passeth by, and leaves no *print* behind. Sandys.

O'er the smooth enamell'd green,  
Where no *print* of step hath been. Milton.  
While the heav'n, by the sun's team untrod,  
Hath took no *print* of the approaching light,  
And all the spangled host keep watch. Milton.

Before the lion's den appeared the footsteps of many that had gone in, but no *prints* of any that ever came out. South.

Winds, bear me to some barren island,  
Where *print* of human feet was never seen. Dryden.  
From hence Æsra took her flight, and here  
The *prints* of her departing steps appear. Dryden.  
If they be not sometimes renewed by repeated exercise of the senses or reflection, the *print* wears out. Locke.

## 2. That which being impressed leaves its form; as, a butter print.

## 3. Pictures cut in wood or copper to be impressed on paper. It is usual to say wooden prints and copper plates.

4. Picture made by impression.  
From my breast I cannot tear  
The passion, which from thence did grow;  
Nor yet out of my fancy raise  
The *print* of that supposed face. Waller.

The *prints*, which we see of antiquities, may contribute to form our genius, and to give us great ideas. Dryden.

## 5. The form, size, arrangement, or other qualities of the types used in printing books.

To refresh the former hint;  
She read her maker in a *printer's* print. Dryden.

## 6. The state of being published by the printer.

I love a ballad in *print*, or a life. Shakspeare.  
It is so rare to see

Aught that belongs to young nobility  
In *print*, that we must prate. Suckling.

His natural antipathy to a man who endeavours to figure his parts in the world, has hindered many persons from making their appearance in *print*. Addison.

I published some tables, which were out of *print*. Arbuthnot.

The rights of the christian church are scornfully trampled on in *print*. Atterbury.

## 7. Single sheet printed for sale; a paper something less than a pamphlet.

The *prints*, about three days alter, were filled with the same terms. Addison.  
The publick had said before, that they were dull; and they were at great pains to purchase room in the *prints*, to testify under their hands the truth of it. Pope.

Inform us, will the emperor treat,  
Or do the *prints* and papers lie? Pope.

## 8. Formal method. A low word.

Lay his head sometimes higher, sometimes lower,  
That he may not feel every little change, who is not designed to have his maid lay all things in *print*, and tuck him in warm. Locke.

**PRINTER.** n. f. [from *print*.]

## 1. One that prints books.

I find, at reading all over, to deliver to the printer, in that which I ought to have done to comply with my design, I am fallen very short.

To buy books, only because they were published by an eminent printer, is much as if a man should buy cloaths that did not fit him, only because made by some famous taylor. Pope.

See, the printer's boy below;  
Ye hawkers all, your voices lift. Swift.

## 2. One that stains linen with figures.

**PRINTLESS.** adj. [from *print*.] That leaves no impression.

Ye elves,  
And ye, that on the sands with *printless* foot  
Do chase the ebbing Neptune. Shakspeare.

Whilst from off the waters fleet,  
Thus I set my *printless* feet,  
O'er the cowslip's velvet head,  
That bends not as I tread. Milton.

**PRIOR.** adj. [*prior*, Lat.] Former; being before something else; antecedent; anterior.

Whenever tempted to do or approve any thing contrary to the duties we are enjoined, let us reflect that we have a *prior* and superior obligation to the commands of Christ. Rogers.

**PRI'OR.** n. f. [*prieur*, Fr.]

## 1. The head of a convent of monks, inferior in dignity to an abbot.

Neither the, nor any other, besides the *prior* of the convent, knew any thing of his name. Spect.

## 2. Prior is such a person, as, in some churches, presides over others in the same churches.

**PRI'ORESS.** n. f. [from *prior*.] A lady superiour of a convent of nuns.

When you have vow'd, you must not speak with men,  
But in the presence of the *prioress*. Shakspeare.

The reeve, miller, and cook are distinguished from each other, as much as the mining lady *prior* and the broad speaking wife of Bath. Dryden.

**PRIORITY.** n. f. [from *prior*, adjective.]

## 1. The state of being first; precedence in time.

From son to son of the lady, as they should be in priority of birth. Hayward.

Men still affirm, that it killeth at a distance, that it poisoneth by the eye, and by priority of vision. Brown.

This observation may assist, in determining the dispute concerning the *priority* of Homer and Hesiod. Brown.

Though he oft renew'd the fight,  
And almost got *priority* of fight,  
He ne'er could overcome her quite. Swift.

## 2. Precedence in place.

Follow, Commius, we must follow you,  
Right worthy your *priority*. Shakspeare.

**PRIORSHIP.** n. f. [from *prior*.] The state or office of *prior*.

**PRI'ORY.** n. f. [from *prior*.]

## 1. A convent, in dignity below an abbey.

Our abbates and our *priories* shall pay  
This expedition's charge. Shakspeare.

## 2. Priories are the churches which are given to priors in titulum, or by way of title.

Ayliffe.

**PRI'SAGE.** n. f. [from *prise*.] A custom, now called butlerage, whereby the prince challenges out of every bark laden with wine, two tuns of wine at his price. Cowell.

**PRISM.** n. f. [*prisme*, Fr. *πρίσμα*.] A *prism* of glass is a glass bounded with two equal and parallel triangular ends, and three plain and well polished sides, which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three angles of one end, to the three angles of the other end. Newton.

Here, awful Newton, the dissolving clouds  
Form, fronting on the sun, thy showery *prism*. Thomson.

**PRISMA'TICK.** adj. [*prismatique*, Fr. from *prisme*.] Formed as a *prism*.

If the mass of the earth was cubick, *prismatick*, or any other angular figure, it would follow, that one, too vast a part, would be drowned, and another be dry. Derham.

Tallie eloquence, like the *prismatick* glass,  
Its gaudy colours spreads on every place;  
The face of nature we no more survey,  
All glares alike, without distinction gay. Pope.



## P R I

PRISMATICALLY. *adv.* [from *prismatich*.]

In the form of a prism.

Take notice of the pleasing variety of colours exhibited by the triangular glass, and demand what addition or decrement of either salt, sulphur, or mercury, befalls the glass, by being prismatically figured; and yet it is known, that without that shape, it would not afford those colours as it does.

Boyle.

PRISMOID. *n. f.* [*επίσμα and ἰδοις*.] A body approaching to the form of a prism.PRISON. *n. f.* [*prison*, Fr.] A strong hold in which persons are confined; a gaol.

He hath commision

To hang Cordelia in the prison. *Shakespeare.*

For those rebellious here their prison ordain'd.

Milton.

I thought our utmost good

Was in one word of freedom understood.

The fatal blessing came, from prison free,

I thrive abroad, and lose the sight of Emily.

Dryden.

Unkind! can you, whom only I adore,

Set open to your slave the prison door?

Dryden.

The tyrant Akols,

With power imperial curbs the struggling winds,

And founding tempests in dark prison bands.

Dryden.

He, that has his chains knocked off, and the

prison doors set open to him is presently at liberty.

Locke.

At his first coming to his little village, it was as

disagreeable to him as a prison, and every day

seemed too tedious to be endured in so retired a

place.

Law.

To PRISON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To imprison; to shut up in hold; to

restrain from liberty.

2. To captivate; to enchain.

Culling their potent herbs and baleful drugs,

They, as they sung, would take the prison'd soul,

And lap it in Elysium.

Milton.

3. To confine.

Universal plodding prisons up

The nimble spirits in the arteries.

Shakespeare.

Then did the king enlarge

The spleen he prison'd.

Chapman.

PRISONBASE. *n. f.* A kind of rural play,commonly called *prisonbars*.

The speeches of the court play every Friday at

giocho di canni, which is no other than *prisonbase*

upon horseback, hitting one another with staves,

as the others do with their hands.

Sandys.

PRISONER. *n. f.* [*prisonnier*, Fr.]

1. One who is confined in hold.

Caesar's ill erected tower,

To whose flint bolom my condemned lord

Is doom'd a prisoner.

Shakespeare.

The most pernicious infection, next the plague,

is the smell of the jail, when *prisoners* have been

long and close, and nastily kept.

Bacon.

He that is tied with one slender string, such as

one resolute struggle would break, he is *prisoner*

only to his own sloth, and who will pity his thral-

dom?

Decay of Piety.

A prisoner is troubled, that he cannot go whither

he would; and he that is at large is troubled, that

he does not know whither to go.

I. Ff. strange.

2. A captive; one taken by the enemy.

So oft as homeward I from her depart,

I go like one that having lost the field,

Is prisoner led away with heavy heart.

Spenser.

There succeeded an absolute victory for the

English, the taking of the Spanish general d'Ocampo

prisoner, with the loss of few of the English.

Bacon.

He yielded on my word.

As if my prisoner, I restore his sword.

Dryden.

3. One under an arrest.

Tribune, a guard to seize the empress straight,

Secure her person prisoner to the state.

Dryden.

PRISONHOUSE. *n. f.* Gaol; hold in which

one is confined.

I am forbid to tell the secrets of my prisonhouse.

Shakespeare.

## P R I

PRISONMENT. *n. f.* [from *prison*.] Confinement; imprisonment; captivity.

May be he will not touch young Arthur's life,  
But hold himself safe in his prisonment.

Shaks.

PRISTINE. *adj.* [*pristinus*, Latin.] First; ancient; original.

Now their pristine worth

The Britons recollect.

Philips.

This light being trajected only through the

parallel superficies of the two prisms, if it suffered

any change by the refraction of one superficies, it

lost that impression by the contrary refraction of

the other superficies, and so, being restored to its

pristine constitution, became of the same nature

and condition as at first.

Newton.

PUTTHER. A familiar corruption of *pray thee*, or *I pray thee*, which some of the tragick writers have injudiciously used.Well, what was that scream for, I *prither*?

I. Ff. strange.

Alas! why com'st thou at this dreadful moment,

To thuck the peace of my departing soul?

Away! I *prithe* leave me!

Rowe.

PRIVACY. *n. f.* [from *private*.]

1. State of being secret; secrecy.

2. Retirement; retreat; place intended to

be secret.

Clamours our *privacies* uneasy make,

Birds leave their nests disturb'd, and beasts their

haunts forsake.

Dryden.

Her sacred *privacies* all open lie,

To each profane enquiring vulgar eye.

Rowe.

3. [*privauté*, Fr.] Privy; joint know-ledge; great familiarity. *Privacy* in

this sense is improper.

You see Frog is religiously true to his bargain,

seems to hearken to any composition without your

*privacy*.

Arbutnot.

4. Taciturnity.

Amfworth.

PRIVADO. *n. f.* [Spanish.] A secret

friend.

The lady Brampton, an English lady, embarked

for Portugal at that time, with some *privados* of her

own.

Bacon.

PRIVATE. *adj.* [*privatus*, Lat.]

1. Not open; secret.

You shall go with me;

I have some *private* schooling for you both.

Shakespeare.

Fancy retires

Into her *private* cell, where nature rests.

Milton.

Private, or secret prayer, is that which is used by

a man alone apart from all others.

Duty of Man.

Fame, not contented with her broad highway,

Delights, for change, thro' *private* paths to stray.

Harte.

2. Alone; not accompanied.

3. Being upon the same terms with the rest

of the community; particular: opposed

to public.

When publick consent of the whole hath esta-

blished any thing, every man's judgment, being

thereunto compared, were *private*, howsoever his

calling be to some kind of publick charge; so that

of peace and quietness there is not any way possible,

unless the probable voice of every intire society or

body politick overrule all *private* of like nature in

the same body.

Hooker.

He flies

To let him breathe between the heav'ns and earth,

A *private* man in Athens.

Shakespeare.

What infinite heartache must kings neglect,

That *private* men enjoy? and what have kings,That *private* have not too, save ceremony?

Shakespeare.

Peter was but a *private* man, and not to be any

way compared with the dukes of his house.

Peacham.

The first principles of christian religion should

not be forced with school points and *private* tenets.

Sunderfon.

Dare you,

A *private* man, presume to love a queen?

Dryden.

4. Particular; not relating to the public.

## P R I

My end being *private*, I have not expressed my  
conceptions in the language of the schools. *Dryden.*  
5. In PRIVATE. Secretly; not publicly;  
not openly.

In *private* grievance, but with a careless scorn;  
In publick seem to triumph, not to mourn.

Granville.

PRIVATE. *n. f.* A secret message.His *private* with me of the dauphin's love,

Is much more general than these lines import.

Shakespeare.

PRIVATEER. *n. f.* [from *private*.] A ship

fitted out by private men to plunder the

enemies of the state.

He is at no charge for a fleet, farther than pro-

viding *privateers*, wherewith his subjects carry on

a pyrrical war at their own expence.

Swift.

To PRIVATEER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To fit out ships against enemies, at the

charge of private persons.

PRIVATELY. *adv.* [from *private*.] Secretly,

not openly.

There, this night,

We'll pass the business *privately* and well. *Shaks.*

And as he sat upon the mount of Olives, the

disciples came unto him *privately*.

Matthew.

PRIVATENESS. *n. f.* [from *private*.]

1. The state of a man in the same rank

with the rest of the community.

2. Secrecy; privacy.

Ambassadors attending the court in great num-

ber, he did content with courtely, reward, and

*privateness*.

Bacon.

3. Obscurity; retirement.

He drew him into the fatal circle from a resolved

*privateness*, where he bent his mind to a retired

course.

Watts.

PRIVATION. *n. f.* [*privation*, Fr. *privatio*, Latin.]

1. Removal or destruction of any thing or

quality.

For, what is this contagious sin of kind,

But a *privation* of that grace within?

Devere.

If the *privation* be good, it follows not the former

condition was evil, but less good; for the flower

or blossom is a positive good, although the removal

of it, to give place to the fruit, be a comparative

good.

Bacon.

So bounded are our natural desires,

That wanting all, and letting pain aside,

With bare *privation* sense is satisfy'd.

Dryden.

After some account of good, evil will be known

by consequence, us being only a *privation* or ab-

sence of good.

South.

A *privation* is the absence of what does naturally

belong to the thing, or which ought to be present

with it; as when a man or horse is deaf or dead, or

a physician or divine unlearned; these are *privations*.

Watts.

2. The act of the mind by which, in con-

sidering a subject, we separate it from

any thing appendant.

3. The act of degrading from rank or

office.

If part of the people or estate be somewhat in

the election, you cannot make them nulls or cy-

phers in the *privation* or translation.

Bacon.

PRIVATIVE. *adj.* [*privativus*, Fr. *privativus*, Latin.]

1. Causing privation of any thing.

2. Confisting in the absence of something;

not positive. *Privative* is in thingswhat *negative* is in propositions.The impression from *privative* to active, as from

silence to noise, is a greater degree than from less

noise to more.

Bacon.

The very *privative* blessings, the blessings of

immunity, safeguard, liberty and integrity, which

we enjoy, deserve the thanksgiving of a whole life.

Taylor.

PRIVATIVE. *n. f.* That of which the

essence is the absence of something.

Silence is only the absence of sound.

# PRIV

Harmonical sounds and discordant sounds are both active and positive, but blackness and darkness are indeed but *privatives*, and therefore have little or no activity; somewhat they do contravert, but very little. Bacon

**PRIVATIVELY**, *adv.* [from *privative*.]

1. By the absence of something necessary to be present.

2. Negatively.

The duty of the new covenant is set down, first *privatively*, not like that of Mosaic observances, external, but positively, laws given into the minds and hearts. Hammond.

**PRIVATIVENESS**, *n. f.* [from *privative*.]

Notation of absence of something that should be present.

**PRIVET**, *n. f.* [*ligustrum*.] A plant. Miller.

**PRIVILEGE**, *n. f.* [*privilegium*, Fr. from *privilegium*, Latin.]

1. Peculiar advantage.

Here's my sword,  
Behold it is the *privilege* of mine honours,  
My oath, and my profession. Shakspeare.

He went

Invisible, yet stay'd, such *privilege*

Hath omnipresence. Milton.

He claims his *privilege*, and says 'tis fit,

Nothing should be the judge of wit, but wit. Denham.

Smiles, not allow'd to bend, from reason move,

And are the *privilege* of human life. Dryden.

When the chief captain order'd him to be scourged uncondemned, he pleads the legal *privilege* of a Roman, who ought not to be treated by Ketticell.

A soul that can securely death defy,

And count it nature's *privilege* to die. Dryden.

The *privilege* of birth-right was a double portion. Locke.

2. Immunity; right not universal.

I beg the ancient *privilege* of Athens. Shakspeare.

**TO PRIVILEGE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To invest with rights or immunities; to grant a *privilege*.

The great are *privileg'd* alone,

To punish all injustice but their own. Dryden.

He happier yet, who *privileg'd* by fate

To shorter labour, and a lighter weight,

Receiv'd but yesterday the gift of breath,

Onward to-morrow to return to death. Prior.

2. To exempt from censure or danger.

The court is rather deem'd as a *privileg'd* place

of unbridled licentiousness, than as the abiding

of him, who, as a father, should give a fatherly example. Sidney.

He took this place for sanctuary,

And it shall *privilege* him from your hands. Shakspeare.

This place

Both *privilege* me, speak what reason will. Daniel.

3. To exempt from paying tax or imposts.

Many things are by our laws *privileg'd* from

taxes, which by the canon law are chargeable. Hale.

**PRIVELY**, *adv.* [from *privy*.] Secretly;

privately.

They have the profits of their lands by pretence

of conveyances thrust into their *privy* friends,

who *privily* send them the revenues. Spranger.

**PRIVY**, *n. f.* [*privaute*, Fr. from *privy*.]

1. Private communication.

I will unto you in *privy* discover the drift of

my purpose; I mean thereby to settle an eternal

peace in that country, and also to make it very

profitable to her majesty. Spenser.

2. Confidentialness; joint knowledge; private

concurrence.

The authority of higher powers hath force even

in these things which are done without their *privy*,

and are of mean reckoning. Hooker.

Upon this French going out, took he upon him,

Without the *privy* of the king, to appoint

who should attend him. Shakspeare.

All the doors were laid open for his departure, not

without the *privy* of the prince of Orange, con-

# PRIV

cluding that the Kingdom might better be settled in his absence. Swift.

3. [In the plural.] Secret parts.

Few of them have any thing to cover their

privies. Abbot.

**PRIVY**, *adj.* [*priv*, Fr.]

1. Private; not public; assigned to secret

uses.

The party, 'gainst the which he doth contrive,

Shall seize on half his goods; the other half

Comes to the *privy* coffers of the state. Shakspeare.

2. Secret; clandestine; done by stealth.

He took advantage of the night for such *privy*

attempts, inasmuch that the bruit of his manly

was spread every where. 2 Maccabees.

3. Secret; not shown; not publick.

The sword of the great men that are slain entereth

into their *privy* chamber. Ezekiel.

4. Admitted to secrets of state.

The king has made him

One of the *privy* council. Shakspeare.

'One, having let his beard grow from the martyr-

dom at King Charles I till the restoration, desired

to be made a *privy* councillor. Spectator.

5. Confidential to any thing, admitted to

participation of knowledge.

Sir Valentine

This night intends to steal away your daughter,

Myself am one made *privy* to the plot. Shakspeare.

Many being *privy* to the net,

How hard is it to keep it unbetray'd? Danth.

He would rather lose half of his kingdom, than

be *privy* to such a secret, which he commanded

me never to mention. Swift.

**PRIVY**, *n. f.* Place of retirement; need-

ful house.

Your fancy

Would fill the same ideas give ye,

As when you typ'd her on the *privy*. Swift.

**PRIZE**, *n. f.* [*prix*, Fr.]

1. A reward gained by contest with com-

petitors.

If ever he go alone, I'll never wrestle for *prize*.

Shakspeare.

Though their foe were big and strong, and often

brake the ring.

Forg'd of their lances; yet enforce't, he left th'

affected *prize*. Chapman.

I fought and conquer'd, yet have lost the *prize*.

Dryden.

The raising such silly competitions among the

ignorant, proposing *prizes* for such useless accom-

plishments, and inspiring them with such absurd

ideas of superiority, has in it something immoral

as well as ridiculous. Addison.

They are not indeed suffered to dispute with us

the proud *prizes* of arts and sciences, of learning

and elegance, in which I have much suspicion they

would often prove our superiors. Lau.

2. A reward gained by any performance.

True poets empty fame and praise despise;

Fame is the trumpet, but your smile the *prize*. Dryden.

3. [*prise*, French.] Something taken by

adventure; plunder.

The king of Scots he did send to France,

To fill King Edward's fame with prisoner kings,

And make his chronicle as rich with *prize*.

As is the dory bottom of the sea. Shakspeare.

With sunken wreck.

Age that all men overcomes, has made his *prize*

on thee. Chapman.

He acquitted himself like a valiant, but not like

an honest man; for he converted the *prizes* to his

own use. Arbutnot.

Then prostrate falls, and begs with ardent eyes

Soon to obtain and long possess the *prize*. Pope.

**TO PRIZE**, *v. a.* [from *appraiser*; *priser*,

Fr. *apprécier*, Lat.]

1. To rate; to value at a certain price.

Life I *prize* not a straw; but for mine honour

Which I would free. Shakspeare.

A goodly *prize* that I was *prized* at of them.

Zachariah.

2. To esteem; to value highly.

# PRO

I go to free us both of pain;  
I *prize'd* your person, but your crown I *despise'd*.

Dryden.

Some the French writers, some our own *prize*;

The ancients only, or the moderns *prize*. Pope.

**PRIZE**, *n. f.* [*prizeur*, Fr. from *prize*.]

He that values,

It holds its estimate and dignity,

As well wherein 'tis precious of itself,

As in the *prize*. Shakspeare.

**PRIZEFIGHTER**, *n. f.* [*prize* and *fighter*.]

One that fights publicly for a reward.

Martin and Craibe engaged like *prizefighters*.

Arbutnot and Pope.

In Fig the *prizefighter* by day delight. Bramston.

**PRO**, [Latin.] For; in defence of: *pro*

and *con*, for *pro* and *contra*, for and

against. Despicable cant.

Doctrinal points in controversy had been agitated

in the pulpits, with more warmth than had used to

be; and thence the animosity increased in books

*pro* and *con*. Clarendon.

Matthew met Richard, when

Of many knotty points they spoke,

And *pro* and *con* by turns they took. Prior.

**PROBABILITY**, *n. f.* [*probabilitas*, Lat.

*probabilité*, Fr. from *probable*.] Likeli-

hood; appearance of truth; evidence

arising from the preponderation of argu-

ment: it is less than moral certainty.

*Probability* is the appearance of the agreement

or disagreement of two ideas, by the intervention

of proofs, whose connection is not constant; but

appears for the most part to be so. Locke.

As for *probabilities*, what thing was there ever

set down to agreeable with sound reason, but some

probable they against it might be made? Hooker.

The reason why men are moved to believe a

*probability* of gain by adventuring their stocks into

such foreign countries as they have never seen, and

of which they have made no trial, is from the tes-

timony of other credible persons. Willins.

It is a truth be certain, and thwart interest, it will

quickly fetch it down to but a *probability*, nay, if

it does not carry with it an irrefragable evidence,

it will go near to debase it to a downright fallacy.

South.

Though moral certainty be sometimes taken for

a high degree of *probability*, which can only pro-

duce a doubtful assent; yet it is also frequently

used for a firm assent to a thing upon such grounds

as fully satisfy a prudent man. Tillotson.

For a perpetual motion, magnetic virtues are

not without some strong *probabilities* of proving ef-

fectual. Willins.

Which temper, if they were duly improved by

proper studies, and better methods of education,

would in all *probability* carry them to greater

heights of *prize*, than are to be found amongst the

generality of men. Lau.

**PROBABLE**, *adj.* [*probable*, Fr. *probabilis*,

Latin.] Likely; having more

evidence than the contrary.

The public approbation, given by the body of

this whole church unto those things which are es-

tablished, doth make it but *probable* that they are

good, and therefore unto a necessary proof that

they are not good it must give place. Hooker.

The only reasonable inquiry is, which is of *pro-*

babilities the most, or of improbabilities the least such.

Hammond

I do not say, that the principles of religion are

merely *probable*; I have before asserted them to be

morally certain; and that to a man who is careful

to preserve his mind free from prejudice, and to

consider, they will appear unquestionable, and

the deductions from them demonstrable. Willins.

That is accounted *probable*, which has better ar-

guments producible for it, than can be brought

against it. South.

They assented to things, that were neither evi-

dent nor certain, but only *probable*; for they con-

vinced, they were hazarded upon a *probable* per-

suasion of the honesty and truth of those whom

they corresponded with. South.

**PROBABLY**, *adv.* [from *probable*.] Likely;

in likelihood.

# PRO

Distinction betwixt what may possibly, and what will *probably* be done. *L'Estrange.*

Our constitution in church or state could not *probably* have been long preserved, without such methods. *Swift.*

**PROBAT.** *n. f.* [Latin.] The proof of wills and testaments of persons deceased in the spiritual court, either in common form by the oath of the executor, or with witnesses. *Dict.*

**PROBATION.** *n. f.* [probatio, from proba, Lat. probatio, Fr.]

1. Proof; evidence; testimony.

Of the truth herein,  
This present object made *probation*. *Shakspeare.*  
He was lap't in a most curious mantle, which, for more *probation*, I can produce. *Shakspeare.*

The kinds of *probation* for several things being as much disproportioned, as the objects of the several senses are to one another. *Wilkins.*

2. The act of proving by ratiocination or testimony.

When these principles, what is, is, and it is impossible for the same thing to be, and not to be, are made use of in the *probation* of propositions, wherein are words standing for complex ideas, as man or horse, there they make men receive and retain falsehood for manifest truth. *Locke.*

3. Trial; examination.

In the practical part of knowledge, much will be left to experience and *probation*, wherewith indication cannot so fully reach. *Bacon.*

4. Moral trial.

At the end of the world, when the state of our trial and *probation* shall be finished, it will be proper season for the distribution of public justice. *Nelson.*

5. Trial before entrance into monastic life; noviciate.

I suffer many things as an author militant, whereof, in your days of *probation*, you have been a sharer. *Pope.*

**PROBATIONARY.** *adj.* [from probation.]

Serving for trial.

**PROBATIONER.** *n. f.* [from probation.]

1. One who is upon trial.

Hear a mortal muse thy praise rehearse,  
In no ignoble verse;  
But such as thy own verse did practise here,  
When thy first fruits of poetry were giv'n,  
To make thyself a welcome inmate there;  
While yet a young *probationer*,  
And candidate of heav'n. *Dryden.*

Build a thousand churches, where these *probationers* may read their wall lectures. *Swift.*

2. A novice.

This root of bitterness was but a *probationer* in the soil; and though it set forth some offsets to preserve its kind, yet Satan was fain to cherish them. *Decay of Piety.*

**PROBATIONERSHIP.** *n. f.* [from probationer.] State of being a probationer; noviciate.

He has afforded us only the twilight of probability, suitable to that state of mediocrity and *probationership*, he has been pleas'd to place us in here, wherein to check our over-confidence. *Locke.*

**PROBATORY.** *adj.* [from proba, Latin.]

Serving for trial.

Job's afflictions were not vindictory punishments, but *probatory* chastisements to make trial of his graces. *Bramhall.*

**PROBATUM EST.** A Latin expression added to the end of a receipt, signifying it is tried or proved.

Vain the concern that you express,  
That uncall'd Alas will possess  
Your house and couch both day and night,  
And that Macbeth was haunted leis  
By Banquo's restless spirit:  
Lend him but fifty louis d'or,  
And you shall never see him more;  
Take my advice, *probation* off.  
Why do the gods indulge our fears,  
Must to secure our rest?

# PRO

**PROBE.** *n. f.* [from proba, Lat.] A slender wire by which surgeons search the depth of wounds.

A round white stone was lodged, which was so fastened in that part, that the physician with his probe could not stir it. *Fell.*

I made search with a *probe*. *Wijeman.*

**PROBE-SCISSORS.** *n. f.* [probe and scissors.]

Scissors used to open wounds, of which the blade thrust into the orifice has a button at the end.

The sinus was snipt up with *probe-scissors*. *Wijeman.*

**TO PROBE.** *v. a.* [probo, Lat.] To search:

to try by an instrument.  
Nothing can be more painful, than to *probe* and search a purulent old sore to the bottom. *South.*

He'd raise a blush, where secret vice he found;  
And tickle, while he gently *prob'd* the wound. *Dryden.*

**PROBITY.** *n. f.* [probitt, Fr. probitas, Lat.]

Honesty; sincerity; veracity.

The truth of our Lord's ascension might be deduced from the *probity* of the apostles. *Fiddes.*

So near approach we their celestial kind,  
By justice, truth, and *probity* of mind. *Pope.*

**PROBLEM.** *n. f.* [probleme, Fr. πρῶβλημα.]

A question proposed.

The *problem* is, whether a man constantly and strongly believing that such a thing shall be, it doth help any thing to the effecting of the thing. *Bacon.*

Deeming that abundantly confirmed to advance it above a disputable *problem*, I proceeded to the next proposition. *Hammond.*

Although in general we understand colours, yet were it not an easy *problem* to resolve, why grass is green? *Brown.*

This *problem* let philosophers resolve,  
What makes the globe from west to east revolve? *Blackmore.*

**PROBLEMATICAL.** *adj.* [from problem; *problematique*, Fr.] Uncertain; unsettled; disputed; disputable.

It is a question *problematical* and dubious, whether the observation of the sabbath was imposed upon Adam, and his posterity in paradise? *White.*

I promised no better arguments than might be expected in a point *problematical*. *Boyle.*

Diligent enquiries into remote and *problematistical* guilt, leave a gate wide open to the whole tribe of informers. *Swift.*

**PROBLEMATICALITY.** *adv.* [from *problematistical*.] Uncertainly.

**PROBOSCIS.** *n. f.* [proboscis, Lat.] A snout; the trunk of an elephant; but it is used also for the same part in every creature, that bears any resemblance thereunto.

The elephant wreath'd, to make them sport,  
His lithe *proboscis*. *Milton.*

**PROCA'IOUS.** *adj.* [procar, Lat.] Petulant; loose. *Dict.*

**PROCA'CITY.** *n. f.* [from *procacious*.] Petulance. *Dict.*

**PROCATA'RTICK.** *adj.* [προκαταρτικῆς.] Forerunning; remotely antecedent. See PROCATARSIS.

James IV. of Scotland, falling away in his flesh, without the precedence of any *procatactick* cause, was suddenly cured by decharming the witchcraft. *Harvey.*

The physician esquires into the *procatactick* causes. *Harvey.*

**PROCATA'XIS.** *n. f.* [προκαταξίς.] The pre-existent cause of a disease, which co-operates with others that are subsequent, whether internal or external; as anger or heat of climate, which bring such an ill disposition of the juices, as occasions a fever: the ill disposition being the immediate cause, and the bad air the *procatactick* cause. *Quincy.*

# PRO

**PROCEDURE.** *n. f.* [procedure, Fr. from *proceed*.]

1. Manner of proceeding; management; conduct.

This is the true *procedure* of conscience, always supposing a law from God, before it lays obligations upon man. *Steele.*

2. Act of proceeding; progress; process; operation.

Although the distinction of these several *procedures* of the soul do not always appear distinct, especially in sudden actions, yet in actions of weight, all these have their distinct order and *procedure*. *Hale.*

3. Produce; thing produced.

No known substance, but earth and the *procedures* of earth, as tile and stone, yieldeth any metal or herby substance. *Bacon.*

**TO PROCEED.** *v. n.* [procedo, Latin, *proceder*, French.]

1. To pass from one thing or place to another.

Adam  
Proceeded thus to ask his heavenly guest. *Milton.*  
Then to the prelude of a war *proceeds*;  
His lorus, yet sore, he ties against a tree. *Dryden.*

I shall *proceed* to more complex ideas. *Locke.*

2. To go forward; to tend to the end designed; to advance.

Temp'rately proceed to what you would  
Thus violently redress. *Shakspeare.*  
These things, when they *proceed* not, they go backward. *Ben Jonson.*

3. To come forth from a place or from a sender.

I *proceeded* forth and came from God; neither came I of myself, but he sent me. *John.*

4. To go or march in state.

He ask'd a clear stage for his muse to *proceed* in  
Thus violently redress. *Anonymous.*

5. To issue; to arise; to be the effect of, to be produced from.

A dagger of the mind, a false creation  
Proceeding from the heat oppress'd brain. *Shakspeare.*  
From me what *proceed*  
But all corrupt, both mind and will deprav'd. *Milton.*

All this *proceeded* not from any want of knowledge. *Dryden.*

6. To prosecute any design.

He that *proceeds* upon other principles, in his enquiry into any sciences, posits himself in a path. *Locke.*

Since husbandry is of large extent, the particulars out such precepts to *proceed* on, as are capable of ornament. *Addison.*

7. To be transacted; to be carried on.

He will, after his four fashion, tell you  
What hath *proceeded* worthy note to-day. *Shakspeare.*

8. To make progress.

Violence  
*Proceeded*, and oppression and sword law  
Through all the plan. *Milton.*

9. To carry on juridical process.

*Proceed* by process, lest parties break out,  
And sack great Rome with Romans. *Shakspeare.*

Instead of a ship, to levy upon his country a sum of money for his majesty's use, with direct in what manner he should *proceed* against such refused. *Clarendon.*

To judgment he *proceeded* on th' accus'd. *Milton.*

10. To transact; to act; to carry on an affair methodically.

From them I will not hide  
My judgments, how with mankind I *proceed*;  
As how with peccant angels late they saw. *Milton.*

How severely with themselves *proceed*.  
The men who write such verse as who can read?  
Their own strict judges, not a word they spare.  
That wants of force, or light, or weight, or care. *Pope.*

11. To take effect; to have its course.

This rule only *proceeds* and takes place, when a person cannot of common law condemn a man by his sentence.

# PRO

12. To be propagated; to come by generation.  
From my loins thou shalt proceed. *Milton.*

13. To be produced by the original efficient cause.  
O Adam, our Almighty is, from whom All things proceed, and up to him return! *Milton.*

PROCEED. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Produce: as, the proceeds of an estate. *Clarissa.*  
Not an imitable word, though much used in writings of commerce.

PROCEEDER. *n. f.* [from proceed.] One who goes forward; one who makes a progress.

-He that seeketh victory over his nature, let him not set himself too great nor too small tasks; for the first will make him dejected by often failing; and the second will make him a fatal proceeder, though by often prevailings. *Bacon.*

PROCEEDING. *n. f.* [procedé, Fr. from proceed.]

1. Process from one thing to another; series of conduct; transaction.  
I'll acquaint our dutious citizens, With all your just proceedings in this case. *Shakspeare.*  
My dear love

To your proceedings bids me tell you this. *Shakspeare.*  
The understanding brought to knowledge by degrees, and in such a general proceeding, nothing is hard. *Locke.*

It is a very mutual proceeding, and I would not have been guilty of it for the world. *Arbuthnot.*

Clear the justice of God's proceedings, it seems reasonable there should be a future judgment for a suitable distribution of rewards and punishments. *Nelson.*

From the earliest ages of christianity, there never was a precedent of such a proceeding. *Swift.*

1. Legal procedure: as, such are the proceedings at law.

PROCELLUOUS. *adj.* [procellus, Lat.] Tempestuous. *Dict.*

PROCEPTION. *n. f.* Preoccupation; act of taking something sooner than another.  
A word not in use.

Having so little power to offend others, that I have none to preserve what is mine own from their preception. *King Charles.*

PROCRITY. *n. f.* [from procerus, Latin.] Tallness; height of stature.

We shall make attempts to lengthen out the human figure, and restore it to its ancient procrity. *Addison.*

PROCESS. *n. f.* [proces, Fr. processus, Lat.]

1. Tendency; progressive course.

That there is somewhat higher than either of these two, no other proof doth need, than the very process of man's desire, which being natural should be frustrate, if there were not some farther thing wherein it might rest at the length contented, which in the former it cannot do. *Hooker.*

2. Regular and gradual progress.  
Commend me to your honourable wife;  
Tell her the process of Antonio's end;  
Say how I lov'd you; speak me fair in death. *Shakspeare.*

They declared unto him the whole process of that war; and with what success they had endured. *Kneller.*

Immediate are the acts of God, more swift Than time or motion; but to human ears Cannot without process of speech be told. *Milton.*

Attends the fatal process of the war. *Dryden.*  
In the parable of the wasteful steward, we have a lively image of the force and process of this temptation. *Rogers.*

3. Course; continual flux or passage.  
I have been your wife, in this obedience, Upward of twenty years; if in the course And process of this time you can report, And prove it too against mine hopes ought, Turn me away. *Shakspeare.*

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This empire rise,  
By policy and long process of time. *Milton.*

Many acts of parliament have, in long process of time, been lost, and the things forgotten. *Hale.*

4. Methodical management of any thing.  
Experiments, familiar to chymists, are unknown to the learned, who never read a chymical process. *Boyle.*

The process of that great day, with several of the particular circumstances of it, are fully described by our Saviour. *Nelson.*

An age they live releas'd  
From all the labour, process, clamour, woe,  
Which our sad scenes of daily action know. *Prior.*

5. Course of law.

Proceed by process,  
Left parties, as he is help'd, break out. *Shakspeare.*  
All process ecclesiastical should be made in the king's name, as in writs at the common law. *Hayward.*

That a suit of law, and all judicial process, is not in itself a sin, appears from courts being erected by consent in the apostle's days, for the management and conduct of them. *Kettwell.*

The patrians they chose for their patrons, to answer for their appearance, and defend them in any process. *Swift.*

PROCESSION. *n. f.* [procession, Fr. processio, Lat.] A train marching in ceremonious solemnity.

If there be cause for the church to go forth in solemn procession, his whole family have such duties come upon them, that no one can be spared. *Hooker.*

Hum all his train  
Follow'd in bright procession. *Milton.*

'Tis the procession of a funeral vow,  
Which cruel laws to Indian wives allow. *Dryden.*

The priests, Potinus at their head,  
In skins of beasts involv'd, the long procession led. *Dryden.*

When this vast congregation was formed into a regular procession to attend the ark of the covenant, the king hunched at the head of his people, with hymns and dances. *Addison.*

It is to be hoped, that the persons of wealth, who made their procession through the members of these new erected seminaries, will contribute to their maintenance. *Addison.*

The Ethiopians held an annual sacrifice of twelve days to the gods; all that time they carried their images in procession, and placed them at their festivals. *Brown.*

TO PROCESSION. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

To go in procession. A low word.

PROCESSIONAL. *adj.* [from procession.] Relating to procession.

PROCESSIONARY. *adj.* [from procession.] Consisting in procession.

Rogations or litanies were then the very strength and comfort of God's church; whereupon, in the year 506, it was by the council of Aurelia decreed, that the whole church should bestow yearly at the feast of Pentecost, three days in that processionary service. *Hooker.*

PROCHRONISM. *n. f.* [προχρόνισμα.] An error in chronology; a dating a thing before it happened. *Dict.*

PROCRESCENCE. *n. f.* [procrentia, Lat.] Falling down; dependence below its natural place.

PROCRECT. *n. f.* [procrectus, Lat.] Complete preparation; preparation brought to the point of action.

When all the plain  
Cover'd with thick imbu'd squadrons bright,  
Chariots, and flaming arms, and fiery steeds,  
Reflecting blaze on blaze, first met his view,  
War he perceiv'd, war in procrect. *Milton.*

TO PROCLAIM. *v. a.* [proclamo, Latin; proclamer, French.]

1. To promulgate or denounce by a solemn or legal publication.

When thou comest nigh unto a city to fight against it, proclaim peace unto it. *Deuteronomy.*

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I proclaim a liberty for you, (saith the Lord, to the sword and to the pestilence. *Jeremiah.*

With trumpets sound, throughout the host proclaim A solemn council. *Milton.*

While in another's name you peace declare,  
Princes, you in your own proclaim a war. *Dryden.*

She to the palace led her guest,  
Then offer'd incense, and proclaim'd a feast. *Dryden.*

2. To tell openly.  
Some profligate wretches, were the apprehensions of punishments of shame taken away, would as openly proclaim their atheism, as their lives do. *Locke.*

While the deathless muse  
Shall sing the just, shall o'er their head diffuse  
Perfumes with lavish hand, she shall proclaim  
Thy crimes alone. *Prior.*

3. To outlaw by public denunciation.  
I heard myself proclaimed. *Shakspeare.*

PROCLAIMER. *n. f.* [from proclaim.] One that publishes by authority.

The great proclaimer, with a voice  
More awful than the sound of trumpet, cry'd  
Repentance, and heaven's kingdom nigh at hand  
To all baptiz'd. *Milton.*

PROCLAMATION. *n. f.* [proclamatio, Lat. proclamation, Fr. from proclaim.]

1. Publication by authority.  
2. A declaration of the king's will openly published among the people.

It the king sent a proclamation for their repair to their houses, some nobleman published a protestation against those proclamations. *Clarendon.*

PROCLIVITY. *n. f.* [proclivitas, proclivis, Latin.]

1. Tendency; natural inclination; propensity; proneness.

The sensitive appetite may engender a proclivity to feed, but not a necessity to feed. *Bramhall.*

2. Readiness; facility of attaining.  
He had such a dextrous proclivity, as his teachers were vain to restrain his forwardness, that his brothers might keep pace with him. *Wotton.*

PROCLIVOUS. *adj.* [proclivis, Latin.] Inclined; tending by nature. *Dict.*

PROCONSUL. *n. f.* [Latin.] A Roman officer, who governed a province with consular authority.

Every child knoweth how dear the works of Homer were to Alexander, Virgil to Augustus, Ausonius to Gratian, who made him proconsul, Chaucer to Richard II. and Gower to Henry IV. *Peacham.*

PROCONSULSHIP. *n. f.* [from proconsul.] The office of a proconsul.

TO PROCRASTINATE. *v. a.* [procrastinor, Lat.] To defer; to delay; to put off from day to day.

Hopeless and helpless doth Aegeon wind,  
But to procrastinate his lifeless end. *Shakspeare.*  
Let men seriously and attentively listen to that voice within them, and they will certainly need no other medium to convince them, either of the error or danger of thus procrastinating their repentance. *Decay of Piety.*

TO PROCRASTINATE. *v. n.* To be dilatory.

Set out early and resolutely without procrastinating or looking back. *Hammond.*

I procrastinate more than I did twenty years ago, and have several things to finish, which I put off to twenty years hence. *Swift to Pope.*

PROCRASTINATION. *n. f.* [procrastinatio, Latin; from procrastinate.] Delay; dilatoriness.

How desperate the hazard of such procrastination is, hath been convincingly demonstrated by better pens. *Decay of Piety.*

PROCRASTINATOR. *n. f.* [from procrastinate.] A dilatory person.

# PRO

**PROCREANT.** *adj.* [*procreans*, Lat.] Productive; pregnant.

The temple-haunting martlet does approve,  
By his lov'd mansionry, that heav'n's breath  
Smells sweetly here: no jutting frieze,  
Nor this bird  
Hath made his pendant bed, and *procreant* cradle.  
*Shakespeare.*

**TO PROCREATE.** *v. a.* [*procreo*, Latin; *procréer*, French.] To generate; to produce.

Flies crossed and corrupted, when enclosed in  
such vessels, did never *procreate* a new fly. *Bentley.*  
Since the earth retains her fruitful power,  
To *procreate* plants the forest to restore;  
Say, why to nobler animals alone  
Should she be feeble, and unfruitful grown?  
*Blackmore.*

**PROCREATION.** *n. f.* [*procreation*, Fr. *procreatio*, Lat. from *procreare*.] Generation; production.

The enclosed warmth, which the earth hath stored  
up by the heat of the sun, assists nature in  
the speedier *procreation* of those varieties which  
the earth bringeth forth. *Raleigh.*  
Neither her outside form'd so fair, nor aught  
In *procreation* common to all kinds. *Milton.*  
Uncleanly, as an unlawful gratification of the  
appetite of *procreation*. *Smith.*

**PROCREATIVE.** *adj.* [from *procreate*.] Generative; productive.

The ordinary period of the human *procreative*  
faculty in males is sixty-five, in females forty-five.  
*Hall.*

**PROCREATIVENESS.** *n. f.* [from *procreative*.] Power of generation.

These have the accout privilege of propagating  
and not expiring, and have reconciled the *procrea-*  
*tiveness* of corporeal, with the duration of incorpo-

**PROCREATOR.** *n. f.* [from *procreate*.] Generator; begetter.

**PROCTOR.** *n. f.* [contracted from *procurator*.]

1. A manager of another man's affairs.  
The most clamorous for this pretended reforma-  
tion, are either atheists, or else *proctors* suborned  
by atheists. *Hobbes.*  
2. An attorney in the spiritual court.  
I find him charging the inconveniences in the  
payment of tithes upon the clergy and *proctors*.  
*Swift.*

3. The magistrate of the university.  
The *proctor* sent his servant to call him.  
*Water.*

**TO PROCTOR.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manage. A cant word.

I cannot *proctor* mine own cause so well  
To make it clear. *Shakespeare.*

**PROCTORSHIP.** *n. f.* [from *proctor*.] Office or dignity of a proctor.

From a scholar he became a fellow, and the pre-  
sident of the college, after he had received all the  
graces and degrees, the *proctorship* and the doctor-  
ship. *Clarendon.*

**PROCUMBENT.** *adj.* [*procumbens*, Latin.] Lying down; prone.

**PROCURABLE.** *adj.* [from *procure*.] To be procured; obtainable; acquirable.  
Though it be a far more common and *procurable*  
liquor than the infusion of lignum nephriticum, it  
may yet be easily substituted in its room. *Boyle.*

**PROCURACY.** *n. f.* [from *procure*.] The management of any thing.

**PROCURATION.** *n. f.* [from *procure*.] The act of procuring.

Those, who formerly were doubtful in this mat-  
ter, upon strict and repeated inspection of these  
bodies, and *procuration* of plain shells from this  
island, are now convinced, that these are the re-  
mains of sea-animala. *Woodward.*

**PROCURATOR.** *n. f.* [from *procuro*, Latin;]

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*procurateur*, Fr.] Manager; one who transacts affairs for another.

I had in charge at my depart from France,  
As *procurator* for your excellence.  
To merry prince's Marg'ret for your grace.  
*Shakespeare.*

They confirm and seal  
Their undertaking with their dearest blood,  
As *procurators* for the commonweal. *Daniel.*  
When the *procurators* of king Antigonus imposed  
a rate upon the sick people, that came to Edeplum  
to drink the waters which were lately sprung, and  
were very healthful, they instantly dried up. *Taylor.*

**PROCURATORIAL.** *adj.* [from *procurator*.] Made by a proctor.

All *procuratorial* exceptions ought to be made  
before contestation of suit, and not afterwards, as  
being dilatory exceptions, if a *proctor* was then  
made and constituted. *Ayliffe.*

**PROCURATORY.** *adj.* [from *procurator*.] Tending to procuration.

**TO PROCURE.** *v. a.* [*procuro*, Latin; *procurer*, French.]

1. To manage; to transact for another.  
2. To obtain; to acquire.  
They shall fear and tremble, for all the prosperity  
that I *procure* unto it. *Jeremiah.*  
Happy though but ill,  
If we *procure* not to ourselves more woe. *Milton.*  
We no other pains endure,  
Than those that we ourselves *procure*. *Dryden.*  
Then by thy toil *procure'd*, thou food shalt eat.  
*Dryden.*

3. To persuade; to prevail on.  
Is it my lady mother?  
What unaccustom'd *bauc* *procures* her hither?  
*Shakespeare.*

Whom nothing can *procure*,  
When the wide world runs hither, from his will  
To wrathe his limbs, and thence, not mend the ill.  
*Thybert.*

4. To contrive; to forward.  
Proceed, Salinus, to *procure* my fall,  
And by the doom of death end woes and all. *Shaly.*  
**TO PROCURE.** *v. n.* To bawd; to pimp.

Our author calls colouring, lea forais, in plain  
English, the bawd of her liter, the design or draw-  
ing: she clothes her, dresses her up, the paints her,  
the makes her appear more lovely than naturally  
she is, the *procures* for the design, and makes lovers  
for her. *Dryden.*  
With what impatience must the muse behold  
The wife by her *procuring* husband sold? *Dryden.*

**PROCUREMENT.** *n. f.* The act of pro-  
curing.

They mourn your ruin as their proper fate,  
Cursing the empires, for they think it done  
By her *procurement*. *Dryden.*

**PROCURER.** *n. f.* [from *procure*.]

1. One that gains; obtainer.  
Angling was, after tedious study, a moderator of  
passions, and a *procurer* of contentedness. *Walton.*  
2. Pimp; pander.  
Strumpets in their youth turn *procurers* in their  
age. *South.*

**PROCURESS.** *n. f.* [from *procure*.] A bawd.

I saw the most artful *procure* in town seducing  
a young girl. *Spectator.*

**PRODIGAL.** *adj.* [*prodigus*, Lat. *prodigus*, French.] Profuse; wasteful; expensive; lavish; not frugal; not parsimonious: with of before the thing.

Left I should seem over *prodigal* in the praise of  
my countrymen, I will only present you with some  
few verses. *Camden.*

Be now as *prodigal* of all dear grace,  
As nature was in making graces dear,  
When she did share the general world beside,  
And *prodigally* give them all to you. *Shakespeare.*

My chief care  
Is to come fairly off from the great debts,  
Wherein my time, something too *prodigal*,  
Hath left me gaged. *Shakespeare.*  
Diogenes did beg more of a *prodigal* man than

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the rest; whereupon one said, see your baseness,  
that when you find a liberal mind, you will take  
most of him; no, said Diogenes, but I mean to beg  
of the rest again. *Bacon.*

As a hero, whom his baser foes  
In troops surround; now these affairs, now those,  
Though *prodigal* of life, didst die to die  
By common hands. *Denham.*

Here patriots live, who, for their country's good,  
In fighting fields were *prodigal* of blood. *Dryden.*  
The *prodigal* of soul rush'd on the stroke  
Of lifted weapons, and did wounds provoke. *Dryden.*

O! beware,  
Great warrior, nor, too *prodigal* of life,  
Expose the British safety. *Philips.*

Some people are *prodigal* of their blood, and  
others for sparing, as if so much life and blood went  
together. *Bacon.*

**PRODIGAL.** *n. f.* A waster; a spendthrift.

A beggar grown rich, becomes a *prodigal*, for  
to obtaine his former obscurity, he puts on riot and  
excess. *Ben Jonson.*

Thou  
Ow'st all thy losses to the fates; but I,  
Like wasteful *prodigals*, have cast away  
My happiness. *Denham.*

Let the wasteful *prodigal* be stern. *Dryden.*  
**PRODIGALITY.** *n. f.* [*prodigalité*, French, from *prodigal*.] Extravagance; profu-  
sion; waste; excessive liberality.

A sweeter and lovelier gentleman,  
Fra'd in the *prodigality* of nature,  
The spacious world cannot again afford. *Shakspeare.*  
He that denies covetousness, should not be hid  
an adversary to him that opposeth *prodigality*.  
*Glansville.*

It is not always so obvious to distinguish between  
an act of liberality and act of *prodigality*. *South.*  
The most severe censor cannot but be pleas'd  
with the *prodigality* of his wit, though at the same  
time he could have wish'd, that the master of it  
had been a better manager. *Dryden.*

**PRODIGALLY.** *adv.* [from *prodigal*.] Pro-  
fusely; wastefully; extravagantly.

We are not yet so wretched in our fortunes,  
Nor in our wish to lose, as to abandon  
A friendship *prodigally*, of that price  
As is the senate and the people of Rome. *Ben Jonson.*

I cannot well be thought so *prodigally* thrifty  
my subjects blood, as to venture my own life.  
*King Charles.*

The next in place and punishment are they,  
Who *prodigally* throw their souls away;  
Tools, who repining at their wretched state,  
And loathing anxious life, suborn'd their fate.  
*Dryden.*

Nature not bounteous now, but lavish grows,  
Our paths with flowers she *prodigally* sows.  
*Dryden.*

**PRODIGIOUS.** *adj.* [*prodigiosus*, Latin; *prodigieux*, Fr.] Amazing; astonishing;  
such as may seem a prodigy; portentous;  
enormous; monstrous; amazingly great.

If'er he have a child, abortive be it,  
*Prodigious* and untimely brought to light!  
*Shakespeare.*

An emission of immaterial virtues we are a little  
doubtful to propound, it being so *prodigious*, but  
that it is constantly avouched by many. *Bacon.*  
It is *prodigious* to have thunder in a clear day.  
*Brown.*

Then entering at the gate,  
Conceal'd in clouds, *prodigious* to relate,  
He mix'd, unmark'd, among the busy throng. *Dryden.*

The Rhone enters the lake, and brings along  
with it a *prodigious* quantity of water. *Adams.*  
It is a scandal to christianity, that in towns  
where there is a *prodigious* increase in the number  
of houses and inhabitants, so little care should be  
taken for churches. *Swift.*

**PRODIGIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *prodigious*.] 1. Amazingly; astonishingly; portentously;  
enormously.

I donot mean absolutely according to philosophical  
exactness infinite, but only infinite or immeasurable  
as to us, or their number *prodigiously* great. *Bacon.*



1. It is sometimes used as a familiar hyperbole.

I am prodigiously pleased with this joint volume. *Pope.*

**PRODIGIOUSNESS**, *n. f.* [from *prodigious*.] Enormousness; portentousness; amazing qualities.

**PRODIGY**, *n. f.* [*prodige*, Fr. *prodigium*, Latin.]

1. Any thing out of the ordinary process of nature, from which omens are drawn; portent.

Be no more an exhibit meteor,

A prodigy of fear, and a portent Of bloated mischief to the unborn times. *Shakespeare.*

The party opposite to our settlement, seem to be driven out of all human methods, and are reduced to the poor comfort of *prodigia* and old women's fables. *Addison.*

2. Monster.

Most of mankind, through their own sluggishness, become nature's *prodigia*, not her children. *Bacon.*

3. Any thing astonishing for good or bad.

They would fawn *prodigia* of learning! *Spect.*

**PRODIGY**, *n. f.* [*prodigio*, Lat.] Treason; treachery. *Infis. orth.*

**PRODITOR**, *n. f.* [Latin.] A traitor. Not in use.

Plead priest, dost thou command me be shut out?

— I do, thou most usurping *proditor*. *Shakespeare.*

**PRODITORIOUS**, *adj.* [from *proditor*, Lat.]

1. Traitorous; treacherous; perfidious.

Not in use.

Now *proditorious* wretch! what hast thou done,

To make this barbarous tale alliterate? *Daniel.*

2. Apt to make discoveries.

Solid and conclusive characters are emergent from the mind, and start out of children when the mothers

least think of it; for nature is *proditorious*. *Milton.*

To **PRODUCE**, *v. a.* [*produco*, Lat. *produire*, French.]

1. To offer to the view or notice.

Produce your cause, both the Lord, bring forth

your strong reasons. *Job.*

2. To exhibit to the publick.

Your parents did not produce you much into the

world, whereby you avoided many wrong steps. *Swift.*

3. To bring as an evidence.

It seems not meet, nor wholesome to my place,

To be *produce'd* against the Moor. *Shakespeare.*

4. To bear; to bring forth, as a vegetable.

This soil *produce's* all sorts of palm-trees. *Sandys.*

5. To cause; to effect; to generate; to beget.

Somewhat is *produced* of nothing; for lyes are

sufficient to breed opinion, and opinion brings on substance. *Bacon.*

They by imprudence *produce*

Prodigious births of body or mind. *Milton.*

Thou all this good of evil shalt produce. *Milton.*

Clouds may rain, and rain produce

Fruits in her soften'd soil. *Milton.*

Obtaining in ourselves, that we can at pleasure

move several parts of our bodies, the effects also,

that natural bodies are able to produce in one another,

occurring every moment to our senses, we

both these ways get the idea of power. *Locke.*

Under light but from striking on porphyry, and

its colours vanish, it no longer produces any such

idea; upon the return of light, it produces these

appearances again. *Locke.*

This wonder of the sculptor's hand

Produce'd, his art was at a stand. *Addison.*

**PRODUCE**, *n. f.* [from the verb. This

noun, though accented on the last syllable by *Dryden*, is generally accented on the former.]

1. Product; that which any thing yields or

You heard not health for your own private use,

But on the publick spend the rich *produce*. *Dryden.*

2. Amount; profit; gain; emergent sum

or quantity.

In Staffordshire, after their lands are marled, they

sell it with barley, allowing three bushels to an acre.

Its common *produce* is thirty bushels. *Mortimer.*

This tax has already been so often tried, that

we know the exact *produce* of it. *Addison.*

**PRODUCE**, *n. f.* [from *produce*.] One

that exhibits; one that offers.

If an instrument be produced with a protestation

in favour of the *producer*, and the adverse party

does not contradict, it shall be confined to the

advantage of the *producer*. *Ayliffe.*

**PRODUCER**, *n. f.* [from *produce*.] One

that generates or produces.

By examining how I, that could contribute

nothing to mine own being, should be here, I came

to ask the same question for my father, and to an

swered in a direct line to a first *producer* that must be

more than man. *Suckling.*

Whenever want of money, or want of desire in

the consumer, make the price low, that immediately

reaches the first *producer*. *Locke.*

**PRODUCIBLE**, *adj.* [from *produce*.]

1. Such as may be exhibited.

There is no reason *producible* to free the christian

children and idiots from the blame of not believing,

which will not with equal force be *producible* for

those heathens, to whom the gospel was never re-

vealed. *Hannond.*

That is accounted probable, which has better

arguments *producible* for it, than can be brought

against it. *South.*

Many warm expressions of the fathers are *pro-*

*ducible* in this case. *Decay of Pict.*

2. Such as may be generated or made.

The salts *producible*, are the alkaline fix salts,

which seem to have an untimely with acid ones. *Boyle.*

**PRODUCIBLENESS**, *n. f.* [from *producible*.]

The state of being *producible*.

To confirm our doctrine of the *producibility* of

salts, Helmont affirms us, that by Poracellus's sal

circulatum, solid bodies, particularly stones, may

be transmuted into actual salt equponderant. *Boyle.*

**PRODUCT**, *n. f.* [*productus*, Lat. *produit*,

Fr. *Milton* accents it on the first syllable, *Pope* on the last.]

1. Something produced by nature, as fruits,

grain, metals.

The landholder, having nothing but what the

product of his land will yield, must take the mar-

ket-rate. *Locke.*

Our British *products* are of such kind and quan-

tities, as can turn the balance of trade to our ad-

vantage. *Addison.*

Range in the same quarter, the *products* of the

same season. *Spectator.*

See this bright altars

Heap'd with the *products* of Sabean springs. *Pope.*

2. Work; composition; effect of art or

labour.

Most of those books, which have obtained great

reputation in the world, are the *products* of great

and wise men. *Watts.*

3. Thing consequential; effect.

These are the *product*

Of those ill matched marriages. *Milton.*

4. Result; sum; as, the *product* of many

sums added to each other; the *product*

of a trade.

**PRODUCTIVE**, *adj.* [from *produco*, Lat.]

Which may be produced, or drawn out

in length.

**PRODUCTION**, *n. f.* [*production*, Fr. from

*produit*.]

1. The act of producing.

A printer should foresee the harmony of the

lights and shadows, taking from each of them that

which will most conduce to the *production* of a

beautiful effect. *Dryden.*

2. The thing produced; fruit; product.

The best of queens and best of herbs we owe

To that bold nation which the way did show

To the fair region, where the sun does rise.

White rich *productions* we so justly prize. *Waller.*

What would become of the prodigious consump-

tive *production*, furnished by our men of wit and

learning? *Swift.*

3. Composition; work of art or study.

We have had our names prefixed at length, to

whole volumes of mean *productions*. *Swift.*

**PRODUCTIVE**, *adj.* [from *produce*.] Having

the power to produce; fertile; genera-

tive; efficient.

In thee,

Not in themselves, all their known virtue appears

*Produce* us in herb and plant. *Milton.*

This is turning nobility into a principle of vir-

tue, and making it *productive* of merit, as it is un-

derstood to have been originally a reward of it.

*Spectator.*

Pe thoumy art, my tuneful song inspire,

And kindle, with thy own *productive* fire. *Dryden.*

It is the *productive* lot of the man be spent, it is not

capable of being merited with it. *Mortimer.*

Numbers of Scots are glad to exchange their

barren hills for our fruitful vale, to *produce* of

that grain. *Swift.*

Hymen's flames like stars unite,

And burn for ever one;

Chaste as cold Cynthia's virgin light,

*Produce* as the sun. *Pope.*

Plutarch, in his life of Theseus, says, that that

age was *productive* of men of prodigious stature.

*Boome.*

**PROCEM**, *n. f.* [*proemium*, *proemium*, Latin;

*proem*, old Fr.] Preface; introduction.

One and the same *proem*, containing a general

notice to provoke people to obedience of all and

every one of these precepts, was prefixed before

the decalogue. *White.*

So glori'd the tempter, and his *proem* tun'd.

*Milton.*

This much may serve by way of *proem*,

Proceed we therefore to our poem. *Swift.*

Julianus, in the *proem* to the digest, only

prefixed the term of five years for studying the

laws. *Ayliffe.*

**PROFANATION**, *n. f.* [*profanation*, Fr. from

*profano*, Lat.]

1. The act of violating any thing sacred.

He knew how bold men are to take even from

God himself, how hardly that house would be

kept from impious *profanation* he knew. *Hecker.*

What I saw and what I would, are to your ears

divinity, to any others, *profanation*. *Shakespeare.*

'Twere *profanation* of our joys,

To tell the lady our love. *Douge.*

*Profanation* of the Lord's day, and of other

solemn religious days, which are devoted to divine

and religious offices, is impious. *White.*

All *profanation* and invasion of things sacred, is

an offence against the eternal law of nature. *South.*

Others think I ought not to have translated

Chaucer; they suppose a veneration due to his old

language, and that it is little less than *profanation*

and sacrilege to alter it. *Dryden.*

2. Irreverence to holy things or persons.

Great men may jest with tannys, 'tis wit in them;

But, in the best, foul *profanation*. *Shakespeare.*

**PROFANE**, *adj.* [*profane*, Fr. from *præ-*

*fanus*, Lat.]

1. Irreverent to sacred names or things.

*Profane* fellow!

Wert thou the son of Jupiter, and no more

But what thou art besides, thou wert too base

To be his groom. *Shakespeare.*

These have caused the weak to stumble, and the

*profane* to blaspheme, offending the one, and hard-

ening the other. *South.*

2. Not sacred; secular.

The universality of the deluge is attested by

*profane* history; for the same of it is gone through

the earth, and there are records or traditions con-

cerning it in all the parts of this and the new found

world. *Burnet.*

# P R O

3. Polluted; not pure.  
Nothing is *profane* that serveth to holy things. *Raleigh.*
4. Not purified by holy rites.  
Far hence be souls *profane*.  
The Sibyl cry'd, and from the grove abstain. *Dryden.*
- To *PROFANE*. v. a. [*profano*, Lat. *profanor*, French.]
1. To violate; to pollute.  
He then, that is not furnish'd in this sort,  
Doth but usurp the sacred name of knight.  
*Profaning* this most honourable order. *Shakespeare.*  
Pity the temple *profaned* of ungodly men. *Maccabees.*
- Foretasted fruit  
*Profan'd* first by the serpent, by him first  
Made common and unhallow'd. *Milton.*  
How far have we  
*Profan'd* thy heavenly gift of poetry?  
Made prostitute and profligate the muse,  
Debas'd. *Dryden.*  
How are festivals *profaned*? When they are not  
regarded, nor distinguished from common days;  
when they are made instruments of vice and vanity;  
when they are spent in luxury and debauchery;  
when our joy degenerates into sensuality, and we  
express it by intemperance and excess. *Nelson.*
2. To put to wrong use.  
I feel me much to blame,  
So idly to *profane* the precious time. *Shakespeare.*  
*PROFANELY*. adv. [from *profane*.] With  
irreverence to sacred names or things.  
I will hold my tongue no more, as touching their  
wickedness, which they *profanely* commit. *Epist.*
- Let none of things serious, much less of divine,  
When belly and head's full, *profanely* dispute. *Ben Jonson.*  
That proud scholar, intending to erect altars to  
Virgil, speaks of Homer too *profanely*. *Broome.*
- PROFANENESS*. n. f. [from *profane*.] Irre-  
verence of what is sacred.  
Apollo, pardon  
My great *profaneness* 'gainst thy oracle! *Shakspeare.*  
You can banish from thence scurrility and *pro-  
faneness*, and restrain the licentious insolence of  
poets and their actors. *Dryden.*  
Edicts against immorality and *profaneness*, laws  
against oaths and execrations, we trample upon. *Atterbury.*
- PROFANER*. n. f. [from *profane*.] Pollu-  
ter; violator.  
The argument which our Saviour useth against  
*profaners* of the temple, he taketh from the use  
whereunto it was with solemnity consecrated. *Hooker.*
- Rebellious subjects, enemies to peace,  
*Profane* of this neighbour-stained fleece. *Shakspeare.*  
There are a lighter ludicrous sort of *profaners*,  
who use the scripture to furnish out their jests.  
*Gourmont of the Tongue.*
- PROFECTIO*. n. f. [*profectio*, Latin.]  
Advance; progression.  
This, with *profection* of the horoscope unto the  
seventh house or opposite sign, every seventh year  
oppresseth living natures. *Brown.*
- To *PROFESS*. v. a. [*professer*, Fr. from  
*professus*, Lat.]
1. To declare himself in strong terms of  
any opinion or character.  
The day should itself *profess* yours, *Shakspeare.*  
And hille is to do.  
Would you have me speak after my custom,  
As being a *profess'd* tyrant to their sex? *Shakspeare.*  
Let no man, that *professes* himself a christian,  
keep so heathenish a family, as not to see God be  
daily worshipp'd in it. *Duty of Man.*
- Pretending first  
Wife to fly pain, *professing* next the spy. *Milton.*  
A servant to thy sex, a slave to thee,  
A foe *profess* to barren chastity. *Dryden.*
2. To make a show of any sentiments by  
loud declaration.  
Love well your father;  
To your *professing* bosoms I commit him. *Shakspeare.*

# P R O

3. To declare publicly one's skill in any  
art or science, so as to invite employ-  
ment.  
What, master, read you? first resolve me that.  
—I read that I *profess* the art of love. *Shakspeare.*  
Without eyes thou shalt want light; *profess* not  
the knowledge therefore that thou hast not. *Ecclesi.*
- To *PROFESS*. v. n.
1. To declare openly.  
They *profess*, that they know God, but in works  
they deny him. *Titus.*  
*Profess* unto the Lord, that I am come unto the  
country, which the Lord sware unto our fathers.  
*Deuteronomy.*
2. To enter into a state of life by a publick  
declaration.  
But Parbeck, as *profess* a huntsman and a man,  
The wide and wealthy few, nor all his pow'r respects. *Dryden.*
3. To declare friendship. Not in use.  
As he does conceive,  
He is dishonour'd by a man, which ever  
*Profess'd* to him; why, his revenges must  
In that be made more bitter. *Shakspeare.*
- PROFESSFULLY*. adv. [from *professed*.]  
According to open declaration made by  
himself.  
I could not grant too much to men, that being  
*professedly* my subjects, pretended religious strict-  
ness. *King Charles.*  
Virgil, whom he *professedly* imitated, has sur-  
passed him among the Romans. *Dryden.*  
England I travell'd over, *professedly* searching  
all places I pass'd along. *Woodward.*
- PROFESSION*. n. f. [*profession*, Fr. from  
*professio*.]
1. Calling; vocation; known employment.  
The term *profession* is particularly used  
of divinity, physick, and law.  
I must tell you,  
You tender more your person's honour, than  
Your high *profession* spiritual. *Shakspeare.*  
If we contumacious with the abuse of them, we  
shall condemn all honest trades; for there are that  
deceive in all *professions*, and bury in forgetfulness  
all knowledge. *Raleigh.*  
Some of our *profession* keep wounds tented  
No other one race, not the sons of any one other  
*profession*, not perhaps altogether, are so much fea-  
tered amongst all *professions*, as the sons of clergy-  
men. *Spart.*  
This is a practice, in which multitudes, besides  
those of the learned *professions*, may be engaged.  
*Watts.*
2. Declaration.  
A naked *profession* may have credit, where no  
other evidence can be given. *Glanville.*  
The *professions* of princes, when a crown is the  
bait, are a slender security. *Lefley.*  
Most *professingly* false, with the strongest *pro-  
fessions* of sincerity. *Swift.*
3. The act of declaring one's self of any  
party or opinion.  
For by oil in their lamps, and the first lighting  
of them, which was common to them both, is meant  
that solemn *profession* of faith and repentance,  
which all christians make in baptism. *Tillotson.*  
When christianity came to be taken up, for the  
sake of those civil encouragements which attended  
their *profession*, the complaint was applicable to  
christians. *Swift.*
- PROFESSIONAL*. adj. [from *profession*.]  
Relating to a particular calling or pro-  
fession.  
*Professional*, as well as national, reflections are  
to be avoided. *Clarissa.*
- PROFESSOR*. n. f. [*professeur*, Fr. from  
*profess*.]
1. One who declares himself of any opinion  
or party.  
When the holiness of the *professors* of religion is  
decayed, you may doubt the springing up of a new  
sect. *Bacon.*  
The whole church of *professors* at Philippi to

# P R O

- whom he writes, was not made up wholly of the  
elect, sincere, and persevering christians, but like  
the net, in Christ's parable, that caught both good  
and bad, and had no doubt some insincere persons,  
hypocrites, and temporaries in it. *Hammond.*
2. One who publicly practises or teaches  
an art.  
*Professors* in most sciences are generally the worst  
qualified to explain their meanings to those who  
are not of their tribes. *Swift.*
3. One who is visibly religious.  
Ordinary illiterate people, who were *professors*,  
that shewed a concern for religion, seemed much  
convenient in St. Paul's epistles. *Locke.*
- PROFESSORSHIP*. n. f. [from *professor*.]  
The station or office of a publick teacher.  
Dr. Prideaux succeeded him in the *professorship*,  
being then elected bishop of Worcester, Sanderson  
succeeded him in the regius *professorship*. *Wotton.*
- To *PROFFER*. v. a. [*profero*, Lat. *pro-  
ferer*, Fr.]
1. To propole; to offer to acceptance.  
To them that covet such eye-glutting gain,  
*Proffer* thy gifts, and fitter servants entertain. *Spenser.*  
Does Cato send this answer back to Cæsar,  
For all his generous cares and *proffer'd* friendship? *Addison.*
2. To attempt of one's own accord.  
None, among the choice and prime  
Of those heav'n-warring champions, could be found  
So hardy as to *proffer*, or accept,  
Alone, the dreadful voyage. *Milton.*
- PROFFER*. n. f. [from the verb.]
1. Offer made; something proposed to ac-  
ceptance.  
Basilius, content to take that, since he could  
have no more, allowed her reasons, and took her  
*proffer* thankfully. *Steele.*  
*Proffers*, not took, reap thanks for their reward. *Shakspeare.*
- The king  
Great *proffers* sends of pardon and of grace,  
It they would yield, and quietly embrace. *Daniel.*  
He made a *proffer* to lay down his commission of  
command in the army. *Clarendon.*  
But there, nor all the *proffers* you can make,  
Are worth the hazard which I set to stake. *Dryden.*
2. Essay; attempt.  
It is done with time, and by little and little, and  
with many essays and *proffers*. *Bacon.*
- PROFFERER*. n. f. [from *proffer*.] He that  
offers.  
Maids, in modesty, say no, to that  
Which they would have the *proffer'er* confute ay. *Shakspeare.*  
He who always refuses, taxes the *profferer* with  
indiscretion, and declares his assistance needless. *Collier.*
- PROFICIENCY*. } n. f. [from *proficio*, Lat.]  
*PROFICIENCY*. } Profit; advancement  
in any thing; improvement gained. It  
is applied to intellectual acquisition.  
Persons of riper years, who stocked into the  
church during the three first centuries, were obliged  
to pass through instructions, and give account of  
their *proficiency*. *Addison.*  
Some reflecting with too much satisfaction on  
their own *proficiencies*, or presuming on their elec-  
tion by God, persuade themselves into a careless  
security. *Roger.*
- PROFICIENT*. n. f. [*proficiens*, Lat.] One  
who has made advances in any study or  
business.  
I am so good a *proficient* in one quarter of an  
hour, that I can drink with any tinker in his own  
language. *Shakspeare.*  
I am disposed to receive further light in this mat-  
ter, from those whom it will be no disparagement  
for much greater *proficients* than I to learn. *Boyle.*  
Young deathlings were, by practice, made  
*Proficients* in their fathers' trade. *Swift.*
- PROFICUOUS*. adj. [*proficuum*, Latin.]  
Advantageous; useful.

# P R O

It is very *proficuous* to take a good large dose.  
Harvey.

To future times

*Proficuous*, such a race of men produce,  
As in the cause of virtue firm, may fix  
Nor throne inviolate. Phillips.

**PROF'ILE**. *n. f.* [*profile*, Fr.] The side  
face; half face.

The painter will not take that side of the face,  
which has some notorious blemish in it; but either  
draw it in *profile*, or else shadow the more imperfect  
side. Dryden.

Till the end of the third century, I have not seen  
a Roman emperor drawn with a full face: they  
always appear in *profile*, which gives us the view  
of a head very majestic. Addison.

**PROFIT**. *n. f.* [*profit*, Fr.]

1. Gain; pecuniary advantage.

Thou must know,  
'Tis not my *profit* that does lead mine honour.  
Shakespeare.

He thinks it highly just, that all rewards of merit,  
*profit*, or dignity should be given only to those,  
whose principles direct them to preserve the constitution.  
Swift.

2. Advantage; accession of good.

What *profit* is it for men now to live in heaviness,  
and after death to look for punishment? 2 *Ejfras*.  
Wisdom that is hid, and treasure that is hoarded  
up, what *profit* is in them both? *Ecclesiasticus*.

Say not what *profit* is there of my service; and  
what good things shall I have hereafter. *Eccles*.  
The king did not love the barren wars with  
Scotland, though he made his *profit* of the noise  
of them. Bacon.

3. Improvement; advancement; profi-  
ciency.

To **PROFIT**. *v. a.* [*profiter*, Fr.]

1. To benefit; to advance.

Whereto might the strength of their hands *profit*  
me? *Job*.

Let it *profit* thee to have heard,  
By terrible example, the reward  
Of disobedience. Milton.

2. To improve; to advance.

'Tis a great means of *profit*ing yourself, to copy  
diligently excellent pieces and beautiful designs.  
Dryden.

To **PROFIT**. *v. n.*

1. To gain advantage.

The Romans, though possessed of their ports, did  
not *profit* much by trade. Arbuthnot.

2. To make improvement.

Meditate upon these things, give thyself wholly  
to them, that thy *profiting* may appear to all.  
1 Timothy.

She has *profited* to well already by your counsel,  
that she can lay her lesson. Dryden.

3. To be of use or advantage.

Of times nothing *profits* more,  
Than self-esteem grounded on just and right.  
Milton.

What *profited* thy thoughts, and toils, and cares,  
In vigour more continu'd, and riper years? Prior.

**PROFITABLE**. *adj.* [*profitable*, Fr. from  
*profit*.]

1. Gainful; lucrative.

A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man,  
is not so estimable or *profitable*.  
As flesh of mutton, beefs, or goats. Shakespeare.

The planting of hop-yards, sowing of wheat and  
rape seed, are found very *profitable* for the plan-  
ters, in places apt for them, and consequently pro-  
fitable for the kingdom. Bacon.

Useful; advantageous.  
To wait friends lost  
Is not by much so wholesome, *profitable*,  
As to rejoice at friends but newly found. Shakspeare.

The Jews, thinking indeed that they would  
be *profitable* in many things, granted them peace.  
2 Maccabees.

What was so *profitable* to the empire, became  
fatal to the emperor. Arbuthnot.

**PROFITABLENESS**. *n. f.* [from *profitable*.]

1. Gainfulness.

Usefulness; advantageousness.

# P R O

We will now briefly take notice of the *profitable-  
ness* of plants for physick and food. More.

What shall be the just portion of those, whom  
neither the condescension or kindness, nor wounds  
and sufferings of the Son of God could persuade,  
nor yet the excellency, easiness and *profitableness*  
of his commands invite? Colman.

**PROFITABLY**. *adv.* [from *profitable*.]

1. Gainfully.

2. Advantageously; usefully.

You have had many opportunities to settle this  
reflection, and have *profitably* employed them.  
Hale.

**PROFITLESS**. *adj.* [from *profit*.] Void of  
gain or advantage. Not used, though  
proper.

We must not think the Turk is so unskilful,  
To leave that latest, which concerns him first:  
Neglecting an attempt of ease and gain,  
To wake and wage a danger *profitless*. Shakspeare.

**PROFLIGATE**. *adj.* [*profligatus*, Latin.]

Abandoned; lost to virtue and decency;  
shameless.

Time feebly all things impairs;  
Our fathers have been worse than theirs,  
And we than ours, next age will see  
A race more *profligate* than we,  
With all the pains we take, have skill enough  
to be. Houghton.

How far have we  
Prophan'd thy heavenly gift of poetry?  
Made prostitute and *profligate* the muse,  
Debas'd to each obscene and impious use,  
Whose harmony was first ordain'd above  
For tongues of angels, and for hymns of love.  
Dryden.

Though Phalaris his brazen bull were there,  
And he would dictate what he'd have you swear,  
Be not so *profligate*, but rather chide  
To guard your honour, and your life to lose.  
Dryden.

Melancholy objects and subjects will, at times,  
impress the most *profligate* spirits. Clough.

**PROFLIGATE**. *n. f.* An abandoned, shame-  
less wretch.

It is pleasant to see a notorious *profligate* seized  
with a concern for his religion, and converting his  
spleen into zeal. Addison.

I have heard a *profligate* offer much stronger ar-  
guments against paying his debts, than ever he was  
known to do against chastity; because he hap-  
pened to be closer pressed by the bailiff than the  
parson. Swift.

How could such a *profligate* as Antony, or a boy  
of eighteen, like Octavius, ever dare to dream of  
giving the law to such an empire and people? Swift.

To **PROFLIGATE**. *v. a.* [*profligo*, Latin.]

To drive away. A word borrowed from  
the Latin without alteration of the sense,  
but not used.

Lavatories, to wash the temples, head, wrists,  
and jugulars, do potently *profligate* men from all  
the venom. Houghton.

**PROFLIGATELY**. *adv.* [from *profligate*.]

Shamelessly.  
Most *profligately* false, with the strongest pro-  
fessions of sincerity. Swift.

**PROFLIGATENESS**. *n. f.* [from *profligate*.]

The quality of being profligate.

**PROFLIGENCY**. *n. f.* [from *profluent*.]

Progress; course.  
In the *profligency* or proceedings of their torturer,  
there was much difference between them. Walton.

**PROFLUENT**. *adj.* [from *profluens*, Lat.]

Flowing forward.

Teach all nations what of him they learn'd,  
And his salvation; then who shall believe  
Baptizing in the *profluent* stream, the sign  
Of washing them from guilt of sin. Milton.

**PROFOUND**. *adj.* [*profund*, Fr. *profundus*, Lat.]

1. Deep; descending far below the surface;  
low with respect to the neighbouring  
places.

# P R O

All else deep snow and ice,  
A gulf *profound*, as that Serbonian bog  
Betwixt Damietta and mount Casius old. Milton.

He hath hither thrust me down  
Into this gloom of Tartarus *profound*. Milton.

2. Intellectually deep; not obvious to the  
mind; not easily fathomed by the mind:  
as, a *profound* *theory*.

3. Lowly; humble; submissive.  
What words wilt thou use to move thy God to  
hear thee? what humble gestures? what *profound*  
reverence? Duppa.

4. Learned beyond the common reach;  
knowing to the bottom.  
Nor orators only with the people, but even the  
very *profoundest* divines in all faculties, have  
heichy often, with the best learned, prevailed  
most. Hooker.

5. Deep in contrivance.  
The revolvers are *profound* to make slaughter,  
though I have been a rebuker of them. Hooper.

6. Having profound or hidden qualities.  
Upon the corner of the moon,  
There hangs a vap'rous drop *profound*. Shakspeare.

**PROFOUND**. *n. f.*

1. The deep; the main; the sea.  
God, in the fathomless *profound*,  
Hath all his choice commanders drown'd. Sandys.  
Now I the absent in the vast *profound*;  
And me without myself the seas have drown'd.  
Dryden.

2. The abyss.  
If some other place th' ethereal king  
Possesses lately, thither to arrive,  
I travel this *profound*. Milton.

To **PROFOUND**. *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
To dive; to penetrate. A barbarous  
word.

We cannot *profound* into the hidden things of  
nature, nor see the first springs that set the rest  
a-going. Clavelle.

**PROFOUNDLY**. *adv.* [from *profound*.]

1. Deeply; with deep concern.  
Why hast thou so *profoundly*? Shakspeare.  
The virgin staid at her father's name,  
And heav'd *profoundly*, conscious of the shame.  
Dryden.

2. With great degrees of knowledge; with  
deep insight.  
The most *profoundly* wife. Drayton.  
Domesticum was *profoundly* skill'd in all the  
parts of painting, but wanting genius, he had less  
of nobleness. Dryden.

**PROFOUNDNESS**. *n. f.* [from *profound*.]

1. Depth of place.  
2. Depth of knowledge.  
Their wars, which did every where else conquer  
hardness, were with *profoundness* there over-matched.  
Hooker.

**PROFUNDITY**. *n. f.* [from *profound*.]  
Depth of place or knowledge.

The other turn'd  
Round through the vast *profundity* obscure. Milton.

**PROFUSE**. *adj.* [*profusus*, Lat.]

1. Lavish; too liberal; prodigal.  
In *profuse* governments it had been ever ob-  
serv'd, that the people from bad example have  
grown lazy and expensive, the court has become  
luxurious and mercenary, and the camp insolent  
and intemperate. Trenchard.

One *profuse* and has a due proportion of justice; in  
which, whilst he lived, his friends were too *profuse*.  
And his enemies to sparing. Addison.

2. Overabundant; exuberant.  
On a green shady bank, *profuse* of flowers,  
Penive I lie. Milton.

Oh liberty, thou goddess heavenly bright,  
*Profuse* of joys, and pregnant with delight.  
Addison.

**PROFUSE**. *v. adv.* [from *profuse*.]

1. Lavish; prodigally.  
The price of poets, who before us went,  
Had a vast income, and *profusely* spent. Harris.

2. With exuberance.

Then spring the living leeches profusely wild. *Thomson.*

**PROFUSENESS**. *n. f.* [from *profuse*.] Lavishness; prodigality.

One of a mean fortune manages his store with extreme parsimony; but, for fear of running into profuseness never arrives to the insignificance of him. *Dryden.*

Profuseness of doing good, a soul unsatisfied with all it has done, and an unextinguished desire of doing more. *Dryden.*

Hospitality sometimes degenerates into profuseness, and ends in madness and folly. *Attribution.*

**PROFUSION**. *n. f.* [from *profusio*. Lat. *profusion*, Fr. from *profuse*.]

1. Lavishness; prodigality; extravagance. What meant thy pompous groggies through the empire?

Thy vast profusion to the factious nobles? *Rome*  
2. Lavish expence; superfluous effusion; waste.

He was desirous to avoid not only profusion, but the least effusion of christian blood. *Hayward*

The great profusion and expence Of his revenues bred him much offence. *Daniel*

3. Abundance; exuberant plenty.

Trade is fitted to the nature of our country, as it abounds with a great profusion of commodities of its own growth, very convenient for other countries. *Addison*

The raptur'd eye, The fair profusion, yellow autumn spices. *Thompson.*

**PROFUSION**. *v. n.*

1. To rob; to steal.

2. To shift meanly for provisions. A low word.

She went out pugging for provisions as before. *Fitzgerald.*

**PROG.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Victuals; provision of any kind. A law word.

O nephew, your grief is but folly,

In town you may find better prog. *Swift*

Spouse t' set up doth in patterns tread it,

With handkerchiefs of prog, like tithers with badget,

And eat by turns plumcake and judge it. *Congreve.*

**PROGENERATION**. *n. f.* [from *genero*, Lat.] The act of begetting; propagation.

**PROGENITOR**. *n. f.* [from *progenitus*, Lat.] A forefather; an ancestor in a direct line.

Although these things be already past away by her progenitors former grants unto those lords, yet I could find a way to remedy a great part thereof. *Shakespeare.*

Like true subjects, sons of your progenitors,

Go cheerfully together. *Shakespeare.*

All generations then had hither come,

From all the ends of the earth, to celebrate

And reverence thee, their great progenitor Milton

Power by right of fatherhood is not possible in any one, otherwise than as Adam's heir, or as progenitor over his own descendants. *Locke.*

The principal actors in Milton's poem are not only our progenitors, but representatives. *Addison.*

**PROGENY**. *n. f.* [from *progenie*, old French; *progenies*, Latin.] Offspring; race; generation.

The sons of God have God's own natural Son as a second Adam from heaven, whose race and progeny they are by spiritual and heavenly birth. *Hooker.*

Not me begotten of a they herd swain,

But issu'd from the progeny of kings. *Shakespeare.*

By promise he receives

Gift to his progeny of all that land. *Milton.*

The babe regenerate from offspring ends;

A golden progeny from heaven descends. *Dryden.*

Thus shall we live in perfect bliss, and see,

Deathless ourselves, our numerous progeny. *Dryden.*

We are the more pleas'd to behold the throng

surrounded by a numerous progeny, when we consider the virtues of those from whom they descend. *Addison.*

**PROGNOSTICABLE**. *adj.* [from *prognosticate*.] Such as may be foreknown or foretold.

The causes of this inundation cannot be regular, and therefore their effects not prognosticable like eclipses. *Brown.*

**TO PROGNOSTICATE**. *v. a.* [from *prognostick*.] To foretell; to foreshow.

He had now outlived the day, which his tutor Sandford had prognosticated upon his nativity he would not outlive. *Clarendon.*

Unskill'd in schemes by planets to foreshow,

I neither will, nor can prognosticate,

To the young gaping heir his father's fate. *Dryden.*

**PROGNOSTICATION**. *n. f.* [from *prognosticate*.]

1. The act of foreknowing or foreshowing.

Raw as he is, and in the hottest day prognostication proclaims, shall he be set against a brick wall, the sun looking with a southward eye upon him; where he is to behold him, with ties blown to death. *Shakespeare.*

This theory of the earth begins to be a kind of prophecy or prognostication of things to come, as it hath been hitherto an history of things past. *Barnet.*

2. Foretold.

He had him forewarn, arming himself in a black armour, as a badge or prognostication of his mind. *Shakespeare.*

If an only palm be not a fruitful prognostication,

I cannot scratch mine ear. *Shakespeare.*

**PROGNOSTICATION**. *n. f.* [from *prognosticate*.] Foreteller; foreknower.

The astronomer made his almanack give a tolerable account of the weather by a direct inversion of the common prognosticators, to let his belief run counter to reports. *Garrigue of the Tongue.*

**PROGNOSTICK**. *adj.* [from *prognostique*, Fr. *prognostique*.] Foretelling disease or recovery; foreshowing; as, a prognostick symptom.

**PROGNOSTICK**. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. The skill of foretelling diseases or the event of diseases. This is *Agallicism*. Hippocrates's prognosticks are generally true, that it is very hard to resolve a small apoplexy. *Arbutnot.*

2. A prediction.

Though your prognosticks run too fast,

They may be verily d at last. *Swift.*

3. A token forerunning.

Whatever you are or shall be, has been but an easy prognostick from what you were. *South.*

Careful observers

By sure prognosticks may foretell a show'r. *Swift.*

**PROGRESS**. *n. f.* [from *progrès*, Fr. from *progressus*, Lat.]

1. Course; procession; passage.

I cannot but by the progress of the tides,

Give guess how near to day. *Shakespeare.*

The moon begins

Her rosy progress smiling. *Milton.*

The Sylphs behold it kindling as it flies,

And pleas'd pursue its progress through the skies. *Pope.*

2. Advancement; motion forward.

Through all thy veins shall run

A cold and drowsy humour, which shall freeze

Each vital spirit; for no pulse shall keep

His natural progress, but turne to bent. *Shakespeare.*

His motion worketh it round at first, which way

to deliver itself; and then worketh in progress, where

it finisheth the deliverance earnest. *Baron.*

Out of Ethiopia beyond Egypt had been a strange

progress for ten hundred thousand men. *Raleigh.*

Whoever understands the progress and revolutions of nature, will see that neither the present

form of the world, nor its first form, were permanent

and immutable. *Barnet.*

It is impossible the mind should ever be stopped

in its progress in this space. *Locke.*

The bounds of all body we have no difficulty

to arrive at; but when the mind is there, it finds

nothing to hinder its progress in the endless expansion

Perhaps I judge hastily, there being several, in

whose writings I have made very little progress. *Swift.*

3. Intellectual improvement; advancement

in knowledge; pronouncement.

But the wife his progress never ceas'd,

But still his learning with his days increas'd. *Dryden.*

It is strange, that men should not have made more

progress in the knowledge of these things. *Barnet.*

Several defects in the understanding hinder its

progress to knowledge. *Locke.*

Others despond at the first difficulty, and con-

clude, that making any progress in knowledge, is

other than serves their ordinary business, is above

their capacities. *Locke.*

You perhaps have made no progress in the

important christian virtues; you have learnt

half way in humility and charity. *Locke.*

4. Removal from one place to another.

From Egypt arts their progress made to Greece,

Wapt in the fable of the golden fleece. *Dryden.*

5. A journey of state; a circuit.

He gave order, that there should be nothing in his

journey like unto a warlike march, but rather like

unto the progress of a king in full peace. *Barnet.*

O may I live to hail the day,

When the glad nation shall survey

Their sovereign, through his wide command,

Passing in progress o'er the land. *Addison.*

**TO PROGRESS**. *v. n.* [from *progressus*, Lat.] To

move forward; to pass. Not used.

Let me wipe off this honourable dew,

That silverly dath progress on thy cheeks. *Shakespeare.*

**PROGRESSION**. *n. f.* [from *progression*, French; *progressio*, Latin.]

1. Proportional process; regular and gradual

advance.

The squares of the diameters of these rings, made

by any prismatic colour, were in arithmetical

progression. *Newton.*

2. Motion forward.

Those worthies, who endeavour the advancement

of learning, are likely to find a clearer progression,

when to many rubs are levelled. *Locke.*

In philosophical enquiries, the order of nature

should govern, which in all progression is to go from

the place one is then in, to that which lies next

it. *Locke.*

3. Course; passage.

He had fram'd a letter, which accidentally, by

the way of progression, hath miscarried. *Shakespeare.*

4. Intellectual advance.

For the saving the long progression of the thought

to first principles, the mind should provide even

intermediate principles. *Locke.*

**PROGRESSIONAL**. *adj.* [from *progressus*.]

Such as are in a state of increase or

advance.

They maintain their accomplished ends, and

rely not again unto their progression, imperfections.

*Barnet.*

**PROGRESSIVE**. *adj.* [from *progressus*, Fr. from

*progressus*.] Going forward; advancing

Princes, if they are ambitious men, should handle

it so, as they may be said progressive, and not re-

grade. *Barnet.*

In progressive motion, the arms and legs move

successively, but in statism, both together. *Barnet.*

Their course

Progressive, retrograde, or standing still. *Milton.*

The progressive motion of this animal is made

not by walking but by leaping. *Barnet.*

Ere the progressive course of restless age

Performs three thousand times its annual stage,

May not our power and learning be supplied,

And arts and empire learn to travel well? *Pope.*

**PROGRESSIVELY**. *adv.* [from *progressus*.]

By gradual steps or regular course.

The reason why they tell in that order, from the

greatest effects progressively to the least, is, because

the greatest effects denote a greater distance of

time before the sun, and consequently a more

approach to her conjunction. *Locke.*

**PROGRESSIVENESS**. *n. f.* [from *progressus*.]

The state of advancing.

**TO PROHIBIT**. *v. a.* [from *prohibeo*, Latin

*prohibeo*, French.]

1. To forbid; to interdict by authority.

She would not let them know of his close lying

that prohibited place, because they would be

feuded. *Shakespeare.*

## PRO

The weightiest, which it did command them, are to us in the gospel prohibited. *Hooker*  
Moral law is two-fold; simply moral, or moral only by some external constitution, or imposition of God. Divine law, simply moral, commandeth or prohibiteth actions, good or evil, in respect of their inward nature and quality. *White*

1. To debar; to hinder.

Gates of burning adamant

Bar'd over us, prohibit all egrets. *Milton.*

PROHIBITER. *n. f.* [from *prohibit.*] Forbidder; interdicter.

PROHIBITION. *n. f.* [*prohibition*, French; *prohibitio*, Latin; from *prohibit.*]

1. Forbiddance; interdict; act of forbidding.

Might there not be some other mystery in this prohibition, than they think of? *Hooker.*

'Gainst self-slaughter

There is a prohibition to divine,

That craves my weak hand. *Shakespeare.*

He bestowed the liberal choice of all things, with one only prohibition, to try his obedience. *Raleigh.*

Let us not think hard

One easy prohibition, who enjoy

Free leave to large to all things else. *Milton.*

The law of God in the ten commandments consists mostly of prohibitions; thou shalt not do such a thing. *Tillotson.*

2. A writ issued by one court to stop the proceeding of another.

PROHIBITORY. *adj.* [from *prohibit.*] Implying prohibition; forbidding.

A prohibition will lie on this statute, notwithstanding the penalty annexed; because it has words prohibitory, as well as a penalty annexed. *Arghe.*

PROJECT. *v. a.* [*projicio*, *projectus*, Latin.]

1. To throw out; to cast forward.

The ascending villas

Project long shadows o'er the crystal tide. *Pope.*

2. To exhibit a form, as of the image thrown on a mirror.

Diffusive of themselves where'er they pass, they make it at warmth in others they expect, their colour works like bodies on a glass.

And does its image on their men project. *Dryden.*

If we had a plan of the naked lines of longitude and latitude, projected on the meridian, a leather might more speedily advance himself in the knowledge of geography. *Watts.*

3. [*projecter*, Fr.] To scheme; to form in the mind; to contrive.

It is as to be comfort, to compel men to assent to whatever tumultuary patrons shall project.

What fit we then projecting peace and war? *King Charles.*

What desire, by which nature projects its own pleasure or preservation, can be gratified by another man's personal pursuit of his own vice? *South.*

PROJECT. *v. n.* To jut out; to shoot forward; to shoot beyond something next it; as, the cornice projects.

PROJECT. *n. f.* [*projet*, French; from the verb.] Scheme; design; contrivance.

It is a discovering the longitude, and deserves a much higher name than that of a project. *Addison.*

In the various projects of happiness, devised by human reason, there appeared inconsistencies not to be reconciled. *Rogers.*

PROJECTILE. *adj.* [*projectile*, Fr.] Impelled forward.

Good blood and a due projectile motion or circulation, are necessary to convert the aliment into audible juices. *Arbuthnot.*

PROJECTILE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A body put in motion.

Projectiles would for ever move on in the same right line, did not the air, their own gravity, or the irregularity of the plane stop their motion. *Chayne.*

PROJECTION. *n. f.* [from *project.*]

The act of shooting forward.

If the electric be held unto the light, many particles will be discharged from it, which motion is performed by the breath of the effluvia issuing with agility; for as the electric tookth, the projection of the atoms ceaseth. *Brown.*

2. [*projection*, French.] Plan; delineation. See *TO PROJECT.*

For the bulk of the learners of astronomy, that projection of the stars is best, which includes in it all the stars in our horizon, reaching to the 30th degree of the southern latitude. *Watts.*

3. Scheme; plan of action; as, a projection of a new scheme.

4. [*projection*, French.] In chymistry, an operation; crisis of an operation; moment of transmutation.

A little quantity of the medicine in the projection will turn a sea of the baser metal into gold by multiplying. *Bacon.*

PROJECTOR. *n. f.* [from *project.*]

1. One who forms schemes or designs.

The following comes from a projector, a correspondent as diverging as a traveller, his subject having the same grace of novelty to recommend it. *Addison.*

Among all the projectors in this attempt, none have met with so general a success, as they who apply themselves to soften the rigour of the precept. *Rogers.*

2. One who forms wild impracticable schemes.

Chymists, and other projectors, propose to themselves things utterly impracticable. *Elfrange.*

Astrologers that futute fates foretold, Projectors, quacks, and lawyers not a few.

PROJECTURE. *n. f.* [*projecture*, French; *projectura*, Latin.] A jutting out.

TO PROIN. *v. a.* [a corruption of *prune.*]

To lop; to cut; to trim; to prune.

I lit and proin my wings

After flight, add put new flings

To my flatts. *Ben Jonson.*

The country husbandmen will not give the pruning knife to a young plant, as not able to admit the fear. *Ben Jonson.*

TO PROLAT. *v. a.* [*prolatum*, Latin.] To pronounce; to utter.

The pressures of war have somewhat cowed their spirits, as may be gathered from the accent of their words, which they prolate in a whining querulous tone, as in all complacency and contentment. *Howell.*

PROLATE. *adj.* [*prolatus*, Lat.] Extended beyond an exact bound.

As to the prolate spheroidal figure, though it be the necessary result of the earth's rotation about its own axis, yet it is allowable convenient for us. *Chayne.*

PROLATION. *n. f.* [*prolatus*, Latin.]

1. Pronunciation; utterance.

Parrots having been used to be fed at the prolation of certain words, may afterwards pronounce the same. *Roy.*

2. Delay; act of deserting. *Ansia.*

PROLEGOMENA. *n. f.* [*προλογόμενα*; *prolegomenes*, French.] Previous discourse; introductory observations.

PROLEPSIS. *n. f.* [*πρόληψις*; *prolepsis*, French.]

1. A form of rhetoric, in which objections are anticipated.

This was contained in my prolepsis or prevention of his answer. *Brankall against Hobbes.*

2. An error in chronology by which events are dated too early.

This is a prolepsis or anachronism. *Theobald.*

PROLEPTICAL. *adj.* [from *prolepsis.*] Previous; antecedent.

The proleptical notions of religion cannot be so well defended by the professed servants of the altar. *Glover.*

PROLEPTICALLY. *adv.* [from *prolepsis.*]

By way of anticipation. *Clarissa.*

PROLETARIAN. *adj.* Mean; wretched; vile; vulgar.

## PRO

Like speculators should forer.

From pharos of authority,

Portended mischiefs farther than

Low proletarian tything men. *Nadabres.*

PROLIFICATION. *n. f.* [*proles* and *facio*, Lat.] Generation of children.

Their fruits, proceeding from simpler roots, are not so distinguishable as the offspring of sensible creatures, and prolifications descending from double origins. *Brown.*

PROLIFICAL. } *adj.* [*prolifque*, French; *proles* and *facio*.] Fruitful; generative; pregnant; productive.

Mam ocean flow'd; not idle, but with warm

Prophetic humour loft'ning all her globe,

Fermented the great mother to conceive,

Satiate with genial moisture. *Milton.*

Every dispute in religion grew prolific, and in ventilating one question, many new ones were started. *Decay of Picty.*

His vital power air, earth and seas supplies,

And breeds what'er is bred beneath the skies;

For every kind, by thy prolific might,

Spreads. *Dryden.*

All dogs are of one species, they mingling together in generation, and the breed of such mixtures being prolific. *Ray.*

From the middle of the world,

The sun's prolific rays are hurl'd;

'Tis from that seat he darts those beams,

Which quicken earth with genial flames. *Prior.*

PROLIFICALLY. *adv.* [from *prolific.*]

Fruitfully; pregnantly.

PROLIX. *adj.* [*prolix*, Fr. *prolixus*, Lat.]

1. Long; tedious; not concise.

According to the caution we have been so prolix in giving, if we aim at right understanding the true nature of it, we must examine what apprehension mankind make of it. *Digby.*

Should I at large repeat

The head-roll of her vicious tricks,

My poem would be too prolix. *Prætor.*

2. Of long duration. This is a very rare sense.

If the appellant appoints a term too prolix, the judge may then assign a competent term. *Aspliff.*

PROLIXIOUS. *adj.* [from *prolix.*] Dilatory; tedious. A word of *Shakespeare's* coining.

Lay by all uncertainty and prolixious bluntness. *Shakspeare.*

PROLIXITY. *n. f.* [*prolixité*, French; from *prolix.*] Tediousness; tedious length; want of brevity.

It is true, without any slips of prolixity, or crossing the ploughshare of talk, that the good *Anthony* hath lost a slip. *Shakspeare.*

In some other passages, I may have, to shun prolixity, misused slip into the contrary extreme. *Boyle.*

Elaborate and studied prolixity in proving such points as nobody calls in question. *Waterland.*

PROLIXLY. *adv.* [from *prolix.*] At great length; tediously.

On these prolixity thankful the enlarg'd. *Dryden.*

PROLIXNESS. *n. f.* [from *prolix.*] Tediousness.

PROLOCUTOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] The foreman; the speaker of a convocation.

The convocation the queen prorogued, though at the expense of Dr. Anchbury's displeasure, who was dignified their prolocutor. *Swift.*

PROLOCUTORSHIP. *n. f.* [from *prolocutor.*]

The office or dignity of prolocutor.

PROLOGUE. *n. f.* [*πρόλογος*; *prologue*, Fr. *prologus*, Lat.]

1. Preface; introduction to any discourse or performance.

Come, in, and a song.

— Shall we clap into 't roundly, without hawking, or spitting, or saying we are hoarse, which are the only prologues to a bad voice? *Shakspeare.*

In her face excuse

Came prologue, and apology too prompt. *Milton.*

2. Something spoken before the entrance of the actors of a play.



# PRO

If my death might make this island happy,  
And prove the period of their tyranny,  
I would spend it with all willingness;  
But make it only the *prologue* to their play.

The peaking cornuto comes in the pantant, after  
we had spoke the *prologue* of our comedy. *Shaksp.*  
**TO PROLOGUE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
To introduce with a formal preface.

The *prologue* is nothing over *prologue*. *Shaksp.*  
**TO PROLONG.** *v. a.* [*prolonger*, French;  
*pro* and *longus*, Latin.]

1. To lengthen out; to continue; to draw out.

Henceforth I fly not death, nor would *prolong*  
Life much. *Milton.*  
Th' unhappy queen with talk *prolong'd* the  
night. *Dryden.*

2. To put off to a distant time.  
To-morrow in my judgment is too sudden;  
For myself am not so well provided,  
As else I would be were this day *prolong'd*. *Shaksp.*

**PROLONGATION.** *n. f.* [*prolongation*, Fr.  
from *prolong*.]

1. The act of lengthening.  
Nourishment in living creatures is for the *prolongation*  
of life. *Bacon.*

2. Delay to a longer time.  
This unbusiness concerned only the *prolongation*  
of days for payment of monies. *Bacon.*

**PROLUSION.** *n. f.* [*prolusio*, Lat.] Enter-  
tainments; performance of diversion.

It is memorable, which *Famianus Strada*, in the  
first book of his *academical prolusions*, relates of  
Suzer. *Hakewell.*

**PROMINENCE.** } *n. f.* [*prominentia*, Lat.]  
**PROMINENCY.** } from *prominent*.] Pro-  
tuberance; extant part.

It shows the nose and eyebrows, with the *promi-  
nencies* and fallings in of the features. *Addison.*

**PROMINENT.** *adj.* [*prominens*, Latin.]  
Standing out beyond the other part;  
protuberant; extant.

Whales are described with two *prominent* spouts  
on their heads, whereas they have but one in the  
forehead terminating over the windpipe. *Brown.*

She has her eyes so *prominent*, and placed so that  
she can see better behind her than before her. *More.*

Two goodly bowls of masty silver,  
With figures *prominent* and richly wrought. *Dryden.*

Some have their eyes fixed so *prominent* as the  
hare, that they can see us well behind us before  
them. *Ray.*

**PROMISCUOUS.** *adj.* [*promiscuus*, Lat.]  
Mingled; confused; undistinguished.

Glory he requires, and glory he receives,  
*Promiscuous* from all nations. *Milton.*  
*Promiscuous* love by marriage was restrain'd. *Roscommon.*

In rush'd at once a rude *promiscuous* crowd;  
The guards, and then each other overbear,  
And in a moment through the theatre. *Dryden.*

No man, that considers the *promiscuous* dispen-  
sations of God's providence in this world, can  
think it unreasonable to conclude, that after this  
life good men shall be rewarded, and sinners pun-  
ished. *Tillotson.*

The earth was formed out of that *promiscuous*  
mash of sand, earth, shells, subsiding from the water.  
Woodward.

Clubs, diamonds, hearts, in wild disorder seen,  
With throngs *promiscuous* strow the level green. *Pope.*

A wild, where weeds and flowers *promiscuous*  
shoot. *Pope.*

**PROMISCUOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *promiscu-  
ous*.] With confused mixture; indisci-  
minately.

We beheld where once flood Uim, called Troy  
*promiscuously* of Troas. *Sandys.*  
That generation, as the sacred writer modestly  
expresses it, married and gave in marriage without

# PRO

discretion or decency, but *promiscuously*, and with  
no better a guide than the impulses of a brutal ap-  
petite. *Woodward.*

Here might you see  
Barons and peasants on the embattled field,  
In one huge heap, *promiscuously* amass. *Philips.*

Unaw'd by precepts human or divine,  
Like birds, ad beasts *promiscuously* they join. *Pope.*

**PROMISE.** *n. f.* [*promissum*, Lat. *promis-  
e*, *promisere*, Fr.]

1. Declaration of some benefit to be con-  
ferred.

Let the air, *promise* cramm'd; you cannot feed  
capons so. *Shakspere.*  
His *promises* were, as he then was, mighty;  
But his performance, as he now is, nothing. *Shaksp.*

O Lord, let thy *promise* unto David be estab-  
lished. *1 Chronicles.*  
Duty shall precede *promise*, and strict endeavour  
only founded comfort. *Fell.*

Behold, she said, perform'd in every part  
My *promise* made; and Vulcan's labour'd art. *Dryden.*

Let any man consider, how many sorrows he  
would have escap'd had God call'd him to his rest,  
and then say whether the *promise* to deliver the  
just from the evils to come ought not to be made  
our daily prayer. *Wake.*

More than wise men, when the war began, could  
*promise* to themselves in their most sanguine hopes.  
Davenant.

2. Performance of promise; grant of the  
thing promised.

Now are they ready, looking for a *promise* from  
thee. *Acts.*

3. Hopes; expectation.  
Your young prince Mamullius is a gentleman of  
the greatest *promise*. *Shakspere.*

**TO PROMISE.** *v. a.* [*promettre*, French;  
*promitto*, Latin.] To make declaration  
of some benefit to be conferred.

While they *promise* them liberty, they them-  
selves are the servants of corruption. *2 Peter.*

I could not expect such an effect as I found,  
which seldom reaches to the degree that is *promis'd*  
by the preachers of any remedies. *Temple.*

**TO PROMISE.** *v. n.*  
1. To assure one by a promise.

*Promising* is the very air of th' time: it opens  
the eyes of expectation: performance is ever the  
duller for his act. *Shakspere.*

I dare *promise* for this play, that in the rough-  
ness of the numbers, which was to designed, you  
will see somewhat more masterly than any of my  
former tragedies. *Dryden.*

As he *promis'd* in the law, he will shortly have  
mercy, and gather us together. *2 Macabees.*  
All the pleasure we can take, when we met these  
*promising* sparks, is in the disappointment. *Fellon.*

She brib'd my flay, with more than human  
charms;  
Nay *promis'd*, vainly *promis'd*, to bestow  
Immortal life. *Pope.*

2. It is used of assurance, even of ill.  
Will not the ladies be afraid of the lion?  
—I fear it, I *promise* you. *Shakspere.*

**PROMISEBREACH.** *n. f.* [*breach* and *pro-  
mise*.] Violation of promise. Not in use.  
Criminal in double violation

Of sacred chastity, and of *promisebreach*. *Shaksp.*  
**PROMISEBREAKER.** *n. f.* [*promise* and  
*break*.] Violator of promises.

He's an hourly *promisebreaker*, the owner of no  
one good quality worthy your entertainment. *Shaksp.*

**PROMISER.** *n. f.* [from *promise*.] One who  
promises.

Who let this *promiser* in? did you, good Dili-  
gence? *Ben Jonson.*  
Give him his bribe again.  
Fear's a large *promiser*; who subject live  
To that base passion, know not what they give. *Dryden.*

**PROMISSORY.** *adj.* [*promissorius*, Latin.]  
Containing profession of some benefit to  
be conferred.

# PRO

As the preceptive part enjoins the most and  
virtue, so is it most advantageously enforced by the  
*promissory*, which is most exquisitely adapted to the  
same end. *Deacy of Hay.*

The *promissory* lyes of great men are known by  
shouldering, hugging, squeezing, smiling, and bow-  
ing. *Chubbuck.*

**PROMISSORILY.** *adv.* [from *promissory*.]  
By way of promise.

Nor was he obliged by oath to a strict obligation  
of that which *promissorily* was unlawful. *Bacon.*

**PROMONT.** } *n. f.* [*promontore*, It.  
**PROMONTORY.** } *promontorium*, Latin.]

*Promont* I have observed only in *Suck-  
ling*.] A headland; a cape; high land  
jutting into the sea.

The land did shoot out with a great *promontory*.  
Like one that stands upon a *promontory*.  
And spies a far-off shore where he would tread. *Shakspere.*

A forked mountain, or blue *promontory*,  
With trees upon it, nod unto the world,  
And mock our eyes with air. *Shakspere.*

The waving sea can with each flood  
Bath some high *promont*. *Suckling.*

They, on their heads,  
Main *promontories* flung, which in the air  
Came shadowing, and oppress'd whole legions  
arm'd. *Miles.*

Every gust of rugged winds,  
That blows from off each beaked *promontory*. *Miles.*  
If you drink tea upon a *promontory* that over-  
hangs the sea, it is preferable to an assembly. *Pep.*

**TO PROMOTE.** *v. a.* [*promoveo*, *promotu*  
Latin.]

1. To forward; to advance.  
Next to religion, let your care be to *promote*  
justice. *Bacon.*

Nothing lovelier can be found,  
Than good works in her husband to *promote*. *Miles.*

He that talks deceitfully for truth, must hurt  
more by his example, than he *promotes* it by his  
arguments. *Atterbury.*

Frictions of the extreme parts *promote* the flux  
the juices in the joints. *A. Bartsch.*

2. [*promouvoir*, Fr.] To elevate; to exalt  
to prefer.

I will *promote* thee unto very great honour.  
Shall I leave my satnets wherewith they have  
God and man, and go to be *promoted* over to  
trees? *Judge.*

Did I solicit thee  
From darkness to *promote* me? *Miles.*

**PROMOTER.** *n. f.* [*promoteur*, French  
from *promote*.]

1. Advancer; forwarder; encourager.  
Knowledge hath received little improvement  
from the endeavours of many pretending *pro-  
moters*. *Glanville.*

Our Saviour makes this return, fit to be engraven  
in the hearts of all *promoters* of charity, verily,  
say unto you, inasmuch as you have done it to  
one of the least of these my brethren, ye have  
done it unto me. *Atterbury.*

2. Informer; mackelate. An obsolete ul  
His eyes be *promoters*, some trespass to spee. *Tyler.*

Informers and *promoters* oppress and ruin  
estates of many of his best subjects. *Drummond.*

**PROMOTION.** *n. f.* [*promotion*, Fr. from  
*promote*.] Advancement; encouragement;  
exaltation to some new honour or rank;  
preferment.

Many fair *promotions*  
Are daily given to enable those,  
That scarce, some two days since, were worth  
a noble. *Shakspere.*

The high *promotion* of his grace of Canterbury.  
Who holds his state at door 'mongst purpur'd  
nobles. *Shakspere.*

My rising is thy fall,  
And my *promotion* will be thy destruction. *Miles.*

Thou youngest virgin-daughter of the skies  
Made in the last promotion of the blest;  
Whole plains new pluck'd from paradise,  
In spreading branches more sublimely rise. *Dryd.*  
To PROMOTE. *v. a.* [*promoveo*, Latin; *promouvoir*, French.] To forward; to advance; to promote. Little used.  
Never yet was honest man,  
That ever drove the trade of love;  
It is impossible, nor can  
Integrity our ends promote. *Buckling*  
Asking useless others, but promoting nothing. *Fell.*  
PROMPT. *adj.* [*prompt*, French; *promptus*, Latin.]

1. Quick; ready; acute; easy.  
Very deferent and prompt in giving orders, as  
officers required. *Clarendon*

Prompt eloquence  
Flow'd from their lips, in prose or humorous verse. *Milton.*

In the stern function of th' offended sky,  
My prompt obedience bows. *Pope.*

2. Quick; petulant.  
I was too hasty to condemn unheard;  
And you, perhaps, too prompt in your replies. *Dryd.*

3. Ready without hesitation; wanting no new motive.  
Tell him, I'm prompt  
To lay my crown at his feet, and there to kneel. *Shak.*

A world of spinning, prompt to bloody rage. *Dryden.*  
Still more some rebel flows,  
Prompt to sink the state, than he to save. *Prior.*

4. Ready; told down: as, prompt payment.  
8. Easy; unobstructed.

The reception of light into the body of the building  
was very prompt, both from without and from within. *Bacon.*

To PROMPT. *v. a.* [*prontare*, Italian.]

1. To assist by private instruction; to help at a loss.

Sitting in some place, where no man shall prompt  
him, let the child translate his lesson. *Athen.*

You've put me now to such a part, which never  
I shall discharge to th' life.

- Come, come, we'll prompt you. *Shakspere.*  
My voice shall sound as you do prompt mine ear,  
And I will prompt and humble my intents  
To your well practis'd wise directions. *Shakspere*

None could hold the book to well to prompt and  
instruct this stage play, as he could. *Bacon.*

He needed not one to prompt him, because he  
could fix the prayers by heart. *Sallust.*

2. To dictate.

Every one some time or other dreams he is reading  
books, in which case the invention prompts to  
wisdom, that the mind is unpolished on. *Addison.*

Grace shines around her with benevolent beams,  
And whispering angels prompt her golden dreams. *Pope.*

3. To incite; to instigate.

The Volscians stand  
Ready, when time shall prompt them, to make road  
Upon's again. *Shakspere*

Speak not by th' matter  
Which your heart prompts you to, but with such  
words. *Shakspere.*

But rooted in your tongue.

It they prompt us to anger, their design makes  
use of it to a further end, that the mind, being  
thus disquieted, may not be easily composed to  
peace. *Dupre.*

Rage prompted them at length, and found them  
arms. *Milton.*

And occasion prompts their warm desires. *Pope.*

4. To remind.

The inconceivable imperfections of ourselves  
will hourly prompt us our corruption, and loudly  
tell us we are sons of earth. *Brown.*

PROMPTER. *n. f.* [*from prompt.*]

1. One who helps a publick speaker, by  
suggesting the word to him when he  
alters.

Vol. II.

Were it my eye to fight, I should have known it  
Without a prompter. *Shakspere*

In florid impotence he speaks,  
And as the prompter breathes, the poppet squeaks. *Pope*

2. An admonisher; a reminder.

We understand our duty without a teacher, and  
acquit ourselves as we ought to do without a  
prompter. *Leitch.*

PROMPTITUDE. *n. f.* [*promptitude*, Fr.  
from *promptus*, Lat.] Readiness; quick-  
ness.

PROMPTLY. *adv.* [*from prompt.*] Readily;  
quickly; expeditiously.

He that does his merchandise cheerfully, promptly,  
and readily, and the works of religion flowly, it is a  
sign that his heart is not right with God. *Taylor*

PROMPTNESS. *n. f.* [*from prompt.*] Readiness;  
quickness; alacrity.

Had not his stay been given him by that acci-  
dental tickle, his promptness and promptness of  
mind would have carried him directly forward to  
the enemy, till he had met him in the open plains  
of Persia. *South*

From steel and muscles, from pulse, activity,  
and promptness in animal actions, are signs of strong  
fibres. *Leitch.*

PROMPTUARY. *n. f.* [*promptuare*, Fr.  
from *promptus*, Latin.] A storehouse; a  
repository; a magazine.

This factory is still expanded at top, serving as  
the storehouse for promptness, that furnishes forth  
matter for the formation of animal and vegetable  
bodies. *Woodward.*

PROMPTURE. *n. f.* [*from prompt.*] Sug-  
gestion, motion given by another; insinuation. Not used.

To prompt back talk by prompture of the blood;  
Yet hath he in him such a mind of honour,  
That had he twenty heads to tender down  
On twenty bloody blocks, he'd yield them up. *Shakspere*

To PROMULGATE. *v. a.* [*promulgo*,  
Lat.] To publish; to make known by  
open declaration.

Those chit I know he nothing so much hateth  
as to promulgate, yet I hope that this will occur on  
him to put forth his own goodly works. *Spenser*

Those, to whom he entrusted the promulgation  
of the gospel, had far different instructions.  
Decay of Faith.

It is certain laws, by virtue of any sanction they  
receive from the promulgated will of the legisla-  
ture, teach not a stranger, it by the law of nature  
every man hath not a power to punish others  
guiltless. *Locke*

PROMULGATION. *n. f.* [*promulgation*, Lat.  
from *promulgate*.] Publication; open  
exhibition.

The dream and current of this rule hath gone so  
far, it hath continued as long as the very promul-  
gation of the gospel. *Hobbes*

External promulgation, or speaking the truth, did  
not alter the same, in respect of the inward form or  
quality. *Whit.*

The very promulgation of the punishment will  
be part of the punishment, and anticipate the exe-  
cution. *South*

PROMULGATOR. *n. f.* [*from promulgate*.]

Publisher; open teacher.

How grossly is a calumny this is, appears from  
the faculty of the Christian religion, which excludes  
fraud and falsehood; to also from the debasements  
and aims of its first promulgators. *Decay of Piet.*

To PROMULGE. *v. a.* [*from promulgo*,  
Lat.] To promulgate; to publish; to  
teach openly.

The chief design of them is, to establish the truth  
of a new revelation in those countries, where it is  
first promulged and propagated. *Atterbury.*

PROMULGER. *n. f.* [*from promulge*.] Pub-  
lisher; promulgator.

The promulgators of our religion, Jesus Christ and

his apostles, raised men and women from the dead,  
not once only, but often. *Athen.*

PROMATOR. *n. f.* [*from promator*, Latin.] A  
mule of the radius, of which there are two, that  
help to turn the palm downward. *Diet.*

PRONE. *adj.* [*pronus*, Latin]

1. Bending downward; not erect.

There wanted yet a creature not prone,  
And brute as other creatures, but add'd  
With faculty of reason, might erect  
His stature, and upright with front serene  
Govern the rest. *Milton.*

2. Lying with the face downward: con-  
trary to *supine*.

Upon these three positions in man, wherein the  
spine can only be at right lines with the thigh, arise  
three postures, prone, supine, and erect. *Boisson.*

3. Precipitous; headlong; going down-  
ward.

Down rather prone in flight  
He speeds, and through the vast ethereal sky  
Sails between worlds. *Milton.*

4. Declivous; sloping.

Since the floods demand,  
For their descent, a prone and sinking land:  
Does not this due declivity declare  
A wise director's providential care? *Blackmore.*

5. Inclined; propense; disposed. It has  
commonly an ill sense.

The labour of doing good, with the pleasure  
arising from the contrary, doth make men for the  
most part slower to the one and proner to the other,  
than that duty, prescribed them by law, can pre-  
vail sufficiently with them. *H. Lee.*

Those who are ready to confess him in a  
moment and profession, are very prone to deny him  
in their doings. *South.*

If we are prone to sedition, and delight in  
change, there is no cure more proper than trade,  
which supplies business to the active, and wealth  
to the indigent. *Addison.*

Still prone to change, though still the slaves of  
fate. *Pope.*

PROMENESS. *n. f.* [*from prone*.]

1. The state of bending downward; not  
erectness.

It chiefly be taken, as it is largely opposed  
into *pronus*, or the posture of animals looking  
downwards, carrying their centers, or opposite part  
to the spine, directly towards the earth, it may  
admit of no more. *Brown.*

2. The state of lying with the face down-  
ward; not supineness.

3. Deceit; declivity.

4. Inclination; propension; disposition to  
ill.

The holy spirit saw that mankind is into virtue  
badly drawn, and that righteousness is the life  
accounted at, by reason of the *pronus* of our  
affections to that which delighteth. *Hobbes.*

The soul being left from nothing brought,  
When God's grace fails her, cloth to nothing fall,  
And thus declining *pronus* into nothing,  
Is even that sin that we are born withal. *Dryden*

He instituted this worship, because of the car-  
nality of their hearts, and the *pronus* of the peo-  
ple to idolatry. *Tillotson*

The *pronus* of good men to consider the want  
in whatever shape it appears. *Atterbury*

How great is the *pronus* of our nature, to  
comply with this temptation? *Regis.*

PROM. *n. f.* [*pronghen*, Dutch, to *prongezze*.  
*Minshew.*] A fork.

The cooks make no more ado, but slicing it into  
little goldbets, pick it on a *prong* of iron, and hang  
it in a furnace. *Sandys.*

Whom his sea-coal *prong* threw by,  
And safely turn'd his back to fly. *Hudibras.*

Be mindful  
With iron teeth of rakes and *prongs* to move.  
The cruelties of earth. *Dryden*

PROM. *n. f.* [*from prone*.] Proneness.

Not used.

Of this mechanic *pronus*, I do not see any  
good tendency. *Marc.*

# PRO

**PRONOUNS.** *n. f.* [*pronom*, Fr. *pronomen*, Latin.] A word that is used instead of the proper name.

I, thou, he; we, ye, they, are names given to persons, and used instead of their proper names, from whence they had the name of *pronouns*, as though they were not nouns themselves, but used instead of nouns. *Clarke.*

**To PRONOUNCE.** *v. a.* [*pronounce*, Fr. *pronuncio*, Lat.]

1. To speak; to utter.

He pronounced all these words unto me with his mouth. *Jeremiah.*

2. To utter solemnly; to utter confidently.

So good a lady, that no tongue could ever pronounce dishonour of her. *Shakespeare.*

I have pronounced the word, faith the Lord. *Jos.*

3. To utter among the gods.

Abraham pronounced a sentence of death against his brother. *Locke.*

3. To form or articulate by the organs of speech.

By tongue of brute, and human sense express'd. *Mit.*

4. To utter rhetorically.

**To PRONOUNCE.** *v. n.* To speak with confidence or authority.

How confidently do men pronounce of themselves, and believe that they are then most pos- sible, when they are most eager and impetuous, yet as sure this is far removed from the true grounds of religion. *Bacon of Prop.*

Every fool may believe, and pronounce confidently; but wise men will, in matters of discourse, conclude firmly, and in matters of fact, act firmly. *South.*

**PRONOUNCER.** *n. f.* [from *pronounce*.]

One who pronounces.

**PRONUNCIATION.** *n. f.* [*pronunciatio*, from *pronuncio*, Lat. *pronunciation*, Fr.]

1. The act or mode of utterance.

The design of speaking being to communicate our thoughts by ready, easy, and graceful pronunciation, all kind of letters have been touched out that were servicable for the purpose. *Holder.*

It were idle to produce thousands of his verses, which are lame for want of half a foot, sometimes a whole one, and which no pronunciation can make otherwise. *Dryden.*

2. That part of rhetoric which teaches to speak in publick with pleasing utterance and graceful gesture.

**PROOF.** *n. f.* [from *prove*.]

1. Evidence; testimony; convincing token; convincing argument; means of conviction.

That they all have always so testified, I see not how we should possibly win a proof more palpable than this. *Hooker.*

This has neither evidence of truth, nor proof sufficient to give it warrant. *Hooker.*

Though the manner of their trials should be altered, yet the proof of every thing must needs be by the testimony of such persons as the parties shall produce. *Spenser.*

That which I shall report will bear no credit. *Shakespeare.*

One soul in this, whereof good proof this day affords. *Milton.*

Things of several kinds may admit and require several sorts of proofs, all which may be good in their kind. And therefore nothing can be more irrational than for a man to doubt of, or deny the truth of any thing, because it can not be made out, by such kind of proofs of which the nature of such a thing is not capable. They ought not to expect

either sensible proof, or demonstration of such matters as are not capable of such proofs, supposing them to be true. *Watkins.*

This, vers'd in death, th' infernal knight relates, And then for proof fulfill'd their common fates. *Dryden.*

Those intervening ideas, which serve to shew the agreement of any two others, are called proofs. *Locke.*

2. Test; trial; experiment.

Retire or taste thy folly, and learn by proof, Hell-born! not to contend with spirits of heav'n. *Milton.*

3. Trial; trial; experiment.

Retire or taste thy folly, and learn by proof, Hell-born! not to contend with spirits of heav'n. *Milton.*

4. Trial; trial; experiment.

Retire or taste thy folly, and learn by proof, Hell-born! not to contend with spirits of heav'n. *Milton.*

5. Trial; trial; experiment.

Retire or taste thy folly, and learn by proof, Hell-born! not to contend with spirits of heav'n. *Milton.*

6. Trial; trial; experiment.

Retire or taste thy folly, and learn by proof, Hell-born! not to contend with spirits of heav'n. *Milton.*

7. Trial; trial; experiment.

Retire or taste thy folly, and learn by proof, Hell-born! not to contend with spirits of heav'n. *Milton.*

8. Trial; trial; experiment.

Retire or taste thy folly, and learn by proof, Hell-born! not to contend with spirits of heav'n. *Milton.*

9. Trial; trial; experiment.

Retire or taste thy folly, and learn by proof, Hell-born! not to contend with spirits of heav'n. *Milton.*

10. Trial; trial; experiment.

Retire or taste thy folly, and learn by proof, Hell-born! not to contend with spirits of heav'n. *Milton.*

11. Trial; trial; experiment.

Retire or taste thy folly, and learn by proof, Hell-born! not to contend with spirits of heav'n. *Milton.*

12. Trial; trial; experiment.

Retire or taste thy folly, and learn by proof, Hell-born! not to contend with spirits of heav'n. *Milton.*

13. Trial; trial; experiment.

Retire or taste thy folly, and learn by proof, Hell-born! not to contend with spirits of heav'n. *Milton.*

14. Trial; trial; experiment.

Retire or taste thy folly, and learn by proof, Hell-born! not to contend with spirits of heav'n. *Milton.*

15. Trial; trial; experiment.

Retire or taste thy folly, and learn by proof, Hell-born! not to contend with spirits of heav'n. *Milton.*

16. Trial; trial; experiment.

Retire or taste thy folly, and learn by proof, Hell-born! not to contend with spirits of heav'n. *Milton.*

17. Trial; trial; experiment.

Retire or taste thy folly, and learn by proof, Hell-born! not to contend with spirits of heav'n. *Milton.*

18. Trial; trial; experiment.

Retire or taste thy folly, and learn by proof, Hell-born! not to contend with spirits of heav'n. *Milton.*

19. Trial; trial; experiment.

Retire or taste thy folly, and learn by proof, Hell-born! not to contend with spirits of heav'n. *Milton.*

20. Trial; trial; experiment.

Retire or taste thy folly, and learn by proof, Hell-born! not to contend with spirits of heav'n. *Milton.*

21. Trial; trial; experiment.

Retire or taste thy folly, and learn by proof, Hell-born! not to contend with spirits of heav'n. *Milton.*

22. Trial; trial; experiment.

Retire or taste thy folly, and learn by proof, Hell-born! not to contend with spirits of heav'n. *Milton.*

# PRO

# PRO

**What we by day**  
Lop overgrown, or prop, or bind,  
One night denodes. *Mit.*

2. To support by standing under or againe.

Like these, earth unsupported keeps its place,  
Though no fix bottom props the weighty mass. *Creek.*

3. To sustain; to support.

The nearer I find myself verging to that period, which is to be labour and sorrow, the more I prop myself upon those few supports that are left me. *Pope.*

4. To support by standing under or againe.

Like these, earth unsupported keeps its place,  
Though no fix bottom props the weighty mass. *Creek.*

5. To support by standing under or againe.

Like these, earth unsupported keeps its place,  
Though no fix bottom props the weighty mass. *Creek.*

6. To support by standing under or againe.

Like these, earth unsupported keeps its place,  
Though no fix bottom props the weighty mass. *Creek.*

7. To support by standing under or againe.

Like these, earth unsupported keeps its place,  
Though no fix bottom props the weighty mass. *Creek.*

8. To support by standing under or againe.

Like these, earth unsupported keeps its place,  
Though no fix bottom props the weighty mass. *Creek.*

9. To support by standing under or againe.

Like these, earth unsupported keeps its place,  
Though no fix bottom props the weighty mass. *Creek.*

10. To support by standing under or againe.

Like these, earth unsupported keeps its place,  
Though no fix bottom props the weighty mass. *Creek.*

11. To support by standing under or againe.

Like these, earth unsupported keeps its place,  
Though no fix bottom props the weighty mass. *Creek.*

12. To support by standing under or againe.

Like these, earth unsupported keeps its place,  
Though no fix bottom props the weighty mass. *Creek.*

13. To support by standing under or againe.

Like these, earth unsupported keeps its place,  
Though no fix bottom props the weighty mass. *Creek.*

14. To support by standing under or againe.

Like these, earth unsupported keeps its place,  
Though no fix bottom props the weighty mass. *Creek.*

15. To support by standing under or againe.

Like these, earth unsupported keeps its place,  
Though no fix bottom props the weighty mass. *Creek.*

16. To support by standing under or againe.

Like these, earth unsupported keeps its place,  
Though no fix bottom props the weighty mass. *Creek.*

17. To support by standing under or againe.

Like these, earth unsupported keeps its place,  
Though no fix bottom props the weighty mass. *Creek.*

18. To support by standing under or againe.

Like these, earth unsupported keeps its place,  
Though no fix bottom props the weighty mass. *Creek.*

19. To support by standing under or againe.

Like these, earth unsupported keeps its place,  
Though no fix bottom props the weighty mass. *Creek.*

20. To support by standing under or againe.

Like these, earth unsupported keeps its place,  
Though no fix bottom props the weighty mass. *Creek.*

21. To support by standing under or againe.

Like these, earth unsupported keeps its place,  
Though no fix bottom props the weighty mass. *Creek.*

22. To support by standing under or againe.

Like these, earth unsupported keeps its place,  
Though no fix bottom props the weighty mass. *Creek.*

23. To support by standing under or againe.

Like these, earth unsupported keeps its place,  
Though no fix bottom props the weighty mass. *Creek.*

...preying into the brain the impressions made upon the organs of sense. *Newton.*

4. To increase. *propagate.*  
Grains of mine own lie here, in my breast,  
Which thou wilt propagate, to have  
With more of thine. *Shakespeare.*

And pleas'd to hear his propagated name. *Dryden.*  
5. To generate.  
Sensations notions, propagated in fancy,  
Are hardly ever totally eradicated. *Clarke.*

7. PROPAGATE. *v. n.* To have offspring.  
No need that thou  
Should'st propagate, already infinite,  
And through all numbers absolute, though one. *Milton.*

PROPAGATION. *n. f.* [*propagatio*, Latin; *propagation*, French; from *propagare*.]  
Continuance or diffusion by generation or successive production.

Men have souls rather by creation than propagation. *Hobbes.*  
There are other secondary ways of the propagation of it, as lying in the same bed. *Bacon.*

There is not in all nature any spontaneous generation, but all come by propagation, wherein chance hath not the least part. *Ray.*

Old stakes of olive trees in plants revive;  
But noble vines by propagation thrive. *Dryden.*

PROPAGATOR. *n. f.* [from *propagare*.]

1. One who continues by successive production.

2. A spreader; a promoter.

Satan, the greatest propagator of mortality, and an enemy to the unity of the Godhead, was to possess this talent, that he gained the name of the Father. *Milton.*

7. PROPET. *v. a.* [*propello*, Latin.] To drive forward.

As when winds fill the blood to be frothy that is propelled out of a vein of the brain. *Hobbes.*

This motion, in some human creatures, may be weak in respect to the vicinity of what is taken, so as not to be able to propel it. *Abelard.*

The excess of motion would be too feeble and languid to propel to visit and ponderous a body, with that prodigious velocity. *Bentley.*

7. PROPEND. *v. n.* [*propendo*, Latin, to hang forward.] To incline to any part, to be disposed in favour of any thing.

My faithful brethren, I propend to you,  
In relation to keep them full. *Shakespeare.*

PROPENSITY. *n. f.* [from *propendo*.]

1. Inclination or tendency of desire to any thing.

2. [from *propendo*, Latin, to weigh.] Pre-consideration; attentive deliberation; propensity.

An act above the animal feelings, which are transient, and admit not of that attention, and propensity of actions. *Hobbes.*

PROPENSE. *adj.* [*propensus*, Lat.] Inclined; disposed. It is used both of good and bad.

Women, propense and inclinable to holiness, be added in good things, rather than carried away as captives. *Hobbes.*

I have brought foundal  
In feeble hearts, propense enough before  
To waver, or fall off, and join with idols. *Milton.*

PROPESSION. *n. f.* [*propension*, French; *propensio*, Latin; from *propensio*.]

Moral inclination; disposition to any thing good or bad.

Some arrangements might escape, rather through necessities of state, than any propensity of myself to mournfulness. *King Charles.*

So forcible are our propensions to mutiny, that we equally take occasions from benefits or injuries. *Government of the Tongue.*

Let there be but propensities, and bent of will to religion, and there will be sedulity and indefatigable industry. *South.*

It requires a critical nicety to find out the genius or the propension of a child. *L'Estrange.*

The natural propension, and the inevitable occasions of complaint, accidents of fortune. *Levy.*  
He adds us with a new nature of grace, sufficient to overcome the corrupt propensity of the will. *Rogers.*

2. Natural tendency.  
Bodies that of themselves have no propensities to any determinate place, do nevertheless move continually and properly one way. *Descartes.*

This great attraction produces a great propensity to the putrescent alkaline constitution of the fluids. *Boyle.*

PROPER. *adj.* [*proprie*, Fr. *proprius*, Lat.]

1. Properly, not belonging to more; not common.

As for the virtues that belong unto moral righteousness and honesty of life, we do not mention them, because they are not proper unto children, such as they are children, but do concern them as they are men. *Hobbes.*

Men of learning hold it for a slip in judgment, when others are made to demonstrate that as proper to one thing, which reason findeth common unto many. *Hobbes.*

No fence the precious joys conceives,

Which in her private contemplations lie,  
For, then the ravish'd spirit the senses leaves,  
Hath her own powers and proper actions free. *Dante.*

Of nought no creature ever formed aught,  
For that is proper to the Almighty's hand. *Dante.*

Emerson's rules, concerning the posture of the figures, are almost wholly proper to painting, and admit not any comparison with poetry. *Dryden.*

Outward objects, that are external to the mind, and its own operations, proceeding from powers unimpaired and proper to itself, which become also objects of its contemplation, are the original of all knowledge. *Locke.*

They professed themselves servants of Jehovah their God, in a relation and respect peculiar and proper to themselves. *Nepos.*

2. Noting an individual.

A proper name may become common, when given to several beings of the same kind, as *Caesar* and *John*.

3. One's own. It is joined with any of the possessives: as, *my proper, their proper.*

The bloody book of law  
You shall yourself read to the latter letter.  
After your own love, yet, though every man  
Stood in your action. *Shakespeare.*

Count the cost.

With four what of your proper eye. *Hobbes.*  
If we might determine it, our proper conceptions would be all void of sense. *Cartesius.*

Now learn the difference at once, proper and improper, true and false, and a empty boat. *Dante.*

4. Natural; original.

In proper motion we ascend  
Up to our native seat. *Milton.*

5. Fit; accommodated; adapted; suitable; qualified.

In Athens all was pleasure, mirth, and play,  
All proper to the spring and youthful Mæcenas. *Dante.*

He is the only proper person of all others for an epic poem, who, in his mind, endeavours of a large invention, a ripe judgment, and a strong memory, has joined the knowledge of the liberal arts. *Dante.*

In debility, from great loss of blood, and all about that is easily dissipated or turned into blood, are proper, for blood is required to make blood. *Trichard.*

6. Exact; accurate; just

7. Not figurative.

Those parts of nature, into which the chaos was divided, they signified by dark names, which we have expressed in their plain and proper terms. *Burnet.*

8. It seems in *Shakespeare* to signify, mere; pure.

See thyself, devil,  
Proper deformity seems not in the fiend  
So horrid as in woman. *King Lear.*

9. [*propre*, French.] Elegant; pretty.  
Moses was a proper child. *Hebrew.*

10. Tall; lusty; handsome with bulk. A low word.

At last she concluded with a sigh, thou wast the properst man in Italy. *Shakespeare.*

A proper goodly toy was carrying to execution. *L'Estrange.*

PROPRIETY. *adv.* [from *proprie*.]

1. Fitly; suitably.

2. In a direct sense.

What does it at what has life  
And in the body propriety hath neither. *Milton.*

The nature of life are not propriety owing to the material substance of things. *Swift.*

It is a nature in which the works of every man, good as well as bad, are propriety his own. *Rogers.*

PROPRIETIES. *n. f.* [from *proprie*.]

1. The quality of being proper.

2. Talents.

PROPRIETY. *n. f.* [from *proprie*.]

1. Peculiar quality.

What kind of propriety or quality is that, which being no where found but in himself, maketh it essential to have souls? *Hobbes.*

A secondary essential mode, is any attribute of a thing, which is not of primary consideration, and is called a propriety. *Watts.*

2. Quality; disposition.

This conviction, not force, that must induce assent, and here the logic of a conquering word has no great propriety that way, hence it may, but convince it cannot. *Dean of Petty.*

It is the propriety of an old farmer to find delight in reviewing his own villanies in others. *South.*

3. Right of possession.

Some have been deceived into an opinion, that the inherent use of rule, over men, and propriety in things, spring from the same original, and were to be derived by the same rules. *Locke.*

Propriety, whole original is from the right a man has to the use of the inferior creatures, for subsistence and comfort, is for the sole advantage of the propriety, so that he may even destroy the thing that he has propriety in. *Locke.*

4. Not then held in one's own right.  
For numerous things, yearly flourish'd,  
And propriety as a plenty crown'd.  
Accept of your posterity. *Dryden.*

5. The thing possessed.

In a proper disposition  
I could have thee but as a propriety. *Shakespeare.*

Now under such a name, as a propriety, when we are to be rich, when propriety is to be well, and so. *Swift.*

6. No rights or right. I know not which

is the sense in the following lines,  
But I did not think propriety of it,  
Propriety, and propriety of it,  
And so I thought to say he it came.  
Hold thee. *St. Asaph.*

7. Something useful; an appendage; a technical term.

I will draw a bill of propriety, such as our play wants. *St. Asaph.*

The purple garment, and the lawyer's fees,  
High priests and state are all but propriety. *Dryden.*

Greenfield was the name of the propriety man in that time, who furnished implements to the actors. *Pope.*

8. Property for propriety. Any thing peculiarly adapted. Not used.

Our poet excel in candour and gravity, smoothness and propriety, in quackery and burlesque. *Condell.*

TO PROPRIETY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To invest with qualities.

He heard an  
Cried the world, his voice was propriety'd.  
As all the world spheres. *Shakespeare.*

2. To seize or retain as something owned, or in which one has a right; to appropriate.

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prate; to hold. This word is not now used in either meaning.

His large fortune  
Subdues and properties to his love and tendence  
All sorts of hearts. *Shakespeare*  
They have here *propitiated* me, keep me in darkness, and do all they can to face me out of my way. *Shakespeare*

I am too highborn to be *propitiated*,  
To be a secondary at controul. *Shakespeare*  
**PROPHASIS**, *n. f.* [*πρόφασις*]. In medicine, a foreknowledge of diseases.

**PROPHET**, *n. f.* [*πρόφητα*; *propheta*, Fr.] A declaration of something to come; prediction.

He hearkens after *prophecies* and dreams. *Shakespeare*

Poets may boast  
Their work shall with the world remain;  
Both bound together, live or die,  
The verses and the *prophecy*. *Waller*

**PROPHETICAL**, *n. f.* [from *prophecy*.] One who prophesies.

To **PROPHESY**, *v. a.*

1. To predict; to foretell; to prognosticate.

Miserable England,  
I *prophecy* the travail time to thee,  
That ever wretched age hath look'd upon. *Shakespeare*

I hate him, for he doth not *prophecy* good, but evil. *King*

The Lord sent me to *prophecy*, against this house, all the words that ye have heard. *Jeremiah*

2. To foretell.  
Methought thy very gait did *prophecy*  
A royal nobleness. *Shakespeare*

To **PROPHESY**, *v. n.*

1. To utter predictions.

Strange screams of death,  
And *prophecy*ing with accents terrible  
Of dire combustion. *Shakespeare*  
Receiv'd by thee, I *prophecy*, my ruin,  
Mix'd with thy works, their lie no bounds shall see. *Tuck*

2. To preach. A scriptural sense.  
*Prophecy* into the wind, *prophecy* to of man. *Tuck*

The elders of the Jews builded, and prospered  
through the *prophecy*ing of Haggai. *Esau*

**PROPHET**, *n. f.* [*prophete*, Fr. *πρόφητης*.]

1. One who tells future events; a predictor; a foreteller.

Ev'ry flower  
Did as a *prophet* weep what it foretold,  
In Hector's wrath. *Shakespeare*  
Jesters oft *prophecy* prophets. *Shakespeare*  
O *prophet* of glad tidings! smother  
Of utmost hope! *Milton*

He lov'd to fast,  
As if he fear'd each day would be his last;  
Too true a *prophet* to foretell the fate,  
That should to soon divide then happy state. *Dryden*  
God, when he makes the *prophet*, does not mislead the man. *Tuck*

2. One of the sacred writers empowered by God to display futurity.

His champions are the *prophets* and apostles. *Shakespeare*  
It buildeth their faith and religion upon the sacred and canonical scriptures of the holy *prophets* and apostles, as upon her main and prime foundation. *White*

**PROPHETESS**, *n. f.* [*prophetissa*, Fr. from *prophet*.] A woman that foretells future events.

He shall fly hither very heart with sorrow,  
And say thou *Margaret* was a *prophetess*. *Shakespeare*  
That it is conformant to the word of God, to refusing to answer, the practice of Mian the *prophetess*, when she answered the men in her tongue with approve. *Pecham*  
If my love but once were crown'd,  
For *prophets*, my grief would cease. *Pier*

**PROPHETICAL**, *adj.* [*prophetique*, Fr. from *prophet*.]

1. Foretelling or foretelling future events.

Say, why  
Upon this blasted heath you stop our way,  
With such *prophetic* greeting? *Shakespeare*  
The counsel of a wife and then *prophetic* counsel was forgotten. *Milton*  
Some perfumes procure *prophet*-at dreams. *Bacon*

Till old experience do attain  
To something like *prophetic* strain. *Milton*  
Some famous *prophetic* pictures represent the fate of England by a mole, a creature blind and busy, smooth and deceitful, continually working under ground, but now and then to be discerned in the surface. *Stillingfleet*

No arguments made a stronger impression on these pagan converts, than the predictions relating to our Saviour in those old *prophetic* writings deposited among the hands of the great enemies to Christianity, and owned by them to have been extant many ages before his appearance. *Addison*

2. It has of before the thing foretold.

The more I know, the more my fears augment,  
And tears are oft *prophetic* of the event. *Dryden*

**PROPHETICALLY**, *adv.* [from *prophetic*.] With knowledge of futurity; in manner of a prophecy.

He is to *prophetically* proud of an heroic end-gelling, that he eyes at saying nothing. *Shakespeare*  
This great facets a mong Jews and Gentiles, part of it historically true at the compiling of the articles, and part of it *prophetically* true then, and fulfilled afterward, was a most electrical argument to give authority to this faith. *Hannond*  
She sigh'd, and thus *prophetically* spoke. *Dryden*

To **PROPHETIZE**, *v. n.* [*prophetyzer*, Fr. from *prophet*.] To give predictions.

Not in use.

Nature else hath conference  
With profound sleep, and to doth winning lead  
By *prophesizing* dreams. *Daniel*

**PROPHYLACTIC**, *adj.* [*προφυλακτικός*, from *προφυλακίζω*.] Preventive; preservative.

Medicine is distributed into *prophylactic*, or the art of preserving health; and therapeutick, or the art of restoring health. *Watts*

**PROPHYNQUITY**, *n. f.* [*propinquitas*, Lat.]

1. Nearness; proximity; neighbourhood.  
They draw the return nearer to the civil home, and by their industry a further it to return to its natural distance according to the exigency of the object, in respect of distance of *propinquity*. *Bay*

2. Nearness of time.

Therby was declared the *propinquity* of then desolations, and that their equality was of no longer duration, than those soon decaying fruits of summer. *Brown*

3. Kindred; nearness of blood.  
Here I disclaim any paternal care,  
*Propinquity*, and property of blood,  
And as a stranger to my heart and use  
Hold thee. *Shakespeare*

**PROPRITABLE**, *adj.* [from *propitius*.]  
Such as may be induced to favour; such as may be made propitious.

To **PROPRITATE**, *v. a.* [*propitio*, Lat.]

To induce to favour; to gain; to conciliate; to make propitious.

Yes, her piety, declare  
What off'ring may *propitiate* the fair,  
Rich orient pearl, bright stones that never decay,  
Or polish'd hues which longer last than they. *Waller*

They believe the affairs of human life to be managed by certain spirits under him, whom they endeavour to *propitiate* by certain rites. *Stillingfleet*

Vengeance shall pursue the inhuman coast,  
Till they *propitiate* thy off'nded ghost. *Dryden*  
Let fierce Achilles, dread of his rage,  
The god *propitiate*, and the just alluance. *Pope*

**PROPRITATION**, *n. f.* [*propiciation*, from *propitiate*.]

1. The act of making propitious.  
2. The sacrament; the offering by which propitiableness is obtained.  
He is the *propitiation* for the sins of the whole world. *John*

**PROPRITIATOR**, *n. f.* [from *propitiate*.] One that propitiates.

**PROPRITIATORY**, *adj.* [*propiciatorius*, Fr. from *propitiate*.] Having the power to make propitious.

Is not this more than giving God thanks for the virtues, when a *propitiatory* sacrifice is offered to their honour? *Stillingfleet*

**PROPRITIOUS**, *adj.* [*propitius*, Lat. *propitius*, Fr.] Favourable; kind.

I allude the force of this new flame,  
And make thee more *propitious* in my need,  
I mean to sing the praises of thy name. *Spenser*

Let not my words offend thee,  
My Maker, be *propitious* while I speak. *Miles*

Indulgent god! *propitius* power to Troy,  
Swift to relieve, unwilling to destroy. *Dryden*

Would but thy sister Marcia be *propitious*,  
To thy friend's vows. *Anders*

Ere Pharus rose, he had implor'd  
*Propitious* heav'n. *Pope*

**PROPRITIOUSLY**, *adv.* [from *propitius*.] Favourably; kindly.

So when a wife *propitiously* invites,  
Improve her favours, and indulge her flights. *Johnson*

**PROPRITIOUSNESS**, *n. f.* [from *propitius*.] Favourableness; kindness.

All these joined with the *propitiusness* of climate to that sort of tree and the length of age it shall stand and grow, may produce an oak. *Temple*

**PROPRISM**, *n. f.* [*πρό and πλάσμα*.] Mould; matrix.

Those shells serving as *proprisms* or moulds to that matter which to fill'd them, limited and determin'd its dimensions and figure. *Boyle*

**PROPRISTIC**, *n. f.* [*προπριστικός*.] The art of making moulds for casting.

**PROPRIVENT**, *n. f.* [from *proprius*, Lat.] One that makes a proposal, or lays down a position.

For mythen as things of faith rely  
On the *proprivent*, heaven's authority. *Dryden*

**PROPORTION**, *n. f.* [*proportion*, Lat. *proportio*, Lat.]

1. Comparative relation of one thing to another; ratio.

Let any man's wisdom determine by lessening of territory, and increasing the number of inhabitants what *proportion* is requisite to the peopling of a region in such manner, that the land shall be neither too narrow for those whom it feedeth, nor capacious of a greater multitude. *Boyle*

By *proportion* to these rates, we may judge of the obligation that lies upon all sorts of *proportions*. *Boyle*

Three high equivalent and neighbouring value  
By lot are parted; but high heav'n thy share,  
In equal balance weigh'd 'gainst earth and hell,  
Lifts up the adverse scale, and fluns *proportion*. *Pope*

2. Settled relation of comparative quantity; equal degree.

Greater visible good does not always raise merit, in *proportion* to the greatness it reaches, but is acknowledged to have, though every little trouble leads on work to get rid of it. *Boyle*

He must be little skil'd in the world, who thinks that men's talking much or little shall hold *proportion* only to their knowledge. *Boyle*

Several notions are recovered out of their ignorance, in *proportion* as they conceive more of truth with those of the reformed churches. *Boyle*

In *proportion* as this resolution grew, the temper before us seemed to vanish. *Boyle*

3. Harmonick degree.



His volant touch  
Infuseth through all proportions, low and high,  
Fled, and pursu'd transverse the resonant fugue.

*Milton.*

#### 4. Symmetry; adaptation of one to another.

Measure is that which perfecteth all things, because every thing is for some end; neither can that thing be available to any end, which is not proportionable thereto: and to proportion as well excellency as defects, are opposite.

*Hooker.*

It must be mutual in proportion due  
Given and receiv'd.

*Milton.*

None of the perfect age is equal in the strength,  
proportion, and knitting of his limbs, to the Hercule of the male.

*Dryden.*

The proportions are so well observed, that nothing appears to an advantage, or distinguishes itself above the rest.

*Addison.*

Harmony, with ev'ry grace,  
Plays in the fair proportions of her face.

*Mrs. Carter.*

#### 5. Form; size.

All things receiv'd, do such proportion take,  
As those things have, wherein they are receiv'd;  
So little glass-like little faces make,  
And narrow webs on narrow frames are weav'd.

*Dantes.*

**TO PROPORTION.** *v. a.* [*proportionner*, Fr. from the noun.]

##### 1. To adjust by comparative relation.

Till busy up to spirit work, in bounds  
Proportion'd to each kind.

*Milton.*

In the lots of an object, we do not proportion ourselves to the real value it bears, but to the value our fancies set upon it.

*Addison.*

##### 2. To form symmetrically.

Nature had proportion'd her without any fault,  
quickly to be discovered by the senses; yet altogether framed not to make up that harmony that equal delights in.

*Sedgwick.*

**PROPORTIONABLE.** *adj.* [*from proportion.*]

Adjusted by comparative relation; such as is fit.

His commandments are not grievous, because he offers us an assistance, proportionable to the difficulty.

*Tillotson.*

It was endow'd with an hundred and twenty faculties, fitted with a proportionable number of other instruments.

*Alderson.*

**PROPORTIONABLY.** *adv.* [*from proportion.*]

According to proportion; according to comparative relation.

The need of it to examine all the grounds of probability, and up in due balance the whole, neither receive it as *proportionally* in the proportion of the greater grounds of probability, on one side or the other.

*Locke.*

The parts of a good thing are great, and the more proportionally to the parts in a large country.

*Let not.*

Though it may be more eminently necessary to those in it than to others, yet it is no question, are *proportionally* conducive to publick happiness in every inferior relation.

*Rogers.*

**PROPORTIONAL.** *adj.* [*from proportion*, Fr. from *proportion*.]

Having a settled comparative relation; having a certain degree of any quality compared with something else.

The serpent lives,  
lives, as thou hadst life, and gains to live as man

He that gave of life, it does not at first  
leave, as liberty, taking to attain

Prop. it is absent, which cannot be

But to be gods or angels.

*Milton.*

Our numbers are said to be proportional, when the first containeth, or is contained by the second, as often as the third containeth, or is contained by the fourth.

*Cotes.*

It is but swifter in bodies than in vacuo, in the proportion of the lines which measure the reflection of the bodies, the forces of the bodies to reflect and refract light, are very nearly proportional to the densities of the same bodies.

*Newton.*

**PROPORTIONALITY.** *n. f.* [*from proportion*.]

**PROPORTIONAL.** The quality of being proportional.

All sense, as grateful, dependeth upon the equality of the proportionality of the motion or impression made.

*Greaves.*

**PROPORTIONALLY.** *adv.* [*from proportion*.] In a stated degree.

It these circles, whilst their centres keep their distances and positions, could be made less in diameter, their intersecting one with another, and by consequence the mixture of the heterogeneous rays, would be proportionally diminished.

*Newton.*

**PROPORTIONATE.** *adj.* [*from proportion*.]

Adjusted to something else, according to a certain rate or comparative relation.

The connection between the end and any means is adequate, but between the end and means proportionate.

*Green.*

The use of spectacles, by an adequate connection of truths, gave men a cadence to think of microscopes and telescopes, but the invention of burning glass depended on a proportionate, for that figure, which contracts the images of any body, that is, the rays by which it is seen, will, in the same proportion, contract the heat wherewith the rays are accompanied.

*Green.*

In the state of nature, our man comes by no absolute power to use a criminal according to the passion or heats of his own will; but only to retribute to him, to far as conscience dictates, what is proportionate to his transgression.

*Locke.*

**TO PROPORTIONATE.** *v. a.* [*from proportion*.]

To adjust according to settled rates to something else.

The parallelism and due proportioned inclination of the axis of the earth.

*Macle.*

Since every single particle hath an innate gravitation toward all others, proportionate by matter and distance, it evidently appears, that the outward atoms of the chaos would necessarily tend inwards, and descend from all quarters towards the middle of the whole space.

*Bentley.*

**PROPORTIONATELY.** *n. f.* [*from proportionate*.] The state of being by comparison adjusted.

By this congruity of those faculties to their proper objects, and by the fits and proportionateness of these objective impressions upon their respective faculties, accommodated to their reception, the feeble nature hath to much of perception as is necessary for its feeble being.

*Hale.*

**PROPOSAL.** *n. f.* [*from propose*.]

1. Scheme or design propounded to consideration or acceptance.

It was *proposals* once a son were heard,

We should compel them to a quick result.

*Milton.*

The work you mention, will suddenly recommend itself, when your name appears with the proposals.

*Indign.*

2. Offer to the mind.

Upon the *proposal* of a perfectly object, man's choice will incline much more to accept than to refuse.

*South.*

This truth is not likely to be entertained readily upon the *proposal*.

*Atterbury.*

**TO PROPOSE.** *v. a.* [*proposer*, Fr. *proponer*, Lat.] To offer to the consideration.

Raphael to Adam's doubt *proposed*,

*Milton.*

Be collected and said thus reply'd

My errand is to treat only of those, who have

claim *proposed* to themselves the promised reward of their labours.

*Tatler.*

To be learning any thing, there should be as little as possible left *proposed* to the mind at once, and that being understood, proceed then to the next adjoining part.

*White.*

**TO PROPOSE.** *v. n.* To lay schemes. Not in use.

Run thee into the parlour,

There shalt thou find my cousin Beatrice,

Proposing with the pance and Claudio.

*Shakespeare.*

**PROPOSER.** *n. f.* [*from propose*.] One that offers any thing to consideration.

Faith is the assent to any proposition, not made out by the deductions of reason, but upon the

credit of the *proposer* as coming from God.

*Locke.*  
He provided a statute, that whoever *proposed* any alteration to be made, should do it with a rope about his neck: if the matter *proposed* were generally approved, then it should pass into a law; if it went in the negative, the *proposer* to be immediately hanged.

*Swift.*

**PROPOSITION.** *n. f.* [*proposition*, Fr. *propositio*, Lat.]

1. One of the three parts of a regular argument.

The first *proposition* of the precedent argument is not necessary.

*White.*

2. A sentence in which any thing is affirmed or denied.

Claudian, labouring how to reconcile these two *propositions*, that all things are done by fate, and yet that something is in our own power, cannot extricate himself.

*Hammond.*

Contingent *propositions* are of a dubious quality, and they could opinion only, and not divine faith.

*White.*

The compounding of the representation of things, with an affirmation or negation, makes a *proposition*.

*Hale.*

3. Proposal; offer of terms.

The enemy that *propositions*, such as upon delivery of a strong fortified town, after a handsome defence, are usually granted.

*Clarendon.*

**PROPOSITIONAL.** *adj.* [*from proposition*.]

Considered as a proposition.

If it has a singular subject in its *propositional* sense, it is always ranked with universals.

*Watts.*

**TO PROPOUND.** *v. n.* [*propound*, Lat.]

1. To offer to consideration; to propose.

The parliament, which now is held, derived whatever pleas'd the king but to *propound*.

*Daniel.*

To leave us little as I may unto fancy, which is wild and irregular, I will *propound* a rule.

*Watson.*

Don't thou to the Son of God *propound*

To a lap thee?

*Milton.*

The existence of the church hath been *propounded* as an object of our faith in every age of Christianity.

*Perizon.*

The greatest stranger must *propound* the argument.

*Moor.*

The arguments, which Christianity *propounds* to us, are reasonable encouragements to bear sufferings patiently.

*Tillotson.*

2. To offer; to exhibit.

A spot cas'd from depth of under ground,  
That could make answer to such questions,

As by your grace shall be *propounded* him.

*Shaksp.*

**PROPOSITOR.** *n. f.* [*from propound*.] He that propounds; he that offers; proposer.

**PROPRIETARY.** *n. f.* [*propriétaire*, Fr. from *propriety*.] Possessor in his own right.

It is a mistake to think our lives stewards in the gift of God's gifts, and *proprietors* in others: they are all equally to be employed, according to the direction of the God.

*Cor. of the Tongue.*

**PROPRIETARY.** *adj.* Belonging to a certain owner.

Though they are, which are *proprietors*, are seldom locked, yet they are not apt to mislead.

*Green.*

**PROPRIETOR.** *n. f.* [*from proprius*, Lat.]

A possessor in his own right.

Man, by being master of his own, and *proprietor* of his own person, and the action of labour of it, had still in himself the great foundation of property.

*Locke.*

Though they are scattered on the wings of the morning, and remain in the uttermost parts of the sea, even there shall his right hand lead them out, and lead them home to their ancient *proprietor*.

*Rogers.*

**PROPRIETRESS.** *n. f.* [*from proprietrix*.] A female possessor in her own right; a mistress.

A big bellied bitch borrowed another bitch's kennel to lay her burden in; the *proprietress* demanded possession, but the other begged her leave.

*Lyttelton.*

# PRO

**PROPRIETY.** *n. f.* [*propriété*, Fr. *proprietas*, Lat.]

1. Peculiarity of possession; exclusive right.

You that have promis'd to yourselves *propriety* in love,  
Know women's hearts like straws do move.

Benefit of peace, and vacation for poets, render it necessary by laws to secure *propriety*. *Hammond*  
That, wedded love! mythical law, true source  
Of human offspring, to's *propriety*!

In Paradise of all things common else. *Milton*

They have *propriety* and peace. *Dryden*  
To this we owe not only the safety of our persons  
and the *propriety* of our possessions, but our im-  
provement in art and several arts. *Attorney*

2. Accuracy; justness.  
Common use, that is the rule of *propriety*, affords  
tone and to settle the signification of language. *Locke*

**PROPR.** for *prapped*. [from *prop.*] Suf-  
ficient by *tonus prop.*

Seem her cell had *Ebala* spread,  
Prept on some tomb, a neighbour of the dead. *Pope*

**To PROPUGN.** *v. a.* [*propugno*, Lat.]  
To defend; to vindicate.

Thankfulness is our meet tribute to those sacred  
champions for *propugning* of our faith. *Hammond*

**PROPUGNATION.** *n. f.* [*propugnatio*, from  
*propugno*, Lat.] Defence.

What *propugnatio* is in one man's valour,  
To stand the push and enemy of those  
This quarrel would excite? *Shakespeare*

**PROPUGNER.** *n. f.* [from *propugn.*] A  
defender.

So zealous *propugnors* are they of their native  
ered, that they are importunately diligent to in-  
struct men in it, and in all the little sophisms for  
defending it. *Gov. amount of the tongue*

**PROPUSSION.** *n. f.* [*propulsus*, Lat.] The  
act of driving forward.

Joy worketh by *propulsion* of the moisture of the  
brain, when the spirits dilate and occupy more  
room. *Bacon*

The evanescent solid and fluid will force differ,  
and the extremities of those small canals will by  
*propulsion* be carried off with the fluid continually.  
*Arbuthnot*

**PRORE.** *n. f.* [*prorea*, Latin.] The prow;  
the forepart of a ship. A poetical word  
used for a rhyme.

There no vessel, with vermilion *prore*,  
Or bark of tulack, glides from shore to shore. *Pope*

**PROROGATION.** *n. f.* [*prorogatio*, from  
*prorogari*, Lat. *prorogatio*, Fr.]

1. Continuance; state of lengthening out  
to a distant time; prolongation.

The fulness and effluence of man's enjoyments  
in the state of innocence, might seem to leave no  
place for hope, in respect of any farther addition,  
but only of the *prorogation* and future continuance  
of what already he possessed. *South*

2. Interruption of the session of parliament  
by the royal authority.

It would seem extraordinary, if an inferior court  
should take a matter out of the hands of the high  
court of parliament, during a *prorogation*. *Swift*

**To PROROGATE.** *v. a.* [*prorogo*, Lat. *pro-  
ruger*, Fr.]

1. To protract; to prolong.

He *prorogued* his government, till this string to  
disturb himself from public cares. *Dryden*

2. To put off; to delay.

My life were better ended by their hate,  
Than death *prorogued*, waiting of thy love. *Shakespeare*

3. To withhold the session of parliament  
to a distant time.

By the king's authority alone they are assembled,  
and by him alone are they *prorogued* and dis-  
solved, but each house may adjourn itself. *Bacon*

# PRO

**PRORUPTION.** *n. f.* [*proruptus*, from *pro-  
rumpo*, Lat.] The act of bursting out.

Others ground this disruption upon their contin-  
ued or protracted time of delivery, whereas, ex-  
cluding but one day, the latter blood, impatient  
by a torule *prorruption*, anticipates their period  
of exhalation. *Brown*

**PROSA'ICK.** *adj.* [*prosaïque*, Fr. *prosaicus*,  
from *prosa*, Lat.] Belonging to prose;  
resembling prose.

**To PROSCRIBE.** *v. a.* [*proscribo*, Lat.]

1. To condemn capitally; to doom to de-  
struction.

Robert Vere, earl of Oxford, through the malice  
of the peers, was banished the realm, and *pro-  
scribed*. *Speiser*

I bid for thee  
Thy murder of thy brother, being so heinous,  
And writ him in the list of my *proscribed*.  
After thy fact. *Ben Jonson*

Follow'd and pointed at by fools and boys,  
But headed and *proscribed* by men of sense. *Ryegum*

In the year 325, as is well known, the Asian  
doctrines were *proscribed* and anathematized in the  
famous council of Nice, consisting of 318 bishops,  
very unanimous in their resolutions, excepting a  
few reclusants. *Waterland*

2. To interdict. Not in use.

He shall be found,  
And taken or *proscribed* this happy ground. *Dryden*  
Some utterly *proscribe* the name of chance, as a  
word of impious and profane signification; and  
indeed, if taken by us in that sense in which it was  
used by the heathen, so as to make any thing  
casual, in respect of God himself, their exception  
ought justly to be admitted. *South*

**PROSCRIBER.** *n. f.* [from *proscribere*.] One  
that dooms to destruction.

The triumvir and *prosciber* had descended to  
us in a more hideous form, if the emperor had not  
taken care to make friends of Virgil and Horace. *Dryden*

**PROSCRIPTION.** *n. f.* [*proscriptio*, Latin.]  
Doom to death or confiscation.

You took his voice who should be picked to die,  
In our black sentence and *proscription*. *Shalf*

Sylla's old troops  
Are needy and poor; and have but left to expect  
From Cæsar new bills and new *proscriptions*. *Ben Jonson*

For the title of *proscription* or forfeiture, the  
emperor hath been judge and party, and justified  
himself. *Bacon*

**PROSE.** *n. f.* [*prosa*, French; *prosa*, Latin.]  
Language not restrained to harmonick  
sounds or set number of syllables; dis-  
course not metrical.

Things unattempted yet in *prose* or rhyme. *Milt*  
The reformation of *prosa* was owing to Boetius,  
who is the standard of purity in the Italian tongue,  
though many of his phrases are become obsolete. *Dryden*

A poet lets you into the knowledge of a devotee  
better than a *prosa* writer, as his descriptions are  
often more diffuse. *Adthorn*

*Prosa* men alone for private ends,  
I thought, forbok their ancient friends. *Prior*

I will be full your friend in *prosa*:

Esteem and friendship to express;  
Will not require poetick dress. *Swift*

My head and heart thus flowing through my quill,  
Verbe man and *prosa* man, term me which you will. *Pope*

**To PROSECUTE.** *v. a.* [*prosequor*, *prosi-  
cutus*, Lat.]

1. To pursue; to continue endeavours after  
any thing.

I am belov'd of beauteous Hernia,  
Why should not I then *prosecute* my right? *Shalf*

I must not omit a father's timely care,  
To *prosecute* the means of thy deliverance  
By ransom. *Milton*

That which is morally good is to be desired and  
*prosecuted*; that which is evil is to be avoided. *Wilkins*

# PRO

He *prosecuted* this purpose with strength of ar-  
gument and close reasoning, without incoherent  
follies. *Lacke*

2. To continue; to carry on.

The same reasons, which induced you to enter-  
tain this war, will induce you also to *prosecute* the  
same. *Hayward*

All resolute to *prosecute* their ire,  
Seeking their own and country's cause to free

He assailed Oxford, which gave them the town,  
reason to *prosecute* the fortifications. *Clarendon*

With her letters

She *prosecutes* her joys, and thus replies. *Dryden*

3. To proceed in confutation or disqui-  
sition of any thing.

An infinite labour to *prosecute* those things, for  
as they might be exemplified in religious and  
civil actions. *Hogew*

4. To pursue by law; to sue criminally.

5. To *prosecute* differs from to *persecute*, to  
*prosecute* always implies some cruelty,  
unlawfully, or injustice; to *persecute*, is to  
proceed by legal measures, either with or  
without just cause.

**PROSECUTION.** *n. f.* [from *prosecute*.]

1. Pursuit; endeavour to carry on.

Many offer at the effects of friendship, but they  
doubtless; they are pointing at the beginning, but  
they fail, and end in the *prosecution*. *South*

Their zeal only of the British power, as well as  
then *prosecutions* of commerce and pursuits of un-  
iversal monarchy, will fix them in their aversion  
towards us. *Adden*

2. Suit against a man in a criminal cause.

Persons at law may know, when they are not  
to communicate all they have put a stop to their  
guilt, and when they are hit for the same during  
their *prosecution* of it. *Kitchell*

**PROSECUTOR.** *n. f.* [from *prosecute*.] One  
that carries on any thing; a pursuer of  
any purpose; one who pursues another by  
law in a criminal cause.

**PROSELYTE.** *n. f.* [*προσηλυτης*; *proslite*,  
Fr.] A convert; one brought over to a  
new opinion.

He that saw hell in's melancholy dream,  
Scar'd from his sins, repented in a fright,  
Had he view'd Scotland, had turn'd *proslite*. *Clarendon*

Men become *proslites* and combatants for their  
opinions they were never convinced of, not *pro-  
lytes* to. *Lava*

Where'er you are old,  
Millions of *proslites* behind are led,  
Through crowds of new-made converts full you go. *Caroline*

What numbers of *proslites* may we not expect? *Johnson*

**To PROSELYTE.** *v. a.* To convert. A bad  
word.

Men of this temper cut themselves off from the  
opportunities of *prosliting* others, by averting them  
from their company. *Gov. amount of the tongue*

**PROSLINATION.** *n. f.* [*proslinatio*, *prosi-  
minatus*, Lat.] Propagation by seed.

Touching the rapidity of the eternal propa-  
tion of men, animals or vegetables, by natural *pro-  
slination* or *proslination*, the reasons thereof  
be delivered. *Hay*

**PROSODY.** *n. f.* [from *proslody*.] One  
skilled in metric or prosody.

Some have been so bad *proslodes*, as from  
thence to derive music, because that first was the  
first occasion of evil. *Brown*

**PROSODY.** *n. f.* [*προσodie*, Fr. *prosodia*.]  
The part of grammar which teaches the  
found and quantity of syllables, and the  
measures of verse.

**PROSOPOPŌIA.** *n. f.* [*προσωποποιία*; *pro-  
sopopoeia*, Fr.] Personification; figure by  
which things are made persons.

# PRO

These reasons are urged, and raised by the *prosopopeia* of nature speaking to her children. *Dryden*.  
**PROSPECT**. *n. f.* [*prospectus*, Latin.]

## 1. View of something distant.

Eden and all the coast in prospect lay. *Milton*.  
The Jews being under the economy of immediate revelation, might be supposed to have had a prospect into that heaven, whence their law descended. *Decay of Piety*.

It is better to marry than to burn, says St. Paul; a little burning felt pushes us more powerfully, than greater pleasures in prospect allure. *Loeche*.

## 2. Place which affords an extended view.

Him God beholding from his prospect high,  
Whom past, present, future he beholds,  
He spoke. *Milton*.

## 3. Series of objects open to the eye.

There is a very noble prospect from this place, on the one side lies a vast extent of seas, that runs broad farther than the eye can reach; just opposite stands the green promontory of Surrentum, and on the other side the whole circuit of the bay of Naples. *Addison*.

## 4. Object of view.

Man to himself  
A large prospect, rais'd above the level  
Of his low creeping thoughts. *Denham*.

Present, sad prospect! can he aught desire,  
But what attracts his melancholy eye?  
The beauties of the ancient lake look lost  
In chains of craggy hills, or lengths of dreary coast. *Prior*.

## 5. View delineated; a picturesque representation of a landscape.

Claude Lorrain, on the contrary, was convinced, that taking nature as he found it seldom produced beauty; his pictures are a composition of the various beauties which he has previously made from various beautiful scenes and prospects. *Remondet*.

## 6. View into futurity; opposed to retrospect.

To be king,  
Stands not within the prospect of belief,  
No more than to be Cæsar. *Shakespeare*.

In him, who hath a prospect of the different state of perfect happiness or misery that attends all men after this life, the measures of good and evil are wisely changed. *Locke*.

Is there be no prospect beyond the grave, the inferior is right, let us eat and drink, for tomorrow we shall die. *Locke*.

Against himself his gratitude must mind,  
By favours past, not future prospects gain'd. *South*.

Regard to something future,  
Is he a prudent man, as to his temporal estate,  
Who delays only for a day, with out any prospect of provision for the remaining part of his life. *Locke*.

PROSPECT. *v. a.* [*prospectus*, Latin.] To look forward.

PROSPECTIVE. *adj.* [from *prospect*.]  
Viewing at a distance.

Viewing with foresight.

The French king and king of Sweden are prospective, industrious and prospective too in this sense. *Chet*.

PROSPER. *v. a.* [*prosperu*, Latin.] To make happy; to favour.

Kind gods, how ye  
Vouchsafe and prosper him. *Shakespeare*.

All things concur to prosper our design;  
I desire to prosper any love but mine. *Dryden*.

PROSPER. *v. n.* [*prosperu*, Latin.] To be prosperous; to be successful.

My word shall not return void, but accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing which I do. *Isaiah*.

These were raised by little and little, and things grew of with him more and more. *2 Maccabees*.

Prosper to prosper, then prosperity  
Shall have assur'd us. *Milton*.

To thrive; to come forward.

Any thing do prosper best, when they are adjoined to the better; a nursery of flocks ought to be on a more barren ground, than that whereunto we remove them. *Bacon*.

# PRO

The plants, which he had set, did thrive and prosper. *Cowley*.  
She visits how they prosper'd, bud, and bloom. *Milton*.

That neat kind of acer, whereof violins and musical instruments are made, prospers well in these parts. *Brown*.

PROSPERITY. *n. f.* [*prosperitas*, Latin.] Success; attainment of wishes; good fortune.

Prosperity, in regard of our corrupt inclination to abate the blessings of Almighty God, doth prove a thing dangerous to the souls of men. *Hooker*.

God's justice reaps that glory in our calamities, which we robbed him of in our prosperity. *King Charles*.

PROSPEROUS. *adj.* [*prosperus*, Latin.] Successful; fortunate.

Your good advice, which still hath been both grave and prosperous. *Shakespeare*.

Lather late to bear prosperous or adverse. *Milton*.

Happy passage, and a prosperous wind. *Denham*.

PROSPEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *prosperous*.]  
Successfully; fortunately.

Prosperously I have attempted, and  
With bloody passage led your wars, even to  
The gates of Rome. *Shakespeare*.

In 1596, was the second invasion upon the main territories of Spain, *prosperously* achieved by Robert earl of Essex, in concert with the earl of Nottingham. *Bacon*.

Those, who are prosperously unjust, are inticed to piety, yinck, but affected virtue is stilled with reason. *Dryden*.

PROSPEROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *prosperous*.]  
Prosperity.

PROSPERITY. *n. f.* [*prosperitas*, Latin.] The act of looking forward.

PROSTERNATION. *n. f.* [from *prosterno*, Latin.] Dejection; dejection; state of being cast down; act of casting down.

A word not to be adopted.

Pain interrupts the cure of acers, whence are fitted up a fever, watching, and *prostration* of spirits. *Wyseman*.

PROSTHESES. *n. f.* [*προσθησεις*.] In surgery, that which fills up what is wanting, as when fistulous ulcers are filled up with flesh. *Diet*.

To PROSTITUTE. *v. a.* [*prostituto*, Latin.] To prostitute, to sell.

1. To sell to wickedness; to expose to crimes for a reward. It is commonly used of women sold to whoredom by others or themselves.

Do not prostitute thy daughter, to cause her to be a whore. *Leviticus*.

Marrying or prostituting,  
Rept or adultery. *Milton*.

Who shall prevail with them to do that themselves which they beg of God, to spare his people and his heritage, to prostitute them no more to their own sinister designs? *Decay of Piety*.

Attentions, consecrated to children, husbands, and parents, are vilely prostituted and thrown away upon a band of law. *Addison*.

2. To expose upon vile terms.

It were unfit, that so excellent and glorious a reward, as the gospel promises, should hoop down like fruit upon a full laden bough, to be plucked by every idle and wanton hand, that heaven should be prostituted to slothful men. *Tillotson*.

PROSTITUTE. *adj.* [*prostitutus*, Latin.] Vicious for hire; sold to infamy or wickedness; sold to whoredom.

The common lover, a lewd and abandoned pack  
By sloth corrupted, by disorder led,  
Made bold by want, and prostitute for bread. *Prior*.

PROSTITUTE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A hireling; a mercenary; one who is set to sale.

At open fulsome bawdry they rejoice,  
Bute prostitute! thus dost thou gain thy bread. *Dryden*.

No hireling she, no prostitute to praise. *Pope*.

2. [*prostitutum*, Latin.] A publick strumpet.

From every point they come,  
Then dread no dearth of prostitutes at Rome. *Dryden*.

PROSTITUTE. *n. f.* [*prostitutum*, Latin.] from *prostitute*.

1. The act of setting to sale; the state of being set to sale.

2. The life of a publick strumpet.

An infamous woman, having pulled her youth in a most shameful state of prostitution, now gains her livelihood by reducing others. *Spectator*.

PROSTRATE. *adj.* [*prostratus*, Latin.] The accent was formerly on the first syllable. *Sidney* and *Spenser* seem to differ.]

1. Lying at length.

Once I lay with dread oppress'd  
Her whom I dread; so that with prostitute lying,  
Her length the earth in love's clut clothing  
drifted. *Sidney*.

Before our Britonians the fell prostitute, *Spenser*.

He heard the weth in louds would undermine  
His city's wall, and lay his tower's prostitute. *Pope*.

Groveling and prostitute on you lake of fire. *Milton*.

2. Lying at mercy.

Look gracious on thy prostitute thrall. *Shakespeare*.

At thy knees lie  
Our prostitute holmes for't with prayers to trye  
If my hospitable right, or boon  
On other nature, such as have been wome  
By laws of other holmes, thou wilt give. *Chapman*.

3. Thrown down in humblest adoration.

The warning found was no longer heard, but the churches were filled, the pavement covered with bodies prostitute, and washed with tears of devout joy. *Hooke*.

Let us to the place  
Repairing where he judg'd us, prostitute fall  
Before him reverent, and there confess  
Humbly our faults, and pardon beg. *Milton*.

While prostitutes here in humble grief I lie,  
Kind virtuous drops just bathing in my eye. *Pope*.

To PROSTRATE. *v. a.* [*prostratus*, Latin.] This was accented anciently on the first syllable.]

1. To lay flat; to throw down.

In the streets many they drew, and fired divers places, prostituting two parishes almost entirely. *Hogwood*.

A form that all things doth prostitute,  
Ending a tree alone with comfortless,  
Be it on it or no, it to consume. *Spenser*.

Stake and bind up your weath'ry plants against the winds, before they come too sorely, and in a moment prostitute a whole year's labour. *Locke*.

The drops falling thick, and fast, and with great force, beating down the corn from the trees, prostituting and laying even growing in the fields. *Hogwood*.

2. [*se prosternu*, Latin.] To throw down in adoration.

Some have prostituted themselves to the devil in the day, and as often in the night. *Deppa*.

PROSTRATION. *n. f.* [*prostration*, Latin.] from *prostitute*.

1. The act of falling down in adoration.

Not only a direct prostitution into adoration, a possible entry into adoration, but any coincident with the entry into adoration. *Hogwood*.

The worship of the gods had been kept up in temples, with brass, images, sacrifices, hymns and prostitution. *Stillingfleet*.

The teacher, they had substituted in the education, the reverence by a brutal fustich devotion, mixed with a great prostitution of reason than of body. *South*.

2. Dejection; depression.

A hind's prostitution of strength or weakness attends the colic. *Arbutnot*.

# PRO

**PROSTYLE, n. f.** [*prostyle*, Fr. *prostyle*.] A building that has only pillars in the front. *Dict.*

**PROSYLLOGISM, n. f.** [*pro* and *syllogism*.] A prosyllogism is when two or more syllogisms are so connected together, that the conclusion of the former is the major or the minor of the following. *Watts.*

**PROPOSIS, n. f.** [*propositi*, It. *propositi*.] 1. A maxim or proposition.

2. In the ancient drama, the first part of a comedy or tragedy that explains the argument of the piece. *Dict.*

**PROPOSITIVE, adj.** [*propositif*, Fr. *propositif*.] Previous.

There are *propositif* persons in the ancient, whom they use in their plays to hear or give the relation. *Dejeux.*

**TO PROTECT, v. a.** [*protectus*, Latin; *protector*, Fr.] To defend; to cover from evil; to shield.

The king Had virtuous uncles to *protect* his grace. *Shaksp.*  
Leave not the faithful nobles.

That gave thee being, full shades thee and *protects*. *Milton.*

Full in the midst of his own strength he stands, Stretching his brawny arms and leamy hands, His shield *protects* the plains. *Druiden.*

**PROTECTION, n. f.** [*protection*, Fr. from *protect*.]

1. Defence; shelter from evil.

Drove toward Dover, thence, where thou shalt meet

Both welcome and *protection*. *Shakspence.*  
If the weak might find *protection* from the mighty, they could not with justice lament their condition. *Shaksp.*

2. A passport; exemption from being molested; as, *he had a protection during the rebellion.*  
The law of the empire is my *protection*. *Keithwell.*

**PROTECTIVE, adj.** [from *protect*.] Deferential; sheltering.  
The *protective* looking man guards his sister's life, *Protective* of his young. *Thomson.*

**PROTECTOR, n. f.** [*protecteur*, Fr. from *protect*.]

1. Defender; shelterer; supporter; one who shields from evil or oppression; guardian.

But the oppressor shall hereforth rest, Justice to give, and to court in your court, And then your highness, not for our's done, But for the world's *protector* shall be known. *Waller.*

The king of Spain, who is *protector* of the commonwealth, received information from the great duke. *Idem.*

2. An officer who had heretofore the care of the kingdom in the king's minority.

Is it concluded, he shall be *protector*? — It is determined, not concluded yet. *Shakspence.*

**PROTECTRESS, n. f.** [*protectrice*, Fr. from *protect*.] A woman that protects.

All things should be guarded by her direction, as the sovereign patroness and *protectress* of the catholicity. *Bacon.*

Behold those arts with a propitious eye, That supplicant to their great *protectress* fly. *Idem.*

**TO PROTEST, v. a.** [*protendo*, Lat.] To hold out; to stretch forth.

All stood with their *protended* spears prepar'd. *Idem.*

With his *protended* lance he makes defiance. *Idem.*

**PROTIVITY, n. f.** [*protervitas*, Latin.] Peevishness; petulance.

**TO PROTEST, v. n.** [*protestor*, Latin;

*protestor*, Fr.] To give a solemn declaration of opinion or resolution.

Here's the twin brother of thy letter; but let thine inherit first, for, I *protest*, mine never will. *Shakspence.*

The peaking cometo comes in the infant, after we had *protended* and spoke the prologue of our comedy. *Shakspence.*

I have long lov'd her, and I *protest* to you, followed much on her, followed her with a double gold revenue. *Shakspence.*

He *protest*ing in your votes, and favours, I'll not be try'd by any but his peers. *De la Haye.*

The conference has power to disapprove and to *protest* against the exorbitancies of the parliament. *South.*

**TO PROTEST, v. a.**

1. To prove; to show; to give evidence of. Noted.

Many undaunted youths, that even now *Protest* their first of manhood. *Shakspence.*

2. To call as a witness.

Directly they oppos'd My journey's change, with clamorous uproar, Put it in late supreme. *Idem.*

**PROTEST, n. f.** [from the verb.] A solemn declaration of opinion commonly against something; as, the lords published a *protest*.

**PROTESTANT, adj.** [from *protest*.] Belonging to protestants.

Since the spreading of the *protestant* religion, several nations are recovered out of their ignorance. *Addison.*

**PROTESTANT, n. f.** [*protestant*, Fr. from *protest*.] One of those who adhere to them, who, at the beginning of the reformation, protested against the errors of the church of Rome.

This is the first example of any *protestant* subjects that have taken up arms against their king a *protestant*. *King Charles.*

**PROTESTATION, n. f.** [*protestation*, Fr. from *protest*.] A solemn declaration of resolution, fact, or opinion.

He makes *protestation* to them of Council, that the gospel did not by other means prevail with them, than with others the same gospel taught by the roll of the apostles. *Hooker.*

But to your *protestation*; let me hear What you *protest*. *Shakspence.*

If the lords of the council issued out any order against them, some nobleman published a *protestation* against it. *Cavendish.*

I smiled at the solemn *protestation* of the poet in the first page, that he believes neither in the fates or destinies. *Addison.*

**PROTESTER, n. f.** [from *protest*.] One who protests; one who utters a solemn declaration.

Dut I do To state with ordinary oaths my love To every new *protester*. *Shakspence.*

What if he were one of the latest *protesters* against popery? and but one among many, that set about the same work? *Idem.*

**PROTHONOTARY, n. f.** [*prot. notaire*, Fr. *protonotarius*, Lat.] The head register.

Sigismund, the pope's *prothonotary*, desires the Nubians protesting of obedience to the bishop of Rome. *Bacon.*

**PROTHONOTARIUS, n. f.** [from *prothonotary*.] The office or dignity of the principal register.

He had the *prothonotariatus* of the chancery. *Cicero.*

**PROTOCOL, n. f.** [*protocol*, Dutch; *protocol*, Fr. *protocollum*, from *pro* and *collum*.] The original copy of any writing.

An original is filed the *protocol*, or scriptura matrix; and if the *protocol*, which is the root and

foundation of the instrument, does not appear, the instrument is not valid. *Argente.*

**PROTHOMARTYR, n. f.** [*protho* and *martys*.] The first martyr. A term applied to St. Stephen.

**PROTOPLAST, n. f.** [*protho* and *plastis*.] Original; thing first formed as a copy to be followed afterward.

The contemplation was the primitive disease, which put a period to our *protoplasts*, Adam and Eve. *Harvey.*

**PROTOTYPE, n. f.** [*prototype*, Fr. *prototypus*.] The original of a copy; exemplar; archetype.

Man is the *prototype* of all exact symmetry. *Bottom.*

The *prototype* and *prototype* were two distinct things, as I therefore what belonged to the exemplar could not be related to the image. *Stella.*

**TO PROTRACT, v. a.** [*protractus*, Lat.] To draw out; to delay; to lengthen, to spin to length.

Where can the yet get victuals to support such a multitude, as we do *protract* the war? *Kneller.*  
He strives this woman to her neck, Life never could be so long *protract* his speech. *Shakspence.*

**PROTRACT, n. f.** [from the verb.] Tedious continuance.

Since I did leave the presence of my love, Many long weary days I have out-worn, And many nights, that daily I add to more Their sad *protract* from evening until morn. *Spenser.*

**PROTRACTER, n. f.** [from *protract*.]

1. One who draws out any thing to tedious length.

2. A mathematical instrument for taking and measuring angles.

**PROTRACTOR, n. f.** [from *protract*.] The act of drawing to length.

Those delays And long *protraction*, which he must endure, Betrays the opportunity. *Deane.*

As to the fabulous *protractions* of the ages of the world by the Egyptians, they are uncertain traditions. *Idem.*

**PROTRACTIVE, adj.** [from *protract*.] Dilatory; delaying; tarrying to length.

Our works are wrought in delay, But the *protracting* trials of great Jove, To find perfidious count me in men. *Shakspence.*  
He suffers then *protracting* arts, And flows by maddens to reduce their hearts. *Idem.*

**PROTRACTIVE, adj.** [*protractivus*, Lat.] Dilatory; dilatory.

The monuments are partly didactical and *protractivus*, demonstrating the truths of the gods, and then urging the professors to be faithful to faith, and beware of a fidelity. *Idem.*

**TO PROTRUDE, v. a.** [*protrudo*, Latin]

To thrust forward.

When the stomach has performed its office, the food, it *protrudes* it into the guts, by which it is pushed out, and is gently conveyed along. They were not but upon the seas, *protruded* forward, and continued to talk, and continue, as by the manner of the water, which they had into it by the sea. *Idem.*

His left arm extended, and forth he *protrudes* it. *Idem.*

**TO PROTRUDE, v. n.** To thrust forward.

In the hands he not merely detained, but *protrude* a little, and that motion he continued, and followed in *protrusion*. *Idem.*

**PROTRUSION, n. f.** [*protrusio*, Lat.] The act of thrusting forward; thrust; push.

To conceive this in bodies inflexible, and with out all *protrusion* of parts, were to expect a man from Hercules his pillars. *Idem.*

# PRO

One can have the idea of one body moved, whilst others are at rest; then the place is deserted, gives us the idea of pure space without solidity, whereinto another body may enter, without either resistance or protrusion of any thing. *Locke.*

**PROTUBERANCE.** *n. f.* [*protuberano*, Lat.] Something swelling above the rest; prominence; tumour.

In the world were eternal, by the continual fall and wearing of waters, all the protuberances of the earth would infinite ages since have been levelled, and the superficies of the earth rendered plain. *Hale.*

Mountains seem but so many wens and unnatural protuberances upon the face of the earth. *More.*

**PROTUBERANT.** *adj.* [from *protuberant*.] Swelling; prominent.

One man's eyes are more protuberant and swelling out, another's more sunk and depressed. *Glasse.* Though the eye seems round, in reality the iris is protuberant above the white, else the eye could not have admitted a whole hemisphere at one view. *Rays.*

**PROTUBERATE.** *v. n.* [*protuberare*, Lat.] To swell forward; to swell out beyond the parts adjacent.

If the navel protuberates, make a small puncture with a lancet through the skin, and the waters will be voided without any danger of a hernia succeeding. *Sharp.*

**PROUD.** *adj.* [*prube*, or *pnut*, Saxon.]

1. Too much pleased with himself. The proudest admirer of his own parts might find it useful to consult with others, though of inferior capacity. *Watts.*

2. Elated; valuing himself: with of before the object.

It thou beest proud, be most instant in praying for humility. *Duty of Man.*

Fortune, that, with malicious joy, Does man her slave oppress, Proud of her office to destroy, Is seldom pleas'd to bless. *Dryden.*

In vain of pompous chaity you're proud, Virtue's adultery of the tongue, when loud. *Dryd.*

High as the mother of the gods in place, And proud, like her, of an immortal race. *Dryden.*

It were a virtue in a woman to be proud and vain in herself, we could hardly take better means to raise this passion in her, than those that are now used in their education. *Law.*

3. Arrogant; haughty; impatient.

The patient in spirit is better than the proud in spirit. *Ecclesiasticus.*

A too proud will not the weaker seek. *Milton.* Proud spirits with their wheels rebounds. *Pope.*

4. Daring; presumptuous.

By his understanding he smiteth through the proud. *Job.*

Be blood foretold the giant's fall, By this proud palmer's hand. *Drayton.*

The proud attempt thou hast repell'd. *Milton.*

5. Lofly of mind; grand of person.

He like a proud steed rein'd, went haughty on. *Milton.*

6. Grand; lofty; splendid; magnificent.

So much is true, that the sad country of Atlantis, as well as that of Peru, then called Ceyn, as that of Mexico, then named Tyranbel, were mighty proud kingdoms in arms, shipping and riches. *Bacon.*

Stems of flowers from the proud temple's height Felt down, and on our better'd helms alight. *Dryd.*

The place built by Pious wall and proud, Supported by a hundred pillars stood. *Dryden.*

7. Ornate; specious; grand.

He that brook the loss of brute life, Whose proud title thou hast won of me. *Shakf.*

8. Solicitous; eager for the male.

That carnage begets in men an impotency unto all observation will hardly confirm, and we have seen a cat in corks and hens, which was a more sensible trial than that of Scalliger, when he was into a bitch that was proud. *Brown.*

# PRO

9. [*prybe*, Saxon, is swelling.] Fungous; exuberant.

When the vessels are too lax, and do not sufficiently resist the influx of the liquid, that begets a fungous or proud flesh. *Arbuthnot.*

This eminence is composed of little points, called fungus or proud flesh. *Sharp.*

**PROUDLY.** *adv.* [from *proud*.]

1. Arrogantly; ostentatiously; in a proud manner.

He bears himself more proudly Even to my person, than I thought he would. *Shak.*

Ancus follows with a swelling air; But vain within, and proudly popular. *Dryden.*

Proudly he marches on, and void of fear; Vain insolence. *Addison.*

2. With loftiness of mind.

The swan Between her white wings mantling proudly rows. *Milton.*

To PROVE. *v. a.* [*probo*, Latin; *prouter*, French.]

1. To evince; to show by argument or testimony.

Let the trumpet sound: If none appear to prove upon thy person Thy heinous, manifest, and many treasons, There is my pledge; I'll prove it on thy heart. *Shakpeare.*

So both their deeds compar'd this day shall prove. *Milton.*

Smile on me, and I will prove, Wonder is shorter lov'd than love. *Waller.*

If it prove any thing, it can only prove against our author, that the assignment of dominion to the eldest is not by divine institution. *Locke.*

In spite of Luther's declaration, he will prove the tenet upon him. *Atterbury.*

2. To try; to bring to the test.

Wilt thou thy idle rage by reason prove? Or speak those thoughts, which have no power to move? *Sandys.*

3. To experience.

Thy overpraising leaves in doubt The virtue of that fruit, in thee first prov'd. *Mil.*

4. To endure; to try by suffering or encountering.

Delay not the present, but Filling the air with swords advanc'd, and darts, We prove this very hour. *Shakpeare.*

Could sense make Marius sit unbound, and prove The cruel lancing of the knotty gout? *Davies.*

Well I detest'd Evadne's scorn to prove, That to ambition sacrific'd my love. *Waller.*

Let him in arms the pow'r of Turnus prove, And learn to fear whom he disdain'd to love. *Dryd.*

To PROVE. *v. n.*

1. To make trial.

Children prove, whether they can rub upon the breast with one hand, and put upon the forehead with another. *Bacon.*

The fons prepare Meeting like winds broke loose upon the main, To prove by arms whole late it was to reign. *Dryd.*

2. To be found by experience.

Prove true, imagination; oh, prove true, That I, dear brother, be now taken for you. *Shakf.*

All excellent and garden herbs, let upon the tops of hills, will prove more medicinal, though less elegant. *Bacon.*

3. To succeed.

If the experiment proved not, it might be pretended, that the heads were not killed in the due time. *Bacon.*

4. To be found in the event.

The fair blossom has the head Sideways, as on a dying bed, And those pearls of dew the weari, Prone to be precluding tears. *Milton.*

The teachers which adorn'd that age, The dancing subjects, the sage; Hoping they should be great and prove, Reworded in the next in love. *Waller.*

When the inflammation ends in a gangrene, the case proves mortal. *Arbuthnot.*

# PRO

Property, you see it alter, Or in a mortgage prove a lawyer's share, Or in a jointure vanish from the heir. *Pope.*

**PROVEABLE.** *adj.* [from *prove*.] That may be proved.

**PROVE'DITOR.** *n. f.* [*providitor*, Ital.]

**PROVEDORE.** *n. f.* One who undertakes to procure supplies for an army.

The Jews, in those ages, had the office of *provedore*. *Fried.*

**PROVENDER.** *n. f.* [*provande*, Dutch; *provinde*, French.] Dry food for brutes; hay and corn.

Good provender the labouring hories would have. *Tupper.*

I do appoint him store of provender, It is a creature that I teach to fight. *Shakpeare.*

Many a dutious and knee-crooking knave Wears out his time, much like his master's slave, For nought but provender. *Shakpeare.*

When'er he clanc'd his hands to lay On magazines of corn or hay, Gold ready cou'd appear'd, instead Of poultry provender and bread. *Swift.*

For a fortnight before you kill them, feed them with hay or other provender. *Mortimer.*

**PROVERB.** *n. f.* [*proverbe*, Fr. *proverbium*, Lat.]

1. A short sentence frequently repeated by the people; a saw; an adage.

The fun of his whole book of proverbs is an exhortation to the study of this practical wisdom. *Deacy of Picty.*

It is in praise and commendation of wren, as it is in gestings and gains; for the proverb is true, that light gains make heavy purses: for light gains come thick, whereas great come but now and then. *Bacon.*

The proverb layeth the Genevieve, that they have a sea without fish, land without trees, and men without faith. *Addison.*

2. A word; a by-word; name or observation commonly received or uttered.

Thou hast delivered us for a spoil, and a proverb of reproach. *Tobit.*

To PROVERB. *v. a.* [from the noun. Not a good word.]

1. To mention in a proverb.

Am I not sung and proverb'd for a fool? In every street; do they not say, how well Are come upon him his defects? *Milton.*

2. To provide with a proverb.

Let wantons, light of heart, Tickle the senseless ruffles with their heels; For I am proverb'd with a grandiose plume; I'll be a candle-holder and look on. *Shakpeare.*

**PROVERBIAL.** *adj.* [*proverbial*, French; from *proverb*.]

1. Mentioned in a proverb.

In case of excesses, I take the German proverbial cure, by a han of the same kind, to be the worst in the world; and the best, the monks diet, to eat till you are sick, and fast till you are well again. *Temple.*

2. Resembling a proverb; suitable to a proverb.

This river's head being unknown, and drawn to a proverbial obscurity, the opinion became without bounds. *Brown.*

3. Comprised in a proverb.

Moral sentences and proverbial speeches are numerous in this poet. *Pope.*

**PROVERBIALLY.** *adv.* [from *proverbial*.] In a proverb.

It is proverbially said, formice foribus inest, habet & nutem splendem; whereas these parts anatomy hath not discovered in insects. *Brown.*

To PROVIDE. *v. a.* [*providere*, Latin]

1. To procure beforehand; to get ready; to prepare.

God will provide himself a lamb for a burnt-offering.

There is not all table men that fear to be sick. He supped not on the sea.



2. To furnish; to supply: with of or with before the thing provided.

Participle used

Provide, penurious with one touch to fire.

Milton.

To make experiments of gold, he provided of a conservatory of snow, a good large vault under ground, and a deep well.

Bacon.

The king forthwith provides him of a guard.

Daniel.

He had really drawn a portrait to the knees, let some better artist provide himself of a deeper canvas, and taking these hints, let the figure on its legs, and finish it.

Dryden.

He went,

With large expense and with a pompous train

Dryden.

An earth well provided of all requisite things for an habitable world.

Barnet.

Rome, by the care of the magistrates, was well provided with corn.

Arbutnot.

When the monasteries were granted away, the parishes were left destitute, or very meanly provided of any maintenance for a pastor.

Swift.

They were of good birth, and such who, although hitherto good citizens, yet happened to be well educated, and provided with learning.

Swift.

3. To stipulate; to make a conditional limitation.

To provide against. To take measures for countering or escaping any ill.

Signify of brutes in defending themselves, providing against the inclemency of the weather, and care for their young.

Hale.

Some men, instructed by the lab'ring art,

Dryden.

Provide against the extremities of want.

Arbutnot.

Frivolous pleasures were provided against by laws.

Arbutnot.

5. To provide for. To take care of beforehand.

States, which will continue, are above all things to uphold the reverend regard of religion, and to provide for the same by all means.

Hooker.

He hath intent, his wanted followers

Shakespeare.

Shall all be very well provided for.

Ral.

A provident man provides for the future.

Garth.

My arbitrary bounty's undeny'd;

Addison.

I give reverent, and for heirs provide.

Garth.

He will have many dependents, whose wants he cannot provide for.

Addison.

PROVIDED THAT. [This is the form of an adverbial expression, and the French number *pourvu que* among their conjunctions; it is however the participle of the verb *provide*, used as the Latin, *ad hoc ut fieri*.] Upon these terms; this stipulation being made.

If I come off the you jewel, this your jewel, and my child are yours; provided I have your commandment for my more free entertainment.

Shakespeare.

Take your offer, and will live with you;

Shakespeare.

Provided that you do no outrages

Shakespeare.

Provided that he let up his resolution, not to let himself down below the dignity of a wife man.

L'Estrange.

PROVINCIAL. n. f. [providence, Fr. *provincia*, Latin.]

1. Forethought; timely care; forecast; the act of providing.

The only people, which as by their justice and piety, give neither cause nor hope to their neighbors to annoy them, so are they not stirred with idle pride to trouble others quiet.

Subey.

Providence for war is the best prevention of it.

Bacon.

All established character spreads the influence in such a move in a high sphere, on all around, reaches farther than their own care and provision can do.

Atterbury.

2. The care of God over created beings; divine providence.

Let any man into them their kinds of working, the disposition whereof, in the purity of God's own knowledge, is rightly termed providence.

Hooker.

Is it not an evident sign of his wonderful providence over us, when that soul of eternal life, upon the utter want whereof our endless destruction ensueth, is prepared and always set in such a readiness?

Hooker.

Eternal providence exceeding thought.

Where none appears can make herself a way.

Spenser.

Providence is an intellectual knowledge, both foretelling, caring for, and ordering all things, and doth not only behold all past, all present, and all to come, but is the cause of them to come, which providence is not.

Raleigh.

The world was all before them, where to chuse their place of rest, and providence then guide

Milton.

Though the providence of God doth suffice in my particular churches to create, yet the promise of the same God will never permit that all of them at once shall perish.

Preydon.

They could not move me from my settled faith in God and his providence.

Mori.

3. Prudence, frugality; reasonable and moderate care of expence.

By thine my sinking fortune to repair,

Though late, yet is at last become my care;

My heart shall be my own, my vast expence

Reduc'd to bounds, by timely providence.

PROVIDENT. adj. [providens, Lat.] Fore-

casting; cautious; prudent with respect to futurity.

I saw your brother,

Most provident in peril, bind himself

To a strong mast that liv'd upon the sea.

Shelley.

We ourselves account such a man for provident,

as remembering things past, and observing things present, can, by judgment, and comparing the one with the other, provide for the future.

Raleigh.

First except

The piousness cannot, provident

Of future.

Milton.

Orange, with youth, experience has,

In action young, in council old;

Orange is what Angulus was,

Brave, wary, provident, and bold.

Waller.

A very judicious people, flushed with great successes, are seldom so pious, so humble, so just, or so provident, as to perpetuate their happiness.

Atterbury.

PROVIDENTIAL. adj. [from providence.]

Effected by providence; referrible to providence.

What a confusion would it bring upon mankind, if those, unsatisfied with the providential distribution of heats and colds, might take the government into their own hands?

L'Estrange.

The hies grow, and the ravens are fed, according to the count of nature, and yet they are made arguments of providence, as are these things less providential, because regular.

Bacon.

The scorched earth, were it not for this remarkably providential contrivance of things, would have been uninhabitable.

Shakespeare.

This then, this fort contexture of the air,

Shows the wife author's provident care.

Beckford.

PROVIDENTIALLY. adv. [from providential.]

By the care of providence.

Every animal is providentially directed to the use of its proper weapons.

Ral.

It happened, very providentially, to the honour of the christian religion, that it did not take its rise in the dark distant ages of the world, but at a time when arts and sciences were at their height.

Addison.

PROVIDENTLY. adv. [from provident.]

With foresight; with wise precaution.

Nature having designed water to fly in the air, and live in the water, the providently makes their feathers of such a texture, that they do not admit the water.

Temple.

PROVIDENT. n. f. [from provide.] He who provides or procures.

Here's money for my meat,

I would have left it on the board, so soon

As I had made my meal, and parted thence

With prayers for the provider.

Shakespeare.

PROVINCE. n. f. [province, Fr. *provincia*, Latin.]

1. A conquered country; a country governed by a delegate.

Those provinces these arms of mine did conquer,

Greece, Italy and Sicily were divided into many monarchies, till swallowed up, and made provinces by Rome.

See them broke with toils, or sink in ease,

Or infamous for plunder'd provinces.

2. The proper office or business of any one.

I am fit for honour's toughest task;

Nor ever yet found fooling was my province.

'Tis thine, whatever is pleasant, good or bad,

All nature is thy province, live thy care.

'Tis not the prator's province to bestow

Time freedom.

The woman's province is to be careful of economy, and chaste in her affection.

3. A region; a tract.

Over many a tract

Of heav'n they march'd, and many a province

Their understandings are cooped up in narrow bounds; so that they never look abroad into the provinces of the intellectual world.

He has caused fortified towns and large provinces to be restored, which had been conquered by the

PROVINCIAL. adj. [provincial, Fr. *provincia*, Latin.]

1. Relating to a province; belonging to a province.

The duke dare no more stretch

This finger of mine, than he dare rack his own.

His subject and I not, nor here provincial.

2. Appendant to the principal country.

Some have delivered the polity of spirits, a left account even to their provincial dominions.

3. Not of the mother country; rude; unpollished.

They build and treat with such magnificence,

That, like the ambitious monarchs of the age,

They give the law to our provincial fage.

A country 'quire having only the provincial accent upon his tongue, which is neither a tone nor in his power to remedy, must marry a

His niece was awkward; graces he had none

Provincial were his notions and his tone.

4. Belonging only to an archbishop's jurisdiction; not oecumenical.

A law made in a provincial synod is properly termed a provincial constitution.

PROVINCIAL. n. f. [provincia, Fr. *provincia*, Latin.]

A spiritual governor.

Valguarner was provincial of the Jesuits of India.

To PROVINCIATE. v. a. [from provincia.]

To turn to a province. Not in use.

When there was a design to provincialize the whole kingdom, Donna, though offered a

To PROVINCE. v. n. [provincer, It.]

lay a stock or branch of a vine in the ground to take root for more increase.

PROVISION. n. f. [provision, Fr. *provision*, Latin.]

1. The act of providing beforehand.

Kadander knew, that provision was the name of hospitality, and thrust the fewel of in

2. Measures taken beforehand.

Five days we do abstain from provisions

To shield thee from disasters of the world.

He preserved all points of humanity, in order and making provision for the relief of

distressed.

# PRO

The prudent part is to propose remedies for the present evils, and *provisions* against future events. *Temple.*

Religion lays the strictest obligations upon men, to make the best *provision* for their comfortable subsistence in this world, and their salvation in the next. *Tillotson.*

Accumulation of stores beforehand; stock collected.

Quando a advertised, that he would valiantly defend the city, so long as he had any *provision* of victuals. *Knoles.*

In such abundance lies our choice, As leaves a greater store of fruit untouched, still hanging incorruptible, till men grow up to their *provision*. *Milton.*

David, after he had made such vast *provision* of materials for the temple, yet because he had dypt his hands in blood, was not permitted to lay a stone in that sacred pile. *South.*

Victuals; food; provender.

He could find *provisions* to be brought in Clarendon. *Provision* is used in large for man or beast. *Milton.* Under whose chin nature hath fattened a little less, which she hath also taught him to use as a good house; for in this having filled his belly, he prefereth the remnant of his *provision*. *Heylin.*

Temps settled; care taken.

This law was only to reform the degenerate English, but there was no care taken for the reformation of the mere Irish, no ordinance, no *provision* made for the abolishing of their barbarous customs. *Darwin.*

PROVISONAL. *adj.* [from *provisionnel*, Fr. from *provision*.] Temporarily established; provided for present need.

The commendam feneistris grew out of a natural equity, that, in the time of the patron's respite given him to present, the church should not be without a *provisional* pastor. *Aylmer.*

PROVISIONALLY. *adv.* [from *provisional*.] By way of provision.

The abbot of St. Martin was born, was baptized, and declared a man *provisionally*, till time should show what he would prove, nature had moulded him to untowardly. *Locke.*

PROVISO. *n. f.* [Lat. *provisio* from *ita* *habitu* *provisio*.] Stipulation; caution; provisional condition.

This *provisio* is needful, that the sheriff may not have the like power of life as the marshal hath. *Spenser.*

Some will allow the church no further power, than only to exhort, and this but with a *provisio* too, that it extends not to such as think themselves too wise to be advised. *South.*

He doth deny his prisoners, But with *provisio* and exception, That we, at our own charge, shall ransom straight his brother-in-law. *Shakespeare.*

PROVOCATION. *n. f.* [from *provocatio*, Latin; *provocation*, Fr.]

An act or cause by which anger is raised.

It is a fundamental law, in the Turkish empire, that they may, without any other *provocation*, make war upon childism for the propagation of their law. *Bacon.*

Tempt not my swelling rage With black reproaches, scorn and *provocation*. *Smith.*

An appeal to a judge.

A *provocation* is every act, whereby the office of the judge or his assistance is asked, a *provocation* including both a judicial and an extrajudicial appeal. *Aylmer.*

I know not whether, in the following passage, it be *appeal* or *incitement*.

He like effects may grow in all towards their pastor, and in their pastor towards every of them, seen whom there daily and interchangeably pass a bearing of God himself, and in the presence of his holy angels, so many heavenly acclamations, praises, *provocations*, and petitions. *Hosker.*

PROVOCATIVE. *n. f.* [from *provocare*.]

# PRO

Any thing which revives a decayed or cloyed appetite.

There would be no variety of tastes to solicit his palate, and occasion excess, nor any artificial *provocatives* to relieve satiety. *Addison.*

PROVOCATIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *provocative*.] The quality of being provocative.

To PROVOKE. *v. a.* [from *provocare*, Fr. *provoco*, Latin.]

1. To rouse; to excite by something offensive; to awake.

Ye *provoke* me unto wrath, burning incense unto other Gods. *Jeremiah.*

Neither to *provoke*, nor dread New war *provoked*. *Milton.*

To whet their courage, and their rage *provoke*. *Dryden.*

In neither fear, nor will *provoke* the war. *Dryden.*

2. To anger; to enrage; to offend; to incense.

Though often *provoked*, by the insolence of some of the bishops, to a dislike of them overmuch fervour, his integrity to the king was without blemish. *Clarendon.*

Such acts

Of contumacy will *provoke* the Highest. *Milton.* Agamemnon *provokes* Apollo against them, whom he was willing to appease afterwards. *Pope.*

3. To cause; to promote.

Drink is a great *provoker*; it *provokes* and *unprovokes*. *Shakespeare.*

One Pietro covered up his patient with warm cloaths, and when the fever began a little to decline, gave him cold water to drink till he *provoked* sweat. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To challenge.

He now *provokes* the sea-gods from the shore: With envy Triton heard the martial found, And the bold champion for his challenge down'd. *Dryden.*

5. To induce by motive; to move; to incite.

We may not be startled at the breaking of the exterior earth; for the face of nature hath *provoked* men to think of, and observe such a thing. *Burnet.*

To PROVOKE. *v. n.*

1. To appeal. A latinism.

Arius and Pelagius durst *provoke* To what the centuries preceding spoke. *Dryden.*

2. To produce anger.

It was not your brother's evil disposition made him seek his death, but a *provoking* merit. *Shakespeare.*

The Lord abhorred them, because of the *provoking* of his sons. *Deuteronomy.*

If we consider man in such a loathsome and *provoking* condition, was it not love enough, that he was permitted to enjoy a being? *Taylor.*

PROVOKER. *n. f.* [from *provocare*.]

1. One that raises anger.

As in all civil insurrections, the ringleader is looked on with a peculiar severity, so, in this case, the first *provoker* has double portion of the guilt. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Cause; promoter.

Drink, sin, is a great *provoker* of nose-painting, sleep, and urine. *Shakespeare.*

PROVOKINGLY. *adv.* [from *provoking*.]

In such a manner as to raise anger.

When we see a man that yesterday kept abstinence, to-day invading the possessions of his brethren, we need no other proof how hypocritically and *provokingly* he contended his pride. *Decay of Piety.*

PROVOST. *n. f.* [from *provost*, Sax. *provost*, Fr. *provisio*, Italian; *provostus*, Lat.]

1. The chief of any body: as, the provost of a college.

He had particular intimacy with Dr. Potter, provost of Queen's college. *Fell.*

2. The executioner of an army.

Kingdon, provost marshal of the king's army,

# PRO

was deemed not only cruel but inhuman in his executions. *Hampden.*

PROVOSTSHIP. *n. f.* [from *provost*.] The office of a provost.

C. Prio first note, and afterwards was advanced to the *provostship* of Rome by Liberius. *Habesh.*

PROVA. *n. f.* [from *prova*, Fr. *prova*, Spanish, *prova*, Lat.] The head or forepart of a ship.

The sea-victory of Vespasian was a lady holding a palm in her hand, at her foot the *prova* of a ship. *Peacock.*

Straight to the Dutch he turns his dreadful *prova*, More fierce th' important quarrel to decide. *Dryden.*

PROW. *adj.* Valiant. *Spenser.*

PROWESS. *n. f.* [from *prodezza*, Italian; *proveresse*, Fr.] Bravery; valour; military gallantry.

Men of such *prowe*, as not to know fear in themselves, and yet to teach it in others that should deal with them, for they had often made their lives triumph over most terrible dangers, never dismayed, and ever fortunate. *Sidney.*

I hope

That your wisdom will direct my thought, Or that your *prowe* can me yield relief. *Spenser.*

Henry the fifth, by his *prowe*, conquered all France. *Shakespeare.*

Nor should thy *prowe* want praise and esteem, But that 'tis shewn in treason. *Shakespeare.*

Thole me they First seen in acts of *prowe* eminent, And great exploits, but of true virtue void. *Milton.*

Michael of celestial armies prince; And thou in military *prowe* next, Gabriel! *Milton.*

The vigour of this arm was never vain, And that my wonted *prowe* I retain, Waters their heaps of slaughter on the plain. *Dryden.*

These were the entertainments of the latter nations, that fell under the virtue and *prowe* of the two last empires. *Temple.*

PROWEST. *adj.* [the superlative formed from *prowe*, adjective.]

1. Bravest; most valiant.

They be two of the *prowest* knights on ground, And oft approv'd in many a hard assay, And eke of such to el, that may be found, Do arm yourself against that day them to confound. *Spenser.*

2. Brave; valiant. [from *prowe*.]

The fairest of her sex, Angelina, His daughter, fought by many *prowest* knights. *Milton.*

To PROWL. *v. a.* [Of this word the etymology is doubtful: the old dictionaries write *prole*, which the dreamer *Cyprian* derives from *προλαλῶ*, ready, quick. *Skinner*, a far more judicious etymologist, deduces it from *proveler*, a diminutive formed by himself from *prover*, to prey, French: perhaps it may be formed, by accidental corruption, from *patrol*.] To rove over.

He *prows* each place, full in new colours dyed, Sucking one's ill, another to infect. *Shakespeare.*

To PROWL. *v. n.* To wander for prey; to prey; to plunder.

The champion robbeth by night, And *prows* and filcheth by day. *Tasso.*

Nor do they hear so quietly the loss of some parcels committed abroad, as the great detriment which they suffer by some *prowing* vice-chamber or publick minister. *Raleigh.*

As when a *prowing* wolf, Whom hunger drives to seek new haunt for prey, Shall he, who looks erect on heav'n, Ere stoop to mangle with the *prowing* lard. *Thomson.*

And ope his tongue in gore?

# PRU

**PROWLER.** *n. f.* [from *prowl*.] One that roves about for prey.

On churchyards drear,  
The disappointed *prowlers* fall, and dig  
The shrouded body from the grave. *Thomson.*

**PROXIMATE.** *adj.* [from *proximus*, Latin.] Next in the series of ratiocination; near and immediate: opposed to *remote* and *mediate*.

Writing a theory of the deluge, we were to shew the *proximate* natural causes of it. *Burnet.*

Substance is the remote genus of bird, because it agrees not only to all kinds of animals, but also to things inanimate; but animal is the *proximate* or nearest genus of bird, because it agrees to fewest other things. *Watts.*

**PROXIMATELY.** *adv.* [from *proximate*.] Immediately; without intervention.

The consideration of our mind, which is incorporeal, and the contemplation of our bodies, which have all the characters of excellent contrivance; these alone easily and *proximately* guide us to the wife author of all things. *Bentley.*

**PROXIME.** *adj.* [from *proximus*, Latin.] Next; immediate.

A syllogism is made up of three propositions, and these of three terms variously joined: the three terms are called the remote matter of a syllogism, the three propositions the *proxime* or immediate matter of it. *Watts.*

**PROXIMITY.** *n. f.* [from *proximité*, Fr. *proximitas*, from *proximus*, Latin.] Nearness.

When kingdoms have customably been carried by right of succession, according to proximity of blood, the violation of this course hath always been dangerous. *Hayward.*

If he plead *proximity* of blood,  
That empty title is with cute withstood. *Dryden.*  
Add the convenience of the situation of the eye, in respect of its *proximity* to the brain, the seat of common sense. *Ray.*

I can call to my assistance  
*Proximity*, mark that! and distance. *Prior.*  
Must we tend to stab or poison all the popish princes, who have any pretended title to our crown by the *proximity* of blood? *Swift.*

**PROXY.** *n. f.* [By contraction from *procuracy*.]

1. The agency of another.  
2. The substitution of another; the agency of a substitute; appearance of a representative.

None acts a friend by a deputy, or can be familiar by *proxy*. *South.*

Had Hyde thus sat by *proxy* too,  
As Venus once was bid to do,  
The painter must have scorch'd the skies,  
To match the lustre of her eyes. *Granville.*

3. The person substituted or deputed.

A wife man will commit no business of importance to a *proxy*, where he may do it himself. *L'Estrange.*  
We must not think that we, who act only as their *proxies* and representatives, may do it for them. *Kettlewell.*

**PRUCE.** *n. f.* [*Pruce* is the old name for Prussia.] Prussian leather.

Some leather bucklers use  
Of folded hides, and others shields of *pruce*. *Dryden.*

**PRUDE.** *n. f.* [*prude*, Fr.] A woman ever nice and scrupulous, and with false affection.

The givver *prude* sinks downward to a gnome,  
In search of mischief, till on earth to roam. *Pope.*  
Not one carelefs thought intrudes,  
Lest modelt than the speech of *prudes*. *Swift.*

**PRUDENCE.** *n. f.* [*prudence*, Fr. *prudencia*, Latin.] Wisdom applied to practice.

Under *prudence* is comprehended, that discreet, apt, fasting, and disposing as well of actions as words, in their due place, time, and manner. *Peacham.*

*Prudence* is principally in reference to actions to be done, and due means, order, season, and method of doing or not doing. *Hale.*

# PRU

If the probabilities on the one hand should somewhat preponderate the other, yet if there be no considerable hazard on that side, which has the least probability, and a very great apparent danger in a mistake about the other: in this case *prudence* will oblige a man to do that which may make most for his own safety. *Wilkins.*

**PRUDENT.** *adj.* [*prudens*, Fr. *prudens*, Latin.]

1. Practically wise.  
The simple inherit folly, but the *prudent* are crowned with knowledge. *Proverbs.*

I have seen a son of Jesse, that is a man of war, and *prudent* in matters. *1 Samuel.*

The monarch rule preventing all reply,  
*Prudent*, left from his resolution rais'd  
Others among the chiefs might offer. *Milton.*

2. Foreseeing by natural instinct.

So fears the *prudent* crime  
Her annual voyage. *Milton.*

**PRUDENTIAL.** *adj.* [from *prudens*.] Liable on principles of prudence.

He acts upon the surest and most *prudential* grounds, who, whether the principles, which he acts upon, prove true or false, yet secures a happy issue to his actions. *South.*

Motives are only *prudential*, and not demonstrative. *Tillotson.*

These virtues, though of excellent use, some *prudential* rules it is necessary to take with them in practice. *Rogers.*

**PRUDENTIALS.** *n. f.* Maxims of prudence or practical wisdom.

Many statutes, in poetick measures, contain rules relating to common *prudentials*, as well as to religion. *Watts.*

**PRUDENTIALITY.** *n. f.* [from *prudential*.] Eligibility on principles of prudence.

Being incapable rightly to judge the *prudentiality* of affairs, they only gaze upon the visible success, and thereafter condemn or cry up the whole progression. *Brown.*

**PRUDENTIALLY.** *adv.* [from *prudential*.] According to the rules of prudence.

If he acts piously, soberly, and temperately, he acts *prudentially* and safely. *South.*

**PRUDENTLY.** *adv.* [from *prudens*.] Discreetly; judiciously.

These laws were so *prudently* framed, as they are found fit for all succeeding times. *Bacon.*

Such deep designs of empire does he lay  
O'er them whose cause he seems to take in hand,  
And *prudently* would make them lords at sea,  
To whom with ease he can give laws by land. *Dryden.*

**PRUDERY.** *n. f.* [from *prude*.] Overmuch nicety in conduct.

**PRUDISH.** *adj.* [from *prude*.] Affectedly grave.

I know you all expect, from seeing me,  
Some formal lecture, spoke with *prudish* face. *Garrick.*

**TO PRUNE.** *v. a.* [of unknown derivation.]

1. To lop; to divest trees of their superfluites.

So lop'd and *pruned* trees do flourish fair. *Davies.*

I let us ever extol  
His bounty, following our delightful task,  
To *prune* those growing plants, and tend these flow'rs. *Milton.*

What we by day  
Lop overgrown, or *prune*, or prop, or bind,  
One night with wanton growth derides,  
Tending to wild. *Milton.*

Horace will our superfluous branches *prune*,  
Give us new rules, and set our harp in tune. *Waller.*

You have no less right to correct me, than the same hand that raised a tree, has to *prune* it. *Pope.*

2. To clear from excrescences; to trim.

His royal bird  
*Prunes* the immortal wing, and cloyis his beak. *Shakspere.*

# PRY

Some sitting on the bench to *prune* their painted brows. *Dryden.*

Many birds *prune* their feathers; and crows receive in the relenting of the air. *Bacon.*

The mufe, whose curly voice you taught to sing,  
Prestub'd her height, and *prun'd* her tender song. *Gay.*

**TO PRUNE.** *v. t.* To dress; to pink.

A ludicrous word.

Every scribbling man  
Grows a sop as fast as e'er he can,  
*Prunes* up, and asks his oracle the glass,  
If pink or purple best become his face? *Dryden.*

**PRUNE.** *n. f.* [*prune*, *prunau*, Fr. *prunum*, Lat.] A dried plum.

In drying of pears and *prunes* in the oven, and removing of them, there is a like operation. *Bacon.*

**PRUNEL.** *n. f.* [*prunella*.] An herb. *Anyworth.*

**PRUNELLO.** *n. f.*

1. A kind of stuff of which the clergymen's gowns are made.

Worth makes the man, and want of it, the fellow;

The rest is all but leather or *prunello*. *Pope.*

2. [*prunelle*, Fr.] A kind of plum. *Anyworth.*

**PRUNER.** *n. f.* [from *prune*.] One that crops trees.

Let thy redundant juice  
Should fading leaves, instead of fruits, produce,  
The *pruner's* hand with letting blood must quench  
Thy heat, and thy exuberant parts retrench. *Denham.*

**PRUNIFEROUS.** *adj.* [*prunum* and *fero*, Lat.] Plum-bearing.

**PRUNINGHOOK.** } *n. f.* A hook or knife  
**PRUNINGKNIFE.** } used in lopping trees.

Let thy hand supply the *pruningknife*,  
And crop luxuriant stragglers. *Dryden.*  
No plough shall hurt the glebe, no *pruninghook* the vine. *Dryden.*

The cyder land obsequious still to thorns,  
Her *pruninghooks* extended into swaths. *Philips.*

**PRURIENCE.** } *n. f.* [from *prurio*, Latin.]  
**PRURGENCY.** } An itching or a great desire or appetite to any thing. *Swift.*

**PRURIENT.** *adj.* [*pruriens*, Latin.] Itching. *Anyworth.*

**PRURIGINOUS.** *adj.* [*prurio*, Latin.] Tending to an itch.

**TO PRY.** *v. a.* [of unknown derivation]

To peep narrowly; to inspect officiously, curiously, or impertinently.

I can counterfeit the deep tragedian,  
Speak, and look back, and *pry* on ev'ry side,  
Intending deep suspicion. *Shakspere.*

I *pry'd* me through the crevice of a wall,  
When for his hand he had his two tons hand. *Shakspere.*

Watch thou, and wake when others he sleep,  
To *pry* into the secrets of the state. *Shakspere.*

We of th' offending side  
Must keep aloof from strict abatement;

And stop all sight holes, every loop, from whence  
The eye of reason may *pry* in upon us. *Shakspere.*  
He that *pryeth* in at her windows, shall also  
hearken at her doors. *Feelinghouse.*

We have naturally a curiosity to be *prying* and searching into forbidden secrets. *L'Estrange.*

Search well

Each grove and thicket, *pry* in ev'ry shape,  
Lest hid in some th' arch-hypocrite escape. *Dryden.*

I wak'd, and looking round the how'r  
Search'd ev'ry tree, and *pry'd* on ev'ry bow'r.

If any where by chance I might espy  
The rural poet of the melody. *Dryden.*  
Nor need we with a *prying* eye survey  
The distant skies, to find the milky way. *Creech.*  
Actions are of so mixt a nature, that as we *pry* into them, so observe some parts more than others.

they take different hints, and put contrary interpretations on them.

All these I frankly own without denying;  
But where has this Praxiteles been prying?

Addison.

**PSALM. n. f.** [*psalme, pseume, Fr. ψαλμος.*] A holy song.

The choice and flower of all things profitable in other books, the *psalms* do both more briefly contain and more movingly express, by reason of that poetical form wherewith they are written. *Hooker.*  
Stenhold was made groom of the chamber, for turning certain of David's *psalms* into verse.

*Peacham.*

Those just spirits that wear victorious pulms,  
Hymns devote and holy *psalms*  
Singing continually.

*Milton.*

In another *psalm*, he speaks of the wisdom and power of God in the creation.  
She, her daughters, and her maids, meet together at all the hours of prayer in the day, and chant *psalms*, and other devotions, and spend the rest of their time in such good works, and innocent diversions, as render them fit to return to their *psalms* and prayers. *Law.*

**PSALMIST. n. f.** [*psalmiste, French; from psalm.*] A writer of holy songs.

How much more rational is this system of the *psalmist*, than the pagans scheme in Virgil, where the deity is represented as raising a storm, and another as laying it?

*Addison.*

**PSALMODY. n. f.** [*psalmodie, Fr. ψαλμωδία.*] The act or practice of singing holy songs.

**PSALMOGRAPHY. n. f.** [*ψαλμος and γραφή.*] The act of writing psalms.

**PSALTER. n. f.** [*psalter, Fr. ψαλτήριον.*] The volume of psalms; a psalm-book.

**PSALTERY. n. f.** A kind of harp beaten with sticks.

The trumpets, sacbutts, *psalteries*, and fifes  
Make the fun dance. *Shakspeare.*

Prattle with trumpets, pierce the skies,  
Prattle with harps and *psalteries*.

The sweet finger of Israel with his *psalter*,  
loudly resounded the benefits of the almighty Creator. *Peacham.*

Nought shall the *psalter* and the harp avail,  
When the quick spirits their warm march forbear,  
And numbing coldness has unbrae'd the ear. *Prior.*

**PSEUDO. n. f.** [from *ψεύδος.*] A prefix, which being put before words, signifies false or counterfeit: as, *pseudoapostle*, a counterfeit apostle.

**PSEUDOGRAPHY. n. f.** False writing.

I will not pursue the many *pseudographies* in me, but shew of how great concern the emphasis was, if rightly used. *Holder.*

**PSEUDOLOGY. n. f.** [*ψευδολογία.*] Falsehood of speech.

It is not according to the sound rules of *pseudology*, to report of a pious prince, that he neglects his devotion, but you may report of a merciful prince, that he has pardoned a criminal who did not deserve it. *Arbutnot.*

**SPRAW. interj.** An expression of contempt.

A peevish fellow has some reason for being out of humour, or has a natural incapacity for delight, and therefore disturbs all with pusses and *spraws*. *Spectator.*

**PTISAN. n. f.** [*ptisane, Fr. πτίσανη.*] A medical drink made of barley decocted with raisins and licorice.

Three happy were those golden days of old,  
When dear as Burgundy the *ptisane* sold;  
When patients chose to die with better will,  
Than breathe and pay the apothecary's bill. *Garth.*

Healers the ailments prescribed by Hippocrates,  
were *ptisane* and cream of barley. *Arbutnot.*

**PTYALISM. n. f.** [*ptyalism, Fr. πτυλισμός.*] Salivation; effusion of spittle.

**PTYSMAGOGUE. n. f.** [*πτύσματος and ὄγος.*] A medicine which discharges spittle.

*Diarr.*

**PUBERTY. n. f.** [*puberté, Fr. pubertas, Lat.*] The time of life in which the two sexes begin first to be acquainted.

The cause of changing the voice at the years of puberty seemeth to be, for that when much of the moisture of the body, which did before irrigate the parts, is drawn down to the spermatical vessels, it leaveth the body more hot than it was, whence cometh the dilatation of the pipes. *Bacon.*

All the carnivorous animals would have multiplied exceedingly, before these children that escaped could come to the age of puberty. *Bentley.*

**PUBESCENCE. n. f.** [from *pubesco, Latin.*] The state of arriving at puberty.

Solon divided it into ten septennaries, in the first is dentition or falling of teeth, in the second *pubescence*. *Brown.*

**PUBESCENT. adj.** [from *pubescens, Lat.*] Arriving at puberty.

That the women are menstruent, and the men *pubescent* at the year of twice seven, is accounted a punctual truth. *Brown.*

**PUBLICAN. n. f.** [from *publicus, Lat.*]

1. A toll gatherer.

As Jesus sat at meat, many *publicans* and sinners came and sat down with him. *Matthew.*

2. A man that keeps a house of general entertainment. In low language.

**PUBLICATION. n. f.** [*publico, Lat.*]

1. The act of publishing; the act of notifying to the world; divulgation; proclamation.

For the instruction of all men to eternal life, it is necessary that the sacred and saving truth of God be openly published unto them, which open publication of heavenly mysteries is by an excellency termed preaching. *Hooker.*

2. Edition; the act of giving a book to the publick.

An imperfect copy having been offered to a bookseller, you consented to the publication of one more correct. *Pope.*

The publication of these papers was not owing to our folly, but that of others. *Swift.*

**PUBLIC. adj.** [*public, publique, Fr. publicus, Lat.*]

1. Belonging to a state or nation; not private.

By following the law of private reason, where the law of publick should take place, they breed disturbance. *Hooker.*

They have with bitter clamours defaced the publick service of our church. *White.*

Of royal maids how wretched is the fate,  
Born only to be victims of the state;  
Our hopes, our wishes, all our passions try'd  
For publick use, the slaves of others pride. *Granville.*

Have we not able counsellors hourly watching over the publick weal? *Swift.*

2. Open; notorious; generally known.

Joseph being a just man, and not willing to make her a publick example, was minded to put her away privily. *Matthew.*

3. General; done by many.

A dismal, universal his, the sound  
Of publick scorn. *Milton.*

4. Regarding not private interest, but the good of the community.

They were publick hearted men, as they paid all taxes, to they gave up all their time to their country's service, without any reward. *Clarendon.*

All nations that grew great out of little or nothing, did so merely by the publick mindedness of particular persons. *South.*

A good magistrate must be endued with a publick spirit, that is, with such an excellent temper, as sets him loose from all selfish views, and makes him endeavour towards promoting the common good. *Atterbury.*

5. Open for general entertainment.

The income of the commonwealth is raised on such as have money to spend at taverns and publick houses. *Addison.*

**PUBLIC. n. f.** [from *publicus, Lat. le publique, Fr.*]

1. The general body of mankind, or of a state or nation; the people.

Those nations are most liable to be over-run and conquered, where the people are rich, and where, for want of good conduct, the publick is poor. *Davenant.*

The publick is more disposed to censure than to praise. *Addison.*

2. Open view; general notice.

Philosophy, though it likes not a gaudy dress, yet, when it appears in publick, must have so much complacency, as to be clothed in the ordinary fashion. *Locke.*

In private grieve, but with a careless scorn;  
In publick seem to triumph, not to mourn. *Granville.*

In publick 'tis they like,  
Where none distinguish. *Pope.*

**PUBLICLY. adv.** [from *publick.*]

1. In the name of the community.

This has been so sensibly known by trading nations, that great rewards are publicly offered for its supply. *Addison.*

2. Openly; without concealment.

Sometimes also it may be private, communicating to the judges some things not fit to be publicly delivered. *Bacon.*

**PUBLICNESS. n. f.** [from *publick.*]

1. State of belonging to the community.  
The multitude of partners does detract nothing from each private share, nor does the publickness of it lessen propriety in it. *Bayle.*

2. Openness; state of being generally known or publick.

**PUBLICSPIRITED. adj.** [*publick and spirit.*] Having regard to the general advantage above private good.

'Tis enough to break the neck of all honest purposes, to kill all generous and publick spirited notions in the conception. *L'Estrange.*

These were the publick spirited men of their age; that is, patriots of their own interest. *Dryden.*

Another publick spirited project, which the common enemy could not foresee, might let king Charles on the throne. *Addison.*

It was generous and publick spirited in you, to be of the kingdom's side in this dispute, by shewing, without reserve, your disapprobation of Wood's design. *Swift.*

**TO PUBLISH. v. a.** [*publier, Fr. publico, Latin.*]

1. To discover to mankind; to make generally and openly known; to proclaim; to divulge.

How will this grieve you,  
When you shall come to clearer knowledge, that  
You thus have published me? *Shakspeare.*

His commission from God and his doctrine tend to the impressing the necessity of that reformation, which he came to publish. *Hammond.*

Suppose he should relent,  
And publish grace to all. *Milton.*

Th' unwearied son, from day to day,  
Does his Creator's power display,  
And publishes to every land  
The work of an almighty hand. *Spenser.*

2. To put forth a book into the world.

If I had not unwarily too far engaged myself for the present publishing it, I should have kept it by me. *Digby.*

**PUBLISHER. n. f.** [from *publish.*]

1. One who makes publick or generally known.

Love of you  
Hath made me publisher of this pretence. *Shakspeare.*

The apostle doth not speak as a publisher of a new law, but only as a teacher and monitor of what his lord and master had taught before. *Ketticwell.*

The holy lives, the exemplary sufferings of the publishers of this religion, and the surpassing excellence of that doctrine which they published. *Atterbury.*

# PUD

2. One who puts out a book into the world.  
A collection of poems appeared, in which the publisher has given me some things that did not belong to me. *Prior.*

**PUCCELAGE, n. f.** [French.] A state of virginity. *Dict.*

**PUCK, n. f.** [perhaps the same with pug.] Some sprite among the fairies, common in romances.  
O gentle *puce*, take this transformed scalp  
From off the head of this Athenian swain. *Shaksp.*  
Turn your cloaks,  
Quoth he, for *puce* is busy in these oaks,  
And this is truly ground. *Corbet.*

**PUCKBALL, or PUCKSHIT, n. f.** [from *puce* the fairy, a fairy's ball.] A kind of muthroom full of dust. *Dict.*

**TO PUCKER, v. a.** [from *puce* the fairy: as *elbow*, from *elf*; or from *puce*, a pocket or hollow.] To gather into corrugations; to contract into folds or plications.  
I saw an hideous spectre; his eyes were sunk  
into his head, his face pale and withered, and his  
skin *puckered* up in wrinkles. *Spectator.*  
A figure above the part wounded is pernicious,  
as it *puckers* up the muscles, and disorders its  
situation. *Shaup.*

**PUDDER, n. f.** [This is commonly written *potter*. See *POTTER*. This is most probably derived by *eye* from *puce*, *puce*, *puce*, a rapid motion.] A tumult; a turbulent and irregular bufile.  
Let the great gods,  
That keep this dreadful *puce* o'er our heads,  
Find out then cures. *Shakspere.*  
What a *puce* is made about effences, and how  
much is all knowledge peffered by the careless ate  
of words? *Locke.*

**TO PUDDER, v. n.** [from the noun.] To make a tumult; to make a bufile.  
Mathematicians, abstracting their thoughts from  
numbers, and letting before their minds the ideas  
themselves, have avoided a great part of that per-  
plexity, *pudding* and confusion, which has  
to much hindered knowledge. *Locke.*

**TO PUDDER, v. a.** To perplex; to disturb; to confound.  
He that will improve every matter of fact into a  
maxim, will abound in contrary observations, that  
can be of no other use but to perplex and *puce*  
him. *Locke.*

**PUDGING, n. f.** [potten, Welsh, an intestine; boudin, French; *pudding*, Swedish.]

1. A kind of food very variously compounded; but generally made of meal, milk, and eggs.  
Salads, and eggs, and lighter fare  
Tune the Italian spunk's guitar,  
And if I take Dan Congreve right,  
*Pudding* and beef make Triton's fight. *Prior.*
2. The gut of an animal.  
He'll yield the crow a *pudding* one of these days;  
the king has kill'd his heart. *Shakspere.*  
As sure as his guts are made of *pudding*. *Shaksp.*
3. A bowel stuffed with certain mixtures of meal and other ingredients.
4. A proverbial name for victuals.  
Mind neither good nor bad, nor right nor wrong,  
But eat your *pudding*, *flave*, and hold your tongue. *Prior.*

**PUDGING-GROSS, n. f.** [*puccinum*, Lat.] A plant.

**PUDGINGPIE, n. f.** [*pudding* and *pie*.] A pudding with meat baked in it.  
Some cry the covenant, instead  
Of *pudding* and gingerbread. *Hudibras.*

**PUDGINGTIME, n. f.** [*pudding* and *time*.]

1. The time of dinner; the time at which pudding, anciently the first dish, is set upon the table.

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2. Nick of time; critical minute.  
Mars that full protects the flout,  
In *pudding* time came to his aid. *Hudibras.*

**PUDBLE, n. f.** [from *puce*, Latin, *Skinner*; from *puce*, dirt, old Bavarian, *Junus*; hence *puce*.] A small muddy lake; a dirty plath.  
The *puce* was drunk of the well-head, the Greeks  
of the stream, and the *puce* of the *puce*. *Hall.*  
Thou didst drink  
The stale of holes, and the gilded *puce*  
Which beasts would cough at. *Shakspere.*  
A physician cured madness thus; they were tied  
to a stake, and then set in a *puce*, till brought to  
their wits. *Dr. Frenge.*  
Treading where the treacherous *puce* lay,  
His heels flew up, and on the grassy floor  
He fell, but not with flight. *Dryden.*  
Happy was the man, who was sent on an errand  
to the most remote street, which he performed with  
the greatest alacrity, ran through every *puce*, and  
took care to return covered with dirt. *Addison.*

**TO PUDDLE, v. a.** [from the noun.] To muddy; to foul or pollute with dirt; to mix dirt and water.  
As I saw my gun-lane in a *puddled* water, I  
cried out of nock up but *puce*. *Sidney.*  
Some unwhit'd practice  
Hath *puddled* his clear spirit, and, in such cases,  
Men's natures wrangle with inferior things,  
Though great ones are their object. *Shakspere.*  
His head they sing'd off with brand of fire,  
And even as it blaz'd, they threw on him  
Great pails of *puddled* mire to quench the hair. *Shakspere.*

The noblest blood of Africa  
Runs in my veins, a purer stream than thine;  
For, though derived from the same source, thy  
current  
Is *puddled* and defil'd with tyranny. *Dryden.*

**PUDDLY, adj.** [from *puce*.] Muddy; dirty; myry.  
Lamy, or thick *puddly* water killeth them. *Carver.*

**PUDDOCK, or parrock, n. f.** [for *puddock* or *parrock*.] A provincial word for a small enclosure. *Dict.*

**PUDDISY, n. f.** [*puccus*, Lat.] Modesty; shamefacedness.  
A *puccus* to not, the sweet view on't  
Might well have winn'd old Saturn. *Shakspere.*

**PUDICITY, n. f.** [*puccus*, Fr. from *puccus*, Lat.] Modesty; chastity. *Dict.*

**PUEFELLOW, n. f.** A partner.  
This carnal cur  
Preys on the issue of his mother's body;  
And makes her *puccus* with others mean. *Shakspere.*

**PUERILE, adj.** [*puccus*, Fr. *puccus*, Lat.] Childish; boyish.  
I looked upon the mission with a veneration  
next with a pleasure, that represented her to me in  
those *puccus* amusements. *Pope.*

**PUERILITY, n. f.** [*puccus*, Fr. from *puccus*, Lat.] Childishness; boyishness.  
A reticence of *puccus* not shaken off from school.  
Some men imagining themselves possessed with a  
disme fury, often fall into toys and trifles, which  
are only *puccus*. *Dryden.*

**PUEP, n. f.** [*upupa*.] A kind of water-fowl.  
Among the first fort are coots, fanderlings and  
*puccus*. *Curse.*  
These fish have enemies enough; as otters, the  
cormorant, and the *puccus*. *Watson.*

**PUFF, n. f.** [*puccus*, Dutch, a blast which swells the cheeks.]

1. A quick blast with the month.  
In gurret vile, he with a warning *puccus*  
Regales child's fingers. *Philips.*
2. A small blast of wind.  
The Rosemary, in the days of Henry VII. with a  
sudden *puccus* of wind swooped her side, and took in

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water at her ports in such abundance, as that she  
instantly sunk. *Herak.*

The naked breathless body lies,  
To every *puccus* of wind a slave,  
At the beck of every wave,  
That once perhaps was fair, rich, stout and wife. *Flute.*

A *puccus* of wind blows off cap and wig. *Flute.*

There fierce winds o'er dusky vallies blow,  
Whose every *puccus* bears empty shades away. *Dryden.*  
With one fierce *puccus* he blows the leaves away,  
Expos'd the self discover'd infant lay. *Dryden.*

3. A fungous ball filled with dust.
4. Any thing light and porous; as, *puccus* paper.
5. Something to sprinkle powder on the hair.

**TO PUFF, v. n.** [*puccus*, Dutch.]

1. To swell the cheeks with wind.
2. To blow with a quick blast.  
Wherefore do you follow her,  
Like foggy South *puccus* with wind and rain? *Shakspere.*  
Distinction with a broad and powerful fan,  
*Puffing* at all, winnows the light away. *Shakspere.*
3. To blow with scornfulness.  
Some *puccus* at these instances, as being such as  
were under a different economy of religion, and  
consequently not directly pertinent to ours. *Swift.*  
It is really to defy heaven, to *puccus* at damnation,  
and bid omnipotence do its worst. *Swift.*
4. To breathe thick and hard.  
Seldshewn flourish.  
Do puffs among the *puccus* char throngs, and *puccus*  
To win a vulgar station. *Shakspere.*  
The *puccus* comes back again, *puccus* and blows  
from the chair. *Dr. Johnson.*  
A true son of the church  
Can *puccus* with his graily bald-pate choir,  
And *puccus* o'er his beads. *Dryden.*
5. To do or move with hurry, tumult, or tumultuous agitation.  
More inconstant than the wind, who woees  
Ev'n now the frozen bosom of the north,  
And, being anger'd, *puccus* away from thence,  
Turning his face to the dew-dropping South. *Shakspere.*

Then came brave glory *puccus* by  
In filks that whistled, who but he?  
He scarce allow'd me half an eye. *Herbert.*

6. To swell with the wind or air.  
A new coal is not to be eat on the nitre, till the  
detonation be quite ended; unless the *puccus*  
matter blow the coal out of the crucible. *Boyle.*

**TO PUFF, v. a.**

1. To inflate or make swell as with wind  
it has up intensive.  
Have I not heard the sea, *puccus* up with wind  
Rage like an angry boat chased with wind? *Shakspere.*  
Let him fall by his own greatness,  
And *puccus* him up with glory, till it swell  
And break him. *Dryden.*  
Flattering of others, and boasting of virtues  
may be referred to lying; and the use to please others  
and *puccus* them up with self conceit; the other to  
gain more honour than is due to ourselves. *Pope.*
2. To drive or agitate with blasts of wind.  
I have seen the cannon,  
When it has blown his tanks into the air,  
And from his arm *puccus* his own brother. *Shakspere.*  
The unerring gun by certain signs declares,  
When the fourth projects a stormy day,  
And when the clearing north will *puccus* the clouds  
away. *Dryden.*  
Why must the winds all hold their tongue  
If they a little breath should raise;  
Would that have spoil'd the poet's song,  
Or *puccus* away the monarch's praise? *Pope.*  
I have been endeavouring very busily to raise a  
friendship, which the first breath of any ill-natured  
by-finder could *puccus* away. *Pope.*
3. To drive with a blast of breath scold-  
fully.  
I can enjoy her while she's kind,  
But when she dances in the wind,



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And shakes her wings, and will not stay,  
I puff the prostitute away;  
The little or the much she gave is quietly resign'd.  
*Dryden.*

4. To swell or blow up with praise.  
The attendants of courts engage them in quarrels  
of jurisdiction, being truly parasiti curiae, in puffing  
a court up beyond her bounds for their own ad-  
vantage. *Bacon.*

5. To swell or elate with pride.  
His look like a coxcombe up puffed with pride.  
*Tupper.*

This army, led by a tender prince,  
Whole spirit with divine ambition puff'd,  
Mars' mouth at the invisible event. *Shakespeare.*  
Mark not of men above that which is written,  
That no one of you be puffed up one against another.  
*1 Corinthians.*

Your ancestors, who puff your mind with pride,  
Did not your honour, but their own advance.  
*Dryden.*

Who stands safest? tell me, is it he  
That spreads and swells in puff'd prosperity? *Pope.*  
The Pharaohs were so puffed up with their  
great felicity, that they thought nothing impos-  
sible. *Broomer.*

PUFFER. *n. f.* [from puff.] One that  
puffs.

PUFFIN. *n. f.* [puffino, Italian; mergus.]  
1. A waterfowl.

Among the first sort, we reckon the dipchuck,  
matt, curleys, curlews and puffins. *Carric.*

2. A kind of fish.

3. A kind of fungus filled with dust.

PUFFINAPPLE. *n. f.* A sort of apple.  
*Ainsworth.*

PUFFINGLY. *adv.* [from puffing.]

1. Gaily; with swell.

2. With shortness of breath.

PUFFY. *adj.* [from puff.]

1. Windy; fatulent.

Empyema is a light puffy tumour, easily yield-  
ing to the pressure of your fingers, and antith again  
in the instant you take them off. *Wifeman.*

2. Tumid, turgid.

An amphibious poet, who aims at loftiness, runs  
into the swelling puffy stile, because it looks like  
greatness. *Dryden.*

PUG. *n. f.* [piga, Sax. a girl. *Skinner.*]

A kind name of a monkey, or any thing  
tenderly loved.

Upon letting him down, and calling him pug, I  
found him to be her favourite monkey. *Spectator.*

PUGGERED. *adj.* [perhaps for puckered.]

Crowded; complicated. I never found  
this word in any other passage.

Nor are we to cavil at the red pugged attire of  
the turkey, and the long excrecency that hangs  
down over his bill, when he swells with pride.  
*More.*

PUGH. *interj.* [corrupted from puff, or  
borrowed from the found.] A word of  
contempt.

PUGIL. *n. f.* [pugille, Fr.] What is taken  
up between the thumb and two first  
fingers.

To fight with, and infuse a good pugil of them in  
your stomach. *Bacon.*

PUGNACIOUS. *adj.* [pugnax, Lat.] In-  
clinable to fight; quarrellome; fight-  
ing.

PUGNACITY. *n. f.* [from pugnax, Lat.]  
Quarrellomeness; inclination to fight.

PUNY. *adj.* [punis, Fr.] It is com-  
monly spoken and written puny. See  
PENY.

Young; younger; later in time.

He undergo any alteration, it must be in time,  
or of a puny date to eternity. *Hale.*

Interior: lower in rank.

When the place of a chief judge becomes vacant,

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a pulvis judge, who hath approved himself deserv-  
ing, should be preferred. *Bacon.*

3. Petty; inconsiderable; small.

A pulvis alter, that spurs his horse but on one  
side, breaks his stiff like a noble goose. *Shaksp.*

PUISSANCE. *n. f.* [puissance, Fr.] This  
word seems to have been pronounced  
with only two syllables.] Power;  
strength; force.

The chariots were drawn not by the strength of  
horses, but by the puissance of men.

Grandfères, babies and old women:  
Or pass, or not arriv'd to, pith and puissance.

Look with forehead bold and big enough  
Upon the pow'r and puissance of the king.

Our puissance is our own, our own right hand  
Shall teach us highest deeds. *Milton.*

PUISSANT. *adj.* [puissant, Fr.] Power-  
ful; strong; forcible.

The queen is coming with a puissant host.

Told the most piteous tale of Lear  
That ever ear receiv'd; which in recounting  
His grief grew puissant, and the strings of life  
Began to crack. *Shakespeare.*

For piety renown'd and puissant deeds. *Milton.*

The climate of Syria, the far distance from the  
strength of chivalry, and the near neighbour-  
hood of those that were most puissant among the  
muslimans, caused that famous enterprise, after  
a long continuance of terrible war, to be quite  
abandoned. *Raleigh.*

PUISSANTLY. *adv.* [from puissant.]  
Powerfully; forcibly.

PUKE. *n. f.* [of uncertain derivation.]

1. Vomit.

2. Medicine causing vomit.

To PUKE. *v. n.* To spew; to vomit.

Mewing and puking in the nurse's arms. *Shaksp.*

PUKING. *n. f.* [from puke.] A medicine  
causing vomit.

The puker rue,

The sweetener salutaris are add'd too. *Garth.*

PUCHRITUDE. *n. f.* [puchritudo, Lat.]  
Beauty; grace; handiomeness; quality  
opposite to deformity.

Neither will it agree unto the beauty of animals,  
wherein there is an approved puchritude. *Brown.*

Puchritude is conveyed by the outward senses  
unto the soul, but a more intellectual faculty is  
that which relies it. *More.*

By their virtuous behaviour they compensate  
the hardness of their favour, and by the puchritude  
of their souls make up what is wanting in the  
beauty of their bodies. *South.*

That there is a great puchritude and comeliness  
of proportion in the leaves, flowers, and fruits of  
plants, is attested by the general verdict of man-  
kind. *Ray.*

To PULP. *v. n.* [pialer, Fr.]

1. To cry like a chicken.

Let the songs be loud and cheerful, and not chirp-  
ings or pulings; let the mulick likewise be sharp  
and loud. *Bacon.*

2. To whine; to cry; to whimper.

To speak puling like a beggar at halmas. *Shakespeare.*

To have a wretched puling fool,  
A whining minnet, in her fortunes tender,  
To suffer, till not weal. *Shakespeare.*

Weak puling things unable to sustain  
Their share of labour, and their bread to gain.

When ice covered the water, the child bathed  
his legs, and when he began this custom, was  
puling and tender. *Locke.*

This puling whining ballet rules his reason,  
And prompts his zeal for Edward's bastard brood.

PU'LL. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

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PU'LLICOR. *adj.* [pulicofus, puler, Latin.]  
Abounding with fleas. *Diet.*

PU'LLIOL. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

To PULL. *v. a.* [pullian, Sax.]

1. To draw violently toward one; opposed  
to push, which is to drive from one.

What they seem to offer us with the one hand,  
the same with the other they pull back. *Hooker.*

He put forth his hand, and pulled the dove in.

His hand which he put forth dried up, so that  
he could not pull it in again. *1 Kings.*

Pull them out like sleep for the slaughter, and  
prepare them for the day of slaughter. *Jeremiah.*

They pulled away the shoulder, and stopped  
their ears. *Zechariah.*

All fortune never crushed that man, whom good  
fortune deceived not; I therefore have cancelled  
my friends to place all things she gave them so as  
the might take them from them, not pull them.

2. To draw forcibly; commonly with on  
or off, or some other particle.

He was not so desirous of wars, as without just  
cause of his own to pull them upon him.

A boy came in great hurry to pull off my boots.

3. To pluck; to gather.

When bounteous Autumn rears his head,  
He joys to pull the ripen'd pear. *Dryden.*

Flax pulled in the bloom, will be whiter and  
stronger than if let stand till the seed is ripe.

4. To tear; to rend.

He hath turn'd aside my ways, and pulled me in  
pieces; he hath made me desolate. *Lamentations.*

5. To PULL down. To subvert; to de-  
molish.

Although it was judged in form of a statute, that  
he should be banished, and his whole estate confisc-  
ated, and his houses pulled down, yet his case even  
then had no great blot of ignominy. *Bacon.*

In political affairs, as well as mechanical, it is  
far easier to pull down than build up; for that  
structure, which was above ten summers a-building,  
and that by no mean artists, was destroyed in a  
moment. *Hovel.*

When God is said to build or pull down, 'tis not  
to be understood of an house; God builds and  
subverts worlds. *Burnet.*

6. To PULL down. To degrade.

He begat the gods to turn blind fortune's wheel,  
to raise the wretched, and pull down the proud.

What title has this queen but hawk's force?

And force must pull her down. *Dryden.*

They may be afraid to pull down ministers and  
favourites grown formidable. *Dacourt.*

7. To PULL up. To extirpate; to en-  
dicate.

What censur, doubting thus of innate principles,  
I may derive from men, who will be apt to call it  
pulling up the old foundations of knowledge, I  
cannot tell, I persuade myself, that the way I have  
pursued, being conformable to truth, lays the de-  
foundations sure. *Lacke.*

PU'LL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of pulling.

I awoke with a violent pull upon the ring,  
which was fastened at the top of my box. *Gulliver.*

2. Contest; struggle.

This wrestling pull between Cornutus and Cog-  
magog is reported to have befallen at Dover.

3. Pluck; violence suffered.

Duke of Gloster, scarce himself,  
That bears so shrewd a man; two pulls at once;  
His lady banish'd, and a ruin by the bed. *Shakespeare.*

PU'LLER. *n. f.* [from pull.] One that  
pulls.

Shameless Warwick, peace!

Proud setter up and puller down of kings. *Shaksp.*

PU'LLER. *n. f.* [pullan, old Fr.] Poultry.

PU'LLER. *n. f.* [pullan, old Fr.] Poultry.

# PUL

**Poulet.** *n. f.* [*poulet*, Fr.] A young hen.

Brew me a pottle of sack finely.

—With eggs, fir?

—Simple of itself; I'll no pullet sperm in my brewage.

I felt a hard tumour on the right side, the bigness of a pullet's egg.

They died not because the pullets would not feed; but because the devil foretold their death, he contrived that abstinence in them.

**Pulle.** *n. f.* [*poulie*, French.] A small wheel turning on a pivot, with a furrow on its outside in which a rope runs.

Nine hundred of the strongest men were employed to draw up these cords by many pulleys fastened on the poles, and, in three hours, I was raised and flung into the engine.

Here pulleys make the pond'rous oak ascend.

**To PULULATE.** *v. n.* [*pullulo*, Latin; *pulluler*, Fr.] To germinate; to bud.

**PULMONARY.** *n. f.* [*pulmonaire*, French; *pulmonaria*, Lat.] The herb lungwort.

**PULMONARY.** } *adj.* [from *pulmo*, Latin.]  
**PULMONICK.** } Belonging to the lungs.

Often these unhappy sufferers, for want of sufficient vigour and spirit to carry on the usual regimen, drop into a true pulmonary consumption.

An ulcer of the lungs may be a cause of pulmonick consumption, or consumption of the lungs.

Cold air, by its immediate contact with the surface of the lungs, is capable of producing inflammations upon the lungs, ulcerations, and all sorts of pulmonick consumptions.

The force of the air upon the pulmonary artery is but small in respect to that of the heart.

**PULP.** *n. f.* [*pulpa*, Lat. *pulpe*, Fr.]

1. Any soft mass.

The jaw bones have no marrow severed, but a little pulp of marrow diffused.

2. The soft part of fruit; the part of fruit distinct from the seeds and rind.

The savoury pulp they chew, and in the rind, Still as they thirsted, scoop the brimming stream.

Besides this use of the pulp or pericarpium for the guard of the seed, it serves also by a secondary intention for the sustenance of man and other animals.

The grub Oft unobserv'd invades the vital core, Peinacious tenant, and her secret cave Enlarges hourly, preying on the pulp Ceaseless.

**PULPIT.** *n. f.* [*pulpitum*, Lat. *pulpitre*, *pupitre*, Fr.]

1. A place raised on high, where a speaker stands.

Produce his body to the market-place, And in the pulpit, as becomes a friend, Speak in the order of his funeral.

2. The higher desk in the church where the sermon is pronounced, distinct from the lower desk where prayers are read.

We see on our theatres, the examples of vice rewarded, yet it ought not to be an argument against the art, any more than the impieties of the pulpit in the late rebellion.

Sir Roger has given a handsome pulpit cloth, and seated in the communion table.

Bishops were not wont to preach out of the pulpit.

Pulpits their sacred satire learn'd to spare,

And vice admir'd to find a flatterer there.

**PULPOUS.** *adj.* [from *pulp*.] Soft; pappy.

The redstreak's pulposus fruit

With gold irradiate, and vermilion tinct.

**PULPOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *pulposus*.]

The quality of being pulposus.

**PULPY.** *adj.* [from *pulp*.] Soft; pappy.

# PUL

In the walnut and plumbs is a thick pulpy covering, then a hard shell, within which is the seed.

Putrefaction destroys the specific difference of one vegetable from another, converting them into a pulpy substance of an animal nature.

**PULSATION.** *n. f.* [*pulsation*, Fr. *pulsatio*, from *pulsio*, Lat.] The act of beating or moving with quick strokes against any thing opposing.

This original of the left vein was thus contrived, to avoid the pulsation of the great artery.

These commotions of the mind and body oppress the heart, whereby it is choked and obstructed in its pulsation.

**PULSATOR.** *n. f.* [from *pulsio*, Lat.] A striker; a beater.

**PULSE.** *n. f.* [*pulsus*, Lat.]

1. The motion of an artery as the blood is driven through it by the heart, and as it is perceived by the touch.

Pulse is thus accounted for: when the left ventricle of the heart contracts, and throws its blood into the great artery, the blood in the artery is not only thrust forward towards the extremities, but the channel of the artery is likewise dilated, when the impetus of the blood against the sides of the artery ceases; that is, when the left ventricle ceases to contract, then the spiral fibres of the artery, by their natural elasticity, return again to their former state, and contract the channel of the artery, till it is again dilated by the diastole of the heart; this diastole of the artery is called its pulse, and the time the spiral fibres are returning to their natural state, is the distance between two pulses: this pulse is in all the arteries of the body at the same time; a high pulse is either vehement or strong, but if the dilatation of the artery does not rise to its usual height, it is called a low or weak pulse; but if between its dilatations there passes more time than usual, it is called a slow pulse; again, if the coats of an artery feel harder than usual from any cause whatsoever, it is called an hard pulse; but if by any contrary cause they are softer, then it is called a soft pulse.

I think you, I bear the shears of destiny? Have I commandment on the pulse of life? The property of the neighbouring kingdoms is not inferior to that of this, which, according to the pulse of states, is a great diminution of their health.

My body is from all diseases free; My temperate pulse does regularly beat.

If one drop of blood remain in the heart at every pulse, those, in many pulses, will grow to a considerable mass.

2. Oscillation; vibration; alternate expansion and contraction; alternate approach and recession.

The vibrations or pulses of this medium, that they may cause the alternate fits of early transition and early reflection, must be swifter than light, and by consequence above seven hundred thousand times swifter than sound.

3. To feel one's PULSE. To try or know one's mind artfully.

4. [from *pull*] Leguminous plants. Plants not reaped but pulled or plucked.

With Elijah he partook, Or as a guest with Daniel at his pulse, Mortals, from your fellows blood abstain! While corn and pulse by nature are below'd.

Tares are as advantageous to land as other pulse.

**TO PULSE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To beat as the pulse.

The heart, when separated wholly from the body in some animals, continues still to pulse for a considerable time.

**PULSION.** *n. f.* [from *pulsus*, Lat.] The act of driving or of forcing forward: in opposition to suction or traction.

Admit it might use the motion of pulsion, yet it could never that of attraction.

By attraction we do not here understand what is

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improperly called so, in the operations of drawing, sucking, and pumping, which is really *pulsion* and traction.

**PULVERABLE.** *adj.* [*pulveris*, Lat.] Pliable to be reduced to dust.

In making the first ink, I could by filtration separate a pretty store of a black pulverable substance that remained in the fire.

**PULVERIZATION.** *n. f.* [from *pulveris*.] The act of powdering; reduction to dust or powder.

**TO PULVERIZE.** *v. a.* [from *pulveris*, Latin; *pulveriser*, Fr.] To reduce to powder; to reduce to dust.

If the experiment be carefully made, the whole mixture will shoot into one crystal, that seem to be of an uniform substance, and are consistent enough to be even brittle, and to endure to be pulverized and sifted.

**PULVERULENCE.** *n. f.* [*pulverulentia*, Lat.] Dustiness; abundance of dust.

**PULVIL.** *n. f.* [*pulvillum*, Lat.] Sweet scented powder.

The toilette, nursery of charms, Completely turnish'd with bright beauty's arms, The patch, the powder-box, pulvils, perfumes.

**TO PULVIL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sprinkle with perfumes in powder.

Have you pulvilled the coachman and postilion, that they may not sink of the stable?

**PUMICE.** *n. f.* [*pumer*, *pumicis*, Lat.] A flag or cinder of some fossil, originally bearing another form, reduced to this state by fire: it is a lax and spongy matter full of little pores and cavities; and of a pale, whitish, grey colour. the pumice is found particularly about the burning mountains.

So long I tot, that all was spent, Though pumice stones I hastily lent, And threw; but nought availed. Etna and Vesuvius, which consist upon sulphur, shoot forth smoke, ashes, and pumice, but no water.

Near the Lucrine lake, Steams of sulphur raise a stifling heat, And through the pores of the warm pumice pass.

**PUMMEL.** *n. f.* See POMMEL.

**PUMP.** *n. f.* [*pompe*, Dutch and French]

1. An engine by which water is drawn up from wells: its operation is performed by the pressure of the air.

A pump grown dry will yield no water, and you pour a little water into it first.

In the framing that great ship built by Hæc, Athenæus mentions this instrument as being used of a pump, by the help of which one man might easily draw out the water, though very deep.

Pumps may be made single with a common pump handle, for one man to work them, or double: two.

2. A shoe with a thin sole and low heel.

Get good things to your beads, new ribbons to your pumps.

I follow me this jest, now, till thou hast worn out the pump, that when the single sole of it is worn, the jest may remain singular. Thula's eye was her prerogative over that of poetry, her nose, mantle, and pumps are ornaments belonging to the stage.

Splish splash in their pumps.

**TO PUMP.** *v. n.* [*pumpen*, Dutch.] To work a pump, to throw out water by a pump.

The body of him, who pumps every labourer of a ship, yet neglects to pump the body of every sailor.

**TO PUMP.** *v. a.*

1. To raise or throw out as by a pump.

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Not finding sufficient room, it breaks a vessel to force its passage, and rushing through a larger chafin, overflows the cavity about it with a deluge, which is pumped up and emptied. *Blackmore.*

2. To examine artfully by fly interrogatories, so as to draw out any secrets or concealments.

The one's the learned knight, seek out, And pump them what they come about. *Hudibras.*

Ask him what passes Amongst his brethren, he'll hide nothing from you, But pump not me for politicks. *Othello.*

PUMP. *n. f.* [from *pump*.] The piston or the instrument that pumps.

The flame lasted about two minutes, from the time the pump began to draw out air. *Boyle.*

PUMPION. *n. f.* [*pepo*.] A plant. *Miller.* We'll use this gross watry pumpion, and teach him to know turtles from jays. *Shakespeare.*

PUN. *n. f.* [I know not whence this word is to be deduced: to *pun*, is to grind or beat with a *pestle*; can *pun* mean an empty sound, like that of a mortar beaten, as *cluck*, the old word for *pun*, seems only a corruption of *clink*?] An equivocation; a quibble; an expression where a word has at once different meanings.

It is not the word, but the figure that appears on the medal: *cunichus* may stand for a rabbit or a mine, but the picture of a rabbit is not the picture of a mine: a *pun* can be no more engraven, than it can be translated. *Addison.*

But sh their purse, our poet's work is done, Ask to them by pathos, or by *pun*. *Pope.*

To PUN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To quibble; to use the same word at once in different senses.

The hand and head were never lost, of those Who dealt in dogrel, or who *pun'd* in prose. *Dryd.* You would be a better man, if you could *pun* like Mr. Trism.

To PUNCH. *v. a.* [*poinçonner*, French.] To bore or perforate by driving a sharp instrument.

When I was mortal, my appointed body By thee was *punched* full of deadly holes. *Shalf.* By reason of its constitution it continued open, as I have seen a hole *punched* in leather. *Wifem.* Your work will sometimes require to have holes *punched* in it at the forge; you must then make a steel punch, and harden the point of it without tempering. *Milton.*

The fly may, with the hollow and sharp tube of her womb, *punch* and perforate the skin of the crabs, and cast her eggs into her body. *Ray.*

PUN. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A pointed instrument, which, driven by a blow, perforates bodies; it is often used of an instrument which being hollow cuts out a piece.

The Shank of a key the *punch* cannot strike, because the Shank is not forged with substance sufficient; but the drill cuts a true round hole. *Milton.*

2. A liquor made by mixing spirit with water, sugar, and the juice of lemons; and formerly with spice.

*Punch* is an Indian word expressing the number of acrobats.

The West India dry gripes are occasioned by too much in *punch*. *Arbutnot.*

No brute can endure the taste of strong liquor, and it is equally ill the rules of horology to align those animals as patrons of *punch*. *Swift.*

3. [*puncello*, Italian.] The buffoon or harlequin of the puppet-show.

Of such shows he tunc, and *punch's* feats. *Gay.*

4. *Punch* is a horse that is well set and well built, having a short back and thin shoulders, with a broad neck, and well lined with flesh. *Farrier's Dict.*

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5. [*pumilio obesus*, Latin.] In contempt or ridicule, a short fat fellow.

PUNCHION. *n. f.* [*poinçon*, French.]

1. An instrument driven so as to make a hole or impression.

He granted liberty of coming to certain cities and abbeys, allowing them one staple and two *punchions* at a rate. *Candell.*

2. A measure of liquids.

PUNCHER. *n. f.* [from *punch*.] An instrument that makes an impression or hole.

In the upper jaw are five teeth before, not in cisors or cutters, but three *punchers*. *Grew.*

PUNCTILIO. *n. f.* A small nicety of behaviour; a nice point of exactness.

If their cause is bad, they use delays to tire out their adversaries, they begin pleas to gain time for themselves, and insist on *punctilios* in his proceedings. *Kettwell.*

Common people are much astonished, when they hear of those solemn contents which are made among the great, upon the *punctilios* of a public ceremony. *Addison.*

*Punctilio* is out of doors the moment a daughter chasteclinely quits her father's house. *Clarke.*

PUNCTILIOUS. *adj.* [from *punctilio*.] Nice; exact; punctual to superstitious.

Some depend on a *punctilious* observance of divine laws, which they hope will atone for the habitual transgression of the rest. *Rogers.*

PUNCTILIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *punctilious*.] Nicety; exactness of behaviour.

PUNCTO. *n. f.* [*punto*, Spanish.]

1. Nice point of ceremony.

The final conquest of Granada from the Moors, king Ferdinand displayed in his letters, with all the particularities and religious *punctos* and ceremonies that were observed in the reception of that city and kingdom. *Bacon.*

2. The point in fencing.

What shall you come for? — To see thee here, to see thee there, to see thee pass thy *puncto*. *Shakespeare.*

PUNCTUAL. *adj.* [*punctuel*, French.]

1. Comprised in a point; consisting in a point.

This earth a spot, a grain,

An atom with the firmament compar'd, And all her number'd stars, that seem to rowl Spaces incomprehensible; for such Their distance argues, and their swift return Diurnal, merely to officiate light Round this opaque earth, this *punctual* spot. *Milton.*

2. Exact; nice; punctilious.

A gentle man *punctual* of his word, when he had heard that also had agreed upon a meeting, and the one neglected his hour, would say of him, he is a young man then. *Bacon.*

This mistake to avoid, we must observe the *punctual* differences of time, and to distinguish thereof, as not to confound or lose the one in the other. *Brown.*

That the women are menstruant, and the men pubescent at the year of twice seven, is accounted a *punctual* truth. *Brown.*

He was *punctual* and just in all his dealings. *Atter.* The correspondence of the death and tabernacles of our Lord is so *punctual* and exact, that they seem rather like a history of events past, than a prophecy of such as were to come. *Rogers.*

PUNCTUATE. *n. f.* [from *punctual*.] Nicety; scrupulous exactness.

For the engagement of that that hereafter should serve other purposes with that *punctuality* as Sophronius had done, he commanded him to offer him a blank, where he might set down his own conditions. *Houel.*

His memory was serviceable, but not officious; faithful to things and persons, but unwillingly retaining the contexture and *punctualities* of words. *Fell.*

Though some of these *punctualities* did not so much conduce to preserve the text, yet all of them shew the infinite care which was taken, that there might be no mistake in a single letter. *Grew.*

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PUNCTUALLY. *adv.* [from *punctual*.] Nicely; exactly; scrupulously.

There were no use at all to war or law, if every man had prudence to conceive how much of right were due both to and from himself, and were what to *punctually* put as to perform what he knew requisite, and to be contented with his own. *Raleigh.*

Concerning the heavenly bodies, there is so much exactness in their motions that they *punctually* come to the same places to the hundredth part of a minute. *Huy.*

Freely I think that Moses hath related to the rest, comparing it with things as now they stand, and in his account to be *punctually* true, I really do not what I do. *Wendland.*

PUNCTUANCE. *n. f.* [from *punctual*.] Exactness; nicety.

The most literal translation of the scriptures, in the most natural signification of the words, is generally the best, and the same *punctuality* which debath all our witnesses, pretereth the spirit and majesty of the sacred text. *Fellon.*

PUNCTUATION. *n. f.* [*punctum*, Latin.] The act or method of pointing.

It ought to do it willingly, without being forced to it by any change in the words or punctuation. *Addison.*

To PUNCTULATE. *v. n.* [*punctulum*, Lat.] To mark with small spots.

The fluids have their surface *punctulated*, as if set all over with other fluids infinitely lesser. *Woodw.*

PUNCTURE. *n. f.* [*punctus*, Latin.] A small prick; a hole made with a sharp point.

With the hardness of Laurentius Gnaeus, whatever needles or bodies were tam bed, the wounds and *punctures* made thereby were never felt. *Brown.*

Nerves may be wounded by *scindit* or *puncture*: the former way being cut through, they are irrecoverable; but when pricked by a sharp-pointed weapon, which kind of wound is called a *puncture*, they are much to be regarded. *Wienand.*

PUNDF. *n. f.* [*mulier pumila et obesa*, Lat.] A short and fat woman. *Ainslie.*

PUNGAR. *n. f.* [*pagurus*, Latin.] A fish. *Ainslie.*

PUNGENCY. *n. f.* [from *pungent*.]

1. Power of pricking.

Any substance, which by its *pungency* can wound the worms, will kill them, as steel and hartshorn. *Arbutnot.*

2. Heat on the tongue; acridness.

3. Power to pierce the mind.

An opinion, the lucubrations of the work is as necessary to find a purpose of undertaking it, as the authority of command, the persuasiveness of promises, *pungency* of notices, or prospect of mischiefs upon the contrary. *Hammond.*

4. Acrimoniousness; keenness.

Which he hath confided of the nature and *pungency* of these expressions, paid to the fathers of that Nicene synod by the western fathers, he may abate his rage towards me. *Stillingfleet.*

PUNGENT. *adj.* [*pungens*, Latin.]

1. Pricking.

Just when the breath of life has snuff'd drew, A charge of mail the wily virgin threw; The quivers drest to every atom just, The *pungent* gums of melting dust. *Pope.*

2. Sharp on the tongue; acrid.

Do not the sharp and *pungent* fumes of words arise from the strong attraction, whereby the acid particles rush upon, and agitate the particles of the tongue? *Deussen.*

3. Piercing; sharp.

Thou canst fit him on the rack, Inclose him in a wooden tow, With *pungent* pains on every side; So Regulus in torments dy'd. *Swift.*

4. Acrimonious; biting.

The late happening not only upon the *pungent* exigencies of present impending judgments, but in the common service of the church. *Fell.*

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It consists chiefly of a sharp and pungent manner of speech, but partly in a facetious way of jesting. Dryden.

PUNIER. *n. f.* [cimer, Lat.] A wall-louse; a bug. Hudibras. Ainsworth.

PUNICIOUS. *adj.* [puniceus, Lat.] Purple. Dict.

PUNINESS. *n. f.* [from puny.] Pettinels; smallness.

To PUNISH. *v. a.* [punio, Latin.]

1. To chastise; to afflict with penalties or death for some crime.

Your purposed low correction  
Is such, as barely and the meanest wretches  
Are punished with. Shakspeare.

If you will not bearken, I will punish you seven  
times more for your luss. Levlitius.

A greater pow'r  
Now rul'd him, punish'd in the shape he liu'd. Milton.

Will he draw out,  
For anger's sake, finite to infinite  
In punish'd man? Milton.

2. To revenge a fault with pain or death.  
I will punish your offences with the rod, and  
your sin with scourges. Bible.

PUNISHABLE. *adj.* [punifiable, Fr. from  
punish.] Worthy of punishment; capable  
of punishment.

Theft is naturally punishable, but the kind of  
punishment is positive, and such lawful, as men  
shall think with discretion convenient to appoint.

Hooker.

Such creatures, which have no understanding, can  
show no will; and where no will is, there is no sin;  
and only that which sinneth, is subject to punish-  
ment; which way should any such creature be  
punishable by the law of God? Hooker.

Their bribery is less punishable, when bribery  
opened the door by which they entered. Taylor.

PUNISHABLENESS. *n. f.* [from punishable.]  
The quality of deserving or admitting  
punishment.

PUNISHER. *n. f.* [from punish.] One who  
inflicts pains for a crime.

This knows my punisher; therefore as far  
From granting me, as I from begging peace. Milt.

PUNISHMENT. *n. f.* [punishment, French.]  
Any infliction or pain imposed in venge-  
ance of a crime.

The house of exile's pain is built thereby,  
In which ten thousand sorts of punishments  
The cruel creatures do eternally torment. Spenser.

Unleas it were bloody murder,  
I never gave them condign punishment. Shakspeare.

Thou, through the judgment of God, shall receive  
just punishment for thy pride. 2 Maccabees.

Is not destruction to the wicked? and a strange  
punishment to the workers of iniquity? Job.

He that doubts, whether or no he should honour  
his parents, wants not reason, but punishment. Holud.

Had I a hundred mouths, a hundred tongues,  
I could not half those horrid crimes repeat,  
Nor half the punishments those crimes have met. Dryden.

Because that which is necessary to beget cer-  
tainty in the mind, namely, impartial consideration,  
is in a man's power, therefore the belief or disbelief  
of those things is a proper subject for rewards and  
punishments. Wilkins.

The rewards and punishments of another life,  
which the Almighty has established, as the enforce-  
ment of his law, are of weight enough to deter-  
mine the choice, against whatever pleasure or pain  
this life can flow. Locke.

PUNITION. *n. f.* [punition, Fr. from  
punio, Lat.] Punishment.

PUNITIVE. *adj.* [from punio, Latin.]  
Awarding or inflicting punishment.

Neither is the eyelid charged with sin, whether  
by God or men, nor any punitive law enacted by  
either against its falling down the hill. Hammond.

PUNITORY. *adj.* [from punio, Latin.]  
Punishing; tending to punishment.

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PUNK. *n. f.* A whore; a common profligate; a strumpet.

She may be a punk; for many of them are nei-  
ther maid, widow, nor wife. Shakspeare.

And made them fight, like mad or drunk,  
For some religion as for punk. Hudibras.

Near these a nursery erects its head,  
Where unledg'd actors learn to laugh and cry.  
Where infant punks their tender voices try. Dryd.

PUNSTER. *n. f.* [from pun.] A quibbler; a  
low wit who endeavours at reputation  
by double meaning.

His mother was cousin to Mr. Swan, gamester  
and punster of London. Arbuthnot and Pope.

To PUNT. *v. n.* To play at ballet and  
omble.

One is for setting up an assembly for ballet,  
where none shall be admitted to punt, that have  
not taken the oath. Addison.

When a duke to Janten puts at White's,  
Or city heir in mortgage melts away,  
Satan himself feels far less joy than they. Pope.

PUNY. *adj.* [puis ne, French.]  
1. Young.

2. Inferiour; petty; of an under rate.  
Is not the king's name forty thousand names?  
Arm, arm, my name; a puny subject strikes  
At thy great glory. Shakspeare.

Know me not,  
Left that thy wives with tips, and boys with stones,  
In puny battle lay me. Shakspeare.

Drive  
The puny habitants; or, if not drive,  
Seduce them to our party. Milton.

This friendship is of that strength, as to remain  
unshaken by such assaults, which yet are strong  
enough to shake down and annihilate the friend-  
ship of little puny mounds. South.

Just at their head ascending from the sea,  
A shout of puny powers attend his way. Dryden.

PUNY. *n. f.* A young unexperienced un-  
seasoned wretch.

Tenderness of heart makes a man but a puny  
in this sin; it spoils the growth, and cramps the  
crowning exploits of this vice. South.

To PUP. *v. n.* [from pupa.] To bring  
forth whelps; used of a bitch bringing  
young.

PUPIL. *n. f.* [pupilla, Latin.]  
1. The apple of the eye.

Looking in a glass, when you shut one eye, the  
pupil of the other, that is open, dilateth. Bacon.

Setting a candle before a child, bid him look upon  
it, and his pupil shall contract itself very much to  
exclude the light; as when after we have been some  
time in the dark, a bright light is suddenly brought  
in and set before us, all the pupils of our eyes  
have gradually contracted. Ray.

The uvea has a mufculous power, and can dilate  
and contract that round hole in it, called the pupil  
of the eye. More.

The rays, which enter the eyes at several parts  
of the pupil, have several obliquities to the glasses.  
Newton.

2. [pupille, Fr. pupillus, Lat.] A scholar;  
one under the care of a tutor.

My master sues to her, and she hath taught her  
tutor. Shakspeare.

He being her pupil, to become her tutor. Shakspeare.

One of my father's servants. 24

With store of tears this treason 'gon unsold,  
And said my guardian would his pupil kill. Tully.

If this arch-politician find in his pupil any  
remorse, any fear of God's future judgment, he  
persuades them that God hath forgiven all sorts of  
men's souls, that he will accept them at any time,  
and upon any condition. Raleigh.

Tutors should behave reverently before their  
pupils. 1. Strange.

The great work of a governor is, to settle in his  
pupil good habits, and the principles of virtue and  
wisdom. Locke.

3. A ward; one under the care of a guar-  
dian.

Tell me, thou pupil to great Pericles,

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What are the grounds  
To undertake so young, so vast a care? Dryden.

So some weak shoot, which else would poorly rise,  
Jove's tree adopts, and lifts him to the skies;

Through the new pupil soft'ning juices flow,  
Thrust forth the gems, and give the flower to blow. Tickel.

PUPILAGE. *n. f.* [from pupil.]  
1. State of being a scholar.

The excellent doctor most readily received this  
voluntary and profelyte to learning into his care and  
pupilage for several years.

The severity of the father's brow, whilst they are  
under the discipline of pupilage, should be relaxed  
as fast as their age, discretion, and good behav-  
our allow. Locke.

2. Wardship; minority.

Three sons he dying left, all under age,  
By means whereof their uncle Vortigern  
Usurp'd the crown, during their pupilage;

Which the infants tutors gathering to fear,  
Them closely into Armorick did bear. Spenser.

PUPILARY. *adj.* [pupillare, Fr. pupillar,  
Lat. from pupil.] Pertaining to a pupil  
or ward.

PUPPET. *n. f.* [poupée, Fr. pupus, Lat.]  
1. A small image moved by wire in a  
mock drama; a wooden tragedian.

Once Zelmune could not stir, but that as if they  
had been puppets, whole motion stood only up to  
her pleasure, Basilus with ferveable steps, Cyne-  
cia with greedy eyes would follow her. Dryden.

Divers of them did keep in their houses certain  
things made of cotton wool, in the manner of pup-  
pets.

His last wife was a woman of breeding, good  
humour and complaisance; as for you, you look  
like a puppet moved by clock-work. Arbuthnot.

As the pipes of some car'd organ move,  
The gilded puppets dance. Pope.

In flurid impotence he speaks,  
And, as the prompter breathes, the puppet speaks. Pope.

2. A word of contempt.

Thou, an Egyptian puppet, shalt be shewn  
In Rome as well as I. Shakspeare.

Oh excellent motion! oh exceeding puppet! Shakspeare.

PUPPETMAN. *n. f.* [puppet and man]  
Master of a puppetshow.

Why is a handsome wife a lord  
By every coxcomb but her lord?

From yonder puppetman inquire,  
Who wisely hides his wood and wire. Swift.

PUPPETSHOW. *n. f.* [puppet and show.] A  
mock drama performed by wooden  
images moved by wire.

Tim, you have a taste I know,  
And often see a puppetshow. Swift.

To induce him to be fond of learning, he would  
frequently carry him to the puppetshow. Arbuthnot and Pope.

A president of the council will make no more  
impression upon my mind, than the sight of a puppet-  
show. Pope.

PUPPY. *n. f.* [poupée, French.]  
1. A whelp; progeny of a bitch.

He  
Talks as familiarly of roaring lions,  
As maids of thirteen do of puppy dogs. Shakspeare.

The rogues slighted me into the river with a little  
remorse, as they would have drowned a bitch's blood  
puppies, fifteen of the litter. Shakspeare.

The sow says to the bitch, your puppies are all  
blind. 1. Esling.

Nature does the puppy's eyelids close,  
Till the bright sun has nine times set and rose. Gray.

2. A name of contemptuous reproach to a  
man.

I shall laugh myself to death at this puppy head  
ed monster; a most scurvy monster! Shakspeare.

Thus much I have added, because there are  
some puppies which have given it out. Raleigh.

I found my place taken up by an ill-bred old  
puppy, with a money bag under each arm. Addison.

To PUPPY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To  
bring whelps.

**PURBLIND.** *adj.* [corrupted from *pure-blind*, which is still used in Scotland; *pure* and *blind*.] Nearighted; short-sighted.

The truth appears naked on my side,  
That any *purblind* eye may find it out. *Shakespeare.*  
Is known to several

Of a piece extraordinary; lower masses  
In chains are to this built *purblind*. *Shakespeare.*  
Like to *purblind* in eyes, no greater light than  
that little which they shut. *Diamond*

It speaks, that here surrounded our *purblind*  
understandings, will emanate at the dawning of eternal  
day. *Feigl.*

Drop in clear the lighted eyes,  
They'd make them see in dark night,  
Like owls, though *purblind* in the light. *Hallides*  
*Purblind* in mind

Sees but a part of the chain, the nearest links;  
His eyes not carrying to that equal beam,  
That points it all above. *Dryden and Lee.*

**PURBLINDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *purblind*.]  
Shortness of sight.

**PURCHASABLE.** *adj.* [from *purchase*.]  
That may be purchased, bought, or obtained.

Money being the counterbalance to all things  
*purchaseable* by it, as much as you take off from the  
value of money, to much you add to the price of  
thing exchanged for it. *Locke*

**TO PURCHASE.** *v. a.* [*pourchasser*, Fr.]

1. To acquire, not inherit.

2. To buy for a price.

You have many a *purchase'd* slave,  
Which like your asses, and your dogs, and mules,  
You use in object and in slavish part. *Shakespeare.*  
His sons buried him in the cave, which Abraham  
*purchase'd* of the sons of Heth. *Genesis.*

3. To obtain at any expence, as of labour  
or danger.

A world who would not *purchase* with a bruise?  
*Milton.*

4. To expiate or recompense by a fine or  
forfeit.

I will be deaf to pleading and excuses,  
Nor tears nor prayers shall *purchase* out abuses;  
Therefore use none. *Shakespeare.*

**PURCHASE.** *n. f.* [*pourchas*, old French;  
from the verb.]

1. Any thing bought or obtained for a  
price.

He that procures his child a good mind, makes a  
better *purchase* for him, than if he had out the  
money for an addition to his former acres. *Locke.*  
Our thriving dean has *purchase'd* land;  
A *purchase* which will bring him clear  
Above his rent four pounds a year. *Swift.*

2. Any thing of which possession is taken  
any other way than by inheritance.

A beauty winning and distressed widow  
Made prize and *purchase* of his wanton eye;  
Seduc'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts  
To base declension. *Shakespeare.*

The fox repairs to the wolf's cell, and takes  
possession of his stores; but he had little joy of the  
*purchase*. *Lyfange.*

**PURCHASER.** *n. f.* [from *purchase*.] A  
buyer; one that gains any thing for a  
price.

Upon one only alienation and change, the *pur-*  
*chaser* is to pass both licence, fine, and recovery.

So unhappy have been the *purchasers* of church  
lands, that, though in such *purchasers* men have  
usually the cheapest pennyworth, yet they have  
not always the best bargains. *South.*

Most of the old statues may be well supposed to  
have been cheaper to their first owners, than they  
are to a modern *purchaser*. *Addison.*

**PURE.** *adj.* [*pur*, *pure*, Fr. *purus*, Lat.]

1. Clear; not dirty; not muddy.

Thou *purest* stone, whose *pureness* doth present  
My *purest* mind. *Sidney.*

He shed a *pure* river of water. *Revelations.*

2. Not filthy; not sullied; clean from  
moral evil; holy.

There is a generation that are *pure* in their own  
eyes, and yet is not washed from their filthiness.

*Proverbs.*  
Thou art of *purser* eyes than to behold iniquity.  
*Habakkuk.*

3. Unmingled; not altered by mixtures.

A *pure* labator box of *pure* hard. *Milton.*  
What philosophy shall comfort a villain, that is  
led to the rack for murdering his prince? his  
cup is full of *pure* and unmingled sorrow, his body  
is rent with torment, his name with ignominy, his  
soul with shame and terror, which are to last eter-  
nally. *Taylor.*

*Pure* and mist, when applied to bodies, are  
much the same kind of compound; for a *pure* is  
*pure* gold, it is has in it no alloy. *Watts.*

4. Genuine; real; unadulterated.

*Pure* religion before God and the Father is this,  
to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction,  
and to keep himself unspotted from the world. *James.*

5. Not connected with any thing extrin-  
sick: as, *pure* mathematics.

Mathematicks in its true sense is divided into *pure*  
and mixed; and though the *pure* do handle only  
abstract quantity in the general, as geometry; yet  
that which is mixed doth consider the quantity of  
some particular determinate subject. *Wilkins.*

When a proposition expresses that the predicate  
is connected with the subject, it is called a *pure*  
proposition; as every true christian is an honest  
man. *Watts.*

6. Free; clear.

Who can say, I have made my heart clean, I am  
*pure* from my sin? *Proverbs.*

His mind of evil *pure*

Supports him, and intention free from fraud. *Philips.*

7. Free from guilt; guiltless; innocent.

No kind of crime is *pure*, but that which wins.

*Daniel.*

O welcome, *pure* cy'd faith,

And thou unblemish'd form of chastity. *Milton.*

8. Incorrupt; not vitiated by any bad  
practice or opinion.

Her *guiltless* glory just Britannia draws

From *pure* religion, and impartial laws. *Tickel.*

9. Not vitiated with corrupt modes of  
speech.

As oft as I read those comedies, so oft doth sound  
in mine ear the *pure* fine talk of Rome. *Ajcham.*

10. Mere: as, a *pure* villain, *purus* *julus*  
*nobulo*, Latin.

The lord of the castle was a young man of spirit,  
but had lately, out of *pure* weariness of the fatigue,  
and having spent most of his money, left the king.

*Clarendon.*

There happened a civil war among the hawks,  
when the peaceable pigeons, in *pure* pity and good  
nature, lend their mediators to make them friends  
again. *LeStrange.*

11. Chaste; modest: as, a *pure* virgin.

12. Clean; free from moral turpitude.

Used of men and things.

Keep thyself *pure*. *Titus.*

Hyprocrites audaciously talk,  
Defaming as impure, what God declares  
*Pure*, and commands to some, leaves free to all. *Milton.*

13. Ritually clean; unpolluted.

All of them were *pure*, and kill'd the passover.

*Exodus.*

14. From childhood stain.

*Milton.*

**PURIFICATION.** [from *pure*.]

1. In a *pure* manner; not dirtily; not with  
mixture.

I will *purely* purge away thy dross, and take  
away all thy sin. *Isaiah.*

2. Innocently; without guilt.

3. Merely; completely; totally.

*Tranquillite*

So *purely* fate there; that waves great, nor final,

Did ever rise to any height at all. *Chapman.*

The being able to raise an army, and conducting

it to fight against the king, was *purely* due to him,  
and the effect of his power. *Clarendon.*

Upon the particular observations on the *metaph-*  
*ysical* and *universal* bodies, I have not rounded any  
thing but what *purely* and immediately concerns  
the natural history of those bodies. *Herschel.*

I converse in full freedom with men of both  
parties, and if not in equal number, it is *purely*  
accidental, as having made acquaintance *un-*  
der one military than another. *Swift.*

**PURGESS.** *n. f.* [from *pure*.]

1. Clearness; freedom from extraneous or  
foul admixtures.

They came to the river side, which of all the  
rivers of Greece had the *purest* for excellent *pur-*  
*ess* and *freshness*, in so much as the very bathing  
in it was accounted exceeding healthful. *Sidney.*

No circumstances are like to contribute more  
to the advancement of learning, than exact tem-  
perature, great *purities* of air, equality of climate,  
and long continuance of government. *Temple.*

2. Simplicity; exemption from compo-  
sition.

An essence eternal and spiritual, of absolute  
*pureness* and simplicity. *Raleigh.*

My love was such,  
It could, though he supply'd no fuel, burn;

Rich in itself, like elemental fire,

Whole *pureness* does no aliment require. *Dryden.*

3. Innocence; freedom from guilt.

May we evermore serve thee in holiness and  
*pureness* of living. *Common Prayer.*

4. Freedom from vicious modes of speech.

In all this good property of words and *pureness*  
of phrases in *ference*, you must not follow him  
always in placing of them. *Ajcham.*

**PURFLE.** *n. f.* [*pourfleur*, Fr.] A sort of  
ancient trimming for women's gowns,

made of tinsel and thread; called also  
bobbin work. *Bailey.*

**TO PURFLE.** *v. a.* [*pourfleur*, Fr. *proflare*,  
Italian.] To decorate with a wrought or  
flowered border; to border with em-  
broidery; to embroider.

A goodly lady clad in tinsel red,  
*Purfled* with gold and pearl of rich assay. *Spenser.*

Embold tins, flow is *purpled* blue and white,

Like taphire, pearl, in rich embroidery,

Buckled below fair knight's hand's binding knee.

*Shakespeare.*

Tris there with humid bow,  
Waters the odorous banks that blow  
Flows is of more mingled hue

Than her *purpled* feet can cleave. *Milton.*

In velvet white as flow the troop was gown'd,  
Their hoods and sleeves the same, and *purpled* *gar-*  
With diamonds. *Dryden.*

**PURFLE.** } *n. f.* [*pourfleur*, Fr. from the  
**PURFLEW.** } verb.] A border of em-  
broidery.

**PURGATION.** *n. f.* [*purgatio*, French;  
*purgatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of cleansing or purifying from  
vicious mixtures.

We do not suppose the separation finished, before  
the *purgation* of the air began. *Bacon.*

2. The act of cleansing the body by down-  
ward evacuation.

Let the physician apply himself more to *purga-*  
tion than to alteration, because the offence is in  
quantity. *Bacon.*

3. The act of clearing from imputation of  
guilt.

If any man doubt, let him put me to my *purga-*  
tion. *Shakespeare.*

Proceed in justice, which shall have due course;  
Even to the guilt or the *purgation*. *Shakespeare.*

**PURGATIVE.** *adj.* [*purgativus*, Fr. *purgati-*  
*vus*, Latin.] Cathartic; having the  
power to cause evacuation downward.

Purgative medicines have their *purgative* virtue in  
a fine spirit, they endure not boiling without loss  
of virtue. *Bacon.*



# PUR

All that is ill'd, and all that which doth fill  
All the round world, to man is but a pill;  
In all it works not, but it is in all  
Poisonous, or purgative, or cordial.  
Lenient purgatives evacuate the humours.

Donne.

Wifeman.

**PURGATORY.** *n. f.* [*purgatoire*, Fr. *purgatorium*, Lat.] A place in which souls are supposed by the papists to be purged by fire from carnal impurities, before they are received into heaven.

'Thou thy toll, through pains of purgatory.'

Doft be wroth thy lord.

Spenser.

In this age, there may be as great instances produced of real charity as when men thought to get souls out of purgatory.

Still on heat.

**TO PURGE.** *v. a.* [*purger*, French; *purgo*, Latin.]

1. To cleanse; to clear.

It will be late that lat out of Hercules, in purging the field of Cynos, to separate from superstitious observations any thing that is clean and pure natural.

Bacon.

2. To clear from impurities: with *of*.

To these English court still able now

From every region expels impurities;

Now neighbour confines purge you of your sin.

Shakespeare.

Air ventilates and cools the mists, and purges and frees them from mineral exhalations.

Wool.

3. To clear from guilt: with *from*.

Blood hath been shed ere now, i' the fifteen time  
Ere human statute purg'd the gen'ral weal.  
My soul is purg'd from a grudging hate;  
And with my hand I seal my true heart's love.

Shakespeare.

The blood of Christ shall purge our conscience

From dead works to serve God.

Helius.

Syphax, we'll join our cries to purge away

Our country's crimes, and clear her reputation.

Addison.

4. To clear from imputation of guilt.

Ho, I accule,

Intends t' appear before the people, hoping

To purge himself with words.

Shakespeare.

Marquis Dorset was halting towards him, to

purge himself of some accusation.

Bacon.

5. To sweep or put away impurities.

I will purge out from among you the rebels.

Exekiel.

Simplicity and integrity in the inward parts, may

purge out every prejudice and passion.

Deeny of Pety.

6. To evacuate the body by stool.

Sir Philip Calhoun purged John Drakes, the  
Shemmaker of Norwich, of the proud humours.

Caution.

The frequent and wise use of evacuating diets,  
and of purging, is a principal means of a prolongation of life.

Bacon.

If he was not cured he purged him with salt water.

Arbuthnot.

7. To clarify; to defecate.

**TO PURGE.** *v. n.*

1. To grow pure by clarification.

2. To have frequent stools.

**PURGE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A cathartic medicine; a medicine that evacuates the body by stool.

Meet we the use of some of the sickly weal,

And with him pour we in our country's purge

Each drop of us.

Shakespeare.

Pills and laxatives I like;

Of these he has upon the sharp physician makes,

And often gives a purge, but seldom takes.

Dryden.

He was no great friend to purging and dylfery,

he was for moving on with all purges.

Arbuthnot.

**PURGER.** *n. f.* [from *purge*.]

1. One who clears away any thing noxious.

He will make

Our purpose needful, and not envious,

We shall be called purgers, not murderers.

Shak.

2. Purger; cathartic.

It is of good use in physick, if you can retain the purging virtue, and take away the unpleasant taste of the purger.

Bacon.

# PUR

**PURIFICATION.** *n. f.* [*purification*, Fr. *purificatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of making pure; act of cleansing from extraneous mixture.

I discerned a considerable difference in the operations of several kinds of saltpetre, even after purification.

Boyle.

2. The act of cleansing from guilt or pollution.

The sacraments, in their own nature, are just such as they seem, water, and bread, and wine; but because they are made signs of a secret mystery, and water is the symbol of purification of the soul from sin, and bread and wine, of Christ's body and blood; therefore the symbols receive the name of what they sign.

Taylor.

3. A rite performed by the Hebrews after childbearing.

**PURIFICATIVE.** } *adj.* [from *purify*] Having  
**PURIFICATORY.** } ing power or tendency  
to make pure.

**PURIFIER.** *n. f.* [from *purify*.] Cleanser; refiner.

He shall sit as a refiner and purifier of silver.

Malachi.

**TO PURIFY.** *v. a.* [*purificer*, Fr. *purifico*, Lat.]

1. To make pure.

2. To free from any extraneous admixture.

If any bad blood should be let in the kingdom,

an honourable foreign war will vent of purify it.

Bacon.

The mass of the air was many thousand times greater than the water, and would in proportion require a greater time to be purified.

Bowen.

By chase our long h'd fath'rs earn'd their food,  
Toil tiring the nerves, and purged the blood.

Dryden.

3. To make clear.

It is upon you fine and delicate a ground, as one could not easily judge, whether the river and the walk the gravel, or the gravel did purify the river.

Sidney.

4. To free from guilt or corruption.

He gave him self for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto himself a peculiar people.

Titus.

If God gives grace, knowledge will not stay long behind; since it is the same spirit and principle that purges the heart, and clarifies the understand-

South.

ing. This makes Ouranus exceeding notions of christian perfection, searching after every gear and holy temper, purging his heart all manner of ways, fearful of every error and defect in his life.

Law.

5. To free from pollution, as by lustration.

There were let his water pot of bone, after the manner of the purifying of the Jews.

John.

6. To clear from barbarisms or improprieties.

He saw the French tongue abundantly purified.

Spratt.

**TO PURIFY.** *v. n.* To grow pure.

We do not suppose the separation of these two points wholly unaltered, before the purification of the air began, though let them begin to purify at the same time.

Bacon.

**PURIFY.** *n. f.* [*puriflo*, Fr.] One superstitiously nice in the use of words.

**PURITAN.** *n. f.* [from *pure*.] A sectary pretending to eminent purity of religion.

The ichism which the papists on the one hand, and the superstitious which the puritans on the other, lay to our charge, are very justly chargeable upon themselves.

Saunders.

**PURITANICAL.** *adj.* [from *puritan*.] Relating to puritans.

Such guides set over the several congregations will cleanse them, by instilling into them a puritanical and superstitious principles, that they may the more securely exercise their presbyterian tyranny.

Wotton.

# PUR

**PURITANISM.** *n. f.* [from *puritan*.] The notions of a puritan.

A serious and impartial examination of the grounds, as well of popery as puritanism, according to that measure of understanding God hath afforded me.

Hobbes.

**PURITY.** *n. f.* [*purité*, Fr. *puritas*, Lat.]

1. Cleanness; freedom from foulness or dirt.

Is it the purity of a linen vesture, which time and fear would deale the purity of the priest? Hooking

Hermin.

Pours streams select, and purity of waters  
The injured air does likewise often communicate to the lungs unwholesome vapours, and many mortal effluvia, which, mingling with the blood, corrupt its purity.

Blackstone.

From the body's purity, the mind  
Receives a secret aid.

Thompson.

2. Freedom from guilt; innocence.

Death sets us lately on shore in our long-expected Canaan, where there are no temptations, no danger of falling, but eternal purity and immortality secure our innocence and happiness for ever.

Every thing about her resembles the purity of her soul, and she is always clean without, because she is always pure within.

Law.

3. Chastity; freedom from contamination of sexes.

Could I come to her with any detection in my hand, I could drive her then from the waid of her purity, her reputation, and her marriage vow.

Shelton.

**PURPLE.** *n. f.* [This is justly supposed by *Mithras* to be contracted from *purph*.]

1. An embroidered and puckered border.

Thouself came in next after a triumphant chariot made of carnation velvet, enriched with pearls and pearls.

Shakespeare.

The jaggings of pinks is like the meadowy of oak leaves; but they seldom have any final proof.

Bacon.

2. [I know not whence derived.] A kind of medicated malt liquor, in which worm-wood and aromatics are infused.

**TO PURP.** *v. n.* [Of this word it is doubtful what is the primitive signification, if it is referred originally to the appearance of a quick stream, which is always dimpled on the surface, it may come from *purp*, *pucker*, or *prunge*; but it, as the use of authors seems to show, it relates to the sound, it must be derived from *purp*, *Swallow*, to *murmur*, according to *Law*.]

To murmur; to flow with a gentle noise.

Tones are not so apt to procure sleep, as the other sounds, as the wind, the purring of water, and humming of bees.

Byron.

Inflection is that have returns, as transports of flexions, as counts, or are drawn up, and set from, as lachryms, have a purring sound, but a recorder or flute, that have none of these returns, give a clear sound.

Law.

And with tremble or shore,  
Fretful, or purring brook, or shell, or fin.

Milton.

My flowery torney,  
A painted infant, or a purring stream.

Shakespeare.

Around the blooming banks, that purr with water,  
The vocal grove, now fretting with a rock, the river.

Shakespeare.

**TO PURPLE.** *v. a.* To decorate with purple or embroidery.

When was old Sherwood's head more gloriously

Or nature's cradle more enchas'd and pur'd?

Shakespeare.

**PURPLE.** *n. f.* The grounds on the borders of a forest; border; enclosure.

In the purple of this forest stands  
A theophrast, fence'd about with olive trees.

Shakespeare.

Such civil matters fall within the sacred religion.

Shakespeare.

To understand all the purities of this place.

Shakespeare.

# PUR

To illustrate this subject, I must venture myself into the haunts of beauty and gallantry. Spectator.  
He may be left to rot among thieves in some lurking jail, merely for mistaking the purloins of the law. Swift.

A party next of glittering dames,  
Throng round the purloins of St. James,  
Come early out. Swift.

PURLOINS. *n. f.* In architecture, those pieces of timber that lie across the rafters on the inside, to keep them from sinking in the middle of their length. Bailey.

PURLOIN. *v. a.* [This word is of doubtful etymology. Skinner deduces it from *pour* and *loin*, Fr. *Lye* from pilloriman, Sax. to lie hid.] To steal; to take by theft.  
He, that havee ficed there finding ready light,  
Furrow'd both ficed and spear, and ran away full light. Spenser.

The Arimaspian by stealth  
Had from his waken'd custody, purloin'd  
The guarded gold. Milton.

They not content like felons to purloin,  
And to cheat, to steal, and debate the coin. Denham.

Some enters in the all ladies purloin'd,  
And the little purloin like a whirlwind. Dryden.

When did the made from Fletcher's pen purloin,  
As thou whole Eth ridge dost translate to thine? Dryden.

Your butler purloins your liquor, and the brewer  
Seizes your beehive. Arbuthnot.

Thou dost once this chain purloin'd,  
Dido's, and into money com'd. Swift.

PURLOINER. *n. f.* [from *purloin*.] A thief; one that steals clandestinely.  
They come hard, to see purloiners fit  
Upon the lives of the little ones, that go to the gallows. L'Estrange.

PURPARTY. *n. f.* [from *pour* and *parti*, Fr.] Share; part in division.  
Each of the coparceners had an entire county  
Allotted for her purparty. Davies.

PURPLE. *adj.* [from *pourpre*, Fr. *purpureus*, Lat.]  
1. Red inclined with blue. It was among the ancients considered as the noblest, and as the regal colour; whether their purple was the same with ours, is not fully known.

The purple was a golden gold,  
Purple the falks, and so perched, that  
The falks were like with 'em. Shakespeare.

You falks, that first appear,  
By your pure purple's mottles known;  
What are you when the rose is blown? Wotton.

A small oval plate, cut off a flinty pebble, and polished, is prettily variegated with a pale grey, blue, yellow, and purple. Woodward.

2. In poetry, red.  
I view a field of blood,  
And Tyber rolling with a purple flood. Dryden.

Their mingled limbs  
Casting at once, death dyes the purple fens  
With gore. Thomson.

TO PURPLE. *v. a.* [from *purpurus*, Lat.] To make red; to colour with purple.  
When your purple hands do reek and smok,  
Tell your pleasure. Shakespeare.

One and tiddam, hast thou since  
Expied thy oad in blood of innocence? Dryden.

Not alone, when thou  
Vest my flumbers nightly; or when morn  
Vest the east. Milton.

Thou hither all your quaint enamell'd eyes,  
That on the green turf suck the honied flow'rs,  
And purple all the ground with verdant show'rs. Milton.

Aurora had but newly chas'd the night,  
And purple o'er the sky with winking light. Dryden.

Not with more glories in the ethereal plain,  
The sun first rises o'er the purple main. Pope.

Reclining soft in blisful bow'rs,  
Purpled sweet with springing flow'rs. Fenton.

PURPLE. *n. f.* The purple colour; a purple dress.  
O'er his lucid arms.  
A vest of military purple flow'd  
Liver than Melibon, or the grain  
Of Sarran, worn by kings and heroes old. Milton.

May be it has been sometimes thought hard in those who were born in purple to look into abuses with a stricter eye than their predecessors, but elected kings are presumed to come upon the foot of reformation. Davenant.

PURPLES. *n. f.* [without a singular.] Spots of a livid red, which break out in malignant fevers; a purple fever.

PURPLISH. *adj.* [from *purple*.] Somewhat purple.  
I could change the colour, and make it purple. Boyle.

PURPORT. *n. f.* [from *pourporte*, Fr.] Design; tendency of a writing or discourse.  
That Plato intended nothing less, is evident from the whole scope and purport of that dialogue. Norris.

TO PURPORT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To intend; to tend to show.  
There was an article against the reception of the rebels, purporting, that if any such rebel should be required of the prince confederate, that the prince confederate should command him to avoid the country. Bacon.

They in most grave and solemn woe untold  
Matter, which little purport'd, but words  
Rank'd in right learned phrase. Rouse.

PURPOSE. *n. f.* [from *propos*, Fr. *propositum*, Lat.]  
1. Intention; design.  
He quit the loins of purpose, that their punishment might have the freer course. Shakespeare.

Change this purpose,  
Which being to horrible, to bloody, must  
Lead on to some foul fate. Shakespeare.

He with troops of lightermen beset the passages of purpose, that when the army should be forward, he might in the freights, let for his purpose, let upon them. Knollys.

And I persuade me God hath not permitted  
His strength again to grow, were not his purpose  
To no less father yet. Milton.

That kind of certainty which doth not admit of any doubt, may serve us well to all intents and purposes, as that which is infallible. Wilkins.

St. Aust n hath laid down a rule to this very purpose.  
They, who are deficients of a name in painting, should read and make observations of such things as they find for their purpose. Dryden.

He travelled the world, on purpose to converse with the most learned men. Girardin.

The common materials, which the ancients made their ships of, were the ornus or wild ash, the fir was likewise used for this purpose. Arbuthnot.

I do this, on purpose to give you a more sensible impression of the imperfection of your knowledge. Watts.

Where men err against this method, it is usually on purpose, and to show their learning. Swift.

2. Effect; consequence; the end desired.  
To small purpose had the council of Jerusalem been assembled, if once their determination being set down, men might afterwards have defended their former opinions. Hooker.

The ground will be like a wood, which keepeth out the sun, and so continueth the wet, whereby it will never graze to purpose that year. Bacon.

Their design is a war, whenever the y can open it with a prospect of succeeding to purpose. Temple.

Such first principles will serve us to very little purpose, and we shall be as much at a loss with, as without them, if they may, by any human power, such as is the will of our teachers, or opinions of our contemporaries, be altered or lost in us. Locke.

He that would relish success to purpose, should keep his passion cool, and his expectations low. Collier.

# PUR

What the Romans have done is not worth notice, having had little occasion to make use of this art, and what they have of it to purpose being borrowed from Aristotle. Baker.

3. Influence; example.  
This common for double dealers to be taken in their own snares, as for the purpose in the matter of power. L'Estrange.

TO PURPOSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To intend; to design; to resolve.  
What David did purpose, it was the pleasure of God that Solomon his son should perform. Hooker.

It is a purpose'd thing, and grows by plot.  
To curb the nobility. Shakespeare.

The whole included race his purpose'd prey. Milton.

Oaths were not purpose'd more than law,  
To keep the good, and just in awe,  
But to confine the bad and fatal.  
Like mortal cattle in a fold. Hudibras.

TO PURPOSE. *v. n.* To have an intention; to have a design.  
I am purpose'd, that my month shall not transgress. Palsgrave.

This is the purpose that is purpose'd upon the whole earth. Ascham.

Paul purpos'd in the turn to go to Jerusalem. Acts.

The christian captives, purposeing to retire thence, placed on each side of the army four racks of wagons. Knollys.

Doubting my crime, I promise and deceive,  
Purpose to slay, whilst I am coming to forgive. Prior.

PURPOSELY. *adv.* [from *purpose*.] By design; by intention.  
Ever the instrument which God hath purposefully framed, thereby to work the knowledge of his nature in the hearts of men, what cause is there wherefore it should not be acknowledged a most apt mean? Hooker.

I have purposefully avoided to speak any thing concerning the instrument due to such persons. Addison.

In composing this discourse, I purposefully declined all oblique and duplicating truths. Akerbury.

The vulgar thus through mutation err,  
As oft the learned by being singular;  
So much the y learn the crowd the better the throng.  
By chance go right, they purposefully go wrong. Pope.

PURPRINE. *n. f.* [from *purpuris*, old Fr. *purpurium*, law Lat.] A clode or enclosure; as also the whole compass of a manor.  
The piece of pence is a flower, and therefore not only the bench but the four pace and pence, and purpose ought to be preserved without corruption. Bacon.

PURR. *n. f.* [from *alauda marina*.] A sea lark. Anjunct.

TO PURR. *v. a.* To murmur as a cat or leopard in pleasure.

PURSE. *n. f.* [from *bourse*, Fr. *purs*, Welsh.] A small bag in which money is contained.  
She bears the purse too, there is a region in Gwynn, all gold and bounty. L'Estrange.

So all the ten of England prove a cheat,  
And take purses? Swift.

He sent certain of the chief persons, specially apparelled with their purses full of money, to the city. Knollys.

I will give him the thousand pieces, out of his great impure, present him with another purse of the same value. Addison.

TO PURSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To put into a purse.  
I am spell cast by Philidel,  
And purse'd within a net. Dryden.

I purse'd it up, but little reck'ning made,  
Till now that this extremity compell'd,  
I find it true. Milton.

2. To contract as a purse.  
And didst contract and purse thy brow together,  
As it thou thou hadst flung up in thy brain  
Some horrible conceit. Shakespeare.

PURSENET. *n. f.* [from *purse* and *net*.] A net

of which the mouth is drawn together by a string.

Conceals are taken by *purselets* in their burrows.

**PURSEPROUD**, *adj.* [*purse* and *proud*.] Pulled up with money.

**PURSER**, *n. f.* [from *purse*.] The paymaster of a ship.

**PURSINESS**, } *n. f.* [from *purify*.]

**PURSIVENESS**, } Shortness of breath.

**PURSLAIN**, *n. f.* [*portulaca*, Latin.] A plant.

The medicaments, proper to diminish the milk, are lettuce, *purston* and celandine.

**PURSLAIN-ROOT**, *n. f.* [from *purshan* and *tree*; *hulmus*, Lat.] A shrub proper to hedge with.

**PURSUABLE**, *adj.* [from *pursum*.] What may be pursued.

**PURSUANCE**, *n. f.* [from *pursum*.] Prosecution; process.

**PURSUANT**, *adj.* [from *pursum*.] Done in consequence of or prosecution of any thing.

**TO PURSUE**, *v. n.* [*pourfuivre*, Fr.]

1. To chase; to follow in hostility.

Love like a shadow flies, when substance love pursues;

*Pursuing* that first flies, and flying what pursues.

When Abraham heard that his brother was taken captive, he armed his trained servants, and *pursued*.

Love like a shadow flies, when substance love pursues;

Left with a whip of scorpions I *pursue* Thy lingering.

2. To prosecute; to continue.

As right conducts tendeth to life; so he that *pursueth* evil, *purseth* it to his own death.

Intimate to *purisue*

Vain war with heaven.

I will *pursue*

This ancient story, whether false or true. When men *pursue* their thoughts of space, they stop at the confines of body, as if space were there at an end.

3. To imitate; to follow as an example.

The fame of ancient matrons you *pursue*, And found a blumelets pattern to the new.

4. To endeavour to attain.

Let us not then *pursue*

A splendid vassalage.

We happiness *pursue*; we fly from pain;

Yet the pursuit, and yet the flight is vain.

What nature has deny'd fools will *pursue*, As apes are ever walking upon two.

**TO PURSUE**, *v. a.* To go on; to proceed.

A galleon.

I have, *pursues* Carnades, wonder'd chymists should not consider.

**PURSUER**, *n. f.* [from *pursum*.] One who follows in hostility.

Fled with the rest,

And falling from a hill, he was so bruised,

That the *pursuer* took him.

His swift *pursuer* from heav'n's gates discern

Th' advantage, and descending tread us down

Thus dropping.

Like a declining statesman left forlorn

To his friends pity and *pursuers* scorn.

**PURSUITE**, *n. f.* [*poursuite*, Fr.]

1. The act of following with hostile intention.

Arm, warriors, arm for fight! the foe at hand,

Whom fled he thought, will have us long *pursuit*.

2. Endeavour to attain.

This means they long propos'd, but little gain'd,

Yet after much *pursuit*, at length obtain'd.

Its honours and vanities are continually passing before him, and inviting his *pursuit*.

He has annexed a secret pleasure to the idea of any thing that is new or uncommon, that he might

encourage us in the *pursuit* after knowledge, and engage us to search into the wonders of his creation.

The will, free from the determination of such desires, is left to the *pursuit* of nearer satisfaction; and to the removal of those uneasinesses it feels in its longings after them.

3. Prosecution; continuance of endeavour.

He concluded with sighs and tears, to confound them, that they would no more press him to give his consent to a thing so contrary to his reason, the execution whereof would break his heart, and that they would give over further *pursuit* of it.

**PURSUANT**, *n. f.* [*poursuivant*, Fr.]

A state messenger; an attendant on the heralds.

How oft do they with golden pinnons cleave

The flitting skies, like flying *pursuants*.

Their grey locks, the *pursuants* of death,

Argue the end of Edmund Mortimer.

Send out a *pursuant* at arms

To Stanley's regiment; bid him bring his power

Before him riding.

For helmets, crests, mantles, and supporters, I leave the order to Edmund Bolton, Gerard Leigh, Jon Ferne, and John, Cuthbert Portmouth, *pursuants* of arms, who have diligently laboured in armory.

The *pursuants* came next,

And like the heralds couch his scutcheon bore.

**PURSY**, *adj.* [*purshy*, French.] Short-breathed and fat.

In the fatness of their *purshy* times,

Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg,

Yea couch and woo for leave to do it good.

Now breathless wrong

Shall sit and pant in your great chairs of ease,

And *purshy* insolence shall break his wind

With fear and horrid flight.

Grown fat and *purshy* by retail

Of pots of beer and bottled ale.

By these, the Medes

Perfume their breaths, and cure old *purshy* men.

**PURTEANCE**, *n. f.* [*appertenance*, Fr.]

The pluck of an animal.

Loath the lamb with fire, his head with his legs

and with the *purteance* thereof.

The shaft against a rib did glance,

And gall'd him in the *purteance*.

**TO PURVEY**, *v. a.* [*pourvoir*, Fr.]

1. To provide with conveniences. This sense is now not in use.

Give no odds to your toes, but do *purvey*

Yomfelt of sword before that bloody day.

His house with all convenience was *purvey'd*.

The rest he found.

2. To procure.

What though from outmost land and sea *purvey'd*,

For him; each river tributary life

Bleeds not.

**TO PURVEY**, *v. n.* To buy in provisions.

Yield thee, so well this day thou hast *purvey'd*.

**PURVEYANCE**, *n. f.* [from *purvey*.]

1. Provision.

Whence mounting up, they find *purveyance*

Of all that royal princes court became.

2. Procurement of victuals.

3. An exaction of provisions for the king's followers.

Some lands be more changeable than others; as for their lying near to the borders, or because of great and continual *purveyances* that are made upon them.

**PURVEYOR**, *n. f.* [from *purvey*.]

1. One that provides victuals.

And woud' *purveyors* his sharp hunger fed

With trugal scraps of flesh, and mallow bread.

The *purveyors* or victuallers are much to be commended, as not a little faulty in that behalf.

2. A procurer; a pimp.

The *purveyors* are such cunning *purveyors*.

Mark where their appetites have once been plac'd

The same resemblance in a younger lover

Lies brooding in their fancies the same pleasures.

The stranger, ravish'd at his good fortune, introduced to some imaginary title, for the *purveyor* has her representatives of some of the ladies.

3. An officer who exacted provision for the king's followers.

**PURVIEW**, *n. f.* [*pourveu*, Fr.] Provision, providing clause.

Though the petition expresses only treason and felony, yet the act is general against all appeals to parliament; and many times the *purview* of an act is larger than the preamble or the petition.

**PURVIEW**, } *n. f.* [from *purview*.]

**PURVIEW**, } Generation of pus in matter.

Consumptions are induced by *purview* in any of the viscera.

**PURULENT**, *adj.* [*purulent*, Fr. *purulentus*, Lat.] Consisting of pus or the running of wounds.

A sore of man is most infectious and odorous, and *purulent* matter of wounds to sound.

It is no easy thing always to discern, whether the suspected matter expectorated by a cough be *purulent*, that is, such as comes from an ulcer.

It spews a filthy froth

Of matter *purulent* and white,

Which happen'd on the skin to light,

And there corrupting on a wound,

Spreads leprosy.

An acrimonious or *purulent* matter, singular as some organs, is more easily deposited upon them than any other part.

**PUS**, *n. f.* [Latin.] The matter of a well digested sore.

Acrid substances break the vessels, and produce an ichor instead of laudable *pus*.

**TO PUSH**, *v. a.* [*pusher*, Fr.]

1. To strike with a thrust.

If the ox *push* a man-servant, he shall be flogged.

2. To force or drive by impulse.

The youth *push* away my feet.

3. To force not by a quick blow, but by continued violence.

Show your mended faiths,

To *push* destruction and perpetual shame

Out of the weak door of our fainting mind.

Through thee will we *push* down our enemies.

Waters forcing way,

Sidelong had *push'd* a mountain from his seat,

Half sunk with all his pines.

This terrible scene which might have proved dangerous, if Cornelius had not been *push'd* out of the room.

4. To press forward.

He tore away his care

With rules to *push* his to time or to beat.

With such impudence did he *push* his way,

that when he heard the cries of above a million of people begging for their bread, he turned at the clamour of faction.

Arts and sciences, in one and the same century have arrived at great perfection, and no wonder since every age has a kind of universal genius which inclines those that live in it to some particular studies, the work then being *push'd* on by their hands, must go forward.

5. To urge; to drive.

Ambition *pushes* the soul to such actions, as are apt to procure honour to the actor.

6. To enforce; to drive to a conclusion.

We are *push'd* for an answer, and are forced to

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freely to confess, that the corruptions of the administration were intolerable. *Swijt.*

To importune; to tease.

To Pusit. r. n.

1. To make a thrust.

None it all dare

With shorted sword to stab in cloister war,  
Nor *pusk* with biting point, but strike at length. *Dryden*

A calf will so manage his head, as though he would *pusk* with his horns even before they shoot. *Ray.*

Lambs, though they never saw the actions of their species, *pusk* with their foreheads, before the budding of a horn. *Addison.*

2. To make an effort.

War seem'd asleep for nine long years; at length Both sides resolv'd to *pusk*, we try'd our strength. *Dryden.*

3. To make an attack.

The king of the north shall *pusk* at him, and the king of the north shall come against him. *Daniel.*

4. To burst out with violence.

*PUSK*. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Thrust; the act of striking with a pointed instrument.

Ne might his core be harmed

With dint of sword or *pusk* of pointed spear. *Spenser.*

They, like resolute men, flood in the face of the breach, receiving the blow with deadly shot and *pusk* of pike, in such furious manner, that the Turks began to retire. *Knollys.*

2. An impulse; force impressed.

No great was the puissance of his *pusk*,  
That humbly fiddle quite he did him bear. *Spenser.*  
Jove was not more pleas'd

With infant nature, when his spacious hand  
Had rounded this huge ball of earth and seas,  
To give it the first *pusk*, and see it roll  
Along the vast abyss. *Addison.*

3. Assault; attack.

He gave his countenance against his name,  
To laugh with gybing boys, and stand the *pusk*  
Of every beardless vain comparative. *Shakespeare.*  
When such a resistance is made, these bold  
fighters will draw in their horns, when their fierce  
and heble *puskes* against truth are repelled with  
pushing and confidence *Watts.*

4. A forcible onset; a strong effort.

A bold *pusk* gives them the overthrow;  
Ride, ride, Michaela. *Shakespeare.*  
Any he goes, makes his *pusk*, stands the shock  
of a battle, and compounds for leaving of a leg  
behind him. *L'Estrange.*  
We have beaten the French from all their  
advanced posts, and driven them into their last  
entrenchments: one vigorous *pusk*, one general  
assault will force the enemy to cry out for quarter. *Addison.*

5. Exigence; trial; extremity.

We'll put the matter to the present *pusk*.  
Is common to talk of dying for a friend, but  
when it comes to the *pusk*, 'tis no more than talk. *L'Estrange.*

The question we would put, is not, whether the  
sacrament of the mass be as truly propitiatory, as  
it is under the law? but, whether it be as truly a  
sacrifice: if so, then it is a true proper sacrifice,  
and is not only commemorative or representative,  
as we are told at a *pusk*. *Atterbury.*

6. A sudden emergence.

There's time enough for that;  
Let them desire, upon this *pusk*, to trouble  
Your joys with like relation. *Shakespeare.*

7. [pustula, Lat.] A pimple; an efflorescence; a wheal; an eruption.

He that was praised to his hurt, should have a  
*pusk* rise upon his nose; as a blister will rise upon  
one's tongue, that tells a lie. *Bacon.*

*PUSK*. n. f. [from *pusk*.] He who pushes forward.

*PUSKING*. adj. [from *pusk*.] Enterprising; vigorous.

*PUSKIN*. n. f. [*pusk* and *pin*.] A child's

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play, in which pins are pushed alternately.

Men, that have wandering thoughts at the voice  
of wisdom out of the mouth of a philosopher, deserve  
as well to be whipt, as boys for playing at *pushpin*,  
when they should be learning. *L'Estrange.*

*PUSILLANIMITY*. n. f. [*pusillanimité*, Fr. *pusillus* and *animus*, Lat.] Cowardice; meanness of spirit.

The property of your excellent spirit is the  
warning of the blood, which, before cold and et-  
tled, left the liver white and pale, the badge of  
*pusillanimité* and cowardice. *Shakespeare.*

The Chinese said where they will; which shew-  
eth, that their law of keeping out strangers is a law  
of *pusillanimité* and fear. *Bacon.*

It is obvious, to distinguish between an act of  
courage and an act of rashness, an act of *pusi-*  
*lanimity*, and an act of great modesty or humility.

*PUSILLANIMOUS*, adj. [*pusillanime*, Fr. *pusillus* and *animus*, Lat.] Meantspirited; narrowminded; cowardly.

An argument fit for great princes, that neither by  
overmeasuring their forces they lose themselves in  
vain enterprises; nor, by undervaluing them,  
descend to fearful and *pusillanimitous* councils. *Bacon.*

He became *pusillanimitous*, and was easily ruffled  
with every little passion within; supine, and as  
openly exposed to any temptation from without. *Woodward.*

What greater instance can there be of a weak  
*pusillanimitous* temper, than for a man to push his  
whole life in opposition to his own sentiments? *Spencer.*

*PUSILLANIMOUSNESS*. n. f. [from *pusillanimitous*.] Meanness of spirit.

*PUSK*. n. f. [I know not whence derived;  
*pusio*, Lat. is a dwarf.]

1. The fondling name of a cat.

A young fellow, in love with a cat, made it his  
humble suit to Venus to turn *pusk* into a woman. *L'Estrange.*

Let *pusk* practice what nature teaches. *Watts.*  
I will permit my son to play at apodistramas,  
which can be no other than our *pusks* in a corner. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

2. The sportman's term for a hare.

Poor honest *pusk*,  
It grieves my heart to see thee thus;  
But bounds can sleep as well as hares. *Gay*

*PUSTULE*. n. f. [*pustule*, Fr. *pustula*, Lat.]

A small swelling; a pimple; a *pusk*; an  
efflorescence.

The blood turning acrimonious, corrodes the  
vessels, producing hemorrhages, *pustules*, red, black,  
and gangrenous. *Arbutnot.*

*PUSTULOUS*, adj. [from *pustula*.] Full of  
*pustules*; pimply.

*TO PUT*. v. a. [Of this word, so common in  
the English language, it is very difficult  
to find the etymology; *putter*, to plant,  
is Danish. *Junius.*]

1. To lay or reposit in any place.

God planted a garden, and there he *put* the man  
whom he had formed. *Genesis.*  
Speak unto him, and *put* words in his mouth. *Exodus.*

If a man *put* in his beast, and feed in another  
man's field; of the best of his own shall he make  
restitution. *Leviticus.*

In these he *put* two weights. *Milton.*  
Feed land with beasts and horses, and after both  
*put* in sheep. *Mortimer.*

2. To place in a situation.

When he had put them all out, he entereth in. *Mark.*

Four speedy cherubims  
*Put* to their mouths the sounding alchimy. *Milton.*

3. To place in any state or condition.

Before we will lay by our just born arms,  
We'll *put* thee down, 'gaust whom thine arms we  
bear. *Shakespeare.*

Or add a royal number to the dead.

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*Put* me in a fury with thee. *Job.*  
The stones he *put* for his pillows. *Genesis.*

He hath *put* my brethren far from me. *Job.*  
As we were *put* in tract with the gospel, even so  
we speak, not as pleasing men, but God. *1 Thess.*

They shall ride upon horses, every one *put* in  
array like a man to the battle against thee. *Jer.*

He *put* them into ward three days. *Genesis.*

She shall be his wife, he may not *put* her away. *Deuteronomy.*

Daniel said, *put* these two aside. *Sufmah.*

This question ask'd *put* me in doubt. *Milton.*

So nature prompts, so form we go astray,

When old exp. nature *put* us in the way. *Dryden.*

Men may *put* government into what hands they  
please. *Locke.*

He that has any doubt of his tenets, received  
without examination, ought to *put* himself wholly  
into this state of ignorance, and throwing wholly  
by all his former notions, examine them with a per-  
fect indifference. *Locke.*

Declaring by word or action a sedate, settled  
design upon another man's life, *put* him in a state  
of war with him. *Locke.*

As for the time of *putting* the runs to the ewes,  
you must consider at what time your grass will  
maintain them. *Mortimer.*

If without any provocation gentlemen will fall  
upon one, in an affair wherein his interest and re-  
putation are embarked, they cannot complain of  
being *put* into the number of his enemies. *Pope.*

4. To reposit.

How wilt thou *put* thy trust on Egypt for chariots? *2 Kings.*

God was entreated of them, because they *put*  
their trust in him. *1 Chronicles.*

5. To trust; to give up; as, he *put* himself  
into the persecutor's hands.

6. To expose; to apply to any thing.

A snow-cracked feldom recovers its former  
strength, or the memory of it leaves a lasting caution  
in the man, not to *put* the part quickly again to  
robust employment. *Locke.*

7. To push into action.

Thank him who *put* me both to this revenge. *Milton.*

When men and women are mixed and well  
chosen, and *put* their best qualities forward, there  
may be any intercourse of civility and good will. *Swift.*

8. To apply.

Your goodliest young men and affs he will *put*  
them to his work. *1 Samuel.*

No man having *put* his hand to the plough and  
looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God. *Luke.*

Rejoice before the Lord in all that thou putt'st  
thine hands unto. *Psalm.*

Chymical operations are excellent tools in the  
hands of a natural philosopher, and are by him  
applicable to many nobler uses, than they are wont  
to be *put* to in laboratories. *Boyle.*

The avarice of their relations *put* them to paint-  
ing, as more gainful than any other art. *Dryden.*

The great difference in the notions of mankind,  
is from the different use they *put* their faculties to. *Locke.*

I expect an offspring, docile and tractable in  
whatever we *put* them to. *Tatler.*

9. To use any action by which the place or  
state of any thing is changed.

I do but keep the peace, *put* up thy sword. *Shakespeare.*

*Put* up your sword; if this young gentleman  
Have done offence, I take the fault on me. *Shakespeare.*

He *put* his hand unto his neighbour's goods. *Exodus.*

Whatsoever cannot be digested by the stomach,  
is by the stomach either *put* up by vomit, or *put*  
down to the guts. *Bacon.*

It *puts* a man from all employment, and makes  
a man's discourses tedious. *Taylor.*

A nimble fencer will *put* in a thrust so quick,  
that the foil will be in your bosom, when you  
thought it a yard off. *Lyby.*

A man, not having the power of his own life,  
cannot *put* himself under the absolute arbitrary  
power of another to take it. *Locke.*

Instead of making apologies, I will send it with my hearty prayers, that those few directions I have here put together, may be truly useful to you.

He will know the truth of these maxims, upon the first occasion that shall make him put together those ideas, and observe whether they agree or disagree.

When you cannot get dinner ready, put the clock back.

10. To cause; to produce.

There is great variety in men's understanding; and their natural constitutions put so wide a difference between some men, that industry would never be able to matter.

11. To comprise; to consign to writing.

Cyrus made proclamation, and put it also in writing.

12. To add.

Whatever God doeth, nothing can be put to it, nor anything taken from it.

13. To place in a reckoning.

If we will rightly estimate things, we shall find, that most of them are wholly to be put on the account of labour.

That such a temporary life, as we now live, is better than no being, is evident by the high value we put upon it ourselves.

14. To reduce to any state.

Mercutio and Friar, for pulling hearts off, are put to silence.

This dishonours you no more, than to take in a town with gentle words, which else would put you to your fortune.

With well-doing ye may put to silence foolish men.

The Turks were in every place put to the wall, and lay by heaps of them.

This tempestuous way would make us deny our senses; for there is scarcely any thing but puts our reason to a stand.

Some modern authors, observing what fruits they have been put to to find out water enough for Noah's flood, say, Noah's flood was not universal, but a universal inundation.

We see the miserable shafts of men are put to, when that, which was founded upon, and supported by idolatry, is become the sanctuary of atheism.

15. To oblige; to urge.

Those that put their bodies to endure in health, may, in most sicknesses, be cured only with diet and ordering.

The discourse I mentioned was written to a private friend, who put me upon that talk.

When the assistance of men have with the greatest preference made laws, yet frequent emergencies happen which they did not foresee, and therefore they are put upon repairs and supplements of such their laws, but almighty God, by one simple law, foretold all events, and could therefore lay laws proportionate to the things he made.

We are put to pursue things, which can hardly be made plainer.

Who can tell can be but temporal, every small probability of it need not put us to secondly to prevent it.

They should seldom be put about doing those things, but when they have a mind.

16. To incite; to instigate; to exhort; to urge by influence.

The great preparation put the king upon the resolution of having such a body in his way.

Those who have lived very kindly before, must meet with a great deal more trouble, because they are put upon changing the whole course of their life.

This caution will put them upon considering, and teach them the necessity of examining more than themselves.

It need not be any wonder, why I could employ myself upon that body, or put others upon it.

He replied, with some vehemence, that he would not make any more made would be the end of the business.

I would have put him upon it.

This put me upon observing the thickness of the glass, and considering whether the dimensions and proportions of the rings may be truly derived from it by computation.

It banishes from our thoughts a lively sense of religion, and puts us upon to eager a pursuit of the advantages of life, as to leave us no inclination to reflect on the great author of them.

These wretches put us upon all mischief, to feed their lusts and extravagant passions.

17. To propose; to state.

A man of Tyre, skilful in work in gold and silver, to find out every device which shall be put to him.

Put it thus—unfold to Stains straight, What to Jove's ear thou durst impart of late.

He'll stare. The question originally put and disputed in public schools was, whether, under any pretence whatsoever, it may be lawful to resist the supreme magistrate?

I only put the question, whether, in reason, it would not have been proper the kingdom should have received timely notice?

I put the case at the worst, by supposing what seldom happens, that a course of virtue makes us insupportable in this life.

18. To form; to regulate.

19. To reach to another.

Go onto him that greets his neighbour drunk, that putteth thy bottle to him, and maketh him drunken.

20. To bring into any state of mind or temper.

Solyman, to put the Rhodians out of all suspicion of occasion, sent those soldiers he had levied in the countries nearest unto Rhodes far away, and so upon the sudden to set upon them.

His highness put him in mind of the promise he had made the day before, which was so sacred, that he hoped he would not violate it.

To put your ladyship in mind of the advantages you have in all these points, would look like a design to flatter you.

I broke all hospitable laws, To hear you from your palace yard by night, And put your noble person in a fright.

The best laws that befalls children, puts them into complaints and bawling.

21. To offer; to advance.

I am as much ashamed to put a loose indigested play upon the publick, as I should be to offer brains in a payment.

Whoever he puts a slight upon good works, 'tis as they find distance from faith.

22. To unite; to place as an ingredient.

He has right to put into his complex idea, signified by the word gold, those qualities, which upon trial he has found united.

23. To put by. To turn off; to divert.

Watch and resist the devil, his chief designs are to hinder thy devotion to god, to put thee by from thy spiritual employment.

A try be both put by an agree fit, and mitigated a fit of the gout.

24. To put by. To thrust aside.

Caliban, in his old years, marrying a young and faithful, had a little those two daughters to himself in beauty, who he put by their young cousin from that expectation.

Was the crown offered him thrice?

—Ay, marry, was't, and he put it by thrice, Every time after that other.

Jonathan clothed for his son, Had not just God put by the unnatural blow.

When I drove a thrust, home as I could, To reach his traitor heart, he put it by, And ended up the striking.

25. To put down. To battle; to repulse; to crush.

How the ladies and I have put him down!

26. To put down. To degrade.

The greedy third of red crown Sur'd I took up to put by their down.

The king of Egypt put Jehu down at Jerusalem.

27. To put down. To bring into disuse. Sugar hath put down the use of honey, inasmuch as we have lost those preparations of honey, which the ancients had.

With copper collars and with brawny beads, Quite to put down the fashion of our black.

28. To put down. To confute. Mark now how a plain tale shall put you down.

29. To put forth. To propose. Samson said, I will now put forth a riddle to you.

30. To put forth. To extend. He put forth his hand, and pulled him in.

31. To put forth. To emit, as a sprouting plant. An excellent observation of Aristotle, why some plants are of greater age than living creatures, is that they yearly put forth new leaves, whereas living creatures put forth, after their put forth growth, nothing but hair and nails, which are increments.

He said, let the earth Put forth the verdant grass, herb yielding food, And fruit-tree yielding fruit.

32. To put forth. To exert. I put it forth my goodness.

In honouring God, put forth all thy strength.

We should put forth all our strength, and without having an eye to his preparations, make the greatest push we are able.

33. To put in. To interpose. Give me leave to put in a word to tell you, that I am glad you allow us dissent in degree.

34. To put in. To drive to harbour. No ties, Halfers, or gabies in it, nor anchors cast, Whom storm's put in there, are with day's labour.

35. To put in practice. To use; to exercise. Neither gods nor man will give consent, To put in practice your unjust content.

36. To put off. To defer; to lay aside. None of us put off our oaths, saying that if one put them off for walking.

Ambition, like a toad, never looks back, And is a swelling, and the last affection. A high mind can put off.

It is the new skin or shell that putteth off the old; and in birds, the young feather putteth off the old; and in birds cast their beaks, then the beak putteth off the old.

Ye shall die perhaps, by putting off. Humankind put on gods; death to be willed this.

I for his sake will leave. Thy bosom, and this glory next to thee, Freely put off, and for him lately die.

When a man shall be just about to quit this world, to put off his mortality, and to deliver up his last accounts to God, he must serve him for little else, but to testify him of a faithful review of his past life.

Now the cheerful light her hours dispels, She with no winning turns the truth conceals, But put the woman off, and stand reverend.

My friend, fancying her to be an old woman, put off his hat to her, when the pulling off his mask appeared a much better fellow.

Homer says he puts off that air of old which so properly belongs to his character, and debases himself into a droll.

37. To put off. To defeat or delay with some artifice or excuse. The gains of ordinary trades are honest, those of hargons are more doubtful, when it could stand upon others necessity, broke by credit to draw them on, put off others cunningly that they be better chapmen.

I hoped for a demonstration, but I have hopes to put me off with an evasion.



# PUT

Some hard words the goat gave, but the fox puts all with a jest. *L'Estrange.*  
I do not intend to be thus put off with an old song. *Morc.*

Do men in good earnest think that God will be put off for or that the law of God will be baffled with a lie clothed in a scoff? *South.*

This is a very unreasonable demand, and we might put him off with this answer, that there are several things which all men in their wits disbelieve, and yet none but madmen will go about to disprove. *Bentley.*

38. To Put off. To delay; to defer; to procrastinate.

Let not the work of to-day be put off till to-morrow; for the future is uncertain. *L'Estrange.*

So many accidents may deprive us of our lives, that we can never say, that he who neglects to secure his salvation to-day, may without danger put it off to to-morrow. *Wake.*

He seems generally to prevail, persuading them to a confidence in some partial works of obedience, or else to put off the care of their salvation to some future opportunities. *Rogers.*

39. To Put off. To pass fallaciously.

It is very hard, that Mr. Steele should take up the artificial reports of his own fiction, and then put them off upon the world as additional fears of a popish successor. *Swift.*

40. To Put off. To discard.

Upon these taxations,

The clothiers all put off

The spinners, carders, fullers, weavers. *Shaksp.*

41. To Put off. To recommend; to vend or obtrude.

The effects which pass between the spirits and the tangible parts are not at all handled, but put off by the names of virtues, natures, actions, and passions. *Bacon.*

42. To Put on or upon. To impute; to charge.

43. To Put on or upon. To invest with, as clothes or covering.

Strangely visited people he cures,

Hanging a golden stamp about their necks,

Put on with holy prayers. *Shaksp.*

Give even way unto my rough affairs;

Put not you on the visage of the times,

And belike them to Percy troublesome. *Shaksp.*

So shall inferior eyes,

That borrow their behaviour from the great,

Grow great by your example, and put on

The d'unless spirit of resolution. *Shaksp.*

It too be with me, and give me bread to eat,

and command to put on, then shall the Lord be my God. *Genys.*

She has

Very good suits, and very rich; but then

She cannot put 'em on; she knows not how

to wear a garment. *Ben Jonson.*

Taking his cap from his head, he said, this cap

will not hold two heads, and therefore it must be

tied to one, and so put it on again. *Knolles.*

Advance puts on the canonical habit.

Decay of Piety.

Mercury had a mind to learn what credit he had

in the world, and so put on the shape of a man. *L'Estrange.*

The little ones are taught to be proud of their

coats, before they can put them on. *Locke.*

44. To Put on. To forward; to promote; to incite.

I grow fearful,

By what yourself too late have spoke and done,

That you protect this course, and put it on

By your allowance. *Shaksp.*

Say, you ne'er had don't

But by our putting on. *Shaksp.*

Others eny to the state draws, and puts on

For countenances receiv'd. *Ben Jonson.*

This came handsonely to put on the peace, because

it was a fair example of a peace bought. *Bacon.*

As danger did approach, her spirits rose,

And putting on the king's dignity, her foes. *Halifax.*

45. To Put on or upon. To impose; to subject.

# PUT

I have offended; that which thou putt'st on me, I will bear. *Kings.*

He not only undermineth the base of religion, but

puts upon us the vilest error from truth. *Brown.*

The flock found he was put upon, but set a good

face however upon his entertainment. *L'Estrange.*

Fallacies we are apt to put upon ourselves, by

taking words for things. *Locke.*

Why are scripture maxims put upon us, without

taking notice of scripture examples which he cross

them? *Atterbury.*

46. To Put on. To assume; to take.

The duke hath put on a religious life,

And thrown into neglect the pompous court. *Shaksp.*

Wife men love you, in their own despatch,

And, finding in their mix'd wits no ease,

Are forc'd to put you folly on to please. *Dryden.*

There is no quality so contrary to my nature

which one cannot affect, and put on upon occasion,

in order to serve an interest. *Swift.*

47. To Put on. To refer.

For the certain knowledge of that truth,

I put you over to heaven, and to my mother. *Shaksp.*

48. To Put out. To place at ulury.

Lord, who shall abide in thy tabernacle? he that

putteth not out his money to ulury. *Psalms.*

To have retir'd upon his own,

He call'd his money in;

But the prevailing love of pelf,

Soon split him on the former self. *Dryden.*

He put it out again

Money at ul, when returned into the hands of

the owner, usually he dead there till he gets a

new tenant for it, and can put it out again. *Locke.*

An old usurer, charmed with the pleasures of a

country life, in order to make a purchase, call'd

in all his money; but, in a very few days after,

he put it out again. *Adams.*

One hundred pounds only, put out at interest at

ten per cent. doth in twenty years encrease to

above one hundred thousand pounds. *Child.*

49. To Put out. To extinguish.

The Phylaines put out his eyes. *Judges.*

Whereforever the wax floated, the flame took

it, till at last it spread all over, and put the flame

quite out. *Bacon.*

I must die

Betray'd, captiv'd, and both my eyes put out. *Milton.*

In places that abound with mines, when the sky

seemed clear, there would suddenly arise a great in

flame, which they call a damp, so gross and thick,

that it would oftentimes put out their candles. *Boyle.*

This barbarous influence of a wild unreasonab

passion, quite put out those little remains of af

fection the still had for her lord. *Adams.*

50. To Put out. To emit, as a plant.

Trees planted too deep in the ground, for love of

approach to the sun, forsake their first root, and put

out another more towards the top of the earth. *Bacon.*

51. To Put out. To extend; to protrude.

When the traveled, the one put out his head.

Genys.

52. To Put out. To expel; to drive from.

When they have overtaken him, and the wars

are finished, shall they themselves be put out. *Spenser.*

I am resolv'd, that when I am put out of the

stewardship, they may receive me to their hearts. *Locke.*

The nobility of Cusile put out the king of Arra

gon, in favour of king Philip. *Bacon.*

53. To Put out. To make publick.

You tell us, that you shall be forc'd to leave off

your modesty; you mean that little which is put;

for it was so to me when you put out the modest

When I was at Venice, they were putting out

curious stamps of the several offices, most famous

for their beauty or magnificence. *Adams.*

54. To Put out. To disconcert.

There is no affectation in passion; for that putteth

a man out of his precepts, and in a new rule there

custom leaveth him. *Ben Jonson.*

55. To Put to. To kill by; to punish by.

# PUT

From Ireland am I come,  
To signify that rebels there are up,  
And put the Englishmen unto the sword. *Shaksp.*

There were no barks to throw the rebels into,

and send them away by sea, they were put all to

the sword. *Bacon.*

Such as were taken on either side, were put to

the sword or to the halter. *Clarendon.*

Soon as they had him at their mercy,

They put him to the cudgel fiercely. *Hudibras.*

56. To Put to. To refer to; to expose.

Having lost two of their bravest commanders at

Ten, they durst not put it to a battle at sea, and set

up their rest wholly upon the land enterprise. *Bacon.*

It is to be put to question in general, whether it

be lawful for christian princes to make an invasive

war, simply for the propagation of the faith? *Bacon.*

I was not more concern'd in that debate

Of empire, when our universal state

Was put to hazard, and the giant race

Our captive kings were ready to embrace. *Dryden.*

57. To Put to it. To distress; to per-

plex; to press hard.

What wouldst thou write of me, if thou shouldst

praise me? *Shaksp.*

O gentle lady, do not put me to't,

For I am nothing if not critical. *Shaksp.*

Lord Angelo dukes it well in his absence;

He puts transgression to't. *Shaksp.*

They have a leader,

Fullus Andrus, that will put you to't. *Shaksp.*

They were actually making parties to go up to

the moon together, and were more put to it how to

meet with accommodations by the way, than how

to go thither. *Adams.*

The figures and letters were so mingled, that the

conver was hard put to it on what part of the money

to follow the inscription. *Adams.*

I shall be hard put to it, to bring myself off.

Adams.

58. To Put to. To assist with.

Zelmae would have put to her helping hand, but

she was taken a quivering. *Sidney.*

The carpenter is being set to work, and every one

putting to his helping hand, the budge was re-

paired. *Kneller.*

59. To Put to death. To kill.

It was spread abroad that the king had a purpose

to put to death Edward Plantagenet in the Tower. *Bacon.*

One Bell was put to death at Tyburn, for moving

a new rebellion. *Hayward.*

Tenta put to death one of the Roman ambassa-

dors, who was oblig'd, by a successful war, which

the Romans made, to consent to give up all the

sea coast. *Arbuthnot.*

60. To Put together. To accumulate

into one sum or mass.

Put all your other subjects together; they have

not taken half the pains for your majesty's service

that I have. *L'Estrange.*

This last age has made a greater progress, than

all ages before put together. *Burton.*

61. To Put up. To pass unrevenged.

I will under no longer apprehend, nor am I yet

perfuaded to put up in justice what already I have

touchably felt. *Shaksp.*

It is pittance, in many cases, to put up the inju-

ries of a weaker enemy, for fear of incurring the

displeasure of a stronger. *L'Estrange.*

How many indignities does he put up with, and how

many affronts does he put up with, before he can

his love is movable. *South.*

The Commonwealth woman must put up a refusal,

and the pre-achting name of dog, commonly used

by the Jews of the East. *Boyle.*

Not put up blow, but that which is

Right war-hapful on blood for blood. *Hudibras.*

For reputation only of small things, which cannot

counteract the evil and hazard of a suit, but ought

to excite our patience and forgiveness, and to be

put up without recourse to justice. *Kettlewell.*

Such a trial improves men to be put up, but

when the offender is below retriement. *Adams.*

62. To Put up. To emit; to cause to

germinate, as plants.

Hartshorn Haven, or in small pieces, mixed with dung, and watered, putteth up insatiable. Bacon.  
63. To **PUT up**. To expose publicly; us, these goods are put up to sale.

64. To **PUT up**. To start from a cover.

In town, whilst I am following one character, I am confused in my way by another, and put up such a variety of odd creatures in both sexes, that they foil the scent of one another, and puzzle the chase. Spectator.

65. To **PUT up**. To hoard.

Himself never put up any of the rent, but disposed of it by the assistance of a reverend divine to augment the vicar's portion. Spectator.

66. To **PUT up**. To hide.

Why so earnestly seek you to put up that letter? Shakespeare.

67. To **PUT upon**. To impose; to lay upon.

When in swinish sleep, What cannot you and I perform upon Th' unguarded Duncan? what not put upon His spongy officers, who shall bear the guilt Of our great quell? Shakespeare.

68. To **PUT upon trial**. To expose or summon to a solemn and judicial examination.

Christ will bring all to life, and then they shall be put every one upon his own trial, and receive judgment. Locke.

Jack had done more wisely, to have put himself upon the trial of his country, and made his defence in form. Arbuthnot.

To **PUT**. v. n.

1. To go or move.

The wind cannot be perceived, until there be an eruption of a great quantity, from under the water; whereas in the first putting up, it couleth in little portions. Bacon.

2. To steer a vessel.

An ordinary fleet could not hope to succeed against a place that has always a considerable number of men of war ready to put to sea. Addison.

His fury thus appear'd, he puts to land, The ghosts forsoke their seats. Dryden.

3. To shoot or germinate.

In fibrous roots, the sap delighteth more in the earth, and therefore putteth downward. Bacon.

4. To **PUT forth**. To leave a port.

Order for sea is given; They have put forth the haven. Shakespeare.

5. To **PUT forth**. To germinate; to bud; to shoot out.

No man is free, But that his negligence, his folly, fear, Amongst the minute doings of the world, Sometimes putteth forth. Shakespeare.

The fig-tree putteth forth her green figs. Canticles.

Take earth from under walls where nettles put forth in abundance, without any string of the nettles, and put that earth, and set in it stock gilliflowers. Bacon.

Herb roots, besides the putting forth upwards and downwards, putteth forth in round. Bacon.

6. To **PUT in**. To enter a haven.

As Homer went, the ship put in at Samos, where he continued the whole winter, singing in the honours of great men, with a train of boys after him. Pope.

7. To **PUT in**. To offer a claim.

They shall stand for test, they had gone down too, but that a wife bought put in for them. Shakespeare.

Although astrologers may be a put in, and plead the secret influence of this star, yet Galen, in his comment, makes no such consideration. Bacon.

If a man should put in to be one of the knights of Malta, he might modestly enough prove his fitness against a less qualified competitor. Collier.

8. To **PUT in for**. To claim; to stand candidate for. A metaphor, I suppose, from putting each man his lot into a box.

This is to grow a vice, that I knew not whether it do not put in for the name of virtue. Locke.

9. To **PUT off**. To leave land.

I boarded, and commanded to ascend My friends and followers, to put off and lend Way to our ship. Chapman.

As the hackney boat was putting off, a boy, desiring to be taken in, was refused. Addison.

10. To **PUT over**. To sail cross.

Sir Francis Drake came coasting along from Carthagen, a city of the main land to which he put over, and took it. Abbot.

11. To **PUT to sea**. To set sail; to begin the course.

It is manifest, that the duke did his best to come down, and to put to sea. Bacon.

He warn'd him for his safety to provide; Not put to sea, but safe on shore abide. Dryden.

They put to sea with a fleet of three hundred sail, of which they lost the half. Arbuthnot.

With fresh provision hence our fleet to store, Consult our safety, and put off to sea. Pope.

12. To **PUT up**. To offer one's self a candidate.

I pun the decrease of a lion, the beasts met to chide a king, when several put up. L'Estrange.

13. To **PUT up**. To advance to; to bring one's self forward.

With this he put up to my lord, The courtiers kept their distance due, He twitch'd his sleeve. Swift.

14. To **PUT up with**. To suffer without resentment.

15. This is one of those general words, of which language makes use, to spare a needless multiplicity of expression, by applying one found in a great number of senses, so that its meaning is determined by its concomitants, and must be shown by examples much more than by explanation; this and many other words had occurred less frequently had they had any synonyms or been easily paraphrased, yet without synonyms or paraphrase how can they be explained!

**PUT**. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. An action of distils.

The sing's was a fore'd put, and a chance rather than a choice. L'Estrange.

2. A rustick; a clown. I know not whence derived.

Queer country puts extol queen Bess's reign, And of lost hospitality complain. Beaumont.

3. A game at cards.

4. **PUT off**. Excuse; shift.

The fox's put off is instructive towards the government of our lives, provided his fooling be made our earnest. L'Estrange.

**PUTAGE**. n. f. [putain, Fr.] In law, prostitution on the woman's part. Diet.

**PUTANISM**. n. f. [putanisme, Fr.] The manner of living, or trade of a prostitute. Diet.

**PUTATIVE**. adj. [putatif, Fr. from puto, Lat.] Supposed; reputed.

It a wife commits adultery, she shall lose her dower, though she be only a putative, and not a true and real wife. Ayliffe.

**PUTID**. adj. [putidus, Latin.] Mean; low; worthless.

He that follows nature is never out of his way; whereas all imitation is putid and servile. L'Estrange.

**PUTIDNESS**. n. f. [from putid.] Meanness; vileness.

**PUTLOG**. n. f.

Putlogs are pieces of timber or short poles, about sevenfoot long, to bear the boards they stand on to work, and to lay bricks and mortar upon. Mason.

**PUTREDINOUS**. adj. [from putredo, Lat.] Stinking; rotten.

A putredinous ferment coagulates all humours, as milk with rennet is turned. Boyer.

**PUTREFACTION**. n. f. [putrefaction, Fr. putris and facio, Latin.] The state of growing rotten; the act of making rotten.

Putrefaction is a kind of fermentation, or intense motion of bodies, which tends to the destruction of that form of their existence, which is said to be in a natural state. Quincy.

If the spirit protrude a little, and that motion inordinate, there followeth putrefaction, which ever dissolveth the confidence of the body into mere inequality. Bacon.

Vegetable putrefaction is produced by throwing green vegetables in a heap in open warm air, and putting them together, by which they acquire a putrid irreconcilable taste and odour. Arbuthnot.

One of these knots rises to suppuration, and being excluded its putrefaction. Blackmore.

**PUTREFACTIVE**. adj. [from putrefacio, Lat.] Making rotten.

They make putrefactive generations, convertible into seminal productions. Bacon.

If the bone be corrupted, the putrefaction will disperse it. Harvey.

To **PUTREFY**. v. a. [putrifier, Fr. putrefacio, Lat.] To make rotten; to corrupt with rottenness.

To keep them here, They would but sink, and putrefy the air. Shakespeare.

Many ill projects are undertaken, and private suits putrefy the public good. Bacon.

The ulcer itself being putrefied, I scarified it and the parts about, so far as I thought necessary, permitting them to bleed freely, and thrust out the rotten flesh. Heyman.

A wound was to putrefy, as to endanger the bone. Temple.

Such a constitution of the air, as would naturally putrefy raw flesh, must endanger by a mortification. Arbuthnot.

To **PUTREFY**. v. n. To rot.

From the sole of the foot, even unto the head, there is no soundness in it, but wounds and bruises, and putrefying sores. Isaiah.

All imperfect mixture is apt to putrefy, and every substance more apt to putrefy than only Bacon.

These hymns, though not revive, embalm the spice. The world, which else would putrefy with vice. Donne.

The pain proceeded from some acrimony in the serum, which, falling into this declining putrefied. Harvey.

**PUTRESCENCE**. n. f. [from putresco, Lat.] The state of rotting.

Now if any ground this effect from gall or choler, because being the fiery humour, it will readily mount the water, we may conceive in the common putrescence, it may promote elevation. Bacon.

**PUTRESCENT**. adj. [putrescens, Latin.] Growing rotten.

Aliment is not only necessary for repairing the fluids and solids of an animal, but likewise to keep the fluids from the putrescent alkaline state, which they would acquire by constant motion. Arbuthnot.

**PUTRID**. adj. [putride, Fr. putridus, Lat.] Rotten; corrupt.

The wine to putrid blood converted flow. Milton.

If a nurse feed only on flesh, and drink only her milk, instead of turning sour, will turn putrid and smell like urine. Arbuthnot.

Putrid fever is that kind of fever, in which the humours, or part of them, have so little circulation, that they fall into an intestine morbid putrefaction, which is commonly the case after an evacuation, great or excessive heat. Quincy.

**PUTRIDNESS**. n. f. [from putrid.] Rottenness.

Midorous rusts depend on the acid spirit of the ferment, and the putridity of the meat. Boyle.

**PUTREN**. n. f. [from put.]

1. One who puts.

# P U Z

- The most wretched sort of people are dreamers  
spare cuts and putters of cakes. *L'Estrange.*
1. **Pu'tter on.** Inciter; instigator.  
My good lord cardinal, they vent reproaches  
At me chiefly on you, as putter on  
Of late exactions. *Shakespeare.*  
You are abused, and by some putter on,  
That will be damn'd for it. *Shakespeare.*
- PUTTING-STONE.** *n. f.*  
In some parts of Scotland, stones are laid at the  
gates of great houses, which they call putting-stones,  
for trials of strength. *Pope.*
- PUTTICK.** *n. f.* [derived by *Mingler*,  
from *lutio*, Lat.] A buzzard.  
Who finds the partridge in the puttick's nest,  
Put may imagine how the bird was dead? *Shallp.*  
The next are those, which are called birds of prey,  
as the eagle, hawk, puttick, and cornarant. *Peacham.*
- PUTTY.** *n. f.*  
1. A kind of powder on which glass is  
ground.  
An object glass of a fourteen foot telescope, made  
by an artificer at London, I once mended consider-  
ably, by grinding it on putch with putty, and leav-  
ing it very easily in the grinding, lest the putty  
should scratch it. *Newton.*
2. A kind of cement used by glaziers.
3. **PUZZLE.** *v. a.* [for *posse*, from  
*posse*. *Skinner.*]
1. To perplex; to confound; to embar-  
rass; to entangle; to gravel; to put to  
a stand; to tease.  
Your presence needs must puzzle Antony. *Shakespeare.*  
I say there is no darkness but ignorance, in which  
thou art more puzzled than the Egyptians in their  
fog. *Shakespeare.*  
Both armies of the enemy would have been  
puzzled what to have done. *Clarendon.*  
A very shrewd disputant in those points is dexter-  
ous in puzzling others, if they be not thorough-  
ly-versed speculators in those great theories. *Moor.*  
I shall purposely omit the mention of argument,  
which relate to infinity, as being not to easily intelli-  
gible, and therefore more apt to puzzle and amuse,  
than to convince. *Wilkins.*  
He is perpetually puzzled and perplexed amidst  
his own blunders, and mistakes the cause of those  
he would confute. *Addison.*  
Perkins, who labour under real evils, will not  
puzzle themselves with conjectural ones. *Clarissa.*  
She strikes each point with native force of mind,  
While puzzled fearing blunders far behind. *Young.*
2. To make intricate; to entangle.  
The ways of heaven are dark and intricate,  
Pasted in mazes, and perplex'd with error. *Addison.*

# P Y R

- These, as my guide informed me, were men of  
subtle tempers, and puzzled politicks, who would  
supply the place of real wisdom with cunning and  
avarice. *Tatler.*
- I did not indeed at first imagine there was in it  
such a jargon of ideas, such an inconsistency of  
notions, such a confusion of particles, that rather  
puzzle than connect the sense, which in some places  
he seems to have named at, as I found upon my  
nearer perusal of it. *Addison.*
- TO PUZZLE.** *v. n.* To be bewildered in  
one's own notions; to be awkward.  
The servant is a puzzling fidd, that heels nothing.  
*L'Estrange.*
- PUZZLE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Embar-  
rassment; perplexity.  
Mena great at fortune are strangers to themselves,  
and while they are in the puzzle of business, they  
have no time to tend their health either of body or  
mind. *Bacon.*
- PUZZLER.** *n. f.* [from *puzzle*.] He who  
puzzles.
- PYGARG.** *n. f.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*
- PYGMÆAN.** *adj.* [from *pygmy*.] Belong-  
ing to a pygmy.  
They, less than smallest dwarfs in narrow room,  
Throng numberless like that pygmean race  
Beyond the Indian mount. *Milton.*
- PYGMÆ.** *n. f.* [from *pygme*, Fr. *pygmée*.]  
A dwarf; one of a nation fabled to be  
only three spans high, and after long  
wars to have been destroyed by cranes.  
Any thing little.  
If they deny the present spontaneous production  
or larger plants, and confine the earth to as pygmy  
burths in the vegetable kingdom, as they do in the  
other; yet surely in such a supposed universal di-  
cay of nature, even mankind itself that is now  
nourished, though not produced, by the earth,  
must have degenerated in stature and strength in  
every generation. *Bentley.*
- PYLO'RUS.** *n. f.* [from *πυλός*.] The lower  
orifice of the stomach.
- PYRAMID.** *n. f.* [from *pyramide*, Fr. *pyramide*,  
from *πύρ*, fire; because fire always ascends  
in the figure of a cone.] A solid figure,  
whose base is a polygon, and whose sides  
are plain triangles, their several points  
meeting in one. *Harris.*  
Know, Sir, that I will not wunt pinion'd at your  
master's court; rather make my country's high  
pyramids my gibbet, and hang me up in chains. *Shakespeare.*  
An hollow crystal pyramid he takes,  
In ornamental waters dipt above,  
Of it a brand extinguisher he makes,  
And hoods the flames. *Dryden.*

# P Y X

- Part of the ore is shot into quadrilateral pyramids.  
*Woodward.*
- PYRAMIDAL.** *adj.* [from *pyramid*.]  
**PYRAMIDICAL.** *adj.* Having the form of  
a pyramid.  
Of which sort likewise are the gems or stones,  
that are here shot into cubes, into pyramidal forms,  
or into angular columns. *Woodward.*  
The pyramidal idea of its flame, upon occasion  
of the candles, is what is in question. *Locke.*
- PYRAMIDICALLY.** *adv.* [from *pyrami-  
dical*.] In form of a pyramid.  
Olympus is the largest, and therefore he makes  
it the basis upon which Ossa stands, that being the  
next to Olympus in magnitude, and Pelion being  
the least, is placed above Ossa, and thus they rise  
pyramidically. *Brown.*
- PYRAMIS.** *n. f.* A pyramid.  
The form of a *pyramis* is lame, which we  
usually see, is merely by accident, and that the air  
about, by quenching the sides of the flame, contract  
it, and extend it into that form, for of itself it  
would be round, and therefore smoke is in the figure  
of a *pyramis* reversed; for the air quencheth the  
flame, and receives the smoke. *Boyle.*
- PYRE.** *n. f.* [from *pyra*, Lat.] A pile to be burnt.  
When his brave son upon the funeral pyre  
He saw extended, and his head on fire. *Dryden.*  
With tender billet-doux he lights the pyre,  
And breathes three anxious sighs to rule the fire. *Pope.*
- PYRITES.** *n. f.* [from *πύρ*.] Firestone.  
*Pyrites* contains sulphur, sometimes arsenick,  
always iron, and sometimes copper. *Woodward.*
- PYROMANCY.** *n. f.* [from *πύρ*, fire, and *μαντεία*,  
divination by fire.] Divi-  
nation by fire.  
Divination was invented by the Persians, and is  
scarcely or never taken in a good sense; there are  
four kinds of divination, hydromancy, pyromancy,  
aeromancy, geomancy. *Achille.*
- PYROTECHNICAL.** *adj.* [from *pyrotechnique*,  
Fr. from *pyrotechnicks*.] Engaged or  
skilled in fireworks.
- PYROTECHNICKS.** *n. f.* [from *πύρ* and  
*τεχνή*.] The art of employing fire to use  
or pleasure; the art of fireworks.
- PYROTECHNIC.** *n. f.* [from *pyrotechnic*, French.]  
The art of managing fire.  
Great discoveries have been made by the means  
of *pyrotechny* and *chymistry*, which in late ages  
have attained to a greater height than formerly. *Hale.*
- PYRRHONISM.** *n. f.* [from *Pyrrho*, the  
founder of the *skepticks*.] *Skepticism*;  
universal doubt.
- PYX.** *n. f.* [from *pyxis*, Latin.] The box in  
which the Romans keep the host.

Q.

# Q

Q is a consonant borrowed from the  
Latin or French, for which,  
though q is commonly placed in the  
Saxon alphabet, the Saxons generally  
used cp, cw; a cællan or cwellan, to  
quell; qu is, in English, pronounced as  
by the Italians and Spaniards cw; as  
quad, quench; except quon, which is

# Q U A

spoken, according to the manner of the  
French, *coit*: the name of this letter is  
*cue*, from *queue*, French, tail; its form  
being that of an O with a tail.  
**QUAB.** *n. f.* [derived, by *Skinner*, from  
*gobio*, the Latin name.] A sort of fish.  
**TO QUACK.** *v. n.* [from *quacken*, Dutch, to  
cry as a goose.]

# Q U A

1. To cry like a duck. This word is often  
written *quack*, to represent the sound  
better.  
Wild ducks quack, where grasshoppers did sing. *King.*
2. To chatter boastfully; to brag loudly;  
to talk ostentatiously.

Believe mechanick virtues  
Can raise them mountains in Potoff,  
Seek out for plants with signatures,  
To quack of universal cures, *Hudibras.*

QUACK, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A boastful pretender to arts which he does not understand.

The change, school, and pulpits are full of quacks, jugglers and play-actors. *Edmund*

Some quacks in the art of teaching, pretend to make young gentlemen masters of the languages, before they can be masters of common sense. *Fulton.*

2. A vain boastful pretender to physick; one who proclaims his own medical abilities in publick places.

At the first appearance of a French quack, made in Paris, a boy walked before him, publishing with a shrill voice, "My father cures all sorts of distempers," to which the doctor added in a grave manner, "The child says true." *Addison.*

3. An artful tricking practitioner in physick.

Disparaging quacks with curies fled the place, And vile attorneys, now an inch less. *Pope.*

QUACKERY, *n. f.* [from quack.] Mean or bad arts in physick; false pretensions to any art.

QUACKSALVER, *n. f.* [quack and salve.] One who brags of medicines or salves; a medicaster; a charlatan.

Saltimbancos, quacksalvers and charlatans deceive the vulgar in lower degrees; were Eliza alive, the Piazza and the Post-Neut could speak their fallacies. *Brown.*

Many poor country vicars, for want of other means, are driven to their shifts; to turn mountebanks, quacksalvors and empiricks. *Barton.*

QUADRAGESIMAL, *adj.* [quadragesimal, Fr. *quadragesime*, Lat.] Lenten; belonging to lent; used in lent.

I have composed prayers out of the church collects, adventual, quadragesimal, paschal, or pentecostal. *Saunderson.*

QUADRANGLE, *n. f.* [quadratus and angulus, Lat.] A square; a surface with four right angles.

My choler being overblown With walking once about the quadrangle, I come to talk. *Shakespeare.*

The eternal hath a quadrangle for every month in the year. *Houder.*

QUADRANGULAR, *adj.* [from quadrangle.] Square; having four right angles.

Common salt dissolved into little crystals, coming near to a cube, sometimes into square plates, sometimes into short quadrangular prisms. *Grew.*

Each tenon is with a crani, containing itself to the planes, is of a home quadrangular. *Henslow.*

I was placed at a quadrangular table, opposite to the most handsome. *Speiser.*

QUADRANT, *n. f.* [quadrans, Lat.]

1. The fourth part; the quarter.

In forty three years may be lost sixteen days, omitting the intercalation of one day every fourth year, allowed for the quadrature of six hours superannuation. *Brown.*

2. The quarter of a circle.

The philosophy of the cyclople to the equator, and from thence the diurnal circles, comes to the last right attention, which finish their revolutions in each quadrant of the circle of the ecliptic, being joined to the lower inequality, arising from the eccentricity, makes these quarterly and becoming irregular inequalities of natural days. *Holder.*

3. An instrument with which altitudes are taken.

Some had compasses, others quadrants. Tuttle. Thin taper sticks radiate from one center part; let these into the quadrant's form divide. *Gay.*

QUADRANTAL, *adj.* [from quadrant.] Included in the fourth part of a circle.

To fill that space of distance, proceed in straight lines, and dispose of those lines in a variety of parallel.

lets: and to do that in a quadrant space, there appears but one way possible; to form all the interfections, which the branches make, with angles of forty-five degrees only. *Deikham.*

QUADRATE, *adj.* [quadratus, Lat.]

1. Square; having four equal and parallel sides.

2. Divisible into four equal parts.

The number of ten hath been extolled, as containing even, odd, long and plain, quadrate and cubical numbers. *Brown.*

Some tell us that the years Moses speaks of were somewhat above the monthly year, containing in them thirty-six days, which is a number quadrate. *Hakewill.*

3. [quadrans, Lat.] Suited; applicable.

This perhaps were more properly quadrant.

The word consumption, being applicable to a proper or improper consumption, requires a general description, quadrate to both. *Harris.*

QUADRATE, *n. f.*

1. A square; a surface with four equal and parallel sides.

And 'twas then both a quadrate was the base, Proportion'd equally by seven and nine; Nine was the circle set in heaven's place, All which compacted, made a gaudy diapire. *Spenser.*

Whether the exact quadrate or the long square be the better, is not well determined; I prefer the latter, provided the length do not exceed the latitude above one third part. *Witten.*

The powers militant That stood for heav'n, in mighty quadrate join'd

Of union irresistible, mov'd on In silence their bright legions. *Milton.*

To our understanding a quadrate, whose diagonal is commensurate to one of the sides, is a plain contradiction. *More.*

2. [quadrat, Fr.] In astrology, an aspect of the heavenly bodies, wherein they are distant from each other ninety degrees, and the same with quartile. *Diet.*

To QUADRATE, *v. n.* [quadro, Lat. quadrare, Fr.] To suit; to be accommodated.

Antiole's rules for epic poetry, which he had drawn from his reflections upon Homer, cannot be supposed to quadrate exactly with the heroic poems, which have been made since his time; as it is plain, his rules would have been still more perfect, could he have perused the *Enchiridion*. *Addison.*

QUADRATIC, *adj.* Four square; belonging to a square. *Diet.*

QUADRATIC equations. In algebra, are such as retain, on the unknown side, the square of the root or the number sought; and are of two sorts; first, simple quadratics, where the square of the unknown root is equal to the absolute number given; secondly, affected quadratics, which are such as have, between the highest power of the unknown number and the absolute number given, some intermediate power of the unknown number. *Harris.*

QUADRATURE, *n. f.* [quadrature, French, quadratura, Lat.]

1. The art of squaring.

The principles of algebra, the doctrine of infinites, and the quadrature of curves, should not intrude upon our studies of morality. *Watts.*

2. The first and last quarter of the moon.

It is full moon, when the earth being between the sun and moon, we see all the enlightened part of the moon; new moon, when the moon being between us and the sun, its enlightened part is turned from us; and half moon, when the moon being in the quadratures, we see but half the enlightened part. *Locke.*

3. The state of being square; a quadrate; a square.

All things parted by th' empyreal bounds, His quadrate from thy orbicular world. *Milton.*

QUADRENNIAL, *adj.* [quadrennium, from

quatuor and annus, Lat.]

1. Comprising four years.

2. Happening once in four years.

QUADRIBLE, *adj.* [from quadro, Latin] That may be squared.

Sir Isaac Newton discovered a way of attaining the quantity of all quadrable curves and fluxions by his method of fluxions, some time before the year 1680. *Debus.*

QUADRIFID, *adj.* [quadrifidis, Latin] Cloven into four divisions.

QUADRILATERAL, *adj.* [quadrilaterus, Fr. quatuor and latus, Lat.] Having four sides.

It is incorporated with crystal, disposed to direct into a quadrilateral pyramid, sometimes placed on a quadrilateral base or column. *Hakewill.*

QUADRILATERALNESS, *n. f.* [from quadrilateral.] The property of having four right lined sides, forming as many right angles. *Diet.*

QUADRILLE, *n. f.* A game at cards. *Diet.*

QUADRIN, *n. f.* [quadrinus, Lat.] A mite; a small piece of money, in value about a farthing. *Bailey.*

QUADRINOMIAL, *adj.* [quatuor and nomen, Latin.] Consisting of four denominations. *Diet.*

QUADRIPARTITE, *adj.* [quatuor and partitus, Lat.] Having four parties; divided into four parts.

QUADRIPARTITELY, *adv.* [from quadripartite.] In a quadripartite distribution.

QUADRIPARTITION, *n. f.* A division by four, or the taking the fourth part of any quantity or number. *Diet.*

QUADRIPHYLLOUS, *adj.* [quatuor and φύλλον, Lat.] Having four leaves.

QUADRIREME, *n. f.* [quadriremis, Lat.] A galley with four banks of oars.

QUADRISYLLABLE, *n. f.* [quatuor and syllable, Lat.] A word of four syllables.

QUADRIVALVES, *n. f.* [quatuor and valva, Lat.] Doors with four folds.

QUADRIVIAL, *adj.* [quadrivium, Latin] Having four ways meeting in a point.

QUADRUPED, *n. f.* [quadrupede, Fr. quadrupes, Latin] An animal that goes on four legs, as perhaps all beasts.

The different texture and order of the joints is not disposed in the elephant, as in other quadrupeds. *Priest.*

The fang teeth, eye teeth, or dentes canini of some quadrupeds. *Woodward.*

Most quadrupeds, that live upon herbs, have incisor teeth to pluck and divide them. *Arbuthnot.*

The king of brutes, Of quadrupeds I only mean. *Swift.*

QUADRUPED, *adj.* Having four feet.

The cockney, travelling into the country, is surprized at many actions of the quadruped and winged animals. *Watts.*

QUADRUPLE, *adj.* [quadruple, French, quadruplus, Lat.] Fourfold; four times told.

A law, that to bridle theft doth punish thieves with a quadruple restitution, hath an end which will continue as long as the world itself continueth. *Hakewill.*

The lives of men on earth might have continued double, treble, or quadruple, to any of the longest times of the first age.

Fat refreshes the blood in the penury of almost during the winter, and some animals have a quadruple caul. *Arbuthnot.*

# QUA

**TO QUADRUPLICATE.** *v. a.* [*quadruplex*, Fr. *quadruplico*, Lat.] To double twice; to make fourfold.

**QUADRUPLICATION.** *n. f.* [from *quadruplicate*.] The taking a thing four times.

**QUADRUPLY.** *adv.* [from *quadruplicate*.] To a fourfold quantity.

In the person accused maketh his innocence appear, the accuser is put to death, and out of his guilt the innocent person is quadruply compensated. *Swift.*

**QUAERE.** [Lat.] Enquire; seek: a word put when any thing is recommended to inquiry.

*Quaere*, if he sleep'd in the same liquor, it may not prevent the fly and grub. *Mortimer.*

**QUAFF.** *v. a.* [Of this word the derivation is uncertain: *Junius*, with his usual idleness of conjecture, derives it from the Greek, *κεφαλα* in the Folio edition used for *κεφαλα*. *Skinner* from *go off*, as *go off*, *quaff*, *quaff*. It comes from *quaff*, French, to be drunk.] To drink; to swallow in large draughts.

He calls for wine, a health, quaffs it, as if it had been about his shoulders to his mates. *And* a term, quaffs off the malediction, and threw the boys all in the texton's face. *Shalps.*

I found the prince, With such a deep demeanor in *quaff* for now, That ceremony, which never *quaffs* but blood, Would, by withholding him, have with'd his knife With gentle eye-drops. *Shalps.*

On now's repose'd, and with rich flow'ets crown'd, They eat, they drink, and in communion sweet of immortality and joy. *Milton.*

**TO QUAFF.** *v. n.* To drink luxuriously.

We may contrive this afternoon, And *quaff* carous to our mistresses' health. *Shalps.*

Belkazar, *quaffing* in the sacred vessels of the temple, sees his fatal sentence writ by the fingers of God. *South.*

Twelve days the gods their solemn revels keep, And *quaff* with blanchets Ethiopians in the deep. *Dr.*

**QUAFF.** *n. f.* [from *quaff*.] He who *quaffs*.

**QUAFFER.** *v. n.* [A low word, I suppose, formed by chance.] To feel out. This seems to be the meaning.

Ducks having larger noses that come into their bills than geese, *quaff* and grope out their meat. *Leisham.*

**VOGY.** *adj.* [from *quagmire*] Boggy; soft; not solid. *Amfaw.* This word is somewhere in *Clarissa*.

**QUAGMIRE.** *n. f.* [that is, *qualemire*.] A shaking marsh; a bog that trembles under the feet.

The fen and *quagmire*, so marsh by kind, Is to be dammed. *Tupper.*

Your hearts I'll stamp out with my horse's heels, And make a *quagmire* of your mingled brains. *Shak.*

For to me whom the loud fiend bathed through cold whirlpool, o'er bog and *quagmire*. *Shaksp.*

The wet particles might have easily even mingled with the dry, and so all had either been sea or quagmire. *Mare.*

He beam is of such a clammy confidence, that it will no more retain motion than a *quagmire*. *Olan.*

**QUANT.** *part.* [Of this participle I know not the verb, and believe it only put by *Spenfer*, who often took great liberties, for *quail*, for the poor convenience of his rhyme.] Crushed; dejected; depressed.

There with his rusty courage soon was *quail'd*, and all his senses were with sudden dread dismissed. *Spenfer.*

**QUAIL.** *v. n.* [*quelen*, Dutch.] To languish; to sink into dejection; to be spirit. *Spenfer.* Not in use.

He writes there is no *quailing* now; I hope the king is certainly possessor of our purposes. *Shaksp.*

# QUA

This may plant courage in their *quailing* breasts, For yet is hope of life and victory. *Shaksp.*  
After Solyman had with all his power in vain besieged Rhodes, his haughty courage began to *quail*, so that he was upon point to have raised his siege. *Knolles.*

While rocks stand, And rivers stir, thou canst not shrink or *quail*; Yes, when both rocks and all things shall disband, Then shalt thou be my rock and tower. *Herbert.*

When Dido's ghost appear'd, It made this hardy warrior *quail*. *Wan. Pr. of Tr.*

At this the errant's courage *quails*. *Cleveland.*

2. To fade; to decline.

To pass the *quailing* and withering of all things by the recets, and their reviving by the reaccets of the sun, the tap in trees precisely follows the motion of the sun. *H. Hunt.*

**TO QUAIL.** *v. a.* [epellan, Saxon] To crush; to quell; to depress; to sink; to overpower. Not used.

To drive him to despair, and quite to *quail*, He threw him painted in a table plan The damned ghosts. *Spenfer.*

Three, with fiery courage, he assails; Three, all as kings adorn'd in royal wife: And each successive after other *quails*, Still wounding whence to many kings should rise. *D. and*

**QUAIL.** *n. f.* [*quaglia*, Italian.] A bird of game.

His *quails* ever Best mine. *Shaksp.*

Her birds have a peculiar sort of voice, when they would call the male, which is to enquire in *quails*, that men, by counterfeiting this voice with a quail pipe, easily drew the cocks into their snares. *Ray.*

A fether call Sweeping with shadowy gait the field of corn, While the *quail* clamorous for his running mate. *Thomson.*

**QUAILPIPE.** *n. f.* [*quail* and *pipe*.] A pipe with which fowlers allure quails.

A dish of wild fowl furnished conversation, concluded with a late invention for improving the *quailpipe*. *Addison.*

**QUAINT.** *adj.* [count, Fr. *comptus*, Lat.] 1. Nice; scrupulously, minutely, superfluously exact; having petty elegance.

Each minute keeps up the words a troop of feathered, And plump prech out, than *quaint* phrase framed is. *Sidney.*

You were glad to be employ'd, To show how *quaint* an orator you are. *Shaksp.*

He spends some pages about two hundred; one of mine, and another *quaint* of his own. *Stallg.*

2. Subtle; artful. Obsolete.

As clerks been full subtle and *quaint*. *Chaucer.*

What's the efficient cause of a king? surely a *quaint* question? Yet a question that has been mended. *Holyday.*

3. Neat; pretty; exact.

But for a fine, *quaint*, graceful and excellent fashion, your's is worth ten on it. *Shaksp.*

Her mother hath intended, That, *quaint* in green, she shall be loose enrob'd With ribbands pendent, flaring 'bout her head. *Shaksp.*

I never saw a better fashion'd gown, More *quaint*, more pleasing, nor more commodious. *Shaksp.*

4. Subtly excoffinated; sissipsum.

All speak of trays, Like a fine bragging youth, and tell *quaint* lies, How honourable ladies tonight my love, Which I deny, they tell him and did. *Shaksp.*

He has labrick of the heat, Hath left to their disputes, perhaps to move His laughter at their *quaint* opinions wide Herunter. *Milton.*

5. *Quant* is, in *Spenfer*, quailed; depressed.

I believe by a very licentious irregularity, With such fair tight him Guyon said: Till at the last, all breadless, weary and faint, His spying, with fish on his head, And knocking new his courage, *quant*, Struck him to hugely, that through great effort and He made him swoop. *Spenfer.*

# QUA

6. Affected; soppyish. This is not the true idea of the word, which *Swift* seems not to have well understood.

To thus we owe those monstrous productions, which under the name of trips, spics, amusements, and other fancied appellations, have over-run us, and I wish I could say, those *quaint* suppers were wholly absent from graver subjects. *Swift.*

**QUAINTLY.** *adv.* [from *quaint*.] 1. Nicely; exactly; with petty elegance.

When was old Sherwood's han more *quaintly* cruel, Or Nature's cradle more enchas'd and pur'd. *Ben J.*

2. Artfully.

He utters his faults to *quaintly*, That they from the taints of liberty, The flash an outbreak of a very mind. *Shaksp.*

3. Ingeniously with success. This is not the true sense.

As my *Buxoma* With gentle finger stroak'd her milky care, I *quaintly* stole a kiss. *Gay.*

**QUAINTNESS.** *n. f.* [from *quaint*.] Nicety; petty elegance.

There is a certain majesty in simplicity, which is far above all the *quaintness* of wit. *Pope.*

**TO QUAKE.** *v. n.* [epacan, Saxon.] 1. To shake with cold or fear; to tremble.

Darius threw Pamela behind a tree, where the flood *quaking* like the partridge on which the hawk is ready to seize. *Sidney.*

If Cupid hath not spent all his quiver in Venice, thou wilt *quake* for this. *Shaksp.*

Do such business as the better day Would *quake* to look on. *Shaksp.*

Who honours not his father, Henry the fifth, that made all France to *quake*, Shake be his weapon at us, and pass by. *Shaksp.*

The mountains *quake* at him, and the hills melt, and the earth is burnt at his presence. *Nahum.*

Son of man eat thy bread with *quaking*, and drink thy water with trembling and carefulness. *Ezekiel.*

The *quaking* powers of light flood in amaze. *Conley.*

In fields they dare not fight where honour calls, The very noise of war their souls does wound, They *quake* but hearing their own trumpets found. *Dyden.*

2. To shake; not to be solid or firm.

Next Smeley's day'd, slow circles dimpled o'er The *quaking* globe, that clos'd and op'd no more. *Pope.*

**QUAKE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A shudder; a tremulous agitation.

As the earth may sometimes shake, For winds that up will cause a *quake*; So often jealously and fear Still to move he not, as tremblings there. *Swick.*

**QUAKING-GRASS.** *n. f.* [*phalaris*, Latin.] An herb. *Ansforth.*

**QUALIFICATION.** *n. f.* [*qualificatio*, Fr. from *qualify*.]

1. That which makes any person or thing fit for any thing.

It is the power of the printer to make pretty and value become the fashion, if he would make them necessary *qualifications* for printment. *Swift.*

2. Accomplishment.

Great *qualifications* of mind enable a magistrate to perform his duty, and tend to create a publick esteem of him. *Atterbury.*

3. Abatement; diminution.

Neither had the waters on the flood infold such an impurity, as thereby the natural and powerful operation of all plants, herbs, and fruits upon the earth received a *quail* for an and harmful change. *Raleigh.*

**TO QUALIFY.** *v. a.* [*qualifier*, French.] 1. To fit for any thing.

I have overheard several g. vendors, as may be qualified in the common way, govern the place *Qualify*. I beseech to Mr. John White way the sum of one hundred pounds, in order to *qualify* him for a surgeon. *Swift.*

2. To furnish with qualifications.

That which ordinary men are fit for, I am *qualifying* in; and the lack of me diligence. *Shaksp.*



- She is of good estate,  
Her dowry wealthy, and of worthy birth,  
Fits to be qualified, as may become  
The spouse of any noble gentleman. *Shakespeare.*
3. To make capable of any employment or privilege; as, he is *qualified* to kill game.
4. To abate; to lessen; to diminish.

I have heard,  
Your grace hath been great pains to *qualify*  
His riotous court.  
I do not seek to quench your love's hot fire,  
But *qualify* the fire's excessive rage.  
Let it be kindled about the bounds of reason. *Shakespeare.*

I have drunk but one cup to-night, and that was  
cravily *qualified* too, and behold what innovation  
it makes here. *Shakespeare.*

They would report that they had records for  
twenty thousand year, which must needs be a very  
great antiquity, unless we will *qualify* it, expounding  
their years not of the revolution of the sun, but of  
the moon. *Shakespeare.*

It hath pleased God to provide for all living  
creatures, wherewith he hath filled the world, that  
such inconveniences, as we contemplate star oil,  
are found, by trial and the witness of men's travels,  
to be *qualified*, as there is no portion of the earth  
made in vain. *Raleigh.*

So happy 'tis you move in such a sphere,  
As your high might with awful fear  
In human hearts might *qualify* that fear,  
Which kindled by those eyes had flamed higher. *Haller.*

Children should be early instructed in the true  
estimate of things, by opposing the good to the evil,  
and compensating or *qualifying* one thing with  
another. *L'Alphange.*

My proposition I have *qualified* with the word,  
often; thereby making allowance for those cases,  
wherein men of excellent minds may, by a long  
pursue of virtue, have rendered even the heights  
and rigours of it delightful. *Atturbury.*

5. To ease; to alluage.
- He balm and herbs there to apply'd,  
And evermore with mighty spells them charm'd,  
That in short space he has them *qualified*,  
And humbled 'd to be with that would have dy'd. *Spenser.*

6. To modify; to regulate.
- It hath no larva or thistle to *qualify* the found. *Brown.*

QUALITY. *n. f.* [*qualitas*, Latin; *qualité*, French.]

1. Nature relatively considered.

These being of a far other nature and *quality*,  
are not so strictly or everlastingly commanded in  
scripture. *Hooker.*

Other creatures have not judgment to examine  
the *quality* of that which is done by them, and  
therefore in that they do, they neither can accuse  
nor approve themselves. *Hooker.*

Since the event of an action usually follows the  
nature or *quality* of it, and the *quality* follows the  
rule directing it, it concerns a man, in the framing  
of his actions, not to be deceived in the rule. *South.*

The power to produce any idea in our mind, I  
call *quality* of the subject, wherein that power is. *Locke.*

2. Property; accidental adjunct.

In the division of the kingdom, it appears not  
which of the dukes be valuers most; for *qualities*  
are so weighed, that cariosity in neither can make  
choice of either's mastery. *Shakespeare.*

No sensible *qualities*, as light and colour, heat  
and sound, can be subsistent in the bodies them-  
selves absolutely considered, without a relation to  
our eyes and ears, and other organs of sense: these  
*qualities* are only the effects of our sensation, which  
arise from the different motions upon our nerves  
from objects without, according to their various  
modification and position. *Bentley.*

3. Particular efficacy.

O, nuckle is the powerful grace, that lies  
In plants, herbs, flowers, and their true *qualities*. *Shakespeare.*

4. Disposition; temper.

To-morrow we'll wander through the streets, and note  
The *qualities* of people. *Shakespeare.*

5. Virtue or vice.

One doubt remains, said I, the dames in green,  
What were their *qualities*, and who their queen?  
*Dryden.*

6. Accomplishment; qualification.

He had those *qualities* of housewifery, dancing,  
and fencing, which accompany a good breeding. *Clarendon.*

7. Character.

The attorney of the duty of Lancaster partakes  
of both *qualities*, partly of a judge in that court,  
and partly of an attorney general. *Bacon.*

We, who are hearers, may be allowed some  
opportunities in the *quality* of standers-by. *Swift.*

8. Comparative or relative rank.

It is with the clergy, if their persons be respected,  
even as it is with other men, the *quality* in many  
times far beneath that which the dignity of their  
place requireth. *Hooker.*

We have most joyful, obtaining acquaintance with  
many of the city, not of the meanest *quality*. *Bacon.*

He in doors of these houses may be admitted to  
dine with the lord lieutenant. This is to be done,  
what *quality* ever the persons are of. *Temple.*

9. Rank; superiority of birth or station.

Let him be so entertained, as suits with gentlemen  
of your knowing to a stranger of his *quality*. *Shalf.*

10. Persons of high rank. Collectively.

I shall appear at the masquerade dressed up in  
my feathers, that the *quality* may see how pretty  
they will look in their travelling habits. *Addison.*

Of all the ferule herd, the worst is he,  
That in proud dulness joins with *quality*,  
A constant creak at the great man's board,  
To fetch and carry nonsense for my lord. *Pope.*

To *quality* belongs the highest place,  
My lord comes forward; forward let him come!  
Ye vulgar! at your peril give him room. *Young.*

QUALM. *n. f.* [spealin, Saxon, a sudden  
stroke of death.] A sudden fit of sick-  
ness; a sudden seizure of sickly languor.

Some sudden *qualm* hath struck me to the heart,  
And dimm'd mine eyes, that I can read no further. *Shakespeare.*

Compar'd to these storms, death is but a *qualm*,  
Hell somewhat lighter than the Bermudas calm. *Donne.*

I find a cold *qualm* come over my heart, that I  
faint, I can speak no longer. *Howell.*

All maladies,  
Of ghastly spasm, or racking torture, *qualms*  
Of heart-sick agony. *Milton.*

For who, without a *qualm*, hath ever look'd  
On holy garbage, though by Homer cook'd? *Ross.*

They have a sickly mealiness upon them, shift-  
ing and changing from one error, and from one  
*qualm* to another, hankering after novelties. *L'Estr.*

Thy mother well deserves that short delight,  
The nauseous *qualms* of ten long months and travail  
to requite. *Druden.*

When he hath stretch'd his vessels with wine to  
their utmost capacity, and is grown weary and sick,  
and feels those *qualms* and disturbances that usually  
attend such excesses, he resolves, that he will thereafter  
contain himself within the bounds of sobriety. *Cala.*

The *qualms* or ruptures of your blood  
Rise in proportion to your food. *Prior.*

QUALMISH. *adj.* [from *qualm*.] Seized  
with sickly languor.

I am *qualmish* at the smell of leek. *Shakespeare.*

You drop into the place,  
Careless and *qualmish* with a yawning face. *Dryden.*

QUANDARY. *n. f.* [*qu'en dirai je*, French.  
*Skinner.*] A doubt; a difficulty; an un-  
certainty. A low word.

QUANTITATIVE. *adj.* [*quantitativus*, Latin.]  
Estimable according to quantity.

This explanation of rarity and density, by the  
composition of substance with quantity, may give  
little satisfaction to such who are apt to conceive  
therein no other composition or resolution, but such  
as our senses shew us, in compounding and dividing  
bodies according to quantitative parts. *Digby.*

QUANTITY. *n. f.* [*quantité*, Fr. *quantitas*,  
Latin.]

1. That property of any thing which may  
be increased or diminished.

Quantity is what may be increased or diminished.  
*Cicero.*

2. Any indeterminate weight or measure,  
as, the metals were in different *quantities*.

3. Bulk or weight.

Unskill'd in her lore, if thou shoul'dst try  
To mix and mistake the *quantity*,  
The rules of physick would against thee cry. *Dryden.*

4. A portion; a part.
- If I were faw'd into *quantities*, I should make  
four dozen of such bearded hermits flaves as Ma-  
ster Sailow. *Shakespeare.*

5. A large portion. This is not regular.
- The warm anticoronical plants, taken in *quan-  
tities*, will occasion sinking breath, and corrupt the  
blood. *Arbuthnot.*

6. The measure of time in pronouncing a  
syllable.

So varying fall their moods, observing yet in all  
Their *quantities*, their rests, their censures met. *Drayton.*

The easy pronunciation of a mute before a liquid  
does not necessarily make the preceding vowel, by  
position, long in *quantity*; as *patrem*. *Howell.*

QUANTUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] The quantity;  
the amount.

The *quantum* of presbyterian merit, during the  
reign of that ill-advised prince, will easily be  
computed. *Swift.*

QUARANTAIN. *n. f.* [*quarantain*, Fr.]

QUARANTINE. *n. f.* [*quarantaine*, Fr.] The space of forty  
days, being the time which a ship, sus-  
pected of infection, is obliged to forbear  
intercourse or commerce.

Pass your *quarantine* among some of the churches  
round this town, where you may learn to speak  
before you venture to expose your parts in a city  
congregation. *Swift.*

QUARRY. *n. f.* A quarry. Not in use.

Behold our diamonds here, as in the quarry they  
stand. *Drayton.*

QUARREL. *n. f.* [*querelle*, French.]

1. A breach of concord.

You and I may engage in this question, as far as  
either of us shall think profitable, without any be-  
ginning of a *quarrel*, and then that end  
competently be removed from such, as of which you  
cannot hope to see an end. *Hammock.*

2. A brawl; a petty fight; a scuffle.

If I can fasten but one cup upon him,  
With that which he hath drank to-night already,  
He'll be as full of *quarrel* and offence,  
As my young mistress's dog. *Shakespeare.*

3. A dispute; a contest.

The part which in this present *quarrel* stand  
against the current and stream of laws, was a *quarrel*  
while nothing feared. *Hooker.*

It were a matter of more trouble than necessity,  
to repeat in this *quarrel* what has been alleged by  
the worthies of our church. *Hobbes.*

As it earth too narrow were for taste,  
On open seas their *quarrels* they debate;  
In hollow wood they flouting armies bear,  
And force naprion'd winds to bring 'em near. *Dryden.*

4. A cause of debate.

I could not die any where so contented, as in the  
king's company; his cause being just and honour-  
able. *Shakespeare.*

If not in service of our God we fought,  
In meaner *quarrel* if this sword were shaken,  
Well might thou gather in the gentle thought,  
So far a prince's should not be forsaken. *Forster.*

5. Something that gives a right to mischief,  
reprisal, or action.

He thought he had a good *quarrel* to attack his  
Holmes. *Holmes.*

Wives are young men's mistresses, companions  
for middle age, and old men's nurses; so a man may  
have a *quarrel* to marry when he will. *Bacon.*

6. Objection; ill will.

# QUA

Merodius had a quarrel against him, and would have killed him, but he could not. *Mark.*  
We are apt to pick quarrels with the world for every little foolery. *L'Estrange.*  
I have no quarrel to the practice; it may be a charming way. *Felton.*  
In *Shakspere*, it seems to signify any one peevish or malicious.

Better  
She ne'er had known po up, though 't be temporal;  
Yet if that quarrel, fortune, do divorce  
From the bearer, 'tis a suff'rance paing  
As soul and body's sev'ring. *Henry VIII.*

From *quadrèu*, Fr. *quadrèlla*, Italian.  
An arrow with a square head.

It is reported by William Brito, that the arcuballista or arbalest was first shewed to the French by our king Richard I. who was shortly after slain by a quarrel-throat. *Cumden.*

Twang'd the string, outflow the quarrel long. *Poussar.*

QUARREL. *v. n.* [*quereller*, French.]  
To debate; to scuffle; to squabble.

I love the sport well, but I shall as soon quarrel with any man. *Shakspere.*

Your words have taken such pains, as if they labour'd

to bring man-slaughter into form, set *quarreling* on the head of valour. *Shakspere.*

Wine drunken with excess, maketh bitterness of mind with brawling and quarrelling. *Pectus.*

Beasts call'd fumble, quarrel in hunger and lust, and the bull and ram appear then as much in fury as the lion and the bear. *Temple.*

To fall into variance.  
Our discontented counties do revolt;  
A people quarrel with obedience. *Shakspere.*

To fight; to combat.  
When once the Persian king was put to flight,  
Heavy Macedon refus'd to fight,  
And lives his own mortality confess'd,  
He left the son of Jove to quarrel for the rest. *Dryden.*

To find fault; to pick objections.  
To audit the thing, and quarrel about the name,  
To make ourselves ridiculous.

*Branshall against Hobbes.*  
They find out miscarriages wherever they are,  
And forge them often where they are not; they are first with the officers, and then with the king and state. *Temple.*

In a poem elegantly writ  
About *quarrel* with a slight mistake. *Roscommon.*  
I quarrel not with the word, because used by *Dryden.*

To disagree; to have contrary principles.  
Some things arise of strange and quarrelling kind,  
A serpent lion and a snake behind. *Cowley.*

QUARRELLER. *n. f.* [*from quarrel*.] He who quarrels.

QUARRELOUS. *adj.* [*querelleux*, French.]  
Peculant; easily provoked to enmity; contentious.

Early in yokes, quick answered, fancy, and quarrelous as the weasel. *Shakspere.*

QUARRELSOME. *adj.* [*from quarrel*.] Inclined to brawls; easily irritated; irascible; choleric; petulant.

Quarrelsome and quarrelsome persons will engage with their quarrels. *Bacon.*

Quarrelsome no more to the setting of the whole day a game, than a quarrelsome plaintiff and defendant. *L'Estrange.*

QUARRELSOMELY. *adv.* [*from quarrelsome*.] In a quarrelsome manner; petulantly; cholericly.

QUARRELSOMENESS. *n. f.* [*from quarrelsome*.] Cholericness; petulance.

QUART. *n. f.* [*quartè*, French.] A square.

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# QUA

2. [*quadrèu*, Fr.] An arrow with a square head.

The shafts and quarries from their engines fly  
As thick as falling drops in April show'rs. *Fairfax.*

3. [*from querir*, to seek, Fr. *Skinner*; from *carry*, *Kenel*.] Game flown at by a hawk: perhaps, any thing chased.

Your wife and babes  
Savagely slaughter'd; to relate the manner,  
Were on the quarry of these murder'd deer  
To add the death of you. *Shakspere.*

She dwells among the rocks, on every side  
With broken mountains strongly fortify'd;  
From thence whatever can be seen surveys,  
And sloping, on the slaughter'd quarry preys. *Sandys.*

So scented the grim feature, and up turn'd  
His nostrils wide into the murky air,  
Sagacious of his quarry. *Milton.*

They their guns discharge;  
This heard some ships of ours, though out of view.  
And swift as eagles to the quarry flew. *Waller.*

An hollow crystal pyramid he takes,  
In firmamental waters dip't above,  
Of it a broad extinguisher he makes,  
And hoods the flames that to their quarry strove. *Dryden.*

No toil, no hardship can restrain  
Ambitious man inur'd to pain;  
The more confin'd, the more he tries,  
And at forbidden quarry flies. *Dryden.*

Ere now the god his arrows had not try'd,  
But on the trembling deer or mountain goat,  
At this new quarry he prepares to shoot. *Dryden.*

Let reason then at her own quarry fly,  
But how can finite grasp infinity? *Dryden.*

4. [*quarrire*, *quarrel*, Fr. *from carrig*, Irish, a stone, Mr. *Lyc*; *craigge*, Erse, a rock.] A stone mine; a place where they dig stones.

The game is said of stone out of the quarry, to make it more durable. *Bacon.*

Pyramids and towers  
From diamond quarries hewn, and rocks of gold. *Milton.*

Here though grief my feeble hands up lock,  
Yet on the golden quarry would I score  
My planning verse as lively as before. *Milton.*

An hard unrelenting fire,  
As the new-crusted Nile;  
Or, what doth more of statue carry,  
A urn of the Platonic quarry. *Cleveland.*

He like Amphion makes those quarries leap  
Into fair figures from a confused heap. *Waller.*

Could necessity infallibly produce quarries of stone, which are the materials of all magnificent structures?

For them alone the heav'ns had kindly heat  
In eastern quarries, ripening precious dew. *Dryden.*

As long as the next coal pit, quarry or chalk-pit will give abundant attestation to what I write, to these I may very safely appeal. *Woodward.*

To QUARRY. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To prey upon. A low word not in use.

With cares and horrors at his heart, like the culture that is day and night quarrying upon Prometheus's liver. *L'Estrange.*

QUARRYMAN. *n. f.* [*quarry and man*.] One who digs in a quarry.

One rhomboidal body & ale of the needle fish, out of Stunsfield quarry, the quarryman assured me was flat, covered over with scales, and three foot long. *Woodward.*

QUART. *n. f.* [*quart*, French.]

1. The fourth part; a quarter. Not in use.

Albanus had all the northern part,  
Which of himself Albania he did call,  
And Camber did possess the western quart. *Spens.*

2. The fourth part of a gallon.  
When I have been dry, and bravely marching,  
It hath served me instead of a quart pot to drink in. *Shakspere.*

You have made an order, that ale should be sold at three halfpence a quart. *Swift.*

3. [*quarte*, Fr.] The vessel in which strong drink is commonly retailed.

# QUA

You'd rail upon the hostess of the house,  
And say you would prevent her at the least,  
Because she brought home jugs and no seal'd quart. *Shakspere.*

QUARTAN. *n. f.* [*febris quartana*, Latin.] The fourth-day ague.

It were an uncomfortable receipt for a quartan ague, to lay the fourth book of Homer's *Iliad* under one's head. *Brown.*

Call her the metaphysicks of her sex,  
And say she tortures wits, as *Cartians* vex Physicians. *Chapelton.*

Among these, *quartans* and tertians of a long continuance most menace thisly upon. *Harley.*

A look to pale no *quartan* ever gave,  
Thy dwindled legs seem crawling to the grave. *Dryden.*

QUARTATION. *n. f.* [*from quartus*, Lat.] A chymical operation.

In *quartation*, which refiners employ to purify gold, although three parts of silver be so exquisitely mingled by fusion with the fourth part of gold, whence the operation is denominated, that the resulting mass acquires several new qualities; yet, if you cast this mixture into aqua fortis, the silver will be dissolved in the menstruum, and the gold like a dark powder will fall to the bottom. *Dupla.*

QUARTER. *n. f.* [*quart*, *quartier*, Fr.]

1. A fourth part.  
It is an unaccustomed action with her, to seem thus waiting her hands; I have known her continue in this a quarter of an hour. *Shakspere.*

Suppose the common depth of the sea, taking one place with another, to be about a quarter of a mile. *Barnet.*

Observe what suns arise or disappear,  
And the four quarters of the rolling year. *Dryden.*

Supposing only three millions to be paid, 'tis evident that to do this out of commodities, they must, to the consumer, be raised a quarter in their price; to that every thing, to him that uses it, must be a quarter dearer. *Locke.*

2. A region of the skies, as referred to the seaman's card.

I'll give thee a wind,  
—I myself have all the other,  
And the very points they blow,  
And all the quarters that they know,  
I'll shipman's card. *Shakspere.*

His praise, ye winds! that from four quarters blow,  
Breathe soft or loud. *Milton.*

When the winds in southern *quartiers* rise,  
Ships, from their anchors torn, become their sport,  
And sudden tempests rage within the port. *Addison.*

3. A particular region of a town or country.  
The like is to be said of the populousness of their counsils and quarters there. *Abbot.*

No leaved shall be seen in thy quarters, *Exodus.*  
They had settled here many ages since, and overspread all the parts and quarters of this spacious continent. *Hemlin.*

The loss of the church being so much disputed, though without being driven, into all quarters of the hood, there was some extraordinary design of divine wisdom in it. *Spatt.*

A laughing collier, that was ready to flounce at his own trade, changes his quarter, and lies up for a doctor. *L'Estrange.*

4. The place where soldiers are lodged or stationed.

Where is lord Stanley quarter'd?  
—Unless I have misgivings *his quarters* much;  
His regiment lies half a mile  
South from the mighty power of the king. *Shakspere.*

Thou canst defend as well as get,  
And never hadst one quarter bent up yet. *Cowley.*

The quarters of the lev'ral chiefs they flow'd,  
Here Phoenix, here Achilles made up ale. *Dryden.*

It was high time to shift my quarters. *Spectator.*

5. Proper station.

They do best, when if they cannot but admit love, yet make it keep quarter, and never it wholly from their serious affairs. *Bacon.*

Swift to their lev'ral quarters hasten then,  
The chubrous elements. *Milton.*

6. Remission of life; mercy granted by a conqueror.

He magnified his own clemency, now they were at his mercy, to offer them quarter for their lives, as they gave up the castle. *Clarendon.*

When the rocks and lambs lie at the mercy of cats and wolves, they must never expect better quarter. *Lyftrange.*

Discover the opinion of your enemies, which is commonly the truth; for they will give you no quarter, and allow no hing to compunctate. *Dryd.*

#### 7. Treatment shown by an enemy.

To the young man give my liberal quarter, you indulge them in their offences and ruin them. *Collier.*

Mr. Wharton, who detected some hundreds of the bishop's mistakes, meets with very ill quarter from his disciples. *Sage.*

#### 8. Friendship; amity; concord. Not now in use.

Friends all but now, In quarter and in truce like bride and groom Divesting them for bed, and then, but now Swords out, and slung one at other's breasts. *Shalf.*

#### 9. A measure of eight bushels.

The soil so fruitful that an acre of land well ordered will return 200 bushels or 25 quarter of corn. *Hendin.*

#### 10. False quarter is a cleft or chink in a quarter of a horse's hoof from top to bottom; it generally happens on the inside of it, that being the weakest and thinnest part.

#### To QUARTER, v. a. [from the noun.]

##### 1. To divide into four parts.

A thought that quarter'd, hath but one part without, And ever three parts coward. *Shakespeare.*

##### 2. To divide; to break by force

You tempt the fury of my three attendants, Lean famme, quartering steel, and elum'ring fire. *Shakespeare.*

Mothers shall but smile, when they behold Their infants quarter'd by the hands of war. *Shalf.*

##### 3. To divide into distinct regions.

Then sailors quarter'd heav'n, and found a name For every flat and every wandering star. *Dryden.*

##### 4. To station or lodge soldiers.

When they hear the Roman horses neigh, Behold their quarter'd fires, They will wait their time upon our note, To know from whence we are. *Shakespeare.*

Where is lord Stanley quarter'd? —His regiment lies half a mile south. *Shakespeare.*

They o'er the barren shore pursue their way, Where quarter'd in their camp, the fierce Thibaults lay. *Dryden.*

##### 5. To lodge; to fix on a temporary dwelling.

They mean this night in Sardis to be quarter'd. *Shakespeare.*

You have quartered all the foul language upon me, that could be raked out of Hellgate. *Speet.*

##### 6. To diet.

He fed on vermin; And when these fail'd, he'd suck his claws, And quarter himself upon his paws. *Hudibras.*

To bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms. The first being compounded of argent and azure, is the coat of Beauchamp; it took in the county of Somerset, now quartered by the earl of Hertford. *Peacham.*

#### QUARTERAGE, n. f. [from quarter.] A quarterly allowance.

He us'd two equal ways of gaining, By hindring justice or molesting; To many a wretch gave privilege, And whipp'd for want of quarterage. *Hudibras.*

#### QUARTERDAY, n. f. [quarter and day.] One of the four days in the year, on which rent or interest is paid.

However rarely his own rent dayes occurred, the indigent had two and fifty quarter dayes returning, to his year. *Swift.*

The usurer would be very well satisfied to have all the time annihilated, that lies between the present moment and next quarter-day. *Speet.*

#### QUARTERDECK, n. f. [quarter and deck.] The short upper deck.

#### QUARTERLY, adj. [from quarter.] Containing a fourth part.

The moon makes four quarterly seasons with her light year or month of consecration. *Haller.*

From the obliquity of the ecliptic to the equator arise the diurnal differences of the sun's declination, which furnish their variations in each quadrant of the ecliptic, and this being added to the former inequality from eccentricity, makes these quarterly and commonly are called inequalities of natural days. *Hentley.*

#### QUARTERLY, adv. Once in a quarter of a year.

#### QUARTERMASTER, n. f. [quarter and master.] One who regulates the quarters of soldiers.

The quartermaster general was marking the ground for the encampment of the covering army. *Taiter.*

#### QUARTERN, n. f. A gill or the fourth part of a pint.

#### QUARTERSTAFF, n. f. A staff of defence: so called, I believe, from the manner of using it; one hand being placed at the middle, and the other equally between the middle and the end.

His quarter-staff, which he could ne'er forsake, Hung half before, and half behind his back. *Dryden.*

Immense riches he squander'd away at quarter-staff and cudgel play, in which he challenged all the country. *Arbutnot.*

#### QUARTILE, n. f. An aspect of the planets, when they are three signs or ninety degrees distant from each other, and is marked thus ☐.

Mars and Venus in a quartile move My pangs of jealousy for Aeneas' love. *Dryden.*

#### QUARTO, n. f. [quartus, Lat.] A book in which every sheet, being twice doubled, makes four leaves.

Our fathers had a just value for regularity and systems, then folio's and quarto's were the fashionable fies, as volumes in octavo are now. *Watts.*

#### To QUASH, v. a. [quassen, Dutch; squacere, Italian; quash, Latin.]

##### 1. To crush; to squeeze.

Against sharp rocks, like reeling vessels quash'd, Though huge as mountains, are in pieces dash'd. *Waller.*

##### 2. To subdue suddenly.

'Twas not the spawn of such as these, That dy'd with Punick blood the conquer'd seas, And quash'd the fiercest Aacides. *Ryegomon.*

Our confederates keep pace with us in quashing the rebellion, which had begun to spread itself among part of the fair sex. *Addison.*

##### 3. [cassus, Lat. casser, Fr.] To annul; to nullify; to make void: as, the indictment was quashed.

#### To QUASH, v. n. To be shaken with a noise.

A thin and fine membrane strait and closely adhering to keep it from quashing and shaking. *Ray.*

#### QUASH, n. f. A pompion.

#### QUATERCOUSINS, As they are not quater-cousins, as it is commonly spoken cater-cousins, plus ne font pas de quatre cousins, they are not of the four first degrees of kindred, that is, they are not firsts.

#### QUATERNARY, n. f. [quaternarius, Lat.] The number four.

The objections against the quaternary of elements and ternary of principles, needed not to be opposed so much against the doctrines themselves. *Boyle.*

#### QUATERNION, n. f. [quaternio, Lat.] The number four.

Air and the elements! the eldest birth Of nature's womb, that in quaternions run Perpetual circle, multiform; and mix And nourish all things; let your celestial spheres Vary to our great Master full new page. *Mil.*

I have not in this scheme of these more extensive notions of continents, distinct known characters, whereby to express them, but must repeat. *Mil.*

#### QUATERNITY, n. f. [quaternus, Lat.] The number four.

The number of four kinds much admired, only in the quaternity of the elements, which are the principles of bodies, but in the letters of the name of God. *Bacon.*

#### QUATRAIN, n. f. [quatrain, French] A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately as,

Say, Stella, what is love, whose fatal power Robs virtue of content, and youth of joy? What nymph or goddess in a luckless hour Disobey'd to light the mischief-making boy? *Mil.*

I have writ my poem in quatrains or stanzas four in a train to rhyme, because I have ever found them of greater dignity for the found and number than any other verse in use. *Dryd.*

#### To QUAV, v. n. [cpavan, Saxon.]

##### 1. To shake the voice; to speak or sing with a tremulous voice.

Milo sitting on the ground with her knees up, her hands upon her knees, tuning her voice with many a quavering cough, thus discouraged. *Deu.*

The division and quavering, which please found in music, have an agreement with the glimmer of light playing upon a wave. *Bacon.*

Now sportive youth Carol incoherent rhythms with faint notes, And quav'ring unharmonious. *Shalf.*

We shall hear her quavering them half an hour after us, to some thoughtless airs of the opera. *Ad.*

##### 2. To tremble; to vibrate.

A membrane, stretched like the head of a drum, is to receive the impulse of the sound, and to quaver according to its reciprocal motions. *P.*

If the eye and the finger remain quiet, the colours vanish in a second minute of time, the finger be moved with a quavering motion, they appear again. *Mil.*

#### QUAY, n. f. [quai, Fr.] A key; an artificial bank to the sea or river, on which goods are conveniently unladen.

#### QUACK, adj. [I know not whence derived; perhaps originally quack, quack, or quack.] Unsolid; unsound, bogus. Not in use.

The boggy meads and quack fens below Goodwin's quack sand. *Dryd.*

#### QUEAN, n. f. [cpaan, Sax. a barren or barren, in the laws of Canute, a first pet.] A worthless woman, generally a strumpet.

As hot as the nail to his hole, or as a scolding pet to a wrangling knife. *Shalf.*

This well they understand like cunning quacks And hide their nativeness behind the scenes. *Deu.*

Such is that sparkling, which some careless quacks Flirt on you from her mop. *Shalf.*

#### QUEASINESS, n. f. [from queasy.] A sickness of a nauseated stomach.

#### QUEASY, adj. [Of uncertain etymology.] Sick with nausea.

He, queasy with his insolence, already Will their good thoughts call from him. *Shalf.*

Whether a rotten date and hope of gain Or to diffuse me from the queasy pain Of being belov'd and loving, Out pull me first. *Shalf.*

1. Fastidious; squeamish. I, with your two helps, will so practice you. *Shalf.*

And, that, in despite of his quick wit and his queasy stomach, he shall fall in love with Beatrice. *Shakespeare.*

The humility of Gregory the Great would not admit the sale of bishop, but the ambition of Boniface made no scruple thereof, nor have queasy resolutions been harboured in their successors ever since. *Brown.*

Men's stomachs are generally so queasy in these cases, that it is not safe to overload them. *Government of the Tongue.*

Without question, Their conscience was too queasy of digestion. *Dryden.*

### 3. Causing uneasiness.

I have one thing of a queasy question, Which I must ask. *Shakespeare.*

To QUICK. *v. n.* To shrink; to throw pain; perhaps to complain. Not in use.

The ladies of Sparta were accustomed to be whipped at altars, without so much as quacking. *Bacon.*

QUEEN. *n. f.* [open, Saxon, a woman, a wife, the wife of a king.]

### 1. The wife of a king.

He was kept In a most curious mantle, wrought by the hand Of his queen mother. *Shakespeare.*

### 2. A woman who is a sovereign of a kingdom.

That queen Elizabeth lived sixty-nine, and reigned forty-five years, means no more than that the duration of her existence was equal to fifty-nine, and the duration of her government to forty-five annual revolutions of the sun. *Locke.*

Have I a queen Partly by my fellow rulers of the world? Have I refus'd their blood to mix with yours, And raise new kings from so obscure a race? *Dryden.*

To QUEEN. *v. n.* To play the queen. A three pence how'd would me, *Shakespeare.*

Old as I am, to queen it. *Shakespeare.*

Of your own state take care: this dream of mine, Being now awake, I'll queen it no inch farther, But milk my own and weep. *Shakespeare.*

QUEEN-APPLE. *n. f.* A species of apple. The queen-apple is of the summer kind, and a good cider apple mixed with others. *Mortimer.*

Her cheeks with kindly claret spread, As ora like new out of bed, Or like the rosy queen-apple's side, Blushing at sight of Phobus' pride. *Sydney.*

QUEENING. *n. f.* An apple. The winter queening is good for the table. *Mort.*

QUEER. *adj.* [Of this word the original is not known: a correspondent supposes a queer man to be one who has a quere to his name in a list.] Odd; strange; original; particular.

He never went to bed till two in the morning, because he would not be a queer fellow; and was very now and then knocked down by a constable, to signify his vivacity. *Spectator.*

QUEERLY. *adv.* [from queer.] Particularly; oddly.

QUEERNESS. *n. f.* [from queer.] Oddness; particularity.

QUEST. *n. f.* [from *questus*, Lat. *Shinner.*] A ringdove; a kind of wild pigeon.

To QUELL. *v. a.* [epellan, Saxon.] To crush; to subdue; originally, to kill.

What avails Valour or strength, though matchless, quell'd with pain, Which all subdues, and makes remiss the hands Of mightiest? *Milton.*

Compassion quell'd He best of men, and gave him up to tears

A space, till former thoughts restrain'd excess. *Mit.*

This quell'd her pride, but other doubts remain'd, That once dissolving, she might be disdain'd. *Dryd.*

He is the guardian of the publick quiet, appointed to strain violence, to quell seditions and tumults, and to preserve that peace which preserves the world. *Merbury.*

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To QUELL. *v. n.* To die. *Spenser.*

QUELL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Murder. Not in use.

What cannot we put upon His spongy followers, who shall lean the guilt Of our great quell? *Shakespeare.*

QUELLER. *n. f.* [from quell.] One that crushes or subdues.

Had son of the most high, Queller of Satan, on thy glorious work Now enter. *Milton.*

QUETLQUETCHOSE. *n. f.* [French.] A trifle; a kickshaw.

From a country to the conditures of court, On city's quetlqueshes, let not report My mind transport. *Dowd.*

To QUEWE. *v. n.* [epeman, Saxon.] To please. An old word. *Skinner.*

To QUENCH. *v. a.*

1. To extinguish fire. Since sitam, air, land, mine eyes and ears conspire, What hope to quench, where each thing blows the fire? *Shakespeare.*

This is the way to kindle, not to quench. *Shakespeare.*

A little fire is quickly hidden out, Which, being fuel'd, rivers cannot quench. *Shakespeare.*

The fire had power in the water, forgetting his own virtue; and the water forgot his own quenching nature. *Wylson.*

Milk quencheth wild-fire better than water, because it entereth better. *Bacon.*

Subdu'd in fire the stubborn metal lies; One draws and blows reciprocating air, Others to quench the hissing mass prepare. *Dryden.*

You have already quenched sedition's brand, And zeal, which burnt it, only warns the land. *Dryden.*

When your work is forged, do not quench it in water to cool it, but throw it down upon the floor or hearth to cool of itself; for the quenching of it in water will harden it. *Morson.*

2. To still any passion or commotion; to repress any motion of the mind good or bad.

But if all aim but this be levell'd false, The supposition of the lady's death Will quench the wonder of her infancy. *Shakespeare.*

Belov'd God, that he will inflame thy heart with this heavenly fire of devotion; and when thou hast obtained it, beware that thou neither quench it by any wilful sin, or let it go out again for want of stirring it up and employing it. *Duty of Man.*

3. To allay thirst. Every draught to him, that has quenched his thirst, is but a further quenching of nature, a provision for rheum and diseases, a drowning of the spirits. *South.*

4. To destroy. When death's form appears, she seareth not An utter quenching or extinguishment; She would be glad to meet with such a lot, That to the might all future ill prevent. *Darwin.*

Covered with skin and hair keeps it warm, being naturally very cold, and also to quench and dissipate the force of any stroke, and retund the edge of any weapon. *Ray.*

To QUENCH. *v. n.* To cool; to grow cool. Dost thou think, in time

She will not quench, and let instructions enter Where folly now possesses? *Shakespeare.*

QUENCHABLE. *adj.* [from quench.] That may be quenched.

QUENCHER. *n. f.* [from quench.] Extinguisher; one that quenches.

QUENCHLESS. *adj.* [from quench.] Unextinguishable.

Come, bloody Clifford, rough Northumberland, I dare your quenchless fury to more rage. *Shakespeare.*

The judge of torments, and the king of tears, He fills a burnish'd throne of quenchless fire. *Crahan.*

QUERRELE. *n. f.* [querela, Latin; querelle, French.] A complaint to a court.

A circumduction obtains not a cause of appeal, but in causes of first instance and simple querrels only. *Aylmer.*

QUERENT. *n. f.* [querens, Latin.] The complainant; the plaintiff.

QUERIMONIOUS. *adj.* [querimonia, Latin. Querulous; complaining.

QUERIMONIOUSLY. *adv.* [from querimonious.] Querulously; with complaint.

To thee, dear Thom, myself addressing, Most querimoniously contending. *Denham.*

QUERIMONIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from querimonious.] Complaining temper.

QUERIST. *n. f.* [from *quarro*, Latin.] An inquirer; an asker of questions.

I shall propose some considerations to my genale querist. *Spectator.*

The jiggling sea god, when by chance trepan'd By some intimated querrist sleeping on the strand, Impatient of all answers, straight became A leading brook. *Swift.*

QUERN. *n. f.* [cpeorn, Sax.] A handmill. Skim milk, and sometimes labour in the quern, And bootless make the breablers hufwife churn. *Shakespeare.*

Some apple-colour'd corn Ground in fair querns, and some did spindles turn. *Chapman.*

QUERPO. *n. f.* [corrupted from *cuernpo*, Spanish.] A dress close to the body; a waistcoat.

I would fain see him walk in querp, like a cat'd rabbit, without his huly fur upon his back. *Dryden.*

QUERRY. *n. f.* [ecuyer, Fr.] A groom belonging to a prince, or one conversant in the king's stables, and having the charge of his horses; also the stable of a prince. *Bailey.*

QUERULOUS. *adj.* [querulus, Lat.] Meaning; whining; habitually complaining.

Although they were a people by nature hard-hearted, querulous, wrathful, and impatient of rest and quietness, yet was there nothing of force to work the subversion of their state, till the time before-mentioned was expired. *Hooker.*

The pressures of war have cowed their spirits, as may be gathered from the very accent of their words, which they prolate in a whining kind of querulous tone, as if still complaining and crest-fallen. *Houcl.*

Though you give no countenance to the complaints of the querulous, yet curb the insolence of the injurious. *Locke.*

QUERULOUSLY. *adv.* [from querulous.] In a complaining manner.

His wounded ears complaints eternal fill, As unwill'd hings, querulously thrill. *Young.*

QUERULOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from querulous.] Habit or quality of complaining mournfully.

QUERY. *n. f.* [from *quare*, Latin.] A question; an inquiry to be resolved.

I shall conclude, with proposing only some queries, in order to a further search to be made by others. *Newton.*

This shews the folly of this query, that might always be demanded, that would suspiciously and absurdly attempt to tie the arm of omnipotence from doing any thing at all, because it can never do its utmost. *Bentley.*

To QUERY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ask questions.

Three Cambridge sophs, Each prompt to query, answer and debate. *Pope.*

QUEST. *n. f.* [queste, French.]

1. Search; act of seeking.

None but such as this bold ape unblest, Can ever thrive in that unlucky quest. *Spenser.*

If lully love should go in quest of beauty, Where should he find it fairer than in Blanch? *Shakespeare.*

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# QUE

Pair silver-bosom'd nymphs,  
I know this quest of yours and free intent  
Was all in honour and devotion meant,  
To the great mistress of your princely shrine. *Mil.*  
An aged man in rural weeds,  
Following, as I deem'd, the quest of some stray ewe. *Milton.*

One for all  
Myself expose, with lonely steps to tread  
Th' unfounded deep, and the void immense  
To search with wand'ring quest a place foretold  
Should be *Milton.*  
'T would be not strange, should we find Paradise  
at this day where Adam left it; and I the rather  
note this, because I see there are some to earnest  
in quest of it. *Woodward.*

There's not an African,  
That traverses our vast Numidian deserts  
In quest of prey, and lives upon his bow,  
But better practices these bodied virtues. *Addison.*  
We see them active and vigilant in quest of de-  
light. *Spectator.*

2. [for inquest.] An empannell'd jury.  
What's my offence?  
Where is the evidence, that doth accuse me?  
What lawful quest have given their verdict up  
Unto the trowning judge? *Shakespeare.*

3. Searchers. Collectively.  
You have been hotly call'd for,  
When, being not at your lodging to be found,  
The senate sent above three several quests  
To search you out. *Shakespeare.*

4. Inquiry; examination.  
O place and greatness! millions of false eyes  
Are sturk upon thee; volumes of report  
Run with these false and most contrarious quests  
Upon thy doings. *Shakespeare.*

5. Request; desire; solicitation.  
Gad not abroad at every quest and call  
Of an untraced hope or passion. *Herbert.*

To QUEST, v. n. [querer, Fr. from the  
quest.] To go to search.

QUESTANT, n. f. [from quester, French.]  
Seeker; endeavourer after.

See, that you come  
Not to woo honour, but to wed it; when  
The bravest questant thinks, find what you seek,  
That same may cry you loud. *Shakespeare.*

QUESTION, n. f. [question, Fr. questio,  
Latin.]

1. Interrogatory; any thing inquired.  
Because he that knoweth least is fittest to ask  
questions, it is more reason for the entertainment of  
the time, that ye ask me questions, than that I ask  
you. *Bacon.*

2. Inquiry; disquisition.  
It is to be put to question, whether it be lawful for  
children princes to make an invasive war simply  
for the propagation of the faith. *Bacon.*

3. A dispute; a subject of debate.  
There arose a question between some of John's  
disciples and the Jews about purifying. *John.*

4. Affair to be examined.  
In points of honour to be try'd,  
Suppose the question not your own. *Swift.*  
How easy is it for a man to fill a book with  
quotations, as you have done, that can be content  
with any thing, however foreign to the question? *Waterland.*

5. Doubt; controversy; dispute.  
This is not my writing.  
Though I confess much like the character:  
But out of question 'tis Maria's hand. *Shakespeare.*  
'Tis time for him to show himself, when his very  
being is call'd in question, and to come and judge the  
world, when men begin to doubt whether he  
made it. *Tillotson.*

The doubt of their being native impressions on  
the mind, is stronger against their moral principles  
than the other; not that it brings their truth at all  
in question. *Locke.*

Our own earth would be barren and desolate,  
without the benign influence of the solar rays, which  
without question is true of all the other planets. *Bentley.*

6. Judicial trial.

# QUE

Whoever be found guilty, the ~~communion~~  
book hath deferred least to be called in question  
for this fault. *Hooker.*

7. Examination by torture.  
Such a presumption is only sufficient to put the  
person to the rack in question, according to the civil  
law, and not bring him to condemnation. *Ayliffe.*

8. State of being the subject of present in-  
quiry.

If we being defendants do answer, that the cere-  
monies in question are godly, comely, decent, pro-  
fitable for the church, then reply is childish and  
unorderly in say, that we demand the thing in  
question, and show the poverty of our cause, the  
goodness whereof we are fain to beg that our ad-  
versaries would grant. *Hooker.*

If it would purchase six shillings and three-pence  
weighty money, he had proved the matter in ques-  
tion. *Locke.*

Not are these assertions that dropped from their  
pens by chance, but delivered by them in places  
where they profess to state the points in question. *Atterbury.*

9. Endeavour; act of seeking. Not in use.  
As it more concerns the Turk than Rhodes,  
So may he with more facile question bear it;  
For that it stands not in such warlike brace,  
But altogether lacks the abilities  
That Rhodes is dress'd in. *Shakespeare.*

To QUESTION, v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To inquire.  
Suddenly out of this delightful dream  
The man awoke, and would have question'd more;  
But he would not endure the woul theme. *Spenser.*

He that questioneth much shall learn much, and  
content much; but especially if he apply his ques-  
tions to the skill of the persons whom he asketh. *Bacon.*  
Unreasonable subtilty will still seem to be rea-  
soning; and at least will question, when it cannot  
answer. *Holaday.*

2. To debate by interrogatories.  
I pray you think you question with a Jew;  
You may as well use question with a wolf,  
Why he hath made the ewe bleat for the lamb. *Shakespeare.*

To QUESTION, v. a. [questionner, Fr.]

1. To examine one by questions.  
Question your royal thoughts, make the case  
your's;

Be now the father, and propose a son;  
Hear your own dignity so much prophand;  
And then imagine me taking your part,  
And in your pow'r to silencing your son *Shakespeare.*

But hark you, Kate,  
I must not have you henceforth question me,  
Whither I go. *Shakespeare.*

This construction is not so unadvisably to be  
received as not at all to be question'd. *Brown.*

2. To doubt; to be uncertain of.  
O impotent estate of human life!  
Where fleeing joy does lasting doubt inspire,  
And most we question what we most desire. *Prior.*

3. To have no confidence in; to mention  
as not to be trusted.

Be a design never to artificially laid, if it chances  
to be defeated by some cross accident, the man is  
then run down, his counsels derided, his prudence  
question'd, and his person despised. *South.*

QUESTIONABLE, adj. [from question.]

1. Doubtful; disputable.  
Your accustomed clemency will take in good  
worth the offer of these my simple labours, bestow'd  
for the necessary justification of laws heretofore  
made questionable, because not perfectly under-  
stood. *Hooker.*

That persons drowned float the ninth day when  
their soul breaketh, is a questionable determination,  
both in the time and cause. *Brown.*

It is questionable, whether the use of steel springs  
was known in those ancient times. *Wibing's Math.*

It is questionable, whether Galen ever saw the  
dissection of a human body. *Baker.*

2. Suspicious; liable to suspicion; liable  
to question.

Be thy advent wicked or charitable,  
Thou com'st in such a questionable shape,  
That I will speak to thee. *Shakespeare.*

# QUI

QUESTIONARY, adj. [from question.] In-  
quiring; asking questions.

I grow laconick even beyond laconicism; for  
sometimes I return only yes or no to questions  
epistles of half a yard long. *Pope to Swift.*

QUESTIONABLENESS, n. f. [from ques-  
tion.] The quality of being questionable.

QUESTIONER, n. f. [from question.] An  
inquirer.

QUESTIONLESS, adv. [from question.]  
Certainly; without doubt; doubtless.

Questionless hence it comes that many were  
mistaken. *Halegh.*

Questionless duty moves not so much upon com-  
mand as promise; now that which propels the  
greatest and most suitable rewards to obedience,  
and the greatest punishments to disobedience,  
doubtless is the most likely to enforce the one and  
prevent the other. *South.*

QUESTMAN, } n. f. [quest, man, and

QUESTMONGER, } monger.] Starter of  
lawsuits or prosecutions.

Their principle working was upon penal law,  
wherein they spared none, great nor small, but  
raked over all new and old statutes, having erect a  
rabble of promoters, questmongers, and leading  
jurors at their command. *Bacon.*

QUESTURIST, n. f. [from quest.] Seeker;  
pursuer.

Six and thirty of his knights,  
Hut questurists after him, met him at the gate,  
Are gone with him toward Dover. *Shakespeare.*

QUESTUARY, adj. [from questus, Latin.]  
Stidious of profit.

Although lapidaries and questuary engravers  
affirm it, yet the writers of minerals conceive the  
stone of this name to be a mineral concretions, not  
to be found in animals. *Bacon.*

QUIS, n. f. [quiescens, a bitter taunt.  
Answer.] The same perhaps with quip.

QUIBBLE, n. f. [from quidlibet, Latin.]

A slight cavil; a low conceit depending  
on the sound of words; a pun.

This may be of great use to moderate passions  
and rubbics, and to let potters see their foreheads  
were blockheads. *Adams.*

Quirks or quibbles have no place in the search  
after truth. *Watts.*

Having once fully answered your quibble, you  
will not, I hope, expect that I should do it again  
and again. *Waterland.*

To QUIBBLE, v. n. [from the noun.] To  
pun; to play on the sound of words.

The first service was news tongue and thread, which  
the philosophers took occasion to discourse and  
quibble upon in a grave formal way. *L'Estrange.*

QUIBBLER, n. f. [from quibble.] A pun-  
ster.

QUICK, adj. [epic, Saxon.]

1. Living; not dead.

They swallowed us up quick, when their wrath  
was kindled against us. *Job.*

If there be quick raw flesh in the risings, it is an  
old leprosy. *1 cent-cut.*

The quick and the dead. *Common Prayer.*

As the sun makes; here noon, there day, there  
night.

Me'ts wax, dries clay, makes flow'rs, some quick  
some dead. *Dante.*

Thence shall come,  
When this world's dissolution shall be ripe,  
With glory and pow'r to judge to a quick and dead  
man. *Milton.*

2. Swift; nimble; done with celerity.

Prayers whereunto devout minds have added a  
piercing kind of brevity, thereby the better to ex-  
press that quick and speedy expectation, whereunto  
ardent adfections, the wings at prayer, are de-  
lighted to present our suits to heaven. *Hooker.*

3. Speedy; free from delay.

On him to her his charge of quick return  
Repeated. *Milton.*

4. Active; spritely; ready.



A man of great sagacity in business, and he preferred to great a vigour of mind even to his death, when at eighty, that some, who had known him in his younger years, did believe him to have much quicker parts in his age than before. *Clarendon.*

A man must have passed his noviciate in sinning, before he comes to this, be he never so quick a penitent. *South.*

The animal, which is first produced of an egg, is a blind and dull worm; but that which hath its resurrection thence, is a quick eyed, voluble and sprightly fly. *Gray.*

**QUICK.** *adv.* Nimble; speedily; readily. Ready in gybes, quick answer'd, law'y, and As quarrelous as the weazel. *Shakspeare.*

This shall your understanding clear, Those things from me that you shall hear, Concerning much the quicker. *Dryden.*

They gave those complex ideas, that the things they were continually to give and receive information about, might be the easier and quicker understood. *Locke.*

This is done with little notice, if we consider how very quick the actions of the mind are performed, requiring not time, but many of them crowded into an instant. *Locke.*

**QUICK.** *n. f.*

1. A live animal. Not in use.

Peeping close into the thick, Might see the moving of some quick, Whose shape appeared not, But were it fairy, fiend, or snake, My courage earned it to wake, And manifest therat foot. *Spenser.*

2. The living flesh; sensible parts.

It Stanley held, that a son of king Edward had said the better right, it was to teach all England to say as much, and therefore that speech touched the quick. *Bacon.*

Seiz'd with sudden smart, Sung to the quick, he felt it at his heart. *Dryden.*

The thought of this disgraceful composition touches me to the quick, that I cannot sleep. *Arbutnot.*

Scarifying gangrenes, by several incisions down to the quick, is almost universal, and with reason, since it not only discharges a pernicious ichor, but makes way for topical applications. *Sharp.*

3. Living plants. For inclosing of land, the most usual way is with a ditch and bank set with quick. *Mortimer.*

**QUICKEN, or quicken-tree.** *n. f.* [ornus.]

Quickbeam or wild forb, by some called the Irish ash, some species of wild ash, preceded by blossoms of an agreeable scent. *Mortimer.*

**To QUICKEN.** *v. a.* [epicann, Saxon.]

1. To make alive. All they that go down into the dust, shall kneel before him; and no man hath quicken'd his own soul. *Ejalm.*

This my mean task would be As heavy to me, as his odious, but The mistress which I serve, quickens what's dead, And makes my labours pleasures. *Shakspeare.*

Fair soul, since to the faintest body join'd You give such lively life, such quickning pow'r, And influence of such celestial kind, As keeps it still in youth's immortal flower. *Davies.*

His influence round, and kindles as he goes; Hence flocks and herds, and men, and beasts and fowls With breath are quicken'd and attract their souls. *Dryden.*

2. To hasten; to accelerate. You may sooner by imagination quicken or slack a motion, than raise or cease it; as it is easier to make a dog go slower than to make him stand still. *Bacon.*

Others were appointed to consider of penal laws and proclamations in force, and to quicken the execution of the most principal. *Hayward.*

Though any commodity should shift hands never so fast, yet if they did not cease to be any longer traffick, this would not at all unmake or quicken their vent. *Locke.*

3. To sharpen; to activate; to excite. Though my senses were astonished, my mind forced them to quicken themselves; because I had

learn'd of him, how little favour he is wont to show in any manner of advantage. *Shakspeare.*

It was like a fruitful garden without an hedge that quickens the appetite to enjoy to tempting a prize. *South.*

They endeavour by brandy to quicken the senses already extinguish'd. *Tutler.*

An argument of great force to quicken them in the improvement of their advantages to which the mercy of God had called them by the gospel. *Rogers.*

The desire of fame hath been no inconsiderable motive to quicken you in the pursuit of those actions which will best deserve it. *Suif.*

**To QUICKEN.** *v. n.*

1. To become alive; as, a woman quickens with child.

These haun, which thou dost ravish from my chin, Will quicken and accute thee; 'in your bolt; With robbers hands, my hospitable favour You should not ruffle thus. *Shakspeare.*

They rub out of it a red dust, that converteth after a while into worms, which they kill with wine when they begin to quicken. *Samuel.*

The heart is the first part that quickens, and the last that dies. *Ray.*

2. To move with activity.

Sees by degrees a purer blush arise, And keener lightnings quicken in her eyes. *Pope.*

**QUICKENER.** *n. f.* [from quicken.]

1. One who makes alive.

2. That which accelerates; that which activates.

Love and enmity, averfation and fear, are notable whetters and quickners of the spirit of life in all animals. *Moor.*

**QUICKGRASS.** *n. f.* [quick and grass; gramin canum, Latin.] Dog grass.

**QUICKLIME.** *n. f.* [calc viva, Lat. quick and lime.] Lime unquenched.

After burning the stone, when lime is in its perfect and unaltered state, it is called quicklime. *Hill.*

**QUICKLY.** *adv.* [from quick.] Soon; speedily; without delay.

Thou com'st to use thy tongue; thy story quickly. *Shakspeare.*

Pleasure dwells no longer upon the appetite than the necessities of nature, which are quickly and easily provided for; and then all that follows is an oppression. *South.*

**QUICKNESS.** *n. f.* [from quick.]

1. Speed; velocity; celerity.

What any invention hath in the strength of its motion, is abated in the slowness of it; and what it hath in the extraordinary quickness of its motion, must be allowed for in the great strength that is required unto it. *Watkins.*

Joy, like a ray of the sun, reflects with a greater ardour and quickness, when it rebounds upon a man from the breast of his friend. *South.*

2. Activity; briskness.

The best choice is of an old physician and a young lawyer; because, where errors are fatal, ability of judgment and moderation are required; but where advantages may be wrought upon, diligence and quickness of wit. *Wotton.*

The quickness of the imagination is seen in the invention, the fertility in the fancy, and the accuracy in the expression. *Dryden.*

3. Keen sensibility.

Would not quickness of sensation be an inconvenience to an animal, that must he still? *Locke.*

4. Sharpness; pungency.

Thy generous fruits, though gather'd ere their prime, Still shew'd a quickness; and, maturing time But mellow was what we write to the dull sweets of rhyme. *Dryden.*

Clinger renders it brisk, and corrects its windiness, and juice of corinth whereof a few drops tinge and add a pleasant quickness. *Mortimer.*

**QUICKSAND.** *n. f.* [quick and sand.]

Moving sand; unfixed ground.

What is Edward, but a ruthless sea? What Clarence, but a quicksand of deceit? *Shakspeare.*

Undergirding the ship, and sewing lost they

should fall into the quicksands, they broke sail, and were driven. *Adm.*

But when the vessel is on quicksands cast, the flowing tide does more the sinking haste. *Dryden.*

Trajan, by the adoption of Nerva, turns the tide to her relief, and like another Neptune flows her oil the quicksands. *Addison.*

I have marked out several of the shoal, and quicksands of life, in order to keep the unwary from running upon them. *Addison.*

**To QUICKSET.** *v. a.* [quick and set.] To plant with living plants.

In making or mending, as needeth thy ditch, Get let to quickset it, learn cunningly which. *Tusser.*

A man may ditch and quickset three poles a day, where the ditch is three foot wide and two foot deep. *Mortimer.*

**QUICKSET.** *n. f.* [quick and set.] Living plant let to grow.

The fatal pastures fence'd, and moist with quickset wound. *Dryden.*

Plant quicksets and transplant fruit trees towards the decrease. *Everist.*

Nine ten of the quickset hedges are ruined for want of skill. *Suif.*

**QUICKSIGHTED.** *adj.* [quick and sight.]

having a sharp sight.

Nobody will deem the quicksighted amongst them to have very enlarged views in ethics. *Locke.*

No article of religion hath credibility enough for them; and yet these same cautious and quicksighted gentlemen can swallow down this foolish opinion about precipitant atoms. *Bentley.*

**QUICKSIGHTEDNESS.** *n. f.* [from quicksighted.] Sharpness of sight.

The ignorance that is in us no more hinders the knowledge that is in others, than the blindness of a mouse is an argument against the quicksightedness of an eagle. *Tacke.*

**QUICKSILVER.** *n. f.* [quick and silver; argentum vivum, Lat.]

Quicksilver, called mercury by the chymists, is a naturally fluid mineral, and the heaviest of all known bodies next to gold, and is the more heavy and fluid, as it is more pure; it is wholly volatile in the fire, and may be driven up in vapour by a degree of heat very little greater than that of boiling water; it is the least tenacious of all bodies, and every smaller drop may be again divided by the lightest touch into a multitude of others. The specific gravity of pure mercury is to water as 14020 to 1000, and as it is the heaviest of all fluids, it is also the coldest, and when heated the hottest; the ancients all esteemed quicksilver a poison, nor was it brought into internal use till about two hundred and twenty years ago, which was first occasioned by the shepherds, who ventured to give it their sheep to kill worms, and as they received no hurt by it, it was soon concluded, that men might take it safely; in time, the diggers in the mines, when they found it crude, swallowed it in vast quantities, in order to sell it privately, when they had voided it by stool; but the miners seldom follow their occupation above three or four years, and the artificers, who have much dealing in it, are generally seized with paralytick disorders. *Hill.*

Cinnabar maketh a beautiful purple like unto a red rose; the best was wont to be made in labe of branslone and quicksilver burnt. *Peacocks.*

Pleasures are few; and fewer we enjoy; Pleasure, like quicksilver, is bright and coy; We strive to grasp it with our utmost skill, Still it eludes us, and it glitters still.

If seiz'd at last, compute your mighty gains, What is it, but rank poison in your veins? *Young.*

**QUICKSILVERED.** *adj.* [from quicksilver.]

Overlaid with quicksilver.

Metal is more difficult to polish than glass, and is afterwards very apt to be spoiled by tarnishing, and reflects not to much light as glass quicksilvered over does: I would propound to use instead of the metal a glass ground concave on the fore side, and as much convex on the back side, and quicksilvered over on the convex side. *Newton.*

**QUIDAM.** *f.* [Latin.] Somebody. Not used.

The envy of so many worthy *guidons*, which catch at the gaudium which to you alone is due, you will be perfused to pluck out of the hateful darkness those so many excellent poems of yours, which he had, and bring them forth to eternal light. *Spenser*

**QUIDDANY.** *n. f.* [*cydonium*, *cydoniatum*, Lat., *quidde*, German, a quince.] Mar-malade; confedion of quinces made with sugar.

**QUIDDIT.** *n. f.* [corrupted from *quidlibet*, Lat., or from *que dit*, Fr.] A subtilty; an equivocation. A low word.

Why may not that be the skull of a lawyer? where be his *quiddets* now? his quilllets? his cases? and his tricks? *Shakespeare.*

**QUIDDITY.** *n. f.* [*quidditas*, low Lat.] 1. Essence; that which is a proper answer to the question, *quid est?* a scholastick term.

He could reduce all things to acts, And knew their natures and abstracts, Where *coitly* and *quiddity* The ghosts of detunct ladies fly. *Hudibras.*

2. A tiffing nicety; a cavil; a captious question. Not used.

Misnomer in our laws, and other *quiddities*, I leave to the professors of law. *Candor.*

**QUIESCENCE.** *n. f.* [from *quiesco*, Latin.] Rest; repose.

Whether the earth move or rest, I undertake not to determine: my work is to prove, that the common inducement to the belief of its *quiescence*, the testimony of sense, is weak and frivolous. *Glauville.*

**QUIESCENT.** *adj.* [*quiescens*, Lat.] Rest-ing; not being in motion; not movent; lying at repose.

Though the earth move, its motion must needs be as insensible as if it were *quiescent*. *Glanville.*

The right side, from whence the motion of the body becometh, is the active or moving side; but the sinister is the weaker or more *quiescent* side. *Bacon.*

Sight takes in at a greater distance and more variety at once, comprehending also *quiescent* objects, which hearing does not.

If it be in some part movent, and in some part *quiescent*, it must needs be a curve line, and to no radius. *Græc.*

Pressure or motion cannot be propagated in a fluid in right lines beyond an obstacle which stops part of the motion, but will bend and spread every way into the *quiescent* medium, which lies beyond the obstacle. *Newton.*

**QUIET.** *adj.* [*quiet*, Fr. *quietus*, Lat.] 1. Still; free from disturbance.

Breaking off the end for want of breath, And sliding fast, as down to sleep he laid, She ended all her woe in quiet death. *Spenser.*

This life is best, If quiet life is best; sweeter to you, That have a sharper known. *Shakespeare.*

Justly thou abhor'st That son, who on the quiet state of man Such trouble brought. *Milton.*

2. Peaceable; not turbulent; not offensive; mild.

Let it be in the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit. *1 Peter.*

3. Still; not in motion.

They laid wait for him, and were quiet all the night. *Judges.*

4. Smooth; not ruffled.

Happy is your grace, That can trouble the stubbornness of fortune, Into so quiet and so sweet a style. *Shakespeare.*

**QUIET.** *n. f.* [*quies*, Lat.] Rest; repose; tranquillity; freedom from disturbance; peace; security; stillness.

They came into Lark into a people that were at quiet and secure. *Jerusalem.*

The land A dreadful quiet felt, and worse far Than arms, a lull'd interval of war. *Dryden.*

There fix'd their arms, and there renew'd their name, *Dryden.*

And there in quiet nics. Indulgent quiet, now's serene, Mother of peace and joy and love. *Hughes.*

**TO QUIET.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To calm; to lull; to pacify; to put to rest.

The lowest degree of faith, that can quiet the soul of man, is a firm conviction that God is placable. *Forbes.*

2. To still.

Putting together the ideas of moving or quivering corporal motion, joined to substance, we have the idea of an immaterial spirit. *Locke.*

**QUIETER.** *n. f.* [from *quiet*.] The person or thing that quiets.

**QUIETISM.** *n. f.* [from *quiet*.]

What is called by the poets *passion* or *dispassion*, by the scepticks in disturbance, by the Mohists *quietism*, by common men peace of conscience, seems all to mean but great tranquillity of mind. *Temple.*

**QUIETLY.** *adv.* [from *quiet*.]

1. Calmly; without violent emotion.

Let no man for his own poverty become more oppressing to his bargain, but *quietly*, modestly, and patiently recommend his estate to God, and leave the success to him. *Taylor.*

2. Peaceably; without offence.

Although the rebels had behaved themselves *quietly* and modestly by the way as they went, yet they doubted that would but make them more hungry to fall upon the spoil in the end. *Bacon.*

3. At rest; without agitation.

**QUIETNESS.** *n. f.* [from *quiet*.]

1. Coolness of temper.

This cruel *quietness* neither returning to dislike nor proceeding to favour; gracious, but generous still after one manner. *Sadru.*

That which is move for our better instruction sake, turneth into anger and choler in them; they grow altogether out of *quietness* with it; they answer humnly. *Hooker.*

2. Peace; tranquillity.

Stop effusion of our christian blood, And establish *quietness* on every side. *Shakespeare.*

What miseries have both actions avoided, and what *quietness* and security attained by their peaceable union? *Haywood.*

3. Stillness; calmness.

If we compare the *quietness* and chastity of the Bolognese pencil to the bustle and tumult that fills every part of a Venetian picture, with all the least attempt to interest the passions, their boasted art will appear a mere struggle without effect. *Reynolds.*

**QUIET-SOME.** *adj.* [from *quiet*.] Calm; still; undisturbed. Not in use.

Let the night be calm and *quiescent*, Without tempestuous storms or sad alloy. *Spenser.*

**QUIETUDE.** *n. f.* [*quietude*, French; from *quiet*.] Rest; repose; tranquillity. Not in common use.

From the equal distribution of the phlegmatick humour, the proper alloy of fervent blood, will flow a future *quietude* and serenity in the sensations. *Watson.*

**QUILL.** *n. f.*

1. The hard and strong feather of the wing, of which pens are made.

With her humble quills his soul doth seem to hover, And eye the very pitch that lully bird did cover. *Dryden.*

Birds have three other hard substances proper to them; the bill, which is of a like matter with the teeth, the shell of the eye, and their quill. *Bacon.*

2. The instrument of writing.

I will only touch the duke's own deportment in that island, the proper subject of my quill. *Watson.* Those lives they said to rescue by their skill, Their mists would make immortal with her quill. *Garth.*

From him whose quills stand quiver'd at his ear, To him that notches sticks at Westminster. *Pop.*

3. Prick or dark of a porcupine.

Near there was the black pruce of Monomo-

tapa, by whose side was seen the quill-daring porcupine. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

4. Reed on which weavers wind their threads.

The presumptuous damsel rashly dar'd The goddess's self to challenge to the field, And to compare with her in curious skill, Of works with loom, with needle, and with quill. *S. Agier.*

5. The instrument with which musicians strike their strings.

His flying fingers and harmonious quill Strike sev'n distinguish'd notes, and sev'n at once they fill. *Dryden.*

**QUILLER.** *n. f.* [*quidlibet*, Lat.] Subtlety; nicety; fraudulent distinction; petty cant.

Why may not that be the skull of a lawyer? where be his quiddets now? his quilllets? his cases? and his tricks? *Shakespeare.*

A great foul weighs in the scale of reason, what is to judge of, rather than dwell with too scrupulous a diligence upon little quilllets and niceties. *Dryden.*

Ply her with love letters and billets, And bait them well for quorks and quillies. *Hud.*

**QUILT.** *n. f.* [*conette*, Fr. *kuicht*, Dutch; *culcita*, *culcitra*, Lat.] A cover made by stitching one cloth over another with some hot substance between them.

Quilts of robes and pieces are nothing to be afraid, as to take a cake of new bread, and be low it with a little sack. *Bacon.*

In both tables, the beds were covered with magnificent quilts amongst the richer sort. *Arbutnot.* She on the quilt links with becoming war, Wrapt in a gown, for sickness and for show. *Pope.*

**TO QUILT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To

stitch one cloth upon another with some thing soft between them.

The sharp steel arriving fore bly On his horse neck before the quilted sell, Then from the head the body sundred quite. *Sp.*

A bag quilted with bran is very good, but it dreads too much. *Bacon.*

Entellus for the strife prepares, Strip'd of his quilted coat, his body bares, Compos'd of mighty bone. *Dryden.*

A chair was ready, So quilted, that he lay at ease reclin'd. *Dryden.* Mayn't I quit my rope? it galls my neck. *Arbutnot.*

**QUINARY.** *adj.* [*quinaris*, Lat.] Consisting of five.

This *quinary* number of elements ought to have been referred to the generality of animals and vegetables. *Boyle.*

**QUINCE.** *n. f.* [*coin*, Fr. *quidde*, Germ.] 1. The tree.

The quince tree is of a low stature; the branches are distich and crooked, the flower and fruit like that of the pear tree; but, however cultivated, the fruit is sour and astringent, and is covered with a kind of down: of this the species are six. *Miller.*

2. The fruit.

They call for dates and quinces in the poultry. *Shakespeare.*

A quince, in token of fruitfulness, by the laws of Solon, was given to the brides of Athens upon the day of their marriage. *Fucham.*

**TO QUINCE.** *v. n.* [This word seems to be the same with *quench*, *winch*, and *quack*.] To stir; to rouse as in resentment or pain.

Bestow all my soldiers in such sort as I have, that no part of all that reason shall be able to dare to quince. *Spenser.*

**QUINCUNXIAL.** *adj.* [from *quincunx*.]

Having the form of a quincunx.

Of a pent gonol or quincunxial disposition, in Thomas Brown produces several examples in his discourse about the quincunx. *Rey.*

**QUINCUNX.** *n. f.* [Lat.] *Quincunx* or *oriet* is a plantation of trees, disposed originally in a square, consisting of five trees, one at each corner, and a fifth in the

middle; which disposition, repeated again and again, forms a regular grove, wood, or wilderness; and, when viewed by an angle of the square or parallelogram, presents equal or parallel alleys. Brown produces several examples in his discourse about the quincunx.

He whole lightnings pierc'd th' Iberian lines,  
Now forms my quincunx, and now ranks my vines.

**QUINQUAGESIMA.** [Lat.] Quinquagesima Sunday, so called because it is the fortieth day before Easter, reckoned by whole numbers; throve Sunday. *Dict.*

**QUINQUANGULAR.** *adj.* [quinque and angulus, Lat.] Having five corners.

Each talus, environed with a crust, conforming itself to the sides of the talus, is of a figure quinquangular.

Exactly round, or trimately quinquangular, or having the sides parallel.

**QUINQUARTICULAR.** *adj.* [quinque and articulus, Lat.] Consisting of five articles.

They have given an end to the quinquarticular controversy, for none have since undertaken to try more.

**QUINQUEFID.** *adj.* [quinque and fido, Lat.] Cloven in five.

**QUINQUEFOLIATE.** *adj.* [quinque and folium, Lat.] Having five leaves.

**QUINQUENNIAL.** *adj.* [quinquennis, Lat.] Lasting five years; happening once in five years.

**QUINCY.** *n. f.* [corrupted from squinancy.] A tumid inflammation in the throat, which sometimes produces suffocation.

The throbbing quincy has my star apon me,  
And rheumatics I lend to rack the joints. *Dryden.*  
Great heat and cold, succeeding one another, occasion pleuritis and quincies. *Arbutnot.*

**QUINT.** *n. f.* [quint, Fr.] A let of five.

For he has made a quint

Of generals he's lifted in't

**QUINTAIN.** *n. f.* [quintain, Fr.] A post with a turning top. See **QUINTIN.**

My better parts

Are all thrown down; and that, which here stands up,

Is but a quintain, a mere little's block. *Shakspere.*

**QUINTAL.** *n. f.* [centupondium, Latin.] A hundred weight to weigh with.

**QUINTESENCE.** *n. f.* [quinta essentia, Latin.]

1. A fifth being.

From their gross matter she abstracts the forms,

And draws a kind of quintessence from things. *Davies.*

The ethereal quintessence of heav'n

Flow upward, and mix with various forms,

That soul'd orbicular, and turn'd to stars. *Milton.*

They made air, fire, earth, and water, to be the

four elements, of which all earthly things were

compounded, and supposed the heavens to be a

quintessence or fifth sort of body diamet from all

these. *Watts.*

2. An extract from any thing, containing

all its virtues in a small quantity.

To me what is this quintessence of dust? man

delights not me, nor woman neither. *Shakspere.*

Who can in memory, or wit, or will,

Or air, or fire, or earth, or water find?

What alchymist can draw, with all his skill,

The quintessence of these out of the mind? *Davies.*

For I am a very dead thing,

In whom love wrought new alchymy,

For by his heart he did excrete,

A quintessence even from nothingness, *Donne.*

From dull privations and lean empayres,

Paracelsus, by the help of an interde cold, teaches

to separate the quintessence of win.

Let there be light! said God; and forthwith

light

Ethereal, first of things, quintessence pure,

Spring from the deep. *Milton.*

When the supreme faculties move regularly, the inferior passions and affections following, there arises a serenity and complacency upon the whole soul, infinitely beyond the greatest bodily pleasures, the highest quintessence and elixir of worldly delights.

**QUINTESENTIAL.** *adj.* [from quintessence.] Consisting of quintessence.

Venturous afflictions as would have puzzled the authors to have made them good, specially considering that there is nothing contrary to the quintessential matter and circular figure of the heavens, so neither is there to the light thereof. *Hakewill.*

**QUINTIN.** *n. f.* [I know not whence derived; *Minthwa* deduces it from *quintus*, Latin, and calls it a game celebrated every fifth year; *pallus quintanus*, Latin, *Ainsworth*; *quintaine*, French.] An upright post, on the top of which a cross-pole turned upon a pin; at one end of the cross-pole was a broad board, and at the other a heavy sand bag: the play was to ride against the broad end with a lance, and palsy by, before the sand bag, coming round, should strike the tilter on the back.

At *quintin* he,  
In honour of his bride/tee,  
Hath challeng'd either wide countree;  
Come out and long talk, for there be  
Six batchlors as bold as he,  
Adjusting to his company,  
And each one hath his livery. *Ben Jonson.*

**QUINTUPLE.** *adj.* [quintuplus, Latin.] Fivefold.

In the country, the greatest proportion of mortality, one hundred and fifty-six, is above *quintuple* unto twenty-eight the least. *Gronov.*

**QUIP.** *n. f.* [derived by the etymologists, from *quip*.] A sharp jest; a taunt; a tauntum.

Notwithstanding all her hidden quips,

The least which of would quell a lover's hope,

Yet, spangle like, the more the puns my love,

The more it grows, and fawneth on her skill. *Shaksp.*

If I sent him word he heard was not well cut, he

would send me word, he cut it to please himself.

this is called the quip mode. *Shakspere.*

Nymph bring with thee

Jest and youthful jollity,

Quips, and cranks, and wanton wiles,

Nods, and becks, and wreathed smiles. *Milton.*

**TO QUIP.** *v. a.* To rally with bitter sarcasms. *Ainsworth.*

**QUIRE.** *n. f.* [choeur, Fr. *choro*, Italian.]

1. A body of singers; a chorus.

The trees did bud and early blossoms bore,

And all the quire of birds did sweetly sing,

And told that garden's pleasures in their evening. *Spenser.*

Myself have lov'd a bash for her,

And plac'd a quire of such entring birds,

That the will light to listen to their lays. *Shaksp.*

At thy vanity a glorious quire

Of angels in the fields of Beulah sung

To shepherds watching at their flocks by night,

And told them the Messiah now was born. *Milton.*

I may worship thee

For ay, with temples sow'd and virgin quires. *Milton.*

Begin the song, and strike the livelying lyre,

Let how the years to come, a numerous and well

fitted quire.

All hand in hand do decently advance,

And to my song with smooth and equal measures

dance. *Cowley.*

As in beauty she surpass'd the quire,

So nobler than the rest was her attire. *Dryden.*

2. The part of the church where the service is sung.

I am all on fire,

Not all the buckets in a country quire

Shall quench my rage. *Clarendon.*

Some ran for buckets to the lull'd quire,

Some cut the pipes, and some the organs play. *Dry.*

The fox obscene to gaping tombs retires,  
And wolves with howling till the sacred quires. *Page.*

3. [choir, Fr.] A bundle of paper consisting of twenty-four sheets.

**TO QUIRE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sing in concert.

There's not the final orbit which thou behold'st,

But in his motion like an angel sings,

Still quiring to the young ey'd cherubims. *Shaksp.*

My throat of war be turn'd

Which, quired with my dream, into a pipe

Small as an eunuch, or the virgin's voice

That habbes lull asleep. *Shakspere.*

**QUIRISTER.** *n. f.* [from quire.] Chorister;

one who sings in concert, generally in

divine service.

The coy quiry es, that lodge within,

And prodigal harmony *Thomson.*

**QUIRK.** *n. f.* [Of this word I can find no

rational derivation.]

1. Quick stroke; sharp fit.

I've felt so many quirts of joy and grief,

That the full face of neither on the trait,

Can woman me unto't. *Shakspere.*

2. Smart taunt.

Some kind of men quarrel purposely on others

to title their valour; belike, this is a man of that

quirk. *Shakspere.*

I may chunee to have some odd quirks and remain

nants of wit broken on me. *Shakspere.*

3. Slight concert.

Quints, puns, quirks or quibbles, jests and

repurbs may agreeably entertain, but have no

place in the search after truth. *Watts.*

4. Flight of fancy. Not in use.

Most fortunately he hath arriv'd a maid,

That paragon's description and wild fame,

One that excells the quorks of blarney pens. *Shak.*

5. Subtly; nicely; artful distinction.

Let a lawyer tell me he has found some defect

in an entail, how tedious are they to repair that

error, and have nothing to the mercy of a law

quark. *Dewey of Piety.*

There are a thousand quirks to avoid the stroke

of the law. *L'Esrange.*

6. Looks light tune.

Now the chapel's silver bell you hear,

That summons you to all the pride of prayer;

Light quorks of music, broken and uneven. *Pope.*

**TO QUIR.** *v. a.* *pass.* *quit*; *pret.* *I*

*quit* or *quitted*. [quiter, Fr. *quitare*, Ital.

*quitor*, Spanish.]

1. To discharge an obligation; to make even.

We will be quit of this oath, which thou hast

made us to swear. *Jephthah.*

By this act, old tyrant,

I shall be quit with thee; while I was virtuous,

I was a stranger to thy blood, but now

See thou wilt love me for this horrid crime. *Denh.*

To John I ow'd great obligation;

But John, unhappily, thought fit

To publish it to all the nation;

Sure John and I are more than quit. *Prior.*

2. To set free.

Thou art quit from a thousand calamities; there-

fore let thy joy, which should be as great for thy

freedom from them, as thy sadness when thou

feelest any of them, do the same cure upon thy

discontent. *Taylor.*

From cloth I fly not death, nor would prolong

Life much; bent rather how I may be quit

From such a tedious and this unkind charge. *Mitt.*

To quit, out of this tear, you have already looked

death in the face; what have you found for terrible

in it? *Wake.*

3. To carry through; to discharge; to perform.

Never worthy prince a day did quit

With greater hazard, and with more renown. *Don.*

4. To clear himself of an affair; with the reciprocal pronoun.

Sanson hath quit himself

Like Sanson, and heroically hath himself

A life heroic, on his enemies

Fully reveng'd; hath left them 3 cars of mourning.

*Milton.*

## 5. To repay; to requite.

He said the knight saluted, louting low,  
Who said him quitted, as that courteous was. *Spens.*  
Enkindle all the sparks of nature,  
To quit this horrid act. *Shakespeare.*

## 6. To vacate obligations.

For our reward,  
All our debts are paid; dangers of law,  
Actions, decrees, judgments against us quitted. *Ben Jonson.*

## One step higher

Would set me highest, and in a moment quit  
The debt unnumber'd of endless gratitude. *Milton.*  
7. To pay any obligation; to clear a debt;  
to be tantamount.

They both did fail of their purpose, and got not  
so much as to quit their charges; because truth,  
which is the secret of the most high God, whose  
proper handy-work all things are, cannot be com-  
pass'd with that wit and those senses which are our  
own. *Hobbes.*

Does not the air feed the flame? and does not the  
flame at the same time warm and enlighten the air,  
and does not the earth quit scores with all the ele-  
ments in the noble fruits that issue from it? South.  
Still I shall hear and never quit the score,  
Stunn'd with hourly Codrus' thefts o'er and o'er. *Dryden.*

Iron works ought to be confined to certain places,  
where there is no conveyance for timber to places of  
want, so as to quit the cost of the carriage. *Temple.*

8. [Contracted from acquit.] To absolve;  
to acquit.

Not further seek what their offences be,  
Guiltless I quit, guilty I set them free. *Faust.*

## 9. To pay.

Far other plaints, tears, and laments  
The time, the place, and our estates require,  
Think on thy sins, which man's old foe presents  
Before that judge that quits each soul his hire. *Faust.*

## 10. To abandon; to forsake.

Their father,  
Then old and fond of ill, took such sorrow,  
That he quit being. *Shakespeare.*

Honours are promis'd  
To all will quit em, and rewards propos'd  
Even to slaves that can detect their courtes. *R. Jon.*

Such variety of arguments only distract the under-  
standing, such a superfluous way of examining is to  
quit truth for appearance, only to serve our vanity. *Locke.*

## 11. To resign; to give up.

The prince, renown'd in bounty as in arms,  
With pity saw the ill conceal'd status,  
Quitted his title to Campaspe's charms,  
And gave the last one to the friend's embrace. *Prior.*  
*QUITTENASS. n. f.* [epic, Sax. *gramen*  
*caninum*, Lat.] Dog-grass.

They are the best seen to grow on grounds subject  
to quitch-grass or other weeds. *Mortimer.*

*QUITE. adv.* [This is derived, by the  
etymologists, from *quitta*, discharged,  
free, French; which, however at first  
appearance unlikely, is much favoured  
by the original use of the word, which  
was in this combination, *quite* and *clean*;  
that is, with a *clean riddance*: its pre-  
sent signification was gradually intro-  
duced.] Completely; perfectly; totally;  
thoroughly.

Those latter exclude not the former *quite* and  
*clean* as unnecessary. *Hobbes.*

He hath sold us, and *quite* devoured our money. *Genius.*

If some foreign ideas will offer themselves, reject  
them, and hinder them from running away with our  
thoughts *quite* from the subject in hand. *Locke.*

The same action may be aimed at different ends,  
and arise from quite contrary principles. *Spectator.*

*QUITTENT. n. f.* [quit and rent.] Small  
rent reserved.

Such a tax would be insensible, and pass but as a  
small *quittent*, which every one would be content  
to pay towards the guard of the seas. *Temple.*

My old master, a little before his death, wished  
him joy of the estate which was falling to him,  
desiring him only to pay the gifts of charity he had  
left as *quittents* upon the estate. *Spectator.*

*QUITS. interj.* [from quit.] An exclamation  
used when any thing is repayed and the  
parties become even.

*QUITTANCE. n. f.* [quittance, French.]

1. Discharge from a debt or obligation;  
an acquittance.

Now I am rememb'red, he scorn'd at me!  
But that's all one, acquittance is no quittance. *Shakespeare.*

2. Recompence; return; repayment.

Mine eyes saw him in bloody tints,  
Read'ring forth quittance, wearied and outbreath'd,  
To Henry Mountbath. *Shakespeare.*

Plutus, the god of gold,  
Is but his steward; no need but he repays  
Sevenfold above itself; no gift to him  
But lured the giver a return exceeding  
All use of quittance. *Shakespeare.*

We shall forget the office of our hand,  
Sooner than quittance of desert and merit. *Shakespeare.*

*TO QUITTANCE. v. a.* [from the noun.]

To repay; to recompence. Not used.  
Embrace me then this opportunity,  
As fitting belt to quittance their deceit. *Shakespeare.*

*QUITTER. n. f.*

1. A deliverer. *Amfworth.*

2. Scoria of tin. *Amfworth.*

*QUITTERBONT. n. f.* A hard round swell-  
ing upon the coronet, between the heel  
and the quarter, and grows most com-  
monly on the inside of the foot. *Farrus's Dict.*

*QUIVER. n. f.* [This word seems to be  
contracted from *couvrir*, Fr. to cover.]

A case or sheath for arrows.

As Diuine hunted on a day,  
She chanc'd to come where Cupid lay,  
His quiver by his head.

One of his shafts she stole away,  
And one of hers did close convey  
Into the other's hand;

With that love wounded my love's heart,  
But Diuine deals with Cupid's dart  
Those works, with ease as much he did.

As you would ope and shut your quiver-lid, *Chapin.*  
Diana's nymphs would be array'd in white, their  
arms and shoulders naked, bows in their hands, and  
quivers by their sides. *Peuchum.*

Her sounding quiver on her shoulder ty'd,  
One hand a dart, and one a bow supply'd. *Dryden.*

*QUIVER. adj.* Nimble; active. Not in  
use.

There was a little *quiver* fellow, and he would  
manage you his piece thus; and he would about  
and about. *Shakespeare.*

*TO QUIVER. v. n.*

1. To quake; to play with a tremulous  
motion.

The birds chaunt melody on every bush,  
The green leaves *quiver* with the cooling wind. *Shakespeare.*

O'er the pommel cast the knight,  
Forward he flew, and pitching on his head,  
He *quiver'd* with his rest, and lay for dead. *Dryden.*

With what a spring his furious soul broke loose,  
And left the lambs still *quivering* on the ground. *Addison.*

Enrydice with *quivering* voice he mourn'd,  
And Heber's banks Enrydice return'd. *Gay.*

Dancing sun-beams on the waters play'd,  
And verdant alders form'd a *quivering* shade. *Pope.*

The lakes that *quiver* to the curling breeze. *Pope.*

2. To shiver; to shudder.

Zelmane would have put to her helping hand, but  
she was taken with such a *quivering*, that she thought  
it more wisdom to lean herself to a tree and look on.

*QUIVERED. adj.* [from quiver.]

1. Furnished with a quiver.

'Tis chastity:  
She that has that, is clad in complete steel,  
And like a quiver'd nymph with arrows keen,  
May trace huge forests and unharbour'd heath,  
Infernal hills, and perilous sandy wilds. *Milnes.*

## 2. Sheathed as in a quiver.

From him who se quills stand quiver'd at his ear,  
To him who notches sticks at Westminster. *Pope.*  
*TO QUOIF. v. n.* [A low word.] To move  
as the embryo does in the womb; to  
move as the heart does when throbbing.  
*QUODLIBET. n. f.* [Lat.] A nice point;  
a subtlety.

He who reading on the heart,  
When all his quodlibets of art  
Could not expound its pulse and beat,  
Swore he had never felt it beat. *Pope.*

*QUODLIBETARIAN. n. f.* [quodlibet, Lat.]  
One who talks or disputes on any  
subject. *Dut.*

*QUODLIBETICAL. adj.* [quodlibet, Lat.]  
Not restrained to a particular subject; in  
the schools, theses or problems, anciently  
proposed to be debated for curiosity or  
entertainment, were so called. *Dut.*

*QUOIR. n. f.* [coiffe, French.]

1. Any cap with which the head is covered.  
See COIF.

Hence thou sickly quoir,  
Thou art a guard too wanton for the head,  
Which princes, flail'd with conquest, aim to be. *Shakespeare.*

2. The cap of a serjeant at law.

*TO QUOIF. v. a.* [coiffe, Fr.] to cap, to  
dress with a headpiece.

She is always *quoir'd* with the head of an el-  
phant, to shew that this animal is the head of the  
country. *Addison.*

*QUOIFURE. n. f.* [coiffure, Fr.] Head-  
dresses.

The lady in the next medal is very particular  
her quoirure. *Addison.*

*QUOIL. n. f.* See COIL.

*QUOIN. n. f.* [coin, French.]

1. Corner.

A sudden tempest from the desert flew  
With lurid wings, and thunder'd as it blew.  
Then winning rounds, the quoina together flew. *Southey.*

Built brick houses with strong and firm quoina  
columns at each end. *Mortimer.*

2. An instrument for raising wall-like  
engine. *Amfworth.*

*QUOIN. n. f.* [coate, Dutch.]

1. Something thrown to a great distance to  
a certain point.

He plays at quoina well. *Shakespeare.*  
When he played at quoina, he was allowed to  
breach his and flunk his. *Arbuthnot and Fox.*

2. The discus of the ancients is sometimes  
called in English *quoina*, but improperly;  
the game of *quoina* is a game of skill, the  
discus was only a trial of strength, as  
among us to throw the hammer.

*TO QUOIN. v. n.* [from the noun.] To  
throw quoina: to play at quoina. *Dryden.*

ules it to throw the discus. See the  
noun.

Noble youths for mastership should strive,  
To quoina, to run, and deeds and chariot drive. *Dryden.*

*TO QUOIN. v. a.* To throw.  
Quoina him down, Lardolph, like a shagreen'd  
shilling. *Shakespeare.*

*QUONDAM. [Latin.]* Having been so-  
merely. A ludicrous word.

This is the quondam king, let's seize upon him.  
What lands and lordships for their owner now.  
My quondam barber, but his worship now. *Dryden.*

# Q U O

**QUOKE.** The preterit of *quake*. Obsolete.  
 Freely up those royal spoils he took,  
 Yet at the lion's skin he only *quok*. *Spenser*  
**QUORUM.** *n. f.* [Lat.] A bench of justices; such a number of any officers as is sufficient to do business.  
 They were a parcel of nummers, and being him self one of the *quorum* in his own county, he wondered that none of the Middlesex justices took care to lay some of them by the heels. *Addison*  
**QUOTA.** *n. f.* [*quotus*, Latin.] A share; a proportion as assigned to each.  
 Scarce one in this list but engages to supply a quota of brisk young fellows, equipt with hats and feathers. *Addison*  
**QUOTATION.** *n. f.* [from *quote*.]  
 1. The act of quoting; citation.  
 2. Passage adduced out of an author as evidence or illustration.  
 He, that has but ever to little examined the citations of writers, cannot doubt how little credit the quotations deserve, where the originals are wanting. *Locke*  
 He rag'd his tropes, and preach'd up patience,  
 Jack'd his opinion with quotations. *Prior*  
**TO QUOTE.** *v. a.* [*quotere*, Fr.] To cite an author or passage of an author; to ad-

# Q U O

duce by way of authority or illustration the words of another.  
 The second chapter to the Romans is here *quoted* only to paint the margin. *Whitgift*  
 St. Paul *quotes* one of their poets for this saying. *Stillington*  
 He changed his mind, say the papers, and *quote* for it Melchior Adams and Holjman. *Atterbury*  
 He *quoted* texts right upon our Saviour, though he expounded them wrong. *Atterbury*  
 He will, in the middle of a session, *quote* passages out of Plato and Pindar. *Swift*  
**QUOTER.** *n. f.* [from *quote*.] Citer; he that quotes.  
 I proposed this passage entire, to take off the disguise which its *quoter* put upon it. *Atterbury*  
**QUOTH.** *verb. imperfect.* [This is only part of *epoëan*, Saxon, retained in English, and is now only used in ludicrous language. It is used by *Sidney* irregularly in the second person.] *Quoth I*, say I or said I; *quoth he*, says he or said he.  
 Enjoying, *quoth* you. *Sidney*  
 Shall we, *quoth* he, so basely brook  
 This paltry strife. *Hudibras*  
**QUOTIDIAN.** *adj.* [*quotidian*, Fr. *quoti-*

# Q U O

*dianus*, Lat.] Daily; happening every day.  
*Quotidian* things, and equidistant hence  
 Shut in for man in one circumstance. *Donne*  
 Nor was this a short fit of sickness, as an ague, but a *quotidian* fever, always increasing to higher inflammation. *King Charles*  
**QUOTIDIAN.** *n. f.* [*febris quotidiana*, Lat.] A quotidian fever; a fever which returns every day.  
 If I could meet that fancymonger, I would give him counsel; for he seems to have the *quotidian* of love. *Shakspeare*  
**QUOTIENT.** *n. f.* [*quotient*, Fr. *quoties*, Lat.] In arithmetick, is the number produced by the division of the two given numbers, the one by the other. *Cocker*  
 To make all the steps belonging to the same pair of stairs of an equal height, they count for the height of the room in feet and inches, and multiply the feet by twelve, whole product, with the number of odd inches, gives the total of the whole height in inches, which then they divide by the number of steps they intend to have in that height, and the quotient shall be the number of inches and parts that each step shall be high. *Mason*

# R.

## R A B

**R**, is called the canine letter, because it is uttered with some resemblance to the growl or snarl of a cur: it has one constant sound in English, such as it has in other languages; as, *red*, *rust*, *more*, *murderick*; in words derived from the Greek, it is followed by an *h*, *rhaphisoly*; *r* is never mute unless the second *r* may be accounted mute, where two *rr* are used; as *myrrh*.  
**TO RABAT.** *v. n.* [*rabattre*, Fr.] In falconry, to recover a hawk to the fist again. *Ainsworth*  
**RABATO.** *n. f.* A neckband; a ruff.  
 I think your other *rabato* were better. *Shakspeare*  
 Brute broad jells upon his narrow neck,  
 Pok'd her *rabatos*, and survey'd her steel. *Old Comedy*  
**TO RABBIT.** *v. a.* [*rabatre*, *raboter*, Fr.] To pare down pieces of wood so as to fit one another.  
 The rabbit plane is to cut part of the upper edge of a board straight or square down, that the edge of another board, cut down in the same manner, may fit into the square of the first; and this lapping over of two boards is called *rabbiting*. *Mason*  
 The window frame hath every one of its lights *rabbeted* on its outside about half an inch into the frame, and all these *rabbets* are grooved square. *Mason*  
**RABBIT.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A joint made by paring two pieces so that they wrap over one another.  
 Having drove in the hooks, they set the *rabbets* of the door within the *rabbets* of the door-joint. *Mason*

## R A B

**RABBI.** *n. f.* A doctor among the Jews.  
 Be not ye called *rabbis*; for one is your master, even Christ, and all ye are brethren. *Matthew*  
 The Hebrew *rabbis* say, that nature hath given man, for the pronouncing of all letters, the lips, the teeth, the tongue, the palate and throat. *Camden's Remains*  
**RABBIT.** *n. f.* [*rabbe*, *rabbekin*, Dut.] A furry animal that lives on plants, and burrows in the ground.  
 I knew a wench married, as she went to the garden for partly to stull a rabbit. *Shakspeare*  
 A company of scholars, going to catch conies, carried one with them which had not much wit, and gave in charge, that if he saw any, he should be sent for fear of fear up of them; but he no sooner espied a company of *rabbits*, but he cried aloud, ecce *multi conies*; which he had no sooner said, but the conies ran to their burrows; and he being checked by them for it, answered, Who would have thought that the *rabbits* understood Latin? *Bacon*  
**RABBIE.** *n. f.* [*rabula*, Latin; *rabulari*, low Latin.] A tumultuous crowd; an assembly of low people.  
 Countrymen, will ye relent, and yield to *morey*, Or let a *rabbie* lead you to your devil's? *Shakspeare*  
 Go bring the *rabbie* here to this place. *Shakspeare*  
 Of these his several rampments, betrayings, and stealing away of men's wives, came in all those ancient fables, and all that *rabbie* of Grecian forgeries. *Raleigh*  
 The better sort shuns *searfulness*, And often censures what the *rabbie* like. *Roscommon*  
 That produce, æthetical, epicurean *rabbie*, whom the whole nation fixings of, are not the wisest men in the world. *South*  
 To gratify the barbarous audience, I gave them a short *rabbie* scene, because the mob are represented

## R A C

by Plutarch and Polybius with the same character of baseness and cowardice. *Dryden*  
 In change of government,  
 The *rabbie* rule their great oppressors fate,  
 Do to tyrannical justice and revenge the state. *Dryden*  
 His enemies have been only able to make impressions upon the low and ignorant *rabbie*, and to put the dregs of the people in a ferment. *Addison*  
**RABBLEMENT.** *n. f.* [from *rabble*.] Crowd; tumultuous assembly of mean people.  
 Not in use.  
 A rude *rabblement*,  
 Whose like he never saw, he durst not bide,  
 But got his ready fied, and tust away 'gainst side. *Spenser*  
 The *rabblement* shouted, clapp'd their chop hands, and uttered a deal of humming breath. *Shakspeare*  
 There will be always tyrants, murderers, thieves, traitors, and others of the same *rabblement*. *Camden*  
**RABID.** *adj.* [*rabidus*, Lat.] Fierce; furious; mad.  
**RABINER.** *n. f.* A kind of smaller ordinance. *Ainsworth*  
**RACE.** *n. f.* [*race*, Fr. from *radice*, Lat.]  
 1. A family ascending.  
 2. Family descending.  
 He in a moon will create  
 Another world; out of man, a new race.  
 Of men innumerable, there to dwell. *Milton*  
 Male he created thee, but thy consort  
 Female for *race*. *Milton*  
 High as the mother of the gods in place,  
 And proud like her of an immortal *race*. *Dryden*  
 Hence the long *race* of African thence come. *Dryden*  
 3. A generation; a collective family.  
 A *race* of youthful and unhandled coits,  
 Fetching mad boys. *Shakspeare*  
 4. A particular breed.



The race of moles, fit for the plough is bred.

Chapman.

Infract

Of spirits malign, & better rage to bring  
Into their vacant room.

Milton.

In the races of mankind and families of the world, there remains not to one above another the least pretence to have the right of inheritance.

Locke.

If they are all debarr'd and willing slaves,  
The young but breathing to grow grey in bondage,  
And the old sinking to ignoble graves,  
Of such a race no matter who is king.

Murphy.

5. **RACK** of ginger. [*rayz de gengibre*, Spanish.] A root or sprig of ginger.

6. A particular strength or taste of wine, applied by *Temple* to any extraordinary natural force of intellect.

Of gardens there may be forms wholly irregular, that may have more beauty than of others, but they must owe it to some extraordinary dispositions of nature in the soil, or some great race of fertility or judgment in contrivance.

Temple.

7. [*ras*, Mandick.] Contest in running.

To describe races and games

Milton.

Or tilting furniture.

Stand forth, ye champions who the guntlet wield,  
Or you the swiftest racers of the field;  
Stand forth, ye wrestlers who these pastimes grace,  
I wield the guntlet, and I run the race.

Pope.

8. Course on the feet.

The flight of many birds is swifter than the race of any beasts.

Bacon.

9. Progress; course.

It suddenly fell from an excess of favour, which many examples have taught them, never flout his success till it came to a headlong overthrow.

Sidney.

My race of glory run, and race of shame.

Milt.

The great light of day yet wants to run  
Much of his race though sleep.

Milton.

He safe return'd, the race of glory past,  
Now to his friends embrace.

Pope.

10. Train; process.

An offensive war is made, which is unjust in the aggressor; the prosecution and race of the war carries the defendant to invade the ancient patrimony of the first aggressor, who is now turned defendant; shall he sit down, and not put himself in defence?

Bacon.

The race of this war fell upon the loss of Ubin, which he re-obtained.

Bacon.

**RACEHORSE**. *n. f.* [*race* and *horse*.] Horse bred to run for prizes.

The reason Hudibras gives, why those, who can talk on trifles, speak with the greatest fluency, is, that the tongue is like a *race horse*, which runs the faster the less weight it carries.

Adelphi.

**RACEMAT'ION**. *n. f.* [*racemus*, Latin.] Cluster, like that of grapes.

A cock will in one day fertilize the whole racemat'ion or cluster of eggs, which are not excluded in many weeks after.

Brown.

**RACEM'IFEROUS**. *adj.* [*racemus* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing clusters.

**RACE**. *n. f.* [*from race*.] Runner; one that contends in speed.

His stumbling founder'd jade can trot as high  
As any other Pegasus can fly;

So the dull eel moves mumber in the mud,  
Than all the swift-hun'd races of the flood.

Dorset.

A poet's form the plac'd before their eyes,  
And had the nimblest racer seize the prize.

Pope.

**RACINESS**. *n. f.* [*from racy*.] The quality of being racy.

**RACK**. *n. f.* [*racke*, Dut. from *racken*, to stretch.]

1. An engine to torture.

Vex not his ghost; O let him pass! he hates him  
That would, upon the rack of this rough world,

Stretch him out longer.

Shakespeare.

Did ever any man upon the rack a part himself,  
Because he had received a cross, answer from his mistress?

Taylor.

Let them feel the whip, the sword, the fire,  
And in the tortures of the rack expire.

Addison.

2. Torture; extreme pain.

A fit of the stone puts a king to the rack, and makes him as miserable as it does the meanest subject.

Temple.

A cool behaviour sets him on the rack, and is interpreted as an instance of aversion or indifference.

Addison.

3. Any instrument by which extension is performed.

These bows, being somewhat like the long bows in use amongst us, were bent only by a man's immediate strength, without the help of any bender or rack that are used by others.

Warton.

4. A distaff; commonly a portable distaff, from which they spin by twirling a ball.

It is commonly spoken and written *rack*.

The fibres turn the wheel,  
Empty the woolly rack, and fill the reel.

Dryden.

5. [*racke*, Dutch, a track.] The clouds as they are driven by the wind.

That which is now a horse, even with a thought  
The rack dissolves, and makes it indistinct

As water is in water.

Shakespeare.

The great globe itself,  
Yea, all, which it inherit, shall dissolve;

And, like this insubstantial pageant, faded,  
Leave not a rack behind.

Shakespeare.

We often see against some storm,  
A silence in the heav'n's, the rack stand still,  
The bold winds speechless, and the orb below  
As hush as death.

Shakespeare.

The winds in the upper region, which move the clouds above, which we call the *rack*, and are not perceived below, pass without noise.

Bacon.

As wint'ry winds contending in the sky,  
With equal force of lungs their titles try;

They race, they roar: the doubtful rack of heav'n  
Stands without motion, and the tide undriv'n

Dryden.

6. [*hynacca*, the occiput, Saxon; *racca*, Mandick, hinges or joints.] A neck of mutton cut for the table.

7. A grate; the grate on which bacon is laid.

8. A wooden grate in which hay is placed for cattle.

Their bulls they feed to pastures far,  
Or bulls, or feed them at full racks within.

The best way to feed cattle with it, is to put it in racks, because of the great quantity they tread down.

Mortimer.

He bid the nimble hours  
Bring forth the floods; the nimble hours obey:

From their tall racks the gen'rous floods retire.

Ald.

9. Arrack; a spirituous liquor. See **ARRACK**.

**TO RACK**. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To stream as clouds before the wind.

Three glorious suns, each one a perfect sun,  
Not separated with the racking clouds,  
But bound in a pale clear-flaming sky.

**TO RACK**. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To torment by the rack.

Unhappy man like tortured me,  
Their joints new set to be new rack'd again.

Hold, O dreadful sir,  
You will not rack an innocent old man.

**TO RACK**. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

2. To torment; to harass.

The apostate angel, though in pain,  
Vaunting aloud, but rack'd with deep despair.

**TO RACK**. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

3. To harass by exaction.

The landlords there shamefully rack their tenants,  
exacting of them, besides his covenants, what he pleareth.

The commons had then rack'd; the clergy's bags  
Are lank and lean with thy extortions.

He took possession of his just estate,  
Not rack'd his tenants with increase of rent.

**TO RACK**. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

4. To scrow; to force to performance.

They racking and stretching scripture further  
than by God was meant, are drawn intoundry in-  
conveniences.

The wisest among the heathens rack'd their wits,  
and cast about every way, managing every little  
argument to the utmost advantage.

It was worth the while for the adversary to rack  
invention, and to call in all the weapons of learning  
and critical skill to assail them, if possible, and to  
wrest them out of our hands.

Waterland.

5. To stretch; to extend.

Nor have I money nor commodity

To raise a present sum;

Try what my credit can in Venice do,  
That shall be rack'd even to the uttermost.

6. To defecate; to draw off from the lees.

I know not whence this word is derived  
in this sense; *rein*, German, is clear,  
pure, whence our word to *rinse*: this is  
perhaps of the same race.

It is common to draw wine or beer from the lees,  
which we call *racking*, whereby it will clarify and  
sooner.

Some toll their cask about the cellar to rack  
with the lees, and, after a few days rest, rack  
it off.

**RACK-RENT**. *n. f.* [*rack* and *rent*.] Rent  
raised to the uttermost.

Have poor families been ruined by rack-rent,  
paid for the lands of the church?

**RACK-RENT**. *n. f.* [*rack* and *rent*.]

One who pays the uttermost rent.

Though this be a quarter of his yearly income,  
and the public tax takes away one hundred; yet  
this influences not the yearly rent of the land,  
which the rack-renter or undertaker pays.

**RACK-RENT**. *n. f.* [*Of uncertain derivation*;  
*Cassanbon* derives it, after his custom,  
from *racx*, the dash of fluctuation against  
the shore.]

1. An irregular clattering noise.

That the tennis court keeper knows better than  
I, it is a low ebb of linen with thee, when thou  
keep'st us racket there.

2. A confused talk. In burlesque language,  
Ambition hath removed her lodging, and now  
the next door to faction, where they keep much  
racket, that the whole parish is disturbed and even  
night in an uproar.

3. [*raquette*, Fr.] The instrument with  
which players at tennis strike the ball.  
Whence perhaps all the other senses.

When we have murther our rackets to their talk,  
We will in Flanders play a set,  
Shall strike his father's crown into the hazard.

The body, into which impression is made, cannot  
yield backward or it cannot; if it can yield  
backward, then the impression made is a motion,  
as we see a stroke with a racket upon a ball, make  
it fly from it.

He talks much of the motives to do and to forbear,  
how they determine a reasonable man, as the vent  
no more than a tennis ball, to be tossed to and fro  
by the rackets of the second cause.

**RACKING**. *n. f.*

*Racking* pace of a horse is the same as an amble,  
only that it is a swifter time and a shorter tread;  
and though it does not rid so much ground, yet it  
is something easier.

**RACKING**. *n. f.*

The *rackoon* is a New England animal, like a  
badger, having a tail like a fox, being clothed with  
a thick and deep fur: it sleeps in the day time in  
a hollow tree, and goes out at nights, when the moon  
shines, to feed on the sea side, where it is hunted  
by dogs.

**RACEY**. *adj.* [perhaps from *rayz*, Spanish,  
a root.] Strong; flavoured; tasting of  
the soil.

Rich *racey* verses in which we  
The soil, from which they come, taste, smell, and feel.

From his brain that Helicon distil,  
Whose *racey* liquor did his offspring fill.

The cyder at first is very officious, but if ground  
more early, it is more *racey*.

**RAD**. The old pret. of *read*.

**RAD**, **RED**, and **ROD**, differing only in

## R A D

**dialect**, signify counsel; as *Conrad*, powerful or skillful in counsel; *Ethelred*, a noble counsellor; *Rodbert*, eminent for counsel; *Eubulus* and *Thrasylbus* have almost the same sense. *Gibson*.

**RA'DDOCK, or ruddock. n. f.** A bird; the redbreast.

The ruddock would,  
With charitable bill, bring thee all this. *Shaksp.*

**RA'DIANCÉ. } n. f. [radiare, Lat.] Spark.**  
**RA'DIANCY. } ling lustre; glitter.**

By the sacred radiance of the sun,  
By all the operations of the orbs,  
Here I discuss all my paternal care, *Shakspere.*  
Whether there be not too high an apprehension  
above its natural radiance, is not without just  
doubt, however it be granted a very splendid gem,  
and whose sparkles may somewhat resemble the  
glances of fire. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The Son  
Gut with omnipotence, with radiance crown'd  
Of majesty divine. *Milton.*

A glory surpassing the sun in its greatest radiance  
Barret.

**RA'DIANT. adj. [radians, Lat.] Shining;**  
brightly sparkling; emitting rays.

There was a sun of gold radiant upon the top,  
and before, a small cherub of gold with wings dis-  
played. *Bacon.*

Mark what radiant state she spreads,  
In circle round her shining throne,  
Shooting her beams like silver threads,  
Thus, this is the alone. *Milton's Arcades.*

Virtue could see to do what virtue would  
By her own radiant light, though sun and moon  
Were in the flat sea sunk. *Milton.*

See the warlike host of heaven,  
Radiant in glittering arms and beamy pride,  
Go forth to succour truth below. *Milton.*

**To RADIATE. v. n. [radio, Latin.] To**  
emit rays; to shine; to sparkle.

though with wit and parts their possessors could  
revenge God to send forth his light and his  
truth, yet now that revelation hath disclosed them,  
and that he hath been pleased to make them radiate  
his word, men may recollect those scatter'd divine  
beams, and kindling with them the topics proper  
to warm our affections, enflame holy zeal. *Boyle.*

Light radiates from luminous bodies directly to  
our eyes, and thus we see the sun or a flame; or it  
is reflected from other bodies, and thus we see a  
man or a picture. *Locke.*

**RADIANT. adj. [radius, Lat.] Adorned**  
with rays.

The radiant head of the phoenix gives us the  
meaning of a passage in *Antoinis*. *Addison.*

**RADIATION. n. f. [radiatio, Lat. radia-**  
tio, Fr.]

1. Beamy lustre; emission of rays.

We have perspective houses, where we make de-  
monstrations of all lights and radiations, and of all  
colours. *Bacon.*

Should I say I liv'd darker than were true,  
Your radiation can all clouds subdue,  
But one; 'tis best light to contemplate you. *Donne.*

2. Emission from a centre every way.

Sound parallel in many things with the light,  
and radiation of things visible. *Bacon.*

**RADICAL. adj. [radical, Fr. from radix,**  
Latin.]

1. Primitive; original.

The differences, which are secondary, and pro-  
ceed from these radical differences, are; plants are  
all figurate and determinate, which inanimate  
bodies are not. *Bacon.*

Such a radical truth, that God is, springing up  
together with the essence of the soul, and previous  
to all other thoughts, is not pretended to by phi-  
losophy. *Bentley.*

Implanted by nature.

The emission of the loose and adventitious mois-  
ture doth betray the radical moisture, and carries  
the company. *Bacon.*

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## R A F

If the radical moisture of gold were separated,  
it might be contrived to burn without being con-  
sumed. *Wilkins.*

The sun beams render the humours hot, and dry  
up the radical moisture. *Arbutnot.*

3. Serving to origination.

**RADICALITY. n. f. [from radical.] Ori-**  
gination.

There may be equivocal seeds and hermaphrodi-  
tical principles, that contain the radicality and  
power of different forms, thus, in the seeds of  
wheat, there both obscurely the femininity of dar-  
nel. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**RADICALLY. adv. [from radical.] Ori-**  
ginally; primitively.

It is no easy matter to determine the point of  
death in insects, who have not their vitalities radi-  
cally confined into one part. *Brown.*

These great orbs thus radically bright,  
Primitive forms, and origins of light  
Enliven worlds deny'd to human sight. *Prior.*

**RADICALNESS. n. f. [from radical.] The**  
state of being radical.

**To RADICATE. v. a. [radicatus, from**  
radix, Lat.] To root; to plant deeply  
and firmly.

Meditation will radicate these seeds, fix the tran-  
sient gleam of light and warmth, confirm reli-  
gious of good, and give them a durable consistence  
in the soul. *Hammond.*

Nor have we let fall our pen upon discouragement  
of unbelief, from radicating beliefs, and points  
of high prescription. *Brown.*

If the object stays not on the sense, it makes not  
impression enough to be remembered; but if it be  
repeated there, it leaves plenty enough of those  
images behind it, to strengthen the knowledge of  
the object: in which radicating knowledge, if the  
memory consist, there would be no need of refer-  
ring those atoms in the brain. *Glanville.*

**RADICATION. n. f. [radication, Fr. from**  
radicate.] The act of taking root and  
fixing deep.

They that were to plant a church, were to deal  
with men of various inclinations, and of different  
habits of sin, and degrees of radication of those  
habits; and to reach of these some proper application  
was to be made to cure their souls. *Hammond.*

**RADICLE. n. f. [radicule, Fr. from radix,**  
Lat.] That part of the seed of a plant,  
which, upon its vegetation, becomes its  
root. *Quincy.*

**RADISH. n. f. [radic, Saxon; radis, ra-**  
fion, Fr. raphanus, Lat.] A root com-  
monly eaten raw. *Miller.*

**RADIUS. n. f. [Latin.]**

1. The semidiameter of a circle.

2. A bone of the fore arm, which accom-  
panies the ulna from the elbow to the  
wrist.

**To RAFF. v. a. To sweep; to huddle; to**  
take hastily without distinction.

Their causes and effects I thus raff up together. *Carriv.*

**To RAFFLE. v. n. [raffle, to snatch, Fr.]**  
To cast dice for a prize, for which every  
one lays down a stake.

Letters from *Hampstead* give me an account,  
there is a late indutition there, under the name of  
a raffling shop. *Tatler.*

**RAFFLE. n. f. [raffe, Fr. from the verb.]**  
A species of game or lottery, in which  
many stake a small part of the value of  
some single thing, in consideration of a  
chance to gain it.

The toy, brought to Rome in the third triumph  
of Pompey, being a pair of tables for gaming,  
made of two precious stones, three foot broad, and  
four foot long, would have made a fine raffle.  
*Arbutnot on Coins.*

**RAFT. n. f. [probably from ratia, Lat.] A**

## R A G

frame or float made by laying pieces of  
timber cross each other.

Where is that son

That floated with thee on the fatal raft? *Shaksp.*

Fell the timber of yon lofty grove,  
And forms a raft and build the rising ship. *Pope.*

**RAFT. part. pass. of reave or raff.** *Spenser.*  
Torn; rent.

**RAFTER. n. f. [rafter, Saxon; rafter,**  
Dutch; corrupted, says *Junius*, from  
roof tree.] The secondary timbers of the  
house; the timbers which are let into the  
great beam.

The rafters of my body, bone,  
Being full with you, the muscle, sinew, and vein,  
Which tile this house, will come again. *Deane.*

I trust thy honest offer'd courtesy,  
Which oft is sooner found in lowly sheds  
With smoky rafters, than in top'ry halls. *Milton.*

On them the Trojans call  
Stones, rafters, pillars, beams. *Denham.*

By *Darius*, king of Egypt, when he fled from  
his brother *Bemides*, the use of shipping was first  
brought among the *Greeks*, who before that time  
knew no other way of rolling their narrow boats, but  
on beams or rafters tied to one another. *Heylin.*

From the East, a Belgian wind  
His hostile breath through the dry rafters sent;  
The flames impell'd. *Dryden.*

The roof began to mount aloft,  
Aloft rose every beam and rafter,  
The heavy wall chn'd slowly after. *Swift.*

**RAFTERED. adj. [from rafter.] Built with**  
rafters.

No rafter'd roofs with dance and labor forming,  
No room tide bell invites the country round. *Pope.*

**RAG. n. f. [hpacobe, torn, Sax. rago.]**

1. A piece of cloth torn from the rest; a  
tatter.

Cowls, hoods, and habits, with their wearers tost,  
And flutter'd into rags. *Milton.*

Rags are a great improvement of chunky land.  
*Mostiner.*

2. Any thing rent and tattered; worn out  
clothes: proverbially, mean drest.

Fathers that wear rags,  
Do make their children blind;

But fathers that bear bags,  
Shall be their children kind. *Shakspere.*

They took from me  
Both coat and cloak, and all things that might be  
Grace in my habit; and in place, put on  
These tatter'd rags. *Chapman.*

Worn like a cloth,  
Gnawn into rags by the devouring moth. *Sandys.*

Content with poverty, my foul I am;  
And virtue, though in rags, will keep me warm. *Dryden.*

3. A fragment of drest.

He had first matter seen undrest;  
He took her naked all alone,

Before one rag of loam was on. *Hudibras.*

**RAGAMUFFIN. n. f. [from rag and I**  
know not what else.] A paltry mean  
fellow.

I have led my ragamuffins where they were per-  
per'd; there's not three of my hundred and fifty  
left alive; and they are for the town's end to beg  
during life. *Shakspere.*

Shall we brook that paltry as  
And feeble leaunched, *Hudibras.*

With that more paltry ragamuffin,  
Ralpho, vapouring and hallooing? *Hudibras.*

Attended with a crew of ragamuffins, she broke  
into his house, turned all things topsy-turvy, and  
then set it on fire. *Swift.*

**RAGE. n. f. [rage, French.]**

1. Violent anger; vehement fury.

This tiger-footed rage, when it shall find  
The horn of minkam'd swiftness, will, too late,  
The leaden pounds to's heels. *Shakspere.*

Desire not  
To ally my rages and revenges with  
Your colder reason. *Shakspere.*

# RAG

Argument more heroic than the rage  
Of Turnus for Lavinia dispossess'd. *Milton.*  
Torment and loud lament and furious rage. *Milt.*

2. Vehemence or exacerbation of any thing painful.

The party hurt, who hath been in great rage of pain, till the weapon was re-anointed. *Bacon.*  
The rage of thirst and hunger now suppress'd. *Pope.*

3. Enthusiasm; rapture.

Who brought green poetry to her perfect age,  
And made that art which was a rage. *Cooley.*

4. Eagerness; vehemence of mind: as, a rage of money getting.

You purchase pain with all that joy can give,  
And die of nothing but a rage to live. *Pope.*

Then may his soul its tre-born rage enjoy,  
Give due to will, and every power employ. *Harte.*

To RAGE, v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To be in fury; to be heated with excessive anger.

Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging; and  
whosoever is deceived thereby, is not wise. *Proverbs.*  
Why do the heathen rage? *Psalm.*

At this heinously rag'd, and as they talk'd,  
Snote him into the midriff. *Milton.*

2. To ravage; to exercise fury.

Heart-rending news,  
That death should be a case have to rage among  
The fair, the wife, the virtuous. *Waller.*

3. To act with mischievous impetuosity.

The chariots shall rage in the streets, they shall  
jostle one against another, as if they were  
run like the lightnings. *Nahum.*

The maddening wheels of brazen chariots rag'd  
Milton.

After these waters had rag'd on the earth, they  
began to lessen and shrink, and the great fluctua-  
tions of this deep being quieted by degrees, the  
waters retired. *Barnet.*

RA'GENT, adj. [rage and full.] Furious;  
violent.

This courtesy was worse than a basinado to  
Zelmire, to that again with rag'd eyes he had  
him defend himself; for no less than his life would  
suffer it. *Salady.*

A popular orator may represent vices in so un-  
dignified appearances, and set out each virtue in so  
amiable a form, that the covetous person shall  
scatter most liberally his beloved idol, wealth, and  
the rag'd person shall find a calm. *Hammond.*

RA'GGER, adj. [from rag.]

1. Rent into tatters.

How like a prodigal,  
The scarfed bark puts from her native bay,  
Hugg'd and embraced by the trumpet wind;  
How like the prodigal doth she return  
With over-weather'd ribs and rag'd sails,  
Lean, rent, and beggar'd by the trumpet wind. *Shakespeare.*

A-I go in this rag'd battered coat, I am hunted  
away from the old woman's door by every barking  
cur. *As You Like It.*

2. Uneven; consisting of parts almost di-  
vided.

The curl of Warwick's rag'd staff is yet to be  
seen pourtrayed in their church steeple. *Carew.*  
That same whirlwind hear  
Unto a rag'd, fearful, hanging rock,  
And throw it thence into the raging sea. *Shakespeare.*

The moon appears, when looked upon with a  
good glass, rude and rag'd. *Barnet.*

3. Dressed in tatters.

Since noble arts in Rome have no support,  
And rag'd virtue not a friend at court. *Dryden.*

4. Ragged; not smooth.

The wolf would barter away a rag'd coat and a  
raw-boned carcass, for a smooth fat one. *L'Estrange.*

What shepherd owns those rag'd sheep? *Dryden.*

RA'GGENESS, n. f. [from rag'd.] State  
of being dressed in tatters.

Poor naked wretches, where'er you are,  
That hide the pelting of this pitiless storm!  
How shall your boniless heads and naked sides,  
Your loop'd and widow'd rag'dness defend you?  
*Shakespeare.*

# RAI

RA'INGLY, adv. [from *raging*.] With  
vehement fury.

RA'GMAN, n. f. [rag and man.] One who  
deals in rags.

RAGOUT, n. f. [Fr.] Meat stewed and  
highly seasoned.

To the stage permit  
Ragouts for Terens or Thyestes dress,  
'Tis talk enough for thee 't expose a Roman feast. *Dryden.*

No fish they reckon comparable to a ragout of  
sausages. *Addison.*

When art and nature join, th' effect will be  
Some more ragout, or charming fricassée. *King's Cookery.*

RA'GSTONE, n. f. [rag and stone.]

1. A stone so named from its breaking in a  
ragged, uncertain, irregular manner.

Woodward on Fossils.

2. The stone with which they smooth the  
edge of a tool new ground and left  
ragged.

RA'GWORT, n. f. [rag and wort.] A plant.

RAIL, n. f. [rieget, German.]

1. A cross beam fixed at the ends in two  
upright poles.

If you make another square, and allow a tenant  
on each intermediate end of the sides, and another  
mortels on the top and bottom rails, you may put  
them together. *Mason.*

2. A series of posts connected with beams  
by which any thing is enclosed: a pale

is a series of small upright posts rising  
above the cross beam, by which they are  
connected: a rail is a series of cross  
beams supported with posts, which do  
not rise much above it.

A man upon a high place without rails, is ready  
to fall. *Bacon.*

A large square table for the commissioners, one  
side being sufficient for those of either party, and a  
rail for others which went round. *Clarendon.*

3. A kind of bird.

Of wild birds Cornwall hath quail, rail, par-  
tridge and pheasant. *Carew.*

4. [jangle, Sax.] A woman's upper gar-  
ment. This is preserved only in the  
word night rail.

To RAIL, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To enclose with rails.

The hand is square, with four rounds at the  
corners; this should first have been planched over,  
and railed about with ballisters. *Carew.*

As the churchyard ought to be divided from  
other profane places, so it ought to be fenced in  
and railed. *Waller.*

2. To range in a line.

They were brought to London all railed in ropes,  
like a team of horses in a cart, and were executed  
some at London, and the rest at divers places. *Bacon.*

To RAIL, v. n. [railer, Fr. raller, Dutch.]

To use insolent and reproachful language;  
to speak to, or to mention in opprobri-  
ous terms: formerly with on, now com-  
monly with at.

Your husband is in his old lines again; he fo  
rails against all married mankind, curses all Eve's  
daughters. *Shakespeare.*

What a monstrous fellow art thou? thus to rail  
on one, that is neither known of thee, nor knows  
thee. *Shakespeare.*

Till thou canst rail the seals from off my bond,  
Thou but offend'st thy lungs to speak so loud. *Shakespeare.*

He tript me behind; being down, insulted, rail'd,  
And put upon him such a deal of man, *Shakespeare.*

Angels bring not railing accusation against thee. *2 Peter.*

The plain the forests doth disdain:  
The forests rail upon the plain. *Dryden.*

It any is angry, and rails at it, he may be sure  
to talk of me the never fails. *Dryden.*

RAI'LER, n. f. [from rail.] One who insults  
or defames by opprobrious language.

If I build my felicity upon my reputation, I am  
as happy as long as the railer will give me leave.  
*South's Sermons.*

Let no presuming impious railer tax  
Creative wisdom. *Thomas.*

RAI'LLERY, n. f. [railerie, Fr.] Slight  
satire; satirical merriment.

Let rallery be without malice or bent. *Ben Jon.*  
A quotation out of Hudibras shall make thee  
treat with levity an obligation wherein their welfare  
is concerned as to this world and the next. *South's*  
of this nature is enough to make the hearer tremble.  
*Addison.*

Studies employed on low objects; the every raising  
of them is sufficient to turn them into rallery.  
*Addison.*

To these we are solicited by the arguments of  
subtle, and the ralleries of the prophane. *South.*

RAYMENT, n. f. [for arrament, from  
array.] Vesture; vestiment; dress; gar-  
ment. A word now little used but in  
poetry.

His raiments, though mean, received hand-  
soms by the grace of the wearer. *South.*

O Protheus, let this habit make the blush!  
Be thou abash'd, that I have took upon me  
Such an unmanly raiment. *Shakespeare.*

Living, both food and raiment she supplies thee  
You are to consider them as the servants and  
instruments of action, and so give them both a  
rest, and raiment, that they may be brought  
headlong to do the duties of a charitable, not  
pious life. *South.*

To RAIN, v. n. [nenian, Sax. regnen,  
Dutch.]

1. To fall in drops from the clouds.

Like a low-hung cloud, it rains so fast,  
That all at once it falls. *Dryden.*

The wind is south-west, and the weather  
ring, and like to rain. *South.*

2. To fall as rain.

The eye marvelleth at the whiteness thereof,  
the heart is astonish'd at the raining of it. *South.*

They put them down to weep; nor only tears  
Rain'd at their eyes, but high winds rote whom  
at.

3. It RAINS. The water falls from the  
clouds.

That which serves for gain,  
And follows but for form,  
Will pack when it begins to rain, *Shakespeare.*

And leave thee in the storm. *Shakespeare.*

To RAIN, v. a. To pour down as rain.

It rain'd down fortune, flowing on your head  
Rain sacrificial whipsprings in his cur,  
Make sacred even his flurp. *Shakespeare.*

Israel here had saunth'd, had not God  
Rain'd from heav'n manna. *South.*

RAIN, n. f. [nen, Saxon.] The moisture  
that falls from the clouds.

When shall we three meet again,  
In thunder, lightning, or in rain? *Shakespeare.*

With strange rains, hails, and showers were  
persecuted. *South.*

The lost clouds pour  
Into the sea an infinite shower,  
And the vast sailors curse the rain, *South.*

For which poor farmers pray'd in vain.  
Rain is water by the heat of the sun divided  
very small parts ascending in the air, till cool-  
tering the cold, it is condensed into clouds and  
descends in drops. *South.*

**RAINBOW. n. f.** [*rain and bow.*] The iris; the semicircle of various colours which appears in showery weather.

Calling of the water in a most cunning manner, makes a perfect rainbow, not more pleasant to the eye than to the mind, so sensibly to feel the proof of the heavenly iris. *Sidney.*

To add another hue unto the rainbow. *Shaksp.* The rainbow is drawn like a nymph with large eyes, a dispend in the form of a semicircle, the features of tawdry colours. *Peacham.*

They could not be ignorant of the promise of God never to drown the world, and the rainbow before their eyes to put them in mind of it. *Brown.*

This rainbow never appears but where it rains in the sun time, and may be made artificially by spouting water, which may break aloft, and scatter in drops, and fall down like rain; for the sun, shining upon these drops, certainly causes the bow to appear to a spectator standing in a true position to the rain and sun: this bow is made by refraction of the sun's light in drops of falling rain. *Newton.*

The dome's high arch reflects the mingled blaze, And forms a rainbow of alternate rays. *Pope.*

Guy rainbow filks her mellow charms in fold, And thought of Lyce but herself is old. *Young.*

**RAINDOER. n. f.** [*branar, Sax. rangifer, Lat.*] A deer with large horns, which, in the northern regions, draws sledges through the snow.

**RAINSINESS. n. f.** [*from rainy.*] The state of being showery.

**RAIN-WATER. n. f.** [*rain and water.*] Water not taken from springs, but falling from the clouds.

Court holy water in a dry house, is better than the rain-water out of doors. *Shaksp.*

We took distill'd rain-water. *Boyle.*

Rain-water is to be preferred before spring-water. *Mortimer.*

**RAINY. adj.** [*from rain.*] Showery; wet.

Our gaynets and our gilt are all besmirch'd, With rainy marching in the painful field. *Shaksp.*

A continual dropping in a very rainy day, and a contentious woman, are alike. *Proverbs.*

**TO RAISE. v. a.** [*refsa, Swedish; reiser, Danish.*]

1. To lift; to heave. The elders went to raise him up from the earth. *Samuel.*

Such a buck as no twelve birds could raise Twelve flourishing birds of these degenerate days. *Pope.*

2. To set upright; as, he raised a mast. Take his carcase down from the tree, cast it at the entering of the gate, and raise therein a heap of stones. *Joshua.*

3. To erect; to build up. To exalt to a state more great or illustrious.

Counsellors may manage affairs, which nevertheless are far from the ability to raise and amplify an estate. *Bacon.*

Thou so pleas'd, Canst raise thy creature to what height thou wilt Or amon. *Milton.*

4. To amplify; to enlarge. That eyeless head of thine was first fram'd flesh, To raise my fortunes. *Shaksp.*

5. To increase in current value. The plate pieces of eight were raised three-pence in the piece. *Temple.*

6. To elevate; to exalt. The Persians gazing on the sun, Admir'd how high 'twas plac'd, how bright it shone; But as his pow'r was known, there thoughts were rais'd, And soon they worshipp'd what at first they prais'd. *Prior.*

7. To advance; to promote; to prefer. This gentleman came to be raised to great titles. *Clarendon.*

8. To excite; to put in action.

He raised the stormy wind, He might tempt Th' animal spirits, that from pure blood arise. *Milton.*

Thence raise discomper'd thoughts. Gods encountering gods, Jove encouraging them with his thunders, and Neptune raising his tempests. *Pope.*

10. To excite to war or tumult; to stir up. He first rais'd head against usurping Richard. *Shaksp.*

They neither found me in the temple disputing with any man, nor here to jog up the people. *Acts.*

11. To raise up the people. *Acts.* In parts remote to raise the Luscan swains. *Dryden.*

12. To give beginning of importance to; as, he raised the family. They shall not awake, nor be raised out of their sleep. *Job.*

13. To bring into being. One hath ventur'd from the deep to raise New troubles. *Milton.*

God vouchsafes to raise another world From him. *Milton.*

14. To call into view from the state of separate spirits. The spirits of the deceased, by certain spells and internal sacrifices, were raised. *Sandy's Journey.*

These are spirities the understanding raises to itself, to flatter its own laziness. *Locke.*

15. To bring from death to life. He was delivered for our offences, and raised again for our justification. *Romans.*

It is fown in dishonour, it is raised in glory; it is fown in weakness, it is raised in power. *1 Corin.*

16. To occasion; to begin. Raise not a false report. *Ecclesi.*

The common ferryman of Egypt, that walked over the dead bodies from Memphis, was made by the Greeks to be the ferryman of hell, and solemn stories raised after him. *Brown.*

Wantonness and pride Raise out of friendship hostile deeds in peace. *Milt.*

17. To set up; to utter loudly. All gaze, and all admire, and raise a shouting sound. *Dryden.*

Soon as the prince appears, they raise a cry. *Dryden.*

18. To collect; to obtain a certain sum. Britain, once despoil'd, can raise As ample sums, as Rome in Cæsar's days. *Arbuth.*

I should not thus be bound, If I had means, and could but raise five pound. *Guy.*

19. To collect; to assemble; to levy. He out of small things could without end Have rais'd incessant armies. *Milton.*

20. To give rise to. Higher argument Remains, sufficient itself to raise That name, unless years damp my wing. *Milton.*

21. To procure to be bred or propagated; as, he raised sheep; he raised wheat where none grew before.

22. To raise is, in all its senses, to elevate from low to high, from mean to illustrious, from obscure to famous, or to do something that may be by an easy figure referred to local elevation.

23. To raise paste. To form paste into pies without a dish. Miss Liddy can dance a jig, and raise paste. *Spectator.*

**RAISER. n. f.** [*from raise.*] He that raises.

And drinke the dark-deepe water of the spring, Bright Arethusa, the most nourishing Raiser of hearts. *Chapman.*

Then shall stand up in his estate a raiser of taxes. *Daniel.*

They that are the first raisers of their houses, are most indulgent towards their children. *Bacon.*

He that boasts of his ancestors, the founders and raisers of a family, doth confesse that he hath less virtue. *Taylor.*

Raiser of human kind! by nature call'd. *Thomson.*

**RAISIN. n. f.** [*racemus, Lat. rajin, Fr.*]

Raisins are the fruit of the vine suffered to remain on the tree till perfectly ripened, and then dried: grapes of every kind, preferred in this manner, are called raisins, but those dried in the sun are much sweeter and pleasanter than those dried in ovens; they are called jar raisins, from their being imported in earthen jars. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

Dried grapes or raisins, boiled in a convenient proportion of water, make a sweet liquor, which being sometimes distilled, affords an oil and spirit much like the raisins themselves. *Boyle.*

**RAKE. n. f.** [*rastrum, Lat. pace, Saxon; rathe, Dutch.*]

1. An instrument with teeth, by which the ground is divided, or light bodies are gathered up.

At midnight down with the brembles and braks, And after abroad with thy forks and thy rakes. *Tupper.*

O that thy housewifely deity would please To guide my rake upon the clinking sound Of some vast treasure hidden under ground. *Dryden.*

He examines his face in the stream, combs his ruffled locks with a rake. *Garth.*

2. [*racaille, Fr.* the low rabble; or *rekel, Dut.* a worthless cur dog.] A loose, disorderly, vicious, wild, gay, thoughtless fellow; a man addicted to pleasure.

The next came with her son, who was the greatest rake in the place, but so much the mother's darling, that she left her husband for the sake of this graceless youth. *Addison.*

Rakes hate sober grave gentlewomen. *Atterbury.*

Men, come to business, come to pleasure take, But every woman is at heart a rake. *Pope.*

The first law finding his own virtues wake; The mother begg'd the blessing of a rake. *Pope.*

To dance at public places, that tops and rakes might admire the fineness of her shape, and the beauty of her motions. *Law.*

**TO RAKE. v. a.** [*from the noun.*]

1. To gather with a rake. Now barbe, and rake it, and set it on cocks. *Tuff.*

Harrows iron teeth shall every where Rake helmets up. *May's Virgil's Georgicks.*

If it be such a precious jewel as the world takes it for, yet they are forced to rake it out of dang-bills; and accordingly the apostle gives it a value suitable to its extract. *South.*

2. To clear with a rake. As they rake the green appearing ground, The rafter has cock eyed. *Thomson.*

3. To draw together by violence. An eager desire to rake together whatsoever might prejudice or any way hinder the credit of apocryphal books, hath caused the collectors pen to run as it were on wheels, that the mind, which should guide it, had no leisure to think. *Hooker.*

What pile of wealth hath he accumulated! How, 't' th' name of this, Does he rake this together? *Shaksp.*

A sport more formidable Had rak'd together village rabble. *Hudibras.*

Ill-gotten goods are soon order'd away with as little confidence as they were raked together. *L'Estrange.*

4. To scour; to search with eager and vehement diligence. The watchman rakes the town to find a plot. *Swift.*

5. To heap together and cover. To rake the fire is still used. Here 't' th' lands There I'll rake up the post unanctified Of murtherous lectures. *Shaksp.*

The blazing wood may to the eye seem great, But 't' the fire rak'd up that has the heat, And keeps it long. *Suckling.*

To RAKE, *v. n.*

1. To search; to grope. It has always an idea of coarseness or noisomeness.

If you hide the crown  
Ev'n in your hearts, there will he rake for it.

It is as offensive, as to rake into a dung-hill.

Another finds the way to dye in grain;  
Or for the golden ore in rivers rakes,

Then melts the mails

One is for raking in Chaucer for antiquated words,  
which are never to be revived, but when found or  
significance is wanting

After having made essays into it, as they do for  
coal in England, they rake into the most promising  
parts.

2. To pass with violence.

When Pas had reached him to take,

The fox on knees and elbows tumbled down:

Pas could not stay, but over him did rake,

And crown'd the earth with his fist touching crown.

The Belgians tack upon our coast,

And raking chate-guns throughout ferns they find

RA'KER, *n. f.* [from *rake*.] One that rakes.

RA'KEHELL, *n. f.* [Of this word the

etymology is doubtful; as it is now

written, it is apparently derived from

*rake* and *hell*, and may aptly represent

a wretch whose life is passed in places of

lewdness and wickedness: *Skinner*

derives it from *racaille*, French, the rab-

ble; *Junius*, from *rekel*, Dutch, a mon-

grel dog.] A wild, worthless, dissolute,

debauched, forry fellow.

Out of the fire of these *rakehell* horse boys, grow-

ing up in knavery and villainy, are their kera sup-

plid.

The king, when he heard of Perkins's siege of

Exeter, said in sport, that the king of *rakehells* was

landed in the West, and that he hoped now to see

him.

A *rakehell* of the town, whose character is set off

with excessive prodigality, prophaneity, intemper-

ance, and lust, is rewarded with a lady of great

fortune to repair his own, which his vices had al-

most ruined.

RA'KEHELLY, *adj.* [from *rakehell*.] Wild;

dissolute.

I scorn the *rakehell* rout of our ragged rhimers,

which without learning boast, without judgment

jangle, and without reason rage and foam.

No breaking of windows or glasses for sport,

And spoiling the goods for a *rakehell* prank

RA'KISH, *adj.* [from *rake*.] Loose; lewd;

dissolute.

There seldom can be peculiarity in the love of a

*rakish* heart.

To RA'LLY, *v. a.* [*rallier*, French.]

1. To put disordered or dispersed forces

into order.

With rallied arms to try what may be yet

Regain'd in heav'n.

Publick arguing serves to wet the wits of heret-

icks, and by shewing weak parts of their doctrines,

prompts them to rally all their sophistry to fortify

them with fallacy.

Luther deters men from solitariness; but he does

not mean from a sober solitude, that rallies our

scattered strengths, and prepares us against any

new encounters from without.

2. [*rallier*, French.] To treat with slight

contempt; to treat with satirical merri-

ment.

Houeycomb has not lived a month, for these

forty years, out of the smoke of London, and rallies

me upon a country life.

If after the reading of this letter, you find your-

self in a humour rather to rally and ridicule, than

to comfort me, I desire you would throw it into

Strephon had long confest'd his saddest pain,  
Which gay Corinna rally'd with disdain.

To RA'LLY, *v. n.*

1. To come together in a hurry.

If God should give this perverse man a new

heaven and a new earth, springing out of nothing

he might say, that innumerable parts of matter

chanced just then to rally together, and to form

themselves into this new world.

2. To come again into order.

The Grecians rally, and their pow'rs unite;

With fury charge us.

3. To exercise satirical merriment.

RAM, *n. f.* [nam, Saxon; ram, Dutch.]

1. A male sheep; in some provinces, a tup.

The ewes, being rank, turned to the rams.

An old sheep-whistling rogue, a ram tender.

Much like a well grown bel-weather or felted

ram he flows.

You may draw the bones of a ram's head hung

with strings of beads and ribbands.

A ram their off-rung, and a ram their meat.

2. Aries, the vernal sign.

The ram having paid the sea, serenely shines,

And leads the year.

3. An instrument with an iron head to

batter walls.

Let not the piece of virtue,

Which is set as the cement of our love,

To keep it huddled, be the ram to batter

The fortress of it.

Judas calling upon the Lord, who without any

rams or engines of war did call down Jericho, gave

a fierce assault against the walls.

To RAM, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To drive with violence, as with a bat-

tering ram.

Ram thou thy faithful tidings in mine ears,

That long time have been barren.

Having no artillery nor engines, and finding that

he could do no good by ramming with logs of tim-

ber, he let one of the gates on fire.

The charge with bullet, or paper wet and hard

stopped, or with powder alone rammed in hard,

maketh no great difference in the loudness of the

report.

Here many poor people roll in vast balls of snow,

which they ram together, and cover from the sun-

shine

2. To fill with any thing driven hard to-

gether.

As when that devilish iron engine wrought

In deepest hell, and tram'd by fury's skull,

With windy nitre and quick sulphur fraught,

And ram'd with bullet round ordain'd to kill.

He that proves the king,

To him will we prove loyal; till that time,

Have we ram'd up our gates against the world.

They mind the walls, laid the powder, and

rammed the mouth, but the citizens made a coun-

termine.

This into hollow engines, long and round,

Thick ram'd, at th' other bore with touch of fire

Diluted and intimate, shall send forth

Such implements of mischief, as shall dash

To pieces.

A ditch drawn between two parallel furrows,

was filled with some found materials, and rammed

to make the foundation solid.

RAMAGE, *n. f.* [from *ramus*, Latin.]

Branches of trees.

To RA'MAGE, *v. a.* See To RUMMAGE.

To RA'MBLE, *v. n.* [*rammelen*, Dutch, to

rove loosely in lust; *ramb*, Swedish, to

rove.

To rove loosely and irregularly;

to wander.

Shame contracts the spirits, fixes the ramblings

of fancy, and gathers the man into himself.

He that is at liberty to ramble in perfect dark-

ness, what is his liberty better than if driven up

and down as a bubble by the wind?

Chapman has taken advantage of an immeas-

urable length of verse, notwithstanding which, there

is scarce any paraphrase so loose and rambling as

his.

Never ask leave to go abroad, for you will be

thought an idle rambling fellow.

Or his ample sides the rambling sprays

Luxuriant shoot.

RA'MBLE, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Wander-

ing; irregular excursion.

This conceit puts us upon the ramble up and

down for relief, till very weariness brings us at last

to ourselves.

Coming home after a short Christmas ramble, I

found a letter upon my table.

She quits the narrow path of sense

For a dear ramble through impertinence.

RA'MBLER, *n. f.* [from *ramble*.] Rover;

wanderer.

Says the rambler, we must e'en beat it out

RA'MBOOZE, } *n. f.* A drink made of

RA'MBUSF, } wine, ale, eggs, and ta-

gur, in the winter time; or of wine,

milk, sugar, and rosewater, in the sum-

mer time.

RA'MEKIN, } *n. f.* [*ramequins*, Fr.] In

RA'MEQUINS, } cookery, small slices of

bread covered with a farce of cheese and

eggs.

RAMENTS, *n. f.* [*ramenta*, Lat.] Scrapings,

shavings.

RAMIFICATION, *n. f.* [*ramification*, Fr.

from *ramus*, Lat.]

1. Division or separation into branches; the

act of branching out.

By continuation of prophane histories or other

monuments kept together, the genealogies and

ramifications of some single families to a vast ex-

tension may be preserved.

2. Small branches.

As the blood and chyle pass together through the

ramifications of the pulmonary artery, they will be

full more perfectly mixed; but if a pipe is divided into

branches, and these again sub-divided, the

red and white liquors, as they pass through the

ramifications, will be more intimately mixed, the

more ramifications, the mixture will be the more

perfect.

To RA'MIFY, *v. a.* [*ramifier*, Fr. *ramus*,

and *facio*, Lat.] To separate into branches.

The mud, grown to have a pretty thick skin,

with the various and ramified roots, which it shot

into the water, presented a spectacle not unpleasing

to behold.

To RA'MIFY, *v. n.* To be parted into

branches.

Aparagus affects the urine with a fetid smell,

especially if eat when they are white; when they

are older, and begin to ramify, they lose this qua-

lity.

RAMMER, *n. f.* [from *ram*.]

1. An instrument with which any thing is

driven hard.

The master bricklayer must try the foundations

with an iron crow and rammer, to see whether the

foundations are sound.

2. The stick with which the charge is

forced into the gun.

A mariner loading a gun suddenly, while he was

ramming in a cartridge, the powder took fire, and

shot the rammer out of his hand.

RAMISH, *adj.* [from *ram*.] Strong scented.

RAMOUS, *adj.* [from *ramus*, Latin.] Bran-

chy; consisting of branches.

Which vast contraction and expansion seems

unintelligible, by feigning the particles of an

springy and ramous, or rolled up like hoops, as if

any other means than a repulsive power.

A ramous effluence, of a fine white spar, known

hanging from a crust of like spar, at the top of an

old wrought cavern.



## RAM

**RAMP.** *v. n.* [*rampet*, Fr. *rampare*, Italian; *rennen*, Saxon.]

1. To leap with violence.

Foaming tart, their bridles they would champ,  
And trampling the fine element, would fiercely  
ramp. *Spenser.*

Out of the thickest wood

A ramping lion rushed suddenly,

Hunting full greedy after savage blood. *Spenser.*

They gape upon me with their mouths, as a ramp-

ing and roaring lion. *Psalms.*

I join a bull, that deadly bellowed,

Two horrid lions rampant, and fain'd, and tugg'd.

Chapman.

Sporting the lion ramp'd; and in his paw

Handled the kid. *Milton.*

2. To climb as a plant.

Furnished with clasps and tendrils, they catch

hold of them, and to ramping upon trees, they

mount up to a great height. *Rap.*

**RAMP.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Leap;

spring.

He is vaulting variable ramps,

In your delight, upon your purple. *Shakespeare.*

The bold Alcalonte

Fled from his lion ramp, old warriors turn'd

their plated backs under his heel. *Milton.*

**RAMPALLIAN.** *n. f.* A mean wretch.

Not in life.

Away you scullion, you rampallian, you susti-

lian. *Shakespeare.*

**RAMPANCY.** *n. f.* [from *rampant*.] Preva-

lence; exuberance.

As they are come to this height and rampancy of

vice, it on the countenance of their betters, so they

live took some steps in the same, that the extrava-

gances of the young carry with them the approba-

tion of the old. *South.*

**RAMPANT.** *adj.* [*rampant*, French; from

*ramp*.]

1. Exuberant; overgrowing restraint.

The foundation of this behaviour towards persons

dispart for the service of God, can be nothing else

but atheism; the growing rampant sin of the times.

*South.*

The seeds of death grow up, till, like rampant

weeds, they choke the tender flower of life. *Clarissa.*

2. In heraldry.

Rampant is when the lion is reared up in the

escutcheon, as it were ready to combat with his

enemy. *Peacham.*

If a lion were the proper coat of Judah, yet were

it not probable a lion rampant, but couchant or

decurrent. *Brown.*

The lion rampant shakes his brindled mane.

*Milton.*

**RAMPART.** *n. f.* [*rempart*, French.]

1. The platform of the wall behind the

parapet.

2. The wall round fortified places.

So felt it, when past preventing, like a river,

no ramparts being built against it, till already it

was overwhelmed. *Sidney.*

You have cut away for virtue, which our great

men

Held that up, with all ramparts, for themselves.

*Ben Jonson.*

He who endeavours to know his duty, and prac-

tise what he knows, has the equity of God to stand

as a mighty wall or rampart between him and

damnation for any infirmities. *South.*

The son of Thetis, ramping of our host,

is worth our care to keep. *Dryden.*

The Trojans round the place a rampire cast,

And pushed about the trenches plac'd. *Dryden.*

No standards, from the hostile ramparts torn,

Can any future honours give

To the victorious monarch's name. *Prior.*

To RAMPART. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To fortify with ram-

parts. Not in use.

Set but thy foot

Against our rampir'd gates, and they shall open.

*Shakespeare.*

## RAN

The *marquis* directed part of his forces to *rampet* the gates and ruinous places of the walls. *Hayward.*

**RAMPION.** *n. f.* [*rapunculus*, Latin.] A plant.

*Rampion* is a plant, whose tender roots are eaten

in the spring, like those of radishes. *Mortimer.*

**RAMPON.** *n. f.* [*allium urinum sylvestre*.]

An herb. *Ainsworth.*

**RAN.** The pretent of *run*.

The dice example *ran* through all the field,

Till heaps of brothers were by brothers kill'd.

*Addison.*

To RANCH. *v. a.* [corrupted from *urrench*.]

To sprain; to injure with violent con-

tortion. This is the proper sense, but,

in *Dryden*, it seems to be to *tear*.

Against a stump his talk the monster guards,

And ranch'd his lips with one continu'd wound.

*Dryden.*

Emetics ranch, and keen catharticks scour.

*Garth.*

**RANCID.** *adj.* [*rancidus*, Latin.] Strong

scented.

The oil with which fishes abound, often turns

*rancid*, and lies heavy on the stomach, and offends

the very scent with a *rancid* smell. *Arbuthnot.*

**RANCIDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *rancid*; *ran-*

*RANCIDITY.* *n. f.* [*cor*, Lat.] Strong scent,

as of old oil.

**RANCOROUS.** *adj.* [from *rancour*.] Malignant;

malicious; spiteful in the utmost

degree.

So stain'd his eyes with rage and rancorous ire.

*Spenser.*

Because I cannot

Duck with French nods and apish courtesy,

I must be held a rancorous enemy. *Shakespeare.*

The most powerful of these were Pharoce's and

Sadducees; of whose chief doctrines no notice

is taken by the evangelists, as well as of their rancorous

opposition to the gospel of Christ. *West.*

**RANCOROUSLY.** *adv.* [from *rancorous*.]

Malignantly.

**RANCOUR.** *n. f.* [*rancour*, old French.]

1. Inveterate malignity; malice; steadfast

implacability; standing hate.

His heart full of rancour like canker to fret.

*Tafts.*

As two brave knights in bloody fight

With deadly rancour he engaged him. *Spenser.*

All the way that they fled for very rancour and

despite, in their return, they utterly contumacious and

wasted whatsoever they had before left unspoiled.

*Spenser.*

Rancour will out, proud prelate; in thy face

I see thy fury. *Shakespeare.*

It issues from the rancour of a villain.

A recreant and most degenerate traitor. *Shakespeare.*

Such ambu's

Waited with hellish rancour imminent. *Milton.*

No authors draw upon them: they have more dis-

pleasure than those who deal in political matters,

which is justly incurred, considering that spirit of

rancour and virulence, with which works of this

nature abound. *Addison.*

Presbyterians and their abettors, who can equally

go to a church or conventicle, or such who bear a

personal rancour towards the clergy. *Saunders.*

2. Virulence; corruption.

For Banquo's issue, Duncan have I murder'd,

Put rancour in the vessel of my peace

Only for them. *Shakespeare.*

**RAND.** *n. f.* [*rand*, Dutch.] Border; team;

as, the rand of a woman's shoe.

**RANDOM.** *n. f.* [*randon*, Fr.] Want of

direction; want of rule or method;

chance; hazard; roving motion.

For, not to speak

At need's random; but my breath to break

In sacred oath, Ulysses shall return. *Chapman.*

Thy words at random argue inexperience. *Milton.*

He lies at random carelessly diffus'd,

With languish'd head unprop'd,

As one past hope abandon'd. *Milton.*

## RAN

Fond love his darts at random throws. *Waller.*

And nothing springs from what he sows. *Waller.*

The striker must be dense, and in its best vol-

ocity: the angle, which the missile is to mount by,

if we will have it go to its furthest random, must be

the half of a right one; and the figure of the mis-

sive must be such, as may give scope to the air to

bear it. *Digby.*

In the days of old the birds lived at random in a

lawless state of anarchy; but in time they moved

for the setting up of a king. *Lyfjange.*

Who could govern the dependence of one event

upon another, if that event happened at random,

and was not call'd into a certain relation to some fore-

going purpose to direct? *South.*

Is one thing when a person of true merit is

drawn as like as we can; and another, when we

make a fine thing at random, and persuade the next

vain creature that 'tis his own likeness. *Pope.*

**RANDOM.** *adj.* Done by chance; roving

without direction.

Virtue borrow'd but the arms of chance,

And thrust a random blow, 'twas fortune's work,

And fortune take the prize. *Dryden.*

**RANSCOP.** *n. f.* The ring of a gun next

the touch-hole. *Bailey.*

**RANCO.** The pretier of ring.

Complaints were sent continually up to Rome,

and rang all over the empire. *Cicero.*

To RANGE. *v. a.* [*ranger*, Fr. *range*,

Welsh.]

1. To place in order; to put in ranks.

Maccabeus rang'd his army by bands, and went

against Timotheus. *Maccabeus.*

He saw not the morris till the battle was rang'd.

*Clarendon.*

Somewhat rang'd

By false presumptions hope, the rang'd pow'rs

Umbled, and wand'ring each his several way

Pursues. *Milton.*

Men, from the qualities they find united in them,

and wherein they observe several individuals to

agree, range them into sorts for the convenience of

comprehensive signs. *Locke.*

A certain form and order, in which we have long

accustom'd ourselves to range our ideas, may be

best for us now, though not originally best in itself.

*Watts.*

2. To rove over.

To the top of thy better spaniel hole,

Teach him to range the ditch and force the brake.

*Gay.*

To RANGE. *v. n.*

1. To rove at large.

Cesar's spirit ranging for revenge,

With Ate by his side come hot from hell,

Shall in these coussins, with a monarch's voice,

Cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war. *Shakespeare.*

I saw him in the battle range about;

And watch'd him, how he singled Clifford forth.

*Shakespeare.*

As a roaring lion and a ranging bear; so is a

wicked ruler over the poor people. *Proverbs.*

Other animals inactive range,

And of their doings God takes no account. *Milton.*

Thanks to my stars, I have not rang'd about

The wilds of life, ere I could find a friend. *Addison.*

2. To be placed in order, to be ranked

properly.

'Tis better to be lowly born,

And range with humble livers in content,

Than to be perck'd up in a gliding grief,

And wear a golden sorrow. *Shakespeare.*

That is the way to lay the city flat,

To bring the roof to the foundation,

And bury all which yet distinctly ranges,

In heaps of ruin. *Shakespeare.*

3. To lie in a particular direction.

Direct my course to right, as with thy hand to

show,

Which way thy forests range, which way thy rivers

flow. *Deighton.*

**RANGE.** *n. f.* [*rangée*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. A rank; any thing placed in a line.

You fled

From that great face of war, whose several ranges

Frighted each other.

The light, which passed through its several interfaces, painted so many *ranges* of colours, which were parallel and contiguous, and without any mixture of white. *Newton.*

From this walk you have a full view of a huge range of mountains, that lie in the country of the Grisons. *Addison.*

These *ranges* of barren mountains, by condensing the vapours, and producing rains, fountains, and rivers, give the very plains that fertility they boast of. *Bentley.*

## 2. A class; an order.

The next *range* of beings above him are the immaterial intelligences, the next below him is the sensible nature. *Hale.*

## 3. Excursion; wandering.

He may take a *range* all the world over, and draw in all that wide circumference of his and vice, and enter in its own breast. *South.*

## 4. Room for excursion.

A man has not enough *range* of thought, to look out for any good which does not relate to his own interest. *Addison.*

## 5. Compass taken in by any thing extensive, extended, or ranked in order.

The *range* and compass of Hammond's knowledge filled the whole circle of the arts. *Fell.*

For as creation's ample *range* extends, The scale of sensual mental pow'rs extends. *Pope.*

Affections? they fill take a wider *range*. *Pope.*

## 6. Step of a ladder.

The hurry, practised in England, would kindle that jealousy, as the pulque to that design, and as the first *range* of that ladder, which should serve to mount over all their envious. *Clarendon.*

## 7. A kitchen grate.

It was a vault ybuilt for great dispence, With many *ranges* rear'd along the wall, And one great chimney. *Spenser.*

The battery must be visible, and we need for our *ranges* a more spacious and luminous kitchen. *Watson.*

The implements of the kitchen are spits, *ranges*, colours, and pots. *Bacon.*

He was laid at his first running to take off the *range*, and let down the under. *L'Estrange.*

## 8. A bolting sieve to sift meal.

RANGER. *n. f.* [from *range*.]

## 1. One that ranges; a rover; a robber.

They walk not widely, as they were wont, For fear of *rangers* and the great hunt, But privily prowling to and fro. *Spenser.*

Come, says the *ranger*, here's neither honour nor money to be got by staying. *J. Strange.*

## 2. A dog that beats the ground.

Let your obsequious *ranger* search around, Nor will the roving tip direct in vain, But numerous coveys gratify thy pain. *Gay.*

## 3. An officer who tends the game of a forest.

Their father Tyrrhus did his father bring, Tyrrhus chief *ranger* to the Lutan king. *Dryden.*

## RANK. *adj.* [name, Saxon.]

## 1. High growing; strong; luxuriant.

Down with the grass, That groweth in shadow for *rank* and fast-out *Tuffin*. *Spenser.*

Whole straying heard themselves throw'd Among the bushes *rank*. *Spenser.*

Who would be out, being before his beloved mistress? - That should you, if I were your mistress, or I should think my honesty *ranker* than my wit. *Shak.*

In which digress, While other jests are something *rank* on foot, The father hath commanded her to slip Away with Slender. *Shakespeare.*

Teas lately thither got'n with water is to *rank*, As though the world contend with Subryn. *Dryden.*

Heap'd most hugely *rank*. *Dryden.*

Seven cars came up upon one stalk, *rank* and good. *Genoa.*

They fancy that the difference lies in the manner of appulse, one being made by a fuller or *ranker* appulse than the other. *Holder.*

The most plentiful season, that gives birth to the finest flowers, produces also the *rankest* weeds. *Addison.*

## 2. Fruitful; bearing strong plants.

Seven thousand broad-tail'd sheep graz'd on his downs; Three thousand camels his *rank* pastures fed. *Sandys.*

Where land is *rank*, 'tis not good to sow wheat after a fallow. *Mortimer.*

## 3. [rancidus, Latin.] Strong scented; rancid.

*Rank* smelling rue, and cummin good for eyes. *Spenser.*

In their thick breaths, *Rank* of gross diet, shall we be enclosed, And forc'd to drink their vapour. *Shakespeare.*

The crows, being *rank*, In the end of Autumn, turned to the rains. *Shak.*

The drying mufles such a fetch convey, Such *rank* fumes of reeking Albala. *Addison.*

Hircinus, *rank* with sweet, perfumes To confuse Phyllis for perfume. *Swift.*

## 4. High tasted; strong in quality.

Such animals as feed upon flesh, because such kind of food is high and *rank*, qualify it; the one by swallowing the hair of the beasts they prey upon, the other by devouring some part of the feathers of the birds they gorge themselves with. *Ray.*

Divers sea fowl taste *rank* of the fish on which they feed. *Boyle.*

Bizantium's hot-bed better serv'd for use, The soil lets stubborn, and more *rank* the juice. *Hayte.*

## 5. Rampant; highgrown; raised to a high degree.

For you, most wicked fir, whom to call brother Would infect my mouth, I do forgive Thy *rank* faults. *Shakespeare.*

This Epiphanius cries out upon us *rank* idolatry, and the device of the devil, who always brought in idolatry under fair pretences. *Stillingfleet.*

His pride, *rank* pride, and haughtiness of soul, The Romans call it florid. *Addison.*

This power of the people in Athens, claimed as the undoubted privilege of an Athenian born, was the *rankest* encroachment and the grossest degeneracy from the form *Solon* left. *Swift.*

## 6. Grois; coarse.

My wife's a hobby horse, deserves a name As *rank* as any flax wench, that puts to before her trail-bligh. *Shakespeare.*

## 7. The iron of a plane is set rank, when its edge stands so flat below the sole of the plane, that in working it will take off a thick shaving.

*Moxon.*

## RANK. *n. f.* [rang, French.]

## 1. Line of men placed abreast.

These fiery warriors fight upon the clouds, In *ranks*, and squadrons, and tight form of war, Which drizzled blood upon the capital *Shakespeare.*

I have seen the cannon, When it hath blown his *ranks* into the air. *Shak.*

Is't not pity That we, the sons and children of this isle, Fill up her enemies *ranks*? *Shakespeare.*

His horse-troopers, that the vanguard had, he strictly did command, To ride their horses temperately, to keep their *ranks*, and thus confusion. *Chapman.*

## 2. A row.

West of this place down in the neighbour bottom, The *rank* of others, by the murmuring stream, Left on your right hand brings you to the place. *Shakespeare.*

A sylvan scene, and as the *ranks* ascend Shade above shade, a woody theatre. *Milton.*

If the walk, in even *ranks* they stand, Like some well marsh'd and obsequious band. *Waller.*

He cou'd through *ranks* of ruin go, With storms above and rocks below. *Dryden.*

## 3. Range of subordination.

That state, or condition, by which the nature of any thing is advanced to the utmost perfection of which it is capable, according to its *rank* and kind, is called the chief end or happiness of such a thing. *Wilkins.*

The wisdom and goodness of the maker plainly appears in the parts of this stupendous fabric, in the several degrees and *ranks* of creatures in it. *Locke.*

## 4. Class; order.

The enchanting power of prosperity over private persons is remarkable in relation to great kingdoms, where all *ranks* and orders of men, being equally concerned in public blessings, equally partake in spreading the infection. *Attcher.*

Nor *rank* nor sex escapes the general track, But ladies are ript up, and cut knock'd down. *Locke.*

## 5. Degree of dignity, eminence, or excellence.

Her charms have made me man, her ravish'd In *rank* shall place me with the blest above. *Locke.*

These all are virtues of a meaner *rank*, Perfections that are plac'd in bones and nerves, &c. He found many of the chief *rank* and high whelm'd in public and private vices. *Darwin.*

Lepidus's house, which in his consulate was the finest in Rome, within thirty-five years was not the hundredth *rank*. *Archer.*

## 6. Dignity; high place: as, he is a man of rank.

To RANK. *v. a.* [ranger, French; from the noun.]

## 1. To place abreast.

In view stood *rank'd* of seraphim another row. *Milton.*

## 2. To range in any particular class.

It four woe delights in fellowship, And needs will be *rank'd* with other griefs. Why follow'd not, when the said J. Ball's dead, Thy father or thy mother? *Shakespeare.*

He was a nun Of an unbounded stomach, ever *ranking* Himself with princes. *Shakespeare.*

Hereby is *ranked* with idolatry and witchcraft. *Decay of Folly.*

I have *ranked* this diversion of christian practice among the effects of our contentions. *Decay of Folly.*

Poets were *ranked* in the class of philosophers and the ancients made use of them as preceptors in music and morality. *Bacon.*

## 3. To arrange methodically.

Much is said touching the *ranking* of dignities as well temporal as spiritual. *Locke.*

Who now shall rear you to the sun, or *rank* Your tribes? *Milton.*

*Ranking* all things under general and specific heads, renders the nature or idea of a thing not easy to be found out, when we seek in what class of being it lies. *Locke.*

## To RANK. *v. n.* To be ranged; to be placed.

Let that one article *rank* with the rest; And thereupon give me your daughter. *Shakespeare.*

From struggling mountaineers, for publick use, Go *rank* in tribes, and quit the savage wood. *Locke.*

## To RANKLE. *v. n.* [from *rank*.] To fret to breed corruption; to be inflamed in body or mind.

As when two boars with *rankling* malice met, Their gory sides fresh bleeding fiercely fret. *Spenser.*

I little smart did feel; And now it *rankleth* more and more, And inwardly it tettereth fore. *Spenser.*

That fresh bleeding wound Whence doth *rankle* in my riven breast. *Spenser.*

Beware of yonder dog; Look, when he fawns, he bites; and, when he bites, His venom tooth will *rankle* to the death. *Locke.*

The storm of his own rage the fool confounds, And envy's *rankling* sting th' impute it wounds. *Locke.*

Thou shalt feel, enrag'd with inward pain, The hydra's venom *rankling* in thy veins. *Locke.*

I have endur'd the rage of secret grief, A melody that burns and *rankles* inward. *Locke.*

## RA'NKLE. *adv.* [from *rank*.] Coarsely; grossly.

'Tis given out, that, sleeping in my garden, A serpent stung me: so the whole ear of Denmark Is by a forged process of my death, *Rankly* abus'd. *Shakespeare.*

# R A N

**RANKNESS.** *n. f.* [from *rank*.] **Exuberance; superfluity of growth.**

It bringeth forth abundantly, through too much rankness, things less profitable, whereby that which principally it should yield, being either prevented in place, or defrauded of nourishment, faileth. *Hooker.*

Begin you to grow upon me; I will phylick your rankness. *Shakespeare.*

Among the crowd i' th' abbey, where a finger could not be wedg'd in more; I am filled with the mere rankness of their joy. *Shakespeare.*

We'll like a bated and retired flood, leaving our rankness and irregular course, steep low within those bounds we have o'erlook'd. *Shakespeare.*

The crane's pride is in the rankness of her wing. *L'Estrange.*

He the stubborn soil manur'd, with rules of husbandry the rankness cur'd; Taid us to manners. *Dryden.*

**RANSEY.** *n. f.* The shrewmouse.

The mus musculus, the shrewmouse or ransy. *Brown.*

**To RANSECK.** *v. a.* [Dan. Saxon, and *jaka*, Swedish, to search for or to seize.]

1. To plunder; to pillage.

A covetous spirit, wandy awaited day and night, from other covetous fiends it to defend, who it to rob and ranseck did intend. *Spenser.*

Their row is made to ranseck Troy. *Shakespeare.*

Men by his suggestion taught, ranseck'd the centre, and with impious hands Rased the bowels of the earth. *Milton.*

The ranseck'd city, taken by our toils, We left, and hither brought the golden spoils. *Dryden.*

The spoils which they from ranseck'd houses brought, And golden bowls from burning altars caught. *Dryden.*

2. To search narrowly.

Troyack the several caverns, and search into the bowels of water, to find out where that many mafs of water, which overflowed the earth, was stored. *Woodward.*

3. To violate; to deflower.

With greedy force he 'gan the fort assail, Wherof he wou'd possess'd soon to be, and with rich spoil of ranseck'd chastity. *Spenser.*

**RANSOME.** *n. f.* [*ranson*, Fr.] Price paid for redemption from captivity or punishment.

By his captivity in Austria, and the heavy ransom that he paid for his liberty, Richard was hindered to pursue the conquest of Ireland. *Dutton.*

For the third dawning light Return, the bats of morn shall see him rise, the ransom paid, which man from death redeems, His death for man. *Milton.*

Has the prince lost his army or his liberty? And what province they demand for ransom. *Denham.*

To adore that great mystery of divine love, God's sending his only Son into this world to save sinners, to give his life a ransom for them, would be to exercise for the pens of the greatest wits. *Tillotson.*

Thus as a ransom Albemarle did pay, For all the glories of so great a life. *Dryden.*

Th' avenging power This will perfit, reluctant in his ire, To give his life a ransom for them, would be to exercise for the pens of the greatest wits. *Dryden.*

**To RANSOME.** *v. a.* [*ransommer*, Fr.] To redeem from captivity or punishment.

How is't with Titus Lartius? Condemning some to death and some to exile, among him, or pitying, threatening the other. *Shakespeare.*

I will ransom them from the grave, and redeem them from death. *Hosea.*

He'll dying rise, and rising with him raise his brethren, ransom'd with his own dear life. *Milton.*

**RANSOMELESS.** *adj.* [from *ransome*.] Free from ransom.

# R A P

**RANSMOYST** here we set our prisoners free. *Shakespeare.*

Deliver him Up to his pleasure ransomless and free. *Shakespeare.*

**RANSOMER.** *n. f.* [from *ransome*.] One that redeems.

**To RANT.** *v. a.* [*randen*, Dutch, to rave.]

To rave in violent or high sounding language without proportionable dignity of thought.

Look where my ranting hilt of the garter comes, there is either liquor in his pate, or money in his purse, when he looks to merrily. *Shakespeare.*

Nay, an thou'lt mouth, I'll rant as well as thou. *Shakespeare.*

They have attack'd me, some with piteous moans, others grinning and only showing their teeth, others ranting and hectoring, others telling and reviling. *Settling fact.*

**RANT.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] High sounding language unsupported by dignity of thought.

Dryden himself, to please a frantic age, Was forc'd to let his judgment stoop to rage; To a wild audience he continu'd his voice, Comply'd to custom, but not err'd through choice, Deem then the people's, not the writer's sin, Almonster's rage, and rants of Maxmum. *Granville.*

This is a florid rant, without any foundation in the nature of man, or reason of things. *Attorney.*

**RANTER.** *n. f.* [from *rant*.] A ranting fellow.

**RANTIPOLE.** *adj.* [This word is wantonly formed from *rant*.] Wild; roving; rakish. A low word.

What, at years of discretion, and comport yourself at this rantipole rate! *Congress.*

**To RANTIPOLE.** *v. n.* To run about wildly. A low word.

The eldest was a temerant imperious wench; she used to rantipole about the house, pinch the children, kick the servants, and torture the cats and dogs. *Arbutnot.*

**RANUL.** *n. f.* [Latin.] A soft swelling, possessing the faluvs under the tongue: it is made by congestion, and its progress filleth up the space between the jaws, and maketh a tumour externally under the chin. *Weyman.*

**RANT'SCULES.** *n. f.* Crow foot.

Ranunculifera excel all flowers in the richness of their colours: of them there is a great variety. *Moutmer.*

**To RAP.** *v. n.* [hneppan, Saxon.]

1. To strike with a quick smart blow.

Knock me at this rate, And rap me well, or I'll knock your knave's pate. *Shakespeare.*

With one great peal they rap the door, Like footmen on a visiting day. *Prior.*

2. To RAP out. To utter with hasty violence.

He was provoked in the spirit of magistracy, upon discovering a judge, who rapped out a great oath at his footman. *Addison.*

**To RAP.** *v. a.* [from *rapio extra se*, Latin.]

1. To affect with rapture; to strike with ecstacy; to hurry out of himself.

These are speeches of men, not comforted with the hope of that they desire, but rapped with admiration at the view of enjoyed bliss. *Hooker.*

Beholding the face of God, in admiration of so great excellency, they all adore him; and being rapt with the love of his beauty, they cleave inseparably for ever unto him. *Hooker.*

What thus raps you? are you well? *Shakespeare.*

The government I cut upon my brother, And to my state grew stranger, being transported And rapt in secret studies. *Shakespeare.*

You're rapt in some work, some dedication. *Shakespeare.*

Circled me With all their welcomes, and as cheerfully Disposed their rapt minds, as if there they saw Their naturall countrie. *Chapman.*

# R A P

The rocks that did more high their foreheads raise

To his rapt eye. *Chapman.*

I'm rapt with joy to see my Marcia's tears. *Addison.*

It is impossible duly to consider these things without being rapt into admiration of the infinite wisdom of the divine architect. *Chryse.*

Rapt into future times, the bard begun, A virgin shall conceive, a virgin bear a son! *Pope.*

Let heav'n force it, all at once 'tis he'd, Not touch'd, but rapt; not waken'd, but inspir'd. *Pope.*

2. To snatch away.

He leaves the welkin way most beaten plain, And rapt with whirling wheels inflames the skyen, With fire not made to burn, but fury for to thyme. *Spenser.*

Underneath a bright sea flow'd Of palper, or of liquid pearl, whereon Who after came from earth, taking arriv'd Waved by angels, or flew o'er the lake Rapt in a char of drawn by fiery steeds. *Milton.*

Standing on earth, not to above the pole. *Milton.*

3. To seize by violence.

Addison. Four, the king of Manbrant, rap'd Fair John, his dear to. *Dryden.*

4. To exchange; to truck. A low word.

**To RAP and REAP.** [more properly *rap and ran*; rapian, Saxon, to bind, and *rant*, Icelandic, to plunder.] To seize by violence.

Thou husbanda robb'd, and made hard shifts To administer unto their guts All they could rap and reap and pilfer, To traps and cads of gold and silver. *Hudibras.*

**RAP.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A quick smart blow.

How comest thou to go with thy arm tied up? has old Lewis given thee a rap over thy fingers? *Arbutnot.*

**RAPACIOUS.** *adj.* [*rapace*, French; *rapax*, Latin.] Given to plunder; seizing by violence.

Well may thy lord, appeas'd, Redeem thee quite from death's rapacious claim. *Milton.*

Shall this price, Soon brighten'd by the diamond's circling rays, On that rapacious hand for ever blaze? *Pope.*

**RAPACIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *rapacious*.]

By rapine; by violent robbery.

**RAPACIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *rapacious*.]

The quality of being rapacious.

**RAPACITY.** *n. f.* [*rapacitè*, French; *rapacitas*, from *rapax*, Latin.] Addictedness to plunder; exercise of plunder; ravenness.

Any of these, without regarding the pains of churchmen, rattle them those small remains of ancient piety, which the rapacity of some ages has scarce left to the church. *Spratt.*

**RAPT.** *n. f.* [*rapt*, French; *raptus*, Lat.]

1. A violent delation of chastity.

You are both deceiver and For villains mark'd with rape. *Shakespeare.*

It pe call you it, to seize my own, My time I betroth'd love? *Shakespeare.*

The parliament conceived, that the obtaining of women by force into possession, howsoever afterwards silent might follow by allurements, was but a rape drawn forth in length, because the first force drew on all the rest. *Bacon.*

Witness that night In Gibeon, when the hospitable door Expos'd a matron to avoid worse rape. *Milton.*

The haughty fair, Who not the rape even of a god could bear. *Dryden.*

Tell the Thracian tyrant's alter'd shape, And dire revenge of Philomela's rape. *Roscommon.*

2. Privation; act of taking away.

Pear grew after pear, Fig after fig came; time made never rape Of any duty there. *Chapman.*

3. Something snatched away.  
Sad widows by thee rised, weep in vain,  
And ruin'd orphan's of thy rapes complain. *Sandys.*  
Where now are all my hopes? oh never more  
Shall they revive! nor death her *rapes* restore!  
*Sandys.*
4. Fruit plucked from the cluster.  
The juice of grapes is drawn as well from the  
rape, or whole grapes plucked from the cluster,  
and wine pour'd upon them in a vessel, as from a  
vat, where they are bruised. *Ray.*
5. A division of the county of Suffex an-  
swering to a hundred in other counties.
6. A plant, from the seed of which oil is  
expressed.

**RAPID.** *adj.* [*rapide*, French; *rapidus*,  
Latin.] Quick; swift.

Part from the goal with *rapid* wheels. *Milton.*  
While you to smoothly turn and rowl our spheres,  
That *rapid* motion does but rest appear. *Dryden*

**RAPIDITY.** *n. f.* [*rapidité*, French; *rapiditas*,  
from *rapidus*, Latin.] Celerity;  
velocity; swiftness.

Where the words are not monosyllables, we  
make them to by our *rapidity* of pronunciation.  
*Spectator*

**RAPIDLY.** *adv.* [from *rapid*.] Swiftly;  
with quick motion.

**RAPIDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *rapid*.] Celerity;  
swiftness.

**RAPIER.** *n. f.* [*rapier*, French; so called  
from the quickness of its motion.] A  
small sword used only in thrusting.  
I will turn thy falsehood to thy heart,  
Where it was forged, with my *rapier's* point  
*Shakespeare*

A soldier of far inferior strength may manage a  
*rapier* or fire-arms so expertly, as to be an over-  
match for his adversary. *Pope.*

**RAPIER-FISH.** *n. f.* The swordfish.  
The *rapier-fish*, called *axiphas*, grows sometimes  
to the length of five yards; the sword, which grows  
level from the front of the fish, is here about a yard  
long, at the basis four inches over, two-edged, and  
pointed exactly like a *rapier*: he preys on fishes,  
having first stabbed them with this sword. *Grew.*

**RAPINE.** *n. f.* [*rapina*, Latin; *rapine*,  
French.]

1. The act of plundering.  
If the poverty of Scotland might, get the plenty  
of England cannot, excuse the envy and *rapine* of  
the church's rights. *H. Charles.*  
The logick of a conquering sword may silence,  
but convince it cannot; its efficacy rather breeds  
aversion and abhorrence of that religion, whose  
first address is in blood and *rapine*. *Decay of Piety.*
2. Violence; force.

Her least action overaw'd  
His malice, and with *rapine* sweet betray'd  
His fierceness of its fierce intent. *Milton.*

**RAPPER.** *n. f.* [from *rap*.] One who  
strikes.

**RAPPORT.** *n. f.* [*rappat*, French.] Rela-  
tion; reference; proportion. A word  
introduced by the innovator, *Temple*,  
but not copied by others.

Is obvious what *rapport* there is between the  
conceptions and language in every country, and  
how great a difference this must make in the excel-  
lence of books. *Temple.*

**TO RAP.** *v. n.* [This word is used by  
*Chapman* for *rap* improperly, as appears  
from the participle, which from *rapt*  
would be not *rapt*; but *rapted*.] To  
ravish; to put in ecstasy.

You may safe approve,  
How strong in insatiation to their love  
Their *raping* times are. *Odyssey.*

**RAPT.** *n. f.* [from *rap*.] A trance; an  
ecstasy.

**RAPTURE.** *n. f.*

1. Violent seizure.

And thicke into our ship, he threw his flash:  
That 'gainst a rock, or flat, her keele, did dash  
With headlong *rapture*. *Chapman.*

2. Ecstasy; transport; violence of any  
pleasing passion; enthusiasm; uncommon  
heat of imagination.

Could virtue be seen, it would beget love, and  
advance it not only into admiration, but *rapture*.  
*Holyday.*

Musick, when thus applied, raises in the mind of  
the hearer great conceptions; it strengthens devo-  
tion, and advances praise into *rapture*. *Spectator.*  
You grow correct, that once with *rapture* wait.  
*Pope.*

3. Rapidity; haste.

The watry throng,  
Wave rowling after wave, where way they found,  
If sleep, with torrent *rapture*; if through plain  
Soft ebbing; nor withstood them rock or hill.  
*Milton.*

**RAPTURED.** *adj.* [from *rapture*.] Ra-  
vished; transported. A bad word.

He drew  
Such madd'ning draughts of beauty to the soul,  
As for a while cancell'd his *raptur'd* thought  
With luxury too daring. *Thomson.*

**RAPTUROUS.** *adj.* [from *rapture*.] Ecsta-  
tick; transporting.

Nor will he be able to forbear a *rapturous* ac-  
knowledge of the infinite wisdom and contri-  
vance of the divine artificer. *Blackmore.*

Are the pleasures of it so inviting and *rapturous*?  
is a man bound to look out sharp to plague himself?  
*Collier.*

**RARE.** *adj.* [*rarus*, Latin; *rare*, French;  
in all the senses but the last.]

1. Scarce; uncommon; not frequent.  
Live to be the show and gaze of th' time,  
We'll have thee, as our *rarer* monsters are,  
Painted upon a pole. *Shakespeare.*

2. Excellent; incomparable; valuable to a  
degree seldom found.

This jealousy  
Is for a precious creature; as she's *rare*,  
Must it be great; and as his person's mighty,  
Must it be violent. *Shakespeare.*

On which was wrought the gods and giants' light,  
Rare work, all fill'd with terror and delight.  
*Cooley.*

Above the rest I judge one beauty *rare*. *Dryden.*

3. Thinly scattered.  
The cattle in the fields and meadows green,  
Those *rare* and solitary, these in flocks  
Pasturing at once, and in broad herds upstirring.  
*Milton.*

4. Thin; subtle; not dense.

They are of too tender and weak a nature, as they  
affect only such a *rare* and attenuate substance, as  
the spirit of living creatures. *Bacon.*

So eagerly the fiend  
O'er bog or steep, through brant, rough, dense, or  
*rare*,  
With head, hands, wings, or feet, pursues his way.  
*Milton.*

The dense and bright light of the circle will  
obscure the *rare* and weak light of these dark co-  
lours round about it, and render them almost in-  
visible. *Newton.*

Bodies are much more *rare* and porous than is  
commonly believed: water is nineteen times lighter,  
and by consequence nineteen times *rarer* than gold,  
and gold is to *rare*, as very *rarely*, and without the  
least opposition, to transmit the magnetic effluvia,  
and easily to admit quicksilver into its pores, and to  
let water pass through it. *Newton.*

5. Raw; not fully subdued by the fire.

This is often pronounced *rear*.  
New-laid eggs, with Dancie's busy care,  
Turn'd by a gentle fire, and roasted *rare*. *Dryden.*

**RARESHOW.** *n. f.* [This word is formed  
in imitation of the foreign way of pro-  
nouncing *rare show*.] A show carried in  
a box.

The fashions of the town affect us just like  
*rareshow*, we have the curiosity to peep at them,  
and nothing more.

Of *rareshows* he sung, and Punch's feats  
*Gay.*  
**RAREFACTION.** *n. f.* [*rarefaction*, French;  
from *rarefy*.] Extension of the parts of  
a body, that makes it take up more room  
than it did before: contrary to *condensa-*  
*tion*.

The water within being *rarefied*, and by the  
*faction* resolved into wind, will force up the man.  
*Huot.*

When exhalations, shut up in the caverns of  
earth by *rarefaction* or compression, come out  
straitened, they strive every way to get the body  
at liberty. *Poet.*

**RAREFIABLE.** *adj.* [from *rarefy*.] Ad-  
mitting rarefaction.

**TO RAREFY.** *v. a.* [*rarefier*, French;  
*rarus* and *facio*, Latin; *rarefy* were more  
proper.] To make thin: contrary to  
*condense*.

To the hot equator crowding fast,  
Where highly *rarefied* the yielding air  
Admits their steam. *Thomson.*

**TO RAREFY.** *v. n.* To become thin.

Earth *rarefies* to dew; expanded moor.  
The subtil dew in air begins to four. *Dryden.*

**RARELY.** *adv.* [from *rare*.]

1. Seldom; not often; not frequently.  
His temperance in sleep resembled that of  
men; midnight being the usual time of his  
to rest, and four or five, and very rarely half-  
hour of his rising.

*Rarely* they rise by virtue's aid, who be  
Plung'd in the depth of helpless poverty. *De la*  
*Vanessa* in her bloom,  
Advanc'd like *Atalanta's* star,  
But *rarely* seen, and seen from far. *Scott.*

2. Finely; nicely; accurately. This  
now seldom used but ironically.  
How *rarely* does it meet with this time's gifts.  
When man was wold'd to love his enemies. *Shakespeare.*

**RARENESS.** *n. f.* [from *rare*.]

1. Uncommonness; state of happen-  
ing seldom; infrequency.

Tickling is most in the soles, arm-holes, &c.  
fides: the cause is the thinness of the skin, joined  
with the *rareness* of being touch'd there. Tick-  
ling is a light motion of the spirits, which the  
nets of the skin, the sudennets and *rareness*  
touch, doth further. *Bacon.*

For the *rareness* and rare effect of that point  
I'll insert it as presented. *Clarendon.*

2. Value arising from scarcity.  
Roses set in a pool, supported with force,  
is matter of *rareness* and pleasures though it be  
use. *Bacon.*

To worthiest things,  
Virtue, art, beauty, fortune, now I see  
*Rareness* or use, not nature, value brings. *De la*

3. Thinness; tenuity.

4. Distance from each other; thinness.

**RARITY.** *n. f.* [*rareté*, French; *rarety*,  
Latin.]

1. Uncommonness; infrequency.

Far from being fond of any flower for its  
if I meet with any in a field which pleases me  
give it a place in my garden. *Spectator.*

2. A thing valued for its scarcity.  
Sorrow would be a *rarity* most beloved.  
If all could so become it. *Shakespeare.*

It would be a *rarity* worth the seeing, could  
one show us such a thing as a perfectly *rare*  
enemy. *De la*

I saw three *rarities* of different kinds, and  
pleased me more than any other shows of the  
show. *De la*

3. Thinness, subtilty: the contrary  
*density*.

# R A S

**Rasies**, under the same outward bulk, have a greater thickness and expansion, or thickness and solidity, which terms, in English, do not signify fully those differences of quantity; therefore I will do it under the names of *rarity* and *density*. *Digby.*

This I do, not to draw any argument against them from the universal rest or accurately equal diffusion of matter, but only that I may better demonstrate the great rarity and tenuity of their imaginary chaos. *Bentley.*

**RASCAL**. *n. f.* [*rajcal*, Saxon, a lean beast.]

1. A mean fellow; a scoundrel; a forry wretch.

For the *rascal* commons, left he cared. *Spenser.*  
And when him lit the *rascal* routs appal,  
Men into stones therewith he could transfigure. *Spenser.*

When Marcus Brutus grow so covetous  
To lock such *rascal* counters from his friends  
He ready, gods, with all your thunder-bolts,  
Dash him to pieces. *Shakespeare.*

The *rascal* people, thirsting after prey,  
Join with the traitor. *Shakespeare.*

But for our gentlemen,  
The mouse ne'er shun'd the cat, as they did budge  
From *rascals* worse than they. *Shakespeare.*

I am secur'd to rob in that thief's company; the  
*rascal* hath remov'd my horse. *Shakespeare.*  
Scoundrels are insolent to their superiors; but  
it does not become a man of honour to contend with  
mean *rascals*. *L'Estrange.*

Did I not see you, *rascal*, did I not  
When you lay siug to snap young Damon's goat? *Dryden.*

I have sense, to serve my turn, in store,  
And he's a *rascal* who pretends to more. *Dryden.*

The poor girl provoked told him he lyed like a  
*rascal*. *Swift.*

2. **RASCAL** deer, are still mentioned for  
lean deer.

**RASCAL'ION**. *n. f.* [from *rascal*.] One of  
the lowest people.

That proud dame  
U'd him for like a base *rascallion*,  
That old Pig—what d'ye call him—malion,  
That out his mistress out of stone,  
Had not to hard a hearted one. *Hudibras.*

**RASCAL'ITY**. *n. f.* [from *rascal*.] The low  
mean people.

Pretended philosophers judge as ignorantly in  
their way, as the *rascality* of theirs. *Glanville.*  
Jeroboam having procured his people gods, the  
next thing was to provide priests; hereupon, to the  
calves he adds a commission, for the approving,  
trying, and admitting the *rascality* and lowest of  
the people to minister in that service. *South.*

**RASCALLY**. *adj.* [from *rascal*.] Mean;  
worthless.

Would't thou not be glad to have the niggardly  
*rascally* sheepster come by some notable shame? *Shakespeare.*

Our *rascally* porter is fallen fast asleep with the  
black cloth and sponces, or we might have been  
taking up by this time. *Swift.*

**To RASE**. *v. a.* [This word is written *rase* or  
*raze*: I would write *rase*, when it signifies  
to strike slightly, *perfringere*; and *raze*,  
when it signifies to ruin, *delece*; *rafer*,  
Fr. *rafais*, Lat.]

1. To skim; to strike on the surface.

He certifies your lordship, that this night  
He dreamt the bear had *rafed* off his helm. *Shaksp.*  
Was he not in the nearest neighbourhood to  
death? and might not the bullet, that *rafed* his  
cheek, have gone into his head. *South.*

2. To overthrow; to destroy; to root up.

Her battering engines bent to *rafe* some city. *Milton.*

3. To blot out by rasure; to erase.

Though of their names in heavenly records now  
Be no memorial, blotted out and *rafed*. *Milton.*

**RASE**. *n. f.* [from *To rase*.]

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# R A S

1. A cancel.

2. A slight wound.

**RASH**. *adj.* [*rajsh*, Dutch.]

1. Hasty; violent; precipitate; acting  
without caution or reflection.

This is to be bold without shame, *rash* without  
skill, full of words without wit. *Ajcham.*

Blatt her pride, O ye blest gods! so will you wish  
on me, when the *rash* mood is on me. *Shakespeare.*

Be not *rash* with thy mouth, and let not thine  
heart be hasty to utter any thing before God; for  
God is in heaven, and thou upon earth; therefore  
let thy words be few. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Her *rash* hand in evil hour,  
Forth reaching to the fruit, she pluck'd, she eat. *Milton.*

2. Hasty; requiring haste. Not in use.

I have scarce leisure to salute you,  
My matter is so *rash*. *Shakespeare.*

3. Quick; sudden: as, *rash* gunpowder.  
Out of use.

**RASHI**. *n. f.* [*raficia*, Italian.]

1. Sattin.

2. [corrupted probably from *rajsh*.] An  
effluence of the body; a breaking  
out.

**RASHER**. *n. f.* [*rafura lardi*, Lat.] A thin  
slice of bacon.

If we grow all to be pork eaters, we shall not  
shortly have a *rasher* on the coals for money. *Shakespeare.*

White and black was all her homely cheer,  
And *rasbers* of sing'd bacon on the coals. *Dryden.*

Quenches his thirst with ale in nut-brown bowls,  
And takes the hasty *rasher* from the coals. *Ang.*

**RASHLY**. *adv.* [from *rajsh*.] Hastily; violently;  
without due consideration.

This expedition was by York and Talbot  
Too *rashly* plotted. *Shakespeare.*

Men are not *rashly* to take that for done, which  
is not done. *Bacon.*

He that doth any thing *rashly*, must do it willingly;  
for he was free to deliberate or not. *L'Estrange.*

Declare the secret villain,  
The wretch so meanly hafe to injure Phædra,  
So *rashly* brave to dare the sword of Thecous. *Smith.*

**RASHNESS**. *n. f.* [from *rajsh*.] Foolish  
contempt of danger; inconsiderate heat  
of temper; precipitation; temerity.

Who seeth not what sentence it shall enforce us  
to give against all churches in the world; in us  
much as there is not one, but hath had many things  
established in it, which though the scripture did  
never command, yet for us to condemn were *rash-  
ness*. *Hooker.*

Nature to youth hot *rashness* doth dispence,  
But with cold prudence age doth recompence. *Denham.*

In so speaking, we offend indeed against truth;  
yet we offend not properly by falshood, which is a  
speaking against our thoughts; but by *rashness*,  
which is an affirming or denying, before we have  
sufficiently informed ourselves. *South.*

The vain Morat by his own *rashness* wrought,  
Too soon discover'd his ambitious thought.

Believ'd me his, because I spoke him fair. *Dryden.*

**RASP**. *n. f.* [*rafpo*, Ital.] A delicious berry  
that grows on a species of the bramble;  
a raspberry.

Set forrel amongst *rasps*, and the *rasps* will be the  
smaller. *Bacon.*

Now will the corinthis, now the *rasps* supply  
Delicious draughts, when prest to wines. *Philipp.*

**To RASP**. *v. a.* [*rafpen*, Dut. *rasper*, Fr.]  
*raspare*, Ital.] To rub to powder with a  
very rough file.

Some authors have advis'd the *rasping* of these  
bones; but in this case it is needless. *Wifeman.*

Having prepared hard woods and ivory for the  
lathe with *rasping*, they pitch it between the pikes. *Mozon.*

**RASP**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A large rough  
file commonly used to wear away wood.

# R A T

Cafe-hardening is used by file-cutters, when they  
make coarse files, and generally most *rasps* have  
formerly been made of iron and cafe-hardened. *Mozon.*

**RAS'PATORY**. *n. f.* [*raspatoir*, Fr. from  
*rasp*.] A surgeon's rasp.

I put into his mouth a *raspatory*, and pulled  
away the corrupt flesh, and with cauteries burnt it  
to a crust. *Wifeman.*

**RAS'BERRY**, or *Raspberry*. *n. f.* A kind  
of berry.

*Raspberries* are of three sorts; the common wild  
one, the large red garden *raspberry*, which is one  
of the pleasantest of fruits, and the white, which  
is little inferior to the red. *Mortimer.*

**RASPBERRY-BUSH**. *n. f.* A species of  
bramble.

**RAS'URF**. *n. f.* [*rafura*, Latin.]

1. The act of scraping or shaving.

2. A mark in a writing where something  
has been rubbed out.

Such a writing ought to be free from any vitu-  
peration of *rafure*. *Ayliffe.*

**RAT**. *n. f.* [*ratte*, Dut. *rat*, Fr. *ratta*, Span.]

An animal of the mouse kind that infests  
houses and ships.

Our natures do pursue,  
Like *rats* that run down their proper bane. *Shaksp.*

Make you ready your stiff butts and clubs,  
Rome and her *Rats* are at the point of battle. *Shaksp.*

I have seen the time, with my long sword I  
would have made you four tall fellows skip like  
*rats*. *Shakespeare.*

Thus horses will knable at walls, and *rats* will  
gnaw non. *Brown.*

If in despair he goes out of the way like a *rat*  
with a dose of arsenick, why he dies nobly. *Dennis.*

**To smell a RAT**. To be put on the watch  
by suspicion, as the cat by the scent of a  
*rat*; to suspect danger.

Quoth Hudibras, I smell a *rat*,  
Ralpho, thou dost prevaricate. *Hudibras.*

**RAT'ABLE**. *adj.* [from *rate*.] Set at a certain  
value.

The Danes brought in a reckoning of money by  
ones, per oras; I collect out of the abbey-book of  
Burton, that twenty oras were *ratable* to two  
marks of silver. *C Camden.*

**RAT'ABLY**. *adv.* Proportionably.

Many times there is no proportion of shot and  
powder allowed *ratably* by that quantity of the  
great ordnance. *Ruleigh.*

**RATAFI'A**. *n. f.* A liquor, prepared from  
the kernels of apricots and spirits.

*Bayley.*

**RAT'VN**. *n. f.* An Indian cane. *Dut.*

**RATCH**. *n. f.* In clockwork, a sort of  
wheel, which serves to lift up the de-  
tents every hour, and thereby make the  
clock strike. *Bayley.*

**RATE**. *n. f.* [*ratas*, Lat. *rate*, old Fr.]

1. Price fixed on any thing.

How many things do we value, because they  
come at dear *rates* from Japan and China, which  
if they were our own manufacture, common to be  
had, and for a little money, would be neglected! *Locke.*

I'll not betray the glory of my name,  
'Tis not for me, who have prefer'd a *rate*,  
To buy an empire at so bad a *rate*. *Dryden.*

The price of land has never changed, the several  
changes have been made in the *rate* of interest by  
law, nor now that the *rate* of interest is by law  
the same, is the price of land every where the  
same. *Locke.*

2. Allowance settled.

His allowance was a continual allowance, a daily  
*rate* for every day. *2 Kings.*

They oblig'd themselves to remit after the *rate*  
of twelve hundred thousand pounds sterling per  
annum, divided into for many monthly payments. *Addison.*



# R A T

## 3. Degree; comparative height or value.

I am a spirit of no common rate;  
The summer still doth tend upon my state. *Shaksp.*  
In this did his holiness and godliness appear  
above the rate and pitch of other men, in that he  
was so infinitely merciful. *Calamy.*

To which relation whatsoever is done agreeably,  
is morally and essentially good; and whatsoever is  
done otherwise, is at the same rate morally evil. *South.*

## 4. Quantity assignable.

Is goodly form comes on the enemy;  
And by the ground they hide, I judge their number  
Upon or near the rate of thirty thousand. *Shaksp.*

## 5. That which sets value; principle on which value is set.

Heretofore the rate and standard of wit was very  
different from what it is now-a-days: no man was  
then accounted a wit for speaking such things, as  
degraded to have the tongue cut out. *South.*

A virtuous heathen is, at this rate, as happy as  
a virtuous christian. *Atterbury.*

## 6. Manner of doing any thing; degree to which any thing is done.

I have divided mine estate,  
By shewing something a more swelling port,  
Than my faint means would grant continuance;  
Nor do I now make mean to be abridged  
From such a noble rate. *Shakspere.*

Many of the horse could not march at that rate,  
nor come up soon enough. *Clarendon.*

Tom hating his dislike of some trade his mistress  
had said, the asked him how he would talk to her  
after marriage, if he talked at this rate before? *Idly.*

## 7. Tax imposed by the parish.

They paid the church and parish rate,  
And took, but read not the receipt. *Prior.*

## To RATE, v. a. [from the noun.]

### 1. To value at a certain price.

I freely told you, all the wealth I had  
Ran in my veins, I was a gentleman;  
And yet, dear lady,  
Rating myself as nothing, you shall see  
How much I was a braggart. *Shakspere.*

We may there be instructed, how to name and  
rate all goods, by those that will concentre into  
society. *Bayle.*

You seem not high enough your joys to rate,  
You stand indebted a vast sum to fate,  
And should large thanks for the great blessing pay. *Dryden.*

## 2. [reita, Islandick.] To chide hastily and vehemently.

Go rate thy minions, proud insulting boy;  
Becomes it thee to be thus bold in terms  
Before thy sovereign? *Shakspere.*

An old lord of the council rated me the other  
day in the street about you, sir. *Shakspere.*

What is all that a man enjoys, from a year's  
conferio, comparable to what he feels for one  
hour when his conscience shall take him aside and  
rate him by himself? *South.*

If words are sometimes to be used, they ought  
to be grave, kind, and sober, representing the ill  
or unbecomingness of the faults, rather than a hasty  
rating of the child for it. *Locke.*

## To RATE, v. n. To make an estimate.

In rating when things are thus little and frivo-  
lous, we must not judge by our own pride and pas-  
sions, which count nothing little, but aggrandize  
every slight or injury that is done to ourselves. *Huttenwell.*

## RATH. n. f. A hill. I know not whence derived.

There is a great use among the Irish, to make  
great assemblies upon a rath or hill, there to parly  
about matters and wrongs between townships or  
private persons. *Spenfer.*

## RATH. adj. [rath, Sax.-quickly.] Early; coming before the usual time.

This is my summer worn away and wasted,  
Thus is my harvest hasten'd all to rathes,  
The ear, that huddled fair, is burnt and blasted,  
And all my hoped gain is turn'd to scathe. *Spenfer.*

Rath ripe are some, and some of later kind,  
Of golden fower, and some of purple rind. *May.*

# R A T

Bring the rath primrose that forsaken dies.  
The tufed crow-tue and pale jessamine. *Milton.*

RATHER. adv. [This is a comparative  
from rath; rath, Sax. soon. Now out  
of use. One may still say, by the same  
form of speaking, I will sooner do this  
than that; that is, I like better to do this.]

### 1. More willingly; with better liking.

Almighty God desireth not the death of a sin-  
ner, but rather that he should turn from his  
wickedness and live. *Common Prayer.*

### 2. Preferably to the other; with better reason.

'Tis rather to be thought, that an heir had no  
such right by divine institution, than that God  
should give such a right, but yet leave it unde-  
terminate who such heir is. *Locke.*

### 3. In a greater degree than otherwise.

He fought through the world, but fought in vain,  
And no where finding, rather fear'd her slain. *Dryd.*

### 4. More properly.

This is an art,  
Which does mend nature, change it rather, but  
The art itself is nature. *Shakspere.*

### 5. Especially.

You are come to me in a happy time,  
The rather for I have some sport in hand. *Shaksp.*

6. To have RATHER. [Thus is, I think, a  
barbarous exprellion of late intrusion  
into our language, for which it is better  
to say will rather.] To desire in pre-  
ference.

'Tis with reluctance he is provoked by our im-  
penitence to apply the discipline of severity; he  
had rather mankind should adore him as their  
patron and benefactor. *Rogers.*

## RATIFICATION. n. f. [ratification, Fr. from ratify.] The act of ratifying; confirma- tion.

## RATIFIER. n. f. [from ratify.] The per- son or thing that ratifies.

They cry, "chufe we Lucreties for our king;"  
The ratifiers and props of every word,  
Caps, hands, and tongues applaud it to the clouds. *Shakspere.*

## To RATIFY, v. a. [ratum facio, Latin.] To confirm; to settle; to establish.

The church being a body which dieth not, hath  
always power, as occasion requireth, not less to  
ordain that which never was, than to ratify what  
hath been before. *Hooker.*

By the help of these, with him above  
To ratify the work, we may again  
Give to our tables meat, sleep to our nights. *Shaksp.*

We have rat'ed upon them the borders of Judea. *1 Maccabees.*

God ratified their prayers by the judgment  
brought down upon the head of him whom they  
prayed against. *South.*

Tell me, my friend, from whence hadst thou  
the skill,  
So nicely to distinguish good from ill?  
And what thou art to follow, what to fly,  
This to condemn, and that to ratify? *Dryden.*

## RATIO. n. f. [Lat.] Proportion.

Whatever inclinations the rays have to the plane  
of incidence, the sine of the angle of incidence of  
every ray, considered apart, shall have to the sine  
of the angle of refraction a constant ratio. *Cheyne.*

## To RATIOCINATE, v. n. [ratiocinor, Lat.] To reason; to argue.

## RATIOCIATION. n. f. [ratiocinatio, Lat.] The act of reasoning; the act of deducing consequences from premises.

In simple terms, exprelling the open notions of  
things, which the second act of reason compoundeth  
into propositions, and the last into syllogisms and  
forms of demonstration. *Brown.*

The difference of that connexion or dependence  
which there is between several propositions, whereby  
we are enabled to infer one proposition from another,  
which is called ratiocination or discourse. *Wilkins.*

Can any kind of ratiocination allow Christ all

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the marks of the Messiah, and yet deny him to be  
the Messiah? *South.*

Such an interposition would be self-evident without  
any ratiocination or study, and could not fail con-  
stantly to exert its energy in their minds. *Bentley.*

## RATIOCINATIVE. adj. [from ratiocinate]

Argumentative; advancing by process  
of discourse.

Some confutations are so intimately and evidently  
connexed to, or found in the premises, that the con-  
clusion is attained quasi per saltum, and without  
any thing of ratiocinative process, even as the eye  
sees his object immediately, and without any pre-  
vious discourse. *Hobbs.*

## RATIONAL. adj. [rationalis, Latin.]

### 1. Having the power of reasoning.

God decreed to create man after his own image,  
a free and rational agent. *Huttenwell.*

As that which hath a fitness to promote the wel-  
fare of many considered as a sensitive being, is filed  
natural good; to that which hath a fitness to pro-  
mote the welfare of man, as a rational, voluntary  
and free agent, is filed moral good; and the con-  
trary to it moral evil. *Wilkins.*

It is our glory and happiness to have a rational  
nature, that is endued with wisdom and reason, that  
is capable of imitating the divine nature, then a  
man must be our glory and happiness to improve our  
reason and wisdom, to act up to the excellency of  
our rational nature, and to imitate God in all our  
actions, to the utmost of our power. *Law.*

### 2. Agreeable to reason.

What higher in her society thou find'st  
Attractive, humane, rational, love still. *Milton.*

When the conclusion is deduced from the mes-  
sing dictates of our faculties, we say the inference  
is rational. *Glasse.*

If your arguments be rational, offer them in a  
moving manner as the nature of the subject will  
admit; but beware of letting the pathetick part  
swallow up the rational. *Seyt.*

### 3. Wise; judicious: as, a rational man.

RATIONAL. n. f. [from ratio, Lat.] A  
detail with reasons: as, Dr. Sparrow's  
Rationale of the Common Prayer.

## RATIONALIST. n. f. [from rational.] One who proceeds in his disquisitions and practice wholly upon reason.

He often used this comparison; the empirical  
philosophers are like to physicians; they only lay up  
and use their store: the rationalists are like to  
spiders; they spin all out of their own bowels: but  
give me a philosopher, who, like the bee, hath a  
middle faculty, gathering from abroad, but digesting  
that which is gathered by his own virtue. *Bacon.*

## RATIONALITY. n. f. [from rational.]

### 1. The power of reasoning.

When God has made rationality the common  
portion of mankind, how came it to be this in-  
crease? *Government of the Tongue.*

### 2. Reasonableness.

In human occurrences, there have been many  
well directed intentions, whose rationalities will  
never bear a rigid examination. *Brown.*

## RATIONALLY. adv. [from rational.] Rea- sonably; with reason.

Upon the proposal of an agreeable object, it may  
rationally be conjectured, that a man's choice will  
rather incline him to accept than to refuse it. *South.*

## RATIONALNESS. n. f. [from rational.]

The state of being rational.

## RATSBANE. n. f. [rat and bane.] Poison for rats; arsenick.

He would throw ratsbane up and down a house,  
where children might come at it. *L'Estrange.*

When murder's out, what vice can we advance?  
Unless the new-found poisoning trick of France.  
And when their art of ratsbane we have got,  
By way of thanks, we'll send 'em o'er our plot. *Dry.*

I can hardly believe the relation of his last  
poisoned, but such might do it, though ratsbane  
would not. *South.*

## RATTEN. n. f. A kind of stuf.

We'll rig in Meath-street Egypt's haughty queen,  
And Anthony shall court her in ratten. *South.*

# R A V

To RA'TTLE. v. n. [*rattelen*, Dutch.]

1. To make a quick sharp noise with frequent repetitions and collisions of bodies not very sonorous: when bodies are sonorous, it is called *jingling*.

The quiver rattled against him. *Job*.  
The noise of a whip, of the rattling of the wheels, of prancing horses, and of the jumping chariots. *Nahum*.

They had, to affright the enemies horses, big rattles covered with parchment, and small stones within; but the rattling of shot might have done better service. *Hayward*.

He was too warm on picking work to dwell;  
He figured his notions as they fell,  
And if they rhym'd and rattled all was well. *Dryden*.

There the assemblies all her blackest storms,  
And the rude hail in rattling tempest forms. *Addis*

2. To speak eagerly and noisily.

With jealous eyes at distance she hath seen  
Whispering with Jove the silver-footed queen;  
Then, impotent of tongue, her silence broke,  
Thus turbulent in rattling tone she spoke. *Dryden*.

He is a man of pleasure, and a free-thinker; he is an assessor of liberty and property; he rattles it out against popery. *Swift*.

To RA'TTLE. v. a.

1. To move any thing so as to make a rattle or noise.

Her chains she rattles, and her whip she shakes. *Dryden*

2. To stun with a noise; to drive with a noise.

Sound but another, and another shall,  
As loud as thine, rattle the welkin's ear,  
And mock the deep-mouth'd thunder. *Shakspeare*.

He should be well enough able to scatter the  
In his a flight of birds, and rattle away this  
swarm of bees with their king. *Bacon*.

3. To scold; to rail at with clamour.

Hearing Joseph had been beforehand, he sent for him in a rage, and rattled him with a thousand traitors and villains for robbing his home. *L'Estrange*.  
She that would sometimes rattle off her servants sharply, now if she saw them drunk, never took notice. *Arbuthnot*.

RA'TTLE. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A quick noise numbly repeated.

I'll hold ten pound my dream is out;  
I'd tell it you but for the rattle  
Of those confounded drums. *Prior*.

2. Empty and loud talk.

All this ado about the golden age, is but an empty rattle and frivolous conceit. *Hakewell*.

3. An instrument, which agitated makes a clattering noise.

The rattles of lutes and the cymbals of Brasilia nearly enough resemble each other. *Raleigh*.  
Opinions are the rattles of immature intellects, but the advanced reasons have outgrown them. *Glauville*.

They want no rattles for their froward mood,  
Nor need to reconcile them to their food. *Dryden*.

Farewel then verse, and love, and ev'ry toy,  
Be thyne and rattles of the mau or boy;  
What right, what true, what fit we justly call,  
Let this be all my care, for this is all. *Pope*.

A plant. [*crista galli*, Latin.] An herb resembling a cock's comb; loufewort.

RA'TTLEHEAD. adj. [rattle and head.]

Giddy; not steady.

RA'TTLESNAKE. n. f. A kind of serpent.

The rattlesnake is so called, from the rattle at the end of his tail. *Grew*.

She takes her being at the very sight of him, and leaps plump into his arms, like a charmed bird at the mouth of a rattlesnake. *Moor*.

RA'TTLESNAKE Root. n. f.

Rattlesnake root, called also fence, belongs to a kind of native of Virginia; the Indians use it as a certain remedy against the bite of a rattlesnake. *Hill*.

RA'VAGE. v. a. [*ravager*, Fr.] To

lay waste; to sack; to ransack; to spoil; to pillage; to plunder.

Already Caesar

Has ravaged more than half the globe, and sees  
Mankind grown thin by his destructive sword. *Add*.  
His blades obey, and quit the howling hill,  
The shatter'd forest, and the ravag'd vale. *Thomf*.

RA'VAGE. n. f. [*ravage*, Fr. from the verb.]  
Spoil; ruin; waste.

Some cruel pleasure will from thence arise,  
To view the mighty ravage of your eyes. *Dryden*.

Would one think twice possible for love  
To make such ravage in a noble soul! *Addis*.

Those savages were not then, what civilized  
mankind is now; but without mutual society, with  
out arms of offence, without houses or fortifications,  
an obvious and exposed prey to the ravage and  
devouring beasts. *Bentley*.

RA'VAGER. n. f. [from ravage.] Plunderer; spoiler.

When that mighty empire was overthrown by the  
northern people, vast sums of money were buried to  
escape the plundering of the conquerors, and what  
remained was carried off by those ravagers. *Swift*.

RAU'CITY. n. f. [*raucus*, Lat.] Hoarseness; loud rough noise.

Inequality not stayed upon, but passing, is rather  
an eucresis of sweetness; as in the purring of  
a wreathed string, and in the raucity of a trumpet. *Bacon*.

To RAVE. v. n. [*reten*, Dut. *réier*, Fr.]

1. To be delirious; to talk irrationally.

Men who thus rave, we may conclude their  
brains are turned, and one may as well read lectures  
at Bedlam as treat with such. *Gor. of the Tongue*.

It soon infecteth the whole member, and is accompanied  
with watching and raving. *Wynman*.

Her grief has wrought her into frenzy;  
The images her troubled fancy forms  
Are incoherent, wild; her words disjointed.

Sometimes the raves for music, light, and air;  
Nor air, nor light, nor music calms her pains. *Smith*.

2. To burst out into furious exclamations as if mad.

Shall these wild dissemblers of thy mind,  
This tempest of thy tongue, thus rave, and find  
No opposition? *Sandys*.

Our ravings and complaints are but like arrows  
shot up into the air, at no mark, and so to no purpose. *Temple*.

Wonder at my patience,  
Have I not cause to rave, and beat my breast,  
To rend my heart with grief, and run distracted? *Addis*.

Revenge, revenge, thus raving through the streets,  
I'll cry for vengeance. *Southern*.

He swore he could not leave me,  
With ten thousand ratings. *Race*.

3. To be unreasonably fond: with upon before the object of fondness. A colloquial and improper sense.

Another partiality is as fantastical and wild,  
attributing all knowledge to the ancients or the  
moderns: thus raving upon antiquity, in matter of  
poetry, Horace has wittily exposed in one of his  
satires. *Locke*.

To RA'VEL. v. a. [*ravelen*, Dutch, to entangle.]

1. To entangle; to entwine one with another; to make intricate; to involve; to perplex.

It then such praise the Macedonian got,  
For having rudely cut the Gordian knot;  
What glory's due to him that could divide  
Such ravel'd intricacies, has the knot untied,  
And without stroke to twine a passage made,  
Where craft and malice such obstructions laid? *Waller*.

2. To unweave; to unknot; as, to ravel out a tuft or piece of knit work.

Let him for a pair of reachy knees  
Or pulling in your neck with his dabb'd fingers,  
Make you to ravel all this matter out. *Shakspeare*.

Sleep, that knits up the ravel'd sleeve of care. *Shakspeare*.

3. To hurry over in confusion. This seems to be the meaning in *Drigby*.

They but ravel it over loosely, and pitch upon  
disputing against particular conclusions, that at the  
first encounter of them singe, seem harsh to them. *Drigby*.

To RA'VEL. v. n.

1. To fall into perplexity or confusion.

As you unwind her love from him,  
Left it should ravel, and be good to none,  
You must provide to bottom it on me. *Shakspeare*.

Give the reins to wandering thought,  
Regardless of his glory's diminution,  
Till by their own perplexities involv'd,  
They ravel more, still less resolv'd,  
But never find self satisfying solition. *Milton*.

2. To work in perplexity; to busy himself with intricacies.

It will be needless to ravel far into the records  
of elder times; every man's memory will suggest  
many pertinent instances. *Decay of Pity*.

The humour of raveling into all their mystical  
or intangled matters, mingling with the interest and  
passions of princes and of parties, and thereby  
heightened and inflamed, produced infinite disputes. *Temple*.

R'VELIN. n. f. [Fr.] In fortification, a work that consists of two faces, that make a salient angle, commonly called half moon by the soldiers: it is raised before the courtines or counterescarpments. *Ditch*.

RA'VEN. n. f. [*hæræn*, Saxon.] A large black fowl, whose cry is supposed ominous.

The raven himself is hoarse,  
That croaks the fatal entrance of Duncan  
Under my battlements. *Shakspeare*.

Come thou day in night,  
For thou wilt be upon the wings of night,  
Whiter than snow upon a raven's back. *Shakspeare*.

I have seen a perfectly white raven, as to bill as well as feathers. *Boyle*.

He made the greedy ravens to be Flims' caterers,  
and bring him food. *King Charles*.

On several parts a several praise bestows,  
The ruby lips, and well proportion'd nose,  
The snowy skin, the raven glossy hair,  
The dupled cheek. *Dryden*.

The raven once in snowy plumes was dress'd,  
White as the whitest dove's naturally'd breast,  
His tongue, his prating tongue had chang'd him quite  
To sooty black knots from the purest white. *Addis*.

Hence Gildon rails, that raven of the pit,  
Who thrives upon the carcasses of wit. *Young*.

To RA'VEN. v. a. [*hæræn*, Saxon, to rob.]

To devour with great eagerness and rapacity.

Thriftless ambition! that will raven up  
Thine own life's means. *Shakspeare*.

Our names do pursue,  
Take rats that raven down their proper bane,  
A thirsty evil; and when we drink we die. *Shakspeare*.

The cloyed will  
That satiate, yet unsatisfied desire, that tab  
Both filled and running, ravening first the lamb,  
Lungs after for the garbage. *Shakspeare*.

There is a conspiracy of the prophets, like a  
roving hon encircling the prey. *Enoch*.

To RA'VEN. v. n. To prey with rapacity.

Benjamin shall raven as a wolf; in the morning  
he shall devour the prey, and at night he shall divide the spoil. *Genis*.

They gaped upon me with their mouths, as a  
ravening and a roaring lion. *Isaiah*.

The more they fed, they raven'd still for more;  
They drank'd more Dan, and left Peorthen poor;  
But when some lay pretence'd to be chaste,  
The Gommands made it their inheritance. *Dryden*.

Convulsions in man's nerves and cars his breath,  
His flying life is chas'd by raving pains  
Through all his doubles in the winding veins. *Blackmore*.

RA'VENOUS. adj. [from raven.] Furiously voracious; hungry to rage.

# R A V

Thy desires  
Are wild, bloody, star'd, and ravenous. *Shaksp.*  
As when a flock  
Of ravenous fowl, though many a league remote,  
Against the day of battle, to a field  
Where armies lie encamp'd come flying, lur'd  
With scent of living carcases. *Milton.*

What! the kind Ismena,  
That nur'd me, watch'd my sickness! oh, she  
watch'd me,  
As ravenous vultures watch the dying lion. *Smith.*  
RA'VENOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ravenous*.] With  
raging voracity.

RA'VENOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *ravenous*.]  
Rage for prey; furious voracity.  
The *ravenousness* of a lion or bear are natural to  
them; yet their mission upon an extraordinary oc-  
casion may be an *actus imperatus* of divine provi-  
dence. *Hale.*

RAUCOUS. The old pret. and part. *puff.* of  
*reach*. Snatched; reached; attained.  
His tail was stretched out in wondrous length,  
That to the house of heavenly gods it *reached*.  
And with extorted power and borrow'd strength,  
The ever-burning lamps from thence it brought. *Spenser.*

In like delights of bloody game  
He trod was till ripe years he *reached*,  
And there abode whilst any beast of name  
Walk'd in that forest. *Spenser.*  
This staff of honour *reached*, there let it stand,  
Where best it fits to be, in Henry's hand. *Shaksp.*  
The hand of death has *reached* him. *Shaksp.*  
Gritus furiously running in upon Schendeu, vio-  
lently *reached* from his head his rich cap of fables,  
and with his horsemen took him. *Knotter.*

RA'VIS. *n. f.* [from *raven*; this were bet-  
ter written *raven*.]

1. Prey; food gotten by violence.  
The lion strangled for his honours, and filled his  
hides with prey, and his dens with *ravin*. *Nahum.*  
To war, who with eternal banner pure,  
Alike is hell, or paradise, or heav'n;  
There best, where most with *ravin* I may meet. *Milton.*

2. Rapine; rapaciousness.  
They might not be in a condition exposed to the  
ravins of any victim that may find them, being  
unable to escape. *Ron.*

RA'VINGLY. *adv.* [from *rave*.] With  
frenzy; with distraction.

In this depth of mutes and divers sorts of dis-  
courses, would the *ravishing* have remained. *Sidney.*

To RA'VISH. *v. a.* [*ravir*, French.]

1. To concuprate by force; to despoil by  
violence.

They *ravished* the women and maids. *Tamart.*  
They cut thy sister's tongue, and *ravish'd* her. *Shaksp.*

2. To take away by violence.

These hairs, which thou dost *ravish* from my  
chin,  
Will quicken and accuse thee. *Shaksp.*

Their vow is made  
To raulack Tryp, within whose strong immures  
The *ravish'd* Helen sleeps. *Shaksp.*

His appear'd;  
And all his praise, to every syllable heard;  
But then a rock, in size more amplified,  
Then first he *ravish'd* to him. *Chapman.*

I owe myself the cure,  
My fame and injur'd honour to repair;  
From thy own tent, proud man, in thy despite,  
This hand shall *ravish* thy pretended right. *Dryden.*

3. To delight to rapture; to transport.

Thou hast *ravished* my heart. *Canticles.*  
Be thou *ravished* always with her love. *Proverbs.*

RA'VISHER. *n. f.* [*ravisseur*, French; from  
*ravish*.]

1. He that embraces a woman by violence.

They are cruel and bloody, common *ravishers* of  
women, and murderers of children. *Spenser.*

A *ravisher* must repair the temporal detriment  
to the mind, and give her a dowry, or marry her if  
he desire it. *Taylor.*

# R A W

Turn hence those pointed glories of your eyes!  
For if more charms beneath those circles rise,  
So weak my virtue, they so strong appear,  
I shall turn *rauger* to keep you here. *Dryden.*

2. One who takes any thing by violence.

Shall the *rauger* display your hair,  
While the fops envy, and the ladies stare? *Pope.*

RA'VISHINGLY. *adv.* [from *ravishing*.] To  
extremity of pleasure.

As all the housewiferies of deities are  
To hear a voice to *ravishingly* fair. *Chapman.*

RA'VISHMENT. *n. f.* [*ravissement*, French;  
from *ravish*.]

1. Violation; forcible concupration.

Of his several *ravishments*, betrayings and steal-  
ing away of men's wives, came in all those ancient  
fables of his transformations and all that rabble of  
Grecian forgeries. *Raleigh.*

Tell them ancient stories of the *ravishment* of  
classic maidens. *Taylor.*

I told them I was one of their knight-errants  
that delivered them from *ravishment*. *Dryden.*

2. Transport; rapture; ecstacy; pleasing  
violence on the mind.

All things joy, with *ravishment*  
Attracted by thy beauty full to gaze. *Milton.*

Can any mortal mixture of earth's mould  
Breathe such divine enchanting *ravishment*? *Milton.*

What a *ravishment* was that, when having found  
out the way to venture Hiero's crown, he leaped  
out of the bath, and, as if he were suddenly posses-  
sed, ran naked up and down! *Wilkins.*

RAW. *adj.* [hneap, Saxon; *raa*, Danish;  
*rouw*, Dutch.]

1. Not subdued by the fire.

Full of great lumps of flesh, and goblets *raw*.  
*Spenser.*

2. Not covered with the skin.

All about the wind doth blow,  
And coughing drowns the parson's saw;  
And birds sit brooding in the snow,  
And Marian's nose looks red and *raw*. *Shaksp.*

If there be quick *raw* flesh in the ridings, it is an  
old leprosy. *Leicester.*

3. Sore.

This her knight was feeble and too faint,  
And all his muscles waken weak and *raw*  
Through long imprisonment. *Spenser.*

4. Immature; unripe; not concocted.

5. Unseasoned; unripe in skill.

Some people, very *raw* and ignorant, are very  
unworthily and unskilfully nominated to places, when  
men of desert are held back and unpreferred. *Raleigh.*

People, while young and *raw*, and soft natured,  
are apt to think it an easy thing to gain love, and  
reckon their own friendship a sure price of another  
man's, but when experience shall have once open-  
ed their eyes, they will find that a friend is the gift  
of God. *South.*

Sails were spread to every wind that blew,  
*Raw* were the sailors, and the depths were new. *Dry.*

Well I knew  
What perils youthful ardour would pursue,  
Young as thou wert in dangers, *raw* to war. *Dryd.*

6. New. This seems to be the meaning.

I have in my mind  
A thousand *raw* tricks of these bragging jacks. *Shaksp.*

7. Bleak; chill.

They carried always with them that weed, as  
their house, their bed, and their garment; and  
coming lastly into Ireland, they found there more  
special use thereof, by reason of the *raw* cold cli-  
mate. *Spenser.*

8. Youthful still in your doublet and hose, this *raw*  
rheumatick day. *Shaksp.*

Once upon a *raw* and guffy day,  
The troubled Tyber chafing with his shores. *Shaksp.*

8. Not decocted.

Disfilled waters will last longer than *raw* waters.  
*Bacon.*

9. Not spun or twisted: as, *raw* silk.

RA'WBONED. *adj.* [*raw* and *bone*.] Having  
bones scarcely covered with flesh.

# R A Z

Lean ramben'd rascals! who would e'er suppose  
They had such courage? *Shaksp.*

The wolf was content to barter away a *rawhead*  
carcase for a smooth and fat one. *L'Estrange.*

RA'WHEAD. *n. f.* [*raw* and *head*.] The  
name of a spectre, mentioned to fright  
children.

Hence draw thy theme, and to the stage permit  
*Rawhead* and bloody bones, and hands and feet,  
Ragouts for Terens or Thyestes drest. *Dryden.*

Servants awe children, and keep them in subor-  
dination, by telling them of *rawhead* and bloody bones. *Lake.*

RA'WLY. *adv.* [from *rau*.]

1. In a raw manner.

2. Unskilfully; without experience.

3. Newly.

Some crying for a surgeon, some upon the debt  
they owe, some upon their children *rawly* left. *Shaksp.*

RA'WNESS. *n. f.* [from *raw*.]

1. State of being raw.

Chalk helpeth concoction, so it be out of a deep  
well; for then it cureth the *rawness* of the water. *Bacon.*

2. Unskilfulness.

Charles v. considering the *rawness* of his men,  
established a pilot major for their examination. *Hobart.*

3. Hasty manner. This seems to be the  
meaning in this obscure passage.

Why in that *rawness* left he wife and children  
Without leave taking? *Shaksp.*

RAY. *n. f.* [*raie*, *rayon*, Fr. *radius*, Lat.]

1. A beam of light.

These eyes that roll in vain  
To find thy piercing *ray*, and find no dawn. *Milton.*

The least light, or part of light, which may be  
stop alone, or do or suffer any thing alone, while  
the rest of the light doth not or suffers not, I call a  
*ray* of light. *Newton.*

Sol through white curtains shot a timorous *ray*.  
And op'd those eyes that must eclipse the day. *John.*

2. Any lustre corporeal or intellectual.

The air sharpen'd his visual *ray*. *Milton.*  
He now, observant of the parting *ray*,  
Eyes the calm sunset of thy various day. *Pope.*

3. [*raye*, French; *raia*, Latin.] A fish.

4. [*folium*, Lat.] An herb. *Amman.*

To RAY. *v. a.* [*raye*, Fr. from the noun]

To streak; to mark in long lines. An  
old word.

Beside a bubbling fountain low the lay,  
Which the increased with her bleeding heart,  
And the clean waves with purple gore did *ray*. *Spenser.*

His horse is *rayed* with the yellows. *Shaksp.*  
Was ever man so beaten? was ever man  
*rayed*? was ever man so weary? *Shaksp.*

RAY, for array.

RAZE. *n. f.* [*rayz*, a root, Spanish.] A  
root of ginger. This is commonly  
written *race*, but less properly.

I have a gammon of bacon and two *razes* of  
ger to be delivered. *Shaksp.*

To RAZE. *v. a.* [*razer*, Fr. *razis*, Lat.]

See RASE.

1. To overthrow; to ruin; to subvert.

Will you suffer a temple, how poorly built  
but yet a temple of your deity, to be *razed*? *Shaksp.*

He yoketh your rebellious necks,  
*Razeth* your cities, and subverts your towns. *Shaksp.*

It grieved the tyrant, that to baste a tower  
so long hold out, to that he would threaten to  
it. *Shaksp.*

Shed christian blood, and populous cities  
Because they're taught to use some *razed* houses. *Shaksp.*

We touch'd with joy  
The royal hand that raz'd unhappy Troy. *Shaksp.*

The place would be *razed* to the ground, and  
foundations down with salt. *Shaksp.*

2. To efface.

# REA

**Real** this marriage; cancelling your fame,  
Raising the characters of your renown. *Shakespeare.*  
Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow,  
Raze out the written troubles of the brain. *Shaksp.*  
He in devotion sets  
Upon their tongues a various spirit, to raze,  
Quite out their native language; and instead,  
To sow a jangling noise of words. *Milton.*  
3. To extirpate.  
I'll find a day to massacre them all,  
And raze their fictions and their family. *Shaksp.*  
**RAZOR**. *n. f.* [*razor*, Latin.] A knife  
with a thick blade and fine edge used in  
shaving.  
Zeal, except ordered aright, useth the razor with  
such eagerness, that the life of religion is thereby  
hazardous. *Hooker.*  
These words are razors to my wounded heart.  
*Shakespeare.*  
Those thy boist'rous locks, not by the sword  
Of noble warrior, so to stain his honour,  
But by the barber's razor best subdued. *Milton.*  
Razor makers generally clip a small bar of Venice  
steel between two small bars of Flemish steel, and  
weld them together, to strengthen the back of the  
razor. *Morgan.*  
As in smooth oil the razor best is whet,  
So wit is by politeness sharpest set.  
Their want of edge from their offence is seen;  
Both pains at least when exquisitely keen. *Young.*  
**RAZORS of a boar**. A boar's tusks.  
**RAZORABLE**. *adj.* [from *razor*.] Fit to be  
shaved. Not in use.  
New born chins be rough and razorable. *Shaksp.*  
**RAZORING**. *n. f.*  
The fluting or razing of a scabbard in length and  
breadth a man's finger. *Cave.*  
**RAZURE**. *n. f.* [*rasure*, F. *rasura*, Lat.]  
Act of shaving.  
Oh, your defect speaks loud;  
It well deserves with characters of brass  
A lasting remembrance, 'ganit the tooth of time  
And razure of oblivion. *Shakespeare.*  
**RE** is an inseparable particle used by the  
Latin, and from them borrowed by us to  
denote iteration or backward action: as,  
*return*, to come back; to *recede*, to live  
again; *repercussion*, the act of driving  
back: reciprocation, as, to *recriminate*.  
It is put almost arbitrarily before verbs  
and verbal nouns, so that many words so  
compounded will perhaps be found, which  
it was not necessary to infer. It some-  
times adds little to the simple meaning of  
the word, as in *rejoice*.  
**REACCESS**. *n. f.* [*re* and *access*.] Visit  
renewed.  
Let pass the qualling and wathing of all things  
by the reaches, and their reviving by the reaches  
of the sun. *Hakewill.*  
**TO REACH**. *v. a.* ancient preterit *raught*.  
[*reacan*, Saxon.]  
1. To touch with the hand extended.  
The long flood, but could not reach. *Milton.*  
What are riches, empire, pow'r,  
But larger means to gratify the will;  
The steps by which we climb to rise and reach  
Our wish, and that obtained, down with a load-  
ing  
Of sceptres, crowns and thrones: they've serv'd  
their end,  
And there like lumber to be left and scorn'd?  
*Congreve.*  
2. To arrive at; to attain any thing dis-  
tant; to strike from a distance.  
The coast so long desir'd  
Thy troops shall reach, and having reach'd, repent.  
*Dryden.*  
What remains beyond this, we have no more a  
positive notion of, than a mariner has of the depth  
of the sea; where, having let down his sounding  
line, he reaches no bottom. *Locke.*

# REA

It must fall perhaps before this letter reaches  
your hands. *Pope.*  
3. To strike from a distant place.  
O patron pow'r, thy present aid afford,  
That I may reach the beat! *Dryden.*  
4. To fetch from some place distant, and  
give.  
He reached me a full cup. *2 Esdras.*  
5. To bring forward from a distant place.  
Reach hither thy finger, and behold my hands,  
and reach hither thy hand, and thrust it into my  
side. *John.*  
6. To hold out; to stretch forth.  
These kinds of goodness are so nearly united to  
the things which desire them, that we scarcely per-  
ceive the appetite to stir in reaching forth her hand  
towards them. *Hooker.*  
7. To attain; to gain; to obtain.  
The best accounts of the appearances of nature,  
which human penetration can reach, come short of  
its reality. *Chryse.*  
8. To transfer.  
Through such hands  
The knowledge of the souls is reach'd to man. *Rowe.*  
9. To penetrate to.  
Whatever alterations are made in the body, it  
they reach not the mind, there is no perception. *Locke.*  
10. To be adequate to.  
The law reached the intention of the promoters,  
and this act fixed the natural price of money. *Locke.*  
If these examples of grown men reach not the  
case of children, let them examine. *Locke.*  
11. To extend to.  
Thy desire leads to no excess that reaches blame. *Milton.*  
Her imprecations reach not to the tomb,  
They shut not out society in death. *Addison.*  
12. To extend; to spread abroad.  
Trees reach'd too far then pamp'ring boughs. *Milton.*  
13. To take in the hand.  
Let he reach of the tree of life, and cut. *Milton.*  
**TO REACH**. *v. n.*  
1. To be extended.  
We hold that the power which the church hath  
lawfully to make laws, doth extend unto sundry  
things of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and such other  
matters whereto their opinion is, that the church's  
authority and power doth not reach. *Hooker.*  
The new world reaches quite into the torrid zone  
in one tropic to the other. *Boyle.*  
When men pursue their thoughts of space, they are  
apt to stop at the confines of body, as if space were  
there at an end too, and reach'd no farther. *Locke.*  
If I do not ask any thing improper, let me be  
buried by Theodosius; my vow reaches no farther  
than the grave. *Addison.*  
The influence of the stars reaches to many events,  
which are not in the power of reason. *Swift.*  
2. To be extended far.  
Great men have reaching hands. *Shakespeare.*  
3. To penetrate.  
He hath deliver'd it to your hand, and ye  
have than them in a rage, that reach'd up into  
heaven. *2 Chronicles.*  
We reach forward into futurity, and bow up to  
our thoughts objects hid in the remote depths of  
time. *Addison.*  
4. To make efforts to attain.  
Could a sailor always supply new line, and find  
the plummet sink without stopping, he would be  
in the posture of the mind, reaching after a positive  
idea of infinity. *Locke.*  
**REACH**. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Act of touching or seizing by extension  
of the hand.  
2. Power of reaching or taking in the hand.  
There may be in a man's reach a book containing  
pictures and discourses, capable to delight and in-  
struct him, which yet he may never have the will  
to open. *Locke.*  
3. Power of attainment or management.  
In actions, within the reach of power in him, a  
man seems as free as it is possible for freedom to  
make him. *Locke.*

# REA

4. Power; limit of faculties.  
Our sight may be considered as a more diffusive  
kind of touch, that brings into our reach some of  
the most remote parts of the universe. *Addison.*  
Be sure yourself and your own reach to know,  
How far your genius, taste, and learning go. *Pope.*  
5. Contrivance; artful scheme; deep  
thought.  
Drawn by others, who had deeper reaches than  
themselves to matters which they least intended.  
*Hayward.*  
Some, under types, have affected obscurity to  
amuse and make themselves admired for profound  
reaches. *Howell.*  
6. A fetch; an artifice to attain some  
distant advantage.  
The duke of Parma had particular reaches and  
ends of his own underhand, to cross the design.  
*Bacon.*  
7. Tendency to distant consequences.  
Strain not my speech  
To grosser issues, nor to larger reach,  
Than to suspicion. *Shakespeare.*  
8. Extent.  
The confines met of empyrean heav'n,  
And of this world, and, on the left hand, hell  
With long reach interpos'd. *Milton.*  
**TO REACT**. *v. a.* [*re* and *act*.] To return  
the impulse or impression.  
The lungs being the chief instrument of sangui-  
fication, and acting strongly upon the chyle to bring  
it to an animal fluid, must be reacted upon as  
strongly. *Arbuthnot.*  
Cut off your hand, and you may do  
With t'other hand the work of two;  
Because the soul her power contracts,  
And on the brother limb reacts. *Swift.*  
**REACTION**. *n. f.* [*reaction*, Fr. from *react*.]  
The reciprocation of any impulse or force  
impressed, made by the body on which  
such impression is made: action and re-  
action are equal.  
Do not great bodies confer their heat the longest,  
their parts heating one another; and may not great,  
dense, and fixed bodies, when heated beyond a cer-  
tain degree, emit light so copiously, as, by the emis-  
sion and reaction of its light, and the reflections and  
refractions of its rays within its pores, to grow still  
hotter till it comes to a certain degree of heat, such  
as is that of the sun? *Newton.*  
Almo many substances, of a mild nature, act with  
small force upon the solids, and as the action and  
reaction are equal, the smallest degree of force in  
the solids digests them. *Arbuthnot.*  
**READ**. *n. f.* [*rab*, Saxon; *raed*, Dutch.]  
1. Counsel.  
The man is blest that hath not lent  
To wicked read his ear. *Sternhold.*  
2. Saying; law. This word is in both  
senses obsolete.  
This *reare* is rite that oftentime  
Great chambers fall unfast,  
In humble dials is looking fast,  
The trade is not to tuck. *Spenser.*  
**TO READ**. *v. a.* pret. *read*, *part. pass.*  
*read*. [*rab*, Saxon.]  
1. To peruse any thing written.  
I have seen her take forth paper, write upon't,  
read it, and afterwards seal it. *Shakespeare.*  
The passage you must have read, though since  
slipped out of your memory. *Pope.*  
If we have not leisure to read over the book it-  
self regularly, then by the titles of chapters we may  
be directed to peruse several sections. *Watts.*  
2. To discover by characters or marks.  
An armed cate did lye  
In whose dead face he read great ingenuinity. *Spenser.*  
3. To learn by observation.  
Those about her  
From her still read the perfect ways of honour. *Shakespeare.*  
4. To know fully.  
O most delicate friend!  
Who is't can read a woman. *Shakespeare.*

To READ. *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of perusing writing. It shall be with him, and he shall read therein, that he may learn to fear the Lord. *Deuteronomy.*

2. To be studious in books.

'Tis sure that Fleury reads. *Taylor.*

3. To know by reading.

I have read of an eastern king, who put a judge to death for an iniquitous sentence. *Swift.*

READ. *particip. adj.* [from *read*; the verb *read* is pronounced *reed*; the preterit and participle *red*.] Skilful by reading.

Virgil's shepherds are too well read in the philosophy of Epicurus. *Dryden.*

We have a poet among us, of a genius as exalted as his stature, and who very well read in Longinus his treatise concerning the sublime. *Addison.*

READING. *n. f.* [from *read*.]

1. Study in books; perusal of books.

Though reading and conversation may furnish us with many ideas of men and things, yet it is our own meditation must form our judgment. *Watts.*

Less reading than makes felons' escape,  
Less human genius than God gives an ape,  
Can make a Ciber. *Pope.*

2. A lecture; a prelection.

3. Public recital.

The Jews had their weekly readings of the law. *Hooker.*

Give attention to reading, exhortation and doctrine. *1 Timothy.*

4. Variation of copies.

That learned prelate has restored some of the readings of the authors with great sagacity. *Arbuth.*

READEPTION. *n. f.* [re and *adeptus*, Lat.]

Recovery; act of regaining.

Will any say, that the redeption of Trevigi was matter of scruple? *Bacon.*

READER. *n. f.* [from *read*.]

1. One that peruses any thing written.

As we must take the care that our words and sense be clear, so if the obscurity happen through the hearers or readers want of understanding, I am not to answer for them. *Ben Jonson.*

2. One studious in books.

Basil's alters and the dire decrees  
Of hard Eusebians, every reader sees. *Dryden.*

3. One whose office is to read prayers in churches.

He got into orders, and became a reader in parish church at twenty pounds a year. *Swift.*

READERSHIP. *n. f.* [from *reader*.] The office of reading prayers.

When they have taken a degree, they get into orders, and solicit a readership. *Swift.*

READILY. *adv.* [from *ready*.] Expediently; with little hinderance or delay.

My tongue obey'd, and readily could name  
Whatever I saw. *Milton.*

Those very things, which are declined as impossible, are readily practicable in a case of extreme necessity. *South.*

I readily grant, that one truth cannot contradict another. *Locke.*

Every one sometime or other dreams that he is reading papers, in which case the invention prompt to reality, that the mind is imposed upon. *Spect.*

READINESS. *n. f.* [from *ready*.]

1. Expedition; promptitude.

He would not forest the readiness of their king in aiding him when the duke of Bretagne failed him. *Bacon.*

He opens himself to the man of business with reluctance, but offers himself to the visits of a friend with facility, and all the meeting readiness of desire. *South.*

2. The state of being ready or fit for any thing.

Have you an army ready?

The centurions and their charges already in the entertainment to be on foot at an hour's warning.

I am joyful to hear of their readiness. *Shakespeare.*

They remained near a month, that they might be in readiness to attend to the motion of the army. *Clarendon.*

3. Facility; freedom from hinderance or obstruction.

Nature has provided for the readiness and easiness of speech. *Holder.*

4. State of being willing or prepared.

A pious and well-disposed mind, attended with a readiness to obey the known will of God, is the surest means to enlighten the understanding to a belief of christianity. *South.*

Their conviction grew so strong, that they embraced the same truths, and laid down their lives, or were always in a readiness to do it, rather than depart from them. *Addison.*

READMISSION. *n. f.* [re and *admission*.]

The act of admitting again.

In an exhausted receiver, animals, that seem as they were dead, revive upon the readmission of fresh air. *Aschmole.*

To READMIT. *v. a.* [re and *admit*.] To let in again.

These evils I deserve,  
Yet despair not of his final pardon,  
Whose ear is ever open, and his eye  
Gracious to readmit the suppliant. *Milton.*

After twenty minutes I readmitted the air. *Deihom.*

To READORN. *v. a.* [re and *adorn*.] To decorate again; to deck anew.

The streams now change their languid blue,  
Regain their glory, and their former renew,  
With scarlet honours readorn the tide. *Blackmore.*

READY. *adj.* [nab, Saxon; *redu*, Swedish; *hpadu*, nimble, Saxon.]

1. Prompt; not delayed.

These commodities yield the readiest money of any in this kingdom, because they never fail of a price abroad. *Temple.*

He overlook'd his hands; their pay was just  
And ready; for he scorn'd to go on trust. *Dryden.*

2. Fit for a purpose; not to seek.

All things are ready, it om munda be fo,  
Perish the man whose mind is backward now! *Shakespeare.*

Make you ready your stiff bats and clubs;  
Rome and her rats are at the point of battle. *Shak.*

One hand the sword, and one the pen employs,  
And in my lap the ready paper lies. *Dryden.*

The sacred priests with ready knives bereave  
The heads of life, and in full bowls receive  
The streaming blood. *Dryden.*

3. Prepared; accommodated to any design, so as that there can be no delay.

Trouble and anguish shall prevail against him, as a king ready to the battle. *Job.*

Death ready flits to interpose his dart. *Milton.*

The word which I have given, I'll not revoke;  
If he be brave, he's ready for the stroke. *Dryden.*

The imagination is always restless, and the will, reason being laid aside, is ready for every extravagant project. *Locke.*

4. Willing; eager; quick.

Men, when their accusations succeed not as they would, are always ready to impute the blame thereof unto the heavens, so as to excuse their own follies. *Speiser.*

A cloud that is more show than moisture; a cloud that is more ready to bestow his drops upon the sea, than on the land. *Holyday.*

They who should have helped him to mend things were readier to promote the disorders by which they might thrive, than to let a foot frugality. *Davenant.*

5. Being at the point; not distant; near; about to do or be.

He knoweth that the day of darkness is ready at hand. *Job.*

Satan ready now  
To stoop with weary'd wings and willing feet  
On this world. *Milton.*

6. Being at hand; next to hand.

A sapling pine he wretch'd from out the ground,  
The readiest weapon that his fury found. *Dryden.*

7. Facile; easy; opportune; near.

Sometimes the readiest way, which a wife man hath to conquer, is to fly. *Hooker.*

The race elect,  
Safe towards Canaan from the fiore advance  
Through this wild desert, but the readiest way. *Milt.*

Proud of their conquest, prouder of their prey,  
They leave the camp, and take the readiest way. *Dryden.*

The ready way to be thought mad, is to contend that you are not so. *Speiser.*

8. Quick; not done with hesitation.

A ready consent often subjects a woman to contempt. *Clarke.*

9. Expedite; nimble; not embarrassed, not slow.

Those who speak in publick, are much better accepted, when they can deliver their discourse by the help of a lively genius and a ready memory, than when they are forced to read all

For the most part there is a finer sense, a clearer mind, a readier apprehension, and gentler dispositions in that sex, than in the other. *Watts.*

10. To make READY. An elliptick expression for, to make things ready. To make preparations.

He will shew you a large upper room; there make ready for us. *Mack.*

READY. *adv.* Readily; so as not to need delay.

We will go ready armed before the house of Israel. *Numbers.*

READY. *n. f.* Ready money. A low word.

Lord Strut was not flush in ready, either to give law, or clear old debts. *Arbuthnot.*

REAFFIRMANCE. *n. f.* [re and *affirmance*.] Second confirmation.

Causes of deprivation are a conviction before the ordinary of the willful maintaining any doctrine contrary to the thirty-nine articles, or a persisting therein without revocation of his error, or a re-affirmance after such revocation. *Aylmer.*

REAL. *adj.* [reel, Fr. *realis*, Lat.]

1. Relating to things, not persons; not personal.

Many are perfect in men's humours, that are not greatly capable of the real part of business, which is the constitution of one that hath studied more than books. *Bacon.*

2. Not fictitious; not imaginary; true; genuine.

We do but describe an imaginary world, that is but little a-kin to the real one. *Gloucester.*

When I place an imaginary name at the head of a character, I examine every letter of it, that it may not bear any resemblance to one that is real. *Addison.*

Imaginary distempers are attended with real and unfeigned sufferings, that enfeeble the body, and dissipate the spirits. *Blackmore.*

The whole strength of the Arian cause, real or artificial; all that can be of any force either to convince, or deceive a reader. *Watts.*

3. [In law.] Consisting of things immovable, as land.

I am hastening to convert my small estate, that is personal, into real. *Chico.*

REALGAR. *n. f.* A mineral.

Realgar or sandaracha is red arsenick. *Harris.*

Put realgar hot into the midst of the quicksilver, whereby it may be condensed as well from within as without. *Bacon.*

REALITY. *n. f.* [realité, Fr. from *real*.]

1. Truth; verity; what is, not what merely seems.

I would have them well versed in the Greek and Latin poets, without which a man fancies that he understands a critique, when in reality he does not comprehend his meaning. *Addison.*

The best accounts of the appearances of nature in any single instance human penetration can reach, comes infinitely short of its reality and internal constitution; for who can search out the Almighty's works to perfection? *Chico.*

My neck may be an idea to you, but it is a reality to me. *Bacon.*

2. Something intrinsically important, not merely matter of show.

Of that skill the more thou know'st,  
The more she will acknowledge thee her head,  
And to realities yield all her shows,  
Made so adorn for thy delight the more. *Milton.*



# REA

**TO REALIZE. v. a.** [*realiser*, French; from *real*.]

1. To bring into being or act.

Thus we realize what Archimedes had only in hypothesis, weighing a single grain against the globe of earth. *Glanville.*

As a diocesan, you are like to exemplify and realize every word of this discourse. *South.*

2. To convert money into land.

**REALLY. adv.** [from *real*.]

1. With actual existence.

We shall at last discover in what persons this holiness is inherent really, in what condition it is inherent perfectly, and consequently in what other sense it may be truly and properly affirmed that the church is holy. *Pearson.*

There cannot be a more important case of conscience for men to be resolved in, than to know certainly how far God accepts the will for the deed, and how far he does not; and to be informed truly when men do really will a thing, and when they have really no power to do what they have willed. *South.*

2. In truth; truly; not seemingly only.

Nothing properly is his duty but what is really his interest. *Wilkins.*

The understanding represents to the will things really evil, under the notion of good. *South.*

These orators inflame the people, whose anger is really but a short fit of madness. *Swift.*

They even affect to be more pleased with dress, and to be more fond of every little ornament, than they really are. *Law.*

3. It is a slight corroboration of an opinion.

Why really fifty-five is somewhat odd. *Young.*

**REALM. n. f.** [*royaume*, French.]

1. A kingdom; a king's dominion.

Is there any part of that realm, or any nation therein, which have not yet been subdued to the crown of England? *Spenser.*

They had gathered a wile council to them; O'erly realm that did debate this business. *Shaksp.*

A son whose worthy deeds Raise him to be the second in that realm. *Milton.*

2. A kingdom; a king's dominion.

Learn each small people's genius, policies, The ant's republic, and the realm of bees. *Pope.*

**REALITY. n. f.** [A word peculiar, I believe, to Milton.]

O heaven, that such resemblance of the highest Should yet remain, where faith and reality Remain not! *Paradise Lost.*

Really means not in this place reality in opposition to show, but loyalty; for the Italian dictionary explains the adjective *reale* by loyal. *Pearce.*

**REAM. n. f.** [*rame*, French; *riem*, Dutch.]

A bundle of paper containing twenty quires.

All said petitions mounting to the sky. *Pope.*

With reams abundant this abode supply. *Pope.*

**TO REANIMATE. v. a.** [*re* and *animo*, Lat.]

To revive; to restore to life.

We are our reanimated ancestors, and antedate their resurrection. *Glanville.*

The young man left his own body breathless on the ground, while that of the doe was reanimated. *Spektor.*

**TO REANNE'X. v. a.** [*re* and *annex*.] To annex again.

King Charles was not a little inflamed with a passion to repurchase and reanne'x that dutchy. *Bacon.*

**TO REAP. v. a.** [*reap*, Saxon.]

1. To cut corn at harvest.

From Ireland come I with my strength, And reap the harvest which that rascal sow'd. *Shaksp.*

When ye reap the harvest, thou shalt not wholly reap the corners of thy field. *Leviticus.*

The face of the labourers, which have reaped down your fields, is kept back by fraud. *James.*

2. To gather; to obtain. It is once used by Shakspere in an ill sense.

# REA

They that love the religion which they profess, may have failed in chance, but yet they are sure to reap what benefit the same is able to afford. *Hooker.*

What sudden anger's this? how have I reaped it? *Shakspere.*

This is a thing, Which you might from relation likewise reap, Being much spoke of. *Shakspere.*

Our sins being ripe, there was no preventing of God's justice from reaping that glory in our calamities, which we robbed him of in our prosperity. *King Charles.*

**TO REAP. v. n.** To harvest.

They that sow in tears, shall reap in joy. *Psalms.*

**REA'PER. n. f.** [from *reap*.] One that cuts corn at harvest.

From hungry reapers they their sheaves withhold. *Sandys.*

Here Ceres' gifts in waving prospect stand, And nodding tempt the joyful reaper's hand. *Pope.*

A thousand forms he wears, And first a reaper from the field appears, Sweating he walks, while loads of golden grain O'ercharge the shoulders of the reaping swain. *Pope.*

**REA'PING-HOOK. n. f.** [*reaping* and *hook*.]

A hook used to cut corn in harvest.

Some are brab'd to vow it looks Most plainly done by thieves with reaping-hooks. *Dryden.*

**REAR. n. f.** [*arriere*, French.]

1. The hinder troop of an army, or the hinder line of a fleet.

The rear admiral, an arch pirate, was afterwards slain with a great shot. *Knollys.*

Fled from his well-known face, with wanted fear, As when his thundering sword and pointed spear Drove headlong to their ships, and glean'd the rear. *Dryden.*

2. The last class; the last in order.

Come I place in the rear, because made up of both the other. *Peachment.*

Snowy headed winter leads, Yellow autumn brings the rear. *Waller.*

**REAR. adj.** [*hinepe*, Saxon.]

1. Raw; half roasted; half fiddled.

2. Early. A provincial word.

O'er yonder hill does taint the dawn appears, Then why does Cuddy leave his cot to rear? *Gay.*

**TO REAR. v. a.** [*reap*, Saxon.]

1. To raise up.

All the people shouted with a loud voice, for the rearing up of the house of the Lord. *1 Esdras.*

Who now shall rear you to the sun, or milk Your tribes? *Milton.*

2. To lift up from a fall.

Down again the fell unto the ground, But he her quickly reared up again. *Spenser.*

In adoration at his feet I fell Submits: he rear'd me. *Milton.*

3. To move upward.

Up to a hill anon his steps he rear'd, From whose high top to ken the prospect round. *Milton.*

4. To bring up to maturity.

No creature goeth to generate, whilst the female is busy in fitting or rearing her young. *Bacon.*

They were a very hardy breed, and reared their young cubs without any care. *Montimer.*

They flourish'd long in tender bliss, and rear'd Numerous offspring, lovely like themselves. *Thom.*

5. To educate; to instruct.

He wants a father to protect his youth, And rear him up to virtue. *Southern.*

They have in every town public nurseries, where all parents, except cottagers and labourers, are obliged to send their infants to be reared and educated. *Swift.*

6. To exalt; to elevate.

Charity decent, modest, easy, kind, Softens the high, and rears the subject mind. *Prior.*

7. To rouse; to stir up.

Into the naked woods he goes, And seeks the tusky boar to rear, With well-mouth'd bounds and pointed spear. *Dry.*

# REA

8. To raise; to breed.

No flesh from market-towns our peasant bought; He rear'd his frugal meat, but never bought. *Harte.*

**REA'WARD. n. f.** [from *rear*.]

1. The last troop.

He from the beginning began to be in the rearward, and before they left fighting was too far off. *Sidney.*

The standard of Dan was the rearward of the camp. *Numbers.*

2. The end; the tail; a train behind.

Why follow'd not, when thou said Tybalt's dead, Thy father or thy mother? But with a rearward following Tybalt's death, Romeo is banished. *Shakspere.*

3. The latter part. In contempt.

He was ever in the rearward of the fashion. *Shakspere.*

**REA'RMOUR. n. f.** [more properly *rearmouse*; *hpenemur*, Saxon.] The leather-winged hat.

Some war with rearmice for their leathern wings To make my foul elves coats. *Shakspere.*

Of flying fishes the wings are not feathers, but a thin kind of skin, like the wings of a bat or rearmouse. *Abbot.*

**TO REASCEND. v. n.** [*re* and *ascend*.] To climb again.

When as the day the heaven doth adorn, I wish that night the noysous day would end; And when as night hath us of light forlorn, I wish that day would shortly reascend. *Spenser.*

Taught by the heavenly muse to venture down The dark descent, and up to reascend. *Milton.*

These pusillit legions, whose exile Hath empty'd heav'n, shall fail to reascend, Self-raisd, and repossess their native seat. *Milton.*

**TO REASCEND. v. a.** To mount again.

When the god his fury had allay'd, He mounts aloft, and reascends the skies. *Addison.*

**REASON. n. f.** [*raison*, French; *ratio*, Latin.]

1. The power by which man deduces one proposition from another, or proceeds from premises to consequences; the rational faculty; discursive power.

Reason is the director of man's will, discovering in action what is good; for the laws of well-doing are the dictates of right reason. *Hooker.*

Though breadth that contest and foul, When reason hath to deal with force; yet so. *Milton.*

Most reason is that reason overcome. *Milton.*

I appeal to the common judgment of mankind, whether the humane nature be not so framed, as to acquiesce in such a moral certainty, as the nature of things is capable of; and if it were otherwise, whether that reason which belongs to us, would not prove a burden and a torment to us, rather than a privilege, by keeping us in a continual suspense, and thereby rendering our conditions perpetually restless and inquiet. *Wilkins.*

Dim, as the borrow'd beams of moon and stars To lonely, weary, wand'ring travellers, Is reason to the soul: and as on high, Those rowling fires discover but the sky, Not light us here; so reason's glimmering ray Was lent, not to assure our doubtful way. *Dryden.*

It would be well, if people would not lay so much weight on their own reason in matters of religion, as to think every thing impossible and absurd, which they cannot conceive: how often do we contradict the right rules of reason in the whole course of our lives? reason itself is true and just, but the reason of every particular man is weak and wavering, perpetually swayed and turned by his interests, his passions, and his vices. *Swift.*

2. Cause; ground or principle.

What the apostles deemed rational and probable means to that end, there is no reason or probability to think should ever in any produce this effect. *Hammond.*

Virtue and vice are not arbitrary things, but there is a natural and eternal reason for that goodness and virtue, and against vice and wickedness. *Tillotson.*

3. Efficient cause.

Spain is thin sown of people, partly by *reason* of the sterility of the soil, and partly their natives are exhausted by so many employments in such vast territories as they possess. *Bacon.*

Such a benefit, as by the antecedent will of Christ is intended to all men living, though all men, by *reason* of their own demerits, do not actually receive the fruit of it. *White.*

The *reason* of the motion of the balance in a wheel watch, is by the motion of the next wheel. *Hale.*

By *reason* of the sickness of a reverend prelate, I have been over-ruled to approach this place. *Spratt.*

I have not observed equality of numbers in my verse; partly by *reason* of my haste, but more especially because I would not have my sense a slave to syllables. *Dryden.*

#### 4. Final cause.

*Reason* in the English language, sometimes is taken for true and clear principles; sometimes for clear and fair deductions; sometimes for the cause, particularly the final cause. *Locke.*

#### 5. Argument; ground of persuasion; motive.

I make the business from the common eye For sundry weighty *reasons*. *Shakespeare.*

If it be natural, ought we not rather to conclude, that there is some ground and *reason* for these fears, and that nature hath not planted them in us to no purpose? *Tillotson.*

If we commemorate any mystery of our redemption, or article of our faith, we ought to confirm our belief of it, by considering all those *reasons* upon which it is built; that we may be able to give a good account of the hope that is in us. *Nelson.*

#### 6. Ratiocination; discursive act.

When the rates things, and moves from ground to ground,

The name of *reason* she obtains by this;

But when by *reason* she the truth hath found,

And standeth fixt, she understanding is. *Dante.*

#### 7. Clearness of faculties.

Lovers and madmen have their feeding brains,

Such shaping fantasies that apprehend

More than cool *reason* ever comprehends. *Shakespeare.*

When valour preys on *reason*,

It eats the sword it fights with. *Shakespeare.*

#### 8. Right; justice.

I was proclaim'd on a time,

To have *reason* for my rhyme:

From that time unto this season,

I receiv'd nor rhyme nor *reason*. *Spenser.*

Are you in earnest?

--As and resolv'd what

To do myself this *reason* and this right. *Shakespeare.*

The papists ought in *reason* to allow them all the excuses they make use of for themselves; such as an invincible ignorance, oral tradition and authority. *Stillingfleet.*

Let it drink deep in thy most vital part;

Strike home, and do me *reason* in thy heart. *Dryden.*

#### 9. Reasonable claim; just practice.

God brings good out of evil; and therefore it were but *reason* we should trust God to govern his own world, and wait till the change cometh, or the *reason* be discovered. *Taylor.*

Conscience, not acting by law, is a boundless presumptuous flux; and, for any one by virtue thereof, to challenge himself a privilege of doing what he will, and of being unaccountable, is in all *reason* too much, either for man or angel. *South.*

A severe reflection Montaigne has made on princes, that we ought not in *reason* to have any expectations of favour from them. *Dryden.*

We have as great assurance that there is a God, as the nature of the thing to be proved is capable of, and as we could in *reason* expect to have. *Tillotson.*

When any thing is proved by as good arguments as a thing of that kind is capable of, we ought not in *reason* to doubt of its existence. *Tillotson.*

#### 10. Rationale; just account.

This *reason* did the ancient fathers render, why the church was called Catholic. *Pearson.*

To render a *reason* of an effect or phenomenon, is to deduce it from something else more known than itself. *Boyle.*

#### 11. Moderation; moderate demands.

The most probable way of bringing France to *reason*, would be by the making an attempt upon the Spanish West Indies, and by that means to cut off all communication with this great source of riches. *Addison.*

To REASON. *v. n.* [*raisonner*, French.]

#### 1. To argue rationally; to deduce consequences justly from premises.

No man, in the strength of the first grace, can merit the second; for *reason* they do not, who think so; unless a beggar, by receiving one alms, can merit another. *South.*

Ideas, as ranked under names, are those that for the most part men *reason* of within themselves, and always those which they commune about with others. *Locke.*

Every man's *reasoning* and knowledge is only about the ideas existing in his own mind; and our knowledge and *reasoning* about other things is only as they correspond with those our particular ideas. *Locke.*

Love is not to be *reason'd* down, or lost In high ambition. *Addison.*

In the lonely grove,

'Twas there just and good he *reason'd* strong.

Clear'd some great truth, or rais'd some serious song. *Tickell.*

#### 2. To debate; to discourse; to talk; to take or give an account. Not in use.

*Reason* with the fellow,

Before you punish him, where he heard this. *Shaksp.*

I *reason'd* with a Frenchman yesterday,

Who told me in the narrow sea,

There mis'ried a vessel of our country. *Shaksp.*

Stand still, that I may *reason* with you of all the righteous acts of the Lord. *1 Samuel.*

#### 3. To raise disquisitions; to make inquiries.

Jesus, perceiving their thoughts, said, what *reason* ye in your hearts? *Luke.*

They *reason'd* high

Of providence, foreknowledge, will, and fate. *Milt.*

Down *reason* then, at least vain *reasoning* down. *Milton.*

To REASON. *v. a.* To examine rationally.

This is a French mode of speech.

When they are clearly discovered, well digested, and well *reasoned* in every part, there is beauty in such a theory. *Burnet.*

REASONABLE. *adj.* [*raison*, French.]

#### 1. Having the faculty of reasoning; endued with reason.

She perceived her only son lay hurt, and that his hurt was to deadly, as that already his life had lost use of the *reasonable* and almost sensible part. *Sidon.*

#### 2. Acting, speaking, or thinking rationally.

The parliament was dissolved, and gentlemen furnished with such maces, as were held sufficient to hold in bridle either the malice or rage of *reasonable* people. *Hayward.*

#### 3. Just; rational; agreeable to reason.

By indubitable certainty, I mean that which doth not admit of any *reasonable* cause of doubting, which is the only certainty of which most things are capable. *Wilkins.*

A law may be *reasonable* in itself, although a man does not allow it, or does not know the reason of the law-givers. *Suifi.*

#### 4. Not immoderate.

Let all things be thought upon,

That may with *reasonable* swiftness add

More leathers to our wings. *Shakespeare.*

#### 5. Tolerable; being in mediocrity.

I could with *reasonable* good manner receive the salutation of her and of the princess Pamela, doing them yet no further reverence than one prince's oath to another. *Sidney.*

A good way distant from the nigra rupes, there are four several lands of *reasonable* quantity. *Abbot.*

Notwithstanding these defects, the English colonies maintained themselves in a *reasonable* good estate, as long as they retained their own ancient laws. *Davis.*

REASONABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *reasonable*.]

#### 1. The faculty of reason.

#### 2. Agreeableness to reason.

They thought the work would be better done, if those, who had satisfied themselves with the *reasonableness* of what they wish, would undertake to converting and disposing of other men. *Clarke.*

He that rightly understands the *reasonableness* and excellency of charity, will know, that it can never be excusable to waste any of our money in pride and folly. *Lowe.*

#### 3. Compliance with reason.

The passive reason, which is more properly *reasonableness*, is that order and congruity which is impressed upon the thing thus wrought; as in a watch, the whole frame and contexture of it carries a *reasonableness* in it, the passive impression of the reason or intellectual idea that was in the artist. *Hale.*

#### 4. Moderation.

REASONABLY. *adv.* [from *reasonable*.]

#### 1. Agreeably to reason.

Chancer makes Arcite violent in his love, and unjust in the pursuit of it; yet when he came to do he made him think more *reasonably*. *Dryden.*

The church has formerly had eminent saints of that sex; and it may *reasonably* be thought, that is purely owing to the poor and vain education that this honour of their sex is for the most part confined to former ages. *Liz.*

#### 2. Moderately; in a degree reaching to mediocrity.

Some men *reasonably* studied in the law, should be persuaded to go thither as chancellors. *Bacon.*

If we can by industry make our deaf and dumb persons *reasonably* perfect in the language and pronunciation, they may be also capable of the privilege of understanding by the eye what is spoken. *Hale.*

REASONER. *n. f.* [*raisonneur*, French from *raison*.] One who reasons, an arguer.

Due reverence pay

To learned Epurus; see the way

By which this *reasoner* of so high renown

Moves through th' eclipsed light of the rolling sun. *Blackn.*

The terms are loose and undefined; and who less becomes a fair *reasoner*, he puts wrong and vicious names on every thing to colour a false argument. *Addison.*

Those *reasoners*, who employ so much of the zeal for the upholding the balance of power, christianism, by their practices are endeavouring to destroy it at home. *Watson.*

REASONING. *n. f.* [from *raison*.] Argument.

Those who would make use of solid arguments and strong *reasonings* to a reader of so delicate turn, would be like that foolish people, who shipped a fly, and sacrificed an ox to it. *Adams.*

Your *reasonings* therefore on this head, amount only to what the schools call *ignoratio elenchus* proving before the question, on talking wide of the purpose. *Hutcheson.*

REASONLESS. *adj.* [from *raison*.] Void of reason.

This proffer is absurd and *reasonless*. *Shakespeare.*

Is it

Her true perfection, or my false transgression,

That makes me *reasonless* to reason thus. *Shaksp.*

That they wholly direct the *reasonless* in reason, are resolved; for all those which were created mortal, as birds and beasts, are left to their natural appetites. *Religi.*

These reasons in love's law have past for good, though fond and *reasonless* to some. *Shaksp.*

To REASSEMBLE. *v. a.* [re and *assemble*.]

To collect anew.

There *reassembling* our afflicted powers,

Consult how to offend our enemy. *Milton.*

To REASSERT. *v. a.* [re and *assert*.] To assert anew; to maintain after suspension or cessation.

His steps I followed, his doctrine I *reasserted*. *Atterbury.*

Young Orestes grown

To manly years should *reassert* the throne. *Pope.*

To REASSUME. *v. a.* [*reassumo*, Latin.]

*re and asume.] To refuse; to take again.*

To him the Son return'd,  
Into his blissful bosom *reassum'd*,  
In glory as of old. *Milton.*  
Nor only on the Trojans fell this doom,  
Their hearts at last the vanquish'd *reassume*. *Denb.*  
For this he *reassumes* the nod,  
While Seneca commands the god. *Prior.*  
After Henry VIII, had *reassumed* the supremacy,  
a statute was made, by which all doctors of the  
civil law might be made chancellors. *Ayliffe.*  
To *REASSUME*, *v. a.* [*reassumer*, French.]  
To free from fear; to restore from ter-  
rour.

They rose with fear,  
Full dauntless Pallas *reassur'd* the rest. *Dryden.*  
*REAVE*, *n. f.* A king of long small grass  
that grows in water, and complicates  
itself together.

Let them lie dry six months to kill the waters  
weeds; as water-lilies, canocks, *reave*, and bul-  
rushes. *Walton.*  
To *REAVE*, *v. a. pret. reft.* [*reavian*, Saxon;  
whence to *berave*.]

1. To take away by stealth or violence.  
An obsolete word.

Discounting from his lofty speed,  
He to him leapt, in mind to *reave* his life. *Spenser.*  
Some make his wealthy bed, but *reave* his rest. *Carew.*

But these men, knowing, having heard the voyce  
Of God, by some means, that sad death hath *reft*  
The ruler here; will never suffer left  
Their unjust wailing of his wife. *Chapman.*

Who can be bound by any solemn vow,  
To do a murderous deed, to rob a man,  
To force a spotless virgin's chastity,  
To *reave* the orphan of his patrimony,  
And have no other reason for his wrong,  
But that he was bound by a solemn oath? *Shaksp.*  
: It was used as well in a good as bad  
sense.

They sought my troubled sense how to deceive  
With talk, that might unquiet fancies *reave*. *Spens.*  
Each succeeding time addeth or *reave*th goods  
and evils, according to the occasions itself pro-  
duceth. *Carew.*

*REBAPTIZATION*, *n. f.* [*rebaptization*,  
French; from *rebaptize*.] Renewal of  
baptism.

In maintenance of *rebaptization*, their argu-  
ments are built upon this, that hereticks are not any  
part of the church of Christ. *Hooker.*

To *REBAPTIZE*, *v. a.* [*rebaptizer*, Fr. *re*  
and *baptize*.] To baptize again.

Understanding that the rites of the church were  
corrected, he approved of their baptism, and would  
not suffer them to be *rebaptized*. *Ayliffe.*

To *REBATE*, *v. n.* [*rebatre*, French.]  
To blunt; to beat to obtuseness; to de-  
prive of keenness.

He doth *rebat*e and blunt his natural edge  
With profits of the mind, study and talk. *Shaksp.*  
The icy gout, the crab which square the scales;  
With those of aries time consent to hate  
The scales of libra, and her ray's *rebat*e. *Creech.*  
He modifies his first severe decree;  
The keener edge of battle to *rebat*e.

The troops for honour fighting, not for hate. *Dryd.*  
My flagging soul flies under her own pitch,  
My senses too are dull and stupify'd,  
Their edge *rebat*ed. *Dryden.*

Their innocence unscorn'd long joys assign'd  
To the honest nuptial bed, and, in the wane  
Of life, *rebat*e the inferies of age. *Philips.*

*REBECK*, *n. f.* [*rebec*, Fr. *ribecca*, Ital.]  
A three stringed fiddle.

When the merry bells ring round,  
And the jocund *rebecks* sound,  
To many a youth and many a maid  
Dancing in the chamber'd shade. *Milton.*

*REBEL*, *n. f.* [*rebelle*, French; *ribellus*,  
Vol. II.

Latin.] One who opposes lawful au-  
thority by violence.

The merciless Macdonel  
Worthy to be a rebel; for to that  
The multiplying villainies of nature  
Do swarm upon him. *Shaksp.*

The rebels that are up,  
And put the Englishmen unto the sword. *Shaksp.*  
Shall man from nature's sanction stray,  
A rebel to her rightful sway?  
To *REBEL*, *v. n.* [*rebello*, Lat.] To rise  
in violent opposition against lawful au-  
thority.

Boys, immature in knowledge,  
Pawn their experience to their present pleasure,  
And so rebel to judgment. *Shaksp.*

If they perceive dissension in our looks,  
How will their grudging stomachs be provok'd  
To wilful disobedience, and rebel? *Shaksp.*

Such smiling rogues as these soothe every passion,  
That in the nature of their lords *rebel*;  
Bring oil to fire. *Shaksp.*

There was a time, when all the body's members  
*Rebel'd* against the belly. *Shaksp.*

Arm'd with thy might, and heav'n of these *re-  
bell'd*. *Milton.*

How could my hand *rebel* against my heart?  
How could your heart *rebel* against your reason?  
*Dryden.*

Part of the angels *rebelled* against God, and  
thereby lost their happy state. *Locke.*

*REBELLE*, *n. f.* [from *rebel*.] One that  
rebels.

*REBELLION*, *n. f.* [*rebellion*, Fr. *rebellio*,  
Latin; from *rebel*.] Insurrection against  
lawful authority.

He was victorious in *rebellions* and seditions of  
people. *Bacon.*

Adam's sin, or the curse upon it, did not deprive  
him of rule, but left the creatures to a *rebellion* or  
rebellion. *Bacon.*

Of their names in heav'nly records now  
Is no memorial, blotted out and raz'd  
By their *rebellion* from the books of life. *Milton.*

*REBELLIOUS*, *adj.* [from *rebel*.] Oppo-  
nent to lawful authority.

From the day that thou didst depart out of  
Egypt, until ye came unto this place, ye have been  
*rebellious* against the Lord. *Deuteronomy.*

This our son is stubborn and *rebellious*, he will  
not obey our voice. *Deuteronomy.*

Bent he seems  
On desperate revenge, which shall rebound  
Upon his own *rebellious* head. *Milton.*

*REBELLIOUSLY*, *adv.* [from *rebellious*.]  
In opposition to lawful authority.

When one shew'd him where a nobleman, that  
had *rebelliously* bore arms against him, lay very  
honourably intomb'd, and advised the king to do-  
face the monument; he said, no, no, but I would  
all the rest of mine enemies were as honourably  
intomb'd. *Cumden.*

*REBELLIOUSNESS*, *n. f.* [from *rebellious*.]  
The quality of being rebellious.

To *REBELLOW*, *v. n.* [*re and bellow*.] To  
bellow in return; to echo back a loud  
noise.

He loudly bray'd with beastly yelling sound,  
That all the fields *rebellow'd* again. *Spenser.*

The resisting air the thunder broke,  
The cave *rebellow'd*, and the temple shook. *Dryd.*  
From whence were heard, *rebellowing* to the main,  
The roars of lions. *Dryden.*

*REBOATION*, *n. f.* [*rebo*, Latin.] The  
return of a loud bellowing sound.

To *REBOUND*, *v. n.* [*rebondir*, French;  
*re and bound*.] To spring back; to be  
reverberated; to fly back in consequence  
of motion impress'd and resist'd by a  
greater power.

Whether it were a roaring voice of most savage  
wild-beasts, or a *rebounding* echo from the hollow  
mountains. *Wifflom.*

It with *rebounding* surge the bars assail'd. *Mil.*

Life and death are in the power of the tongue,  
and that not only directly with regard to the good  
or ill we may do to others, but reflexively with  
regard to what may rebound to ourselves.

Government of the Tongue.  
Bodies which are absolutely hard, or so soft as  
to be void of elasticity, will not rebound from one  
another: Impenetrability makes them only stop. *Newton.*

She bounding from the shelvy shore,  
Round the descending nymph the waves *rebounding*  
roar. *Pope.*

To *REBOUND*, *v. a.*  
1. To reverberate; to beat back.

All our invectives, at their supported errors, fall  
back with a *rebounding* force upon our own real  
ones. *Deccy of Pity.*

Silenus sung, the valcs his voice *rebound*,  
And carry to the skies the sacred sound. *Dryden.*

2. *Prior* has used it improperly.  
Flow'rs, by the soft South West  
Open'd, and gather'd by religious hands,  
Rebound their sweets from the odoriferous pavement. *Prior.*

*REBOUND*, *n. f.* [from the verb.] The  
act of flying back in consequence of mo-  
tion resist'd; restitution.

I do feel,  
By the *rebound* of yours, a grief that floods  
My very heart. *Shaksp.*

If you strike a ball sidelong, not full upon the  
surface, the *rebound* will be as much the contrary  
way; whether there be any such resilience in  
echoes may be tried. *Bacon.*

The weapon, with unerring fury flew,  
At his left shoulder aim'd; nor entrance found;  
But back, as from a rock, with swift *rebound*  
Harmless return'd. *Dryden.*

*REBUFF*, *n. f.* [*rebuffade*, French; *rebuffo*,  
Italian.] Repercussion; quick and sud-  
den resistance.

By ill chance  
The *rebuff* of some tumultuous cloud,  
Insist with fire and nare, hurried him  
As many miles aloft. *Milton.*

To *REBUFF*, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
beat back; to oppose with sudden vio-  
lence.

To *REBUILD*, *v. a.* [*re and build*.] To  
re-edify; to restore from demolition; to  
repair.

The fines imposed there were the more question-  
ed and repined against, because they were assigned  
to the *rebuilding* and repairing of St. Paul's church.  
*Clarendon.*

Fine is the secret, delicate the art,  
To raise the flinders of heroes to our view,  
Rebuild full's cup, and old time renew. *Ticket.*

*REBUKABLE*, *adj.* [from *rebuks*.] Worthy  
of reprehension.

*Rebukable*  
And worthy shameful check it were, to stand  
On mere in chance compliment. *Shaksp.*

To *REBUKE*, *v. a.* [*rebaucher*, French.]  
To chide; to reprehend; to reprimand by  
objurgation.

I am ashamed; does not the stone *rebuks* me,  
For being more stone than it? *Shaksp.*

He was *rebuked* for his iniquity, the dumb old,  
speaking with man's voice, forbid the madness of  
the prophet. *2 Peter.*

The proud he *rebuks*, the penitent he cheer'd,  
Nor to *rebuks* the rich offender fear'd. *Dryden.*

*REBUKE*, *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Reprehension; chiding expression; ob-  
jurgation.

Why bear ye these *rebukes*, and answer not?  
*Shaksp.*

If he will not yield,  
*Rebuke* and dread correction wait on us,  
And they shall do their office. *Shaksp.*

Thy *rebuke* hath broken my heart.  
The *rebukes* and chiding to children, should be  
in grave and dispassionate words. *Locke.*

In the *recels* of the jury, they are to consider their evidence. *Hale.*

**6. Remission or suspension of any procedure.**

On both sides they made rather a kind of *recels*, than a breach of treaty, and concluded upon a truce. *Bacon.*

I conceived this parliament would find work, with convenient *recels*, for the first three years. *King Charles.*

**7. Removal to distance.**

Whatever light the sun possessed, whose *recels* or vicinity doth the quarters of the year, those of our seasons were actually existent. *Brown.*

**8. Privacy; secrecy of abode.**

Good verse, *recels* and solitude requires; And ease from care, and undisturb'd desires. *Dryden.*

**9. Secret part.**

In their mysteries, and most secret *recels*, and adyta of their religion, their heathen priests betrayed and led their votaries into all the most horrid unnatural sins. *Hammond.*

Every scholar should acquaint himself with a superficial scheme of all the sciences, yet there is no necessity for every man of learning to enter into their difficulties and deep *recels*. *Watts.*

**RECESSION. n. f. [*recessio*, Lat.] The act of retreating.**

**To RECHARGE. v. a. [*recharger*, Fr. *re charge*.] To charge again.**

Those endowed with foresight, work with facility; others are perpetually changing and *recharging* their work. *Dryden.*

**To RECHARGE. v. a. [*recharger*, Fr. *re charge*.]**

**1. To accrue in return.**

The fault, that we find with them, is, that they overmuch abridge the church of her power in these things: whereupon they *recharge* us, as if in these things we gave the church a liberty, which hath no limits or bounds. *Hooker.*

**2. To attack anew.**

They charge, *recharge*, and all along the sea They drive, and squander the huge Belgian fleet. *Dryden.*

**RECHARGE. n. f. Among hunters, a lesson which the huntsman winds on the horn, when the hounds have lost their game, to call them back from pursuing a counterfence.**

That a woman conceived me, I thank her; but that I will have a *recharge* winded in my forehead, or hang my bugle in an invisible baldrick, all women shall pardon me. *Shakespeare.*

**RECIDIVATION. n. f. [*recidivus*, Lat.]**

Backsliding; falling again.

Our renewed obedience is still most indispensably required, though mixed with much of weakness, frailties, *recidivations*, to make us capable of pardon. *Hammond.*

**RECIDIVOUS. adj. [*recidivus*, Lat.] Subject to fall again.**

**RECIP. n. f. [*recipe*, Latin; the term used by physicians, when they direct ingredients.] A medical prescription.**

I should enjoin you travel; for absence doth in a kind remove the cause, and answers the physician's first *recipe*, vomiting and purging; but this would be too harsh. *Suckling.*

The apothecary train is wholly blind, From files a *random recipe* they take, And many deaths of one prescription make. *Dryden.*

**RECIPIENT. n. f. [*recipiens*, Latin.]**

1. The receiver; that to which any thing is communicated.

Though the images, or whatever else is the cause of sense, may be alike as from the object, yet may the representations be varied according to the nature of the *recipient*. *Chambliss.*

2. The vessel into which spirits are driven by the still.

The form of sound words, dissolved by chymical preparation, ceases to be nutritive; and after all the

labours of the alembick, leaves in the recipient a fretting corrosive. *Decay of Piety.*

**RECIPROCAL. adj. [*reciprocus*, Lat. *reciproque*, French.]**

1. Acting in vicissitude; alternate.

Corruption is *reciprocal* to generation; and they two are as nature's two boundaries, and guides to life and death. *Bacon.*

What if that light,

To the terrestrial moon be as a star, Enlight'ning her by day, as she by night, This earth? *reciprocal*, it must be there, Fields and inhabitants. *Milton.*

2. Mutual; done by each to each.

Where there's no hope of a *reciprocal* aid, there can be no reason for the mutual obligation. *T. Estlin.*

In *reciprocal* duties, the failure on one side justifies not a failure on the other. *Clarissa.*

3. Mutually interchangeable.

These two rules will render a definition *reciprocal* with the thing defined; which, in the schools, signifies, that the definition may be used in the place of the thing defined. *Watts.*

4. In geometry, *reciprocal* proportion is, when, in four numbers, the fourth number is so much less than the second, as the third is greater than the first, and vice versa. *Harris.*

According to the laws of motion, if the bulk and activity of element and medicines are in *reciprocal* proportion, the effect will be the same. *Arbuthnot.*

**RECIPROCALLY. adv. [*reciprocal*.]**

Mutually; interchangeably.

His mind and place

Infecting one another *reciprocally*. *Shakespeare.*

Make the bodies appear enlightened by the shadows which bound the light, which cause it to repose for some space of time; and *reciprocally* the shadows may be made sensible by enlightening your ground. *Dryden.*

If the distance be about the hundredth part of an inch, the water will rise to the height of about an inch; and if the distance be greater or less in any proportion, the height will be *reciprocally* proportional to the distance very nearly: for the attractive force of the glasses is the same, whether the distance between them be greater or less, and the weight of the water drawn up is the same, if the height of it be *reciprocally* proportional to the height of the glasses. *Newton.*

Those two particles do *reciprocally* affect each other with the same force and vigour, as they would do at the same distance in any other situation. *Bentley.*

**RECIPROCATENESS. n. f. [*reciprocal*.]**

Mutual return; alternateness.

The *reciprocateness* of the injury ought to allay the displeasure at it. *Decay of Piety.*

**To RECIPROCAT. v. n. [*reciprocus*, Lat. *reciproquer*, Fr.] To act interchangeably; to alternate.**

One brawny tooth the puffing bellows plies, And draws, and blows *reciprocating* air. *Dryden.*

From whence the quick *reciprocating* breath, The lobe adhesive, and the sweat of death. *Swett.*

**RECIPROCATION. n. f. [*reciprocation*, from *reciprocus*, Lat.] Alternation; action interchanged.**

Bodies may be altered by heat, and yet no such *reciprocation* or rarefaction, condensation, and separation. *Bacon.*

That Aristotle drowned himself in Euripus, as desiring to resolve the cause of its *reciprocation* or ebb and flow seven times a day, is generally believed. *Brown.*

Where the bottom of the sea is oze or sand, it is by the motion of the waters, so far as the *reciprocation* of the sea extends to the bottom, brought to a level. *Kay.*

The systole resembles the forcible bending of a spring; and the diastole its flying out again to its natural size: what is the principal efficient of this *reciprocation*? *Key.*

**RECUSATION. n. f. [*recusus*, Lat.] The act of cutting off.**

**RECITAL. n. f. [*from recite*.]**

1. Repetition; rehearsal.

The last are repetitions and *recitals* of the last. *Deane.*

2. Narration.

This often sets him on empty boasts, and betrays him into vain fantastical *recitals* of his own performances. *Delany.*

3. Enumeration.

To make the rough *recital* aptly claim, Or bring the sum of Gallia's ills to rhyme, Is mighty hard. *Pope.*

**RECITATION. n. f. [*from recite*.] Recitation; rehearsal.**

It menaces of scripture fall upon men's persons if they are but the *recitations* and descriptions. God's decreed wrath, and those decrees and wrath have no respect to the actual loss of sin, why should terrors restrain me from sin, when present advantage invites me to it? *Hanmer.*

He used philosophical arguments and *recitations*. *Temple.*

**RECITATIVE. } n. f. [*from recite*.]**

**RECITATIVO. }** kind of tuneful pronunciation, more musical than common speech, and less than long; chaunt.

He introduced the examples of moral virtue, in verse, and performed *recitative* music. *Dryden.*

By singing peers upheld on either hand, Then thus in quaint *recitative* spoke. *Dryden.*

**To RECITE. v. a. [*recito*, Lat. *recite*.] To rehearse; to repeat; to enumerate; to tell over.**

While Telephus's youthful charms, His rosy neck, and winding arms, With endless rapture you *recite*, And in the tender name delight. *Addis.*

The thoughts of gods let Granville's verse recite And bring the fancies of op'ning fate to light. *Pope.*

If we will *recite* nine hours in ten, You lose your patience. *Pope.*

**RECITE. n. f. [*recit*, Fr. from the verb]**

**Recital. Not in use.**

This added to all former *recites* or observations of long-lived races, makes it easy to conclude, that health and long life are the blessings of the *recite*. *Temple.*

**RECITER. n. f. [*from recite*.] One who recites.**

**To RECK. v. n. [*recan*, Saxon]**

1. To care; to heed; to mind; to rate; much; to be in care. Out of use. *Rec* is still retained in Scotland: it has before the thing.

Thon's but a lazy loorde, And *recks* much of thy twinke, That with fond terms and wattle words, To bleer mine eyes dost think. *Spenser.*

What do I *reck*, fith that he dy'd entire? *Spenser.*

I *reck* as little what betide me, As much I with all good fortune you. *Shakespeare.*

With that care lost He *reck'd* not. *Milton.*

2. *It RECKS. verb impersonal.* To care, Or night or loneliness it *recks* me not; I fear the dread events that dog them both, Left some ill-greeting touch attempt the person Of our unowned sister. *Milton.*

**To RECK. v. a. To heed; to care for.**

This son of mine, not *recking* danger, and regarding the present good way he was in of doing his self good, came hither to do this kind office to my unspeakable grief. *Salmon.*

I I do lose thee, I do lose a thing.

That none but fools would *reck*. *Shakespeare.*

Do not you as ungracious persons do, Who flew the sleep and thorny way to hear's. Yet like unthinking *reckless* libertines, That in the path of distance tread, *Shakespeare.*

**RECKLESS. adj. [*from reck*; *reckless*, Sax.] Careless; heedless; mindless;**

touch'd. See RECK. This is written by Dryden, *reckless* in the article *wretchless*: *reckless* is the most etymological. It made the king as *reckless*, as them diligent. Sidney.

I'll after, more to be reveng'd of Eglamour for the love of *reckless* Silvia. *Shakespeare*. He apprehends death no more dreadfully, but a drunken sleep; careless, *reckless*, and fearless of what's past, present, or to come; intemperate of morality and desperately mortal. *Shakespeare*. Next thus was drawn the *reckless* cities flame, then a strange bell pour'd down from heaven there came. Cowley.

CKLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *reck*. This word in the seventeenth article is erroneously written, *wretchless* *us*.] Careless; negligence.

Over many good fortunes began to breed a proud *recklessness* in them. Sidney.

RECKON. *v. a.* [reccan, Saxon; *rekenen*, Dutch.]

To number; to count.

The priest shall reckon unto him the money owing to the years that remain, and it shall be paid. *Leviticus*.

Numbering of his virtues praise, and lo! the reckoning of his days. *Cynthia*.

When are questions belonging to all finite existences by us reckoned from some known parts of this able world, and from some certain epochs marked out by motions in it? *Locke*.

The freezing of water, or the blowing of a plant, turning at equidistant periods, would as well be men to reckon their years by, as the motions of the sun. *Locke*.

Reckoned above two hundred and fifty on the side of the church, though I only told three sides it. *Addison*.

A multitude of cities are reckoned up by the geographers, particularly by Ptolemy. *Arbutnot*.

To esteem; to account.

Where we cannot be persuaded that the will of this, we should to far reject the authority of men, to reckon it nothing. *Hooker*.

Varro's aviary is still to famous, that it is reckoned one of those nubles, which men of foreign nations record. *Wotton*.

For him I reckon not in high estate; it there, whose strength, while virtue was her mate, *Milton*.

People, young and raw, and fast-natured, are apt to think it an easy thing to gain love, and reckon on our friendship a sure price of another man's: When experience shall have shown them the duct of most hearts, the hollowiness of others, the baseness of all, they will find that a friend the gift of God, and that he only who made us, can unite them. *South*.

Would the Dutch be content with the military ornament and revenues, and reckon it enough at all be thought necessary for their barrier? *Swift*.

To assign in an account.

To him that worketh is the reward not reckoned grace, but of debt. *Romans*.

RECKON. *v. n.*

To compute; to calculate.

We may fairly reckon, that this first age of apostles, with that second generation of many who were immediate converts, extended to the middle of the second century. *Addison*.

To state an account; it has with before the other party.

We shall not spend a large expence of time, for we reckon with your several loves, to make us even with you. *Shakespeare*.

To charge to account: with on.

I call posterity

to the debt, and reckon on her head. *Ben Jonson*.

To pay a penalty: with for before the time.

If they fail in their bounden duty, they shall do for it one day. *Shakespeare*.

To call to punishment: it has with.

God suffers the most grievous sins of particular persons to go unpunished in this world, because his justice will have another opportunity to meet and reckon with them. *Tillotson*.

6. [compter *sur*, French.] To lay stress or dependence upon.

You reckon up in losing your friend's kindness, when you have sufficiently convinced them, they can never hope for any of yours. *Temple*.

RECKONER. *n. f.* [from *reckon*.] One who computes; one who calculates cost.

Reckoners without their host must reckon twice. *Camden*.

RECKONING. *n. f.* [from *reckon*.]

1. Computation; calculation.

2. Account of time.

Count thou their reckonings keep? the time compute

When their swollen bellies shall enlarge their fruit? *Sandys*.

3. Accounts of debtor and creditor.

They that know how their own reckoning goes, Account not what they have, but what they lose. *Daniel*.

It is with a man and his conscience, as with one man and another; even reckoning makes lasting friends; and the way to make reckonings even, is to make them often. *South*.

4. Money charged by an host.

His industry is up stairs and down; his eloquence the parcel of a reckoning. *Shakespeare*.

When a man's vessels cannot be understood, it strikes a man more dead than a great reckoning in a little room. *Shakespeare*.

A coin would have a nobler use than to pay a reckoning. *Addison*.

5. Account taken.

There was no reckoning made with them of the money delivered into their hand. *2 Kings*.

6. Esteem; account; estimation.

Beauty, though in as great excellency in yourself as in any, yet you make no further reckoning of it, than of an outward fading benefit nature bestowed. *Southey*.

Were they all of as great account as the best among them with us, notwithstanding they ought not to be of such reckoning, that their opinion should cause the laws of the church to give place. *Hooker*.

A RECKONING-BOOK. *n. f.* [from *reckoning* and *book*.] A book in which money received and expended is set down.

TO RECLAIM. *v. a.* [*reclamo*, Latin.]

1. To reform; to correct.

He spared not the heads of any mischievous practices, but showed sharp judgment on them for example sake, that all the meaner sort, which were infected with that evil, might, by terror thereof, be reclaimed and saved. *Spenser*.

This error whoever is able to reclaim, he shall save more in one summer, than I can destroy in any autumn. *Brown*.

Reclaim your wife from strolling up and down to all cities. *Dryden*.

It is the intention of providence, in all the various expressions of his goodness, to reclaim mankind, and to engage their obedience. *Rogers*.

The penal laws in being against papists have been found ineffectual, and rather confirm than reclaim men from their errors. *Swift*.

2. [reclamer, French.] To reduce to the state desired.

It was for him to hasten to let his people see that he meant to govern by law, howsoever he came in by the sword; and fit also to reclaim them, to know him for their king, whom they had so lately talked of as an enemy. *Bacon*.

Much labour is required in trees, to tame their wild disorder, and in ranks reclaim. *Dryden*.

Minds the the dangers of the Lycian coast? Or as her tow'ring flight reclaim'd, By fess from learns a down'd nam'd? *Prior*.

3. To recall; to cry out against.

The head-strong horses hurried Octavius, the trembling charioteer, along, and were deaf to his reclaiming them. *Hyden*.

Oh tyrant love! Withstand and wit in vain resolution, And arts but soften us to feel thy same. *Pope*.

4. To tame.

Upon his fist he bore

An eagle well reclaim'd. *Dryden*.

Are not hawks brought to the hand, and lions, tigers, and bears reclaimed by good usage? *LeStrange*.

RECLAIMANT. *n. f.* [from *reclaim*.] Contradictor.

In the year 325, as is well known, the Arian doctrines were professed and anathematized in the famous council of Nice, consisting of 318 bishops, very unanimous in their resolutions, excepting a few reclaimants. *Waterland*.

TO RECLINE. *v. a.* [*reclino*, Lat. *reclinare*, Fr.] To lean back; to lean sideways.

The mother

Reclin'd her dying head upon his breast. *Dryden*.

While thus she rested, on her arm reclin'd, The purring streams that through the meadows stray'd,

In drowsy murmurs lull'd the gentle maid. *Addison*.

TO RECLINE. *v. n.* To rest; to repose; to lean.

RECLINE. *adj.* [*reclinis*, Lat.] In a leaning posture.

They sat recline

On the soft downy bank, daisied with flowers. *Milton*.

TO RECLOSE. *v. a.* [*re* and *close*.] To close again.

The silver ring she pull'd, the door reclin'd The bolt, obedient to the silver cord, To the strong staple's moat depth restor'd, Seem'd the valves. *Pope*.

TO RECLUDE. *v. a.* [*recludo*, Latin.] To open.

The ingredients absorb the intestinal superfluities, reclude opacities, and modify the blood. *Harvey*.

RECLUSE. *adj.* [*reclus*, Fr. *reclusus*, Lat.] Shut up; retired.

This must be the inference of a mere contemplative; a recluse that conceives only with his own meditations. *Decay of Piety*.

The nymphs

Melissa, incens'd and recluse to Ceres, Pour streams select, and purity of waters. *Prior*.

I all the live-long day

Consume in meditation deep, recluse From human converse. *Philips*.

RECLUSE. *n. f.* A retired person.

It seems you have not lived such an obstinate recluse from the disputes and transactions of men. *Hapgood*.

RECOAGULATION. *n. f.* [*re* and *coagulation*.] Second coagulation.

This salt, dissolved in a convenient quantity of water, does upon its re-coagulation dispose of the aqueous particles among its own saline mass, and shoot into crystals. *Boyle*.

RECOGNISANCE. *n. f.* [*recognitance*, Fr.]

1. Acknowledgment of person or thing.

2. Badge.

Apparent it is, that all men are either christians or not, if by external profession they be christians, then are they of the visible church of Christ; and christians by external profession they are all who mark of recognisance both in it those things mentioned, yet although they be impious idolaters and wicked heretics. *Hooker*.

She did gratify his amorous works,

With that recognisance and pledge of love, Which I first gave her; an handkerchief. *Shakespeare*.

3. A bond of record testifying the recognition to owe unto the recognizer a certain sum of money; and is acknowledged in some court of record; and those that are mere recognisances are not sealed but enrolled: it is also used for the verdict of the twelve men empannelled upon an affize. *Cowell*.



# REC

The English should not marry with any Irish, unless bound by *recognisance* with liberties, to continue loyal. *Dryden.*

**TO RECOGNISE. v. a. [recognisco, Lat.]**

1. To acknowledge; to recover and avow knowledge of any person or thing.

He brought several of them, even under their own hands, to recognize their sense of their undue procedure used by them unto him. *Fell.*

The British cannon formidably roars, While starting from his oozy bed, Th' affected ocean rears his reverend head.

To view and recognize his ancient lord. *Dryden.*

Then first he recogniz'd th' ethereal guest, Wonder and joy alternate fire his breast. *Pope.*

Sp. n. vailah, recognize thy for reign queen; Hail thou me I become? Know'st thou not me ten? *Harte.*

2. To review; to re-examine.

However their causes sped in your tribunals, Christ will recognize them at a greater. *South.*

**RECOGNISE. n. f.** He in whose favour the bond is drawn.

**RECOGNITION. n. f.** He who gives the recognisance.

**RECOGNITION. n. f. [recognitio, Latin.]**

1. Review; renovation of knowledge.

The virtues of time being thought expedient to be annually had in remembrance, brought in a fourth kind of publick reading, whereby the lives of such saints had, at the time of their yearly memorials, solemn recognition in the church of God. *Hooker.*

2. Knowledge confessed.

Every species of fancy hath three modes, recognition of a thing, as present; memory of it, as past, and foresight of it, as to come. *Cicero.*

3. Acknowledgment; memorial.

The Israelites in Moses' days were redeemed out of Egypt in memory and recognition whereof they were commanded to observe the weekly sabbath. *White.*

If the recognition or acknowledgment of a final concord, upon any writ or covenant finally, be taken by justice of office, and the yearly value of those lands be declared by affidavit made before the same justice; then is the recognition and value signed with the hand-writing of that justice. *Bacon.*

**TO RECOIL. v. n. [recoiler, French.]**

1. To rush back in consequence of resistance, which cannot be overcome by the force impressed.

The very thought of my revenges that way Recoil upon me, in himself too mighty. *Shakespeare.*

Revenge at first though sweet,

Bitter ere long, back on itself recoils. *Milton.*

Amazement seiz'd

All th' host of heav'n, back they recoil'd, afraid At first. *Milton.*

Evil on itself shall back recoil.

Who in deep mines for hidden knowledge toils, Like guins o'ercharg'd, breaks, misfires, or recoils. *Denham.*

My hand's so soft, his heart so hard, The blow recoils, and hurts me while I strike. *Dryden.*

Whatever violence may be offered to nature, by endeavouring to reason men into a contrary persuasion, nature will still recoil, and at last return to itself. *Tillotson.*

2. To fall back.

Ye both forewarned be; therefore a while I send you rest, and to your bowers recoil. *Spenser.*

Ten paces huge

He back recoil'd; the tenth on bended knee, His mussy peep up play'd. *Milton.*

3. To fail; to shrink.

A good and virtuous nature may recoil In an imperial charge. *Shakespeare.*

**RECOIL. n. f. [from the verb.]** A falling back.

**TO RECOIN. v. a. [re and coin.]** To coin over again.

Among the Romans, to preserve great events upon their coins, when any particular piece of money grew very scarce, it was often recoined by a succeeding emperor. *Addison.*

# REC

**RECOINAGE. n. f. [re and coinage.]** The act of coining anew.

The mint gained upon the late statute, by the recoinage of groats and half-groats, now twelve-pences and sixpences. *Bacon.*

**TO RECOLLECT. v. a. [recollektus, Lat.]**

1. To recover to memory.

It did relieve my passion much;

More than light airs and recollected terms

Of these most broke and giddy paced times. *Shakespeare.*

Recollect every day the things seen, heard, or read,

which made any addition to your understanding. *Watts.*

2. To recover reason or resolution.

The Tyrian queen

Admir'd his fortunes, more admir'd the man;

Then recollected blood. *Dryden.*

3. To gather what is scattered; to gather again.

Now that God hath make his light radiate in his word, men may recollect those scattered divine beams, and kindling with them the topics proper to warm our affections, enlame holy zeal. *Boyle.*

**RECOLLECTION. n. f. [from recollect.]**

Recovery of notion; revival in the memory.

Recollection is when any idea is sought after by the mind, and with pain and endeavour found, and brought again in view. *Locke.*

Finding the recollection of his thoughts disturb his sleep, he remitted the particular care of the composition. *Fell.*

Let us take care that we sleep not without such a recollection of the actions of the day as may represent any thing that is remarkable, as matter of sorrow or thanksgiving. *Taylor.*

The last image of that troubled heap, When sense subsides, and fancy sports in sleep, Though past the recollection of the thought, Becomes the stuff of which our dream is wrought. *Pope.*

**TO RECOMFORT. v. a. [re and comfort.]**

1. To comfort or console again.

What place is there left, we may hope our woes to recomfort? *Sidney.*

Ne'er through an arch so hurried the blown tides,

As the recomforted through th' gates. *Shakespeare.*

As one from sad dismay

Recomforted, and after thoughts disturb'd,

Submitting to what seem'd remediless. *Milton.*

2. To give new strength.

In straw berries, it is usual to help the ground with muck; and likewise to recomfort it sometimes with muck put to the roots, but to water with muck water is not practised. *Bacon.*

**TO RECOMMENCE. v. a. [recommencer, Fr. re and commence.]** To begin anew.

**TO RECOMMEND. v. a. [recommender, Fr. re and commend.]**

1. To praise to another; to advance by praise to the kindness of another.

Mecenas recommended Virgil and Horace to Augustus, whose praises helped to make him popular while alive, and after his death have made him precious to posterity. *Dryden.*

2. To make acceptable.

A decent boldness ever meets with friends,

Succeeds, and ev'n a stranger recommends. *Pope.*

3. To commit with prayers.

They had been recommended to the grace of God. *Acts.*

**RECOMMENDABLE. adj. [recommendable, Fr. from recommend.]** Worthy of recommendation or praise.

Though these pursuits should make out no pretence to advantage, yet, upon the account of honour, they are recommendable. *Glennville.*

**RECOMMENDATION. n. f. [recommenda-**

**tion, Fr. from recommend.]**

1. The act of recommending.

2. That which secures to one a kind reception from another.

Poplicon's doors were opened on the outside, to save the people even the common civility of asking

entrance; where misfortune was a powerful recommendation; and where want itself was a powerful mediator. *Dryden.*

**RECOMMENDATORY. adj. [from recommend.]** That commends to another.

Veritas recommendatory they have commended me to praise before my book. *Dryden.*

**RECOMMENDER. n. f. [from recommend.]**

One who recommends.

St. Chrysostom, as great a lover and recommender of the solitary state as he was, declares it to be a proper school for those who are to be leaders of Christ's flock. *Atterbury.*

**TO RECOMMIT. v. a. [re and commit.]** To commit anew.

When they had bailed the twelve bishops, who were in the Tower, the house of commons expiated with them, and caused them to be recommitted. *Cicero.*

**TO RECOMPACT. v. a. [re and compact.]**

To join anew.

Repair

And recompact my scatter'd body. *Dante.*

**TO RECOMPENSE. v. a. [recompenser, Fr. re and compenso, Latin.]**

1. To repay; to requite.

Continue faithful, and we will recompense you. *1 Maccabees.*

Hear from heaven and requite the wicked, by recompensing his way upon his own head. *2 Chron.*

2. To give in requital.

Thou wast begot of them, and how canst thou recompense them the things they have done for thee? *Feelingless.*

Recompense to no man evil for evil. *Reverend.*

3. To compensate; to make up by some thing equivalent.

French wheat which is bearded, requireth the best soil, recompensing the sown with a profitable plenty. *Carré.*

Solyman, willing them to be of good cheer, said that he would in short time find occasion for them to recompense that disgrace, and again to show their approved valour. *Arden.*

He is long ripening, but then his maturity, and the complement thereof, recompenseth the flowers of his maturation. *Hart.*

4. To redeem; to pay for.

If the man have no kinsman to recompense his trespass unto, let it be recompensed unto the Lord. *Numbers.*

**RECOMPENSE. n. f. [recompense, Fr. from the verb.]**

1. Reward; something given as an acknowledgment of merit.

Thou'rt so far before,

That swift-wing of recompense is slow To overtake thee. *Shakespeare.*

2. Equivalent; compensation.

Wise men thought the vast advantage from their learning and integrity an ample recompense for any inconvenience from their passion. *Caroline.*

Your mother's wrongs a recompense shall work I lay my sceptre at her daughter's feet. *Dryden.*

**RECOMPLEMENT. n. f. [re and comple-**

**ment.]** New complement.

Although I had a purpose to make a particular digest or recomplement of the laws, I had it added. *Bacon.*

**TO RECOMPOSE. v. a. [recomposer, Fr. re and compose.]**

1. To settle or quiet anew.

Elijah was so transported, that he could not receive answer from God, till by mule he was recomposed. *Taggart.*

2. To form or adjust anew.

We produced a lovely purple, which we can destroy or recompose at pleasure, by forcing or approaching the edges of the two tines. *Boyle.*

**RECOMPOSITION. [re and composition.]**

Composition renewed.

**TO RECONCILE. v. a. [reconciler, Fr. reconcilio, Latin.]**

1. To make to like again.

# REC

This noble passion,  
And of integrity, hath from my soul  
Up'd the black scruples, reconcil'd my thoughts  
To thy good truth and honour. *Shaksp.*

Submit to Caesar,  
And reconcile thy mighty soul to life. *Addison.*

Contending minds to reconcile.  
He that has accus'd himself to take up with  
An easily offers itself, has reason to fear he shall  
Not reconcile himself to the fatigue of turning  
Things in his mind, to discover their more retired  
Secrets. *Locke.*

To make to be liked again.  
Many wise men, who knew the treasurer's talent  
In removing prejudice, and reconciling him  
To wavering affections, believed the loss of the  
To be unseasonable. *Clarendon.*

To make any thing consistent.  
The great men among the ancients understood  
A to reconcile manual labour with affairs of state. *Locke.*

Questions of right and wrong,  
Which though our consciences have reconcil'd,  
Learning cannot answer. *Southern.*  
Some figures monstrous and mishap'd appear,  
Shower'd singly, or beheld too near;  
Which but proportion'd to their light or place,  
At distance reconciles to form and grace. *Pope.*

To restore to favour.  
So thou shalt do for every one that creeth and is  
Gle, to shall ye reconcile the house. *Exekiel.*

Let him live before thee reconcil'd. *Milton.*

CONCILEABLE. *adj.* [reconciliable, Fr.  
rom reconcile.]  
Capable of renewed kindness.  
Content; possible to be made con-  
tent.

What we did was against the dictates of our own  
science; and consequently never makes that  
reconcilable with a regenerate estate, which  
erwise would not be so. *Hammond.*

The different accounts of the numbers of ships  
reconcilable, by supposing that some spoke of  
men of war only, and others added the transi-  
ts. *Arbutnot.*

The bones, to be the most convenient, ought to  
re been as light, as was reconcilable with suffi-  
cient strength. *Cheyne.*

Worldly affairs and recreations may hinder our  
endurance upon the worship of God, and are not  
reconcilable with solemn assemblies. *Nelson.*

CONCILEABLENESS. *n. f.* [from re-  
concilable.]

Confidence; possibility to be recon-  
ciled.

The cylinder is a lifeless trunk, which hath no  
ing of choice or will in it; and therefore cannot  
fit resemblance to shew the reconcilableness  
ate with choice. *Hammond.*

Discerning how the several parts of scripture are  
red to several times, persons and occurrences,  
shall discover not only a reconcilableness, but  
consistency and perfect harmony betwixt texts,  
there seem most at variance. *Boyle.*

Disposition to renew love.

CONCILIEMENT. *n. f.* [from reconcile.]  
Reconciliation; renewal of kindness;  
avour restored.

They went beyond all degree of reconciliation.

Treature to fair! his reconciliation seeking,  
Who had dispos'd. *Milton.*

On one side great reserve, and very great resent-  
ment on the other, have enflamed animosities, to  
make all reconciliation impracticable. *Swift.*

Friendship renewed.  
No cloud  
Anger shall remain; but peace assur'd  
d reconciliation. *Milton.*

CONCILER. *n. f.* [from reconcile.]  
One who renews friendship between  
them.

He not only attained his purpose of uniting dis-  
tinct parties into each other, but, contrary to the  
usual fate of reconciling, he led them to himself. *Fell.*

# REC

2. One who discovers the confidence be-  
tween propositions.

Part of the world know how to accommodate  
St. James and St. Paul, better than some late re-  
concilers. *Norris.*

RECONCILIATION. *n. f.* [reconciliatio,  
from re and concilio, Lat. reconciliation,  
French.]

1. Renewal of friendship.

2. Agreement of things seemingly opposite;  
solution of seeming contrarieties.

These distinctions of the fear of God give us a  
clear and easy reconciliation of those seeming in-  
consistencies of scripture, with respect to this affec-  
tion. *Rogers.*

3. Atonement; expiation.  
He might be a merciful and faithful high priest  
to make reconciliation for sin. *Hebrews.*

TO RECONDENSE. *v. a.* [re and condense.]  
To condense anew.

In the heads of hills and necks of collieries, such  
vapours quickly are by a very little cold recon-  
densed into water. *Boyle.*

RECONDITE. *adj.* [reconditus, Lat.] Sec-  
ret; profound; abstruse.

A disagreement between thought and expression  
seldom happens, but among men of more recondite  
studies and deep learning. *Felton.*

TO RECONDUCE. *v. a.* [reconduit, Fr. re-  
conductus, Lat. re and conduct.] To  
conduct again.

Wander'st thou within this lucid orb,  
And stray'st from those fair fields of light above,  
Amidst this new creation want'st a guide,  
To reconduct thy steps? *Dryden.*

TO RECONJOIN. *v. a.* [re and conjoin.]  
To join again.

Some liquors, although colourless themselves,  
when elevated into exhalations, exhibit a conspicu-  
ous colour, which they lose again when reconjoined  
into a liquor. *Boyle.*

TO RECONQUER. *v. a.* [reconquerir, Fr.  
re and conquer.] To conquer again.

Chatterton undertook to reconquer Ogier. *Davies.*

TO RECONSECRATE. *v. a.* [re and conse-  
crate.] To consecrate anew.

If a church should be consumed by fire, it shall,  
in such a case, be reconsecrated. *Ayliffe.*

TO RECONVENE. *v. n.* [re and convene.]  
To assemble anew.

A worse accident fell out about the time of the  
two houses reconvening, which made a wonderful  
impression. *Clarendon.*

TO RECONVEY. *v. a.* [re and convey.]  
To convey again.

As rivers lost in seas, some secret vein  
Thence reconveys, there to be lost again. *Denham.*

TO RECORD. *v. a.* [recordor, Lat. recor-  
der, French.]

1. To register any thing, so that its memory  
may not be lost.

I made him my book, where my soul recorded  
The history of all my secret thoughts. *Shakspere.*

He shall record a gift  
Unto his son Lorenzo. *Shakspere.*

Those things that are recorded of him and his im-  
piety, are written in the chronicles. *1 Esdras.*

I call heaven and earth to record this day against  
you, that I have set before you life and death. *Deuteronomy.*

They gave complex ideas names, that they might  
the more easily record and discourse of those things  
they were daily conversant in. *Locke.*

2. To celebrate; to cause to be remem-  
bered solemnly.

So ev'n and morn recorded the third day. *Milton.*

3. To recite; to repeat; perhaps to tune.  
Out of use.

# REC

They long'd to see the day, to hear the last  
Record her hymns, and chant her carols blest. *Fielden.*

RECORD. *n. f.* [record, Fr. from the verb.  
The accent of the noun is indifferently  
on either syllable; of the verb always on  
the last.] Register; authentick memo-  
rial.

Is it upon record? or else reported  
Successively, from age to age? *Shakspere.*

It cannot be  
The Volcians dare break with us.

—We have record that very well it can;  
And three examples of the like have been. *Shakspere.*

The king made a record of these things, and  
Mardocheus wrote thereof. *Ezker.*

An ark, and in the ark his testimony,  
The records of his covenant. *Milton.*

Of such a goddess no time leaves record,  
Who burn'd the temple where she was ador'd. *Dryden.*

If he affirms such a monarchy continued to the  
flood, I would know what records he has from.  
*Locke.*

Though the attested copy of a record be good  
proof, yet the copy of a copy next to well attested  
will not be admitted as a proof in judicature. *Locke.*

Thy elder look, great Janus! cast  
Into the long records of ages past;  
Review the years in furthest action dress. *Prior.*

RECORDATION. *n. f.* [recordatio, Latin.]  
Remembrance. Not in use.

I never shall have length of life enough,  
To run upon remembrance with mine eyes,  
That it may grow and spout as high as heav'n  
For recordation to my noble husband. *Shakspere.*

Make a recordation to my soul  
Of every syllable that here was spoke. *Shakspere.*

A man of the primitive temper, when the church  
by lowliness did flourish in high examples, which  
have imitted as a due recordation of his virtues,  
having been much obliged to him for many favours.

Wotton.

RECORDER. *n. f.* [from record.]

1. One whose business is to register any  
events.

I but your recorder am in this,  
Or mouth and speaker of the universe,  
A ministerial history; for 'tis  
Not I, but you and fate that make the verse. *Donne.*

2. The keeper of the rolls in a city.

I ask'd, what meant this wifely silence?  
His answer was, the people were not us'd  
To be spoke to except by the recorder. *Shakspere.*

The office of recorder to this city being vacant,  
five or six persons are soliciting to succeed him. *Swift.*

3. A kind of flute; a wind instrument.

The shepherds went among them, and sang an  
eclogue, while the other shepherds, pulling out re-  
corders, which possess the place of pipes, accorded  
their music to the others voice. *Sydney.*

In a recorder, the three uppermost holes yield  
one tone, which is a note lower than the tone of  
the first three. *Bacon.*

The figures of recorders, and flutes and pipes are  
straight; but the recorder hath a less bore and a  
greater above and below. *Falcon.*

TO RECOUCH. *v. n.* [re and couch.] To  
lie down again.

Thou mak'st the night to overvail the day;  
Then lions whelp he roaring for their prey,  
And at thy powerful hand demand their food;  
Who when at morn they all recouch again,  
Then toiling man till eve pursues his pain. *Wotton.*

TO RECOVER. *v. a.* [recoutrer, Fr. re-  
cupero, Latin.]

1. To restore from sickness or disorder.

Would my lord were with the prophet; for he  
would recover him of his leprosy. *2 Kings.*

The clouds dispell'd, the sky resum'd her light,  
And nature flood recover'd of her fright. *Dryden.*

2. To repair.

Should we apply this precept only to those who are constrained to recover time they have lost, it would extend to the whole race of mankind. *Rogers.*

Even good men have many failings and lapses to lament and recover. *Rogers.*

2. To regain; to get again.

Every of us, each for his self, laboured how to recover him, while he rather daily lent us companions of our deceit, than ever return'd in any found and faithful manner. *Sidney.*

Stay a while, and we'll debate,  
By what fate means the crown may be recover'd. *Shakespeare.*

The spirit of the Lord is upon me, to preach the gospel to the poor, and recovering of sight to the blind. *Luke.*

Once in forty years cometh a pope, that calleth his eye upon the kingdom of Naples, to recover it to the church. *Bacon.*

These nations, in despite of what could be done, recover'd Titian's tomb. *Kneller.*

I who ere while the happy garden sang,  
By one man's disobedience lost, now sing  
Recover'd Paradise to all mankind,  
By one man's firm obedience. *Milton.*

Any other person may join with him that is injured, and assist him in recovering from the offender to much as may make satisfaction. *Locke.*

4. To release.

That they may recover themselves out of the snare of the devil, who are taken captive by him. *2 Timothy.*

5. To attain; to reach; to come up to.  
Not in use.

The fault is not three leagues off;  
If we recover that, we're lost enough. *Shakespeare.*

To RECOVER, v. n. To grow well from a disease, or any evil.

Adam, by this from the cold sudden damp  
Recovering, his scatter'd joints return'd. *Milton.*

RECOVERABLE, adj. [recouvrable, Fr. from *recouvr*.]

1. Possible to be restored from sickness.

2. Possible to be regained.

A prodigal's course  
Is like the sun's, but not like his, recoverable, I fear. *Shakespeare.*

They promised the good people ease in the matter of protections, by which the debts from parliament men and their followers were not recoverable. *Clarendon.*

RECOVERY, n. f. [from *recover*.]

1. Restoration from sickness.

Your hopes are regular and reasonable, though in temporal affairs such as are deliverance from enemies, and recovery from sickness. *Taylor.*

The sweet sometimes acid is a sign of recovery after acute distempers. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Power or act of regaining.

What should move me to undertake the recovery of this, being not ignorant of the impossibility? *Shakespeare.*

These counties were the keys of Normandy.  
But wherefore weeps Warwick?

—For grief that they are past recovery. *Shakespeare.*

Mario Sannudo lived about the fourteenth age, a man full of zeal for the recovery of the Holy Land. *Arbuthnot.*

3. The act of cutting off an entail.

The spirit of wantonness is sure scared out of him; if the devil leave him not in fee simple, with fine and recovery. *Shakespeare.*

To RECOUNT, v. a. [reconter, Fr.] To relate in detail; to tell distinctly.

Did him recount the fore-recited practices. *Shakespeare.*

How I have thought of these times,  
I shall recount hereafter. *Shakespeare.*

Plato in Timæus produces an Egyptian priest, who recounted to Solon out of the holy books of Egypt the story of the flood universal, which happened long before the Grecian inundation. *Raleigh.*

The tale of worldly affairs hindereth much, although recounted with a fair intention: we speak willingly, but seldom return to silence. *Taylor.*

Say, from these glorious foods what harvest flows.  
Recount our blessings, and compare our woes. *Dryden.*

RECOURTMENT, n. f. [from *recourir*.]  
Relation; recital.

When from the first to last, be twist us two,  
Tears our recountments had most finely bath'd;  
As how I came into that desert place. *Shakespeare.*

RECOUR'D, for recovered, or recured. *Spenser.*

RECOURSE, n. f. [recursus, Lat. *recours*, French.]

1. Frequent passage. Obsolete.

Not Præmum and Hecuba on knees,  
Their eyes o'ergall'd with recourse of tears. *Shakespeare.*

2. Return; new attack.

Preventive physick, by purging noxious humours and the canals of diseases, preventeth sickness in the healthy, or the recourse thereof in the valetudinary. *Brown.*

3. [recours, Fr.] Application as for help or protection. This is the common use.

Thus did this great peer, in a time of great recourse unto him and dependence upon him, the house and town full of servants and tutors. *Watson.*

The council of Trent commends the making recourse, not only to the prayers of the saints, but to their aid and assistance. *Stillingfleet.*

Can any man think, that this privilege was at first contrived upon the church of Rome, and that christians in all ages had constant recourse to it for determining their differences; and yet that that very church should now be at a loss where to find it? *Tillotson.*

All other means have fail'd to wound her heart,  
Our last recourse is therefore to our art. *Dryden.*

4. Access.

The doors be lockt,  
That no man hath recourse to her by night. *Shakespeare.*

RECOURSEFUL, adj. [from *recoursif*.]

Moving alternately.  
In that reverend deep. *Dryden.*

RECREANT, adj. [recriant, Fr.]

1. Cowardly; mean spirited; subdued; crying out for mercy; recunting out of fear.

Let be that lady debonnaire,  
Thou recreant knight, and soon thyself prepare  
To battle. *Spenser.*

Thou wear a lion's hide? doff it for shame,  
And hang a calf's skin on those recreant limbs. *Shakespeare.*

Here standeth Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk,  
On pain to be found false and recreant. *Shakespeare.*

The knight, whom fate and happy chance shall grace

From out the bars to force his opposite,  
Or kill, or make him recreant on the plain,  
The prize of valour and of love shall gain. *Dryden.*

2. Apostate; false.

Who for so many benefices receiv'd  
Turn'd recreant to God, ingrate and false,  
And so of all true good himself despoil'd. *Milton.*

To RECREATE, v. a. [recreo, Latin; *recreer*, Fr.]

1. To refresh after toil; to amuse or divert in weariness.

He hath left you all his walks,  
And to your heirs for ever; common pleasures,  
To walk abroad and recreate yourselves. *Shakespeare.*

Necessity and the example of St. John, who recreated himself with sporting with a tame partridge, teach us, that it is lawful to relax our bow, but not suffer it to be unstrung. *Taylor.*

Painters, when they work on white grounds, place before them colours mixt with blue and green, to recreate their eyes, white wearying and pausing the sight more than any. *Dryden.*

2. To delight; to gratify.

These ripe fruits recreate the nostrils with their aromatick scent. *More.*

He walked abroad, which he did not so much to

recreate himself, as to obey the precept of the physician.

To relieve; to revive.

Let a walk to refresh yourself with the open air, while, inspired fresh doth exceedingly recreate your lungs, heart, and vital spirits. *Harvey.*

RECREATION, n. f. [from *recreare*.]

1. Relief after toil or pain; amusement in sorrow or distress.

The chief recreation she could find in her anguish was sometime to visit that place, where first she was so happy as to see the cause of her unhappiness. *Sidney.*

The chapel where they lie, and tears, shed there, Shall be my recreation. *Shakespeare.*

The great men among the ancients, understood how to reconcile manual labour with affairs of state and thought it no lessening to their dignity to mix the one the recreation to the other. *Locke.*

2. Refreshment; amusement; diversion.

You may have the recreation of surmounting that with admiration, who shall hear the deaf pronounce whatsoever they shall desire, with your seeming to guide him. *Hale.*

Nor is that man less deceived, that that maintain a constant tenure of pleasure, by a continual pursuit of sports and recreations, in all things, as they refresh a man when weary, so they weary him when refreshed. *Seneca.*

RECREATIVE, adj. [from *recreare*.] Refreshing; giving relief after labour; pain; amusing; diverting.

Let the music be recreative, and with few strange changes. *Shakespeare.*

Let not your recreations be lavish spenders of your time; but chuse such as are healthful, recreative and apt to refresh you: but at no hand on upon them. *Jay.*

The accents these trifles gain to the clubs ladies, seem to promise such easy and recreative experiments, which require but little time and charge. *Bayly.*

RECREATIVENESS, n. f. [from *recreare*.]

The quality of being recreative.

RECREMENT, n. f. [recrementum, Lat.] Drofs; spume; superfluous or useless parts.

The vital fire in the heart requires an active body of a yielding nature, to receive the superfluous ferocities and other recrements of the blood. *Boyle.*

RECREMENTAL, } adj. [from *recreare*.]

RECREMENTIOUS, } *ment.* Drossy

To RECRIMINATE, v. n. [recriminare, Fr. *re* and *criminor*, Lat.] To return accusation with another.

It is not my business to recriminate, hoping to sufficiently clear myself in this matter. *Stillingfleet.*

How shall such hypocrites reform the state, On whom the brotherhood can recriminate? *Dryden.*

To RECRIMINATE, v. a. To accuse in return. Unusual.

Did not Joseph lie under black infamy? I scorned to much as to clear himself, or to recriminate the trumpet. *Seneca.*

RECRIMINATION, n. f. [recriminatio, Fr. from *recriminare*.]

Return of accusation with another.

Publick defamation will seem dishonouring to provoke a return, which again begets a reply, and so the quarrel is carried on with mutual accusations. *Government of the Tongue.*

RECRIMINATOR, n. f. [from *recriminare*.]

He that returns one charge on another.

RECRUDESCENT, adj. [recrudescens, Lat.] Growing painful or violent again.

To RECRUTE, v. a. [recruter, Fr.]

1. To repair any thing wasted by supplies.

He was longer in recruiting his flesh than usual; but by a milk diet he recovered it again. *More.*

# REC

Increase thy care to save the sinking kind;  
With greens and flow'rs recruit their empty lives,  
And seek fresh force to sustain their lives. *Dryd.*  
Her cheeks glow the brighter, recruiting their  
colour;  
As flowers by sprinkling revive with fresh odour.

*Granville.*

This fun is set, but see in bright array  
What hosts of heavenly lights recruit the day!  
Love in a shining galaxy appears  
Triumphant full.

*Granville.*

Seeing the variety of motion, which we find in  
the world is always decreasing, there is a necessity of  
confering and recruiting it by active principles;  
such as are the cause of gravity, by which plants  
and comets keep their motions in their orbits, and  
bodies acquire great motion in falling. *Newton.*

## 2. To supply an army with new men.

He suited the call of Holland with the com-  
mand of that army, with which he was to be re-  
cruited and assisted. *Clarendon.*

To RECRUIT, *v. n.* To raise new soldiers.

The French have only Switzerland besides their  
own country to recruit in; and we know the diffi-  
culties they meet with in getting thence a single  
recruit. *Addison.*

RECRUIT, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Supply of any thing wanted; *Pope* has  
used it less properly for a substitute to  
something wanting.

Whatever nature has in worth deny'd,  
She gives in large recruits of needful aid. *Pope.*  
The endeavour to raise new men for the recruit  
of the army found opposition. *Clarendon.*

## 2. A new soldier.

The powers of Troy  
With fresh recruits their youthful chief sustain:  
Not their's a raw and unexperienc'd train,  
But a firm body of embattel'd men. *Dryden.*

RECTANGLE, *n. f.* [rectangle, French;  
rectangulus, Latin.] A figure which has  
one angle or more of ninety degrees.

All Athens should decree, that in rectangle  
triangles the square, which is made of the side that  
subtendeth the right angle, is equal to the squares  
which are made of the sides containing the right  
angle, geometricians would not receive satisfaction  
without demonstration. *Brown.*

The mathematician considers the truth and pro-  
perties belonging to a rectangle, only as it is in idea  
in his own mind. *Locke.*

RECTANGULAR, *adj.* [rectangulaire, Fr.  
rectus and angulus, Lat.] Right angled;  
having angles of ninety degrees.

Bricks moulded in their ordinary rectangular  
form, if they shall be laid one by another in a level  
row between any supporters sustaining the two ends,  
then all the pieces will necessarily sink. *Watson.*

RECTANGULARLY, *adv.* [from rectangu-  
lar.] With right angles.

At the equator, the needle will stand rectangu-  
larly; but approaching northward toward the  
tropics, it will regard the pole obliquely. *Brown.*

RECTIFIABLE, *adj.* [from rectify.] Cap-  
able to be set right.

The natural heat of the parts being insufficient for  
a perfect and thorough digestion, the errors of one  
concoction are not rectifiable by another. *Brown.*

RECTIFICATION, *n. f.* [rectification, Fr.  
from rectify.]

1. The act of setting right what is wrong.  
It behoved the deity to renew that revelation from  
time to time, and to rectify abuses with such authority  
for the renewal and rectification, as was sufficient  
evidence of the truth of what was revealed. *Forbes.*

2. In chymistry, rectification is drawing any  
thing over again by distillation, to make  
it yet higher or finer. *Quincy.*

At the first rectification of some spirit of salt in  
a retort, a single pound afforded no less than six  
ounces of phlegm. *Boyle.*

To RECTIFY, *v. a.* [rectifier, French;  
rectus and facio, Latin.]

VOL. II.

# REC

## 1. To make right; to reform; to redress.

That wherein unfounder times have done ains,  
the better ages ensuing must rectify as they may. *Hooker.*

It shall be bootless

That longer you defer the court, as well  
For your own quiet, as to rectify  
What is untitled in the king. *Shakspeare.*

Where a long course of piety has purged the  
heart, and rectified the will, knowledge will break  
in upon such a soul, like the sun shining in his full  
might. *South.*

The substance of this theory I mainly depend on,  
being willing to suppose that many particularities  
may be rectified upon farther thoughts. *Burnet.*

If those men of parts, who have been employed  
in vitiating the age, had endeavoured to rectify  
and amend it, they need not have sacrificed  
their good sense to their fame. *Addison.*

The false judgments he made of things are  
owned; and the methods pointed out by which he  
rectified them. *Atterbury.*

## 2. To exalt and improve by repeated dis- tillation.

The skin hath been kept white and smooth for  
above fifteen years, by being included with recti-  
fied spirit of wine in a cylindrical glass. *Cruet.*

RECTILINEAR, *adj.* [rectus and linea,  
RECTILINEOUS, } Lat.] Consisting of  
right lines.

There are only three rectilineal and ordinate  
figures, which can serve to this purpose; and mor-  
dinate or unlike ones must have been not only less  
elegant, but unequal. *Ray.*

This image was oblong and not oval, but ter-  
minated with two rectilinear and parallel sides and  
two semicircular ends. *Newton.*

The rays of light, whether they be very small  
bodies projected, or only motion and force propa-  
gated, are moved in right lines; and whenever a  
ray of light is by any obstacle turned out of its  
rectilinear way, it will never return into the same  
rectilinear way, unless perhaps by very great ac-  
cident. *Newton.*

RECTITUDE, *n. f.* [rectitude, Fr. from  
rectus, Lat.]

## 1. Straightness; not curvity.

2. Rightness; uprightness; freedom from  
moral curvity or obliquity.

Faith and repentance, together with the rectitude  
of their present engagement, would fully prepare  
them for a better life. *King Charles.*

Calm the disorders of thy mind, by reflecting on  
the wisdom, equity and absolute rectitude of all his  
proceedings. *Atterbury.*

RECTOR, *n. f.* [rector, Fr. rector, Lat.]

## 1. Ruler; lord; governor.

God is the supreme rector of the world, and of  
all those subordinate parts thereof. *Hale.*

When a rector of an university of scholars is  
chosen by the corporation or university, the election  
ought to be confirmed by the superior of such uni-  
versity. *Ayliffe.*

## 2. Parson of an unimpropriated parish.

RECTORSHIP, *n. f.* [rectorat, Fr. from  
rector.] The rank or office of rector.

Had your bodies

No heart among you? or had you tongues to cry  
Against the rectorship of judgment? *Shakspeare.*

RECTORY, *n. f.* [rectorerie, Fr. from  
rector.]

A rectory or parsonage is a spiritual living, com-  
posed of land, tithes and other oblations of the people,  
separate or deduced to God in any congregation for  
the service of his church there, and for the main-  
tenance of the governor or minister thereof, to  
whose charge the same is committed. *Spelman.*

RECUBATION, *n. f.* [recubo, Latin.] The  
act of lying or leaning.

Whereas our translation renders it sitting, it can-  
not have that illation, for the French and Italian  
translations express neither position of session or  
recubation. *Brown.*

RECULE, for RECOIL. [reculer, French.]

*Spensat.*

# REC

RECUMBENT, *n. f.* [from recumbent.]

## 1. The posture of lying or leaning.

In that memorable show of Germanicus, twelve  
elephants danced unto the sound of music, and  
after laid them down in tricliniums, or places of  
festive recumbency. *Brown.*

## 2. Rest; repose.

When the mind has been once habituated to  
this lazy recumbency and satisfaction on the  
obvious surface of things, it is in danger to rest  
satisfied there. *Locke.*

RECUMBENT, *adj.* [recumbens, Latin.]  
Lying; leaning.

The Roman recumbent, or more properly ac-  
cumbent, posture in eating was introduced after  
the first Punic war. *Arbuthnot.*

RECUPERATION, *n. f.* [recuperatio, Lat.]

The recovery of a thing lost.

RECUPERATIVE, or RECUPERATORY,  
*adj.* [from recuperation.] Belonging to  
recovery.

To RECURRE, *v. n.* [recurro, Latin.]

## 1. To come back to the thought; to revive in the mind.

The idea, I have once had, will be unchange-  
ably the same, as long as it recurs the same in my  
memory. *Locke.*

In this life the thoughts of God and a future state  
often offer themselves to us; they often spring up in  
our minds, and when expelled, recur again. *Calamy.*

A line of the golden verses of the Pythagoreans  
recursing on the memory, hath often guarded youth  
from a temptation to vice. *Watts.*

When any word has been used to signify an idea,  
that old idea will recur in the mind when the  
word is heard. *Watts.*

## 2. [recourir, Fr.] To have recourse to; to take refuge in.

If to avoid succession in eternal existence, they  
recur to the punctum flans of the spheres, they  
will thereby very little help us to a more positive  
idea of infinite duration. *Locke.*

The second cause we know, but trouble not our-  
selves to recur to the first. *Waller.*

To RECURE, *v. a.* [re and cure.] To  
recover from sickness or labour. Not in  
use.

Through wise handling and fair governance;  
I have recured to a better will,  
Purged from drugs of foul intemperance. *Spenser.*

The bus pure  
In western waves his wreny wagon did recure. *Spenser.*

With one look the doth my life discurse,  
And with another doth it fraught recure. *Spenser.*

The wanton boy was shortly well recured  
Of that his malady. *Spenser.*

Thy death's wound

Which he who comes thy Saviour shall recure,  
Not by destroying Satan, but his works  
In thee and in thy seed. *Milton.*

RECURE, *n. f.* Recovery; remedy.

Whatever fell into the enemy's hands, was lost  
without recure: the old men were slain, the young  
men led away into captivity. *Knollys.*

RECURRENCE, *n. f.* [from recurrent.]

RECURRENCE, } Return.

Although the opinion at present be well sup-  
pressed, yet, from some things of tradition and  
fruitful recurrence of error, it may revive in the  
next generation. *Brown.*

RECURRENT, *adj.* [recurrent, French;  
recurrens, Latin.] Returning from time  
to time.

Next to lingering durable pains, short intermit-  
tent or fast recurrent pains precipitate patients  
unto consumptions. *Harvey.*

RECUSION, *n. f.* [recursus, Lat.] Return.

One of the ancients told the recusians of the  
other pendulum hanging in the tree air. *Boyle.*

RECUSATION, } n. f. [recursus, Latin.]

RECUSITY, } Flexure backward.

Ascending first into a capillary reception at the  
breast bone by a serpentine recuration, it ascendeth  
again into the neck. *Brown.*

**RECUMVON, adj.** [*recurvus*, Lat.] Bent backward.

I have not observed tails in all; but in others I have observed long *recurvus* tails, longer than their bodies. *Desham.*

**RECUSANT, n. f.** [*recusans*, Latin.] One that refuses any terms of communion or society.

They demand of the lord, that no *recusant* lord might have a vote in passing that act. *Clarendon.*

All that are *recusants* of holy rites *Holyday.*

Were all corners ranketed, what a multitude of *recusants* should we find upon a far differing account from that of conscience! *Deuoy of Picty.*

**TO RECUSE, v. n.** [*recuser*, Fr. *recuso*, Lat.] To refuse. A juridical word.

The humility, as well of understanding as manners of the fathers, will not let them be troubled, when they are *recused* as judges. *Digby.*

A judge may proceed notwithstanding my appeal, unless I *recuse* him as a suspected justice. *Ayliffe.*

**RED, adj.** [from the old Saxon, *red*; *redh*, Welsh. As the town of Hertford, Mr. Camden, in his Britannia, noteth, first was called, by the Saxons, Herudford, the red ford, or the red ford or water; high Dutch, *rot*; from the Gr. *ῥοδος*; French, *rouge*; Italian, *rubro*; from the Latin *ruber*. *Peacham.*] Of the colour of blood, of one of the primitive colours, which is subdivided into many; as scarlet, vermilion, crimson.

Look I to pale? --Ay, and no man in the presence, But his red colour hath to look his cheeks. *Shaksp.*

Bring me the fairest creature northward born, To prove whose blood is reddest. *Shakspere.*

His eyes shall be red with wine, and his teeth white with milk. *Genius.*

His eyes that forth red flames which scare the night, And with worse fires the trembling ghosts affright. *Cooley.*

Th' angelick squadron turn'd fiery red. *Milton.*

If red lead and white paper be placed in the red light of the coloured spectrum, made in a dark chamber by the refraction of a prism, the paper will appear more lucid than the red lead, and therefore reflects the red making rays more copiously than red lead doth. *Newton's Opticks.*

The sixth red was at first of a very fair and lively sparkling complexion, and of a brighter colour, being very soft and brisk, and the best of all the reds. *Newton.*

Why heavenly truth, And moderation fair, were the red marks Of superstition's scourge. *Thomson.*

**TO REDARGUE, v. a.** [*redarguo*, Latin.] To reprove. Not in use.

The last wittily *redargues* the pretended finding of coin, graven with the image of Angulus Cular, in the American mines. *Hakewill.*

**RED-BERRIED shrub *castia*, n. f.** A plant. It is male and female in different plants: the male hath flowers consisting of many stamina or threads, without any petals; these are always stieril: the female plants, which have no conspicuous power, produce spherical berries, in which are included nuts of the same form. *Miller.*

**RED-BREAST, n. f.** A small bird, so named from the colour of its breast.

No burial this pretty babe Of any man species, But robins *redbreast* painfully Did cover him with leaves. *Children in the Wood.*

The *redbreast*, sacred to the household gods, Pays to trusted man his annual visit. *Thomson.*

**RED-COAT, n. f.** A name of contempt for a soldier.

The fearful passenger, who travels late, Shakes at the moonshine shadow of a ruff, And sees a *redcoat* rise from ev'ry bush. *Dryden.*

**TO REDDEN, v. a.** [from *red*.] To make red.

In a heav'n serene, resplendent arms appear

*Reddening* the skies, and glitt'ring all around, The temper'd metals clink. *Dryden.*

**TO REDDEN, v. n.** To grow red. With shame they *redden'd*, and with spight grew pale. *Dryden.*

Turn upon the ladies in the pit, And if they *redde*, you are sure 'tis wit. *Addison.*

The poor inhabitant beholds in vain The *redning* orange and the swelling grain. *Addison.*

For me the balm shall bleed, and amber flow, The coral *redde*, and the ruby glow. *Pope.*

Appius *reddens* at each word you speak, And stares, tremendous, with a threat'ning eye, Like some fierce tyrant in old tapestry. *Pope.*

**REDDISH, adj.** [from *red*.] Somewhat red.

A bright spot, white and somewhat *reddish*. *Latitens.*

**REDDISHNESS, n. f.** [from *reddish*.] Tendency to redness.

Two parts of copper and one of tin, by fusion brought into one mass, the whiteness of the tin is more conspicuous than the *reddishness* of the copper. *Boyle.*

**REDDITION, n. f.** [from *reddo*, Latin.] Restitution.

She is reduced to a perfect obedience, partly by voluntary *reddition* and desire of protection, and partly by conquest. *Howet.*

**REDDITIVE, adj.** [*redditivus*, Lat.] Answering to an interrogative. A term of grammar.

**REDDLE, n. f.** A sort of mineral earth, remarkably heavy, and of a fine florid, though not deep red colour.

*Reddle* is an earth of the metal kind, of a tolerably close and even texture: its surface is smooth and somewhat glossy, and it is soft and unctuous to the touch, staining the fingers very much: in England we have the best in the world. *Hill.*

**REDF, n. f.** [*red*, Sax.] Counsel; advice. Not used.

Do not as some ungracious pastors do, Show me the steep and thorny way to heaven; Whilst he a pait and peckless libertine, Himself the primrose path of dalliance treads, And recks not his own *rede*. *Shakspere.*

**TO REDE, v. a.** [*radan*, Sax.] To advise.

I *rede* thee hence to remove, Left thou the price of my displeasure prove. *Spens.*

**TO REDEEM, v. a.** [*redimo*, Latin.] 1. To ransom; to relieve from forfeiture or captivity by paying a price.

The kinsman said, I cannot *redeem* it for myself, lest I mar mine inheritance. *Ruth.*

2. To refuse; to recover.

If, when I am laid into the tomb, I wake before the time that Romea Comes to *redeem* me, there's a fearful point. *Shaksp.*

Thy father Levied an army, weening to *redeem* And re-instal me in the diadem. *Shakspere.*

Th' Almighty from the grave Hath me *redeem'd*; he will the humble save. *Sandys.*

*Redeem* Israel, O God, out of all his troubles. *Psalms.*

*Redeem* from this reproach my wand'ring ghost. *Dryden.*

3. To recompense; to compensate; to make amends for.

Waywardly proud; and therefore bold, because extremely faulty; and yet having no good thing to *redeem* these. *Sidney.*

This feather stirs the lives; if it be so, It is a chance which does *redeem* all sorrows That ever I have felt. *Shakspere.*

Having committed a fault, he became the more obsequious and pliant to *redeem* it. *Wotton.*

Think it not hard, if at so cheap a rate You can cure the constancy of fate, Whose kindness sent what does your malice seem, By lesser ill the greater to *redeem*. *Dryden.*

4. To free by paying an atonement.

Thou hast one daughter, Who *redeems* nature from the general curse, Which twain have brought her to. *Shakspere.*

5. To pay the penalty of.

Which of you will be mortal to *redeem* Man's mortal crime? *Milton.*

6. To perform the work of universal redemption; to confer the inestimable benefit of reconciliation to God.

Christ *redeem'd* us from the curse. *Galatians.*

**REDEEMABLE, adj.** [from *redeem*.] Capable of redemption.

**REDEEMABLUNESS, n. f.** [from *redeemable*.] The state of being redeemable.

**REDEEMER, n. f.** [from *redeem*.] 1. One who ransoms or redeems; a ransomer.

She inflamed him so, That he would alights with Pyrocles fight, And his *redeemer* challeng'd for his foe, Because he had not well maintain'd his right. *Spenser.*

2. The Saviour of the world.

I every day expect an embassy From my *redeemer* to redeem me hence; And now in peace my soul shall part to heav'n. *Shakspere.*

Man's friend, his mediator, his design'd Both ransom and *redeemer* voluntary. *Milton.*

When saw we thee any way distressed, and believed thee? will be the question of those, to whom heaven itself will be at the last day awarded, as having ministered to their *redeemer*. *Boyle.*

**TO REDELIVER, v. a.** [*re* and *deliver*.] To deliver back.

I have remembrances of yours, That I have longed long to *redeliver*. *Shakspere.*

Instruments judicially exhibited, are not of the acts of courts; and therefore may be *redelivered* on the demand of the person that exhibited them. *Ayliffe.*

**REDELIVERY, n. f.** [from *redeliver*.] The act of delivering back.

**TO REDEMAND, v. a.** [*redemand*, Fr. *re* and *demand*.] To demand back.

Threecore attacked the place where they were kept in custody, and released them: the duke *redemands* his prisoners, but receiving excuses, refused to himself justice. *Addison.*

**REDEMPTION, n. f.** [*redemption*, French; *redemptio*, Latin.] 1. Ransom; to release.

Utter darkness his place Ordin'd without *redemption*, without end. *Milton.*

2. Purchase of God's favour by the death of Christ.

I charge you, as you hope to have *redemption*, That you depart, and lay no hands on me. *Shaksp.*

The Saviour son be glorify'd, Who for lost man's *redemption* dy'd. *Dryden.*

The salvation of our souls may be advanc'd, by firmly believing the mysteries of our *redemption*; and by imitating the example of those pious patterns of piety. *Nelson.*

**REDEMPATORY, adj.** [from *redemptus*, Lat.] Paid for ransom.

Omega sings the exequies, And Hector's *redemptory* price. *Chapman.*

**REDGUM, n. f.** [from *red* and *gum*.] A disease of children newly born.

**REDHOT, adj.** [*red* and *hot*.] Heated to redness.

Iron *redhot* burneth and consumeth not. *Bacon.*

Is not fire a body heated so hot as to emit light copiously? for what else is a *redhot* iron than fire? and what else is a burning coal than *redhot* wood? *Newton.*

The *redhot* metal hisses in the lake. *Pope.*

**REDINTEGRATE, adj.** [*redintegratus*, Lat.] Restored; renewed; made new.

Charles VIII. received the kingdom of France in flourishing estate, being *redintegrated* in those principal members, which anciently had been portions of



# RED

the crown, and were after discovered: so as they remained only in homage, and not in sovereignty.

Bacon.

**REDINTEGRATION.** *n. f.* [from *redintegrare*.]

1. Renovation; restoration.

They kept the feast indeed, but with the leaven of malice, and absurdly commemorated the redintegration of his natural body, by mutilating and dividing his mystical.

Decay of Piety.

2. Redintegration chymists call the restoring any mixed body of matter, whose form has been destroyed, to its former nature and constitution.

Quincy.

He but pretences as a bare chymical purification of water, what I teach as a philosophical redintegration of it.

Boyle.

**REDLEAD.** *n. f.* [red and lead.] Minimum; lead calcined.

To draw with dry colours, make long puffs, by grinding redlead with strong wort, and to roll them up into long rolls like pencils, drying them in the sun.

Peacham.

**REDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *red*.] The quality of being red.

There was a pretty redness in his lips. Shaksp. In the red sea most apprehend a material redness, from whence they derive its common denomination.

Brown.

The glowing redness of the berries vies with the verdure of their leaves.

Spectator.

**REDOLENCE.** *n. f.* [from *redolent*.] Sweet

**REDOLENCY.** *n. f.* [from *redolent*.] Sweet

We have all the redolence of the perfumes we burn upon his altars.

Boyle.

Their flowers attract spiders with their redolency.

Mortimer.

**REDOLENT.** *adj.* [redolens, Lat.] Sweet of scent.

Thy love exceeds the joys of wine; Thy colours, O how redolent!

Sandys.

**TO REDOUBLE.** *v. a.* [redoubler, Fr. *re* and *double*.]

1. To repeat in return.

So ended she; and all the rest around To her redoubled that her underlong.

Spenser.

2. To repeat often.

They were As cannons overcharg'd with double cracks, So they redoubled strokes upon the foe.

Shakspere.

3. To increase by addition of the same quantity over and over.

Minus and Parnassus sweat, And Aëna rages with redoubled heat.

Addison.

**TO REDOUBLE.** *v. n.* To become twice as much.

If we consider, that our whole eternity is to take its colour from those hours which we here employ in virtue or vice, the argument redoubles upon us, for putting in practice this method of passing away our time.

Spectator.

**REDOUT.** *n. f.* [reduit, redoute, Fr. *ridotta*, Italian.] The outwork of a fortification; a fortlets.

Every great ship is as an impregnable fort, and our safe and commodious ports are as redoubts to secure them.

Bacon.

**REDOUTABLE.** *adj.* [redoubtable, Fr.]

Formidable; terrible to foes.

The enterprising Mr. Lintot, the redoubtable rival of Mr. Tonson, overtook me.

Pop.

**REDOUTED.** *adj.* [redoubté, Fr.] Dreadful; formidable. Not in use.

His kingdom's seat Cleopatra is red, There to obtain some such redoubted knight, That parents dear from tyrant's power deliver might.

Spenser.

So far be mine, my most redoubled lord, As my true service shall deserve your love.

Shakspere.

**TO REDOUND.** *v. n.* [redundo, Lat.]

1. To be sent back by reaction.

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The evil, soon

Driven back, redounded, as a flood, on those from whom it sprung.

Milton.

Not hope to be myself less miserable, By what I seek, but others to make such As I, though thereby worse to me redound.

Milton.

2. To conduce in the consequence.

As the care of our national commerce redounds more to the riches and prosperity of the publick than any other act of government, the state of it should be marked out in every particular reign with greater distinction.

Addison.

He had drawn many obsecrations together, which very much redound to the honour of this prince.

Addison.

The honour done to our religion ultimately redounds to God the author of it.

Rogers.

3. To proceed in the consequence.

As both these monsters will devour great quantities of paper, there will no small use redound from them to that manufacture.

Addison.

**TO REDRESS.** *v. a.* [redresser, Fr.]

1. To set right; to amend.

In yonder spring of roses, Find what to redress till noon.

Milton.

2. To relieve; to remedy; to ease. It is sometimes used of persons, but more properly of things.

She felt with me, what I felt of my captivity, and straight laboured to redress my pain, which was her pain.

Sidney.

'Tis thine, O King! th' afflicted to redress.

Dryden.

Lighter affronts and injuries Christ commands us not to redress by law, but to bear with patience.

Kettell.

In countries of freedom, princes are bound to protect their subjects in liberty, property, and religion, to receive their petitions, and redress their grievances.

Swift.

**REDRESS.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Reformation; amendment.

To seek reformation of evil laws is commendable, but for us the more necessary is a speedy redress of ourselves.

Hooker.

2. Relief; remedy.

No humble suitors press to speak for right; No, not a man comes for redress to thee.

Shaksp.

Such people as break the law of nations, all nations are interested to suppress, considering that the particular states, being the delinquents, can give no redress.

Bacon.

Grief, finding no redress, ferment and rage, Nor less than wounds inmedicable, Rattle, and tetter, and gangrene

Milton.

To black mortification.

A few may complain without reason; but there is occasion for redress when the cry is universal.

Davenant.

3. One who gives relief.

Fair Majesty, the refuge and redress Of those whom fate pursues, and wants oppress.

Dryden.

**REDRESSIVE.** *adj.* [from *redress*.] Succouring; affording remedy. A word not authorized.

The generous band, Who, touch'd with human woe, redressive search'd Into the horrors of the gloomy jail.

Thomson.

**TO REDDEN.** *v. n.* [red and *jeâr*.] A term of workmen.

If iron be too cold, it will not feel the weight of the hammer, when it will not batter under the hammer; and if it be too hot, it will redder, that is, break or crack under the hammer.

Blount.

**REDSHANK.** *n. f.* [red and *shank*.]

1. This seems to be a contemptuous appellation for some of the people of Scotland.

He sent over his brother Edward with a power of Scots and redshanks unto Ireland, where they got footing.

Spenser.

2. A bird.

Ansforth.

**REDSTART,** or **REDTAIL.** *n. f.* [phalarus, Lat.] A bird.

# RED

**REDSTREAK.** *n. f.* [red and *streak*.]

1. An apple.

The redstreak, of all cyder fruit, hath obtained the preference, being but a kind of wilding, and though kept long, yet is never pleasing to the palate; there are several sorts of redstreak: some of them have red veins running through the whole fruit, which is esteemed to give the cyder the richest tincture.

Mortimer.

2. Under pressed from the redstreak.

Redstreak be quaff beneath the Chianti vine, Gives Tulse yearly for thy Scudmore's wine.

Smith.

**TO REDUCE.** *v. a.* [reduco, Lat. *reduire*, French.]

1. To bring back. Obsolete.

Abate the edge of traitors, gracious lord! That would reduce their bloody days again.

Shakspere.

2. To bring to the former state.

It were but just And equal to reduce me to my dust, Desirous to resign and render back All I received.

Milton.

3. To reform from any disorder.

That temper in the Archbishop, who licenced their most pernicious writings, left his successor a very difficult work to do, to reform and reduce a church into order, that had been so long neglected, and so ill filled.

Clarendon.

4. To bring into any state of diminution.

A diaphanous body, reduced to very minute parts, thereby acquires many little surfaces in a narrow compass.

Boyle.

Hisre will quite consume us, and reduce To nothing this estimul.

Milton.

The ordinary smallest measure is looked on as an unit in number, when the mind by division would reduce them into less fractions.

Locke.

5. To degrade; to impair in dignity.

There is nothing so bad, but a man may lay hold of something about it, that will afford matter of excuse; nor nothing so excellent, but a man may fasten upon something belonging to it, whereby to reduce it.

Tillotson.

6. To bring into any state of misery or meanness.

The most prudent part was his moderation and indulgence, not reducing them to desperation.

Airbuthnot.

7. To subdue.

Under thee, as head supreme, Thrones, princeloms, powers, dominions I reduce.

Milton.

8. To bring into any state more within reach or power.

To have this project reduced to practice, there seems to want nothing.

9. To reclaim to order.

There left desert utmost hell, Reduced in careful watch round thirt metropolis.

Milton.

10. To subject to a rule; to bring into a class: as, the insects are reduced to tribes; the variations of language are reduced to rules.

**REDUCEMENT.** *n. f.* [from *reduce*.] The act of bringing back, subduing, reforming, or diminishing; reduction.

The navy received blessing from pope Sixtus, and was assigned, as an apostolical mission for the reducement of this kingdom to the obedience of Rome.

Bacon.

**REDUCER.** *n. f.* [from *reduce*.] One that reduces.

They could not learn to digest, that the man, which they so long had used to make their own appetites, should now be the reducer of them into order.

Sidney.

**REDUCIBLE.** *adj.* [from *reduce*.] Possible to be reduced.

All law that a man is obliged by, is reducible to the law of nature, the positive law of God in his

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## RED

word, and the law of man enacted by the civil power.

Actions that promote society and mutual fellowship, seem *reducible* to a proneness to do good to others, and a ready sense of any good done by others.

All the parts of painting are *reducible* into the mentioned by our author. If minerals are not convertible into another species, though of the same genus, in which case can they be furnished *reducible* into a species of another genus.

Our damps in England are *reducible* to the suffocating or the insulating.

**REDUCIBILITY, n. f.** [from *reducible*.] Quality of being reducible.

Spirit of wine, by its pungent taste, and especially by its *reducibility*, according to Helmont, into alcohol and water, seems to be as well of a saline as a sulphureous nature.

**REDUCTION, n. f.** [*reduction*, Fr. from *reducere*, Lat.]

1. The act of reducing; state of being reduced.

Some will have these years to be but months; but we have no certain evidence that they need account a month a year; and if we had, yet that *reduction* will not serve.

Every thing visibly tended to the *reduction* of his sacred majesty, and all persons in their several stations began to make way and prepare for it.

2. In arithmetick, *reduction* brings two or more numbers of different denominations into one denomination.

**REDUCTIVE, adj.** [*reductif*, Fr. *reducere*, Lat.] Having the power of reducing. It is used as a substantive by Hale.

Thus far concerning these *reductives* by inundations and conflagrations.

**REDUCTIVELY, adv.** [from *reductivus*.] By reduction; by consequence.

If they be our superiors, then 'tis modestly and reverence to all such in general, at least *reductively*.

Other niceties, though they are not matter of confidence, singly and apart, yet so *reductively*; that is, though they are not so in the abstract, they become so by affinity and connection.

**REDUNDANCE, n. f.** [*redundantia*, Lat.]

**REDUNDANCY, n. f.** [from *redundant*.] Superfluity; superabundance; exuberance. The cause of generation seemeth to be fulness; for generation is from *redundancy*; this fulness ariseth from the nature of the creature, at it be hot, and moist and sanguine, or from plenty of food.

It is a quality, that confines a man wholly within himself, leaving him void of that principle, which alone should dispose him to communicate and impart those *redundancies* of good, that he is possessed of.

I shall show our poet's *redundance* of wit, joined is of comparisons, and elegance of descriptions.

Labour ferments the humours, casts them into their proper channels, and throws off *redundancies*.

**REDUNDANT, adj.** [*redundans*, Lat.] 1. Superabundant; exuberant; superfluous.

With burnish'd neck of verdant gold, erect Amidst his circling spires, that on the grass's Elevated *redundant*.

Notwithstanding the *redundant* oil in fishes, they do not excrete fat so much as flesh.

2. Using more words or images than are useful.

Where the author is *redundant*, mark those paragraphs to be retrenched; when he trifles, abandon those passages.

**REDUNDANTLY, adv.** [from *redundant*.] Superfluously; superabundantly.

## REE

**TO REDUPLICATE, v. a.** [*re* and *duplicate*.]

To double.

**REDUPLICATION, n. f.** [from *reduplicate*.]

The act of doubling.

This is evident, when the mark of exclusion is put; as when we speak of a white thing, adding the *reduplication*, as white; which excludes all other considerations.

**REDUPLICATIVE, adj.** [*reduplicatif*, Fr. from *reduplicate*.] Double.

Some logicians mention *reduplicative* propositions; as men, considered as men, are rational creatures, i. e. because they are men.

**REDWING, n. f.** [*turdus iliacus*.] A bird.

**TO REF, v. a.** [I know not the etymology.]

To riddle; to sift.

After malt is well rubbed and winnowed, you must then *ref* it over in a sieve.

**TO REECHO, v. n.** [*re* and *echo*.] To echo back.

Around we stand, a melancholy train, And a loud groan reaches from the main.

**REECHY, adj.** [from *reech*, corruptly formed from *reek*.] Smoky; sooty; tanned.

Let him, for a pair of *reechy* kisses, Make you to ravel all this matter out.

The kitchen malkin pins Her richest lockram 'bout her *reechy* neck.

**REED, n. f.** [neob, Sax. *ried*, German; *arundo*, Lat.]

1. A hollow knotted stalk, which grows in wet grounds.

A *reed* is distinguished from the grasses by its magnitude, and by its having a firm stem: the species are, the large matted cane or *reed*, the sugar cane, the common *reed*, the variegated *reed*, the Bamboo cane, and dark *reed*.

Thus Delect, the mother of Semiramis, was sometimes a *reed*, and falling in love with a goodly young man, she was by him with child, which, for fear of extreme punishment, she conveyed away and caused the same to be hidden among the high *reeds* which grew on the banks of the lake.

The knotty bulrush next in order stood, And all within of *reeds* a trembling wood.

2. A small pipe, made anciently of a *reed*.

I'll speak between the change of man and boy With a *reed* voice.

Academy pipe, the pastoral *reed* Of Hermes.

3. An arrow, as made of a *reed* headed.

When the Parthian turn'd his *reed*, And from the hostile camp withdrew;

With cruel call the backward *reed* He sent; and as he fled, he flew.

**REEDS, adj.** [from *reed*.] Covered with reeds.

Where houses be *reeded*, Now pare off the moss, and go beat in the *reed*.

**REEDEN, adj.** [from *reed*.] Consisting of reeds.

Honey in the sickly hive infuse, Through *reed* pipes.

**REED-GRASS, n. f.** [from *reed* and *grass*; *juncagion*, Lat.] A plant, bur-reed.

**TO REEDIFY, v. a.** [*reedifier*, Fr. *re* and *edify*.] To rebuild; to build again.

The ruin'd walls he did *reedify*. This monument five hundred years hath stood, Which I have sumptuously *reedified*.

The *Reedians*, who re-peopled, *reedified* Ilium.

The house of God they first *reedify*.

**REEDLESS, adj.** [from *reed*.] Being without reeds.

Youth tomb'd before their parent's were, Whom soul Cocytus' *reedless* banks enclose.

## REE

**REEDY, adj.** [from *reed*.] Abounding with reeds.

The sportive flood in two divides, And forms with oaring streams the *reedy* flood.

The adjoining brook, now fretting o'er a *reek*, Now scarcely moving through a *reedy* pool.

**REEK, n. f.** [neer, Sax. *reke*, Dutch.]

1. Smoke; steam; vapour.

'Tis as hateful to me as the *reek* of a lime kiln.

2. [*reke*, German, any thing piled up.] A pile of corn or hay, commonly pronounced *rick*.

Nor burns at home, nor *reeks* are rear'd abroad.

The covered *reek*, much in use westward, must needs prove of great advantage in wet harvests.

**TO REEK, v. n.** [necan, Sax.] To smoke; to steam; to emit vapour.

To the battle came he; where he did Run *reeking* o'er the hves of men, as if

'I were a perpetual pool.

Dying like men, though buried in your dunghills, They shall be fann'd; for there the fan shall greet them.

And draw their honours *reeking* up to heav'n.

I found me laid In balmy sweat; which with his beams the sun Soon dry'd, and on the *reeking* moisture fed.

Love one descended from a race of tyrants, Whose blood yet *reeks* on my avenging sword.

**REEKY, adj.** [from *reek*.] Smoky; tann'd; black.

Shut me in a charnel house, O'ercover'd quite with dead men's rattling bones, With *reeky* skulls and yellow chaplets skulls.

**REEL, n. f.** [neol, Sax.] A turning frame, upon which yarn is wound into skeins from the spindle.

**TO REEL, v. a.** [from the noun.] To gather yarn off the spindle.

It may be useful for the *reeling* of yarn.

**TO REEL, v. n.** [*rollen*, Dutch; *ragla*, Swedish.] To stagger; to incline in walking, first to one side and then to the other.

*Spenser* has applied it to the feet. Him when his misfrets proud perev'd to fall,

While yet his feeble feet for faintness *reel'd*, She 'gan call, help Orgoglio!

What news in this our tottering state? — It is a *reeling* world,

And I believe will never stand upright, 'Till Richard wear the garland.

It is unfit to fit And keep the turn of tripping with a *slave*, To *reel* the streets at noon.

They *reel* to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man.

Grope in the dark, and to no feat confine Their wand'ring feet; but *reel* as drunk with wine.

He with heavy fumes oppress'd, *Reel'd* from the palace, and retir'd to rest.

Should he hide his face, Th' extinguish'd stars would loosen *reel* Wide from their spheres.

**REELECTION, n. f.** [*re* and *election*.] Repeated election.

Several acts have been made, and rendered ineffectual, by leaving the power of *reelection* open.

**TO REENACT, v. a.** [*re* and *enact*.] To enact anew.

The construction of ships was forbidden to senators, by a law made by Claudius the tribune, and reenacted by the Julian law of concessions.

## R. E. F.

**TO REENFORCE.** *v. a.* [*re* and *enforce*.] To strengthen with new assistance or support.

The French have reenforc'd their scatter'd men. *Shakespeare.*  
They used the stones to reenforce the pier. *Hayward.*

The presence of a friend raises fancy, and reenforces reason. *Collier.*

**REENFORCEMENT.** *n. s.* [*re* and *enforcement*.]

1. Fresh assistance; new help.

Alone he enter'd  
The mortal gate of the city, which he painted  
With thousand's destiny, amidst came off,  
And with a sudden reinforcement struck  
Cann like a planet. *Shakespeare.*

They require a special reinforcement of sound  
encouraging to set them right. *Milton.*  
What reinforcement we may gain from hope. *Milton.*

2. Invited enforcement.

The words are a reiteration or reinforcement of  
a corollary. *Ward.*

**TO REENJOY.** *v. a.* [*re* and *enjoy*.] To  
enjoy anew or a second time.

The calmness of temper Achilles reenjoyed, is  
only an effect of the revenge which ought to have  
preceded. *Pope.*

**TO REENTER.** *v. a.* [*re* and *enter*.] To  
enter again; to enter anew.

With opportune execution, we may chance  
Reenter heav'n. *Milton.*  
The fiery sulphurous vapours seek the centre  
from whence they proceed; that is, reenter again. *Milton.*

**TO REENTHRO'NE.** *v. a.* To replace in a  
throne.

He disposes in my hands the scheme  
To reenthro'ne the king. *Southern.*

**REENTRANCE.** *n. s.* [*re* and *entrance*.]  
The act of entering again.

Their repentance, although not their first en-  
trance, is notwithstanding the first step of their re-  
entrance into life. *Hooker.*

The pores of the brain, through the which the  
sensibiles took their course, are more easily  
opened to the spirits which demand reentrance. *Glanville.*

**REFORMOUSE.** *n. s.* [*hnepeimur*, Sax.] A  
bat. See **REARMOUSE.**

**TO REESTABLISH.** *v. a.* [*re* and *estab-  
lish*.] To establish anew.

To reestablish the right of hereditary suc-  
cession to the crown, is to put a man in possession  
of that government which his fathers did enjoy. *Locke.*

Peace, which hath for many years been banished  
the christian world, will be speedily reestablished. *Saunders.*

**REESTABLISHER.** *n. s.* [*from reestablish*.]  
One that reestablishes.

**REESTABLISHMENT.** *n. s.* [*from reestab-  
lish*.] The act of reestablishing; the  
state of being reestablished; restaura-  
tion.

The Jews made such a powerful effort for their  
re-establishment under Barchab, in the reign of  
Adrian, as shook the whole Roman empire. *Addison.*

**REFF.** *n. s.* [*genepa*, Sax.] A reward.  
Obsolete.

The reeve, miller, and cook, are distinguished. *Dryden.*

**TO REEXAMINE.** *v. a.* [*re* and *examine*.]  
To examine anew.

Spend the time in reexamining more duly your  
cause. *Hooker.*

**TO REFECT.** *v. a.* [*refectus*, Lat.] To  
refresh; to restore after hunger or fatigue.  
Not in use.

A man in the morning is lighter in the scale,

## R. E. F.

because in sleep some pounds have perspired;  
and is also lighter unto himself, because he is re-  
fected. *Brown.*

**REFLECTION.** *n. s.* [*refectio*, Fr. from  
*refectio*, Lat.] Refreshment after hun-  
ger or fatigue.

After a draught of wine, a man may seem lighter  
in himself from sudden refectum, though he be  
heavier in the balance, from a ponderous addition. *Brown.*

Fasting is the diet of angels, the food and refectum  
of souls, and the richest aliment of grace. *South.*  
For sweet refectum due.

The genial vands let my train renew. *Pope.*

**REFECTORY.** *n. s.* [*refectoire*, Fr. from  
*refect*.] Room of refreshment; eating  
room.

He cells and refectories did prepare,  
And large provisions laid of winter store. *Dryden.*

**TO REFEL.** *v. a.* [*refello*, Lat.] To  
refute; to reprove.

Friends, not to refel ye,  
Or any way quill ye,  
Ye aim at a mystery

Worthy a history. *Ben Jonson.*

It instructs the scholar in the various methods of  
discovering and refelling the subtle tricks of  
sophisters. *Harris.*

**TO REFER.** *v. a.* [*refero*, Lat. *referer*,  
French.]

1. To dismiss for information or judg-  
ment.

Those causes the divine historian refers us to, and  
not to any productions out of nothing. *Burnet.*

2. To betake to for decision.

The heir of his kingdom hath referred herself  
unto a poor, but worthy gentleman. *Shakespeare.*

3. To reduce to, as to the ultimate end.

You profess and practise to refer all things to  
yourself. *Bacon.*

4. To reduce, as to a class.

The sales, predominant in quick lime, we refer  
rather to hydrate, than acid. *Boyle.*

**TO REFER.** *v. n.*

1. To respect; to have relation.  
Of those places, that refer to the flutting and  
opening the abyss, I take notice of that in Job. *Purcell.*

2. To appeal.

In suits it is good to refer to some friend of  
trust. *Bacon.*

**REFEREE.** *n. s.* [*from refer*.] One to  
whom any thing is referred.

Referees and arbitrators seldom forget them-  
selves. *Leffrange.*

**REFERENCE.** *n. s.* [*from refer*.]

1. Relation; respect; view toward; allu-  
sion to.

The knowledge of that which man is in reference  
unto himself and other things in relation unto man,  
I may term the mother of all those principles, which  
are decrees in that law of nature, whereby human  
actions are framed. *Hooker.*

Jupiter was the son of Aether and Dura, so  
called, because the one had reference to his celestial  
condition, the other discovered his natural  
virtues. *Raleigh.*

Christian religion commands sobriety, temper-  
ance, and moderation, in reference to our appe-  
tites and passions. *Tillotson.*

2. Dismission to another tribunal.

It passed in England without the least reference  
hither. *Swift.*

**REFERENDARY.** *n. s.* [*referendus*, Latin.]  
One to whose decision any thing is re-  
ferred.

In suits, it is good to refer to some friend of trust;  
but let him chuse well his referendaries. *Bacon.*

**TO REFERMENT.** *v. a.* [*re* and *ferment*.]

To ferment anew.

The admitted nurse agitates the blood,  
Revives its fire, and referments the blood. *Blacken.*

**REFERABLE.** *adj.* [*from refer*.] Capa-

## R. E. F.

ble of being considered, as in relation to  
something else.

Unto God all parts of time are alike, unto whom  
none are referrible, and all things present, unto  
whom nothing is past or to come, but who is the  
same yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow. *Brown.*

**TO REFINE.** *v. a.* [*refiner*, Fr.]

1. To purify; to clear from dross and  
recrement.

I will refine them as silver is refined, and will try  
them as gold is tried. *Zechariah.*

Weigh ev'ry word, and ev'ry thought refine.

The red Dutch currant yields a rich juice, to be  
diluted with a quantity of water boiled with refined  
sugar. *Morimer.*

2. To make elegant; to polish; to make  
accurate.

Queen Elizabeth's time was a golden age for a  
world of refined wits, who honoured poetry with  
their pens. *Peachment.*

Love refines the thoughts, and hush his feat  
In reason. *Milton.*

The same traditional fash, which renders the  
bodies of children, born from wealthy parents,  
weak, may perhaps refine their spirits. *Swift.*

**TO REFINE.** *v. n.*

1. To improve in point of accuracy or  
delicacy.

Chaucer refined on Boccaccio, and mended his  
stories. *Dryden.*

Let a lord but own the happy lines;  
How the wit brightens, how the taste refines! *Pope.*

2. To grow pure.

The pure lapsed stream, when foul with stains,  
Works itself clear, and as it runs refines. *Addison.*

3. To affect nicely.

He makes another paragraph about our refining  
in controversy, and coming nearer still to the  
church of Rome. *Atterbury.*

**REFINEMENT.** *n. s.* [*from refine*.] With  
affected elegance.

Will any dog  
Refinedly leave his bitches and his bones  
To turn a wheel? *Dryden.*

**REFINEMENT.** *n. s.* [*from refine*.]

1. The act of purifying, by clearing any  
thing from dross and recrementitious  
matter.

2. The state of being pure.

The more bodies are of kin to spirit in subtilty  
and refinement, the more diffusible are they. *Norris.*

3. Improvement in elegance or purity.

From the civil war to this time, I doubt whether  
the corruptions in our language have not equalled  
its refinements. *Swift.*

The religion of the gospel is only the refinement  
and exaltation of our best faculties. *Law.*

4. Artificial practice.

The rules religion prescribes are more successful  
in public and private affairs, than the refinements  
of irregular cunning. *Rogers.*

5. Affeculation of elegant improvement.

The flats about town had a design to leave us in  
the lurch, by some of their late refinements. *Addison.*

**REFINER.** *n. s.* [*from refine*.]

1. Purifier; one who clears from dross or  
recrement.

The furnaces of iron observe, that that iron stone  
is hardest to melt, which is fullest of metal; and  
that easiest, which hath most dross. *Bacon.*

2. Improver in elegance.

As they have been to great refiners of our lan-  
guage, so it hath been my chief ambition to imitate  
them. *Swift.*

3. Inventor of superfluous subtilties.

No man is less of the truth of things, than these  
great refiners and vacillants, who are to wonderfully  
subtle, and over-subtle their conceivings. *Swift.*

**TO REFIN.** *v. a.* [*refait*, Fr. *re* and *fin*.]

To repair; to restore after damage.

He will not allow that there are any such signs of art in the make of the present globe, or that there was so great care taken in the refitting of it up again at the deluge.

Permit our ships a shelter on your shores,  
Rejoiced from your woods with planks and oars.

**TO REFLECT.** *v. a.* [*reflehir*, Fr. *reflécir*, Lat.] To throw back.

We, his gather'd beams  
Reflected, may with matter's fire be tamed. Milton.  
Lodges close together reflect their own colour. Dryden.

**TO REFLECT.** *v. n.*

1. To throw back light.

In dead men's tombs, and in those holes,  
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,  
As 'twere in form of eyes, reflecting gems. Shakspeare.

2. To bend back.

Inanimate matter moves always in a straight line, and never reflects in an angle, nor bends in a circle, which is a continual reflection, unless either by some external impulse, or by an intrinsic principle of gravity. Bentley.

3. To throw back the thoughts upon the past or on themselves.

The imagination casts thoughts in our way, and forces the understanding to reflect upon them.

In every action reflect upon the end, and in your understanding it, consider why you do it. Taylor.  
Who hath, who could such ill events expect?  
With shame on his own counsel, doth reflect. Denham.

When men are grown up, and reflect on their own minds, they cannot find any thing more ancient there, than those opinions which were taught them before their memory began to keep a register of their actions. Locke.

It is hard, that any part of my hand should be setled upon one who has used me to ill, and yet I could not see a spring of any bough of this whole walk of trees, but I should reflect upon her and her severity. Spectator.

Let the king dismiss his woes,  
Reflecting on her fair rengaun;  
And take the cypress from his brows,  
To put his wonted laurels on. Prior.

4. To consider attentively.

Into myself my reason's eye I turn'd;  
And as I much reflected, much I mourn'd. Prior.

5. To throw reproach or censure.

Neither do I reflect in the least upon the memory of his late majesty, whom I entirely acquit of any imputation. Swift.

6. To bring reproach.

Errors of wives reflect on husbands still. Dryden.

**REFLECTANT.** *adj.* [*reflécens*, Lat.] Bending back; flying back.

The ray descendent, and the ray reflectant, flying with so great a speed, that the air between them cannot take a formal play any way, before the beams of the light be on both sides of it; it follows, that, according to the nature of humid things, it must first only swell. Digby.

**REFLECTION.** *n. f.* [from *reflect*: thence I think *reflexion* less proper: *reflexion*, Fr. *reflexus*, Latin.]

1. The act of throwing back.

The eye sees not itself,  
But by reflection from other things. Shakspeare.  
If the sun's light consisted but of one sort of rays, there would be but one colour, and it would be impossible to produce any new by reflections or refractions. Cheyne.

2. The act of bending back.

Inanimate matter moves always in a straight line, nor ever reflects in an angle or circle, which is a continual reflection, unless by some external impulse. Bentley.

3. That which is reflected.

She shines not upon souls, lest the reflection should hurt her. Shakspeare.  
As the sun in water we can bear,  
Yet not the sun, but his reflection there.

So let us view her here, in what she was,  
And take her image in this wat'ry glass. Dryden.

4. Thought thrown back upon the past, or the absent, on itself.

The three first parts I dedicate to my old friends, to take off those melancholy reflections, which the sense of age, infirmity, and death may give them. Denham.

This dreadful image so possess'd her mind,  
She ceas'd all farther hope; and now began  
To make reflection on the unhappy man. Dryden.  
Job's reflections on his once flourishing estate, did at the same time afflict and encourage him. Atterbury.

What wounding reproaches of soul must he feel,  
From the reflections on his own ingratitude. Rogers.

5. The action of the mind upon itself.

Reflection is the perception of the operations of our own minds within us, as it is employed about the ideas it has got. Locke.

6. Attentive consideration.

This delight grows and improves under thought and reflection; and while it exercises, does also endear itself to the mind; at the same time employing and inflaming the meditations. South.

7. Censure.

He said; and oh! may no reflection shed  
Its poisonous venom on the royal head. Prior.

**REFLECTIVE.** *adj.* [from *reflect*.]

1. Throwing back images.

When the weary king gave place to night,  
His beams lie to his royal brother lent,  
And to those fill in his reflective light. Dryden.  
In the reflective stream the shining blade,  
Viewing her charms impair'd, abash'd shall hide  
Her purple head. Prior.

2. Considering things past; considering the operations of the mind.

Fore'd by reflective reason I confess,  
That human science is uncertain guess. Prior.

**REFLECTOR.** *n. f.* [from *reflect*.] Considerer.

There is scarce any thing that nature has made, or that men do suffer, whence the devout reflector cannot take an occasion of an inspiring meditation. Boyle.

**REFLEX.** *adj.* [*reflexus*, Lat.] Directed backward.

The motions of my mind are as obvious to the reflex act of the soul, or the turning of the intellectual eye inward upon its own actions, as the passions of my sense are obvious to my sense; I see the object, and I perceive that I see it. Hale.

The order and beauty of the inanimate parts of the world, the discernible ends of them to exercise a reflex argument, that it is the workmanship, not of blind mechanism or blunder chance, but of an intelligent and benign agent. Bentley.

**REFLEX.** *n. f.* [*reflexus*, Lat.] Reflection.

There was no other way for angels to sin, but by reflect of their understandings upon themselves. Hooker.

I'll say you gray is not the morning's eye,  
'Tis but the pale reflex of Cynthia's brow. Shakspeare.

**REFLEXIBILITY.** *n. f.* [from *reflexible*.]

The quality of being reflexible.

Reflexibility of rays is their disposition to be reflected or turned back into the same medium from any other medium, upon whose surface they fall, and rays are more or less reflexible, which are turned back more or less easily. Newton.

**REFLEXIBLE.** *adj.* [from *reflexus*, Lat.] Having respect to something past.

That assurance reflexive cannot be a divine faith, but at the most an human, yet such as perhaps I may have no doubting mixed with. Hammond.

**REFLEXIVELY.** *adv.* [from *reflexive*.] In a backward direction.

Solomon tells us life and death are in the power

of the tongue, and that not only directly in respect of the good or ill we may do to others, but reflexively also in respect of what may rebound to ourselves. Government of the Tongue.

**REFLOAT.** *n. f.* [*re and float*.] Club, reflux.

The main float and refloat of the sea, is by consent of the universe, as part of the diurnal motion. Bacon.

**TO REFLOURISH.** *v. a.* [*re and flourish*.] To flourish anew.

Virtue given for lost  
Revives, rejoyceth with it, then vigorous most,  
When most unactive deem'd. Milton.

**TO REFLOW.** *v. n.* [*refluer*, Fr. *re and flow*.] To flow back.

**REFLUENT.** *adj.* [*refluens*, Lat.] Running back; flowing back.

The liver receives the refluxent blood almost from all the parts of the abdomen. Arbuthnot.

Tell, by what paths,  
Back to the fountain's head the sea conveys  
The refluxent rivers, and the land repays. Blackmore.

**REFLUX.** *n. f.* [*reflux*, Fr. *refluxus*, Lat.] Backward course of water.

Reflexes  
Mine own that 'bide upon me, all from me  
Shall with a fierce reflux on me rebound. Milton.

The variety of the flux and reflux of Purpus, whether the same do ebb and flow seven times a day, is inconvertible. Brown.

**REFUGILLATION.** *n. f.* [*refugillo*, Lat.] Restoration of strength by refreshment.

**TO REFORM.** *v. a.* [*reformo*, Lat. *reformer*, Fr.] To change from worse to better.

A sect in England, following the very same rule of policy, seeketh to reform even the French reformation, and purge out from thence all dregs of popery. Hooker.

Seat worthier of Gods, was built  
With second thoughts, reforming what was old. Milton.

May no such storm  
Fall on our times, where from most reform. Denham.

Now low'ring looks preface approaching wars,  
And now prevailing love her face returns. Dryden.

One cannot attempt the perfect reformation of the languages of the world, without rendering them ridiculous. Locke.

The example alone of a vicious prince will corrupt usage; but that of a good one will not only reform it.

**TO REFORM.** *v. n.* To pass by change from worse to better.

Was his doctrine of the mass struck out in the conflict? or did it give him occasion of reformation in this point? Atterbury.

**REFORM.** *n. f.* [Fr.] Reformation.

**REFORMATION.** *n. f.* [*reformation*, Fr. from *reform*.]

1. Change from worse to better: commonly used of human manners.

Never came reformation in a flood  
With such a heady current, scow'ring faults;  
Nor over Hydra-headed wilfulness  
So soon did lose his seat, as in this king. Shakspeare.

Satire lasses vice into reformation. Dryden.

The pagan converts mention this great reformation of those who had been the greatest sinners with that sudden and surprising change, which the christian religion made in the lives of the most prodigal.

2. [By way of eminence.] The change of religion from the corruptions of popery to its primitive state.

The burden of the reformation lay on Luther's shoulders. Atterbury.

**REFORMER.** *n. f.* [from *reform*.]

1. One who makes a change for the better; an amender.

Publick reformers had need first practice that on their own hearts, which they purpose to try on others. King Charles.

# REF

The complaint is more general, than the endeavours to redress it: abroad every man would be a reformer, how very few at home! *Spratt.*

It was honour enough, to behold the English churches, reformed; that is, delivered from the reformers. *South.*

One of those who changed religion from popish corruptions and innovations. Our best reformers were famous confessors and martyrs all over the world. *Bacon.*

REFRACT. *v. a.* [*refractus*, Latin.] To break the natural course of rays.

If its angle of incidence be large, and the refractive power of the medium not very strong to throw it far from the perpendicular, it will be refracted. *Cheyne.*

Rays of light are urged by the refracting media. *Cheyne.*

Refracted from von eastern cloud, The grand ethereal bow shoots up. *Thomson.*

REFRACTION. *n. f.* [*refraction*, Fr.]

Refraction, in general, is the incurvation or change of determination in the body moved, which happens to it whilst it enters or penetrates any medium: in dioptricks, it is the variation of a ray of light from that right line, which it would have pursued on, had not the density of the medium varied it aside. *Harris.*

Refraction, out of the rarer medium into the denser, is made towards the perpendicular. *Newton.*

REFRACTIVE. *adj.* [*from refract*.] Having the power of refraction.

Those superficies of transparent bodies reflect the greatest quantity of light, which have the greatest refracting power; that is, which intercede mediums that differ most in their refractive densities. *Newton.*

REFRACTORINESS. *n. f.* [*from refractory*.] Sullen obstinacy.

I did never allow any man's refractoriness against the privileges and orders of the houses. *K. Charles.* Great complaint was made by the prebendaries, of my refractoriness to obey the parliament's will. *Saunders.*

REFRACTORY. *adj.* [*refractorius*, Fr. *refractorius*, Lat. and so should be written *refractory*.] It is now accented on the first syllable, but by *Shakespeare* on the second. [Obstinate; perverse; contumacious.]

There is a law in each well-order'd nation, To curb those raging appetites that are At disobedient and refractory. *Shakespeare.*

A rough brawn'd swain, being brought before a wide justice for some misdemeanour, was by him ordered to be sent away to prison, and was refractory after he heard his doom, inasmuch as he would not put a foot from the place where he stood; saying, it was better to stand, where he was, than go to a worse place. *Bacon.*

Anger compliance with any illegal and extravagant ways, like violent motions in nature, soon grows weary of itself, and ends in a refractory turbulence. *King Charles.*

Refractory martial! if thou wilt not trust thy hands, take what follows; know assuredly, before next full moon, that thou wilt be hung up in chains. *Arbutnot.*

These atoms of theirs may have it in them, but they are refractory and sullen; and therefore, like to a of the same temper, must be banged and battered into reason. *Bentley.*

REFRAGABLE. *adj.* [*refragabilis*, Lat.] Capable of confutation and conviction.

REFRAIN. *v. a.* [*refrainer*, Fr. *re and frenum*, Lat.] To hold back; to keep from action.

Hold not thy tongue, O God, keep not still silence; refrain not thyself. *Psalms.*

My son, walk not thou in the way with them, refrain thy foot from their path. *Proverbs.*

Not from the holy one of heav'n's Refrain'd his tongue. *Milton.*

Refrain'd, his wrath shall now refrain, On what the furies of the gods in vain. *Pope.*

REFRAIN. *v. w.* To forbear; to abstain; to spare.

# REF

In what place, or upon what consideration soever it be, they do it, were it in their own opinion of no force being done, they would undoubtedly refrain to do it. *Hawker.*

For my name's sake will I defer mine anger, and refrain for thee, that I cut thee not off. *Isaiah.*

That they fed not on flesh, at least the faithful party before the flood, may become more probable, because they refrained therefrom some time after. *Brown.*

REFRANGIBILITY. *n. f.* [*from refrangible*.]

Refrangibility of the rays of light, is their disposition to be refracted or turned out of their way, in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another. *Newton.*

REFRANGIBLE. *adj.* [*re and frango*, Latin.]

As some rays are more refrangible than others; that is, are more turn'd out of their course, in passing from one medium to another, it follows, that after such refraction, they will be separated, and their distinct colour observed. *Lake.*

REFRENA'ION. *n. f.* [*re and frango*, Lat.] The act of restraining.

To REFRESH. *v. a.* [*refraischer*, French; *refrigero*, Latin.]

1. To recreate; to relieve after pain, fatigue, or want.

Service shall with steel'd sinews toil; And labour shall refresh it with hope. *Shaksp.*

After his studies, or his usual pain. *Shakspere.*

He was in no danger to be overtaken; so that he was content to refresh his men. *Clarendon.*

His men's are coarse and short, his employment variable, his deep certain and refreshing, neither interrupted with the labours of a guilty mind, nor the aches of a crazy body. *South.*

If you would have trees to thrive, take care that no plants be near them, which may deprive them of nourishment, or hinder refreshings and helps that they might receive. *Mortimer.*

2. To improve by new touches any thing impaired.

The rest refresh the feckly snakes, that fold The shield of Pallas, and renew their gold. *Dryden.*

3. To refrigerate; to cool.

A dew coming after heat refresheth. *Ferri-facilius.*

REFRESH. *n. f.* [*from refresh*.] That which refreshes.

The kind refresher of the summer heats. *Thomson.*

REFRESHMENT. *n. f.* [*from refresh*.]

1. Relief after pain, want, or fatigue.

2. That which gives relief; as food, rest.

He was full of agony and horror upon the approach of a dismal death, and so had most need of the refreshments of society, and the friendly assistances of his disciples. *South.*

Such honest refreshments and comforts of life, our christian liberty has made it lawful for us to use. *Spratt.*

REFRET. *n. f.* The burden of a song. *Diell.*

REFRIGERANT. *adj.* [*refrigerant*, Fr. *from refrigerate*.] Cooling; mitigating heat.

In the cure of gangrenes, you must be ware of dry heat, and resort to things that are refrigerant, with inward warmth and virtue of cherishing. *Bacon.*

If it arise from any external cause, apply refrigerants, without any preceding evacuation. *Whitman.*

To REFRI'GERATE. *v. a.* [*refrigere*, *re and frigere*, Latin.] To cool.

The great breezes, which the motion of the air in great circles, such as the girdle of the world produceth, do refrigerate; and therefore in those parts noon is nothing so hot, when the breezes are great, as about ten of the clock in the forenoon. *Bacon.*

Whether they be refrigerated inclinably, or somewhat equinozically, though in a lesser degree, they discover some verities. *Brown.*

REFRIGERATION. *n. f.* [*refrigeratio*, Lat. *refrigeration*, French.] The act of cooling;

the state of being cooled.

# REF

Divine deities; the cause may be the refrigeration of the tongue, whereby it is less apt to move. *Bacon.* If the mere refrigeration of the air would fit it for breathing, this might be somewhat helped with bellows. *Withins.*

REFRIGERATIVE. *adj.* [*refrigeratif*, French; *refrigeratorius*, Latin.] Cooling; having the power to cool.

REFRIGERATORY. *n. f.*

1. That part of a distilling vessel that is placed about the head of a still, and filled with water to cool the condensing vapours; but this is now generally done by a worm or spiral pipe, turning through a tub of cold water. *Quincy.*

2. Any thing internally cooling.

A delicate wine and a durable refrigeratory. *Mortimer.*

REFRIGERIUM. *n. f.* [*Latin*] Cool refreshment; refrigeration.

It must be acknowledged, the ancients have talked much of annual refrigeriums, respites, or intervals of punishment to the damned; as particularly on the festivals. *South.*

REFR. *part. pret. of reate.*

1. Deprived; taken away. Obsolete.

Thus we well left, he better left, In heaven to take his place,

That by like life and death, at last, We may obtain like grace. *Ascham.*

I, in a desperate bay of death, Like a poor bark, of sails and tackling left,

Ruth all to pieces on thy rocky bottom. *Shakespeare.*

Another ship had friz'd on us, And would have left the others of their pray. *Shak.*

Our dying hero, from the continent Ravish'd whole towns, and forts from Spaniards left, As his last legacy to Britain left. *Waller.*

2. [*part. of reate*.] Took away. Obsolete.

So twist them both, they not a linkin left, And when I lands full'd, the old deeps lives they left. *Spenser.*

About his shoulders broad he threw, An airy hude of some wild beast, whom he

In savage forest by adventure flew, And left the spoil his ornament to be. *Spenser.*

REFUG. *n. f.* [*refuge*, French; *refugium*, Latin.]

1. Shelter from any danger or distress; protection.

Rock, dens, and caves; but I in none of these Find place of refuge. *Milton.*

The young vipers supposed to break through the belly of the dam, upon any flight, for protection run into it; nor then the old one receives them in at her mouth, which way, the triplet bring past, they will return again, which is a peculiar way of refuge. *Brown.*

Those who take refuge in a multitude, have an Arm comit to answer for. *Atterbury.*

2. That which gives shelter or protection.

The Lord will be a refuge for the oppressed; a refuge in times of trouble. *Psalms.*

They shall be your refuge from the avenger of blood. *Job.*

Fair may fly, the refuge and redoubt Of those whom fate pursues. *Dryden.*

3. Expedient in districts.

This last old man, Whom with a crack'd heart I have sent to Rome, I lov'd me above the mentor of a father:

Their latest refuge was to find him. *Shakespeare.*

4. Expedient in general.

Light must be supplied, among graceless refuges, by terracing any person in danger of darkness. *Withins.*

To REFUG. *v. a.* [*refugier*, French; *from the noun*.] To shelter; to protect.

Silly beggars, Who sitting in the stocks, refuge their shame, That may have, and others must, sit there. *Shak.*

Dreads the vengeance of her injur'd lord; Er'a by those gods, who refuge'd her, abscond. *Dryden.*



# REF

**REFUGER.** *n. f.* [*refugie*, French.] One who flies to shelter or protection.

Your *refuges*, at best they purchase here;  
And from as denizen'd, they denounce. *Dryden.*  
This is become more necessary in some of their governments, since to many *refugees* scolded among them. *Addison.*

**REFULGENCE.** *n. f.* [from *refulgent*.] Splendour; brightness.

**REFULGENT.** *adj.* [*refulgens*, Latin.] Bright; shining; glittering; splendid.

He neither might nor wish'd to know  
A more *refulgent* light. *Waller.*  
So conspicuous and *refulgent* a truth is that of God's being the author of man's felicity, that the dispute is not so much concerning the thing, as concerning the manner of it. *Boyle.*

When his *refulgent* arms flash'd through the shady plain,  
Fled from his well-known face. *Dryden.*

**REFULGENTLY.** *adv.* [from *refulgent*.] In a shining manner.

**TO REFUND.** *v. n.* [*refundere*, Latin.]

1. To pour back.  
Were the humours of the eye transfused with any colour, they would *refund* that colour upon the object, and so it would not be represented as in itself it is. *Ray.*

2. To repay what is received; to restore.  
A governor, that had pillaged the people, was, for receiving of bribes, sentenced to *refund* what he had wrongfully taken. *LeStrange.*

Such wise men as himself account all that is past to be also gone; and know, that there can be no gain in *refunding*, nor any profit in paying debts. *South.*

How to Icarus, in the bridal hour,  
Shall I, by waste undone, *refund* the dow'r? *Pope.*

3. *Swift* has somewhere the absurd phrase, to *refund* himself, for to *reimburse*.

**REFUSAL.** *n. f.* [from *refuse*.]

1. The act of refusing; denial of any thing demanded or solicited.

God has born with all his weak and obstinate *refusals* of grace, and has given him time day after day. *Hogers.*

2. The preemption; the right of having any thing before another; option.

When employments go a begging for want of hands, they shall be sure to have the refusal. *Smyth.*

**TO REFUSE.** *v. a.* [*refusare*, French.]

1. To deny what is solicited or required; not to comply with.

If he should chide the right casket, you should *refuse* to perform his father's will, if you should *refuse* to accept him. *Shakespeare.*

Having most affectionately set life and death before him, and conjured them to chide one, and avoid the other, he still leaves unto me, us to free and rational agents, a liberty to *refuse* all his calls, unless his talents lie by them unprofitable. *Hammond.*

Wonder not then what God for you saw good  
If I *refuse* not, but convert, as you,  
To proper subsistence. *Milton.*

Common experience has justly a mighty influence on the minds of men, to make them give or *refuse* credit to any thing proposed. *Locke.*

2. To reject; to disunite without a grant.

I may neither chide whom I would, nor *refuse* whom I dislike. *Shakespeare.*

**TO REFUSE.** *v. n.* Not to accept; not to comply.

Women are made as they themselves would choose;

Too proud to ask, too humble to *refuse*. *Garth.*

**REFUSE.** *adj.* [from the verb. The noun has its accent on the first syllable, the verb on the second.] Unworthy of reception; left when the rest is taken.

Every thing else and *refuse* they destroyed. *Samuel.*  
He never had vexatious law-disputes about his dues, but had his tithes fully paid, and not of the most *refuse* parts, but generally the very best. *Fell.*

# REG

Please to bestow on him the *refuse* letters; he hopes by printing them to get a plentiful provision. *Spectator.*

**REFUSE.** *n. f.* That which remains disregarded when the rest is taken.

We dare not disgrace our worldly superiors with offering unto them such *refuse*, as we bring unto God himself. *Hooker.*

Many kinds have much *refuse*, which counter-vaile that which they have excellent. *Bacon.*

I knew not whether it be more shame or wonder, to see that men can so put off ingenuity, as to descend to so base a vice; yet we daily see it done, and that not only by the scum and *refuse* of the people. *Government of the Tongue.*

Down with the falling stream the *refuse* run,  
To raise with joyful news his drooping son. *Dryden.*  
This humour keeps more than he wants, and gives a vast *refuse* of his superfluities to purchase heaven. *Addison.*

**REFUSER.** *n. f.* [from *refuse*.] He who refuses.

Some few others are the only *refusers* and condemnors of this catholic practice. *Taylor.*

**REFUTAL.** *n. f.* [from *refute*.] Refutation.

**REFUTATION.** *n. f.* [*refutatio*, Latin; *refutation*, French; from *refute*.] The act of refuting; the act of proving false or erroneous.

'Tis such infernal absurd stuff, that we will not honour it with especial *refutation*. *Bentley.*

**TO REFUTE.** *v. a.* [*refuto*, Latin; *refuter*, French.] To prove false or erroneous. Applied to persons or things.

Self destruction taught, *refutes*  
That excellence thought in thee. *Milton.*

He knew that there were to many witnesses in these two miracles, that it was impossible to *refute* such multitudes. *Addison.*

**TO REGAIN.** *v. a.* [*regagner*, French; *re* and *gain*.] To recover; to gain anew.

Hopet'd to regain  
Thy love, from thee I wail not hide  
What thoughts in my unquiet breast are ris'n. *Milt.*  
We've driven back

These heathen Saxons, and *regain'd* our earth,  
As earth recovers from an ebbing tide. *Dryden.*

As soon as the mind *regains* the power to stop or continue any of these motions of the body or thoughts, we then consider the man as a free agent. *Locke.*

**REGAL.** *adj.* [*regal*, French; *regalis*, Latin.] Royal; kingly.

Edward, duke of York,  
Usurps the *regal* title and the seat  
Of England's true anointed lawful heir. *Shakespeare.*

Why am I sent far to a king,  
Before I have spok on the *regal* thoughts  
Wherewith I reign'd. *Shakespeare.*

With them comes a third of *regal* port,  
With faded splendor worn, who by his guilt  
And fierce demerit, seems the prince of hell. *Milton.*

When was there ever a better prince on the throne than the present queen? I do not talk of her government, her love of the people, or qualities that are purely *regal*; but her piety, charity, temperance, and conjugal love. *Sayre.*

**REGAL.** *n. f.* [*regale*, French.] A musical instrument.

The sounds that produce tones, are ever from such bodies as are in their parts and parts equal; and such are in the nightingale pipes or *regals* or organs. *Bacon.*

**REGALTY.** *n. f.* [Latin.] The prerogative of monarchy.

**TO REGALE.** *v. a.* [*regalar*, French; *regulare*, Italian.] To refresh; to entertain; to gratify.

I with warming puff *regal'd* chill'd fingers. *Philips.*

**REGALE.** *n. f.* An entertainment; a treat.

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**REGALMENT.** *n. f.* [*regalement*, Fr.] Refreshment; entertainment.

The mules still require

Humid *regalement*, nor will aught avail  
Imploping Phœbus with unmoisten'd lips. *Philips.*

**REGALIA.** *n. f.* [Latin.] Emblems of royalty.

**REGALTY.** *n. f.* [*regalis*, Latin.] Royalty; sovereignty; kingship.

Behold the image of mortality,  
And feeble nature cloth'd with fleshly tire,  
When raging passion with fierce tyranny,  
Robs reason of her due regality. *Spenser.*

He neither could, nor would, yield to any denudation of the crown of France, in to ritory *regality*. *Bacon.*

He came partly in by the sword, and had by courage in all points of *regality*. *Bacon.*

The majesty of England might hang like *regality* on the neck of a magnetick charm, between the privileges of the two houses, in any imagination. *King Charles.*

**TO REGARD.** *v. a.* [*regarder*, French.]

1. To value; to attend to as worthy of notice.

This aspect of mine,  
The best *regarded* virgins of our clime  
Have lov'd. *Shakespeare.*

He denies

To know their God, or message to *regard*. *Milton.*

2. To observe; to remark.

How much you note him,

You offend him; too, and *regard* him not. *Shakespeare.*

3. To mind as an object of grief or terror.

The king marvelled at the young man's courage for that he nothing *regarded* the pains. *Marlowe.*

4. To observe religiously.

He that *regardeth* the day, *regardeth* it unto the Lord; and he that *regardeth* not the day, to the Lord he doth not *regard* it. *Romans.*

5. To pay attention to.

He that observeth the wind shall never sow, and he that *regardeth* the clouds shall never reap. *Proverbs.*

6. To respect; to have relation to.

7. To look toward.

It is a peninsula, which *regardeth* the mainland. *Strabo.*

**REGARD.** *n. f.* [*regard*, French; from the verb.]

1. Attention as to a matter of importance.

The nature of the sentence he is to pronounce, the rule of judgment by which he will proceed, requires that a particular *regard* be had to the observation of this precept. *Attol.*

2. Respect; reverence.

To him they had *regard*, because long he lov'd bewitched them.

With some *regard* to what is just and right,  
They'll lead their lives. *Shakespeare.*

3. Note; enmence.

Macbeth was a man of meanest *regard* among them, neither having wealth nor power. *Spenser.*

4. Respect; account.

Change was thought necessary, in *regard* of the great hurt which the church did receive by a number of things then in use. *Hooker.*

5. Relation; reference.

How best we may  
Compass our present evils with *regard*  
Of what we are and where. *Milton.*

Their business is to address all the ranks of mankind, and persuade them to pursue and persevere in virtue, with *regard* to themselves; in justice to good men, with *regard* to their neighbours, and piety towards God. *Shakespeare.*

6. [*regard*, French.] Look; aspect directed to another.

Soft words to his fierce passion she *regard'd*.  
But her with stern *regard* he thus repell'd. *Milton.*  
He, surpris'd with humble joy, survey'd  
One sweet *regard*, shot by the royal maid. *Dryden.*

7. Prospect; object of sight. Not properly in use.

# REG

Throw out our eyes for brave Othello,  
Even till we make the main and th' aerial blue  
An indistinct regard. *Shakespeare.*

**REGARDABLE**, *adj.* [from *regard*.]

1. Observable. Not used.

I cannot discover this difference of the badger's  
legs, although the *regardable* side be defined, and  
the brevity by most imputed unto the left. *Brown.*

2. Worthy of notice. Not used.

Tintogel, more famous for his antiquity, than *regardable*  
for his present estate, abutteth on the sea. *Carew.*

**REGARDER**, *n. f.* [from *regard*.] One that  
regards.

**REGARDFUL**, *adj.* [from *regard* and *full*.] At-  
tentive; taking notice of.

Bryan was so *regardful* of his charge, as he never  
disputed any matter, but first he acquainted the  
general. *Hayward.*

Let a man be very tender and *regardful* of every  
pious motion made by the spirit of God to his  
heart. *South.*

**REGARDFULLY**, *adv.* [from *regardful*.]

1. Attentively; heedfully.

2. Respectfully.

Is this th' Athenian minion, whom the world  
Vow'd to *regardfully*? *Shakespeare.*

**REGARDLESSLY**, *adv.* [from *regardless*.]

Without heed.

**REGARDLESSNESS**, *n. f.* [from *regardless*.]

Heedlessness; negligence; inattention.

**REGARDLESS**, *adj.* [from *regard*.] Heed-

less; negligent; inattentive.

He liketh us to fall into mischance,  
That is *regardless* of his governance. *Spenser.*

*Regardless* of the bliss wherein he sat,  
Second to thee, offered himself to die  
For man's offence. *Milton.*

We must learn to be deaf and *regardless* of other  
things, besides the present subject of our medita-  
tion. *Watts.*

**REGENCY**, *n. f.* [from *regent*.]

1. Authority; government.

As Christ took manhood, that by it he might be  
capable of death, whereunto he humbly himself;  
so because manhood is the proper subject of com-  
passion and feeling pity, which maketh the scepter  
of Christ's *regency* even in the kingdom of heaven  
actual. *Hooker.*

Men have knowledge and strength to fit them  
for action: women affection, for their better com-  
pliance; and herewith beauty to compensate their  
inflection, by giving them an equivalent *regency*  
over men. *Greene.*

2. Vicarious government.

This great minister, finding the *regency* shaken  
by the action of so many great ones within,  
and by the terror of the Spanish greatness without,  
durst begin a war. *Temple.*

3. The district governed by a viceroy.

Regions they pass'd, the mighty *regencies*  
Of Scythia. *Milton.*

4. Those collectively to whom vicarious  
regality is intrusted: as, the *regency*  
transacted affairs in the king's absence.

To **REGENERATE**, *v. a.* [*regenero*,  
Latin.]

1. To reproduce; to produce anew.

About the sun of this east of Desmond, who lost  
his head, were restored to the earldom; yet could  
not the king's grace *regenerate* obedience in that  
degenerate house, but it grew rather more wild.  
*Davies.*

Through all the soil a genial ferment spreads,  
*Regenerates* the plants, and new adorns the meads  
*Blackmore.*

An alkali, poured to that which is mixed with an  
acid, raises an effervescence, at the cessation of  
which, the salts, of which the acid is composed,  
will be *regenerated*. *Arbutnot.*

2. To make to be born anew; to renew by

# REG

change of carnal nature to a christian  
life.

No sooner was a convert initiated, but by an easy  
figure he became a new man, and both acted and  
looked upon himself as one *regenerated*, and born a  
second time into another state of existence. *Addison.*

**REGENERATE**, *adj.* [*regeneratus*, Latin.]

1. Reproduced.

Thou! the earthly author of my blood,  
Whose youthful spirit, in me *regenerate*,  
Doth with a twofold vigour hit me up  
To reach at victory. *Shakespeare.*

2. Born anew by grace to a christian life.

For from the mercy-seat above,  
Prevenient grace descending, had remov'd  
The stony from their hearts, and made new flesh  
*Regenerate* grow instead. *Milton.*

If you fulfil this resolution, though you fall  
sometimes by infirmity; nay, though you should  
fall into some greater act, even of deliberate sin,  
which you presently retract by confession and  
amendment, you are nevertheless in a *regenerate*  
estate, you live the life of a christian here, and shall  
inherit the reward that is promised to such in a  
glorious immortality hereafter. *Wake.*

**REGENERATENESS**, *n. f.* [from *regenerate*.]

The state of being regenerate.

**REGENERATION**, *n. f.* [*regeneration*, Fr.]

New birth; birth by grace from carnal  
affections to a christian life.

He saved us by the washing of *regeneration*,  
and renewing of the Holy Ghost. *Titus.*

**REGENT**, *adj.* [*regent*, French; *regens*,  
Latin.]

1. Governing; ruling.

The operations of human life flow not from the  
corporeal moles, but from some other active *regent*  
principle that resides in the body, or governs it,  
which we call the soul. *Hale.*

2. Exercising vicarious authority.

He together calls the *regent* powers  
Under him *regent*. *Milton.*

**REGENT**, *n. f.*

1. Governour; ruler.

Now for once begin'd  
Uriel, though *regent* of the sun, and held  
The sharpest-sighted spirit of all in heav'n. *Milton.*

Neither of these are any impediment, because  
the *regent* thereof is of an infinite immensity. *Hale.*  
But let a heifer with gilt horns be led  
To Juno, *regent* of the marriage bed. *Dryden.*

2. One invested with vicarious royalty.

Lord *regent*, I do greet your excellence  
With letters of commission from the king. *Shahj.*

**REGENTSHIP**, *n. f.* [from *regent*.]

1. Power of governing.

2. Deputed authority.

If York have ill demean'd himself in France,  
Then let him be deny'd the *regentship*. *Shakespeare.*

**REGERMINATION**, *n. f.* [*re* and *germina-*  
*tion*.] The act of sprouting again.

**REGIBLE**, *adj.* Governable. *Dut.*

**REGICIDE**, *n. f.* [*regicida*, Latin.]

1. Murderer of his king.

I through the mazes of the bloody field,  
Hunted your sacred life; which that I mist'd  
Was the propitious error of my fate,  
Not of my soul, my soul's a *regicide*. *Dryden.*

2. [*regicidium*, Latin.] Murder of his  
king.

Were it not for this amulet, how were it possible  
for any to think they may venture upon perjury,  
sacrilege, murder, *regicide*, without impending  
to their faultship? *Decay of Piety.*

Did fate or we, when great Atreides dy'd,  
Urge the bold traitor to the *regicide*? *Pope.*

**REGIMEN**, *n. f.* [Latin.] That care in  
diet and living, that is suitable to every  
particular course of medicine, or state of  
body.

Yet should some neighbour feel a pain,  
Just in the parts where I complain,

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How many a message would he send?  
What hearty prayers, that I should mend?

Enquire what *regimen* I kept,  
What gave me ease, and how I slept? *Swift.*

**REGIMENT**, *n. f.* [*regiment*, old French.]

1. Established government; polity; mode  
of rule. Not in use.

We all make complaint of the iniquity of our  
times, not unjustly, for the days are evil; but com-  
pare them with those times wherein there were no  
civil societies, with those times wherein there was  
as yet no manner of publick *regiment* established,  
and we have surely good cause to think, that God  
hath blessed us exceedingly. *Hooker.*

The corruption of our nature being presupposed,  
we may not deny, but that the law of nature doth  
now require of necessity some kind of *regiment*.

They utterly damn their own confessorian *regi-*  
*ment*, for the same can neither be proved by any  
literal texts of holy scripture, nor yet by necessary  
inference out of scripture. *White.*

2. Rule; authority. Not in use.

The *regiment* of the soul over the body, is the *regi-*  
*ment* of the more active part over the passive. *Hale.*

3. [*regiment*, French.] A body of soldiers  
under one colonel.

Higher to the plain we'll set forth,  
In best appointment, all our *regiments*. *Shakespeare.*

The elder did whole *regiments* afford,  
The younger brought his conduct and his sword. *Waller.*

The standing *regiments*, the fort, the town,  
All but this wicked filer are our own. *Waller.*

Now thy and  
Eugene, with *regiments* unequal prest,  
Awaits. *Philips.*

**REGIMENTAL**, *adj.* [from *regiment*.] Be-

longing to a regiment; military.

**REGION**, *n. f.* [*region*, Fr. *regio*, Latin.]

1. Tract of land; country; tract of space.

All the *regions*  
Do seemingly revolt; and, who resist,  
Are mock'd for valiant ignorance. *Shakespeare.*

Her eyes in heav'n  
Would through the airy *region* stream so bright,  
That birds would sing, and think it were not night. *Shakespeare.*

The upper *regions* of the air perceive the collec-  
tion of the matter of tempests before the air below.

They rag'd the goddess, and with fury traught,  
The reitless *regions* of the storms the sought. *Dryden.*

2. Part of the body.

The bow is bent and drawn, make from the shaft,  
—I let it fall rather, though the fork invade  
The *region* of my heart. *Shakespeare.*

3. Place; rank.

The gentleman kept company with the wild  
prince and Pons. He is of too high a *region*; he  
knows too much. *Shakespeare.*

**REGISTER**, *n. f.* [*registre*, French; *re-*  
*gistrum*, Latin.]

1. An account of any thing regularly kept.

Joy may you have, and everlasting fame,  
Of late most hard achievement by you done,  
For which enrolled is your glorious name  
In heavenly *registers* above the sun. *Spenser.*

Sir John, as you have one eye upon my foibles,  
as you hear them untold, turn another into the  
*register* of your own. *Shakespeare.*

This island, as appears by faithful *registers* of  
those times, had ships of great content.  
Of these experiments, our friend, pointing at the  
*register* of the dialogue, will perhaps give you a  
more particular account. *Hayle.*

For a conspiracy against the emperor Claudius,  
it was ordered that Scribonianus's name and con-  
sulate should be effaced out of all publick *registers*  
and inscriptions. *Addison.*

2. [*registrarius*, law Latin.] The officer  
whose business is to write and keep the  
register.

To **REGISTER**, *v. a.* [*registrer*, French;  
from the noun.]

# REG

1. To record; to preserve from oblivion by authentick accounts.

The Roman emperors registered their most remarkable buildings, as well as actions. Addison.

2. To enroll; to set down in a list.

Such follow him, as shall be register'd;

Part good; part bad: of bad the longer serowl.

Milton.

REGISTRY. *n. f.* [from *register*.]

1. The act of inserting in the register.

A little fee was to be paid for the registry. *Cræcant.*

2. The place where the register is kept.

3. A series of facts recorded.

I wonder why a *registry* has not been kept in the college of physicians of things invented. *Temple.*

REGLEMENT. *n. f.* [Fr.] Regulation.

Not used.

To speak of the reformation and reglement of usury, by the balance of commodities and discommodities thereof, two things are to be recomended.

Baron.

REGLET. *n. f.* [*reglette*, from *regle*, Fr.]

ledge of wood exactly planed, by which printers separate their lines in pages widely printed.

REGNANT. *adj.* [French.]

1. Reigning; having regal authority.

Princes as fly of their fecilities, and there may be reasonably supposed in queens *regnant* a little proportion of tenderness that way, more than in kings.

Watson.

2. Predominant; prevalent; having power.

The law was *regnant*, and could not be thought, Hell was not conquer'd, when the poet wrote.

Walton.

His guilt is clear, his proofs are pregnant,

A traitor to the vices *regnant*.

Suff.

TO REGORGE. *v. a.* [*re* and *gorge*.]

1. To vomit up; to throw back.

It was scornfully said, he had eaten the king's goose, and did then *regorge* the feathers. *Hayward.*

2. To swallow eagerly.

Drunk with wine,

And fat *regorg'd* of bulls and goats.

Milton.

3. [*regorger*, French.] To swallow back.

As tides at highest mark *regorge* the flood, So fate, that could no more improve their joy,

Took a malicious pleasure to destroy. *Dryden.*

TO REGRAFT. *v. a.* [*regresser*, French; *re* and *graft*.]

To graft again.

Or *regrafting* the same crows, may make fruit greater.

Baron.

TO REGRAUNT. *v. a.* [*re* and *graunt*.]

To graunt back.

He, by letters patents, incorporated them by the name of the dean and chapter of Trinity-church in Norwich, and *regraunted* their lands to them. *Aylmer.*

TO REGRAVE. *v. a.*

1. To offend; to shock.

The cloathing of the tortoise and viper rather *regraveth*, than pleaseth the eye.

Derham.

2. [*regratter*, French.] To engross; to forestall.

Neither should they buy any corn, unless it were to make malt thereof; for by such engrossing and *regrating*, the dearth, that commonly reigneth in England, hath been caused.

Spenser.

REGRAITER. *n. f.* [*regrattier*, French;

front *regrate*.] Foretaller; engrosser.

TO REGREET. *v. a.* [*re* and *greet*.]

To re salute; to greet a second time.

Hereford, on pain of death,

Till twice five summers have enrich'd our fields,

Shall not *regreet* our fair dominions,

But lead the stranger paths of banishment. *Shakspeare.*

REGREET. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Return or exchange of salutation. Not in use.

And shall these hands, so newly join'd in love, Whyoke this seizure, and this kind *regreet*?

Play fast and loose with faith?

Shakspeare.

REGRESS. *n. f.* [*regress*, French; *regressus*,

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Latin.] Passage back; power of passing back.

'Tis their natural place which they always tend to; and from which there is no progress nor *regress*.

Burnet.

TO REGRESS. *v. n.* [*regressus*, Latin.] To go back; to return; to pass back to the former state or place.

All being forced unto fluent consistencies, naturally *regress* into their former solidities. *Brown.*

REGRESSION. *n. f.* [*regressus*, Lat.] The act of returning or going back.

To desire there were no God, were plainly to unwith their own being, which must needs be annihilated in the subtraction of that essence, which substantially supporteth them, and restrains from *regression* into nothing. *Brown.*

REGRET. *n. f.* [*regret*, Fr. *regretto*, Italian.]

1. Vexation at something past; bitterness of reflection.

I never bare any touch of conscience with greater *regret*.

King Charles.

A passionate *regret* at sin, a grief and sadness at its memory, enters us into God's roll of mourners.

Decay of Piety.

Though sin offers itself in never so pleasing a drel, yet the remorse and inward *regret* of the soul, upon the communion of it, infinitely overabundance those faint gratifications it affords the senses. *South.*

2. Grief; sorrow.

Never any prince expressed a more lively *regret* for the loss of a servant, than his majesty did for this great man; in all offices of grace towards his servants, and in a wonderful solicitous care for the payment of his debts.

Clarendon.

That freedom, which all sorrows claim,

She does for thy content resign;

Her piety itself would blame,

If her *regrets* should waken thine.

Prior.

3. Dislike; aversion. Not proper.

Is it a virtue to have some ineffective *regrets* to damnation, and such a virtue too, as shall balance all our vices?

Decay of Piety.

TO REGRET. *v. a.* [*regretter*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To repent; to grieve at.

I shall not *regret* the trouble my experiments cost me, if they be found serviceable to the purposes of respiration.

Boyle.

Calmly he look'd on either life, and here saw nothing to *regret*, or there to fear;

From nature's temple feast his satisfy'd,

Thank'd heav'n that he had liv'd and that he dy'd.

Pope.

2. To be uneasy at. Not proper.

Those, the impiety of whole hives makes them *regret* a duty, and secretly with there were none, will greedily listen to atheistical notions. *Glanville.*

REGURDON. *n. f.* [*re* and *gurdon*.] Reward; recompense.

Stoop, and let your knee against my foot;

And in *regurdon* of that duty done,

I gird thee with the valiant sword of York.

Shakspeare.

TO REGURDON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To reward. The verb and noun are both obsolete.

Long since we were resolved of your truth, Your faithful service and your toil in war;

Yet never have you tasted your reward,

Or been *regurdon'd* with so much as thanks.

Shakspeare.

REGULAR. *adj.* [*regulier*, Fr. *regularis*, Latin.]

1. Agreeable to rule; consistent with the mode prescribed.

The common cant of critics is, that though the lines are good, it is not a *regular* piece. *Guardian.*

The ways of heav'n are dark and intricate; Puzled in mazes, and perplex'd with errors,

Our understanding traces them in vain,

Lost and bewild'rd in the fruitless search;

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Nor sees with how much art the windings run, Nor where the *regular* confusion ends. *Addis.*

So when we view some well-proportion'd dome, No monstrous height or breadth or length appear;

The whole at once is bold and *regular*. *Pope.*

2. Governed by strict regulations.

So just thy skill, to *regular* my rage

Pope.

3. In geometry.

A *regular* body is a solid, whose surface is composed of *regular* and equal figures, and whose solid angles are all equal, and of which there are five sorts, viz. 1. A pyramid comprehended under four equal and equilateral triangles. 2. A cube, whose surface is composed of six equal squares. 3. That which is bounded by eight equal and equilateral triangles. 4. That which is contained under two equal and equilateral pentagons. 5. A body consisting of twenty equal and equilateral triangles, and mathematicians demonstrate, that there can be no more *regular* bodies than these five. *Alphab.*

There is no universal reason, not confined to human fancy, that a figure, called *regular*, which hath equal sides and angles, is more beautiful than any irregular one. *Boyle.*

4. Instituted or initiated according to established forms or discipline: as, a *regular doctor*; *regular troops*.

5. Methodical; orderly.

More people are kept from a true sense and tale of religion, by a *regular* kind of reason and indulgence, than by gross drunkenness. *Law.*

REGULAR. *n. f.* [*regular*, Fr.]

In the Romish church, all persons are said to be *regulars*, that do profess and follow a certain rule of life, in Latin titled *regula*; and do likewise observe the three approved vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. *Aylmer.*

REGULARITY. *n. f.* [*regularité*, Fr. from *regular*.]

1. Agreeableness to rule.

2. Method; certain order.

*Regularity* is certain, where it is not so apparent, as in all Quids; for *regularity* is a limitate continued. *Cicero.*

He was a mighty lover of *regularity* and order, and managed all his affairs with the utmost exactness. *Alphab.*

REGULARLY. *adv.* [from *regular*.] In a

manner conecidant to rule; exactly.

If those painters, who have left us such hot platforms, had rigorously observed it in their figures, they had indeed made things more *regularly* true, but withal very unpleasing. *Dryden.*

With one judicious stroke,

On the plain ground Apelles drew

A circle *regularly* true.

Strains that neither ebb nor flow,

Correctly cold and *regularly* low.

TO REGULATE. *v. a.* [*regula*, Lat.]

1. To adjust by rule or method.

Nature, in the production of things, always designs them to partake of certain, *regular*, established essences, which are to be the models of all things to be produced: this, in that crude state, would need some better explication. *Lake.*

2. To direct.

Regulate the patient in his manner of living

Wyeman.

Ev'n goddesses are women; and no wife

Has power to *regulate* her husband's life. *Dryden.*

REGULATION. *n. f.* [from *regulate*.]

1. The act of regulating.

Being but stupid matter, they cannot continue any *regular* and constant motion, without the assistance and *regulation* of some intelligent being. *Row.*

2. Method; the effect of being regulated.

REGULATOR. *n. f.* [from *regulate*.]

1. One that regulates.

The *regularity* of corporeal principles sheweth them to come at first from a divine *regulator*. *Cicero.*

2. That part of a machine which makes the motion equable.

REGULUS. *n. f.* [Lat. *regule*, Fr.]

*Regulus* is the finer and most weighty part of metals, which settles at the bottom upon melting. *Quincy.*

**To REGURGITATE.** *v. a.* [*re* and *gurge*; Lat. *regorger*, Fr.] To throw back; to pour back.

The inhabitants of the city remove themselves into the country so long, until, for want of receipt and encouragement, it *regurgitates* and sends them back. *Grant.*

Arguments of divine wisdom, in the frame of animate bodies, are the artificial position of many valves, all so situate, as to give a free passage to the blood in their due channels, but not permit them to *regurgitate* and disturb the great circulation. *Bentley.*

**To REGURGITATE.** *v. n.* To be poured back.

Nature was wont to evacuate its vicious blood out of these veins, which passage being stoppt, it *regurgitates* upwards to the lungs. *Harvey.*

**REGURGITATION.** *n. f.* [from *regurgitate*.] Reforption; the act of swallowing back.

*Regurgitation* of matter is the constant symptom. *Sharp.*

**To REHEAR.** *v. a.* [*re* and *hear*.] To hear again.

My design is to give all persons a *rehearing*, who have suffered under any unjust sentence. *Addison.*

**REHEARSAL.** *n. f.* [from *rehearse*.]

1. Repetition; recital.

Twice we appoint, that the words which the minister pronounceth, the whole congregation shall repeat after him; as first in the publick confession of sins, and again in *rehearsal* of our Lord's prayer after the blessed sacrament. *Hooker.*

What dream'd my lord? tell me, and I'll requite it.

With sweet *rehearsal* of my morning's dream. *Shakespeare.*

What respected their actions as a rule or admonition, applied to yours, is only a *rehearsal*, whose zeal in asserting the ministerial cause is to generally known. *South.*

2. The recital of any thing previous to publick exhibition.

The chief of Rome,

With gaping mouths to these *rehearsals* come. *Dryden.*

**To REHEARSE.** *v. a.* [from *rehear*. *Skinner.*]

1. To repeat; to recite.

*Rehearse* not unto another that which is told. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Of modest poets he thou just,  
To silent shades repeat thy verse,  
Till fame and echo almost built,  
Yet hardly dare one line *rehearse*. *Suiff.*

2. To relate; to tell.

Great matter of the master inspir'd

The pedigree of nature to *rehearse*,

And found the maker's work in equal verse. *Dryden.*

3. To recite previously to publick exhibition.

As Rome is pleas'd, when Statius will *rehearse*,

And longing crowds expect the promis'd verse. *Dryden.*

**To REJECT.** *v. a.* [*re* and *jectus*, Lat.]

1. To dismiss without compliance with proposal or acceptance of offer.

Barbarossa was *rejected* into Syria, although he

perceived that it tended to his disgrace. *Knolles.*

Have I *rejected* those that me ador'd?

To be of him, whom I adore, abhor'd? *Brown.*

2. To cast off; to make an abject.

Thou hast *rejected* the word of the Lord, and the

Lord hath *rejected* thee from being king. *1 Samuel.*

Give me wisdom, and *reject* me not from among

thy children. *Wisdom.*

He is despised and *rejected* of men, a man of

sorrows. *Isaiah.*

3. To refuse; not to accept.

Because thou hast *rejected* knowledge, I will *reject* thee, that thou shalt be no priest. *Hagen.*

Whether it be a divine revelation or no, reason must judge, which can never permit the mind to *reject* a greater evidence, to embrace what is less evident. *Locke.*

How would such thoughts make him avoid every thing that was sinful and displeasing to God, lest when he prayed for his children, God should *reject* his prayers. *Jan.*

4. To throw aside, as useless or evil.

In the philosophy of human nature, as well as in physics and mathematics, let principles be examined according to the standard of common sense, and be admitted or *rejected* according as they are found to agree or disagree with it. *Boat.*

**REJECTION.** *n. f.* [*re* and *jectio*, Lat.] The act of casting off or throwing aside.

The *rejection* of life of experiments, is infinite; but if an experiment be probable and of great use, I receive it. *Bacon.*

Mechanics imitative do not work by *rejection* and indignation, as intuitive do. *Paton.*

**REIGLE.** *n. f.* [*re* and *gle*, Fr.] A hollow cut to guide any thing.

A flood gate is drawn up and let down through the *reigles* in the slide pot. *Croce.*

**To REIGN.** *v. n.* [*regno*, Lat. *regner*, French.]

1. To enjoy or exercise sovereign authority.

This, done by them, gave them such an authority, that though he *reigned*, they in effect ruled, most men honouring them, because they only deserved honour. *Sidney.*

Tell me, shall Banquo's issue ever

*Reign* in this kingdom? *Shakespeare.*

A king shall *reign* in righteousness, and princes

rule in judgment. *Isaiah.*

Did he not sit sixteen years, a life-time *reign*? *Cowley.*

This right arm shall sit

Her seat of empire; and your son shall *reign*. *A. Phillips.*

2. To be predominant; to prevail.

Now did the sign *reign*, under which Perkin

should appear. *Bacon.*

More are sick in the summer, and more die in

the winter, except in pestilent ditiates, which commonly *reign* in summer or autumn. *Bacon.*

Great secretly *reigns* in their publick councils. *Addison.*

3. To obtain power or dominion.

That as sin *reigned* unto death, even so might grace *reign* through righteousness unto eternal life by Jesus Christ. *Romans.*

**REIGN.** *n. f.* [*regne*, Fr. *regnum*, Lat.]

1. Royal authority; sovereignty.

He who like a father held his *reign*,

So soon forgot, was just and wise in vain. *Pope.*

2. Time of a king's government.

Queer country puts extof queen Bet's *reign*,

And of lost hospitality complain. *Bransford.*

The following licence of a foreign *reign*,

Did all the dregs of bold Socinus drain. *Pope.*

Ruffel's blood

Stain'd the sad annals of a giddy *reign*. *Thompson.*

3. Kingdom; dominions.

Saturn's sons receiv'd the threefold *reign*

Of heav'n, of ocean, and deep hell beneath. *Pope.*

That wrath which hurl'd to Pluto's gloomy *reign*,

The tools of mighty chiefs untimely slain. *Pope.*

4. Power; influence.

The year ages

Was turning round; and every season's *reign*

Renew'd upon us. *Chapman.*

**To REIMBODY.** *v. n.* [*re* and *imbody*,

which is more frequently, but not more

properly, written *embody*.] To imbody

again.

Quicksilver, broken into little globes, the parts

brought to touch immediately *reimbody*. *Boyle.*

**To REIMBURSE.** *v. a.* [*re*, in, and *bourse*,

Fr. a purse.] To repay; to repair loss

or expence by an equivalent.

Had he saved any kingdom at his own expence, to give him a title of *reimbursing* himself by the destruction of ours? *Swift.*

**REIMBURSEMENT.** *n. f.* [from *reimburse*.]

Reparation or repayment.

If any parson has been at expence about the funeral of a scholar, he may retain his books for the *reimbursement*. *Ayliffe.*

**To REIMPREGNATE.** *v. a.* [*re* and *imprugate*.] To impregnate anew.

The vigour of the last stone is destroyed by fire, nor will it be *reimpregnated* by any other magnet than the earth. *Brown.*

**REIMPRESSION.** *n. f.* [*re* and *impression*.]

A second or repeated impression.

**REIN.** *n. f.* [*reines*, Fr.]

1. The part of the bridle, which extends from the horse's head to the driver or rider's hand.

Every horse bears his commanding *rein*

And any direct his course as please himself. *Shakespeare.*

Take you the reins, while I from cars remove,

And sleep within the chariot which I drive. *Dryden.*

With hoity hand the ruling *rein* he drew;

He laid'd the couriers, and the couriers flew. *Pope.*

2. Used as an instrument of government,

or for government.

The hand *rein*, which both of them have borne

Against the old bad king. *Shakespeare.*

3. To give the reins. To give licence.

War's disorder'd rage, let loose the *reins*. *Milton.*

When to his last, Regillus gave the *rein*,

Did fate or we the adulterous act constrain? *Pope.*

**To REIN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To govern by a bridle.

He mounts and *reins* his horse. *Chapman.*

He, like a proud feed *rein'd*, went haughtily on. *Milton.*

His son retain'd

His father's art, and warrior steeds he *rein'd*. *Dryden.*

2. To restrain; to control.

And where you find a maid,

That, ere she sleep, hath thrice her prayers said,

*Rein* up the organs of her fantasy;

Sleep she as sound as careless infancy. *Shakespeare.*

Being once chast, he cannot

Be *rein'd* again to temperance; then he speaks

What's in his heart. *Shakespeare.*

**REINS.** *n. f.* [*reines*, Lat. *rein*, Fr.] The

kidneys; the lower part of the back.

Whom I shall see for myself, though my *reins* be

confund'd. *Job.*

**To REINSECT.** *v. a.* [*re* and *insect*.] To

insect a second time.

**To REINSPIRE.** *v. a.* [*re* and *inspire*.]

To inspire anew.

Time will run

On smoother, till I avowous *reinspire*

The frozen earth, and cloath in fresh attire

To a hilly and robe. *Milton.*

The mangled dame lay breathless on the ground,

When on a sudden *reinspir'd* with breath,

Again she rose. *Dryden.*

**To REINSTATE.** *v. a.* [*re* and *instal*.]

1. To seat again.

That alone can truly *reinstall* thee

In David's royal seat, his true successor. *Milton.*

2. To put again in possession. This exam-

ple is not very proper.

Thy father

Levied an army, seeming to redeem

And *reinstal* me in the diadem. *Shakespeare.*

**To REINSTATE.** *v. a.* [*re* and *inflate*.] To

put again in possession.

David, after that signal victory, which had pre-

served his life, *reinstated* him in his throne, and

restored him to the ark and sanctuary; yet suffered

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the loss of his rebellious son to overwhelm the sense of his deliverance. *Government of the Tongue.*  
Modestly rejoiceth the widow in her virginity.

*Addition.*  
The reinstating of this hero in the peaceable possession of his kingdom, was acknowledged. *Pope.*

To REINTEGRATE. *v. a.* [*reintegrare*, Fr. *re* and *integer*, Lat.] It should perhaps be written *redintegrate*. To renew with regard to any state or quality; to repair; to restore.

This league drove all the Spaniards out of Germany, and re-integrated that nation in their ancient liberty. *Bacon.*

The falling from a discord to a concord hath an agreement with the affections, which are re-integrated to the better after some dislikes. *Bacon.*

To REINVEST. *v. a.* [*re* and *invest*.] To invest anew.

To REJOICE. *v. n.* [*rejoir*, Fr.] To be glad; to joy; to exult; to receive pleasure from something past.

This is the rejoicing city that dwelt carelessly, that said, there is none beside me. *Zephaniah.*  
I will comfort them, and make them rejoice from their sorrow. *Jeremiah.*

Let them be brought to confusion that rejoice at mine hurt. *Psalms.*

Jethro rejoiced for all the goodness which the Lord had done. *Exodus.*

They rejoice each with their kind. *Milton.*  
We should particularly expect our rejoicing by love and charity to our neighbours. *Nelson.*

To REJOICE. *v. a.* To exhilarate; to gladden; to make joyful; to glad.

Alone to thy renown 'tis giv'n,  
Unbounded through all worlds to go;  
While the great faint rejoices heav'n,  
And thou dost in it the orb below. *Prior.*

I should give Cæsar the honour of the invention; were he alive, it would rejoice his soul to see what mischief it had made. *As You Like It.*

REJOICER. *n. f.* [from *rejoice*.] One that rejoices.

Whatsoever faith entertains, produces love to God; but he that believes God to be cruel or a rejoicer in the unavoidable damnation of the greatest part of mankind, thinks evil thoughts concerning God. *Taylor.*

To REJOIN. *v. a.* [*rejoindre*, Fr.]

1. To join again.

The grand signior conveyeth his galleys down to Grand Cairo, where they are taken in pieces, curried upon camels backs, and rejoined together at home. *Brown.*

2. To meet one again.

Thoughts, which at Hyde-park-corner I forgot, Meet and rejoin me in the pensive grove. *Pope.*

To REJOIN. *v. n.* To answer to an answer.

It will be replied, that he receives advantage by this lopping of his superfluous branches; but I reply, that a translator has no such right. *Dryden.*

REJOINER. *n. f.* [from *rejoin*.]

1. Reply to an answer.

The quality of the person makes me judge myself obliged to a rejoinder. *Gloucester.*

2. Reply; answer.

Injury of chance rudely beguiles our lips Of all rejoinders. *Shakespeare.*

REJOINT. *n. f.* [*rejoint*, Fr.] Shock; succussion.

The finner, at his highest pitch of enjoyment, is not pleased with it so much, but he is affected more; and as long as these inward joys and recoillings of the mind continue, the finner will find his accounts of pleasure very poor. *South.*

REITER. *n. f.* Sledge or sea-weed. *Bailey.*

To REITERATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *itero*, Lat. *reiterare*, Fr.] To repeat again and again.

You never spoke what did beguile you less Than this; which to reiterate were vain. *Shakespeare.*

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With reiterated crimes he might Heap on himself damnation. *Milton.*  
Although Christ hath forbid us to use vain repetitions when we pray, yet he hath taught us, that to reiterate the same requests will not be vain. *Southbridge.*

REITERATION. *n. f.* [*reiteration*, Fr. from *reiterare*.] Repetition.

It is useful to have new experiments tried over again; such reiterations commonly exhibiting new phenomena. *Boyle.*

The words are a reiteration or reinforcement of an application, arising from the consideration of the excellency of Christ above Moses. *Ward.*

To REJUDGE. *v. a.* [*re* and *judge*.] To reexamine; to review; to recede to a new trial.

The muse attends thee to the silent shade; Thy her's the brave man's latest steps to trace, Rejudge his acts, and dignify disgrace. *Pope.*

To REKINDLE. *v. a.* [*re* and *kindle*.] To set on fire again.

These disappearing, fixed stars were actually extinguished, and would for ever continue so, if not rekindled, and new recruited with heat and light. *Cheyne.*

Rekindled at the royal charms, Tumultuous love, once being bottom warns. *Pope.*

To RELAPSE. *v. n.* [*relapsus*, Lat.]

1. To slip back; to slide or fall back.

2. To fall back into vice or error.

The officer he hath relapsed, the more significations he ought to give of the truth of his repentance. *Taylor.*

3. To fall back from a state of recovery to sickness.

He was not well cured, and would have relapsed. *Wychman.*

RELAPSE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Fall into vice or error once forsaken.

This would but lead me to a worse relapse. *Milton.*

We see in too frequent instances the relapses of those, who, under the present smart, or the near apprehension of the divine displeasure, have resolved on a religious reformation. *Rogers.*

2. Regression from a state of recovery to sickness.

It was even as two physicians should take one sick body in hand; of which, the former would purge and keep under the body, the other pamper and strengthen it suddenly, whereof what is to be looked for, but a most dangerous relapse? *Spenser.*

3. Return to any state. The sense here is somewhat obscure.

Mark a bounding valour in our English; That bent a dead like in the bullet's glazing, Breaks out into a second course of mischief, Killing in relapse of mortality. *Shakespeare.*

To RELATE. *v. a.* [*relatus*, Lat.]

1. To tell; to recite.

Your wife and babes Savagely slaughter'd, to relate the manner, Were to add the death of you. *Shakespeare.*

Here I could frequent With wondrous place by place, where he vouchsaf'd Presence divine; and to my sons relate. *Milton.*

The drama represents to views what the poem only does relate. *Dryden.*

2. To vent by words. Unauthorized.

A man were better relate himself to a statue, than suffer his thoughts to pass in another. *Bacon.*

3. To ally by kindred.

Avails thee not, To whom related, or by whom begot; A heap of dust alone remains. *Pope.*

4. To bring back; to restore. A latinism. *Spenser.*

To RELATE. *v. n.* To have reference; to have respect.

All negative or privative words relate to positive ideas, and signify their absence. *Locke.*

As other courts demanded the execution of persons dead in law, this gave the last orders relating to those dead in reason. *Tutler.*

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RELATER. *n. f.* [from *relate*.] Teller; narrator; historian.

We shall rather perform good offices unto truth than any disservice unto their relators. *Brown.*  
Her husband the relater she preferred Before the angel. *Milton.*

The best English historian, when his style grows antiquated, will be only considered as a tedious relator of facts. *Seyt.*

RELATION. *n. f.* [*relation*, Fr. from *relate*.]

1. Manner of belonging to any person or thing.

Under this stone lies virtue, youth, Unblemish'd probity and truth, Just unto all relations known, A worthy patriot, pious son. *Wall.*

So far as service imports duty and subjection, all created beings bear the necessary relation of servants to God. *South.*

Our necessary relations to a family, oblige all to use their reasoning powers upon a thousand occasions. *Watts.*

Our intercession is made an exercise of love and care for those amongst whom our lot is fallen, or who belong to us in a nearer relation: it thus becomes the greatest benefit to ourselves, and produces its best effects in our own hearts. *Law.*

2. Respect; reference; regard.

I have been importuned to make some observations on this act, in relation to its agreement with poetry. *Dryden.*

Relation consists in the consideration and comparing one idea with another. *Locke.*

3. Connexion between one thing and another.

Of the eternal relations and fitnesses of things we know nothing; all that we know of truth and falsehood is, that our constitution determines us in some cases to believe, in others to disbelieve. *Beattie.*

4. Kindred; alliance of kin.

Relations dear, and all the charities Of father, son and brother first were known. *Milton.*

Be kindred and relation laid aside, And honour's cause by laws of honour try'd. *Dryden.*

Are we not to pity and supply the poor, though they have no relation to us? No relation that cannot be, the gospel styles them all our brethren; nay, they have a nearer relation to us, our fellow-members; and both these from their relation to our Saviour himself, who calls them his brethren. *Spence.*

5. Person related by birth or marriage; kinsman; kinswoman.

A the cousin, of a good family and small fortune, passed months among all her relations. *Swift.*

Dependants, friends, relations, Savag'd by woe, forget the tender tie. *Thomson.*

6. Narrative; tale; account; narration; recital of facts.

In an historical relation, we use terms that are most proper. *Burton.*

The author of a just fable, must please more than the writer of an historical relation. *Dennis.*

RELATIVE. *adj.* [*relativus*, Lat. *relatus*, Fruch.]

1. Having relation; respecting.

Not only simple ideas and substances, but modes, are positive beings; though the parts of which they consist, are very often relative one to another. *Locke.*

2. Considered not absolutely, but as belonging to, or respecting something else.

Though capable it be not of inherent holiness, yet it is often relative. *Hobbes.*

The ecclesiastical, as well as the civil government, has cause to pursue the same methods of confirming itself; the grounds of government being founded upon the same bottom of nature in both, though the circumstances and relative considerations of the persons may differ. *South.*

Every thing sustains both an absolute and a relative capacity: an absolute, as it is such a thing, endowed with such a nature; and a relative, as it is



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part of the universe, and so stands in such relation to the whole.  
South.  
Wholesome and unwholesome are relative, not real qualities.  
Arbutnot.

Particular; positive; close in connection. Not in use.  
I'll have grounds  
More relative than this.

Shakespeare.

RELATIVE. *n. f.*  
1. Relation; kinsman.  
"Is an evil dutifulness in friends and relatives,  
To suffer one to perish without reproof." Taylor.  
Confusing our care either to ourselves and relatives.  
Fill.

2. Pronoun answering to an antecedent.  
Term the right joining of substantives with adjectives and the relative with the antecedent.  
Aeschylus.

3. Somewhat respecting something else.  
When the mind so considers one thing, that it fits it by another, and carries its view from one to the other, this is relation and respect; and the denominations given to positive things, intimating that respect, are relatives.  
Locke.

RELATIVELY. *adv.* [from *relative*.] As it respects something else; not absolutely.  
All those things, that seem so foul and disagreeable in nature, are not really so in themselves, but only relatively.  
More.

These being the greatest good or the greatest evil, either absolutely so in themselves, or relatively to us, it is therefore good to be zealously affected for the one against the other.  
Spratt.

Consider the absolute affections of any being as it is in itself, before you consider it relatively, or survey the various relations in which it stands to other beings.  
Watts.

RELATIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *relative*.]  
The state of having relation.  
RELAX. *v. a.* [*relaxo*, Lat.]

To slacken; to make less tense.  
The flowers, when the southern wind bloweth, are more relaxed.  
Bacon.

Adm. amazed,  
Mourning flood, and black, while horror chill  
Runs through his veins, and all his joints relax'd.  
Milton.

To remit; to make less severe or rigorous.  
The statute of mortmain was at several times relaxed by the legislature.  
Swift.

To make less attentive or laborious.  
Not please relax, nor difficulty fright.  
Vanity of Wishes.

To ease; to divert; as, conversation relaxes the student.  
To open; to loose.  
If serv'd not to relax their ferried files.  
Milton.

RELAX. *v. n.* To be mild; to be remiss; to be not rigorous.  
The tone regards the close  
Of poor Paolo in too close;  
Which he relax'd again,  
Of govern'd with a looser rein.  
Prior.

RELAXATION. *n. f.* [*relaxation*, French; *relaxatio*, Latin.]  
Immersion of tension; the act of relaxing.  
Of these are many times mortal; for that they carry a relaxation or forsaking of the spirits.  
Bacon.

Nay, who live healthy in a dry air, fall into all relaxations that depend upon relaxation in a moist  
Arbutnot.

Cessation of restraint.  
The sea is not higher than the land, as some  
say the sea flood up on heap higher than the  
land, and at the deluge a relaxation being made,  
renewed the land.  
Burnet.

RELAXATION; abatement of rigour.  
The chairman y grants, by common consent of  
the whole senate, under their town seal, a relaxa-  
tion to one Berthier, whom the eldership had ex-  
communicated.  
Hooker.

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The relaxation of the statute of mortmain, is one of the reasons which gives the bishop terrible apprehensions of popery coming on us.  
Swift.

4. Remission of attention or application.  
As God has not devoted our bodies to toil, but that he allows us some recreation: so doubtless he indulges the same relaxation to our minds.  
Government of the Tongue.

There would be no business in solitude, nor proper relaxations in business.  
Addison.

RELAX. *v. n. f.* [*relaxo*, Fr.] Horses on the road to relieve others.  
To RELAX. *v. a.* [*relaxo*, French.]

1. To set free from confinement or servitude.  
Pilate said, whom will ye that I release unto you?  
Matthew.

You relax'd his courage, and set free  
A valour fatal to the enemy.  
Dryden.

Why should a reasonable man put it into the power of fortune to make him miserable, when his ancestors have taken care to release him from her?  
Dryden.

2. To set free from pain.  
3. To free from obligation, or penalty.  
Too secure, because from death relax'd some days.  
Milton.

4. To quit; to let go.  
Every creditor that lendeth ought unto his neighbour shall release it.  
Deuteronomy.

He had been base, had he relax'd his right,  
For such an empire none but kings should fight.  
Dryden.

5. To relax; to slacken. Not in use.  
It may not seem hard, if in cases of necessity certain profitable ordinances sometimes be relax'd, rather than all men always strictly bound to the general rigor thereof.  
Hooker.

RELAX. *v. n. f.* [*relaxo*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Dimission from confinement, servitude, or pain.  
2. Relaxation of a penalty.  
O fatal search! in which the lab'ring mind,  
Still press'd with weight of woe, still hopes to find  
A shadow of delight, a dream of peace,  
From years of pain, one moment of release.  
Prior.

3. Remission of a claim.  
The king made a great feast, and made a release to the provinces, and gave gifts.  
Esther.

The king would not have one penny abated, of what had been granted by parliament; because it might encourage other counties to pray the like release or mitigation.  
Bacon.

4. Acquittance from a debt signed by the creditor.  
To RELEGATE. *v. a.* [*relego*, French; *relego*, Latin.] To banish; to exile.

RELEGATION. *n. f.* [*relegation*, Fr. *relegatio*, Lat.] Exile; judicial banishment.  
According to the civil law, the extraordinary punishment of adultery was deportation or relegation.  
Aristotle.

To RELIANT. *v. n.* [*relentir*, French.]

1. To soften; to grow less rigid or hard; to give.  
In some houses, sweet salts will relent more than in others.  
Bacon.

In that soft season, when descending flows  
Call forth the greens, and wake the rising flows;  
When open buds salute the welcome day,  
And earth relenting feels the genial ray.  
Pope.

2. To melt; to grow moist.  
Crows seem to call upon rain, which is but the comfort they seem to receive in the relenting of the air.  
Bacon.

Salt of tartar, brought to fusion, and placed in a cellar, will, in a few minutes, begin to relent, and have its surface softened by the insubstantial moisture of the air, which, if it be left long, it will at last be dissolved.  
Pelle.

All nature mourns, the skies relent in showers,  
Mild dews are the birds, and clos'd the drooping flows;  
If Delia smile, the flowers begin to spring,  
The skies to brighten, and the birds to sing.  
Pope.

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3. To grow less intense.  
I have marked in you a relenting truly, and a slackening of the main career, you had so nobly begun, and almost performed.  
Sydney.

The workmen let glass cool by degrees in such relentings of fire, as they call their *relenting heats*, lest it should shiver in pieces by a violent succeeding of an  
Digby.

4. To soften in temper; to grow tender; to feel compassion.  
Can you behold  
My tears, and not once relent?  
Shakespeare.

I'd not be made a soft and dull-eyed fool  
To shake the head, relent, and sigh, and yield  
To christian intercessors.  
Shakespeare.

Undoubtedly he will relent, and turn  
From his displeasure.  
Milton.

He sung, and he consented  
To hear the poet's prayer;  
Stern Proserpine relent'd,  
And gave him back the sun.

To RELIANT. *v. a.*

1. To slacken; to remit. Obsolete.  
Apace he shot, and yet he fled apace,  
And oftentimes he would relent his pace,  
That him his foe more fiercely should pursue.  
Spenser.

2. To soften; to mollify. Obsolete.  
Air hated earth, and water hated fire,  
Till love relent'd then rebellious he.  
Spenser.

RELIENTLESS. *adj.* [from *relent*.]

1. Unpitiful; unmoved by kindness or tenderness.  
For this th' avenging pow'r employs his darts;  
Thus will persist, *relentless* in his ire,  
Till the fair slave be render'd to her fire.  
Dryden.

Why should the weeping hero now  
Relentless to their wishes prove?  
Prior.

2. In Milton, it perhaps signifies unremitted; intently fixed upon disquieting objects.  
Only in destroying, I find unto  
To my relentless thoughts.  
Paradise Lost.

RELIEVANT. *adj.* [Fr.] Relieving. Dict.

RELEVATION. *n. f.* [*relativo*, Lat.] A raising or lifting up.

RELIANCE. *n. f.* [from *rely*.] Trust; dependence; confidence; repose of mind; with on before the object of trust.  
His days and times are past,  
And my reliance on his fructed dates  
Has lost my credit.  
Shakespeare.

That pellucid gelatinous substance, which he pitches upon with great reliance and positiveness, is chiefly of animal constitution.  
Woodward.

He secured and encreased his prosperity, by an humble behaviour towards God, and a dutiful reliance on his providence.  
Atterbury.

They afforded a sufficient confirmation of this truth, and a firm reliance on the promises contained in it.  
Rogers.

Religion in death, and reliance on the divine mercies, give comfort to the friends of the dying.  
Clarissa.

Misfortunes often reduce us to a better reliance, than that we have been accustomed to fix upon.  
Clarissa.

RELICK. *n. f.* [*reliquie*, Lat. *relique*, Fr.]

1. That which remains; that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest. It is generally used in the plural.  
Up dreary dunes of darkness's queen,  
Gather up the *reliques* of thy race,  
Or else go thou average.  
Spenser.

Shall we go to the *relics* of this town?  
Shakespeare.

The fragments, scraps, the bits, and greasy *reliques*  
Of her decreaten faith are bound to Diomedes.  
Shakespeare.

Nor death itself can wholly wash their stains,  
Parting a narrow ditch from the foul remains;  
The *relics* of inordinate vice they wear,  
And spots of sin.  
Dryden.

2. It is often taken for the body deserted by the soul.

What needs my Shakespear for his honour'd bones,  
The labour of an age in piled stones?  
Or that his hallow'd reliques should be hid  
Under a starry-pointed pyramid? *Milton.*  
In peace, ye shades of our great grandfathers, rest,  
Eternal spring, and rising flow'rs adorn  
The reliques of each venerable urn. *Dryden.*  
Shall our reliques second birth receive?  
Sleep we to wake, and only die to live? *Prior.*  
Thy reliques, Rowe, to this fair shrine we trust,  
And sacred place by Dryden's awful dusk;  
Beneath a rude and nameless stone he lies,  
To which thy tomb shall guide enquiring eyes. *Pope.*  
3. That which is kept in memory of another,  
with a kind of religious veneration.  
Cows's letter'd into rags, then reliques leaves  
The sport of winds. *Milton.*  
This church is very rich in reliques; among the  
rest, they show a fragment of Thomas à Becket, as  
indeed there are very few treasures of reliques in  
Italy, that have not a tooth or a bone of this saint.  
*Adijon.*

**RELICKS.** *adv.* [from *relicks*] In the  
manner of reliques. A word not used,  
nor elegantly formed.

Thirty wench scrapes kitchen stuff,  
And barreling the droppings and the tuff  
Of waning candles, which in thirty year  
Relicks kept, perhaps buys wedding cheer. *Daunce.*  
**RELIC.** *n. f.* [*relicte*, old French; *relictus*,  
Latin.] A widow; a wife desolate by  
the death of her husband.

If the fathers and husbands were of the household  
of faith, then certainly their *relics* and children  
cannot be strangers in this household. *Spratt.*  
*Charles relict!*

Honour'd on earth, and worthy of the love  
Of such a spouse as now resides above. *Garth.*

**RELIEF.** *n. f.* [*relief*, French.]

1. Alleviation of calamity; mitigation of  
pain or sorrow.

Thoughts in my unquiet breast are risen,  
Tending to some relief of our extremes. *Milton.*

2. That which frees from pain or sorrow.  
He found his dejected present would be a relief,  
and when he thought it an impertinence to consider  
what it could be called besides. *Pill.*  
So should we make our death a glad relief  
From future shame. *Dejden.*

Nor dar'd I to presume, that pres'd with grief,  
My slight should urge you to this due relief,  
Stay, stay your steps. *Dryden.*

3. Dismission of a sentinel from his post.  
For this relief, much thanks; 'tis bitter cold,  
And I am sick at heart. *Shakespeare.*

4. [*releivum*, law Lat.] Legal remedy of  
wrongs.

5. The prominence of a figure in stone or  
metal; the seeming prominence of a  
picture.

The figures of many ancient coins rise up in a  
much more beautiful relief than those of the  
modern; the face sinking by degrees in the fiver'd  
declensions of the empire, till about Constantine's  
time, it lies almost even with the surface of the  
medal. *Adijon.*

Not with such majesty, such bold relief,  
The forms august of kings, or conqu'ring chief,  
E'er swell'd on marble, as in verse have thine;  
In polish'd verse, the manners, and the mind. *Pope.*

6. The exposure of any thing, by the proxi-  
mity of something different.

**RELIEVABLE.** *adj.* [from *relieve*.] Capa-  
ble of relief.

Neither can they, as to reparation, hold plea of  
things, wherein the party is *relievable* by common  
law. *Hale.*

**TO RELIEVE.** *v. a.* [*relevo*, Lat. *relever*,  
French.]

1. To ease pain or sorrow.

2. To succour by assistance.

I am thy grov'ling there,  
Now lend assistance, and relieve the poor;  
A pittance of my hand will let him free. *Dryden.*

3. To set a sentinel at rest, by placing an-  
other on his post.

Honest soldier, who hath relieved you?  
— Bernardo has my place, give you good night. *Shakespeare.*

Relieve the centuries that have watch'd all night,  
Dryden.

4. To right by law.

5. To recommend by the interposition of  
something dissimilar.

As the great lamp of day,  
Through different regions does his course pursue,  
And leaves one world but to revive a new;  
While, by a pleasing change, the queen of night  
Relieves his lustre with a milder light. *Stepany.*

Since the incalculating precept upon precept will  
prove tedious, the poet must not encumber his  
poem with too much business; but sometimes re-  
luctantly the subject with a moral reflection. *Adijon.*

6. To support; to assist; to recommend to  
attention.

Parallels, or like relations, alternately relieve  
each other; when neither will pass unaided, yet are  
they plausible together. *Brown.*

**RELIEVER.** *n. f.* [from *relieve*.] One that  
relieves.

He is the protector of his weakness, and the  
reliever of his want. *Rogers.*

**RELIEVO.** *n. f.* [Italian.] The promi-  
nence of a figure or picture.

A convex mirror makes the objects in the mid-  
dle come out from the superficies; the painter must  
do so in respect of the lights and shadows of his  
figures, to give them more *relievo* and more flame; th.  
*Dryden.*

**TO RELIGHT.** *v. a.* [*re* and *light*.] To  
light anew.

His power can heal me, and relight my eye. *Pope.*

**RELIGION.** *n. f.* [*religion*, Fr. *religio*,  
Latin.]

1. Virtue, as founded upon reverence of  
God, and expectation of future rewards  
and punishments.

He that is void of fear, may soon be just,  
And no religion binds men to be traitors. *B. Joof*  
One speaks much of right and wrong,  
Of justice, of religion, truth, and peace  
And judgment from above. *Milton.*

By religion, I mean that general habit of reve-  
rence towards the divine nature, whereby we are  
enabled and inclined to worship and serve God after  
such a manner as we conceive most agreeable to his  
will, to as to procure his favour and blessing. *With.*

If we consider it as directed against God, it is a  
breach of religion; if as to men, it is an offence  
against morality. *South.*

By her inform'd, we best religion learn,  
Its glorious object by her and discern. *Blackmore.*

Religion or virtue, in a large sense, includes  
duty to God and our neighbour; but in a proper  
sense, virtue signifies duty towards men, and reli-  
gion duty to God. *Watts.*

I never once in my life considered, whether I  
was living as the laws of religion direct, or whether  
my way of life was such, as would procure me the  
mercy of God at this hour. *Law.*

2. A system of divine faith and worship, as  
opposite to others.

The image of a brute, adorn'd  
With gay religions, full of pomp and gold. *Milton.*  
The christian religion, rightly understood, is the  
deepest and choicest piece of philosophy that is.  
*More.*

The doctrine of the gospel proposes to men such  
glorious rewards and such terrible punishments as  
no religion ever did, and gives us far greater assur-  
ance of their reality and certainty than ever the  
world had. *Tillotson.*

**RELIGIONIST.** *n. f.* [from *religion*.] A  
bigot to any religious persuasion.

The lawfulness of taking oaths may be revealed  
to the quakers, who then will stand upon as good a  
foot for preferment as any other subject; under such  
a motley administration, what pullings and hawlings,

what a zeal and bias there will be in each re-  
ligionist to advance his own tribe, and deprecate the  
others. *Day.*

**RELIGIOUS.** *adj.* [*religieux*, Fr. *religioso*,  
Latin.]

1. Pious; disposed to the duties of religion.

It is a matter of sound consequence, that the  
duties are by to much the better performed, by  
much the men are more religious, so, a whole na-  
tion follows the same proceed. *Haw.*

When holy and devout religious christians  
Are at their beads, 'tis hard to draw them from  
thence; *Shady.*

So sweet is zealous contemplation  
Their lives  
Religious titled them the sons of God. *Miles.*

2. Touching religion.

He God doth late and early pray,  
More of his grace than guts to lend,  
And entertains the harmless day  
With a religious boom or friend. *Watts.*

3. Among the Romanists, bound by the  
vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience.

Certain hyars and religious men were more  
with some zeal, to draw the people to the christi-  
anity. *Adijon.*

France has vast numbers of ecclesiastics, secu-  
lar and religious. *Miles.*

What the protestants would call a fanatic, is  
the Roman church a religious of such an order,  
an English merchant in Lisbon, after some dis-  
appointments in the world, retired to the  
capuchin. *Adijon.*

4. Exact; strict.

5. Appropriated to strict observance of  
holy duties.

Her family has the same regulation as a reli-  
gious house, and all its orders tend to the support of  
constant regular devotion. *Law.*

**RELIGIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *religious*.]

1. Proudly; with obedience to the dictates  
of religion.

For, who will have his work his waked end  
win,  
Let him with hearty prayer religiously begin. *Dryden.*

2. According to the rites of religion.

These are their brethren, whom you Catholics  
hold

Alive and dead, and for their brethren slain  
Religiously they ask a sacrifice. *Shakespeare.*

3. Reverently; with veneration.

Dost thou in all thy address to him, count  
his presence with reverence, kneeling and re-  
verently bowing thyself before him? *Do.*

4. Exactly; with strict observance.

The privileges, justly due to the members of  
two houses and their attendants, are religiously  
be maintained. *Do.*

**RELIGIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *religion*.]  
The quality or state of being religious.

**TO RELINQUISH.** *v. a.* [*relinquo*, Lat.]

1. To forsake; to abandon; to leave; to  
desert.

The habitation there was utterly relinquish'd.  
*Adijon.*

The English colonies grew poor and weak, because  
the English lords grew rich and mighty; for they  
placed Irish tenants upon the lands relinquish'd to  
the English. *Do.*

2. To quit; to release; to give up.

The ground of God's sole property in any thing  
is, the return of it made by man to God, by which  
not he relinquishes and delivers back to God alone  
right to the use of that thing, which before had  
been freely granted him by God. *See.*

3. To forbear; to depart from.

In case it may be proved, that among the  
number of rites and orders common unto Catholics  
are particulars, the use whereof is utterly un-  
lawful, in regard of some special bad and un-  
qualify; there is no doubt but we ought to re-  
quish such rites and orders, what freedom  
we have to retain the other still. *Haw.*

**RELINQUISHMENT. n. f.** [from *relinquish*.]

The act of forsaking.  
Government or ceremonies, or whatsoever it be, which is popish, away with it: this is the thing they require in us, the utter *relinquishment* of all it uses popish. *Hooker.*

That natural tenderness of conscience, which most first create in the soul a sense of sin, and from thence produce a sorrow for it, and at length cause a *relinquishment* of it, is took away by a customary repeated course of sinning. *South.*

**RELISH. n. f.** [from *relecher*, French; to lick again. *Minhew. Skinner.*]

Taste; the effect of any thing on the palate: it is commonly used of a pleasing taste.

I utter sharp, sweet, and sour, are abundance of immediate peculiar *relishes* or tastes, which experienced palates can easily discern. *Boyle.*

These two bodies, whose vapours are so pungent, spring from salt-petre, which betrays upon the tongue no heat nor corrosiveness, but coldness mixed with a somewhat languid *relief* retaining to bitterness. *Boyle.*

Much pleasure we have lost, while we abstain'd from this delightful fruit, nor known till now True *relief*, *reliving*. *Milton.*

Could we suppose their *relishes* as different there as here, yet the manna in heaven suits every palate. *Locke.*

Sweet, bitter, sour, harsh, and salt are all the epithets we have to denominate that numberless variety of *relishes* to be found distinct in the different parts of the same plant. *Locke.*

Taste; small quantity just perceptible.

The king-becoming graces;  
As justice, verity, temperance, stability,  
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude;  
I have no *relief* of them. *Shakespeare.*

Liking; delight in any thing.  
We have such a *relief* for fashion, as to have lost that of wit. *Addison.*

Good men after death are distributed among these several islands with pleasures of different kinds suitable to the *reliefs* and perfections of those settled in them. *Spectator.*

1. Sense; power of perceiving excellence; taste. *Addison* uses it both with *of* and *for* before the thing.

A man, who has any *relief* for fine writing discovers new beauties, or receives stronger impressions from the masterly strokes of a great author, as if he were perusing him. *Addison.*

Some hidden seeds of goodness and knowledge lie in a *relief* of such reflections, as improve the mind, and make the heart better. *Spectator.*

The pleasure of the proprietor, to whom things become familiar, depends, in a great measure, upon the *relief* of the spectator. *Scott.*

2. Delight given by any thing; the power by which pleasure is given.

Expectation whirled me round;  
The imaginary *relief* is so sweet,  
That it enchants my sense. *Shakespeare.*

When liberty is gone,  
Love grows insipid, and has lost its *relief*. *Addison.*

3. Call; manner.

It preserves some *relief* of old writing. *Pope.*

**RELISH. v. a.** [from the noun.]

1. To give a taste to any thing.  
On smoking lard they dine;  
A wary but that serv'd to *relieve* wine. *Dryden.*

2. To taste; to have a liking.  
I love the people;  
Though it do well, I do not *relieve* well  
Their loud applause. *Shakespeare.*

How will dissenting brethren *relieve* it?  
What will malignants say? *Hutcheson.*

Men of nice palates would not *relieve* Aristotle, as did up by the schoolmen. *Baker.*

He knows how to prize his advantages, and retain the honours which he enjoys. *Atterbury.*

You are to nourish your spirit with pious readings, and holy meditations, with watchings, fasts, and prayers, that you may taste, and *relieve*, and desire that eternal state, which is to begin when this life ends. *Law.*

**To RELISH. v. n.**

1. To have a pleasing taste.  
The ivory feet of tables were carved into the shape of lions, without which, their greatest delicacies would not *relish* to their palates. *Hakewill.*

2. To give pleasure.  
Had I been the finder-out of this secret, it would not have *relished* among any other dainties. *Shall.*

3. To have a flavour.  
A theory, which how much sweeter it may *relish* of wit and invention, hath no foundation in nature. *Woodward.*

**RELISHABLE. adj.** [from *relish*.] Gustable; having a taste.

**To RELIVE. v. n.** [re and live.] To revive; to live anew. Not used.

The thing on earth, which is of most avail,  
Any virtue's branch and beauty's bud,  
Relives not for any good. *Spenser.*

**To RELIEVE. v. a.** [re and love.] To love in return. Not used.

To own for him so familiar and levelling an affection as love, much more to expect to be *relieved* by him, were not the least fancy presumption men could be guilty of, did not his own commandments make it a duty. *Boyle.*

**RELUCENT. adj.** [*relucens*, Lat.] Shining; transparent; pellucid.

In brighter mazes, the *relucens* stream  
Plays o'er the mead. *Thomson.*

**To RELUCT. v. n.** [*reluctor*, Latin.] To struggle again.

We, with studied mixtures, force our *relucting* appetites, and with all the spells of epicurism, conjure them up, that we may lay them again. *Deacy of Picty.*

**RELUCTANCE. } n. f.** [*reluctor*, Latin.]  
**RELUCTANCY. } Unwillingness; repugnance; struggle in opposition: with to or against.**

A little more weight, added to the lower of the marbles, is able to surmount their *reluctancy* to separation, notwithstanding the supposed danger of thereby introducing a vacuum. *Boyle.*

It favours  
*Reluct me against* God, and his just yoke  
Laid on our necks. *Milton.*

Dear witness, heav'n, with what *reluctancy*  
Her helpless innocence I doan to die. *Duden.*

Enthus, when forced in his own defence to kill Iustus, the poet shows compassionate, and tempering the severity of his looks with a *reluctancy* to the action, he has pity on his beauty and his youth; and is loth to destroy such a masterpiece of nature. *Duden.*

How few would be at the pains of acquiring such an habit, and of conquering all the *reluctancies* and difficulties that lay in the way towards virtue? *Atterbury.*

Many hard stages of discipline must he pass through, before he can subdue the *reluctancies* of his corruption. *Rogers.*

With great *reluctancy* man is persuaded to acknowledge this necessity. *Rogers.*

**RELUCTANT. adj.** [*reluctans*, Lat.] Unwilling; acting with repugnance.

*Reluctant*; but in vain! a greater power  
Now rul'd him. *Milton.*

Some refuge in the muse's *reluct* I found;  
*Reluctant* now I touch'd the trembling string,  
Bereft of him who taught me how to sing. *Tickel.*

**To RELUCTATE. v. n.** [*reluctor*, Latin.] To resist; to struggle against.

In violation of God's patrimony, the first sacrilege is looked on with some horror, and men devise colours to delude their *reluctating* consciences; but when they have once made the breach, their scrupulosity soon retires. *Deacy of Picty.*

**RELUCTATION. n. f.** [*reluctor*, Latin.] Repugnance; resistance.

The king prevailed with the prince, though not without some *reluctation*. *Bacon.*

Adam's sin, or the curse upon it, did not deprive him of his rule, but left the creatures to a rebellion or *reluctation*. *Bacon.*

**To RELUME. v. a.** To light anew; to rekindle.

*Relume* her ancient light, nor kindle new. *Pope.*  
**To RELUMINE. v. a.** To light anew.

Once put out thy light,  
I know not where is that Promethean heat;  
That can thy light *relumine*. *Shakespeare.*

**To RELY. v. n.** [re and lie.] To lean upon with confidence; to put trust in; to rest upon; to depend upon: with on.

Go in thy native innocence *rely*  
On what thou hast of virtue, summon all!  
For God tow'ards thee hath done his part, do thine. *Milton.*

Egypt does not on the clouds *rely*,  
But to the Nile owes more than to the sky. *Waller.*

Thus Salom to Philtratos reply'd,  
Demanded, on what ground he *rely'd*,  
When with so few he boldly did engage?

He said, he took his courage from his age, *Denham.*  
Though reason is not to be *relied* upon, as universally sufficient to direct us what to do; yet it is generally to be *relied* upon and obeyed, where it tells us what we are not to do. *South.*

Fear *relieth* upon a natural love of ourselves, and is complicated with a necessary desire of our own preservation. *Tillotson.*

Such variety of arguments only distract the understanding that *relieth* on them. *Locke.*

The pope was become a party in the cause, and could not be *relied* upon for a decision. *Atterbury.*

Do we find so much religion in the age, as to *rely* on the general practice for the measures of our duty? *Rogers.*

No prince can ever *rely* on the fidelity of that man, who is a rebel to his Creator. *Rogers.*

**To REMAIN. v. n.** [*remansco*, Latin.]

1. To be left out of a greater quantity or number.

That that *remains*, shall be buried in death. *Job.*  
Bake that which ye will bake to-day; and that which *remaineth* over, lay up until the morning. *Proverbs.*

2. To continue; to endure; to be left in a particular state.

He for the time *remained* stupidly good. *Milton.*

3. To be left after any event.

Childless thou art, childless *remain*. *Milton.*  
In the families of the world, there *remains* not to one above another the least pretence to inheritance. *Locke.*

4. Not to be lost.

Now somewhat long, whose endless sovereignty  
Among the shepherds may for aye *remain*. *Spenser.*

I was created more than all that were before me, also my wisdom *remained* with me. *Ecclesi.*

It what you have heard, shall *remain* in you, ye shall continue in the Son. *1 John.*

5. To be left as not comprised.

That a father may have more power over his children, is easily granted; but that an elder brother has so over his brethren, *remains* to be proved. *Locke.*

6. To continue in a place.

**To REMAIN. v. a.** To await; to be left to.

Such end had the kid, for he would weaned be  
Of envy, coloured with simplicity;  
And such end, pride, does all them *remain*  
That of such false friendship shall be slain. *Spenser.*

With open staff  
I'll rase such onerous on thy clatter'd iron,  
Which long shall not withhold me from thy head,  
That in a little time, while byath *remains* thee,  
Thou out shalt with thyself at Gath to boast,  
But never shalt see Gath. *Milton.*

If thence he tempe, what *remains* him less  
Than unknown dangers? *Milton.*

The elder conquest now  
*Remains* thee, while by this host of friends,  
Back on thy toes more glorious to return. *Milton.*

**REMAIN. n. f.** [from the verb.]

1. Relick; that which is left. Generally used in the plural.  
I grieve with the old, for so many additional inconveniences, more than their small *remain* of life seemed destined to undergo. *Pope.*

# REM

2. The body left by the foot.  
But fowls obscurely remember'd his remains,  
And dogs had torn him. *Pope*  
Oh would'st thou sing what heroes Winifred bore,  
Or gift old warriors, whose adur'd remains  
In weeping vaults, her hallow'd earth contains! *Pope*
3. Abode; habitation. Not in use.  
A most miraculous work in this good thing,  
Which often since my here remain in England,  
I've seen him do. *Shakespeare*
- REMAINDER. *adj.* [from *remain*.] Remain-  
ing; refuse; left.  
His brain  
Is as dry as the remainder basket  
After a voyage. *Shakespeare*  
We turn not back the silks upon the merchant,  
When we have spoil'd them, nor the remainder  
vands  
We do not throw in unrespective place,  
Because we now are full. *Shakespeare*
- REMAINDER. *n. f.*  
1. What is left; remnant; relics.  
The gods protect you,  
And bless the good remainders of the court! *Shakespeare*  
It may well employ the remainder of their lives  
to perform it to purpose, I mean, the work of evan-  
gelical obedience. *Hammond*  
Mahomet's crescent by our souls' increase,  
Blessed the land's remainder of the East. *Denham*  
Could his ingratitude have made any one so  
diabolical, had not cruelty came in as a second to  
its assistance, and cleared the villain's breast of  
all remainders of humanity? *South*  
There are two restraints which God hath put  
upon human nature, shame and fear; shame is the  
weaker, and hath place only in those in whom there  
are some remainders of virtue. *Tillotson*  
What madness moves you, matrons, to destroy  
The last remainder of unhappy Troy? *Dryden*  
If he, to whom ten talents were committed, has  
squandered away five, he is concerned to make a  
double improvement of the remainder. *Rogers*  
If these decoctions be repeated till the water  
comes off clear, the remainder yields no salt. *Arbutnot*  
Of six millions raised every year for the service of  
the publick, one third is intercepted through the  
several subordinations of artful men in office, before  
the remainder is applied to the proper use. *Swift*
2. The body when the soul is departed;  
remains.  
Shew us  
The poor remainder of Andronicus. *Shakespeare*
3. [In law.] The last chance of inheri-  
tance.  
A fine is levied to grant a reversion or remainder,  
expectant upon a lease that yieldeth no rent. *Bacon*
- TO REMAKE. *v. a.* [re and make.] To  
make anew.  
That, which she owns above her, must perfectly  
renew us after the image of our maker. *Glennville*
- TO REMAND. *v. a.* [re and mando, Lat.]  
To send back; to call back.  
The better sort quitted their freeholds and fled  
into England, and never returned, though many  
laws were made to remand them back. *Davies*  
Philoxenus, for despising some dull poetry of  
Dionysius, was condemned to dig in the quarries;  
from whence being remanded, at his return Diony-  
sius produced some other of his verses, which as  
soon as Philoxenus had read, he made no reply,  
but, calling to the waiters, said, carry me again to  
the quarries. *Government of the Tongue*
- REMANENT. *n. f.* [remans, Latin; re-  
manent, old Fr.] It is now contracted to  
remnant. The part remaining.  
Her majesty bought of his executrix the reman-  
ent of the last term of three years. *Bacon*
- REMARK. *n. f.* [remarque, Fr.] Obser-  
vation; note; notice taken.  
He cannot distinguish difficult and noble specu-  
lations from trifling and vulgar remarks. *Collier*
- TO REMARK. *v. a.* [remarque, French.]  
1. To note; to observe.  
It is easy to observe what has been remarked, that

# REM

- the names of simple ideas are the least liable to  
mistakes. *Locke*
2. To distinguish; to point out; to mark.  
Not in use.  
The prisoner Samson here I seek.  
—His manacles remark him, there he sits. *Milton*
- REMARKABLE. *adj.* [remarquable, Fr.]  
Observable; worthy of note.  
So did Orpheus plainly teach, that the world  
had beginning in time, from the will of the most  
high God, whose remarkable words are thus con-  
verted. *Raleigh*  
'Tis remarkable, that they  
Talk most, who have the least to say. *Prior*  
What we obtain by conversation soon vanishes,  
unless we note down what remarkable we have  
found. *Watts*
- REMARKABLENESS. *n. f.* [from 'remark-  
able.] Observableness; worthiness of  
observation.  
They signify the remarkableness of this punish-  
ment of the Jews, as signal revenge for the cruci-  
fied Christ. *Hammond*
- REMARKABLY. *adv.* [from remarkable.]  
Observably; in a manner worthy of ob-  
servation.  
Chiefly assur'd  
Remarkably so late, of thy too true,  
So faithful love. *Milton*  
Such parts of these writings, as may be remark-  
ably stupid, should become subjects of an occa-  
sional criticism. *Watts*
- REMARKER. *n. f.* [remarqueur, Fr.] Ob-  
server; one that remarks.  
If the remarker would but once try to outline  
the author by writing a better book on the same  
subject, he would soon be convinced of his own  
insufficiency. *Watts*
- REMEDIAL. *adj.* [from remedy.] Capa-  
ble of remedy.
- REMEDIALTY. *adj.* [from remedy.] Medicinal;  
affording a remedy. Not in use.  
All you, unapplied virtues of the earth,  
Spring with my tears; be aidant and remediate  
In the good man's distress. *Shakespeare*
- REMEDILESS. *adj.* [from remedy.] Not  
admitting remedy; irreparable; cure-  
less; incurable.  
Sad Esculapius  
Imprison'd was in chains remediless. *Spenser*  
The war, grounded upon this general remediless  
necessity, may be termed the general, the remediless,  
or the necessary war. *Raleigh*  
We, by rightful doom remediless,  
Were lost in death, till he that dwelt above  
High-thron'd in secret bliss, for us trail dust  
Emptied his glory. *Milton*  
Flatter him it may, as those are good at flatter-  
ing, who are good for nothing else; but in the  
mean time, the poor man is left under a remediless  
delusion. *South*
- REMEDILESSNESS. *n. f.* [from remediless.]  
Incurableness.
- REMEDY. *n. f.* [remedium, Lat. remede,  
French.]  
1. A medicine by which any illness is  
cured.  
The difference between poisons and remedies is  
easily known by their effects, and common reason  
soon distinguishes between virtue and vice. *Swift*
2. Cure of any uneasiness.  
Here hope began to dawn; and resolv'd to try,  
She fix'd on this her utmost remedy. *Dryden*  
O how short my interval of woe!  
Our griefs how swift, our remedies how slow. *Prior*
3. That which counteracts any evil; with  
to, for, or against; for is most used.  
What may be remedy or cure  
To evils, which our own misdeeds have wrought.  
Civil government is the proper remedy for the  
inconveniencies of the state of nature. *Locke*  
Attempts have been made for some remedy  
against this evil. *Swift*

# REM

4. Reparation; means of repairing any  
hurt.  
Things, without all remedy,  
Should be without regard. *Shakespeare*  
In the death of a man there is no remedy. *Id.*
- TO REMEDY. *v. a.* [remédier, French.]  
1. To cure; to heal.  
Sorry we are, that any good and pious soul  
should be grieved with that which is done, but  
remedy their grief, lieth not so much in us as  
themselves. *Id.*
2. To repair or remove mischief.  
TO REMEMBER. *v. a.* [remember, old Fr.;  
remember, Italian.]  
1. To bear in mind any thing; not to for-  
get.  
Remember not against us former iniquities. *Psalms*  
Remember thee!  
Ay thou poor ghost, while memory holds a place  
In this distracted brain. Remember thee! *Shakespeare*
2. To recollect; to call to mind.  
He having once seen and remembered me, rose  
from the beginning began to be in the rearward.  
We are said to remember any thing, when  
idea of it arises in the mind with a consciousness  
that we have had this idea before. *Id.*
3. To keep in mind; to have present  
the attention.  
Remember what I warn thee, thou to taste;  
And then the bitter consequence. *Id.*  
This is to be remembered, that it is not possible  
now to keep a young gentleman from vanity,  
total ignorance of it; unless you will all his life  
new him up. *Id.*
4. To bear in mind, with intent of reward  
or punishment.  
Cry unto God; for you shall be remembered  
him. *Baird*  
He brings them back,  
Remembering mercy and his covenant sword. *Id.*
5. To mention; not to omit.  
A citation ought to be certain, in respect of the  
person cited; for, if such certainty be there  
omitted, such citation is invalid, as in many cases  
hereafter to be remembered. *Id.*
6. To put in mind; to force to recollect  
to remind.  
His hand and leg commanding without threaten  
and rather remembering than chastising. *Id.*  
Joy, being altogether wanting.  
It doth remember me the more of sorrow. *Id.*  
It grieves my heart to be remember'd thus  
By any one, of one so glorious. *Id.*  
These petitions, and the answer of the council  
of London, were ample materials for as-  
ference with the lords, who might be thereby re-  
membered of their duty. *Id.*  
I would only remember them in love and pro-  
tection, with the doctrine of the Jews, and the ex-  
ample of the Grecians. *Id.*
7. To preserve from being forgotten.  
Let them have their wages duly paid,  
And something over, to remember me. *Shakespeare*
- REMEMBERER. *n. f.* [from remember.] One  
who remembers.  
A brave mailer to servants, and a rememberer  
the least good office; for his flock he transplanted  
most of them into plentiful soils. *Id.*
- REMEMBRANCE. *n. f.* [remembrance, Fr.]  
1. Retention in memory; memory.  
Though Cloten then but young, time has not  
worn him  
From my remembrance. *Shakespeare*  
And memory been lost with innocence,  
We had not known the sentence nor the offence.  
'Twas his chief punishment to keep in store  
The sad remembrance what he was before. *Id.*  
Sharp remembrance on the English path  
And shame of being match'd by such a lot,  
Rouse conscious virtue up in every heart. *Dryden*  
This ever grateful remembrance heat  
To me thou ow'st, to me the vital air. *Id.*
2. Recollection; revival of any idea, or  
miniscence.

# REM

I hate thy beams,

Nothing to my remembrance from what state  
I fell; how glorious once above thy sphere. *Milton.*  
Remembrance in when the same idea recurs, with-  
out the operation of the like object on the external  
faculty. *Locke.*

Honourable memory. Out of use.

Rosemary and rue keep  
Scenting and favour all the winter long,  
Grace and remembrance be unto you both. *Shaksp.*  
Transmission of a fact from one to  
another.

Titan

Among the heavens, th' immortal fact display'd,  
For the remembrance of his grief should fail,  
And in the constellations wrote his tale. *Addison.*  
Account preserved.  
Their proceedings and remembrances are in the  
Tavern, beginning with the twentieth year of Ed-  
ward I. *Hale.*

Memorial.

But in remembrance of so brave a deed,  
A tomb and funeral honours I decreed. *Dryden.*  
A token by which any one is kept in  
the memory.

I have remembrances of yours,  
That I have longed to redeliver. *Shaksp.*  
Keep this remembrance for thy Julia's sake. *Shaksp.*

Notice of something absent.

Let your remembrance still apply to Banquo;  
Present him eminence, both with eye and tongue. *Shaksp.*

Power of remembering.

Thou I have heard relating what was done,  
Ere my remembrance. *Milton.*  
REMEMBRANCER. *n. f.* [from *remem-*  
*brance.*]

1. One that reminds; one that puts in  
mind.

As I know, the agent for his master,  
And the remembrance of her, to hold  
The hand fast to her lord. *Shaksp.*  
God is present in the consequences of good and  
bad, he is there a remembrance to call our actions  
to mind, and a witness to bring them to judgment.  
*Taylor.*

Would I were in my grave;  
For, living here, you're but my curs'd remem-  
brances. *Otway.*

2. An officer of the exchequer.

All are digested into books, and sent to the re-  
membrancer of the exchequer, that he make pro-  
cesses upon them. *Bacon.*  
To REMERCIER. *v. a.* [*mercier*, Fr.] To  
thank. Obsolete.

On long his service and his dearest life  
For her defence, against that earle to fight;  
See him mercied, as the patron of her life.  
*Spenser.*

To REMIGRATE. *v. n.* [*remigro*, Lat.]  
To remove back again.

Some other ways he proposes to divest some  
bodies of their borrowed shapes, and make them  
reigrate to their first simplicity. *Boyle.*

REMIGRATION. *n. f.* [from *remigrate.*]  
Removal back again.

The Scots, transplanted hither, became ac-  
quainted with our customs, which, by occasional  
igrations, became diffused in Scotland. *Hale.*

To REMIND. *v. a.* [*re* and *mind.*] To put  
in mind; to force to remember.

When age itself, which will not be defied, shall  
be in to arrest, seize and remind us of our mortality  
by pains and dulness of senses, yet then the plea-  
sure of the mind shall be in its full vigour. *South.*

The brazen figure of the consul, with the ring  
on his finger, reminded me of Juvenal's majors  
under gemine. *Addison.*

REMISCEANCE. *n. f.* [*remiscens*, Lat.]  
Recollection; recovery of ideas.

I ask about for all circumstances that may re-  
vive my memory or remiscence. *Hale.*

VOL. II.

# REM

For the other part of memory, called *remis-*  
*cence*, which is the retrieving of a thing at present  
forgot, or but confusedly remembered, by setting  
the mind to refresh every little cell of the brain;  
while it is thus busied, how accidentally does the  
thing sought for offer itself to the mind? *South.*

REMINISCENTIAL. *adj.* [from *remini-*  
*scence.*] Relating to reminiscence.

Would truth dispense, we could be content with  
Plato, that knowledge were but remembrance, that  
intellectual acquisition were but *reminiscential* exo-  
cation. *Brown.*

REMISSE. *adj.* [*remis*, Fr. *remissus*, Lat.]

1. Not vigorous; slack.  
The water defers the corpuscles, unless it flow  
with a precipitate motion; for then it hurries them  
out along with it, till its motion becomes more  
languid and *remis*. *Woodward.*

2. Not careful; slothful.  
Mad ire and wrathful fury makes me weep,  
That thus we die, while *remis* traitors sleep. *Shaksp.*  
If when by God's grace we have conquered the  
first difficulties of religion, we grow careless and  
*remis*, and neglect our guard, God's spirit will not  
always strive with us. *Tillotson.*  
Your candour, in pardoning my errors, may  
make me more *remis* in correcting them. *Dryden.*

3. Not intense.

These nervous, bold, those languid and *remis*;  
Here cold salutes, but there a lover's kiss. *Roscom.*

REMISSEBLE. *adj.* [from *remis.*] Admit-  
ting forgiveness.

REMISSION. *n. f.* [*remission*, Fr. *remissio*,  
Latin.]

1. Abatement; relaxation; moderation.  
Error, mischief, and forgetfulness do now and  
then become suitors for some *remission* of extreme  
rigour. *Bacon.*

2. Cessation of intenseness.  
In September and October these diseases do not  
abate and remit in proportion to the *remission* of  
the sun's heat. *Woodward.*  
This difference of intention and *remission* of the  
mind in thinking, every one has experienced in  
himself. *Locke.*

3. In physic, *remission* is when a distemper  
abates, but does not go quite off before  
it returns again.

4. Release; abatement of right or claim.  
Not only an expedition, but the *remission* of a  
duty or tax, were transmitted to posterity after this  
manner. *Addison.*

Another ground of the bishop's fears is the re-  
*mission* of the first fruits and tithes. *Sayt.*

5. Forgiveness; pardon.  
My penance is to call Lucetta back,  
And ask *remission* for my folly paid. *Shaksp.*  
That plea  
With God or man will gain thee no *remission*.  
*Milton.*

Many believe the article of *remission* of sins,  
but they believe it without the condition of re-  
pentance, or the fruits of holy life. *Taylor.*

REMISSELY. *adv.* [from *remis.*]

1. Carelessly; negligently; without close  
attention.

How should it then be in our power to do it  
coldly or *remisly*? so that our desire being natural,  
is also in that degree of exactness whereunto no-  
thing can be added. *Hooker.*

2. Not vigorously; not with ardour or  
eagerness; slackly.

There was not an equal concurrence in the pro-  
secution of this matter among the bishops, some of  
them proceeding more *remisly* in it. *Clarendon.*

REMISSENESS. *n. f.* [from *remis.*] Care-  
lessness; negligence; coldness; want of  
ardour; inattention.

Future evils,  
Or new, or by *remisness* now conceiv'd,  
Are now to have no successive degrees. *Shaksp.*

No great offenders scape their doom;  
Small grates from lenity and *remisness* comes.  
*Denham.*

# REM

Jack, through the *remisness* of confidables, has  
always found means to escape. *A. Butler.*

The great concern of God for our salvation, is  
so far from an argument of *remisness* in us, that it  
ought to excite our utmost care. *Rogers.*

To REMIT. *v. a.* [*remitto*, Latin.]

1. To relax; to make less intense.

So willingly doth God *remit* his ire.  
Our supreme foe may much *remit*  
His anger, and perhaps thus far remov'd,  
Not more as not offending, satisfy'd  
With what is punish'd. *Milton.*

2. To forgive a punishment.

With suppliant prayers then powers appease;  
The lost Napæum once will soon repent  
Their anger, and *remit* the punishment. *Dryden.*

The magistrate can often, where the publick  
good demands not the execution of the law, *remit*  
the punishment of criminal offences by his own  
authority; but yet cannot *remit* the satisfaction due  
to any private man. *Locke.*

3. [*remette*, Fr.] To pardon a fault.

At my lovely Tamora's intercess,  
I do *remit* those young men's heinous faults. *Shaksp.*  
Whose favour thus ye *remit*, they are *remitted*  
unto them; and whose favour thus ye retain, they  
are returned. *John.*

4. To give up; to resign.

In grievous and inhuman crimes, offenders should  
be *remitted* to their place to be punished in the  
place where they have offended. *Hayward.*

The Egyptian crown I to your hands *remit*;  
And, with it, take his heart who offers it. *Dryden.*

Heaven thinks fit

Thee to thy former fury to *remit*. *Dryden.*

5. [*remette*, Fr.] To defer; to refer.

The bishop had certain pious instructions in the  
front, though there were a plain clause at the foot,  
that *remitted* all to the bishop's discretion. *Bacon.*

I remit me to themselves, and challenge their  
natural ingenuity to say, whether they have not  
sometimes such shiverings within them?

*Government of the Tongue.*

6. To put again in custody.

This bold return with seeming patience heard,  
The prisoner was *remitted* to the guard. *Dryden.*

7. To send money to a distant place.

They obliged themselves to *remit* what the rate of  
twelve hundred thousand pounds sterling per an-  
num, divided into so many monthly payments.  
*Addison.*

8. To restore. Not in use.

The archbishop was retained prisoner, but after  
a short time *remitted* to his liberty. *Hayward.*

To REMIT. *v. n.*

1. To slacken; to grow less intense.

When our passions *remit*, the vehemence of our  
speech *remits* too. *Brown.*

2. To abate, by growing less eager.

As, by degrees, they *remitted* of their industry,  
loathed their business, and gave way to their plea-  
sures, they let fall those generous principles, which  
had raised them to worthy thoughts. *South.*

3. [In physic.] To grow by intervals less  
violent, though not wholly intermitting.

REMITMENT. *n. f.* [from *remit.*] The act  
of remitting to custody.

REMITTANCE. *n. f.* [from *remit.*]

1. The act of paying money at a distant  
place.

2. Sum sent to a distant place.

A compact among private persons furnished out  
the several *remittances*. *Addison.*

REMITTER. *n. f.* [*remette*, French.]

1. One who *remits*, or procures the con-  
veyance and payment of money.

2. [In common law.] A restitution of one  
that hath two titles to lands or tene-  
ments, and is seized of them by his lat-  
ter title, under his title that is more an-  
cient, in case where the latter is defe-  
ctive. *Covent.*



## REM

You said, if I return'd next day in Lent,  
I should be a *remitter* of your grace;  
In th' interim my letters should take place  
Of absolutions. *Donne.*

**REMITTANCE**, *n. f.* [corrupted from *remittent*.] Remission; that which is left; that which remains.

Poor key and figure of a holy king!  
Thou blood, is *remittance* of that royal blood,  
But I wish that I could see thy ghost's shadow  
In some place. *Shakespeare.*

From forth the main and bottom of the field,  
Where I may track the *remittance* of my thoughts. *Shakespeare.*

About his belly  
Parents of pockmarked and old cokes of roses  
Were thickly *remitted*. *Shakespeare.*

I was created to get them face to face,  
And to stand by a confession, without which they have  
No probability to preserve the *remittance* that had  
Not escaped. *Keats.*

It seems that the *remittance* of the generation of  
men was in such a degree lived. *Racine.*

The *remittance* of my tale is of a length  
To tire your patience. *Dryden.*

A feeble army and an empty senate,  
*Remnants* of mighty battles fought is a. *Addison.*

See the poor *remnants* of their flighted lions!  
My hands shall read what e'en thy rapine spares. *Pope.*

The frequent use of the latter was a *remnant* of  
purity, which never admitted tincture in the vul-  
gar tongue. *Sage.*

**REMANENT**, *adj.* [corruptedly formed from  
*remnant*.] Remaining; yet left.  
It had her left. *Pope.*

No future pain for me, but infant woe  
A lover more proportion'd to her load;  
And quiet dejection her *remnant* life  
To the soft days of a humble woe. *Pope.*

**REMOULIN**, *part.* [from *remelt*.] Melted  
again.

It were good to try in glass works, whether the  
crude materials, mingled with glass already made  
and *remelted*, do not imitate the making of glass  
with less heat. *Bacon.*

**REMONSTRANCE**, *n. f.* [from *remonstrance*, Fr.  
from *remonstrare*.]

1. Show; discovery. Not in use.  
You may marvel, why I would not rather  
Make with *remonstrance* of my hidden power,  
Than let him be so lost. *Shakespeare.*

2. Strong representation.

The true God, which reveleth it to them,  
would also give them power of confirming it unto  
others, either with miraculous operation, or with  
strong and invincible *remonstrance* of sound rea-  
son. *Hooker.*

A large family of daughters have drawn up a *re-  
monstrance*, in which they set forth, that their  
father, having refused to take in the Spectator, they  
offered to "bate him the article of bread and butter  
in the tea-table. *Spectator.*

Important passions surrounded the man, and will  
not suffer him to attend to the *remonstrance* of  
justice. *Rogers.*

**TO REMONSTRATE**, *v. n.* [from *remonstrare*,  
Lat. *remonstrare*, Fr.] To make a strong  
representation; to show reasons on any  
side in strong terms.

**REMORA**, *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. A let or obstacle.

2. A fish or a kind of worm that sticks to  
ships, and retards their passage through  
the water.

Of fishes you shall find in arms the whale, her-  
ring, roach, and *remora*. *Pemham.*

The *remora* is about three quarters of a yard  
long; his body before three inches and a half over,  
thence tapering to the tail end, his mouth two  
inches and a half over; his clops ending angular-  
ly; the nether a little broader, and produced for-  
ward near an inch; his lips rough with a great  
number of little prickles. *Grew.*

**TO REMORARE**, *v. n.* [from *remorare*, Lat.] To  
hinder; to delay. *Dick.*

## REM

**REMORSE**, *n. f.* [from *remorsus*, Latin.]

1. Pain of guilt.

Not that he believed they could be refracted  
from that image set by any *remorse* of conscience,  
or that they had not wickedness enough to deluge  
and excoriate him. *Clarendon.*

2. Tenderness; pity; sympathetick for-  
row.

Many little effects of their own lives, yet, for  
*remorse* of their wives and children, would be with-  
held. *Spenser.*

Shylack, then led off this fair maid of his choice  
To the full hour of act, and then his thought,  
Thou'lt fly thy way, and *remorse* to me from me.  
Thou'lt fly thy way, and *remorse* to me from me. *Shakespeare.*

The rogues in the end me to the river, with a  
little *remorse* as they would have drowned a child's  
blind puppets. *Shakespeare.*

Curse on the unpaid young prince, whom tears can  
draw  
To no *remorse*; who rules by lion's law. *Dryden.*

**REMORSEFUL**, *adj.* [from *remorse* and *full*.]

1. Tender; compassionate.

O Eglamour, think not I flatter,  
Valiant and wise, *remorseful*, well accomplish'd. *Shakespeare.*

Love, that comes too late,  
Like a *remorseful* pardon slowly earned,  
To the great tender turns a tower of offence. *Shakespeare.*

The guilty, blabbing, and *remorseful* day  
Is set into the bottom of the sea. *Shakespeare.*

2. It seems to have had once the sense of  
pitiable.

I myself first basted the report  
Of this his fellow's most *remorseful* fate. *Chapman.*

**REMORSELESS**, *adj.* [from *remorse*.] Un-  
pituitous; cruel; savage.

Where were ye triumph, when the *remorseless*  
deep  
Clos'd o'er the head of your lov'd Lycidas? *Milton.*

O the unspeakable horror that will seize upon a  
sinner, when he stands arranged at the bar of divine  
justice! when he shall feel his accuser, his judge, the  
world, all his *remorseless* adversaries! *South.*

**REMOVED**, *adj.* [from *remotus*, Latin.]

1. Distant; not immediate.

In this narrow teaching of capacity, it is not all  
*remote* and even apparent good that effects us. *Locke.*

2. Distant; not at hand.

Their rising all at once was as the sound  
Of thunder heard *remote*. *Milton.*

3. Removed far off; placed not near.

The arch-chymick him, to far from us *remote*,  
Produces with terrestrial humors mixed  
Here in the dark to many precious things. *Milton.*

*Remote* from men with God he pass'd his days,  
Pray'r all his business, all his pleasure, praise. *Parrot.*

In quiet shades, content with rural sports,  
Give me a life, *remote* from guilty courts. *Granville.*

4. Foreign.

5. Distant; not closely connected.

An undivided simplicity from the effect to the  
*remote* cause. *Glanville.*

Syllogism leaves not to trouble the mind with im-  
mediate ideas, that show the connection of *remote*  
ones. *Locke.*

6. Alien; not agreeing.

All those propositions, how *remote* from  
reason, are to be feared, that men will sooner part  
with their lives, than suffer themselves to doubt of  
them. *Locke.*

7. Abstracted.

Wherever the mind places itself by any thought,  
either amongst, or *remote* from all bodies, it can,  
in this uniform idea of space, nowhere find any  
boundary. *Locke.*

**REMOTELY**, *adv.* [from *remote*.] Not  
nearly; at a distance.

It is commonly supposed, that the earth was  
thinly inhabited, at least not *remotely* planted before  
the flood. *Brown.*

Two lines in Mercurius and Lausus are indeed  
*remotely* allied to Virgil's sense, but too like the  
tenderness of Ovid. *Dryden.*

## REM

How, while the fainting Dutch *remotely* lie,  
And the faint Eugene's iron troops retire,  
In the faintest amidst a slaughter'd pile,  
High in the mound he dy'd. *South.*

**REMOVEDNESS**, *n. f.* [from *remote*.] Sen-  
se of being *remote*; distance; not near-  
ness.

The joys of heav'n are like the bliss, which is  
reason of our *removedness* from earth. *South.*

Titian employed for his own and earthly colouring  
the purple, and his reserved by green, which is  
*remote* from the purple, and the back part of his hand is  
by the purple. *South.*

In the greatest part of bodies escape  
by their *removedness* from the sun, are no let  
by their number. *South.*

The obnoxious generally arise from the  
minds of the cautious, perverts, and things be-  
lieved. *South.*

**REMOVAL**, *n. f.* [from *removal*, Latin.]

The act of removing; the state of being  
removed to distance.

All this lately were *removal*, and the de-  
struction. *South.*

The consequent strictly taken, may be a  
consideration, in reference to antecedency or con-  
sequence; as to conclude from the position of  
the antecedent into the position of the consequent,  
from the *removal* of the consequent to the  
position of the antecedent. *South.*

**REMOVABLE**, *adj.* [from *removal*.] Such as  
may be removed.

The Irish bishops have their clergy in such  
jection, that they dare not complain of their  
knowing their own incapacity, and that they are  
therefore *removable* at their bishop's will, yet  
what pleases him. *South.*

In such a chapel, such estate is *removable*  
at the pleasure of the rector of the mother church. *South.*

**REMOVABLE**, *n. f.* [from *removal*.]

1. The act of putting out of any place.

By which *removal* of one extremity with another,  
the world, seeking to procure a remedy, had pro-  
duced a mere exchange of the evil before him. *South.*

2. The act of putting away.

The removal of such a disease is not to be  
interrupted by active remedies, no more than a  
disease in the flesh is to be taken away by violence. *South.*

3. Dismissal from a post.

If the *removal* of these persons from their posts  
has produced such popular commotions, the con-  
tinuance of them might have produced something  
more fatal. *South.*

Whether his *removal* was caused by his own  
fears or other men's artifices, supposing the three  
to be vacant, the body of the people was left at  
liberty to chuse what form of government they  
pleased. *South.*

4. The state of being removed.

The fitting still of a purgative, which he pro-  
duces at a *removal*, is voluntary. *South.*

**TO REMOVE**, *v. a.* [from *removere*, Lat. *re-  
movere*, French.]

1. To put from its place; to take or put  
away.

Good God *remove*  
The means that makes us strangers! *Shakespeare.*

He *removes* away the speech of the body  
taken away the understanding of the soul.

So would he have *removed* thee out of  
first into a broad place.

He longer in this paradise to dwell  
Permits not; to *remove* thee I am come.  
And send thee from the garden forth to dwell  
The ground. *South.*

Whether he will *remove* his contemplation  
one idea to another, is many times in his choice. *South.*

You, who fill the blissful seats above!  
Let kings no more with gentle mercy sway,  
But every monarch be the scourge of God,  
If from your thoughts Ulysses you *remove*. *Pope.*

Who'd his subjects with a father's love. *Pope.*

2. To place at a distance.

# REEM

They are farther removed from a title to be in  
 the, and the doubt of their being native impressions  
 of the mind, is stronger against these moral prin-  
 ciples than the other. *Locke.*

**TO REMOVED. v. n.**

1. To change place.
2. To go from one place to another.  
 A short exile must for show precede;  
 A longer exile, from Candia they remove.  
 As happy each at home enjoys his love. *Deppen.*  
 How oft from pomp and state did I remove  
 To seek despair? *Prior.*
3. To go from one place to another.  
 I have eyes under my service, which look upon  
 the world. *Shakespeare.*
4. To go from one place to another.  
 The muller of a merstone is to blame, but the  
 judge is the capital remoter of landrights.  
 Who is the dearest man?  
 Happy fortune maketh an enterpriser and re-  
 mover, but the exercised fortune maketh the able  
 man. *Bacon.*

**REMOVED. n. f.** [from the verb.]

1. Change of place.  
 I have, from out the high-ban'd oak of Jove,  
 A little, on him, for means to his remove.  
 His fate is contrary. *Chapman.*
2. Susceptibility of being removed. Not  
 in the.
3. What is early received in any considerable  
 force of nature, grows to our tender nature,  
 and therefore is of difficult removal. *Greville.*
4. Transference of one to the place of  
 another.  
 For this, this favour thou shalt wear,  
 Hold, take you this, my sweet, and give me thine,  
 So all Brown take me for a token.  
 And when your favours turn, to shall your loves  
 Woe to me, dearest, by the same remove. *Shakspere.*
5. State of being removed.  
 His face, though he both school and university,  
 Seeking a remove to any other house of school-  
 ship. *Milton.*  
 He that considers how little our constitution can  
 be a remove into parts of this air, not more in-  
 fect than that we breathe in, will be less con-  
 siderable of the architect's sowing on organs, and  
 the body that are to affect them, one to another.  
*Locke.*
6. Act of moving a chief man or draught.
7. Departure; act of going away.  
 So look'd Aeneas, her remove design'd,  
 On those distressed friends the last behind. *Waller.*
8. The act of changing place.  
 Let him, upon his removes from one place to  
 another, procure removal to some person  
 equally residing in the place whither he remove.  
*Bacon.*
9. A step in the scale of gradation.  
 In all the visible composed world, quite down  
 from the descent is by easy steps, and a continu-  
 ous series of things, that in each remove differ  
 very little one from the other. *Locke.*  
 A teacher is but one remove from a legislator,  
 and ought to stand up in the defence of these laws.  
*Addison.*
10. A small distance.  
 The fiercest contentions of men are between  
 estates equal in nature, and capable, by the  
 equality of circumstance, of but a very  
 small remove one from another. *Boswell.*
11. Act of putting a horse's shoes upon  
 different feet.  
 His horse wanted two removes, your horse wanted  
 six. *Swift.*
12. A dist. to be changed while the rest of  
 the count remains.

**REMOVED. particip. adj.** [from *remove*.]

Remote; separate from others.  
 Your accent is something finer, than you could  
 have made in a removed dwelling. *Shakspere.*

**REMOVEDNESS. n. f.** [from *removed*.]

The state of being removed; remoteness.

Have eyes under my service, which look upon  
 the world. *Shakspere.*

**REMOVED. n. f.** [from *remove*.] One  
 that removes.

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 mover, but the exercised fortune maketh the able  
 man. *Bacon.*

# REN

**TO REMOUNT. v. n.** [*remonte*, Fr.] To  
 mount again.

Stout Cymon soon remount, and elate in two  
 His rival's head. *Bacon.*

The rest of the world with the steaming vapours,  
 or is washed down into rivers, and transmutated into  
 the sea. *Shakespeare.*

**RENUMERABLE. adj.** [from *renumerate*.]

Rewardable.

**TO RENUNCIATE. v. a.** [*renuncio*,  
 Lat. *renunciare*, Fr.] To reward; to  
 repay; to requite; to recompense.

Is the last of a belated to the man,  
 That brought him the high good turn to far?  
 Yes; and will nobly renunciate. *Shakespeare.*

Money the first thought not to demand, be-  
 cause he had a great satisfaction in matters of so  
 great importance, and because he could not re-  
 nunciate them with any general pardon. *Bacon.*

In another parallel he represents the great con-  
 sideration, where with the Lord shall renunciate  
 the faithful servant. *Bacon.*

**RENUMERATION. n. f.** [*renumeration*, Fr.  
*renumeratio*, Lat.] Reward; requited;  
 recompense; repayment.

For this manifest to the country man, Japan-  
 ese, there is remuneration, for the best ward of  
 his honour is rewarding his dependants.  
*Shakespeare.*

He begets a security of himself, and a catch is  
 eye on the fair remuneration. *Bacon.*

A relation is a relation of some value and benefit  
 in the church, especially when such donation is  
 freely bestowed without any prospect of an evil  
 remuneration. *Bacon.*

**RENUMERATIVE. adj.** [from *renumerate*.]

Exercised in giving reward.

The remuneration of particular actions is re-  
 spective to the amount of that act and of God,  
 in the remuneration of his private and re-  
 numerative justice. *Bacon.*

**TO REMUNUR. v. a.** [*re* and *munur*.]

To utter back murmurs, to repeat in  
 low hostile sounds.

Her face is whisper'd by the gentle breeze,  
 And told in sighs to all the trembling trees,  
 The trembling trees in every plain and wood,  
 Her fate remurmure to the silver brook. *Pope.*

**TO REMUNUR. v. n.** [*renunura*, Lat.]

To murmur back; to echo a low hostile  
 sound.

Her fellow nymphs the mountains tear  
 With loud lament, and break the yielding air,  
 The realms of Mars remurmur'd all around,  
 And echoes to the Athenian shores rebound. *Dryden.*

His untimely fate, th' August woods  
 In sighs remurmur'd to the Eucine floods. *Dryden.*

**RENARD. n. f.** [*renard*, a fox, Fr.] The  
 name of a fox in fable.

Before the break of day,  
 Renard through the hedge had made his way.  
*Dryden.*

**RENAISCENT. adj.** [*renascens*, Lat.] Pro-  
 duced again; rising again into being.

**RENAISSABLE. adj.** [*renascibilis*, Lat.] Possi-  
 ble to be produced again.

**TO RENAVIGATE. v. a.** [*re* and *navigate*.]

To sail again.

**RESCOUNTER. n. f.** [*rencontre*, Fr.]

1. Clash; collision.  
 You may as well expect two bowls should grow  
 sensible by rubbing, as that the encounter of any  
 bodies should awaken them into perception.  
*Collier.*
2. Personal opposition.  
 Virgil's friends thought fit to alter a line in  
 Venus's speech, that has a relation to the re-  
 counter. *Addison.*  
 So when the trumpet sounding gives the sign,  
 The jutting chief in rude encounter join;

# REN

So meet and so renew the dextrous fight;  
 Their clattering arms with the fierce shock resound.  
*Greville.*

3. Loose or casual engagement.  
 The confederates should not take their advantage  
 their apparent odds in men and horse; and by that  
 means out number the enemy in all encounters  
 and engagements. *Addison.*
4. Sudden combat without premeditation.  
**TO RENCONTRE. v. n.** [*rencontre*, Fr.]
1. To clash; to collide.
2. To meet an enemy unexpectedly.
3. To skirmish with another.
4. To fight hand to hand.

**TO REND. v. a.** pret. and part. pass. *rent*.  
 [rendan, Savon.] To tear with vio-  
 lence; to lacerate.

Will you hence  
 Before the fog return, whose rage doth rend  
 Late interrupted waters, and o'er their  
 What they are used to bear? *Shakespeare.*

He rends a lion as he would have rent a kid, and  
 he had rended in his hand. *Judges.*

I will not rend away all the kingdom, but I  
 will rend it to the bone. *Shakespeare.*

By the thunders' stroke it from the root is rent,  
 Seize the blows, which from high heaven are sent.  
*Cowley.*

What you command me to relate,  
 Renews the full remembrance of our fate,  
 An empire from its old foundations rent. *Dryden.*

Look round to see  
 The land me gulf upon the fatal tree;  
 Then rend it off. *Dryden.*

Is it not as much reason to say, when any mo-  
 narchy was shattered to pieces, and divided amongst  
 revolted subjects, that God was enabled to pre-  
 vent monarchial power, by rending a fettered empire  
 into a multitude of little governments? *Locke.*

When a man's mind is rent from passion, mind,  
 I rend my neck, and make a hole in my wound. *Pope.*

**RENDEER. n. f.** [from *rend*.] One that  
 rends, a tiger.

**TO RENDRE. v. a.** [*rendre*, Fr.]

1. To return, to pay back.  
 They that render evil for good are adversaries.  
*Prior.*  
 Well ye render me a recompense?  
 Let him look into the intricate state of bits or  
 misery, and see there God, the all-merciful judge,  
 ready to render every man according to his deeds.  
*Locke.*
2. To return; to give back; commonly  
 with the adverb *back*.  
 Hence the seas at Italy's times return,  
 And these the laden vessels into port,  
 Then with a gentle ebb return again,  
 And render back their cargo to the main. *Addison.*
3. To give upon demand.  
 The thugad is water in his own conceit, than  
 seven men that can render a random. *Proverb.*  
 Saint Augustine renders another reason, for  
 which the apostle observed some legal and  
 ceremonies for a time. *White.*
4. To invest with qualities; to make.  
 Because the nature of each creature is endow'd  
 action, it is no wonder if the same nature renders  
 him solutions, that the other. *South.*  
 Can answer love, and render him a home.  
*Thomson.*
5. To represent; to exhibit.  
 The art house, that of that time brother,  
 And he did render him the most immortal.  
 That he had been a man. *Shakespeare.*
6. To transmit.  
 Ponder it in the English circle, but it is more  
 truly rendered a sphere. *Bacon.*  
 He has a character of England's history, a  
 cury-comb and cynid, which are the English  
 nation's character, render them by. *Locke.*  
 It is a present illustration, the word we  
 may almost literally render matter of a great pre-  
 sence of mind. *Bacon.*

# R E N

## 7. To surrender; to yield; to give up.

I will call him to do that account  
That he shall render every glory up,  
Or I will tear the reck'ning from his heart.

Stiffwater.

My *ren*ding my person to them, may enlarge  
their all'ctions to me.

King Charles.

One with whom he us'd to advise, propos'd to  
him to render himself upon conditions to the earl  
of Essex.

Clarendon.

Would he render up Hieronimo,  
And keep Alcaydas, I should be blest!

A. Thidys.

## 8. To afford; to give to be used.

Logic renders us daily service to wisdom and  
virtue.

Watts.

RENDER, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Sur-  
render.

Newicks.

Of Cloten's death, we bring not known, nor  
mutter'd

Shakespeare.

Among the bands, may drive us to a render.

RENDEROUS, *n. f.* [rendez vous, Fr.]

1. Assembly; meeting appointed.  
2. A sign that draws men together.

The philosophers flunk and a holy war are but  
the renderous of cracked brains, that wear their  
feather in their head instead of their wit.

Bacon.

## 3. Place appointed for assembly.

A commander of many ships should rather keep  
his fleet together than have it fevered far and wide;  
for the attendance of meeting them again at the  
next renderous would consume time and victual.

Raleigh.

The king appointed his whole army to be drawn  
together to a renderous at Marlborough.

Clarendon.

This was the general renderous which they all  
got to, and, not long more and one with that only  
upon, they tack'd it all up.

Buruet.

TO RENDEROUS, *v. n.* [from the noun.]

To meet at a place appointed.

RENDITION, *n. f.* [from render.] Sur-  
rendering; the act of yielding.

RENEGADOR, *n. f.* [renegado, Spanish;  
RENEGADO, *n. f.* [renegat, It.]

1. One that apostatizes from the faith; an  
apostate.

There lived a French *renegado* in the same place,  
where the Castilian and his wife were kept prisoners.

Addison.

2. One who deserts to the enemy; a re-  
volter.

Some stragling soldiers might prove *renegadoes*,  
but they would not revolt in troops.

Deacy of Pacy.

If the Roman government subsisted now, they  
would have had *renegade* laconic and shipwights  
enough.

Irishman.

TO RENEGE, *v. a.* [renego, Latin; renier,  
Fr.] To disown.

His captain's heart,

Which, in the fustils of great fights, hath burst  
The buckles on his breast, *reng's* all temper

Shakespeare.

Such finding rogues as these forth every passion,  
*Reuge*, ulster, and turn their back on benches

With every gule and vray of their masters.

Shakespeare.

The design of this was to make me *reuge* my  
conscience and thy truth.

King Charles.

TO RENEGE, *v. a.* [re and neu; renovo,  
Latin.]

1. To renovate; to restore to the former  
state.

In such a night

Medea gather'd the enchanted herbs,  
That did *renew* old Eton.

Shakespeare.

Let us go to Galgal, and *renew* the kingdom  
there

1 Samuel.

The eagle casts its bill, but *renews* his age.

Holyday.

*Renew'd* to life, that the night daily die,  
I don't, don't'd to follow.

Dryden.

2. To repeat; to put again in act.

# R E N

## The famous grandfather

Doth live again in thee; long may't thou live,  
To bear his image, and *renew* his glories!

Shaksp.

The body perco'ss'd herth, by reason of percussio'n,  
a trepidation wrought in the minute parts, and so  
*renew*eth the percussio'n of the air.

Bacon.

The bearded corn cutt'd  
From earth unak'd, nor was that earth *renew'd*.

Dryden.

3. To begin again.

The last great age, foretold by sacred rhymes,  
*Renews* it's first coarse, Saturnian times

Dryden.

Rowl round again.

4. In theology, to make anew; to trans-  
form to new life.

It is impossible for those that were once enlight-  
ened - if they shall fall away, to *renew* them again  
into repentance.

Hebrews.

I've transformed by the *renewing* of your mind,  
that ye may prove what is that perfect will of God

Romans.

RENEWABLE, *adj.* [from *renew*.] Capa-  
ble to be renewed.

The old custom upon many estates is to let for  
leases of years, *renewable* at pleasure.

Smyt.

RENEWAL, *n. f.* [from *renew*.] The act  
of renewing; renovation.

It behov'd the deity, perishing in the purpose of  
mercy to mankind, to *renew* that revelation from  
time to time, and to rectify abuses, with such un-  
derstanding for the *renewal* and rectification, as was suf-  
ficient evidence of the truth of what was revealed.

Forbes.

RENTIENCY, *n. f.* [from *renitent*.] The  
resistance in solid bodies, when they press  
upon, or are impelled one against another,  
or the resistance that a body makes on  
account of weight.

Quincy.

RENTIENT, *adj.* [renitens, Lat.] Act-  
ing against any impulse by elastic power.

By an illusion of the muscles, they become  
soft, and yet *renitent*, like so many pillows dis-  
sipating the force of the pressure, and so taking  
away the sense of pain.

Ray.

RENNET, *n. f.* See RUNNET.

A putridous ferment coagulates all humours,  
as milk with rennet is turned.

Floyer.

RENNET, *n. f.* [properly *reinette*, a kind  
of apple.

A golden *rennet* is a very pleasant and fair fruit,  
of a yellow flesh, and the best of beavers for all  
sorts of food, of which there are two sorts, the large  
sort and the small.

Mortimer.

Ripe pulpy apples, as pippins and *rennetings*,  
are of a typy trancation nature.

Mortimer.

TO RENOVATE, *v. a.* [renovo, Latin.]

To renew; to restore to the first state.

All nature feels the *renovating* force  
Of winter, only to the thoughtless eye  
In ruin seen.

Thomson.

RENOVATION, *n. f.* [renovation, Fr. *reno-  
vatio*, Latin.] Renewal; the act of  
renewing; the state of being renewed.

Som'd continueth some small time, which is a  
*renovation*, and not a continuance; for the body  
perco'ss'd hath a trepidation wrought in the minute  
parts, and so *renew*eth the percussio'n of the air.

Bacon.

The kings entered into speech of *renewing* the  
treaty, the king saying, that though king Philip's  
piston were the same, yet his intentions were raised;  
in which case a *renovation* of treaty was used.

Bacon.

To second life

Wak'd in the *renovation* of the just,  
Relig'us him up, with heav'n and earth *renew'd*.

Milton.

TO RENOUNCE, *v. a.* [renoncer, Fr.  
*renuncio*, Lat.]

1. To disown; to abnegate.

From Th'bes my birth I own; and no disgrace  
Can force me to *renounce* the honour of my race.

Dryden.

2. To quit upon oath.

This world I do *renounce*; and in your sight  
Shake patiently my great affliction off.

Shaksp.

Pride and passion, and the opinions of the world,  
must not be our counsellors; for we *renounce* the  
at our baptism.

Kent.

TO RENOUNCE, *v. n.* To declare renun-  
ation. The following passage is a ne-  
galicisms; *renoncer à mon sang*.

On this firm principle I ever stood;  
He of my sons who fails to make it good,  
By one rebellious act *renounces* to my blood.

Dr.

RENOU'CEMENT, *n. f.* [from *renoucer*.]  
Act of renouncing; renunciation.

I hold you as a thing enkind and fam'd;  
By your *renoucement*, an immortal spirit

Shaksp.

RENOU'WN, *n. f.* [renommée, Fr.] Fame;  
celebrity; praise widely spread.

She  
Is daughter to this famous duke of Milan,  
Of whom to often I have heard *renown*.

Shaksp.

'Tis of more *renown*

To make a river, than to build a town.

Hall.

Nor envy we  
Thy great *renown*, nor gudge thy victory.

Dryd.

TO RENOWN, *v. a.* [renommer, Fr. in  
the noun.] To make famous.

Let us satisfy our eyes  
With the memorials and the things of fame,  
That do *renown* this city.

Shaksp.

Soft elocution does thy style *renown*,  
Gentle or sharp according to thy choice,  
To laugh at follies or to lash at vice.

Dryd.

In solemn silence stand  
Stern tyrants, whom their cruelties *renown*,  
And emperors in Parian marbles frown.

Addis.

A bard whom pillar'd pasturals *renown*.

For.

# R E N

## 2. To quit upon oath.

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And emperors in Parian marbles frown.

A bard whom pillar'd pasturals *renown*.

RENOU'WNED, *particip. adj.* [from *renown*.]  
Famous; celebrated; eminent; famed

These were the *renowned* of the congrega-  
tion of the tribes, heads of thousands

That thrice *renowned* and learned Frenchmen,  
finding Petrarch's tomb without any inscription  
wrote one himself; saying, shame it was, that I  
who sung his mistress's praise seven years bet-  
her death, should twelve years want an epitaph.

The rest were long to tell, though far *renown'd*.

Of all the cities in Romanian lands,  
The chief and most *renown'd* Ravenna stands,  
Adorn'd in ancient times with arms and arts.

It is,  
An *isle* *renown'd* for steel and unexhausted mines.

RENT, *n. f.* [from *rend*] A break; a  
laceration.

This council made a schism and *rent* from the  
most ancient and purest churches which lived be-  
fore them.

Thou viper  
Hast cancell'd kindred, made a *rent* in nature,  
And through her holy bowels gnaw'd thy way.

Through thy own blood to empire.

He who fees this vast *rent* in to high a rock, for  
the convex parts of one side exactly tally with the  
concave of the other, must be satisfied, that it was  
the effect of an earthquake.

TO RENT, *v. a.* [rather to *rend*.] To  
tear; to lacerate.

A time to *rent*, and a time to sew. Ecc'lesiasticus.

TO RENT, *v. n.* [now written *rant*.] To  
roar; to bluster: we still say, a *renting*  
fellow, for a noisy bully.

He ventur'd to diminish his fear,  
That partings wont to *rent* and *tear*,  
And give the desperate attack  
To danger still behind its back.

RENT, *n. f.* [rente, Fr.]

1. Revenue; annual payment.

Idol ceremony,  
What are thy *rents*? what are thy comings in?

O ceremony shew me but thy worth!

What ceremony shew me but thy worth!

Idol ceremony,  
What are thy *rents*? what are thy comings in?

O ceremony shew me but thy worth!

Idol ceremony,  
What are thy *rents*? what are thy comings in?

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O ceremony shew me but thy worth!

Idol ceremony,  
What are thy *rents*? what are thy comings in?

O ceremony shew me but thy worth!

Idol ceremony,  
What are thy *rents*? what are thy comings in?

O ceremony shew me but thy worth!

I bought an annual rent or two,  
 And live just as you fee I do. Pope.  
 Money paid for any thing held of an-  
 other.  
 Such is the mould, that the blest tenant feeds  
 On precious fruits, and pays his rent in weeds.

May all to Athens back again repair. *Shaksp.*

The fools overflowed with smart reporters, and were only distinguished from the intended wits, by being called coxcombs. *Boston.*

*To REPEAL*, *v. a.* [*repeal*, Fr.]  
1. To recall. Out of use.





# REP

Of late,

Then corn was given them gratis, you repin'd.

*Shakespeare.*

The fines imposed were the more repined against, because they were allotted to the rebuilding of St. Paul's church.

*Clarendon.*

You think how many diseases, and how much misery there is in the world, you will fall down at your knees, and, instead of repining at one's lot, will admire to many blessings received at the hand of God.

*Temple.*

2. To ENVE.

Beginnings repine of violated night;

And curse the invading sun, and hicken at the sight

*Dryden.*

Tell in the gate

How pale diseases and repining age.

*Dryden.*

REPLACER, *n. f.* [from *repine*.] One that puts or mummies.

REPLACEMENT, *v. a.* [*replacer*, Fr. *re* and *place*.]

1. To put again in the former place.

The earl being apprehended, upon examination cleared himself well, as he was replaced in his government.

*Bacon.*

The howls, remov'd for fear,  
The youths *re plac'd*; and soon restor'd the cheer

*Dryden.*

2. To put in a new place.

His gods put themselves under his protection, to be replaced in their promised Italy.

*Dryden.*

TO REPLAINT, *v. a.* [*re* and *plaint*.] To fold one part often over another.

In Raphael's best works, are many small foldings often replated, which look like to many whip-cords.

*Dryden.*

TO REPLANT, *v. a.* [*replanter*, French; *re* and *plant*.] To plant anew.

Small trees being yet unripe, covered in autumn with dung until the spring, take up and replant in good ground.

*Bacon.*

REPLANTATION, *n. f.* [from *replant*.] The act of planting again.

TO REPLENISH, *v. a.* [*repleo*, from *re* and *plenus*, Lat. *repleo*, old Fr.]

1. To stock; to fill.

Multiply and replenish the earth.

*Genesis.*

The woods replenish'd with deer, and the plains with fowl.

*Heylin.*

The waters

With fish replenish'd, and the air with fowl.

*Milt.*

2. To finish; to consummate; to complete.

Not proper, nor in use.

We finish'd

The most replenish'd sweet work of nature,

That from the prime creation e'er the tram'd Shak.

TO REPLENISH, *v. n.* To recover the former fullness. Not in use.

The humours in men's bodies encrease and decrease as the moon doth; and the nature purge some days, for the full, for then the humours will not replete to full.

*Bacon.*

REPLET, *adj.* [*replet*, French; *repletus*, Lat.] Full; completely filled; filled to exuberance.

The world's large tongue

Proclaims you for a man replete with mocks;

Fall of companions and wounding flouts.

*Shaksp.*

This mortification, it is over high a degree, is less better than the corrosion of poison; as sometimes in autumn, it given to bodies not replete with humours; for where humours abound, the humours have the parts.

*Bacon.*

His words, replete with guile,

Into her heart too early entrance won.

*Milton.*

In a dog, out of whose eye, being wounded, the aqueous humour did copiously flow, yet in six hours the bulb of the eye was again replete with its humour, without the application of any medicines.

*Han.*

REPLETION, *n. f.* [*repletion*, French.] The state of being over full.

The tree had too much repletion, and was oppressed with its own sap; for repletion is an enemy to generation.

*Bacon.*

# REP

All dreams

Are from repletion and complexion bred;

From rising fumes of undigested food.

*Dryden.*

Thirst and hunger may be fancy's art;

But this repletion is to have dream'd.

*Dryden.*

The action of the stomach is totally stopped by too great repletion.

*Arbuthnot.*

REPLET, *adj.* [*repleti*, Latin; *repleti*, Latin.] What may be replevied.

TO REPLEV, *v. a.* [*replevi*, Latin; *replevi*, Latin.] To replev.

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# REP

It is reported,

That good duke Humphry haunterously is murder'd.

*Shakespeare.*

Report, say they, and we will report it. Jeerous.

2. To give repute.

Timothens was well reported of by the brethren.

*Acts.*

A wide well reported of for good works. 1 Tim.

3. To give an account of.

There is a king in Judah, and now shall it be reported to the king.

*Deuteronomy.*

4. To return; to rebound; to give back.

In Thomas's church with windows only from above that reporteth the voice thence ten times, if you stand by the door and wall over against the door.

*Bacon.*

REPORT, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Rumour; popular fame.

2. Repute; publick character.

My body's report'd

With Roman tales, and my report was once

Then with the left of note.

*Shakespeare.*

In all appearing ourselves the ministers of God,

by honour and dishonour, by evil report and good

report.

*2 Corinthians.*

3. Account returned.

See examples enter with the swelling tide,

From the silent as they to make report.

And tell the wonders of her to foreign's court.

*Waller.*

4. Account given by lawyers of cases.

After a man has finished the general principles of the law, reading the reports of adjudged cases, will richly improve his mind.

*Watts.*

5. Sound; loud noise; reprobation.

The stronger speaks down with the better: the report of an ordinance, the voice.

*Bacon.*

The falling billows make a long report.

And beat his sides.

*Dryden.*

REPORTER, *n. f.* [from *report*.] Relater;

One that gives an account.

There the appar'd, or my reporter devis'd

will be her.

*Shakespeare.*

Rumours were made of great distrust among

the nobility, for this cause the Lords assembly,

gave order to apprehend the reporters of these

fables.

*Hume.*

If I had known a thing they concealed, I should

never be the reporter of it.

*Pope.*

REPORTINGLY, *adv.* [from *reporting*.]

By common fame.

Others say thou dost deserve, and I

believe it better than reportingly.

*Shakespeare.*

REPOSE, *n. f.* [from *repose*.] The act

of repoling.

Do not thou think,

If I would hand a grant there, would the refusal

Of any truth, virtue, or worth in thee

2. To rest in confidence: with *on*.

And, for the way's are dangerous to pass,  
I do desire thy worthy company.  
*Upon whole both and honour I repose.* *Shakespeare.*  
**REPOSE.** *n. f.* [*reposita*, French.]

## 1. Sleep; rest; quiet.

*Merciful powers!*  
Refrain in me the curled thoughts, that nature  
Gives way to in *repose.* *Shakespeare.*  
*The hour*

Of night, and of all things now retir'd to rest,  
Mind us of like *repose.* *Milton.*

*I all the fix'd long day*  
Consume in meditation deep repose  
From human converse; nor a slat of eye  
Enjoy *repose.* *Philips.*

## 2. Cure of rest.

After great lights must be great shadows, which  
we call *repose*; because in reality the light would  
be lost, if attracted by a continuity of glittering  
objects. *Dryden.*

**REPOSEDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *reposed*.] State  
of being at rest.

**TO REPOSEITE.** *v. a.* [*repositus*, Latin.]  
To lay up; to lodge as in a place of  
safety.

Others *reposite* their young in holes, and secure  
themselves also therein, because such security is  
wanting, their lives being sought. *Deham.*

**REPOSITION.** *n. f.* [from *reposito*.] The  
act of replacing.

Being *reposed* in the *reposition* of the bone, take  
care to keep it by by deputation. *Weyman.*

**REPOSITORY.** *n. f.* [*repositoire*, French;  
*repositorium*, Latin.] A place where any  
thing is safely laid up.

The mind of man not being capable of having  
many ideas under view at once, it was necessary to  
have a *repository* to lay up those ideas. *Locke.*

He can take a body to pieces, and dispose of  
them, to us without the appearance of irretriev-  
able confusion, but with respect to his own know-  
ledge into the most regular and methodical *reposit-*  
*ories.* *Rogers.*

**TO REPOSESS.** *v. a.* [*re and possideo*.] To  
possess again.

How comes it now, that almost all that realm is  
*repossessed* of them? *Spenser.*

Her suit is now to *repossess* those lands,  
Which we in justice cannot well deny. *Shakespeare.*  
Nor shall any father *repossess* the land,  
The father's fortune never to return. *Pope.*

**TO REPREHEND.** *v. a.* [*reprehendo*,  
Latin.]

## 1. To reprove; to chide.

All as before his fight, whole presence to offend  
with any the least int'cuncts, we would be sure  
as *loath* as they, who most *reprehend* or denide that  
we do. *Hooker.*

Pardon me for *reprehending* thee,  
For thou hast done a charitable deed. *Shakespeare.*  
They like dumb statues stand,  
Which when I saw, I *reprehended* them;  
And ask'd the mayor, what meant this wilful  
silence? *Shakespeare.*

**2. To blame; to censure.**  
He could not *reprehend* the fight, so many strew'd  
the ground. *Chapman.*

I nor advise, nor *reprehend* the choice  
Of Marley-hill. *Philips.*

**3. To detect of fallacy.**  
This colour will be *reprehended* or encountered,  
by imputing to all excellencies in compositions a  
kind of poverty. *Bacon.*

**4. To charge with as a fault: with of be-**  
**fore the crime.**

Antippos, being *reprehended* of luxury by one  
that was not rich, for that he gave six crowns for a  
small fish, answered, Why, what would you have  
given? the other said, Some twelve pence: Antippos  
said again, and six crowns is no more with me.  
*Bacon.*

**REPREHENDER.** *n. f.* [from *reprehend*.]  
Blamer; censurer.

Those fiercest *reprehenders* of things, established  
by publick authority, are always confident and  
bold-spirited men; but their confidence for the  
most part riseth from too much credit given to their  
own wits, for which cause they are seldom free  
from errors. *Hooker.*

**REPREHENSIBLE.** *adj.* [*reprehensibilis*,  
French; *reprehensus*, Latin.] Blamable;  
culpable; censurable.

**REPREHENSIBLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *repre-*  
*hensibilis*.] Blamableness; culpableness.

**REPREHENSIBLY.** *adv.* [from *reprehen-*  
*sibilis*.] Blamably; culpably.

**REPREHENSION.** *n. f.* [*reprehensio*, Lat.]  
Reproof; open blame.

To a heart fully replete, counsel is tedious, but  
*reprehension* is wholesome. *Bacon.*

There is likewise due to the publick a civil *repre-*  
*hension* of advocates, where the ce-appearerth cunning  
counsel, gross neglect, and slight information. *Bacon.*

The admonitions, fraternal or paternal, of his  
fellow christians, or the governors of the church,  
then more publick *reprehensions* and inceptions. *Hammond.*

What effect can that man hope from his most  
zealous *reprehensions*, who lays himself open to re-  
crimination? *Government of the Tongue.*

**REPRISIVE.** *adj.* [from *reprehend*.]  
Given to reproof.

**TO REPRESENT.** *v. a.* [*represento*, Lat.  
*representor*, French.]

1. To exhibit, as if the thing exhibited  
were present.

Before him burn  
Seven lamps, as in a zodiac *representing*  
The heavenly fires. *Milton.*

**2. To describe; to show in any particular**  
**character.**

This bank is thought the greatest load on the  
Genoese, and the managers of it have been *repre-*  
*sented* as a second kind of senate. *Addison.*

**3. To fill the place of another by a vica-**  
**rious character; to personate: as, the**  
**parliament represents the people.**

**4. To exhibit to show: as, the tragedy**  
**was represented very skillfully.**

**5. To show by model arguments or narra-**  
**tions.**

One of his cardinals admonished him against that  
unholy piece of ingenuity, by *representing* to him,  
that no reformation could be made, which would  
not notably diminish the rents of the church.  
*Decay of Piety.*

**REPRESENTATION.** *n. f.* [*representation*,  
French; from *represent*.]

## 1. Image; likeness.

If images are worshipped, it must be as gods,  
which Celsus denied, or as *representations* of God;  
which cannot be, because God is invisible and in-  
corporeal. *Stillingfleet.*

**2. Act of supporting a vicarious character.**

**3. Respectful declaration.**

**4. Publick exhibition.**

**REPRESENTATIVE.** *adj.* [*representativus*,  
French; from *represent*.]

1. Exhibiting a similitude.

They relieve themselves with this distinction,  
and yet own the legal facilities, though *representa-*  
*tive*, to be proper and real. *Atterbury.*

**2. Bearing the character or power of an-**  
**other.**

This council of four hundred was chosen, one  
hundred out of each tribe, and seems to have been  
a body *representative* of the people; though the  
people collectively reserved a share of power. *Swift.*

**REPRESENTATIVE.** *n. f.*

1. One exhibiting the likeness of another.

A statue of honour whispering an idiot in the ear,  
who was the *representative* of credulity. *Addison.*

**2. One exercising the vicarious power**  
**given by another.**

I with the welfare of my country; and my words  
and politicks teach me to leave all that to be adju-  
dged by our *representatives* above, and to divine pro-  
vidence. *Bacon to Pope.*

**3. That by which any thing is shown.**

Difficulty must cumber this doctrine, which sup-  
poses that the perfections of God are the *representa-*  
*tives* to us, of whatever we perceive in the crea-  
tures. *Locke.*

**REPRESENTER.** *n. f.* [from *represent*.]

## 1. One who shows or exhibits.

Where the real works of nature, or veritable  
of story, are to be described, art, being but the imi-  
tator or secondary *representer*, must not vary from  
the verity. *Locke.*

**2. One who bears a vicarious character,**  
**one who acts for another by deputation.**

My waste officious ventures  
On the nation's *representers.* *Scott.*

**REPRESENTMENT.** *n. f.* [from *represent*.]  
Image or idea proposed, as exhibiting  
the likeness of something.

When it is blessed, some believe it to be the  
natural body of Christ, others, the blessings of Christ,  
his passion in *representation*, and his grace in real  
exhibition. *Tucker.*

We have met with some, whose realms made good  
their *representments.* *Locke.*

**TO REPRESS.** *v. a.* [*repressus*, Latin;  
*reprimer*, French.] To crush; to put  
down; to subdue.

Discontents and ill blood having used always to  
*repress* and appease in person, he was both they  
should find him beyond sea. *Bacon.*

Some, taking dangers to be the only remedy  
against dangers, endeavoured to set up the sedition  
again; but they were speedily *repressed*, and there-  
by the sedition suppressed wholly. *Hayward.*

Such kings  
Favour the innocent, *repress* the bold,  
And, while they flourish, make an age of gold. *Mad x*

How can I  
Repress the horror of my thoughts, which fly  
The sad remembrance? *South.*

Thus long succeeding critics justly regard,  
Lacine *repress'd*, and useful laws ordain'd;  
Learning and Rome alike in empire grew. *Pope.*

**REPRESS.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Repres-  
sion; act of crushing. Not in use.

Loud outcries of injury, when they tend only  
to the *repress* of it, is a liberty rather assumed by  
rage and impatience, than authorized by justice.

*Government of the Tongue.*

**REPRESSION.** *n. f.* [from *repress*.] Act of  
repressing.

No declaration from myself could take place, for  
the due *repression* of these tumults. *King Charles.*

**REPRESSIVE.** *adj.* [from *repress*.] Having  
power to repress; acting to repress.

**TO REPRIVE.** *v. a.* [*reprandre*, *repris*,  
French.] To reprove after sentence of  
death; to give a respite.

He cannot thrive,  
Unless her prayers, whom heav'n delights to hear,  
And loves to grant, *reprive* him from the wrath  
Of greatest justice. *Shakespeare.*

Company, though it may *reprive* a man from his  
melancholy, yet cannot secure him from his  
conscience. *South.*

Having been condemned for his part in the late  
rebellion, his majesty had been pleased to *reprive*  
him, with several of his friends, in order to give  
them their lives. *Amory.*

He *reprives* the sinner from time to time, and  
continues and heap on him the favours of his pro-  
vidence, in hopes that, by an act of clemency so  
undeserved, he may prevail on his gratitude and  
repentance. *Rogers.*

**REPRIVE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Re-  
pite after sentence of death.

In his *reprive* he may be so fitted,  
That his soul heken not. *Shakespeare.*

I hope it is some pardon or *reprive*  
For Claudio. *Shakespeare.*

The morning for John Hotham was to die, a reproof was sent to suspend the execution for three days.

All that I ask, is but a short reproof, till I forget to love, and learn to give. Denham.  
To REPRIMA'ND. v. a. [*reprimander*, Fr. *reprimio*, Lat.] To chide; to check; to reprehend; to reprove.

Germanicus was severely reprimanded by Tiberius, for travelling into Egypt without his permission. Asbuthnot.

They saw their eldest sister once brought to her tears, and her perverseness severely reprimanded. Law.

REPRIMA'ND. n. f. [*reprimande*, *reprimende*, French; from the verb.] Reproof; reprehension.

He inquires how such an one's wife or son do, whom he does not see at church; which is understood as a secret reprimand to the person absent. Spectator.

To REPRINT. v. a. [*re and print*.]

1. To renew the impression of any thing. The business of redemption is to rub over the defaced copy of creation, to reprint God's image upon the soul, and to set forth nature in a second and a fairer edition. South.

2. To print a new edition. My bookeller is reprinting the essay on criticism. Pope.

REPRISAL. n. f. [*représalia*, low Latin; *reprisalle*, French.] Something seized by way of retaliation for robbery or injury.

The English had great advantage in value of reprisals, as being more strong and active at sea. II year.

Since must sure thy safest plunder be, Since no reprisals can be made on thee. Dorset.

REPRISE. n. f. [*reprisè*, French.] The act of taking something in retaliation of injury.

Your care about your banks infers a fear Of threatening floods and inundations near; If so, a just reprisè would only be Of what the land usurp'd upon the sea. Dryden.

To REPROACH. v. a. [*reprocher*, Fr.]

1. To censure in opprobrious terms, as a crime.

Mezentius with his ardent warm'd His taunting friends, reproach'd their shameful flight, Repell'd the victors. Dryden.

The French writers do not burden themselves too much with plot, which has been reproached to them as a fault. Dryden.

2. To charge with a fault in severe language.

If ye be reproached for the name of Christ, happy are ye. 1 Peter.

That shame There sit not, and reproach us as unclean. Milton.

3. To upbraid in general. The very regret of being surpassed in any valuable quality, by a portion of the same abilities with ourselves, will reproach our own laziness, and even shame us into imitation. Rogers.

REPROACH. n. f. [*reproche*, Fr. from the verb.] Censure; infamy; shame.

With his reproach and odious menace, The knight embolden in his haughty heart, Met all his forces. Spenser.

If black scandal or foul-faced reproach Attend the sequel of your imposition, Your mere enforcement shall acquaintance me. Shakspeare.

Thou, for the testimony of truth, hast borne Universal reproach. Milton.

REPROACHABLE. adj. [*reproachable*, Fr.] Worthy of reproach.

REPROACHFUL. adj. [*from reproach*.]

1. Scandalous; opprobrious. O monstrous! what reproachful words are these! Shakspeare.

I have sheath'd My rapier in his bosom, and withal Thrust these reproachful speeches down his throat. Shakspeare.

An advocate may be punished for reproachful language, in respect of the parties in suit. Ayliffe.  
2. Shameful; infamous; vile.

To make religion a stratagem to undermine government, is contrary to this superstructure, most scandalous and reproachful to christianity. Hammond.

Thy punishment He shall endure, by coming in the flesh To a reproachful life and cursed death. Milton.

REPROACHFULLY. adv. [*from reproach*.]

1. Opprobriously; ignominiously; scurrilously.

Shall I then be us'd reproachfully? Shakspeare.  
I will that the younger women marry, and give none occasion to the adversary to speak reproachfully. 1 Timothy.

2. Shamefully; infamously.

REPROBATE. adj. [*reprobis*, Lat.] Lost to virtue; lost to grace; abandoned.

They profess to know God, but in works deny him, being abominable, and to every good work reprobate. Titus.

Strength and art are easily outdone By spirits reprobate. Milton.

God forbid, that every single commission of a sin, though great for its kind, and withal acted against conscience in its aggravation, should so far deprave the soul, and bring it to such a reprobate condition, as to take pleasure in other men's sins. South.

If there is any poor man or woman, that is more than ordinarily wicked and reprobate, Miranda has her eye upon them. Law.

REPROBATE. n. f. A man lost to virtue; a wretch abandoned to wickedness.

What if we omit This reprobate, till he were well inclin'd? Shakspeare.

I acknowledge myself for a reprobate, a villain, a traitor to the king, and the most unworthy man that ever lived. Raleigh.

All the saints have profited by tribulations; and they that could not bear temptations became reprobates. Taylor.

To REPROBATE. v. a. [*reprobo*, Lat.]

1. To disallow; to reject.

Such an answer as this is reprobated and disallowed of in law; I do not believe it, unless the deed appears. Ayliffe.

2. To abandon to wickedness and eternal destruction.

What should make it necessary for him to repent and amend, who either without respect to any degree of amendment is supposed to be elected to eternal bliss, or without respect to sin, to be irreversibly reprobated? Hammond.

A reprobated hardness of heart does then the office of philosophy towards a contempt of death. 1 Peter.

3. To abandon to his sentence, without hope of pardon.

Drive him out To reprobated exile round the world, A captive, vagabond, abhor'd, accus'd. Southern.

REPROBATENESS. n. f. [*from reprobate*.]

The state of being reprobate.

REPROBATION. n. f. [*reprobation*, Fr. *from reprobate*.]

1. The act of abandoning, or state of being abandoned to eternal destruction; the contrary to election.

This fight would make him do a desperate turn; Yea curse his better angel from his side, And fall to reprobation. Shakspeare.

This is no foundation of discriminating grace, or consequently trust of election and reprobation. Hammond.

Though some words may be accommodated to God's predestination, yet it is the scope of that text to treat of the reprobation of any man to hell-fire. Bramhall.

God, upon a true repentance, is not so fatally sick to the spindle of absolute reprobation, as not to keep his promise, and seal merciful pardons. Maine.

2. A condemnatory sentence.

You are empowered to give the final decision of wit, to put your stamp on all that ought to pass for current, and set a brand of reprobation on elipt poetry and false coin. Druden.

To REPRODUCE. v. a. [*re and produce*; *reproduce*, Fr.] To produce again; to produce anew.

It horse dung reproduces oats, it will not be easily determined where the power of generation ceaseth. Brown.

Those colours are unchangeable, and whenever all those rays with their colours are mixed again, they reproduce the same white light as before. Newton.

REPRODUCTION. n. f. [*from reproduce*.]

The act of producing anew.

I am about to attempt a reproduction in vitriol, in which it seems not unlikely to be performable. Boyle.

REPROOF. n. f. [*from reprove*.]

1. Blame to the face; reprehension.

Good fir John, as you have one eye upon my follies, turn another into the register of your own, that I may pass with a reproof the easier. Shakspeare.  
Fear not the anger of the wife to raise; Thine belt can bear reproof; who merit praise. Pope.

2. Censure; slander. Out of use.

Why, for thy sake, have I flattered reproof? Shame hath covered my face. Johnson.

REPROVABLE. adj. [*from reprove*.] Culpable; blamable; worthy of reprehension.

If thou dost find thy faith as dead after the reception of the sacrament as before, it may be thy faith was not only little, but reprobable. Taylor.

To REPROVE. v. a. [*reprover*, Fr.]

1. To blame; to censure.

I will not reprove thee for thy sacrifices. Psalm.  
This is the sin of the number, when men are called to reprove sin, and do not. Perkins.

2. To charge to the face with a fault; to check; to chide; to reprehend.

What if they can better be content with one that can work at their faults, than with him that will reprove them? Whitgift.

There is no slander in an allow'd fool, though he do nothing but rail; for no railing in a known discreet man, though he do nothing but reprove. Shakspeare.

What if thy son Prove self to be so, and, reprov'd, retort, Whom dost thou thus beget me? Milton.

If a great personage undertakes an action passionately, let it be acted with all the majesty and impetuosity in the world, he shall have enough to fluster him, but not enough to reprove him. Taylor.

He reproveth, rebuketh, and praiseth to those, for whom he first prayeth to God. Law.

3. To refute; to disprove.

My lords, Reprove my allegation if you can. Shakspeare.

4. To blame for; with of.

To reprove one of his sons, they will say, dost thou make idle account of that, a coat for soldiers? Curcio.

REPROVER. n. f. [*from reprove*.]

A reprover; one that reproveth.

Let the most potent sinner speak out, and tell us, whether he can command down the canons and revivings of a guilty conscience, and impose silence upon that bold resistor? South.

Thus shall I have from every one, even the reprover of vice, the title of living well. Locke.

To REPRUNE. v. a. [*re and prune*.]

To prune a second time. Reprune sprouts and peaches, saving as many of the young likeliest shoots as are well placed. Evelyn.

REPTILE. adj. [*reptile*, Lat.] Cica

ing

upon many feet. In the following lines, *reptile* is confounded with *serpent*.

Cleane baits from filth, to give a tempting glass,  
Cherish the fully'd *reptile* race with moss. Gay.  
**REPTILE**. *n. f.* An animal that creeps upon many feet.

Terrestrial animals may be divided into quadrupeds or *reptiles* which have many feet, and serpents which have no feet. Locke.

Holy retreat! silence no female father,  
Cousins of social love and nature's rites,  
Must dare approach, from the interior *reptile*,  
To woman, form divine. Prior.

**REPUBLICAN**. *adj.* [from *republic*.] Placing the government in the people.

**REPUBLICAN**. *n. f.* [from *republic*.] One who thinks a commonwealth without monarchy the best government.

These people are more happy in imagination than the rest of their neighbours, because they think themselves to; though such a chimerical happiness is not peculiar to republicans. Addison.

**REPUBLICK**. *n. f.* [*republica*, Latin; *republique*, Fr.]

1. Commonwealth; state in which the power is lodged in more than one.

They are indebted many millions more than their whole *republick* is worth. Addison.

2. Common interest; the publick.

Those that by their deeds will make it known,  
Whole dignity they do sustain;  
And life, state, glory, all they gain,  
Count the *republick's*, not their own. Ben Jonson.

**REPU'DIABLE**. *adj.* [from *repudiate*.] Fit to be rejected.

**TO REPU'DIATE**. *v. a.* [*repudio*, Latin; *repudier*, Fr.] To divorce; to reject; to put away.

Let not those, that have *repudiated* the more inviting sin, flow themselves plighted and bewitched by this Government of the Tongue.

There is a notorious instance of the folly of the athletes, that while they *repudiate* all title to the kingdom of heaven, merely for the present pleasure of body, and their boasted tranquillity of mind, besides the extreme madness in running such a desperate hazard after death, they unwittingly deprive themselves here of that very pleasure and tranquillity they seek for. Bentley.

**REPU'DIATION**. *n. f.* [*repudiation*, Fr. from *repudiate*.] Divorce; rejection.

It was allowed by the Athenians, only in case of repudiation of a wife. Arbuthnot.

**REPU'GNANCE**. } *n. f.* [*repugnance*, Fr.  
**REPU'GNANCY**. } from *repugnans*.]

1. Inconsistency; contrariety.

But where difference is without *repugnancy*, that which hath been can be no prejudice to that which is. Hooker.

It is no assent to omnipotence, it, by reason of the formal incapacity and *repugnancy* of the thing, we aver that the world could not have been made from all eternity. Bentley.

2. Reluctance; resistance.

Why do fond men expose themselves to battle,  
And let the loss quietly cut their throats,  
Without *repugnancy*? Shakespeare.

3. Struggle of opposite passions.

Thus did the passions act without any of their present jurs, combats, or *repugnancies*, all moving with the beauty of uniformity and the fulness of compulsion. South.

4. Aversion; unwillingness.

That which causes us to loathe most of our time, is the *repugnance* which we naturally have to labour. Dryden.

**REPU'GNANT**. *adj.* [*repugnant*, Fr. *repugnans*, Lat.]

1. Disobedient; not obsequious.

His antique sword,  
Rebellious to his arm, lies where it falls,  
*Repugnant* to command. Shakespeare.

2. Contrary; opposite; inconsistent: with to, sometimes with.

There is no breach of a divine law, but is more or less *repugnant* unto the will of the law-giver, God himself. Perkins.

Why I reject the other conjectures, is, because they have not due warrant from observation, but are clearly *repugnant* thereto. Woodward.

Your way is to wrest and strain some principles maintained both by them and me, to a sense *repugnant* with their other known doctrines. Waterland.  
**REPU'GNANTLY**. *adv.* [from *repugnans*.] Contradictorily.

They speak not *repugnantly* thereto. Brown  
**TO REPU'GLATE**. *v. n.* [*re* and *pullulo*, Lat. *repullulere*, Fr.] To bud again.

Though *repullulate*, there is wheat still left in the field. Howell.

**REPU'ISE**. *n. f.* [*repulse*, Fr. *repulsa*, Lat.] The condition of being driven off or put aside from any attempt.

My *repulse* at Hull seemed an act of so rude disloyalty, that my enemies had scarce confidence enough to abet it. King Charles.

Nor much expect  
A foe so proud will fight the weaker seek;  
So bent, the more shall shame him his *repulse*. Milton.

By fate repell'd and with *repulses* tir'd.  
**TO REPU'ISE**. *v. a.* [*repulsus*, Lat.] To beat back; to drive off.

The christian defendants still *repuls'd* them with greater courage than they were able to assail them. Knolles.  
This fleet, attempting St. Minoes, were *repuls'd*, and without glory or gain returned into England. Hayward.

Man complete to have discover'd and *repuls'd*,  
Whatever wiles of foe or seeming friend. Milton.

**REPU'LSION**. *n. f.* [*repulsus*, Lat.] The act or power of driving off from itself.

Air has some degree of tenacity, whereby the parts attract one another; at the same time, by their elasticity, the particles of air have a power of *repulsion* or flying off from one another. Arbuthnot.

**REPU'LSIVE**. *adj.* [from *repulse*.] Driving off; having the power to beat back or drive off.

The parts of the salt or vitriol recede from one another, and endeavour to expand themselves, and get as far asunder as the quantity of water, in which they float, will allow; and does not this endeavour imply, that they have a *repulsive* force by which they fly from one another, or that they attract the water more strongly than one another? Newton.  
**TO REPU'CHASE**. *v. a.* [*re* and *purchase*.] To buy again.

Once more we sit on England's royal throne,  
*Repurchas'd* with the blood of enemies;  
What valiant for-men, like to autumn's corn,  
Have we now'd down in top of all their pride? Shakespeare.

If the son alien those lands, and *repurchas'd* them again in fee, the rules of descents are to be observed, as if he were the original purchaser. Hale

**REPU'TABLE**. *adj.* [from *repute*.] Honourable; not infamous.

If ever any vice shall become *reputable*, and be gloried in as a mark of greatness, what can we then expect from the man of honour, but to signalize himself? Rogers.

In the article of danger it is as *reputable* to elude an enemy as defeat one. Broom.

**REPU'TABLENESS**. *n. f.* [from *reputable*.] The quality of a thing of good repute.

**REPU'TABLY**. *adv.* [from *reputable*.] Without discredit.

To many such worthy magistrates, who have thus *reputably* filled the chief seats of power in this great city, I am now addressing my discourse. Atterbury.

**REPUTA'TION**. *n. f.* [*reputation*, Fr. from *repute*.]

1. Character of good or bad.

Perley, upon the lake of Geneva, has the reputation of being extremely poor and beggarly. Addison.

2. Credit; honour.

*Reputation* is an idle and most false imposition oft got without merit, and lost without deserving; you have lost no *reputation* at all, unless you report yourself such a loser. Shakespeare.

A third interprets motions, looks, and eyes;  
At every word a *reputation* dies. Pope.

**TO REPU'TE**. *v. a.* [*reputo*, Lat. *reputo*, Fr.] To hold; to account; to think.

The king was *reputed* a prince most prudent. Shakespeare.

I do *repute* her grace  
The rightful heir to England's royal seat. Shakespeare.

I do know of those,  
That therefore only are *reputed* wise,  
For saying nothing. Shakespeare.

Men, such as chafe  
Law practice for mere gain, boldly *repute*  
Worse than embrothel'd strumpets prostitute. Donne.

If the grand vizier be so great, as he is *reputed* in politics, he will never consent to an invader of Hungary. Temp.

**REPU'TE**. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Character; reputation.

2. Established opinion.

He who reigns  
Monarch in heav'n, till then as one secure,  
Sat on his throne, upheld by old *repute*. Milton.  
**REPU'TELSS**. *adj.* [from *repute*.] Disreputable; disgraceful. Not in elegant but out of use.

Opinion, that did help me to the crown,  
Had left me in *reputelss* bannishment,  
A fellow of no mark nor livelihood. Shakespeare.

**REQUEST**. *n. f.* [*requeste*, Fr.]

1. Petition; entreaty.

But ask what you would have reform'd,  
I will both hear and grant you your *request*. Shakespeare.

Human stood up to make *request* for his life. Fletcher.

All thy *request* for man, accepted Son!  
Obtain; all thy *request* was my decree. Milton.

Ask him to lend  
To it, the last *request* that I shall send,  
A gentle ear. Dryden.

2. Demand; repute; credit; state of being desired.

Audius will appear well in these wars, his grandfather Coriolanus being now in no *request* of the country. Shakespeare.

Whilst this vanity of thinking, that men are obliged to write either systems or nothing, *request*, many excellent notions are suppressed. Pope.

Knowledge and fame were in as great *request* as wealth among us now. Temple.

**TO REQUEST**. *v. a.* [*requester*, Fr.] To ask; to solicit; to entreat.

To-morrow we hold a solemn supper, sir,  
And I'll *request* your presence. Shakespeare.

It was to be *requeste'd* of Almighty God to pray, that those kings would seriously fulfil that hope of peace.

The virgin quire for her *request*,  
The god that sits at marriage feast;  
He at their invoking came,  
But with a scarce well-lighted flame. Milton.

In things not unlawful, great persons cannot properly said to *request*, because all things considered, they must not be denied. Swift.

**REQUESTER**. *n. f.* [from *request*.] Petitioner; solicitor.

**TO REQUICKEN**. *v. a.* [*re* and *quickere*.] To reanimate.

By and by the din of war 'gan pierce  
His ready sense, when straight his double *quicken'd* what in flesh was fatigued,  
And to the battle came he. Shakespeare.

**REQUIEM. n. f. [Latin.]**

A hymn in which they implore for the dead *requiem* or rest.

We should profane the service of the dead, by sing a *requiem* and such peace to her, to peace-parted souls. *Shakespeare.*

Rest; quiet; peace. Not in use.  
The midwife kneel'd at my mother's throes,  
With pain produc'd, and nurs'd for future woes;  
She had I an eternal *requiem* kept.

And in the arms of peace for ever slept. *Sandys.*  
**REQUIRABLE. adj. [from require.]** Fit to be required.

It contains the certain periods of times, and all circumstances *requirable* in a history to inform.

*Hale.*

**TO REQUIRE. v. a. [requiro, Lat. require, French.]**

1. To demand; to ask a thing as of right.

*Ye me require*

A thing without the compass of my wit;  
For both the lineage and the certain fire,  
From which I spring, are from me hidden yet.

*Spenser.*

We do *require* them of you, so to use them,  
As we shall find their merits. *Shakespeare.*

This, the very law of nature teacheth us to do,  
and this the law of God *requireth* also at our hands. *Speelman.*

This imply'd

Subjection, but *requir'd* with gentle sway. *Milton.*

On our alliance other lands desir'd,  
And what we seek of you, of us *requir'd*. *Dryden.*

2. To make necessary; to need.

The king's business *required* haste. 1 Samuel.

High from the ground, the branches would *require*  
Thy utmost reach. *Milton.*

But why, alas! do mortal men complain?  
God gives us what he knows our wants *require*,

And better things than those which we desire. *Dryd.*

God, when he gave the world in common to all mankind,  
commanded man also to labour; and  
the penalty of his condition *required* it. *Lodge.*

**REQUISITE. adj. [requisite, Lat.]** Necessary; needful; required by the nature

of things.

When God new-modelled the world by the introduction of a new religion, and that in the room of one fit up by himself, it was *requisite*, that he should recommend it to the reasons of men with the same authority and evidence that enforced the former. *South.*

Cold collect the spirits to succour, and therefore they cannot so well close and go together in the heat, which is *ever requisite* to sleep. *Bacon.*

Prepare your soul with all those necessary graces, that are more immediately *requisite* to this performance. *Wake.*

**REQUISITE. n. f.** Any thing necessary.

*Reson paria labore, sed selecta* was thought by a poet to be one of the *requisites* to a happy life. *Dryden.*

For want of these *requisites*, most of our ingenious young men take up some cried up English poet, adore him, and imitate him, without knowing wherein he is defective. *Dryden.*

God on his part has declared the *requisites* on ours; what we must do to obtain blessings, as the great business of us all to know. *Wake.*

**REQUISITELY. adv. [from requisite.]**

Necessarily; in a requisite manner.

We discern how *requisitely* the several parts of nature are fitted to several times, persons, and occurrences. *Boyle.*

**REQUISITENESS. n. f. [from requisite.]**

Necessity; the state of being requisite.

Discerning how exquisitely the several parts of scripture are fitted to the several times, persons, and occurrences intended, we shall discover not only the sense of the obscure passages, but the *requisiteness* of their having been written to obscurely. *Boyle.*

**REQUITAL. n. f. [from requite.]**

1. Return for any good or bad office; retaliation.

Should we take the quarrel of sermons in hand,  
ad revenge their cause by *requital*, thrusting prayer

in a manner out of doors under colour of long preaching? *Harker.*

Since you wear out your gentle limbs in my affairs,  
Be bold, you do so grow in my *requital*,  
As nothing can unroot you. *Shakespeare.*

We hear  
Such goodness of your justice, that our soul  
Cannot but yield you forth to publick thanks,  
Forerunning your *requital*. *Shakespeare.*

2. Return; reciprocal action.

No merit their aversion can remove,  
Nor ill *requital* can efface their love. *Waller.*

3. Reward; recompense.

He ask'd me for a song,  
And in *requital* op'd his leathern scrip,  
And shew'd me similes of a thousand names,  
Telling their strange and vigorous faculties. *Milt.*

I have ta'en a cordal,  
Sent by the king of Italy, in *requital*  
Of all my miseries, to make me happy. *Denham.*

In all the light that the heavens bestow upon this lower world, though the lower world cannot equal their benefaction, yet with a kind of grateful return it reflects those rays, that it cannot recompense; so that there is some return however, though there can be no *requital*. *South.*

**TO REQUITE. v. a. [requiter, French.]**

1. To repay; to retaliate good or ill; to recompense.

If he love me to madness, I shall never *requite* him. *Shakespeare.*

When Joseph's brethren saw that their father was dead, they said, Joseph will *requite* us all the evil we did. *Genesis.*

An avenger against his enemies, and one that shall *requite* kindness to his friends. *Feckinslieu.*

Uim within protect from harms;  
He can *requite* thee, for he knows the charms  
That cull fame on such gentle acts as these. *Milton.*

Great idol of mankind, we neither claim  
The praise of merit, nor aspire to fame!  
'Tis all we beg thee to conceal from sight  
Those acts of goodness which themselves *requite*:  
O let us still the secret joy partake,  
To follow virtue ev'n for virtue's sake. *Pope.*

Unhappy Wallace,  
Great patriot hero! all *requited* chief! *Thomson.*

2. To do or give in reciprocation.

He hath *requited* me evil for good. 1 Samuel.

Open not thine heart to every man, lest he *requite* thee with a sword's turn. *Keblestieue.*

**RE'REMOUSE. n. f. [hpenemur, Saxon.]**

A hat. See **R'PARMOUSE.**

**TO RESA'L. v. a. [re and sail.]** To sail back.

From Pyle *resailing*, and the Spartan court,  
Horrid to speak! in ambush is decreed. *Pope.*

**RESA'LE. n. f. [re and sale.]** Sale at second hand.

Monopolies and coemption of wares for *resale*, where they are not restrained, are great means to enrich. *Bacon.*

**TO RESALUTE. v. a. [resaluto, Lat. resaluer, Fr.]** To salute or greet anew.

We drew her up to land,  
And trod ourselves the *resaluted* land. *Chapman.*

To *resalute* the world with sacred light,  
Lencothoe wak'd. *Milton.*

**TO RESCIND. v. a. [rescindo, Lat. rescinder, Fr.]** To cut off; to abrogate a law.

It is the imposing a sacramental obligation upon him, which being the condition, upon the performance whereof all the promises of endless bliss are made over, it is not possible to *rescind* or disclaim the standing obliged by it. *Hammond.*

I spoke against the test, but was not heard;  
These to *rescind*, and peerage to restore. *Dryden.*

**RESCISSION. n. f. [rescission, Fr. rescissus, Lat.]** The act of cutting off; abrogation.

If any infer *rescission* of their estate to have been for idolatry, that the governments of all idolatrous nations should be also dissolved, it followeth not. *Bacon.*

**RESCISSION. adj. [rescissioire, Fr. rescissus, Lat.]** Having the power to cut off.

**TO RESCRI'BE. v. a. [rescribo, Lat. rescribere, French.]**

1. To write back.

Whenever a prince on his being consulted *rescribes* or writes back Tolernamus, he dispenses with that act otherwise unlawful. *Ayliffe.*

2. To write over again.

Calling for more paper to *rescribe* them, he shew'd him the difference betwixt the ink-box and the sand-box. *Howel.*

**RESCRIPT. n. f. [rescrit, Fr. rescriptum, Lat.]** Edict of an emperor.

One finding a great mass of money digged under ground, and being somewhat doubtful, signified it to the emperor, who made a *rescript* thus: *Ubi it.* *Bacon.*

The popes, in such cases, where canons were silent, did, after the manner of the Roman emperors, write back their determinations, which were filed *rescripts* or decretal epistles, having the force of laws. *Ayliffe.*

**TO RESCUE. v. a. [rescorre, old Fr.]** To let free from any violence, confinement, or danger.

Sir Scudamore, after long sorrow, in the end met with Britomartis, who succoured him and *rescued* his love. *Spenser.*

My uncles both are slain in *rescuing* war. *Shallp.*

We're bent with thieves;

*Rescue* thy misfortunes, if thou be a man. *Shakespeare.*

Dr. Bancroft understood the church excellently, and had almost *rescued* it out of the hands of the Calvinist party. *Clarendon.*

He that is so sure of his particular election, as to resolve he can never fall, if he commit those acts, against which scripture is plain, that they that do them shall not inherit eternal life, must necessarily relapse, that nothing but the removing his fundamental error can *rescue* him from the superstitious. *Hammond.*

Who was that just man, whom had not heav'n  
*Rescued*, had in his righteousness been lost? *Milton.*

Riches cannot *rescue* from the grave,  
Which claims alike the monarch and the slave. *Dryden.*

We have never yet heard of a tumult raised to *rescue* a minister whom his master desired to bring to a fair account. *Darviant.*

**RESCUE. n. f. [rescuiss, rescusse, old Fr. rescussus, low Lat.]** Deliverance from violence, danger, or confinement.

How comest thou  
Have help to make this *rescue*? *Shakespeare.*

**RESCUER. n. f. [from rescue.]** One that rescues.

**RESEARCH. n. f. [recherche, Fr.]** Inquiry; search.

By a skilful application of those notices, may be gained in such *researches* the accelerating and bettering of truth, supplying names, and draining tears. *Glanville.*

I submit those mistakes, into which I may have fallen, to the better consideration of others, who shall have made *research* into this business with more liberty. *Holder.*

A liberty adapted to every rank, such as the *researches* of human wisdom sought for, but could not discover. *Boyle.*

**TO RESEA'CH. v. a. [rechercher, Fr.]** To examine; to inquire.

It is not only to *research* with due distinction, in the actions of eminent personages, but how much may have been blameworthy by the envy of others, and what was corrupted by their own felicity. *Wotton.*

**TO RESEAT. v. a. [re and seat.]** To seat again.

When he's produc'd, will you *reseat* him  
Upon his father's throne? *Dryden.*

**RESEIZURE. n. f.** One that seizes again.

**RESEIZURE. n. f. [re and seizure.]** Repeated seizure; seizure a second time.

Here we have the charter of foundation; it is now the more easy to judge of the fortune of



*eyes*: *Delude the image, and you direct the sight.*

**RESEMBLANCE.** *n. f.* [*resemblance*, Fr.]

1. Likeness; similitude; representation.

One mass end of poetry and painting to please; they bear a great resemblance to each other. *Dryd.*  
The quality produced hath commonly no resemblance with the thing producing it, wherefore we look on it as a bare effect of power. *Locke*

So chymists boast they have a pow'r,  
From the dead ashes of a flower,  
Some faint resemblance to produce,  
But not the virtue. *Swift.*

I cannot help remarking the resemblance between him and our author in qualities, fame, and fortune. *Pope.*

2. Something resembling.

The sensible things, which religion hath allowed, are resemblances formed according to things spiritual, whereunto they serve as a hand to lead, and a way to direct. *Hooker.*

Fair is resemblance of thy maker fair,  
Thine all things living gave on. *Milton.*

They are but weak resemblances of our intentions, faint and imperfect copies that may acquaint us with the general design, but can never express the life of the original. *Addison.*

**TO RESEMBLE.** *v. a.* [*resembler*, French.]

1. To compare; to represent as like something else.

Molt lately may we resemble ourselves to God, in respect of that pure faculty, which is never tainted from the love of God. *Raleigh.*

The torrid parts of Africa are resembled to a libbard's skin, the distance of whole spots represent the disperseness of habitations. *Brewster.*

2. To be like; to have likeness to.

If we see a man of virtues, mixed with infirmities, fall into misfortune, we are afraid that the like misfortunes may happen to ourselves, who resemble the character. *Addison.*

**TO RESEND.** *v. a.* [*re and send*.] To send back; to send again. Not in use.

I sent to her, by this fume come back,  
Tokens and letters, which he did resend. *Shaksp.*

**TO RESENT.** *v. a.* [*resentir*, French.]

1. To take well or ill.

A ferrous consideration of the mineral treasures of his territories, and the practical discoveries of them by way of my philosophical theory, he then so well resented, that afterwards, upon a mature digestion of my whole design, he commanded me to let your lordships understand, how great an inclination he hath to further to his useful work. *Bacon.*

To be absent from any part of public worship he thus deeply resented. *Fell.*

2. To take ill; to consider as an injury or affront. This is now the most usual sense.

Thou with scorn  
And anger would'st resent the offer'd wrong. *Milton.*  
Such proceedings have been always resented, and often punished in this kingdom. *Davenant.*

**RESENTER.** *n. f.* [*from resent*.] One who feels injuries deeply.

The earl was the worst philosopher, being a great resenter, and a weak dissembler of the least disgrace. *Watson.*

**RESENTFUL.** *adj.* [*resent* and *full*.] Malicious; easily provoked to anger, and long retaining it.

**RESENTINGLY.** *adv.* [*from resenting*.]

1. With deep sense; with strong perception.

Hylobares judiciously and resentingly recapitulates your main reasonings. *Mora.*

2. With continued anger.

**RESENTMENT.** *n. f.* [*resentiment*, Fr.]

1. Strong perception of good or ill.

He retains vivid resentments of the more solid morality.

Some faces we admire and dont on; others, in our impartial apprehensions, no less deserving, we can behold without resentment, yea, with an invincible disregard. *Glanville.*

What he hath of sensible evidence, the very grand work of his communication is but the knowledge of his own resentment; but how the same things appear to others, they only know that are conscious to them; and how they are in themselves, only he that made them. *Glanville.*

2. Deep sense of injury; anger long continued; sometimes simply anger.

Can heavenly minds such high resentment show,  
Or exercise their spite in human woe? *Dryden.*

I cannot, without some envy, and a just resentment, grieve the opposite conduct of others, reflect upon that generosity, wherewith the heads of a struggling faction treat those who will undertake to hold a pen in their defence. *Swift.*

Though it is hard to judge of the hearts of people, yet where they declare their resentment, and unfeignedly at any thing, there they put the judgment upon themselves. *Law.*

**RESERVATION.** *n. f.* [*reservation*, Fr.]

1. Reserve; concealment of something in the mind.

Nor had I any reservations in my own soul, when I passed that bill, nor repentings after. *K. Charles.*

We treat with Jesuitical equivocations and mental reservations. *Smollett.*

2. Something kept back; something not given up.

Ourself by monthly course,  
With reservation of an hundred knights,  
By you to be sustain'd, shall our abode  
Make with you by due turns. *Shakspere.*

This is academical reservation in matters of easy truth, or rather sceptical infidelity against the evidence of reason. *Brown.*

These opinions Steele and his faction are endeavouring to propagate among the people concerning the present ministry; with what reservation to the honour of the queen, I cannot determine. *Swift.*

3. Custody; state of being treasured up.

He will'd me,  
In heedful reservation, to bestow them  
As notes, whole faculties inclusive were,  
More than they of woe. *Shakspere.*

**RESERVATORY.** *n. f.* [*reservoir*, French.]

Place in which any thing is reserved or kept.

How I got such notice of that subterranean reservoir as to make a computation of the water now concealed therein, peruse the propositions concerning earthquakes. *Woodward.*

**TO RESERVE.** *v. a.* [*reserver*, Fr. *reservo*, Latin.]

1. To keep in store; to save to some other purpose.

I could add many probabilities of the names of places; but they should be too long for this, and I reserve them for another. *Spenser.*

Hast thou seen the treasures of the hail, which I have reserved against the day of trouble? *Job.*

David houghed all the chariot horses, but reserved of them for on hundred chariots. *2 Samuel.*

Flowers  
Reserved from night, and kept for thee in store. *Milton.*

2. To retain; to keep; to hold.

Reserve thy state, with better judgment check  
This hideous rashness. *Shakspere.*

Will he reserve his anger for ever? will he keep it to the end? *Jeremiah.*

3. To lay up to a future time.

The Lord knoweth how to deliver the godly out of temptations, and to reserve the unjust unto the day of judgment to be punished. *2 Peter.*

The branch tremble like the scissures of an earthquake, and threatens to swallow all that attempt to clothe it, and reserves its cure only for omnipotence. *Decay of Piety.*

Conceal your esteem and love in your own breast, and reserve your kind looks and language for private hours. *Swift.*

**RESERVE.** *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]

1. Store kept untouched, or undiscovered.

The assent may be withheld upon this suggestion, that I know not yet all that may be said; and therefore, though I be beaten, it is not necessary I should

yield, not knowing what forces there are in a reserve, being.

2. Something kept very exigent.

The virgin, besides the oil in their lamps, carried likewise a reserve to some other vessel for continual supply. *2 Kings.*

Things are managed by advocates, who sometimes seek conquest, and not justice, and raise all reserves of law to support an unrighteous cause. *Killbuck.*

3. Something concealed in the mind.

However any one may conceive in the general scheme, it is still with certain reserves and deviations, and with a salvo to his own private judgment. *Locke.*

4. Exception; prohibition.

Is knowledge to be dispensed?  
Or envy, or what reserve forbids to taste? *Mack.*

5. Exception in favour.

Each has some darling link, which pleases the reserve, and which they would fain reconcile the expectations of religion. *Re.*

6. Modesty; caution in personal behaviour.

Ever guardian thought could bring its feather'd  
My soul inpro'd, and from herself dry'd,  
Left all reserves, and all the sex behind. *Pr.*

**RESERVED.** *adj.* [*from reserve*.]

1. Modest; not freely free.

To all obliging, yet reserved to all,  
None could himself the favour'd lover call. *Wall.*

Fame is a bubble the reserved enjoy,  
Who strive to grasp it, as they touch, decay. *Yates.*

2. Sullen; not open; not frank.

Nothing reserved or sullen was to see,  
But sweet regards. *Dryd.*

**RESERVEDLY.** *adv.* [*from reserved*.]

1. Not with frankness; not with openness; with reserve.

I must give only short hints, and write but a  
scarcely and reservedly, until I have opportunity  
express my sentiments with greater openness  
and perspicuity. *Woodward.*

2. Scrupulously; coldly.

He speaks reservedly, but he speaks with force.  
Nor can a word be chang'd but for a worse. *P.*

**RESERVEDNESS.** *n. f.* [*from reserved*.]

Closeness; want of frankness; want of openness.

Observe their gravity  
And their reservedness, their many emotions  
Fitting their persons. *Ben Jonson.*

By formality, I mean something more than ceremony and compliment, even a solemn reservedness, which may well consist with honesty. *Hume.*

There was great warmth and reservedness, as to great jealousy of each other, that they had a mind to give or receive visits. *Clarendon.*

Diffimulation can but just guard a man with the compass of his own personal concerns, who yet may be more effectually done by that direct and reservedness, that every man may manage his practice. *Locke.*

**RESERVER.** *n. f.* [*from reserve*.] One who reserves.

**RESERVOIR.** *n. f.* [*reservoir*, Fr.] Place where any thing is kept in store.

There is not a spring or fountain, but are provided with huge cisterns and reservoirs of ice and snow-water. *Addison.*

Who sees pale Mammon pine amidst his store,  
Sees but a backward steward for the poor;  
This year a reservoir, to keep and spare;  
The next, a fountain spouting through his hair. *Pope.*

**TO RESETTLE.** *v. a.* [*re and settle*.] To settle again.

With the house of Austria yield the least part, even of usurped prerogative, to resettle the mediocrity of those princes in the alliance, who are alarmed at the consequences of the emperor's death. *De Witt.*

**RESETTLEMENT.** *n. f.* [*from resettle*.]

1. The act of settling again.

To the quieting of my passions, and the resettle

and of my disappointed soul, I consider that grief is the worst absurd of all the passions. *Norris.*

1. The state of settling again.  
Some roll their cask to mix it with the lees, and after a *respite*, they rack it. *Morimer.*

**RESISTANCE**, *n. f.* [from *resistant*.] Resistance; abode; dwelling. *Resistance* and *resistant* are now only used in law.

The king forthwith banished all Flemings out of his kingdom, commanding his merchant adventurers, which had a *resiance* in Antwerp, to return. *Bacon.*

**RESISTANT**, *adj.* [*resistant*, Fr.] Resident; present in a place.

Solyman was come as far as Sophia, where the Passagere lieutenant in Europe is always *resistant*, before that the Hungarians were aware. *Knales.*  
The Allobroges were *resistant* in Rome. *Ben Jon.*

**TO RESIDE**, *v. n.* [*resideo*, Lat. *resider*, French.]

1. To have abode; to live; to dwell; to be present.

How can God with such *reside*? *Milton.*

In no fixed place the happy souls *reside*;

In groves we live, and lie on mossy beds. *Dryden.*

2. [*resido*, Lat.] To sink; to subside; to fall to the bottom.

Oil of vitriol and petroleum, a drachm of each, form into a mouldy substance, there *residing* in the bottom a fair cloud and a thick oil on the top. *Boyle.*

**RESIDENCE**, *n. f.* [*residence*, French.]

1. Act of dwelling in a place.

Something holy lodges in that breast, And with these raptures moves the vocal air, To testify his hidden *residence*. *Milton.*

There was a great familiarity between the confessor and duke William; for the confessor had often made considerable *residences* in Normandy. *Hall.*

2. Place of abode; dwelling.

Within the infant rind of this small flower, Poison hath *residence*, and medicine power. *Shaksp.*

Understand the same

Of fish within their wat'ry *residence*. *Milton.*

Caprea had been the retirement of Augustus for some time, and the *residence* of Tiberius for several years. *Addison.*

3. [*from resido*, Lat.] That which settles at the bottom of liquors.

Separation is wrought by weight, as in the ordinary *residence* or settlement of liquors. *Bacon.*

Our clearest waters, and such as seem simple unto sense, are much compounded unto reason, as may be observed in the evaporation of water, wherein, besides a terreous *residence*, some salt is also found. *Brown.*

**RESIDENT**, *adj.* [*residens*, Latin; *resident*, French.] Dwelling or having abode in any place.

I am not concerned in this objection; not thinking it necessary, that Christ should be personally present or *resident* on earth in the millennium. *Burnet.*

He is not said to be *resident* in a place, who comes thither with a purpose of retiring immediately; so also he is said to be absent, who is absent with his family. *Ayliffe.*

**RESIDENT**, *n. f.* [from the adjective.] An agent, minister, or officer residing in any distant place with the dignity of an ambassador.

The pope fears the English will suffer nothing like a *resident* or consul in his kingdom. *Addison.*

**RESIDENTIARY**, *adj.* [from *resident*.] Holding residence.

Christ was the conductor of the Israelites into the land of Canaan, and their *residentiary* guardian. *Mor.*

**RESIDUAL**, *adj.* [from *residuum*, Lat.]

**RESIDUARY**, *adj.* Relating to the residue; relating to the part remaining.

Tis enough to lose the legacy, or the *residuary* advantage of the estate left him by the decease. *Ayliffe.*

**RESIDUOUS**, *n. f.* [*residu*, Fr. *residuum*, Lat.]

The remaining part; that which is left.

The *residue* are all such as esop the most valuable parts of the blood, and fix the *refuse*. *Arbuclose.*

**TO RESIGNE**, *v. a.* [*re and seige*, French.]

To seat again. *Obsolete.*

In wretched prison long he did remain,

Till they outreigned had their utmost date,

And then therein *resigned* was again, *Spenser.*

**TO RESIGN**, *v. a.* [*resigner*, Fr. *resigno*, Lat.]

1. To give up a claim or possession.

Your crown and kingdom, indirectly held. *Shaksp.*

I'll to the king, and signify to him,

That thus I have *resigned* to you my charge. *Shaksp.*

To her thou didst *resign* thy place. *Milton.*

Phœbus *resigns* his darts, and Jove

His thunder, to the god of love. *Denham.*

Every Hyæna would *resign* her breast;

And every dear Hippolytus be blest. *Prior.*

2. To yield up.

Whoever shall *resign* their reasons, either from the root of deceit in themselves, or inability to resist such trivial iniquations from others, although their condition may place them above the multitude, yet are they still within the line of vulgarity. *Brown.*

Diffident to *resign* and render back

All I receiv'd. *Milton.*

Those, who always *resign* their judgment to the last man they heard or read, truth never sinks into those men's minds; but, camelion-like, they take the colour of what is laid before them, and as soon lose and *resign* it to the next that comes in their way. *Locke.*

3. To give up in confidence: with up emphatical.

What more reasonable, than that we should in all things *resign* up ourselves to the will of God? *Tillotson.*

4. To submit; particularly to submit to providence.

Happy the man, who studies nature's laws,

His mind possessing in a quiet state,

Fearless of fortune, and *resigned* to fate. *Dryden.*

A firm, yet cautious mind,

Sincere, though prudent; constant, yet *resigned*. *Pope.*

5. To submit without resistance or murmur.

What thou art, *resign* to death. *Shakspare.*

**RESIGNATION**, *n. f.* [*resignation*, Fr.]

1. The act of resigning or giving up a claim or possession.

Do that office of thine own good will;

The *resignation* of thy state and crown. *Shakspare.*

He intended to procure a *resignation* of the rights of the king's in yety's sisters and others, entitled to the possession of the crown. *Hagyard.*

2. Submission; unresisting acquiescence.

We cannot expect, that any one should readily quit his own opinion, and embrace ours, with a blind *resignation* to an authority, which the understanding acknowledges not. *Locke.*

There is a kind of sluggish *resignation*, as well as passiveness and degeneracy of spirit, in a state of slavery, that very few will recover themselves out of it. *Addison.*

3. Submission without murmur to the will of God.

**RESIGNER**, *n. f.* [from *resign*.] One that resigns.

**RESIGNMENT**, *n. f.* [from *resign*.] Act of resigning.

**RESILIENCE**, *n. f.* [from *resilio*, Latin.]

**RESILIENCY**, *n. f.* The act of starting or leaping back.

When strike a ball full long, the rebound will be as much the contrary way; whether there be any such *resilience* in echoes, that is, whether a man shall hear better if he stand above the body repelling, than if he stand where he speaketh, may be tried. *Bacon.*

**RESILIENT**, *adj.* [*resiliens*, Lat.] Starting or springing back.

**RESILIATION**, *n. f.* [*resilio*, Latin.] The act of springing back; resilience.

**RESIN**, *n. f.* [*resin*, Fr. *resina*, Latin.]

The fat sulphurous parts of some vegetable, which is natural or procured by art, and will incorporate with oil or spirit, not an aqueous menstruum. Those vegetable substances that will dissolve in water are gums, those that will not dissolve and mix but with spirits or oil are resins. *Quincy.*

**RESINOUS**, *adj.* [from *resin*; *resinex*, Fr.]

Containing resin; consisting of resin.

*Resinous* gums, dissolved in spirit of wine, are let fall again, if the spirit be copiously diluted. *Boyle.*

**RESINOUSNESS**, *n. f.* [from *resinous*.] The quality of being resinous.

**RESIPISCENCE**, *n. f.* [*resipiscence*, French; *resipiscencia*, low Latin.] Wisdom after the fact; repentance.

**TO RESIST**, *v. a.* [*resisto*, Latin; *resister*, French.]

1. To oppose; to act against.

Submit to God: *resist* the devil, and he will flee. *James.*

To do all our sole delight

As being the contrary to his high will Whom we *resist*. *Milton.*

Not more almighty to *resist* our might,

Than wife to frustrate all our plots and wiles. *Milt.*

Some forms, tho' bright, no mortal man can bear, Some, none *resist*, tho' not exceeding fair. *Young.*

2. To not admit impression or force.

Nor can our soul cold *resist* that edge. *Milton.*

**TO RESIST**, *v. n.* To make opposition.

All the regions

Do seemingly revolt; and, who *resist*, Are mock'd for valiant ignorance, And perish constant fools. *Shakspare.*

**RESISTANCE**, *n. f.* [*resistance*, French.]

**RESISTENCE**, *n. f.* This word, like many others, is differently written, as it is supposed to have come from the Latin or the French.]

1. The act of resisting; opposition.

Demetrius, seeing that the land was quiet, and that no *resistance* was made against him, sent away all his forces. *1 Maccabees.*

2. The quality of not yielding to force or external impression.

The *resistance* of bone to cold is greater than of flesh, for that the flesh shanketh, but the bone *resisteth*, when by the cold becometh more eager. *Bacon.*

Musick to soften and disarms the mind,

That not an arrow does *resistance* find. *Waller.*

The idea of solidity we receive by our touch and it arises from the *resistance* which we find in body to the entrance of any other body into the place it possesses. *Locke.*

But that part of the *resistance*, which arises from the vis inertia, is proportional to the density of the matter, and cannot be diminished by dividing the matter into smaller parts, nor by any other means, than by decreasing the density of the medium. *Newton.*

**RESISTIBILITY**, *n. f.* [from *resistible*.]

1. Quality of resisting.

Whether the *resistibility* of Adam's reason did not equivalet the facility of Eve's seduction, we refer unto schoolmen. *Bacon.*

The same body, being the complex idea of extension and *resistibility*, together, in the same subject, these two ideas are not exactly one and the same. *Locke.*

2. Quality of being resistible.

It is from corruption, and liberty to do evil, meeting with the *resistibility* of this succulent grace, that one resists it. *Hammond.*

**RESISTIBLE**, *adj.* [from *resist*.] That may be resisted.

That is irresistible; this, though potent, yet is in its own nature *resistible* by the will of man; though it many times prevails by its efficacy. *Blau.*

**RESISTLESS.** *adj.* [from *resist*.] Irresistible; that cannot be opposed.

Our own eyes do every where behold the sudden and resistless assaults of death. *Raleigh.*  
All at once to force resistless way. *Milton.*

Since you can love, and yet your error see,  
The same resistless power may plead for me. *Dryden.*  
She hang'd her state;

*Resistless* in her love, as in her hate. *Dryden.*  
Though thine eyes resistless glances dart,  
A stronger charm is thine, a generous heart. *Logic.*

**RESOLVABLE.** *adj.* [from *resolve*.]

1. That may be referred or reduced.

Pride is of such intimate connection with ingratitude, that the actions of ingratitude seem directly referable into pride, as the principal reason of them. *South.*

2. Dissoluble; admitting separation of parts.

As the serum of the blood is resolvable by a small heat, a greater heat coagulates, so as to turn it horny like parchment. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Capable of solution, or of being made less obscure.

The effect is wonderful in all, and the causes best referable from observations made in the countries themselves, the parts through which they pass. *Brown.*

**RESOLUBLE.** *adj.* [*resoluble*, Fr. *re* and *solubilis*, Lat.] That may be melted or dissolved.

There is not precisely the number of the distinct elements, whereunto mixt bodies are resolvable by fire. *Boyle.*

**TO RESOLVE.** *v. a.* [*resolvo*, Latin; *resoudre*, French.]

1. To inform; to free from a doubt or difficulty.

In all things then are our conferences best resolved, and in most agreeable sort unto God and nature resolved, when they are to far persuaded, as those grounds of persuasion will bear. *Hooker.*

Give me some breath,  
Before I positively speak in this,  
I will resolve your grace immediately. *Shakespeare.*  
I cannot brook delay, resolve me now;  
And what your pleasure is, shall totally me. *Shaks.*  
Resolve me, strangers, whence and what you are? *Dryden.*

2. To solve; to clear.

Examine, list, and resolve their alleged proofs, till you come to the very root whence they spring, and it shall clearly appear, that the most which can be inferred upon such plenty of divine testimonies, is only this, that some things, which they maintain, do seem to have been out of scripture not absurdly gathered. *Hooker.*

I resolve the middle of their loyalty, and give them opportunity to let the world see, they mean not what they say, but what they say. *A. Charles.*  
He always beat himself rather judiciously to resolve, than by doubts to perplex a business. *Hayward.*

The groovers, when they have attained to the knowledge of these repoles, will easily resolve those difficulties which perplex them. *Dryden.*  
The man who would resolve the work of fate,  
May limit number. *Cicero.*

Happiness, it was resolved by all, must be some one uniform end, proportional to the capacities of human nature, attainable by every man, independent on fortune. *Rogers.*

3. To settle in an opinion.

Good or evil actions, commanded or prohibited by laws and precepts divinely moral, may be resolved into some dictates and principles of the law of nature, imprinted on man's heart at the creation. *White.*  
Long since we were resolved of your truth,  
Your faithful service, and your toil in war, *Shaks.*

4. To fix in a determination. This sense is rather neutral, though in these examples the form be passive.

Good proof  
This day affords, declaring thee resolved  
To undergo with me one guilt. *Milton.*

I run to meet th' alarms,  
Resolved on death, resolved to die in arms. *Dryden.*

*Resolved* for sea, the slaves thy baggage pack;  
Nothing retards thy voyage, unless  
Thy other lord forbids voluptuousness. *Dryden.*

5. To fix in constancy; to confirm.

Quit presently the chapel, or resolve you  
For more amusement:  
I'll make the statue move. *Shakespeare.*

6. To melt; to dissolve.

Resolving is bringing a fluid, which is now concreted, into the state of fluidity again. *Arbuthnot.*  
Vegetable salts resolve the coagulated humours of a human body, and attenuate, by simulating the solids, and dissolving the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

7. To analyze; to reduce.

Into what can we resolve this strong inclination of mankind to this error? it is altogether unimaginable, but that the reason of so universal a consent should be constant. *Tillotson.*  
Ye immortal souls, who once were men,  
And now resolved to elements again. *Dryden.*

The deities turn upon this point, and resolve  
All into a monarchial power at Rome. *Darwin.*  
**TO RESOLVE.** *v. n.*

1. To determine; to decree within one's self.

Confirm'd, then I resolve  
Adam shall share with me. *Milton.*  
Covenantments is like the sea, that receives the tribute of all rivers, though far unlike it in lending any back; therefore those, who have resolved upon the thriving sort of piety, have seldom embarked all their hopes in one bottom. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To melt; to be dissolved.

Have I not hideous death within my view?  
Retaining but a quantity of life,  
Which bleeds away, ev'n as a form of wax  
Resolveth from its figure? gauds the fire? *Shakespeare.*  
No man condemn me, who has never felt  
A woman's power, or try'd the force of love,  
All tempers yield and soften in those fires,  
Our honours, interests, resolving down,  
Run in the gentle current of our joys. *Southern.*  
When the blood stagnates in any part, it first coagulates, then resolves and turns alkaline. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To be settled in opinion.

Let men resolve of that as they please; this every intelligent being must grant, that there is something that is himself, that he would have happy. *Locke.*

**RESOLVE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Resolution; fixed determination.

I'm glad, you thus continue your resolve,  
To suck the sweets of facet philology. *Shaks.*  
When he sees

Himself by dogs, and dogs by men pursu'd,  
He bright revokes his bold resolve, and more  
Repents his courage, than his fear before. *Denham.*  
Cæsar's approach has tun'd him up together,  
And Rome attends her fate from our resolves. *Addis.*  
**RESOLVELY.** *adv.* [from *resolved*.] With firmness and constancy.

A man may be resolutely patient unto death; so that it is not the docility of resolution, which makes the virtue, nor the extremity, which makes the vice. *Green.*

**RESOLVEDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *resolved*.] Resolution; constancy; firmness.

This resolvedness, this high fortitude in sin, can with no reason be imagined a preparative to its remission. *Decay of Piety.*

**RESOLVENT.** *n. f.* [*resolvens*, Lat.] That which has the power of causing solution.

In the beginning of inflammation, they require repellants; and in the increase, somewhat of resolvents ought to be mixed. *Wise.*

Lactescent plants, as lettuce and endive, contain wholesome juice, solvent of the bile, modyne and cooling. *Arbuthnot.*

**RESOLVER.** *n. f.* [from *resolve*.]

1. One that forms a firm resolution.  
Thy resolutions were not before sincere; consequently God that saw that, cannot be thought to have justified that unsincere resolver; that dead faith. *Hammond.*

2. One that dissolves; one that separates parts.

It may be doubted, whether or no the first is genuine and universal resolver of mixed bodies. *Boyle.*

**RESOLUTE.** *adj.* [*resolu*, Fr.] Determined; fixed; constant; steady; firm.

Be bloody, bold, and resolute; laugh to scorn  
The pow'r of man; for none of woman born  
Shall harm Macheth. *Shakespeare.*

Edward is at hand  
Ready to fight; therefore be resolute. *Shakespeare.*

**RESOLUTELY.** *adv.* [from *resolute*.] Determinately; firmly; constantly; steadily.

We resolutely null,  
To the few virtues that we have, be just. *Rapin.*

A man, who lives a virtuous life, despises the pleasures of sin, and notwithstanding all the allurements of sense persists resolutely in his course. *Tillotson.*  
Some of those facts he examines, some he resolutely denies; others he endeavours to extend, and the rest he distorts with unimpaired terms. *Shaks.*

**RESOLUTENESS.** *n. f.* [from *resolute*.] Determinateness; state of being fixed in resolution.

All that my resoluteness to make use of my ears, not tongue, could do, was to make them acquire. *Boyle.*

**RESOLUTION.** *n. f.* [*resolutio*, Lat. *resoluto*, French.]

1. Act of clearing difficulties.

In matters of antiquity, if their originals of the due relation, they fall into great obscurities, and such as future ages seldom reduce into a resolution. *Brown.*

Vints, whether of civility, or for resolution of conference, or information in points of difficulty, were numerous. *Ford.*

The unravelling and resolution of the difficulties that are met with in the execution of the design, are the end of an action. *Dryden.*

2. Analysis; act of separating any thing into constituent parts.

To the present impulses of sense, memory, and instinct, all the sagacities of brutes may be reduced; though witty men, by analytical resolution, have chymically extracted an artificial logic out of all their actions. *Hale.*

3. Dissolution.

In the hot springs of extreme cold countries, the first heats are insufferable, which proceed out of the resolution of humidity congealed. *Digh.*

4. [from *resolute*.] Fixed determination; settled thought.

I th' progress of this business,  
For a determinate resolution,  
The bishop did require a respite. *Shakespeare.*

O Lord, resolutions of future reforming do us always satisfy thy justice, nor prevent thy vengeance for former miscarriages. *King Charles.*

We spend our days in deliberating, and we end them without coming to any resolution. *Plutarch.*  
How much this is in every man's power, by making resolutions to himself, is only to try. *Locke.*

The mode of the will, which answers to deliberation, may be called suspension; that which answers to invention, resolution; and that which, in the phantastick will, is obstinacy, is constancy in the intellectual. *Green.*

5. Constancy; firmness; steadiness in good or bad.

The rest of the Helots, which were otherwise scattered, bent thitherward, with a new life of resolution; as if their captain had been a root, out of which their courage had sprung. *Sidney.*

I would fain state myself to be in a due resolution. *Shakespeare.*

They, who governed the parliament, had the resolution to act those monstrous things. *Clarendon.*  
What reinforcement we may gain from hope, if not what resolution from despair. *Milton.*

6. Determination of a cause in courts of justice.

Nor have we all the acts of parliament or of judicial resolutions, which might occasion such alterations. *Hale.*

**RESOLUTIVE.** *adj.* [*resolutus*, Lat. *resolutif*, Fr.] Having the power to dissolve or relax.

**RESONANCE.** *n. f.* [from *resono*, Latin.]  
Sound; resound.

An ancient musician informed me, that there were some famous lutes that attained not their full sounding and best *resonance*, till they were about fourscore years old. *Boyle.*

**RESONANT.** *adj.* [*resonnant*, Fr. *resonans*, Lat.] Resounding.

His volant touch  
Fled and purfu'd transverse the *resonant* fugue. *Milton.*

**TO RESORT.** *v. n.* [*ressortir*, French.]

1. To have recourse.  
The king thought it time to *resort* to other councils, and to provide force to chastise them, who had to much despised all his gentler remedies. *Clarendon.*

2. To go publickly.

Thither shall all the valiant youth *resort*,  
And from his memory inflame their breaths  
To matchless valour. *Milton.*

3. To repair to.

In the very time of Moses' law, when God's special commandments were most of all required, some festive days were ordained, and duly observed among the Jews, by authority of the church and state, and the same was not superfluous; for our Saviour himself *resorted* unto them. *White.*

The fons of light  
Hasted, *resorting* to the luminous high. *Milton.*  
To Argus' realms the victor god *resorts*,  
And enters eild Ciotopus' humble courts. *Pope.*

4. To fall back. In law.

The inheritance of the son never *resorted* to the mother or to any of her ancestors, but both were totally excluded from the succession. *Hale.*

**RESORT.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Frequency; assembly; meeting.  
Unknown, unquestion'd in that thick *resort*. *Dryden.*

2. Concourse; confluence.

The like places of *resort* are frequented by men out of place. *Swift.*

3. Act of visiting.

Join with me to forbid him her *resort*. *Shaksp.*

4. [*report*, Fr.] Movement; active power; spring. A Gallicism.

Some know the *resorts* and falls of business, that cannot sink into the main of it. *Bacon.*

In fortune's empire blindly thus we go,  
We wander after pathless destiny,

Whole dark *resorts* since prudence cannot know,  
In vain it would provide for what shall be. *Dryden.*

**RESORT.** *n. f.* [from *resort*.] One that frequents, or visits.

**TO RESOUND.** *v. a.* [*resono*, Lat. *resonner*, French.]

1. To echo; to sound back; to return as sound.

With other echo late I thought your shades,  
To answer and resound far other song. *Milton.*  
And Albion's cliffs resound the rural lay. *Pope.*

2. To celebrate by sound.

The sweet finger of Israel with his psalteri loudly  
resounded the innumerable benefits of the Almighty Creator. *Peacham.*

The sound of hymns, wherewith thy throne  
Incompass'd shall resound thee ever blest. *Milton.*

3. To sound; to tell so as to be heard far.

The man, for wisdom's various arts renown'd,  
Long exercis'd in woes, oh muse! resound. *Pope.*

**TO RESOUND.** *v. n.*

1. To be echoed back.

What is common fame, which sounds from all  
quarters of the world, and resounds back to them  
again, but generally a loud, rattling, impudent  
noise. *South.*

2. To be much and loudly mentioned.

What *resounds* in table or romance of Uther's  
sons. *Milton.*

**RESOUR.** *n. f.* [*ressource*, French. *Skinner*  
derives it from *resoudre*, French, to

spring up.] Some new or unexpected  
means that offer; resort; expedient.

Pallas view'd  
His foes pursuing, and his friends pursu'd;  
Us'd threatnings, mix'd with prayers, his last re-  
source;

With the's to move their minds, with those to fire  
their force. *Dryden.*

**TO RESO'W.** *v. a.* [*re and sow*.] To sow  
anew.

Over wet at sowing time breeds th much dearth,  
inasmuch as they are forced to *resow* summer corn. *Bacon.*

**TO RESPE'K.** *v. n.* [*re and speak*.] To  
answer.

The great cannon to the clouds shall tell,  
And the king's rowle the heav'n shall brant again,  
Respeaking earthly thunder. *Shakspere.*

**TO RESPECT.** *v. a.* [*respectus*, Latin.]

1. To regard; to have regard to.

Claudio, I quake,  
Left thou should'st seven winters more *respect*  
Than a perpetual honour. *Shakspere.*

The blest gods do not love  
Ungodly actions; but *respect* the right,  
And in the works of pious men delight. *Chapman.*

In orchards and gardens we do not to much re-  
spect beauty, as variety of ground for fruits, trees,  
and herbs. *Bacon.*

In judgment-seats, not men's qualities, but causes  
only ought to be *respected*. *Kittlesworth.*

2. [*respector*, Fr.] To consider with a  
lower degree of reverence.

There is nothing more terrible to a guilty heart,  
than the eye of a *respected* friend. *Sidney.*

Whoever tastes, let him with grateful heart  
*Respect* that ancient loyal house. *Philips.*

I always loved and *respected* sir William. *Swift.*

3. To have relation to; as, the allusion  
*respects* an ancient custom.

4. To look toward.

The needle doth vary, as it approacheth the  
pole; whereas, were there such direction from the  
rocks, upon a nearer approachment, it would more  
directly *respect* them. *Brown.*

Palladius adviseth, the front of his house should  
so *respect* the south, that in the first angle it receive  
the rising rays of the winter sun, and decline a lit-  
tle from the winter setting thereof. *Bennet.*

**RESPE'CT.** *n. f.* [*respect*, French; *respectus*,  
Latin.]

1. Regard; attention.  
You have too much *respect* upon the world;  
They lose it, that do buy it with much care. *Shakspere.*

I have

My country's good with a *respect* more tender  
Than mine own life. *Shakspere.*

2. Reverence; honour.

You know me dutiful, therefore  
Let me not shame *respect*; but give me leave  
To take that course by your content and voice. *Shakspere.*

Aneas must be drawn a suppliant to Dido, with  
*respect* in his gestures, and humility in his eyes. *Dryden.*

I found the king abandon'd to neglect;  
Seen without awe, and serv'd without *respect*. *Prior.*

The same men treat the Lord's-day with as little  
*respect*, and make the advantage of rest and leisure  
from their worldly affairs only an instrument to  
promote their pleasure and diversions. *Nelson.*

3. Awful kindness.

He, that will have his son have a *respect* for him,  
must have a great reverence for his son. *Locke.*

4. Good-will.

Pembroke has got  
A thousand pounds a year, for pure *respect*;  
No other obligation? *Shakspere.*

That promises more thousands.  
The Lord had *respect* unto Abel and his offering. *Genesis.*

5. Partial regard.

It is not good to have *respect* of persons in judg-  
ment. *Foot.*

6. Reverend character.

Many of the best *respect* in Rome,  
Groaning under this age's yoke,  
Have with'd, that noble Brutus had his eye. *Shaksp.*

7. Manner of treating others.

You must use them with fit *respects*, according to  
the bonds of nature; but you are of kin to their  
persons, not errors. *Bacon.*

The duke's carriage was to the gentlemen of fair  
*respect*, and bountiful to the soldier, according to  
any special value which he spied in any. *Watson.*

8. Consideration; motive.

Whatever secret *respects* were likely to move  
them, for contenting of their minds, Calvin re-  
turned. *Hooker.*

The love of him, and this *respect* beside;  
For that my grandfather was an Englishman,  
Awakes my conscience to confute all this. *Shaksp.*

Since that *respects* of fortune are his love,  
I shall not be his wife. *Shakspere.*

9. Relation; regard.

In *respect* of the factors which attend you, do  
them what right in justice, and with as much speed  
as you may. *Bacon.*

There have been always monsters amongst them,  
in *respect* of their bodies. *Wilkes.*

I have represented to you the excellency of the  
christian religion, in *respect* of its clear discoveries  
of the nature of God, and in *respect* of the perfec-  
tion of its laws. *Tillotson.*

Every thing which is imperfect, as the world  
must be acknowledged in many *respects*, had some  
cause which produced it. *Tillotson.*

They believed but one supreme deity, which,  
with *respect* to the various benefits men received  
from him, had several titles. *Tillotson.*

**RESPECTABLE.** *adj.* [*respectable*, Fr.]  
Venerable; meriting respect.

**RESPECTER.** *n. f.* [from *respect*.] One  
that has partial regard.

Neither is any condition more honourable in  
the sight of God than another; other wise he would  
be a *respector* of persons; for he hath proposed the  
same salvation to all. *Swift.*

**RESPECTFUL.** *adj.* [*respect* and *full*.]

Ceremonious; full of outward civility.

Will you be only, and forever mine?  
From this dear bosom shall I ne'er be torn?  
Or you grow cold, *respe*ful, or torn? *Prior.*

With humble joy, and with *respect*ful tears,  
The listening people shall his story hear. *Prior.*

**RESPECTFULLY.** *adv.* [from *respectful*.]

With some degree of reverence.

To your glad tears sacrifice this day,  
Let common meats *respectfully* give way. *Dryden.*

**RESPECTFULNESS.** *n. f.* [from *respect-  
ful*.] The quality of being respectful.

**RESPECTIVE.** *adj.* [from *respect*.]

1. Particular; relating to particular per-  
sons or things.

Moses mentions the immediate causes, and St.  
Peter the more remote and fundamental causes,  
that constitution of the heavens, and that constitu-  
tion of the earth, in reference to their *respective*  
waters, which made that world obvious to a de-  
ceit. *Bacon.*

When so many present themselves before their  
*respective* magistrates to take the oath, it may not  
be improper to awaken a due sense of their en-  
gagements. *Addison.*

2. [*respectif*, Fr.] Relative; not absolute.

The medium intended is not an absolute, but a  
*relative* medium, the proportion recommended  
to all is the same; but the things to be desired in  
this proportion will vary. *Rogers.*

3. Worthy of reverence. Not in use.

What should it be, that he respects in her,?  
But I can make *respectif* in myself. *Shakspere.*

4. Careful; cautious; attentive to conse-  
quences. Obsolete.

*Respective* and wary men had rather seek quietly  
their own, and wish that the world may go well to

it be not long of them, than with pain, and labour make themselves advisers for the common good.

*Hooker.*

He was exceeding *respectful* and *praiseworthy*. *Radleigh.*  
**RESPECTIVELY**, *adv.* [from *respectivus*.]

2. Particularly; as each belongs to each.  
The interruption of trade between the English and French began to pinch the merchants of both nations, which moved them by all means to dispose their *several* *respects* to open the intercourse again. *Bacon.*

The impressions from the objects of the senses do mingle *respectively* every one with his kind. *Bacon.*  
Good and evil are in morality, as the east and west are in the frame of the world, founded in and divided by that fixed and unalterable situation, which they have *respectively* in the whole body of the universe. *South.*

The principles of those governments are *respectively* disclaimed and abhorred by all the men of sense and virtue in both parties. *Addison.*

2. Relatively; not absolutely.

It there had been no other choice, but that Adam had been left to the universal, Moses would not then have had, eastward in Eden, seeing the world hath not east nor west, but *respectively*. *Radleigh.*

3. Partially; with respect to private views. Obsolete.

Among the ministers themselves, one being so far in estimation above the rest, the voices of the rest were likely to be given for the most part *respectively* by a kind of secret dependency. *Hooker.*

4. With great reverence. Not in use.

Honest Flaminius, you are very *respectively* welcome. *Shakspeare.*

**RESPERATION**, *n. f.* [*resperio*, Lat.] The act of sprinkling.

**RESPIRATION**, *n. f.* [*respiration*, French; *respiratio*, from *respiro*, Latin.]

1. The act of breathing.

Apollonius of Tyana affirmed, that the ebbing and flowing of the sea was the *respiration* of the world, drawing in water as breath, and putting it forth again. *Bacon.*

Syrup for other expectoratives do not advantage in coughs, by slipping down between the epiglottis; for, as I intimated before, that must necessarily occasion a greater cough and difficulty of *respiration*. *Hartley.*

The author of nature foreknew the necessity of rains and dews to the present structure of plants, and the use of *respiration* to animals; and therefore created those correspondent properties in the atmosphere. *Bethley.*

2. Relief from toil.

Till the day  
Appear of *respiration* to the just,  
And vengeance to the wicked. *Milton.*

**TO RESPIRE**, *v. n.* [*respiro*, Lat. *respirer*, French.]

1. To breathe.

The ladies gasp'd, and scarcely could *respire*;  
The breath they drew, no longer air, but fire,  
The fainty knights were scorch'd. *Dryden.*

2. To catch breath.

Till breathless both themselves aside retire,  
Where fuming wrath, their cruel talks they whet,  
And trample th' earth the whiles they may *respire*. *Spenser.*

I, a prisoner chain'd, scarce freely draw  
The air impur'd also, close and damp,  
Unwholesome draught; but here I feel amend,  
The breath of heav'n fresh blowing, pure and sweet,  
With day spring born; here leave me to *respire*. *Milton.*

3. To rest; to take rest from toil.

Hark! he strikes the golden lyre;  
And for! the tortur'd ghosts *respire*,  
See steady springs advance! *Pope.*

**RESPIRE**, *n. f.* [*respiro*, Fr.]

1. Reprieve; suspension of a capital sentence.

I had hope to spend  
Quiet, though sad, the *respite* of that day,  
That must be mortal to us both. *Milton.*

William and eloquence in vain would plead  
One moment's *respite* for the learned head;  
Judges of writings and of men have dy'd. *Prior.*

2. Pause; interval.

The tax then counsel'd th' apo, for to require  
*Respite* till morrow t' answer his desire. *Spenser.*

This customary war, which troubleth all the world, giveth little *respite* or breathing time of peace, doth usually borrow pretence from the necessity, to make itself appear more honest. *Raleigh.*

Some pause and *respite* only I require,  
Till with my tears I shall have quench'd my fire. *Denham.*

**TO RESPITE**, *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To relieve by a pause.

In what hour or shade  
Thou find'st him, from the heat of noon retir'd,  
To *respite* his day-labour with repose,  
Or with repose. *Milton.*

2. [*respiro*, old Fr.] To suspend; to delay.

An act pass'd for the satisfaction of the officers of the king's army, by which they were promised payment, in November following; till which time they were to *respite*, and be contented that the common soldiers and inferior officers should be satisfied upon their disbanning. *Clarendon.*

**RESPLENDENCE**, *n. f.* [from *resplendere*.]  
**RESPLENDENCY**, *n. f.* [from *resplendere*.] Lustre; brightness; splendour.

Sun! thou in whom my glory I behold  
In full *resplendence*, hear of all my night. *Milton.*  
To neglect that supreme *resplendency*, that shines in God, for those dim representations of it in the creature, is as absurd as it were for a Persian to offer his sacrifice to a parhelion instead of adoring the sun. *Boyle.*

**RESPLENDENT**, *adj.* [*resplendens*, Lat.]

Bright; shining; having a beautiful lustre.

Rich in commodities, beautiful in situation,  
*resplendent* in all glory. *Camden.*  
There all within full rich array'd he found,  
With royal arms and *resplendent* gold. *Spenser.*  
The ancient electrum had in it a fifth of silver to the gold, and made a compound metal, as fit for most uses as gold, and more *resplendent*. *Bacon.*  
Empress of this fair world, *resplendent* Eve! *Milton.*

Every body looks most splendid and luminous in the light of its own colour: emerald in the homogeneous light is most *resplendent*, in the green light it is manifestly less *resplendent*, in the blue light still less. *Newton.*  
*Resplendent* brass, and more *resplendent* dames. *Pope.*

**RESPLENDENTLY**, *adv.* [from *resplendens*.] With lustre; brightly; splendidly.

**TO RESPOND**, *v. n.* [*respondeo*, Latin; *respondere*, Fr.]

1. To answer. Little used.

2. To correspond; to suit.

To every theme *responds* thy various lay;  
Here flows a torrent, there meanders play. *Broome.*

**RESPONDENT**, *n. f.* [*respondens*, Lat.]

1. An answerer in a suit.

In giving an answer, the *respondent* should be in court, and personally admonished by the judge to answer the judge's interrogation. *Ayliffe.*

2. One whose province, in a set disputation, is to refute objections.

How becomingly does Philopolis exercise his office, and tentuously combat the opponent with the *respondent*, like a long practiced moderator? More.  
The *respondent* may easily shew, that though wine may do all this, yet it may be finally hurtful to the soul and body of him. *Watts.*

**RESPONSE**, *n. f.* [*responsio*, Lat.]

1. An answer; commonly an oracular answer.

More natural piety has taught men to receive the *responses* of the gods with all possible veneration. *Government of the Tongue.*

The *oracles*, which had before flourish'd, were to drop, and from giving *responses* in verse, &c. ceased to prove, and within a while were entirely silenced. *Haywood.*

2. [*responso*, Fr.] Answer made by the congregation, speaking alternately with the priest in public worship.

To make his parishioners kneel and join in the *responses* he gave every one of them a haddock and common prayer book. *Adams.*

3. Reply to an objection in a formal disputation.

Let the *respondent* not turn opponent; except a retorting the argument upon his adversary after a direct *response*; and even this is allowed only as a confirmation of his own *response*. *Watts.*

**RESPONDENT**, *adj.* [from *responsus*, Lat.]

1. Answerable; accountable.

Heathens, who have certainly the talent of natural knowledge, are *respondent* for it. *Horace.*  
He so much satisfies the itch of telling news, as much persuades his hearers; and all this while he has his retreat secure, and stands not *respondent* for the truth of his relations. *Gos. of the Temple.*

2. Capable of discharging an obligation.

The necessity of a proportion of money to trade depends on money as a pledge, which writings do not supply the place of; since the bill, I receive from one man, will not be accepted as a security by another, he not knowing that the bill is legal, &c. that the man bound is honest or *respondent*. *Lade.*

**RESPONDIBLENESS**, *n. f.* [from *respondere*.] State of being obliged or qualified to answer.

**RESPONSION**, *n. f.* [*responsio*, Lat.] The act of answering.

**RESPONSIVE**, *adj.* [*responsivus*, Fr. from *responsus*, Lat.]

1. Answering; making answer.

A certificate is a *responsive* letter, or letter by way of answer. *Ayliffe.*

2. Correspondent; suited to something; else.

Sing of love and gay desire,  
*Responsive* to the warbling lyre. *Fitz.*  
Be there Demodocus the bard of fame,  
Taught by the gods to please, when high he sings  
The vocal lay *responsive* to the strings. *Pope.*

**RESPONSORY**, *adj.* [*responsorius*, Latin]

Containing answer.

**REST**, *n. f.* [*rest*, Sax. *ruste*, Dutch.]

1. Sleep; repose.

All things retir'd to *rest*,  
Mind us of like repose. *Milton.*  
My tort limbs are wearied into *rest*. *Pope.*

2. The final sleep; the quietness of death.

Oft with holy hymns he charm'd their ears,  
For David left him, when he went to *rest*,  
His lyre. *Dryden.*

3. Stillness; cessation or absence of motion.

Putrefaction alketh *rest*; for the subtle matter which putrefaction requirith, is disturbed by a agitation. *Bacon.*

What cause mov'd the Creator, in his holy rest,  
So late to build? *Milton.*

All things are past equally and perfectly at *rest*, and to this way of consideration of them are all one; whether they were before the world, or but yesterday. *Locke.*

4. Quiet; peace; cessation from disturbance.

Learn of me, for I am meek and lowly in heart,  
and ye shall find *rest* unto your souls. *Matthew.*

He giveth you *rest* from all your enemies. *Deuteronomy.*

'Scap'd from such storms of pow'r, holding out  
To be below herself to be at *rest*. *Dryden.*

The root cut off, from whence these tangles  
rose, *Pope.*

He should have *rest*, the commonwealth repairs. *Johnson.*

Thus secur'd, but not at *rest* or ease of mind. *Milton.*



# RES

Where can a frail man hide him? in what arms  
shall a short life enjoy a little rest?  
With what a load of vengeance am I press'd,  
Yet never, never, can I hope for rest;  
For when my heavy burden I remove,  
The weight falls down, and crushes her I love.

Like the sun, it had light and agility; it knew  
no rest but in motion, no quiet but in activity.

Thither, where sinners may have rest, I go.

The grave, where ev'n the great find rest.

5. Cessation from bodily labour.  
There the weary be at rest.

The Christian chafeth for his day of rest the first  
day of the week; that he might thereby profess  
himself a servant of God, who on the morning of  
that day vanquished Satan.

6. Support; that on which any thing  
leans or rests.

Forth pick'd Florinda from the throng,  
And 'gaunt Tancredie set her spear in rest.

A man may think, that a musket may be shot off  
as well upon the arm, as upon a rest; but when all  
is done, good counsel letteth business straight.

Their vizors clos'd, their lances in the rest,  
Or at the helmet pointed, or the crest;  
They speed the race.

Take the handle in your right hand, and clasp-  
ing the blade of it in your left, lean it steadily upon  
the rest, holding the edge a little above the  
work, so as a corner of the thin side of the chisel  
may bear upon the rest, and the flat side of the  
chisel may make a small angle with the rest.

7. Place of repose.  
Suff'ring'd by him with comforts, till we end  
In dust, our final rest and native home.

8. Final hope.  
Sea fights have been final to the war, but this is,  
when princes set up their rest upon the battle.

This answer would render their counsels of less  
reverence to the people, it upon those reasons, they  
should recede from what they had, with that confi-  
dence and disdain of the house of peers, demanded  
of the king; they therefore resolved to let up  
their rest upon that stake, and to go through with  
it, or perish in the attempt.

9. [rele, Fr. quod restat, Lat.] Remain-  
der; what remains.

Religion gives part of its reward in hand, the  
present comfort of having done our duty; and for  
the rest, it offers us the best security that heaven  
can give.

The pow'r in glory shone,  
By her bent bow and her keen arrows known,  
The rest a hunters.

REST, adj. [relex, Fr. quod restat, Lat.]  
Others; those not included in any pro-  
position.

By description of their qualities, many things  
may be learned concerning the rest of the mili-  
tary.

They had no other consideration of the publick,  
than that no disturbance might interrupt their quiet  
in their own days; and that the rest, who had larger  
hearts and more publick spirits, would extend  
their labour, activity, and advice only to secure the  
empire at home by all possible arts.

Plato, and the rest of the philosophers, acknow-  
ledged the unity, power, wisdom, goodness, and  
providence of the supreme God.

Arm'd like the rest, the Trojan prince appears,  
And by his pious labour urges them.

Upon a equal terms that they all stand, that no  
one had a tamer pretence of right than the rest.

To REST, v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To sleep; to be asleep; to slumber.

Fancy then retires  
into her private cell, when nature rests.

2. To sleep the final sleep; to die.

Vol. II.

# RES

Κοιμάται δὲ τὸν πόδα μου ἐν τῷ ἀγαθῷ.  
Glad I'd lay me down,  
As in my mother's lap; there I should rest,  
And sleep secure.

3. To be at quiet; to be at peace; to be  
without disturbance.

From off the tossing of the fiery waves,  
There rest, if any rest can harbour there.

4. To be without motion; to be still.

Over the tent a cloud shall rest by day.

5. To be fixed in any state of opinion.

He will not rest content, though thou givest  
many gifts.

Every creature has a share in the common bless-  
ings of providence; and every creature should rest  
well satisfied with its proportion in them.

After such a loud rest secure,  
Thou wilt not foreign ruin or Trojan load endure.

There yet survives the lawful heir  
Of Sauch's blood, whom, when I shall produce,  
I rest assur'd to see you pale with fear.

6. To cease from labour.

Six days thou shalt do thy work, and on the  
seventh day thou shalt rest.

The ark went before, to search out a resting  
place for them.

From work  
Resting, he blest the seventh day.

When you enter into the regions of death, you  
rest from all your labours and your fears.

7. To be satisfied; to acquiesce.

To urge the foe to battle,  
Prompted by blind revenge and wild despair,  
Were to refuse the awards of providence,  
And not to rest in heaven's determination.

8. To lean; to recline for support or quiet.

On him I rested,  
And, not without confiding, fix'd my fate.

Sometimes it rests upon testimony, when testi-  
mony of right has nothing to do; because it is easier  
to believe, than to be scientifically instructed.

The philosophical use of words conveys the pre-  
cise notions of things, which the mind may rest  
upon, and be satisfied with, in its search after  
knowledge.

9. [resto, Lat. rester, Fr.] To be left; to  
remain.

Full'n he is; and now  
What rests, but that the mortal sentence pass  
On his transgression?

There rests the comparative, that is, as being  
granted, that it is either lawful or binding, yet  
whether other things be not preferred before it, as  
extirpation of heretics.

To REST, v. a.

1. To lay to rest.

Your piety has paid  
All needfulness, to rest my wand'ring shade.

2. To place as on a support.

As the vex'd world, to find repose, at last,  
Itself into Augustus' arms did cast;  
So England now doth, with like toil oppress'd,  
Her weary head upon your bosom rest.

The protestants having well studied the fathers,  
were now willing to rest their cause, not upon  
scripture only, but fathers too; so far at least as  
the three first centuries.

Here rests his head upon the lap of earth,  
A youth to fortune and to fame unknown.

RESTAGNANT, adj. [restagnans, Latin.]  
Remaining without flow or motion.

Upon the tops of high mountains, the air, which  
bears against the restagnant quicksilver, is less  
pressed by the less ponderous incumbent air.

To RESTAGNATE, v. n. [re and stagn-  
ate.] To stand without flow.

The blood returns thick, and is apt to restagnate.

RESTAGNATION, n. f. [from restagnate.]  
The state of standing without flow,  
course, or motion.

RESTAURATION, n. f. [restauratio, Latin.]

# RES

The act of recovering to the former  
state.

Adam is in us an original cause of our nature,  
and of that corruption of nature which causeth  
death; Christ is the cause original of restoration  
to life.

My dear father's restoration hang  
Thy neck, me on my lips; and let this kiss  
Repair those violent harms, that my two sisters  
Have in thy reverence made.

Spiritualists will not admit a regeneration,  
much less will they receive an integral restoration.

To RESTORE, v. a. [re and stem.] To  
force back against the current.

How they resten  
Then backward, court, bearing with frank appearance  
Toward Cyprus.

RESTFUL, adj. [rest and full.] Quiet;  
being at rest.

Is not my arm of length,  
That reacheth from the restful English court,  
As far as China to my uncle's head?

RESTH'ARROW, n. f. A plant.

RESTIFF, adj. [restif, Fr. restivo, Ital.]  
Unwilling to stir; resolute against going  
forward; obstinate; stubborn.

It is  
originally used of a horse, that, though  
not wearied, will not be driven forward.

All, who before him did ascend the throne,  
Labour'd to draw three restless nations on.

This restless stubbornness is never to be excused  
under any pretence whosoever.

Some, with tedious care,  
Their restful floods in tandy plains prepare.

The archangel, when discord was restful, and  
would not be drawn from her beloved monastery  
with fair words, drags her out with many stripes.

So James the drawy genius wakes  
Of Britain, long entranc'd in charms,  
Restless, and slumbering on its arms.

The pumper of rest will discipline disdain,  
Impatient of the bath, and restful to the rein.

2. Being at rest; being less in motion.  
Not used.

Pallies offend I apprehend upon the left side; the  
most vigorous part protesting itself, and protruding  
the matter upon the weaker and restful side.

RESTLESSNESS, n. f. [from restless.] Obsti-  
nate reluctance.

Overt virtues bring forth praise; but secret vir-  
tues bring forth torture: certain deliveries of a  
man's self, which the Spanish name denoteth, is  
partly expell'd, where there be not stands nor  
remains in a man's nature; but the wheels of his  
mind keep way with the wheels of his torture.

That it gave occasion to some men's further  
restlessness, is imputable to their own depraved  
tempers.

RESTINCTION, n. f. [restinctus, Latin.]  
The act of extinguishing.

RESTITUTION, n. f. [restitutio, Latin.]

1. The act of restoring what is lost or taken  
away.

To subdue an usurper, should be no unjust en-  
terprise or wrongful war, but a restitution of an-  
cient rights with the crown of England, from  
whence they were most unjustly expelled and long  
kept out.

He would pawn his fortunes  
To his wife's restitution, so he might  
Be call'd your conqueror.

He restitution to the value makes,  
Nor pay in his extorted treasure takes.

Whoever has a collective real cause of doing a  
neighbour wrong, by what instrument soever he  
does it, is bound to make restitution.

In case our officers against God hath begun com-  
plained with injury to men, it is but reasonable  
we should make restitution.

A great man, who has never been known will-  
ingly to pay a just debt, ought not all of a sudden  
to be introduced, making restitution of thousands

he has cheated; let it suffice to pay twenty pounds to a friend, who has lost his note. *Arbuthnot*

8. The act of recovering its former state or posture.

In the woody parts of plants, which are their bones, the principles are so compounded, as to make them flexible without joints, and also elastic, that so their roots may yield to stones, and their trunks to the wind, with a power of restitution. *Green*

RESTLESSLY. *adv.* [from *restless*.] Without rest; unquietly.

When the mind casts and turns itself restlessly from one thing to another, strains this power of the soul to apprehend, that to judge, whether to divide, a fourth to remember: thus tracing out the nice and scarce objects able difference of some things, and the real agreement of others; at length it brings all the ends of a long hypothesis together. *South*

RESTLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *restless*.]

1. Want of sleep.

*Restless* and intermission from sleep, grieved persons are molested with, whereby the blood is dried. *Harvey*

2. Want of rest; unquietness.

Let him keep the rest, Let him be rich and weary, that at last, If goodness lead him not, yet weariness May toss him to my breast. *Herbert*

I fought my bed, in hopes relief to find, But *restlessness* was mistress of my mind. *Harte*

3. Motion; agitation.

The trembling *restlessness* of the needle, in any but the north point of the compass, manifests its inclination to the pole; which its wavering and its rest bear equal witness to. *Boyle*

RESTLESS. *adj.* [from *rest*.]

1. Being without sleep.

*Restless* he pass'd the remnants of the night, Till the fresh air proclaim'd the morning nigh: And burning ships, the martyrs of the fight, With quivering fires beheld the eastern sky. *Dryden*

2. Unquiet; without peace.

Ease to the body some, none to the mind From *restless* thoughts, that like a deadly swarm Of hornets arid, no sooner found alone, But rush upon me thronging, and prevent Times past, what once I was, and what I'm now. *Milton*

Could we not wake from that lethargic dream, But to be *restless* in a worse extreme? *Denham*

We find our souls disordered and *restless*, tossed and disquieted by passions, ever seeking happiness in the enjoyments of this world, and ever missing what they seek. *Atterbury*

What tongue can speak the *restless* monarch's woes, When God and Nathan were declar'd his foes? *Prior*

3. Unconstant; unsettled.

He was stout of courage, strong of hand, Bold was his heart, and *restless* was his tongue. *Paisley*

He's proud, fantastick, apt to change, *Restless* at home, and ever prone to rage. *Dryden*

4. Not still; in continual motion.

How could nature on their orbs impose Such *restless* revolution, day by day Repeated? *Milton*

RESTORABLE. *adj.* [from *restore*.] What may be restored.

By cutting turf without any regularity, great quantities of *restorable* land are made utterly desolate. *Swift*

RESTORATION. *n. f.* [from *restore*; *re-* *sanation*, Fr.]

1. The act of replacing in a former state.

This is properly *restoration*. Hail, royal Arbion, hail to thee, Thy longing people's expectation! Sent from the gods to set us free From bondage and from usurpation: Behold the distant climes agree, Reposing in thy *restoration*. *Dryden*

The Athenians, now deprived of the only person that was able to recover their losses, repent of

their rashness, and endeavour in vain for his *restoration*. *Swift*

2. Recovery.

The change is great in this *restoration* of the man, from a state of spiritual darkness, to a capacity of perceiving divine truth. *Rogers*

RESTORATIVE. *adj.* [from *restore*.] That has the power to recruit life.

Their taste no knowledge works at least of evil; But life preserves, destroys life's enemy, Hunger, with sweet *restorative* delight. *Milton*

RESTORATIVE. *n. f.* [from *restore*.] A medicine that has the power of recruiting life.

I will kiss thy lips; Happy gone poison yet doth hang on them, To make me die with a *restorative*. *Shakespeare*

God too it necessary by such mortifications to quench the boundless rage of an insatiable intemperance, to make the weakness of the flesh, the physic and *restorative* of the spirit. *South*

After milk is an excellent *restorative* in consumptions. *Mortimer*

He prescribes an English gallon of ass's milk, especially as a *restorative*. *Arbuthnot*

TO RESTORE. *v. a.* [*restaurer*, Fr. *re-* *staurer*, Latin.]

1. To give back what has been lost or taken away.

*Restore* the man his wife. *Genesis*

He shall *restore* in the principal, and add the fifth part more. *Leviticus*

She lands him on his native shores, And to his father's longing arms *restores*. *Dryden*

2. To bring back.

The father himself virtue shall *restore*, And crimes shall threat the guilty world no more. *Dryden*

Thus pencils can, by one slight touch, *restore* Smiles to that changed face, that wept before. *Dryden*

3. To retrieve; to bring back from degeneration, declension, or ruin, to its former state.

Loss of Eden, till one greater man *Restore* it, and regain the blissful seat. *Milton*

The archangel paus'd Between the world destroy'd and world *restor'd*. *Milton*

These artificial experiments are but so many essays, whereby men attempt to *restore* themselves from the first general curse inflicted upon their labours. *Wilkins*

In his *Odyssey*, Homer explains, that the hardest difficulties may be overcome by labour, and our fortune *restored* after the severest afflictions. *Prior*

4. To cure; to recover from disease.

Garth, sifter than a plague destroys, *restores*. *Graville*

5. To recover passages in books from corruption.

RESTORER. *n. f.* [from *restore*.] One that restores; one that recovers the lost, or repairs the decayed.

Next to the Son, Destin'd *restorer* of mankind, by whom New heav'n and earth shall to the ages rise. *Milton*

I foretell you, as the *restorer* of poetry. *Dryden*

Here are ten thousand persons reduced to the necessity of a low diet and moderate exercise, who are the only great *restorers* of our breed, without which, the nation would in an age become one great hospital. *Swift*

TO RESTRAIN. *v. a.* [*restrindre*, Fr. *restringo*, Latin.]

1. To withhold; to keep in.

If the *restrain'd* the roots of your followers, 'Tis to such which come and as clears her. *Shaksp.*

The gods will plague thee, That thou *restrain'st* from me the duty, which To a mother's part belongs. *Shaksp.*

2. To repress; to keep in awe.

The law of nature would be in vain, if there were no body that, in the state of nature, had a power

to execute that law, and thereby preserve the innocent and *restrain* offenders. *Locke*

That all men may be *restrained* from doing hurt to one another, the execution of the law of nature is in that state put into every man's hand, whereby every one has a right to punish the transgressors to such a degree as may hinder its violation. *Locke*

3. To suppress; to hinder; to repress.

Merciful powers! *Refrain* in me the cursed thoughts, that nature Gives way to in repose. *Shaksp.*

Compassion gave him up to tears A space, till firmer thoughts *restrain'd* excess. *Milton*

4. To abridge.

Me of my lawful pleasure she *restrain'd*, And pray'd me oft forbearance. *Shaksp.*

Though they two were committed, at least *restrain'd* of their liberty, yet this discover'd too much of the humour of the court. *Clarendon*

5. To hold in.

His horse, with a half checked bit, and a head-stall of sheep's leather, which being *restrain'd*, to keep him from stumbling, hath been often hurt, and now repaired with knots. *Shaksp.*

6. To limit; to confine.

We *restrain* it to those only duties, which all men, by force of natural wit, understand to be such duties as concern all men. *Hobbes*

Upon what ground can a man promise himself a future repentance, who cannot promise himself a futurity; whose life depends upon his breath, and is so *restrained* to the present, that it cannot leave to itself the reversion of the very next minute? *South*

Not only a metaphysical or natural, but a moral universality also is to be *restrained* by a part of the predicate; as all the Italians are politicians, that is, those among the Italians, who are politicians, are subtle politicians; i. e. they are generally so. *Watts*

RESTRAINABLE. *adj.* [from *restrain*.]

Capable to be restrained.

Therein we must not deny a liberty; nor the hand of the painter more *restrainable*, than the pen of the poet. *Brown*

RESTRAIN'EDLY. *adv.* [from *restrained*.]

With restraint; without latitude.

That Christ's dying for all is the express doctrine of the scripture, is manifest by the world, which is a word of the widest extent, and although it be sometimes used more *restrainedly*, yet never doth signify a far smaller disproportionable part of the world. *Hammond*

RESTRAINER. *n. f.* [from *restrain*.] One that restrains; one that withholds.

If nothing can relieve us, we must with patience submit unto that restraint, and expect the will of the restrainer. *Brown*

RESTRAINT. *n. f.* [from *restrain*; *re-* *straint*, French.]

1. Abridgment of liberty.

She will well excuse, Why at this time the doors are barr'd against you: Depart in patience, And about evening come yourself alone, To know the reason of this strange *restraint*. *Shaksp.*

I request Th' enfranchisement of Arthur, whose *restraint* Doth move the murr'ring lips of discontent. *Shaksp.*

It is to no purpose to lay *restraints* or give privileges to men, in such general terms, as the particular persons concerned cannot be known by. *Locke*

I think it a manifest disadvantage, and a great *restraint* upon us. *Watts*

2. Prohibition.

What mov'd our parents to transgress his will For one *restraint*, lord of the world besides? *Milton*

3. Limitation; restriction.

It all were granted, yet it must be maintained within any bold *restraints*, far otherwise than it is received. *Brown*

4. Repression; hinderance of will; act of withholding; state of being withheld.

## RES

There is no restraint to the Lord to save, by many  
w by few.

Thus it shall befall

him who, to worth in woman overtrusting,  
Lays her will rule; *restraint* the will not brook. *Milt.*  
Is there any thing which reflects a greater lustre  
upon a man's person, than a severe temperance, and  
a restraint of himself from vicious pleasures? *South.*  
**TO RESTRICT.** *v. a.* [*restringere*, Latin.]  
To limit; to confine. A word scarce  
English.

In the enumeration of constitutions in this chap-  
ter, there is not one that can be limited and re-  
stricted by such a distinction, nor can perhaps the  
same period, in different circumstances, be pro-  
perly confined to one or the other. *Arbutnot.*

**RESTRICTION.** *n. f.* [*restringere*, French.]  
Confinement; limitation.

This is to have the same restriction with all  
other recreations, that it be made a diversion, and  
not a trade. *Government of the Tongue.*

From manufacture, of all others, ought the least  
to be encouraged in Ireland; or, if it be, it requires  
the most restriction to certain places. *Temple.*  
All duties are matter of conscience; with this  
restriction, that a superior obligation suspends the  
force of an inferior. *L'Estrange.*

Each other gift, which God on man bestows,  
Its proper bounds and due restriction knows;  
To use his'd purpose dedicates its power. *Prior.*  
Celsus's rule, with the proper restrictions, is good  
for people in health. *Arbutnot.*

**RESTRICTIVE.** *adj.* [from *restrict*.]

1. Expressing limitation.

They, who would make the restrictive particle  
belong to the latter clause, and not to the first, do  
not attend to the reason. *Stillington.*

2. [*restrictif*, French.] Styptick; astringent.  
I applied a plaster over it, made up with my  
common restrictive powder. *Hesman.*

**RESTRICTIVELY.** *adv.* [from *restrictive*.]  
With limitation.

All speech, tending to the glory of God, or the  
good of man, is aright directed; which is not to be  
understood to *restrictively*, as if nothing but divinity  
or necessary concerns of life, may lawfully be  
brought into discourse. *Government of the Tongue.*  
**TO RESTRICT.** *v. a.* [*restringere*, Latin.]

To confine; to contract; to altringe.

**RESTRICT.** *n. f.* [*restringens*, Latin;  
*restricting*, French.] That which hath  
the power of contracting; styptick.

The two latter indicate phlebotomy for revul-  
sion, *restrictings* to flemch, and incrustations to  
the skin the blood. *Harvey.*

**RESTY.** *adj.* [*restif*, French.] Obsolete  
in standing still. See **RESTIFF**.

Come, our stomachs

Will make what's homely savoury, weariness  
Can more upon the first, when *resty* both  
Lies the down pillow hard. *Shakespeare.*

Have not other hands been tried and found *resty*  
but we stick at nothing. *Davenant.*

Men of discretion, whom people in power may  
with little ceremony load as heavy as they please,  
and them neither *resty* nor vicious. *Swift.*

**TO RESUBLIME.** *v. a.* [*re and sublime*.] To  
sublime another time.

When mercury sublimated is *resublimed* with fresh  
mercury, it becomes mercurius dulcis, which is a  
white tasteless earth scarce dissolvable in water,  
and mercurius dulcis *resublimed* with part of salt  
returns into mercury sublimated. *Newton.*

**TO RESUM.** *v. n.* [*resumer*, French; *resumo*,  
Latin.]

1. To fly back.

With many a weary step, and many a groan,  
Up the high hill he heaves a huge round stone;  
The huge round stone, *resuming* with a bound,  
Thunders impetuous down, and smould'rs along the  
ground. *Pope.*

2. [*resalter*, French.] To rise as a conse-  
quence; to be produced as the effect of  
causes jointly concurring.

## RES

Rice prospers much, if set by a fig-tree; which is  
caused, not by reason of friendship, but by extrac-  
tion of a contrary juice; the one drawing juice fit  
to *resalt* sweet, the other bitter. *Bacon.*

Such huge extremes, when nature doth unite,  
Wonder from thence *resalts*, from thence delight. *Denham.*

Upon the dissolution of the first earth, this very  
face of things would immediately *resalt*. *Burnet.*  
Pleasure and peace do naturally *resalt* from a  
holy and good life. *Talbot.*

The horror of an object may overbear the plea-  
sure *resalt*ing from its greatness. *Addison.*  
Their effects are often very disproportionate to  
the principles and parts that *resalt* from the ana-  
lysis. *Baker.*

3. To arise as a conclusion from premises.

**RESUM.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Resilience; act of flying back.

Sound is produced between the string and the air;  
by the return of the *resalt* of the string, which was  
flamed by the touch to its proper place. *Bacon.*

2. Consequence; effect produced by the  
concurrence of co-operating causes.

Did my judgment tell me, that the propositions  
sent to me were the *resalts* of the major part of the  
votes, I should then not suspect my own judgment  
for not speedily concurring with them. *K. Charles.*

As in perfumes, compos'd with art and cost,  
'Tis hard to say what scent is uppermost,  
Nor this part musk or civet can we call,  
Or amber, but a rich *resalt* of all.

So she was all a sweeter, whose every part,  
In due proportion mix'd, proclaim'd the maker's  
art. *Dryden.*

Buying of land is the *resalt* of a full and satiated  
gain: men in trade seldom lay out money upon  
land, till their profit has brought in more than  
trade can employ. *Locke.*

3. Inference from premises.  
These things are a *resalt* or judgment upon facts. *South.*

4. Resolve; decision. Improper.  
Rude, passionate, and mistaken *resalts* have, at  
certain times, fallen from great assemblies. *Scott.*

**RESUM.** *n. f.* [*resurgence*, French.]  
The act of resuming.

**RESUMABLE.** *adj.* [from *resume*.] What  
may be taken back.

This was but an indulgence, and therefore re-  
sumable by the victor, unless there intervened any  
capitulation to the contrary. *Hale.*

**TO RESUME.** *v. a.* [*resumo*, Latin.]

1. To take back what has been given.  
The sun, like this, from which our light we have,  
Gaz'd on too long, & glazes the light he gave. *Denham.*

Sees not my love, how time *resumes*  
The glory which he lent their flow'rs;  
I though none should take of their perfumes,  
Yet must they live but some few hours.

Time, what we loathe, devours. *Waller.*

2. To take back what has been taken away.  
That opportunity,  
Which then they had to tal'cation's, to *resume*  
We have again. *Shakespeare.*

They *resume* what has been obtained fraudulently,  
by surprise and upon wrong suggestions. *Davenant.*

3. To take again.  
He'll enter into glory, and *resume* his seat. *Milt.*  
At this, with look he rene, he rais'd his head,  
Reason *resum'd* her place, and passion fled. *Dryden.*

4. *Dryden* uses it with *again*, but impro-  
perly, unless the resumption be repeated.  
To him our common grandire of the main  
Had giv'n to change his form, and chang'd, *resume*  
again. *Dryden.*

5. To begin again what was broken off:  
as, to resume a discourse.

**RESUMPTION.** *n. f.* [*resumption*, French;  
*resumptus*, Latin.] The act of resuming.

If there be any fault, it is the *resumption* or  
redwelling too long upon his arguments. *Davenant.*  
The universal voice of the people seeming to call  
for some kind of *resumption*, the writer of these

## RET

papers thought it might not be unreasonable to  
publish a discourse upon grants. *Davenant.*

**RESUMPTIVE.** *adj.* [*resumptus*, Latin.]  
Taking back.

**RESUMPTION.** *n. f.* [*resumptio*, Latin.]  
The act of lying on the back.

**TO RESURVE.** *v. a.* [*re and survey*.] To  
review; to survey again.

I have, with artful eye, overglanc'd the articles;  
Appoint some of your council presently  
To sit with us, once more with better heed  
To *resurvey* them. *Shakespeare.*

**RESURRECTION.** *n. f.* [*resurrection*, Fr.  
*resurrectum*, Latin.] Revival from the  
dead; return from the grave.

The Sadducees were grieved, that they taught,  
and preached through Jesus the *resurrection* from  
the dead. *Acts.*

Our *resurrection* shall be stay  
Longer on earth, than certain times t' appear  
To his disciples. *Milton.*

He triumphs in his agonies, whilst the soul thrives  
forward to the great object which he has always  
had in view, and leaves the body with an expecta-  
tion of being reunited to her in a glorious and  
joyful *resurrection*. *Spencer.*

Perhaps there was nothing ever done in all past  
ages, and which was not a public act, so well at-  
tended as the *resurrection* of Christ. *Watts.*

**TO RESUSCITATE.** *v. a.* [*resuscito*, Lat.]  
To stir up anew; to revive.

We have bees and birds for dissection, then b  
divers parts, which you account vital, be so to I  
and taken forth, *resuscitating* of some, can  
dead in appearance. *Lucan.*

**RESUSCITATION.** *n. f.* [from *resuscito*.]  
The act of stirring up anew, the act of  
reviving, or state of being revived.

Your very obligation in enquiring after m  
at your *resuscitation*, should have been sooner at-  
tended; I sincerely rejoice at your recovery. *Pope.*

**TO RETAIL.** *v. a.* [*retailer*, French.]

1. To sell in small quantities, in conse-  
quence of selling at second hand.

All encouragement it should be given to artificers;  
and those, who make, should also vend and retail  
their commodities. *Locke.*

2. To sell at second hand.  
The sage dame,  
By names of toasts, *retails* such batter'd jade. *Pope.*

3. To sell in broken parts, or at second  
hand.

He is furnish'd with no certainties,  
More than he haply may retail from me. *Shaksp.*

Bound with triumphant gauds will I come,  
And lead thy daughter to a conqueror's bed;  
To whom I will retail my conquest won,  
And she shall be sole victress, Caesar's Caesar. *Shaksp.*

**RETAIL.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Sale by  
small quantities, or at second hand.

The author, to prevent such a monopoly of sense,  
is resolv'd to deal in it himself by *retail*. *Addison.*  
We force a wretched trade by heating down the  
sale.

And selling safely by *retail*. *Swift.*

**RETAILER.** *n. f.* [from *retail*.] One who  
sells by small quantities.

From the few particulars we may guess at the rest,  
as *retailers* do of the whole piece, by taking a view  
of its ends. *Hakewell.*

**TO RETAIN.** *v. a.* [*retinere*, Lat. *retinere*,  
French.]

1. To keep; not to lose.  
Where is the patience now,  
That you to oft have boasted to *retain*? *Shakespeare.*

Though the offending part felt mortal pain,  
Th' immortal part its knowledge did *retain*. *Denham.*

The vigour of this arm was never vain;  
And that my wonted prowess I *retain*. *Dryden.*  
Witness these heaps of slaughter.  
A tomb and funeral honours I decreed  
The place your armour and your name *retain*. *Dryden.*

# RET

Whatever ideas the mind can receive and contemplate without the help of the body, it is reasonable to conclude, it can retain without the help of the body too. *Locke*

## 2. To keep; not to lay aside.

Let me retain

The name and all the addition to a king;

The way, beloved sons, be yours. *Shakespeare*

As they did not like to retain God in their knowledge, God gave them over to a reprobate mind. *Romans*

Be obedient, and retain

Unalterably firm his love entire. *Milton*

Although they retain the word mandrake in the text, yet they retract it in the margin. *Brown*

They who have retained in Germany, not having seen any of those rare reliques of antiquity, have retained much of that barbarous method. *Dry*

## 3. To keep; not to dismiss.

Receive him that is mine own bowels; whom I would have retained with me. *Philemon*

Hollow rocks retain

The sound of blustering winds. *Milton*

## 4. To keep in pay; to hire.

A Benedictine convent has now retained the most learned father of their order to write in its defence. *Addison*

## TO RETAIN. v. n.

### 1. To belong to; to depend on.

These betray upon the tongue no heat nor coldness, but coldness mixed with a somewhat languidish retaining to bitterness. *Boyle*

In animals many actions depend upon their living force, as well as that of nutrition, and though they wholly seem to retain to the body, depend upon dissipation. *Brown*

### 2. To keep; to continue. Not in use.

Perhaps it should be remain.

No more can nature man retain and move

In the pure region of that worthy love,

Than earthly sublimity can afford'st alpine.

And leave his nature to converse with me. *Dennis*

## RETAINER. n. f. [from retain.]

### 1. An adherent; a dependant; a hanger-on.

You now are mounted.

Where powers are your retainers. *Shakespeare*

One darling inclination of mankind affects to be a retainer to religion, the spirit of opposition, that lived long before christianity, and can easily subsist without it. *Swift*

A combination of honest men would endeavour to extirpate all the profligate immoral retainers to each side, that have nothing to recommend them but an implicit submission to their leaders. *Addison*

### 2. In common law, retainer signifieth a servant not menial nor familiar, that is not dwelling in his house; but only using or bearing his name or livery. *Cowell*

### 3. The act of keeping dependants, or being in dependance.

By another law, the king's officers and farmers were to forfeit their places and holds in case of unlawful retainers, or partaking in unlawful assemblies. *Bacon*

## TO RETAKE. v. a. [re and take.] To take again.

A day shall be appointed, when the remonstrance should be taken to consideration. *Clarendon*

## TO RETALIATE. v. a. [re and talio, Latin.] To return by giving like for like; to repay; to requite: it may be used of good or evil.

It is very unlucky, to be obliged to retaliate the injuries of authors, whose works are to soon forgotten, that we are in danger of appearing the first aggressors. *Swift*

If a first minister of state had used me as you have done, retaliating would be thought a mark of courage. *Swift*

## RETALIATION. n. f. [from retaliate.] Retalial; return of like for like.

They thought it so irrech you to prosecute the severest retaliation or revenge; so that at the same time their outward man might be a saint, and their inward man a devil. *South*

# RET

God, graciously becoming our debtor, takes what is done to others as done to himself, and by promise obliges himself to full retaliation. *Calamy*

## TO RETARD. v. a. [retardo, Latin; retarder, French.]

### 1. To hinder; to obstruct in swiftness of course.

How Iphitus with me, and Pelias

Slowly retire; the one retarded was

By feeble age, the other by a wound. *Denham*

### 2. To delay; to put off.

Nor kings nor nations

One moment can retard the appointed hour. *Dryd*

It is as natural to delay a letter at such a season, as to retard a melancholy visit to a person one cannot relieve. *Pope*

## TO RETARD. v. n. To stay back.

Some years it hath also retarded, and come far later, than usually it was expected. *Brown*

## RETARDATION. n. f. [retardation, French, from retard.] Hindrance; the act of delaying.

Out of this a man may devise the means of altering the colour of birds, and the retardation of hoary hairs. *Bacon*

## RETARDER. n. f. [from retard.] Hindrer; obstructer.

This disputing way of enquiry is so far from advancing science, that it is no inconsiderable retarder. *Gibbon*

## TO RETCH. v. n. [hæcan, Saxon.] To force up something from the stomach. It is commonly written reach.

## RETCHLESS. adj. [sometimes written wretchless, properly reachless. See RECKLESS.] Careless.

He mingles into breath, and cries for aid;

Then helps in his mother's lap is laid.

He creeps, he walks, and sliding into man,

Guides that life from whence his own began;

Reckless of laws, affects to rule alone. *Dryden*

## RETENTION. n. f. [retentus, Latin.] The act of discovering to the view.

This is rather a retention of a body to its own colour, or a retention of its native colour, than a change. *Boyle*

## RETENTION. n. f. [retention, French; retentio, from retentus, Latin.]

### 1. The act of retaining; the power of retaining.

No woman's heart

So long to hold to much; they lack retention. *Shakespeare*

A forward retention of custom is as turbulent a thing as an innovation, and they that reverence to much old things, are but a scorn to the new. *Bacon*

### 2. Retention and retentive faculty is that state of contraction in the solid parts, which makes them hold fast their proper contents. *Quincy*

### 3. Memory.

The backward learner makes amends another way, expiating his want of docility with a deeper and a more rooted retention. *South*

Retention is the keeping of those simple ideas, which from sensation or reflection the mind hath received. *Locke*

### 4. The act of withholding any thing.

His life I gave him, and did thereto add

My love without retention or restraint;

All his. *Shakespeare*

### 5. Custody; confinement; restraint.

I felt the old and miserable king.

To some retention and appointed guard. *Shaksp*

## RETENTIVE. adj. [retentus, Lat. retentif, French.]

### 1. Having the power of retention.

It keepseth fastness in memory, and doth in that respect, although not feed the soul of man, yet help the retentive force of that stomach of the mind. *Hagler*

Have I been ever free, and must my house Be my retentive enemy my goal? *Shakespeare*

# RET

From retentive cage

When fullon Philomel escapes, her notes

She varies, and of past imprisonment

Sweetly complains. *Philips*

In Tor nam fields the brethren with amaze

Prick all their ears up, and forget to gaze.

Long Chancery-lane retentive rolls the sound,

And courts to courts return it round and round. *Pope*

## 2. Having memory.

To remember a song or tune, our souls must be as harmony continually running over in a flicker whisper those musical accents, which our retentive faculty is preserver of. *Glanville*

## RETENTIVENESS. n. f. [from retentive.] The quality of retention.

## RETICENCE. n. f. [reticence, French; reticentia, from reticco, Latin.] Concealment by silence. *Dut*

## RETICLE. n. f. [reticulum, Latin.] A small net. *Dur*

## RETICULAR. adj. [from reticulum, Lat.] Having the form of a small net.

## RETICULATED. adj. [reticulatus, Latin] Made of network; formed with interstitial vacuities.

The intervals of the cavities, rising a little, make a pretty kind of reticulated work. *Woodward*

## RETIFORM. adj. [retiformis, Latin.] Having the form of a net.

The viscous coat and inside of the choroides are blackened, that the rays may not be reflected backwards to confound the sight; and it may be by the retiform coat reflected, they are soon choked in the black inside of the uvea. *Blag*

## RETINUE. n. f. [retinue, French.] A number attending upon a principal person; a train; a trainy.

Not only this you all-heens'd fool, But other of your insolent retinue, Do hourly carp and quarrel. *Shakespeare*

What followers, what retinue can'st thou gain, Or at thy heels the dizzy multitude, Longer than thou canst feed them on thy rail. *Miles*

There appears

The long retinue of a prosperous reign,

A series of successful years. *Dryden*

No other pomp nor retinue shall be able to divert the great, nor shall the rich be relieved by the multitude of his treasures. *Regen*

## TO RETIRE. v. n. [retirer, Fr.]

### 1. To retreat; to withdraw; to go to a place of privacy.

The mind contracts herself, and thinketh in, And to herself she gladly doth retire. *Dennis*

The less I may be blest with her company, the more I will retire to God and my own heart. *King Charles*

### 2. To retreat from danger.

Set up the standard towards Zion, retire, fly not. *Jeremiah*

From each hand with speed retir'd, Where erst was thickest plac'd th' angelick throng. *Milton*

### 3. To go from a publick station.

While you, my lord, the rural shades admire, And from Britannia's public posts retire, Me into foreign realms my late conveys. *Addison*

### 4. To go off from company.

The old fellow flouted out of the room, and retired. *Aschmole*

### 5. To withdraw for safety.

He, that had driven many out of their country, perished in a strange land, retiring to the Lacemonians. *Macca*

## TO RETIRE. v. a. To withdraw; to take away.

# RET

He broke up his court, and retired himself, his wife, and children, into a forest thereby. *Sydney.*  
He, our hope, might have retir'd his power,  
And driven into despair an enemy's hate. *Shaksp.*  
I will thence retire me to my Milan. *Shaksp.*  
There may be as great a variety in retiring and withdrawing men's conceits in the world, as in observing them. *Bacon.*

As when the sun is present all the year,  
And never doth retire his golden ray,  
Needs must the spring be everlasting there,  
And every season like the month of May. *Davies.*  
These actions in her closet, all alone,  
Retir'd within herself, the doth fulfil. *Davies.*  
After some slight skirmishes, he retired himself to the castle of Farnham. *Clarendon.*

Hydra-like, the fire  
Lifts up his hundred heads to aim his way;  
And force the wealthy run one half retir'd,  
Before he rushes in to share the prey. *Dryden.*

RETIRE, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Retreat; recession. Not in use.

I heard his praises in pursuit,  
But ne'er, till now, his scandal of retire. *Shaksp.*

Thou hast talk'd

Of fallies and retires, of trenches, tents. *Shaksp.*  
The battle and the retire of the English were the causes of the loss of that duchy. *Bacon.*

2. Retirement; place of privacy. Not in use.

Eve, who unseen

Yet all had heard, with audible lament  
Discovered from the place of her retire. *Milton.*

RETIR'D, *part. adj.* [from retire.]

1. Secret; private.  
Language most flows a man; speak that I may  
See thee: it springs out of the most retir'd and inmost parts of us. *Petr. Jonson.*

Some, accustomed to retired speculations, run  
natural philosophy into metaphysical notions and the abstract generalities of logic. *Locke.*

He was admitted into the most secret and retir'd thoughts and counsels of his royal master king William. *Addison.*

2. Withdrawn.

You find the mind in sleep retir'd from the senses, and out of these notions made on the organs of sense. *Locke.*

RETIR'DNESS, *n. f.* [from retired.] Solitude; privacy; secrecy.

Like one, who in her third widowhood doth protest

Herself a nun, ty'd to retire'dness,  
So affects my mule now a chaste fallowness. *Domin.*

How could he have the leisure and retir'dness of the cloister, to perform all those acts of devotion, when the burthen of the reformation lay upon his shoulders? *Atterbury.*

RETIREMENT, *n. f.* [from retire.]

1. Private abode; secret habitation.

Caprea had been the retirement of Augustus for some time, and the residence of Fabius for many years. *Ar. Jon.*

He has sold a small estate that he had, and has erected a charitable retirement, for ancient poor people to live in prayer and piety. *Law.*

2. Private way of life.

My retirement there tempted me to divert those melancholy thoughts. *Denham.*

An elegant sufficiency, content,  
Retirement, rural quiet, friendship, books,  
Progressive virtue, and approving heaven. *Thomson.*

3. Act of withdrawing.

Short retirement urges sweet return. *Milton.*

4. State of being withdrawn.

In this retirement of the mind from the senses, it remains a yet more incoherent manner of thinking, which we call dreaming. *Locke.*

RETOLD, *part. pass. of retell.* Related or told again.

Whatever Harry Percy then had said  
At such a time, with all the rest retold.

May reasonably die. *Shaksp.*  
Upon his dead corpse there was such misuse

# RET

By those Welshwomen done, as may not be  
Without much shame retold or spoken of. *Shaksp.*

To RETORT, *v. a.* [retortus, Lat.]

1. To throw back; to rebound.

His virtues, shining upon others,  
Heat them, and they retort that heat again  
To the first giver. *Shaksp.*

2. To return any argument, censure, or incivility.

His proof will easily be retorted, and the contrary proved, by interrogating: shall the adulterer who rit the kingdom of God? if he shall, what need I, that am now exhorted to reform my life, reform it? if he shall not, then certainly I, that am such, am none of the elect; for as, that are elect, shall certainly inherit the kingdom of God. *Hammond.*  
He pass'd through hostile ground;  
And with retort'd from his back he turn'd. *Milton.*

The respondent may throw, how the opponent's argument may be retorted against himself. *Watts.*

3. To curve back.

It would be tried how the voice will be carried in an horn, which is a line retorted; or in a trumpet, which is a line retorted, or in some pipe that were finious. *Bacon.*

RETORT, *n. f.* [retorte, Fr. retortum, Latin.]

1. A censure or incivility returned.

I had his beard was not cut well, he was in the mind it was; this is called the retort courteous. *Shaksp.*

2. A chymical glass vessel with a bent neck to which the receiver is fitted.

In a laboratory, where the quick-silver is separated by fire, I saw an heap of sixteen thousand retorts of iron, every one of which costs a crown at the best hand from the iron furnaces in Cornhill. *Brown.*

Recent mine distilled yields a limpid water; and what venous at the bottom of the retort, is not acid nor alkaline. *Arbutnot.*

RETORTER, *n. f.* [from retort.] One that retorts.

RETORTION, *n. f.* [from retort.] The act of retorting.

To RETO'SS, *v. a.* [re and toss.] To toss back.

Toss and retoss the ball incessant flies. *Pope.*

To RETOUCH, *v. a.* [retoucher, Fr.] To improve by new touches.

He furnished me with all the passages in Aristotle and Horace, used to explain the art of poetry by pointing, which, if ever I retouch this essay, shall be inserted. *Dryden.*

Lantot, dull rogue! will think your price too much:

"Not, Sir, if you revise it and retouch." *Pope.*

To RETRACT, *v. a.* [retractor, Fr.] To trace back; to trace again.

Then if the line of Taurus you retract,  
He springs from Machus of Argive race. *Dryden.*

To RETRACT, *v. a.* [retractus, Latin; retractor, Fr.]

1. To recall; to recant.

Were I alone to pass the difficulties,  
Paris should ne'er retract what he hath done,  
Nor last in the pursuit. *Shaksp.*

It has substitutes could have satisfied me, I would as freely have retracted this charge of idolatry, as I ever made it. *Stillingfleet.*

2. To take back; to resume.

A great part of that time, which the inhabitants of the former earth had to spare, and which they made so ill use, was employed in making provisions for bread, and the excess of fertility, which contributed so much to their miseries, was retracted and cut off. *Woodward.*

To RETRACT, *v. n.* To unsay; to withdraw concession.

She will, and she will not, she grants, denies,  
Consents, retracts, advances, and then flies. *Granville.*

RETRACTATION, *n. f.* [rétractation, Fr.]

retractatio, Lat.] Recantation; change of opinion declared.

These words are David's retractation, or laying down of a bloody and revengeful resolution. *South.*

RETRACT'ION, *n. f.* [from retract.]

1. Act of withdrawing something advanced, or changing something done.

They make bold with the duty, when they make him do and undo, go forward and backwards by such countermarches and retract'ions, as we do not repair to the Almighty. *Woodward.*

2. Recantation; declaration of change of opinion.

There came into her head certain verses, which if she had had present commodity, if she would have adjourned as a retract'ion to the other. *Sidney.*

3. Act of withdrawing a claim.

Other men's insatiable desire of revenge hath wholly begot both church and state, of the benefit of all my other retract'ions or concessions. *King Charles.*

RETRACT'ER, *n. f.* [retracte, Fr.] Retreat.

Obsolete.

The earl of Lincoln, deceived of the country's comers into him, and seeing the business past retract'ed, resolved to make on where the king was, and gave him battle. *Bacon.*

RETRACT, *n. f.* [retrait, Fr. retratto, Italian.] A cast of the countenance.

Obsolete.

Upon her eyelids many graces sat,  
Under the shadow of her even brow,  
Working in ligands and amorous retract'ions,  
And every one her with a grace endow. *Spenser.*

RETRACT'ER, *n. f.* [retracte, Fr.]

1. Act of retiring.

But beauty's triumph is well-tim'd retreat,  
As had a fence to the fair as great. *Pope.*

2. State of privacy; retirement.

Here in the calm still mirror of retreat,  
I studied Shewbury the wife and great. *Pope.*

3. Place of privacy; retirement.

He built his son a house of pleasure, and spared no cost to make a delicious retreat. *ITrange.*

Holy retreat, thence no female thief  
Must dare approach, from the interior reptile  
To woman, form divine. *Prior.*

4. Place of security.

This place our dung on, not our safe retreat  
Beyond his potent arm. *Milton.*

That pleading shade they sought, a soft retreat  
From sudden April showers, a shelter from the heat. *Dryden.*

There is no such way to give defence to absurd doctrines, as to guard them round with legions of oblique and undefined words, which yet make these retreats more like the dens of robbers, than the fortified towers of warriors. *Locke.*

5. Act of retiring before a superiour force.

Retreat is less than flight.

Honorable retreats are no ways inferior to brave charges, as having less of fortune, more of discipline, and as much of valour. *Bacon.*

With dread of death to flight or foul retreat. *Milton.*

No thought of flight,  
None of retreat.

To RETREAT, *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To go to a private abode.

Others more mild  
Retreated in a silent valley, sing  
Their own Leroch deeds. *Milton.*

2. To take shelter; to go to a place of security.

3. To retire from a superiour enemy.

4. To go back out of the former place.

The rapid currents drive  
Towards the retreating sea their furious tide. *Milton.*

My subject does not oblige me to look after the water, or point for the place whereunto it is now retreated. *Woodward.*



# RET

Having taking her by the hand, he retreated with his eye fixed upon her. *Arbuthnot.*

RETREATED. *part. adj.* [from *retreat*.] Retired; gone to privacy.

Others were mild.  
Retreated in a private valley, sing. *Milton.*

To RETRENCH. *v. a.* [*retrancher*, Fr.]

1. To cut off; to pare away.  
The pruner's hand must quench  
Thy heat, and thy exuberant parts retrench. *Douham.*

Nothing can be added to the wit of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*; but many things ought to have been retrenched. *Dryden.*

We ought to retrench those superfluous expences to qualify ourselves for the exercise of charity. *Atterbury.*

2. To confine. Improper.

In some reigns, they are for a power and obedience that is unlimited; and in others, are for retrenching within the narrowest bounds, the authority of the princes, and the allegiance of the subject. *Addison.*

To RETRENCH. *v. n.* To live with less magnificence or expence.

Can I retrench? yes, mighty well,  
Shrink back to my paternal cell,  
A little house, with trees a-row,  
And, like its master, very low. *Pope.*

RETRENCHMENT. *n. f.* [*retranchement*, Fr. from *retrench*.] The act of lopping away.

I had studied Virgil's design, his judicious management of the figures, the sober retrenchments of his sense, which always leaves somewhat to gratify our imagination, on which it may enlarge at pleasure. *Dryden.*

The want of vowels in our language has been the general complaint of our poetical authors, who nevertheless have made their retrenchments, and consequently increased our former scarcity. *Addison.*

I would rather be an advocate for the retrenchment, than the encroachment of this charity. *Atterbury.*

To RETRIBUTE. *v. a.* [*retribuo*, Latin; *retribuor*, Fr.] To pay back; to make repayment of.

Both the will and power to serve him are his upon so many scores, that we are unable to retribute, unless we do restore; and all the duties we can pay our Maker are less properly requitals than restitutions. *Boyle.*

In the state of nature, a man comes by no arbitrary power to steal a criminal, but only to retribute to him, so far as his reason and conscience dictate, what is proportionate to his transgression. *Locke.*

RETRIBUTER. *n. f.* [from *retribute*.] One that makes retribution.

RETRIBUTION. *n. f.* [*retribution*, Fr. from *retribute*.] Repayment; return accommodated to the action.

The king thought he had not remunerated his people sufficiently with good laws, which evermore was his retribution for treasure. *Bacon.*

In good offices and due retributions, we may not be pinching and ingenually; it argues an ignoble mind, where we have wronged to huggle and dodge in the amendments. *Hall.*

All who have their reward on earth, the fruits of painful superstition, and blind zeal, Nought seeking but the praise of men, here find *Epitaphium*, empty as their deeds. *Milton.*

There is no nation, though plunged into never such gross idolatry, but has some awful sense of deity, and a persuasion of a state of retribution to come after this life. *South.*

It is a strong argument for a state of retribution hereafter, that in this world virtuous persons are very often unfortunate, and vicious persons prosperous. *Spectator.*

RETRIBUTIVE. } *adj.* [from *retribute*.]  
RETRIBUTORY. } Repaying; making repayment.

Something strangely retributive is working. *Clarissa.*

# RET

RETRIEVABLE. *adj.* [from *retrieve*.] That may be retrieved.

To RETRIEVE. *v. a.* [*retrouver*, Fr.]

1. To recover; to restore.  
By this conduct we may retrieve the publick credit of religion, reform the example of the age, and lessen the danger we complain of. *Rogers.*

2. To repair.  
O reason! once again to thee I call;  
Accept my sorrow, and retrieve my fall. *Prior.*

3. To regain.  
With late repentance now they would retrieve  
The bodies they look'd, and wish to live. *Dryden.*

Philonela's liberty retriev'd, *Philips.*

4. To recall; to bring back.  
If one, like the old Latin poets, came among them, it would be a means to retrieve them from their cold trivial conceits, to an imitation of their predecessors. *Berkeley.*

RETROACTION. *n. f.* Action backward.

RETROCESSION. *n. f.* [*retrocession*, Lat.] The act of going back.

RETROCOPIATION. *n. f.* [*retro* and *copulation*.] Pollicution.

From the nature of this position, there ensueth a necessity of retrocopulation. *Brown.*

RETROGRADATION. *n. f.* [*retrogradation*, Fr. from *retrograde*.] The act of going backward.

As for the revolutions, stations, and retrogradations of the planets, observed constantly in most certain periods of time, sufficiently demonstrates, that their motions are governed by counsel. *Ray.*

RETROGRADE. *adj.* [*retrograde*, Fr. *retro* and *gradior*, Lat.]

1. Going backward.

Princes, if they are ambitious men, should handle it so, as they be still progressive, and not retrograde. *Bacon.*

2. Contrary; opposite.

Your intent  
In going back to school to Wittenberg,  
It is most retrograde to our desire. *Shakspeare.*

3. In astronomy, planets are retrograde, when, by their proper motion in the zodiac, they move backward, and contrary to the succession of the signs; as from the second degree of Aries to the first: but this retrogradation is only apparent and occasioned by the observer's eye being placed on the earth; for to an eye at the sun, the planet will appear always direct, and never either stationary or retrograde. *Harris.*

Their wandering course, now high, now low, then hid,  
Progressive, retrograde, or standing still,  
In six thou years. *Milton.*

Two geometrick figures were display'd,  
One when direct, and one when retrograde. *Dryden.*

To RETROGRADE. *v. n.* [*retrogradior*, Fr. *retro* and *gradior*, Lat.] To go backward.

The race and period of all things here is to turn things more pneumatical and rare, and not to retrograde from pneumatical to that which is dense. *Bacon.*

RETROGRESSION. *n. f.* [*retro* and *gressus*, Lat.] The act of going backward.

The account, established upon the rule and descent of the stars, can be no reasonable rule unto distant nations, and by reason of their retrogression, but temporary unto any one. *Brown.*

RETROMINGENCY. *n. f.* [*retro* and *mingo*, Lat.] The quality of staling backwards.

The last foundation was retromingency, or pissing backwards; for men observing both sexes to urinate

# RET

backwards, or averily between their legs, they might conceive there were feminine parts in both.

RETROMINGENT. *adj.* [*retro* and *mingo*, Lat.] Staling backward.

By reason of the backward position of the female parts of quadrupeds, they can hardly admit the substitution of masculine generations, except a be in retromingents. *Brown.*

RETROSPECT. *n. f.* [*retro* and *specio*, Lat.] Look thrown upon things behind or things past.

As you arraign his majesty by retrospect, so you condemn his government by second sight. *Addison.*

RETROSPECTION. *n. f.* [from *retrospect*.] Act or faculty of looking backward.

Canst thou take delight in viewing  
This poor life's approaching ruin,  
When thy retrospectum vult  
Sees the glorious ages past?  
Happy nation were we blind,  
Or had only eyes behind. *Swift.*

RETROSPECTIVE. *adj.* [from *retrospect*.] Looking backward.

In vain the grave, with retrospective eye,  
Would from th' apparent what conclude the why. *Pope.*

To RETUND. *v. a.* [*retundo*, Lat.] To blunt; to tarn.

Covered with skin and hair keeps it warm, being naturally a very cold part, and also to quench and dissipate the force of any stroke that shall be dealt it, and retard the edge of any weapon. *Ray.*

To RETURN. *v. n.* [*retrourner*, Fr.]

1. To come again to the same place.  
Whoso rolleth a stone, it will return upon him. *Proverbs.*

On their embattl'd ranks the waves return *Milton.*

2. To come back to the same state.

If they returned out of bondage, it must be into a state of freedom. *Locke.*

3. To go back.

I am in blood  
Stept in so far, that should I wade no more,  
Returning were as tedious as go o'er. *Shakspeare.*

To return to the business in hand, the use of a little insight in those parts of knowledge, is to accustom our minds to all sorts of ideas. *Locke.*

4. To make answer.

The thing of courage,  
As round with rage, with rage doth sympathize;  
And with an accent tun'd in self-same key,  
Returns to chiding fortune. *Shakspeare.*

He said; and thus the queen of heaven return'd,  
Must I, oh Jove, in bloody wars contend? *Pope.*

5. To come back; to come again; to revisit.

Thou to mankind  
Be good, and friendly still, and oft return. *Milton.*

6. After a periodical revolution, to begin the same again.

With the year  
Seasons return, but not to me returns  
Day, or the sweet approach of ev'n or morn. *Milton.*

7. To retort; to recriminate.

If you are a malicious reader, you return upon me, that I affect to be thought more important than I am. *Dryden.*

To RETURN. *v. a.*

1. To repay; to give in requital.

Return him a trespass offering. *1 Samuel.*

Thy Lord shall return thy wickedness upon thine own head. *1 Kings.*

What peace can we return,  
But to our power, hostility, and hate? *Milton.*

When answer none return'd, I set me down. *Milton.*

2. To give back.

What counsel give ye to return answer to this people? *2 Chronicles.*

3. To send back.

# RET

Reject not then what offer'd means; who knows  
But God hath for before us, to return thee  
Home to thy country and his sacred house? *Milt.*

4. To give account of.

Probably one fourth part more died of the  
plague than are returned. *Granat.*

5. To transmit.

Instead of a ship, he should levy money, and  
return the same to the treasurer for his majesty's  
use. *Clarendon.*

RET'RN. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of coming back to the same place.

The king of France so suddenly gone back!  
Something turns his coming forth is thought of,  
That his return was now most necessary. *Shaksp.*

When forc'd from hence to view our parts he  
mounts,

Takes little journeys, and makes quick returns. *Dryden*

2. Retrogression.

Act of coming back to the same state.

At the return of the year, the king of Syria  
will come up. *1 Kings.*

3. Revolution; vicissitude.

Weapons hardly fall under rule; yet even they  
have returns and vicissitudes; for ordnance was  
shown in the city of the Oxidracres in India, and  
what the Macedonians called thunder and  
lightning. *Bacon.*

Repayment of money laid out in com-  
modities for sale.

As for any merchandize you have bought, ye shall  
have your return in merchandize or gold. *Bacon.*

As to roots as clustered in their tapers, there is  
the high price that those things bear, and the twi-  
tles of their returns; for, in some grounds, a radish  
comes in a month, that in others will not come in  
two, and so make double returns. *Bacon.*

Profit; advantage.

The fruit, from many days of recreation, is  
ery little; but from these few hours we spend in  
rayer, the return is great. *Taylor.*

Remittance; payment from a distant  
place.

Within these two months, I do expect return  
thrice three times the value of this bond. *Shaksp.*

Brokers cannot have lost money by them, than  
one twentieth part of their yearly returns. *Lucet.*

8 Repayment; retribution; requital.

You made my liberty your late request:

I too return due from a grateful breast?

I grow impatient, till I find some way,

Great offices, with greater to repay. *Dryden.*

Since these are some of the returns which we  
owe to God after obtaining our successes, can we  
reasonably presume, that we are in the favour of  
God? *Atterbury.*

Nothing better becomes a person in a publick  
character, than such a publick spirit; nor is there  
any thing likely to procure him larger returns of  
favour. *Atterbury.*

Returns, like these, our mistress bids us make.

When from a foreign prince a gift her Britons take.

*Prior.*

Ungrateful lord!

Would'st thou invade my life, as a return

For proffer'd love? *Rome.*

9. Act of restoring or giving back; restitu-

tion.

The other ground of God's sole property in any  
thing, is the gift, or rather the return of it made  
by man to God. *South.*

10. Relapse.

This is breaking into a constitution to serve a  
present expedient; the remedy of an empyrick, to  
ease the present pain, but with certain prospect of  
certain returns. *Swift.*

11. [retour, French.]

Either of the adjoining sides of the front of an  
house, or ground-plot, is called a return side.

*Moxon.*

Both these sides are not only returns, but parts  
of the front, and a stately tower in the middle of the  
front. *Bacon.*

12. Report; account: the sheriff's re-

turn,

# REV

RET'URNABLE. *adj.* Allowed to be re-  
ported back. A law term.

It may be decided in that court where the ver-  
dict is returnable. *Hale.*

He shall have an attachment against the sheriff,  
directed to the coroner, and returnable into the  
king's bench. *Ayliffe.*

RET'URNER. *n. f.* [from return.] One

who pays or remits money.

The chapmen, that give highest for this, can  
make most profit by it, and those are the returners  
of our money. *Locke.*

RET'URNLESS. *adj.* Admitting no return;

irremovable.

But well knew the truth  
Of this thine owne returne, though all my friends,  
I knew as well should make returnless cuds. *Chapman.*

REVE. *n. f.* The bailiff of a franchise or

manor.

The reve, the miller, and the muncing lady

prooves speak in character. *Dryden.*

To REVEAL. *v. a.* [revelo, Lat. reveler,

French.]

1. To show; to discover; to lay open; to

disclose a secret.

Be assured: speaking again that which thou  
hast heard, and revealing of secrets. *Eccelesiasticus.*

I fight was the wound, the prince's cure unknown,  
She might not, would not yet reveal her own. *Waller.*

The answer to one who asked what time was,

fi non regis intelligo; that is, the more I think of

time, the less I understand it; might persuade one,

that time, which reveals all other things, is itself

not to be discovered. *Locke.*

Thy throne is darkness in the abyss of light,

A blaze of glory that forbids the light;

Or teach me to believe thee thus conceal'd.

And search no further than thyself reveal'd. *Dryden.*

2. To impart from heaven.

The sufferings of this life are not to be compared  
with the glory which shall be revealed in us. *Romans.*

REVEAL'ER. *n. f.* [from reveal.]

1. Discoverer; one that shows or makes

known.

The habit of faith in divinity is an argument of

things unseen, as a badge affixed unto things invis-

ible, upon authority of the divine revealer. *Brown.*

The lives of the revealers may be justly set over

against the revelation, to find whether they agree. *Atterbury.*

2. One that discovers to view.

He brought a taper; the revealer light

Expos'd both crime and criminal to sight. *Dryden.*

To REVEL. *v. n.* [Skinner derives it from

reveler, French, to awake; Lye from

revelen, Dutch, to rave loosely about,

which is much countenanced by the old

phrase, revel-rout.] To feast with loose

and clamorous merriment.

My honey love,

Will we return unto thy father's house,

And revel it as bravely as the best. *Shakspere.*

We'll keep no great ado—a friend or two.

Tybal being slain so late,

It may be thought we held him carelessly,

Being our kinsman, if we revel much. *Shakspere.*

Antony, that revels long o'night's,

Is up. *Shakspere.*

We shall have retelling to-night;

I will assume thy part in some disguise. *Shakspere.*

He can report you more odd tales

Of our outlaw Robin Hood,

That revel'd here in Sherwood,

Though he us'er shot in his bow. *Ben Jonson.*

Were the doctrine new,

That the earth mov'd, this day would make it true;

For every part to dance and revel goes,

They tread the air, and fall not where they rose. *Donne.*

# REV

Where've I revel'd in the women's houses,  
For first I sought her but at lecher houses:  
The apples she had gather'd smell most sweet. *Forster.*

RE'VEL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A feast with

loose and noisy jollity.

Let them pinch th' unclean knight,

And ask him, why, this hour of hury revel,

In their so sacred paths he dares to tread? *Shaksp.*

They could do no less but, under your fair

conduct,

Crave leave to view these ladies, and intreat

An hour of revels with them. *Shakspere.*

To RE'VEL. *v. a.* [revello, Latin.] To

retract; to draw back.

Those, who miscarry, escape by their flood,

reveling the humours from their lungs. *Harvey.*

Venefaction in the left arm does more immedi-

ate reach, yet the difference is minute. *Friend.*

RE'VEL-ROU. *n. f.*

1. A mob; an unlawful assembly of a

rabble. *Anfworth.*

2. Tumultuous festivity.

For this his munion, the revel-rout is done. *Rome.*

REVELA'TION. *n. f.* [from revelation, Fr.]

1. Discovery; communication; communi-

cation of sacred and mysterious truths

by a teacher from heaven.

When the divine revelations were committed to

writing, the Jews were such scrupulous reverers of

them, that they numbered even the letters of the

Old Testament. *Deacy of Picty.*

As the gospel appears in respect of the law to be

a clearer revelation of the mystical part, so it is a

far more benign dispensation of the practical part. *Spatt.*

2. The apocalypse; the prophecy of St.

John, revealing future things.

RE'VELLER. *n. f.* [from revel.] One who

feasts with noisy jollity.

Furies black, grey, green, and white,

You moonshame revellers attend your office, *Shaksp.*

Unwelcome revellers, whose lawless joy

Pains the sage ear, and hurts the sober eye. *Pope.*

RE'VELRY. *n. f.* [from revel.] Loose jol-

lity; festive mirth.

Forget this new-fall'n dignity,

And fall into our rubick revelry. *Shakspere.*

There let Hymen oft appear

In fustian robe with taper clear,

And pomp, and feast, and revelry,

With mask and antic pagantry. *Milton.*

To REVENGE. *v. a.* [revenge, revan-

cher, French.]

1. To return an injury.

Not unappaid'd he paid the Stygian gate,

Who leaves a brother to revenge his fate. *Pope.*

2. To vindicate by punishment of an

enemy.

If our hard fortune no compassion draws,

The gods are just, and will revenge our cause. *Dryden.*

3. To wreak one's wrongs on him that in-

dicted them. With the reciprocal pro-

noun, or in a passive sense.

Came, Antony and young Octavius,

Revenge yourselves alone on Cassius. *Shakspere.*

It is a quarrel most unkindest,

To be reveng'd on him that loveth thee. *Shaksp.*

Northumberland flew thy father;

And thine, lord Clifford; and you vow'd revenge;

It be not, heavens be reveng'd on me! *Shaksp.*

Edom hath revenged himjif upon Judah. *Eschiah.*

O Lord, visit me, and revenge me of my persecu-

tors. *Jeremiah.*

Who shall come to stand against thee, to be re-

venged for the unrighteous men? *Wisdom.*

Your fury of a wife,

Not yet content to be reveng'd on you,

Th' agents of your passion will pursue. *Dryden.*

REVENGE. *n. f.* [revenge, revanche, Fr.]

1. Return of an injury.

May we, with the witness of a good conscience,  
pursue him with further revenge. *Shakespeare.*

I will make mine arrows drunk with blood; from  
the beginning of revenges upon the enemy. *Druter.*

Deformed persons are commonly even with na-  
ture: for as nature has done ill by them, so they  
do by nature; being void of natural affection;  
they have their revenge of nature. *Bacon.*

What will not ambition and revenge defend to?  
*Milton.*

The fury in a rage  
Forgets his business is to laugh and bite,  
And will of death and dire revenges write. *Dryden.*  
Draco, the Athenian law-giver, granted an im-  
munity to any person that took revenge upon an  
adulterer. *Broome.*

1. The passion of vengeance; desire of  
hurting one from whom hurt has been  
received.

Revenge burn in them for their dear causes  
Would, to the blessing and the grim alarm,  
Excite the mortified man. *Shakespeare.*

2. Revenge is an act of passion; vengeance  
of justice. Injuries are revenged, crimes  
are avenged. This distinction is perhaps  
not always preserved.

REVENGEFUL. *adj.* [from *revenge*.] Vin-  
dictive; full of revenge; full of ven-  
geance.

May my hands  
Never brandish more revengeful steel  
Over the glittering helmet of my foe. *Shakespeare.*

If thy revengeful heart cannot be wile,  
Lo! here I lend thee this sharp-pointed sword,  
Which hute in this true breast. *Shakespeare.*

Into my borders now Jerbas falls,  
And my revengeful brother scales the walls. *Denby.*  
Repenting England, thus revengeful day,  
To Philip's name did an offering bring. *Dryden.*

REVENGEFULLY. *adv.* [from *revengeful*.]  
Vindictively.

He smil'd revengefully, and leap'd  
Upon the floor; thence gazing in the skies,  
His eye-balls fiery red, and glowing vengeance;  
Gods I incite you not. *Dryden.*

REVENGER. *n. f.* [from *revenge*.]

1. One who revenges; one who wreaks  
his own or another's injuries.

May he, that better reason will assuage  
The rash revenger's heat; words, well dispos'd,  
Have secret pow'r to appease enkindled rage. *Spenser.*

I do not know,  
Wherefore my father should revengers want,  
Having a son and friends. *Shakespeare.*

So shall the great revenger ruinate  
Him and his issue, by a dreadful fate. *Sandys.*

Moroc's monarch  
Had come in person, to have seen an unknown  
The injur'd world's revenger and his own. *Waller.*

2. One who punishes crimes.

What government can be imagined, without  
judicial proceedings? and what methods of punish-  
ment, without a religious oath, which supposes an  
omnipotent being, as confessor to its falsehood or  
truth, and a revenger of perjury? *Bacon.*

REVENGEMENT. *n. f.* [from *revenge*.]  
Vengeance; return of an injury.

It may dwell  
In her son's flesh to mind revengement,  
And be for all chaste dames an endless monument. *Spenser.*

By the perforce of the same verse, vagabond is  
understood for such a one as travelleth in fear of  
revengement. *Raleigh.*

REVENGINGLY. *adv.* [from *revengeing*.]

With vengeance; vindictively.

I've belid'd a lady,  
The prince of this country; and the air on't  
Reckoningly enticeth me. *Shakespeare.*

REVENUE. *n. f.* [*revenue*, French.] Income; annual  
profits received from lands or other funds.

They privily lend over unto them the revenues  
where with they are thus maintained. *Spenser.*  
She bears a duke's revenues on her back.

And in her heart learns our poverty. *Shakespeare.*

Only I retain

The name and all the addition to a king;  
The sway, revenue, beloved souls, be yours. *Shalf.*

Many officers are of so small revenue, as not to  
furnish a man with what is sufficient for the sup-  
port of his life. *Temple.*

If the woman could have contented with  
golden eggs, she might have kept that revenue on  
full. *L'Arrange.*

His vassals easy, and the owner blest;  
They pay a trifle, and enjoy the rest;  
Not to a nation's revenues are paid;

The servant's faults are on the master laid. *Swift.*  
When men grow great from their revenue spent,  
And fly from battlements into parliament. *Young.*

TO REVERBERATE. *v. a.* [*reverbero*, Latin.] To  
resound; to reverberate. Not in use.

Reverse thy state, with better judgment check  
This hideous radiant. *Shakespeare.*

The youngest daughter does not love thee least;  
Nor are those empty hearted, whose loud found  
Reverbs no hollows. *Shakespeare.*

REVERBERANT. *adj.* [*reverberans*, Latin.]  
Resounding; beating back. The read-  
ing in the following passage should be, I  
think, *reverberant*.

Hollow your name to the reverberate hills,  
And make the babbling gossip of the air  
Cry out, Oh, hie! *Shakespeare.*

TO REVERBERATE. *v. a.* [*reverbero*,  
Latin, *reverberer*, Fr.]

1. To beat back.

Nor doth he know them for aught,  
Till he behold them formed in the upbrause  
Where they're extended; which, like an arch,  
Reverberates. *Shakespeare.*

The found again. *Shakespeare.*  
As the light of the eye is like a glass, so is the ear  
a sinuous cave, with a hard bone, to stop and re-  
verberate the sound. *Bacon.*

As we, to improve the nobler kinds of fruits,  
are at the expence of walls to receive and reverberate  
the faint rays of the sun, so we, by the help  
of a good soil, equal the production of warmer  
countries. *Swift.*

2. To beat in an intense furnace, where  
the flame is reverberated upon the mat-  
ter to be melted or cleaned.

Cross matters, that is steel corroded with vine-  
gar or sulphur, and after reverberated with fire,  
the loadstone will not attract. *Brown.*

TO REVERBERATE. *v. n.*

1. To be driven back; to bound back.

The rays of royal majesty reverberated so strongly  
upon Alerio, that they dispelled all clouds. *Howel.*

2. To resound.

And echo with the clamour of thy drum,  
And ev'n at hand a drum is ready brace'd,  
That shall reverberate all as well as thine. *Shalf.*

REVERBERATION. *n. f.* [*reverberation*,  
Fr. from *reverberate*.] The act of beat-  
ing or driving back.

To the reflection of visible, small glasses suffice;  
but to the reverberation of nodules, are required  
greater spaces. *Bacon.*

The first repetitions follow very thick; for two  
parallel walls beat the sound back on each other,  
like the several reverberations of the same image  
from two opposite looking glasses. *Adams.*

REVERBERATORY. *adj.* [*reverberatoire*,  
Fr.] Returning; beating back.

Good lime may be made of all kinds of flints,  
but they are hard to burn, except in a reverbera-  
tory kiln. *Mason.*

TO REVERBERATE. *v. a.* [*reverberer*, Fr. *reverberer*,  
Latin.] To reverence; to honour; to  
venerate; to regard with awe.

An emperor often stamped on his coins the face  
or ornaments of his colleague, and we may suppose  
Lucius Verus would omit no opportunity of doing  
honour to Marcus Aurelius, whom he rather re-  
vered as his father, than treated as his partner in  
the empire. *Addison.*

Jove shall again reverse your pow'r,  
And rise a swan, or fall a show'r. *Ph.*

Taught 'em how clemency made pow'r tremble,  
And that the prince below'd was truly fear'd. *Ph.*

REVERENCE. *n. f.* [*reverence*, Fr. *reveren-*  
*entia*, Lat.]

1. Veneration; respect; awful regard.

When quarrels and factions are carried openly,  
A sign the reverence of government is lost. *Bacon.*  
Higher of the genial bed,  
And with mysterious reverence I decem. *Milton.*

In your prayers, use reverent postures and the  
lowest gestures of humility, remembering that we  
speak to God, in our reverence to whom we cannot  
exceed. *Taylor.*

A poet cannot have too great a reverence for  
readers. *Dryden.*  
The fear, acceptable to God, is a filial fear, an  
awful reverence of the divine nature, proceeding  
from a just esteem of his perfections, which pro-  
ceeds in us an inclination to his service, and an  
willingness to offend him. *Rea.*

2. Act of obedience; bow; courtesy.

Now he she there,  
And none so poor to do him reverence. *Shakespeare.*  
He led her easily forth,  
Where Godfrey sat among his lords and peers,  
She reverence did, then blis'd us one day. *Farley.*

Had not men the heavy heads rever'd,  
Or boys paid reverence when a man appear'd,  
Both must have dy'd. *Dryden.*

Up starts the bel-dam,  
And reverence made, accented thus the queen. *Dryden.*

The monarch  
Commands into the court the beauteous Emily  
So call'd, the came; the feat rose and paid  
Becoming reverence to the royal maid. *Dryden.*

3. Title of the clergy.

Many now in health  
Shall drop their blood, in approbation  
Of what your reverence shall incite us to. *Shakespeare.*

4. Poetical title of a father.

O my dear father! let this kiss  
Repair those violent humors, that my two sisters  
Have in thy reverence made. *Shakespeare.*

TO REVERENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
To regard with reverence; to regard  
with awful respect.

Those that I reverence, those I fear, the wise,  
At fools I laugh, not fear them. *Shakespeare.*

While they possess pure nature's healthfulness  
To louthsome sickness, worthy since they  
God's image did not reverence in themselves. *Mt.*

He flew Action, but despoil'd him not;  
Nor in his hate the funeral rites forgot;  
Arm'd as he was, he sent him whole below,  
And reverence'd thus the man's of his foe. *Dryden.*

As his goodness will forbid us to dread him as  
slaves, so his majesty will command us to reverence  
him as sons. *Bacon.*

He presents every one so often before God in  
prayers, that he never thinks he can offend in  
reverence, or serve those enough, for whom he imports  
so many merits from God. *Locke.*

REVERENCER. *n. f.* [from *reverence*.]  
One who regards with reverence.

The Athenians, quite sunk in their affairs, had  
little commerce with the rest of Greece, and so  
became great reverencers of crowned heads. *Swift.*

REVEREND. *adj.* [*reverend*, Fr. *reverendus*,  
Latin.]

1. Venerable; deserving reverence; exact-  
ing respect by his appearance.

Let his lack of years be no impediment, to let  
him lack a reverend estimation. *Shakespeare.*  
Reverend and gracious senators.

Onias, who had been high priest, received a  
conversation, and gentle in condition, prayed to  
the Jews. *Maccabees.*

A parish priest was of the pilgrim train,  
An awful, reverend and religious man,  
His eyes diffus'd a venerable grace,  
And charity itself was in his face. *Dryden.*

A reverend he among them came,  
Who preach'd conversion and repentance. *Milton.*

*Reverend and man: As here denoted the sanctity.*

*Page.*

2. The honorary epithet of the clergy. *Wells* a clergyman, *reverend*; a bishop, right *reverend*; and archbishop, most *reverend*.

**REVERENT.** *adj.* [*reverens*, Latin.] Humble; expressing submission; testifying veneration.

They forthwith to the place  
Repairing where he judg'd them, prostrate fell  
Before him *reverent*. *Milton.*  
Meet then the sinner, far renown'd for sense,  
With *reverent* awe, but decent confidence. *Pope.*

**RIVERENTIAL.** *adj.* [*reverentia*, Fr.] Expressing reverence; proceeding from awe and veneration.

That on the made in *reverential* fear  
On love and his wrath may any forswear. *Donne.*  
The least degree of contempt weakens religion;  
it properly consisting in a *reverential* esteem of things sacred. *South.*  
The reason of the institution being forgot, the  
after-ages perverted it, supposing only a *reverential*  
gratitude paid to the earth as the common parent. *Woodward.*

All look up, with *reverential* awe,  
At crimes that 'scape, or triumph o'er the law. *Pope.*

**REVERENTIALLY.** *adv.* [from *reverent*.] With show of reverence.

The Jews, *reverentially* declining the situation  
of their temple, place their beds from north to  
south. *Brown.*

**REVERENTLY.** *adv.* [from *reverent*.] Respectfully; with awe; with reverence.  
Glide him for faults, and do it *reverently*. *Shakespeare.*

His disciples here,  
By their great master lent to preach him every  
where,  
Most *reverently* receiv'd. *Dryden.*  
To nether ports their shatter'd ships repair,  
Whereby our dreadful cannon they lay aw'd;  
So *reverently* men quit th' open air,  
When thunder speaks the angry gods abroad. *Dryden.*

Then down with all thy boasted volumes, down;  
Only reserve the sacred one:  
Low, *reverently* low,  
Make thy stubborn knowledge bow:  
To look to heav'n be blind to all below. *Prior.*

**REVERER.** *n. s.* [from *revere*.] One who venerates; one who reveres.

When the divine revelations were committed  
to writing, the Jews were such scrupulous *reverers*  
of them, that it was the business of the Malorites,  
to number not only the sections and lines, but even  
the words and letters of the Old Testament.

*Government of the Tongue.*

**REVERSAL.** *n. s.* [from *reverser*.] Change of sentence.

The king, in the *reversal* of the attainders of  
his partakers, had his will. *Bacon.*

**TO REVERSE.** *v. a.* [*reversus*, Latin.]

1. To turn upside down.  
A pyramid *reversed* may stand upon his point, if  
balanced by admirable skill. *Temple.*

2. To overturn; to subvert.  
These now controul a wretched people's fate,  
These can divide, and these *reverse* the state. *Pope.*

3. To turn back.  
Michael's sword stay'd not;  
But with swift wheel *reverse*, deep entering shun'd  
Satan's right side. *Milton.*

4. To contradict; to repeal.

Reader it was in the eye of his understanding,  
that sometimes an erroneous sentence definitive  
should prevail, till the same authority, perceiving  
such oversight, might afterwards correct or *reverse*  
it, than that stricts should have respite to grow, and  
not come speedily upon some end. *Hooker.*  
A decree was made, that they had forfeited their

liberties; and albeit they made great moans, yet  
could they not procure this sentence to be *reversed*.  
*Hayward.*

Death, his doom which I  
To mitigate thus plead, not to *reverse*,  
To better life shall yield him. *Milton.*

Though grace may have *reversed* the condemning  
sentence, and sealed the sinner's pardon before  
God, yet it may have left no transcript of that par-  
don in the sinner's breast. *South.*

Those seem to do best, who, taking useful hints  
from facts carry them in their minds to be judged  
of, by what they shall find in history to confirm or  
*reverse* these imperfect observations. *Locke.*

5. To turn to the contrary.

These plain characters we rarely find,  
Though strong the bent, yet quick the turns of  
mind; *Pope.*

Of puzzling contraries confound the whole,  
Or a 'betwixt quite a *reverse* the soul. *Pope.*

6. To put each in the place of the other.

With what tyranny custom governs men! it  
makes that reputable in one age, which was a vice  
in another, and *reverses* even the distinctions of  
good and evil. *Rogers.*

7. To recall; to renew. Obsolete.

Well knowing true all he did rehearse;  
And to his fresh remembrance did *reverse*  
The ugly view of his deformed crimes. *Spenser.*

**TO REVERSE.** *v. n.* [*revertere*, *reversus*, Latin.] To return.

**REVERSE.** *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Change; vicissitude.  
The strange *reverse* of fate you see;  
I pity'd you, now you may pity me. *Dryden.*

By a strange *reverse* of things, Justinian's law,  
which for many ages was neglected, does now ob-  
tain, and the Theodosian code is in a manner anti-  
quoted. *Baker.*

2. A contrary; an opposite. This is a  
sense rather colloquial than analogous.  
Count Tariff appeared the *reverse* of Goodman

Faith. *Addison.*

The performances, to which God has annexed  
the promises of eternity, are just the *reverse* of all  
the pursuits of sense. *Rogers.*

3. [*revers*, Fr.] The side of the coin on  
which the head is not impressed.

As the Romans set down the image and inscrip-  
tion of the consul, afterward of the emperor on the  
one side, so they changed the *reverse* always upon  
new events. *Camden.*

Our guard upon the royal side;  
On the *reverse* of our beauty's pride  
Several *reverses* are owed to be the representations  
of antique figures. *Addison.*

**REVERSIBLE.** *adj.* [*reversibile*, Fr. from  
*reverser*.] Capable of being reversed.

**REVERSION.** *n. s.* [*reversion*, Fr. from  
*reverser*.]

1. The state of being to be possessed after  
the death of the present possessor.

As were our England in *reversion* his,  
And he our subjects next degree in hope. *Shakspeare.*

A life in *reversion* is not half so valuable, as that  
which may at present be entered on. *Hammond.*

2. Succession; right of succession.  
He was very old, and had out-lived most of his  
friends; many persons of quality being dead, who  
had, for recompense of services, procured the *re-  
version* of his office. *Clarendon.*

Upon what ground can a man promise himself a  
future repentance, who cannot promise himself a  
satiety; whose life depends upon his breath, and is  
so restrained to the present, that it cannot secure to  
itself the *reversion* of the very next minute? *South.*

So many candidates there stand for wit,  
A place at court is scarce so hard to get;  
In vain they crowd each other at the door;  
For o'er *reversions* are all begg'd before. *Dryden.*

Fame's a *reversion* in which men take place,  
O late *reversion* at their own decease. *Young.*

**REVERSIONARY.** *adj.* [from *reversion*.]

To be enjoyed in succession.

There are multitudes of *reversionary* persons, and  
*reversionary* promises of preferment.

**TO REVERT.** *v. a.* [*revertio*, Latin.]

1. To change; to turn to the contrary.

Wretched her subject, gloomy sits the queen,  
Till happy chance *revert* the cruel scene;  
And apishly, with her wild resort  
Of wit and jest, disturbs the solemn court. *Prior.*

2. To reverberate.

The stream boils  
Around the stone, or from the hollow'd bank  
*Reverted* plays in undulating flow. *Thompson.*

**TO REVERT.** *v. n.* [*revertir*, old French.]

To return; to fall back.

My arrows,  
Too slightly timber'd for so loud a wind,  
Would have *reverted* to my bow again. *Shakspeare.*

It is tenant and patentee shall dispose of his  
gift without his kingly assent, the lands shall *revert*  
to the king. *Doorn.*

**REVERT.** *n. s.* [from the verb.] Return;  
recurrence. A musical term.

Hath not music her figures the same with  
rhetorick? what is a *revert* but her *anastrophe*? *Pedechon.*

**REVERTIBLE.** *adj.* [from *revert*.] Re-  
turnable.

**REVERY.** *n. s.* [*reversie*, French.] Loos-  
ening; irregular thought.

*Revery* is when ideas float in our mind, without  
any reflection or regard of the understanding. *Locke.*

If the minds of men were laid open, we should  
see but little difference between that of the wise  
man and that of the fool; there are infinite *reverses*  
and numberless extravagancies pass through both.  
*Addison.*

I am really so far gone, as to take pleasure in  
*reverses* of this kind. *Pope.*

**TO REVERT.** *v. a.* [*reversir*, *reversir*, Fr.  
*reversio*, Lat.]

1. To clothe again.

Her, methinks,  
Th' enchanter finding fit for his intents,  
Did thus *revert*, and deck with due habiliments. *Spenser.*

When then of life renewest the seeds,  
The withered fields *revert* their cheerful woods. *Wotton.*

2. To reinvest; to vest again in a possession  
or office.

**REVERTUARY.** *n. s.* [*reversaire*, French;  
from *reversio*, Latin.] Place where dresses  
are deposited.

The effectual power of words the Pythagoreans  
extolled; the impious Jews ascribed all miracles to a  
name, which was engraven in the *revertuary* of  
the temple. *Camden.*

**REVERTION.** *n. s.* [*revertum*, Latin.]

Return to life.

If the Rabbin's prophecy succeed, we shall con-  
clude the days of the plagues, not in its own, but  
in the last and general flames, without all hope of  
*reversion*. *Brown.*

**TO REVERTUAL.** *v. a.* [*re and virtual*.]

To stock with virtuels again.

It hath been objected, that I put into Ireland,  
and spent much time there, taking care to *revertual*  
myself, and none of the rest. *Raleigh.*

**TO REVIEW.** *v. a.* [*re and view*.]

1. To look back.

So fast he flies, that his *reviewing* eye  
Has lost the chaffers, and has eat the cry. *Denham.*

2. To see again.

I shall *review* Sicily; for whole fight  
I have a woman's longing. *Shakspeare.*

3. To consider over again; to re-examine.  
Segnis says, that the *Ancis* is an imperfect  
work, and that death prevented the divine part  
from *reviewing* it; and, for that reason he had  
condemned it to the fire. *Dryden.*

4. To retrace.

**REVUE**. *n. f.* [from *revire*, French; from the verb.] Survey; re-examination.

He with great indifference considered his reviews and subsequent editions.

We make a general review of the whole work, and a general review of nature; that, by comparing them, their full correspondence may appear.

The works of nature will bear a thousand views and reviews; the more narrowly we look into them, the more occasion we shall have to admire.

**TO REVILE**. *v. a.* [re and vile.] To reproach; to vilify; to treat with contumely.

Asked for their pass by every squib, That list at will them to revile or sub.

Matter against us; and his eye revild Me as his subject object.

Fear not the reproach of men, neither be afraid of their revilings.

But still beareth him an invincible hatred, revild him to his face, and raleth at him in all companies.

**REVIL**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Reproach; contumely; exprobration. Not used, but elegant.

I heard those in the garden, and of thy voice Afraid, being asked, hid myself,—to whom The gracious Jaded, without revile, reply'd.

**REVILER**. *n. f.* [from *revile*.] One who reviles; one who treats another with contemptuous terms.

The bitterest revilers are often half-witted people.

**REVILINGLY**. *adv.* [from *revile*.] In an opprobrious manner; with contumely.

The love I bear to the civility of expression will not suffer me to be revilingly abroad.

**REVISAL**. *n. f.* [from *revise*.] Review; re-examination.

The revisal of these letters has been a kind of examination of conscience to me, so fully and faithfully have I set down in them the undigested state of the mind.

**TO REVISE**. *v. a.* [revise, Latin.] To review; to overlook.

Lest of will think your price too much; Not fir, if you revise it, and retouch.

**REVISE**. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Review; re-examination.

The author is to be excused, who never, in regard to his eyes and other impediments, gives himself the trouble of corrections and revisions.

2. Among printers, a second proof of a sheet corrected.

His sending sheet by sheet when printed, and surveying the revisions.

**REVISER**. *n. f.* [reviseur, Fr. from *revise*.] Examiner; superintendent.

**REVISION**. *n. f.* [revision, Fr. from *revise*.] Review.

**TO REVISIT**. *v. a.* [revisite, Fr. revise, revisito, Latin.] To visit again.

And feel thy foreign vital lamp; but thou Revivest not these eyes, that rowl in vain, To find thy piercing ray, and find no dawn.

Let the pale fire reviveth Thebes, and bear Those pleading orders to the tyrant's ear.

**REVISUAL**. *n. f.* [from *revire*.] Recall from a state of languor, oblivion, or obscurity; recall to life.

**TO REVIVE**. *v. n.* [revivre, Fr. revivo, Latin.]

1. To return to life.

The Lord heard Elijah, and the host of the child came unto him again, and he revived.

But soon revives: death over him no power Shall long usurp.

2. To return to vigour or fame; to rise from languor, oblivion, or obscurity.

At this last fight, assur'd that man shall live.

1. To bring to life again.

Spot more delicious, than those gardens join'd Of reviv'd Adonis.

2. To raise from languor, insensibility, or oblivion.

Noise of arms, or view of martial guise, Might not revive desire of knightly exercise.

3. To renew; to recollect; to bring back to the memory.

The memory is the power to revive again in our minds those ideas, which after imprinting have been laid aside out of sight.

The mind has a power in many cases to revive perceptions, which it has once had.

4. To quicken; to rouse.

I should revive the soldiers hearts; Because I ever found them as myself.

What first Pegasus in this place beheld, Reviv'd his courage, and his fear expell'd.

Old Egeus only could revive his son, Who various changes of the world had known.

5. To comfort; to restore to hope.

God lighten our eyes, and give us a little reviving in our bondage.

6. To bring again into notice.

He'll use me as he does my betters, Publish my life, my will, my letters, Revive the libels born to die,

Which Pope must bear as well as I.

7. [In chymistry.] To recover from a mixed state.

**REVIVER**. *n. f.* [from *revire*.] That which invigorates or revives.

**TO REVIVIFICATE**. *v. a.* [revivifier, Fr. re and vivifico, Latin.] To recall to life.

**REVIVIFICATION**. *n. f.* [from *revivificare*.] The act of recalling to life.

As long as an infant is in the womb of its parent, so long are these medicines of revivification in preparing.

**REVIVISCENCY**. *n. f.* [reviviscence, Latin.] Renewal of life.

Scripture makes mention of a resurrection and reviviscency of all things at the end of the world.

**REVISION**. *n. f.* [reunion, French; re and union.] Return to a state of juncture, cohesion, or concord.

She, that should all parts to reunion bow, She that had all magnetick force alone, To draw and fasten sundry parts in one.

**TO REUNITE**. *v. a.* [re and unite.]

1. To join again; to make one whole a second time; to join what is divided.

By this match the line of Charles the Great Was reunited to the crown of France.

2. To reconcile; to make those at variance one.

**TO REUNITE**. *v. n.* To cohere again.

**REVOCABLE**. *adj.* [revocable, Fr. revoco, revocabilis, Lat.]

1. That may be recalled.

Howsoever you show bitterness, do not act any thing that is not revocable.

2. That may be repealed.

**REVOCABLENESS**. *n. f.* [from *revocable*.] The quality of being revocable.

**TO REVOCATE**. *v. a.* [revoco, Latin.] To recall; to call back.

His successor, by order, nullified Many his patents, and did revoke And re-assume his liberalities.

**REVOCA**. *n. f.* [revocation, French; revocatio, Latin.]

1. Act of recalling.

One, that saw the people bent for the revocation of Calvin, gave him notice of their affection.

2. State of being recalled.

Elisiana's king commanded Chenardra to tell him that he had received advice of his revocation.

3. Repeal; reversal.

A law may cease to be in force, without an express revocation of the lawgiver.

If a grievance be inflicted on a person, he may appeal; it is not necessary to pray a revocation of such a grievance.

**TO REVOKE**. *v. a.* [revouer, Fr. revoco, Lat.]

1. To repeal; to reverse.

When we abrogate a law as being ill made, the whole cause for which it was made still remaining, do we not herein revoke our very own deed, and upbraid ourselves with folly, yea all that were makers of it with oversight and error?

2. To check; to repress.

She strove their sudden rages to revoke, That at the last repressing fury mad, They 'gan abstain.

3. To draw back.

Shame were to revoke The forward tossing for an hidden shade.

Seas are troubled when they do revoke Their flowing waves into themselves again.

**REVOKEMENT**. *n. f.* [from *revoke*.] Revocation; repeal; recall. Little in use.

Let it be nois'd, That through our intercession, this revokement And pardon comes.

**TO REVOLT**. *v. n.* [revolter, Fr. revoltare, Italian.]

1. To fall off from one to another. It denotes something of pravity or rebellion.

All will revolt from me, and turn to him.

Our discontented counties do revolt, Our people quarrel with obedience.

This people hath a revolting and a rebellious heart; they are revolted and gone.

2. To change. Not in use.

You are already love's firm votary, And cannot soon revolt and change your mind.

**REVOLT**. *n. f.* [revolte, French; from the verb.]

1. Desertion; change of sides.

He was greatly strengthened, and the enemy as much enfeebled by daily revolts.

If all our levies are made in Scotland or Ireland, may not those two parts of the monarchy be too powerful for the rest, in case of a revolt?

2. A revolter; one who changes sides.

Not in use.

You ingrate revolts, You bloody Neros, ripping up the womb Of your dear mother England.

3. Gross departure from duty.

Your daughter hath made a gross revolt: Tying her duty, beauty, wit, and fortunes To an extravagant and wheeling stranger.

**REVOLTED**. *part.* [from *revolt*.] Having swerved from duty.

Thou angelic had maintain'd Against revolted multitudes the cause of truth.

**REVOLTER**. *n. f.* [from *revolt*.] One



who changes sides; a *desertor*; a *renegade*.

For honour that thou dost thy God, in trusting  
He will accept thee to defend his cause,  
A murderer, a reveller, and a robber. *Milton.*  
He was not a reveller from the truth, which he  
had once embraced. *Atterbury.*  
Those, who are negligent or revellers, shall pe-  
n-*n*ish. *Swift.*

To **REVOLVE**. *v. n.* [*revolver*, Latin.]

1. To roll in a circle; to perform a revolution.

They do not *revolve* about any common centre. *Cheyne.*

If the earth *revolve* thus, each house near the  
equator must move a thousand miles an hour. *Watts.*  
Each *revolving* year,

The teeming ewes a tuple offspring bear. *Pope.*

2. To fall back.

On the detection of an appeal, the jurisdiction  
does *ipso jure* *revolve* to the judge *a quo*. *Ayliffe.*

To **REVOLVE**. *v. a.*

1. To roll any thing round.

Then in the East her turn the thines,  
Revol'd on heav'n's great axis. *Milton.*

2. To consider; to meditate on.

You may *revolve* what tales I told you  
Of courts, of princes, of the tricks of war. *Shaksp.*

**REVOLUTION**. *n. f.* [*revolution*, French; *revolutus*, Latin.]

1. Course of any thing which returns to  
the point at which it began to move.

On their orbits impole

Such restless *revolution*, day by day  
Repeated. *Milton.*  
They will be taught the diurnal *revolution* of  
the heavens. *Watts.*

2. Space measured by some revolution.

At certain *revolutions* are they brought,  
And feel by turns the bitter change. *Milton.*  
Meteors have no more time allowed them for  
their mounting, than the short *revolution* of a day. *Dryden.*

The Persian wept over his army, that within the  
*revolution* of a single age, not a man would be left  
alive. *Watts.*

3. Change in the state of a government or  
country. It is used among us *καὶ ἔξωθεν*,  
for the change produced by the admission  
of king William and queen Mary.

The late *revolution*, justified by its necessity,  
and the good it had produced, will be a lasting  
answer. *Davenant.*

4. Rotation; circular motion.

5. Motion backward.

Comes thund'ring back with dreadful *revolution*  
On my defenceless head. *Milton.*

To **REVOMIT**. *v. a.* [*revomir*, French; *re* and *vomit*.] To vomit; to vomit  
again.

They might cast it up, and take more, vomiting  
and *revomiting* what they drink. *Hakeuill.*

**REVULSION**. *n. f.* [*revulsion*, Fr. *revulsus*,  
Lat.] The act of revelling or drawing  
humours from a remote part of the body.

Drivation differs from *revulsion* only in the me-  
asure of the distance, and the force of the medicines  
used: if we draw it to some very remote or contrary  
part, we call it *revulsion*; if only to some neigh-  
bouring place, and by gentle means, we call it  
drivation. *Wyseman.*

There is a way of *revulsion* to let blood in an  
adverse part. *Bacon.*

I had heard of some strange cures of frenzies, by  
casual applications of fire to the lower parts, which  
seems reasonable enough, by the violent *revulsion*  
it may make of humours from the head. *Temple.*

**REVULSIVE**. *adj.* Having the power of  
revulsion.

His flux of blood breaking forth again with  
greater violence than it had done before, was not  
to be stopped by outward applications, nor the  
revulsives of any kind. *Fell.*

To **REWARD**. *v. a.* [*re* and *award*, to  
give in return. *Skinner.*]

1. To give in return.

Thou hast rewarded me good, whereas I have  
rewarded thee evil. *1 Samucl.*

They rewarded me evil for good. *Ejuba.*

2. To repay; to recompense for something  
good.

God rewards those that have made use of the  
single talent, that lowest proportion of grace, which  
he is pleased to give; and the method of his re-  
warding is by giving them more grace. *Hammond.*

To judge the unfaithful dead, but to reward

His faithful, and receive them into bliss. *Milton.*

There is no more reason to reward a man for be-  
lieving that four is more than three, than for being  
hungry or sleepy; because these things do not pro-  
ceed from choice, but from natural necessity. A  
man must do so, nor can he do otherwise. *Willis.*

The Supreme Being rewards the just, and pun-  
ishes the unjust. *Brown.*

**REWARD**. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Recompense given for good performed.

Rewards and punishments do always presuppose  
some thing willingly done well or ill, without which  
respect, though we may sometimes receive good,  
yet then it is only a benefit, and not a reward. *Hooker.*

To myself I owe this due regard,

Not to make love my gift, but my reward. *Dryden.*

Men have consented to the immortality of the  
soul and the recompenses of another world, pro-  
mising to themselves some rewards of virtue after  
this life. *Tillotson.*

2. It is sometimes used with a mixture of  
irony, for punishment or recompense of  
evil.

**REWARDABLE**. *adj.* [from reward.] Wor-  
thy of reward.

Men's actions are judged, whether in their own  
nature rewardable or punishable. *Hooker.*

The action that is but indifferent, and without  
reward, if done only upon our own choice, is an  
act of religion, and rewardable by God, if done in  
obedience to our superiors. *Taylor.*

**REWARDER**. *n. f.* [from reward.] One  
that rewards; one that recompenses.

A liberal rewarder of his friends. *Shakspere.*  
As the Supreme Being is the only proper judge  
of our perfections, so is he the only fit rewarder of  
them. *Addison.*

All judges, as well as rewarders, have popular  
assemblies been, of those who best deserved from  
them. *Swift.*

To **REWORD**. *v. a.* [*re* and *word*.] To  
repeat in the same words.

Bring me to the test,  
And I the matter will reward; which madness  
Would gambol from. *Shakspere.*

**RHABARBARATE**. *adj.* [from *rhabarbara*,  
Latin.] Impregnated or tinctured with  
rhubarb.

The salt humours must be evacuated by the co-  
mate, *rhabarbarate*, and sweet manna purgers, with  
acids added, or the purging waters. *Floyer.*

**RHABDOMANCY**. *n. f.* [*ῥαβδος* and *μαν-  
τρία*.] Divination by a wand.

Of peculiar *rhabdomancy* is that which is used in  
mineral discoveries, with a forked hazel, commonly  
called Moses's rod, which, freely held forth, will  
stir and play if any mine be under it. *Brown.*

**RHAPSODIST**. *n. f.* [from *rhapsody*.] One  
who writes without regular dependence  
of one part upon another.

Ask our *rhapsodist*, if you have nothing but the  
excellence and loveliness of virtue to preach, and  
no future rewards or punishments, how many vi-  
cious wretches will you ever reclaim? *Watts.*

**RHAPSODY**. *n. f.* [*ῥαψωδία*; *ῥάψω*,  
to sew, and *ὠδή*, a song.] Any number  
of parts joined together, without neces-  
sary dependence or natural connection.

Such a deed, as sweet religion makes  
A *rhapsody* of words. *Shakspere.*

This confusion and *rhapsody* of diction was  
not to be supposed in each single *stanza*. *Hammond.*  
He, that makes no reflection on what he reads,  
only loads his mind with a *rhapsody* of tales fit for  
the entertainment of others. *Locke.*

The words slide over the ears, and vanish like a  
*rhapsody* of evening tales. *Watts.*

**RHEIN-BERRY**. *n. f.* [*pina cervina*, Lat.]  
Buckthorn, a plant.

**RHETORICK**. *n. f.* [*ῥητορικὴ*; *rhetorique*,  
French.]

1. The art of speaking not merely with  
propriety, but with art and elegance.

We could not allow him an orator, who had the  
best thoughts, and who knew all the rules of *rhe-  
torique*, if he had not acquired the art of using them.  
*Dryden.*

Of the passions, and how they are moved, Asit-  
tote, in his second book at *rhetorick*, hath admir-  
ably discriminated in a little compass. *Locke.*

Grammar teaches us to speak properly, *rhe-  
torick* instructs to speak elegantly. *Baker.*

2. The power of persuasion; oratory.

The heart's toll *rhetorick*, dislodged with sighs.  
*Shakspere.*

His lab'ring lips then did so faintly part,  
Whence of pure *rhetorick* whole *Aeneas* outflow'd. *Fulgent.*

Enjoy your dear wit and pay *rhetorick*,  
That hath to well been taught her dialling frame. *Milton.*

**RHETORICAL**. *adj.* [*rhetoricus*, Latin;  
from *rhetorick*.] Pertaining to rhetoric;  
oratorical; figurative.

The apprehension is so deeply riveted into my  
mind, that *rhetorical* flourishes cannot at all loosen  
it. *Marc.*

Because Brutus and Cassius met a blackmore, and  
Pompey had on a duck garment at Pharsalia, these  
were pretexts of their overthrow, which notwith-  
standing are scarce *rhetorical* sequels; concluding  
metaphors from realities, and from conceptions  
metaphorical inferring realities again. *Brown.*

The subject may be moral, logical, or *rhetorical*,  
which does not come under our senses. *Watts.*

**RHETORICALLY**. *adv.* [from *rhetorical*.]  
Like an orator; figuratively; with intent  
to move the passions.

To **RHETORICATE**. *v. n.* [*rhetoricor*, low  
Latin; from *rhetorick*.] To play the  
orator; to attack the passions.

'I will be much more sensible to reform, than  
apologize or *rhetorate*; not to flatter themselves  
to perish in the midst of such solicitations to be  
saved. *Decay of Piety.*

**RHETORICIAN**. *n. f.* [*rhetoricien*, French;  
*rhetor*, Latin.]

1. One who teaches the science of *rhe-  
torick*.

The ancient sophists and *rhetoricians*, which  
ever had young auditors, lived till they were an  
hundred years old. *Bacon.*

'Tis the business of *rhetoricians* to treat the cha-  
racters of the passions. *Dryden.*

A man may be a very good *rhetorician*, and yet  
at the same time a mean orator. *Baker.*

2. An orator. Let's proper.

He play'd at Lions a declaiming prize.  
At which the vanquish'd *rhetorician* dies. *Dryden.*

**RHETORICIAN**. *adj.* Suited a master of  
*rhetorick*.

Boldly presum'd with *rhetorician* pride,  
To hold of any question either side. *Blackmore.*

**RHEUM**. *n. f.* [*ῥευμα*; *rheume*, French.]

A thin watery matter oozing through the  
glands, chiefly about the mouth. *Quincy.*

Trust not these cunning waters of his eyes;

For villainy is not without such a *rheum*;

And he, long treaded just, makes it seem

Like rivers of venoms. *Shakspere.*

You did void your *rheum* upon my beard. *Shaksp.*

Each changing itaken does its poison bring.

*Rheum* chill the water, agues bind the spring.

**RHEUMATICK**. *adj.* [*ῥευματικὸς*; from *rheum*.] Proceeding from rheum or a peccant watery humour.

The moon, the governess of floods,  
Pale in her anger, washes all the air,  
That rheumatick diseases do abound. *Shakespeare*  
The blood taken away looked very fizy or rheumatick. *Flower*

**RHEUMATISM**. *n. s.* [*ῥευματισμός*; *rheumatisme*, French; *rheumatismus*, Latin.] A painful distemper supposed to proceed from acrid humours.

*Rheumatism* is a distemper affecting chiefly the membranous communis mufculorum, which it makes rigid and unfit for motion; and it seems to be occasioned almost by the same causes, as the mucilaginous glands in the joints are rendered stiff and gritty in the gout. *Quincy*

The throating quinsy, 'tis my star appoints,  
And rheumatism I lend to rack the joints. *Dryden*  
**RHEUMY**. *adj.* [from *rheum*.] Full of sharp moisture.

Is Brutus sick?  
And will he steal out of his wholesome bed,  
To dare the vile contagion of the night?  
And tempt the rheumy and unpurged air,  
To add unto his sickness? *Shakespeare*

The south he loath'd, who night and horror brings,  
And fogs are thicken from his flaggy wings;  
From his divided beard two streams he pours;  
His head and rheumy eyes distil in thaws. *Dryden*

**RHINOCEERUS**. *n. s.* [*ῥίς* and *κίρας*; *rhinoceros*, French.] A vast beast in the East Indies armed with a horn on his nose.

Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear,  
The arm'd rhinoceros, or Hyrcanian tiger;  
Take any shape but that, and my firm nerves  
Shall never tremble. *Shakespeare*

If you draw your beast in an emblem, show a landscape of the country natural to the beast, as to the rhinoceros an East India landscape, the crocodile, an Egyptian. *Peacham*

**RHOMB**. *n. s.* [*rhombe*, French; *rhombus*, Latin; *ῥόμβος*.] In geometry, a parallel logarithm or quadrangular figure, having its four sides equal, and consisting of parallel lines, with two opposite angles acute, and two obtuse; it is formed by two equal and right cones joined together at their base. *Trevoux and Harris*

Save the sun his labour, and that swift  
Nocturnal and diurnal rhomb suppos'd  
Invisible else above all stars, the wheel  
Of day and night. *Milton*

See how in warlike muster they appear,  
In rhombs and wedges, and half moons and wings *Milton*

**RHOMBICK**. *adj.* [from *rhomb*.] Shaped like a rhomb.

Many other sorts of stones are regularly figured; and they are of a rhombick figure; talk, of such as are rhomboid. *Grew*

**RHOMBOID**. *n. s.* [*ῥομβοειδής*; *rhomboides*, French.] A figure approaching to a rhomb.

Many other sorts of stones are regularly figured; and they are of a rhomboid figure; talk, of such as are rhomboid. *Grew*

**RHOMBOIDAL**. *adj.* [from *rhomboid*.] Approaching in shape to a rhomb.

Another rhomboidal telescope of a compressed form, had many others mixed round the middle of it. *Woodward*

**RHUBARB**. *n. s.* [*ῥαβάρβα*, Latin.] A medicinal root slightly purgative, referred by botanists to the dock.

What *rhubarb*, tenna, or what purgative drug  
Would scour these English hence? *Shakespeare*  
Having fixed the tontanel, I purged him with  
an infusion of *rhubarb* in small ale. *Wife*

**RHYME**. *n. s.* [*ῥυθμός*; *rhythme*, Fr.]

## 1. A harmonical succession of sounds.

The youth with songs and rhymes:  
Some dance, some hale the rope. *Dante*

2. The consonance of verses; the correspondence of the last sound of one verse to the last sound or syllable of another.

For rhyme the rudder is of verses,  
With which like ships they steer their courses. *Hudibras*

Such was the news, indeed, but songs and rhymes  
Prevail as much in these hard iron times;  
As would a plump of trembling fowl, that rise  
Against an eagle frowning from the skies. *Dryden*

It Cupid throws a single dart,  
We make him wound the lover's heart;  
But if he takes his bow and quiver,  
'Tis fate he must transfix the liver;  
For rhyme with reason may dispense,  
And sound has right to govern sense. *Prior*

3. Poetry; a poem.

All his manly power it did disperse,  
As he were warn'd, with enchaunted rhymes,  
That oftentimes he quak'd. *Fairy Queen*  
Who would not sing for Lycidas? he knew  
Himself to sing, and build the lofty rhyme. *Milton*  
Now sportive youth,  
Carol incoadite rhythms with fanning notes,  
And quaver inharmonious. *Philips*

4. A word of sound to answer to another word.

What wife means to gain it half thou chose?  
Know, time and fortune both are made of prose.  
Is thy ambition sweating for a rhyme,  
Thou unambitious fool, at this late time? *Young*

**RHYME or reason**. Number or sense.

I was promis'd on a time,  
To have reason for my rhyme;  
But from that time unto this season,  
I had neither rhyme nor reason. *Spenser*

The guiltiness of my mind drove the grovellers of  
the toppers into a received belief, in despite of  
the teeth of all rhyme and reason, that they were  
fanciers. *Shakespeare*

## TO RHYME. &c.

1. To agree in sound.

He was too warm on picking work to dwell,  
But fagotted his notions as they tell,  
And, if they rhim'd and rattled, all was well. *Dry*

2. To make verses.

These fellows of insinuating tongue, that can rhyme  
themselves into ladies favours, they do always reason  
themselves out again. *Shakespeare*  
There march'd the bard and blockhead, side by  
side,  
Who rhym'd for hire, and patroniz'd for pride. *Pope*

**RHYMER**. *n. s.* [from *rhyme*.] One who makes rhymes; a versifier; a poet in contempt.

Scall'd rhymers will ballad up and o' time. *Shakespeare*  
It was made penit to the English, to permit the  
Tish to graze upon their lands, to entertain any of  
their minstrels, rhymers, or news-tellers. *Davies*

*Rhymer* come on, and do the worst you can;  
I fear not you, nor yet a better man. *Dryden*

Milton's rhyme is confirmed at an age, when  
the passion of love makes every man a rhymers,  
though not a poet. *Dryden*

I speak of those who are only rhymers. *Deamus*

**RHYTHMICAL**. *adj.* [*ῥυθμικός*; *rhythmique*, French; from *rhyme* or *rhythm*.] Harmonical; having one sound proportioned to another.

**RIB**. *n. s.* [iubbe, Saxon.]

1. A bone in the body.

Of these there are twenty-four in number, viz.  
twelve on each side the twelve vertebrae of the back,  
they are segments of a circle; they grow flat and  
broad, as they approach the sternum; but the nearer  
they are to the vertebrae, the rounder and thicker  
they are; at which end they have a round head,  
which, being covered with a cartilage, is received  
into the sinus in the bodies of the vertebrae: the ribs,  
thus articulated, make an acute angle with the lower  
vertebrae: the ribs have each a small canal or sinus,  
which runs along their under sides, in which lies a

nerve, vein, and artery: the extremities which are  
fastened to the sternum, are cartilaginous, and the  
cartilages make an obtuse angle with the bony part  
of the ribs; this angle respects the heart: the carti-  
lages are harder in women than in men: that they  
may better bear the weight of their breasts: the ribs  
are of two sorts; the seven upper are called true ribs,  
because their cartilaginous ends are received into the  
sinus of the sternum: the five lower are called false  
ribs, because they are softer and shorter, of which  
only the first is joined to the extremity of the sternum  
the cartilaginous extremities of the rest being tied  
to one another, and thereby leaving a greater space  
for the dilatation of the stomach and intestines: the  
last of these short ribs is shorter than all the rest, it  
is not tied to them, but sometimes to the muscular  
oblique descendens. *Quincy*

Why do I yield to that suggestion,  
Whose horrid image doth unfix my hair,  
And make my seated heart knock at my ribs,  
Against the use of nature? *Shakespeare*

He open'd my left side, and took  
From thence a rib, with cordial spirits warm  
And life blood streaming fresh. *Milton*  
Sure he, who first the passage try'd,  
In harden'd oak his heart did hide,  
And ribs of iron arm'd his side. *Dryden*

2. Any piece of timber or other matter  
which strengthens the side.

I should not see the sandy hour glass run,  
But I should think of shallows and of flats;  
And see my wealthy Andrew dock'd in land,  
Vailing his high top lower than her ribs,  
To kiss her burial. *Shakespeare*

The ships with shatter'd ribs scarce creep from  
the lens. *Dryden*

3. Any prominence running in lines: as  
the stalks of a leaf.

**RIBALD**. *n. s.* [*ribault*, French; *ribaldi*, Italian.] A loose, rough, mean, brutal  
wretch.

That lewd ribald, with vile lust advanced,  
Laid first his filthy hands on virgin clean,  
To spoil her dainty corse to fair and chaste. *Spenser*

Your ribald nag of Egypt,  
The breeze upon her, like a cow in June,  
Hoits sails, and flies. *Shakespeare*

The busy day,  
Wak'd by the lark, has rous'd the ribald crows,  
And dreaming night will hide our joys no longer. *Shakespeare*

Ne'er one spring of laurel grac'd these ribalds,  
From flaring Bentley down to pining ribalds. *Long*

**RIBALDRY**. *n. s.* [from *ribald*; *ribaldus*,  
old French.] Mean, lewd, brutal lan-  
guage.

Mr. Cowley asserts, that obscenity has no place  
in wit; Buckingham says, 'tis an ill sort of wit,  
which has nothing more to support it than base  
faced ribaldry. *Dryden*

The ribaldry of the low characters is directed;  
the reeve, miller, and cook are distinguished from  
each other. *Dryden*

In the same antique loom these scenes were  
wrought,  
Embellish'd with good morals and just thought,  
True nature in her noblest light you see,  
Ere yet debauch'd by modern gallantry  
To trifling jests and insinuating ribaldry. *Granville*

It the outward profession of religion were once a  
practice among men in office, the clergy would see  
their duty and interest in qualifying themselves for  
lay-conversation, when once they were out of fear of  
being chok'd by ribaldry or prophaneities. *Deft*

**RIBAND**. *n. s.* [*rubande*, *ruban*, French.]  
This word is sometimes written *ribon*.

A fillet of silk; a narrow web of silk,  
which is worn for ornament.

Quant in green, the shall be loose enrub'd,  
With ribbands pendent, tarmg 'bout her head. *Shakespeare*

A ribband did the braided tresses bind,  
The rest was loose. *Dryden*

See! in the lists they wait the trumpet's sound;  
Some love device is wrought on ev'ry sword,  
And ev'ry riband bears some mystic word. *Giles*

**RIBBED**, *adj.* [from *rib*.]  
1. Furnished with ribs.

Was I by rocks engender'd; rib'd with steel?  
Such tortures to resist, or not to feel? *Sandys.*  
Hung on each bough a single leaf appears,  
Which thrivell'd in its infancy remains,  
Like a clo'd fan, not stretch'd wide its veins,  
But as the seasons in their circle run,  
Opens its rib'd surface to the nearer sun. *Gay.*

2. Enclosed as the body by ribs.

Remember  
The natural bravery of your ile, which stands  
As Neptune's park, ribbed and paled in  
With rocks calcable, and roaring waters. *Shak.*

3. Marked with protuberant lines.

**RIBBON**, *n. f.* See **RIBBAND**.

**TO RIBBROAST**, *v. n.* [*rib* and *roast*.] To

beat soundly. A burlesque word.  
That done, he rises, humbly bows,  
And gives thanks for the princely blows;  
Deprets not mealy proud, and boasting  
Of his magnificent ribbroasting. *Buther.*  
I have been pinched in flesh, and well ribbroasted  
under my former masters; but I'm in now for skin  
and all. *L'Estrange.*

**RIBWORT**, *n. f.* [*plantago*.] A plant.

**RIC**, denotes a powerful, rich, or valiant

man: as in these verses of Fortunatus:  
*Hilperice potens, si interpres barbarus*  
*adjt.*

*Adjutor furtis hoc quoque nomen habet.*  
Hilperic barbarians a stout helper term.  
So *Afric* is altogether strong; *Ethelric*,  
nobly strong or powerful: to the same  
sense as *Polyrates*, *Crato*, *Plutarchus*,  
*Opimus*. *Gibson's Camden.*

**RICE**, *n. f.* [*oryza*, Lat.] One of the esculent

grains: it hath its grains disposed  
into a pumle, which are almost of an  
oval figure, and are covered with a thick  
husk, somewhat like barley: this grain  
is cultivated in most of the eastern coun-

tries. *Miller.*  
*Rice* is the food of two thirds of mankind: it is  
kindly to human constitution, proper for the con-

sumptive, and those subject to hemorrhages.  
*Abuthnot.*  
If the snuff get out of the snuffers, it may fall  
into a dish of rice milk. *Sayt.*

**RICH**, *adj.* [*riche*, Fr. *ricco*, Ital. *rica*,  
Saxon.]

1. Wealthy; abounding in wealth; abounding  
in money or possessions; opulent;  
opposed to *poor*.

How as rich in having such a jewel,  
As twenty seas, if all the sand were pearl. *Shak.*  
The rich shall not give more, and the poor no  
less. *Isidus.*

A thief bent to unboard the cash  
Of some rich lurcher. *Milton.*

Rich was his soul, though his attire was poor,  
As heav'n had cloth'd his own ambassador. *Dryd.*

Several nations of the Americans are rich in  
land, and poor in all the comforts of life. *Locke.*

He only look upon the rich as benefactors, who  
have beautified the prospect all around him. *Sed.*

2. Valuable; estimable; precious; splen-

d; sumptuous.  
Earth, in her rich attire,  
Constitute lovely soil'd. *Milton.*

Mistress never was meanly dress'd in her life;  
and nothing pleases her in dress, but that which is  
very rich and beautiful to the eye. *Law.*

3. Having any ingredients or qualities in  
a great quantity or degree.  
So we th' Arabian could do know  
At distance, when the spices blow,  
By the rich odour taught to flee,  
Though neither day nor star appear.  
If life be short, it shall be glorious,  
Each minute shall be rich in some great action. *Rowe.*

Sauces and rich spices are fetched from India.  
*Baker.*

4. Fertile; fruitful.

There are, who fondly studious of increase,  
Rich foreign mold on their ill-natur'd land  
Induce. *Philips.*

5. Abundant; plentiful.

The gorgeous East with richest hand  
Pours on her sons barbaric pearl and gold. *Milt.*

6. Abounding; plentifully stocked: as,  
pastures rich in flocks.

7. Having something precious.  
Groves whose rich trees wept odoriferous gums  
and balm. *Milton.*

**RICHED**, *adj.* [from *rich*.] Enriched.  
Obsolete.

Of all these bounds,  
With shadowy forests, and with champions rich'd,  
With plenteous rivers and wide skated meads,  
We make thee lady. *Shakespeare.*

**RICHES**, *n. f.* [*richesses*, French.]

1. Wealth; money or possessions.

The infirmity of riches to charity has  
rendered it necessary by laws to secure property.  
*Hammond.*

Chemists seek riches by transmutation and the  
great elixir. *Spatt.*  
*Riches* do not consist in having more gold and  
silver, but in having more in proportion than our  
neighbours, whereby we are enabled to procure to  
ourselves a greater plenty of the conveniences of  
life, than comes within their reach, who, sharing  
the gold and silver of the world in a less propor-

tion, want the means of plenty and power, and in  
are poorer. *Locke.*  
What riches give us, let us first enquire,  
Meat, fire, and cloaths, what more? meat, cloaths,  
and fire. *Pope.*

2. Splendid sumptuous appearance.

The riches of heav'n's pavement, trodden gold.  
*Milton.*

**RICHLY**, *adv.* [from *rich*.]

1. With riches; wealthily; splendidly;  
magnificently.

In Belmont is a lady richly left,  
And she is fair, of wondrous virtues. *Shakespeare.*  
Women richly gay in gear? *Milton.*

2. Plenteously; abundantly.  
In animals, some faculties are found more richly  
than in plants. *Brown.*

After a man has studied the laws of England,  
the reading the reports of adjudged cases will  
richly improve him. *Harris.*

3. Truly; abundantly. An ironical use.  
There is such licentiousness among the best  
of the people, that one would not be sorry to see  
them following upon one another a chattering,  
which they to richly deserve. *Addison.*

**RICHNESS**, *n. f.* [from *rich*.]

1. Opulence; wealth.

Of virtue you have left proof to the world,  
And virtue is grateful with beauty and richness  
adorn'd. *Sedgwick.*

2. Finery; splendour.

3. Fertility; fecundity; fruitfulness.

This town is famous for the richness of the soil.  
*Addison.*

4. Abundance or perfection of any quality.  
I amused myself with the richness and variety of  
colours in the western part of heaven. *Spectator.*

5. Pampering qualities.

The lively tincture of whose gushing blood  
Should clearly prove the richness of his food. *Dryden.*

**RICK**, *n. f.* See **RICKS**.

1. A pile of corn or hay regularly heaped  
up in the open field, and sheltered from  
wet.

An inundation  
O'erflow'd a farmer's barn and stable;  
Whole ricks of hay and stacks of corn  
Were down the sudden current born. *Swift.*  
Mice and rats do great injuries in the field,  
houses, barns, and corn ricks. *Martimer.*

2. A heap of corn or hay piled by the  
gatherer.

In the north they bind them up in small bundles  
and make small ricks of them in the field. *Martimer.*

**RICKETS**, *n. f.* [*rachitis*, Latin. A name  
given to the distemper at its first appear-  
ance by *Gibson*.] A distemper in chil-  
dren, from an unequal distribution of  
nourishment, whereby the joints grow  
knotty, and the limbs uneven: its cure  
is performed by evacuation and friction.

**Quincy**.  
In some years, liver-grown, spleen, and rickets  
are put altogether, by reason of their likeness.

O were my pupil fairly knock'd on th' head,  
I should possess th' estate, if he were dead;  
He's too far gone with the rickets and th' evil,  
That one small dose will tend him to the devil. *Dryden.*

So when at school we first de him,  
Old lathy winks us in a theme,  
Whole props support our infant vein,  
And help the rickets in the frame,  
But when our tools their force elude,  
Our thoughts grow up to wit's estate. *Prior.*

**RICKERY**, *adj.* [from *rickets*.] Diseased  
with the rickets.

In a young animal, when the solids are too lax,  
the cure of rickety children, the diet should be  
gently stringent. *Arbutnot.*

**RICTURE**, *n. f.* [*rictura*, Lat.] A gaping.  
*Diet.*

**RID**, The preterit of *ride*.

**TO RID**, *v. a.* [from *hæbban*, Saxon. In  
the pret. perhaps *ridden* or *rid*; in the  
passive participle *rid*.]

1. To let free; to redeem.

It is he that delivereth me from my cruel ene-  
mies; thou that rid me from the wicked man. *Psalms.*

Rid me, and deliver me out of great waters.

I will bring you out from under their burthens,  
and rid you out of their bondage. *Isaiah.*

2. To clear; to disencumber.

They were not before so willing to be rid of  
their learned patron, as now importunate to obtain  
him again from them, who had given him enter-  
tainment. *Hooker.*

I must rid all the fess of pinches. *Shakespeare.*  
We'll rid his countenance, which being done,  
Let her, who would be rid of him, devise  
His speedy taking out. *Shakespeare.*

Upon the wind, fleet forth  
Three of thy crew, to rid thee of that care.

I can put on  
Thy terrors, as I put thy madness on,  
Lounge of thee in all things, and shall soon,  
Arm'd with thy might, rid heav'n of these rebell'd.  
*Milton.*

Did faints for this bring in their plate;  
For when they thought the cause had need on't,  
Happy was he that could be rid on't. *Hudibras.*

The god unity till he be put again,  
Relov'd at once to rid himself of pain. *Dryden.*

The greater visible good does not always ratio  
men's desire, in proportion to the greatness it ap-  
pears to have, though every little trouble moves  
us, and it is on work to get rid of it. *Locke.*

The ladies asked whether we believed that the  
men of any town would, at the same conjuncture,  
have loaded it selves with their wives, or rather,  
whether they would not have been glad of such an  
opportunity to get rid of them? *Addison.*

3. To dispatch.

Having the best at Barnet field,  
We'll rather fling it, for willingness rid us away. *Shakespeare.*

4. To drive away; to remove by violence;  
to destroy.

An executioner! you have rid this sweet young  
prince. *Shakespeare.*

**RIDDANCE**, *n. f.* [from *rid*.]

## 1. Deliverance.

Deliverance from sudden death, *riddance* from evil adversity, and the extent of saving mercy towards all men. *Hooker.*

## 2. Disencumbrance; less of something one is glad to lose.

I have too griev'd a heart  
To take a tedious leave: thus lovers part.  
—A gentle *riddance*. *Shakespeare.*  
By this, the cock had a good *riddance* of his rival. *L'Estrange.*

## 3. Act of clearing away any encumbrances.

Those blossoms, and those dropping gums,  
That lie besrown, unsightly and unsmooth,  
Ask *riddance*, if we mean to tread with ease. *Milton.*

RIDDEN. The participle of *ride*.

He could never have *ridden* out an eternal period, but it must be by a more powerful being than himself. *Hale.*

RIDDLE. *n. f.* [*ræbēl*], Saxon; from *ræbe*, counsel, perhaps a trial of wit.]

## 1. An enigma; a puzzling question; a dark problem.

How did you dare  
To trade and traffick with Macbeth,  
In *riddles* and in charms of death? *Shakespeare.*  
The Theban monster, that propos'd  
Her *riddle*, and him, who solv'd it not, devour'd;  
That once found out and solv'd, for grief and spite  
Calt herself headlong from the Ilmenian steep. *Milton.*

## 2. Any thing puzzling.

'Twas a strange *riddle* of a lady;  
Not love, if any lov'd her: hey day!  
So towards never use their might,  
But against such us will not fight. *Hudibras.*

3. [*hribble*, Saxon.] A coarse or open sieve.

Horse-beans and tares, sown together, are easily parted with a *riddle*. *Mortimer.*

To RIDDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]1. To solve; to unriddle. There is something of whimsical analogy between the two senses of the word *riddle*; as, we say, to *lift a question*: but their derivations differ.

Riddle me this, and guess him if you can,  
Who bears a nation in a single man? *Dryden.*

## 2. To separate by a coarse sieve.

The finest sifted mould must be *riddled* in. *Mortimer.*

To RIDDLE. *v. n.* To speak ambiguously or obscurely.

Be plain, good son, and homely in thy dith;  
Riddling confession bids but riddling truth. *Shakspeare.*

RIDDLINGLY. *adv.* [from *riddle*.] In the manner of a riddle; secretly.

Though like the pestilence and old-fashion'd love,  
Riddlingly it catch men, and doth remove  
Never, till it be starv'd out, yet their state  
Is poor. *Donne.*

To RIDE. *v. n.* pret. *rid* or *rode*; part. *rid* or *ridden*. [*ridan*, Saxon; *rijden*, Dutch.]

## 1. To travel on horseback.

Brutus and Cassius  
Are *rid*, like madmen, through the gates of Rome.  
Were you but riding forth to air yourself,  
Such parting were too petty. *Shakespeare.*  
Am not I thine *as*, upon which thou hast *ridden*? *Nambers.*

Through storms of smoke and adverse fire he *rides*,  
While every shot is levell'd at his sides. *Smith.*  
Let your master *ride* on before, and do you gallop after him. *Swift.*

## 2. To travel in a vehicle; to be born, not to walk.

Infected be the air whereon they *ride*. *Shakspeare.*  
Upon this chaos *rid* the distressed ark, that bore the small remains of mankind. *Burnet.*

## 3. To be supported in motion.

As venerable *Moses*, back'd is *driv*,  
Should with a bond of air, strong as the axle-tree  
On which heav'n *rides*, knit all the Grecian ears  
To his experienc'd tongue. *Shakespeare.*

## 4. To manage a horse.

Skill to *ride* seems a science,  
Proper to gentle blood; some other feign,  
To manage steeds, as did this vaunter; but in vain. *Spenser.*

The horses I saw well chosen, *ridden*, and furnished. *Shakespeare.*  
Inspir'd by love, whose business is to please,  
He *rode*, he *fenc'd*, he mov'd with graceful ease. *Dryden.*

## 5. To be on the water.

On the western coast  
*Rideth* a puissant army. *Shakespeare.*  
The sea was grown so rough, that the admiral was not able longer to *ride* it out with his gallees; but was enforced to flap his anchors, and run his gallees on ground. *Knolles.*  
They were then in a place to be aided by their ships, which *rode* near in Edinburgh Firth. *Hayward.*

Waiting him his royal fleet did *ride*,  
and willing winds to their low'r'd sails deny'd. *Dryden.*  
Men once walk'd where ships at anchor *ride*. *Dryden.*

Now on their coasts our conquering navy *rides*,  
Way-lays their merchants, and their land besets. *Dryden.*

## 6. To be supported by something subvenient.

A credulous father, and a brother noble,  
Whose nature is so far from doing him wrong,  
That he suspects none; on whose foolish honesty  
My practices *rid* easy. *Shakespeare.*

To RIDE. *v. a.*

## 1. To sit on so as to be carried.

They *ride* the air in whirlwind. *Milton.*

## 2. To manage insolently at will.

Humility does not make us servile or insensible,  
nor oblige us to be *ridden* at the pleasure of every coxcomb. *Cotter.*  
The nobility could no longer endure to be *ridden* by bakers, cobblers, and brewers. *Swift.*

RIDER. *n. f.* [from *ride*.]

## 1. One who is carried on a horse or in a vehicle.

The strong camel and the generous horse,  
Retrain'd and aw'd by man's inferior force,  
Do to the *riders*' will their rage submit.  
And answer to the spur, and own the bit. *Prior.*

## 2. One who manages or breaks horses.

His hutes are bred better; and to that end  
*riders* dearly hired. *Shakespeare.*  
I would with jockies from Newmarket dine,  
And to rough *riders* give my choicest wine. *Bransford.*

## 3. An inserted leaf.

RIDGE. *n. f.* [*rigg*, Saxon; *rig*, Danish; *rugge*, Dutch, the back.]

## 1. The top of the back.

He thought it was no time to flay;  
But in a trace advanc'd the knight  
Upon the bare *ridge* bolt upright. *Hudibras.*

## 2. The rough top of any thing, resembling the vertebrae of the back.

As when a vulture on Imms bred,  
Whose snowy *ridge* the roving Tartar bounds,  
Dislodges from a region scarce of prey. *Milton.*  
His fons  
Shall dwell to Seir, on that long *ridge* of hills! *Milton.*

The highest *ridges* of those mountains serve for the maintenance of cattle for the inhabitants of the valleys. *Rny.*

## 3. A steep protuberance.

Part *ride* in crystal wall, or *ridge* direct,  
For haste. *Milton.*  
About her coasts unruly waters roar,  
And, rising on a *ridge*, insult the shore. *Dryden.*

## 4. The ground thrown up by the plow.

Thou wilt see the *earth*; thou wilt see the *ridges*

thereof abundantly; thou wilt see the *furrows* thereof. *Plaut.*

The body is smooth on that end, and on the 'n set with *ridges* round the point. *Woodward.*

Wheat must be sowed above furrow fourteen days before Michaelmas, and laid up in round high warm *ridges*. *Mortimer.*

## 5. The top of the roof rising to an acute angle.

*Ridge* tiles or roof tiles, being in length thirteen inches, and made circular breadthways, like a half cylinder, whose diameter is about ten inches or more, and about half an inch and half a quarter in thickness, are laid upon the upper part or *ridge* of the roof, and also on the hips. *Mortimer.*

6. *Ridges* of a horse's mouth are wrinkles or ridings of the flesh in the roof of the mouth, running across from one side of the jaw to the other like fleshy *ridges*, with interjacent furrows or sinking cavities. *Farrar's Dict.*To RIDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form a ridge.

Thou from heav'n  
Feign'dst at thy birth was given thee in thy hair,  
Where strength can least abide, though all thy hair  
Were bristles rang'd like those that *ridge* the back  
Of that d' wild boar, or rust'd porcupine. *Milton.*

RIDGEL. } *n. f.* [*ovis rejiula*, Latin,  
RIDGLING. } *Ainworth.*] A ram half castrated.

Tend my herd, and fet them fed;  
To morning pastures, evening waters led:  
And 'ware the Libyan *ridgels* butting head. *Dryden.*  
And 'ware the *ridging* with his butting head. *Dryden.*

RIDGY. *adj.* [from *ridge*.] Rising in a ridge.

Far in the sea against the foaming shore,  
There stands a rock, the raging billows roar  
Above his head in flames: but when 'tis clear,  
Uncurl their *ridgy* backs, and at his feet appear. *Dryden.*

RIDICULE. *n. f.* [*ridicule*, Fr. *ridiculum*, Lat.] Wit of that species that provokes laughter.

Suared to *ridicule* his whole life long,  
And the sad burthen of some merry long. *Pope.*  
Thou, who art at *ridicule*,  
Should fix upon some certain rule,  
Which fairly limits they are in jest. *Swift.*

To RIDICULE. *v. c.* [from the noun.] To expose to laughter; to treat with contemptuous merriment.

I with the vein of *ridiculing* all that is serious  
and good may have no worse effect upon thee,  
than knight errantry had on theirs. *Temple.*  
He often took a pleasure to appear ignorant,  
that he might the better turn to *ridicule* those that  
valued themselves on their books. *Adams.*

RIDICULER. *n. f.* One that ridicules.

The *ridiculer* shall make only himself *ridiculous*. *Earl of Chesterfield.*

RIDICULOUS. *adj.* [*ridicule*, Fr. *ridiculus*, Latin.] Worthy of laughter; exciting contemptuous merriment.

'Twas the building left  
*Ridiculous*; and the work confusion nam'd. *Milton.*

It was not in Titus's power not to be derided,  
but it was in his power not to be *ridiculous*. *South.*

RIDICULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ridiculous*.]

In a manner worthy of laughter or contempt.

Epicurus's discourse concerning the original of the world is so *ridiculously* merry, that the origin of his philosophy was pleasure and not instruction. *South.*

RIDICULOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *ridiculous*.]

The quality of being ridiculous.

What sport do Tartullian, Minucius and Ambrosius make with the images consecrated to divine worship? from the members of the matter they are

# RIF

made, the casualties of fire, and rottenness they are subject to, on purpose to represent the ridiculousness of worshipping such things. *Shillingfleet.*  
**RIFING.** *particp. adj.* Employed to travel on any occasion.

It is provided by another provincial constitution, that no suffragan bishop shall have more than one riding apparitor, and that archdeacons shall not have so much as one riding apparitor, but only a messenger. *Ayliffe.*

**RIDING.** *n. f.* [from *ride*.] A district visited by an officer.

**RIDINGCOAT.** *n. f.* [riding and coat.] A coat made to keep out weather.

When you carry your master's ridingcoat in a parage, wrap your own in it. *Swift.*

**RIDINGHOOD.** *n. f.* [riding and hood.] A hood used by women, when they travel, to bear off the rain.

The pulliolum was like our ridinghoods, and served both for a tunic and a coat. *Arbutnot.*

Good housewives all the winter's rage despise, Defended by the ridinghood's disguise. *Gay.*

**RIF.** *n. f.* An esculent grain. This differs from wheat in having a flatter spike, the corn larger and more naked. *Miller.*

August shall bear the form of a young man of fierce aspect, upon his head a garland of wheat and rife. *Peachum.*

**RIFLE.** *adj.* [nyse, Sax. *rifj*, Dutch.] Prevalent; prevailing; abounding. It is now only used of epidemical distempers.

While those rattlebells desire, in great men rife To visit low folks did much disdain, This while, though poor, they in themselves did reign. *Sidney.*

Guyon closely did await Advantage, whilst his foe did rage most rife, Sometimes adwart, sometimes he strook him straight, And fisted off his blows. *Spenser.*

The plague was then rife in Hungary. *Knolles.*

It flags then are plentiful and rife, More plentiful than hope. *Herbert.*

Space may produce new worlds; whereof rife There went a fume in heav'n, that he ere long had need to create. *Milton.*

This is the place, Whence e'en now the tumult of loud mirth Was rife, and perfect in my listening ear. *Milton.*

That grounded maxim Stole and celebrated in the mouths Of wiser men, that to the publick good Private respects must yield. *Milton.*

Before the plague of London, inflammation of the lungs were rife and mortal. *Arbutnot.*

**RIFLE.** *adv.* [from *rife*.] Prevalently; abundantly.

It was rife reported, that the Turks were come in a great fleet. *Knolles.*

**RIFENESS.** *n. f.* [from *rife*.] Prevalence; abundance.

He ascribes the great rifeness of carbuncles in the summer, to the great heats. *Arbutnot.*

**RIFRAFF.** *n. f.* [riferentum, Latin.] The refuse of any thing.

**RIFLE.** *v. a.* [rifer, rifler, Fr. *riffelen*, Dutch.]

To rob; to pillage; to plunder.

Stand, fir, and throw us what you have about you; for, we'll make you, fir, and rife you. *Shaksp.*

Men, by his suggestion taught, Rattled the centre, and with impious hands Tired the bowels of their wretched earth

or treasures better hid. *Milton.*

You have rified my master; who shall maintain me? *L'Estrange.*

A commander in the parliament's rebel army rified and defaced the cathedral at Lichfield. *South.*

To take away; to seize as pillage.

Mine is thy daughter, priest, and shall remain, And pray'st, and tears, and bibles shall plead in vain, Till time shall rife every youthful grace. *Pope.*

# RIG

**RIFLER.** *n. f.* [from *rife*.] Robber; plunderer; pillager.

**RIFT.** *n. f.* [from *rite*.] A cleft; a breach; an opening.

He pluck'd a bough, out of whose rift there come Small drops of goy blood. *Spenser.*

She did confine thee Into a cloven pine, within which rift Imprison'd thou dar'd painfully remain. *Shakspere.*

In St. James's fields is a conduit of brick, unto which joineth a low vault; at the end of that is a round house, with a small slit or rift; and in the conduit a window. if you cry out in the rift, it makes a fearful roaring at the window. *Bacon.*

They have an idle tradition, that a mufel bird, feeding upon a feed she cannot digest, expelleth it whole; which, falling upon a bough of a tree that hath some rift, putteth forth the misfortune. *Bacon.*

Further tropick Gan thunder, and both ends of heav'n; the clouds From many a horrid rift abortive pour'd

Fierce rain, with lightning mixt. *Milton.*

Some pick out bullets from the vessels sides, Some drive old osakna through each seam and rift. *Dryden.*

**To RIFT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cleave; to split. To me is perhaps more proper.

To the dread rattling thunder Have I giv'n fire, and rifted Jove's stout oak With his own bolt. *Shakspere.*

At sight of him the people with a shout Rifted the air. *Milton.*

On rifted rocks, the dragons late abodes, The green reed trembles. *Pope.*

**To RIFT.** *v. n.*

1. To burst; to open.

I'd crack, that even your ears Should rift to hear me. *Shakspere.*

Some trees are best for ship-timber, as oaks that grow in moist grounds; for that maketh the timber tough, and not apt to rift with ordinance. *Bacon.*

When ice is congel'd in a cup, it will swell instead of contracting, and sometimes rift. *Bacon.*

2. [rever, Danish.] To belch; to break wind.

**RIG.** *n. f.* *Rig*, ridge, seem to signify the top of a hill falling on each side; from the Saxon, *hrigg*; and the Islandick, *huggur*, both signifying a back. *Gibson.*

**To RIG.** *v. a.* [from *rig* or *ridge*, the back.]

1. To dress; to accoutre. Clothes are proverbially said to be for the back, and victuals for the belly.

Jack was rigged out in his gold and silver lace, with a feather in his cap, and a pretty figure he made in the world. *L'Estrange.*

2. To fit with tackling.

My munde for the ript floode; When nine fair ships, I rig'd forth for the flood. *Chapman.*

He, like a foolish pilot, hath shipwreck'd My vessel gloriously rig'd. *Milton.*

The sinner shall set forth like a ship launched into the wide sea, not only well built and rigged; but also carried on with full wind. *South.*

He bids them rig the fleet. *Deuham.*

He rigged out another small fleet, and the Achæans engaged him with theirs. *Arbutnot.*

**RIGADON.** *n. f.* [rigadon, Fr.] A dance.

**RIGATION.** *n. f.* [rigatio, Lat.] The act of watering. *Diet.*

**RIGGER.** *n. f.* [from *rig*.] One that rigs or dresses.

**RIGGING.** *n. f.* [from *rig*.] The sails or tackling of a ship.

To plow the deep, To make fit rigging, or to build a ship. *Creech.*

His better'd rigging than whole war receives, All bare, like some old oak with tempests beat, He stands, and sees below his scatter'd leaves. *Dryden.*

# RIG

**RIGORAN.** *adj.* [from *rig*, an old word for a whore.] Wanton; whorish.

Visit things Become themselves in her, that the holy priests Bless her, when she is riggish. *Shakspere.*

**To RIGGLE.** *v. a.* [properly to wriggle.] To move backward and forward, as shrinking from pain.

**RIGHT.** *adj.* [nig. Sax. *recht*, Dutch; *ritto*, Italian; *rectus*, Lat.]

1. Fit; proper; becoming; suitable.

The words of my mouth are plain to him that understandeth, and right to them that find knowledge. *Proverbs.*

A time there will be, when all these unequal distributions of good and evil shall be set right, and the wisdom of all his transactions made as clear as the noon-day. *Atterbury.*

The Lord God led me in the right way. *Genesis.*

2. Rightful; justly claiming.

There being no law of nature, nor positive law of God, that determines which is the right heir in all cases, the right of succession could not have been certainly determined. *Locke.*

3. True; not erroneous; not wrong.

If there be no prospect beyond the grave, the inference is certainly right, let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die. *Locke.*

Our calendar wants to be reformed, and the equinox rightly computed, and being once reformed and set right, it may be kept so, by omitting the additional day at the end of every hundred and thirty-four years. *Holder.*

If my present and past experience do exactly coincide, I shall then be disposed to think them both right. *Beattie.*

4. Not mistaken; passing a true judgment; passing judgment according to the truth of things.

You are right, justice, and you weigh this well; Therefore still bear the balance and the sword. *Shakspere.*

5. Just; honest; equitable; not criminal.

Their heart was not right with him, neither were they stedfast in his covenant. *Psalms.*

6. Happy; convenient.

The lady has been disappointed on the right side, and found nothing more disagreeable in the husband, than she discovered in the lover. *Spectator.*

7. Not left.

It is not with certainty to be received, concerning the right and left hand, that men naturally make use of the right, and that the use of the other is a digression. *Brown.*

The left foot asked, when they march to fight, But in a bull's raw hide they sheathe the right. *Dryden.*

8. Straight; not crooked.

The idea of a right lined triangle necessarily carries with it an equality of its angles to two right ones. *Locke.*

9. Perpendicular; direct.

**RIGHT.** *interj.* An expression of approbation.

Right, cries his lordship, for a rogue in need To have a tale is nonsense indeed; In me 'tis noble, suits my birth and state. *Pope.*

**RIGHT.** *adv.*

1. Properly; justly; exactly; according to truth, or justice.

Then shall the right-aiming thunder-bolts go abroad, and from the clouds, as from a well drawn bow, shall they fly to the mark. *Wisdome.*

To understand political power right, and derive it from its original, we must consider what state all men are naturally in, and that is a state of perfect freedom to order their actions, and dispose of their possessions and persons. *Locke.*

2. According to art or rule.

You with strict discipline intrusted right, Have learn'd to use your arms before you fight. *Bojannan.*

Take heed you steer your vessel right, My son, The calm of heav'n, this mermaid's melody,



Into an unseen whirlpool draws you fast,  
And in a moment sinks you. *Dryden.*

3. In a direct line; in a straight line.

Let thine eyes look *right on*, and let thine eyelids look straight before thee. *Proverbs.*

Ye shall be driven out *right forth*, and none shall gather up him that wandereth. *Jeremiah.*

The people pass'd over *right* against Jericho. *Joshua.*

Insects have voluntary motion, and therefore imagination; for ants go *right forward* to their hills, and bees know the way from a flowery heath to their hives. *Bacon.*

This way, *right down* to Paradise descend. *Milton.*

4. In a great degree; very. Obsolete.

I gat me to my Lord *right* humbly. *Psalms.*

*Right* noble princes, I'll acquaint our dutious citizens. *Shakespeare.*

Pardon us the interruption Of thy devotion and *right* christian zeal. *Shakespeare.*

I cannot pay, until I be resolv'd Where our *right* valiant is become. *Shakespeare.*

When I had climb'd a height Rough and *right* hardly accessible; I might behold from Ceres's house, that in a grove set thick with trees stood, a bright vapour move. *Chapman.*

The senate will frown deep For your upbraidings. I should be *right* sorry to have the means to take vengeance on you. As I shall shortly on them. *Ben Jonson.*

*Right* many a widow has keen blade, And many fatherless, had made. *Hudibras.*

It is still used in titles: as, *right honourable*; *right reverend*.

I mention the *right* honourable Thomas Howard lord high marshal. *Peachment.*

*RIGHT*. *n. f.*

1. Not wrong.

One thing, eminent In wise deport, spake much of *right* and wrong, Of justice, of religion, truth, and peace, And judgment from above. *Milton.*

2. Justice; not injury.

Persons of noble blood are less envied in their rising; for it seemeth but *right* done to their birth. *Bacon.*

In the midst of your invectives, do the Turks this *right*, as to remember that they are no idolaters. *Bacon.*

Long love to her has borne the faithful knight, And well deserv'd, had fortune done him *right*. *Dryden.*

He, that would do *right* to religion, cannot take a more effectual course, than by reconciling it with the happiness of mankind. *Tillotson.*

3. Freedom from guilt; goodness.

His truth perhaps in some nice tenets might be wrong, his life I am sure was in the *right*. *Cowley.*

4. Freedom from error.

Seldom your opinions err; Your eyes are always in the *right*. *Prior.*

5. Just claim.

The Roman citizens were, by the sword, taught to acknowledge the pope their lord, though they knew not by what *right*. *Rochester.*

The proud tyrant would many times say, that whatsoever belonged unto the empire of Rome, was of *right* his, for as much as he was possessed of the imperial scepter, which his great grandfather Mahomet had by law of arms won from Constantine. *Knolles.*

Subdue by force, all who refuse Right reason by their law; and for their king Messiah, who by *right* of merit reigns. *Milton.*

My *right* to it appears, By long possession of eight hundred years. *Dryden.*

Might and *right* are inseparable in the opinion of the world. *Leffrange.*

Descriptions, figures, and fables must be in all heroic poems; every poet hath as much *right* to them as every man hath to air. *Dryden.*

Judah pronounced sentence of death against Thamar: our author thinks it is very good proof, that because he did it, therefore he had a *right* to do it. *Locke.*

Agrippa is generally ranged in sets of medals among the emperors; as some among the emperresses have no other *right*. *Addison.*

6. That which justly belongs to one.

To thee doth the *right* of her appertain, seeing thou only art of her kindred. *Tobit.*

The custom of employing these great persons in all great offices, passes for a *right*. *Temple.*

The prisoner freed himself by nature's laws, Born free, he fought his *right*. *Dryden.*

7. Property; interest.

A subject in his prince may claim a *right*, Nor suffer him with strength impair'd to fight. *Dryden.*

8. Power; prerogative.

God hath a sovereign *right* over us, as we are his creatures, and by virtue of this *right*, he might, without injustice, have imposed difficult tasks: but in making laws, he hath not made use of this *right*. *Tillotson.*

9. Immunity; privilege.

The citizens, Let them but have their *rights*, are ever forward In celebration of this day with thee. *Shakespeare.*

Their only thoughts and hope was to defend their own *rights* and liberties, due to them by the law. *Clarendon.*

10. The side not left.

On his *right* The radiant image of his glory sat, His only Son. *Milton.*

11. To RIGHTS. In a direct line; straight.

These strata sailing, the whole tract sinks down to rights into the abyss, and is swallowed up by it. *Hudibras.*

12. To RIGHTS. With deliverance from error.

Several have gone about to inform them, and set them to *rights*; but for want of that knowledge of the present system of nature, have not given the satisfaction expected. *Hudibras.*

To RIGHT. *v. a.* To do justice to; to establish in possessions justly claimed; to relieve from wrong.

How will this grieve you, When you shall come to clearer knowledge, that you thus have publish'd me? gentle my lord, You scarce can *right* me thoroughly. *Shakespeare.*

If the injured person be not *righted*, every one of them is wholly guilty of the injustice, and bound to restitution. *Taylor.*

I could not expedient see, On this side death, to *right* our family. *Haller.*

Some seeking into courts, and judicial endowments to *right* ourselves, are still innocent. *Kettelwell.*

Make my father known, To *right* my honour, and redeem your own. *Dryden.*

RIGHT-HAND. *n. f.* Not the left.

The risk of other, by the narrowing stream, Let on your *right-hand* bring you to the place. *Shakespeare.*

RIGHTFUL. *adj.* [institute, Saxon; whence *rightful* in old authors, and *rightfully* in bishop Fisher: so much are words corrupted by pronunciation.]

1. Just; honest; virtuous; uncorrupt.

That far be from thee, to slay the *righteous* with the wicked, and that the *righteous* should be as the wicked. *Genesis.*

2. Equitable; agreeing with right.

Kill my rival too; for he no less Deserves, and thy *righteous* doom will bless. *Dryden.*

RIGHTEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *righteous*.]

Honestly; virtuously.

Alicius did *righteously* decide, When Phocion and when Socrates were try'd; As *righteously* they did those dooms repent, Still they were wise, whatever way they went. *Dryden.*

RIGHTEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *righteous*.]

Justice; honesty; virtue; goodness; integrity.

The scripture, ascribing to the persons of men *righteousness*, in regard of their manifold virtues, may not be construed, as though it did thereby clear them from all faults. *Hobbes.*

Here wretched Phlegias warns the world with cries, Could'st warning make the world more just or wise; Learn *righteousness*, and dread th' avenging day. *Dryden.*

Good men often suffer, and that even for the sake of *righteousness*. *Shakespeare.*

RIGHTFUL. *adj.* [right and full.]

1. Having the right; having the just claim.

As in this haughty great attempt, They labour'd to supplant the *rightful* heir, I lost my liberty, and they their lives. *Shakespeare.*

Some will mourn in whines, some coal-burn, For the depoting of a *rightful* king. *Shakespeare.*

2. Honest; just; agreeable to justice.

Not would, for gold or for, Be won, their *rightful* causes down to tread. *Shakespeare.*

Gather all the smiling hours; Such as with friendly care have guarded Patriots and kings in *rightful* wars. *Prior.*

RIGHTFULLY. *adv.* [from *rightful*.]

According to *right*; according to justice.

Henry, who claimed by succession, was *rightful* that his life was not found, but was *rightful* Mortimer, who had married the heir of York. *Dryden.*

RIGHTFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *rightful*.]

Moral rectitude.

But still although we fail of perfect *rightful* Seek we to tame these imperfections, Nor wholly wink though void of perfect *rightfulness*. *Dryden.*

RIGHTLY. *adv.* [from *right*.]

According to truth or justice; properly; suitably; not erroneously.

Each of his reign allotted, *rightly* call'd Powers of fire, air, water, and earth beneath. *Milton.*

Descend from heav'n, Urania! by that name If *rightly* thou art call'd. *Milton.*

For glory done Of triumph, to be thy'd great conquerors, Patrons of mankind, gods, and sons of gods, Destroyers *rightly* call'd, and plagues of men. *Milton.*

A man can never have so certain a knowledge that a proposition which contradicts the principles of his own knowledge, is directly revealed, or that he understands the words *rightly* wherein it is delivered; as he has, that the contrary is true. *Locke.*

Is this a bridal or a friendly feast? Or from their deeds *rightly* may divine, Unfeign'd flown with insolence or wine. *Pope.*

2. Honestly; uprightly.

Let not my jealousies be your dishonour, You may be *rightly* just, whatever I shall think. *Shakespeare.*

3. Exactly.

Should I grant, thou didst not *rightly* see; Then thou wert still deceiv'd. *Dryden.*

4. Straightly; directly.

We with one end, but differ in order and way, that reacheth *rightly* to that end. *Johnson.*

RIGHTNESS. *n. f.* [from *right*.]

1. Conformity to truth; exemption from being wrong; rectitude; not error.

It is not necessary for a man to be assured of the *rightness* of his conscience, by such an intelligible certainty of persuasion as amounts to the clearest demonstration; but it is sufficient if he know upon grounds of such a probability, as shall exclude all rational grounds of doubting. *Locke.*

Like brute beasts we travel with the herd, and are never so solicitous for the *rightness* of the way, as for the number or figure of our company. *Bacon.*

2. Straightness.

Sounds move stronger in a *right* line, which nevertheless is not caused by the *rightness* of the line, but by the shortness of the distance. *Newton.*

# R I G

**RIGID.** *adj.* [*rigide*, Fr. *rigidus*, Lat.]  
1. Stiff; not to be bent; unpliant.

A body, that is hollow, may be demonstrated to be more rigid and inflexible, than a solid one of the same substance and weight. Ray.

2. Severe; inflexible.

His severe judgment giving law,  
His modest fancy kept in awe;  
As rigid husbands jealous are,  
When they believe their wives too fair. Denham.

3. Unremitted; unmitigated.

Queen of this universe! do not believe  
These rigid threats of death; ye shall not die. Milt.

4. Sharp; cruel. It is used somewhat harshly by Philips.

And Agincourt, deep ting'd with blood, confesses  
What the Silenus vigour unwithstood  
Could do in rigid fight. Philips

**RIGIDITY.** *n. f.* [*rigidité*, Fr. from *rigid*.]  
1. Stiffness.

*Rigidity* is said of the solids of the body, when, being kept or impliable, they cannot readily perform their respective offices; but a fibre is said to be rigid, when its parts do strongly cohere together, as not to yield to that action of the fluids, which ought to overcome their resistance, in order to the pervasion of health; it is to be remedied by tonics.

*Rigidity* of the organs is such a state as makes them resist that expansion, which is necessary to carry on the vital functions; *rigidity* of the vessels and organs must necessarily follow from this rigidity of the fibres. Arbuthnot.

2. Stiffness of appearance; want of easy or airy elegance.

This severe observation of nature, by the one in her commonness, and by the other in her absolute forms, must needs produce in both a kind of rigidity, and consequently more naturalness than gracefulness. Watson.

**RIGIDLY.** *adv.* [from *rigid*.]

1. Stiffly; unpliantly.

2. Severely; inflexibly; without remission; without mitigation.

**RIGIDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *rigid*.] Stiffness; severity; inflexibility.

**RIGULET.** *n. f.* [*regule*, French.] A flat thin square piece of wood.

The pieces that are intended to make the frames for pictures, before they are molded, are called *riglets*. Mowbr.

**RIGOR.** *n. f.* A circle. Used in *Shakespeare* for a diadem.

This sleep is found; this is a sleep  
That, from this golden *rigor*, hath divorc'd  
So many English kings. Henry iv.

**RIGOUR.** *n. f.* [*rigor*, Latin.]

1. Cold; stiffness.

The rest his look  
Bound with Gorgonian *rigour*, not to move. Milt.

2. A convulsive shuddering with sense of cold.

*Rigors*, chills, and a fever attend every such new suppuration. Blackmore.

A right regimen, during the *rigor* or cold fit in the beginning of a fever, is of great importance; a long continued *rigor* is a sign of a strong disease; during the *rigor*, the circulation is less quick, and the blood actually stagnates in the extremities, and, pressing upon the heart, may produce concretions; therefore a *rigor* increaseth an inflammation. Arbuthnot.

3. Severity; sternness; want of condescension to others.

Nature has got the victory over passion, all his *rigour* is turned to grief and pity. Denham.

*Rigour* makes it difficult for fading virtue to recover. Clarissa.

4. Severity of life; voluntary pain; austerity.

He refused his *rigors*, esteeming this calamity such a one as should not be outlived, but that it became men to be martyrs to. Fell.

VOL. II.

# R I M

Does not looseness of life, and that of necessary sobriety in some, drive others into *rigor* that are unnecessary? Sprat.

This prince lived in this convent, with all the *rigor* and austerity of a capuchin. Addison.

5. Strictness; unabated exactness.

It may not seem hard, if in cases of necessity certain profitable ordinances sometimes be relaxed, rather than all men always strictly bound to the general *rigor* thereof. Hooker.

Heat and cold are *rigor*, according to philosophical *rigor*, the efficient, but are names expressing our passions. Glanville.

The base degenerate age requires  
Severity and justice in its *rigor*.

This was an impenitent old offending world. Addison.

6. Rage; cruelty; fury.

He at his loss with furious *rigor* smites,  
That strongest oak might seem to overthrow;  
The stroke upon his shield to heavy fights,  
That to the ground it doubleth him full low. Spenser.

Driven by the necessities of the times, and the temper of the people, more than led by his own disposition to any height and *rigor* of actions. King Charles.

7. Hardness; not flexibility; solidity; not softness.

The stones the *rigor* of their kind expel,  
And supple into softness as they fell. Dryden.

**RIGOROUS.** *adj.* [from *rigor*.]

1. Severe; allowing no abatement.

He shall be thrown down the Turanian rock  
With *rigorous* hands; he hath resisted law,  
And therefore law shall scour him further trial,  
Than the severity of public power. Shakspeare.

Are these terms hard and *rigorous*, beyond our capacities to perform? Rogers.

2. Exact; scrupulously nice; as, a *rigorous* demonstration; a *rigorous* definition.

**RIGOROUSLY.** *adv.* [from *rigorous*.]

1. Severely; without tenderness or mitigation.

Left they faint  
At the sad sentence *rigorously* urg'd,  
For I beheld them to it urg'd, and with tears  
Bewailing their exiles, all terror hide. Milton.

The people would examine his works more *rigorously* than himself, and would not forgive the least mistake. Dryden.

2. Exactly; scrupulously; nicely.

**RILL.** *n. f.* [*rivulus*, Lat.] A small brook; a little streamlet.

May thy hummed waves from this  
Their full tribute never miss,  
From a thousand petty rills,  
That tumble down the snowy hills. Milton.

On every thorn delightful wisdom grows,  
In every rill a sweet instruction flows,  
But some untought, o'erhear the whistling rill,  
In spite of sacred lecture blockheads fill. Young.

To RILL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To run in small streams.

To! Apollo, mighty king, let envy,  
Ill-judging and verbose, from Lathe's lake,  
Draw this unweath'ring, while thy favour  
Admonishes to my ambitious thirst.

The wholesome draught from Avamppe's spring  
Gemm'd, and with soft murmurs gently rilling,  
Adown the mountains where thy daughter haunts. Prior.

**RILLET.** *n. f.* [compounded from *rill* and *let*.]  
A small stream.

A creek of Otie, between two hills, delivering a little fresh rillet into the sea. Curlew.

The industrious muse thus labours to relate  
Those rills that attend proud Tamer and her state. Drayton.

**RIM.** *n. f.* [uma, Saxon.]

1. A border; a margin.

It keeps off the same thickness near its centre; while its figure is capable of variation towards the rim. Grew.

2. That which encircles something else.

We may not affirm that ruptures are confinable unto one *rim*, as the peritoneum or rim of the belly.

# R I M

may be broke; or its perforations relaxed in either. May.

The drum-maker uses it for rims. May.

**RIME.** *n. f.* [rim, Saxon.]

1. Hoar frost.

Breathing upon a glass giveth a dew; and in rime frosts you shall find drops of dew upon the inside of glass windows. Pecon.

In a hoar frost, a rime is a multitude of quadrangular prisms piled without any order one over another. Grew.

2. [uma, Latin.] A hole; a chink. Not used.

Though birds have no epiglottis, yet can they contract the *rime* or chink of their larynx, so as to prevent the admission of wet or dry indigested. Brown.

To RIME. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To freeze with hoar frost.

To RIMPLE. *v. a.* To pucker; to contract into corrugations. See CRUMPLE and RUMPLE.

The skin was tense, all *rimpled* and blistered. Wifem.

**RIMY.** *adj.* [from *rime*.] Steamy; foggy; full of frozen mist.

The air is now cold, hot, dry, or moist; and then thin, thick, foggy, rainy, or poisonous. Harvey.

**RIND.** *n. f.* [rind, Saxon; rinde, Dutch.] Bark; husk.

Herewith a piteous yelling voice was heard,  
Crying, O spare with faulty hands to tear  
My tender sides in this rough *rind* and embar'd. Spenser.

Within the infant *rind* of this small flower  
Poison hath residence, and medicine power. Shakspeare.

Their plants are neither red nor polished, when drawn out of the water, till their *rind* have been taken off. Boyle.

Others, whose fruit, burnished with golden *rind*,  
Hung amiable. Milton.

Thou canst not touch the freedom of this mind  
With all thy charms, although this corporal rind  
Thou hast immanc'd. Milton.

This monument, thy maiden beauty's due,  
High on a plane-tree shall be hung to view;  
On the smooth *rind* the passenger shall see  
Thy name engrav'd, and worship Helen's tree. Dryden.

To RIND. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To decorticate; to bark; to husk.

**RING.** *n. f.* [hring, Saxon.]

1. A circle; an orbicular line.

In this last  
Met I my father with his bleeding rings,  
Their precious gems new lost. Shakspeare.

Bubbles of water, before they began to exhibit  
their colours to the naked eye, have appeared  
through a prism guided about with many parallel  
and horizontal rings. Newton.

2. A circle of gold, or some other matter worn as an ornament.

A quene,  
—About a hoop of gold, a paltry ring. Shakspeare.

I have seen old Roman rings very thick about,  
and with such large stones in them, that 'tis no wonder  
a top should reckon them a little cumbersome  
in the summer. Addison.

3. A circle of metal to be held by.

The rings of iron, that on the doors were hung,  
Sent out a jarring sound, and harshly rung. Dryden.

Some eagle got the ring of his box in his beak,  
with an intent to let it fall, and devour it. Swift.

4. A circular course.

Chaste Diana,  
Goddess presiding o'er the rapid race,  
Place me, O place me in the dusty ring,  
Where youthful charioteers contend for glory. Smith.

5. A circle made by persons standing round.

Make a ring about the corpse of Caesar,  
And let me show you him that made the will. Shakspeare.

The Italians, perceiving themselves almost encircled,  
cast themselves into a ring, and retired  
back into the city. Baynard.

# R I N

Bound my armour a new ring they made,  
And footed it about the sacred shade.  
*Dryden.*

6. A number of bells harmonically tuned.  
A squirrel spends his little rage,  
In jumping round a rowling cage;  
The cage as either side turn'd up,  
Striking a ring of bells a-top.  
*Prior.*

7. The sound of bells, or any other sonorous body.  
Stop the holes of a hawk's bell, it will make no  
ring, but a flat noise or rattle.  
*Bacon.*  
Hawks bells, that have holes, give a greater ring,  
than if the pellet did strike upon brass in the open  
air.  
*Bacon.*  
Sullen Moloch fled,  
Hath left in shadows dread  
His burning idol all of blackest hue;  
In vain with cymbals ring,  
They call the gruly king.  
*Milton.*

8. A sound of any kind.  
The king, full of confidence, as he had been  
victorious in battle, and had prevailed with his  
parliament, and had the ring of acclamations truth  
in his ears, thought the rest of his reign should be  
but play.  
*Bacon.*

To RING. *v. a. pret. and part pass. rung.*  
[*hrynagan*, Saxon.]

1. To strike bells, or any other sonorous  
body, so as to make it found.  
*Ring* the alarm bell.  
*Shakespeare.*

2. [from *ring*.] To encircle.  
*Talbot.*  
Who, *ring'd* about with bold adversity,  
Cries out for noble York and Somerset.  
*Shakespeare.*

3. To fit with rings.  
Death, death, oh amiable lovely death!  
Thou odoriferous fennel, found rostrum's,  
Arise forth from thy couch of lasting night,  
Thou hate and terror to prosperity,  
And I will kiss thy detestable bones,  
And put my eye-balls in thy vaulty brows,  
And *ring* these fingers with thy household worms.  
*Shakespeare.*

4. To restrain a hog by a ring in his nose.  
To RING. *v. n.*

1. To found as a bell or sonorous metal.  
*Ring* out, ye crystal spheres,  
And let your silver chime  
Move in melodious time;  
And let the base of heav'n's deep organ blow.  
No funeral rites nor man in mournful weeds,  
Nor mournful bell shall *ring* her burial.  
*Shakespeare.*  
Easy it might be to *ring* other changes upon the  
same bells.  
*Norris.*  
At I assign a weighty stone he dung;  
His face was blunted, and his helmet *cong*.  
*Dryden.*

2. To practise the art of making music  
with bells.  
Signs for communication may be contrived at  
pleasures: four bells admit twenty-four changes in  
*ringing*; each change may, by agreement, have a  
certain signification.  
*Hobbes.*

3. To found; to resound.  
Hercules, missing his page, call'd him by his  
name aloud, that all the shore *rang* of it.  
*Bacon.*  
The particular *ringing* found in gold, distinct  
from the sound of other bodies, has no particular  
name.  
*Locke.*  
With sweeter notes each rising temple *ring*,  
A Raphael painted it, and a Vida sung!  
*Pope.*

4. To utter as a bell.  
Kre to, black Hebe's summons  
The sword-born beetle, with his drowsy hums,  
Hath *ring* night's yawning peal, there shall be done  
A deed of dreadful note.  
*Shakespeare.*

5. To tinkle.  
My ears full *ring* with noise; I'm vex'd to death;  
Tongue-kil'd, and have not yet recover'd breath.  
*Dryden.*

6. To be filled with a bruit or report.  
That profane, atheistical, epicurean rabble,  
Whom the whole nation to rings of, are not indeed,  
what they vote themselves, the wisest men in the  
world.  
*South.*

RING-BONE. *n. f.*

# R I O

Ring-bone is a hard callous substance growing in  
the hollow circle of the little pattern of a horse,  
just above the coronet: it sometimes goes quite  
round like a ring, and thence it is called the ring-  
bone.  
*Purrier's Dictionary.*

RINGDOVE. *n. f.* [*rhingelduyt*, German.]  
Pigeons are of several sorts, wild and tame; as  
wood pigeons, dovecot pigeons, and ringdoves.  
*Mortimer.*

RINGER. *n. f.* [from *ring*.] He who  
rings.

RINGLEADER. *n. f.* [*ring* and *leader*.]  
The head of a riotous body.  
He caused to be executed some of the ring-  
leaders of the Cornish men, in sacrifice to the citi-  
zens.  
*Bacon.*  
The nobility's caped; the poor people, who had  
been deluded by these ringleaders, were executed.  
*Addison.*

RINGLET. *n. f.* [*ring*, with a diminutive  
termination.]

1. A small ring.  
Silver the lunals, deep projecting o'er;  
And gold the ringlets that command the door.  
*Pope.*

2. A curl.  
You demy puppets, that  
By the moon-shine do the green ringlets make,  
Whore out the eye not bits.  
*Shakespeare.*  
Never met we,  
Upon the beached margin of the sea,  
To dance our ringlets to the whistling wind,  
But with thy brows thou hast disturb'd our sport.  
*Shakespeare.*

3. A curl.  
With ringlets quaint, and wanton windings wove.  
*Milton.*  
Her golden tresses in wanton ringlets wav'd,  
As the vine curls her tendrils.  
*Milton.*  
These in two fable ringlets taught to break,  
Once gave new beauties to the hoary neck.  
*Pope.*

RINGSTREAKED. *adj.* [*ring* and *streaked*.]  
Circularly streaked.  
He removed the he goats that were *ringstreaked*  
and spotted, and all the the goats that were  
speckled.  
*Gemys.*

RINGTAIL. *n. f.* [*ring* and *tail*.] A kind  
of kite with a whitish tail.  
*Bailey.*

RINGWORM. *n. f.* [*ring* and *worm*.] A  
circular letter.  
It began with a ferrago, making many round  
spots, which is generally called *ringworm*.  
*Wilson.*

To RINSE. *v. a.* [from *rein*, German,  
pure, clear.]

1. To wash; to cleanse by washing.  
This last day treaty  
Seal'd with'd much treachery, and like a glass  
Did break the *rinse*.  
*Shakespeare.*  
Whomsoever he toucheth, and hath not *ring'd*  
his hands in water, he shall be unclean.  
*Lection.*  
This must move us humbly to sue unto God, and  
earnestly to entre him, to wash us thoroughly from  
our wickedness, and cleanse us from our sins: you,  
to purge and *rinse* the fountain thereof, our im-  
purity and polluted hearts.  
*Perkins.*

2. To wash the soap out of clothes.  
They cannot boil, nor wash, nor *rinse*, they say,  
With water sometimes ink, and sometimes whey.  
According as you meet with word or play.  
*King.*

RISSE. *n. f.* [from *rinse*.] One that washes  
or rinses; a washer.

RIOT. *n. f.* [*riotte*, old French; *riotto*,  
Italian.]

1. Wild and loose festivity.  
When his bad doing riot hath no curb,  
When rage and hot blood are his count'fess,  
When means and lawful manners meet together,  
Oh! with what wings shall his affection fly,  
Tow'rd fighting peril and off'end decay.  
*Shakespeare.*  
So senseless of expence,  
That he will neither know how to maintain it,  
Nor cease his flow of it.  
*Shakespeare.*  
All now was turn'd to jollity and game,  
To luxury and riot, feast and dance.  
*Milton.*

2. A sedition; an uproar.

# R I P

Transform'd to serpents all, as according  
To his bold riot.

3. To run riot. To move or act without  
control or restraint.  
One man's head runs riot upon hawks and dice.  
*L'Estrange.*  
You never can defend his breeding,  
Who, in his satire's running riot,  
Could never leave the world in quiet.  
*Swift.*

To RIOT. *v. n.* [*riotte*, old French.]

1. To revel; to be dissipated in luxurious  
enjoyments.  
Let us walk honestly as in the day; not a  
rioting and drunkenness.  
Now he exacts of all, wastes in delight,  
Riots in pleasure, and neglects the law.  
*Daniel.*

2. To luxuriate; to be tumultuous.  
Thy life a long dead calm of fix'd repose;  
No pulse that riots, and no blood that glows.  
*Pope.*

3. To banquet luxuriously.

4. To raise a sedition or uproar.

RIOTER. *n. f.* [from *riot*.]

1. One who is dissipated in luxury.

2. One who raises an uproar or sedition.

RIOTISE. *n. f.* [from *riot*.] Dissolute, in  
luxury. Obsolete.  
From every work he challenged effusion  
For contemplation sake; yet other ways  
His life he led in lawless riot.  
*Spenser.*

RIOTOUS. *adj.* [*riotteux*, Fr. from *riot*.]

1. Luxurious; wanton; licentiously festive.  
What needs we tell their leads and goodly game,  
In which was nothing riotous nor vain.  
*Spenser.*  
When all our offices have been oppress'd  
With riotous feeders,  
I have retir'd me to a wasteful cock,  
And let mine eyes at flow.  
*Shakespeare.*  
John came neither eating nor drinking, that a  
far from the diet of Jerusalem, and other riotous  
places, but fasted carefully.  
*Brown.*  
With them no riotous pomp nor Asian train,  
I left a my way with their gaudy tears,  
But war severely like itself appears.  
*Dryden.*

2. Seditious; turbulent.

RIOTOUSLY. *adv.* [from *riotous*.]

1. Luxuriously; with licentious luxury.  
He that gathereth by detrauding his own  
gathereth for others that shall spend his power  
riotously.  
*Keeling.*

2. Seditiously; turbulently.

RIOTOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *riotous*.] The  
state of being riotous.

To RIP. *v. a.* [*ripan*, Saxon.]

1. To tear; to lacerate; to cut asunder by  
a continued act of the knife, or of other  
force.  
You bloody Neeros, *ripping* up the womb  
Of your dear mother England, bluish for shame.  
*Shakespeare.*  
Thou wilt dash their children, and *rip* up  
women with child.  
*King.*  
The beast prevents the blow,  
And upward *rips* the groin of his audacious foe.  
*Dryden.*

2. To take away by laceration or cutting.  
Macedon was from his mother's womb  
Continually *ripp'd*.  
*Shakespeare.*  
Eteocles, because *ripped* from his mother's  
womb, was feigned to be the son of Apollo  
*Hayward.*  
Rip this heart of mine  
Out of my breast, and show it for a coward's. *Oceano.*  
The conscious husband, whom like typhoons  
Charges on her the gale of their dislike;  
Aftering fury acts a madman's part,  
He'll rip the fatal secret from her breast.  
*Granville.*

3. To disclose; to search out; to tear up;  
to bring to view.  
Let it be lawful for me to rip up to the very  
bottom, how and by whom your discipline was  
planted, at such time as this age we live in, as  
to make first trial thereof.  
*Hayward.*  
You rip up the original of Scotland.  
*Spenser.*

# RIP

This *ripping up* of acanthus is very pleasing unto me, and indeed favourer of some rending. *Spenser.*  
They *ripped up* all that had been done from the beginning of the rebellion. *Clarendon.*

The relations considering that a trial would *rip up* old scores, and discover things not so much to the reputation of the deceased, they dropt their design. *Arbuthnot.*

**RIPE.** *adj.* [ripe, Saxon; *rijp*, Dutch.]  
1. Brought to perfection in growth; mature.

*Macbeth*  
Is *ripe* for shaking, and the pow'rs above  
Put on their instruments. *Shakespeare.*  
Their fruit is improfitable, not *ripe* to eat. *Wisdom.*

So may'st thou live, till, like *ripe* fruit, thou drop  
Into thy mother's lap, or be with ease  
Gather'd, not hardly pluck'd, for death mature. *Milton.*

2. Resembling the ripeness of fruit.

Those happy smiles,  
That play'd on her *ripe* lip, I could not know  
What goods were in her eyes, which parted thence,  
As pearls from diamonds dropt. *Shakespeare.*

3. Complete; proper for use.

Thy letters shall direct your course,  
When time is *ripe*. *Shakespeare.*

4. Advanced to the perfection of any quality.

There was a pretty redness in his lips,  
A little *riper* and more lusty red  
Than that mix'd in his cheeks. *Shakespeare.*  
O early *ripe*! to thy abundant store,  
What could advancing age have added more? *Dryden.*

5. Finished; consummate.

Beasts are in fertile capacity as *ripe* even as  
men themselves, perhaps more *ripe*. *Hooker.*  
He was a scholar, and a *ripe* and good one. *Shakespeare.*

6. Brought to the point of taking effect; fully matured.

He thence shall come,  
When this world's dissolution shall be *ripe*. *Milton.*  
While things were just *ripe* for a war, the can-  
ons, their preceptors, interposed as umpires in the  
quarrel. *Addison.*

7. Fully qualified by gradual improvement.

At thirteen years old he was *ripe* for the univer-  
sity. *Felt.*  
*Ripe* for heav'n, when fate, Fates calls,  
Then shalt thou bear him up, sublime, to me. *Dryden.*

**To RIFE.** *v. n.* [from the adjective.] *To*  
*ripen*; to grow *ripe*; to be matured.  
*Ripe* is now used.

From hour to hour we *ripe* and *ripe*,  
And then from hour to hour we rot and rot. *Shak.*  
Slubber not business for my sake, Bassanio;  
But stay the very *ripening* of the time. *Shakespeare.*  
Though no stone tell thee what I was, yet thou,  
In my grave's side, see what thou art now;  
Yet thou'rt not yet to good, till his death lay  
*To ripe* and mellow there, w' are stubborn clay. *Donne.*

**To RIFE.** *v. a.* *To* mature; to make *ripe*.  
He is retir'd, to *ripe* his growing fortunes,  
To Scotland. *Shakespeare.*

**RIPPLY.** *adv.* [from *ripe*.] Maturely; at  
the fit time.

It is us therefore *ripely*;  
Our chariots and our horsemen be in readiness. *Shakespeare.*

**To R'PEN.** *v. n.* [from *ripe*.] *To* grow  
*ripe*; to be matured.

This is the state of man; to-day he pets forth  
The tender leaves of hope, to-morrow blossoms,  
And bears his blushing honours thick upon him;  
The third day comes a frost, a killing frost;  
And then he thinks, good easy man, full surely  
His greatness is a *ripening*, nips his root;  
And then he falls as I do. *Shakespeare.*  
Before the four grape is *ripening* in the bower. *Ussher.*

# RIS

The pricking of a fruit, before it *ripeneth*, *ripenes*  
the fruit more suddenly. *Bacon.*

Trees, that *ripen* late, blossom sooner; as  
peaches and cornelians; and it is a work of provi-  
dence that they blossom so soon; for otherwise they  
could not have the sun long enough to *ripen* Bacon.

Alcous on beds of ice are taught to bear,  
And strangers to the sun yet *ripen* here. *Granville.*  
**To R'PEN.** *v. a.* *To* mature; to make *ripe*.

My father was no traitor;  
And that I'll prove on better men than Somerset,  
Were growing time once *ripen'd* to my will. *Shak.*  
When to *ripen'd* manhood he shall grow,  
The greedy sulor shall the seas forego. *Dryden.*  
That I settled  
Your father in his throne, was for your sake,  
I left th' acknowledgment for time to *ripen*. *Dryden.*

The genial sun  
Has daily, since his course began,  
Rejoic'd the metal to refine,  
And *ripen'd* the Peruvian mine. *Addison.*

Be this the cause of more than mortal hate,  
The rest succeeding time shall *ripen* into fate. *Pope.*  
Her elements have lost their uses;  
Air *ripen* not, nor earth produces. *Swift.*

**R'PENESS.** *n. f.* [from *ripe*.]  
1. The state of being *ripe*; maturity.

They have compar'd it to the *ripeness* of fruits. *Wijeman.*  
Little matter is deposited in the abscess, before  
it arrives towards its *ripeness*. *Shaap.*

2. Full growth.

Time, which made them their same out-live,  
To Cowley fence did *ripeness* give. *Denham.*

3. Perfection; completion.

To this purpose were those harmonious tunes of  
psalms devised for us, that they, which are either  
in years but young, or touching perfection of vir-  
tue as yet not grown to *ripeness*, might, when they  
think they sing, learn. *Hooker.*

This royal infant promises  
Upon this land a thousand thousand blessings,  
Which time shall bring to *ripeness*. *Shakespeare.*

I to manhood am arriv'd too near,  
And inward *ripeness* doth much less appear,  
That some more timely happy spirits indu'th. *Milton.*

4. Fitness; qualification.

Men must endure  
Their going hence, ev'n as their coming hither.  
*Ripeness* is all. *Shakespeare.*

**R'PPEL.** *n. f.* [from *rip*.] One who *rips*;  
one who tears; one who lacerates.

**To R'PPEL.** *v. n.* *To* fret on the surface,  
as water swiftly running.

**R'PPEL.** *n. f.* A gratuity, or reward  
given to tenants, after they had reaped  
their lord's corn. *Bailey.*

**To RISE.** *v. n.* *pret. rose*; part. *risin*.  
*Cowley* has *ris*, for *rose*; so has *Jonson*.  
[*ris*, Saxon; *reizen*, Dutch.]

1. *To* change a jacent or recumbent, to an  
erect posture.

I have seen her *rise* from her bed, and throw her  
night-gown upon her. *Shakespeare.*  
The archbishop received him sitting, for, said he,  
I am too old to *rise*. *Earl of Orrery.*

2. *To* get up from rest.

Never a wife leads a better life than she does,  
do what she will; go to bed when she list, *rise*  
when she list. *Shakespeare.*  
As wild wiles in the desert, go they forth to  
their work, *rising* betimes for a prey. *Job.*  
That is to live,  
To rest secure, and not *rise* up to grieve. *Daniel.*  
Thy mansion wants thee, Adam, *rise*. *Milton.*

3. *To* get up from a fall.

True in our fall,  
False in our promis'd *rising*. *Milton.*

4. *To* spring; to grow up.

They imagine  
For one forbidden tree a multitude,  
Now *ris* to work them farther woe. *Milton.*

5. *To* gain elevation of rank or fortune.

# RIS

Some *rise* by sin, and some by virtue fall. *Shak.*  
If they *rise* not with their service, they will sink  
their service tall with them. *Bacon.*

*To rise* 't' the world,  
No wise man that's honest should expect. *Orrey.*

Those, that have been raised by some great mi-  
nister, trample upon the steps by which they *rise*,  
to rival him. *South.*

6. *To* swell.

If the bright spot stay in his place, it is a *rising*  
of the burning. *Leviticus.*

7. *To* ascend; to move upward.

The sap in old trees is not so frank as to *rise* all  
to the boughs, but trech by the way, and putteth  
out moils. *Bacon.*

If two plane polis'd plates of a polis'd looking-  
glass be laid together, so that their sides be parallel,  
and at a very small distance from one another, and  
then their lower edges be dipped into water, the  
water will *rise* up between them. *Newton.*

8. *To* break out from below the horizon,  
as the sun.

He maketh the sun to *rise* on the evil and the  
good. *Matthew.*

He affirmeth, that tunny is fat upon the *rising* of  
the Pleiades, and departs upon Acturus. *Brown.*

Whether the sun  
*Rise* on the earth, or earth *rise* on the sun. *Milton.*

9. *To* take beginning; to come into exist-  
ence or notice.

Only he spoke, and every thing that is,  
Out of the fruitful womb of nothing *ris*. *Cowley.*

10. *To* begin to act.

High winds began to *rise*. *Milton.*  
With Vulcan's rage the *rising* winds conspire,  
And near our palace rolls the flood of fire. *Dryden.*

11. *To* appear in view.

The poet must lay out all his strength, that his  
words may be glowing, and that every thing he  
denotes may immediately present itself, and *rise*  
up to the reader's view. *Addison.*

12. *To* change a station; to quit a siege.

He, *rising* with small honour from Gunza, and  
feeling the power of the christians, was gone. *Knolles.*

13. *To* be excited; to be produced.

Inude you thank'd me; but a nobler gratitude  
*Rise* in her soul; for from that hour the lov'd me. *Orrey.*

A thought *rose* in me, which often perplexes men  
of contemplative natures. *Spectator.*

14. *To* break into military commotions;  
to make insurrections.

At our heels all hell should *rise*,  
With blackest insurrection. *Milton.*

Nunidia's spacious kingdom lies  
Ready to *rise* at its young prince's call. *Addison.*

No more shall motion against nation rise,  
Nor silent warriors meet with hateful eyes. *Pope.*

15. *To* be roused; to be excited to action.

Who will *rise* up for me against evil-doers? or  
who will stand up for me against the workers of in-  
iquity? *Psalms.*

Gather together, come against, and *rise* up to  
the battle. *Seremiah.*

16. *To* make hostile attack.

If any man hate his neighbour, lie in wait, and  
*rise* up against him, and smite him mortally, and  
fleeeth into one of the cities, the elders of his city  
shall fetch him thence. *Deuteronomy.*

17. *To* grow more or greater in any  
respect.

A hideous gabble *ris*es loud  
Among the builders. *Milton.*

The great duke *ris*es on them in his demands,  
and will not be satisfied with less than a hundred  
thousand crowns, and a solemn embassy to beg  
pardon. *Addison.*

18. *To* increase in price.

Bullion is *ris*en to six shillings and five pence the  
ounce; i. e. that an ounce of uncoined silver will  
exchange for an ounce and a quarter of coined  
silver. *Locke.*

19. *To* be improved.

From such an untainted couple, we can hope to

# R I S

late our family *rise* to its ancient splendour of face, air, countenance, and shape. *Taller.*

20. To elevate the style.

Your author always will the best advise,  
Fall when he falls, and when he rises, rise.

*Roscommon.*

21. To be revived from death.

After I am risen again, I will go before you.

*Matthew.*

The stars of morn shall see him rise

Out of his grave

*Milton.*

22. To come by chance.

As they 'gun his library to view,  
And antique register, for to advise,  
There chanced to the prince's hand to rise  
An ancient book.

*Spenser.*

23. To be elevated in situation.

He bar'd an ancient oak of all her boughs;  
Then on a rising ground the trunk he plac'd,  
Which with the spoils of his dead foe he grac'd.

*Dryden.*

A house he saw upon a rising.

Ah, on banks of rising grounds near rivers, will  
thrive exceedingly.

*Mortimer.*

*Rise.* *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of rising, locally or figuratively.

The act of mounting from the ground.  
In leaping with weights, the arms are first cast  
backwards and then forwards, with so much the  
greater force; for the hands go backward before  
they take their rise.

*Bacon.*

3. Eruption; ascent.

Upon the candle's going out, there is a sudden  
rise of water; for the flame filling no more place,  
the air and water succeed.

*Bacon.*

The hill submits itself

In small descents, which do its height beguile;  
And sometimes mounts, but to us billows play,  
Whole rise not hinders, but makes short our way.

*Dryden.*

4. Place that favours the act of mounting  
aloft.

Rais'd so high, from that convenient rise  
She took her flight, and quickly reached the skies.

*Creech.*

Since the arguments against them rise from common  
received opinions, it happens in controversial  
disputes, as it does in the settling of towns,  
where, if the ground be but firm, whereof the ba-  
teries are erected, there is no farther inquiry of  
whom it is borrowed, so it affords but a fit rise for  
the present purpose.

*Locke.*

5. Elevated place.

Such a rise, as doth at once invite  
A pleasure, and a reverence from the sight.

*Denham.*

6. Appearance as of the sun in the east.

Phœbus! stay;

The world to which you fly to rest,  
From us to them can pay your haste  
With no such object, and salute your rise  
With no such wonder, as De Mornay's eyes.

*Waller.*

7. Increase in any respect.

8. Increase of price.

Upon a breach with Spain, must be considered  
the present state of the king's treasure, the rise or  
fall that may happen in his constant revenue by a  
Spanish war.

*Temple.*

The bishops have had share in the gradual rise  
of lands.

*Swift.*

9. Beginning; original.

It has its rise from the lazy admonitions of those  
who give rules, and propoſe examples, without  
joining practice with their instructions.

*Locke.*

All wickedness taketh its rise from the heart, and  
the design and intention with which a thing is done,  
frequently discriminates the goodness or evil of  
the action.

*Nelson.*

His reputation quickly peopled it, and gave rise  
to the republick, which calls itself after his name.

*Addison.*

10. Elevation; increase of sound.

In the ordinary rises and falls of the voice,  
there fall out to be two become between the uni-  
son and the diapason.

*Bacon.*

*Rise.* *n. f.* [from *rise*.] One that rises.

*Riser.* *n. f.* [from *rise*.] One that rises.

# R I V

The life *Rise*, where the palace stands

Of th' early *Rise*, with the rosy hands,

Active Aurora; where the loves to dance.

*Chapman.*

*Risibility.* *n. f.* [from *risible*.] The

quality of laughing.

How comes lowliness of stile to be so much the  
propriety of satire, that without it a poet can be no  
more a satyrist, than without *risibility* he can be a  
man.

*Druden.*

Whatever the philosophers may talk of their *ri-  
sibility*, nothing is a more noble expression than  
laughing.

*Arbutnot.*

*RISIBLE.* *adj.* [*risible*, Fr. *risibilis*, Lat.]

1. Having the faculty or power of laughing.

We are in a merry world, laughing is our busi-  
ness; as it, because it has been made the defini-  
tion of man that he is *risible*, his manhood consisted  
in nothing else.

*Government of the Tongue.*

2. Ridiculous; exciting laughter.

*RISK.* *n. f.* [*risque*, Fr. *risque*, Spanish.]

Hazard; danger; chance of harm.

Some run the risk of an absolute ruin for the  
gaining of a present supply.

*Efrange.*

When an intemperate display of discipline, nurtured  
into contempt of all order by a long risk of licence,  
shall appear before a church governor, it verily and  
resolution are that governor's virtue.

*South.*

By allowing himself in what is innocent, he  
would run the risk of being betrayed into what is  
not so.

*Atterbury.*

An innocent man ought not to run an equal risk  
with a guilty one.

*Clayton.*

*To RISK.* *v. a.* [*risquer*, Fr.] To hazard;

to put to chance; to endanger.

Who would hope new fame to taste,

Or risk his well-established praise,

That, his high genius to approve,

Had drawn a George or car'd a love?

*Addison.*

*RISER.* *n. f.* [from *risk*.] He who risks,

He thither came, 't observe and imoak

What courtes other *rykers* took.

*Butler.*

*Riss.* The obsolete preterit of *rise*.

*Ris* not the contumacious and left their places,  
So soon as thou sat it down; and led thy side?

*Ben Jonson.*

*RITE.* *n. f.* [*rit*, Fr. *ritus*, Lat.] Solemn

act of religion; external observance.

The ceremonies we have taken from such as  
were before us, are not things that belong to this  
or that sect, but they are the ancient *rites* and  
customs of the church.

*Hooker.*

It is by God conferred into a sacrament, a  
holy *rite*, a means of conveying to the worthy re-  
ceiver the benefits of the body and blood of Christ.

*Hammond.*

When the prince her funeral *rites* had paid,

He plow'd the Tyrrhene seas

*RITUAL.* *adj.* [*rituel*, Fr.] Solemnly cere-

monious; done according to some reli-  
gious institution.

Instant I bade the priests prepare

The ritual furniture, and solemn pray'r.

*Prior.*

If to tradition were added certain constant ritual  
and emblematical observances, as the emblems  
were expressive, the memory of the thing recorded  
would remain.

*Forbes.*

*RITUAL.* *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A

book in which the rites and observances  
of religion are set down.

An heathen ritual could not instruct a man bet-  
ter than these several pieces of antiquity in the  
particular ceremonies, that attended different sa-  
crifices.

*Addison.*

*RITUALIST.* *n. f.* [from *ritual*.] One  
skilled in the ritual.

*RIVAGE.* *n. f.* [Fr.] A bank; a coast.

Not in use.

Think

You stand upon the *rivage*, and behold

A city on th' incessant billows dancing;

For to appear this fleet.

*Shakespeare.*

*RIVAL.* *n. f.* [*rivalis*, Latin.]

1. One who is in pursuit of the same thing  
which another man pursues; a competi-  
tor.

# R I V

Oh love! thou sternly dost thy pow'r maintain,  
And wilt not bear a rival in thy reign;  
Tyrants and thou all fellowship disdain.

*Dryden.*

2. A competitor in love.

She saw her father was grown her adverse party,  
and yet her fortune such as she must favour her  
rival.

*Sidney.*

France and Burgundy,

Great rivals in our younger daughter's love. *Shak.*

Your rival's image in your worth I view;

And what I lov'd in him, esteem in you. *Gemelle.*

*RIVAL.* *adj.* Standing in competition;

making the same claim; emulous.

Had I but the means

To hold a rival place with one of them,

I should be fortunate.

*Shakespeare.*

Equal in years, and rival in renown

With Epaphus, the youthful Phaeton

Lake honour claims.

*Dryden.*

You bark to be employ'd.

While Venus is by rival dogs enjoy'd.

*Dryden.*

*To RIVAL.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To stand in competition with another;

to oppose.

I hope, that have been raised by the interest of  
some great minister, trample upon the steps by  
which they rise, to rival him in his greatness, and  
at length step into his place.

*South.*

2. To emulate; to endeavour to equal or  
excel.

Ambitious fool! with horny hoofs to pass

O'er hollow arches of resounding bruis;

To rival thunder in its rapid course,

And imitate immutable force.

*Dryden.*

O thou, too great to rival or to praise,

Forgive, I lamented shade, these duteous lays.

Lee had thy fire, and Congress had thy wit,

And copyists, here and there, some likeness hit;

But none possess'd thy graces, and thy ease;

In thee alone 'twas natural to please!

*Hart.*

*To RIVAL.* *v. a.* To be competitors. Out

of use.

Burgundy,

We first address'd toward you, who with the king

Have rival'd for our daughter.

*Shakespeare.*

*RIVALITY.* *n. f.* [*rivalitas*, Lat. from

*RIVALRY.* *n. f.* [*rival*.] Competition,

emulation.

It is the privilege of posterity to set matters right  
between those antagonists, who, by their rivalries,  
divided a whole age.

*Addison.*

*RIVALSHIP.* *n. f.* [from *rival*.] The state

or character of a rival.

*To RIVE.* *v. a.* pret. *rived*; part. *riven*.

[*ryft*, broken, Saxon; *ryten*, Dutch;

*rater*, French, to drive.] To split;

to cleave; to divide by a blunt instrument,

to force in disruption.

At his haughty helmet

So hugely struck, that it the steel did rive

And cleit his head.

*Spenser.*

The varlet at his plant was grieved sore,

That his deep wounded heart in two did rive.

*Spenser.*

Through riven clouds and molten firmament,

The fierce three-forked engine making way,

Both lofty towers and highest trees hath rent.

*Spenser.*

O Cicero!

I have seen tempests, when the folding winds

Have *riv'd* the knotty oaks; but ne'er till now

Did I go through a tempest dropping fire.

*Shakespeare.*

As one he fit to escap'd from cruel fight,

Sore toil'd, his riven arms to havock heav'n.

*Milton.*

The neighbouring forests, formerly shaken and

riven with the thunder-bolts of war, did envy the

sweet peace of Drama.

*South.*

Had I not been blind, I might have seen

You riven oak, the timber of the green.

*Dryden.*

Let it come;

Let the fierce light'ning blast, the thunder rive me.

*South.*

*To RIVE.* *v. a.* To be split; to be divided

by violence.



## R I V

*Prophane river, ships, and breaks in any direction.*

**To RIVE**, for *derive* or *direct*. Not used. Ten thousand French have taken the sacrament, To rise their dangerous artillery.

Upon no christian soul but English Talbot. *Shaksp.*  
**To RIVEL**, v. a. [replebe, Sax. corrugated, rumped.] To contract into wrinkles and corrugations.

Then droop'd the fading flow'rs, their beauty fled,  
And clos'd their sickly eyes and hung the head,  
And rivet'd up with heat, lay dying in their bed.

*Dryden.*  
And since that plenteous autumn now is past,  
Whose grapes and peaches have undign'd your taste,  
Take in good part, from our poor poet's board,  
Such rivet'd fruits as winter can afford. *Dryden.*  
Alum sticks, with contracting pow'r,  
Shrink his thin efface like a rivet'd flow'r.

*Pope.*

**RIVEN**. The part of *river*.

**RIVER** n. f. [*riviere*, Fr. *rivus*, Lat.] A land current of water bigger than a brook.

It is a most beautiful country, being stored throughout with many goodly rivers, replenished with all sorts of fish. *Spenser.*

The first of these rivers has been celebrated by the Latin poets for the gentleness of its course, as the other for its rapidity. *Addison.*

**RIVER-DRAGON**, n. f. A crocodile. A name given by *Milton* to the king of Egypt.

Thus with ten wounds  
The river-dragon taun'd at length, tumbling  
To let his journeymen depart. *Paradise Lost.*

**RIVERET**, n. f. [diminutive of *river*.] A small stream; a rill.

Bringing all their riverets in,  
There ends; a new song to begin. *Drayton.*

Calls down riveret from her springs,  
Their queen upon her way to him. *Drayton.*

**RIVER-GOD**, n. f. Tutelary deity of a river.

His wig hung as frail as the hair of a river-god  
Rising from the water. *Arbutnot.*

**RIVER-HORSE**, n. f. Hippopotamus.

As plants ambiguous between sea and land,  
The river-horse and scaly crocodile. *Milton.*

**RIVER**, n. f. [*river*, Fr. to break the point of a thing; to drive.] A fastening pin clenched at both ends.

The armourers accomplishing the knights,  
With busy hammers clouting rivets up  
Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shakspere.*

Thy armour  
I'll crush, and unlock the rivets all,  
But I'll be master of it. *Shakspere.*

Though Valeria's fair, and though she loves me too,

'Gainst her my soul is arm'd on every part;  
Yet there are secret rivets to my heart,  
Where *Bernice's* charms have found the way,  
Subtle as lightnings. *Dryden.*

The verse in fashion is, when numbers flow  
So smooth and equal, that no light can find  
The rivet, where the polish'd piece was join'd. *Dryden.*

The rivets of those wings incline'd  
Fit not each other. *Dryden.*

This instrument should move easy upon the rivet. *Shaksp.*

**To RIVET**, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with rivets.

I has man,  
Hail our fire were out, would fetch down new  
Out of the hand of Jove; and rivet him  
To *Cerberus*, should he but frown. *Ben Jonson.*

2. To fasten strongly; to make immovable.

You were to blame to part with  
A thing stuck on with oaths upon your finger,  
And rivet'd with oath unto your flesh. *Shaksp.*

## R O A

Why should I write this down, that's rivetted,  
Screw'd to my memory? *Shakspere.*

What one party thought to rivet so a settledness  
by the influence of the Scots, that the other rejected. *King Charles.*

Till fortune's fruitless spite had made it known,  
Her blows not shook but rivetted his throne. *Dryden.*

Thus hath God not only rivetted the notion of  
himself into our natures, but likewise made the  
belief of his being, necessary to the peace of our  
minds and happiness of society. *Tillotson.*

In the eye lies those things rivetted which are  
loose, where will you begin to rectify the mistake? *Locke.*

Where we use words of a loose and wandering  
signification, hence follows mistake and error,  
which those maxims, brought as proofs to establish  
propositions, wherein the terms stand for undetermined  
ideas, do by their authority confirm and rivet.  
*Locke.*

Rivet and nail me where I stand, ye powers!  
*Congreve.*

They provoke him to the rage  
Of fangs and claws, and, stooping from your horse,  
Rivet the panting savage to the ground. *Addison.*

A similitude of nature and manners, in such a  
degree as we are capable of, unite the holy knot,  
and rivet the friendship between us. *Atterbury.*

3. To drive or clench a rivet.

In rivetting, the pin you rivet in should stand  
upright to the plate you rivet it upon; for if it do  
not stand upright, you will be forced to set it up-  
right, after it is rivetted. *Mozon.*

**RIVULET**, n. f. [*ruvulus*, Lat.] A small  
river; a brook; a streamlet.

By fountain or by shady rivulet,  
He fought them. *Milton.*

The veins, where innumerable little rivulets have  
their confluence into the common channel of the  
blood. *Bentley.*

I saw the rivulet of Salsurata, formerly called  
Albula, and smelt the stench that rises from its wa-  
ter, which Martial mentions. *Addison.*

**RINDOLLAR**, n. f. A German coin, worth  
about four shillings and sixpence sterling.

*Diet.*

**ROACH**, n. f. [from *rutulus*, Lat. red-  
haired.]

A roach is a fish of no great reputation for his  
dainty taste: his spawn is accounted much better  
than any other part of him: he is accounted the  
water sheep, for his simplicity and sluggishness, and  
it is noted, that roaches recover strength, and grow  
in a fortnight after spawning. *Hutton.*

If a gudgeon meet a roach,  
He dare not venture to approach;  
Yet still he leaps at flies. *Swift.*

**ROAD**, n. f. [*rade*, Fr. *route*, Fr. *route* is  
*via* *trita*.]

1. Large way; path.

Would you not think him a madman, who,  
whilst he might easily ride on the beaten road way,  
should trouble himself with breaking up of gaps?  
*Suckling.*

To God's eternal house direct the way,  
A broad and ample road. *Milton.*

The liberal man dwells always in the road. *Fall.*  
To be indifferent whether we embrace falsehood  
or truth, is the great road to error. *Locke.*

Could stupid atoms, with impetuous speed,  
By dirt rent roads and adverse ways proceed,  
That here they might encounter, here unite. *Milchmore.*

There is but one road by which to climb up.

2. [*rade*, Fr.] Ground where ships may  
anchor.

I should be full  
Peering in maps for ports and roads;  
And every object that might make me fear  
Misfortune to my ventures. *Shakspere.*

About the island are many roads, but only one  
harbour. *Sandys.*

3. Inroad; incursion.

The Volcians stand  
Ready, when time shall prompt them, to make road  
Upon, again. *Shakspere.*

## R O A

Caton was desirous of the spoil, for he was, by  
the former road into that country, famous and rich. *Knutten.*

The king of Scotland, seeing none came in to  
Perkin, turned his enterprise into a road, and washed  
Northumberland with fire and sword. *Bacon.*

4. Journey. The word seems, in this  
sense at least, to be derived from *rode*,  
the preterit of *ride*: as we say, a short  
ride; an easy ride.

With easy roads he came to Leicester,  
And lodg'd in the abbey. *Shakspere.*  
He from the east his flaming road begins.

*Milton.*

5. The act, or state of travelling.

Some taken from their shops and farms, others  
from their sports and pleasures, these at suits of law,  
those at gaming tables, some on the road, others at  
their own fire sides. *Law.*

**To ROAM**, v. n. [*romigare*, Italian. See  
*Room*.] To wander without any cer-  
tain purpose; to ramble; to rove; to  
play the vagrant. It is imagined to  
come from the pretences of vagrants,  
who always said they were going to  
*Rome*.

Five summers have I spent in farthest Greece,  
Roaming clean through the bounds of Asia. *Shakspere.*

Daphne roaming through a thorny wood. *Shakspere.*

The lonely fox roams far abroad,  
On secret rymie bent, and midnight fraud. *Prior.*

What were unlighten'd man,  
A savage roaming through the woods and wilds  
In quest of prey. *Thomson.*

**To ROAM**, v. a. To range; to wander  
over.

Now fowls in their clay nests were couch'd,  
And now wild beasts came forth the woods to roam. *Milton.*

**ROAMER**, n. f. [from *roam*.] A rover;  
a rambler; a wanderer; a vagrant.

**ROAN**, adj. [*rouen*, Fr.]

*Roan* horse is a horse of a bay, sorrel, or black  
colour, with grey or white spots interpersed very  
thick. *Farrar's Dictionary.*

**To ROAR**, v. n. [*roapan*, Sax.]

1. To cry as a lion or other wild beast.

Roaring bulls he would him make to tame. *Spenser.*

Warwick and Montague,  
That in their chains fetter'd the kingly lion,  
And made the torch tremble when they roar'd. *Shakspere.*

The young lions roared upon him, and yelled. *Jeremiah.*

The death of Daphne woods and hills deplore,  
They cut the bound to Laby's desert shore,  
The Labyan lions hear and hearing roar. *Dryden.*

2. To cry in distress.

At his nurse's tears  
He whin'd and roar'd away your victory,  
That pangs blith'd at him. *Shakspere.*

Sole on the barren sands the suffering chief  
Roar'd out for anguish, and indulg'd his grief. *Dryden.*

3. To sound as the wind or sea.

South, east, and west, with mix'd confusion roar,  
And rowl the tossing billows to the shore. *Dryden.*

Loud as the wolves on Orca's stormy sleep,  
Howl to the roaring of the northern deep. *Pope.*

4. To make a loud noise.

The brazen throat of war had ceas'd to roar. *Milton.*

Consider what fatigues I've known,  
How oft I croll'd where carts and coaches roar'd. *Gay.*

**ROAR**, n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The cry of the lion or other beast.

The wanted war is up,  
And his continual through the tedious night. *Thomson.*

# ROB

2. An outcry of distress.
3. A clamour of merriment.  
Where be your gibes now? your gambols? your songs?  
Your dances of merriment, that were wont to set the table in a roar?  
Shakespeare.
4. The sound of the wind or sea.  
The roar  
Of loud Euroclydon.  
Philip.
5. Any loud noise.  
Deep throated engines belch'd, whose roar  
Imperv'd with outrageous noise the air.  
Milton.  
On a plat of rising ground,  
I hear the far-off rattle sound,  
Over some wide-water'd shore,  
Swinging slow with lullen roar.  
Milton.  
When cautious did diffuse,  
Preventing puffs, the terror, and the news;  
Our neighbour princes trembled at their roar.  
Fuller.  
The waters, listening to the trumpet's roar,  
Obey the summons, and forsake the shore.  
Dryden.  
ROARER. *n. f.* [from *roar*.] A noisy brutal man.  
The English roarsers put down all.  
Housh.  
ROARY. *adj.* [better *roxy*; *rores*, Latin.] Dewy.  
On Lebanon his foot he set,  
And shook his wings with roary May dew wet.  
Fairfax.  
To ROAST. *v. a.* [*rufir*, *rotir*, Fr. *ruffen*, Germ. *geroast*, Sax. *roasted*; from *rastrum*, Lat. a grate; to *roast*, being, in its original sense, to broil on a gridiron.]  
1. To dress meat, by turning it round before the fire.  
He *roasteth* not that which he took in hunting.  
Dewey of Pety.  
Roasting and boiling are below the dignity of your office.  
Swift.  
2. To impart dry heat to flesh.  
Here elements have lost their uses,  
Air ripens not, nor earth produces;  
Fire will not *roast*, nor water boil.  
Swift.  
3. To dress at the fire without water.  
In eggs boiled and *roasted*, there is scarce difference to be discerned.  
Bacon.  
4. To heat any thing violently.  
Roasted in wrath and fire,  
He thus exhaled with congregate gore,  
Old Priam seeks.  
Shakespeare.  
ROAST, for *roasted*.  
He lost his *roast* beef stomach, not being able to touch a sirlon.  
Addison.  
And if Dan Congreve judges right,  
Roast beef and ale make Priam fight.  
Prior.  
It warms the cook-maid, not to burn  
The *roast* meat, which it cannot turn.  
Swift.  
To rule the ROAST. To govern; to manage; to preside. It was perhaps origin ally *roist*, which signified a tumult, to direct the populace.  
Where championous ruleth the *roist*,  
There daisie disorder is most.  
Taffet.  
The new made duke, that rules the *roist*.  
Shakespeare.  
Alma flap dath, is all again  
In ev'ry sinew, nerve, and vein;  
Runs here and there, like Hamlet's ghost,  
While every where she rules the *roist*.  
Prior.  
ROB. *n. f.* [I believe Arabick.] Insipidated juice.  
The infusion, being evaporated to a thicker consistence, passeth into a jelly, rob. extract, which contain all the virtues of the infusion.  
Arabian.  
To ROB. *v. a.* [*rubber*, old Fr. *rubbare*, Italian.]  
1. To deprive of any thing by unlawful force, or by secret theft; to plunder.  
To be *robbed*, according to the present use of the word, is to be injured by theft secret or violent; to *rob*, is to take away

# ROB

- by unlawful violence; and to *steal*, is to take away privately.  
Is't not enough to break into my garden,  
And, like a thief, to come to rob my grounds,  
But thou wilt brave me with these sawcy terms?  
Shakespeare.  
Our fins being ripe, there was no preventing of God's justice from reaping that glory in our calamities, which we *robbed* him of in our prosperity.  
King Charles.  
I have not here designed to rob him of any part of that commendation, which he has so justly acquired from the whole author, whose fragments only fall to my portion.  
Dryden.  
The water nymphs lament their empty urns,  
Perotus, *rob'd* of silver Dirce, moans.  
Addison.  
2. To set free; to deprive of something bad. Ironical.  
Our house is still, and thou a merry devil,  
Dull'st rob it of some taste of tediousness.  
Shakespeare.  
3. To take away unlawfully.  
Better be dishon'd of all, than furnish a carriage to rob love from any.  
Shakespeare.  
Procure, that the nourishment may not be *robbed* and drawn away.  
Bacon.  
Nor will I take from any man his due;  
But thus, assuming all, he robs from you.  
Dryden.  
Oh double felonye on things divine,  
To rob the relic, and deface the shrine!  
Dryden.  
ROBBER. *n. f.* [from *rob*.] One that plunders by force, or steals by secret means; a plunderer; a thief.  
The hairs, which thou dost ravish from my chin,  
Will quicken and accuse thee, I'm your host,  
With *robbers* hands, my hospitable favour  
You should not rustle thus.  
Shakespeare.  
Had'st thou not committed  
Notorious murder on those thirty men  
At Micion;  
Then, like a *robber*, strip'd'st them of their robes.  
Milton.  
The *robber* must run, ride, and use all the desperate ways of escape; and probably, after all, his sin betrays him to the gaol, and from thence advances him to the gallows.  
South.  
Bold Prometheus did aspire,  
And stole from heav'n the seeds of fire;  
A train of ills, a ghastly crew,  
The *robber's* blazing tract pursue.  
Dryden.  
Public *robbers* are more criminal than petty and common thieves.  
Davenant.  
ROBBERY. *n. f.* [*roberie*, old Fr. from *rob*.] Theft perpetrated by force or with privacy.  
Thieves for their *robbery* have authority,  
When judges deal themselves.  
Shakespeare.  
A room or robbery  
Shook down my mellow hangings.  
Shakespeare.  
Some more effectual way might be found, for suppressing common thefts and *robberies*.  
Temple.  
ROBE. *n. f.* [*robbe*, Fr. *rubba*, Italian; *rauba*, low Lat.] A gown of state; a dress of dignity.  
Through tatter'd cloaths small ices do appear;  
Robes and sun d'gowns hide all.  
Shakespeare.  
My Nan shall be the queen of all fairs,  
Finely attird in a robe of white.  
Shakespeare.  
The last good king, whom willing Rome obey'd,  
Was the poor offspring of a captive maid;  
Yet he stole robes of empire justly bore,  
Which Romulus, our sacred founder, wore.  
Dryden.  
To ROBE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress pompously; to invest.  
What christian soldier will not be touched with a religious emulation, to see an order of Jesus do such service for enlarging the christian borders; and an order of St. George only to robe, and feast, and perform juries and observances?  
Bacon.  
There in long robes the royal magi stand;  
The sage Chaldeans *rob'd* in white appear'd,  
And Brachmans.  
Pope.  
Robed in loose array the came to bathe.  
Thomson.  
ROSEMARY. *n. f.* [*geranium rupestre*, Latin.] An herb; storkbill.  
Digworth.

# ROO

- ROBERTSMAN. *n. f.* In the old statutes, ROBERTSMAN. a sort of bold and stout robbers or night thieves, said to be so called from Robinhood, a famous robber.  
ROBIN. *n. f.* [*rubecula*, Lat.] A bird so named from his red breast; a red-dock.  
Up a grove did spring, green as in May,  
When April had been moist; upon whose bushes  
The pretty robins, nightingales, and thrushes  
Warbled their notes.  
Suckling.  
The robin-red-breast, till of late had rest,  
And children sacred held a martin's nest.  
Pope.  
ROOBEROUS. *adj.* [*robustus*, Lat.] Made of oak.  
Dut.  
ROBUST. *adj.* [*robustus*, Latin; *robustus*, Fr.]  
1. Strong; sinewy; vigorous; forceful.  
These redundant locks,  
Robustious to no purpose, clustring down,  
Vain monument of strength.  
Milton.  
2. Boisterous; violent; unwieldy.  
The men sympathize with the mastiffs, in robustious and rough coming on.  
Shakespeare.  
It tends me to hear a robustious periwinkle-sped fellow tear a passion to tatters, to very rags, to split the evis of the gowning.  
Shakespeare.  
While I was miming this young robustious fellow, that I'd spark, who was nothing but skin and bone, slapt through my fingers.  
Dryden.  
Rump loving mistress.  
Thomson.  
3. Requiring strength.  
The tenderness of a sprain remains a good while after, and leaves a lasting caution in the man, not to put the part quickly again to any robust employment.  
Locke.  
4. Robustious is now only used in low language, and in a sense of contempt.  
ROBUSTNESS. *n. f.* [from *robust*] Strength; vigour.  
But I may cancer a robustness on my son's limbs, but will he letate his antilethals.  
Arbutnot.  
ROCAMBOLE. *n. f.* See GARLICK.  
Rocamboles is a sort of wild garlick, otherwise called Spanish garlick; the seed is about the leg-nets of ordinary people.  
Mortimer.  
On heck, rocambols, and onions abound with pungent volatile salt.  
Arbutnot.  
ROCHE-ALUM. *n. f.* [*roche*, Fr. a rock.] A purer kind of alum.  
Roche-alum is also good.  
Mortimer.  
ROCHET. *n. f.* [*rochet*, Fr. *rochetum*, from *roccus*, low Latin, a coat.]  
1. A surplice; the white upper garment of the priest officiating.  
What zealous phrenzy and the frantic fear,  
That tunc the *rochet* to such rags as these?  
Ciccardi.  
2. [*rubellio*, Lat.] A fish.  
Sung.  
ROCK. *n. f.* [*roc*, *roche*, Fr. *rocca*, Italian]  
1. A vast mass of stone, fixed in the earth.  
The splitting rocks cow'd in the sinking sands,  
And would not dash me with their ragged sides.  
Shakespeare.  
There be rock herbs; but those are where there is some mould.  
Pope.  
Distilling some of the tincted liquor, all that came over was as limpid and colourless as rock water, and the liquor remaining in the vessel deeply ceruleous.  
Boyle.  
These lesser rocks, or great bulky stones, are they not manifest fragments?  
Parnet.  
Of amber a nodule, invested with a coat, called rock amber.  
Hawland.  
Pigeons or doves are of several sorts; as wood pigeons and rock pigeons.  
Mortimer.  
Ye darksome pines, that o'er yon rocks recline,  
Wave high, and murmur to the hollow wind.  
Pope.  
2. Protecting; defence. A Scriptural loc.

# R O C

Though the rocks of Egypt break under the head of him that leans on them, yet the rock of Israel will be an everlasting stay. *King Charles.*  
[rock, Danish; *rocca*, Italian; *rucca*, Spanish; *spinrock*, Dutch] A distaff held in the hand, from which the wool was spun by twirling a ball below.

A leamed and a mainly foul  
I purpos'd to; that should with even powers,  
The rock, the spindle, and the flaxers controul  
Of destiny, and spin her own free hours. *B. Jonson.*  
On the rock's scanty measure place  
Of flax, and turn the wheel's space. *Dryden.*  
Flow from the rock my flax, and swiftly flow,  
Pursue thy thread, the spindle runs below. *Parnell.*  
To ROCK, *v. a.* [*roquer*, French.]

1. To thake; to move backward and forward.

It, by a quicker rocking of the engine, the  
locks were more swiftly shaken, it would, like  
water, vibrate to and fro. *Boyle.*

The wind was loud; the whist'ring found  
Was dumb; a rising earthquake rock'd the ground.

*Dryden.*  
A living tortoise; being turned upon its back,  
could help itself only by its neck and head, by  
pushing against the ground to rock itself as in a  
cradle, to find out the side towards which the in-  
equality of the ground might more easily permit  
to roll its shell. *Ray.*

2. To move the cradle, in order to procure  
sleep.

Come, take hand with me,  
And rock the ground whereon these sleepers be.

*Shakespeare.*  
Leaning her head upon my breast,  
My panting heart rock'd her asleep.

*Suckling.*  
My bloody resolutions,  
Like sick and froward children,

Were rock'd asleep by reason. *Denham.*  
While his secret soul on Flanders preys,  
He rocks the cradle of the babe of Spain. *Dryden.*

High in his hall, rock'd in a chain of slute,  
The king with his tempestuous council late.

*Dryden.*  
3. To lull; to quiet.

Sleep rock thy brain,  
And never come mischance between us twain!

*Shakespeare.*  
To ROCK, *v. n.* To be violently agitated;  
to reel to and fro.

The rocking town  
Suppl'd its their footsteps, to and fro they reel.

*Philips.*  
Like this rocking of the battlements. *Young.*

ROCK-DOE, *n. f.* A species of deer.

The *rock-doe* breeds chiefly upon the Alps; a  
creature of admirable swiftness; and may probably  
be first mentioned in the book of Job's her horns  
grow up like trees far backward, as to reach over  
her back. *Gru.*

ROCK-AT-RV, *n. f.* A name given impro-  
perly by lapidaries and jewellers to the  
garnet, when it is of a very strong, but  
not deep red, and has a fair cast of the  
blue. *Hill.*

Rock ruby is of a deep red, and the breadth of  
all the kinds. *Woodward.*

ROCK-SALT, *n. f.* Mineral salt.

Two pieces of transparent rock salt; one white,  
the other red. *Woodward.*

ROCKLER, *n. f.* [from *rock*.] One who rocks  
the cradle.

His fellow, who the narrow bed had kept,  
Was weary, and without a rocker slept. *Dryden.*

ROCKET, *n. f.* [*rochetto*, Italian.] An  
artificial firework, being a cylindrical case  
of paper filled with nitre, charcoal, and  
sulphur, which, mounts in the air to a  
considerable height, and there bursts.

Every rocket ended in a constellation, showing  
the air with a shower of silver spangles. *Addison.*

When bonfires blaze, your vagrant works shall rise  
In rockets, till they reach the wondrous skies.

*Garth.*

# R O D

ROCKET, *n. f.* [*eruca*.] A plant. The  
whole plant hath a peculiar fetid smell.

*Miller.*  
Rocket is one of the fallest furniture. *Mortimer.*

ROCKLESS, *adj.* [from *rock*.] Being with-  
out rocks.

A crystal brook  
Is weedless all above, and rockless all below. *Dryden.*

ROCKROSE, *n. f.* [*rock and rose*.] A plant.

ROCKWORK, *n. f.* [*rock and work*.] Stones  
fixed in mortar, in imitation of  
the asperities of rocks. A natural wall  
of rock.

The garden is fenced on the lower end, by a  
natural mound of rockwork. *Addison.*

ROCKY, *adj.* [from *rock*.]

1. Full of rocks.

Val de Compe presenteth her rocky mountains.

*Sauvage.*  
Make the bold prince  
Through the cold north, and rocky regions run.

*Walker.*  
The valleys he refrains  
With rocky mountains. *Dryden.*

Nature lodges her treasures in rocky ground.

*Locke.*  
2. Resembling a rock.

Such destruction to withstand, he oppos'd the  
rocky orb.

Of tented adamant, his ample shield. *Milton.*

Hard; stony; obdurate.

I, like a poor bark, of lily and tackling rest,  
Rush all to pieces on thy rocky holom. *Shakespeare.*

ROD, *n. f.* [*roede*, Dutch.]

1. A long twig.

Some chuse a hazle rod of the same year's shoot,  
and this they bind on to another straight stick of  
any wood, and walking lightly over those places,  
where they suspect the bowels of the earth to be  
enriched with metals, the wand will, by bowing  
towards it, discover it. *Boyle.*

2. A kind of sceptre.

Sh' had all the royal makings of a queen;  
As holy oil, Edward Confessor's crown,  
The rod and bird of peace. *Shakespeare.*

The pastoral herd of Hermes, or his opiate rod.

*Milton.*  
O gentle sleep, I cry'd,  
Why is thy gift to me alone deny'd?

Mildest of beings, friend to every clime,  
Where lies my error, what has been my crime?

Beasts, birds, and cattle feel thy balm; my rod;  
The drowsy mountains wave, and seem to nod;  
The torrents cease to chide, the seas to roar,  
And the built waves recline upon the shore.

*Haste.*  
3. Any thing long and slender.

Let the shepherd  
Increase his tackle, and his rod rot. *Gay.*

Hail, ye Cylops, with your forked rods,  
This rebel love has won all the gods,  
And every hour by love is made,  
Some heaven defying Enclade. *Granville.*

4. An instrument for measuring.

Demetrius was a measuring rod for taking the  
dimensions of buildings, and lignted the same thing  
as peris, taken as a measure of length. *Arbuthnot.*

5. An instrument of correction, made of  
twigs tied together.

If he be but care to tickle silly rogues, he may  
punish him with stocks; but if he be found again  
for loitering, he may scourge him with whips or  
rods. *Spenser.*

I am whipt and scourg'd with rods,  
Nettled, and stung with pincurs, when I hear  
Of oloughbrooke. *Shakespeare.*

In this condition the rod of God hath a voice to  
be heard, and he, whose office it is, ought now to  
expound to the sick man the particular meaning of  
the voice. *Hammond.*

Grant me and my people the benefit of thy  
chastisements; that thy rod, as well as thy staff,  
may comfort us. *King Charles.*

They trembling learn to throw the fatal dart,  
And under rods of rough centurions smart.

*Dryden.*  
As soon as that sentence is executed, these rods,

# R O G

these instruments of divine discipline, are thrown  
into the fire. *Matthew 3.*

A wre's a feather, and a chief a rod;  
An honest man's the noblest work of God. *Pope.*

RODE, *The pret. of ride.*

He in paternal glory rode. *Milton.*

RODOMONTADE, *n. f.* [from a boastful  
boisterous hero of Ariosto, called *Rodo-  
monte*; *rodomontade*, French.] An empty  
noisy bluster or boast; a rant.

He only forces to be sport for his company;  
for in these gamestome days men will give him  
blats, which may put him upon his *rodomontades*.

*Government of the Tongue.*  
The liberties of painting have no other model  
but a *rodomontade* genius, and very irregular,  
which violently hurries them away. *Dryden.*

He talks extravagantly in his passion, but if I  
would quote a hundred passages in Ben Jonson's  
Cethagus, I could shew that the *rodomontades* of  
Almanzor are neither so rational nor impossible,  
for Cethagus tries to destroy nature. *Dryden.*

To RODOMONTADE, *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
To brag thronomically; to boast like  
Rodomonte.

ROE, *n. f.* [*na*, *na-beon*, Saxon.]

1. A species of deer, yet found in the  
Highlands of Scotland.

He would him muck  
The roe bucks in their flight to overtake. *Spenser.*

Thy greyhounds are swifter than the roe.

*Shakespeare.*  
They were as swift as the roes upon the moun-  
tains. *Chronic es.*

Procure me a 'Preglodyte footman, who can  
catch a roe at his full speed. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. The female of the hart.

Run like a roe or hart upon  
The lonely hills of Bitherton. *Sandys.*

ROE, *n. f.* [properly *roan* or *rone*; *raun*,  
Danish; *rogen*, German.] The eggs of  
fish.

Here comes Romeo  
Without his roe, like a dried herring. *Shakespeare.*

ROGA'TION, *n. f.* [*rogation*, French; from  
*rogo*, Latin.] Latany; supplication.

He partictich the rogations of honies before in  
u, and addeth unto them that which the present  
necessity required. *Hooker.*

Supplications, with this solemnity for appeasing  
of God's wrath, were of the Greek church termed  
*honies*, and *rogations* of the Latin. *Taylor.*

ROGATION-WEEK, *n. f.* The second week  
before Whitsunday; thus called from three  
fasts observed therein, the Monday, Tues-  
day, and Wednesday, called rogation  
days, because of the extraordinary prayers  
and processions then made for the fruits  
of the earth, or as a preparation for the  
devotion of Holy Thursday. *Dier.*

ROGUE, *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. A wandering beggar; a vagrant; a vagu-  
bond.

For fear lest we, like rogues, should be reputed,  
And for ear marked heads abroad be bruted.

*Spenser.*  
The Geniff and the marshal may do the more  
good, and more terrify the idle rogue. *Spenser.*

The train of people and wicked condemned  
men spoiled the plantation, for they will ever live  
like rogues, and not fall to work, but be lazy and slo-  
thful. *Deacon.*

The troops are all scattered, and the comman-  
ders very poor rogues. *Shakespeare.*

2. A knave; a dishonest fellow; a villain;  
a thief.

Thou wilt me like a rogue and a villain.

*Shakespeare.*  
A rogue upon the highway may have an arm  
and take on a man's head as cleave as the  
executioner; but then there is a vast disparity, when  
one action a murderer and the other justice. *South.*

He call rogue and thief from the garret,  
He means you no more mischief than a parrot.

*Dryden.*

The *rogue* and *fool* by fits is fair and wise,  
And ev'n the best, by fits, what they despise. *Pope.*

3. A name of slight tenderness and endearment.

I never knew a woman love man so.  
—Alas, poor *rogue*, I think indeed she loves. *Shakespeare.*

4. A wag.  
Oh, what a *rogue* and pleasant slave am I! *Shakespeare.*

To *ROGUE*, *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To wander; to play the vagabond.  
If he be but once to taken idly *roguing*, he may punish him with the flocks. *Spenser.*  
He *rogued* away at last, and was lost. *Carver.*

2. To play knavish tricks.

*ROGUE*, *n. f.* [from *rogue*.]

1. The life of a vagabond.  
To live in one land in captivity,  
To run all countries a wild *rogue*. *Donne.*

2. Knavish tricks.  
They will afterwards hardly be drawn to their wretched lewd life in thievery and *rogue*. *Spenser.*  
You *rogue*, here's lime in this sack too; there's nothing but *rogue* to be found in villainous man. *Shakespeare.*

Like the devil did tempt and sway 'em  
To *rogue*, and then betray 'em. *Hudibras.*  
The kid tussled out the *rogue*. *Lyfange.*

'Tis no scandal grown,  
Or debt and *rogue* to quit the town. *Dryden.*  
The *rogue* of alchemy,  
And we the bubbled fools,  
Spent all our present stock in hopes of golden sales. *Swift.*

5. Wagery; arch tricks.  
*ROGUESHIP*, *n. f.* [from *rogue*.] The qualities or performance of a *rogue*.

Say, in what natty cellar under ground,  
Or what church porch, your *rogueship* may be found? *Dryden.*

*ROGUISM*, *adj.* [from *rogue*.]

1. Vagrant; vagabond.  
Though the persons, by whom it is used, be of better note than the former *rogue*; yet the fault is no less worthy of a marshall. *Spenser.*

2. Knavish; fraudulent.  
He gets a thousand thumps and kicks,  
Yet cannot leave his *rogue* tricks. *Swift.*

3. Waggish; wanton; slightly mischievous.  
The most bewitching leer with her eyes, the most *rogue* cast; her cheeks are dimpled when she smiles, and her smiles would tempt an hermit. *Dryden.*

I am pleased to see my tenants pass away a whole evening in playing their innocent tricks; our friend Wimple is as merry as any of them, and there's a thousand *rogue* tricks on these occasions. *Addison.*

Thou'rt used to be playing *rogue* tricks; when his mistress's back was turned, he would roll out his tongue. *Arbutnot.*

*ROGUISLY*, *adv.* [from *rogue*.] Like a *rogue*; knavishly; wantonly.

*ROGUISNESS*, *n. f.* [from *rogue*.] The qualities of a *rogue*.

*ROGUY*, *adj.* [from *rogue*.] Knavish; wanton. A bad word.

A shepherd's boy had gotten a *rogue* trick of crying, A wolf, and tooling the country with false alarms. *Lyfange.*

To *ROLL*, *v. n.* [Of this word the To *ROLL*, *v. n.* most probable etymology is from *ryler*, *flandrick*, a violent man.]

To behave turbulently; to act at discretion; to be at free quarter; to bluster.

I have a *rolling* challenge sent amongst  
The dull and factious nobles on the Greeks,  
Will strike amazement to their drowsy spirits. *Shak.*

Among a crew of *rolling* fellows,  
He'd sit whole evenings at the alehouse. *Swift.*

*ROLL*, or *ROLLER*, *n. f.* [from the

verb.] A turbulent, brutal, lawless, blustering fellow.

To *ROLL*, *v. a.* [rouler, Fr. *rollen*, Dutch; from *rotula*, of *roto*, Latin.]

1. To move any thing by volutation, or successive application of the different parts of the surface, to the ground.

Who shall *roll* us away the stone from the door of the sepulchre? *Mark.*

2. To move any thing round upon its axis.

3. To move in a circle.  
To *roll*, and troll the tongue, and *roll* the eye. *Milton.*

4. To produce a periodical revolution.  
Heav'n thou and *roll'd* her motions. *Milton.*

5. To wrap round upon itself.

6. To enwrap; to involve in bandage.  
By this *rolling*, parts are kept from joining together. *Weyman.*

7. To form by rolling into round masses.  
Grind red-lead, or any other colour with strong work, and to *roll* them up into long rolls like pencils. *Peacoham.*

8. To pour in a stream or waves.  
A small Euphrates through the piece is *roll'd*,  
And little eagles wave their wings in gold. *Pope.*

To *ROLL*, *v. n.*

1. To be moved by the successive application of all parts of the surface to a plane: as a cylinder.  
Fire must *roll* the sky,  
And wheel on the earth, devouring where it *rolls*. *Milton.*

Reports, like snow-balls, gather still the farther they *roll*. *Government of the Tongue.*  
I'm pleas'd with my own work, Jove was not more.

With infant nature, when his spacious hand  
Had rounded this huge ball of earth and seas,  
To give it the first push, and see it *roll*  
Along the vast abyss. *Dryden.*

2. To run on wheels.  
He next essays to walk, but downward press'd,  
On four feet imitates his brother beast;  
By slow degrees he gathers from the ground  
His legs, and to the *rolling* chair is bound. *Dryden.*

3. To perform a periodical revolution.  
Thus the year *rolls* with itself again. *Dryden.*  
When thirty *rolling* years have run their race. *Druid.*

4. To move with the surface variously directed.  
Thou, light,  
Revisit not these eyes, which *roll* in vain,  
To find the piercing ray, and find no dawn. *Milton.*

A loar is chaf'd, his nostrils flames expire,  
And his red eye-balls *roll* with living fire. *Dryden.*

5. To float in rough water.  
Twice ten tempestuous nights I *roll'd*, resign'd  
To roaring billows and the warring wind. *Pope.*

6. To move as waves or volumes of water.  
Wave *rolling* after wave in torrent rapture  
Our nation is too great to be ruined by any but itself; and if the number and weight of it *roll* one way upon the greatest changes that can happen, yet England will be safe. *Temple.*

Till the huge surge *roll'd* off, then backward sweep  
The reluctant tides, and plunge into the deep. *Pope.*

Storms beat, and *rolls* the main;  
Oh beat those storms, and *roll* the seas in vain! *Pope.*

7. To fluctuate; to move tumultuously.  
Here tell me, if thou dar'st, my conscious soul,  
What different sorrows did within thee *roll*. *Prior.*

The thoughts, which *roll* within my ravish'd breast,  
To me, no fiercer, th' inspiring gods suggest. *Pope.*

In her sad breast the prince's fortunes *roll*,  
And hope and doubt alternate seize her soul. *Pope.*

8. To revolve on an axis.  
He fashion'd those harmonious spheres that *roll*  
In restless gyres about the Arctic pole. *Sandys.*

9. To be moved with violence.

By thousands, angel on archangel *roll'd*. *Milton.*

*ROLL*, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of rolling; the state of being rolled.

2. The thing rolling.  
Listening *scutes* hung upon thy tongue,  
Devolving through the maze of eloquence  
A *roll* of periods sweeter than her tongue. *Thomson.*

3. [rouleau, Fr.] Mass made round.  
Large *rolls* of fat about his shoulders clung,  
And from his neck the double dewlap hung. *Addison.*

To keep ants from trees, encompass the tree  
four fingers breadth with a circle or *roll* of wool  
neatly plucked. *Mortimer.*

4. Writing rolled upon itself; a volume.  
Duty angels spread  
The *rolling* roll, recording what we said. *Prior.*

5. A round body rolled along; a cylinder.  
Where land is clotty, and a shower of rain comes  
that soaks through, use a *roll* to break the clots. *Mortimer.*

6. [rotulus, Lat.] Publick writing.  
Cromwell is made master  
Of the *rolls*, and the king's secretary. *Shakespeare.*

Darius made a decree, and search was made  
in the house of the *rolls*, where the treasures were  
laid up. *Luc.*

The *rolls* of parliament, the entry of the  
petitions, answers, and transactions in parliament  
are extant. *Hale.*

7. A register; a catalogue.  
Heads only cannot discern beauty; and let them  
be in the *roll* of beauties that do not honour it. *Sidney.*

These signs have mark'd me extraordinary,  
And all the confessions of my life do show,  
I am not in the *roll* of common men. *Shakespeare.*

The *roll* and list of that army doth remain. *Darius.*

Of that short *roll* of friends writ in my heart,  
There's none, that sometimes greet us in *roll*. *Dover.*

'Tis a mathematical demonstration, that the  
twenty-four letters admit of to many changes  
their order, and make such a long *roll* of differently  
ranged alphabets, not two of which are alike, that  
they could not all be exhausted, though a million  
of writers should each write above a thousand  
alphabets a-day, for the space of a million  
millions of years. *Robinson.*

8. Chronicle.  
Plente thy pride, and fear the herald's *roll*,  
Where thou shalt find thy famous pedigree. *Dryden.*

His chamber roll was hang'd about with *rolls*  
And old records, from such art no time deriv'd. *Spenser.*

The eye of time beholds no name  
So blest as thine, in all the *rolls* of fame. *Pope.*

9. [role, French.] Part; office. Not in  
use.

In human society, every man has his *roll* and  
station assign'd him. *Leffing.*

*ROLLER*, *n. f.* [rouleau, Fr. from *roll*.]

1. Anything turning on its own axis, as a  
heavy stone to level walks.

When a man tumbles a *roller* down a hill, the  
man is the violent enforcer of the first motion, but  
when it is once tumbling, the property of the thing  
itself continues it. *Hemans.*

The long slender worms, that breed between  
flax and flax in the sile of Ormuz and in India,  
generally twisted out upon sticks or *rollers*. *Roe.*

They make the fling of the pole horizontal  
wards the lathe, conveying and guiding the *roll*  
from the pole to the work, by throwing it over a  
*roller*. *Mason.*

Lady Charlotte, like a *roller*,  
Sits mounted on the garden *roller*. *Swift.*

2. Bandage; fillet.  
Fasten not your *roller* by tying a knot, lest you  
hurt your patient. *Weyman.*

Bandage being chiefly to maintain the due  
situation of a dressing, surgeons always use a  
*roller* with that view. *Sharp.*

*ROLLING-PIN*, *n. f.* [rolling and pin.]

A round piece of wood tapering at each  
end, with which paste is moulded.

# ROM

The pin should be as thick as a rollingpin.

Wylman.

**ROLLING-PRESS.** *n. f.* A cylinder rolling upon another cylinder, by which engravers print their plates upon paper.

**ROLLYPOOLY.** *n. f.* A sort of game, in which, when a ball rolls into a certain place, it wins. A corruption of *roll ball into the pool*.

Let us have some diversion; what d'ye think of *rollypolly* or a country dance?

Archibald.

**ROMAGE.** *n. f.* [*romage*, Fr.] A tumult; a bustle; an active and tumultuous search for any thing. It is commonly written *ROMAGE*, which fee.

This is the main motive  
Of this postulate, and *romage* in the land.

Shakespeare.

**ROMANCE.** *n. f.* [*roman*, Fr. *romanza*, Italian.]

1. A military fable of the middle ages; a tale of wild adventures in war and love.

What refounds

In fable or romance of Uther's son.  
A brave romance who would exactly frame,  
Fen brings his knight from some immortal dome.

Walter.

Some romances entertain the genius; and strengthen it by the noble ideas which they give of courage; but they corrupt the truth of history.

Plutarch.

2. A lie; a fiction. In common speech.

A tale of romance and lies,  
Faint tears and real perjuries,  
Where fighs and looks are bought and sold,  
And love is made but to be told.

Prior.

To **ROMANCE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie; to forge.

Panela.

**ROMANCE.** *n. f.* [from *romance*.] A lie; a forger of tales.

The allusion of the daw extends to all impostors, romancers, and romancers.

Let's change.

Shall we, cries one, permit  
A backward romancer, and his bantering wit?

Tate.

To **ROMANIZE.** *v. a.* [from *roman*, Fr.] To latinize; to fill with modes of the Roman speech.

He did too much *romanize* our tongue, leaving us words, he translated, almost as much Latin as he found them.

Dryden.

**ROMANTICK.** *adj.* [from *romance*.]

1. Resembling the tales of romances; wild.

Philosophers have maintained opinions, more absurd than any of the most fabulous poets or romances writers.

Kear.

Test for the good of one's country a party of men have represented as chimerical and *romantick*.

Addison.

2. Improbable; false.

3. Lancelid; full of wild scenery.

The dim umbrage, o'er the falling stream,

Thompson.

**ROMAN.** *adj.* [from *Rome*.] Popish.

Bills or letters of election only serve in the *Roman* countries.

Aylmer.

**ROMP.** *n. f.*

1. A rude, awkward, boisterous, untaught girl.

She was in the due mean between one of your stiffed courtly pieces of formality, and your romps that have no regard to the common rules of civility.

Archibald.

2. Rough rude play.

Romp, loving mis

I should about in gallantry robust.

Thompson.

To **ROMP.** *v. n.* To play rudely, noisily, and boisterously.

Vol. II.

# ROO

In the kitchen, as in your proper element, you can laugh, squall, and romp in full security.

Swift.

Men presume on the liberties taken in romping.

Clarissa.

**RONDEAU.** *n. f.* A kind of ancient poetry, commonly consisting of thirteen verses; of which eight have one rhyme and five another: it is divided into three couplets, and at the end of the second and third, the beginning of the *rondeau* is repeated in an equivocal sense, if possible.

Treasure.

**RONDELE.** *n. f.* [from *round*.] A round maul.

Certain *rondels* given in arms, have their metres according to their several colours.

Trachon.

**RO'NDLE.** *n. f.* [*rognon*, Fr. the lumps, I know not certainly the meaning of this word.] A fat bulky woman.

Give me, quoth I:

About thee watch the rump-fed *rognon* cries.

Shel.

**ROST.** *n. f.* An annual tinted in the growth; commonly pronounced *rust*.

My rugged *rosts* all silver and flake;  
As those high towers in an earthquake shake;  
They wail in the wind, wag their wriggle tails,  
Perk as a peacock, but no night it avails.

Spenser.

**ROUN.** *n. f.* [from *rod*.]

1. The fourth part of an acre in square measure, or one thousand two hundred and ten square yards.

I've often wish'd that I had clear,  
For life, six hundred pounds a year,  
A terrace-walk, and half a *rood*.

Swift.

Of land, set out to plant a wood.

No lately lurch tree there expands a shade.

Harte.

O'er half *rood* of Lardian glade.

2. A pole; a measure of sixteen feet and a half in long measure.

Sutton.

With head uplift 'bove the wave, his other parts  
Prone on the flood, extended long and large,  
Lay floating many a *rood*.

Milton.

For stone fences in the north, they dig the stones  
for eighteen pence a *rood*, and make the walls for  
the same price, reckoning twenty-one foot to the  
*rood* or pole.

Mattimes.

3. [pode, Sax.] The cross; sometimes an image of a saint.

By the holy *rood*,

I do not like the few several councils.

Shakespeare.

**ROODLOFT.** *n. f.* [*rood* and *loft*.] A gallery in the church on which reliques or images were set to view.

**ROOF.** *n. f.* [prip, Saxon. In the plural *Sidney* has *rooves*; now obsolete.]

1. The cover of a house.

Her shoulders be like two white doves,

Perching within like to royal *rooves*.

Silvan.

Return to her, and my men dismiss'd:

No, rather I abjure all *roofs*, and chide

To rage against the emity of the air.

Shakespeare.

2. The house in general.

I'll tell it freely true,

If time, and food, and wine enough accrue

Within your *roofs* to us; that freely we

May sit and banquet.

Chapman.

3. The vault; the inside of the arch that covers a building.

From the magnanimity of the Jews, in cases of most extreme hazard, those strange and unwieldy

revelations have grown, which, for all circumstances, no people under the *roof* of heaven did ever match.

Hosier.

The dust  
Should have ascended to the *roof* of heav'n,

Rais'd by your populous troops.

Shakespeare.

In thy face, the dusty spoils among,

High on the burn'd *roof*, my banner shall be hung.

Dryden.

4. The palate; the upper part of the mouth.

# ROO

Swearing till my very *roof* was dry

With oaths of love.

Shakespeare.

My very lips might freeze to my teeth, my tongue to the *roof* of my mouth, ere I should die by a fire.

Shakespeare.

Some fishes have rows of teeth in the *roofs* of their mouths; as pikes, salmon, and trout.

Bacon.

To **ROOF.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a roof.

He enter'd from the shade

High *roof*, and walks beneath, and alleys brown.

Milton.

Large foundations may be safely laid;

Or houses *roof'd*, it hardly planets aid.

I have not seen the remains of any *Roman* buildings, that have not been *roof'd* with vaults or arches.

Addison.

2. To enclose in a house.

Here had we now our country's honour *roof'd*,  
Were the grac'd person of our banquet present.

Shakespeare.

**ROO'Y.** *adj.* [from *roof*.] Having roots.

Snakes,

Whether to *roo'y* homes they repair,

Or find themselves abroad in open air,

In all abodes of pettifogging kind

To sleep.

Dryden.

**ROOK.** *n. f.* [prip, Sax.]

1. A bird resembling a crow: it feeds not on carrion, but grain.

Angels, that understood relations, have,

By magpies, and by choughs, and *rooks*, brought forth

The secret man of blood.

Shakespeare.

Large flocks of rising *rooks* forsake their food,

And crying seek the shelter of the wood.

The jay, the *rook*, the daw

All the full concert.

Thomson.

2. [*rocco*, Italian.] A common man at chess.

So have I seen a king on chess,

His *rooks* and knights withdrawn,

His queen and bishops in distress,

Shouting about growls and bells,

With here and there a pawn.

Dryden.

3. A cheat; a trickish rapacious fellow.

I am, like an old *rook*, who is ruined by gaming,

forced to live on the good fortune of the pushing

young men.

Wycherley.

To **ROOK.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rob; to cheat.

They *rook'd* upon us with design,

To out reform and modernize.

Hudibras.

How any one's being put into a mixed herd of

unruly boys, and there learning to *rook* at sports,

fit him for conversation, I do not see.

Locke.

**ROO'ERY.** *n. f.* [from *rook*.] A nursery of rooks.

No lone house in Wales, with a mountain and a

*rookery*, is more contemplative than this court.

Pope.

**ROO'RY.** *adj.* [from *rook*.] Inhabited by rooks.

Light thickens, and the crow

Makes wing to the *rookery* wood.

Shakespeare.

**ROOM.** *n. f.* [prip, Sax. *rooms*, Gothick.]

1. Space; extent of place great or small.

With new wonder, now he views,

To all delight of human sense expos'd

In narrow *rooms*, nature's whole wealth.

If you will have a young man to put his travels

into a little *room*, and in that time gather much,

this he must do.

Bacon.

2. Space or place unoccupied.

The dry land is much too big for its inhabitants;

and that before they shall want *room* by encroaching

and multiplying, there may be new heavens and

a new earth.

Bentley.

3. Way unobstructed.

Make *room*, and let him stand before our face.

Shakespeare.

What train of servants, what extent of field,

shall add the birth, or give him *room* to build?

Cræch.



This paternal regal power, being by divine right, leaves no room for human prudence to place it any where. *Locke.*

#### 4. Place of another; read.

In evils, that cannot be removed without the manifest danger of greater to succeed in their rooms, wisdom of necessity must give place to necessity. *Hooker.*

For better ends our kind Redeemer dy'd,  
Or the fallen angels rooms will be but ill supply'd. *Reformation*

By contributing to the contentment of other men, and rendering them as happy as they in our power, we do God's work, are in his place and room. *Calamus.*

#### 5. Unobstructed opportunity.

When this prince was in her father's court, she was so celebrated, that there was no prince in the empire, who had room for such an alliance, that was not ambitious of gaining her into his family. *Addison.*

It puts us upon in eager a pursuit of the advantages of life, so leaves no room to reflect on the great author of them. *Atterbury.*

#### 6. Possible admission; possible mode.

Will you not look with pity on me?  
Is there no hope? is there no room for pardon? *A. Philips.*

#### 7. An apartment in a house; so much of a house as is enclosed within partitions.

I found the prince in the next room,  
Walking with kindly tears his gentle cheeks. *Shakespeare.*

If when she appears in the room,  
Thou dost not quake, and art struck dumb;  
Know this,  
Thou lov'st himself;  
And to love true,  
Thou must begin again, and love anew. *Suckling.*

In a prince's court, the only question a man is to ask is, whether it be the custom of the court, or will of the prince, to be uncovered in some rooms and not in others. *Stillingfleet.*

It will afford me a few pleasant rooms, for such a friend as yourself. *Pope.*

#### ROOMAGE, n. f. [from room.] Space; place.

Man, of all sensible creatures, has the fullest brain to his proportion, for the lodging of the intellectual faculties: it must be a stout character of hope, when there is good store of room, care and receipt, where those powers are stored. *Hutton.*

#### ROOMINESS, n. f. [from roomy.] Space; quantity of extent.

ROOMY, adj. [from room.] Spacious; wide; large.

With roomy decks, her guns of mighty strength,  
Deep in her draught, and wake in her length. *Dryden.*

This sort of number is more roomy, the thought can turn itself with greater ease in a larger compass. *Dryden.*

#### ROOST, n. f. [from roost, Sax.]

1. That on which a bird sits to sleep.

Sooner than the nestling beil was rung,  
He clapt his wings upon his roost, and sung. *Dryden.*

#### 2. The act of sleeping.

A fox spied out a cock at roost upon a tree. *P. de la Roche.*

Large and strong muscles move the wings, and support the body at roost. *Darwin.*

#### TO ROOST, v. n. [roosten, Dutch, of the same etymology with rest.]

1. To sleep as a bird.

The cock roosted at night upon the boughs. *L'Esperance.*

#### 2. To lodge. In burlesque.

#### ROOY, n. f. [röy, Swedish; rooy, Dan.]

1. That part of the plant which rests in the ground, and supplies the stems with nourishment.

The layers will in a month strike root, being planted in a light loamy earth. *Fuchs.*

When you would have many new roots of fruit

trees, take a low tree, and bow it, and lay all his branches flat upon the ground, and cast earth upon them, and every twig will take root. *Bacon.*

A flow'r in meadow ground, smell'd call'd;  
And from one root thy rising stem bellows  
A wood of leaves. *Dryden.*

In October, the hops will settle and strike root against spring. *Mortimer.*

#### 2. The bottom; the lower part.

Deep to the roots of hell the gather'd branch  
They latten'd. *Milton.*

Their subterranean vaults would be found especially about the roots of the mountains. *Burnet.*

#### 3. A plant, of which the root is efficient.

Those plants, whose roots are eaten, are carrots, turnips, and radishes. *Watts.*

Nor were the cold-works wanting, nor the root,  
Who's after-ages call Hybernian trout. *Harte.*

#### 4. The original; the first cause.

The love of money is the root of all evil, is a truth universally agreed in. *Temple.*

#### 5. The first ancestor.

It was said,  
That myself should be the root, and father  
Of many kings. *Shakespeare.*

Why did my parents send me to the schools,  
That I with knowledge might enrich my mind?  
Sure the desire to know did make men fools,  
And did corrupt the root of all mankind. *Daniel.*

Whence,  
But from the author of all ill, could spring  
So deep a malice, to contemn the race  
Of mankind in one root. *Milton.*

They were the roots, out of which spring two distinct people, under two distinct governments. *Locke.*

6. Fixed residence.

7. Impression; durable effect.

Having this way ensed the church, as they thought, of superstition, they went on till they had plucked up even those things also, which had taken a great deal stronger and deeper root. *Hooker.*

That love took deepest root, which first did grow. *Dryden.*

#### TO ROOT, v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To fix the root; to strike far into the earth.

Her fallow lens  
The dunel, hemlock, and rank sanctuary  
Doth root upon. *Shakespeare.*

Underneath the grove of fycamour,  
That welward look'd, did I see your son. *Shakespeare.*

The multiplying brood of the ungodly shall not take deep rooting from barked ships, nor lay any fast foundation. *Hopkins.*

After a year's rooting, then shaking doth the tree good, by loosening of the earth. *Bacon.*

The colder must be proportioned to the soil, because, in deep grounds, the weeds root the deeper. *Mortimer.*

2. To turn up earth: as, the hog roots the garden.

3. To sink deep.

If any irregularity chanced to intervene, and came into apprehensions, he gave them not leave to root and taken by concealment. *Felt.*

TO ROOT, v. a.

1. To fix deep in the earth.

When ocean, sun, and earth at once engage,  
And roots to torrents fly before their rage,  
At once the clashing clouds to battle move. *Dryden.*

Where th' impetuous torrent rushing down,  
Huge craggy stones, and rooted trees had thrown,  
They left their counters. *Dryden.*

2. To impress deeply.

The great important end that God designs it for, the government of mankind, faithfully shew the necessity of its being rooted deeply in the heart, and put beyond the danger of being torn up by any ordinary violence. *South.*

They have so rooted themselves in the opinions of their party, that they cannot hear an objection with patience. *Watts.*

3. To turn up out of the ground; to eradicate; to extirpate: with a particle, as out or up.

He's a rank weed,  
And we must root him out. *Shakespeare.*

Soon shall we drive back Alcibiades,  
Who, like a boar too savage, doth root up  
His country's peace. *Shakespeare.*

The Egyptians think it fit to root up or to bite their locks or onions, which they serve with holy rite. *Raleigh.*

Root up wild olives from thy labour'd lands. *Dryden.*

The royal husbandman appear'd,  
And plough'd, and sow'd, and till'd;  
The thorns he rooted out, the rubbish clear'd,  
And blest th' obedient field. *Dryden.*

4. To destroy; to banish: with particles, Not to destroy, but root them out of heaven. *Milton.*

In vain we plant, we build, our flots increase,  
If confidence roots up all our inward peace. *Granville.*

ROOTED, adj. [from root.] Fixed, deep, radical.

Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow,  
Raze out the written troubles of the brain.

The danger is great to them, who, on a weak foundation, do yet stand firmly rooted, and grounded in the love of Christ. *Hummel.*

You always joined a violent desire of perpetually changing places with a rooted lameness. *Swift.*

ROOTEDLY, adv. [from rooted.] Deeply, strongly.

They all do hate him as rootedly as I. *Shakespeare.*

ROOTY, adj. [from root.] Full of roots.

ROPE, n. f. [nap, Saxon; roep, rope, Dutch.]

1. A cord; a string; a balter; a cable; a halter.

Thou drunken slave, I sent thee for a rope,  
And told thee to what purpose. *Shakespeare.*

An anchor let down by a rope, maketh a stout and yet the rope is no solid body, whereby we found can stand. *Bacon.*

Who would not guess there might be ropes, The fear of gallies and ropes  
Before their eyes, might reconcile  
Their animosities a while. *Harlowe.*

Hang yourself up in a true rope, that there may appear no trick in it. *Arbutnot.*

2. Any row of things depending: as, a rope of unions.

I cannot but confess myself mightily surpris'd that, in a book, which was to provide channels to mankind, I should find nothing but a rope of sand. *Swift.*

TO ROPE, v. n. [from the noun] To draw out into viscidities; to constrict into glutinous filaments.

Such foxes partly follow the touch of another body, and partly stick to themselves: and then rope, and draw themselves in threads; as pebbles, and the stone. *Locke.*

In this true vessel place the earth accur'd,  
But fill'd brimful with wholesome water fish,  
Then run it through, the drops will rope around. *Dryden.*

ROPE-DANCER, n. f. [rope and dancer.]

An artist who dances on a rope.

Salvator, amongst publick shows, mention'd the Petronium; probably derived from the Greek *petronion*, to fly, and may refer to such kind's rope-dancers. *Watts.*

So thus, posted on the highest of the two firm mountains, the people regarded with terror, as they sat upon a daring rope-dancer, whom they expected to fall every moment. *Arbutnot.*

Nic bounced up with a spring equal to that of one of your nimble tumblers or rope-dancers, and fell foul upon John Bull, to snatch the cudgel out of his hand. *Arbutnot.*

ROPE-MAKER, or ROPER, n. f. [rope and maker.] One who makes ropes to sell.

# ROS

The ropemaker bear me witness,  
That I was sent for nothing but a rope. *Shakespeare.*  
**ROPEY.** *n. f.* [from *rope*.] - Rogue's  
tricks. See **ROPE-TRICK**.

What saucy merchant was this, that was so full  
of his ropery? *Shakespeare.*

**ROPE-TRICK.** *n. f.* [*rope* and *trick*.] - Probably  
rogue's tricks; tricks that deserve  
the halter.

She may perhaps call him half a score knaves,  
or to an' he begun once, he'll rail in his ro-  
pe-tricks. *Shakespeare.*

**ROPE-TRICK.** *n. f.* [from *ropy*.] Viscosity;  
glutinousness.

**ROPEY.** *adj.* [from *rope*.] Viscous; tena-  
cious; glutinous.

Ask for what price thy venal tongue was sold;  
Tough, wither'd truffles, *ropy* wine, a dish  
Of rotten herrings, or stale stinking fish. *Dryden.*

Thy muddy beverage to serene, and drive  
Precipitant the halter *ropy* lies. *Philips.*

The contents separated from it are sometimes  
*ropy*, and sometimes only a grey and mealy, light  
substance. *Blackmore.*

**ROQUELAURE.** *n. f.* [French.] A cloak  
for men.

Within the *roque-laure's* clasp thy hands are pent.  
*Gay.*

**ROREATION.** *n. f.* [*roris*, Latin.] A falling  
of dew.

**RORID.** [*voridus*, Latin.] Dewy.

A vehicle conveys it through less accessible  
cavities into the liver, from thence into the veins,  
and from a *roid* substance through the capillary  
arteries. *Housser.*

**ROREPROUS.** *adj.* [*ros* and *fero*, Latin.]  
Producing dew.

**RORELUENT.** *adj.* [*ros* and *luo*, Latin.]  
Flowing with dew.

**ROSEMARY.** *n. f.* [*rosarium*, Lat.] A bunch  
of heads, on which the Romanists num-  
ber their prayers.

No *rosary* this votive's needs,  
Her very syllables are beads. *Cleveland.*  
Every day propound to yourself a *rosary* or a  
chaplet of good works, to present to God at night.  
*Taylor.*

**ROSCID.** *adj.* [*rosidus*, Latin.] Dewy;  
abounding with dew; consisting of dew.

Wine is to be forborn in confusions, for the  
spirits of wine prey upon the *rosid* juice of the  
body. *Bacon.*

The ends of rainbows fall more upon one kind of  
earth than upon another; for that earth is most  
rosid. *Bacon.*

**ROSE.** *n. f.* [*rose*, Fr. *rosa*, Latin.] A  
flower.

The flower of the *rose* is composed of several  
leaves, which are placed circularly and expand in  
a beautiful order, whose leafy flower cup afterward  
becomes a roundish or oblong fleshy fruit inclosing  
several angular hairy seeds; to which may be  
added, it is a weak pithy shrub, for the most part  
beset with prickles, and hath painted leaves; the  
species are, 1. The wild briar, *dog rose*, or *heptaria*.  
2. Wild briar or *dog rose*, with large prickly leaves.  
3. The greater English *rose* or *be-hearing rose*. 4. The  
dwarf wild *Burnet-leaved rose*. 5. The dwarf wild  
*Burnet-leaved rose*, with variegated leaves. 6. The  
fringed Scotch *rose*. 7. The sweet briar or *eglantine*.  
8. Sweet briar, with a double flower. All  
the other sorts of *roses* are originally of foreign  
growth, but are hardy enough to endure the cold  
of our climate in the open air, and produce beau-  
tiful and fragrant flowers. *Miller.*

Make use of thy last hours, reason the slaves  
For tubs and baths, bring down the *rose* cheek'd  
youth. *Shakespeare.*

To th' tub talk and the dirt. *Shakespeare.*

Patience, thou young and *rose* lipp'd cherubin.  
*Shakespeare.*

Here without thorn the *rose*. *Milton.*

This way of procuring autumnal *roses* will, in

# ROS

most *rose* bushes, fail; in some good bearers, it will  
succeed. *Boyle.*

For her th' unfading *rose* of Eden blooms. *Pope.*  
To speak under the *Rose*. To speak any  
thing with safety, so as not afterward to  
be discovered.

By defining a terrace to words spoke under the  
*rose*, we mean, in society and conversation, from the  
ancient custom in synodical meetings, to wear  
chaplets of *roses* about their heads. *Brown.*

**ROSE.** The pret. of *rise*.

Eye *rose* and went forth 'mong her flowers.  
*Milton.*

**ROSEATE.** *adj.* [*rosatus*, Fr. from *rose*.]

1. *Rosey*; full of *roses*.

Teem, ye glads! prepare your *roseate* bow'rs,  
Celestial palaces and ever blooming flow'rs. *Pope.*

2. Blooming, fragrant, purple, as a *rose*.

Her purple has truck her lolly tail  
Ther' about the white mornel,  
Her tail in beauty cold and pale  
Has left the power to wound. *Pope.*

**ROSEY.** *adj.* [from the noun.] Crumpled;  
flashed.

Can you blame her, being a maid yet *rose*d over  
with the virgin crumple in modesty, if she deny  
the appearance of a *rosed* hand boy? *Shakespeare.*

**ROSE-MALLOW.** *n. f.* A plant larger than  
the common mallow. *Miller.*

**ROSEMARY.** *n. f.* [*rosmarinus*, Latin.] A  
verticillate plant. *Miller.*

Bedlam beggars, with roaring voices,  
Strike in their flum'd and mortify'd bare arms  
Pins, wooden pricks, nails, sprigs of *rosemary*;  
And with this horrible object, from low farms,  
Intorce their clarity. *Shakespeare.*

Around their cell  
Set rows of *rosemary* with flowering stem. *Dryden.*

*Rosemary* is small, but a very odoriferous shrub;  
the principal use of it is to perfume chambers, and  
in decoctions for washing. *Mortimer.*

The neighbours  
Follow'd with wistful look the damsel bier,  
Sprig'd *rosemary* the lads and ladies bore. *Gay.*

**ROSE-NOBLE.** *n. f.* An English gold coin,  
in value anciently sixteen shillings.

The foregoing kings coined *rose-nobles* and  
double *rose-nobles*, the great sovereigns with the  
same inscription, *Jesus autem transiens per iordanem*  
*canon ibet.* *Canonic.*

**ROSE-WATER.** *n. f.* [*rose* and *water*.]

Water distilled from *roses*.

Attend him with a silver basin  
Full of *rosewater*. *Shakespeare.*

His drink should be cooling; as fountain water  
with *rosewater* and sugar of *roses*. *W. Mason.*

**ROSEY.** *n. f.* [from *rose*.] A red colour  
for painters.

Good combs with a weak water of gum-hale,  
*rose*, and vermillion, which maketh it a fair  
carnation. *Peacham.*

**ROSEY.** *n. f.* [*roser*, Fr.] A rosebush.

Her yellow golden hair  
Was trimly wavy, and in tresses wrought,  
No other the she on her head did wear,  
But crown'd with a garland of sweet *roses*. *Shakespeare.*

**ROSEY.** *n. f.* [properly *rosin*; *resin*, Fr.  
*resina*, Lat.]

1. Impassified turpentine; a juice of the  
pine.

The b flows from the kindling prow retire,  
Pitch, *rosin*, seaweed on red wings aspire. *Garth.*

2. Any impassified matter of vegetables  
that dissolves in spirit.

Tea contains little of a volatile spirit; its *rosin*  
or fixed oil, which is bitter and astringent, cannot  
be extracted but by rectified spirit. *Arbuthnot.*

To *ROSEY.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rub  
with *rosin*.

Bonzebeus who could sweetly sing,  
Or with the *rosin'd* bow torment the string. *Gay.*

**ROSEY.** *adj.* [from *rosin*.] Resembling

# ROT

*rosin*. The example should perhaps be  
*roselly*. See **ROSEY**.

The best soil is that upon a sandy gravel or  
*rosy* sand. *Temple.*

**ROSSEL.** *n. f.*

A true *rosell* or light land, whether white or black,  
is what they are usually planted in. *Mortimer.*

**ROSSELLY.** *adj.* [from *rosell*.]

In Essex, moory land is thought to be the most  
proper; that which I have observed to be the best  
soil is a *roselly* top, and a brick earthy bottom. *Mortimer.*

**ROSTRATED.** *adj.* [*rostratus*, Latin.] A-  
dorned with beaks of ships.

He brought to Italy an hundred and ten *rostrated*  
galleyes of the fleet of Mithridates. *Arbuthnot.*

**ROSTRUM.** *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. The beak of a bird.

2. The beak of a ship.

3. The leafhold whence orators harangued.

Verulam erected a column in Rome, upon  
whose top was the prow of a ship, in Latin *rostrum*,  
which gave name to the common pleading place in  
Rome, where orations were made, being built of  
the prows of those ships of Antium, which the Ro-  
mans overthrew. *Peacham.*

Myself shall mount the *rostrum* in his favour,  
And drive to gain his pardon from the people. *Addison.*

4. The pipe which conveys the distilling  
liquor into its receiver in the common  
alembicks; also a crooked scissars, which  
the surgeons use in some cases for the  
distillation of wounds. *Quincy.*

**ROSY.** *adj.* [*rosius*, Latin.] Resembling  
a *rose* in bloom, beauty, colour, or fra-  
grance.

When the *rosy* sing'd morning fair,  
Weary of aged Lullian's lullion bed,  
Had sped her purple robe through dewy air. *Spenser.*

A smile that glow'd  
Celestial *rosy* red, love's proper hue. *Milton.*

Fancied blossom! do not flight  
That age, which you may know so soon;  
The *rosy* morn is lightens her light,  
And milder glory to the noon. *Waller.*

As Thebaidum needs the race adorn,  
So *rosy* colour d'Heba is the pride  
Of Lucemon, and of Greece's blade. *Dryden.*

While blooming youth and gay delight  
Sit on the *rosy* cheeks content,  
Thou hast, my dear, undoubted right  
To triumph o'er this *rosy* bed. *Prior.*

To **ROT.** *v. n.* [*rotare*, Sax. *rotten*, Dut.]

To putrid; to lose the cohesion of its  
parts.

A man may rot even here. *Shakespeare.*

From hour to hour we ripe and ripe,  
And then from hour to hour we rot and rot. *Shakespeare.*

Being more nearly exposed to the air and weather,  
the bodies of the animals would suddenly corrupt  
and rot: the bones would likewise all rot in time,  
except those which were secured by the extror-  
dinary strength of their parts. *Woodward.*

To **ROT.** *v. a.* To make putrid; to bring  
to corruption.

No word of those that was cut down alive, but such  
as was *rotted* in stock and root while it grew. *Bacon.*

Flouring And or nicks the southern sphere,  
And rats, with ends is rain, th' mackhold time year. *Dryden.*

**ROT.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A distemper among sheep, in which  
their lungs are wasted.

In an untimely group, the sheep died of the *rot*,  
the twine of the change, and not a goat or duckling  
throve. *Ben Jonson.*

The cattle must first and murrain die. *Milton.*

The wool of Ireland suffers under no defect, the  
country being generally full-stocked with sheep,  
and the soil little subject to other *rots* than of  
hunger. *Temple.*

# ROT

- 1. Putrefaction; putrid decay.**  
*Brandy scarce prevents the sudden rot Of freezing noise, and quick decaying feast. Philips.*  
**ROTARY.** *adj.* [*rota*, Latin.] Whirling as a wheel.  
**ROTATED.** *adj.* [*rotatus*, Lat.] Whirled round.  
**ROTATION.** *n. f.* [*rotation*, French; *rotatio*, Latin.]  
**1.** The act of whirling round like a wheel; the state of being to whirled round; whirl.  
*Of this kind is some disposition of bodies to rotation from east to west, is the main float and refloat of the sea, by consent of the universe as part of the diurnal motion. Put.*  
*By a kind of circulation or rotation, art have their successive invention, perfection, and tradition from one people to another. Hobs.*  
*The axle-trees of chariots take fire by the rapid rotation of the wheels. Newton.*  
*In the passions wild rotation toff, Our spring of action to ourselves is left. Pope.*  
*In fond rotation spread the quitted wing, And thither every feather with desire. Thomson.*  
**2.** Vicissitude of succession.  
**ROTATOR.** *n. f.* [Latin.] That which gives a circular motion.  
*This articulation is strengthened by strong muscles; on the inside by the triceps and the four little rotators. W. Johnson.*  
**ROTE.** *n. f.* [*rote*, old French.]  
**1.** A harp; a lyre. Obsolete.  
*Woe couthe he sing, and playen on a rote. Chaucer.*  
*Worthy of great Phœbus' rote, The triumphs of Phœgean Jove he wrote, That all the gods admir'd his lofty note. Spenser.*  
**2.** [*routine*, Fr.] Words uttered by mere memory without meaning; memory of words without comprehension of the sense.  
*Felt release this song by rote, To each word a warbling note. Shakespeare.*  
*Thy loved did read by rote, and could not spell. Shakespeare.*  
*He rather saith it by rote to himself, than that he can thoroughly believe it. Locke.*  
*All this he undertook by rote, And as occasion serv'd would quote. Haddes.*  
*Learn Aristotle's rules by rote, And at all hazards boldly quote. Swift.*  
**TO ROT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fix in the memory, without informing the understanding.  
*Speak to the people Words rot'd in your tongue, ballads and syllables Of no allowance to your bottom's truth. Shakespeare.*  
**ROTTER.** *n. f.* [*rot* and *gut*.] Bad beer.  
*They overwhelm their punch daily with a kind of that rotter, we with a bitter dreggish small liquor. Harvey.*  
**ROTTER-SAILS.** *n. f.* [a corruption of *redder*.] Among shipwrights, nails with very full heads used for fastening the rudder-irons of ships. *Baile.*  
**ROTTERS.** *adj.* [from *rot*.]  
**1.** Putrid; carious; putrescent.  
*Trust not to rotten cheeks. Shakespeare.*  
*Prosperity begets to mellow, And drops into the rotten mouth of death. Shakspeare.*  
*Oh! she-brooding sin, draw from the earth Rotten humidity; follow thy sister's oth Life is the air. Shakespeare.*  
*For as by must on or excitation; as when a rotten apple is left to another apple that is found, or when dung, which is already putrescent, is added to other bodies. Bacon.*  
*It grows by a steady stub of a tree, and about the roots of rotten trees, and takes his juice from wood putresc'd. Bacon.*  
*Who bails as rotten wood; and feed no more. Reg. als than weeds. Sandys.*  
*They fearwood from the rotten hedges back, And feeds of latent fire from dust provoke. Dryden.*

# ROV

- 1. Not firm; not truly.**  
*Hence, rotten thing, or I shall shake thy bones Out of thy garments. Shakspeare.*  
**3. Not found; not hard.**  
*They were left mottled with dirt and mire, by reason of the deepness of the rotten way. Knolles.*  
**4. Fetid; stinking.**  
*You common city of curs whose breath I hate, As reek o' th' rotten fens. Shakspeare.*  
**ROTTENNESS.** *n. f.* [from *rotten*.] State of being rotten; cariousness; putrefaction.  
*Diseas'd ventures, That play with all inanimates for gold, Which rottenness leads to ruin. Shakspeare.*  
*It is the matter think and be only, it is a certain sign of a rotten ship. W. Johnson.*  
**ROTTUND.** *adj.* [*rotunde*, Fr. *rotundus*, Lat.] Round, circular; spherical.  
*The cross figure of the christian temple is more proper for spacious buildings than the rotund of the heathen; the eye is much better fill'd at first entering the rotund, but such as are built in the form of a cross gives a greater variety. Addison.*  
**ROTTUNDITY.** *adj.* [*rotundus* and *jolum*, Latin.] Having round leaves.  
**ROTTUNDITY.** *n. f.* [*rotunditas*, Latin; *rotundité*, French; from *rotund*.]  
**1.** Roundness; sphericity; circularity.  
*Thou, all-shaking thunder, Strike flat the thick rotundity o' th' world. Shakspeare.*  
*With the rotundity common to the atoms of all fluids, there is some difference in bulk, else all fluids would be alike firweight. Greve.*  
*Who would part with these solid blessings, for the little fantastical pleasantness of a smooth convexity and rotundity of a globe. Bentley.*  
**2. Circularity.**  
*Rotundity is an emblem of eternity, that has neither beginning nor end. Addison.*  
**ROTTUNDO.** *n. f.* [*rotundo*, Ital.] A building formed round both in the inside and outside; such as the pantheon at Rome. *Trevor.*  
**TO ROVE.** *v. n.* [*roffver*, Danish, to range for plunder.] To ramble; to range; to wander.  
*Thou'lt years upon thee, and thou art too full of the wars talents, to go rove with one. Shakspeare.*  
*That's yet unbrus'd. Eadith is thou dropt from his innering skill, With the bare power to bin, have free of will; Yet charge not with thy guilt his boundless love, For who has power to walk, has power to rove. Abbotnot.*  
*If we indulge the frequent rise and rising of passions, we thereby procure an inattentive habit. Watts.*  
*I view'd the effects of that disastrous flame, Which, kindled by the impious queen of love, Consum'd me from my native realm to this Isle. Pope.*  
**TO ROVE.** *v. a.* To wander over.  
*Having the field, I chanc'd A goodly tree far distant to behold, Laden with fruit of mixed colours. Milton.*  
*Clouds, as the town the rove'd, A mortal saviour the saw, the lov'd. Gay.*  
**ROV'ER.** *n. f.* [from *rove*.]  
**1.** A wanderer; a ranger.  
**2.** A sickle inconstant man.  
**3.** A robber; a pirate.  
*This is the case of rovers by land, as some call them in Arabia. Bacon.*  
**4. ROVERS.** Without any particular aim.  
*Nature shoots not at rovers: even inanimates, though they know not their perfection, yet are they not carried on by a blind unguided impetus; but that, which directs them, knows it. Glanville.*  
*Providence never shoots at rovers: there is an arrow that flies by night as well as by day, and God is the person that shoots it. South.*  
*Men of great reading show their talents on the meanest subjects; this is a kind of shooting at rovers. Addison.*

# ROU

- ROUGE.** *n. f.* [*rouge*, Fr.] Red paint.  
**ROUGH.** *adj.* [*hruh*, *hruhge*, Saxon *roww*, Dutch.]  
**1.** Not smooth; rugged; having inequalities on the surface.  
*The fiend O'er hog or sheep, through strait, rough, dense, rare, Pursues his way. Milton.*  
*Were the mountains taken all away, the remaining parts would be more unequal than the rough sea; whereas the face of the earth should resemble that of the calmest sea, if still in the form of its mountains. Burns.*  
**2. Austere to the taste: as, rough wine.**  
**3. Harsh to the ear.**  
*Mist by the numbers judge a poet's song, And smooth or rough with them is right or wrong. Pope.*  
**4. Rugged of temper; inelegant of manners; not soft; coarse; not civil; severe not mild; rude.**  
*A fiend, a fury, pitiless and rough, A wolf; my words, a fellow all in buff. Shakspeare.*  
*Strait with a band of soldiers tall and rough On him he forces. Colley.*  
*The hoary Phœon only was unkind, A curly boobyman rough as seas and wind. Prior.*  
**5. Not gentle; not proceeding by calculation.**  
*He gave not the king time to prosecute the ingenious method, but forced him to a quicker and rougher remedy. Cleland.*  
*Hippocrates seldom mentions the doses of his medicines, which is somewhat surprising, because his purgatives are generally very rough and strong. Arbuthnot.*  
**6. Harsh to the mind; severe.**  
*Kind words prevent a good deal of that perverse nets, which rough and impetuous usage often produces in generous minds. Locke.*  
**7. Hard featured; not delicate.**  
*A copy chain of rheums, a vintage rough, Detour'd, unletter'd, and a skin of buff. Dryden.*  
**8. Not polished; not finished by art, as a rough diamond.**  
**9. Terrible; dreadful.**  
*Before the cloudy van, On the rough edge of battle ere it join'd, Satan advanced. Milton.*  
**10. Rugged; disordered in appearance; coarse.**  
*Rough from the tossing surge Ulysses moves, Urg'd on by want, and recoit from the foam, The brackish noise his manly grace detours. Pope.*  
**11. Tempestuous; stormy; boisterous.**  
*Come what come may, Time and the hour run through the roughest day. Shakspeare.*  
**TO ROUGHCAST.** *v. a.* [*rough* and *cast*.]  
**1.** To mould without nicety or elegance; to form with asperities and inequalities.  
*Nor boddy, nor ghastly negro could Roughen thy figure in a tadder mould. Cleland.*  
**2. To form any thing in its first rudiments.**  
*In ornament too were first practis'd, and this roughcast which poetry was instead of stage plays for one hundred and twenty years. Dryden.*  
**ROUGHCAST.** *n. f.* [*rough* and *cast*.]  
**1.** A rude model; a form in its rudiments.  
*The whole piece seems rather a rude model and roughcast of what I design to do, than a completed work. Deane.*  
**2. A kind of plaster mixed with pebbles, or by some other cause very uneven on the surface.**  
*Some men must present a wall; and let him have some plaster, some, or roughcast about him to signify wall. Shakspeare.*  
**ROUGHCAST.** *n. f.* [*rough* and *draught*.] A draught in its rudiments; a sketch.

# ROU

**My elder brothers came**  
*Rough* draughts of nature, ill design'd and lame;  
 Blown off, like blossoms, never made to bear;  
 Till I came forth, her last labour'd care. *Dryden.*  
**To ROUGH-DRAW.** *v. a.* [*rough and draw.*]  
 To trace coarsely.  
 His victories we scarce could keep in view,  
 Or polish 'em so far, as he *rough-draw'd*. *Dryden.*  
**TO ROUGHEN.** *v. a.* [*from rough*] To  
 make rough.  
 Such difference there is in tongues, that the same  
 figure, which *roughens* one, gives majesty to ano-  
 ther, and that was it which Virgil studied in his  
 verse. *Dryden.*  
 Ah! where must needy poet seek for aid,  
 When dust and ruin at once his countenance?  
 In any coat, when dust contrail'd with rain,  
 Pungent the nap, and leaves a mangled stain. *Swift.*

**TO ROUGHEN.** *v. n.* To grow rough.  
 The broken lambskip.  
 Ascending, roughens into rigid hills. *Thomson.*  
**TO ROUGHEN.** *v. n.* [*rough and hew.*]  
 To give to any thing the first appearance  
 or form.  
 There's a divinity that shapes our ends,  
 Rough-hew them how we will. *Shakespeare.*  
 The whole world, without art and device,  
 Would be but one great wilderness,  
 And mankind but a savage herd;  
 I tell that not one has contriv'd;  
 This does but *roughen* and design,  
 Leaves art to polish and refine. *Hudibras.*

**ROUGHEN.** *particp. a. f.*  
 1. Roughed; unpolished; uncivil; unre-  
 fined.

A *roughen* seaman, being brought before a  
 justice for some misdemeanor, was by him ordered  
 away to prison, and would not stir, saying, it was  
 better to stand where he was, than go to a worse  
 place. *Bacon.*

2. Not yet merely finished.  
 Hope to obtain a *rough* construction of this  
 system of timber and concrete. *Hunt.*

**ROUGHLY.** *adv.* [*from rough*.]

1. With uneven surface; with asperities  
 on the surface.

2. Harshly; uncivilly; rudely.  
 We blame no world there but a long remembrance  
 of error, of the torments of old,  
 To which the damned souls he did behold,  
 But *roughly* him help'd. *Spenser.*

Robinson, and *roughly* sent to prison.  
 The moderate heir of England was this only! *Shakespeare.*

3. Severely; without tenderness.  
 Some friends of vice perused,  
 But the tricks of youth too *roughly* blame. *Dryden.*

4. Anterely to the taste.  
 5. Bottomlessly; tempestuously.

6. Harshly to the ear.  
**ROUGHNESS.** *n. f.* [*from rough*.]

1. Superficial asperity; unevenness of sur-  
 face.  
 The little *roughness* or other inequalities of the  
 leather, and the cavity of the cylinder, now and  
 then put a stop to the delicate or absent of the  
 fact. *Boyle.*

While the deep horrid *roughness* of the wood  
 So as with the gentle climates of the flood. *Denham.*

When the diamond is not only found, but the  
 roughness smooth'd, cut into a form, and set in  
 gold, then we cannot but acknowledge, that it is  
 the effect of art and nature. *Dryden.*

Such a persuasion as this well fixed, will smooth  
 all the *roughness* of the way that leads to happi-  
 ness, and render all the conflicts with our sins  
 pleasing. *Atterbury.*

2. Antereness to the taste.  
 Disrupts to ruin a grateful sharpness, as  
 lemons, or an austere and unconvicted *roughness*,  
 as *Bacon.*

3. Taste of asperity.

A tobacco-pipe broke in my mouth, and the  
 spitting out the pieces left such a delicious *rough-*  
 ness on my tongue, that I champed up the re-  
 maining part. *Spectator.*

4. Harshness to the ear.  
 In the *roughness* of the numbers and cadences of  
 this play, which was so designed, you will see  
 somewhat more mastery than in any of my former  
 tragedies. *Dryden.*

The Swedes, Danes, Germans, and Dutch attend  
 to the pronunciation of our words with ease, be-  
 cause our syllables resemble theirs in *roughness* and  
 firmness of consonants. *Swift.*

5. Ruggedness of temper; coarseness of  
 manners; tendency to rudeness; coar-  
 seness of behaviour and address.

*Roughness* is a needless cause of discontent;  
 severity breeds it, but *roughness* breeds it  
 hate even reports from authority ought to be  
 grave and not taunting. *Bacon.*

When our minds eyes are disengag'd,  
 They quail in both, perplexed and vain;  
 Make *roughness* smooth, and hardness mollify. *Denham.*

*Roughness* of temper is apt to discountenance the  
 timorous or modest. *Addison.*

6. Absence of delicacy.  
 Should feasting and balls once get amongst the  
 customs, their military *roughness* would be quickly  
 lost, then tempers would grow too soft for their  
 climate. *Addison.*

7. Severity; violence of discipline.

8. Violence of operation in medicines.

9. Unpolished or unfinished state.

10. Inelegance of dress or appearance.

11. Tempestuousness; storminess.

12. Coarseness of features.

**ROUGH-FOOTED.** *adj.* [*from rough and*  
*foot.*] Feather-footed.

**ROUGH.** old past. of *reach*. [*commonly*  
 written by *Spenser* *rough*.] Reached.

The moon was a month old, when Adam was no  
 more,  
 And *rough* not to five weeks, when he came to  
 fix his ore. *Shakespeare.*

**TO ROUGHEN.** *v. a.* [*rough and work*.]  
 To work coarsely over without the least  
 nicety.

Thus you must continue, till you have *rough-*  
 ened it all your work from end to end. *Milton.*

**ROUGHEN.** *n. f.* [*from Roughen*.] A  
 town at the foot of the Pyrenees.] See  
 PRY, of which it is a species.

And set as a dunnet thy *roughen* pease. *Tupper.*

**ROUND.** *adj.* [*round*, Fr. *ronde*, Ital. *rotondo*,  
 Lat. *rotundus*, Lat.]

1. Cylindrical.  
 Hollow engines long and *round* thick ran'd. *Milton.*

2. Circular.  
 The queen of night  
 In her increasing honours, both rounder grow,  
 Till full and perfect she appears to show. *Keats.*  
 His pond'rous shield large and *round* behind him. *Milton.*

3. Spherical; orbicular.  
 The centre base of this *round* world. *Milton.*

4. [*rotundus* ore, Lat.] Smooth; without  
 defect in found.

In his days his face is quite *round*, and pleu-  
 rant, and has nothing to batter, so not to good as  
 Juvenal. *Peachment.*

His style, though *round* and comprehensive, was  
 innumerable sometimes parentheticals, and became  
 difficult to vulgar understandings. *Fell.*

5. Whole; not broken.  
 Pliny put a *round* number near the truth, rather  
 than a fraction. *Isidore.*

6. Large; not inconsiderable: this is  
 hardly used but with *sum* or *price*.  
 Three thousand ducats 'tis a *round* sum. *Shakespeare.*

They set a *round* price upon your head. *Addison.*

# ROU

It is not easy to foresee what a *round* sum of money  
 may do among a people, who have tamely suffered  
 the *Francie Compté* to be seized on. *Addison.*  
 She called for a *round* sum out of the privy purse. *Hooker.*

7. Plain; clear; fair; candid; open.  
 Round dealing is the honour of man's nature;  
 and a mixture of falsehood is like alloy in gold and  
 silver, which may make the metal work the better,  
 but it embaleth it. *Bacon.*

8. Quick; brisk.  
 Painting is a long pilgrimage: if we do not ac-  
 tually begin the journey, and travel at a *round*  
 rate, we shall never arrive at the end of it. *Dryden.*

Sir Roger heard them upon a *round* trot; and  
 after pausing, told them, that much might be  
 had on both sides. *Addison.*

9. Plain; free without delicacy or reserve;  
 almost rough.

Let his queen mother all alone intreat him,  
 To shew his griefs, let her be *round* with him. *Shakespeare.*

The knees interposed in a *round* and purely man-  
 ner, not only by way of request and persuasion, but  
 also by way of protestation and defence. *Bacon.*

**ROUNDED.** *n. f.*

1. A circle; a sphere; an orb.  
 The three hither,  
 That I may pour my spirits in thine ear,  
 And chastise with the valour of my tongue  
 All that impedes thee from the golden *round*,  
 Which fate and metaphysical aid doth seem  
 To have crown'd thee without. *Shakespeare.*

2. A circle; a sphere; an orb.  
 The three hither,  
 That I may pour my spirits in thine ear,  
 And chastise with the valour of my tongue  
 All that impedes thee from the golden *round*,  
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 And chastise with the valour of my tongue  
 All that impedes thee from the golden *round*,  
 Which fate and metaphysical aid doth seem  
 To have crown'd thee without. *Shakespeare.*

8. A circle; a sphere; an orb.  
 The three hither,  
 That I may pour my spirits in thine ear,  
 And chastise with the valour of my tongue  
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 And chastise with the valour of my tongue  
 All that impedes thee from the golden *round*,  
 Which fate and metaphysical aid doth seem  
 To have crown'd thee without. *Shakespeare.*

4. A revolution; a course ending at the point where it began.

W. C. that are of paper fire.

Institute the fiery quire.

Who, in their mighty watchful spheres,

Lead in swift rounds the months and years. *Milton.*

No end can to this be found.

'Tis nought but a perpetual fruitless round. *Cowley*

If nothing will please people, unless they be

greater than nature intended, what can they expect.

But the air's round of vexations changes? *J. K. Strange*

How then to drag a wretched life beneath

An endless round of still returning woes.

And all the gnawing pang of vain remorse?

What torment's this? *Smith*

Some preachers, prepared only upon two or

three points, run the same round from one end of

the year to another. *Addison.*

Till by one council's sum of woes oppress'd,

Honour with care, and ignorant of rest,

We find the vital springs relax'd and worn;

Compell'd our common impotence to mourn,

Thus through the round of age, to childhood we

return. *Pope.*

5. Rotation; succession in vicissitude.

Such new Utopians would have a count of go-

vernment, as true the like in the church, in

which every spout becomes uppermost in his turn.

*Holday.*

6. [*ronde*, Fr.] A walk performed by a

guard or officer, to survey a certain dis-

trict.

**ROUND**, *adv.*

1. Every way; on all sides.

The terror of God was upon the cities round

about. *Genesis*

All bounds whatsoever move round; that is, on

all sides, upwards, downwards, forwards, and

backwards. *Bacon*

In darkness and with dangers compass'd round.

*Milton*

2. [*En rond, à la ronde*, Fr.] In a revo-

lution.

At the best 'tis but cunning; and if he can in

his own fancy rate that to the opinion of true wi-

dom, he comes round to practice his devious up-  
on himself. *Government of the Tongue*

3. Circularity.

One that he center'd, and the other turn'd

Round through the vast profundity obscure. *Milton.*

4. Not in a direct line.

If merely to come in, fir, they go out;

The way they take is strangely round about. *Pope.*

**ROUND**, *prep.*

1. On every side of.

To officiate right round this opacous earth. *Milton.*

2. About; circularly about.

He led the horn round

The confines of the bliss Elysian ground. *Dryden.*

3. All over; here and there in.

Round the world we roam,

For'd from our pleasing fields, and native home.

*Dryden*

To **ROUND**, *v. a.* [*rotundo*, Lat. from the

noun.]

1. To surround; to encircle.

Would that th' invisible verge

Of golden metal, that must round my brow,

Were red-hot steel to bore me to the brain. *Shaksp.*

We are much that

As dreamers are much on, and our little life

Is round with a sleep. *Shaksp.*

This dissembler is a flatterer of wit,

The in my cold and his, round his eyes, *Shaksp.*

The vilest cockle gaping on the coast,

That rounds the ample sea. *Prior.*

2. To make spherical, circular, or cylin-

dric.

Worms with many feet, which round themselves

into balls, we breed chiefly under logs of timber.

*Bacon.*

When silver has been lessened in any piece car-

rying the publick stamp, by clipping, wearing, or

rounding, the laws have declared it not to be law-

ful money. *Locke*

With the cleaving-knife and maul split the flint

into a square piece near the size, and with the

draw-knife round off the edges to make it fit for

the lathe. *Mason.*

Can any one tell, how the sun, planets, and

satellites were rounded into their particular spher-

ical orbs? *Cheyne.*

3. To raise to a relief.

The figures on our modern medals are raised and

rounded to a very great perfection. *Addison.*

4. To move about any thing.

To those beyond the polar circle, day

Had unenlighten'd throne, while the low sun,

To recompense his distance, in your light

Had rounded full the horizon, and not known

Or east or west. *Milton*

5. To mould into smoothness.

These accomplishments, applied in the pulpit,

appear by a quaint, terse, forced line, rounded

into periods and evidences, without propriety or

meaning. *Saunders*

To **ROUND**, *v. n.*

1. To grow round in form.

The queen, your mother, rounds space; we shall

Present our services to a fine new prince. *Shaksp.*

2. [*runen*, German; whence *Chaucer* writes

it better *runn*.] To whisper.

Ere came to the supping place, one of Kelen-

der's servants round in his ear; at which he re-

acted. *Saunders*

France,

Whom zeal and charity brought to the field

As God's own soldier, rounded in the ear,

With that same purple changes. *Shaksp.*

They're here with me already; whispering

rounding

Sister is a falsehood; 'tis far gone. *Shaksp.*

There was at dinner, where an ancient lady had

the was but forty, one that sat by rounded him in

the ear, far more out of the question: *Cicero*

unfused, I must believe her, for I heard her say

many times these ten years. *Puison.*

The box rounds the new elect in the ear, with a

piece of secret service that he could do him.

*L'Estrange.*

3. To go round, as a guard.

They keep watch, or nightly rounding walk

*Milton*

**ROUNDED**, *adj.* [This word is used

as an adjective, though it is only an ad-

verb united to a substantive by a collo-

quial licence of language, which ought

not to have been admitted into books.]

1. Ample; extensive.

Those sincerely follow reason, but for want of

having large round, unobscured sense, have not a

full view of all that relates to the question. *Locke.*

2. Indirect; loose.

For phrase is a round, sort way of translating,

invented to help the barren sense, which translators,

overlooking in themselves, have apprehended in

our tongue. *Fellon*

**ROUNDEL**, *n. f.*

**ROUNDELAY**, *n. f.*

1. [*rondelle*, Fr.] A kind of ancient poetry,

which commonly consists of thirteen

verses, of which eight are of one kind

of rhyme and five of another; it is di-

vided into three complets; and at the

end of the second and third, the begin-

ning of the roundel is repeated in an

equivocal sense, if possible. *Trevor.*

Sober, like a roundel never heard I none,

Little lacketh Perigot of the best,

And Willie is not greatly over game,

So were his under songs well addrest. *Spenser.*

To hear thy tunes and roundelays,

Which thou wert wont in wanton lulls to sing,

I more do light than lack an summer day's

White echo made the neighbouring groves to ring.

*Spenser.*

Come now, a roundel and a fairy song. *Shaksp.*

The mutes and graces made festivals; the fawns

satyrs, and symphids did dance their roundelays.

*Boeck.*

They list'ning heard him, while he feech'd the  
grove,  
And loudly sung his roundelay of love,  
But on the sudden stop'd.

2. [*rondelle*, Fr.] A round form or figure.

The Spaniards, calling themselves into roundels,

and their strongest ships walling in the rear, made

a flying march to Calais. *Bacon.*

**ROUNDER**, *n. f.* [from *round*.] Circum-

ference; enclosure.

If you fondly pass our proffer'd offer,

'Tis not the rounder of your old lac'd walls

Can hide you from our messengers of war. *Mabius.*

**ROUNDEAD**, *n. f.* [round and head.] A

puritan, so named from the practice once

prevalent among them of cropping their

hair round.

Your petitioner always kept hospitality, and

thank confusion to the roundheads. *Speake.*

**ROUNDOUSE**, *n. f.* [round and house.]

The confitable prison, in which won-

derly persons, found in the street, are

examined.

They march'd to some fam'd roundhouse. *Pope.*

**ROUNDS**, *adj.* [from *round*.] Some-

what round; approaching to roundness.

It is not every small crack that an axle lacks

recesses, as is a roundly figure, unless to be

excellent. *Bacon.*

**ROUNDRY**, *adv.* [from *round*.]

1. In a round form; in a round manner.

2. Openly; plainly; without reserve.

From 2. answers, giving them roundly to under-

stand, that where our duty is labouring, we

oppositions betwixt us. *Howe.*

You'll prove a jolly sturdy groom,

That take not you at the high to round up. *Shaksp.*

Mr. de Montier roundly said, that in out-

conventions of words, he would propose two mea-

for peace. *Huot.*

From a world of phenomena, there is a spec-

ple that acts out of wisdom and counsel, as a

abundantly evoked, and as roundly acknowl-

ed. *Locke.*

He affirms every thing roundly, without any

circumlocution, or circumlocution. *Milton.*

3. Briskly; with speed.

When the mind has brought itself to attention,

it will be able to cope with difficulties, and set

them, and then it may go on roundly. *Locke.*

4. Completely; to the purpose; vigor-

ously; in earnest.

I was called any thing, and I would have done

any thing, and I would have done any thing. *Shaksp.*

This last justice caused the earl of Arundel to

unretired, and he called such chapters as a scholar

returned, and proceeded every way to roundly

and severely, as the nobility did much to be

him. *Bacon.*

**ROUNDS**, *n. f.* [from *round*.]

1. Circularity; sphericity; cylindrical

form.

The same reason is of the roundness of the bubble,

for the air within avoideth discontinuance, and

therefore calls itself into a round figure. *Locke.*

Brackets of pearl gave round cheeks to her arm.

And every gem augmented every charm. *Pope.*

Roundness is the primary essential mode of ab-

ference of a bowl. *Hall.*

2. Smoothness.

The whole period and compass of this speech

was delightful for the roundness, and grace of

the language. *Speake.*

3. Honesty; openness; vigorous measure.

To **ROUSE**, *v. a.* [Of the same class of

words with *raise* and *rise*.]

1. To wake from rest.

At once the crowd arose, confused and high.

For Mars was early up, and round the sky. *Dry.*

Res't I touch thee! but with honest zeal.

To rouse the watchmen of the publick weal,

To virtue's work provoke the tardy laith,

And good the prelate slumbering in his stall. *Pope.*

2. To excite to thought or action.



er. Continued

# RUB

1. To clean or smooth any thing by passing something over it; to scour; to wipe; to perfrigate.

2. To touch so as to leave something of that which touches behind.

Their draw-built citadel new rubb'd with balm.

*Milton.*  
In narrow clefts, in the monument that stands  
over his, cutbolls rub their beads, and touch his  
bones, which they say have in them a natural per-  
fume, though very like spopietick balsam; and  
what would make one suspect that they rub the mar-  
ble with it, it is observed, that the scent is stronger  
in the morning than at night.

3. To move one body upon another.

Look, how the rubs her hands.

—It is an accustomed action with her, to seem  
thus washing her hands.

The government at that time was by kings, before  
whom the people in the most formal expressions of  
duty and reverence used to rub their noses, or shake  
their foreheads.

The bare rubbing of two bodies violently pro-  
duces heat, and often fire.

Two bones, rubbed hard against one another,  
produce a third fire.

4. To obstruct by collision.

'Tis the duke's pleasure,

Whoso disputes on all the world well know,

Will not be rubb'd nor stop'd.

5. To polish; to retouch.

The whole substance of our redemption is, to rub  
over the defaced copy of the creation, to reprint  
God's image upon the soul.

6. To remove by friction, with off or out.

A forcible object will rub out the freest colours  
at a stroke, and paint others.

If their minds are well principled with inward vi-  
cality, a great part of the roughness, which sticks to  
the outside for want of better teaching, time and  
observation will rub off, but if all, all the rubs in  
the world will not polish them.

7. To touch hard.

He, who before he was espied, was afraid, after  
being perceived, was ashamed, now being hardly  
rubbed upon, left both fear and shame, and was  
moved to anger.

8. To Rub down. To clean or cury a  
horse.

When his fellow beasts are weary grown,

He'll play the groom, give oats, and rub 'em down.

9. To Run up. To excite; to awaken.

You will find me not to have rubbed up the me-  
mory of what some here tofore in the city did.

10. To Run up. To polish; to refresh.

TO RUB, n. n.

1. To fret; to make a friction.

This last allusion gaul'd the panther more,  
Because indeed it rubb'd upon the face;  
Yet fear'd the not to winch, that shrewdly paint'd

2. To get through difficulties.

No hunters, that the tops of mountains scale,  
And rub through woods with roils seek'd them a I

Many lawyers, when once hamper'd, rub off as  
well as they can.

'Tis as much as one can do, to rub through the  
world, though perpetually a dog.

RUB, n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Friction; act of rubbing.

2. Inequality of ground, that hinders the  
motion of a bowl.

We'll play at bowls.

—'Twill make us think the world is full of rubs,  
And that my fortune runs against the bias.

3. Collision; hinderance; obstruction.

The breath of what I mean to speak  
Shall blow each dust, each flaw, each little rub  
Out of the path, which shall directly lead  
Thy foot to England's throne.

Now every rub is smoothed in our way.

# RUB

Those you make friends,  
And give your hearts to, when they once perceive  
The least rub in your fortunes, fall away.

Upon this rub, the English ambassadors thought  
it to demur, and sent to receive directions.

He expounds the giddy wonder  
Of my weary steps, and under  
Spreads a path clear as the day,

Wherein no church rub says nay.

He that once sins, like him that slides on ice,  
Goes swiftly down the slippery ways of vice;

Though conscience checks him, yet those rubs gone  
over,

He slides on smoothly, and looks back no more.

All sort of rubs will be laid in the way.

An hereditary right is to be preferred before elec-  
tion; her sole the government is to be disposed, that  
it a'much executes itself, and upon the death of a  
prince, the administration goes on without any  
rub or interruption.

4. Difficulty; cause of uneasiness.

To sleep; perchance to dream, as there's the rub.

RUB-STONE, n. f. [rub and stone.] A  
stone to scour or sharpen.

A cradle for barbs, with rub; stone and sand.

RUBBER, n. f. [from rub.]

1. One that rubs.

2. The instrument with which one rubs.

Servants blow the fire with pushing checks and by  
The rubbers, and the bathing sheets display.

It is the dirty tables with the napkins, for it will  
save your wearing out the common rubbers.

3. A coarse file.

The rough of coarse file, if large, is called a  
rubber, and takes off the unevenness which the  
hammer made in the forging.

4. A game; a contest; two games out  
of three.

The nits was to stand by, to see two boobies try  
their title to him by a rubber of nits.

If butchers had but the manners to go to shops,  
gentlemen would be contented with a rubber in  
nits.

5. A whetstone.

RUBBAGE, n. f. [from rub; as perhaps  
RUBBISH, meaning, at first, dust made  
by rubbing. Rubbage is not used.]

1. Ruins of a building; fragments of mat-  
ter used in building.

What rubbish, and what odd? when it serves  
For the base matter to illuminate

So vile a thing as Cain.

Such conceits seem too fine among this rubbish.

A fabrick, though high and beautiful, if founded  
on rubbish, is easily made the triumph of the winds.

When the foundation of a state is once laid  
on rubbish, the least commotion lays the whole in ruins.

The Almighty cast a pitying eye,  
He saw the town's one half in rubbish lie.

Knowledge lying under a mass of rubbish, has  
scope has been to remove this rubbish, and to dress  
up crumbled matters as agreeably as he can.

The enemy hath avoided a battle, and taken a  
surer way to confound us, by letting our courage  
evaporate against flames and rubbish.

2. Confusion; mingled mads.

That noble art of political lying ought not to be  
any longer in rubbish and confusion.

3. Any thing vile and worthless.

RUBBLE-STONE, n. f.

Rubble-stones owe their name to their being  
rubbed and worn by the water, at the latter end  
of the deluge, depositing in hurry and with great  
precipitation.

RUBRICAN, adj. [rubrican, French.]

Rubrican colour of a horse is one that is bay, red,  
or black, with a light grey, or white upon the  
flanks, but to that grey or white is not predo-  
minant there.

# RUB

RUBICUND, adj. [rubicunde, French;  
rubicundus, Latin.] Inclining to red.

RUBRED, adj. [from rubry.] Red as a ruby.

Thrice upon thy fingers up,  
Thrice upon thy rubied lip.

Angels food, and rubied nectar flows

In pearl, in diamond, and in wally gold.

RUBRICK, adj. [rubor and facio, Latin.]  
Making red.

While the several species of rays, as the rub red,  
are by refraction separated one from another, they  
retain those motions proper to each.

RUBIFORM, adj. [rubor, Lat. and form.]  
Having the form of red.

Of those rays, which pass close by the snow, the  
rubiform will be the least refracted; and to come to  
the eye in the direct lines.

TO RUBIFY, v. a. To make red.

This typically applied, becomes a phaniasm or  
rubifying medicine, and of such fiery parts as to  
conceive fire of themselves, and burn a house

RUBIOUS, adj. [rubeus, Latin.] Ruddy;  
red. Not used.

RUBRICATED, adj. [from rubrica, Lat.]  
Smeared with red.

RUBRIC, n. f. [rubrique, French; rubrica,  
Latin.] Directions printed in books of  
law and in prayer-books; so termed,  
because they were originally distinguished  
by being in red ink.

Directs me in the fiery rubrick fit.

They had their particular prayers according to  
the several days and months; and their tables or  
rubrics to direct them.

The rubrick and the rules relating to the liturgy  
are established by royal authority, as well as the  
liturgy itself.

RUBRICK, adj. Red.

The light and rays, which appear red, or rather  
make objects appear so, I call rubrick or red mak-  
ing.

What that my name stood rubrick on the walls.

TO RUBRICK, v. a. [from the noun.] To  
adorn with red.

RUBY, n. f. [from ruber, Latin.]

1. A precious stone of a red colour, next  
in hardness and value to a diamond.

Up, up, the bride and call  
Thy flars from out their several boxes, take  
Thy rubia, pearls, and diamonds forth, and make  
Thyself a constellation of them all.

Minomene would be represented like a maily  
lady, upon her head a dressing of pearl, diamonds,  
and rubies.

Crowns were on their royal fustoons plac'd,  
With sapphires, diamonds, and with rubies grac'd.

2. Redness.

You can behold such fights,  
And keep the natural rub; of your cheeks.

When mine is blanch'd with fear.

3. Any thing red.

Desire of wine

Thou could'st not repress, nor did the dancing ruby  
Sparkling, out-pur'd, the flavous, or the mell.

Or taste, that cheers the hearts of gods and men,  
Allure thee from the cattery of the stream.

4. A blain; a blotch; a carbuncle.

He's said to have a rich face, and rubies about  
his nose.

RUBRY, adj. [from the noun.] Of a red  
colour.

Wounds, like dumb mouths, do open their ruby  
lips.

Is not more smooth and ruby, than thy snail pipe

—Is as the maiden's organ shrill and found.

# R U D

**RUCTION. n. f. [ruſſa, Latin.]** A belching arising from wind and indigestion.

**To RUD. v. a. [rubu, Saxon, redness.]** To make red. Obsolete.

Her cheeks, like apples, which the sun had rubb'd.

**RUDER. n. f. [roeder, Dutch.]**

1. The instrument at the stern of a vessel, by which its course is governed.

My heart was to thy rudder ty'd by thy string.  
And thou should'st tow me after. *Shakespeare.*  
They took the rudder hands, and hoisted up the main sail, and made toward shore. *Acta.*

Those, that attribute unto the faculty any first or sole power, have therein no other understanding, than such a one hath, who, looking into the stern of a ship, and finding it guided by the helm and rudder, doth ascribe some absolute virtue to the piece of wood, without all consideration of the hand that guides it. *Raleigh.*

Fishes left to flapping did impart;  
Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow.

Thou held'st the rudder with a steady hand,  
Still safely on the shore the bark did land. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing that guides or governs the course.

For rhyme the rudder is of verses. *Hudibras.*

**RUDINESS. n. f. [from ruddy.]** The quality of approaching to redness.

The rudeness upon her lip is wet;

You'll mar it, if you kiss it. *Shakespeare.*

The blush lost its rudeness, and look pale and withered, you may suspect it corrupting. *W. Gifford.*

**RUDOLI. n. f. [rudul, Islandick.]** Red earth.

Rudol owes its colour to an admixture of iron; and as that is in greater or less proportion, it is of a greater or less specific gravity, consistence, or hardness. *Hoodward.*

**RUDONCK. n. f. [rubecula, Latin.]** A hard; the redbreast.

Of singing birds, they have linnets and rudoncks. *Carew.*

**RUDDY. adj. [rubu, Saxon.]**

1. Approaching to redness; pale red.

We may see the old man in a morning,  
Toss'd as health, come ruddy to the field,  
And there pursue the chase, as if he meant  
To outtake time, and bring back youth again. *Otway.*

New leaves on every bough were seen;

Some ruddy colour'd, some of lighter green. *Dryden.*

Ten widows have I gather'd for my dear;

How ruddy like your lips their cheeks appear! *Dryden.*

Ceres, in her prime,

Some fertile, and with ruddiest freight bedeck'd. *Philis.*

If physick, or issues, will keep the complexion from turning too coarse, or ruddy, she thinks them well employed. *Law.*

2. Yellow. Used, if to be used at all, only in poetry.

A crown of ruddy gold enclos'd her brow;

Plain without pomp. *Dryden.*

**RUDE. adj. [rude, Saxon; rudis, Latin.]**

1. Untaught; barbarous; savage.

Nor is there any nation in the world, now accounted civil, but within the memory of books, were utterly rude and barbarous. *Wilkins.*

2. Rough; coarse of manners; uncivil; brutal.

Ruffian, let go that rude uncivil touch;

And shun that ill fashion. *Shakespeare.*

Van's bold answers, termed rude and ruffianlike, furthered his condemnation. *Hayward.*

You can with single look inflame

The coldest breast, the rudest frame. *Waller.*

It has been so usual to write prefaces, that a man is thought rude to his readers, who does not preface his account beforehand. *Walf.*

VOL. II.

# R U D

3. Violent; tumultuous; boisterous; turbulent.

Clouds, push'd with winds rude in their shock. *Milton.*

The water appears white near the shore, and a ship; because the rude agitation breaks it into foam. *Boyle.*

4. Harsh; inclement.

Spring does to flow'ry meadows bring.

What the rude winter from them tore. *Waller.*

5. Ignorant; raw; untaught.

Though I be rude in speech, yet not in knowledge. *2 Corinthians.*

He was yet but rude in the profession of arms, though greedy of honour. *Watson.*

Such tools as at yet rude had form'd. *Milton.*

6. [rude, French.] Rugged; uneven; shapeless; unformed.

In their rude abode,

Not the poor swineherd would forget the gods. *Chapman.*

It was the custom to worship rude and unpolished stones. *Stillingfleet.*

7. Artless; inelegant.

I would know what ancient ground of authority he hath for such a senseless table; and if he have any of the rude Irish books. *Spenser.*

One example may serve, till you review the Epic in the original, unblemished by my rude translation. *Dryden.*

8. Such as may be done with strength without art.

To his country farm the fool confus'd;

Rude work well suited with a rustic mind. *Dryden.*

**RUDELY. adj. [from rude.]**

1. In a rude manner; fiercely; tumultuously.

Whether to knock against the gates of Rome,

Or rudely visit them in parts remote,

To fight them ere destroy. *Shakespeare.*

2. Without exactness; without nicety; coarsely.

I that am not shap'd for sportive tricks,

I that am rudely stamp'd, and want love's majesty

To strut before a wanton ambling nymph. *Shakespeare.*

3. Unskilfully.

My mate, though rudely, has resign'd

Some faint resemblance of his godlike mind. *Dryden.*

4. Violently; boisterously.

With his trancheon he so rudely stroke

Cynocles twice, that twice him forced his foot re-

voke. *Spenser.*

**RUDENESS. n. f. [rudeſſe, French; from rude.]**

1. Coarseness of manners; incivility.

This rudeness is a bane to his good wit,

Which gives men stomach to digest his words

With better appetite. *Shakespeare.*

The publick will in triumphs rudely share,

And kings the rudeness of their joy must bear. *Dryden.*

The rudeness, tyranny, the oppression, and ingrati-

tude of the late favourites towards their masters,

were no longer to be born. *Swift.*

The rudeness, ill-nature, or perverse behaviour of any of his flock, used at first to betray him into impatience; but it now rais'd no other passion in him, than a desire of being upon his knees in prayer to God for them. *Law.*

2. Ignorance; unskilfulness.

What he did amiss, was rather through violence and want of judgment, than any malicious mean-  
ing. *Hayward.*

3. Artlessness; inelegance; coarseness.

Let he thy letter learn,

And leave the rudeness of that antique age

To them, that liv'd therein in state forlorn. *Spenser.*

4. Violence; boisterousness.

The rain, that batters down the wall,

For the great wing and rudeness of his poize,

They place before his hand that made the engine. *Shakespeare.*

5. Storminess; rigour.

You can hardly be too strong of water to your

house'd plants; the not offering of this, destroys more plants than all the rudenesses of the season. *Recluse.*

**RUDENTURE. n. f. [French.]** In architecture, the figure of a rope or flail, sometimes plain and sometimes carved,

wherewith the flutings of columns are frequently filled up. *Bailey.*

**RUDERARY. adj. [rudera, Latin.]** Belonging to rubbish. *Dodd.*

**RUDERATION. n. f.** In architecture, the laying of a pavement with pebbles or little stones. *Bailey.*

**RUDERY, s. f. [from rude.]** An uncivil turbulent fellow. A low word, now obsolete.

I must be forced  
To my hand, opposed against my heart,  
To mad-brain rudery, toil of spleen. *Shakespeare.*

Out of my sight, rudery be gone. *Shakespeare.*

**RUDIMENT. n. f. [rudiment, French; rudimentum, Latin.]**

1. The first principles; the first elements of a science.

Such as were trained up in the rudiments, and were so made fit to be by baptism received into the church, the fathers usually taught them. *Hooker.*

To learn the rudiments of

I must begin with

Those rudiments, that

The monarchies of

Sufficient introduction to

Three, of thyself shap'd, in regal arts. *Milton.*

Could it be believed, that a child should be

forced to learn the rudiments of a language, which

he is never to use, and neglect the writing a good

hand, and casting accounts? *Locke.*

2. The first part of education.

He was nurtured where he was born in his first

rudiments, till the years of ten, and then taught the

principles of music. *Watson.*

The skill and rudiments austere of war. *Philips.*

3. The first, inaccurate, unshapen begin-

ning or original of any thing.

Moss is but the rudiment of a plant, and the

growth of earth or bark. *Placem.*

The rudiments of nature are very unlike the

grosser appearances. *Gloucester.*

So looks our monarch on this early light,

The essay and rudiments of great success,

Which all maturing time must bring to light. *Dryden.*

Shall that man pretend to religious attainments,

who is defective and brut in mind? which are but

the rudiments, the beginnings, and first draught of

religion; as religion is the perfection, refinement,

and sublimation of morality. *Smith.*

God beholds the first imperfect rudiments of vir-

tue in the soul, and keeps a watchful eye over it,

till it has received every grace it is capable of. *Spectator.*

The happy boughs

Attire themselves with bloom, sweet rudiments

Of future harvest. *Philips.*

**RUDIMENTAL. adj. [from rudiment.]** Initial; relating to first principles.

Your first rudimental plays in spectatorship were

made in my shop, where you often practis'd for

hours. *Spectator.*

**To RUE. v. a. [neoprian, Saxon.]** To grieve for; to regret; to lament.

Thou temptest me in vain;

To tempt the thing which daily yet I rue,

And the old costs of my continued pain.

With like attempts to like end to renew. *Spenser.*

You'll rue the time,

That clogs me with this answer. *Shakespeare.*

For once, thou shalt rue this treason with thy tears,

If I fall but for once. *Shakespeare.*

Oh! treacherous was that breast, to whom you

did trust our counsels, and we both may rue,

Having his false hand found too late, 'twas he

that made me cast you gently, and you me. *Johnson.*

& S.

# R U F

Thy will  
Chose freely what it now so justly *ruces*. *Milton.*  
**RUE**. *n. f.* [*rae*, French; *ruta*, Latin.]  
An herb called herb of grace, because  
holy water was sprinkled with it. *Miller.*  
What favor is better,  
For places infected, than wormwood and *rue*?  
*Tusser.*  
Here did the drop a tear; here, in this place,  
I'll set a bank of *rue*, four herb of grace;  
*Rue*, even for *Ruth*, here shortly shall be seen,  
In the remembrance of a weeping queen. *Shaksp.*  
The weevil, to encounter the repent, arms her-  
self with eating of *rue*. *More.*  
**RUEFUL**. *adj.* [*rue* and *full*.] Mournful;  
woful; sorrowful.  
When we have our armour buckled on,  
The venom'd vengeance ride upon our swords,  
Spur them to *rueful* work, rein them from *rue*.  
*Shaksp.*  
Cocytus, nam'd of lamentation loud,  
Heard on the *rueful* stream. *Milton.*  
He sigh'd, and cast a *rueful* eye;  
Our pity kinder, and our passions die. *Dryden.*  
**RUEFULLY**. *adv.* [from *rueful*.] Mourn-  
fully; sorrowfully.  
Why should an ape run away from a snail, and  
very *ruefully* and frightfully look back, as being  
afraid? *More.*  
**RUEFULNESS**. *n. f.* [from *rueful*.] Sor-  
rowfulness; mournfulness.  
**RUELLÉ**. *n. f.* [French.] A circle; an  
assembly at a private house. Not used.  
The poet, who flourish'd in the scene, is con-  
demned in the *ruelle*. *Dryden.*  
**RUFF**. *n. f.*  
1. A puckered linen ornament, formerly  
worn about the neck. See **RUFFLE**.  
You a captain; for what? for tearing a whore's  
*ruff* in a bawdy house. *Shaksp.*  
We'll reveal it,  
With *ruffs*, and cuffs, and fardingals. *Shaksp.*  
What an uproar in the town,  
Before them every thing went down,  
Some tore a *ruff*, and some a gown. *Drayton.*  
Sooner may a gulling weather spy,  
By drawing forth heav'n's scheme, tell certainly,  
What fashion'd hats, or *ruffs*, or suits next year,  
Our godly-headed unick youth will wear. *Donne.*  
The ladies feed the neck from those yokes, those  
linen *ruffs* in which the simplicity of their grand-  
mothers had enclosed it. *Addison's Guardian.*  
2. Any thing collected into puckers or  
corrugations.  
I rear'd this flow'r,  
Soft on the paper *ruff* its leaves I spread. *Pope.*  
3. [from *rough* scales.] A small river fish.  
A *ruff* or pike is much like the perch for shape,  
and taken to be better, but will not grow bigger  
than a gudgeon, he is an excellent fish, and of a  
pleasant taste. *Walton.*  
4. A state of roughness. Obsolete.  
As fields set all their bristles up; in such a *ruff*  
wert thou. *Chapman.*  
5. New state. This seems to be the mean-  
ing of this cant word, unless it be con-  
tracted from *ruffle*.  
How many princes that, in the *ruff* of all their  
glory, have been taken down from the head of a  
conquering army to the wheel of the victor's char-  
riot. *1. Filrange.*  
**RUFFIAN**. *n. f.* [*ruffiano*, Italian; *ruffien*,  
French, a bawd; *ruffier*, Danish, to  
pillage; perhaps it may be best derived  
from the old Teutonic word which we  
now write, *rough*.] A brutal, boisterous,  
mischievous fellow; a cut-throat; a  
robber; a murderer.  
Have you a *ruffian* that will swear? drink? dance?  
Revel the night? rob? murder? *Shaksp.*  
Sir Ralph Vane's bold answers, termed rude and  
*ruffian* like, falling into years apt to take offence,  
further'd his condemnation. *Hayward.*

# R U F

The boasted ancestors of these great men,  
Whose virtues you admire, were all such *ruffians*;  
This dread of nations, this almighty Rome,  
That comprehends in her wide empire's bounds  
All under heaven, was founded on a rape. *Addison.*  
**RUFFIAN**. *adj.* Brutal; savagely boisterous.  
Experience'd age  
May timely intercept the *ruffian* rage;  
Convene the tribes. *Pope.*  
To **RUFFIAN**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To  
rage; to raise tumults; to play the  
*ruffian*. Not in use.  
A fuller blast ne'er shook our battlements;  
If it hath *ruffian'd* to upon the sea,  
What ribs of oak, when mountains melt on them,  
Can hold the mortise? *Shaksp.*  
To **RUFFLE**. *v. a.* [*ruffelen*, Dutch, to  
wrinkle.]  
1. To disorder; to put out of form; to  
make less smooth.  
Naughty lady,  
These hairs, which thou dost ravish from my chin,  
Will quicken and accase thee; I'm your host;  
With robbers hands, my hospitable favour  
You should not *ruffle* thus. *Shaksp.*  
In changeable taffetines, differing colours emerge  
and vanish upon the *ruffling* of the same piece of  
silk. *Boyle.*  
As the first began to rise,  
She smooth'd the *ruffled* lens, and clear'd the skies. *Dryden.*  
Bear me, some god! oh quickly bear me hence  
To wholesome solitude, the nurse of sense;  
Where contemplation prunes her *ruffled* wings,  
And the free soul sinks down to pity kings. *Pope.*  
2. To discompose; to disturb; to put out  
of temper.  
Were I Brutus,  
And Brutus Antony, there were an Antony  
Would *ruffle* up your spirits, and put a tongue  
In every wound of Caesar, that should move  
The bones of Rome to rise and mutiny. *Shaksp.*  
We are transported by passions, and our minds  
*ruffled* by the disorders of the body; nor yet can  
we tell, how the soul should be affected by such  
kind of agitations. *Glennville.*  
3. To put out of order; to surprise.  
The knight found out  
Th' advantage of the ground, where best  
He might the *ruffled* foe meet. *Mad-bras.*  
4. To throw disorderly together.  
Within a thicket I repos'd, when round  
I *ruffled* up tall leaves in heap, and found.  
Let fall from heaven, a sleep into mine eye. *Chapman.*  
5. To contract into pluts.  
A small sort of fine *ruffled* linen, running along  
the upper part of the stays before, is called the  
modesty-piece. *Addison.*  
To **RUFFLE**. *v. n.*  
1. To grow rough or turbulent.  
The night comes on, and the high winds  
Do sorely *ruffle*; for many miles about  
There's scarce a bush. *Shaksp.*  
The rising winds a *ruffling* gale afford. *Dryden.*  
2. To be in loose motion; to flutter.  
The fiery courier, when he hears from far  
The sprightly trumpets and the shouts of war,  
On his right shoulder his thick mane reclin'd,  
*Ruffles* at speed, and dances in the wind. *Dryden.*  
3. To be rough; to jar; to be in conten-  
tion. Out of use.  
A valiant son-in-law thou shalt enjoy;  
One fit to bandy with thy Jewels sons,  
To *ruffle* in the commonwealth of Rome. *Shaksp.*  
They would *ruffle* with jurors, and enforce them  
to find as they would direct. *Bacon.*  
**RUFFLE**. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Plaited linen used as an ornament.  
The tucker is a slip of fine linen, run in a small  
*ruffle* round the uppermost verge of the women's  
stays. *Addison.*  
2. Disturbance; contention; tumult.  
Conceive the mind's perception of some object,  
and the consequent *ruffle* or commotion of the  
blood. *Watts.*

# R U I

**RU'FERRED**. *n. f.* In falconry, a hawk  
to be worn by a hawk when the is first  
drawn. *Baily.*  
**RUG**. *n. f.* [*rugget*, rough, Swedish.]  
1. A coarse, nappy, woollen cloth.  
January must be expressed with a horrid and fear-  
ful aspect, clad in Irish *rug*, or coarse freeze. *Peack.*  
The vouns resembleth a goat, but greater and  
more profitable; of the fleece whereof they make  
*rugs*, coverings, and stuffs. *Heylin.*  
2. A coarse nappy coverlet, used for mean  
beds.  
A *rug* was o'er his shoulders thrown;  
A *rug*; for night-gown he had none. *Smyth.*  
3. A rough woolly dog. Not used.  
Mangrels, spaniels, curs,  
Shoughes, water *rugs*, and deny wolves, are cleped  
Ally the name of dogs. *Shaksp.*  
**RUGGED**. *adj.* [*rugget*, Swedish.]  
1. Rough; full of unevenness and asperity.  
Nature, like a weak and weary traveller,  
Tir'd with a tedious and *rugged* way. *Denham.*  
Since the earth revolves not upon a material and  
*rugged*, but a geometrical plane, their proportion  
may be varied in innumerable degrees. *Bentley.*  
2. Not neat; not regular; uneven.  
His hair is sticking;  
His well-proportioned beard made rough and *rugged*,  
Like to the summer's corn by tempest lodg'd. *Shaksp.*  
3. Savage of temper; brutal; rough.  
The greatest favours to such an one neither  
soften nor win upon him; neither melt nor embear  
him, but leave him as hard, *rugged*, and uncon-  
cerned as ever. *Soult.*  
4. Stormy; rude; tumultuous; turbulent,  
tempestuous.  
Now bind my brows with iron, and approach  
The *rugged* hill that time and spite dare bring,  
To frown upon th' entag'd Northumberland. *Shaksp.*  
5. Rough or harsh to the ear.  
Wit will thine  
Through the harsh cadence of a *rugged* line. *Dryd.*  
A monosyllable line turns verse to prose, and  
even that prose is *rugged* and unharmonious. *Dryd.*  
6. Sour; furly; discomposed.  
Sleek o'er your *rugged* looks,  
Be bright and jovial among your guests to-night. *Shaksp.*  
7. Violent; rude; boisterous.  
Fierce Talbot, gall'ring might,  
With *rugged* truncheon charg'd the knight. *Hadbr.*  
8. Rough; shaggy.  
The *rugged* Clapman bear. *Shaksp.*  
Through forests wild,  
To chase the lion, boar, or *rugged* bear. *Fairfax.*  
**RUGGEDLY**. *adv.* [from *rugged*.] In a  
*rugged* manner.  
**RUGGEDNESS**. *n. f.* [from *rugged*.]  
1. The state or quality of being *rugged*.  
2. Roughness; asperity.  
Hardness and *ruggedness* is unpleasant to the  
touch. *Bacon.*  
Syrups immediately abate and demulce the hoar-  
ness and violence of a cough, by mollifying the *rug-*  
*gedness* of the internal tick of the gullet. *Harris.*  
This looseness of the foot, which yields and fits  
itself to the *ruggedness* and unevenness of the roads,  
does render it less capable of being worn. *Key.*  
**RUGIN**. *n. f.* A nappy cloth.  
The lips grew so painful, that she could not en-  
dure the wiping the ichor from it with a soft *rugin*  
with her own hand. *Hippocr.*  
**RUGINE**. *n. f.* [*rugine*, French.] A chi-  
rurgion's rasp.  
If new flesh should not generate, bore little orifices  
into the bone, or rasp it with the *rugine*. *Shaksp.*  
**RUGOSE**. *adj.* [*rugosus*, Latin.] Full of  
wrinkles.  
It is a relaxation of the sphincter to such a degree,  
that the internal *rugose* coat of the intestine turn  
eth out, and beareth down. *Wymann.*  
**RUIN**. *n. f.* [*ruine*, Fr. *ruina*, Latin.]

# RUI

1. The fall or destruction of cities or edifices.

Loud rang the ruin, and with boisterous fear,  
Strat revel'd in the queen's amazed ear. *Beaumont.*  
The remains of building demolished.

2. The Voian and the Gabian tower's shall fall,  
And one promiscuous ruin cover all;  
Nor, after length of years, a stone betray  
The place where once the very ruins lay. *Addison.*  
Judah shall fall, oppress'd by grief and shame,  
And men shall from her ruins know her name. *Prior.*  
Such a fool was never found,  
Who pull'd a palace to the ground,  
Only to have the ruins made  
Materials for a house decay'd. *Swift.*

3. Destruction; loss of happiness or fortune; overthrow.  
He parted frowning from me, as if ruin  
Leapt from his eyes. *Shakespeare.*  
Those whom God to ruin has design'd,  
He fits for fate, and first destroys their mind. *Dryden.*

4. Mischief; bane.  
The errors of young men are the ruin of business. *Bacon.*

Havock, and spoil, and ruin are my gain. *Milton.*  
To Ruin. v. a. [ruiner, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To subvert; to demolish.  
A nation loving gold must rule this place,  
Our temples ruin, and our rites deface. *Dryden.*
2. To destroy; to deprive of felicity or fortune.  
By three ruin'd, I ruin all my foes. *Milton.*  
Dispose all honours of the sword and gown,  
Grace with a nod, and ruin with a frown. *Dryden.*  
A confident dependence ill grounded creates  
Such a negligence, as will certainly ruin us in the end. *Wake.*

3. To impoverish.  
She would ruin me in silks, were not the quantity that goes to a large pincushion sufficient to make her a gown and petticoat. *Addison.*

To Ruin. v. n.

1. To fall in ruins.  
Hell heard th' unsufferable noise, hell saw  
Heav'n raining from heav'n, and would have fled  
Afrighted, but first fate had fix'd too deep  
Her dark foundations, and too fast had bound. *Milton.*

2. To run to ruin; to dilapidate.  
Though he his house of polish'd marble build,  
Yet shall it run like the mother's frail cell,  
Or sheds of reeds, which summer's heat repel. *Sandys.*

3. To be brought to poverty or misery.  
If we are idle, and disturb the industrious in their business, we shall ruin the father. *Lacke.*

To Ruinate. v. a. [from ruin.] This word is now obsolete.

1. To subvert; to demolish.  
I will not ruinate my father's house,  
Who gave his blood to lime the stones together,  
And set up Laurence. *Shakespeare.*

What offence of such impiety  
Hath Priam or his issues done thee? that with so high a hate  
Thou shouldst thus ceaselessly desire to raze and ruinate

So well a builded town as Troy? *Chapman.*  
We'll order well the state.

2. To bring to meanness or misery irrecoverable.  
The Romans came to pull down kingdoms;  
Philip and Nabis were already ruin'd, and now was his turn to be assail'd. *Bacon.*  
So shall the great revenger ruinate  
Him and his issue by a dreadful fate. *Sandys.*

RUINATION. n. f. [from ruinate.] Subversion; demolition; overthrow. Obsolete.

Roman coins were overcovered in the ground, in the sudden ruination of towns by the Saxons. *Camden.*

# RUL

RULE. n. f. [from ruin.] One that ruins.

This Ulysses, old Laertes' sonne,  
That dwells in Ithaca; and thence hath wonne  
Of civic ruin. *Chapman.*

RUIOUS. adj. [ruinosus, Lat. ruineus, French.]

1. Fallen to ruin; dilapidated; demolished.

It is less dangerous, when divers parts of a tower are decayed, and the foundation firm, than when the foundation is ruinous. *Hawcud.*

2. Mischievous; pernicious; baneful; destructive.

The birds,  
After a night of storm to ruinous,  
Clear'd up their choicest notes in bush and spray.  
To gratulate the sweet return of morn. *Milton.*  
Those successes are more glorious, which bring benefit to the world, than such ruinous ones, as are dyed in human blood. *Glanville.*  
A stop might be put to that ruinous practice of gaming. *Swift.*

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RUIOUSLY. adv. [from ruinous.]

1. In a ruinous manner.
2. Mischievously; destructively.

If real unneccesses may be admitted to be as deterring as imaginary ones, his own decree will retort the most ruinously on himself. *Decay of Piety.*

RULE. n. f. [regula, Lat.]

1. Government; empire; sway; supreme command.

I am assur'd, that women  
Should seek for rule, supremacy, or sway,  
When they are bound to serve, love, and obey. *Shakespeare.*

May he live  
Ever belov'd, and loving may his rule be! *Shakespeare.*

A wife servant shall have rule over a son that cansteth shame. *Proverbs.*

Adam's sin did not deprive him of his rule, but left the creatures to a relictation. *Bacon.*

There being no law of nature nor positive law of God, that determines which is the positive law, the right of succession, and consequently of bearing rule, could not have been determined. *Lacke.*

This makes them apprehensive of every tendency, to change that form of rule established by the law of their country. *Addison.*

Instruct me whence this uproar;  
And wherefore Vane, the sworn friend to Rome,  
Should spurn against our rule, and stir  
The tributary provinces to war? *A. Philips.*

Sev'n years the traitor rich Mycenae sway'd;  
And his stern rule the groaning land obey'd. *Pope.*

2. An instrument by which lines are drawn.

If your influence be quite dam'd up  
With black usurping mists, some gentle taper,  
Though a rush candle from the wicker hole  
Of some clay habitation, visit us  
With thy long level'd rule of streaming light. *Milton.*

A judicious artist will use his eye, but he will trust only to his rule. *South.*

3. Canon; precept by which the thoughts or actions are directed.

He lay'd this rule before him, which proved of great use; never to trouble himself with the sight of future events. *Fell.*

This little treatise will furnish you with infallible rules of judging truly. *Dryden.*

Know it with an equal hand to hold the scale;  
See't where the reasons pinch, and where they fail,  
And where exceptions o'er the general rule prevail. *Dryden.*

We profess to have embraced a religion, which contains the most exact rules for the government of our lives. *Tillotson.*

We owe to christianity the discovery of the most certain and perfect rule of life. *Tillotson.*

A rule that relates even to the smallest part of our life, is of great benefit to us, in as much as it is a rule. *Law.*

# RUM

4. Regularity; propriety of behaviour. Not in use.

Some say he's mad; others, that lessor hate him,  
Do call it valiant fury; but for certain,  
He cannot buckle his distemper'd cause  
Within the belt of rule. *Shakespeare.*

To RULE. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To govern; to control; to manage with power and authority.

It is a purpos'd thing  
To curb the will of the nobility;  
Smile't, and live with such as cannot rule.  
Nor ever will be rul'd. *Shakespeare.*

Mary's et shall now be queen, and rule the king;  
But I will rule both her, the king, and realm. *Shakespeare.*

A greater power now rul'd him.  
Rome! 'tis thou alone with awful sway,  
To rule mankind, and make the world obey,  
Disposing peace and war thy own majestic way. *Dryden.*

2. To manage; to conduct.

He fought to take unto him the ruling of the affairs. *Maccabees.*

3. To settle as by a rule.

Had he done it with the pope's license, his adventures must have been silent; for that's a ruled rule with the schoolmen. *Atterbury.*

To RULE. v. n. To have power or command; with over.

Judah yet ruleth with God, and is faithful with the saints. *Hofsa.*

Thrice happy men! whom God hath thus advanced!  
Created in his image, there to dwell,  
And worship him; and in reward to rule  
Over his works. *Milton.*

We subdue and rule over all other creatures; and as for our own behalf those qualities where-in they excel. *Key.*

He can have no divine right to my obedience, who cannot show his divine right to the power of ruling over me. *Locke.*

RULER. n. f. [from rule.]

1. Governour; one that has the supreme command.

Soon rulers grow proud, and in their pride foolish. *Sidney.*

God, by his eternal providence, has ordain'd kings; and the law of nature, leaders and rulers over others. *Ridley.*

The pompous mansion was design'd  
To please the mighty rulers of mankind;  
Inferior temples use on either hand. *Addison.*

2. An instrument, by the direction of which lines are drawn.

They know how to draw a straight line between two points by the side of a ruler. *Mason.*

RUM. n. f.

1. A country parson. A cant word.

I'm grown a mere mopus; no company comes,  
But a rabble of tenants and rusty dull rums. *Swift.*

2. A kind of spirit distilled from molasses.

I know not how derived. *Rocmer* in Dutch is a drinking glass.

To RUMBLE. v. n. [ronnecles, Dutch.] To make a hoarse, low, continued noise.

The trembling streams, which wont in channels clear  
To rumble gently down with murmur soft,  
And were by them right tuneful taught to bear  
A base's part amongst their comforts off,  
Now forc'd to overflow with brackish tears,  
With troublous noise did dull their dainty ears. *Spenser.*

Rumble thy belly full; spit fire, spout rain;  
Nor rain, wind, thunder, fire are my daughters;  
I tax not you, you elements, with unkindness. *Shakespeare.*

At the rushing of his chariots, and at the rumbling of his wheels, the fathers shall not look back to their children for foebleness. *Jeremiah.*



# RUM

Our courtier thinks that he's prais'd, when every man envies;  
When love to rumbles in his pate, no sleep comes in his eyes. *Suckling.*  
Apollo starts, and all Parnassus shakes  
At the rude rumbling Barabision makes. *Roscom.*  
The fire the sun'd, with greater fury burn'd,  
Rumling within. *Dryden.*  
Th' included vapours, that in caverns dwell,  
Labring with coheek pangs, and close confin'd,  
In vain fought issue from the rumbling wind. *Dryden.*

On a sudden there was heard a most dreadful  
rumbling noise within the entrails of the machine,  
after which the mountain burst. *Addison.*  
Several monarchs have acquainted me, how often  
they have been shook from their respective thrones,  
by the rumbling of a wheelbarrow. *Spectator.*

**RUMBLER**. *n. f.* [from *rubble*.] The person or thing that rumbles.

**RUMINANT**. *adj.* [from *rumina*, Fr. *rumina*, Lat.] Having the property of chewing the cud.

Ruminant creatures have a power of directing this peristaltic motion upwards and downwards.

The description, given of the muscular part of the gullet, is very exact in ruminants, but not in men. *Dehaan.*

**TO RUMINATE**. *v. n.* [ruminer; Fr. *rumino*, Lat.]

1. To chew the cud.  
Others fill'd with pasture grazing fat,  
Or bedward ruminating. *Milton.*

The necessity of spittle to dissolve the aliment, appears from the contrivance of nature in making the salivary ducts of animals, which ruminate or chew the cud, extremely open. *Arbuthnot.*  
On grassy banks herds ruminating lie. *Thomson.*

2. To muse; to think again and again.  
Alone sometimes the walk'd in secret, where  
To ruminate upon her discontent. *Swift.*

Of unceasing prudence here he ruminates,  
Of rising kingdoms, and of falling states. *Waller.*  
I am at a solitude, an house between Hauptstadt and London, wherein Sir Charles Sedley died; this circumstance sets me a thinking and ruminating upon the employments in which men of wit exercise themselves. *Steele.*

He practises a slow meditation, and ruminates on the subject; and perhaps in two nights and days resolves those several ideas which are necessary. *Watts.*

**TO RUMINATE**. *v. a.* [rumino, Lat.]

1. To chew over again.

2. To muse on; to meditate over, and over again.

'Tis a studied, not a present thought,  
By duty ruminate. *Shakespeare.*

The condemned English sit patiently, and musingly ruminate the morning's danger. *Shakespeare.*

Mad with desire she ruminates her sin,  
And wishes all her wishes o'er again;  
Now she despairs, and now resolves to try;  
Would not, and would again, she knows not why. *Dryden.*

**RUMINATION**. *n. f.* [ruminatio, Lat. from *ruminate*.]

1. The property or act of chewing the cud.

Rumination is given to animals, to enable them at once to lay up a great store of food, and afterwards to chew it. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Meditation; reflection.

It is a melancholy of mine own, extracted from many objects, in which my often rumination wraps me in a most humorous sadness. *Shakespeare.*

Retiring, full of rumination sat,  
He mourns the weakness of these latter times. *Thomson.*

**TO RUMMAGE**. *v. a.* [rummen, German, to empty. *Skinner.* *Rimari*, Lat.] To search; to plunder; to evacuate.  
Our greedy farmers rummage every hold,  
Smile on the booty of each wealthier chest. *Dryden.*

# RUN

**TO RUMMAGE**. *v. n.* To search places.

A fox was rummaging a great many carved figures; there was one very extraordinary piece. *L'Estrange.*

Some on antiquated authors pore;  
Rummage for toils. *Dryden.*

I have often rummaged for old books in Little-Bridon and Duck-lane. *Swift.*

**RUMMER**. *n. f.* [rummer, Dutch.] A glass; a drinking cup.

Imperial Rhine bestow'd the generous rummer. *Philips.*

**RUMOUR**. *n. f.* [rumour, Fr. *maror*, Lat.] Flying or popular report; bruit; fame.

There ran a rumour  
Of many worthy fellows that were out. *Shakespeare.*  
Great is the rumour of this dreadful knight,  
And his achievements of no less account. *Shakespeare.*

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# RUN

1. To move swiftly; to ply the legs in such a manner as that both feet are at every step off the ground at the same time; to make haste; to pass with very quick pace.

Their feet run to evil, and make haste to shed blood. *Proverbs.*  
Laban ran out unto the man unto the well. *Genesis.*

Since death's near, and runs with so much force,  
We must meet first, and intercept his course. *Dryden.*

He ran up the ridges of the rocks again.

Let a boy clean your shoes and run of your shoes. *Swift.*

2. To use the legs in motion.  
Seldom there is need of this, till young children can run about. *Locke.*

3. To move in a hurry.  
The priest and people run about,  
And at the ports all thronging out,  
As if their safety were to quit  
Their mother. *Ben Jonson.*

4. To pass on the surface, not through the air.

The Lord sent thunder, and the fire ran along upon the ground. *Ezekiel.*

5. To rush violently.

Let not thy voice be heard, lest angry fellows run upon thee, and thou lose thy life. *Judges.*

Now by the winds and raging waves I swear,  
Your safety more than mine was thus my care;  
Left of the guide bereft, the rudder lost,  
Your ship should run against the rocky coast. *Dryden.*

They have avoided that rock, but run upon another no less dangerous. *Burnet.*

I discover those shoals of life, which are concealed in order to keep the unwary from running upon them. *Addison.*

6. To take a course at sea.

Running under the island Clauda, we had much work to come by the boat. *Acts.*

7. To contend in a race.

A horse-boy, being lighter than you, may be trusted to run races with less damage to the horse. *Swift.*

8. To flee; not to stand. It is often followed by away in this sense.

The difference between the valour of the Irish rebels and the Spaniards was, that the one ran away before they were charged, and the other straight after. *Bacon.*

I do not see a face  
Worthy a man; that dares look up and stand  
One thunder out; but downward all like beasts  
Running away at every flash. *Ben Jonson.*

The rest shivers'd run, some disguis'd,  
To unknown coasts: some to the shores do fly. *Daniel.*

They, when they're out of hopes of flying,  
Will run away from death by dying. *Hudibras.*

Your child shrieks, and runs away at a trot. *Locke.*

9. To go away by stealth.

My conscience will serve me to run from this Jew, my master. *Shakespeare.*

10. To emit or let flow any liquid.

My statues,  
Like a fountain, with a hundred spouts,  
Did run pure blood. *Shakespeare.*

I command, that the conduit run nothing but claret. *Shakespeare.*

In some houses, wainscots will sweat, so that they will almost run with water. *Bacon.*

Rivers run potable gold. *Milton.*

Caucasus roll'd a crimson flood,  
And Thebes ran red with her own natives blood. *Dryden.*

The greatest vessel, when full, if you pour in still, it must run out some way, and the more it runs out at one side, the less it runs out at the other. *Temple.*

11. To stream; to flow; to have a current; not to stagnate.

# RUN

Innumerable islands were oppressed with flowers,  
and interwoven with shining seas that run among  
hem.  
Her fields he clouth'd, and cheer'd her blasted lace  
with running fountains and with springing grass.  
*Addison.*

See dainties open, rivers run.  
To be liquid; to be fluid.  
In lead melted, when it beginneth to congeal,  
take a little hole, in which put quicksilver wrapped  
in a piece of linnen, and it will fix and run no more,  
and endure the hammer.  
*Bacon.*

Suit with eternal ice, and hid in snow,  
he mountain stands; nor can the rising sun,  
melt her frosts, and teach 'em how to run. *Addison.*  
As wax dissolves, as ice begins to run,  
and trickle into drops before the sun,  
so melts the youth. *Addison.*

To be futile; to melt.  
Her form glides through me, and my heart gives  
way.  
his iron heart, which no impression took  
on wax, melts down, and runs, if the but look.  
*Dryden.*

Suffer iron ores run freely in the fire. *Woodward.*  
To fuse; to melt.  
Your iron must not burn in the fire; that is, run  
or melt; for then it will be brittle. *Mozon.*

To pass; to proceed.  
You, having run through so much publick busi-  
ness, have found out the secret to little known, that  
there is a time to give it over. *Temple.*  
If there remains an eternity of sin after the short  
commission of time, we so faintly run over here, 'tis  
clear, that all the happiness, that can be imagined  
in this fleeting state, is not valuable in respect of  
the future. *Locke.*

To flow as periods or metre; to have  
a cadence; as, the lines run smoothly.  
To go away; to vanish; to pass.  
As fast as our time runs, we should be very glad  
in most parts of our lives that it ran much faster.  
*Addison.*

To have a legal course; to be prac-  
tised.  
Customs run only upon our goods imported or  
exported, and that but once for all; whereas in-  
terit runs as well upon our ships as goods, and  
must be yearly paid. *Child.*

To have a course in any direction.  
A bound runs counter, and yet draws dry foot  
well. *Shakespeare.*  
Little is the wisdom, where the flight  
So runs against all reason. *Shakespeare.*

That punishment follows not in this life the  
breach of this rule, and consequently has not the  
force of a law, in countries where the generally al-  
lowed practice runs counter to it, is evident. *Locke.*  
Had the present war run against us, and all our  
attacks upon the enemy been vain, it might look  
like a degree of frenzy to be determined on so im-  
perfect as an undertaking. *Addison.*

To pass in thought or speech.  
Could you hear the signals of our fate;  
Through such a train of woes if I should run,  
The day would sooner than the tale be done.  
*Dryden.*

By reading, a man antedates his life; and thus  
way of running up beyond one's nativity, is better  
than Plato's pre-existence. *Collier.*  
Vigil, in his last Georgick, has run into a set of  
precepts foreign to his subject. *Addison.*  
Raw and injudicious writers propose one thing  
for their subject, and run off to another. *Felton.*

To be mentioned cursorily, or in few  
words.  
The whole runs on short, like articles in an ac-  
count, whereas, if the subject were fully explained,  
each of them might take up half a page. *Arbutnot.*

To have a continual tenour of any  
kind.  
Discourses run thus among the clearest observers:  
it was said, that the prince, without any imagina-  
ble stain of his religion, had, by the sight of foreign  
courts, much corroborated his judgment. *Watson.*  
The king's ordinary style runs, our sovereign  
lord the king. *Sanderfon.*

# RUN

To be buffed upon.  
His grisly beard blighted before sought,  
And all on Lusus ran, his blasted thought. *Dryden.*  
When we desire anything, our minds run wholly  
on the good circumstances of it: when 'tis obtained,  
our minds run wholly on the bad ones. *Swift.*

To be popularly known.  
Men gave them their own names, by which they  
run a great while in Rome. *Temple.*  
To have reception, success, or con-  
tinuance; as, the pamphlet ran much among  
the lower people.

To go on by succession of parts.  
She saw with joy the line immortal run.  
Each fire impress'd, and glaring in his fun. *Pope.*  
To proceed in a train of conduct.  
You suspend your indignation against my brother,  
till you can derive from him better testimony  
of his intent, you should run a certain course.  
*Shakespeare.*

To pass into some change.  
It is really desirable, that there should be such a  
being in the world as takes care of the frame of  
it, that it do not run into confusion, and run man-  
kind.  
Wonder at my patience;  
Have I not cause to rave, and bent my breath,  
To read my heart with grief, and run distracted?  
*Addison.*

To pass.  
We have many evils to prevent, and much dan-  
ger to run through. *Taylor.*  
To proceed in a certain order.  
Day yet wants much of his race to run. *Milton.*  
This in a circle runs the peasant's pain,  
And the year rolls within itself again. *Dryden.*  
This church is very rich in relics, which run  
up as high as Daniel and Abraham. *Addison.*  
Milk by boiling will change to yellow, and run  
through all the intermediate degrees, till it stops  
in an intense red. *Arbutnot.*

To be in force.  
The owner hath incurred the forfeiture of eight  
years profits of his lands, before he cometh to the  
knowledge of the process that runneth against him.  
*Bacon.*  
The time of infancy shall not commence or run  
till after cessation of fact. *Ayliffe.*

To be generally received.  
Neither was he ignorant what report ran of him-  
self, and how he had lost the hearts of his subjects.  
*Knoles.*  
To be carried on in any manner.  
Concessions, that run as high as any, the most  
charitable protestants make. *Atterbury.*  
In popish countries the power of the clergy runs  
higher, and excommunication is more formidable.  
*Ayliffe.*

To have a track or course.  
Searching the ulcer with my probe, the fimsy run  
up above the office. *Wife man.*  
One led me over those parts of the mines, where  
metalline veins run. *Boyle.*

To pass irregularly.  
The planets do not of themselves move in curve  
lines, but are kept in them by some attractive  
force, which if once suspended, they would for ever  
run out in right lines. *Chayne.*

To make a gradual progress.  
The wing'd colonies  
There settling, lease the facets the blossoms yield,  
And a low murmur runs along the field. *Pope.*

To be predominant.  
This run in the head of a late writer of natural  
history, who is not wont to give the most lucky  
hits in the conduct of his thoughts. *Woodward.*

To tend in growth.  
A man's nature runs either to herbs or weeds;  
therefore let him seasonably water the one, and  
destroy the other. *Bacon.*

To grow exuberantly.  
Joseph is a fruitful bough, whose branches run  
over the wall. *Genesis.*  
Study your race, or the soil of your family will  
dwindle into dirt, or run into wits. *Trotter.*  
If the richness of the ground cause turnips to

# RUN

run to leaves, treading down the leaves will help  
their rooting. *Mortimer.*  
In fume, who have run up to men without a  
liberal education, many great qualities are dash-  
ed. *Filion.*  
Magnanimity may run up to profusion or extra-  
vagance. *Pope.*

To exorn pus or matter.  
Whether his flesh run with his issue, or be stop-  
ped, it is his uncleanness. *Levinus.*  
To become irregular; to change to  
something wild.  
Many have run out of their wits for women. *Fildon.*

Our King return'd,  
The muse ran mad to see her exile'd lord;  
On the crack'd stage the bestiam heroes roar'd.  
*Granville.*

To go by artifice or fraud.  
Hath publick faith, like a young heir,  
For this taken up all sorts of ware,  
And run in 'every tradesman's book,  
Till both turn'd bankrupts?  
Run in trust, and pay for it out of your wages.  
*Hudibras.*  
*Swift.*

To fall by haste, passion, or folly, into  
fault or misfortune.  
It thou remember'st not the slightest folly,  
That ever love did make thee run into;  
Thou hast not lov'd. *Shakespeare.*  
Polyman himself, in punishing the perjury of  
another, ran into wilful perjury himself, perverting  
the commendation of justice, which he had so much  
desired, by his most bloody and unjust sentence.  
*Knoles.*

From not using it right, come all those mistakes  
we run into in our endeavours after happiness.  
*Locke.*

To fall; to pass; to make transition.  
In the middle of a rainbow, the colours are suf-  
ficiently distinguished; but near the borders they  
run into one another, so that you hardly know how  
to limit the colours. *Watts.*

To have a general tendency.  
Temperate climates run into moderate govern-  
ments, and the extremes into despotic power.  
*Swift.*

To proceed as on a ground or principle.  
It is a confederating with him, to whom the  
sacrifice is offered; for upon that the apostle's argu-  
ment runs. *Atterbury.*

To go on with violence.  
Tyranny, running into all the methods of tyranny,  
after a cruel reign was expelled. *Swift.*

To run after. To search for; to en-  
deavour at, though out of the way.  
The mind runs in the suggestion of any new notion,  
runs after fancies, to make it the clearer to itself;  
which, though it may be useful in explaining our  
thoughts to others, is no right method to settle true  
notions in ourselves. *Locke.*

To Run away with. To hurry with-  
out deliberation.  
Thoughts will not be directed what objects to  
pursue, but run away with a man in pursuit of  
those ideas they have in view. *Locke.*

To Run in with. To close; to  
comply.  
Though Thomas run in with the best reformers of  
learning, in his opposition to Aristotle; yet he has  
given us a plausible system. *Baker.*

To Run on. To be continued.  
It, through our too much security, the same  
should run on, soon might we feel our state brought  
to those lamentable terms, whereof this hard and  
heavy sentence was by one of the ancients uttered.  
*Hooker.*

To Run on. To continue the same  
course.  
Running on with vain proximity. *Drayton.*  
To Run over. To be so full as to  
overflow.  
He fill his famish'd maw, his mouth runs o'er  
With unchew'd morsels, while he churms the gorse.  
*Dryden.*

54. *To RUN over.* To be so much as to overflow.

Milk while it boils, or wine while it works, *run over* the vessels they are in, and possess more place than when they were cool. *Dryden.*

55. *To RUN over.* To recount cursorily.

I shall *run them over* slightly, remarking chiefly what is obvious to the eye. *Ray.*

I shall not *run over* all the particulars, that would show what pains are used to corrupt children. *Locke.*

56. *To RUN over.* To consider cursorily.

These four every man should *run over*, before he executes the works he shall view. *Wotton.*

If we *run over* the other nations of Europe, we shall only pass through so many different scenes of poverty. *Addison.*

57. *To RUN over.* To run through.

Should a man *run over* the whole circle of earthly pleasures, he would be forced to complain that pleasure was not satisfaction. *South.*

58. *To RUN out.* To be at an end.

When a lease had *run out*, he stipulated with the tenant to resign up twenty acres, without lessening his rent, and no great abatement of the fine. *Swift.*

59. *To RUN out.* To spread exuberantly.

Infectious animals, for want of blood, *run all out* into legs. *Hammond.*

The seal of love *runs out* into suckers, like a fruitful tree. *Taylor.*

60. *To RUN out.* To expatiate.

Nor is it sufficient to *run out* into beautiful digressions, unless they are something of a piece with the main design of the Georgick. *Addison.*

On all occasions, she *runs out* extravagantly in praise of Hecus. *Arbutnot.*

They keep to their text, and *run out* upon the power of the pope, to the diminution of councils. *Baker.*

61. *To RUN out.* To be wasted or exhausted.

He hath *run out* himself, and led forth his desperate party with him; blown together Aids of all kinds. *Ben Jonson.*

The estate *runs out*, and mortgages are made; Their fortune run'd, and their name betray'd. *Dryden.*

62. *To RUN out.* To grow poor by expence disproportionate to income.

From growing riches with good cheer, To running out by starving here. *Swift.*

So little gets for what she gives, We really wonder how she lives! And had her stock been less, no doubt, She must have long ago run out. *Dryden.*

*To RUN.* v. a.

1. To pierce; to stab.

Poor Romeo is already dead, *run* through the ear with a love song. *Shakespeare.*

Hipparchus, going to marry, consulted Philander upon the occasion; Philander represented his mistress in such strong colours, that the next morning he received a challenge, and before twelve he was *run* through the body. *Spectator.*

I have known several instances, where the lungs *run* through with a sword have been consolidated and healed. *Blackmore.*

2. To force; to drive.

In nature, it is not convenient to consider every difference that is in things, and divide them into distinct classes: this will *run* us into particulars, and we shall be able to establish no general truth. *Locke.*

Though putting the mind unprepared upon an unusual stress may discourage it, yet this must not *run* it, by an overgreat thyness of difficulties, into a lazy hovering about ordinary things. *Locke.*

A talkative person *runs* himself upon great inconveniences, by blabbing out his own or others secrets. *Ray.*

3. To force into any way or form.

Some, used to mathematical figures, give a preference to the methods of that science in divinity or political enquiries; others, accustomed to retired

speculations, *run* natural philosophy into metaphysical notions. *Locke.*

What is raised in the day, settles in the night; and its cold *runs* the thin juices into thick fix substances. *Chryse.*

The daily complaisance of gentlemen *runs* them into variety of expressions; whereas your scholars are more close, and frugal of their words. *Felton.*

4. To drive with violence.

They *ran* the ship aground. *Aris.*

This proud Turk offered scornfully to pass by without railing, which the Venetian captains not enduring, set upon him with such fury, that the Turks were enforced to *run* both their galleys on shore. *Knolles.*

5. To melt; to fuse.

The purest gold must be *run* and washed. *Felton.*

6. To incur; to fall into.

He *runneth* two dangers, that he shall not be faithfully counselled, and that he shall have hurtful counsel given. *Bacon.*

The tale I tell is only of a rock, Who had not run the hazard of his life, Had he believ'd his dream, and not his wife. *Dryden.*

Consider the hazard I have *run* to see you here. *Dryden.*

O that I could now prevail with any one to count up what he hath got by his most beloved sins, what a dreadful danger he *runs*. *Calamy.*

I shall *run* the danger of being suspected to have forgot what I am about. *Locke.*

7. To venture; to hazard.

He would himself be in the Highlands to receive them, and *run* his fortune with them. *Clarendon.*

Take here her reliques and her gods, to *run* With them thy fate, with them new walls expect. *Denham.*

A wretched exil'd crew Resolv'd, and willing under my command, To *run* all hazards both of sea and land. *Dryden.*

8. To import or export without duty.

Heavy impositions lessen the import, and are a strong temptation of *running* goods. *Swift.*

9. To prosecute in thought.

To *run* the world back to its first original, and view nature in its cradle, to trace the outgoings of the ancient of days in the first instance of his creative power, is a research too great for mortal enquiry. *South.*

The world hath not stood so long, but we can still *run* it up to its punctum saliens. *Colver.*

I present you with some peculiar thoughts rather than *run* a needless treatise upon the subject at length. *Felton.*

10. To push.

Some English speakers *run* their hands into their pockets, others look with great attention on a piece of blank paper. *Addison.*

11. *To RUN down.* To chase to weariness.

They *run* down a stag, and the ais divided the prey very honestly. *L'Estrange.*

12. *To RUN down.* To crush; to overbear.

Though out-number'd, overthrown, And by the fate of war *run* down, Their duty never was defeated. *Hudibras.*

Some corrupt affections in the soul urge him on with such impetuous fury, that when we see a man overborn and *run* down by them, we cannot but pity the person, while we abhor the crime. *South.*

It is no such hard matter to convince or *run* down a drunkard, and to answer any pretences he can allege for his sin. *South.*

The common cry Then *run* you down for your rank loyalty. *Dryden.*

Religion is *run* down by the licence of these times. *Berkeley.*

13. This is one of the words which serves for use when other words are wanted, and has therefore obtained a great multiplicity of relations and intentions; but it may be observed always to retain much of its primitive idea, and to imply pro-

gression, and, for the most part, pro-

gressive violence.

*RUN.* n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Act of running.

The ad sets up a hideous bray, and fetches a *run* at them open-mouthed. *L'Estrange.*

2. Course; motion.

Want of motion, whereby the *run* of humors is stayed, furthers putrefaction. *Bacon.*

3. Flow; cadence.

He no where uses any softness, or any *run* of verses to please the ear. *Brown.*

4. Course; process.

5. Way; will; uncontrolled course.

Talk of some other subject; the thoughts of it make me mad; our family must have their *run*. *Artus.*

6. Long reception; continued success.

It is impossible for detached papers to have a general *run* or long continuance, it not diversified with humour. *Addison.*

7. Modish clamour.

You cannot but have observed, what a violent *run* there is among too many weak people against university education. *South.*

8. *At the long RUN.* In fine; in conclusion; at the end.

They produce ill-conditioned ulcers, for the most part mortal in the *long run* of the disease. *Wifmore.*

Wickedness may prosper for a while, but in the *long run*, he that sets all knaves at work, will pay them. *L'Estrange.*

Shuffling may serve for a time, but truth will not certainly carry it at the *long run*. *L'Estrange.*

Had I but proved at the *long run* more for the advance of my estate than truth? *Tillotson.*

*RUNAGATE.* n. f. [corrupted from *renegade*, Fr.] A fugitive; rebel; apostate.

The wretch compell'd, a *runagate* became, And learn'd what all a miser state doth breed. *Shakspeare.*

God bringeth the prisoners out of captivity, but letteth the *runagates* continue in fearfulness. *Plautus.*

I dedicate myself to your sweet pleasure, More noble than that *runagate* to your bed. *Shakspeare.*

As Cain, after he had slain Abel, had no caution abiding; so the Jews, after they had crucified the Son of God, became *runagates*. *Rail.*

*RUNAWAY.* n. f. [run and away.] One that flies from danger; one who departs by stealth; a fugitive.

Come at once, For the close night doth play the *runaway*, And we are stand for. *Shakspeare.*

Thou *runaway*, thou coward, art thou fled? Speak in some bush; where dost thou hide thy head? *Shakspeare.*

*RUNDLE.* n. f. [corrupted from *roundle*, of *round*.]

1. A round; a step of a ladder.

The angels did not fly, but mounted the ladder by degrees; we are to consider the several steps and *rundles* we are to ascend by. *Duppa.*

2. A peritrochium; something put round an axis.

The third mechanical faculty, filed *axis* in peritrochio, consists of an axis or cylinder, having a *rundle* about it, wherein are fastened divers spokes, by which the whole may be turned round. *Wilkins.*

*RUNDLET.* n. f. [perhaps *runlet* or *roundlet*.] A small barrel.

Set a *rundlet* of verjuice over against the sun in summer, to see whether it will sweeten. *Bacon.*

*RUNG.* The pret. and part. pass. of *ring*.

The heav'ns and all the constellations *ring*. *Milton.*

*RUNNEL.* n. f. [from *run*.] A rivulet; a small brook.

With murmur loud, down from the mountain's side, A little *runnel* tumbled neere the place. *Faigja.*

*RUNNER.* n. f. [from *run*.]

1. One that runs.

2. A racer.

# RUR

Fore-spent with toil, as runners with a race,  
(lay me down a little while to breathe. *Shaksp.*  
Here those that in the rapid course delight,  
The rival runners without order stand. *Dryden.*

A messenger.  
To Tonson or Lintot his lodgings are better  
known than to the runners of the post-office.  
*Swift to Pope.*

A shooting sprig.  
In every root there will be one runner, which  
hath little buds on it, which may be cut into.  
*Mortimer.*

One of the stones of a mill.  
The mill goes much heavier, by the stone they  
call the runner being to large.  
*Mortimer.*

*[crynthopus.]* A bird.  
*Ans. W.*  
*RUNNET. n. f.* [*gerunnen*, Saxon, coagu-  
lated.] A liquor made by steeping the  
stomach of a calf in hot water, and used  
to coagulate milk for curds and cheese.  
It is sometimes written *rennet*.  
The milk of the fig hath the quality of *runnet* to  
gather cheese.  
*Bacon.*  
It coagulates the blood, as *runnet* turns milk.

The milk in the stomach of calves, coagulated  
by the *runnet*, is rendered fluid by the gall in the  
duodenum.  
*Arbutnot.*

*RUNNING. adj.* Kept for the race.  
He will no more complain of the frowns of the  
world, or a small cure, or the want of a patron,  
than he will complain of the want of a laced coat,  
or a running-horse.  
*Lane.*

*RUNNION. n. f.* [*rogant*, Fr. scrubbing.]  
A paltry scurvy wretch.

You wish! you poult! you *runnion*! *Shaksp.*  
*RUNT. n. f.* [*runt*, in the Teutonic  
dialects, signifies a bull or cow, and is  
used in contempt by us for small cattle;  
as *kefyl*, the Welsh term for a horse, is  
used for a worthless horse.] Any animal  
small below the natural growth of the  
kind.

Reforming Tweed  
With sent us *runts* even of her church's breed.  
*Cleveland.*

Of tame pigeons, are croppers, carriers, and  
*runts*.  
*Watson.*  
His overgrown runt has struck off his heels,  
lowered his foretop, and contracted his figure.  
*Addison.*

*RUPION. n. f.* [*raptus*, Latin.] Breach;  
solution of continuity.

The plenitude of vessels or plethora causes an  
extravasion of blood, by *ruption* or apertion.  
*Wifeman.*

*RUPTURE. n. f.* [*rapture*, French; from  
*raptus*, Latin.]

1. The act of breaking; state of being  
broken; solution of continuity.

The egg.  
Purging with kindly *rupture*, forth dislodged  
Their callow young.

A late string will bear a hundred weight without  
*rupture*, but at the same time cannot exert its  
elasticity.  
*Arbutnot.*

The diets of infants ought to be extremely thin,  
such as lengthen the fibres without *rupture*. *Arbutnot.*

2. A breach of peace; open hostility.  
When the parties, that divide the common-  
wealth, come to a *rupture*, it seems every man's  
duty to choke a side.  
*Swift.*

3. Burtheness; hernia; preternatural erup-  
tion of the gut.  
The *rupture* of the groin or scrotum is the most  
common species of hernia.  
*Sharp.*

To *RUPTURE. v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
break; to burst; to suffer disruption.

The vessels of the brain and membranes, if *ruptured*, absorb the extravasated blood.  
*Sharp.*

*RUPTUREWORT. n. f.* [*herniaria*, Latin.]  
A plant.

*RURAL. adj.* [*rural*, French; *ruralis*,  
from *rura*, Latin.] Country; existing in  
the country, not in cities; suiting the  
country; resembling the country.  
Lady, referred to do pastor company honour,  
Joining your sweet *rura* to the rural music of  
desert.  
*Sidney.*

Here is a rural fellow,  
That will not be deny'd your highness' preference;  
He brings you figs.  
*Shakspere.*

We turn  
To where the silver Thames first rural grows.  
*Thomson.*

*RURALITY. n. f.* [from *rural*.] The  
*RU'RALNESS. n. f.* quality of being rural.  
*Dict.*

*RU'RICOLIST. n. f.* [*uricola*, Latin.] An  
inhabitant of the country.  
*Dict.*

*RU'RIGENOUS. adj.* [*rura* and *gigno*, Lat.]  
Born in the country.  
*Dict.*

*RUSE. n. f.* [*ruseh*, French.] Cunning; artifice;  
little stratagem; trick; wile; fraud;  
deceit. A French word neither elegant  
nor necessary.

I might here add much concerning the wiles and  
*ruses*, which these timid creatures use to save them-  
selves.  
*Ray.*

*RUSH. n. f.* [*juncus*, Latin; *nire*, Saxon.]  
A plant.

A *rush* hath a flower composed of many leaves,  
which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form  
of a rose; from the centre of which rises the pointal,  
which afterward becomes a fruit or husk, which is  
generally three-cornered, opening into three parts,  
and full of roundish seeds: they are planted with  
great care on the banks of the sea in Holland, in  
order to prevent the water from washing away the  
earth; for the roots of these *rushes* fasten them-  
selves very deep in the ground, and mat them-  
selves near the surface, so as to hold the earth  
closely together.  
*Milner.*

He taught me how to know a man in love; in  
which cage of *rushes* I am sure you are not pri-  
soner.  
*Shakspere.*

Man but a *rush* against Othello's breast,  
And he retires.  
*Shakspere.*

Is supper ready, the house trimm'd, *rushes*  
strew'd, calvelets swept?  
*Shakspere.*

Your pain requites your pains;  
Though *rushes* overspread the neighbouring plains.  
*Dryden.*

2. Any thing proverbially worthless.  
Not a *rush* matter, whether apes go on four legs  
or two.  
*L'Estrange.*

John Bull's friendship is not worth a *rush*.  
*Arbutnot.*

*RUSH-CANDLE. n. f.* [*rush* and *candle*.] A  
small blinking taper, made by stripping  
a *rush*, except one small stripe of the bark  
which holds the pith together, and dip-  
ping it in tallow.

Be it moon or sun, or what you please;  
And if you please to call it a *rush-candle*,  
Henceforth it shall be so for me.  
*Shakspere.*

If your influence be quite dam'd up  
With black usurping mists; some gentle taper,  
Though a *rush-candle* from the wicker-hole  
Of some clay habitation, visit us.  
*Milton.*

To *RUSH. v. n.* [*hnean*, Saxon.] To  
move with violence; to go on with tu-  
multuous rapidity.

Gorgias removed out of the camp by night, to  
the end he might *rush* upon the camp of the Jews.  
*1 Maccabees.*

Every one that was a warrior *rushed* out upon  
them.  
*Judith.*

Arises *rush* to battle in the clouds.  
*Milton.*  
Why wilt thou *rush* to certain death, and rage  
In rash attempts beyond thy tender age,  
Betray'd by pious love?  
*Dryden.*

Delirious should he *rush*, and lose his life,  
With odds oppress'd.  
*Dryden.*  
They will always strive to be good christians,  
but never think it to be a part of religion, to *rush*  
into the office of princes or ministers.  
*Spratt.*

# RUS

# RUS

You say, the sea  
Does with its waves fall backward to the west,  
And, thence repell'd, advances to the east;  
While this revolving motion does endure,  
The deep must reel, and *rush* from shore to shore.  
*Blackmore.*

With a *rushing* found th' assembly bend  
Diverse their steps.  
*Pope.*  
Now sink the sun from his aerial height,  
And o'er the studded billows *rush'd* the night.  
*Pope.*

*RUSH. n. f.* [from the verb.] Violent  
course.

A gentleman of his train spurred up his horse,  
and with a violent *rush* severed him from the duke.  
*Watson.*

Him while fresh and fragrant time  
Clerk'd in his golden prime,  
The *rush* of death's unruly wave  
Swept him off into his grave.  
*Crashaw.*

Cruel Auster, rather by'd him,  
And with the *rush* of one rude blast,  
Sham'd not spitefully to cast  
All his leaves to fresh, to sweet.  
*Crashaw.*

*RU'SHY. adj.* [from *rush*.]

1. Abounding with rushes.  
In *rushy* grounds, springs are found at the first  
spit.  
*Mortimer.*

The timid hare to some lone seat  
Retir'd, the *rushy* fen or rugged turlow. *Thomson.*

2. Made of rushes.  
What knight like him could tois the *rushy* lance?  
*Tickel.*

*RUSK. n. f.* Hard bread for stores.  
The lady sent me divers presents of fruits, sugar,  
and *rusk*.  
*Raleigh.*

*RU'SMA. n. f.* A brown and light iron  
substance, with half as much quicklime  
steeped in water, the Turkish women  
make their pilothion, to take off their  
hair.  
*Grew.*

*RU'SSET. adj.* [*rouffet*, Fr. *russus*, Lat.]  
1. Reddish brown. Such is the colour  
of apples called *ruffetings*.

The morn, in *ruffet* mantle clad,  
Walks o'er the dew of yon eastern hill.  
*Shaksp.*

Our summer such a *ruffet* lively wears,  
As in a garment often dy'd appears.  
*Dryden.*

2. Newton seems to use it for gray; but, if  
the etymology be regarded, improperly:  
This white spot was immediately encompassed  
with a dark grey or *ruffet*, and that dark grey with  
the colours of the field mix. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Charle; homelap; rustick. It is much  
used in descriptions of the manners and  
dresses of the country, I suppose, because  
it was formerly the colour of rustick  
dies: in some places, the rusticks still  
die cloths spun at home with bark,  
which must make them *ruffet*.  
Tallate phrases, taken terms precise,  
Figures pedantical: these summer flies  
Have blown me full of maggot attention:  
Henceforth my warring mind shall be express  
In *ruffet* years, and honest kerly noes. *Shakspere.*

*RU'SSER. n. f.* Country dress. See *RUS-  
SET, adj.*

The Dorick dialect has a sweetness in its clown-  
isms, like a fair shepherdess in her country  
*ruffet*.  
*Dryden.*

*RU'SSET. n. f.* A name given to  
*RU'SSETING. n. f.* several sorts of pears or  
apples from their colour.

The *ruffet* pearmain is a very pleasant fruit,  
continuing long on the tree, and in the conservatory  
partakes both of the *ruffeting* and pearmain in co-  
lour and taste; the one side being generally *ruffet*,  
and the other streaked like a pearmain.  
*Mortimer.*

*RUST. n. f.* [*rups*, Saxon.]

1. The red disfigurement of old iron.  
This iron began at length to gather *ruff*. *Hooker.*

*Ruff* eaten pikes and swords in time to come,  
When crooked pikes dig up earth's fertile womb,  
The husbandman shall oft discover,  
*May.*

# R U S

But Pallas came in shape of *ruf*,  
And 'twixt the spring and summer thrust  
Hec Gorgon shield, which made the cock  
Stand still, as 'twere transform'd to rock. *Hudib.*  
My scymitar got some *ruf* by the sea water. *Gulliver.*

2. The tarnished or corroded surface of any metal.

By dent of sword his crown he shall increase,  
And scour his armour from the rust of peace. *Dryden.*

3. Loss of power by inactivity.

4. Matter bred by corruption or degeneration.

Let her see thy sacred truths cleared from all *ruf*  
and dross of human mixtures. *King Charles.*

To RUST, *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To gather rust; to have the surface tarnished or corroded.

Her fallow leas,  
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory  
Doth root upon, while that the culter *ruf*s,  
That should deracinate such savagery. *Shakespeare.*  
Our armours now may *ruf*, our idle scymitars  
Hang by our sides for ornament, not use. *Dryden.*

2. To degenerate in idleness.

Must I *ruf* in Egypt, never more  
Appear in arms, and be the chief of Greece? *Dryden.*

To RUST, *v. a.*

1. To make rusty.

Keep up your bright swords, for the dew will *ruf* them. *Shakespeare.*

2. To impair by time or inactivity.

RUSTICAL, *adj.* [*ruficus*, Lat.] Rough; savage; boisterous; brutal; rude.

On he brought me to so bare a house, that it was  
the picture of miserable huppaness and rich beggary,  
served only by a company of *rufical* villains,  
full of sweat and dust, not one of them other than  
a labourer. *Sidney.*

This is by a *rufical* severity to banish all mbanity,  
whole harulets and continued condition is  
consistent with religion. *Brown.*

He confounds the singing and dancing of the  
satyrs with the *rufical* entertainment of the fish  
Romans. *Dryden.*

RUSTICALLY, *adv.* [from *rufical*.] Savagely; rudely; inelegantly.

My brother Jacques keeps at school,  
And reports goldenly of his profit;  
For my part he keeps me *rufically* at home. *Shakespeare.*

Quintus here was born,  
Whose shining ploughshare was in furrows worn,  
Met by his trembling wife, returning home,  
And *rufically* joy'd, as chief of Rome. *Dryden.*

RUSTICALNESS, *n. f.* [from *rufical*.] The quality of being *rufical*; rudeness; savageness.

To RUSTICATE, *v. n.* [*ruficor*, Latin.] To reside in the country.

My lady Scudamore, from having *ruficated* in  
your company too long, pretends to be in her eyes  
for the sake of seeing the sun, and to sleep because  
it is night. *Pope.*

To RUSTICATE, *v. a.* To banish into the country.

I was deeply in love with a milliner, upon which  
I was sent away, or, in the university phrase, *ruficated*  
for ever. *Speelman.*

RUSTICITY, *n. f.* [*ruficité*, Fr. *ruficitas*, from *ruficus*, Lat.]

1. Qualities of one that lives in the country; simplicity; artlessness; rudeness; savageness.

There presented himself a tall, clownish, young  
man, who falling before the queen of the houses,  
desired that he might have the achievement of any  
adventure, which, during the feast, might happen;  
that being granted, he rested him on the floor, and  
sat for a better place by his *ruficity*. *Spenser.*

# R U T

The sweetness and *ruficity* of a pastoral cannot  
be so well express'd in any other tongue as in the  
Greek, when rightly mixt with the Doric dialect. *Addison.*

This is general expence of their time would  
curtail the ordinary means of knowledge, as 'twould  
shorten the opportunities of vice; and so accordingly  
an universal *ruficity* presently took place,  
and stopped not till it had over-run the whole  
stock of mankind. *Woodward.*

2. Rural appearance.

RUSTICK, *adj.* [*ruficus*, Latin; *rufique*, French.]

1. Rural; country.

By Lichas willing, nothing was the odds of the  
Iberian side, and continued to in the next by the  
excellent running of a knight, though fostered to  
by the mules, as many times the very *rufick*  
people left both their delights and profits to  
hearken to his songs. *Sidney.*

2. Rude; untaught; inelegant.

An ignorant clown cannot learn the language of  
a courtly behaviour, when his *rufick* has  
grown up with him till the ages of forty. *Watts.*

3. Brutal; savage.

My foul rebel'd I should find the bow'r  
Of some fell monster fierce with barbarous pow'r;  
Some *rufick* wretch, who liv'd in heav'n's de-  
spight, *Pope.*

Containing laws, and trampling on the right.

4. Artless; honest; simple.

5. Plain; undorned.

An altar front, *rufick*, of grassy ford. *Milton.*  
With ancient smooth the pole liv'd in able throne,  
Where ancient Nereus sat, a *rufick* throne. *Pope.*

RUSTICK, *n. f.* A clown; a swain; an inhabitant of the country.

As nothing is so rude and insolent as a wealthy  
*rufick*, all this his kindness is overlooked, and his  
person most unworthily ruled at. *South.*

RUSTINESS, *n. f.* [from *rufy*.] The state of being rusty.

To RUSTLE, *v. n.* [Anglican, Saxon.] To make a low continued rattling; to make a quick succession of small noises.

He is coming; I hear the *ruffle*. *Shakespeare.*

Is nobler than attending for a check;  
Richer, than doing nothing for a bumble;  
Prouder, than *ruffling* in unpaid-for silk. *Shakespeare.*

Thick *ruffling*, both on the ground, and in the  
air

Brush'd with the hiss of *ruffling* wings. *Milton.*

As when we're in the winged winds engage,  
*Ruffling* from every quarter of the sky,  
North, east, and west, in any twelvemonth's eye. *Granville.*

All began the attack;  
Faint claps, *ruffles*, and tough whalebones crack. *Pope.*

Not less their number than the milk-white swans,  
That o'er the winding of Cythera's springs  
Stretch their long necks, and claps their *ruffling*  
wings. *Pope.*

RUSTY, *adj.* [from *ruf*.]

1. Covered with rust; infected with rust.

After a long calm of peace, he was left engaged in  
a war with a *rufy* two-d and empty purse. *Hogarth.*  
Part *ruf* the *rufy* and his with tears, and put  
New gird the blunted ax. *Dryden.*

2. Impaired by inactivity.

Hector in his dull and long continued trace,  
Is *rufy* grown. *Shakespeare.*

To RUT, *v. n.* [*rut*, French.] To desire to come together. Used of deer.

RUT, *n. f.* [*rut*, French.]

1. Copulation of deer.

The time of going to *rut* of deer is in September;  
for that they need the whole summer's feed to  
make them fit for generation; and it is not come  
about the middle of September, they go to *rut*  
somewhat the sooner. *Bacon.*

# R Y E

The ground hereof, was the observation of the  
part in deer after immoderate venery, and about  
the end of their rut. *Bacon.*

2. [*route*, Fr.] The track of a cart wheel.

From hills seine waters heading fall,  
That always eat huge *ruts*, which, met in one bed  
fill a vall  
With such a confluence of streames, that on the  
mountaine grounds

Farre off, in lighted shepherds eares the bustling  
note rebounds. *Chapman.*

RUTH, *n. f.* [from *rue*.]

1. Mercy; pity; tenderness; sorrow for the misery of another. Out of use.

O wretch of guests, said he, thy tale hath fir'd  
My mind to much *ruth*. *Chapman.*  
All *ruth*, compassion mercy he forgot. *Farley.*  
She fair, he full of baseness and truth  
Lov'd much, lov'd little, and did fire night;  
He durst not speak, by suit to purchase *ruth*. *Farley.*

The better part with Mary and with Ruth  
Chosen thou hast; and they that overcome,  
And at thy growing virtues fret their spleen,  
No anger find in thee, but pity and *ruth*. *Milton.*

2. Misery; sorrow.

The Britons, by Maximilian led way  
With wretched miseries and woful *ruth*,  
Were to those pagans made an open prey. *Spenser.*

RUTHFUL, *adj.* [*ruth* and *full*.] *Ruthful*; woful; sorrowful.

The misadventures seldom take a *ruthful* and  
renewing experience of those harms, which misad-  
ventures carry with them. *Curea.*

RUTHFULLY, *adv.* [from *ruthful*.]

1. Wofully; sadly.

The flower of hope and foot, lost by the regions  
of the enemy, *ruthfully* perished. *Shakespeare.*

2. Sorrowfully; mournfully.

Help me, ye baneful lords, whose striking sound  
Is sign of dreary death, my deadly cries  
Melt *ruthfully* in tune. *Spenser.*

3. Wofully. In irony.

By this Meneva's friend bereft  
Oleades of that rich bowl, and left his lips, wife,  
eyes

*Ruthfully* incur'd. *Chapman.*

RUTHLESS, *adj.* [from *ruth*.] Cruel; pitiless; uncompassionate; barbarous.

What is Edward but a *ruthless* foe?  
What Clarence but a quickland of deceit? *Shakespeare.*

The *ruthless* flint doth cut my tender feet;  
And when I start, the cruel people laugh. *Shakespeare.*

His archers circle me; my reins they wound,  
And *ruthless* fled my gull upon the ground. *Spenser.*  
Their rage the hostile bands restrain,  
All but the *ruthless* monarch of the main. *Pope.*

RUTHLESSLY, *adv.* [from *ruthless*.] Without pity; cruelly; barbarously.

RUTHLESSNESS, *n. f.* [from *ruthless*.] Want of pity.

RUTIER, *n. f.* [*route*, Fr.] A direction of the road or course at sea.

RUTISH, *adj.* [from *rut*.] Wanton; libidinous; salacious; lustful; lecherous.

That is an advancement to one Diana, to take  
heed of the admittance of count Rosillon, a foolish  
idle boy; but for all that very *rutish*. *Shakespeare.*

RYE, *n. f.* [*ryge*, Saxon.]

1. A coarse kind of bread corn.

Between the acres of the *rye*,  
These pretty country folks would lie. *Shakespeare.*  
*Rye* is more acrid, laxative, and less nourishing  
than wheat. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A disease in a hawk.

RYEGRASS, *n. f.* A kind of strong  
grass.

Some sow *ryegrass* with the corn at Michaelmas.  
*Mortimer.*



# S.

## S A B

**S** Has in English the same hissing sound as in other languages, and unhappily prevails in so many of our words that it produces in the ear of a foreigner a continued sibilation. In the beginning of words it has invariably its natural and genuine sound: in the middle it is sometimes uttered with a stronger appulse of the tongue to the palate, like *z*, as *rose*, *reflate*, *rosy*, *offer*, *nozel*, *resident*, *busy*, *business*. It sometimes keeps its natural sound; as *loose*, *designation*; for which I know not whether any rules can be given. In the end of monosyllables it is sometimes *s*, as in *this*; and sometimes *z*, as in *as*, *has*; and generally where *es* stands, in verbs for *eth*, as *gives*. It seems to be established as a rule, that no noun singular should end with */single*: therefore in words written with diphthongs, and naturally long, an *e* is nevertheless added at the end, as *goose*, *house*; and where the syllable is short the *f* is doubled, and was once *ff*, as *aff*, anciently *affe*; *wilderness*, anciently *wilderneffe*; *distress*, anciently *distreffe*.

**SAB'OTH. n. f.** [Hebrew.] Signifying an army.

Holy Lord God of *sabbath*; that is, Lord of *holiness*. *Common Prayer.*

**SABBATH. n. f.** [An Hebrew word signifying rest; *sabbat*, Fr. *sabbatum*, Lat.]

1. A day appointed by God among the Jews, and from them established among Christians for publick worship; the seventh day set apart from works of labour to be employed in piety.

I purpose,  
And by our holy *sabbath* have I sworn,  
To have the due and forfeit of my bond. *Shaksp.*  
Glad we return'd up to the coasts of light,  
Free *sabbath* ev'ning. *Milton.*

Here ev'ry day was *sabbath*: only free  
From hours of pray'r, for hours of charity,  
Such as the Jews from servile toil release,  
Where works of mercy were a part of rest:  
Such as blest angels exercise above,  
Vary'd with sacred hymns and acts of love;  
Such *sabbaths* as that one she now enjoys;  
E'en that perpetual one, which she employs:  
For such vicissitudes in heav'n there are,  
In praise alternate, and alternate pray'r. *Dryden.*

2. Intermission of pain or sorrow; time of rest.

Never any *sabbath* of release  
Could free his travels and afflictions deep. *Daniel.*  
Nor can his blest soul look down from heav'n,  
Or break the eternal *sabbath* of his rest,  
To see her miseries on earth. *Dryden.*

Peaceful sleep out the *sabbath* of the tomb,  
And wake to raptures in a life to come. *Pope.*

**SABBATHARIAN. n. f.** [from *sabbath*.]

One who observes the *sabbath* with unreasonable rigour; one who observes the seventh day of the week in opposition to the first.

**SABBATHBREAKER. n. f.** [*sabbath* and *break*.] Violator of the *sabbath* by labour or wickedness.

VOL. II.

## S A C

The usurer is the greatest *sabbathbreaker*, because his plough goeth every Sunday. *Bacon.*

**SABBATICAL. adj.** [*sabbaticus*, Lat. *sabbaticus*, Fr. from *sabbath*.] Resembling the *sabbath*; enjoying or bringing intermission of labour.

The appointment and observance of the *sabbatical* year, and after the seventh *sabbatical* year, a year of jubilee, is a circumstance of great moment. *Forbes.*

**SABBATISM. n. f.** [from *sabbatum*, Lat.]

Observance of the *sabbath* superstitiously rigid.

**SABINE. n. f.** [*sabine*, Fr. *sabina*, Lat.]

A plant.

*Sabine* or *fuvin* will make fine hedges, and may be brought into any form by clipping, much beyond trees. *Mortimer.*

**SABLE. n. f.** [*zibella*, Lat.] Fur.

*Sable* is worn of great personages, and brought out of Russia, being the fur of a little head of that name, esteemed for the perfectness of the colour of the hairs, which are very black. Hence *sable*, in heraldry, signifies the black colour in gentlemen's arms. *Peacocks.*

Furiously running in upon him, with tumultuous speech, he violently sought from his head his rich cap of *sables*. *Knolles.*

The peacock's plumes his tuck must not fail,  
Nor the dear purchase of the *sable*'s tail. *Gay.*

**SABLE. adj.** [Fr.] Black. A word used by heralds and poets.

By this the drooping daylight began to fade,  
And yield his room to fast succeeding night,  
Who with her *sable* mantle gan to shade,  
The face of earth, and ways of living light. *Fairy Queen.*

With him inthron'd

Sat *sable* vested night, eldest of things,

The comfort of his reign. *Milton.*

They soon begin that tragick play,  
And with their smoky canous banish day:

Night, horror, slaughter, with confusion meet,  
And in their *sable* arms embrace the fleet. *Waller.*

Adorning first the genius of the place,

And night, and all the stars that gild her *sable* throne. *Dryden.*

**SABLIERE. n. f.** [Fr.]

1. A sand-pit.

2. [In carpentry.] A piece of timber as long, but not so thick, as a beam. *Bailey.*

**SABRE. n. f.** [*sabre*, Fr. I suppose, of Turkish original.] A cimeter; a short sword with a convex edge; a falchion.

To me the cries of fighting fields are charms;

Keen be my *sabre*, and of proof my arms;

I ask no other blessing of my stars,  
No prize but fame, no mistress but the wars. *Dryden.*

Seam'd o'er with wounds, which his own *sabre* gave,

In the vile habit of a village slave,  
The foe deceiv'd. *Pope.*

**SABULOSITY. n. f.** [from *fabulosus*.] Grittiness; sandiness.

**SABULOUS. adj.** [*fabulum*, Latin.]

Gritty; sandy.

**SACCADE. n. f.** [Fr.] A violent check

the rider gives his horse, by drawing both the reins very suddenly: a correction used when the horse bears heavy on the hand. *Bailey.*

## S A C

**SACCHARINE. adj.** [*saccharum*, Latin.]

Having the taste, or any other of the chief qualities of sugar.

Manna is an essential *saccharine* salt, sweetening from the leaves of most plants. *Arbutnot.*

**SACERDOTAL. adj.** [*sacerdotalis*, Latin.]

Priestly; belonging to the priesthood.

They have several offices and prayers, especially for the dead, in which functions they use *sacerdotal* garments. *Stillingfleet.*

He fell violently upon me, without respect to my *sacerdotal* orders. *Dryden.*

If ample powers, granted by the rulers of this world, add dignity to the persons intrusted with their powers, behold the importance and extent of the *sacerdotal* commission. *Atterbury.*

**SACHEL. n. f.** [*sacculus*, Lat.] A small

sack or bag.

**SACK. n. f.** [Hebrew; *סַכּוּס*; *sacus*, Lat. *saccus*, *sax*.] It is observable of this word, that it is found in all languages, and it is therefore conceived to be antediluvian.]

1. A bag; a pouch; commonly a large bag.

Our *sacks* shall be a mean to sack the city.

And we be lords and rulers over Even *Shalyspeare*.

Vastus cauted the authors of that mutiny to be thrust into *sacks*, and in the sight of the fleet cast into the sea. *Knolles.*

2. The measure of three bushels.

3. A woman's loose robe.

To *SACK. v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put in bags.

Now the great work is done, the corn is ground,

The grist is *sack'd*, and every sack well bottom. *Hatterton.*

2. [from *sacar*, Spanish.] To take by storm; to pillage; to plunder.

Edward Bruce spoiled all the old English pale inhabitants, and *sack'd* and rased all cities and corporate towns. *Spencer.*

I'll make thee stoop and bend thy knee,  
Or *sack* this country with a mutiny. *Shakspere.*

What armies conquer'd, perish'd with thy sword,  
What comes *sack'd*? *Fairfax.*

Who sees these dismal heaps, but would demand  
What barbarous invader *sack'd* the land? *Dunham.*

The pope himself was ever after unfortunate,  
Rome being twice taken and *sack'd* in his reign. *South.*

The great magazine for all kinds of treasure is the bed of the Tiber: when the Romans lay under the apprehensions of seeing their city *sack'd* by a barbarous enemy, they would take care to bestow such of their riches this way as could best bear the water. *Addison.*

**SACK. n. f.** [from the verb.]

1. Storm of a town; pillage; plunder.

If Saturn's ion bellows

The *sack* of Troy, which he by promise owes,  
Then shall the conqu'ring Greeks thy loss restore. *Dryden.*

2. A kind of sweet wine, now brought chiefly from the Canaries. [See. Fr. of uncertain etymology; but derived by Skinner, after *Mandisio*, from *Sagor*, a city of Morocco. The *sack* of *Shalyspeare* is believed to be what is now called *sherry*.]

Please you drink a cup of *sack*. *Shakspere.*

The butler hath great advantage to allure the  
molds with a glass of *sack*. *Swift*.  
**SACKBUT.** *n. f.* [*sacabute*, Spanish; *sambuca*, Lat. *sambucus*, Fr.] A kind of  
pipe.

The trumpets, *sackbuts*, *psalteries* and *flute*,  
Make the fun dance. *Shakespeare*.

**SACKCLOTH.** *n. f.* [*sack and cloth*.] Cloth  
of which *sacks* are made; coarse cloth  
sometimes worn in mortification.

Coarse stuff made of goat's hair, of a dark col-  
our, worn by soldiers and mariners; and used as a  
habit among the Hebrews in times of mourning.  
Called *sackcloth*, either because *sacks* were made  
of this sort of stuff, or because hair-cloths were  
strait and close like a *sack*. *Cainet*.

To augment her painful penance more,  
Thrice every week in ashes she did sit,  
And next her wrinkled skin rough *sackcloth* wore.  
*Spenser*.

Thus with *sackcloth* I invest my woe,  
And dust upon my clouded forehead throw. *Sandys*.  
Being clad in *sackcloth*, he was to lie on the  
ground, and constantly day and night to implore  
God's mercy for the sin he had committed. *Ayliffe*.

**SACKER.** *n. f.* [from *sack*.] One that  
takes a town.

**SACKFUL.** *n. f.* [*sack and full*.] A full  
bag.

Wound goes about with *sackfuls* of drofs, odiously  
misrepresenting his prince's countenance. *Swift*.

**SACKPOSET.** *n. f.* [*sack and posset*.] A  
posset made of milk, *sack*, and some  
other ingredients.

Snuff the candles at supper on the table, because  
the burning snuff may fall into a dish of soup or  
*sackposset*. *Swift*.

**SACRAMENT.** *n. f.* [*sacrement*, Fr.  
*sacramentum*, Lat.]

1. An oath; any ceremony producing an  
obligation.

2. An outward and visible sign of an in-  
ward and spiritual grace.

As often as we mention a *sacrament*, it is im-  
properly understood; for in the writings of the ancient  
fathers all articles which are peculiar to christian  
faith, all duties of religion containing that which  
sense or natural reason cannot of itself discern, are  
most commonly named *sacraments*; our restraint of  
the word to some few principal divine ceremonies,  
importeth in every such ceremony two things, the  
substance of the ceremony itself, which is visible;  
and besides that, somewhat else more secret, in re-  
ference whereunto we conceive that ceremony to  
be a *sacrament*. *Hooker*.

3. The eucharist; the holy communion.  
Ten thousand French have taken the *sacrament*  
To rive their dangerous artillery  
Upon no christian soul but English Talbot. *Shakespeare*.

As we have taken the *sacrament*,  
We will unite the white rose with the red. *Shakespeare*.

Before the famous battle of Cressy, he spent the  
greatest part of the night in prayer; and in the  
morning received the *sacrament*, with his son, and  
the chief of his officers. *Addison*.

**SACRAMENTAL.** *adj.* [*sacramental*, Fr.  
from *sacrament*.] Constituting a *sacra-*  
ment; pertaining to a *sacrament*.

To make complete the outward substance of a  
*sacrament*, there is required an outward form,  
which form *sacramental* elements receive from  
*sacramental* words. *Hooker*.

The words of St. Paul are plain; and whatever  
interpretation can be put upon them, it can only  
vary the way of the *sacramental* efficacy, but it  
cannot evacuate the blessing. *Taylor*.

**SACRAMENTALLY.** *adv.* [from *sacramen-*  
tal.] After the manner of a *sacrament*.

My body is *sacramentally* contained in this *sacra-*  
ment of bread. *Hall*.

The law of circumcison was meant by God sa-  
cramentally to impress the duty of strict purity. *Hammond*.

**SACRED.** *adj.* [*sacra*, Fr. *sacer*, Lat.]

1. Immediately relating to God.

Wolves shall succeed for teachers, grievous wolves;  
Who all the sacred mysteries of heav'n  
To their own vile advantages shall turn. *Milton*.  
Before me lay the sacred test,  
The help, the guide, the balm of souls perplex'd. *Arbutnot*.

2. Devoted to religious uses; holy.

Those who came to celebrate the sabbath, made  
a conscience of helping themselves for the honour  
of that most sacred day. *Maccabers*.  
They with wine-off'rings pour'd, and sacred feast  
Shall spend their days with joy unblam'd. *Milton*.  
This temple, and his holy ark,  
With all his sacred things. *Milton*.

3. Dedicated; consecrate; consecrated:  
with to.

O'er its eastern gate was rais'd above  
A temple, sacred to the queen of love. *Dryden*.

4. Relating to religion; theological.

Suit with the love of sacred song. *Milton*.

5. Entitled to reverence; awfully vener-  
able.

Bright officious lamps,  
In thee concentrating all their precious beams  
Of sacred influence. *Milton*.  
Poet and saint, to thee alone were giv'n,  
The two most sacred names of earth and heav'n. *Cowley*.

6. Inviolable, as if appropriated to some  
superior being.

The honour's sacred, which he talks on now,  
Supposing that I lack it. *Shakespeare*.  
How hast thou yielded to transgress  
The strict forbiddance? how to violate  
The sacred fruit? *Milton*.  
Secrets of marriage still are sacred held;  
There sweet and bitter by the wine conceal'd. *Dryden*.

**SACREDLY.** *adv.* [from *sacred*.] Invio-

lably; religiously.

When God had manifested himself in the flesh;  
how *sacredly* did he preserve this privilege? *South*.  
**SACREDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *sacred*.] The  
state of being sacred; state of being con-  
secrated to religious uses; holiness;  
sanctity.

In the sanctuary the cloud, and the oracular  
answers, were prerogatives peculiar to the ju-  
nity of the place. *South*.

This minims the *inferiety* of power, let the  
administration of it be what it will. *Lightfoot*.

**SACRIFIC.** *adj.* [*sacrificus*, Lat.] Em-  
ployed in sacrifice.

**SACRIFICABLE.** *adj.* [from *sacrificor*,  
Lat.] Capable of being offered in *sacri-*  
fice.

Although Jephtha's vow ran generally for two  
words, whatsoever shall come forth; yet might it be  
restrained in the sense, that whatsoever was *sacri-*  
ficable, and justly subject to lay fall immolation, and  
so would not have sacrificed either horse or dog. *Brown*.

**SACRIFICATOR.** *n. f.* [*sacrificator*, Fr.  
from *sacrificor*, Lat.] Sacrificer; offerer  
of sacrifice.

Not only the subject of sacrifice is questionable,  
but also the *sacrificator*, which the picture makes  
to be Jephtha. *Brown*.

**SACRIFICATORY.** *adj.* [from *sacrificor*,  
Lat.] Offering sacrifice.

To SACRIFICE. *v. a.* [*sacrifier*, Fr.  
*sacrifico*, Lat.]

1. To offer to heaven; to immolate as an  
atonement or propitiation; with to.

Alarbus' limbs are lapt,  
And intrails lead the *sacrificing* fire. *Shakespeare*.  
This blood, like *sacrificing* Abel's, cries  
To thee for justice. *Shakespeare*.

I sacrifice to the Lord all that openeth the  
trick, being males. *Isaiah*.

Men from the herd or flock  
Of *sacrificing* bullock, lamb, or kid. *Milton*.

2. To destroy or give up for the sake of  
something else; with to.

'Tis a sad contemplation, that we should *sacrifice*  
the peace of the church to a little vain curiosity. *Deray of Fery*.

The breach of this rule, To do as one would be  
done to, would be contrary to that interest *sacri-*  
fice to when they break it. *Lack*.

Syphax loves you, and would *sacrifice*  
His life, nay more, his honour, to your service. *Addison*.

A great genius sometimes *sacrifices* sound to sense. *Brown*.

3. To destroy; to kill.

4. To devote with loss.

Condemn'd to *sacrifice* his childish years  
To babbling ignorance, and to empty fears. *Prior*.

To SACRIFICE. *v. n.* To make offerings;  
to offer sacrifice.

He that *sacrificeth* of things wrongfully gotten,  
his offering is ridiculous. *Ecclijasticus*.

Let us go to *sacrifice* to the Lord.  
Some mischief is befallen  
To that mock man who well had *sacrific'd*. *Milton*.

**SACRIFICE.** *n. f.* [*sacrifice*, Fr. *sacrifici-*  
cium, Lat.]

1. The act of offering to heaven.

God will ordain religious rites  
Of *sacrifice*. *Milton*.

2. The thing offered to heaven, or immo-  
lated by an act of religion.

Upon such *sacrifice*  
The gods themselves throw incense. *Shakespeare*.  
Go with me like good angels to my end,  
And as the long divorces of steel falls on me,  
Make of your prayers one sweet *sacrifice*,  
And lift my soul to heav'n. *Shakespeare*.

Moloch be near'd with blood  
Of human *sacrifice*. *Milton*.

My life it thou prefer'st, my life  
Thy *sacrifice* shall be;

And I death, if death must be my doom,  
Shall join my soul to thee. *Spea'der*.

3. Any thing destroyed, or quitted for the  
sake of something else; as, he made a  
*sacrifice* of his friendship to his interest.

4. Any thing destroyed.

**SACRIFICER.** *n. f.* [from *sacrifice*.] One  
who offers sacrifice; one that immolates.

Let us be *sacrificers*, but not butchers. *Shakespeare*.

When some brawny *sacrificer* knocks,  
Before an altar led, an offer'd ox. *Dryden*.

A prick pours wine between the horns of a bull;  
the practice is veiled after the manner of the old Ro-  
man *sacrificers*. *Addison*.

**SACRIFICIAL.** *adj.* [from *sacrifice*.] Per-  
forming sacrifice; included in sacrifice.

Ran *sacrificial* whisp'rings in his ear,  
Make sacred even his thurrop. *Shakespeare*.

Tertullian's observation upon these *sacrificial*  
rites, is pertinent to this rule. *Taylor*.

**SACRILEGE.** *n. f.* [*sacrilege*, French;  
*sacrilegium*, Latin.] The crime of ap-  
propriating to himself what is devoted  
to religion; the crime of robbing heaven;  
the crime of violating or profaning  
things sacred.

By what eclipse shall that sun be defec'd,  
What mine bath erst thrown down so far a tower!  
What *sacrilege* hath such a saint disgrac'd? *Shakespeare*.

Then 'gan a cur'd hand the quiet womb  
Of his great grandmother with steel to wound,  
And the hid treasures in her sacred tomb  
With *sacrilege* to dig. *Fairy Queen*.

We need not go many ages back to see the ven-  
geance of God upon some families, raised upon  
the ruins of churches, and enriched with the spoils  
of *sacrilege*. *South*.

**SACRILEGIOUS.** *adj.* [*sacrilegus*, Latin; from *sacrilege*.] Violating things sacred; polluted with the crime of sacrilege.

To sacrilegious perjury should I be betrayed, I would account it greater misery. *King Charles.*

By vile hands to common use debas'd.

With sacrilegious taunt, and impious jest. *Prior.*

Still green with lays each ancient altar stands.

Above the reach of sacrilegious hands. *Pope.*

Blasphemy is a malediction, and a sacrilegious

detract from the Godhead. *Ayliffe.*

**SACRILEGIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *sacrilegious*.] With sacrilege.

When these evils befall him, his conscience tells

him it was for sacrilegiously pillaging and invading

God's house. *South.*

**SACRING.** *part.* [This is a participle of

the French *sacrer*. The verb is not used

in English.] Consecrating.

I'll startle you, *Shakespeare.*

Worse than the *sacring* bell.

The *sacring* of the kings of France is the sign of

their sovereign priesthood as well as kingdom, and

in the right thereof they are capable of holding all

secular benefices. *Temple.*

**SACRIST.** } *n. f.* [*sacristain*, French.]

**SACRISTAN.** } He that has the care of

the utensils or moveables of the church.

A *sacrist* or treasurer are not dignitaries in the

church of common right, but only by custom. *Ayliffe.*

**SACRISTY.** *n. f.* [*sacristie*, French.] An

apartment where the consecrated vessels

or moveables of a church are deposited.

Bold Amycus from the robb'd vestry brings

A sconce that hung on high, *Dryden.*

Whit'ners fill'd to light the *sacristy*.

A third apartment should be a kind of *sacristy* for

altars, idols, and sacrificing instruments. *Addison.*

**SAD.** *adj.* [Of this word, so frequent in

the language, the etymology is not

known. It is probably a contraction of

*sadged*, heavy, burdened, overwhelmed,

from *To jing*, to load.]

1. Sorrowful; full of grief.

Do you think I shall not love a *sad* Pamela so

well as a joyful? *Sidney.*

One from *sad* dismay

Recomforted, and after thoughts disturb'd,

Submitting to what seem'd remediless. *Milton.*

The hapless pair

Set in their *sad* discourse and various plaint. *Milton.*

Up into heav'n, from Paradise in haste

The angelic guards ascended, mute and *sad*. *Milton.*

I now must change

Those notes to tragick; *sad* task! *Milton.*

Six brave companions from each ship we lost:

With sails outspread we fly th' unequal strife,

*Sad* for their loss, but joyful of our life. *Pope.*

2. Habitually melancholy; heavy; gloomy;

not gay; not cheerful.

It murthereth unto men, and other creatures, all

reliefing influences: it dissipateth those *sad* thoughts

and sorrows, which the darkness both begetteth and

maintaineth. *Raleigh.*

See in her cell *sad* Eloisa spread,

Propp'd on some tomb, a neighbour of the dead. *Pope.*

3. Gloomy; showing sorrow or anxiety by

outward appearance.

Be not as the hypocrites of a *sad* countenance.

*Matthew.*

Earth trembled from her entrails, as again

to pangs, and Nature gave a second groan;

Sky low'd, and muttering thunder, some *sad* drops

Wet at completing of the mortal sin

Original. *Milton.*

4. Serious; not light; not volatile; grave.

He with utterance grave, and countenance *sad*,

From point to point discours'd his voyage. *Spenser.*

The lady Katherine, a *sad* and religious woman,

when Henry VIII's resolution of a divorce from her

was first made known, said that she had not offend-

ed; but it was a judgment of God, for that her

former marriage was made in blood. *Bacon.*

If it were an embassy of weight, choice was made

of some *sad* person of known judgment and experi-

ence, and not of a young man, not weigh'd in state

matters. *Bacon.*

A *sad* wife valour is the brave complexion

That leads the van, and swallows up the cities:

The gigner is a milk-maid, whose infection,

Or a fir'd beacon, frighteth from his duties. *Herbert.*

5. Afflictive; calamitous.

Thoughts in my unquiet breast are risen,

Tending to some relief of our extremes,

Or end, tho' sharp and *sad*, yet tolerable. *Milton.*

6. Bad; inconvenient; vexatious. A word

of burlesque complaint.

These qualifications make him a *sad* husband.

*Addison.*

7. Dark-coloured.

Cryful, in its reduction into powder, hath a vale

and shadow of blue; and in its coarse pieces is of a

*sadder* hue than the powder of Venice glass. *Brown.*

I met him accidentally in London in *sad* coloured

clothes, far from being costly. *Walton.*

Scarce any tinging ingredient is of so general use

as wood, or glauca; for though of itself it dye but

a blue, yet it is used to prepare cloth for green,

and many of the *sadder* colours when the dyes

make them last without fading. *Boyle.*

Wood or woad is used by the dyers to lay the

foundation of all *sad* colours. *Mortimer.*

8. Heavy; weighty; ponderous.

With that his hand, more *sad* than lump of lead,

Uplifting high, he wrenched with Morddure,

His own good sword, Morddure, to cleave his head.

*Fairy Queen.*

9. Cohesive; not light; firm; close.

Chalky lands are naturally cold and *sad*, and

therefore require warm applications and light com-

post. *Mortimer.*

**TO SADDEN.** *v. a.* [from *sad*.]

1. To make *sad*; to make sorrowful.

2. To make melancholy; to make gloomy.

Her gloomy presence *saddens* all the scene,

Shades ev'ry flower, and darkens ev'ry green;

Deepens the murmur of the falling floods,

And breathes a browner horror on the woods. *Pope.*

3. To make dark coloured.

4. To make heavy; to make cohesive.

Mail is binding, and *saddening* of land is the

great prejudice it doth to clay lands. *Mortimer.*

**SADDLE.** *n. f.* [*sabl*, Saxon; *sadel*,

Dutch.] The seat which is put upon

the horse for the accommodation of the

rider.

His horse hipped, with an old moth-eaten *saddle*,

and the stirrups of no kindred. *Shakespeare.*

The law made for apparel, and riding in *saddles*,

after the English fashion, is penal only to English-

men. *Davies.*

One hung a pole-ax at his *saddle* bow,

And one a heavy mace. *Dryden.*

The vent'rous knight is from the *saddle* thrown;

But 'tis the fault of fortune, not his own. *Dryden.*

**TO SADDLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a saddle.

I will *saddle* me an ass, that I may ride thereon.

*2 Samuel.*

Rebels, by yielding, do like him, or worse,

Who *saddled* his own back to shame his horse.

*Cleaveland.*

No man, sure, e'er left his house,

And *saddled* Ball, with thoughts to wild,

To bring a midwife to his house,

Before he knew she was with child. *Prior.*

2. To load; to burden.

Resolv'd for sea, the slaves thy baggage pack,

Each *saddled* with his burden on his back;

Nothing retards thy voyage. *Dryden.*

**SADDLEBACKED.** *adj.* [*saddle* and *back*.]

Horses, *saddlebacked*, have their backs low, and a

raised head and neck. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

**SADDLEMAKER.** } *n. f.* [from *saddle*.]

**SADDLER.** } One whose trade

is to make saddles.

Spence that I had

To pay the *saddler* for my mistress's ruyter.

The *saddler* had it. *Shakespeare.*

The utmost exactness in these belongs to *saddlers*,

*saddlers*, and smiths. *Digby.*

The fifth and the *saddler's* journeyman ought to

partake of your master's generosity. *Swift.*

**SADLY.** *adv.* [from *sad*.]

1. Sorrowfully; mournfully.

My father is gone wild into his grave;

For in his tomb lie my affections;

And with his spirit *sadly* I survive,

To mock the expectations of the world. *Shakespeare.*

He griev'd, he wept, the light an image brought

Of his own filial love, a *sadly* pleasing thought.

*Dryden.*

He *sadly* suffers in their grief,

Out-weeping an hermit, and out prays a saint. *Dryden.*

2. Calamitously; miserably.

We may at present easily live, and one day *sadly*

feel. *South.*

**SADNESS.** *n. f.* [from *sad*.]

1. Sorrowfulness; mournfulness; dejection

of mind.

The soul receives intelligence

By her near genius of the body's end,

And so imparts a *sadness* to the sense. *Daniel.*

And let us not be wanting to ourselves,

Left to severe and obstinate *sadness*

Tempt a new vengeance. *Denham.*

A pathos regret *sadness*, a grief and *sadness* of

its memory, enter into God's roll of mourners.

*Decay of Piety.*

2. Melancholy look.

Dim *sadness* did not spare

Celestial vintages. *Milton.*

3. Seriousness; sedate gravity.

If the subject be mournful, let every thing in it

have a stroke of *sadness*. *Dryden.*

**SAFE.** *adj.* [*sauv*, French; *salvus*, Lat.]

1. Free from danger.

Our separated fortune

Shall keep us both the *safe*; where we are,

There's daggers in men's smiles. *Shakespeare.*

But Trivia kept in secret shades alone,

Her care, Hippolytus, to fate unknown;

And call'd him Verulus in the Egerian grove,

Where then he liv'd obscure, but *safe* from Jove's

Wrath. *Dryden.*

2. Free from hurt.

Put your head into the mouth of a wolf, and

when you've brought it out *safe* and sound, talk of

a reward. *L'Estrange.*

3. Conferring security.

To write the same things to you, to me is not

grievous, but to you *safe*. *Philippians.*

Afraid; I follow thee, *safe* guide, the path

Thou lead'st me. *Milton.*

Beyond the beating surge his course he bore,

With longing eyes observing, to survey

Some smooth ascent, on *safe* frequented bay. *Pope.*

4. No longer dangerous; repositd out of

the power of doing harm. This is rather

a ludicrous meaning.

Banquo's *safe*.

—Ay, my good lord; *safe* in a ditch: he lies

With twenty trenched gashes on his head,

The least a death to nature. *Shakespeare.*

Our great forbidding *safe*, with all his spirit

About him. *Milton.*

**SAFE.** *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A hut-

tery; a pantry. *Ainsworth.*

**SAFECONDUCT.** *n. f.* [*sauconduct*, Fr.]

1. Convoy; guard through an enemy's

country.

2. Pass; warrant to pass.

A trumpet was sent to Mr William Waller, to

desire a *safe* conduct for a gentleman. *Clarendon.*

**SAFEGUARD.** *n. f.* [*safe* and *guard*.]

1. Defence; protection; security.

We serve the living God as near as our wits can

reach to the knowledge thereof even according to

his own will; and do therefore trust, that his mercy

shall be our *safe* guard. *Hobbes.*

If you do fight in *safeguard* of your wives,  
Your wives shall welcome home the conquerors.

*Shakespeare.*

As far, where dangers threatened on the one side,  
and the opinion that there should be in him little  
*safeguard* for his friends on the other, chose rather  
to venture upon extremities than to be thought a  
weak protector.

*Palgrave.*

Great numbers, defended from them, have, by  
the blessing of God upon their industry, raised them-  
selves to high in the world as to become, in times of  
difficulty, a protection and a *safeguard* to that altar,  
at which their ancestors ministered.

*Atterbury.*

Thy sword, the *safeguard* of thy brother's throne,  
Is now become the bulwark of thy own.

*Granville.*

2. Convey; guard through any interdicted  
road, granted by the possessor.

3. Pass; warrant, to pass.

*Shakespeare.*

On *safeguard* he came to me.  
A trumpet was sent to the earl of Essex for a *safeguard*  
or pass to two lords, to deliver a message from  
the king to the two houses.

*Clarendon.*

To *SAFEGUARD*, *v. n.* [from the noun.]

To guard; to protect.

We have locks to *safeguard* necessities,

And pretty traps to catch the petty thieves.

*Shakespeare.*

*SAFELY*, *adv.* [from *safe*.]

1. In a safe manner; without danger.

Who a there that hath the leisure and means to  
call to all the parts, concerning most of the opor-  
tunities he has, to us *safely* to conclude that he hath  
a clear and full view?

*Locke.*

All keep aloof, and *safely* shout around;  
But none pretences to give a nearer wound.

*Dryden.*

2. Without hurt.

God *safely* quit her of her burden, and with gentle  
travel, to the gladdening of your highness with  
an heir.

*Shakespeare.*

*SAFENESS*, *n. f.* [from *safe*.] Exemption  
from danger.

It is a man should forbear his food or his business,  
till he had certainty of the *safeness* of what he was  
going about, he must survive and the disputing.

*South.*

*SAFETY*, *n. f.* [from *safe*.]

1. Freedom from danger.

To that dauntless temper of his mind,  
He hath a wisdom that doth guide his valour  
To act in *safety*.

*Shakespeare.*

2. Exemption from hurt.

If her acts have been directed well,  
While with her friendly clay the deign'd to dwell,  
Shall she with *safety* reach her posthumous seat,  
And her rest endless, and her bliss complete?

*Prior.*

3. Preservation from hurt.

Let not my palouries be your dishonours,  
But mine own *safeties*: you may be rightly mist,  
Whatever I shall think.

*Shakespeare.*

4. Custody; security from escape.

Deliver him to *safety*, and return.

*Shakespeare.*

*SAFFLOW*, *n. f.* A plant.

An herb they call *safflow*, or buliard saffron, dyes  
vio for scarlet.

*Mortimer.*

*SAFFRON*, *n. f.* [*saffran*, French; from  
*saphor*, Arabic. It was yellow, according  
to *Davies* in his Welsh dictionary.

*Miller.*

*Crocus*, Latin.] A plant.  
Grind your bole and chalk, and five or six shives  
of *saffron*.

*Peacham.*

*SAFFRON*, *Basard*, *n. f.* [*carthamus*, Lat.]  
A plant.

This plant agrees with the thistle in most of its  
characters; but the seeds of it are destitute of down.  
It is cultivated in Germany for dyes. It spreads  
into many branches, each producing a flower, which,  
when fully blown, is pulled off, and dried, and it is  
the part the dyes use.

*Miller.*

*SAFFRON*, *adj.* Yellow; having the colour  
of saffron.

Are these your customers?

Did this companion, with the *saffron* face,  
Revel and feast it at my house to-day,  
Whilst upon me the guilty doors were shut?

*Shakespeare.*

Soon as the white and red mixt finger'd dame  
Had gilt the mountains with her *saffron* flames,  
I sent my men to *Circé's* house.

*Chapman.*

Now when the rosy morn began to rise,  
And wad her *saffron* streamer through the skies.

*Dryden.*

To *SAG*, *v. n.* To hang heavy.

The mind I lay by, and the heart I bear,  
Shall never jog with doubt, nor shake with fear.

*Shakespeare.*

To *SAG*, *v. n.* To load; to burden.

*SAGACIOUS*, *adj.* [*sagax*, Latin.]

1. Quick of scent; with of.

So scented the grim feature, and up-turn'd  
His nostrils wide into the murky air!

*Milton.*

*Sagacious* of his quarry from far.  
With might and main they chas'd the murderous  
lovs.

Nor wanted horns to inspire *sagacious* hounds.

*Dryden.*

2. Quick of thought; acute in making dis-  
coveries.

Only *sagacious* heads light on these observations,  
and reduce them into general propositions.

*Locke.*

*SAGACIOUSLY*, *adv.* [from *sagacious*.]

1. With quick feat.

2. With acuteness of penetration.

*SAGACIOUSNESS*, *n. f.* [from *sagacious*.]

The quality of being *sagacious*.

*SAGACITY*, *n. f.* [*sagacité*, French;  
*sagacitas*, Latin.]

1. Quickness of scent.

2. Acuteness of discovery.

It requires too great a *sagacity* for vulgar minds to  
draw the line nicely between virtue and vice.

*South.*

*Sagacity* leads out the intermediate ideas, to dis-  
cover what connection there is in each link of the  
chain, whereby the extremes are held together.

*Locke.*

Many were eminent in former ages for their dis-  
covery of it; but though the knowledge they have  
left be worth our study, yet they left a great  
deal for the industry and *sagacity* of after-ages.

*Locke.*

*SAGAMORE*, *n. f.*

1. [Among the American Indians.] A  
king or supreme ruler.

*Bailey.*

2. The juice of some unknown plant used  
in medicine.

*SAGE*, *n. f.* [*sauge*, French; *salvia*, Lat.]

A plant of which the school of *Salernum*  
thought to highly, that they left this  
verse:

*Cur moritur homo cui salvia crescit in  
hortu?*

By the cool air, figure, taste, and smell, we have  
a clear idea of *sage* and hemlock, as we have of  
a cure.

*Locke.*

Muddled with *sage* the hard'ning cheese she press'd  
Gau.

*SAGE*, *adj.* [*sage*, French; *saggio*, Ital.]

Wise; grave; prudent.

In *sages* to rest.

O matron *sage*, go with me, I rather came.

*F. Queen.*

Value, young in years, but in *sage* councils old,  
Than whom a better senator never held

The helm of Rome.

*Milton.*

Can you expect that she should be so *sage*  
To rule her blood, and you not rule your rage?

*Waller.*

*SAGE*, *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A phi-  
losopher; a man of gravity and wisdom.

Though you profess  
Yourself such *sages*; yet know I no less,

*Sandys.*

Nor am to you inferior.  
At his birth a star proclaims him come,  
And guides the eastern *sages*, who enquire

*Milton.*

His place, to offer incense, myrrh, and gold.  
For to the holy *sages* once did sing.

That he our deadly forfeit should release,  
And with his father work as a perpetual peace.

*Milt.*

Groves, where immortal *sages* taught,  
Where heav'nly visions Plato fix'd.

*Pope.*

*SAFELY*, *adv.* [from *sage*.] Wisely;  
prudently.

*SA'GENESS*, *n. f.* [from *sage*.] Gravity;  
prudence.

*SAOYTAL*, *adj.* [from *sagitta*, Latin, an  
arrow.]

1. Belonging to an arrow.

2. [In anatomy.] A future so called from  
its resemblance to an arrow.

Its wound was between the *sagittal* and coronal  
futures to the bone.

*SAGITARY*, *n. f.* [*sagittarius*, Latin;  
*sagittaire*, French.] A centaur; an  
animal half man half horse, armed with  
a bow and quiver.

The dreadful *sagittary*

Appeals our numbers.

*SA'GO*, *n. f.* A kind of eatable grain.

*SA'ICK*, *n. f.* [*saica*, Italian; *saïque*, Fr.]  
A Turkish vessel proper for the carriage  
of merchandise.

*SAID*, The pret. and part. pass. of *say*.

1. Afore said.

King John succeeded his *said* brother in the king-  
dom of England and duchy of Normandy.

2. Declared; showed.

*SAIL*, *n. f.* [regl, Saxon; *seyhel*, fyl,  
Dutch.]

1. The expanded sheet which catches the  
wind, and carries on the vessel on the  
water.

He came too late; the ship was under *sail*.

They loosed the rudder bands, and hoist'd up  
the main-*sail* to the wind.

The gully horn from view by rising gales,  
She follow'd with her light and flying *sails*.

2. [In poetry.] Wings.

He cutting way  
With his broad *sails*, about him soared round;

At last, low slooping with unwieldy sway,  
Snatch'd up both horse and man.

3. A ship; a vessel.

A *sail* arriv'd  
From Pompey's son, who through the realms of  
Spain

Calls out for vengeance on his father's death.

4. *Sail* is a collective word, noting the  
number of ships.

So by a roaring tempest on the flood,  
A whole armada of collected *sail*

Is scatter'd.

It is written of Edgar, that he increas'd the *sails*  
he found two thousand six hundred *sails*.

A feigned tear destroys us, against whom  
Tydides nor Achill's could prevail,

Nor ten years conflict, nor a thousand *sail* *D-don*.

He had promised to his army, who were discon-  
raged at the sight of Seleucus's fleet, consisting of an  
hundred *sail*, that at the end of the summer they  
should see a fleet of his of five hundred *sail*.

5. To strike *SAIL*. To lower the *sail*.

Fearing lest they should fall into the quick-*sail*,  
they *strike sail*, and to were driven.

6. A proverbial phrase for abating of power  
or superiority.

Margaret  
Must *strike sail*, and learn a while to serve  
Where kings command.

To *SAIL*, *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be moved by the wind with sails.

I shall not mention any thing of the *sails*  
waggons.

2. To pass by sea.

When *sailing* was now dangerous, Paul admo-  
nished them.

3. To swim.

To which the shores of *Croesus*, in the fens,  
Would look like little dolphins, when they *sail*  
In the vast shadow of the British whale.

4. To pass smoothly along.

Speak again, bright angel! for thou art  
As glorious to this sight, being o'er my head,  
As a winged messenger from heav'n.

*Shakespeare.*

When he bestrides the lazy-pacing clouds,  
And sits upon the bosom of the air. *Shakespeare.*  
To SAIL, *v. a.*

1. To pass by means of sails.  
A thousand ships were wann'd to sail the sea. *Dryden.*

View Aleutian's groves, from whence  
Sailing upon the boundless deep,  
To Anteanu precious fruits arriv'd. *Philips*

2. To fly through.  
Sublime the sails  
Tri-ial speed, and mounts the winged gales. *Pope.*  
SAILER, *n. f.* [*sailor* is more usual, *sailer*  
SAILOR, *n. f.* more analogical; from *sail*.]  
A seaman; one who practices or under-  
stands navigation.  
They had many times men of other countries  
that were no sailors. *Bacon.*

Pathe'd by his lee they lay;  
To sailing words through their torn canvass play.  
And flagging sails on heartless sailors fall. *Dryden.*  
Young Pompey built a fleet of large ships, and  
had good sailors, commanded by experienced cap-  
tains. *Arbutnot.*

Fall in the openings of the spacious main  
In masts, and, lo! descends the sailor train. *Pope.*  
SAIL-YARD, *n. f.* [*sail and yard*.] The  
pole on which the sail is extended.

With glance to swift the subtle lightning pass,  
As split the julyards. *Dryden.*  
SALM, *n. f.* [*salm*, Italian.] Lard. It still  
denotes this in the northern counties,  
and in Scotland: as, swine's *salm*.

SAY, *a participle, obsolete, from say*.]  
Said.  
Some obscure precedence, that hath tofore  
been said. *Shakespeare.*

SAINFOIN, *n. f.* [*sainfoin*, Fr. *medica*.] A  
kind of herb.

SAINTE, *n. f.* [*saint*, Fr. *sanctus*, Lat.] A  
person eminent for piety and virtue.  
To thee be worship and thy saints for awe. *Shakf.*  
She will not stay the fire of loving tears,  
Nor open her lap to saint seducing gold. *Shakespeare.*

Then thus I cloath my naked villainy  
With odd old ends, stol'n forth of holy writ,  
And from a saint when most I play the devil. *Shakf.*  
Miracles are required of all who aspire to this  
degree, because they say an hypocrite may imi-  
tate a saint in all other particulars. *Addison.*

For this example kings are taught to say,  
He is to be let, and saints may learn to pray. *Gray.*  
So unable to be compos'd a mind;  
I am yet lost to strong, yet to resist;  
If such as its pure gold, by tortures try'd;  
The faint saint had it, but the woman dy'd. *Pope.*

To SAINT, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To num-  
ber among saints; to reckon among  
saints by a publick decree; to canonize.  
Are not the principles of these wretches still  
saint, and their persons sainted, by a race of men  
of the same stamp? *South.*

Over-gaud the church stands a large hospital,  
Gilded by a thousand, who has been beatified,  
though never sainted. *Addison.*  
The place is here, sa! sider; come away:  
Ore, like thyself, I trembled, wept, and pray'd;  
I ore's victim then, though now a fainted maid. *Pope.*

To SAINT, *v. n.* To act with a show of  
piety.

SAINTE, *adj.* [from *saint*.]  
1. Holy; pious; virtuous.

Thy royal father  
Was a most faint king: the queen that bore thee,  
Cresset upon her knees than on her feet,  
Died every day the liv'd. *Shakespeare.*

2. Holy; sacred.  
I ho! you on a thing enskied and fainted,  
By your remembrance an immortal spirit,  
And to be talk'd with in sincerity  
As with a saint. *Shakespeare*

The crown virtue gives,  
After this mortal change, to her true servants,  
Amongst the cutthroat gods on fainted hills. *Milt.*

SAINT Joan's Wort, *n. f.* [*hypericum*.] A  
plant.

SAINTLIKE, *adj.* [*saint and like*.]  
1. Suiting a saint; becoming a saint.

It still thou do't retain  
The same ill habits, the same follies too,  
Glois'd over only with a saintlike show,  
Still thou art bound to vice. *Dryden.*

2. Resembling a saint.  
The king, in whose time it pass'd, whom catho-  
licks count a saintlike and immaculate prince, was  
taken away in the flower of his age. *Bacon.*

SAINTLY, *adj.* [from *saint*.] Like a saint;  
becoming a saint.

I mention still  
Him whom thy wrongs, with faintly patient borne,  
Made famous in a land and times obscure. *Milton.*

SAINTSHIP, *n. f.* [from *saint*.] The cha-  
racter or qualities of a saint.

He that thinks his saintship he owes him to cru-  
cifixes, is to be looked on not only as a rebel, but an  
usurper. *Decay of Piet.*

This favours something ranker than the tenets  
of the fifth monarchy, and of sovereignty founded  
upon saintship. *South.*

The devil was piqu'd such saintship to behold,  
And long'd to tempt him. *Pope.*

SAKE, *n. f.* [from Sax. *saeke*, Dutch.]

1. Final cause; end; purpose.

Thou neither do't persuade me to seek wealth  
For empire's sake, nor empire to affect  
For glory's sake. *Milton.*

The prophane person serves the devil for naught,  
and has only for his sake.  
Wyndham like a tyrant throws the dart,  
And takes a cruel pleasure in the smart;  
Proud of the ravage that her heauties make,  
Delights in wounds, and kills for killing's sake. *Granville.*

2. Account; regard to any person or thing.

Would I were young for your sake, mistress  
Anne! *Shakespeare.*  
The general to likes your music, that he desires  
you, for love's sake, to make no more noise with it.

SAKER, *n. f.* [*Saker* originally signifies a  
hawk, the pieces of artillery being often  
denominated from birds of prey.]

The cannon, blunderbuss, and saker,  
He was th' inventor of, and maker. *Hudibras.*

According to observations made with one of her  
majesty's *sakers*, and a very accurate pendulum  
chronometer, a bullet, at its first discharge, flies  
five hundred and ten yards in five half seconds,  
which is a mile in a little above seventeen half  
seconds. *Darham.*

SAKERIT, *n. f.* [from *saker*.] The male  
of a saker-hawk.

This kind of hawk is esteemed next after the fal-  
con and pye-falcon. *Baldy.*

SALT, *n. f.* [Latin.] Salt. A word often  
used in pharmacy.

Saltacids will help its passing off; as *salt* pronel.

Salt gem is so called from its breaking frequently  
into gem-like squares. It differs not in property  
from the common salt of the salt springs, or that of  
the sea, when all are equally pure. *Woodward.*

Salt Ammoniac is found still in Ammonia, as  
mentioned by the ancients, and from whence it  
had its name. *Woodward.*

SALACIOUS, *adj.* [*salacis*, Lat. *salace*,  
Fr.] Lustful; lecherous.

One more *salacious*, rich, and old,  
Out-bids, and buys her. *Dryden.*

Feed him with herbs  
Of generous warmth, end of *salacious* kind. *Dryd.*

Animals spleened, grow extremely *salacious*.

SALACIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *salacious*.]  
Lecherously; lustfully.

SALACITY, *n. f.* [*salacitas*, Latin; from  
*salacious*.] Lust; lechery.

Immoderate *salacity* and excess of *venery* is sup-  
posed to shorten the lives of cocks. *Brown.*

A aggressive acrimony in the seminal lymph  
produces *salacity*. *Floyer.*

SALAD, *n. f.* [*salade*, Fr. *salact*, German.]  
Food of raw herbs. It has been always  
pronounced familiarly *sallet*.

I climbed into this garden to pick a *salad*, which  
is not amiss to cool a man's stomach. *Shakespeare.*

My *sallet* days,  
When I was green in judgment, cold in blood. *Shakespeare.*

You have, to rectify your palate,  
An olive, capers, or some better *salad*,  
Ush'ring the merron. *Ben Jonson.*

Some coarse cold *salad* is before thee set;  
Fall on. *Dryden.*

The happy old Carician's fruits and *salads*, oft  
they have lived contented, were all of his own  
growth. *Dryden.*

Leaves, eaten raw, are termed *salad*: if boiled,  
they become pot-herbs, and some of those plants  
which are pot-herbs in one family, are *salad* in  
another. *Watts.*

SALAMANDER, *n. f.* [*salamandre*, Fr;  
*salamandra*, Latin] An animal supposed  
to live in the fire, and imagined to be  
very poisonous. *Ambrose Parry* has a  
picture of the salamander, with a receipt  
for her bite; but there is no such crea-  
ture, the name being now given to a  
poor harmless insect.

The *salamander* lives in the fire, and hath force  
also to extinguish it. *Bacon.*

According to this hypothesis, the whole lunar  
world is a torrid zone, and may be supposed unin-  
habitable, except they are *salamanders* which  
dwell therein. *Granville.*

Whereas it is commonly said that a *salamander*  
extinguisheth fire, we have found by experience,  
that on hot coals it dieth immediately. *Brown.*

The *salut* was so compassed with fire and  
smoke, that one would have thought nothing but a  
*salamander* could have been safe in such a situation.  
*Addison.*

SALAMANDER'S Hair, *n. f.* A kind of  
SALAMANDER'S Wool, *n. f.* abetios, or mu-  
neral flax.

There may be such candles as are made of *sala-  
mander's* wool, being a kind of mineral, which  
whiteneth in the burning, and consumeth not.

Of English tale; the coarse sort is called *plaiter*  
or *patet*; the finer, Spanish, earth flax, or *salaman-  
der's* hair. *Woodward.*

SALAMANDRINE, *adj.* [from *salamander*.]  
Resembling a salamander.

Saying it had a pan of burning coals, web to  
serve a certain *salut* virtue quality, that made  
it capable of living in the midst of fire, without  
being consumed or singed. *See Cuck.*

SALARY, *n. f.* [*salare*, French; *salarium*,  
Latin.]

1. Salary, or salary, is derived from *sal*.

2. Stated hire; annual or periodical pay-  
ment.

This is hire and salary, not revenge. *Shakespeare.*  
Several persons, out of a salary of five hundred  
pounds, have always lived at the rate of two thou-  
sand. *Sage.*

3. A publick and proclamaled exposition of  
goods to the market; auction.

Those that won the plate, and those thus sold,  
ought to be marked so as they may never return  
to the race, or to the *salut*. *Temple.*

4. State of being veal; price.



The other is not a thing for sale, and only the gift of the gods. *Shakespeare.*

Others more moderate seeming, but their aim Private reward; for which both God and State They'd set to sale. *Milton.*

The more money a man spends, the more must he endeavour to increase his stock; which at last sets the liberty of a commonwealth to sale. *Addis.*

5. It seems in *Spenfer* to signify a wicker basket; perhaps from *fallow*, in which fishes are caught.

To make baskets of balruses was my wont;

Who to entrap the fish in winding sale

Was better seen?

*Spenfer.*

**SALABLE**, *adj.* [from *sale*.] Vendible; fit for sale; marketable.

I can't impute this general enlargement of saleable things to no cause sooner than the Corn-law's want of vent and money. *Carew.*

This vent is made quicker or slower, as greater or less quantities of any saleable commodity are removed out of the circle of trade. *Locke.*

**SALABLENESS**, *n. f.* [from *saleable*.] The state of being saleable.

**SALABLY**, *adv.* [from *saleable*.] In a saleable manner.

**SALEROUS**, *adj.* [*salerosus*, Lat.] Rough; uneven; rugged.

**SALFMAN**, *n. f.* [*sale* and *man*.] One who sells clothes ready made.

Poets make characters, as *salemen* cloths;

We take no measure of your tops and heads. *Swift.*

**SALWORK**, *n. f.* [*sale* and *work*.] Work for sale; work carelessly done.

I see no more in you than in the ordinary

Of nature's *salework*. *Shakespeare.*

**SALIENT**, *adj.* [French.] In heraldry, denotes a lion in a leaping posture, and standing so that his right foot is in the dexter point, and his hinder left foot in the sinister base point of the escutcheon, by which it is distinguished from rampant.

*Harris.*

*Salient*, in heraldry, is when the lion is sporting himself.

*Peucham.*

**SALIENT**, *adj.* [*salicus*, Latin.]

1. Leaping; bounding; moving by leaps.

The legs of both sides moving together, as frogs, and *salient* animals, is properly called leaping.

*Brown.*

2. Beating; panting.

A *salient* point to fire is call'd the heart, By turns dilated, and by turns compress'd, Expels and entertains the purple guest. *Blackmore.*

3. Springing or shooting with a quick motion.

Who best can send on high

The *salient* spout, for dreaming to the sky. *Pope.*

**SALICOT**, *n. f.* [*tribulus aquaticus*.] Water-thistle.

**SALINE**, *adj.* [*salinus*, Lat.] Consisting of salt; constituting salt.

We do not easily sterner their induration to cold; but rather unto *salinous* spirits and concrete juices. *Brown.*

This *saline* sap of the vessels, by being refused reception of the parts, declares itself in a more hostile manner, by drying the radical moisture. *Harvey.*

If a very small quantity of any salt or vitriol be dissolved in a great quantity of water, the particles of the salt or vitriol will not sink to the bottom, though they be heavier in specie than the water, but will evenly diffuse themselves into all the water, so as to make it as *saline* at the top as at the bottom. *Newton's Opticks.*

As the substance of conglutinations is not merely *saline*, nothing dissolves them but what penetrates and relaxes at the same time. *Arbuthnot.*

**SALIVA**, *n. f.* [Latin.] Every thing that is spit up; but it more strictly signifies that juice which is separated by the glands called *salivary*.

*Quincy.*

Not meeting with disturbance from the *saliva*, the sooner exhaled them. *Wifeman.*

**SALIVAR**, *adj.* [from *saliva*.] Relating to *salivary*. } to spittle.

The woodpecker, and other birds that prey upon flies, which they catch with their tongue, in the room of the said glands have a couple of bags filled with a viscid humour, which, by small canals, like the *salivary*, being brought into their mouths, they dip their tongues herein, and so with the help of this natural humour attack the prey. *Grew.*

The necessity of spittle to dissolve the aliment appears from the contrivance of nature in making the *salivary* ducts of animals which ruminate, extremely open: such animals as swallow their aliment without chewing, want *salivary* glands. *Arbuthnot.*

To *SALIVATE*, *v. a.* [from *saliva*, Latin.] To purge by the *salivary* glands.

She was prepossessed with the scandal of *salivating*, and went out of town. *Wifeman.*

**SALIVATION**, *n. f.* [from *salivate*.] A method of cure much practised of late in venereal, scrophulous, and other obstinate cases, by promoting a secretion of spittle. *Quincy.*

Holding of ill-tasted things in the mouth will make a small *salivation*. *Grew.*

**SALIVOUS**, *adj.* [from *saliva*.] Consisting of spittle; having the nature of spittle.

There happeneth an elongation of the *salivary*, through the abundance of *salivous* humour flowing upon it. *Wifeman.*

**SALLET**, *n. f.* [corrupted by pronouncing *salletting*.] citation from *salad*.

I tried upon *sallet* oil. *Boyle.*

Saw some early *salletting*. *Mortimer.*

**SALLIANCE**, *n. f.* [from *sally*.] The act of issuing forth; *sally*. Not inelegant, but out of use.

Now mote I weat,

Sir Guyon, why with so fierce *salliance*

And fell intent, ye did at earth me meet. *F. Queen.*

**SALLOW**, *n. f.* [*salix*, Lat.] A tree of the genus of willow.

*Sallows* and reeds on banks of rivers born, Remain to cut to hay thy vines. *Dryden.*

**SALLOW**, *adj.* [*salto*, German, black; *sale*, French, foul.] Sickly; yellow.

What a deal of brine

Hath wash't thy *sallow* cheeks for Rosaline? *Shakespeare.*

The scene of beauty and delight is chang'd:

No roses bloom upon my fading cheek, Nor laughing graces wanton in my eyes; But haggard Grief, lean looking *sallow* Care, And pining Discontent, a rueful train, Dwell on my brow, all hideous and forlorn. *Rowe.*

**SALLOWNESS**, *n. f.* [from *sallow*.] Yellowness; sickly paleness.

A fish diet would give such a *sallowness* to the celebrated beauties of this island, as would scarce make them distinguishable from those of France. *Addis.*

**SALLY**, *n. f.* [*sallie*, French.]

1. Eruption; issue from a place besieged; quick egress.

The deputy sat down before the town for the space of three winter months; during which time *sallies* were made by the Spaniards, but they were beaten in with loss. *Bacon.*

2. Range; excursion.

Every one shall know a country better, that makes often *sallies* into it, and traverses it up and down, than he that, like a mill-horse, goes full round in the same track. *Locke.*

3. Flight; volatile or sprightly exertion.

These passages were intended for *sallies* of wit; but whence comes all this rage of wit? *Stillingfl.*

4. Escape; levity; extravagant flight; frolic; wild gaiety; exorbitance.

At his return all was clear, and this excursion was esteemed but a *sally* of youth. *Wotton.*

'Tis but a *sally* of youth. *Denham.*

We have written some things, which we may

with never to have thought on; some *sally* of levity ought to be imputed to youth. *Bayt.*

The epistolical part, made up of the extravagant *sallies* of the prince of Wales and Falkland's house, is of his own invention. *Shakespeare Illustrated.*

To *SALLY*, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make an eruption; to issue out.

The Turks *sallying* forth, received thereby great hurt. *Druden.*

The noise of some tumultuous fight; They break the truce, and *sally* out by night. *Druden.*

The summons take of the same trumpet call, To *sally* from our port, or man one public wall. *Druden.*

**SALLYPORT**, *n. f.* [*sally* and *port*.] A gate at which *sallies* are made.

My slippery foot quit the fort, But that the stopp'd the *sallyport*. *Cleaveland.*

Love to our citadel retorts Through those deceitful *sallyports*, Our sentinels betray our forts. *Dehlan.*

**SALMAGUNDI**, *n. f.* [It is said to be corrupted from *selon mon goût*, or *sale à mon goût*.] A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herrings with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions.

**SALMON**, *n. f.* [*salmo*, Lat. *salmon*, Fr. A fish.

The *salmon* is accounted the king of fresh-water fish, and is bred in rivers relating to the sea, yet far from it as admits no mixture of brackish water. He is said to cast his spawn in August. Long is that when they dig a hole in a safe place in gravel, and there place their eggs or spawn, and the mother has done his natural office, and then cover it over with gravel and stones, and so leave to their Creator's protection; who, by a gentle heat which he infuses into that cold element makes it brood and beget life in the spawn, and become *salets* early in the spring: they hatch the sea before winter, both the mother and spawn. — Sir Francis Bacon observes the age of a *salmon* exceeds not ten years. After he is got into the sea he becomes from a *salet*, not to big as a gudgeon to be a *salmon*, in as short a time as a gudgeon becomes a gudgeon. *Water.*

They spoke them with an instrument somewhat like the *salmon* spear. *Carew.*

They take *salmon* and trouts by pronging and tickling them under the bellies in the pools, when they hover, and so throw them on land. *Carew.*

Of fishes, you find in arms the dolphin, *salmon*, and trout. *Peucham.*

**SALMONTROUT**, *n. f.* A trout that has some resemblance to a *salmon*.

There is in many rivers that relate to the sea *salmontrouts* as much different from others, in shape and spots, as sheep differ in their shape and bigness. *Water.*

**SALPICON**, *n. f.* [In cookery.] A kind of farce put into holes cut in legs of beef, veal, or mutton. *Baldy.*

**SALSA MENTARIOUS**, *adj.* [*salismentarius*, Lat.] Belonging to salt things. *Dar.*

**SALISIV**, *n. f.* [Latin.] A plant.

*Salisy*, or the common sort of goatbeard, is of a very long oval figure, as if it were cots all over streak'd, and engraven in the spaces between the streaks, which are sharp-pointed towards the end. *Mortimer.*

**SALSOACID**, *adj.* [*salisus* and *acidus*, Lat.] Having a taste compounded of *saline* and *sourness*.

The *salsoacids* help its passing off; as *sal* promotes. *Fleur.*

**SALISUGINOUS**, *adj.* [*salisugo*, Lat.] *Salubus*, somewhat salt.

The distinction of salts, whereby they are distinguished into acid, volatile, or *salisuginous*, it may be said the fugitive salts of animal substances, and fixed or calcareous, may appear of much use in natural philosophy. *Boyle.*

**SALT**, *n. f.* [*salt*, Gothic; *peaks*, Saxon. *sal*, Lat. *sel*, Fr.]

**Salt** is a body whose two essential properties seem to be, dissolubility in water, and a pungent sapor: it is an active incombustible substance: it gives all bodies consistence, and preserves them from corruption, and occasions all the variety of tastes. There are three kinds of salts, fixed, volatile, and essential; fixed salt is drawn by calcining the matter, then boiling the ashes in a good deal of water: after this the solution is filtrated, and all the moisture evaporated, when the salt remains in a dry form at the bottom: this is called a *lixivious salt*. Volatile salt is that drawn chiefly from the parts of animals, and some putrified parts of vegetables: it rises easily, and is the most volatile of any. The essential salt is drawn from the juice of plants by crystallization. *Harri.*

It is discourse, manhood, learning, gentleness, virtue and liberality, the spice and salt that season a man? *Shakspeare.*

He perfidiously has given up,  
For certain drops of salt, your city Rome,  
To his wife and mother. *Shakspeare.*

Since salts differ much, some being fixt, some volatile, some acid, and some urinous, the two qualities wherein they agree are, that it is easily dissoluble in water, and affects the palate with a sapour, good or evil. *Boyle.*

A particle of salt may be compared to a chaos, being dense, hard, dry, and earthy in the centre, and rare, soft, and moist in the circumference. *Newton.*

Salts are bodies friable and brittle, in some degree pellucid, sharp or pungent to the taste, and dissoluble in water; but after that is evaporated, incorporating, crystallizing, and forming themselves into angular figures. *Woodward.*

2. **Taste; smack.**  
Though we are justices and doctors, and churchmen, Mr Page, we have some salt of our youth left, we are the sons of women. *Shakspeare.*

3. **Wit; merriment.**  
4. **SALT. adj.**  
1. Having the taste of salt; as, salt fish.  
We were better parch in Africk sun,  
Than in the pride and salt scorn of his eyes. *Shakspeare.*

Thou old and true Menenius,  
Thy tears are saltier than a younger man's,  
And venomous to thine eyes. *Shakspeare.*

2. **Impregnated with salt.**  
Hang him, mechanical salt butter rogue: I will awe him with my cudgel. *Shakspeare.*

It hath been observed by the ancients, that salt water will dissolve salt put into it in less time than fresh water. *Bacon.*

A leap into salt waters very often gives a new motion to the spirits, and a new turn to the blood. *Audison.*

In Cheshire they improve their lands by letting out the water of the salt springs on them, always after rain. *Mortimer.*

3. **Abounding with salt.**  
No shall inhabit the parched places in the wilderness in a salt land, and not inhabited. *J. remiah.*

4. [*salax*, Lat.] Lecherous; salacious.  
Be a whore still:  
Make use of thy salt hours, season the slaves  
For tubs and baths; bring down the rose-cheek'd youth  
To the tub-fast, and the diet. *Shakspeare.*

All the charms of love,  
Salt Cleopatra, soften thy wail lip! *Shakspeare.*

This new-married man, approaching here,  
Whole salt imagination yet hath wrong'd  
Your well-defended honour, you must pardon. *Shakspeare.*

To **SALT. v. a.** [from the noun.] To season with salt.

If the offering was of flesh, it was salted thrice. *Brown.*

**SALT-PAN.** } *n. f.* [Salt and pan, or pit.]  
**SALT-PIT.** } Pit where salt is got.

Moad and Ammon shall be as the breeding of nettles, salt-pits, and a perpetual desolation. *Zeph.*  
Cicero prettily calls them salinas salt-pans, that you may extract salt out of, and sprinkle where you please. *Bacon.*

The stratum lay at about twenty-five fathoms, by the duke of Somerset's salt-pans near Whitehaven. *Woodward.*

**SALTANT. adj.** [Saltans, Lat.] Jumping; dancing.

**SALTATION. n. f.** [Saltatio, Latin.]  
1. The act of dancing or jumping.

The locusts being ordained for saltation, their hinder legs do far exceed the others. *Brown.*

2. **Beat; palpitation.**  
If the great artery be hurt, you will discover it by its saltation and florid colour. *Wifman.*

**SALTICAT. n. f.**  
Many give a hump of salt, which they usually call a saltcoat, made at the saltworks, which makes the pigeons much affect the place. *Mortimer.*

**SALTCELLAR. n. f.** [Salt and cellar.]  
Vessel of salt set on the table.  
When any salt is spilt on the table-cloth, shake it out into the saltcellar. *Swift.*

**SALTER. n. f.** [from salt.]  
1. One who salts.

2. One who sells salt.  
After these local names, the most have been derived from occupations; as smith, *salter*, armourer. *Camden.*

**SALTERN. n. f.** A salt-work.  
A saltst made at the salters. *Mortimer.*

**SALTINBANCO. n. f.** [Saltare in banco, to climb on a bench, as a mountebank mounts a bank or bench.] A quack or mountebank.

*Saltinbancoes*, quack-salvers, and charlatans, deceive them: were Alop alive, the Piazza and Pont-neuf could not speak their fallacies. *Brown.*

He play'd the saltinbanco's part,  
Transform'd t' a Frenchman by my art. *Hudibras.*

**SALTIER. n. f.** [Sautiere, Fr.] Term of heraldry.

A saltier is in the form of a St. Andrew's cross, and by some is taken to be an engine to take wild beasts: in French it is called un *sautier*: it is an honourable bearing. *Peacham.*

**SALTISH. adj.** [from salt.] Somewhat salt.

Soils of a saltish nature improve sandy grounds. *Mortimer.*

**SALTLESS. adj.** [from salt.] Insipid; not tasting of salt.

**SALTLY. adv.** [from salt.] With taste of salt; in a salt manner.

**SALTNESS. n. f.** [from salt.] Taste of salt.

Salt water passing through earth, through ten vessels, one within another, hath not lost its saltness, so as to become potable; but drained through twenty, become fresh. *Bacon.*

Some think their wits have been asleep, except they dart out somewhat that is piquant and to the quick: men ought to find the difference between saltness and bitterness. *Bacon.*

**SALTPETRE. n. f.** [*sal petra*, Lat. *sal petre*, Fr.] Nitre.

Nitre, or saltpetre, having a crude and windy spirit, by the heat of the fire suddenly dilateth. *Bacon.*

Nitre or saltpetre, in heaps of earth, has been extracted, if they be exposed to the air, so as to be kept from rain. *Locke.*

**SALVABILITY. n. f.** [from *salvabile*.]  
Possibility of being received to everlasting life.

Why do we christians so fiercely argue against the *salvability* of each other, as if it were war with that all should be damned, but those of our particular sect? *Decay of Piety.*

**SALVABLE. adj.** [from *salvo*, Latin.] Possible to be saved.

Our wild fancies about God's decrees have an event reprobated more than those decrees, and have bid fair to the damning of many whom thine left *salvabile*. *Decay of Piety.*

**SALVAGE. adj.** [sautrage, Fr. *salvaggio*, Italian, from *salva*, Lat.] Wild; rude; cruel. It is now spoken and written *savage*.

May the Essexian plains  
Prove as a desert, and none there make stay  
But *savage* beasts, or men as wild as they. *Haller.*

A *savage* race mor'd to blood. *Dryden.*

**SALVATION. n. f.** [from *salvo*, Lat.] Preservation from eternal death; reception to the happiness of heaven.

As life and death, mercy and wrath, are matters of understanding or knowledge, all men's *salvation*, and all men's endless perdition, are things so opposite, that whosoever doth affirm the one must necessarily deny the other. *Hooker.*

Him the most High,  
Wrap'd in a balmy cloud with winged seeds,  
Did, as thou saw'st, receive; to walk with God  
High in *salvation*, and the chimes of bliss,  
Exempt from death. *Milton.*

**SALVATORY. n. f.** [*salvatoir*, Fr.] A place where any thing is preserved.

I consider the admirable powers of sensation, phantasy, and memory, in what *salvatories* or repositories the species of things past are conserved. *Hale.*

**SALUBRIOUS. adj.** [*salubris*, Latin.] Wholesome; healthful; promoting health.

The warm limbeck draws  
*Salubrious* waters from the not ent brood. *Philips.*

**SALUBRITY. n. f.** [from *salubrious*.]  
Wholesomeness; healthfulness.

**SALVE. n. f.** [This word is originally and properly *salv*, which having *salves* in the plural, the singular in time was borrowed from it: *realg*, Saxon, undoubtedly from *salvus*, Latin.]

1. A glutinous matter applied to wounds and hurts; an emplaster.

I et as hence, my sovereign, to provide  
A *salve* for any sore that may be made. *Shakspeare.*

Sleep is pain's earliest *salve*, and doth fulfil  
All offices of death, except to kill. *Donne.*

Go study *salve* and treacle: ply  
Your tenant's leg, or his fore eye. *Cleaveland.*

The royal sword thus drawn, has cur'd a wound,  
For which no other *salves* could have been found. *Waller.*

Though most were sorely wounded, none were  
Dun;  
The surgeons soon despoil'd them of their arms,  
And some with *salves* they cure. *Dryden.*

2. **Help; remedy.**  
If they shall excommunicate me, hath the doctors of medicine any *salve* for me then? *Hammond.*

To **SALVE. v. a.** [*salvo*, Latin; or from the noun.]

1. To cure with medicaments applied.

Many skillful leeches lun abide,  
To *salve* his hurts. *Spenser.*

It should be to little purpose for them to *salve* the wound, by making professions in disgrace of their own actions. *Hooker.*

The which, if I perform, and do survive,  
I do beseech your majesty my *salve*  
The long-grown wounds of my intemperance. *Shakspeare.*

2. To help; to remedy.  
Some seek to *salve* their blotted name  
With others' blot, till all do take of blame. *Sidney.*

Our mother-tongue, which truly of itself is both  
salt enough for pride, and sweetly enough for yerc,  
hath long time been counted most here and barren  
of both; which default, when we come out-

voured to *salve* and cure, they patched up the holes with rage from other languages. *Swift.*

3. To help or save by a *salvo*, an excuse, or reservation.

Ignorant I am not how this is *salved*: they do it but after the truth is made manifest. *Hooker.*

My more particular, And that which took with you should *salve* my going.

1. Fulvia's death. *Shakespeare.*

The schoolmen were like the astronomers, who, to *salve* phenomena, framed to their conceit eccentricities and epicycles; to they, to *salve* the practice of the church, had devised a great number of strange positions. *Barrow.*

There must be another state to make up the inequalities of this, and *salve* all irregular appearances. *Atterbury.*

His conduct might give Horace the hint to say, that when Homer was at a loss to bring any difficult matter to an issue, he laid his hero asleep, and thus *salved* all difficulties. *Broomer.*

4. [from *salvo*, Lat.] To *salute*. Obsolete.

That stranger I might in presence came, And goodly *saluted* them, who nought again

Had answered as courteously became. *Spenser.*

SALUTER. *n. f.* [A vessel, I suppose, used at first to carry away or save what was left.] A plate on which any thing is presented.

He has printed them in such a portable volume, that many of them may be ranged together on a single plate; and it is of opinion, that a *salver* of speculators would be as acceptable an entertainment for the ladies, as a *salver* of favours. *Addison.*

Between each act the trembling *salvers* ring, From soup to sweet wine. *Pope.*

SALVO. *n. f.* [from *salvo jure*, Latin, a form used in granting any thing; as *salvo jure puto*.] An exception; a reservation; an excuse.

They admit many *salvos*, cautions, and reservations, so as they could not the chief design. *King Charles.*

It will be hard if he cannot bring himself off at last with some *salvo* or distinction, and be his own confessor. *L'Estrange.*

It is others of a more serious turn join with us deliberately in their religious professions of loyalty, with any private *salvos* or evasions, they would do well to consider those maxims in which all Catholics are agreed. *Addison.*

SALUTARINESS. *n. f.* [from *salutary*.] Wholeness; quality of contributing to health or safety.

SALUTARY. *adj.* [salutaire, Fr. salutaire, Lat.] Wholesome; healthful; safe; advantageous; contributing to health or safety.

The gardens, yards, and avenues are dry and clean; and to more *salutary* as more elegant *Rom.*

It was want of faith in our Saviour's countrymen, which hindered him from shedding among them the *salutary* emanations of his divine virtue; and he did not many mighty works there, because of their unbelief. *Bentley.*

SALUTATION. *n. f.* [salutation, Fr. salutatio, Lat.] The act or style of saluting; greeting.

The early village cock Hath twice done *salutation* to the morn. *Shakspeare.*

Thy kind looks speak, Speak my *salutation* to thy friends;

Whose voices I desire blend with mine, Hail, king of Scotland! *Shakspeare.*

On his angel-hail Bestowed, the holy *salutation* used To bless Mary. *Milton.*

In all publick meetings, or private addresses, use the forms of *salutation*, reverence and decency, amongst the most sober persons. *Taylor.*

Court and state he wisely flings; Nor bud'd, to serve the *salutations* runs. *Dryden.*

To SALUTE. *v. a.* [saluto, Lat. saluer, French.]

1. To greet; to hail.

The golden sun *salutes* the morn, And, having gilt the ocean with his beams, Gallops the zodiac in his glist'ring coach. *Shakspeare.*

One hour hence Shall *salute* your grace of York as mother. *Shakspeare.*

2. To please; to gratify.

Would I had no being, If this *salute* my blood a jot: it *salutes* me, To think what follows. *Shakspeare.*

3. To kiss.

SALUTE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Salutation; greeting.

The custom of praying for those that sneeze is more ancient than these opinions heretofore; so that not any one dispute has been the occasion of this *salute* and deprecation. *Brown.*

O, what awaits me now that honour high To have concourse'd of God, or that *salute*, Had highly favour'd, among women blest! *Milton.*

Continual *salutes* and adresses entertaining him all the way, kept him from saying to great a fire, but with one glance of his eye upon the paper, till he came to the fatal place where he was stabbed. *Smith.*

I shall not trouble my reader with the first *salutes* of our three friends. *Addison.*

2. A kiss.

There could *salutes*, but here a lover's kiss. *Rowe.*

SALUTER. *n. f.* [from *salute*.] He who salutes.

SALUTIFEROUS. *adj.* [salutifer, Latin.] Healthy; bringing health.

The king commanded him to go to the south of France, believing that nothing would contribute more to the restoring of his former vigour than the gentle *salutiferous* air of Montpellier. *Dennis.*

SAME. *adj.* [samo, Gothick; sammo, Swedish.]

1. Not different; not another; identical; being of the like kind, sort, or degree.

Min, as spitefully as her rotten voice could utter it, set forth the *same* sins of Amphialus. *Sidney.*

The tenor of man's woe Holds on the *same*. *Milton.*

The ethereal vigour is in all the *same*, And every soul is fill'd with equal flame. *Dryden.*

It itself had been colour'd, it would have transmitted all visible objects tinged with the *same* colour; as we too whatever is beheld through a coloured glass, appears of the *same* colour with the glass. *Bayly.*

The merchant does not keep money by him; but if you consider what money must be lodged in the banker's hands, the case will be much the *same*. *Locke.*

The *same* plant produceth as great a variety of juices as there is in the *same* animal. *Arbutnot.*

2. That was mentioned before.

Do but think how well the *same* he spends, Who spends his blood his country to relieve. *Daniel.*

SAMENESS. *n. f.* [from *same*.]

1. Identity; the state of being not another; not different.

Diffidence of persuasion in matters of religion may easily fall out, where there is the *same*ness of duty, allegiance, and subjection. *A. Charles.*

2. Undistinguishable resemblance.

If all comers have a *same*ness in them, things may be as they were in my time, when all employments went to parliament men's friends. *Swift.*

SAMLET. *n. f.* [salmonet, or salmonet.] A little salmon.

A salmon, after he is got into the sea, becomes from a *salmet*, not so big as a gudgeon, to be a salmon, in as short a time as a galling becomes a people. *Watson.*

SAMPHERE. *n. f.* [Saint Pierre, Fr. rith-mum, Lat.] A plant preserved in pickle.

This plant grows in great plenty upon the rocks near the sea-shore, where it is washed by the salt water. It is greatly esteemed for pickling, and is sometimes used in medicine. *Meller.*

Half way down

Hange one that gathers *sansplore*: dreadful task! Methinks he seems no bigger than his head.

SAMPLE. *n. f.* [from *example*.] *Shakspeare.* A person; a part of the whole shown, the judgment may be made of the whole.

He entreated them to tarry but two days, as he himself would bring them a *sample* of the rest.

I have not engaged myself to any: I am loaded with a full cargo: 'tis sufficient I have a *sample* of some goods in this voyage. *Boyd.*

I design this but for a *sample* of what I have more fully to discuss.

Determinations of justice were very common, and decisive, and generally put an end to the motions of a law-suit; the man both of peace and defendant: travellers have recorded the *samples* of this kind. *De.*

From most bodies Some little bits still leave to flow;

And, as through these canals they roll, Bring up a *sample* of the whole. *P.*

To SAMPLE. *v. a.* To show *samples* similar.

SAMPLER. *n. f.* [exemplar, Latin; where it is sometimes written *sample*.] A pattern of work; a piece worked young girls for improvement.

O love, why dost thou in my beautiful face, set such a work for my desire to cut out, when impossible. *Shakspeare.*

Fair Helen, she but lost her tongue, And in a tedious *sample* few'd her mind. *Shakspeare.*

We created with our needles both of us a *sample*, Both on one *sample*, sitting on one cushion, Both warbling of one song, both in one key, As if our hands, our sides, voices and minds Had been incorporate. *Shakspeare.*

Some complexions, And cheeks of forty years, will serve to play The *sample*, and to teach the housewife's woe. *Shakspeare.*

I saw her sober over a *sample*, or say a jointed baby. *P.*

SANABLE. *adj.* [sanabilis, Lat.] Capable of cure; remediable.

SANATION. *n. f.* [sanatio, Latin.] An act of curing.

Consider well the member, and, if you have probable hope of *sanation*, cut it off quickly. *Shakspeare.*

SANATIVE. *adj.* [from *sano*, Lat.] Power to cure; healing.

The vapour of coltsfoot hath a *sanative* power towards the lungs. *Boyle.*

SANATIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *sanative*.] Power to cure.

SANCTIFICATION. *n. f.* [sanctificatio, Latin.] The state of being freed, or act of being from the dominion of sin for ever time to come.

The grace of this *sanctification* and his, who was first received in him, might pass from him his whole race, as malediction came upon him into all mankind. *Shakspeare.*

2. The act of making holy; consecration.

The bishop kneels before the cross, and devoutly adores and blesses it: after this follows a prayer for the *sanctification* of that new sign of the cross. *Shakspeare.*

SANCTIFIER. *n. f.* [from *sanctify*.] One that sanctifies or makes holy.

To be the *sanctifier* of a people, and to be God, is all one. *De.*

To SANCTIFY. *v. a.* [sanctifico, Latin.]

1. To free from the power of sin for ever time to come.

For if the blood of bulls, sprinkling the *sanctified*, purify us, the blood of the more shall the blood of Christ? *Shakspeare.*

## 1. To make holy.

What actions can express the entire purity of thought, which refines and sanctifies a virtuous man. *Addison.*

## 2. To make a means of holiness.

The apostle, by not making many things unclean, the law did, hath sanctified those things generally to all, which particularly each man to himself sanctify by a reverend and holy use. *Hobbes.*

Those judgments God hath been pleased to send upon me, are so much the more welcome, as a means which his mercy hath sanctified to me as to make me repent of that unjust act. *King Charles.*

Those external things are neither parts of our devotion, or by any strength in themselves direct causes of it; but the grace of God is pleased to use us by ways suitable to our nature, and to sanctify the sensible helps to higher purposes. *South.*

## 3. To make free from guilt.

The holy man, amazed at what he saw, made haste to sanctify the blis by law. *Dryden.*

To secure from violation.

Truth guards the poet, sanctifies the line. *Pope.*

SANCTIMONIOUS. *adj.* [from *sanctimonia*, Latin.] Saintly; having the appearance of sanctity.

A sanctimonious pretence, under a pomp of form, without the grace of an inward integrity, will not serve the turn. *LeFrange.*

SANCTIMONY. *n. f.* [*sanctimonia*, Latin.] Holiness; scrupulous austerity; appearance of holiness.

If sanctimony, and a frail vow between an errant Barbarian and a superstitious Venetian, be not too hard for my wit, and all the tribe of hell, thou shalt enjoy her. *Shakespeare.*

Her pretence is a pilgrimage, which holy understanding, with most austere sanctimony, the accomplished. *Shakespeare.*

There was great reason why all discreet princes should beware of yielding hasty belief to the robes of sanctimony. *Raleigh.*

SANCTION. *n. f.* [*sanctio*, Fr. *sanctio*, Latin.]

1. The act of confirmation which gives to any thing its obligatory power; ratification.

I have kill'd a slave, And of his blood caus'd to be mix'd with wine: Fill every man his bowl. There cannot be A sinner drunk to make this sanction in. *H. Jonson.*

Amongst the public functions of the peace, With late avers, the rout in arms resort, To force their monarch. *Dryden.*

There needs no positive law or function of God to stamp an obliquity upon such a disobedience. *South.*

By the laws of men, enacted by civil power, gratitude is not enforced; that is, not enjoined by the junction of penalties, to be inflicted upon the person that shall not be found grateful. *South.*

The satisfactions of the christian life, in its present practice and future hopes, are not the mere raptures of enthusiasm, as the trusted professors of reason have added the function of their testimony. *Watts.*

This word is often made the function of an oath: it is reckoned a great commendation to be a man of honour. *Swift.*

Wanting function and authority, it is only by a private work. *Baker.*

2. A law; a decree ratified. Improper.

As the first function nature gave to man, Each other to assist in what they can. *Denham.*

SANCTITUDE. *n. f.* [from *sanctus*, Latin.] Holiness; goodness; faintness.

In their looks divine The image of their glorious Maker shone, Truth, wisdom, sanctitude, serene and pure. *Milton.*

SANCTITY. *n. f.* [*sanctitas*, Latin.]

1. Holiness; the state of being holy.

At his touch, Such sanctity hath Heaven given his hand, They presently amend. *Shakespeare.*

God attributes to please

No sanctity, if none be thither brought By men who there frequent. *Milton.*

2. Goodness; the quality of being good; purity; godliness.

This youth I reliev'd with such sanctity of love, And to his image, which methought did promise Most venerable worth, did I devotion. *Shakespeare.*

It was an observation of the ancient Romans, that their empire had not more encreased by the strength of their arms than the sanctity of their manners. *Addison.*

## 3. Saint; holy being.

About him all the sanctities of heav'n Stood thick as stars, and from his sight receiv'd Beatitude past all t'rance. *Milton.*

TO SANCTUARISE. *t. n.* [from *sanctuary*.] To shelter by means of sacred privileges. Not in use.

No place indeed should murder sanctuarise. *Shakespeare.*

SANCTUARY. *n. f.* [*sanctuaire*, Fr. *sanctuarium*, Lat.]

1. A holy place; holy ground. Properly the penetralia, or most retired and awful part of a temple.

Having waste ground enough, Shall we desire to raise the sanctuary, And pitch our evils there? *Shakespeare.*

They often plac'd Within his sanctuary itself their shrines. *Milton.*

Let it not be imagined, that they contribute nothing to the happiness of the country who only serve God in the duties of a holy life, who attend his sanctuary, and daily address his goodness. *Rogers.*

2. A place of protection; a sacred asylum; whence a sanctuary man, one who takes shelter in a holy place.

Come, my boy, we will to sanctuary. *Shak.*

I'll hence forthwith unto the sanctuary, To save at least the heir of Edward's right. *Shakespeare.*

Often have I heard of sanctuary men; But sanctuary children ne'er till now. *Shakespeare.*

He fled to Beverley, where he and divers of his company registered themselves sanctuary men. *Bacon.*

Howsoever the sanctuary man was protected from his creditors, yet his goods out of sanctuary should not. *Bacon.*

3. Shelter; protection.

What are the bulls to the frogs, or the lakes to the meadows? Very much, says the frog; for he that's worried will be sure to take sanctuary in the fens. *LeFrange.*

The admirable works of painting were made fuel for the fire; but some reliques of it took sanctuary under ground, and escaped the common destiny. *Dryden.*

SAND. *n. f.* [*sand*, Danish and Dutch.]

1. Particles of stone not conjoined, or stone broken to powder.

That finer matter call'd sand, is no other than very small pebbles. *Woodward.*

Here it's the sands

There I'll rake up, the post unsanctified. *Shaksp.*

Think, the fatal followers do pursue! The sands are number'd that make up my life: Here most I stay, and here my life must end. *Shakespeare.*

Sand hath always its root in clay, and there be no veins of sand any great depth within the earth. *Bacon.*

Calling for more paper to referibe, king Philip shew'd him the difference betwixt the ink box and sand box. *Howel.*

If quicksilver be put into a convenient glass vessel, and that vessel exactly stopp'd, and kept for ten weeks in a sand furnace, whose heat may be constant, the corpuscles that constitute the quicksilver will, after innumerable revolutions, be so connected to one another, that they will appear in the form of a red powder. *Boyle.*

Engag'd with money bags, as bold As men with sand bags did of old. *Hudibras.*

The force of water casts gold out from the bowels

of mountains, and exports it empty the sands of rivers. *Dryden.*

Shells are found in the great sand pit at Wood-wich. *Woodward.*

Celia and I, the other day, Walk'd o'er the sand hills to the sea. *Prior.*

2. Barren country covered with sands.

Most of his army being slain, he, with a few of his friends, fought to save themselves by flight over the desert sands. *Kneller.*

Her sons spread Beneath Gibraltar to the Libyan sands. *Milton.*

So, where our wild Numidian wastes extend, Sudden the impetuous hurricanes descend, Wheel through the air, in circling eddies play, Tear up the sands, and sweep whole plains away. The helpless traveller, with wild surprise, Sees the dry desert all around him rise, And smother'd in the dusty whirlwind dies. *Addison.*

SA'NDAL. *n. f.* [*sandale*, Fr. *sandalium*, Lat.] A loose shoe.

Thus sang the monarch swain to th' oaks and rills While the full moon went out with sandals grey. *Milnes.*

From his robe Flows light ineffable: his harp, his quiver, And Lycen bow are gold: with golden sandals His feet are shod. *Prior.*

The sandals of celestial mold, Fledg'd with ambrosial plumes, and rich with gold; Surround her feet. *Pope.*

SA'NDARAK. *n. f.* [*sandarake*, Fr. *sandaraca*, Latin.]

1. A mineral of a bright colour, not much unlike to red arsenick. *Bailey.*

2. A white gum oozing out of the juniper-tree. *Bailey.*

SA'NDBLIND. *adj.* [*sand and blind*.] Having a defect in the eyes, by which small particles appear to fly before them.

My true begotten father, being more than sand-blind, high crav'd blindness, knows me not. *Shaksp.*

SA'NDROX Tree. *n. f.* [*hura*, Lat.] A plant.

The fruit of this plant, if suffered to remain on till they are fully ripe, burst in the heat of the day with a violent explosion, making a noise like the firing a pistol, and hereby the seeds are thrown about to a considerable distance. These seeds, when green, count and purge, and are supposed to be somewhat a kin to nutmegs. *Müller.*

SA'NDRO. *adj.* [from *sand*.]

1. Covered with sand; barren.

In well sand'd lands little or no snow lies. *Blondmer.*

The river pours along Resistless, roaring dreadful down it comes; Then o'er the sand'd valley floating spreads. *Thompson.*

2. Marked with small spots; variegated with dusky speck.

My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind, So flew'd, so sand'd, and their heads are hung. With ears that sweep away the morning dew. *Shaksp.*

SA'NDERLING. *n. f.* A bird.

We reckon coots, sanderlings, pewees, and mewes. *Carew.*

SA'NDERS. *n. f.* [*santalum*, Latin.] A precious kind of Indian wood, of which there are three sorts, red, yellow, and green. *Bailey.*

Aromatize it with sanders. *Wegman.*

SA'NDEVER. *n. f.*

That which our English glassmen call sandever, and the French, of whom probably the name was borrowed, sandever, is that mineral that is made when the materials of glass, namely, sand and a fix lixiviate alkali, having been fast baked together, and kept long in fusion, the mixture casts up the superfluous salt, which the workmen afterwards take off with ladles, and lay by as little worth. *Boyle.*

SA'NDISH. *adj.* [from *sand*.] Approaching to the nature of sand; loose; not close; not compact.

*Plant the tessellated and ramunculus in good sandy earth, taken from under the turf.* Epilys.  
**SANDSTONE. n. f.** [*sand and stone.*] Stone of a loose and friable kind, that easily crumbles into sand.

Grains of gold in sandstone, from the mine of Coda Rica, which is not reckoned rich; but every hundred weight yields about an ounce of gold.  
*Woodward.*

**SANDY. adj.** [from *sand.*]

1. Abounding with sand; full of sand.

I should not see the sandy hourglass run,  
 But I should think of shallows and of flats.  
*Shakespeare.*

Sister shall be on the sandy plains,  
 Alon where castles mounted stand.  
*Shakespeare.*

A region to desert, dry, and sandy, that travellers are said to carry water on their camels.  
*Brown.*

Rough unworldly earth, nor to the plough  
 Nor to the cattle kind, with sandy stones  
 And gravel over abounding.  
*Philips.*

Our sandy wilds were yellow harvests spread.  
*Pope.*

2. Consisting of sand; unsolid.

Favour, so bottomed upon the sandy foundation  
 Of personal respects only, cannot be long lived.  
*Bacon.*

**SANP. adj.** [*sanus*, Lat.] Sound; healthy.

*Baynard* wrote a poem on preserving the body in a *san* and sound state.

**SANO. n.** The preterit of *fang*.

Then *fang* Moles and lizards this song unto the laud.  
*Exodus.*

These next they *fang*, of all creation first.  
*Milton.*

**SANGUIFEROUS. adj.** [*sanguifer*, Latin.] Conveying blood.

The fifth conjunctum of the nerves is branched to the muscles of the face, particularly the cheeks, whose *sanguiferous* vessels it winds about.  
*Derham.*

**SANGUIFICATION. n. f.** [*sanguification*, Fr. *sanguis* and *facio*, Latin.] The production of blood; the conversion of the chyle into blood.

Since the lungs are the chief instrument of *sanguification*, the animal that has that organ faulty can never have the vital juices derived from the blood, in a good state.  
*Arbuthnot.*

Althimatic persons have voracious appetites, and consequently, for want of a right *sanguification*, are leucophlegmatic.  
*Arbuthnot.*

**SANGUIFIER. n. f.** [*sanguis* and *facio*, Latin.] Producer of blood.

Bitters, like choler, are the best *sanguifiers*, and also the best febrifuges.  
*Poivre.*

**SANGUIFY. v. n.** [*sanguis* and *facio*, Latin.] To produce blood.

At the same time I think, I command in inferior faculties, I walk, see, hear, digest, *sanguify*, and earn, by the power of an individual soul.  
*Hale.*

**SANGUINARY. adj.** [*sanguinarius*, Latin.] *Sanguinaire*, Fr. from *sanguis*, Latin.] Cruel; bloody; murderous.

We may not propagate religion by wars, or by *sanguinary* persecutions to force consciences.  
*Bacon.*

The scene is now more *sanguinary*, and fuller of horrors, never was such a confused mysterious civil war as this.  
*Howell.*

Passion transforms us into a kind of savages, and makes us brutal and *sanguinary*.  
*Brown.*

**SANGUINARI. n. f.** [*sanguis*, Latin.] An herb.

**SANGUINE. adj.** [*sanguis*, Fr. *sanguineus*, from *sanguis*, Latin.]

1. Red; having the colour of blood.

This fellow  
 Upbraid me about the rose I wear;  
 Saying, the *sanguine* colour of the leaves  
 Did represent my master's blushing cheeks.  
*Shakespeare.*

A stream of neckrous humour issuing flow'd  
*Sanguine.*

Dira Telephone there keeps the ward,  
 Girt in her *sanguine* gown.  
*Dryden.*

Her flag aloft, spread rustling to the wind,  
 And *sanguine* streamers seem the flood to fire.  
 The weaver, charm'd with what his loom design'd,  
 Goes on to sea, and knows not to retire.  
*Dryden.*

2. Abounding with blood more than any other humour; cheerful.

The choleric fell short of the longevity of the *sanguine*.  
*Brown.*

Though these faults differ in their complexions, as *sanguine* from melancholy, yet they are frequently united.  
*Government of the Tongue.*

3. Warm; ardent; confident.

A set of *sanguine* tempers ridicule, in the number of topics, all such apprehensions.  
*Suiff.*

**SANGUINE. n. f.** [from *sanguis*.] Blood colour.

A grievous wound,  
 From which forth gush'd a stream of gore, blood thick,  
 That all her gossily garments stain'd around,  
 And in deep *sanguine* dy'd the grassy ground.  
*Fairy Queen.*

**SANGUINENESS. n. f.** [from *sanguine*.]

**SANGUINITY. }** Ardour; heat of expectation; confidence. *Sanguinity* is perhaps only used by *Suiff*.

Rage, or phrenzy it may be, in some perhaps natural courage, or *sanguineness* of temper in others; but true valour it is not, if it knows not as well to suffer as to do. That mind is truly great, and only that, which stands above the power of all extrinsic violence; which keeps itself a distinct principality, independent upon the outward man.  
*Decay of Pity.*

I very much distrust your *sanguinity*.  
*Suiff.*

**SANGUINEOUS. adj.** [*sanguineus*, Latin; *sanguin*, French.]

1. Constituting blood.

This animal of Plato containeth not only *sanguineous* and reparative particles, but is made up of veins, nerves, and arteries.  
*Brown.*

2. Abounding with blood.

A plethoric constitution, in which true blood abounds, is called *sanguineous*.  
*Arbuthnot.*

**SANHEDRIM. n. f.** [*synedrion*, Lat.] The chief council among the Jews, consisting of seventy elders, over whom the high priest presided.

**SANICLE. n. f.** [*sanicle*, Fr. *sanicula*, Lat.] A plant.

**SANIES. n. f.** [Lat.] Thin matter; ferous excretion.

It began with a round crack in the skin, without other matter than a little *sanies*.  
*Wifeman.*

**SANIOUS. adj.** [from *sanies*.] Running a thin ferous matter, not a well-digested pus.

Observing the ulcer *sanious*, I proposed digestion as the only way to remove the pain.  
*Wifeman.*

**SANITY. n. f.** [*santas*, Latin.] Soundness of mind.

How pregnant, sometimes, his replies are!  
 A happiness that often madness hits on,  
 Which *sanity* and reason could not be  
 So profusely delivered of.  
*Shakespeare.*

**SANK. n.** The preterit of *sink*.

As if the opening of her mouth to Zelmene had opened some great floodgate of sorrow, whereof her heart could not abide the violent issue, she *sank* to the ground.  
*Sidney.*

Our men followed them close, took two ships, and gave divers others of their ships their death's wounds, whereof soon after they *sank* and perished.  
*Bacon.*

**SANS. prep.** [French.] Without. Out of use.

Last scene of all,  
 That ends this strange eventful history,  
 Is second childishness and mere oblivion,  
 Sane teeth, *sans* eyes, *sans* taste, *sans* every thing.  
*Shakespeare.*

For nature so preposterously to err,  
 Being not deficient, blind, or lame of sense,  
 Sans witchcraft could not.  
*Shakespeare.*

**SAP. n. f.** [*sæpe*, Saxon; *sap*, Dutch.]

The vital juice of plants; the juice that circulates in trees and herbs.

Now sucking of the sap of herbs most sweet,  
 Or of the dew, which yet on them does lie,  
 Now in the same bathing his tender feet.  
*Spenser.*

Though now this grained face of mine be hid  
 In *sap* consuming winter's drizzled snow,  
 And all the conduits of my blood freeze up,  
 Yet hath my night of life some memory.  
*Shakespeare.*

Wound the bark of our fruit trees,  
 I sell, being over-proud with *sap* and blood,  
 With too much riches it confound itself.  
*Shakespeare.*

His presence had infused  
 Into the plant scintillant *saps*.  
*Milner.*

The *sap* which at the root is bred  
 In trees, through all the boughs is spread.  
*Walker.*

Vegetables consist of the same parts with animal substances, spirit, water, salt, oil, earth; all which are contained in the *sap* they derive from the earth.  
*Arbuthnot.*

To *SAP. v. a.* [*sapper*, Fr. *sappare*, Ital.] To undermine; to subvert by digging to mine.

Their dwellings were *sapp'd* by floods,  
 Their houses fell upon their household gods.  
*Dryden.*

To *SAP. v. n.* To proceed by mine; to proceed invisibly.

For the better security of the troops, but assaults are carried on by *sapping*.  
*Tucker.*

In vain my heroes fight, and patriots rave,  
 If secret gold *saps* on from knave to knave.  
*Pope.*

**SAPPHIRE. n. f.** [*sapphirus*, Latin; *saphire*, that it is improperly written *saphire*.]

precious stone of a blue colour.

*Saphire* is of a bright blue colour.  
*Woodward.*

In enroll'd tufts, flow'rs purified, blue and white  
 Lake *saphire* pearl, in rich embroidery.  
*Shakespeare.*

He tinctures rubies with their rosy hue,  
 And on the *saphire* spreads a heavenly blue.  
*Blackmore.*

That the *saphire* should grow foul, and lose a beauty, when worn by one that is so heroic, as many other fabulous stories of gems, are great arguments that their virtue is equivalent to the value.  
*Derham.*

**SAPPHIRINE. adj.** [*sapphirinus*, Latin.] Made of sapphire; resembling sapphire.

She was too *sapphirine* and clear for thee;  
 Clue, flint, and jet now thy fit dwelling, she.  
*Donne.*

A few grains of shell silver, with a convenient proportion of powdered crystal glass, having been kept three hours in infusion, I found the colopate mass, upon breaking the crucible, of a level *sapphirine* blue.  
*Boyle.*

**SAPID. adj.** [*sapidus*, Latin.] Tasteful palatable; making a powerful stimulation upon the palate.

Thus camels, to make the water *sapid*, do rub the mud with their feet.

The most oily parts are not separated by a slight decoction, till they are disentangled from the salts; for if what remains of the subject, after the infusion and decoction be continued to be boiled down with the addition of fresh water, a fat, *saps* odoriferous, viscous, inflammable, frothy water is constantly be found floating a-top of the boiling liquor.  
*Arbuthnot.*

**SAPIDITY. n. f.** [from *sapid*.] Taste

**SAPIDNESS. }** fulness; power of stimulating the palate.

As for their taste, if their nutriment be as neither can it be an instrument thereof; for the body of that element is ingustible, and void of a *sapidity*.  
*Brown.*

If *sapidness* belong not to the mercurial principle of vegetables and animals, it will scarce be discriminated from their phlegm.  
*Boyle.*

**SAPIENCE. n. f.** [*sapientia*, Fr. *sapientia* Lat.] Wisdom; sageness; knowledge.

By *sapience*, I mean what the ancients did by philosophy; the habit or disposition of mind which importeth the love of wisdom.

Not only they that dwell in lowly dust,  
 The sons of darkness and of ignorance;  
 But they whom thou, great Jove, by doom ordain'd  
 Didst to the top of honour erst advance:



They now, put up with a delightful indulgence.  
Despite the brood of blessed sapience. *Spenser.*  
King James, of immortal memory, among all  
the lovers and admirers of divine and human  
sapience, accomplished at Theobalds his own days  
on earth. *Watson.*

Because enterprises guided by ill counsels have  
equal success to those by the best judgment con-  
ducted, therefore had violence the same external  
figure with sapience. *Raleigh.*

Sapience and love  
Immease, and all his father in him shone. *Milton.*

O sov'reign, virtuous, precious of all trees  
In paradise! of operation blest  
To sapience. *Milton.*

Many a wretch in Bedlam,  
Though perhaps among the rout  
He wildly flings his filth about,  
Still has gratitude and sapience,  
To spare the folks that give him ha'pence. *Swift.*

SAPIENT. *adj.* [*sapiens*, Lat.] Wife;  
sage.

There the sapient king held dalliance. *Milton.*

SAPLESS. *adj.* [*saploos*, Dutch.]

1. Wanting sap; wanting vital juice.  
Phebe's arms, like to a wither'd vine,  
That droops his sapless branches to the ground. *Shakespeare.*

The tree of knowledge, blasted by disputes,  
Produces sapless leaves instead of fruits. *Denham.*  
This single stick was full of sap; but now in vain  
does art tie that withered bundle of twigs to its  
sapless trunk. *Swift.*

2. Dry; old; husky.

It by this bribe, will plac'd, he would ensnare  
Some sapless uterine that wants an heir. *Dryden.*

SAPLING. *n. f.* [from *sap*.] A young  
tree; a young plant.

Look how I am bewitch'd; behold, mine arm  
Is, like a blasted sapling, wither'd up. *Shakespeare.*

Nurse the saplings tall, and curl the grove  
With ringlets quaint. *Milton.*

A sapling pine he wrench'd from out the ground.  
The readiest weapon that his fury found. *Dryden.*

What planter will attempt to yoke  
A sapling with a falling oak? *Swift.*

Slouch turn'd his head, saw his wife's vigorous  
hand  
Wielding her osken sapling of command. *King.*

SAPONACEOUS. } *adj.* [from *sapo*, Latin,  
SAPONARY. } soap.] Sopy; re-  
sembling soap; having the qualities of  
soap.

By digesting a solution of salt of tartar with oil  
of almonds, I could reduce them to a soft saponary  
substance. *Boyle.*

Any mixture of an oily substance with salt, may  
be called a soap: bodies of this nature are called  
*saponaceous*. *Arbutnot.*

SAPOR. *n. f.* [Lat.] Taste; power of  
affecting or stimulating the palate.

There is some sapor in all aliments, as being to  
be distinguished and judged by the gust, which can-  
not be admitted in air. *Brown.*

The shape of those little particles of matter,  
which distinguish the various saps, odours, and  
colours of bodies. *Watts.*

SAPORIFIC. *adj.* [*saporificus*, Fr. *sapor*  
and *ficio*, Lat.] Having the power to  
produce tastes.

SAPPINESS. *n. f.* [from *sappy*.] The  
state or the quality of abounding in sap;  
succulence; juiciness.

SAPPY. *adj.* [from *sap*.]

1. Abounding in sap; juicy; succulent.  
The sappy parts, and next resembling juice,  
Were turn'd to nourishment for the body's use,  
Supplying humours, blood, and nourishment. *Dryden.*

The sappy boughs  
Aure themselves with blooms, sweet rudiments  
Of future harvest. *Philips.*

The green heat the ripe, and the ripe give fire to  
the green; to which the bigness of their leaves, and

hardness of their stalks, which continue moist and  
sappy long, doth much contribute. *Mortimer.*

2. Young; not firm; weak.  
This young prince was brought up among nurses,  
till he arrived to the age of six years: when he had  
passed this weak and sappy age, he was committed  
to Fr. Cox. *Hayward.*

SARABAND. *n. f.* [*sarabande*, Spanish;  
*sarabande*, Fr.] A Spanish dance.

The several modifications of this tune-playing  
quality in a fiddle, to play preludes, *sarabands*,  
jigs, and gavots, are as much real qualities in the  
instrument as the thought is in the mind of the  
composer. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

SARCASM. *n. f.* [*sarcasme*, Fr. *sarcas-*  
*mus*, Lat.] A keen reproach; a taunt;  
a gibe.

Sarcisms of wit are transmitted in story.  
Government of the Tongue.

Rejoice, O young man, says Solomon, in a severe  
*sarcasm*, in the days of thy youth, and walk in the  
ways of thy heart; but know that for these things  
God will bring thee into judgment. *Rogers.*

When an angry master says to his servant, It is  
bravely done, it is one way of giving a severe re-  
proach; for the words are spoken by way of *sar-*  
*casm*, or irony. *Watts.*

SARCASTICAL. } *adj.* [from *sarcas-*  
SARCASTICK. } Keen; taunting;  
severe.

What a fierce and sarcastick reprehension would  
this have drawn from the friendship of the world,  
and yet what a gentle one did it receive from  
Christ? *South.*

SARCASTICALLY. *adv.* [from *sarcastical*.]  
Tauntingly; severely.

He asked a lady playing with a lap-dog, whether  
the women of that country used to have any chil-  
dren or no? thereby *sarcastically* reproaching them  
for misplacing that affection upon brutes, which  
could only become a mother to her child. *South.*

SARCENET. *n. f.* [Supposed by Skinner to  
be *sericum saracenicum*, Lat.] Fine thin  
woven silk.

Why art thou then exasperate, thou idle imma-  
terial skein of fleec'd silk, thou green *sarcenet* flap  
for a fore eye, thou tassel of a prodigal's purse?  
*Shakespeare.*

If they be covered, though but with linen or *sar-*  
*cenet*, it intercepts the effluvia. *Brown.*

These are they that cannot bear the heat  
Of figur'd silks, and under *sarcenet* sweat. *Dryden.*

She darts from *sarcenet* unbusht wily leers,  
Twitches thy sleeve, or with familiar airs  
Her fan will put the check, these smiles disdain. *Gay.*

To SARCLE. *v. a.* [*sarcler*, Fr. *sarculo*,  
Lat.] To weed corn. *Ainsworth.*

SARCOLE. *n. f.* [*σάρξ* and *κόλα*; *sar-*  
*cole*, Fr.] A fleshy excrescence of the  
testicles, which sometimes grows so large  
as to stretch the scrotum much beyond its  
natural size. *Quincy.*

SARCOMA. *n. f.* [*σάρκωμα*.] A fleshy  
excrescence, or lump, growing in any  
part of the body, especially the nostrils.

SARCOPHAGOUS. *adj.* [*σάρξ* and *φάγω*.]  
Flesh-eating; feeding on flesh.

SARCOPHAGY. *n. f.* [*σάρξ* and *φάγω*.]  
The practice of eating flesh.

There was no *sarcophagy* before the flood; and,  
without the eating of flesh, our fathers preferred  
themselves unto longer lives than their posterity.  
*Brown.*

SARCOTICK. *n. f.* [from *σάρξ*; *sarcotique*,  
Fr.] A medicine which fills up ulcers  
with new flesh; an incarnative.

The humour was immoderately repressed, and  
breathed forth; after which the ulcer incarnated with  
common *sarcoticks*, and the ulcerations about it  
were cured by ointment of tuty. *Wifeman*

SARCIATION. *n. f.* [*sarcine*, Latin].  
The act of weeding; plucking up weeds.  
*Dig.*

SARDEL. } *n. f.* A sort of precious  
SARDINE Stone. } stone.

SARDIUS. } He that sat was to look upon, like a jasper and a  
*sardine stone*. *Revelation.*

Thou shalt set in it four rows of stone; the first  
row shall be a *sardius*. *Ezodus.*

SARDOXYX. *n. f.* A precious stone.

The onyx is an accidental variety of the agate  
kind: 'tis of a dark horry colour, in which is a  
plate of a bluish white, and sometimes of red: when  
on one or both sides the white there happens to be  
also a plate of a reddish colour, the jewellers call  
the stone a *sardonyx*. *Woodward.*

SARK. *n. f.* [*sark*, Sax.]

1. A shark or shunk.

2. In Scotland it denotes a shirt.  
Flaunting beaus gang with their beauty open, and  
their *sarks* over their widdowats. *Arbutnot.*

SARN. *n. f.* A British word for pavement,  
or stepping stones, still used in the same  
sense in Berkshire and Hampshire.

SARPIER. *n. f.* [*sarpierre*, Fr.] A  
piece of canvas for wrapping up wares;  
a packing-cloth. *Bailey.*

SARRASINE. *n. f.* [In botany.] A kind  
of birthwort. *Bailey.*

SARSA. } *n. f.* Both a tree and  
SARSAPARILLA. } an herb. *Ainsworth.*

SARSE. *n. f.* [perhaps because made of *sar-*  
*cenet*.] A sort of fine lawn sieve. *Bailey.*

To SARSE. *v. a.* [*sasser*, Fr.] To sift  
through a sieve or searfe. *Bailey.*

SART. *n. f.* [In agriculture.] A piece of  
woodland turned into arable. *Bailey.*

SASH. *n. f.* [Of this word the etymologists  
give no account: I suppose it comes  
from *schache*, of *schair*, to know, a  
*sash* worn being a mark of distinction;  
and a *sash* window being made particu-  
larly for the sake of seeing and being  
seen.]

1. A belt worn by way of distinction; a  
silken band worn by officers in the army.

2. A window to formed as to be let up and  
down by pulleys.

She ventures now to lift the *sash*;  
The window is her proper place. *Swift.*

She broke a pane in the *sash* window that looked  
into the yard. *Swift.*

SASHOON. *n. f.* A kind of leather slinging  
put into a boot for the weaver's ease.

SASSAFRAS. *n. f.* A tree. The wood is  
medicinal.

SAT. The preterit of *sit*.

The picture of Jan Venus, that  
For which, men say, the goddess sat,  
Was lost, till Iely from your look  
Again that glorious image took. *Waller.*

I answered not the rehearsal, because I knew the  
author sat to himself when he drew the picture, and  
was the very Bay of his own farce. *Dryden.*

SATANICAL. } *adj.* [from *Satan*, the  
SATANICK. } prince of hell.] De-  
vilish; infernal.

The faint *satanick* host,  
Defensive scarce *Milton.*

SATCHEL. *n. f.* [*seckel*, German; *saccu-*  
*lus*, Lat. Perhaps better *sichel*.] A  
little bag: commonly a bag used by  
schoolboys.

The whining schoolboy with his *satchel*

And shining morning face, creeping like snail  
Unwillingly to school.  
Schoolboy's lag with *fatichels* in their hands.

To SATURATE. *v. a.* [*satio*, Lat.] To satiate;  
to glut; to pall; to feed beyond natural  
desires.

Sated at length, ere long I might perceive  
Strange alteration in me.

How well their bodies creep  
Enrich the victors, while the victime fates  
Their maws with full a part.

Thy sweets first with, mistaken king, employ,  
So ed with rage, and moment of joy.

SATELLITE. *n. f.* [*satelles*, Lat. *satellite*,  
Fr.] This word is commonly pronounced  
in prose with the *e* mute in the plural, as  
in the singular, and is therefore only of  
three syllables, but *Pope* has in the plu-  
ral continued the Latin form, and assigned  
it four; I think, improperly.] A small  
planet revolving round a larger.

Four moons move about Jupiter, and five about  
Saturn, called their *satellites*.

The smallest planets are situated nearest the sun  
and each other; whereas Jupiter and Saturn, that  
are vastly greater, and have many *satellites* about  
them, are widely removed to the extreme regions  
of the system.

Why Jove's *satellites* are less than Jove? *Pope*.  
SATELLITIOUS. *adj.* [from *satelles*, Lat.]

Committing of *satellites*.  
Their tidality and openness, and their *satellitious*  
attendance, their revolutions about the sun, and  
their relations about their axis, are exactly the  
same.

To SATIATE. *v. a.* [*satio*, Lat.]

1. To satisfy; to fill.  
Those faculties are the most grateful where the  
degree of heat is small, or the strength of the smell  
allayed; for these rather woo the sense than *sati-  
ate* it.

Buying or lending is the result of a full and *satiated*  
gain; and men in trade seldom think of laying out  
their money upon land, till their profit has brought  
them in more than their trade can well employ.

The loosen'd winds  
Hurl'd high above the clouds; till all their force  
Consum'd, her rav'nous jaws the earth *satiated* clos'd.

2. To glut; to pall; to fill beyond natural  
desire.  
Whatever novelty presents, children are pre-  
sently eager to have a taste, and are as soon *sati-  
ated* with it.

He may be *satiated*, but not satisfy'd.

3. To gratify desire.  
I may yet survive the malice of my enemies,  
Although they should be *satiated* with my blood.

4. To saturate; to impregnate with as much  
as can be contained or imbibed.  
Why does not salt or tartar draw more water out  
of the air, than in a certain proportion to its quan-  
tity, but for want of an attractive force after it is  
*satiated* with water?

SATIATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Glutted;  
full to satiety. When it has *with*, it  
seems a participle; when *of*, an adjective.

Our generals retir'd to their estates,  
In life's cool evening, *satiated* of applause,  
Nor think of bleeding ev'n in Brunswick's cause.

Now may'st and slaves all hush'd and *satiated*  
lay.

Yet, in dreams, the cuckold of the day.

SATIRY. *n. f.* [*satira*, Lat. *satire*, Fr.]  
Fulness beyond desire or pleasure; more  
than enough; wearisomeness of plenty;  
state of being pallied or glutted.

He leaves a shallow glass to plunge him in the  
deep.

And with *satire* seeks to quench his thirst.

Nothing more jealous than a favourite, especially  
towards the winning-time and suspect of *satire*.

In all pleasures there is *satire*; and after they  
be used, their verdure departeth.

Though pleasant; but thy words, with grace divine  
Imbu'd, bring to their sweetness no *satire*.

No action, the usefulness of which has made it  
the matter of duty, but a man may bear the con-  
tinual pursuit of, without loathing or *satire*.

The joy unequal'd, its end it gains,  
With not *satire*, though e'er to bleed,  
And but more *satire*'d as the more distress'd.

SATIR. *n. f.* [*satira*, Fr. *drapo di satira*,  
Italian; *satire*, Dutch.] A foil close  
and shining silk.

Upon her body she wore a doublet of sky-colour  
*satir*, covered with plates of gold, and as it were  
nailed with precious stones, that in it she might  
seem armed.

The ladies dress'd in rich *satirs* were seen,  
Of Florence *satir*, flower'd with white and green,  
And for *satirs* betwixt the bloomy garden.

Her petticoat, transform'd apace,  
Became black *satir* flower'd with lace.

Lay the child carefully in a case, covered with  
a mantle of blue *satir*.

SATIRE. *n. f.* [*satira*, anciently *satira*,  
Lat. not from *satyrus*, a satyr; *satire*,  
Fr.] A poem in which wickedness or  
folly is censured. Proper *satire* is dis-  
tinguished, by the generality of the re-  
flections, from a lampoon which is aimed  
against a particular person; but they are  
too frequently confounded: it has on  
before the subject.

He dares to sing thy praises in a *satire*  
Where vice triumphs, and virtue is a crime;  
Where ev'n to draw the picture of thy mind,  
Is *satire* on the most of human kind.

My verse is *satire*, Dorset lend your ear,  
And patronise a muse you cannot fear.

SATIRICAL. *adj.* [*satiricus*, Lat. *satiri-  
cal*, Fr. from *satire*.]

1. Belonging to *satire*; employed in writ-  
ing of invective.  
You must not think, that a *satirical* style  
Allows of scandalous and brutal words.

What human kind desires, and what they shun,  
Rage, passions, pleasures, impotence of will,  
Shall this *satirical* collection fill.

2. Censorious; severe in language.  
Slanders, sir; for the *satirical* slave says here,  
That old men have grey beards; that their fuses  
are wrinkled.

He that hath a *satirical* vein, as he maketh  
others afraid of his wit, so he had need be afraid  
of others memory.

On me when dunces are *satirical*,  
I take it for a panegyrick.

SATIRICALLY. *adv.* [from *satirical*.]  
With invective; with intention to cen-  
sure or vilify.

He applies them *satirically* to some customs, and  
kinds of philosophy, which he arraigns.

SATIRIST. *n. f.* [from *satire*.] One who  
writes *satires*.

I first adventure, follow me who list,  
And he the second English *satirist*.

Wycherly, in his writings, is the sharpest *satirist*  
of his time; but, in his nature, he has all the soft-  
ness of the tenderest dispositions; in his writings he  
is severe, bold, undertaking; in his nature gentle,  
modest, offensive.

All vain pretenders have been constantly the  
topics of the most candid *satirists*, from the Codrus  
of Juvenal to the Damon of Boileau.

Yet left his nature, though govern his by  
His anger moral, and his wisdom gay:  
Which *satirist* who touch'd the mean to true  
As show'd vice had his hate and pity too.

To SATIRIZE. *v. a.* [*satirizer*, Fr. from  
*satire*.] To censure as in a *satire*.

Civetousness is described as a veil cast over the  
true meaning of the poet, which was to *satirize* his  
prodigality and voluptuousness.

Should a writer single out and point his railing  
at particular persons, or *satirize* the miserable, he  
might be sure of pleasing a great part of his readers  
but must be a very ill man if he could please him-  
self.

I insist that my lion's mouth be not declaimed  
toward it, for I would not make use of him to rend  
the human species, and *satirize* his better.

It is as hard to *satirize* well a man of distinguished  
virtues, as to praise well a man of distinguished vices.

SATISFACTION. *n. f.* [*satisfactio*, Latin  
*satisfactio*, Fr.]

1. The act of pleasing to the full, or state  
being pleased.  
Run over the circle of earthly pleasures, as  
had not God secured a man a solid pleasure to  
his own actions, he would be forced to compile  
that pleasure was not *satisfaction*.

2. The act of pleasing.  
The mind, having a power to suspend the exec-  
tion and *satisfaction* of any of its desires, is at liberty  
to consider the objects of them.

3. The state of being pleased.  
'Tis a wretched *satisfaction*, a revengeful m-  
takes, even in losing his life, provided his crea-  
tor for company.

There are very few discourses so short, clear, a-  
confident, to which most men may not, with *satis-  
faction* enough to themselves, raise a doubt.

4. Release from suspense, uncertainty, or  
uneasiness; conviction.  
Wilt thou leave me so unsatisfied?  
—What *satisfaction* can you have?

5. Gratification; that which pleases.  
Of every nation each illustrious name,  
Such toys as these have chanted into fame;  
Exchanging solid quiet to obtain  
The windy *satisfaction* of the brain.

6. Amends; atonement for a crime; it  
compensates for an injury.  
Doe he or justice must; unless for him  
Some other able, and as willing, pay  
The rigid *satisfaction*, death for death.

SATISFACTIVE. *adj.* [*satisfactus*, Latin  
Giving *satisfaction*.  
By a final and *satisfactive* discoment of fa-  
we lay the last effects upon the first cause of a  
things.

SATISFACTORILY. *adv.* [from *satisfac-  
tory*.] So as to content.  
Belonius hath been more *satisfactorily* expe-  
mental, not only affixing that chanceless firm-  
ness, but upon excretion he found their annals  
in their bellies.

They strain their memory to answer him *satis-  
factorily* unto all his demands.

SATISFACTORINESS. *n. f.* [from *satisfac-  
tory*.] Power of satisfying; power of  
giving content.  
The incompleteness of the seraphic lover's hap-  
piness in his illusions, proceeds not from their  
of *satisfactoriness*, but his want of an entire pos-  
sion of them.

SATISFACTORY. *adj.* [*satisfactorius*, Fr.  
*satisfactus*, Lat.]

1. Giving *satisfaction*; giving content.  
An intelligent American would scarce take a  
satisfactory account, it, desiring to learn of  
architecture, he should be told that a pillar was  
thing supported by a basis.

2. Atoning; making amends.  
A most wise and sufficient means of redemption  
and salvation, by the *satisfaction* and mortification

death and obedience of the incarnate Son of God, Jesus Christ. *Scotcher.*

To SATISFY. v. a. [*satisfaire*, Fr. *satis-facio*, Latin.]

1. To content; to please to such a degree as that nothing more is desired.

A good man shall be satisfied from himself.

*I'm satisfied. My boy has done his duty.* *Proverbs.*

2. To feed to the fill.

Who hath caused it to rain on the earth, to satisfy the desolate and waste ground, and to cause the bud of the tender tree to spring forth? *Jab.*

I will pursue and divide the spoil; my lust shall be satisfied upon them. *Ezra.*

The righteous eateth to the satisfying of his soul. *Proverbs.*

3. To recompense; to pay to content.

He is well paid that is well satisfied;

And I, delivering you, am satisfied,

And therein do account myself well paid. *Shaksp.*

4. To appease by punishment.

Will he draw out,

For anger's sake, finite to infinite

In punishment, to satisfy his rigor,

Existed never? That were to extend

His sentence beyond dust and Nature's law. *Milton.*

5. To free from doubt, perplexity, or suspense.

Of many things useful and curious you may satisfy yourselves in Leonardo de Vinci. *Dryden.*

This I would willingly be satisfied in, whether

the soul, when it thinks thus, separate from the

body, acts less rationally than when conjointly

with it? *Locke.*

6. To convince.

He declares himself satisfied to the contrary, in

such he has given up the cause. *Dryden.*

When come to the utmost extremity of body,

that can there put a stop and satisfy the mind that

is at the end of space, when it is satisfied that

only itself can move into it! *Locke.*

The final evidences of the truth of the Gos-

pel are in the inflexible most firm, solid, and satisfac-

tory. *Atterbury.*

7. SATISFY. v. a.

To give content.

To feed to the full.

To make payment.

By the quantity of silver they give or take, they

estimate the value of other things, and satisfy for

what thus silver becomes the measure of com-

merce. *Locke.*

8. SATURABLE. adj. [from *saturate*.] Im-

pregnable with any thing till it will re-

ceive no more.

Be the figures of the fables never so various, yet

if the atoms of water were fluid, they would always

conform to those figures as to fill up all vacu-

ities, and consequently the water would be satu-

rable with the same quantity of any salt, which it

is not. *Crow.*

9. SATURANT. adj. [from *saturans*, Latin.]

Impregnating to the fill.

To SATURATE. v. a. [*satur*, Latin.]

To impregnate till no more can be re-

ceived or imbibed.

Rain-water is plentifully saturated with ter-  
restial matter, and more or less stored with it.

His body has been fully saturated with the fluid  
of light, to be able to last for many years without  
any sensible diminution, though there are con-

stant emanations thereof. *Cheyne.*

Still night succeeds

A storm'd shade, and saturated earth

Awaits the morning beams. *Thomson.*

10. SATURDAY. n. s. [*saterneburg*, or

*saterneburg*, Sax. according to *Ver-*

*legen*, from *sater*, a Saxon idol; more

probably from *Satur*, dies *Saturni*.]

The last day of the week.

This matter I handled fully in last Saturday's

Spectator. *Addison.*

SATURNITY. n. s. [*saturitas*, from *satur*,  
Lat.] Fulness; the state of being satu-  
rated; repletion.

SATURN. n. s. [*saturne*, Fr. *saturnus*,  
Latin.]

1. A remote planet of the solar system:  
supposed by astrologers to impress me-  
lancholy, dulness, or severity of temper.

The smallest planets are placed nearest the sun  
and each other; whereas Jupiter and Saturn, that  
are vastly greater, are wisely removed to the ex-  
treme regions. *Bentley.*

From the far bounds

Of utmost Saturn, wheeling wide his round. *Thomson.*

2. [In chymistry.] Lead.

SATURNINE. adj. [*saturninus*, Lat. *saturni-*  
*nien*, Fr. from *Saturn*.] Not light; not  
volatile; gloomy; grave; melancholy;

severe of temper: supposed to be born  
under the dominion of Saturn.

I may cast my readers under two divisions, the  
merciful and saturnine: the first are the gay part,  
the others are of a more sober and solemn turn.

*Addison.*

SATURNIAN. adj. [*saturnius*, Latin.]

Happy; golden: used by poets for times  
of felicity, such as are assigned to have  
been in the reign of Saturn.

'Th' Augustus, born to bring saturnian times.

*Pope.*

SATYR. n. s. [*satyrus*, Lat.] A sylvan  
god: supposed among the ancients to be  
rude and lecherous.

*Satyrus*, as *Pliny* testifies, were found in times  
past in the eastern mountains of India. *Peacham.*

SATYRIASIS. n. s. [from *satyr*.]

It is the chyle very plentiful, it breeds a satyri-

sis, or an abundance of venereal lymphas. *Flower.*

SAVAGE. adj. [*savage*, Fr. *silvaggio*,  
Italian.]

1. Wild; uncultivated.

Those godlike virtues wherefore dost thou hide,

Affecting private life, or more obscure

In savage wilderness? *Milton.*

Cornels, and savage berries of the wood,

And roots and herbs, have been my meagre food.

*Dryden.*

2. Untamed; cruel.

Chain me to some steep mountain's top,

Where roaring bears and savage lions roam.

*Shakspere.*

Hence with your little ones:

To fright you thus, methinks, I am too savage;

To do worse to you, were less cruelty. *Shakspere.*

Tyrants no more their savage nature kept,

And toes to virtue wonder'd how they wept. *Pope.*

3. Uncivilized; barbarous; untaught;

wild; brutal.

Thus people lived altogether a savage life, till

Saturn, arriving on those coasts, devised laws to

govern them by. *Raleigh.*

The savage clamour drown'd

Both harp and voice. *Milton.*

A herd of wild beasts on the mountains, or a

savage drove of men in caves, might be so disor-

dered; but in a peculiar people. *Spratt.*

SAVAGE. n. s. [from the adjective.] A

man untaught and uncivilized; a bar-

barian.

Long after these times were they but savages.

*Raleigh.*

The seditions lived by rapine in a room of all the

country, omitting nothing of that which savages,

enraged in the height of their untamed behaviour,

do commit. *Hayward.*

To deprive us of metals is to make us mere

savages; to change our corn for the old Arcadian

diet, our houses and cities for dens and caves, and

our clothing for skins of beasts: 'tis to deprive us

of all arts and sciences, nay, of reverted religion.

*Bentley.*

To SAVAGE. v. a. [from the noun.] To  
make barbarous, wild, or cruel. A  
word not well authorized.

Friends, relations, Love himself,

Savag'd by war, forget the tender tie. *Thomson.*

SAVAGELY. adv. [from *savage*.] Barba-

rously; cruelly.

Your cattle is surpris'd, your wife and babes

Savagely slaughter'd. *Shakspere.*

SAVAGENESS. n. s. [from *savage*.] Bar-

barousness; cruelty; wildness.

A *satageness* in unreclaimed blood

Of general assault. *Shakspere.*

Wolves and bears, they say,

Calling thus *satageness* aside, have done

like offices of pity. *Shakspere.*

The Cyclops were a people of Sicily, remark-

able for *satageness* and cruelty. *Brown.*

SAVAGERY. n. s. [from *savage*.]

1. Cruelty; barbarity.

This is the bloodiest shame,

The wildest *satageness*, the vilest stroke,

That ever wall-eyed Wrath, or flaming Rage,

Present'd to the tears of lost Remorse. *Shakspere.*

2. Wild growth.

Her fallow less

The darnel, hemlock, and rank sumptuary,

Doth root upon; while that the culter ruts,

That should denigrate such *satageness*. *Shakspere.*

SAVANNA. n. s. [Spanish, according to

*Barley*.] An open meadow without

wood; pasture-ground in America.

He that rides post through a country may tell

how, in general, the parts lie; here a marsh, and

there a river, woodland in one part, and *savannas*

in another. *Locke.*

Plains immense,

And vast *savannas*, where the wand'ring eye,

Unhappily, is in a verdant ocean lost. *Thomson.*

SAUCE. n. s. [*sauce*, *sautis*, Fr. *salsa*,  
Italian.]

1. Something eaten with food to improve

its taste.

The bitter sauce of the sport was, that we had

our honours for ever lost, partly by our own faults,

but principally by his faulty doing of our faults.

*Sidney.*

To feed were best at home;

From thence the sauce to meat is ceremony;

Meeting were bare without it. *Shakspere.*

Epicurean cooks

Sharpen with dainties *sauce* his appetite. *Shakspere.*

Such was the *sauce* of Mod's noble feast,

'Till night far spent waxes them to their rest.

*Cowley.*

He that spends his time in sports, is like him

whose meat is nothing but *sauce*; they are health-

less, chargeable, and useless. *Taylor.*

High *sauces* and rich pieces are fetched from the

Indies. *Baker.*

2. To serve one the same SAUCE. A vulgar

phrase to retaliate one injury with

another.

To SAUCE. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To accompany meat with something of

higher relish.

2. To gratify with rich tastes. Obsolete.

Earth, yield me roots,

Who seeks for better of thee, *sauce* his palate

With thy moist opiate poison. *Shakspere.*

3. To intermix or accompany with any

thing good, or, ironically, with any

thing bad.

Then fell she to *sauce* her desires with threat-

nings, so that we were in a great perplexity, re-

framed to so unworthy a bondage, and yet re-

strained by love, which I cannot tell how, in noble

minds, by a certain duty, claims an answering.

*Sidney.*

All the delights of love, wherein wanton youth

walloweth, he but busy mix'd with bitterness, and

forrow *sauces* with repentance. *Spenser.*

Then fast his meat was *sauces* with thy up-

boardings;

Unquiet meals make ill digestions. *Shakspere.*

**SAUCEBOX. n. f.** [from *sauce*, or rather from *saucy*.] An impertinent or petulant fellow.

The foolish old poet says, that the fools of some women are made of sea-water: this has encouraged my *saucebox* to be witty upon me. *Spectator*.

**SAUCEPAN. n. f.** [*sauce* and *pan*.] A small skillet with a long handle, in which *sauce* or small things are boiled.

Your master will not allow you a silver *saucepan*. *Swift*.

**SAUCEUR. n. f.** [*sauccier*, Fr. from *sauce*.] 1. A small pan or platter in which *sauce* is set on the table.

Infuse a pugil of new violets seven times, and it shall make the vinegar to ireth of the tower, as, it brought in a *sauceur*, you shall smell it before it come at you. *Bacon*.

Some have mistaken blocks and pots For spectacles, apparitions, glories, With *sauceur* eyes and horns. *Hudibras*.

2. A piece or platter of china, into which a tea-cup is set.

**SAUCILY. adv.** [from *saucy*.] Impudently; impertinently; petulantly; in a *saucy* manner.

Though this knave came somewhat *saucily* into the world before he was sent for, yet was his mother fair. *Shakespeare*.

A freed servant, who had much power with Claudius, very *saucily* had almost all the words; and, among other things, he asked in scorn one of the examiners, who was likewise a freed servant of Scribonianus, I pray, sir, if Scribonianus had been emperor, what would you have done? He answered, I would have stood behind his chair, and held my peace. *Bacon*.

A trumpet behaved himself very *saucily*. *Addison*.

**SAUCINESS. n. f.** [from *saucy*.] Impudence; petulance; impertinence; contempt of superiors.

With how sweet faws the blam'd their *sauciness*, To feel the paining heart, which through her side Did beat their hands. *Sidney*.

By his authority he remains here, which he thinks is a patent for his *sauciness*. *Shakespeare*. Being intercepted in your sport, Great reason that my noble lord be rated For *sauciness*. *Shakespeare*.

It is *sauciness* in a creature, in this case, to reply. *Bramhall*.

Imputing it to the natural *sauciness* of a peasant, they made him cut his words. *L'Estrange*.

You *sauciness*, mind your pruning-knife, or I may use it for you. *Dryden*.

This might make all other servants challenge the same liberty, and grow pert upon their masters; and when this *sauciness* became universal, what less mischief could be expected than an old Scottish rebellion? *Cutler*.

**S.AUCISSE. n. f.** [Fr.] In gunnery, a long train of powder sewed up in a roll of punched cloth, about two inches diameter, in order to fire a bombshell. *Bailey*.

**SAUCISSON. n. f.** [Fr.] In military architecture, faggots or fascines made of large boughs of trees bound together. They are commonly used to cover men, to make equipments, traverses, or breast-works in ditches full of water, to render the way firm for carriages. *Bailey*.

**SAUCY. adj.** [I know not how this word can be easily deduced from *sauce*: it may come more properly from *sulius*, Lat.] Pert; petulant; contemptuous of superiors; insolent; impudent; impertinent.

You are no more *saucy* with the lords than the heraldry of your birth and virtue gives you commission. *Shakespeare*.

Study is like the heaven's glorious sun, That will not be deep search'd with *saucy* looks;

Small have continual plodders ever won, Save bafe authority from others' books. *Shakespeare*.

And if thou hast the witte of a king, Being wrong'd as we are by this peevish town,

Turn thou the mouth of thy artillery. *Shakespeare*.

As we will ours against these *saucy* walls. *Shakespeare*.

Power's first pedigree from force derives, And calls to mind the old prerogatives

Of free-born man; and with a *saucy* eye Searches the heart and soul of majesty. *Denham*.

I lose my patience, when with *saucy* pride By untun'd ears I hear his numbers try'd. *Roscom*.

No *saucy* citizen shall dare To strike a soldier, nor, when struck, resist

The wrong. *Dryden*.

However, to express a man both timorous and *saucy*, makes use of a kind of point, namely, that he had the eyes of a dog, but the heart of a deer. *Spectator*.

To **SAVE. v. a.** [*sauver*, *sauver*, Fr. *salvo*, Latin.]

1. To preserve from danger or destruction. Let me die ere men can lay God *save* the queen. *Shakespeare*.

One shall cry, yet cannot be answer, nor *save* him out of his trouble. *Yach*.

A wondrous ark, To *save* himself and household from amidst

A world devote to universal wreck. *Milton*.

The circling streams, once thought but pools of blood, From dark oblivion Harvey's name shall *save*. *Dryden*.

Will no superior genius snatch the quill, And *save* me on the brink from writing ill? *Young*.

2. To preserve finally from eternal death. Whatsoever we read in scripture concerning the endless love and *saving* mercy which God sheweth towards his church, the only proper subject thereof is this church. *Hooker*.

There are some that will be *saved*, and some that will be damned. *Shakespeare*.

We are not of them who draw back unto perdition; but of them that believe, to the *saving* of the soul. *Hebrews*.

His merits *save* them. *Milton*.

He who feareth God, and worketh righteousness, and perseveres in the faith and duties of our religion, shall certainly be *saved*. *Regist*.

3. Not to spend or lose; to hinder from being spent or lost. We may be confident whatever God does is intended for our good, and whatever we interpret otherwise we can get nothing by repining, nor *save* any thing by resisting. *Temple*.

With your rest you terminate the cause, And *save* the expense of long litigious laws,

Where suits are travers'd, and to little won, That he who conquers is but lost in doubt. *Dryden*.

4. To reserve or lay by. He shall not feel quietness, he shall not *save* of that which he desired. *Job*.

They meanly suffer, as they bravely fought, Now *save* a nation, and now *save* a great state. *Pope*.

When Hopkins dies, an hundred lights attend The wretch, who living *save*d a candle's end. *Pope*.

5. To spare; to excuse. Will you not speak to *save* a lady's blush? *Dryden*.

Our author *saves* me the comparison with tragedy. *Dryden*.

These *saves* are not so much unstrung, To *save* me when my master should be serv'd;

And when they are, then will I *save* to death, Silent and unobserv'd, to *save* his tears. *Dryden*.

6. To false; to reconcile. How build, unbuild, contrive To *save* appearances: how gird the sphere With centrick and eccentric. *Milton*.

7. To take or embrace opportunely, so as not to lose. The same persons, who were chief confidants to Cromwell, foreseeing a reformation, seized the castles in Ireland, just *saving* the tide, and putting in a stock of merit sufficient. *Swift*.

To **SAVE. v. n.** To be cheap. Draft ordinance *saveth* in the quantity of the

material, and in the charge of mounting and carriage.

**SAVE. adv.** [This word, adverbially used, is, like *except*, originally the imperative of the verb.] *Except*; not including. It is now little used.

But being all defeated, *save* a few, Rather than fly, or be captiv'd, heretofore the few

All the conspirators, *save* only he, Did that they did in envy of great Caesar. *Shakespeare*.

He never put down a near servant, *save* only Stanley, the lord chamberlain. *Bacon*.

How have I then with whom to hold converse, Save with the creatures which I made? *Milton*.

**SAVEALL. n. f.** [*save* and *all*.] A small pan inserted into a candlestick to *save* the ends of candles.

**SAVER. n. f.** [from *save*.] 1. Preserver; rescuer. They were unanimously acknowledged the *saver* of that country. *Sidley*.

2. One who escapes loss, though without gain. Laws of arms permit each injur'd man To make himself a *saver* where he can. *Dryden*.

Who dares affirm this is no passage, When charity begins to tread the stage? When actors, who at first are hardly *savers*, Will give a night of benefit to weavers? *Swift*.

3. A good husband. 4. One who lays up and grows rich. By nature far from prodigality, and yet a greater sinner than a *saver*; for though he had such mean to accumulate, yet his garrulous and his feasting soaked his exchequer. *Wells*.

**SAVIN. n. f.** [*fabina*, Lat. *fabin*, *fabin* Fr.] A plant.

**SAVING. adj.** [from *save*.] 1. Frugal; parsimonious; not lavish. She loved money; for she was *saving*, and applied her fortune to pay John's clamorous debts. *Arbutnot*.

2. Not turning to loss, though not gainful. Silvio, finding his application unsuccessful, was resolved to make a *saving* bargain; and since he could not get the widow's estate, to recover what he had laid out of his own. *Addison*.

**SAVING. adv.** [This is nothing more than a participle of the verb *save* adverbially used.] With exception in favour of. All this world's glory seemeth vain, And all their flows but shadows, *Junius*.

De *saving* of your candle. *Sidley*.

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**SAVING. adv.** [This is nothing more than a participle of the verb *save* adverbially used.] With exception in favour of. All this world's glory seemeth vain, And all their flows but shadows, *Junius*.

Such laws cannot be abrogated, *saving* only in whom they were made; because the intent of them being known unto none but the author, he alone can judge how long it is requisite they should endure. *Hobbes*.

*Saving* the reverence due to so great a man, I doubt not but they did all creep out of their holes. *Mac*.

**SAVING. n. f.** [from *save*.] 1. Escape of expence; somewhat preserved from being spent. It is a great *saving* in all such lights, if they can be made as fair and right as others, and yet of longer. *Junius*.

By reducing interest to four per cent. there was a considerable *saving* to the nation, but this year they give six. *Addison*.

2. Exception in favour. Contend not with those that are too strong for us, but still with a *saving* to humanity; for integrity must be supported against all violence. *J. Henric*.

**SAVINGLY. adv.** [from *saving*.] With parsimony. *Savingness. n. f.* [from *saving*.] 1. Parsimony; frugality. 2. Tendency to promote eternal salvation. **SAVIOUR. n. f.** [*sauveur*, Fr.] Redeemer; he that has graciously *saved* mankind from eternal death.

So judge'd he must, both judge and sufferer font.

However constant to reason his precepts appeared, nothing could have tempted men to acknowledge him as their God and Saviour, but their being firmly persuaded of the miracles he wrought.

To SA'VINTER. *v. n.* [*aller à la sainte terre*, from idle people who roved about the country, and asked charity under pretence of going to *la sainte terre*, to the holy land; or *sans terre*, as having no settled home.]

7. To wander about idly.

The cormorant is still *jauntering* by the sea-side, piece of the sea find any of his brags cast up. *L'Estr.*  
Toll me, why *jauntering* thus from place to place I meet thee, *Nemobis*, with clouded face? *Dryden.*

So the young 'quire, when 'till he comes from a country school to Will's or Tom's, without one notion of his own, He *jaunters* wildly up and down. *Prior.*

Here *jaunting* 'prentices o'er Otway weep. *Guy.*  
Till by my hand, he *jaunters* d Europe round, And wher'd ev'ry vice in ev'ry ground. *Duncod.*

2. To loiter; to linger.

Though putting the mind upon an unusual stress that may discourage, ought to be avoided; yet this must not run it into a lazy *jauntering* about ordinary things. *Locke.*

If men were weaned from their *jauntering* humour, wherein they let a good part of their lives run idly away, they would acquire skill in hundreds of things. *Locke.*

The brainless stripling Spells uncouth Latin, and pretends to Greek; A *jaunting* tribe! such born to wide estates, With yea and no in senates hold debates. *Ticket.*

SA'VOUR. *n. f.* [*saorée*, French; *salvatio*, Latin.] A plant. *Müller.*

SA'VOUR. *n. f.* [*saucur*, French.]

1. Scent; odour.

What *saucur* is better, if physick be true, For places infected, than wormwood and rue? *Tusser.*  
Benzé calls its smell a taintorous and hellish *saucur*. *Abbot.*

Turn then my freshest reputation to A *saucur* that may strike the dustiest nostril. *Shaksp.*  
I smell sweet *saucurs*, and I feel soft things. *Shaksp.*

That Jews sink naturally, that is, that there is in their race an evil *saucur*, is a received opinion we know not how to admit. *Brown.*

Flashes, which have an excellent oil, and a volatile salt of a grateful *saucur*, are heating. *Arbutnot.*

2. Taste; power of affecting the palate.

I taste The *saucur* of death from all things. *Milton.*  
A directer influence from the sun gives fruit a better *saucur* and a greater worth. *South.*

To SA'VOUR. *v. n.* [*saucurer*, French; from the noun.]

1. To have any particular smell or taste.

2. To betoken; to have an appearance or intellectual taste of something.

This ripping of ancients is very pleasing, and breath of good conceit and some reading. *Spens.*  
The duke's answers to his apprehensions are very decently and civilly couched; and though he was big, yet they all *saucur* of an humble spirit. *Watson.*

That *saucurs* only of rancour and pride. *Milton.*  
It were a secret that concern'd my life, This boldness might become thee;

But such unnecessary rudeness *saucurs* Of one design. *Denham.*  
I have rejected every thing that *saucurs* of party. *Addison.*

To SA'VOUR. *v. a.*

1. To like; to taste or smell with delight.

Wisdom and goodness to the villa seem vile; This *saucur* but themselves. *Shaksp.*

2. To exhibit taste of.

Then *saucurest* not the things that be of God. *Matthew.*

SA'VOUR. *v. a.* (from *saucur*.)

1. With gust; with appetite.

The collation he fell to very *saucurly*. *L'Estr.*  
This must be some English renegade, he talks so *saucurly* of toasting. *Dryden.*

2. With a pleasing relish.

There's a death of wit in this dull town, When silly plays to *saucurly* go down. *Dryden.*

SA'VOURINESS. *n. f.* (from *saucur*.)

1. Taste pleasing and piquant.

2. Pleasing fineli.

SA'VOURY. *adj.* [*saucoureux*, French; from *saucur*.]

1. Pleasing to the smell.

The pleasant *saucury* smell So quicken'd appetite, that I Could not but taste! *Milton.*

From the boughs a *saucury* odour blown, Grateful to appetite! more! less! my sense Than smell of sweetest fennel, or the tears Of ewe, or goat, dropping with milk at ev'n. *Milton.*

2. Piquant to the taste.

*Saucury* meat, such as my father loveth. *Genes.*  
The *saucury* pulp they chew. *Milton.*

SA'VOY. *n. f.* [*brassica subaudica*, Latin.] A sort of colewort.

SA'USAGE. *n. f.* [*saucisse*, French; *salsum*, Latin.] A roll or bull made commonly of pork or veal, and sometimes of beef, minced very small, with salt and spice; sometimes it is stuffed into the guts of fowls, and sometimes only rolled in flower.

SAW. The preterit of *saie*.

I never *saw* till now Sight more delectable. *Milton.*

SAW. *n. f.* [*saue*, Danish; *raga*, or *rize*, Saxon; *saie*, French.]

1. A dentated instrument, by the attrition of which wood or metal is cut.

The teeth are filed to an angle, pointing towards the end of the *saw*, and not towards the handle of the *saw*, or straight between the handle and end, because the *saw* is designed to act only in its progress forwards, a man having in that more strength than he can have in drawing back his *saw*, and therefore when he draws it back, he bears it lightly on the untawn flut, which enables him the longer to continue his several progressions of the *saw*. *Milton.*  
If a tooth is a rather mouth'd fish, and has a like teeth in his throat. *Watson.*  
Then *saws* were tooth'd, and founding axes made. *Dryden.*

If they cannot cut, His *saws* are toothless, and his hatchets lead. *P. p.*

2. [*raga*, Sax. *jæghe*, Dutch.] A saying; a maxim; a sentence; an axiom; a proverb.

Good kings, that must approve the common *saw* Thou out of heav'n's benediction com'st

To the warm sun! *Shaksp.*

From the table of my memory I'll wipe away all *saws* of books. *Shaksp.*

His weapons, bold *saws* of sacred writ. *Shaksp.*

Strict age and four severity, With their grave *saws* in slumber lie. *Milton.*

To SAW. *v. a.* part, *sawed* and *sawn*. [*sier*, French; from the noun.] To cut timber or other matter with a *saw*.

They were felled, they were *sawn* at under. *Liberty.*

A carpenter after he hath *sawn* down a tree, and wrought it handsonely, sets it in a wall. *Watson.*

Madder workmen, when they direct any of their underlings to *saw* a piece of stuff, have several phrases for the *sawing* of it: they seldom say, *saw* the piece of stuff; but, draw the *saw* through it;

give the piece of stuff a *kerf*. *Milton.*  
It is an ineffectency, from a swift motion, such as that of running, threshing, or *sawing*. *Ray.*

If I cut my finger, I shall as certainly feel pain as if my soul was so extended with the limb, and had a piece of it *sawn* through. *Cotter.*

SA'WDUST. *n. f.* [*saw and dust*.] Dust made by the attrition of the *saw*.

If the membrane be fouled by the *sawdust* of the bone, wipe it off with a sponge. *Wifeman.*  
Rotten *sawdust*, mixed with earth, enriched very much. *Mortimer.*

SA'WFIN. *n. f.* [*saw and fish*.] A sort of fish with a kind of dentated horn.

SA'WPIE. *n. f.* [*saw and pit*.] Pit over which timber is laid to be *sawn* by two men.

Let them from forth a *sawpit* rush at once With some distilled song. *Shaksp.*  
They colour it by laying it in a *sawpit* that hath oak *sawdust* therein. *Mortimer.*

SAW-WORT. *n. f.* [*serratula*, Latin.] A plant like the greater centaury, from which this differs in having smaller heads, and from the knopweed, in having the borders of the leaves cut into small sharp segments, resembling the teeth of a *saw*. *Müller.*

SAW-WREST. *n. f.* [*saw and wrest*.] A sort of tool.

With the *saw-wrest* they set the teeth of the *saw*; that is, they put one of the notches of the *wrest* between the first two teeth on the blade of the *saw*, and then turn the handle horizontally a little about upon the notch towards the end of the *saw*; and that at once turns the first tooth somewhat towards you, and the second tooth from you. *Morton.*

SA'WYER. } *n. f.* [*sawyer*, Fr. from *saw*.] One whose trade is to *saw* timber into boards or beams.

The *sawyer* is used by joiners, when what they have to do may be as soon done at home as send it to the *sawyer*. *Morton.*

SA'XIFRAGE. *n. f.* [*saxifraga*, French; *saxifraga*, Latin.] A plant.

*Saxifraga*, quæ *saxum* *frangere*, to break the stone, is applicable to any thing having this property, but is a term most commonly given to a plant, from an opinion of its medicinal virtues to this effect. *Quincy.*

SA'XIFRAGE, Meadow. *n. f.* [*silannum*, Lat.] A plant.

SA'XIFRAGOUS. *adj.* [*saxum* and *frango*, Latin.] Dissolvent of the stone.

Because goat's blood was found an excellent medicine for the stone, it might be conceived to be able to break a diamond; and so it became to be ordered that the goats should be fed on *saxifraga* herbs, and such as are conceived of power to break the stone. *Brown.*

To SAY. *v. a.* pret. *said*. [*reagan*, Sax. *jiagen*, Dutch.]

1. To speak; to utter in words; to tell.

Say it out, Diggons, whatever it light. *Spenser.*  
In this flumby agitation what have you heard her *say*? *Shaksp.*

Speak unto Solomon; for he will not *say* thee nay. *King.*  
Say nothing to any man, but go thy way. *Mark.*

2. To allege by way of argument.

After all can be *said* against a thing, this will still be true, that many things possibly are, which we know not of. *Tillotson.*

In vain shall we attempt to justify ourselves, as the rich young man in the gospel did, by appealing to the great riches of the law; unless we can *say* somewhat more, even that we have been liberal in our donations to the poor. *Atterbury.*

3. To tell in any manner.

With flying letters, and seeming great pretence, Came messenger with letters which his message *said*. *Fairy Queen.*

4. To repeat; to rehearse: as, to *say* a part; to *say* a lesson.

5. To pronounce without singing.

I then shall be *said* or sung as follows. *Com. Prayer.*

To SAY. *v. a.*



# SCA

1. To speak; to pronounce; to utter; to relate.

He said, moreover, I have somewhat to say unto thee; and he said, say on. *1 King.*  
The council-table and star-chamber hold, as Theophrastus said of the Athenians, for honourable that which pleases, and for just that which profits. *Charendon.*

The lion here has taken his right measures, that to say, he has made a true judgment. *L'Estra.*  
Of some propositions it may be difficult to say whether they affirm or deny; as when we say, Pluto was no fool. *Watts.*

2. In poetry, say is often used before a question; tell.

Say first what cause  
Mow'd our grand parents to fall off? *Milton.*  
Say, Stella, feel you no content,  
Reflecting on a life well spent?  
And who more blest, who chann'd his country; *Swift.*

Or he whose virtue fight'd to lose a day? *Pope.*  
SAY, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A speech; what one has to say.  
He no sooner said out his say, but up rises a cunning snar. *L'Estrange.*

2. [for *essay*.] Sample.  
So good a say invites the eye,  
A little downward to espy  
The lively clusters of her breasts. *Sidney.*  
Since thy outface looks to fair and warlike,  
And that thy tongue some for of breeding breathes,  
By rule of knighthood I didam. *Shakespeare.*

3. Trial by a sample.  
This gentleman having brought that earth to the publick say matters, and upon their being unable to bring it to fusion, or make it fly away, he had procured a little of it, and with a peculiar flux separated a third part of pure gold. *Boyle.*

4. [for *saie*, French.] Silk. Obsolete.

5. A kind of woollen stuff.

SA'YING, *n. f.* [from *say*.] Expression; words; opinion sententiously delivered.  
I thank thee, Brutus,  
That thou hast prov'd Lucilius' saying true. *Shallp.*  
Motes fled at this saying, and was a stranger in Midian. *Acts.*

Many are the sayings of the wife,  
Extolling patience as the track fortune. *Milton.*  
Others try to divert the troubles of other men by pretty and plausible sayings, such as this, that if evils are long, they are but light. *Idolfin.*

We poetick folks, who must restrain  
Our measure'd sayings in an equal chain,  
Have troubles utterly unknown to those,  
Who let their fancy loose in rambling prose. *Prior.*  
The sacred function can never be hurt by their sayings, if not first reproached by our doings. *Atterh.*

SCAB, *n. f.* [scab, Saxon; scabbat, Ital. scabbat, Dutch; scabies, Latin.]

1. An incrustation formed over a sore by dried matter.

What's the matter, you dilligent rogues,  
That rubbing the poor itch of your opinion,  
Make yourselves scabs? *Shakespeare.*  
That free from evils that may'tt preferre thy care,  
And clear from fads produc'd by freezing air. *Dryd.*

2. The itch or mange of horses.

3. A palty fellow, so named from the itch often incident to negligent poverty.  
I would thou didst itch from head to foot, and I had the scratching of thee, I would make thee the loathsome scab in Greece. *Shakespeare.*

Well said, Wart, thou art a good scab: there is a tester for thee. *Shakespeare.*

One of the usurers, a head man of the city, took it in dudgion to be ranked, cheek by jowl, with a scab of a currier. *L'Estrange.*

This vap'ring scab must needs devise  
To ape the thunder of the skies. *Swift.*

SC'ABBAR, *n. f.* [schabar, German, Junius.]

The sheath of a sword.  
Enter fortune's gate,  
Nor in this scabbard sheath that famous blade,  
'Till settled be thy kingdom and estate. *Fairfax.*

# SCA

What eyes! how keen their glances! you do well to keep 'em veild; they are too sharp to be trusted out o' th' scabbard. *Dryden.*

SC'ABBED, *adj.* [from *scab*.]  
1. Covered or diseased with scabs.

The briar fruit makes those that eat them scabb'd. *Bacon.*

2. Paltry; sorry; vile; worthless.

To you such scabb'd haith fruit is giv'n, as raw Young soldiers at their exercisings grow. *Dryden.*

SC'ABBEDNESS, *n. f.* [from *scabb'd*.] The state of being scabb'd.

SC'ABBYNESS, *n. f.* [from *scabby*.] The quality of being scabby.

SC'ABBY, *adj.* [from *scab*.] Diseased with scabs.

Her writhled skin, as rough as mapple rind,  
So scabby was, that would have load'd all woman-kind. *Fairy Queen.*

A scabby letter on their pelts will stick,  
When the raw rain has pierc'd them to the quick. *Dryden.*

If the grasser should bring me one wether fat and well heerd, and expect the same price for a whole hundred, without giving me security to restore my money for those that were lean, thorn, or scabby, I would be none of his customer. *Swift.*

SC'ABIOUS, *adj.* [scabiosus, Latin.] Itchy; leprous.

In the spring scabious eruptions upon the skin were epidemical, from the acidity of the blood. *Asbuthnot.*

SC'ABIOUS, *n. f.* [scabiose, French; scabiosa, Latin.] A plant.

SC'ABROUS, *adj.* [scabreus, Fr. scaber, Latin.]

1. Rough; rugged; pointed on the surface.

Urine, black and bloody, is occasioned by some-thing sharp or scabrous wounding the small blood-vessels: if the stone is smooth and well bedd'd, this may not happen. *Asbuthnot.*

2. Harsh; unmusical.

Lucius was scabrous and rough in these: he seeks them, as some do Chanceries, which were better expunged. *Ben Jonson.*

SC'ABROUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *scabrous*.] Roughness; ruggedness.

SC'ABWORT, *n. f.* [helenum.] A plant.

SCAD, *n. f.* A kind of fish. Probably the same with *shad*.

Of round fish there are quat, barn, gnelts, and scad. *Carew.*

SCAFFOLD, *n. f.* [eschafaut, Fr. schavot, Dutch, from *schaven*, to shew.]

1. A temporary gallery or stage raised either for shows or spectators.

Pardon  
The flat unrais'd spirit, that hath dail'd  
On this unworthy scaffold to bring forth  
So great an object. *Shakespeare.*

The throng  
On banks and scaffolds under sky might stand. *Milton.*

2. The gallery raised for execution of great malefactors.

Fortune finding at her fortune therein, that a scaffold of execution should grow a scaffold of coronation. *Sidney.*

3. Frames of timber erected on the side of a building for the workmen.

These outward beauties are but the props and scaffolds

On which we built our love, which, now made perfect,

Stands without those supports, *Denham.*

Sylla added three hundred commons to the senate; then abolished the office of tribune, as being only a scaffold to tyranny, whereof he had no further use. *Swift.*

TO SC'AFOLD, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with frames of timber.

# SCA

SC'AFOLDAGE, *n. f.* [from *scaffold*.] Gallery; hollow floor.

A strutting player doth think it rich  
To hear the wooden dialogue and found,  
'Twixt his stretch'd footing and the scaffoldage. *Shakespeare.*

SC'AFOLDING, *n. f.* [from *scaffold*.]

1. Temporary frames or stages.

What are riches, empire, power,  
But steps by which we climb to rise, and reach  
Our wish? and, that obtain'd, down with the *folding*

Of scapies and of throves. *Congre.*  
Sickness, contributing no less than old age, to the flaking down this scaffolding of the body, to discover the inward structure. *Pop.*

2. Building slightly erected.

Send toth your lab'ring thought;  
Let it return with empty notions fraught,  
Of airy columns every moment broke,  
Of circling whirlpools, and of spheres of smoke  
Yet this solution but once more affords  
New change of terms and scaffolding of words. *Pe.*

SCALA'DE, *n. f.* [French; scaldade, Sp.]

SCALA'DO, *n. f.* [with, from *scala*, Latin, ladder.] A storm given to a place raising ladders against the walls.

What can be more strange than that we shew within two months have won one town of importance by scaldado, battered and assaulted another and overthrown great forces in the field? *Rice.*

Thou raisedst thy voice to record the tragical arduous exploits, and the eternal scaldade needy heroes, the terror of your peaceful ones. *Asbuthnot.*

SC'ALARY, *adj.* [from *scala*, Latin.] Proceeding by steps like those of a ladder.

He made at nearer distances certain clear places, and scalary ascents, that they might be ascended or mount their horses. *Bra.*

TO SCALD, *v. a.* [scaldare, Italian; ca- dus, Latin.]

1. To burn with hot liquor.

I was scalded with my violent motion,  
And spleen of speed to see you. *Shallp.*  
O majesty!

When thou do'st punch thy bearer, thou do'st it  
Like a rich armour worn in heat of day,  
That scalds with saltry. *Shakespeare.*

Thou art a fool in this; but I am bound  
Upon a wheel of fire, that mine own tears  
Do scald like molten lead. *Shakespeare.*

Here the blue flames of scalding brimstone fall  
Involving swiftly in one ruin all. *Cow.*

That I grieve, 'tis true;  
But 'tis a grief of fury, not despair!

And if a manly drop or two fall down,  
It scalds along my cheeks, like the greenwood,  
That, spitting in the flame, works outward in tears. *Dry.*

It depends not on his will to persuade him that what actually scalds him, feels cold. *Izzi.*

Warm cataplains discuss; but scalding hot to confirm the tumour: heat, in general, doth dissolve and attenuate the juices of a human body for too great heat will produce concretions. *Asb.*

The best thing we can do with Wood is to scald him;

For which operation there's nothing more proper than the liquor he deals in, his own medicinal scald. *Swift.*

2. A provincial phrase in husbandry.

In Oxfordshire the four land they fallow when the sun is pretty high, which they call a scalding fallow. *Mortimer.*

SCALD, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Scurf of the head.

Her head, altogether bald,  
Was overgrown with scurf and filthy scald. *Sp.*

SCALD, *adj.* Paltry; sorry; surly.

Saucy scifters  
Will catch at us like trumpets, and scald rhyme Ballad us out o' tune. *Shakespeare.*

SC'ALOEAD, *n. f.* [scalladur, bald, Irish dick. Hicks.] A loathsome disease;

kind of local leprosy in which the head is covered with a continuous scab.

The serum is corrupted by the infection of the head of a salt humour, to which the scabs, pores, and follicles are referable.

**SCALE.** *n. f.* [*scale*, Saxon; *schal*, Dutch; *kal*, Islandick.]

A balance; a vessel suspended by a beam to admit another vessel; the dish of a balance.

If thou tak'st more  
Or less than just a pound, if the scale turn  
From the enunciation of a hair,

Thou dost  
And vows to her and me, put in two scales,  
Whence weigh, and both as light as tales.

Here's an equivocator, that could swear, in both  
Scales against either scale.

Long time in even scale  
Thou little hung.

The world's scales are even; what the main  
Law place gets, another quits again.

The scales are turn'd, her kindness weighs no  
more.

Without my vows,  
In all likelihoods let the crowd prevail,

For who merit by the common scale,  
Thou chance is the test.

To consider the dignity of an intelligent being,  
To set that in the scales against brute immitate  
Nature, we may affirm, without overvaluing human  
nature, that the soul of one virtuous and religious  
man of greater worth and excellency than the sun  
and his planets.

The sign Labra in the zodiac.

Just pour out the urn, and Vulcan claims  
The scales, as the just product of his flames.

*scailth*, French; *squama*, Lat.] Small  
shell or crust, of which many living one  
over another make the coats of fishes.

He puts him on a coat of mail,  
Which was made of a fish's scale.

Smoking aloof, with lead they bruise the scales,  
To wear the flesh of the merciful whales.

Any thing exfoliated or desquamated;  
a thin lamina.

Use I and the scales of iron, and with a wet  
cloth, when the tooth hath taken an hour, take  
some scales that fly from the iron, and those scales  
shall grow upon your painter's stone.

When a scale of bone is taken out of a wound,  
it stops the bleeding.

*scailth*, a ladder, Latin.] Ladder;  
means of ascent.

Love refines  
The thoughts, and heart enlarges; both his feat  
Luston, and is judicious; is the scale

By which to heavy love thou may'st stand end.

On the bendings of these mountains the marks  
of several ancient scales of flares may be seen, by  
which they used to ascend them.

The act of storming by ladders.

Others to a city strong  
By force encamp'd; by batt'ry, scale, and mine

Regular gradation; a regular series  
rising like a ladder.

Well hast thou the scale of nature set,  
To create to circumscription; when con-  
fession of creation of created things,

Thou may'st ascend to God.

The scale of the creatures is a matter of high  
consideration.

The higher nature still advances, and prefers  
its superiority in the scale of being.

All the integral parts of nature have a beautiful  
descent one another, and to the mighty original.

Images are more or less expressive, according  
to several gradations in the scale of beings.

We believe an invisible world, and a scale of  
created beings, all nobler than ourselves.

As a creature's simple range extends,  
The scale of sensual mental powers ascends.

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8. A figure subdivided by lines like the  
steps of a ladder, which is used to men-  
sure proportions between pictures and  
the thing represented.

The map of London was set out in the year  
1658, by Mr. Newcourt, drawn by a scale of yards.

9. The series of harmonick or musical pro-  
portions.

The bent of his thoughts and reasonings run up  
and down this scale, that no people can be happy  
but under great governments.

10. Any thing marked at equal distances.

They take the flow of the Nile  
By th' height, the lowness, or the mean, if death  
Or season follow.

By certain scale of the pyramid: they know  
Py th' height, the lowness, or the mean, if death  
Or season follow.

To SCALE. *v. a.* [*scalare*, Italian.]

1. [from *scala*, a ladder.] To climb as by  
ladders.

Often have I scaled the craggy oak,  
All to dislodge the raven of her nest;

How have I wear'd, with many a stroke,  
The lately walnut-tree, the while the rest

Under the tree fell all for nuts at stake.

They assailed the breach, and others with their  
scaling ladders scaled the walls.

The way seems difficult and steep, to scale  
With upright wing against a higher tower.

Heaven with the fire engines had been scaled,  
When mountains heap'd on mountains tail'd.

When the bold Typhons scaled the sky,  
And forc'd great Jove from his own heaven to fly.

The lesser gods all suffer'd.

2. [from *scale*, a balance.] To measure or  
compare; to weigh.

You have found,  
Scaling his pre-ent bearing with his past,  
That he's your fixed enemy.

3. [from *scale* of a fish.] To strip of  
scales; to take off in a thin lamina.

Paphael was sent to scale away the whiteness  
of Tobit's eyes.

4. To pare off a surface.

If all the mountains were scaled, and the earth  
made even, the waters would not overflow its  
smooth surface.

To SCALE. *v. n.* To peel off in thin par-  
ticles.

Those that cast their shells are the lobster and  
crab; the old skins are found, but the old shells  
never; so as it is like they scale off, and crumble  
away by degrees.

SCALED. *adj.* [from *scale*.] Squamous;  
having scales like fishes.

Half my Egypt was submerg'd, and made  
A cistern for scaled snakes.

SCALLEN. *n. f.* [French; *scalenum*, Lat.]

In geometry, a triangle that has its three  
sides unequal to each other.

SCALINISS. *n. f.* [from *scaly*.] The state  
of being scaly.

SCALL. *n. f.* [*scalladur*, bald, Islandick.  
See SCALDHEAD.] Leprosy; morbid  
baldness.

Upon thy bald head must thou have the fall.

It is a dry scall, a leprosy upon the head.

SCALLION. *n. f.* [*scallion*, Italian; *scia-  
lonia*, Latin.] A kind of onion.

SCALLOR. *n. f.* [*scallor*, French.] A fish  
with a hollow pectinated shell.

So the emperor Caligula,  
That triumph'd o'er the British foe,  
Engag'd his legions in fierce battles  
With periwinkles, prawns, and mullets;

And led his troops with terror'd slays,  
To charge whole regiments of scallops.

The land is in Scilly glaucous, which may be  
occasioned from tree-tops mingled with white scallop  
shells.

To SCA'LLOR. *v. a.* To mark on the edge  
with segments of circles.

SCALP. *n. f.* [*schelpe*, Dutch, a shell;  
*scalpa*, Italian.]

1. The skull; the cranium; the bone that  
encloses the brain.

High brandishing his bright dew-burning blade,  
Upon his crested scalp to fore did smite,  
That to the skull a yawning wound it made.

If the fracture be not complicated with a wound  
of the scalp, or the wound is too small to admit  
of the operation, the fracture must be laid bare by  
taking away a large piece of the scalp.

2. The integuments of the head.

Where heads have arm'd us then thou and hairless  
scalps

Against thy majesty.

The bare scalp  
Are whorl'd about, whose numerous trunks be flow  
Th' end of the head.

To SCALE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
deprive the skull of its integuments.

We a skin quite for a fracture of the skull by  
scalping, but that the scalp itself is contained.

SCALP. *n. f.* [French; *scalpium*,  
Latin] An instrument used to scrape  
a bone by chirurgians.

SCALY. *adj.* [from *scale*.] Covered with  
scales.

The river horse and fishy crocodile.  
His awful humours they to town obey;  
So head the scaly head when Paterius blows,  
And in to pasture follow through the sea.

A scaly fish with a forked tail.

To SCAMBLE. *v. n.* [This word, which  
is scarcely in use, has much exercised  
the etymological sagacity of *Meric Ca-  
jaubon*; but, as is usual, to no purpose.]

1. To be turbulent and capacious; to  
scramble; to get by struggling with  
others.

Have fresh chaff in the bin,  
And somewhat to scramble for hog and for hen.

Scrambling, out saucing, fashion-mong'ring boys,  
That he and cog, and flout, de grave and dandit.

That scaly ball is m'd, and had against us pass'd,  
But that the scrambling and unquiet time  
Did pull it out of further question.

He was no longer entered into the town but a  
scrambling soldier clapt hold of his handle, which  
he thought was in a bagging or a drunken fashion.

2. To shift awkwardly.

Some scrambling shifts may be made without  
them.

To SCAMBLE. *v. a.* To mangle; to maul.

My wood was cut in patches, and other parts of  
it scrambled, and cut before it was at its growth.

SCAMBLER. *n. f.* [Scottish.] A bold in-  
truder upon one's generosity or table.

SCAMBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *scrambling*.]  
With turbulence and noise; with intru-  
sive audaciousness.

SCAMMONIAC. *adj.* [from *scammony*.]  
Made with scammony.

It may be excited by a local, scammoniate, or  
other antispasmodic medicines.

SCAMMONY. *n. f.* [Latin; *scammonie*,  
French.] A concentrated resinous juice,  
light, tender, friable, of a grayish-brown  
colour, and disagreeable odour. It  
flows upon incision of the root of a  
kind of convolvulus, that grows in  
many parts of Asia.

v. n. [*schampen*, Dutch;  
ian.] 'To fly with speed  
on.

2. To reproach; to disgrace; to defame.  
 Thou do'st appear to *jeandulize*  
 The publick right, and common cause of Kings.  
*Daniel.*

But pay me terms of honour. *Shakespeare*

The bondage and the slavery of years.

# S C A

To **SCAPE**. *v. a.* [contracted from *escape*.] To *escape*; to *miss*; to *avoid*; to *thun*; not to *incur*; to *fly*.

What, have I *scaped* love-letters in the holiday, name of my beauty, and am I now a subject for them? *Shakespeare.*

I doubt not but to die a fair death, if I *scape* hanging. *Shakespeare.*

What can *scape* the eye Of God all seeing. *Milton.*

To **SCAPE**. *v. n.* To get away from hurt or danger.

Could they not fall unspite'd on the plain, But then revive, and, taken, *scape* again? *Dryden.*

**SCAPE**. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. *Escape*; flight from hurt or danger; the act of declining or running from danger; accident of safety.

I spoke of most disastrous chances, Of bad breadth *scapes* in th' imminent deadly breach. *Shakespeare.*

2. Means of *escape*; evasion.

Having purpos'd falsehood, you Can have no way but falsehood to be true! You lunatick, against these *scapes* I could Dispute, and conquer, if I would. *Donne.*

3. Negligent freak; deviation from regularity.

Nonatural exhalation in the sky, No *scape* of nature, no discompos'd day, But they will pluck away it's natural cause, And call them meteors, prodigies, and signs. *Shak.*

4. Loose act of vice or lewdness.

A beaute! a very pretty beaute! sure some *scapes* though I am not bookish, yet I can read waging-gentlewoman in the *scapes*. *Shakespeare.*

Thou lurk'dst In valley or green meadow, to way-lay Some beauty rare, Calisto, Clymene: Too long thou laid'st thy *scapes* on nannies ador'd. *Milton.*

**SCAPULA**. *n. f.* [Lat.] The shoulder-blade.

The heat went off from the parts, and spread up higher to the breast and *scapula*. *Wiseham.*

**SCAPULAR**. *adj.* [*scapulaire*, Fr. from *scapular*.] *Scapula*, Lat.] Relating or belonging to the shoulders.

The humours dispersed through the branches of the axillary artery to the *scapular* branches. *Wiseham.*

The *scapula* were counterpoised with the weight of the *scapular* part. *Derham.*

**SCAR**. *n. f.* [from *eschar*, *escare*, French; *scarra*.] A mark made by a hurt or fire; a cicatrix.

Scratch thee but with a pin, and there remains Some *scar* of it. *Shakespeare.*

The soft delicious air, To heal the *scars* of these corrosive fires, Still breathe her balin. *Milton.*

It may be struck out of the omniscience of God, and I have no *scar* nor blemish behind. *Merc.*

This earth had the beauty of youth and blooming nature, and not a wrinkle, *scar*, or fracture on it's body. *Burnet.*

In a hemorrhage from the lungs, stypticks are often ineficacious; and if they could operate upon the affected part, so far as to make a *scar*, when that fell off, the disease would return. *Arbuthnot.*

To **SCAR**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark as with a fore or wound.

Yet I'll not shed her blood, Nor *scar* that whiter skin of her's than snow, And smooth as monumental alabaster. *Shakespeare.*

**SCARAB**. *n. f.* [*scarabée*, Fr. *scarabæus*, Lat.] A beetle; an insect with theated wings.

A fossil *scarab* is bred in the very tips of elm-trees; these *leaves* may be observed to be dry and dead, as also turgid, in which lieth a dirty, white, rough maggot, from which proceeds a beetle. *Derham.*

# S C A

**SCARMOUCH**. *n. f.* [*escarmouche*, Fr.] A buffoon in motley drest.

It makes the solemnities of justice pageantry, and the bench reverend poppets, or *scarmouches* in scarlet. *Collier.*

**SCARCE**. *adj.* [*scarso*, Italian; *schuers*, Dutch.]

1. Not plentiful; not copious.

A Swede will no more tell you his hemp for less silver, because you tell him silver is *scarce*, now in England, and therefore risen one-fifth in value, than a tradesman of London will tell his comest duty cheaper to the life of Man, because money is *scarce* there. *Locke.*

2. Rare; not common.

The *scarce* of all is a Peseunius Niger on a medalion well preserved. *Addison.*

**SCARCE**. *adv.* [from the adjective.]

1. Hardly; scantily.

A thing which we so little hoped to see, that even they which beheld it done *scarce*ly believed their own senses. *Hooker.*

When we our better self hearing our woes, We *scarce*ly think our interiors our foes. *Shelley.*

Age, which unavoidably is but one remove from death, and consequently should have nothing about it but what looks like a decent preparation for it, *scarce* ever appears, of late days, but in the high mode, the flaunting garb, and utmost gaudery of youth. *South.*

You neither have enemies, nor can *scarce* have any. *Dryden.*

2. With difficulty.

He *scarce*ly knew him, striving to disown His blotched form, and blossoming to be known. *Dryd.*

Slowly he fails, and *scarce*ly flees the tides; The pressing water pours within her sides. *Dryden.*

**SCARCENESS**. *n. f.* [from *scarce*.]

**SCARCITY**. *n. f.* [from *scarce*.]

1. Smallness of quantity; not plenty; penury.

*Scarcity* and want shall thun you; Ceres' blessing lo is on you. *Shakespeare.*

Raphael writes thus concerning his Gubalen: to paint a fair one, 'tis necessary for me to see many fair ones; but, because there is to great a *scarce*ty of lovely women, I am constrained to make use of one certain idea, which I have formed in my fancy. *Dryden.*

Corn does not rise or fall by the difference of more or less plenty of money, but by the plenty and *scarce*ty that God sends. *Locke.*

In this grave age, when comedies are few, We crave your patronage for one that's new, And let the *scarce*ty recommend the tale. *Addison.*

They drink very few liquors that have not lain in *scarce*, inasmuch that a *scarce*ty of snow would raise a mutiny at Naples. *Addison.*

2. Rareness; infrequency; not commonness.

They that find fault with our store, should be least willing to reprove our *scarce*ty of thanksgivings. *Hooker.*

Since the value of an advantage is enhanced by its *scarce*ness, it is hard not to give a man leave to love that moit which is most serviceable. *Collier.*

To **SCARE**. *v. a.* [*scorare*, Ital. *Skinner*.]

To fright; to frighten; to adfright; to terrify; to strike with sudden fear.

They have *scared* away two of my best sleep, which, I fear, the wolf will sooner find than the master. *Shakespeare.*

My grained ash an hundred times hath broke, And *scar'd* the moon with splinters. *Shakespeare.*

The noise of thy crows-how Will *scar*e the herd, and to my shoot is lost. *Shakespeare.*

Scarecrows are set up to keep birds from corn and fruit; and some report that the head of a wolf, whole, dried, and hanged up in a dovehouse, will *scar*e away vermin. *Bacon.*

The wing of the Irish was so grievously either galled or *scar'd* therewith, that, being strangers,

# S C A

and in a manner neutral, they had neither good heart to go forward, nor good liking to stand still, nor good assurance to run away. *Hayward.*

One great reason why men's good purposes so often fail, is, that when they are devout, or *scar'd*, they then in the general resolve to live religiously. *Calamy.*

Let wanton wives by death be *scar'd*; But, to my comfort, I'm prepar'd. *Prior.*

**SCARECROW**. *n. f.* [*scare* and *crow*.] An image or clapper set up to fright birds; thence, any vain terror.

There at the *scarecrow* waxed wondrous proud, Through fortune of his first adventuring fair, And with big thundering voice revild him loud. *Spenser.*

No eye hath seen such *scarecrows*; I'll not march through Coventry with them, that's flat. *Shakespeare.*

We must not make a *scarecrow* of the law, Setting it up to terr the birds of prey, And let it keep one thumper till it can make it Their perch, and not their terror. *Shakespeare.*

Many of these great guns, waiting powder and shot, stood but as cyphers and *scarecrows*. *Raleigh.*

A *scarecrow* set to frighten moles away. *Dryden.*

**SCAREFIRE**. *n. f.* [*scare* and *fire*.] A fight by fire; a fire breaking out so as to cause terror.

The drum and trumpet, by their several sounds, serve for many kind of advertisements; and bells serve to proclaim a *scarefire*, and in some places water breaches. *Horder.*

**SCARE**. *n. f.* [*eschars*, Fr.] Any thing that hangs loose upon the shoulders or drest.

The matrons flung their gloves, Ladies and maids their *scars* and handkerchiefs. Upon him as he pass'd. *Shakespeare.*

Will you wear the garland about your neck, or under your arm, like a lieutenant's *scarf*? *Shakespeare.*

Iris there, with humid bow, Waters th' odorous banks, that blow Flowers of more mingled hue Than her purpl'd *scarf* can show. *Milton.*

Titan, in his triumph of Bacchus, having placed Ariadne on one of the borders of the petting, gave her a *scarf* of a vermilion colour upon a blue diaper. *Dryden.*

The ready nymphs receive the crying child: They teach'd him with their *scars*. *Dryden.*

My learned correspondent writes a word in defence of large *scars*. *Spectator.*

Put on your hood and *scarf*, and take your pleasure. *Swift.*

To **SCARF**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw loosely on.

My tea gown *scarf*s about me, in the dark Grap'd I to find them out. *Shakespeare.*

2. To drest in any loose vesture.

How like a young man a prodigal, The *scarf*d back puts from her native bay, Hugg'd and embraced by the trumpet wind! *Shakespeare.*

Come, feeling in it, *Scarf* up the tender eye on pitiful day. *Shakespeare.*

**SCARF**. *n. f.* [*scarf* and *skin*.] The cuticle; the epidermis; the outer scaly integuments of the body.

The *scarf*skin, being uppermost, is composed of several layers of small scales, which the thicker according is thicker in one part of the body than another: between these the excretory ducts of the miliary glands of the true skin open. *Cheyne.*

**SCARIFICATION**. *n. f.* [*scarification*, Lat. *scarification*, Fr. from *scarify*.] Incision of the skin with a lancet, or such like instrument. It is most practised in cupping. *Quincy.*

Hippocrates tells you, that, in applying of cups, the *scarification* ought to be made with crooked instruments. *Arbuthnot.*

**SCARIFICA'TOR. n. f.** [from *scarify*.] One who scarifies.

**SCARIFIER. n. f.** [from *scarify*.]

1. He who scarifies.
2. The instrument with which scarifications are made.

**To SCARIFY. v. a.** [*scarifico*, Lat. *scarifier*, Fr.] To let blood by incisions of the skin, commonly after the application of empyng-glacies.

Washing the tails out of the eschar, and *scarifying* it, I died it.

You quarter told her once upon me, without knowing whether I deserve to be capped and *scarified* at this rate.

**SCARLET. n. f.** [*escarlato*, Fr. *scarlato*, Italian.] A colour compounded of red and yellow; cloth dyed with a scarlet colour.

It was thus tamely,  
To be thus dyed by a poor craftsman's art,  
Fairwell nobility.

As a bull  
Amid' the circus rears; perch'd from far  
By light of *scarlet* and a purple war.

Would it not be kinder for a learned professor,  
And that which his *scarlet* would blind at,  
To have his authority of long years standing in an infant overboard?

**SCARLET. adj.** [from the noun.] Of the colour of scarlet; red tinged with yellow.

I conjure thee,  
By her high forehead and her *scarlet* lip

The Church, who are of an ill complexion,  
Being always, paint their cheeks *scarlet*.  
The *scarlet* honour of your peaceful gown

**SCARLET-BEAN. n. f.** [*scarlet* and *bean*.] A plant.

The *scarlet-bean* has a red husk, and is not the best to eat in the shell, as kidney-beans; but is reputed the best to be eaten in winter, when dry and boiled.

**SCARLET-OAK. n. f.** The ilex. A species of oak.

**SCARLET. n. f.** For *skirmish*. Spenser.

**SCARMOG. }** It is now pronounced by the Londoners *skirmish*.

Such cruel game my *scarms* defame;  
Another war, and other weapons, I  
Do love, when love does give his sweet alarms.

**SCARP. n. f.** [*escarpe*, Fr.] The slope on that side of a ditch which is next to a fortified place, and looks toward the fields.

**SCATCH. n. f.** [*scatche*, Fr.] A kind of horsebit for bridles.

**SCATCHES. n. f.** [*chaffis*, Fr.] Stilts to put the feet in to walk in dirty places.

**SCATE. n. f.** [*skatop*, Swedish; *skid*, lit. a dick.] A kind of wooden floor, with a steel plate underneath, on which they slide over the ice.

**To SCATE. v. n.** [from the noun.] To slide on scates.

**SCATE. n. f.** [*signatus*, Lat.] A fish of the species of thornback.

**SCATEFROUS. adj.** [from *scatebra*, Lat.] Abounding with springs.

**To SCATH. v. a.** [*scædan*, *scædan*, Sax. *schæden*, Dutch.] To waste; to damage; to destroy. Both the verb and noun are now obsolete.

as when heaven's fire  
Hath *scath'd* the forest oaks; or mountain pines,

With *scath'd* top their stately growth; though bare  
Stands on the blasted heath.

**SCATH. n. f.** [*scæd*, Sax.] Waste; damage; mischief; depopulation. *Scath* in Scotland denotes spoil or damage; as, he bears the *scath* and the corn. A proverb.

The ear that boded fair is burnt and blasted,  
And all my hoped gain is turn'd to *scath*.  
He bore a spiteful mind against King Edward,  
Doing him all the *scath* that he could, and annoying his territories.

They placed them in Rhodes, where daily doing great *scath* to the Turk, the great warrior Soliman, with a mighty army, so overlaid them, that he won the island from them.

Still prefer'd from danger, harm, and *scath*,  
By many a *scath* and many an unknown fiore.

**SCATHFUL. adj.** [from *scath*.] Mischievous; destructive.

A bushing self was he captain of,  
For shallow thought, and bulk unpriizable,  
With which such *scathful* grapple did he make,  
That very envy, and the tongue of lots,  
Cried mine and honour on him.

**To SCATTER. v. a.** [*scætan*, Saxon; *schatteren*, Dutch.]

1. To throw loosely about; to sprinkle.

Teach the glad hours to *scatter*, as they fly,  
Soft quiet, gentle love, and endless joy.

Voracious, swallow'd what the liberal hand  
Of bounty *scatter'd* o'er the savage year.

2. To dissipate; to disperse.

A king, that sitteth in the throne of judgment,  
*scattereth* away all evil with his eyes.

Samuel came not to Gilead, and the people were *scatter'd* from Saul.

Adam by this from the cold hidden damp  
Recovering, and his *scatter'd* spirits return'd.

3. To spread thinly.

Why should my muse enlarge on Libyan swains,  
Her *scatter'd* cottages and simple plains?

4. To besprinkle with something loosely spread.

Where cattle pastur'd late, now *scatter'd* lies  
With carcasses and arms the entangl'd field.

**To SCATTER. v. n.** To be dissipated; to be dispersed.

Sound dinneth itself in rounds; but if that  
which would *scatter* in open air be made to go into  
a canal, it gives greater force to the sound.

Shakes from his noon day throne the *scattering*  
clouds.

**SCATTERINGLY. adv.** [from *scattering*.] Loosely; dispersedly.

The *Scymonds* have here and there *scatteringly*  
upon the *scattered* and up some towns.

These drops of pretence, *scatteringly* sprinkled  
amongst the creatures, were designed to delectate  
and exalt our conceptions, not to involve or detain our passions.

**SCATTERING. n. f.** [from *scatter*.] A vagabond; one that has no home or settled habitation. An elegant word, but diluted.

Such loaths and *scattering* cannot easily, by any  
ordinary officer, be gotten, when children, for  
any such fact.

Gathering unto him all the *scatterings* and out-  
lays out of all the woods and mountains, in which  
they long had lurk'd, he march'd forth into the  
English plain.

**SCATURIENT. adj.** [*scaturiens*, Latin.] Springing as a fountain.

**SCATURIGINOUS. adj.** [from *scaturigo*, Lat.] Full of springs or mountains.

**SCAVENGER. n. f.** [from *scæpan*, to have, perhaps to sweep, Sax.] A petty

magistrate, whose province is to keep the streets clean: more commonly the labourer employed in removing filth.

Since it is made a labour of the mind, as to reform men's judgments, and move their affections to resolve difficult places of scripture, to decide clear off controversies, I cannot see how to be a butcher, scavenger, or any other such trade do at all quality men for this work.

Failing's nature's scavenger.  
Dick the scavenger, with equal grace,  
Flirts from his cart the mud in Walpole's face.

**SCCELERAT. n. f.** [Fr. *scélérat*, Lat. A villain; a wicked wretch. A word introduced unnecessarily from the French by a Scottish author.

*Scelerats* can by no arts stile the cries of wounded conscience.

**SCENARY. n. f.** [from *scenæ*.]

1. The appearance of place or things.

He must gain a relish of the works of nature and be conversant in the various *scenary* of country life.

2. The representation of the place in which an action is performed.

The progress of the found, and the *scenary* the bordering regions, are imitated from the founding the horn of Alceste.

3. The disposition and consecration of the scenes of a play.

To make a more perfect model of a picture, in the language of poets, to draw up the *scenary* a play.

**SCENE. n. f.** [*scena*, Lat. *scenæ*, French.]

1. The stage; the theatre of dramatic poetry.

2. The general appearance of any action the whole texture of objects; a display; a series; a regular disposition.

Cedar and pine, and fir and branching palm,  
A *scenary* scene; and as the ranks attend  
Shade above shade, a woody theatre  
Of stretch'd view.

Now prepare thee for another *scene*.  
A mute *scene* of sorrow, mixt with fear,  
Still on the table lay the unsmil'd cheer.

A larger *scene* of action is display'd,  
And, rising hence, a greater work is weigh'd.

Every fewal place must be  
A *scene* of triumph and revenge to me.

When rising spring adorns the mead,  
A charming *scene* of nature is display'd.  
Eternity! thou pleading, dreadful thought!

Through what variety of nutty'd thoughts,  
Through what new *scenes* and changes must  
pass!

About eight miles distance from Naples he  
very noble *scene* of antiquities: what they to  
Virgil's tomb is the first.

Say, the *scenery*, say, are these reflections true?  
Or was it but the woman's tear that drew  
This cruel *scene*, unjust to love and you?

3. Part of a play.

It shall be in my care  
To have you royally appointed, as if  
The *scene* you play were mine.

Our author would excuse these youthful  
begotten at his entrance.

4. So much of an act of a play as passes between the same persons in the same place.

It has characters were good,  
The *scenes* entire, and freed from noise and bustle  
The action great, yet circumscribed by time.  
The words not forc'd, but sliding into time.

He thought, in hitting thiele, his business done.

5. The place represented by the stage.

The king is set from London, and the  
is now transported to Southampton.

6. The hanging of the theatre adapted to the play.



# SC E

The alteration of *scenes* feeds and relieves the eye, before it be full of the same object. *Bacon.*  
**SCENIC, adj.** [*scenicus*, Fr. from *scene*.]  
 Dramatic; theatrical.  
 With *scenic* virtue charia the rising-age.

**SCENOGRAPHICAL, adj.** [*σκηνη* and *γραφω*.]  
 Drawn in perspective.

**SCENOGRAPHICALLY, adv.** [from *scenographia*.] In perspective.

The workman be filled in perspective, more than one tree may be represented in our diagram *scenographically*. *Mortimer.*

**SCENOGRAPHY, n. f.** [*σκηνη* and *γραφω*.]  
*scenographie*, Fr.] The art of perspective.

**SCENT, n. f.** [*scēntur*, to smell, Fr.]  
 1. The power of smelling; the smell.

A hunted hare streaks back her mazes, crosses  
 Her compasses her former track, and uses all pos-  
 sible methods to divert the *scēnt*. *Harris.*

2. The object of smell; odour good or bad.

Be hush'd upon it at the meekest loss,  
 And twice to-day pick'd out the dullest *scēnt*. *Shakespeare.*

The plague, they report, hath a *scēnt* of the  
 faint of a mallow apple. *Bacon.*

Good *scēnts* do purify the brain,  
 As like the lasey, and the wits refine. *Davies.*

The season, prime for sweetest *scēnts* and airs. *Milton.*

But as, 'till he finds their nobler sense  
 The disposition of speed does recompense;  
 The court's his conquering feet, whole *scēnt*  
 Ecstasies that fancy which their swiftness lent.

Chearful health,  
 His cautious hand, through the air jumps'd,  
 With hush'd and diffused *scēnts* ambrosial. *Prior.*

3. Cher followed by the smell.

He caught the observations of innumerable ages,  
 And travelled upon the same *scēnt* into *Atlantia*. *Temple.*

**TO SCENT, v. a.** [from the noun.]

1. To smell; to perceive by the nose.

So scented the pine forests, and upstund  
 His nostrils wide into the murky air,  
 So, as of his quarry front to far. *Milton.*

2. To perfume; or to imbue with odour  
 good or bad.

I smelt, for in a silver box distill'd around,  
 Shall all bedew the rooms, and scent the sacred  
 ground. *Dryden.*

**SCENTLESS, adj.** [from *scēnt*.] Inodor-  
 ous; having no smell.

**SCENTICK, n. f.** See **SCENTICK**.

**SCPTRE, n. f.** [*sceptrum*, Lat. *sceptra*,  
 Fr.] The ring of royalty born in the  
 hand.

You shall proud I once usurp my right,  
 Nor should the sceptre in his children's hand, *Shakespeare.*

How, lo! of poets, do't thou laurel war!  
 For two things rare the fates had in their store,  
 And gave fate both, to show they could no more.

I find the man who Judah's sceptre bore  
 In that right hand which held the crook before. *Coates.*

The parliament presented those acts which were  
 prepared by them to the royal sceptre, in which  
 were some laws restraining the extravagant power  
 of nobility. *Clarendon.*

The court of Rome has, in other instances, for-  
 warded its good managery, that it is not cre-  
 dible crowns and sceptres as a conferred gratis.

**SCPTRED, adj.** [from *sceptre*.] Bearing  
 a sceptre.

The *scptred* heralds call  
 To council, in the city-gates. *Milton.*

# SCH

To Britain's queen the scepter'd suppliant bends,  
 To her his crowns and infant race commends. *Ticket*

**SCHÉDULE, n. f.** [*schedula*, Lat. *schedule*,  
 French.]

1. A small scroll.

The first published *schedules* being brought to a  
 grave knight, he read over an untidy sentence  
 or two, and delivered back the label. *Hooker.*

2. A writing additional or appendant.

All ill, which all  
 Prophets or poets spoke, and all which it all  
 B' anne'd in *schedules* unto this by me,  
 Fall on that man! *Donne.*

3. A little inventory.

I will give out *schedules* of my beauty: it shall  
 be inventoried, and every particle and utensil  
 label'd to my will. *Shakespeare.*

**SCHÉMATISM, n. f.** [*σχηματισμός*.]

1. Combination of the aspects of heavenly  
 bodies.

2. Particular form or disposition of a  
 thing.

Every particle of matter, whatever form or *sché-*  
*matism* it puts on, must in all conditions be equally  
 extended, and therefore take up the same room. *Crotch.*

**SCHÉMATIST, n. f.** [from *schéma*.] A pro-  
 jector; one given to forming schemes.

**SCHEME, n. f.** [*σχῆμα*.]

1. A plan; a combination of various  
 things into one view, design, or purpose;  
 a system.

We are our senses made much quicker, the ap-  
 pearance and outward *schéma* of things would have  
 quite another face to us, and be inconsistent with  
 our well being. *Locke.*

We shall never be able to give ourselves a satis-  
 factory account of the divine conduct, without  
 forming such a *schéma* of things as shall at once  
 take in time and the way. *Atterbury.*

2. A project; a contrivance; a design.

He forms the evil-conceiv'd *schéma* of authority,  
 'Tis fix'd, 'tis done, and both are doom'd to death. *Rowe.*

The haughty monarch was by his *schéma* for  
 suppressing the ancient liberties, and removing the  
 ancient boundaries of his realm. *Atterbury.*

The fiscal *schéma* of supplying our wants by  
 lopping our desires, is like cutting off our feet  
 when we want shoes. *Scott.*

3. A representation of the aspects of the  
 celestial bodies; any linear or mathe-  
 matical diagram.

It hath embroiled astrology in the creation of  
*schémas*, and the judgment of death and deities. *Brown.*

It is a *schéma* and face of heaven,  
 As the aspects are disposed in heaven. *Hudibras.*

**SCHÉMER, n. f.** [from *schéma*.] A projec-  
 tor; a contriver.

**SCHÉMIS, n. f.** [*σχῆμα*.] A habitude;  
 state of any thing with respect to other  
 things.

It that mind which was existing in itself from all  
 eternity all the simple elements of things, and com-  
 quently all their possible *schémis* or habitues, should  
 ever change, there would arise a new *schéma* in the  
 mind, which is contrary to the supposition. *Norris.*

**SCHISM, n. f.** [*σχίσμα*; *schisme*, Fr.] A  
 separation or division in the church of  
 God.

Set bounds to our passions by reason, to our er-  
 rors by truth, and to our *schisms* by charity. *King Charles.*

Oppose *schisms* by unity, hypocrisy by sober  
 piety, and debauchery by temperance. *Swift.*

When a *schisma* is once spread, there grows at  
 length a dispute which are the schismaticks: in the  
 sense of the law the *schisma* lies on that side which  
 opposes itself to the religion of the state. *Swift.*

**SCHISMATICAL, adj.** [*schismatique*, Fr.]

# SCH II

from *schismatick*.] Implying schism;  
 practising schism.

By these tumults all factions, seditions, and *schis-*  
*matick* propolis against government, ecclesiastical  
 and civil, must be back'd. *King Charles.*

Here have mouths more tall but like for many *bruta*  
*fulana* upon the obdurate and *schismatick*, who  
 are like to think the motives that which they being  
 cut off from that body which they chose not to be  
 of, and so being punished into a quiet enjoyment  
 of their civil separation. *South.*

**SCHISMATICAL, adv.** [from *schisma-*  
*tical*.] In a schismatical manner.

**SCHISMATICK, n. f.** [from *schisma*.] One  
 who separates from the true church.

No known heretic nor *schismatick* should be  
 suffered to go into that country. *Bacon.*

How you be hold the *schismatick* in a variety of  
 wild speaks in *Epaph*, and *Calamy* in *gunado's*. *Butler.*

The *schismatick* united in a *schéma* tongue and  
 covenant to enter the whole *schéma* of spiritual go-  
 vernment. *Swift.*

**TO SCHISMATIZE, v. a.** [from *schisma*.]  
 To commit the crime of schism; to  
 make a breach in the communion of the  
 church.

**SCHOLAR, n. f.** [*scholaris*, Lat. *ecolier*,  
 French.]

1. One who learns of a master; a disciple.

Many times that which deserves approbation  
 would hardly find favour, if they which propose it  
 were not to protect themselves *scholars*, and fol-  
 lowers of the infants. *Hooker.*

The *scholars* of the Stagiate,  
 Who for the old opinion fight,  
 Would make them modern turnly confests  
 The difference but from none to less. *Prior.*

2. A man of letters.

This *scholar's* late, *rex angustia domi*, hin-  
 ders the promising of learning. *Waller.*

To which our eyes to correct others in their  
 discourse, and at the same opportunity of showing  
 their talents, *scholars* are most blam'd for. *Locke.*

3. A pedant; a man of books.

To spend too much time in studies, is sloth; to  
 make judgment wholly by their rules, is the honour  
 of a *scholar*; they perfect nature, and are per-  
 fect by experience. *Bacon.*

4. One who has a lettered education.

My cousin Verulam is become a good *scholar*:  
 he at Oxford hall, is he not? *Shakespeare.*

**SCHOLARSHIP, n. f.** [from *scholar*.]

1. Learning; literature; knowledge.

I paid my very heart to think that a man of  
 my master's understanding, and great *scholarship*,  
 who had a book of his own in print, should talk to  
 outrage only. *Pope.*

2. Literary education.

This place should be school and university, not  
 needing a remove to any other house of *scholarship*. *Milton.*

3. Exhibition or maintenance for a scholar.

**SCHOLASTICAL, adj.** [*scholasticus*, Lat.]  
 Belonging to a scholar or school.

**SCHOLASTICALLY, adv.** [from *scholasticus*.]  
 According to the method or method of  
 the schools.

No monastic or scholastic, that treat *scholastically*  
 of justice, but treat of gratitude, under that ge-  
 neral head, as a part of it. *South.*

**SCHOLASTICK, adj.** [from *schola*, Lat.  
*scholastique*, French.]

1. Pertaining to the school; practised in  
 schools.

I would register this intelligible to every rational  
 man, however thick veried in *scholastic* learning. *Digby.*

*Scholastic* education, like a trade, does to fix a  
 man in a particular way, that he is not fit to judge  
 of any thing that lies out of that way. *Barnet.*

## 2. Besitting the school; suitable to the school; pedantick; needlessly subtle.

The favour of proposing there, in convenient sort, whatsoever ye can object, which thing I have known shew to gain, of *scholastick* courtesy unto strangers, never hath nor ever will be denied you. *Hooker.*

Sir Francis Bacon was wont to say, that those who left useful studies for useless *school* thick speculations, were like the Olympick gamblers, who obtained from necessary labours, that they might be fit for such as were not so. *Bacon.*

Both sides charge the other with idolatry, and that is a matter of conscience, and not a *scholastick* nicety. *Stillingfleet.*

**SCHOLIAST.** *n. f.* [*scholaste*, Fr. *scholastique*, Lat.] A writer of explanatory notes.

The title of this sater, in some ancient manuscripts, was the reproach of idleness; though in others of the *scholastic*, 'tis inscribed against the luxury of the *scholastic*. *Dryden.*

What *Gellius* or *Stobae* is cook'd before, Or chew'd by blind old *scholastic* o'er and o'er. *Pope.*

**SCHOLIUM.** *n. f.* [Lat.] A note; an explanatory observation.

He went to have added a certain gloss or *scholium*, for the explication of old words, and harder phrases, which manner of glossing and commenting will seem strange in our language. *Spenser.*

Some call all their metaphysical and moral learning into the method of mathematicians, and bring every thing relating to those abstracted or practical sciences under theorems, problems, propositions, *scholiums*, and corollaries. *Watts.*

**SCHOLY.** *n. f.* [*scholre*, Fr. *scholium*, Lat.] An explanatory note. This word, with the verb following, is, I fancy, peculiar to the learned *Hooker.*

He therefore, which made us to live, hath also taught us to pray, to the end, that speaking unto the Father in the Son's own precept form, without *scholy* or gloss of ours, we may be sure that we utter nothing which God will deny. *Hooker.*

That *scholy* had need of a very favourable reader and tractable, that should think it plain construction, when to be commanded in the word, and grounded upon the word, are made all one. *Hooker.*

**To SCHOLY.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To write explications.

The preacher should want a text, whereupon to *scholy*. *Hooker.*

**SCHOOL.** *n. f.* [*schola*, Lat. *école*, Fr.]

1. A house of discipline and instruction.

Their age the same, their inclinations too, And bred together in one *school* they grew. *Dryden.*

2. A place of literary education; an university.

My end being private, I have not expressed my conceptions in the language of the *schools*. *Digby.*

Wrote on that subject have turned it into a composition of hard words, tritles, and subtilties, for the mere use of the *schools*, and that only to amuse men with empty sounds. *Watts.*

3. A state of instruction.

The call breed to the rural trade, Set him betimes to *school*, and let him be instructed there in rules of husbandry. *Dryden.*

4. System of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers.

No craz'd brain could ever yet propound, Touching the soul, so vain and fond a thought; But some among these masters have been found, Whom in their *schools* the self-same thing had taught. *Davies.*

Let no man be less confident in his faith, concerning the great blessings God designs in these divine mysteries, by reason of any difference in the several *schools* of christians, concerning the consequent blessings thereof. *Taylor.*

5. The age of the church, and form of theology succeeding that of the fathers; so called, because this mode of treating religion arose from the use of academical disputations.

The first principles of christian religion should not be forced with *school* points and private tenets. *Sunderlin.*

A man may find an infinite number of propositions in books of metaphysics, *school* divinity, and natural philosophy, and know as little of God, spirits, or bodies, as he did before. *Locke.*

**To SCHOOL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To instruct; to train.

Unw her besought to be so good As in her virtuous rules to *school* her knight. *Fairy Queen.*

He's gentle, never *school'd*, and yet learned. *Shakespeare.*

2. To teach with superiority; to tutor.

You shall go with me;

I have some private *schooling* for you both. *Shaksp.*

Confin, *school* yourself; but for your husband,

He's noble, wise, judicious. *Shakespeare.*

*School* your child,

And ask why God's appointed he revild. *Dryden.*

If this be *schooling*, 'tis well for the considerer:

I'll engage that no adversary of his shall in this sense ever *school* him. *Atterbury.*

**SCHOOLBOY.** *n. f.* [*School* and *boy*.] A boy that is in his rudiments at school.

*Schoolboys* tears take up

The glasses of my sight. *Shakespeare.*

He crins, bracks, throngs, and such an such endures,

As *schoolboys* or *schoolboys*, which do know

Of me say sport abroad, yet dare not go. *Donne.*

Once he had heard a *schoolboy* tell,

How some of mortal race

Py thunder d. *Swift.*

**SCHOOLDAY.** *n. f.* [*School* and *day*.] Age

in which youth is sent to school.

Is all forgot?

All *schooldays* friendship, childhood, innocence?

*Shakespeare.*

**SCHOOLFELLOW.** *n. f.* [*School* and *fellow*.]

One bred at the same school.

This flattery method on the youth pursue;

Jar'd with his *schoolfellow* by two and two:

Persuade them first to lead an empty wheel,

In length of time produce the lab'ring yoke. *Dryden.*

The emulation of *schoolfellows* often puts life

and industry into young lads. *Locke.*

**SCHOOLHOUSE.** *n. f.* [*School* and *house*.]

House of discipline and instruction.

For Una can *Fidela* far respect,

To have her knight unto her *schoolhouse* plac'd. *Spenser.*

**SCHOOLMAN.** *n. f.* [*School* and *man*.]

1. One versed in the niceties and subtilties

of academical disputation.

The king, though no good *schoolman*, converted

one of them by dispute. *Bacon.*

Unlearn'd, he knew no *schoolman's* subtle art;

No language, but the language of the heart. *Pope.*

2. A writer of *scholastick* divinity or philosophy.

If a man's wit be not apt to distinguish or find

differences, let him study the *schoolmen*. *Bacon.*

To *schoolmen* I hequeath my doubtfulness,

My unknells to physicians. *Donne.*

Men of nice palates could not relish Aristotle, as

he was dress'd up by the *schoolmen*. *Baker.*

Let subtle *schoolmen* teach their friends to fight,

More cautious to divide than to unite. *Pope.*

**SCHOOLMASTER.** *n. f.* [*School* and *master*.]

One who preaches and teaches in a school.

I, thy *schoolmaster*, have made thee more profit

Than other preachers can, that have more time

For vain hours, and tutoring to careless. *Shaksp.*

Adrian vt. was some time *schoolmaster* to Charles v.

*Knolls.*

The ancient sophists and rhetoricians lived 'till

they were an hundred years old; and so likewise

did many of the grammarians and *schoolmasters*,

as *Orbinius*. *Bacon.*

A father may see his children taught, though he

himself does not turn *schoolmaster*. *South.*

**SCHOOLMISTRESS.** *n. f.* [*School* and *mistress*.]

A woman who governs a school.

Such precepts I have selected from the most con-

siderable which we have from nature, that *schoolmistress*.

My *schoolmistress*, like a vixen Turk, Maintains her lazy husband by our work. *Go.*

**SCHREIGHT.** *n. f.* [*turdus visforax*] fish. *Amman.*

**SCIAGRAPHY.** *n. f.* [*sciographie*, *sciagraphia*.]

1. [In architecture.] The profile or sect of a building, to show the inside thereof. *Bu.*

2. [In astronomy.] The art of finding the hour of the day or night by the shadow of the sun, moon, or stars. *Bu.*

**SCIATHERICAL.** *adj.* [*sciatherque*, Fr.]

**SCIATHERICK.** *adj.* [*sciatherique*, Fr.]

ing to a sundial.

There were also, from great antiquity, *sciatherical* or sun dials by the shadow of a stile, or of a

denoting the hours; an invention attributed to Anaximenes by Pliny. *Bu.*

**SCIATICA.** *n. f.* [*sciaticque*, Fr.]

**SCIATICK.** *n. f.* [*sciaticque*, Fr.]

hip gout.

Which of your hips has the most profound joint.

Thou couldst *sciatic*,

Cripple our senators, that their limbs may lie

As lamely as their manners. *Shaksp.*

The *Sciathians*, using continual riden, were

generally molested with the *sciatica*, or hip

gout. *Bu.*

Rack'd with *sciatick*, morty'd with the *sciatick*

Will any mortal let himself alone? *Bu.*

**SCIATICAL.** *adj.* [from *sciatica*.] Aff

ing the hip.

In obdurate *sciatic* pains, blistering and

ries have been found effectual. *Art.*

**SCIENCE.** *n. f.* [*science*, Fr. *scienza*, Lat.]

1. Knowledge.

If we conceive God's sight or *science*, before

creation, to be extended to all and every part of

world, seeing every thing as it is, his particular

fore-sight of any action of mine, or rather his

or sight from all eternity, lays no necessity on

thing to come to pass, more than my term, the

move hath to do in the moving of it. *Home.*

The indispensible mathematicks, the only *science*

heaven hath yet vouchsafed humanity, have but

voluntaries among the slaves of the Stagnate *Globe*

2. Certainty grounded on demonstration

So you arrive at truth, though not at *science*. *Bu.*

3. Art attained by precepts, or built

principles.

*Science* perfects genius, and moderates that

of the fancy which cannot contain itself within

bounds of reason. *Dryden.*

4. Any art or species of knowledge.

No *science* doth make known the first principle

whereon it buildeth; but they are always taken

plain and manifest in themselves, or as proved

granted already, some former knowledge has

made them evident. *Locke.*

Whatever we may learn by them, we learn

according to the manner of natural *science*

which mere discourse of wit and reason leadeth to

*Locke.*

I present you with a new

Cunning in music and the mathematics.

To instruct her fully in those *sciences*. *Shaksp.*

5. One of the seven liberal arts, grammar

rhetorick, logick, arithmetick, music

geometry, astronomy.

Good sense, which only is the gift of heaven.

And, though no *science*, fairly worth the seven. *Pope.*

**SCIENTIAL.** *adj.* [from *science*.] Pro

ducing science.

From the tree her step she turn'd;

But first low reverence done, as to the power

That dwelt within; whose presence had influ'd



about the sconce with a dirty shovel, and will not tell him of his action of battery? *Shakespeare.*

3. A pensile candlestick, generally with a looking-glass to reflect the light.

Golden sconces hang upon the walls.

To light the costly suppers and the halls. *Dryden.*

Triumphant Umbriel, on a sconce's height,

Clapp'd his glad wings, and sat to view the fight. *Pope.*

Put candles into sconces. *Swift.*

4. A mullet, or fine.

To SCONCE. *v. a.* [A word used in the universities, and derived plausibly by *Skinner*, whose etymologies are generally rational, from *jeonice*, as it signifies the head; to *jeonice* being to fix a fine on any one's head.] To mullet; to fine. A low word, which ought not to be retained.

Scorp. *n. f.* [*Scorpe*, Dutch.]

1. A kind of large ladle; a vessel with a long handle used to throw out liquor.

They turn upside down tops on malt-kilns, when almost dry, with a scorp. *Montaigne.*

2. A surgeon's instrument.

Endeavour with thy scorp, or hangers, to force the stone outwards. *Shap.*

3. A sweep; a stroke. Perhaps it should be *sugop*.

O hell fire!

What, all my pretty chickens and their dam At one fell swoop? *Shakespeare.*

To SCOP. *v. a.* [*schopen*, Dutch.]

1. To lade out.

As by the brook he flood, He scopp'd the water from the crystal flood. *Dryden.*

2. This word seems to have not been understood by *Theophrastus*.

Melt'd Alpine snows

The mountain rills run till those simple fountains Of water scopp'd among the hollow rocks. *Thomson.*

3. To empty by lading.

If some penurious source by chance appear'd Scanty of waters, when you scopp'd it dry, And offer'd the full helmet up to Cato, Did he not dash th' untasted moisture from him? *Addison.*

4. To carry off, so as to leave the place hollow.

A spectator would think this circular mount had been actually scopp'd out of that hollow space. *Spectator.*

Her forefeet are broad, that she may scopp away much earth at a time. *Addison.*

To his head eyes, that in his forehead glind, Take a full moon, or a broad humbled shield, A tork that we dextrously applied,

Whil' in the spacious socket turning round, Scopp'd out the big round jelly from its orb. *Addison.*

5. To cut into hollows or depth.

Whether or part of the album they scopp'd, it has an influence on all the rest, for the scopp immediately works the whole bottom to a level. *Addison.*

Those carabuncles the Indians will scopp, to us to hold above a punt. *Arbuthnot.*

It much conduces how to scare The little race of birds, that hop From spray to spray, scopp'g the coldest fruit, Infatuates undisturb'd. *Philips.*

The genius of the place Or helps th' ambitious hill the heav'n to scale, Or scopp's in encircling the vales. *Pope.*

SCOPPER, *n. f.* [from *scopp*.] One who scopp's.

SCOPPE, *n. f.* [*scopus*, Latin.]

1. A man; intention; drift.

Your scopp is as mine own.

So to enforce or quench the laws, As to your bad seems good. *Shakespeare.*

His coming hither hath no farther scopp Than for his funeral royalties, and to beg Intemperance immediate on his knees. *Shakespeare.*

Had the whole scopp of the author been as wise, able to his title, he would have only undertaken to

prove what every man is convinced of; but the drift of the pamphlet is to stir up our compulsion towards the rebels. *Addison.*

2. Thing aimed at; mark; final end.

The scopp of all their pleading against man's authority is to overthrow such laws and constitutions in the church, as, depending thereupon, if they should therefore be taken away, would leave neither face nor memory of church to continue long in the world. *Hooks.*

Now was time

To aim their counsels to the fainth scopp. *Hab. Ta.*

We should impute the war to the scopp at which it smeth. *Raleigh.*

He, in what he counsels, and in what excels, Miserrand, groquels his courage on despair And after dissolution, as the scopp

Of all his aim. *Milton.*

3. Room; space; amplitude of intellectual view.

An heretic poet is not tied to a bare representation of what is true, but that he might let himself look to visionary objects, which may give him a free scopp for imagination. *Dryden.*

These theorems being admitted into optics, there would be scopp enough of handling that science voluminously, after a new manner, not only by teaching those things which tend to the perfection of vision, but also by determining mathematically all kinds of phenomena of colours which could be produced by refraction. *Newton.*

4. Liberty; freedom from restraint.

If this constrain them to grant that their axiom is not to take any place, even in those things only where the church hath larger scopp, it resteth that they search out some stronger reason. *Hooker.*

Al, cut my nice number, That my pent heart may have some scopp to beat, Or else I swoon with this dead killing news. *Shakespeare.*

5. Liberty beyond just limits; licence.

Such 'twas my fault to give the people scopp 'I would be my tyranny to strike and gall them For what I bid them do. *Shakespeare.*

Being moody, give him line and scopp, Till that his passions, like a whale on ground, Confound themselves with working. *Shakespeare.*

6. Act of riot; folly.

As foolish is the father of much scopp, So every scopp, by the immoderate use, Turns to restraint. *Shakespeare.*

7. Extended quantity.

The scopp of land granted to the first adventurers were too large, and the liberties and royalties were too great for subjects. *Davies.*

8. It is out of use, except in the first three senses.

SCORPULOUS, *adj.* [*scorplus*, Lat.] Full of rocks. *Dict.*

SCORBUTICAL, *adj.* [*scorbute*, Fr.]

SCORBUTICK, *adj.* [from *scorbute*, Lat.] Diseased with the scurvy.

A pest about forty, of a fall and scorbute body, having broke her skin, endeavour'd the curing of it, but observing the ulcer famous, I proposed direction. *Wijman.*

Violent purging hurts scorbute constitutions; lenitive tabacanes relieve *Arbuthnot.*

SCORBUTICALLY, *adv.* [from *scorbute*, Lat.] With tendency to the scurvy; in the scurvy.

A woman of forty, scorbute ally and hydroppically affected, having a boud ulcer, put herself into my hands. *Wijman.*

SCORF, *n. f.* This word is used by *Spenser* for discourse, or power of reason; in imitation perhaps of the Italians.

Lively vigour rested in his hand, And recompens'd him with a better scorf; Weak heavy well is chang'd for mind's redoubled force. *Fanny Queen.*

To SCORCH. *v. a.* [*scorchen*, Saxon, burnt.]

1. To burn superficially.

Fire scorched in frosty weather. *Bacon.*

The ladies gasp'd, and scarcely could breathe; The breath they drew no longer air, but fire; The fairy knights were scorched. *Dryden.*

2. To burn.

Power was given to scorpe men with fire.

The same that left thee by the cooling fire, Sate from sun's heat, but scorched with beams. *Farley.*

You look with such contempt on pain, That languishing you conquer more; So lightnings which in forms appear Scorch more than when the dyes are clear. *Farley.*

The same beams that scorpe, scorpe to the same. *Farley.*

I rave, And, like a giddy bird in dead of night, Fly round the fire that scorches me to death. *Farley.*

He, from whom the nations should receive Justice and freedom, lives himself a slave; Tortur'd by cruel change of wild desires, Lash'd by mad rage, and scorched by brutal fires. *Farley.*

To SCORCH. *v. n.* To burn superficially, to be dried up.

The thirsty American complain To see the chariot of the sun So high their scorching country run. *Pope.*

The horse was made in autumn, and the horse followed properly when the heat of the scorched country were declining. *Farley.*

Scatter a little money draw or fern enough to feed them, to prevent the roots from scorching to receive the moisture that falls. *Farley.*

SCORCHING TEND, *n. f.* A plant.

SCORDIUM, *n. f.* [Latin.] An herb.

SCORE, *n. f.* [*Roza*, Islandick; a mark, cut, or notch.]

1. A notch, or long incision.

Our forefathers had no other books but the scorp and the tally; thou hast caused printing to be used. *Dryden.*

2. A line drawn.

3. An account which, when writing wickets common, was kept by marks on tallies, or by lines of chalk.

He's worth no more: They say he parted well and paid his score. *Shakespeare.*

Does not the air feed the flame? And does not the flame warm and enlighten the air? Does not the earth quit flowers with all the elements, and the tally that issue from it? *Shakespeare.*

4. Account kept of something past; an epoch; an era.

Universal deluges have swept all away, except two or three persons who begun the world again upon a new score. *Shakespeare.*

5. Debt imputed.

That thou dost love her, strikes some scorp out from the great compt. *Shakespeare.*

6. Reason; motive.

He had been promise to a brewer, But left the trade; as many more Have lately done on the same score. *Shakespeare.*

A lion, that had got a politick fit of sickness, wrote the fox word how glad he should be at a company, upon the score of ancient friendship. *Shakespeare.*

If your terms are moderate, we'll never be off upon that score. *Shakespeare.*

7. Sake; account; relative motive.

You act your kindness on Cydant's score. *Shakespeare.*

Kings in Greece were depose by the people on the score of their arbitrary proceedings. *Shakespeare.*

8. Twenty. I suppose, because twenty being a round number, was distinguished on tallies by a long score.

How many score of miles may we well ride 'Tis not hour and hour? *Shakespeare.*

The lower still you come, you wound the score. *Shakespeare.*

Bond is but one, but Harpax is a score. *Shakespeare.*

In some scores of lines there is a period of that sort of poetry. *Shakespeare.*

9. *A song in SCORF.* The words with the musical notes of a song annexed.

To SCORF. v. a.

1. To set down as a debt.

Nathan, I know when  
Instead of five you scor'd me ten.

Sagt.

2. To compute; to charge.

Your follies and debauches change  
With such a whip the foets of your age  
Are wh'd, and cannot scorf 'em on the stage;  
Tale is each vice in short-hand they indite,  
Ev'n as notch prentices whole sermons write.

Dryden.

3. To mark by a line.

Halt thou appointed where the moon should rise,  
And with her purple light adorn the skies?  
Scor'd out the bounded sun's oblique ways,  
But he on all might spread his equal rays?

Sandys.

SCORIA. n. f. [Lat.] Drofs; recrement.

The scoria, or vitrified part, which most metals, when heated or melted, do continually protrude to the surface, and which, by covering the metals in form of a thin glossy skin, causes these colours, is much denser than water.

Newton.

SCORIOUS. adj. [from scoria, Lat.] Drofly; recrementitious.

By the fire they emit many drofly and scorious parts.

Brown.

To SCORN. v. a. [schernen, Dutch; scorner, Fr.] To despise; to slight; to revile; to vilify; to contemn.

My friends scor'd me; but mine eye poureth  
Out tears unto God.

Job.

To SCORN. v. n.

1. To scoff; to treat with contumely.

He had mine eyes were black and my hair black;  
And now I am remember'd, scor'd at me. *Shaksp.*  
Our soul is filled with the scorning of those that are at ease, and with the contempt of the proud.

Psalms.

2. To disdain; to think unworthy.

I've seen the morning's lovely ray  
Hover o'er the new-born day  
With joy wings to richly bright,  
As the scor'd to think of night. *Crahar*  
Tame, that delights around the world to stray,  
Scorns not to take our Argos in her way. *Pope.*

3. To despise; to contemn.

Surely he scorneth the scorner, but he giveth grace unto the lowly. *Proverbs.*  
Back to th' infernal pit I ding thee chain'd,  
And seal thee so, as henceforth not to scorn  
The tail gates of hell too lightly barr'd. *Milton*

4. To neglect; to disregard.

This my long sufferance, and my day of grace,  
They who neglect and scorn shall never taste;  
But hard be harden'd, blind be blinded more.

Milton.

SCORNE. n. f. [c'corne, old Fr. from the verb.]

1. Contempt; scoff; slight; act of contumely.

We were better parch in Afric's sun  
Than in the pride and salt scorn of his eyes.

Shakspere.

Why should you think that I should woo in scorn?  
Scorn and derision never come in tears  
If we draw her not unto us, she will laugh us to scorn.

Judith.

Diogenes was asked in scorn, What was the matter that philosophers haunted rich men, and not rich men philosophers? He answered, Because the one knew what they wanted, the others did not.

Racon.

Wh'ever hath any thing in his person that induces contempt, hath also a perpetual spur to refuse himself from scorn: therefore all deformed persons are bold, as being on their own defence, as exposed to scorn.

Racon.

Every fullen frown and bitter scorn  
But fann'd the fuel that too fast did burn. *Dryden.*

2. Subject of ridicule; thing treated with contempt.

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Is it not a most horrid ingratitude, thus to make a scorn of him that made us?

Tillotson.

Numidia's grown a scorn among the nations,  
For breach of publick vows.

Addison.

3. To think SCORF. To disdain; to hold unworthy of regard. Not now in use.

If he do fully prove himself the honest shepherd Menalcas his brother and heir, I know no reason why you should think scorn of him.

Sidney.

Unto thee will I cry, O Lord: think no scorn of me, lest, if thou make as though thou heardst not, I become like them that go down into the pit.

Psalms.

4. To laugh to SCORN. To deride as contemptible.

He that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh them to scorn, the Lord shall have them in derision.

Psalms.

SCORNER. n. f. [from scorn.]

1. Contemner; despiser.

They are very active, vigilant in their enterprises, prelate in perils, and great fearers of death.

Spenser.

2. Scoffer; ridiculer.

The scorner should consider, upon the sight of a cripple, that it was only the distinguishing mercy of heaven that kept him from being one too.

I. Ettinge.

They, in the scorner's or the judge's seat,  
Dare to condemn the virtue which they hate.

Prior.

SCORNFUL. adj. [scorn and full.]

1. Contemptuous; insolent; disdainful.

The scornful damsel flows.  
The scornful dandy shuns.

Dryden.

2. Acting in defiance.

With him I o'er the hills had run,  
Scornful of winter's frost and summer's sun.

Prior.

SCORNFULLY. adv. [from scornful.] Contemptuously; insolently.

He us'd us scornfully: he would have shew'd us his marks of merit, wounds receiv'd for his country.

Shakspere.

The sacred rights of the christian church are scornfully trampled on in print, under an hypocritical pretence of maintaining them.

Atterbury.

SCORPION. n. f. [Scorpion, Fr. scorpio, Latin.]

1. A reptile much resembling a small lobster, but that his tail ends in a point, with a very venomous sting.

Well, fore-warning winds,  
Did seem to say, seek not a scorpion's nest.

Shakspere.

Full of scorpions is my mind, dear wife.

Shakspere.

2. One of the signs of the zodiac.

The squeezing crab and stinging scorpion shine.

Dryden.

3. A scourge so called from its cruelty.

My father hath chastised you with whips, but I will chastise you with scorpions.

I Kings.

4. [Scorpius, Lat.] A sea fish.

Amfworth.

SCORPION SENA. n. f. [emerus, Lat.] A plant.

Valler.

SCORPION GRASS. } n. f. Herbs. Amf.

SCORPION WORT. }  
SCOT. n. f. [cot, Fr.]

1. Shot; payment.

2. SCOT and LOT. Parish payments.

'Twas time to counterfeit, or that hot termagant Scot had paid me feet and lot too.

Shakspere.

Prologues, historians note,  
Liv'd there a hungry, feet and lot.

P. ion.

The chief point that has puzzled the freeholders, as well as those that pay feet and lot, for about these six months, is, Whether they would rather be governed by a prince that is obliged by law to be good, or by one who, if he pleases, may plunder or imprison.

Addison.

To SCOTCH, v. a. To cut with shallow incisions.

He was too hard for him; directly be-  
rosh, he scotch and notch him like a carbonado.

Shakspere.

SCOTCH. n. f. [from the verb.] A slight cut; a shallow incision.

We'll beat 'em into bench-holes: I have yet room for six scotches more.

Shakspere.

Give him ten scotches with a knife, and then put into his belly, and these scotches, sweet herbs.

Waller.

SCOTCH Collops, or Scotch'd Collops. n. f. [from to scotch, or cut.] Veal cut into small pieces.

SCOTCH HOPPERS. n. f. A play in which boys hop over lines or scotchies in the ground.

Children being indifferent to any thing they see, to dancing and scotch hoppers would be the same thing to them.

Locke.

SCOTCHIE. adj. Without feet or mule; without; impure.

SCOTONY. n. f. [σκότος.] A dizziness or swimming in the head, causing dimness of sight, wherein external objects seem to turn round.

Ainsworth.

SCOTTING. n. f. A provincial word, which denotes, in Hertfordshire, a custom among the boys of burning a wad of plate-stick at the end of harvest.

Waller.

SCOTTL. n. f. [scopa, Lat.] A sort of mop of clouts for sweeping an oven; a maulkin.

Ainsworth.

SCOTENDRI. n. f. [scendarnolo, Italian; a luder; Skinner.] A mean rascal; a low petty villain. A word rather ludicrous.

Waller.

Now to be baffled by a scoundrel,  
An upstart feckly, and a rangel.

Hudibras.

Scoundrels as these wretched Ombites be,  
Canopos they exceed in luxury.

Tate.

Go, if your ancient but ignoble blood  
Has crept through scoundrels ever since the flood,  
Go, and pretend your family is young;  
Nor own your fathers have been fools so long.

Pope.

To SCOUR. v. a. [skurer, Dan. schuren, Dutch.]

1. To rub hard with any thing rough, in order to clean the surface.

I were better to be eaten to death with a rust,  
Than to be pecked to nothing with perpetual motion.

Shakspere.

By dint of sword his crown he shall increase,  
And scour his armour from the rust of peace.

Dryden.

Part scour the rusty shields with scam, and part  
New grind the blunted ax and point the dart.

Dryden.

Some blamed Mrs. Bull for grudging a quarter of a pound of soap and lard to scour the rooms.

Arbuthnot.

Poor Vadius, long with learned spleen devour'd,  
Can taste no pleasure next his shield was scour'd.

Pope.

2. To purge violently.

3. To cleanse; to bleach; to whiten; to blanch.

In some lakes the water is so nitrous, as if soul clothes be put into it, it scours them of itself; and, if they stay, they moulder away.

Bacon.

A garden-worm should be well scoured eight days in moss, before you fill with him.

Waller.

Let me the lapp her twadry ribbons stare,  
The new scour'd mouton, and the flatter air.

Gay.

4. To remove by scouring.

Nor came information in a flood  
With such a heady current, scouring faults;

Shakspere.

Not ever hydra-headed wilfulness  
Scour'd did lose his feat, and all at once.

Shakspere.

5. To remove by scouring.

Nor came information in a flood  
With such a heady current, scouring faults;

Shakspere.

Not ever hydra-headed wilfulness  
Scour'd did lose his feat, and all at once.

Shakspere.

6. To remove by scouring.

Nor came information in a flood  
With such a heady current, scouring faults;

Shakspere.

Not ever hydra-headed wilfulness  
Scour'd did lose his feat, and all at once.

Shakspere.

7. To remove by scouring.

Nor came information in a flood  
With such a heady current, scouring faults;

Shakspere.

Not ever hydra-headed wilfulness  
Scour'd did lose his feat, and all at once.

Shakspere.



It was a garment all of blood,  
And stain my favour in a bloody mask,  
Which, wash'd away, shall scour my shame with it.  
*Shakespeare.*

Then in the clemency of upward air  
We'll scour our spots, and the dire thunder's fear.  
*Dryden.*

5. [*Scorrere*, Italian.] To range about in order to catch or drive away something; to clear away.

The kings of Lacedæmon having sent out some gallies, under the charge of one of their nephews, to scour the sea of the pirates, they met Mr. Sidney. Dryers are kept continually to scour these seas, infected greatly by pirates.  
*Saunders.*

If with thy guards thou scour'st the streets by night,

And dost in murders, rapes, and spoils delight,  
Please not thyself the flatter'ing crowd to hear.  
*Dryden.*

6. To pass swiftly over.

Sometimes  
He scours the right hand coast, sometimes the left.  
*Milton.*

Not half the number in their seats are found,  
But men and steeds lie growling on the ground;  
The points of spears are stuck within the shield,  
The steeds without their riders scour the field,  
The knights unhors'd.  
*Dryden.*

When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to throw,

The line too labours, and the words move slow  
Not so when swift Camilla scours the plain,  
Flies o'er th' unbending corn, and skims along the main.  
*Pope.*

To SCOUR. v. n.

1. To perform the office of cleaning domestic utensils.

I keep his house, and wash, wring, brew, bake, scour, dress meat, and make the beds.  
*Shakespeare.*

2. To clean.

Warm water is sifter than cold; for it scoureth better.  
*Bacon.*

3. To be purged or lax; to be diseased with looseness.

Some apothecaries, upon stamping colicquintida, have been put into a great scouring by the vapour only.  
*Bacon.*

Convulsion and scouring, they say, do often cause one another.  
*Grant.*

If you turn sheep into wheat or rye to feed, let it not be too rank, lest it make them scum.  
*Mortimer.*

4. To rove; to range.

Barbarossa, scouring along the coast of Italy, struck an exceeding terror into the minds of the citizens of Rome.  
*Knotter.*

5. To run here and there.

The enemy's drum is heard, and fearful scouring doth choke the air with dull.  
*Shakespeare.*

6. To run with great eagerness and swift-ness; to scamper.

She from him fled with all her power,  
Who after her as hastily 'gan to scour. *Fairy Queen.*  
I saw men scour to on their way: I eyed them even to their ships.  
*Shakespeare.*

Word was brought him, in the middle of his scheme, that his house was robbed; and so away he scours to learn the truth.  
*L'Estrange.*

If they be men of fraud, they'll scour off themselves, and leave those that trust them to pay the reckoning.  
*L'Estrange.*

So four fierce couriers, starting to the race,  
Scour through the plain, and lengthen ev'ry pace;  
Nor reins, nor curbs, nor threat'ning cries they fear,  
But force along the trembling charioteer. *Dryden.*

As soon as any foreign object presses upon the sense, those spirits, which are posted upon the out-wards, immediately take the alarm, and scour off to the brain, which is the head quarters.  
*Collier.*

Swift at her call her husband scour'd away  
To wreak his hunger on the destin'd prey. *Pope.*

SCOURER. n. f. [from *scour*.]

1. One that cleans by rubbing.
2. A purge, rough and quick.
3. One who runs swiftly.

SCOURGE. n. f. [*scourgée*, Fr. *scoreggia*, Italian; *corrigia*, Lat.]

1. A whip; a lash; an instrument of discipline.

When he had made a scourge of small cords, he drove them all out of the temple. *John.*

The scourge  
Inexorable, and the torturing hour,  
Call us to penance. *Milton.*

2. A punishment; a vindictive affliction.

What scourge for perjury  
Can this dark monarchy afford false Clarence?  
*Shakespeare.*

See what a scourge is laid upon your hate,  
That heav'n finds means to kill your joys with love.  
*Shakespeare.*

Famine and plague are sent as scourges for amendment.  
*2 Esdras.*

3. One that afflicts, harasses, or destroys.

Thus Attila was called *flagellum Dei*.  
Is this the scourge of France?

Is this the Talbot so much fear'd abroad,  
That with his name the mothers still their babes?

Such conquerors are not the favourites but scourges of God, the instruments of that vengeance.  
*Asterbury.*

In all these trials I have borne a part;  
I was myself the scourge that could'st the smart.  
*Pope.*

Immortal Jove!  
I let kings no more with gentle mercy sway,  
Or blest a people willing to obey;  
But crush the nations with an iron rod,  
And every monarch be the scourge of God. *Pope.*

4. A whip for a top.

If they had a top, the scourge sick and leather strap should be left to their own making. *Locke.*

To SCOURGE. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To lash with a whip; to whip.

The gods are just, and of our pleasant vices  
Make instruments to scourge us. *Shakespeare.*

Is it lawful for you to scourge a Roman?  
He scourg'd with many a stroke th' indignant waves. *Milton.*

When a professor of any religion is set up to be laughed at, this cannot help us to judge of the truth of his faith, any better than if he were scourg'd.

2. To punish; to chastise; to chasten; to caltigate, with any punishment or affliction.

Seeing that thou hast been scourged from heaven,  
declare the mighty power of God. *2 Maccabees.*

He will scourge us for our iniquities, and will have mercy again. *Tobit.*

SCOURGER. n. f. [from *scourge*.] One that scourges; a punisher or chastiser.

To SCOURSE. v. a. To exchange one thing for another; to swap. *Anfworth.*

It seems a corruption of *scorsu*, Italian, exchange; and hence a *horje scourser*.

SCOUT. n. f. [*escout*, Fr. from *escouter*; *ausculture*, Lat. to listen; *scolla*, Italian.]

One who is sent privily to observe the motions of the enemy.

Are not the speedy scouts return'd again,  
That dogg'd the mighty army of the dauphin?  
*Shakespeare.*

As when a scout,  
Through dark and desert ways with peril gone  
All night, at last, by break of cheerful dawn,  
Obtains the brow of some high-climbing hill.

This great vessel may have lesser cabins, wherein  
scouts may be lodged for the taking of observations.  
*Wilkins.*

The scouts to sev'ral parts divide their way,  
To learn the natives manners, their towns, explore  
The coasts. *Dryden.*

To SCOUT. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To go out, in order to observe the motions of an enemy privately.

Off on the bordering deep  
Encamp their legions; or with obscure wing  
Scout far and wide into the realm of night,  
Scorning surprise. *Milton.*

As a hunted panther casts about  
Her glaring eyes, and pricks her listening ears to  
scout,  
So she, to thim his toils, her chase employ'd.  
*Dryden.*

Command a party out,  
With a strict charge not to engage, but scout.

2. To ridicule; to sneer. This is a scorn  
unauthorized, and vulgar.

To SCOWL. v. n. [*scylan*, to squint, Sax. *skela sig*, to look four, Islandick.] To frown; to pout; to look angry, sour, or fullen.

Miso, her authority increased, came with scowling eyes to deliver a flattering good-morrow to the two ladies. *Sidney.*

With bent lowering brows, as he would threaten,  
She scowl'd and frown'd with froward countenance.  
*Fairy Queen.*

Even so, or with much more contempt, men's eyes  
Did scowl on Richard. *Shakespeare.*

Not a postier,  
Although they wear their faces to the bent  
Of the king's look, but hath a heart that is  
Glad at the thing they scowl at. *Shakespeare.*

The dusky clouds o'ercrept  
Heav'n's cheerful face; the low'ring element  
Scowl'd o'er the darken'd landscape snow or flow.  
*Milton.*

Fly, fly, prophane fogs! far hence fly away  
With your dull influence; it is for you  
To sit and scowl upon night's heavy brow.  
*Crahan.*

In rueful gaze  
The cattle stand, and on the scowling heav'n's  
Cast a deploring eye. *Thompe.*

SCOWL. n. f. [from the verb.] Look fullenness or discontent; gloom.

I've seen the morning's lovely ray  
Hover o'er the new-born day  
With rosy wings so richly bright,  
As if he scorn'd to think of night;  
When a ruddy storm, whose scowl  
Made heav'n's radiant face look foul,  
Call'd for an untimely night.

To blot the newly-blossom'd light. *Crahan.*

SCOWLINGLY. adv. [from *scowl*.] With frowning and fullen look.

To SCRABBLE. v. n. [*krabbelen*, *scruffelen* to scrape or scratch, Dutch.] To paw with the hands.

He seign'd himself mad in their hands, and scabbled on the doors of the gate. *Samme.*

SCRAGG. n. f. [*scraghe*, Dutch.] A thing thin or lean.

SCRAGGED. adj. [This seem corrupte from *cragged*.] Rough; uneven, full of protuberances or aperties.

Is there then any physical deformity in the fabric of a human body, because our imagination can strip it of its muscles and skin, and then as the scragged and knotty back-bone?

SCRAGGINESS. } n. f. [from *scragged*.]  
SCRAGGINESS. } n. f. [from *scraggy*.]

1. Leanness; macour.

2. Unevenness; roughness; ruggedness.

SCRAGGY. adj. [from *scraggy*.]

1. Lean; marcid; thin.

Such a constitution is easily known, by the body being lean, warm, hairy, scraggy, and dry, without a disease.

2. [corrupted from *craggy*.] Rough; rugged; uneven.

From a scraggy rock, whose prominence  
Half overbades the ocean, hardy men,  
Fearless of rending winds and dashing waves,  
Cut saupire. *Philips.*

To SCRAMBLE. v. n. [the same with *scrabble*; *scruffelen*, Dutch.]

1. To catch at anything eagerly and tumultuously with the hands; to catch with haste preventive of another; to contend tumultuously which shall catch any thing.

England now is left  
To tug and scramble, and to part by th' teeth  
The unwearied of proud swelling state.

Shakspeare.

Of other care they little reck'ning make,  
Than how to scramble at the treasurer's feast,  
And shove away the worthy bidden guest. Milton.  
It is not to be supposed, that, when such a tree  
was shaking, there would be no scrambling for the  
fruit.

They must have scrambled with the wild benefits  
for crabs and nuts. Ray.

2. To climb by the help of the hands; as, he scrambled up that rock.

SCRAMBLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. eager contest for something, in which one endeavours to get it before another.

As they were in the middle of their gambols,  
somebody threw a handful of apples among them,  
that set them presently together by the ears upon  
the scramble. L'Estrange.

Because the desire of money is constantly almost  
every where the same, its vent varies very little,  
but as its greater scarcity enhances its price, and  
increases the scramble. Locke.

2. Act of climbing by the help of the hands.

SCRAMBLER. *n. f.* [from *scramble*.]

1. One that scrambles.

All the little scramblers after fame fall upon him.

Addison.

2. One that climbs by help of the hands.

TO SCRAMBLE. *v. a.* [*schranzler*, Dutch.]

To grind somewhat crackling between the teeth. The Scots retain it.

SCRAMBLE. *adj.* [Of this word I know not the etymology, nor any other example.] Vile; worthless. Perhaps grating by the sound.

When they lift, their lean and flabby fongs  
Grate on their *scramble* pipes of wretched straw.

Milton.

SCRAP. *n. f.* [from *scrape*, a thing scraped or rubbed off.]

1. A small particle; a little piece; a fragment.

It is an unaccountable vanity to spend all our  
time raking into the scraps and imperfect remains  
of former ages, and neglecting the clearer notices  
of our own. Glanville.

Trencher equires spend their time in hopping  
from one great man's table to another's, only to  
pick up scraps and intelligence. L'Estrange.

Language are to be learned only by reading  
and talking, and not by scraps of authors got by  
heart. Locke.

No rag, no scrap, of all the beau, or wit,  
That once so flatter'd, and that once so writ. Pope.

I can never have too many of your letters. I  
am sorry at every scrap of paper lost. Pope.

2. Crumb; small particles of meat left at the table.

The contract you pretend with that base wretch,  
One bred of ulnas, and foster'd with cold dillies,  
With scraps of th' court, is no contract. Shakspeare.  
The attendants puffa out beyond her bounds,  
for th' own scraps and advantage. Bacon.

On bones, on scraps of dogs let me be fed,  
My limbs uncover'd, and expos'd my head  
To bleak & colds. Granville.

What has he else to bait his traps,  
Or bring his vermin in, but scraps?

The offals of a church district,  
A hungry vicarage at best. Swift.

3. A small piece of paper. This is properly *scrap*.

Programs with thousand bits the scrap unseen,  
And silent tells a king, or buys a queen. Pope.

TO SCRAPE. *v. a.* [*scrapen*, Saxon; *skrappen*, Dutch; *fajrcepitug*, Erse.]

1. To deprive of the surface by the light action of a sharp instrument, used with the edge almost perpendicular.

These hard woods are more properly scraped than planed.

2. To take away by scraping; to erase.

They shall destroy the walls, and I will scrape her dust, and make her like the top of a rock. Ezekiel.

Bread for a toast lay on the coals; and, if  
toasted quite through, scrape off the burnt side,  
and serve it up. Swift.

3. To act upon any surface with a harsh noise.

The chiming clocks to dinner call;  
A hundred footsteps scrape the marble hall. Pope.

4. To gather by great efforts, or perfunctory or trifling diligence.

Let the government be ruined by his avarice, if  
by avarice he can scrape together so much as to  
make his peace. South.

Unhappy those who hunt for a party, and scrape  
together out of every author all those things only  
which favour their own tenets. Watts.

TO SCRAPE. *v. n.*

1. To make a harsh noise.

2. To play ill on a fiddle.

3. To make an awkward bow.

4. TO SCRAPE Acquaintance. A low phrase. To curry favour, or insinuate into one's familiarity; probably from the scrapes or bows of a flatterer.

SCRAPE. *n. f.* [*scrap*, Swedish.]

1. Difficulty; perplexity; distress. This is a low word.

2. The found of the foot drawn over the floor.

3. A bow.

SCRAPER. *n. f.* [from *scrape*.]

1. Instrument with which any thing is scraped.

Never clean your shoes on the scraper, but in the  
entry, and the scraper will last the longer. Swift

2. A miser; a man intent on getting money; a scrape-penny.

Be thrifty, but not covetous; therefore give  
Thy need, thine honour, and thy friend his due:  
Never was scraper brave man. Get to live;  
Then live, and use it; else it is not true  
That thou hast gotten it surely, use alone  
Makes money not a contemptible stone. Ilchester

3. A vile siddler.

Out! ye sempiternal scrapers. Collier.  
Have wild hours or dolphins the least emotion at  
the most elaborate strains of your modern scrapers,  
all which have been tamed and humanized by an-  
cient musicians? Arbuthnot.

SCRAT. *n. f.* [*scrat*, Saxon.] A hernia-  
phrodite. Skinner. Junius.

TO SCRATCH. *v. a.* [*kratzen*, Dutch.]

1. To tear or mark with slight incisions ragged and uneven.

The lab'ring swain  
Scratch'd with a rake a furrow for his grain,  
And cover'd with his hand the shallow seed again. Dryden

A sort of small sand-coloured stones, so hard as  
to scratch glass. Grew.

2. To tear with the nails.

How can I tell but that his talons may  
Yet scratch my son, or rend his tender hand? Fairy Queen.

I should have scratch'd out your unseeing eyes,  
To make my master out of love with thee. Shakspeare.

I had rather hear my dog bark at a crow, than a  
man swear he loves me.

—Keep your ladyship still in that mind; so some  
gentleman or other shall 'scape a predestinate  
scratcht face.

—Scratching could not make as worse, as twice  
such a face as yours were. Shakspeare.

Scots are like witches, doing what you say,  
Scratch till the blood runs, they'll not hurt you  
then.

To wish that there were nothing but such dull  
tame things in the world, that will neither bite nor  
scratch, is as childish as to wish there were no fire  
in nature. More.

Unhand me, or I'll scratch your face; Dryden.

3. To wound slightly.

4. To hurt slightly with any thing pointed or keen.

Daphne, roaming through a thorny wood,  
Scratching her legs, that one shall swear she bleeds. Shakspeare.

5. To rub with the nails.

Francis Confield did scratch his elbow, when he  
had sweetly invented to signify his name St. Pro-  
cers, with a friary cowl in a corn field. Camden.

Other mechanical helps Arcturus uses to procure  
sleep, particularly the scratching of the temples  
and the ears. Arbuthnot.

Be mankind, when invention fails,  
To scratch your head, and bite your nails. Swift.

6. To write or draw awkwardly.

If any of their labourers can scratch out a pam-  
phlet, they desire no wit, style, or argument. Swift.

SCRATCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. An incision ragged and shallow.

The coarse file cuts deep, and makes deep  
scratches in the work; and before you can take  
out those deep scratches with your finer cut files,  
those places where the ridings were when your  
work was forged, may become dents to your ham-  
mer dents. Mason.

The smaller the particles of those substances are,  
the smaller will be the scratches by which they con-  
tinually fret and wear away the glass until it be  
polished; but be they never so small, they can wear  
away the glass no otherwise than by grating and  
scratching it, and breaking the protuberances; and  
therefore polish it no otherwise than by bringing  
its roughness to a very fine grain, so that the  
scratches and frettings of the surface become too  
small to be visible. Newton.

2. Laceration with the nails.

Their nails with scratches shall deform my breast,  
I let by my look or colour be express'd  
The mark of aught high-born, or ever better dress'd. Prior.

3. A slight wound.

The valiant hawk turning on her with open jaws,  
She gave him such a thrust through his breast, that  
all the lion could do was with his open paw to tear  
off the mantle and sleeve of Zulmaine, with a little  
scratch rather than a wound. Sidney.

Heav'n forbid a shallow scratch should drive  
The prince of Wales from such a bold as this. Shakspeare.

SCRATCHER. *n. f.* [from *scratch*.] He  
that scratches.

SCRATCHES. *n. f.* Cracked ulcers or  
scabs in a horse's foot. Ainslie.

SCRATCHINGLY. *adv.* [from *scratching*.]  
With the action of scratching.

Making him turn close to the ground, like a cat,  
when scratchingly the wheels about after a mouse. Sincy.

SCR. IV. *n. f.* [Irish and Erse.] Surface of  
scurf.

Nether should that odious custom be allowed, of  
cutting scrows, which is laying off the green sur-  
face of the ground, to cover their cabins, or make  
up their ditches. Swift.

TO SCRAWL. *v. a.* [I suppose to be cor-  
rupted from *scrabble*.] To draw or mark  
irregularly or clumsily.

Perute my leaves through ev'ry part,  
And think thou dost thy owner's heart,  
Scrawl'd o'er with trifles thus, and quite  
As hard, as senseless, and as light. Swift.

TO SCRAWL. *v. n.*

1. To write unskilfully and inelegantly.

Think not your verses sterling,  
Though with a golden pen you scrawl,  
And scribble in a Berlin. *Swift.*

2. [from *crawl*.] To creep like a reptile. *Ainsw.*

SCRAWL. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Unskillful and inelegant writing.  
The left hand will make such a *scrawl*, that it will not be legible. *Arbutnot.*  
Mr. Wychely, hearing from me how welcome his letter would be, writ to you, in which I inserted my *scrawl*. *Pope.*

SCRAWLER. *n. s.* [from *scrawl*.] A clumsy and inelegant writer.

SCRAY. *n. s.* [*hirundo marina*.] A bird called a sea-swallow. *Ainsw. Bailey.*

SCREABLE. *adj.* [*scriabilis*, Lat.] That may be spit out. *Bailey.*

To SCRAK. *v. n.* [properly *creak*, or *shreek*, from *skrige*, Danish.] To make a shrill or loud noise. *Bailey.*

To SCREAM. *v. n.* [from *scree*, Saxon.]  
1. To cry out shrilly, as in terror or agony.  
Soon a whirlwind rose around,  
And from afar he heard a screaming sound  
As of a dame distress'd, who cried for aid,  
And all'd with loud laments the secret shade. *Dryden.*  
The fearful matrons raise a screaming cry,  
Old feeble men with fainter groans reply;  
A jarring sound results, and mingles in the sky. *Dryden.*  
If chance a mouse creeps in her sight,  
Can finely counterfeit a fright;  
So sweetly screams, if it comes near her,  
She ravishes all hearts to hear her. *Swift.*

2. To cry shrilly.  
I heard the owl *scream*, and the crickets cry. *Shakespeare.*

SCREAM. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A shrill, quick, loud cry of terror or pain.  
Our chimnies were blown down; and, as they fell,  
Lamenting heard i' the air, strange screams of death  
Then flash'd the livid lightning from her eyes,  
And screams of horror rend'd the astonished skies. *Pope.*

To SCREECH. *v. n.* [*skriaku*, to cry, Hindick.]  
1. To cry out as in terror or anguish.  
*Screeching* is an appetite of expelling that which suddenly strikes the spirits. *Bacon.*

2. To cry as a night owl: thence called a screechowl.

SCREECH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]  
1. Cry of horror and anguish.  
2. Harsh horrid cry.  
The birds obscene, that nightly flock'd to taste,  
With hollow *screeches* fled from the dunce's seat;  
And ravenous dogs, allur'd by scented blood,  
And starving wolves, ran howling to the wood. *Pope.*

SCREECHOWL. *n. s.* [*screech* and owl.]  
An owl that hoots in the night, and whose voice is supposed to betoken danger, misery, or death.  
Deep night,  
The time of night when Troy was set on fire,  
The time when *screechows* cry, and bawdies howl. *Shakespeare.*  
Let him, that will a *screechowl* say be call'd,  
Go into Troy, and say there, Hector's dead. *Shakespeare.*  
By the *screechowl's* dismal note,  
By the black night-raven's throat,  
I charge thee, Hob. *Drayton.*  
Jupiter, though he had jogg'd the balance to weigh down Turnus, sent the *screechowl* to discourage him. *Dryden.*  
Sooner shall *screechows* bark in sunny day,  
Than I forget my shepherd's wonted love. *Gay.*

SCREEN. *n. s.* [*ecra*, French.]

1. Any thing that affords shelter or concealment.  
Now near enough: your heavy *screens* throw down,  
And show like those you are. *Shakespeare.*  
Some ambitious men form as *screens* to princes in matters of danger and envy. *Bacon.*  
Our people, who transport themselves, are settled in those interjacent tracts, as a *screen* against the insults of the savages. *Swift.*  
My juniors by a year,  
Who wisely thought my age a *screen*,  
When death approach'd, to stand between;  
The *screen* remov'd, their hearts are trembling. *Swift.*

2. Any thing used to exclude cold or light.  
When there is a *screen* between the candle and the eye, yet the light passeth to the paper whereon one writeth. *Bacon.*  
One speaks the glory of the British *queen*,  
And one describes a charming Indian *screen*. *Pope.*  
Ladies make their old clothes into patchwork for *screens* and stools. *Swift.*

3. A riddle to sift fang.

To SCREEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To shelter; to conceal; to hide.  
Back'd with a ridge of hills,  
That *screen'd* the fruits of th' earth, and seats of men,  
From cold septentrion blasts. *Milton.*  
A good magistrate's revenue of state *screens* him from the dangers which he is incur for the sake of it. *Atterbury.*  
This gentle deed shall fairly be set foremost,  
To *screen* the wild escapades of lawless passion. *Rowe.*

2. [*cerno*, *cerni*, Lat.] To sift; to riddle.  
Let the cases be filled with natural earth, taken the first half spit, from just under the turf of the best pasture-ground, mixed with one part of very mellow soil *screened*. *Evelyn.*

SCREW. *n. s.* [*scroev*, Dut. *estrou*, Fr.]  
One of the mechanical powers, which is defined a right cylinder cut into a furrowed spiral: of this there are two kinds, the male and female; the former being cut convex, so that its threads rise outwards; but the latter channelled on its concave side, so as to receive the former. *Quincy.*  
The *screw* is a kind of wedge, that is multiplied or continued by a helical revolution about a cylinder, receiving its motion not from any stroke, but from a vertex at one end of it. *Wilkins.*  
After your apples are ground, commit them to the *screw* press, which is the best. *Mortimer.*

To SCREW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To turn or move by a screw.  
Some, when the press, by utmost vigour *screw'd*,  
Has drain'd the pulpy mass, regale their swine  
With the dry refuse. *Philips.*

2. To fasten with a screw.  
We fast!  
But *screw* your courage to the sticking place,  
And we'll not fail. *Shakespeare.*  
To *screw* your lock on the door, make wide holes, big enough to receive the shank of the *screw*. *Mason.*

3. To deform by contortions.  
Sometimes a violent laughter *screw'd* his face,  
And sometimes ready tears dropp'd down apace. *Cowley.*  
He *screw'd* his face into a harden'd snile,  
And said, Sebastian knew to govern slaves. *Dryden.*  
With *screw'd* face, and doleful whine, they ply you with senseless harangues against human inventions on the one hand, and loud outcries for a further reformation on the other. *South.*  
Let others *screw* their hypocrite face,  
She shews her grief in a sincere place. *Swift.*

4. To force; to bring by violence.  
He resolv'd to govern by subaltern ministers, who *screw'd* up the pins of power too high. *Hovel.*  
No discourse can be, but they will try to turn the tide, and draw it all into their own channel; or they will *screw* in here and there some intimations of what they said or did. *Government of the Tongue.*

The rents of land in Ireland, since they have been so enormously raised and *screw'd* up, may be computed to be about two millions. *Swift.*

5. To squeeze; to press.

6. To oppress by extortion.  
Our country landlords, by unmerciful *screwing* and racking their tenants, have already reduced the miserable people to a worse condition than the peasants in France. *Swift.*

SCREW TREE. *n. s.* [*Sorbus*, Lat.] A plant of the East and West Indies.

To SCRIBBLE. *v. a.* [*scribo*, *scribere*, Latin.]  
1. To fill with artless or worthless writing.  
How gird the sphere  
With centrick and eccentric, *scribbled* o'er  
Cycle and picycle, orb in orb. *Milton.*

2. To write without use or elegance; as he *scribbled* a pamphlet.

To SCRIBBLE. *v. n.* To write without care or beauty.  
If a man should affirm, that an ape, casual meeting with pen, ink, and paper, and talking *scribble*, did happen to write exactly the Leviathan of Hobbes, would any honest believe such a story? And yet he can easily *scribble* things as meretricious as that. *Beattie.*  
If *Mævius scribble* in Apollo's spite,  
There are who judge still worse than he can write. *Pope.*  
Leave flattery to fulsome dedicators,  
Whom, when they praise, the world believes a more  
Than when they promise to give *scribbling* o'er. *Pope.*

SCRIBBLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Worthless writing.  
By solemnly endeavouring to countenance conjectures, I might be thought dogmatical in *scribble*. *Pope.*  
If it struck the present taste, it was soon transferred into the phys and current *scribbles* of the week, and became an addition to our language. *Swift.*

SCRIBBLER. *n. s.* [from *scribble*.] A petty author; a writer without worth.  
The most common writers are the arrantest *scribblers*, and in so much talking the tongue runs before the wit. *Leigham.*  
The actors represent such things as they are capable, by which they and the *scribbler* may get their living. *Druid.*  
The *scribbler*, pinch'd with hunger, writes to die,  
And to your genius must conform his line. *Grass.*  
To affirm he had cause to apprehend the same treatment with his father, is an improbable scandal flung upon the nation by a few bigotted French *scribblers*. *Swift.*  
Nobody was concerned or surprised, if this *scribbler* was proved a dunce. *Letter to Pope's Duacod.*

SCRIBE. *n. s.* [*scribe*, Fr. *scriba*, Lat.]  
1. A writer.  
Hearts, tongues, figures, *scribes*, bards, poets, cannot  
Think, speak, cast, write, sing, number, ho!  
His love to Antony. *Shakespeare.*  
My master, being the *scribe* to himself, should write the letter. *Shakespeare.*  
We are not to wonder, if he thinks not fit to make any perfect and unerring *scribes*. *Grev.*  
The following letter comes from some notable young female *scribe*. *Spectator.*

2. A publick notary. *Ainsworth.*

SCRIMER. *n. s.* [*scrimeur*, Fr.] A gladiator; a fencingmaster. Not in use.  
The *scrimers* of their nation,  
He swore, had neither motion, guard, nor eye,  
If you oppos'd them. *Shakespeare.*

SCRINE. *n. s.* [*scrinium*, Lat.] A place in which writings or curiosities are deposited.

Helpless, I lay down  
My weaker senses to perform my will.  
Lay forth, out of these common things, some  
The antique rolls which show his hidden skill.  
Fairy Queen.

CRIP. *n. f.* [*scripps*, *Islandic*]  
A final bag; a fatchel.  
Come, shepherd, let us make an honourable re-  
treat, though not with bag and baggage, yet with  
scrip and scrippage. *Shakespeare.*  
He'd in requital ope his leathern scrip,  
And drew me strings of a thousand names.  
Telling their strange and vigorous faculties. *Milton.*  
[from *scriptio*, Latin, as it seems.] A  
schedule; a small writing.  
Call them man by man, according to the scrip.  
*Shakespeare.*

Bills of exchange cannot pay our debts abroad,  
All scripts of paper can be made current coin. *Locke.*  
SCRIPTAGE. *n. f.* [from *scrip*.] That  
which is contained in a scrip. *DiG.*  
SCRIPTORY. *adj.* [*scriptorius*, Lat.] Writ-  
ten; not orally delivered. *Swift.*  
SCRIPTURAL. *adj.* [from *scriptura*.] Con-  
tained in the Bible; biblical.  
Creatures, the scriptures use of that word deter-  
mines sometimes to men. *Atterbury.*  
SCRIPTURE. *n. f.* [*scriptura*, Latin.]

1. Writing.  
It is not only remembered in many scriptures,  
but famous for the death and overthrow of Judas.  
*Raleigh.*

2. Sacred writing; the Bible.  
With us there is never any time bestowed in di-  
vine service, without the reading of a great part of  
the holy scripture, which we account a thing most  
necessary. *Hooker.*

The devil can cite scriptures for his purpose:  
An evil soul producing holy witness  
Is like a villain with a smiling cheek. *Shakespeare.*  
There is not any action which a man ought to  
do, or to forbear, but the scripture will give him a  
clear precept, or prohibition, for it. *South.*  
Forbear any discourse of other spirits, till his  
reading the scriptures history put him upon that  
enquiry. *Locke.*

Scripture proof was never the talent of these  
men, and 'tis no wonder they are foiled. *Atterbury.*  
Why are scripture maxims put upon us, without  
taking notice of scripture examples, that he cros-  
ses them? *Atterbury.*

The Author of nature and the scriptures has  
expressly enjoined, that he who will not work shall  
not eat. *Secd.*

SCRIVENER. *n. f.* [*scrivano*, Latin.]

1. One who draws contracts.  
We'll pass the business privately and well:  
Send for your daughter by your servant here,  
My boy shall fetch the scrivener. *Shakespeare.*

2. One whose business is to place money  
at interest.

How happy in his low degree,  
Who leads a quiet country life,  
And from the griping scrivener free! *Dryden.*

I am reduced to beg and borrow from scriveners  
and utters, that suck the heart and blood. *Arbutnot.*

SCROFULA. *n. f.* [from *scrofa*, Latin, a  
sow, as *scrofa*.] A deprivation of the  
humours of the body, which breaks out  
in sores, commonly called the kingevil.  
It murther in the milk disposes to conagulation, it  
produces a scrofula. *Weyman.*

SCROFULOUS. *adj.* [from *scrofula*.] Dis-  
eased with the scrofula.

Scrofulous persons can never be duly nourished;  
for such as have tumours in the parotides often have  
them in the pancreas and melatery. *Arbutnot.*  
English consumptions generally proceed from a  
scrofulous disposition. *Arbutnot.*

What would become of the race of men, the  
next year, if we had nothing to trust to, but the  
scrofulous consumptive production, which is but  
a wit and pleasure? *Swift.*

SCROLL. *n. f.* [supposed by *Mingew* to  
be corrupted from *roll*; by *Skinner* de-

rived from an *escrouelle* given by the  
heralds: whence parchment, wrapped  
up into a resembling form, has the same  
name. It may be observed, that a  
gaoler's list of prisoners is *escrow*.] A  
writing wrapped up.

His chamber all was hang'd about with rolls,  
And old records from ancient times deriv'd;  
Some made in books, some in long parchment  
scrolls,  
That were all worm-eaten, and full of canker holes.  
*Spenser.*

We'll add a royal number to the dead,  
Gracing the scroll, that tells of this war's loss,  
With slaughter coupled to the name of kings.  
*Shakespeare.*

Here is the scroll of every man's name, which is  
thought fit through all Athens to play in our inter-  
lude. *Shakespeare.*

A Numidian priest, bellowing out certain super-  
stitious charms, cast divers scrolls of paper on each  
side the way, wherein he curied and banned the  
christians. *Knolles.*

He drew forth a scroll of parchment, and deliv-  
ered it to our foremost man. *Bacon.*

Such follow him, as shall be register'd;  
Part good, part bad: of bad the longer scroll.  
*Milton.*

With this epistolary scroll,  
Receive the partner of my inmost soul. *Prior.*  
Yet, if he wills, may change or spoil the whole;  
May take you beautiful, my tick, it carry roll,  
And burn it like an useless parchment scroll. *Prior.*

SCROYLE. *n. f.* [This word I remember  
only in *Shakespeare*: it seems derived from  
*escrouelle*, French, a scrofulous swelling;  
as he calls a mean fellow a *scab* from his  
itch, or a *patch* from his raggedness.]  
A mean fellow; a rascal; a wretch.

The scroyles of Angers flout you kings,  
And stand securely on their battlements,  
As in a theatre. *King John.*

To SCRUB. *v. a.* [*scrubben*, Dutch.] To  
rub hard with something coarse and  
rough.

Such wrinkles as a skilful hand would draw,  
For an old grandam ape, when with a grace  
She sits atiquat, and scrubs her leathern face. *Dryd.*  
She never would lay aside the use of brooms and  
scrubbing brushes. *Arbutnot.*

Now Moll had whirl'd her mop with dext'rous  
arts,

Prepar'd to scrub the entry and the stairs. *Swift.*

SCRUB. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A mean fellow, either as he is supposed  
to scrub himself for the itch, or as he is  
employed in the mean offices of scouring  
away dirt.

2. Any thing mean or despicable.  
With a dozen large vessels my vault shall be stor'd,  
No little scrub joint shall come on my board. *Swift.*

3. A worn-out broom. *Ainsworth.*

SCRUBBED. } *adj.* [*scrubbt*, Danish.]  
SCRUBBY. } Mean; vile; worthless;  
dirty; sorry.

I gave it to a youth,  
A kind of boy, a little scrubbed boy,  
No higher than thyself. *Shakespeare.*

The scrubbiest cur in all the pack  
Can set the mastiff on your back. *Swift.*

The scene a wood, produc'd no more  
Than a few scrubby trees before. *Swift.*

SCRUFF. *n. f.* The same, I suppose, with  
*scurf*, by a metathesis usual in pronuncia-  
tion.

SCRUPLE. *n. f.* [*scrupule*, French; *seru-  
pulus*, Latin.]

1. Doubt; difficulty of determination;  
perplexity: generally about minute  
things.

Macedoff, this noble passion,  
Child of integrity, hath from my soul

Wip'd the black scruples, repell'd my thoughts  
To your good truth. *Shakespeare.*

Nothing did more fill foreign nations with admi-  
ration of his succession, than the content of all estates  
of England for the receiving of the king without the  
least scruple, point, or question. *Bacon.*

For the matter of your confession, less be severe  
and serious; but yet to as it may be, without any  
inordinate anxiety, and unnecessary scruples, which  
only entangle the souls. *Taylor.*

Men make no scruple to conclude, that those  
professors, of whose knowledge they can find in  
themselves no original, were certainly, the impress  
of God and nature upon their minds, and not taught  
them by any one else. *Locke.*

2. Twenty grains; the third part of a  
drain.

Milk one ounce, oil of Nutriol a scruple, dash con-  
sistate the milk at the bottom, where the Nutriol  
goeth. *Bacon.*

3. Proverbially, any small quantity.

Nature never lends  
The smallest scruple of her excellence;  
But, like a charity, goddets, she determines  
Herself the glory of a creditor. *Shakespeare.*

To SCRUPLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
To doubt, to hesitate.

He scrupled not to eat  
Against his better knowledge; not deceiv'd,  
But fondly overcome with female charms. *Milton.*

SCRUPLE. *n. f.* [from *scruple*.] A  
doubter; one who has scruples.

The scruples which many publick ministers would  
make of the weakness of parents to have their  
children baptized, forced such questioned parents,  
who did not believe the necessity of having their  
children baptized by such scruplers, to carry their  
children unto other ministers. *Grout.*

SCRUPULOSITY. *n. f.* [from *scrupulous*.]

1. Doubt; minute and nice doubtfulness.

The one fortily warn'd to take heed, that *scrup-  
ulosity* did not make them rigorous in giving unad-  
vised sentence against their brethren which were  
free; the other, that they did not become scanda-  
lous, by abusing their liberty and freedom to the  
offence of their weak brethren, which were *scrup-  
ulous*. *Hooker.*

So careful, even to scrupulosity, were they to keep  
their sabbath, that they must not only have a time  
to prepare them for that, but a further time also  
to prepare them for their very preparations. *South.*

2. Fear of acting in any manner; tender-  
ness of conscience.

The first scruple is looked on with horror; but  
when they have made the breach, their scrupulo-  
sity soon retires. *Decay of Piety.*

SCRUPULOUS. *adj.* [*scrupuleux*, French;  
*scrupulosus*, Latin; from *scruple*.]

1. Nicely doubtful; hard to satisfy in  
determinations of conscience.

They warned them, that they did not become  
scandalous, by abusing their liberty to the offence  
of their weak brethren, which were scrupulous. *Hooker.*

Some birds, inhabitants of the waters, whose  
blood is cold as fishes, and their flesh is so like in  
taste, that the scrupulous are allowed them on fish-  
days. *Locke.*

2. Given to objections; captious.

Equality of two domestic pow'rs  
Breeds scrupulous faction. *Shakespeare.*

3. Nice; doubtful.

As the cause of a war ought to be just, so the jus-  
tice of that cause ought to be evident; not obscure,  
not scrupulous. *Bacon.*

4. Carefully; vigilant; cautious.

I have been the more scrupulous and wary, in  
regard the inferences from these observations are  
of importance. *Woodward.*

SCRUPULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *scrupulous*.]

Carefully; nicely; anxiously.

The duty consists not scrupulously in minutes and  
half hours. *Taylor.*  
Henry v. manifestly derived his courage from  
his piety, and was scrupulously careful not to ascribe  
the success of it to himself. *Addison.*

**SCRU'PULOUSNESS. n. f.** [from *scrupulous*.]  
The state of being scrupulous.

**SCRUTABLE. adj.** [from *scrutor*, Latin.]  
Discoverable by inquiry.

Shall we think God to *scrutable*, or ourselves to penetrating, that none of his secrets can elude us?

*Decay of Piety.*

**SCRUTA'TION. n. f.** [*scrutor*, Latin.]  
Search; examination; inquiry. *Diet.*

**SCRUTA'TOR. n. f.** [*scrutator*, French;  
from *scrutor*, Latin.] Inquirer; searcher;  
examiner.

In process of time, from being a simple *scrutator*,  
an archdeacon became to have jurisdiction more  
amply. *Ayliffe.*

**SCRUTINE'ER. n. f.** [*scrutator*, Latin.]  
A searcher; an examiner.

To **SCRUTINIZE.** } *v. a.* [from *scrutiny*.]  
To **SCRUTINY.** } To search; to ex-  
amine.

The compromissarii should chuse according to  
the votes of such, whose votes they were obliged  
to *scrutinize*. *Ayliffe.*

**SCRUTINIOUS. adj.** [from *scrutiny*.] Cup-  
tious; full of inquiries. A word little  
used.

Age is froward, uneasy, *scrutinious*,  
Hard to be pleas'd, and purblind. *Denham*

**SCRUTINY. n. f.** [*scrutinium*, Latin.] In-  
quiry; search; examination with nicety.

In the *scrutinies* for righteousness and judgment,  
when it is inquired whether such a person be a good  
man or no, the meaning is not, what does he believe  
or hope, but what he loves. *Taylor.*

I thought thee worth my nearer view  
And narrower *scrutiny*, that I might learn  
In what degree or measure thou art call'd  
The Son of God. *Milton.*

They that have defanged exquisites and deep *scruti-  
ning*, have taken some one part of nature. *Hale.*

Their difference to measure, and to reach,  
Reason well rectified must nature teach;  
And these high *scrutinies* see subjects fit  
For man's all-searching and enquiring wit. *Denham.*

We are admonish'd of want of charity towards  
others, and want of a christian *scrutiny* and exami-  
nation into ourselves. *L'Estrange.*

When any argument of great importance is man-  
aged with that warmth which a serious conviction  
of it generally inspires, sometimes may, easily  
escape, even from a wary pen, which will not bear  
the test of a severe *scrutiny*. *Atterbury.*

These, coming not within the *scrutiny* of human  
senses, cannot be examined by them, or attested  
by any body. *Locke.*

**SCRUTOIRE. n. f.** [for *scrutoire*, or *escri-  
toire*.] A case of drawers for writings.

I locked up these papers in my *scrutoire*, and  
my *scrutoire* came to be unlocked. *Prior.*

To **SCRUZE. v. a.** [perhaps from *scree*.]  
This word, though now diluted by  
writers, is still preserved, at least in its  
corruption, to *scrounge*, in the London  
jargon.] To squeeze; to compress.

Though up he caught him 'twixt his pulsant  
hands,  
And having *scrus'd* out of his cation corse

The loathful life, now loos'd from vital bands,  
Upon his shoulders carried him. *Fairy Queen*

To **SCUD. v. n.** [*squttire*, Italian; *skutta*,  
Swedish; *skudur*, switt, Islandick.] To  
slee; to run away with precipitation.

The vote was no sooner pass'd, but away they  
*scudd'd* to the next lake. *L'Estrange.*

The frighted satyrs, that in woods delight,  
Now into plains with prick'd-up ears take flight;  
And *scudding* thence, while they their horn-foot ply,  
About their fires the little sylvens cry. *Dryden.*

Away the frighted spectre *scuds*,  
And leaves my lady in the fuds. *Swift.*

To **SCU'DLE. v. n.** [from *scud*.] To  
run with a kind of affected haste or pre-

cipitation. A low word: commonly  
pronounced *scuttle*.

**SCU'FFLE. n. f.** [This word is derived by  
*Skinner* from *shuffe*.] A confused quar-  
rel; a tumultuous broil.

His captain's heart,

In the *scuffles* of great fights, hath burst  
The buckles on his breast. *Shakspeare.*

Avowed atheists, placing themselves in the seat  
of the scorner, take much pleasing diversion,  
by dending our eager *scuffles* about that which  
they think nothing. *Decay of Piety.*

The dog leaps upon the serpent, and tears it to  
pieces; but in the *scuffle* the cradle happened to  
be overturned. *L'Estrange.*

Popish missionaries mix themselves in these dark  
*scuffles*, and animate the mob to such outrages and  
intolts. *Addison.*

To **SCU'FFLE. v. n.** [from the noun.] To  
fight confusedly and tumultuously.

I must confess I've seen, in former days,  
The best knights in the world, and *scuffled* in some  
days. *Drayton.*

A gallant man had rather fight to great disad-  
vantage in the field, in an orderly way, than *scuffle*  
with an undisciplined rabble. *King Charles.*

To **SCULK. v. n.** [*sculke*, Danish.] To  
lurk in hiding places; to lie close.

It has struck on a sudden into such a reputation,  
that it turns any longer to *sculk*, but owns itself  
publickly. *Government of the Tongue.*

Fearing to be seen, within a bed  
Of celestials he conceal'd his wily head;  
There *sculk'd* till afternoon, and watch'd his time. *Dryden.*

My prophets and my sophists finish'd here  
Their civil efforts of the verbal war;

Not to my rabbins and logicians yield;  
Retiring still they combat, from the field  
Of open arms unwilling they depart.

And *sculk* behind the subtlety of art. *Prior.*

No news of Plu! the bridegroom came,  
And thought his bride had *sculk'd* for shame;  
Because her sister us'd to lay  
The girl had such a bashful way. *Swift.*

**SCU'LLER. n. f.** [from *sculk*.] A lurker;  
one that hides himself for shame or  
mischief.

**SCULL. n. f.** [It is derived by *Skinner*  
from *shell*, in some provinces called *shell*;  
as *testa*, and *teste*, or *tete*, signify the  
head. *Iye* observes, more satisfactorily,  
that *skola* is in Islandick the *skull* of an  
animal.]

1. The bone which incases and defends the  
brain; the arched bope of the head.

Fractures of the *skull* are at all times very dan-  
gerous, as the brain becomes affected from the  
pressure. *Sharp.*

2. A small boat; a cockboat. [See **SCU-  
LLER.**]

3. One who rows a cockboat.  
I like cauttif vile, that for misdeed  
Rides with his face to ramp of ficed;  
Or rowing *scull*, he's fain to love,  
Look one way and another move. *Hudibras*

4. [see *scule*, Saxon, an assembly.] In  
*Milton's* style, a shoal or vast multitude  
of fish.

Each bay

With fry innumerable swarms, and shoals  
Of fish, that with their fins and shining scales  
Glide under the green wave, in *sculls* that oft  
Blank the mid sea. *Milton.*

**SCU'LLCAP. n. f.** [*scull* and *cap*.]

1. A headpiece.

2. A nightcap.

**SCU'LLER. n. f.** [Of this word I know  
not the etymology. *Skola* is, in Island-  
ick, a vessel; and *escucille*, in French, a  
dish.]

1. A cockboat; a boat in which there is  
but one rower.

Her foul already was congeal'd to fate,  
And thir'ring in the lucky sculler's gate. *Dryden.*

They hire the *sculler*, and, when once aboard,  
Grow lops and damn the climate like a lord. *Pope.*

2. One that rows a cockboat.

**SCU'LLERY. n. f.** [from *skola*, a vessel,  
Islandick; or *escucille*, French, a dish.]

The place where common utensils, as  
kettles or dishes, are cleaned and kept.  
Pyrcicus was famous for counterfeiting base  
things, as pitchers, a *scullery*, and letting rogues  
together by the ears. *Pendemon.*

**SCU'LLION. n. f.** [from *escucille*, French,  
a dish.] The lowest domestic servant,  
that washes the kettles and the dishes in  
the kitchen.

I must, like a whore, unpack my heart with words,  
And fall a-cursing like a very drab,  
A *scullion*, fye upon 't! foh! about my brain. *Shakspeare.*

If the gentleman hath lain there, get the cow,  
the stable-mech, and the *scullion*, to stand in his  
way. *Swi.*

To **SCULP. v. a.** [*sculpo*, Latin; *sculper*,  
French.] To carve; to engrave. No  
in use.

O that the tenor of my just complaint  
Were *sculpt* with steel on rocks of adamant! *Shakspeare.*

**SCU'LP'TILE. adj.** [*sculptilis*, Latin]  
Made by carving.

In a silver medal is upon one side Moses bowed,  
and on the reverse the commandment against *scul-  
tile* images. *Brown.*

**SCU'LP'TOR. n. f.** [*sculptor*, Lat. *sculptor*,  
French.] A carver; one who cuts wood  
or stone into images.

Thy shape's in every part  
So clean, as might instruct the *sculptor's* art. *Dryden.*  
The Latin poets give the epithets of *tripudians*  
and *tristitum* to the thunderbolt, from the *sculptors* and  
painters that lived before them, that had given it  
three forks. *Addison.*

**SCU'LP'TURE. n. f.** [*sculptura*, Latin,  
*sculpture*, French.]

1. The art of carving wood, or hewing  
stone, into images.

Then *sculpture* and her sister arts revive,  
Stones leap'd to form, and rocks began to live. *Pope.*

2. Carved work.

Not did there want  
Cornice or freeze with bossy *sculptures* graven. *Shakspeare.*

There too, in living *sculpture*, might be seen  
The mad affection of the Cretan que n. *Dryden.*

3. The art of engraving on copper.

To **SCU'LP'TURE. v. a.** [from the noun.]  
To cut; to engrave.

Gold, silver, ivory vases *sculptur'd* high,  
There are who have not. *Pope.*

**SCUM. n. f.** [*scume*, French; *schiuma*,  
Italian; *skum*, Danish; *schuym*, Dutch.]

1. That which rises to the top of any  
liquor.

The rest had several offices assign'd;  
Some to remove the *scum* as it did rise,  
Others to bear the foam away did mind,  
And others it to use according to his said. *F. Queen.*

The salt part of the water doth partly rise  
a *scum* on the top, and partly goeth into a sedi-  
ment in the bottom. *Bacon.*

Gallies'd like *scum*, and settled to itself,  
Self-foet and self-confund. *Milton.*

Away, ye *scum*,  
That still rise upmost, when the nation boils. *Dryden.*

They mix a medicine, to foment their limbs  
With *scum* that on the molten silver flows. *Dryden.*  
2. The dross; the refuse; the recrement;  
that part which is to be thrown away.



There lived upon the coast of the Irish  
at all places, that ere long he had a mighty  
roy.  
Some forty years ago, had we the very  
of the world, such as their friends thought it  
an exceeding good gain to be discharged of.

Raleigh.

I told thee what would come  
all thy vapouring, hale scum.  
The Scythian and Egyptian scum  
had almost run'd Rome.  
You'll find, in these hereditary tales,  
our ancestors the scum of broken jails.  
The great and innocent are insulted by the  
scum and refuse of the people.  
SCUM, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clear  
off the scum: commonly written and  
spoken *skim*.

A second multitude  
kroding each kind, and *scum'd* the bullock drofs.

Milton.

Hear, ye fullen pow'rs below;  
Hear, ye talkers of the dead!  
You that boiling cauldrons blow,  
You that *scum* the molten lead!

Dryden and Lee's *Edipus*.

What corns swim upon the top of the brine,  
scum off.  
CUMBER, *n. s.* [from *scum*.] The dung  
of a fox.

Ainsworth.

CUMMER, *n. s.* [*escumoir*, French.] A  
vessel with which liquor is scummed:  
commonly called a *skimmer*.

CUMPER Holes, *n. s.* [*schoepen*, Dutch,  
to draw off.] In a ship, small holes on  
the deck, through which water is carried  
into the sea. The leathers over those  
holes are called *scupper* leathers; and  
the nails with which they are fastened,  
*scupper* nails.

Bailey.

The blood at *scupper* holes run out.  
CURF, *n. s.* [*crupf*, Sax. *skarfa*, Islandick;  
*Aurf*, Danish; *skorf*, Swedish; *schorft*,  
Dutch.]

A kind of dry military scab.  
Her crafty head was altogether bald,  
And, as in hate of honourable eld,  
Was overgrown with *curf* and filthy scald.

Fairy Queen.

The virtue of his hands  
Was lost among Pachelus' sands,  
Against whose torrent while he swims,  
The golden *curf* peels off his limbs.

Swift.

A foil or stain adherent.  
Then are they happy, when by length of time  
The *curf* is worn away of each committed crime.  
No speck is left.

Dryden.

Any thing sticking on the surface.  
There stood a hill, whose *grassy* top  
Shone with a glossy *curf*.

Milton.

Upon the wing in a stone, the water boils; and  
at the same time are seen little flakes of *curf* rising  
up.

Addison.

SCURINESS, *n. s.* [from *scurf*.] The state  
of being *scurfy*.

SCURIL, *adj.* [*scurilis*, Lat.] Low;  
mean; grossly opprobrious; lewdly jo-  
cose.

With him Patroclus,  
Upon a lazy bed, the live-long day  
Breaks *scuril* jets.

Shakespeare.

Nothing conduces more to letters than to ex-  
amine the writings of the ancients, provided the  
places of judging and pronouncing against them  
be away; such as envy, bitterness, precipitation,  
impudence, and *scuril* scoffing.

Ben Jonson.

Thou mov'st me more by basely naming him,  
Than thirty foul unnumber'd *scuril* taunts.

Dryden.

SCURILITY, *n. s.* [*scurilité*, Fr. *scurri-  
las*, Lat.] Grossness of reproach; lewd-  
ness of jocularity; mean buffoonery.

Good master Holofemes, purge; to it shall please  
you to abrogate *scurility*.  
Hence *scurility* and profaneness, and reform  
the licentious insolence of poets.

Dryden.

SCURIOUS, *adj.* [*scurilis*, Lat.] Grossly  
opprobrious; using such language as  
only the licence of a buffoon can war-  
rant; lewdly jocular; vile; low.

Scurious and more than satirical immodesty.

Hooker.

Let him approach singing. Forewarn him that  
he use no *scurious* words in 's times. Shakespeare.  
How often is a person, whose intentions are to  
do good by the works he publishes, treated in as  
*scurious* a manner as if he were an enemy to  
mankind?

Addison.

Their characters have been often treated with  
the utmost barbarity and injustice by *scurious*  
and enraged orators.

Swift.

SCURIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *scurious*.]

With gross reproach; with low buffoon-  
ery; with lewd merriment.

Such men there are, who have written *scuri-  
ously* against me, without any provocation.

Dryden.

It is barbarous incivility, *scuriously* to sport  
with that which others count religion.

Tillotson.

SCURIOUSNESS, *n. s.* [from *scurious*.]

Scurility; baseness of manners.

SCURVILY, *adv.* [from *scurvy*.] Vilely;  
basely; coarsely. It is seldom used but  
in a ludicrous sense.

Look in your glass now,  
And see how *scurvily* that countenance shews;  
You would be loth to own it.

Ben Jonson.

This affects the whole complexion of an action,  
that would otherwise look but very *scurvily*, and  
makes it perfect.

South.

The clergy were never more learned, or so *scuri-  
vily* treated.

Swift.

SCURVY, *n. s.* [from *scurf*. This word  
was, I believe, originally an adjective.]  
A distemper of the inhabitants of cold  
countries, and amongst those such as in-  
habit marshy, fat, low, moist soils, near  
stagnating water, fresh or salt; invading  
chiefly in the winter such as are seden-  
tary, or live upon salted or smoked flesh  
and fish, or quantities of unfermented  
farinaceous vegetables, and drink bad  
water.

Arbutnot.

SCURVY, *adj.* [from *scurf*, *scurfy*, *scurvy*.]

1. Scabbed; covered with scabs; diseased  
with the *scurvy*.

Whatever may be *scurvy* or scabbed.

Iviticus.

2. Vile; bad; forty; worthless; contemp-  
tible; offensive.

I know him for a man divine and holy;  
Not *scurvy*, nor a temporary meddler.

Shakespeare.

This is a very *scurvy* tune to sing to a man's  
funeral.

Shakespeare.

He spoke *scurvy* and provoking terms

Against your honour.

Shakespeare.

A crane, which is but *scurvy* meat, lays but two  
eggs.

Chapman.

It would be convenient to prevent the excess of  
drink, with that *scurvy* custom of taking tobacco.

Swift.

SCURVYGRASS, *n. s.* [*scurvy* and *grass*;  
*cochlearia*, Latin.] The plant spoonwort.

Miller.

SCURSES, for excuscs.

I fluted him away.

And laid good *scurcs* on your ecstasy.

Shakespeare.

SCUT, *n. s.* [*skott*, Islandick.] The tail of  
those animals whose tails are very short,  
as a hare.

In the hare it is averily seated, and in its dis-  
tention inclines unto the coccyx or *scut*.

Brown.

He fled to earth, but first it cost him dear;

He left his *scut* behind, and half an ear.

Swift.

SCUTCHEON, *n. s.* [*scaccione*, Italian, from  
*scutum*, Lat.] The shield represented in  
heraldry; the ensigns armorial of a  
family. See ESCUTCHEON.

And thereto had the that *scutcheon* of her de-  
sires supported by certain badly diligent ministers.

Sidney.

Your *scutcheons*, and your signs of conquest, shall

hang in what place you please.

Shakespeare.

Honour is a meer *scutcheon*.

Shakespeare.

The chiefs about their necks the *scutcheons* wore,

With orient pearls and jewels powder'd o'er.

Dryden.

SCUTELLATED, *adj.* [*scutella*, Latin.]

Divided into small surfaces.

It seems part of the *scutellated* bone of a sur-  
geon, being flat, of a porous or cellular constitu-  
tion.

Woodward.

SCUTIFORM, *adj.* [*scutiformis*, Latin.]

Shaped like ashield.

SCUTLE, *n. s.* [*scutella*, Latin; *scutell*,  
Celtick. Ainsworth]

1. A wide shallow basket, so named from

a dish or platter which it resembles in

form.

A *scuttle* or *skem* to rid soil fro' the corn.

The earth and stones they are tan to carry from  
under their feet in *scuttles* and baskets.

Hawthth.

2. A small grate.

To the hole in the door have a small *scuttle*, to

keep in what mice are there.

Mortimer.

3. [from *scud*.] A quick pace; a short run;

a pace of affected precipitation. This is

properly *scuddle*.

She went with an easy *scuttle* out of the shop.

Spekater.

TO SCUTTLER, *v. n.* [from *scud* or *scuddle*.]

To run with affected precipitation.

The old fellow *scuttled* out of the room.

Arbutnot.

TO SDEIGN, *v. a.* [*Sperfer*, Sægnare,  
Italian; *Millon*, for *dydain*.]

Lifted up to high.

Milton.

I *sdeign'd* (subject.)

SDEIGNFUL, *adj.* [Contracted for *dy-  
dainful*.]

They now, puff up with *sdeignful* insolence,

Despise the brood of blessed sapience.

Spenser.

SEA, *n. s.* [*æ*, Sax. *ſæ*, or *zæ*, Dutch.]

1. The ocean; the water, opposed to the  
land.

Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood  
Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather  
Thy multitudinous *ſea* meannade,

Making the green one red.

Shakespeare.

The rivers run into the *ſea*.

Cicero.

He made the *ſea* and all that is therein.

Exodus.

So do the winds and thunders cleanse the air

So working *ſea* settle and purge the wine.

Dantes.

Amphibious, between *ſea* and land,

Milton.

The river horse.

Some Leviathan,

Haply flum'ring on the Norway foam,

The pilot of some small night-founder'd *ſhip*

Deeming some island, oft as seamen tell,

With fixed anchor in his *ſea*ly mind,

Moor by his side under the lee, while night

Invests the *ſea*.

Milton.

Small fragments of shells, broken by storms on  
some shores, are used for manuring of *ſea* land.

Woodward.

They put to *ſea* with a fleet of three hundred  
ſail.

Arbutnot.

Sea racing dolphins are train'd for our motion,

Moony tides swelling to roll us ashore.

Dryden.

But like a rock unmov'd, a rock that braves

The raging tempest and the rising waves,

Propp'd on himself he stands: his solid sides

Walk off the *ſea* weeds, and the sounding tides.

Dryden.

The *ſea* could not be much narrower than it is,  
without a great loss to the world.

Bentley.

So when the first bold vessel dar'd the *ſea*,

High on the stern the Thracian rais'd his train,

While Argos saw her kindred trees

Descend from Pelion to the main.

Pope.

2. A collection of water; a lake.

By the *ſea* of Galilee.

Matthew.

3. Proverbially for any large quantity.

That *ſea* of blood, which hath in Ireland been

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barbarously shed, is enough to drown in eternal infamy and misery the malicious author and instigator of its effusion. *King Charles.*

4. Any thing rough and tempestuous.

To sorrow abandon'd, but worse felt within,  
And in a troubled sea of passion tost. *Milton.*

5. Half SEAS over. Half drunk.

The whole magistracy was pretty well disguised before I gave 'em the slip. our friend the alderman was half seas over before the bonfire was out. *Spektator.*

SEA is often used in composition, as will appear in the following examples.

SEABAR. *n. f.* [from *sea* and *bar*; *hirundo piscis*, Latin.] The sea swallow.

SEABEAT. *adj.* [*sea* and *beat*.] Dashed by the waves of the sea.

The sovereign of the seas he blames in vain,  
That one sea-leat will to sea again. *Spenser.*  
Darkness cover'd o'er

The face of things: along the feebent shore  
Satiate we slept. *Pope.*

SEABOAT. *n. f.* [*sea* and *boat*] Vessel capable to bear the sea.

Shipwrecks were occasioned by their ships being  
bad sea-boats, and themselves but indifferent sea-men. *Arbuthnot.*

SEABORN. *adj.* [*sea* and *born*.] Born of the sea; produced by the sea.

Like Neptune and his fishborn niece, shall he  
The shining glories of the land and sea. *Waller.*  
All these in order march, and marching sing  
The warlike actions of their sea-born king. *Dryden.*

SEABOY. *n. f.* [*sea* and *boy*.] Boy employed on shipboard.

Canst thou, O partial sleep! give thy repose  
To the wet sea-boy in an hour to rude,  
And in the calmest and the stillest night  
Deny it to a king? *Shakespeare.*

SEABREACH. *n. f.* [*sea* and *breach*.] Irruption of the sea by breaking the banks.

To an impetuous woman, tempests and sea-  
breaches are nothing. *L'Estrange.*

SEABREEZE. *n. f.* [*sea* and *breeze*.] Wind blowing from the sea.

Hedges, in most places, would be of great advantage to shelter the grass from the sea-breeze. *Mortimer.*

SEABUILT. *adj.* [*sea* and *built*.] Built for the sea.

Home each by other in a distant line,  
The sea-built forts in dreadful order move. *Dryden.*

SEACABBAGE. *n. f.* [*crambe*, Lat.] Sea colewort. A plant.

It hath fleshy leaves like those of the cabbage. *Müller.*

SEACALF. *n. f.* [*sea* and *calf*; *phoca*.] The seal.

The *seacalf*, or seal, is so called from the noise he makes like a calf: his head comparatively not large, shaped rather like an otter's, with teeth like a dog's, and mustaches like those of a cat: his body long, and all over hairy: his forefeet, with fingers clawed, but not divided, yet fit for going: his hinder feet, more properly fins, and fitted for swimming, as being an amphibious animal. The female gives suck, as the porpoise, and other voracious fishes. *Cruik.*

SEACAP. *n. f.* [*sea* and *cap*.] Cap made to be worn on shipboard.

I know your favour well,  
Though now you have no favour on your head. *Shakespeare.*

SEACARP. *n. f.* [from *sea* and *carp*; *turdus marinus*, Lat.] A spotted fish that lives among stones and rocks.

SEACHART. *n. f.* [*sea* and *chart*.] Map on which only the coasts are delineated.

The situation of the parts of the earth are better learned by a map or sea-chart, than reading the description. *Watts.*

SEACoAL. *n. f.* [*sea* and *coal*.] Coal so

called, not because found in the sea, but because brought to London by sea; pit-coal.

We'll have a posset soon at the latter end of a sea-coal fire. *Shakespeare.*

Sea-coal lasts longer than charcoal. *Racon.*

This pulmonary disposition of the air is very much heightened, where a great quantity of sea-coal is burnt. *Harris.*

SEACoAST. *n. f.* [*sea* and *coast*.] Shore; edge of the sea.

The venturesome mariner that way,  
Learning his ship from those white rocks to save,  
Which all along the southern sea-coast lay;  
For safety's sake that same his sea-mate made,  
And nam'd it Albion. *Fanny Queen.*

Upon the sea-coast are many parcels of land, that would pay well for the taking in. *Mortimer.*

SEACoB. *n. f.* [*gavia*, Latin.] A bird, called also sea-gull.

SEACoMPASS. *n. f.* [*sea* and *compass*.] The card and needle of mariners.

The needle in the sea-compass is full moving but to the north point only, with move or unmoved, notified the respective constancy of the gentleman to one only. *Camden.*

SEACoOT. *n. f.* [from *sea* and *coot*; *fulica marina*, Lat.] A sea-fowl like the moorhen.

SEACoRMORANT, or Seadrake, *n. f.* [from *sea* and *cormorant*; *corvus marinus*, Lat.] A sea-crow.

SEACoW. *n. f.* [*sea* and *cow*.] The manatee.

The *seacow* is of the cetaceous kind. It grows to fifteen feet long, and to seven or eight in circumference; its head is like that of a hog, but longer, and more cylindrical: its eyes are small, and it has no external ears, but only two little apertures. Its lips are thick, and it has two long tusks standing out. It has two fins, which stand forward on the breast like hands, whence the Spaniards called it *manatee*. The female has two round breasts placed between the pectoral fins. The skin is very thick and hard, and not leathery, but hairy. *Hill.*

SEADoG. *n. f.* [*sea* and *dog*.] Perhaps the shark.

Pierce *seadogs* devour the mangled friends *Roffmannon.*

When, stung with hunger, she embroils the flood,  
The *seadog* and the dolphin are her food. *Pope.*

SEAEAR. *n. f.* [from *sea* and *ear*; *auris marina*, Latin.] A sea plant.

SEAFARER. *n. f.* [*sea* and *farer*.] A traveller by sea; a mariner.

They flaily refused to sail their bonnets by the famous of those towns, which is reckoned intolerable contempt by the better enabled *seafarers*. *Cruik.*

A wandering merchant, he frequents the main,  
Some mean *seafarer* in pursuit of gain;  
Stedious of freight, in unval trade well skill'd,  
But dreads the athletic labours of the field. *Pope.*

SEAFARING. *adj.* [*sea* and *farer*.] Travel-ling by sea.

My wife taken'd him unto a small spare mast,  
Such as *seafaring* men provide for storms. *Shakespeare.*

It was death to divert the ships of *seafaring* people, against their will, to other uses than they were appointed. *Arbuthnot.*

SEAFENSEL. The same with SAMPHIRE.

SEAFIGHT. *n. f.* [*sea* and *fight*.] Battle of ships; battle on the sea.

Sea-fights have been often fatal to the war; but this is when princes sit up their rest upon the battles. *Racon.*

It our sense of hearing were a thousand times quicker than it is, we should, in the quietest retirement, be less able to sleep than in the middle of a sea-fight. *Locke.*

This fleet they recruited with two hundred sail, whereof they lost ninety-three in a sea-fight. *Arbuthnot.*

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SEAFOWL. *n. f.* [*sea* and *fowl*.] Birds that live at sea.

The bills of curlews, and many other *seafowls* are very long, to enable them to hunt for the worms. *Dryden.*

A *seafowl* properly represents the passage of a deity over the sea.

A length of ocean and unbounded sky,  
Which scarce the *seafowl* in a year o'er-ry. *Pope.*

SEAGIRDLES. *n. f. pl.* [*fungus phaganoidea*, Latin.] A sort of sea mushroom.

SEAGIRT. *adj.* [*sea* and *girt*.] Girded or encircled by the sea.

Neptune, besides the sway  
Of every salt flood and each ebbing stream,  
Took in by lot, ~~twixt~~ high and nether Jove,  
Imperial rule of all the *seagirt* seas. *Miles.*

Telenuchus, the blooming heir,  
Of *seagirt* Ithaca, demands my care  
'Tis mine to form his green unpractis'd years  
In sage debates. *Pope.*

SEAGRASS. *n. f.* [from *sea* and *grass*; *algæ*, Latin.] An herb growing on the seashore.

SEAGREEN. *adj.* [*sea* and *green*.] Reflecting the colour of the distant sea; cerulean.

White, red, yellow, blue, with their several mixtures, as green, scarlet, purple, and *seagreen*, come in by the eyes. *Isid.*

Upon his urn reclin'd,  
The god appear'd. *Pope.*

SEAGREEN. *n. f.* Saxifrage. A plant.

SEAGULL. *n. f.* [*sea* and *gull*.] A water fowl.

Seagulls, when they flock together from the sea towards the shores, foreshow rain and wind. *Isid.*  
Bitterns, herons, and *seagulls*, are great enemies to fish. *Motus.*

SEAHEDGEHOG. *n. f.* [*echinus*.] A kind of sea shellfish.

The *seahedgehog* is inclosed in a round shell, fashioned as a loaf of bread, wrought and polished, and guarded by an outer skin full of prickles, as the land urchin. *Cruik.*

SEAHOG. *n. f.* [*sea* and *hog*.] The porpoise.

SEAHOLLY. *n. f.* [*eryngium*, Lat.] A plant. The species are, *seaholly*, or *eryngo*. *Cruik.*  
The roots of the first are caudexes, and to London for medicinal use, being the *eryngo*. *Miles.*

SEAHOLM. *n. f.* [*sea* and *holm*.]

1. A small uninhabited island.

2. Seaholly. A kind of sea weed.

Cor-wal brings forth greater store of *seaholly* and lim, than any other county. *Cruik.*

SEAHOLSE. *n. f.* [*sea* and *holse*.]

1. A fish of a very singular form, as we see it dried, and of the needlefish kind. It is about four or five inches in length, and nearly half an inch in diameter at the broadest part. Its colour, as we see dried, is a deep reddish brown; and its tail is turned round under the belly. *Hill.*

2. The morse.

Part of a large tooth, round and tapering, and of the morse, or walrus, called by some the *seahorse*. *Watts.*

3. The medical and the poetical *seahorse* seem very different. By the *seahorse* Dryden means probably the hippocampus.

Scorpius, sound'ring in the slimy mud,  
Toss'd up their heads, and dash'd the oars about 'em. *Dryden.*

SEAMaid. *n. f.* [*sea* and *maid*.] Mermaid.

Certain fairs that from their spheres,  
To bear the *seamaid's* music. *Shakespeare.*

SEAMAN. *n. f.* [*sea* and *man*.]

1. A sailor; a navigator; a mariner.

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She, looking out,  
Beholds the fleet, and hears the *seamen* shout.  
*Dryden.*

*Seamen*, through dismal storms, are wont  
To pass the oyster-breeding Hellespont.  
*Evelyn.*  
*Æneid* order'd

Stately tomb, whose top a trumpet bore,  
Soldier's falchion, and a *seaman's* oar;  
Was his friend interr'd.  
*Dryden.*

By undergoing the hazards of the sea, and the  
company of common *seamen*, you make it evident  
you will refuse no opportunity of rendering your-  
self useful.  
*Dryden.*

Had they applied themselves to the increase of  
their strength by sea, they might have had the  
most fleet, and the most *seamen*, of any state  
in Europe.  
*Addison.*

*Mermaid*; the male of the mermaid.  
Seals live at land and at sea, and porpoises have  
a warm blood and entrails of a hog, not to mention  
mermaids or *seamen*.  
*Locke.*

*SEAMARK*. *n. f.* [*sea* and *mark*.] Point or  
conspicuous place distinguished at sea,  
and serving the mariners as directions  
of their course.

Those white rocks,  
Which all along the southern seas coast lay,  
Threat'ning unheeded wreck and rash decay,  
He for his safety's sake his *seamark* made;  
And nam'd it Albion.  
*Fairy Queen*

Though you do see me weapon'd,  
Here is my journey's end, here is my butt,  
The very *seamark* of my utmost sail.  
*Shakespeare.*

They were executed at divers places upon the  
seacoast, for *seamarks*, or light-houses, to teach  
Perkins's people to avoid the coast.  
*Bacon.*

They are remembered with a brand of infamy  
set upon them, and set as *seamarks* for those who  
abuse them to avoid.  
*Dryden.*

The fault of others sway  
He set as *seamarks* for himself to shun.  
*Dryden.*

*SEAW*. *n. f.* [*sea* and *new*.] A fowl  
that frequents the sea.

An island salt and bare,  
The haunt of seals, and orks, and *seaw* clang.  
*Milton.*

The cough, the *seaw*, the loquacious crew,  
Scream aloft.  
*Pope.*

*SEAMONSTER*. *n. f.* [*sea* and *monster*.]  
Strange animal of the sea.

*Seamonters* give suck to their young.  
Where luxury late reign'd, *seamonters* whelp.  
*Milton.*

*SEAMOSS*. *n. f.* [*sea* and *moss*; *corallium*,  
Latin.] Coral, which grows in the sea  
like a shrub, and, being taken out, be-  
comes hard like a stone.

*SEANAVELWORT*. *n. f.* [*androfaces*, Lat.]  
An herb growing in Syria, by which  
great cures are performed.

*SEASYMPH*. *n. f.* [*sea* and *nymph*.] God-  
dess of the sea.

Virgil, after Homer's example, gives us a transfor-  
mation of *Æneid's* ships into *seasymphs*.  
*Broom.*

*SEAGION*. *n. f.* An herb.  
*Ainsw.*

*SEAOUSE*. *n. f.* [*sea* and *ouse*.] The mud  
in the sea or shore.

All *seause*, or oozy mud, and the mud of rivers,  
are of great advantage to all sorts of land.  
*Mortimer.*

*SEAPAD*. *n. f.* [*stella marina*, Lat.] The  
star fish.

*SEAPANTHER*. *n. f.* [*sea* and *panther*;  
*galos*, Latin.] A fish like a lamprey.

*SEAPIECE*. *n. f.* [*sea* and *piece*.] A picture  
representing any thing at sea.

Painters often employ their pencils upon *sea-  
pieces*.  
*Addison.*

*SEAPOL*. *n. f.* [*sea* and *pool*.] A lake of  
salt water.

I heard it wished, that all that land were a *sea-  
pool*.  
*Spenser.*

*SEAPORT*. *n. f.* [*sea* and *port*.] A harbour.  
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# SEA

*SEARISQUE*. *n. f.* [*sea* and *risque*.] Ha-  
zard at sea.

He was so great an encourager of commerce,  
that he charged himself with all the *searisque* of  
such vessels as carried corn to Rome in the winter.  
*Arbutnot.*

*SEAROCKET*. *n. f.* A plant.  
*Miller.*

*SEAROOM*. *n. f.* [*sea* and *room*.] Open  
sea; spacious main.

There is *searoom* enough for both nations, with-  
out offending one another.  
*Bacon.*

The bigger whale like some huge carrack lay,  
Which wanteth *searoom* with her force to play.  
*Waller.*

*SEAROVER*. *n. f.* [*sea* and *rove*.] A pirate.  
*Searuff*. *n. f.* [*sea* and *ruff*; *orphan*,  
Latin.] A kind of sea fish.

*SEASERPENT*. *n. f.* [*sea* and *serpent*;  
*hydrus*, Latin.] A water serpent; an  
adder.

*SEASERVICE*. *n. f.* [*sea* and *service*.]  
Naval war.

You were pressed for the *seaservice*, and got off  
with much ado.  
*Swift.*

*SEASHARK*. *n. f.* [*sea* and *shark*.] A raven-  
neous sea fish.

Wiches munny, maw and gulf  
Of the ravenous salt *seashark*.  
*Shakespeare.*

*SEASHELL*. *n. f.* [*sea* and *shell*.] Shells  
found on the shore.

*Seashells* are great improvers of flour or cold land.  
*Mortimer.*

*SEASHORE*. *n. f.* [*sea* and *shore*.] The  
coast of the sea.

That *seashore* where no more world is found,  
But foaming billows breaking on the ground.  
*Dryden.*

Fournier gives an account of an earthquake in  
Peru, that reached three hundred leagues along  
the *seashore*.  
*Burnet.*

To say a man has a clear idea of any quantity,  
without knowing how great it is, is as reasonable  
as to say he has the positive idea of the number of  
the sands on the *seashore*.  
*Locke.*

*SEASICK*. *adj.* [*sea* and *sick*.] Sick, as new  
voyagers on the sea.

She began to be much *seasick*, extremity of  
weather continuing.  
*Shakespeare.*

Barbarossa was not able to come on shore, for  
that he was, as they said, *seasick*, and troubled  
with an ague.  
*Knolles.*

In love's voyage, nothing can offend;  
Women are never *seasick*.  
*Dryden.*

Weary and *seasick*, when in thee confin'd,  
Now, for thy safety, cares distract my mind.  
*Swift.*

*SEASIDE*. *n. f.* [*sea* and *side*.] The edge  
of the sea.

Their camels were without number, as the sand  
by the *seaside*.  
*Judith.*

These disembarking on the green *seaside*,  
We land our cattle, and the spoil divide.  
*Pope.*

*SEASURGEON*. *n. f.* [*sea* and *surgeon*.] A  
chirurgian employed on shipboard.

My design was to help the *seasurgeon*.  
*Walsen.*

*SEASURROUNDED*. *adj.* [*sea* and *surround*.]  
Encircled by the sea.

To *seasurrounded* realms the gods assign  
Small tracts of fertile lawn, the best to man.  
*Pope.*

*SEATERM*. *n. f.* [*sea* and *term*.] Word of  
art used by the seamen.

I agree with you in your censure of the *seaterms*  
in Dryden's Virgil, because no terms of art, or cant  
words, suit the majesty of epic poetry.  
*Pope.*

*SEAWATER*. *n. f.* [*sea* and *water*.] The  
salt water of the sea.

By digging of pits in the sea-shore, he did fru-  
strate the laborious works of the enemies, which  
had turned the *seawater* upon the wells of Alex-  
andria.  
*Bacon.*

I bathed the member with *seawater*.  
*Wytman.*  
*Seawater* has many gross, rough, and earthy  
particles in it, as appears from its saltness; whereas  
fresh water is more pure and unmixt.  
*Broom.*

# SEA

*SEAWITHWIND*. *n. f.* [*jordanella*, Latin.]  
Rindweed.

*SEAWORMWOOD*. *n. f.* [*sea* and *worm-  
wood*; *seriphium*, Lat.] A sort of worm-  
wood that grows in the sea.

*SEAL*. *n. f.* [*phoca*; *peol*, *pele*, Saxon;  
*seel*, Danish.] The sea-calf.

The *seal* or toyle is in make and growth not un-  
like a pig, ugly faced, and footed like a mole-  
warp: he delighteth in music, or any loud noise,  
and thereby is trained to shew himself above wa-  
ter: they also come on land.  
*Cicero.*

An island salt and bare,  
The haunt of seals, and orks, and *seaw* clang.  
*Milton.*

*SEAL*. *n. f.* [*sigel*, Saxon; *sigillum*, Lat.]

1. A stamp engraved with a particular  
impression, which is fixed upon the wax  
that closes letters, or affixed as a testi-  
mony.

The king commands you  
To render up the great *seal*.  
*Shakespeare.*

If the organs of perception, like wax overhardened  
with cold, will not receive the impression of the *seal*;  
or, like wax of a temper too soft, will not hold it;  
or, like wax of a temper too soft, will not hold it,  
but the *seal* not applied with a sufficient force to make a  
clear impression: in any of these cases the print  
left by the *seal* will be obscure.  
*Locke.*

The same his grandfire wore about his neck  
In three *seal* rings; which after, melted down,  
Form'd a vast buckle for his widow's gown.  
*Pope.*

2. The impression made in wax.

Till thou canst read the *seal* from off my bond,  
Thou but offend'st thy lungs to speak so loud.  
*Shakespeare.*

Solyman shew'd him his own letters, asking him  
if he knew not that hand, and if he knew not that  
*seal*?  
*Knolles.*

He saw his monkey picking the *seal* wax from a  
letter.  
*Arbutnot.*

3. Any act of confirmation.

They their fill of love  
Took largely, of their mutual guilt the *seal*.  
*Milton.*

*TO SEAL*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with a seal.

He that brings this love to thee,  
Little knows this love in me,  
And by him *seal* up thy mind.  
*Shakespeare.*

I have seen her rise from her bed, take forth  
paper, fold it, write upon it, and afterwards *seal* it.  
*Shakespeare.*

2. To confirm or attest by a seal.

God join'd my heart to Romeo's, thou our hands;  
And ere this hand, by thee to Romeo *seal'd*,  
Shall be the label to another deed,  
Or my true heart with treacherous revolt  
Turn to another, this shall slay them both.  
*Shallsp.*

3. To confirm; to ratify; to settle.

My soul is purg'd from grudging hate,  
And with my hand I *seal* our true hearts love.  
*Shakespeare.*

When I have performed this, and *seal'd* to them  
this fruit, I will come into Spain.  
*Romans.*

4. To shut; to close; with up.

*Seal* up your lips, and give no words but mum!  
*Shakespeare.*

At my death  
Thou hast *seal'd* up my expectation.  
*Shakespeare.*

The *seal* is like the sun; for the sun *seals* up the  
globe of heaven; and opens the globe of earth: so  
the *seal* doth obscure heavenly things, and re-  
veals earthly things.  
*Bacon.*

5. To make fast.

Back to the infernal pit I drag thee chain'd,  
And *seal* thee for, as henceforth not to loam.  
The fatal gates of hell too slightly barr'd.  
*Milton.*

6. To mark with a stamp.

You'd rail upon the hostess,  
And say you would present her at the feet,  
Because she brought those jugs, and no *seal'd* quarts.  
*Shakespeare.*

*TO SEAL*. *v. n.* To fix a seal,  
I will *seal* unto this bond.  
*Shakespeare.*

We make a sure covenant and write it, and our princes and priests seal unto it. *Nchemiah.*

**SEALER, n. f.** [from *seal*.] One that seals.

**SEALINGWAX, n. f.** [*seal* and *wax*.] Hard wax used to seal letters.

The prominent orifice was closed with *sealing-wax*. *Boyle.*

**SEAM, n. f.** [*ream*, Sax. *zoom*, Dutch.]

1. The future where the two edges of cloth are sewed together.

In velvet white as snow the troop was gown'd,  
The *seams* with sparkling emeralds set around. *Dryden.*

Precepts should be so finely wrought together in the same piece, that no contrivance may discover where they join. *Addison.*

2. The juncture of planks in a ship.

With boiling pitch the *seams* inslope,  
Which, well laid o'er, the salt sea waves withstand. *Dryden.*

3. A cicatrix; a scar.

4. [*ream*, Saxon, a load.] A measure; a vessel in which things are held; eight bushels of corn. *Ainslie.*

5. **SEAM of Glass.** A quantity of glass weighing 120 pounds.

6. [*seme*, Saxon; *sein*, Welsh; *sein*, Fr.]

Tallow; grease; hog's lard.

Shall the proud lord,  
That bastes his arrogance with his own *seam*,  
Be worshipp'd? *Shakspeare.*

Part scour the rusty shields with *seam*, and part  
New grind the blunted ax. *Dryden.*

**TO SEAM, v. a.** [from the noun.]

1. To join together by future, or otherwise.

2. To mark; to scar with a long cicatrix.

*Seam'd* o'er with wounds, which his own *seam*  
gave. *Pope.*

Say, has the small or greater pox  
Sunk down her nose, or *seam'd* her face? *Swift.*

**SEAMLESS, adj.** [from *seam*.] Having no seam.

**SEAMMENT, n. f.** [*seam* and *rent*.] A separation of any thing where it is joined; a breach of the stitches.

**SEAMSTRESS, n. f.** [*seam* and *stitch*, Saxon.]

A woman whose trade is to sew. Often written *seamstress*.

They wanted food and raiment; so they took  
Religion for their *seamstress* and their cook. *Cleveland.*

**SEAMY, adj.** [from *seam*.] Having a seam; showing the seam.

Some such squire he was,  
That turn'd your wit the *seamy* side without,  
And made me to suspect you. *Shakspeare.*

**SEAN, n. f.** [*seane*, Sax. *sagena*, Latin.]

A net. Sometimes written *seine*, or *saine*.

**SEAR, adj.** [*searian*, Saxon, to dry.] Dry; not any longer green. *Spenser* uses it.

I have liv'd long enough: my May of life  
Is fall'n into the *sear*, the yellow leaf. *Shakspeare.*

Ye ivy leaves brown, with ivy never *sear*. *Milton.*

Some may be cherish'd in dry places, as in *sear*  
wood. *Key.*

**TO SEAR, v. a.** [*searian*, Saxon.] To burn; to cauterize.

The scorching flame fore sing'd all his face,  
And through his armour all his body *sear'd*. *Mary Queen.*

Some shall depart from the faith, speaking lies,  
having their confidence *sear'd* with a hot iron. *1 Timothy.*

Cherish reins of good humour, and *sear* up those  
of ill. *Temple.*

I'm *sear'd* with burning steel, all the scorch'd  
marrow. *Rome.*

**TO SEAR, v. a.** [*seier*, French.] To sit

loosely.

Put the finely *sear'd* powder of alabaster into a  
flat bottomed and well-heated brass vessel. *Boyle.*

For the keeping of meal, bolt and *sear* it from  
the bran. *Mortimer.*

**SEARCE, n. f.** A sieve; a bolter.

**SEARCEER, n. f.** [from *searce*.] He who  
searces.

**TO SEARCH, v. a.** [*chercher*, French.]

1. To examine; to try; to explore; to look through.

Help to *search* my house this one time: if I find  
not what I seek, let me for ever be your table sport. *Shakspeare.*

They returned from *searching* of the land. *Numbers.*

Through the void immense  
To *search* with wand'ring quest a place foretold. *Milton.*

2. To inquire; to seek for.

Now clear I understand  
What oft my fabled thoughts have *search'd* in vain. *Milton.*

Enough is left besides to *search* and know. *Milton.*

Draw up some valuable meditations from the  
depths of the earth, and *search* them through the  
vast ocean. *Watts.*

3. To probe as a chirurgeon.

Alas, poor shepherd! *searching* of thy wound,  
I have, by hard adventure, found my own. *Shakspeare.*

With this good sword,  
That ran through Cæsar's bowels, *search* this bosom. *Shakspeare.*

For the divisions of Reuben there were great  
*searchings* of heart. *Judges.*

The signs of wounds penetrating are discovered  
by the proportion of the *searching* candle, or probe  
which enters into the cavity. *Wijeman.*

4. **TO SEARCH out.** To find by seeking.

Who went before you, to *search* you out a place  
to pitch your tents in? *Deuteronomy.*

They may sometimes be successful to *search* out  
truth. *Watts.*

**TO SEARCH, v. n.**

1. To make a search; to look for something.

Satisfy me once more; once more *search* with me. *Shakspeare.*

2. To make inquiry.

To ask or *search* I blame thee not. *Milton.*

Those who seriously *search* after or maintain  
truth, should study to deliver themselves without  
obscenity or equivocation. *Locke.*

It suffices that they have once with care sifted  
the matter, and *searched* into all the particulars  
that could give any light to the question. *Locke.*

With piercing eye some *search* where nature  
plays. *Tickell.*

And trace the wanton through her darksome maze. *Tickell.*

3. To seek; to try to find.

Your husband's coming, woman, to *search* for a  
gentleman that is here now in the house. *Shakspeare.*

We in vain *search* for that constitution within a  
sy, upon which depend those powers we observe  
in them. *Locke.*

**SEARCH, n. f.** [from the verb.]

1. Inquiry by looking into every suspected  
place.

The orb he roam'd  
With narrow *search*, and with inspection deep. *Milton.*

2. Examination.

The mind sets itself on work in *search* of some  
hidden idea, and turns the eye of the soul upon it. *Locke.*

3. Inquiry; act of seeking: with *of*, *for*,  
or *after*.

His reasons are as two grains of wheat hid in two  
bushels of chaff: you shall seek all day ere you find  
them, and when you have them they are not  
worth the *search*. *Shakspeare.*

Who went in *search* of God and nature grow,  
They beat the wife Creator's preface declare. *Dryden.*

Now mount thy fatal *search*:  
It is not safe to have too quick a sense. *Dryden.*

By the philosophical use of words, I mean such  
as use *as* for *very*, the precise notions of things  
which the mind may be satisfied with in its *search*  
after knowledge. *Locke.*

The parents, after a long *search* for the boy,  
gave him for drowned in a canal. *Addison.*

This common practice carries the heart aside from  
all that is honest in our *search* after truth. *Watts.*

4. Quest; pursuit.

It zealous love should go in *search* of virtue,  
Where should he find it purer than in himself? *Shakspeare.*

Stay him from his intendment, or brook such dis-  
grace will as he shall run into; in that it is a trial  
of his own *search*, and altogether against my will. *Shakspeare.*

Nor did my *search* of liberty begin  
Till my black hairs were chang'd upon my clay. *Dryden.*

**SE'ARCHER, n. f.** [from *search*.]

1. Examiner; trier.

The Agnecies that seek wisdom upon earth, the  
authors of fables, and *searchers* out of understand-  
ing. *For.*

The *searchers* found a marvellous difference be-  
tween the Anaxians and themselves. *Reland.*

Religion has given us a more just idea of di-  
vine nature: he whom we appeal to is truth itself,  
the great *searcher* of hearts, who will not let fraud  
go unpunished, or hold him guiltless that taketh his  
name in vain. *Addison.*

2. Seeker; inquirer.

In vain we lift up our presumptuous eyes  
To what our Maker to their ken denies. *Pope.*

The *searcher* follows fast, the object flies. *Pope.*

Avoid the man who practices any thing with-  
out coming a free and open *searcher* after truth. *Watts.*

3. Officer in London appointed to examine  
the bodies of the dead, and report the  
cause of death.

The *searchers*, who are ancient matrons sworn to  
their office, repair to the place where the dead are  
laid, and by view of the same, and by other inquiries,  
examine by what disease the corps died. *Grout.*

**SE'ARCLOTH, n. f.** [*searclath*, Sax. from  
*sear*, pain, and *clath*, a plaster, so that  
*searclath*, as it is now written, from *sear*,  
wax, seems to be wrong.] A plaster; a  
large plaster.

Bees wax is the ground of all *searclath* salves. *Mortimer.*

**SE'ASON, n. f.** [*saison*, French.]

1. One of the four parts of the year, spring,  
summer, autumn, winter.

The fairest flowers o' th' *saison*  
Are our carnations and streak'd gillyflowers. *Shakspeare.*

Then summer, autumn, winter did appear,  
And spring was but a *saison* of the year. *Dryden.*

We saw, in six days travelling, the several *se-  
asons* of the year in their beauty. *Addison.*

2. A time, as distinguished from others.

He's noble, wise, judicious, and best known.  
The fits o' th' *saison*. *Shakspeare.*

The *saison*, prime for sweetest seeds and snow. *Milton.*

3. A fit time; an opportune concurrence.

At *saison* fit let her with thee partake. *Milton.*

All business should be done betimes; and there's  
as little trouble of doing it in *saison* too, as out of  
*saison*. *L'Estrange.*

For active sports, for pleasing rest,  
This is the time to be possess'd; *Dryden.*

The best is but in *saison* best.

I would indulge the gladness of my heart  
Let us retire: her grief is out of *saison*. *Philips.*

There is no *saison* to which such thoughts as  
these are more suitable.

The *saison* when to come, and when to go,  
To sing, or cease to sing, we never know. *Pope.*

4. A time not very long.

We'll slip you for a *saison*, but our jealousy  
Does yet depend. *Shakspeare.*

5. [from the verb.] That which gives a  
high relish.

You lack the *saison* of all natures, sleep. *Shakspeare.*

**SEASON. v. a.** [*seasoner*, French.]  
To mix with food any thing that gives a high relish.

Every oblation of thy meat offering shalt thou season with salt.

They seasoned every sacrifice, whereof a greater part was eaten by the priests.

For breakfast and supper, milk and milk-pottage are very fit for children; only let them not be seasoned with sugar.

The wife contriver,  
To keep the waters from corruption free,  
Mint them with salt, and season'd all the sea.

2. To give a relish to; to recommend by something mingled.

You season still with sports your serious hours;  
For age but tastes of pleasures, youth devours.

The proper use of wit is to season conversation, to represent what is praiseworthy to the greatest advantage, and to expose the vices and follies of men.

3. To qualify by admixture of another ingredient.

Mercy is above this scepter'd sway;  
It is an attribute to god himself;  
And earthly pow'r does then flow likest God's,

When mercy season justice.

Season your admiration but a while  
With an attentive ear, till I deliver  
This marvel to you.

4. To imbue; to tinge or taint.

Whatever thing  
The fettle of time mows down, devour unspar'd,  
Till I, in man, residing, through the race  
His thoughts, his looks, words, actions, all infect,  
And season him this last and sweetest prey.

Secure their religion, season their younger years  
With prudent and pious principles.

5. To fit for any use by time or habit; to mature.

The crow doth sing as sweetly as the lark,  
When neither is attended; and, I think,  
The nightingale, if she should sing by day,  
When every goose is cackling, would be thought  
No better a musician than the wren;  
How many things by season'd time are  
To their right praise and true perfection!

Who in want a hollow friend doth try  
Directly seasons him his enemy.

We charge you, that you have contriv'd to take  
From home all season'd office, and to wind  
Yourself into a power tyrannical.

The archers of his guard shot two arrows, every  
man together, against an inch board of well season'd  
timber.

His plenteous stores do season'd timber send,  
Thither the hawny carpenters repair.

A man should harden and season himself beyond  
the degree of cold wherein he lives.

**TO SEASON. v. n.** To become mature; to grow fit for any purpose.

Carpenters rough plane boards for flooring, that  
they may set them by to season.

**SEASONABLE. adj.** [*season*, Fr.] Opportune; happening or done at a proper time; proper as to time.

Mercy is seasonable in the time of affliction, as clouds of rain in the time of drought.

If ever it was seasonable to preach courage in the  
deserted abused cause of Christ, it is now, when his  
truths are reformed into nothing, when the hands  
and hearts of his faithful ministers are weakened.

**SEASONABLENESS. n. f.** [*from seasonable*.]

Opportuneness of time; propriety with regard to time.

A British freeholder would very ill discharge his  
part, if he did not acknowledge the excellency and  
probability of those laws by which his country  
has been recovered out of its confusions.

**SEASONABLY. adv.** [*from seasonable*.]  
Properly, with respect to time.

This is that to which I would most earnestly, most  
seasonably, advise you all.

**SEASONER. n. f.** [*from To season*.] He  
who seasons or gives a relish to any thing.

**SEASONING. n. f.** [*from season*.] That  
which is added to any thing to give it a  
relish.

Breads we have of several grains, with divers  
kinds of leavenings and seasonings: so that some do  
extremely move appetites, and some do nourish  
as divers do live of them alone.

Some abound with words, without any seasoning  
or taste of matter.

A foundation of good sense, and a cultivation of  
learning, are required to give a seasoning to retire-  
ment, and make us taste the blessing.

Political speculations are of so dry and austere  
a nature, that they will not go down with the pub-  
lic without frequent seasonings.

The publick accept a paper which has in it more  
of those seasonings that recommend the writings  
which are in vogue among us.

Many vegetable substances are used by mankind  
as seasonings, which abound with a highly exalted  
aromatic oil; as thyme and fennel.

**SEAT. n. f.** [*sedes*, Lat. *sitt*, old German,  
*Skinner*.]

1. A chair, bench, or any thing on which  
one may sit.

Hasted, resorting to the fumous high,  
And took their seats.

The lady of the least ordain'd a seat,  
And made the lady of the flow'r her guest;

When, lo, a bow'r ascended on the plain,  
With sudden seats ordain'd, and large for either  
train.

2. Chair of state; throne; post of autho-  
rity; tribunal.

With due observance of thy goodly seat,  
Great Agamemnon, Nestor shall supply  
Thy latest words.

Thus we debase  
The nature of our seats, and make the rabble  
Call our chairs seats.

Whatever be the manner of the world's end,  
most certain it is an end it shall have, and as cer-  
tain that then we shall appear before the judgment  
seat of Christ, that every man may receive accord-  
ing to that which he hath done in his body, whe-  
ther it be good or evil.

3. Mansion; residence; dwelling; abode.

It were enough in reason to succour with victuals,  
and other helps, a vast multitude, compelled by  
necessity to seek a new seat, or to direct them unto  
a country able to receive them.

O earth, how like to heav'n? if not preferred  
Most justly, seat worthier of god, as built  
With second thoughts, reforming what was old.

In Alba shall fix his royal seat;  
And, born a king, a race of kings beget.

His winter caus'd thee, friend, to change thy  
seat.

And seek in Sabine air a warm retreat?

The promisd seat of empire shall again  
Cover the mountain, and command the plain.

4. Situation; site.

It followeth now that we had out the seat of  
Eden; for in it was Paradise by God planted.

A church by Strand-bridge, and two bishops  
houses, were pulled down to make a seat for his  
new building.

He that builds a fair house upon an ill seat, com-  
mitteth himself to prison.

The fittest and the easiest to be drawn  
To our society, and to aid the war.

The rather for their seat, being next borders  
On Italy.

**TO SEAT. v. a.** [*from the noun*.]

1. To place on seats; to cause to sit down.

The guests were no sooner seated but they en-  
tered into a warm debate.

2. To place in a post of authority, or place  
of distinction.

Thus high was King Richard seated, Shakspeare,  
Not Babylon,

Nor great Alcaid such magnificence  
Equal'd in all their glories, to insurmount  
Belus or Senapus their gods, or seat  
Their kings.

A spirit of envy or opposition makes mankind  
uneasy to see others of the same species seated above  
them in a sort of perfection.

3. To fix in any particular place or situa-  
tion; to settle.

Should one family or one thousand hold possession  
of all the southern undisturbed continent, because  
they had seated themselves in Nova Guinea?

By no means build too near a great neighbour,  
which were, in truth, to be as unfortunately seated  
on the earth as Mercury is in the heavens: for the  
most part ever in combustion, or obscurity, under  
brighter beams than his own.

4. To fix; to place firm.

Why do I yield to that suggestion,  
Whose horrid image doth upstart my heart,  
And make my seated heart knock at my ribs,  
Against the idle of nature?

From their foundations loosening to and fro,  
They pluck'd the planted hills.

**SEAWARD. adv.** [*sea* and *peard*, Saxon.]  
Toward the sea.

The rock wall'd forward with impetuous roar,  
Ingulf'd, and to the abyss the boulder bore.

**SECANT. n. f.** [*secans*, Lat. *secant*, Fr.]  
In geometry, the right line drawn from  
the centre of a circle, cutting and meet-  
ing with another line, called the tan-  
gent, without it.

**TO SECEDE. v. n.** [*secedo*, Latin.] To  
withdraw from fellowship in any affair.

**SECEDE. n. f.** [*from secede*.] One who  
discovers his disapprobation of any pro-  
ceedings by withdrawing himself.

**TO SECEDE. v. a.** [*secedo*, Lat.] To se-  
parate finer from grosser matter; to make  
the separation of substances in the body.

Birds are better meat than beasts, because their  
flesh doth assimilate more easily, and is more  
subtilly.

The palate or mucus secreted in the nose and  
windpipe, is not an excrementitious but a laudable  
humour, necessary for defending those parts, from  
which it is secreted, from excrementions.

**SECESSION. n. f.** [*secessio*, Latin.]  
1. The act of departing.

The accession of bodies upon, or secession thereof  
from, the earth's surface, perturb not the equilib-  
ration of either hemisphere.

2. The act of withdrawing from council's  
or actions.

**SECLE. n. f.** [*seculo*, Fr. *seculum*, Latin.]  
A century. Not in use.

Of a man's age, part he lives in his father's life-  
time, and part after his son's birth; and therefore  
it is wont to be said that three generations make  
one secul, or hundred years, in the genealogies.

**TO SECLUDE. v. d.** [*secludo*, Lat.] To  
confine from; to shut up apart; to ex-  
clude.

None is secluded from that function, of any de-  
gree, state, or calling.

Some parts of knowledge God has thought fit  
to seclude from us; to fence them not only as be-  
lieved the interdicted tree, by combination, but with op-  
erations and impossibilities.

The number of birds described may be more than  
hundred, and of fishes including shell-fish, as many  
but, if the shell fish be taken as, more than  
two hundred.

Let us see you tender plants in your conservatory  
excluding all entrance of cold.

Let us see you tender plants in your conservatory  
excluding them from the light of heaven.

**SECOND. adj.** [*secund*, Fr. *secundus*, Lat.]  
It is observable, that the English have no



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ordinal of two; as the Latins, and the nations deriving from them, have none of *duo*. What the Latins call *secundus*, from *sequor*, the Saxons term *oðer*, or *anþer*.]

1. The next in order to the first; the ordinal of two.  
Sunk were their hearts with horror of the crime,  
Nor needed to be warn'd a *second* time,  
But bore each other back. *Dryden*.
2. Next in value or dignity; inferior.  
I shall not speak superlatively of them, lest I be  
suspected of partiality; but thus I may truly say,  
they are *second* to none in the christian world. *Bacon*.

None I know  
*Second* to me, or like, equal much less. *Milton*.  
My eyes are full the same; each glance, each  
grace,  
Keep their first lustre, and maintain their place,  
Not *second* yet to any other face. *Dryden*.  
Not these huge bulks, by which the giants slain  
Lay overthrown on the Phlegrean plain:  
'Twas of a lesser mould and lighter weight;  
They call it thunder of a *second* rate. *Addison*.  
By a sad train of miseries alone  
Distinguish'd long, and *second* now to none. *Pope*.  
Persons of *second* rate merit in their own country,  
like birds of passage, thrive here, and fly off when  
their employments are at an end. *Swift*.

**SECOND-HAND.** *n. f.* Possession received  
from the first possessor.  
**SECOND-HAND** is sometimes used adjecti-  
vely. Not original; not primary.  
Some men build too much upon authorities, they  
have but a *second-hand* or implicit knowledge. *Locke*.

They are too proud to cringe to *second-hand*  
favourites in a great family. *Swift to Gay*.  
**At SECOND-HAND.** *adv.* In imitation; in  
the second place of order; by transmis-  
sion; not primarily; not originally.  
They put them with satires and epigrams,  
which *second-hand* had been taken up at first only to  
make their point, and at *second-hand* to flatter those  
who had *second-hand* their line. *Pemle*.  
In imitation of *second-hand*, I shall  
transcribe from *second-hand*, a piece of railway. *Patler*.  
'Spurious virtue is a maid;  
A virtue but at *second-hand*. *Swift*.

**SECOND.** *n. f.* [*Secund*, Fr. from the ad-  
jective.]  
1. One who accompanies another in a duel,  
to direct or defend him.  
Their *seconds* minister an oath,  
Which was indifferent to them both,  
That on their knightly faith and truth  
No magic then supplied,  
And fought them that they had no charms,  
Wherewith to work each other's harms,  
But came with simple open arms  
To have their causes tried. *Drayton*.

Their first encounters were very furious, till after  
some toil and bloodshed they were parted by the  
*seconds*. *Addison*.  
Personal brawls come in as *seconds* to finish the  
dispute of opinion. *Watts*.  
2. One who supports or maintains; a sup-  
porter; a maintainer.  
He propounded the duke as a man of di-  
vers infirmities in the state, being sure enough of  
*seconds* after the first onset. *Wotton*.  
Courage, when it is only a *second* to injustice,  
and falls on without provocation, is a disad-  
vantage to a character. *Collier*.

3. A *Second Minute*, the second division  
of an hour by sixty; the sixtieth part of  
a minute.  
Four flames of an equal magnitude will be kept  
alive the space of sixteen *second minutes*, though  
one of these flames alone, in the same vessel, will  
not last above twenty-five or at most thirty *seconds*.  
*Withins*.  
Sounds move above 1140 English feet in a *second*  
minute of time, and in seven or eight minutes of  
time about 100 English miles. *Locke*.

# S E C

To **SECOND.** *v. a.* [*Secunder*, Fr. *secundo*,  
Lat. from the noun.]

1. To support; to forward; to assist; to  
come in after the act as a maintainer.

The authors of the former opinion were pre-  
sently *seconded* by other wittier and better learned,  
who being loth that the form of church polity,  
which they sought to bring in, should be otherwise  
than in the highest degree accounted of, took first  
an exception against the difference between church  
polity and matters of necessity to salvation. *Hooker*.

Though we here fall down,  
We have supplies to *second* our attempt;  
If they miscarry, theirs shall *second* them. *Shaksp.*  
I to be the power of Israel's God  
Avow, and challenge Dagon to the test,  
Offering to combat thee, his champion bold,  
With th' utmost of his godhead *seconded*. *Milton*.

Familiar Ovid tender thoughts inspires,  
And nature *second* all his soft desires. *Rowe*.  
If in company you offer something for a jest, and  
nobody *second* you in your laughter, you may con-  
demn their taste; but in the mean time you make  
a very indifferent figure. *Swift*.

In human work, though labour'd on with pain,  
A thousand movements scarce one purpose gain;  
In God's, one single can its ends produce,  
Yet serves to *second* too some other use. *Pope*.

2. To follow in the next place.

You come permit  
To *second* ill with ill. *Shakspere*.  
Having formerly discomfited of a marital  
voyage, I think it not impertinent to *second* the  
same with some necessary relations concerning the  
royal navy. *Keleigh*.

He saw his guileful act  
By Eve, though all unweeting, *seconded*  
Upon her husband. *Milton*.  
Sin is *seconded* with sin; and a man seldom  
commits one sin to please, but he commits another  
to defend himself. *South*.

**SECOND Sight.** *n. f.* The power of seeing  
things future, or things distant: sup-  
posed inherent in some of the Scottish  
islanders.

As he was going out to steal a sheep, he was  
seized with a fit of *second sight*: the face of the  
country presented him with a wide prospect of new  
scenes, which he had never seen before. *Addison*.

**SECOND fought.** *adj.* [from *second fight*.]

Having the second fight.  
Sawney was descended of an ancient family, re-  
nowned for their skill in prognosticks: most of his  
ancestors were *second fought*, and his mother but  
narrowly escaped for a witch. *Addison*.

**SECONDARILY.** *adv.* [from *secondary*.]  
In the second degree; in the second  
order; not primarily; nor originally;  
not in the first intention.

These atoms make the wind primarily tend  
downwards, though other accidental causes impel  
it *secondarily* to a flopping motion. *Digby*.

He confesses that temples are erected, and fi-  
nally kept, to the honour of saints, at least *secon-*  
*darily*. *Stillingfleet*.

It is primarily generated out of the effusion of  
melancholick blood, or *secondarily* out of the dregs  
and remainder of a phlegmonous or cadematick  
tumour. *Harvey*.

**SECONDARINESS.** *n. f.* [from *secondary*.]  
The state of being secondary.

That which is peculiar and discriminative must  
be taken from the primary and *secondariness* of the  
perception. *Norris*.

**SECONDARY.** *adj.* [*Secundarius*, Lat.]

1. Not primary; not of the first intention.

Two are the radical differences: the *secondary*  
differences are as four. *Bacon*.

2. Succeeding to the first; subordinate.

Wheresoever there is moral right on the one  
hand, no *secondary* right can discharge it. *L'Estrange*.

Gravitation is the powerful cement which holds  
together this magnificent structure of the world,  
which stretcheth the north over the empty space,  
and hangeth the earth upon nothing, to transfer the

# S E C

words of Job from the first and real earth to the  
*secondary*. *Keleigh*.

3. Not of the first order or rate.  
If the system had been fortuitously formed by  
the convening matter of a chaos, how is it con-  
ceivable that all the planets, both primary and *se-*  
*condary*, should revolve the same way, from the  
west to the east, and that in the same plane? *Realty*.

4. Acting by transmission or deputation.  
That we were form'd then, say'st thou, and the  
work

Of *secondary* hands, by talk transfer'd  
From father to his son? *Milton*.

As in a watch's fine machine,  
Though many artful springs are seen,  
The added movements which declare  
How full the moon, how old the year,  
Derive their *secondary* power  
From that which simply points the hour. *Prin*.

5. A *secondary* fever is that which arises  
after a crisis, or the discharge of some  
morbid matter, as after the declension of  
the smallpox or measles. *Quincy*.

**SECONDARY.** *n. f.* [from the adjective.]  
A delegate; a deputy.

**SECONDLY.** *adv.* [from *second*.] In the  
second place.

First, she hath disobeyed the law; and *secondly*,  
transgressed against her husband. *Eccelesi*.

First, metals are more durable than plants, and  
*secondly*, they are more solid and hard. *Bacon*.  
The house of commons in Ireland, and *secondly*,  
the privy council, addressed his majesty against  
these half-pence. *Swift*.

**SECOND-RATE.** *n. f.* [*second* and *rate*.]  
1. The second order in dignity or value.

They call it thunder of the *second-rate*. *Addison*.

2. [It is sometimes used adjectively.] Of  
the second order: a colloquial licene.

He was not then a *second-rate* champion, as they  
would have him, who think fortitude the best virtue  
in a hero. *Dryden*.

**SECRECY.** *n. f.* [from *secret*.]

1. Privacy; state of being hidden; con-  
cealment.

That's not suddenly to be perform'd,  
But with advice and silent *secrecy*. *Shakspere*.

The lady Anne,  
Whom the king hath in *secrecy* long married,  
This day was view'd in open as his queen. *Shaksp*.

In Nature's book of infinite *secrecy*  
A little can I read. *Shakspere*.

2. Solitude; retirement; not exposure to  
view.

Thou in thy *secrecy*, although alone,  
Felt with thyself accompanied, seek'st not  
Social communication. *Milton*.

There is no such thing as perfect *secrecy*, to en-  
courage a rational mind to the perpetration of any  
base action; for a man must first extinguish and  
out the great light within him, his conscience  
must get away from himself, and shake off a  
thousand witnesses which he always carries about  
him, before he can be alone. *South*.

3. Forbearance of discovery.

It is not with publick as with private prayer: a  
this rather *secrecy* is commended than conceal-  
ment; whereas that, being the publick act of a  
society, requireth accordingly more care to be  
of external appearance. *Harvey*.

4. Fidelity to a secret; taciturnity; im-  
late; close silence.

For *secrecy* no lady closer. *Shakspere*.  
*Secrecy* and fidelity were their only qualities. *Bacon*.

**SECRET.** *adj.* [*secret*, Fr. *secretus*, Lat.]

1. Kept hidden; not revealed; concealed.

The *secret* things belong unto the Lord, and  
God; but those things which are revealed be of  
unto us. *Isaiah*.

Do this, or aught  
Than this more *secret*, now design'd, I baste  
To know. *Milton*.

2. Retired; private; unseen.

# SEC

Then open'th withiſt's way,  
And giv'ſt acceſs, though ſecret the retire?  
And I perhaps am ſecret. *Milton.*  
There ſecret in her ſapphire cell  
He with the Naiſ wont to dwell. *Fenton.*  
Faithful to a ſecret entruſted.  
Secret Romans, that have ſpoke the word,  
And will not palter. *Shakſpeare.*  
Private; affording privacy.  
The ſecret top  
Of Oreb or of Sinai. *Milton.*  
Occult; not apparent.  
Or ſympathy, or ſome conſuatural force  
Pow'ful at greateſt diſtance to unite  
With ſecret unity things of like kind,  
By ſecret conveyance. *Milton.*  
My heart, which by a ſecret harmony  
Still moves with thine, join'd in connexion ſweet. *Milton.*  
Privy; obſcene.  
CRET. *n. f.* [ſecret, Fr. *secretum*, Lat.]  
Something ſtudiouſly hidden.  
Infected minds  
their deaf pillows will diſcharge their ſecrets. *Shakſpeare.*  
There is no ſecret that they can hide from thee. *Eachus.*  
We not to explore the ſecrets aſk  
of eternal empire. *Milton.*  
A thing unknown; ſomething not yet  
diſcovered.  
All bleſt ſecrets,  
If you unpublish'd virtues of the earth. *Shakſp.*  
All ſecrets of the deep, all Nature's works. *Milton.*  
The Romans ſeem not to have known the ſecret  
of paper credit. *Arbutnot.*  
Privacy; ſecrecy; inviſible or undiſcovered  
ſtate.  
Bread eaten in ſecret is pleaſant. *Proverbs.*  
In ſecret through the air ſhe comes. *Milton.*  
SECRET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To keep private.  
Great care is to be uſed of the clerks of the  
council, for the ſecreting of their conſultations. *Bacon.*  
SECRETARISHIP. *n. f.* [*ſecrtaire*, Fr.]  
from ſecretary.] The office of a ſecretary.  
SECRETARY. *n. f.* [*ſecrtaire*, Fr. *ſecretarius*,  
low Latin.] One intruſted with the  
management of buſineſs; one who writes  
for another.  
Call Gardner to me, my new ſecretary. *Shakſp.*  
That which is moſt of all profitable is, acquaintance  
with the ſecretaries, and employed men, of  
ambaſſadors. *Bacon.*  
Cottington was ſecretary to the prince. *Clarend.*  
To SECRET. *v. a.* [*ſecreſus*, Lat.]  
1. To put aſide; to hide.  
2. [In the animal economy.] To ſecern;  
to ſeparate.  
SECRETION. *n. f.* [from *ſecreſus*, Lat.]  
1. That agency in the animal economy  
that conſiſts in ſeparating the various  
fluids of the body.  
2. The fluid ſecreted.  
SECRETIOUS. *adj.* [from *ſecreſus*, Lat.]  
Parted by animal ſecretion.  
They have a ſimilitude or contrariety to the  
ſecretious humours in taſte and quality. *Floyer.*  
SECRETIST. *n. f.* [from *ſecreſus*.] A dealer  
in ſecrets.  
Some things I have not yet thought fit to plainly  
to reveal; not out of any envious deſign of having  
them buried with me, but that I may baſter with  
their ſecreſiſts, that will not part with one ſecret  
but in exchange for another. *Boyle.*  
SECRETLY. *adv.* [from *ſecreſus*.]  
1. Privately; privily; not openly; not  
publickly; with intention not to be  
known.

# SEC

Give him this letter, do it ſecretly. *Shakſpeare.*  
Now ſecretly with inward grief he pin'd;  
Now warm reſentments to his griefs he join'd.  
Addiſon.  
Some may place their chief ſatisfaction in giv-  
ing ſecretly what is to be diſtributed; others, in  
being the open and avowed inſtruments of making  
ſuch diſtributions. *Atterbury.*  
2. Latently; ſo as not to be obvious; not  
apparently.  
Thoſe thoughts are not wholly mine; but either  
they are ſecretly in the poet, or may be fairly de-  
duced from him. *Dryden.*  
SECRETESS. *n. f.* [from *ſecreſus*.]  
1. State of being hidden.  
2. Quality of keeping a ſecret.  
I could muſter up  
My giants and my witches too,  
Which are vaſt conſtancy and ſecreſneſs. *Donne.*  
SECRETERY. *adj.* [from *ſecreſus*, Latin.]  
Performing the office of ſecretion, or  
animal ſeparation.  
All the glands are a congeries of veſſels com-  
plicated together, whereby they give the blood time  
to ſeparate through the capillary veſſels into the  
ſecretory, which afterwards excrete themſelves  
into one duct. *Huy.*  
SECT. *n. f.* [*ſecte*, Fr. *ſecta*, Lat. from  
*ſectando*.]  
1. A body of men following ſome parti-  
cular matter, or united in ſome ſettled  
tenets. Often in a bad ſenſe.  
We ſwear out,  
In a wall'd priſon, packs and ſects of great ones,  
That ebb and flow by th' moon. *Shakſpeare.*  
The greateſt vicitude of things in the vicitude  
of ſects and religions: the true religion is built  
upon a rock; the reſt are toſſed upon the waves  
of time. *Bacon.*  
The jealous ſects, that dare not truſt their cauſe  
So far from their own will as to the laws,  
You for their empire and their ſynod take. *Droit.*  
The academics were willing to admit the goods  
of fortune into their notion of felicity; but no ſects  
of old philoſophers did ever leave a room for  
grievance. *Dryden.*  
A ſect of freethinkers is a ſum of cyphers. *Bentley.*  
2. In *Shakſpeare* it ſeems to be miſprinted  
for ſet.  
Of our unbitted luſts, I take this that you call  
love to be a ſect or cion. *Othello.*  
SECTARISM. *n. f.* [from *ſect*.] Diſpoſition  
to petty ſects, in oppoſition to things  
eſtabliſhed.  
Nothing hath more marks of ſchiſm and ſecta-  
riſm than this preſbyterian way. *King Charles.*  
SECTARY. *n. f.* [*ſectaire*, French; from  
*ſect*.]  
1. One who divides from publick eſtabliſh-  
ment, and joins with thoſe diſtinguiſhed  
by ſome particular whims.  
My lord, you are a ſectary, *Shakſpeare.*  
That's the plain truth.  
Roman catholic tenets are inconſiſtent, on the  
one hand, with the truth of religion profeſſed and  
professed by the church of England, whence we  
are called proteſtants, and the anabaptiſts, and  
ſeparatiſts, and ſectaries, on the other hand, whole  
tenets are full of ſchiſm, and inconſiſtent with  
monarchy. *Bacon.*  
The number of ſectaries does not concern the  
clergy in point of intereſt or conſcience. *Suſt.*  
2. A follower; a pupil.  
The ſectaries of my ceſſal ſkill,  
That wont to be the world's chief ornament,  
They under keep. *Spenser.*  
SECTATOR. *n. f.* [*ſectateur*, French; *ſectator*,  
Latin.] A follower; an imitator;  
a diſciple.  
Hereof the wiſer fort and the beſt learned phi-  
loſophers were not ignorant, as Cicero with-  
ſtanding, gathering the opinion of Aristotle and his ſectators. *Raleigh.*

# SEC

SECTION. *n. f.* [*ſection*, French; *ſectio*,  
Latin.]  
1. The act of cutting or dividing.  
In the ſection of bodies, man, of all ſenſible crea-  
tures, has the ſulleſt brain to his proportion. *Watſon.*  
2. A part divided from the reſt.  
3. A ſmall and diſtinct part of a writing  
or book.  
Inſtead of their law, which they might not read  
openly, they read, of the prophets, that which in  
likenels of matter came neareſt to each ſection of  
their law. *Hooker.*  
The production of volatile ſalts I reſerve till I  
mention them in another ſection. *Boyle.*  
Without breaking in upon the connection of his  
language, it is hardly poſſible to give a diſtinct view  
of his ſeveral arguments in diſtinct ſections. *Locke.*  
SECTOR. *n. f.* [*ſecteur*, French.] In geo-  
metry.  
Sector is an inſtrument made of wood or metal,  
with a point, and ſometimes a piece to turn out to  
make a true ſquare, with lines of ſines, tangents,  
ſecants, equal parts, rhombs, polygons, hours, lati-  
tudes, metals, and ſolids. It is generally uſeful in  
all the practical parts of the mathematicks, and  
particularly contrived for navigation, ſurveying,  
aſtronomy, dialling, and projection of the ſphere.  
All the lines of the ſector can be accommodated to  
any radius, which is done by taking off all divisions  
parallelwiſe, and not lengthwiſe; the ground of  
which practice is this, that parallels to the baſe of  
any plain triangle bear the ſame proportion to it as  
the parts of the legs above the parallel do to the  
whole legs. *Harris.*  
SECULAR. *adj.* [*ſecularis*, Latin; *ſecu-  
lier*, French.]  
1. Not ſpiritual; relating to affairs of the  
preſent world; not holy; worldly.  
This, in every ſeveral man's actions of common  
life, appropriateth unto himſelf publick and poli-  
tick ſecular affairs. *Hooker.*  
Then ſhall the ſecular power be ſeparated from the  
places, and the ſecular power be ſeparated from the  
By ſpiritual power. *Bacon.*  
2. [In the eccleſiaſtical ſenſe.]  
monaſtic.  
Thoſe northern ſects, whoſe religion  
gave great authority to the pope, thereby  
eate, to the clergy, but ſecular. *Temple.*  
In France, vaſt numbers of eccleſiaſtics, ſecular  
and religious, live upon the labours of others. *Addiſon.*  
3. [*ſeculaire*, French.] Happening  
coming once in a ſecle or century.  
The ſecular year was kept but once in a century. *Addiſon.*  
SECULARITY. *n. f.* [from *ſecular*.] World-  
lineſs; attention to the things of the  
preſent life.  
Lauſeneſs and ſecularity of ſpirit is the greateſt  
enemy to contemplation. *Burnet.*  
To SECULARIZE. *v. a.* [*ſeculariſer*, Fr.  
from *ſecular*.]  
1. To convert from ſpiritual appropria-  
tions to common uſe.  
2. To make worldly.  
SECULARLY. *adv.* [from *ſecular*.] In a  
worldly manner.  
SECULARNESS. *n. f.* [from *ſecular*.] World-  
lineſs.  
SECUNDINE. *n. f.* [*ſecundines*, *ſecundas*,  
French; *ſecunda*, viz. *partes, quod naſ-  
centem infantem ſequuntur*.] Afterbirth.  
The membrane in which the embryo is  
wrapped; the afterbirth.  
The caſting of the ſun is by the ancients com-  
pared to the breaking of the ſecundine, or cawl,  
but not rightly; for the ſecundine is but a general  
cover, not ſhaped according to the part, but the  
ſun is. *Bacon.*

Future ages be  
Wrapp'd in their *curled* *serpentine* asleep. Cowley.  
If the fatus be taken out of the womb inclosed  
in the *serpentine*, it will continue to live, and the  
blood to circulate. Ray.

**SECURE**. *adj.* [*securus*, Latin.]

1. Free from fear; exempt from terror;  
safety; assured.

Confidence then bore thee on *secur*

To meet no danger. Milton.

2. Confident; not distrustful: with *of*.

But thou, *secur* of soul, imbent with woes,  
The more thy fortune frowns, the more oppose.

Dryden.

One maid she had, below'd above the rest,  
*Seur* of her, the *secur* she confest'd. Dryden

The portion of their wealth they design for the  
uses of the poor, they may throw into one of these  
publick repositories, *secur* that it will be well  
employed. Atterbury.

3. Sure; not doubting: with *of*.

Reply too *secur* of our discharge  
From penalty. Milton.

It concerns the most *secur* of his strength, to  
pay to *secur* to expose him to an enemy. Rogers.

In Lethe's lake souls long oblivion taste;

Of future life *secur*, forgetful of the past. Dryden

We live and act as if we were perfectly *secur*  
of the final event of things, however we may behave  
ourselves. Atterbury.

4. Careless; wanting caution; wanting  
vigilance.

Gideon smote the host, for the host were *secur*.

Judges.

5. Free from danger; safe.

Let us not then suspect our happy state,

As not *secur* to single or comb'd. Milton.

Medias next,

Secure of steel, and lated from the fire,

In *secur* appears. Dryden.

Secure of *secur* blows,

In *secur* appears. Dryden.

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Too done like Hector, but *secur*ly done.

A little proudly, and great deal misprising.

The knight oppos'd. Shakespeare.

His daring too *secur*ly him defy'd. Milton.

A soul that can *secur*ly death defy,

And count it nature's privilege to die. Dryden.

Whether any of the reasonings are inconsistent, I

*secur*ly leave to the judgment of the reader.

Atterbury.

2. Without danger; safely.

We upon our globe's last verge shall go,

And view the ocean leaning on the sky;

From thence our rolling neighbours we shall know,

And on the lunar world *secur*ly pry. Dryden.

**SECURENESS**. *n. f.* [*from secur*.] The

cause of safety; protection; defence.

They, like Judas, desire death; Cain, on the

contrary, grew afraid thereof, and obtained a *secur*

ement from it. Brown.

**SECURITY**. *n. f.* [*securité*, Fr. *securitas*,

Latin; from *secur*.]

1. Carelessness; freedom from fear.

Marvellous *secur*ty is always dangerous, when

men will not believe any bees to be in a hive, until

they have a sharp sense of their stings. Haywood.

2. Vitious carelessness; confidence; want of

vigilance.

How trustless then and dead a soul hath he,

Which thinks his soul doth with his body die;

Or thinks not so, but so would have it be,

That he might sin with more *secur*ty? Davies.

3. Protection; defence;

If the providence of God be taken away, what

*secur*ty have we against the innumerable dan-

gers to which human nature is continually ex-

posed? Tillotson.

4. Any thing given as a pledge or caution;

insurance; assurance for any thing; the

act of giving caution, or being bound.

There is scarce truth enough alive to make

societies *secur*; but *secur*ty enough to make fel-

lowships account. Shakespeare.

When they had taken *secur*ty of Jason, they let

them go. Acts.

It is possible for a man, who hath the appearance

of religion, to be wicked and an hypocrite; but it

is impossible for a man, who openly declares against

religion, to give any reasonable *secur*ty that he

will not be false and cruel. Swift.

Each other bills have been generally reckoned

the surest and most sacred of all *secur*ties. Swift.

The Romans do not seem to have known the

secret of paper credit, and *secur*ties upon mort-

gages. Arbuthnot.

5. Safety; certainty.

Some, who gave their advice for entering into a

war, alleged that we should have no *secur*ty for

our trade, while Spain was subject to a prince of

the Bourbon family. Swift.

**SEDAN**. *n. f.* A kind of portable coach;

a chair. I believe because first made at

Sedan.

Some beg for absent persons, feign them sick,

Close mew'd in their *sedans* for want of air,

And for their wives produce an empty chair. Dryd.

By a tax of Cato's it was provided, that women's

wearing cloaths, ornament, and *sedan*, exceeding

12*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* halfpenny, should pay 30*s.* in the

hundred pound value. Arbuthnot.

**SEDATE**. *adj.* [*sedatus*, Latin.] Calm;

quiet; still; unruffled; undisturbed;

serene.

With countenance calm and soul *sedate*,

Thus I urnus. Dryden.

Disputation carries away the mind from that

calm and *sedate* temper which is necessary to

contemplate truth. Watts.

**SEDATELY**. *adv.* [*from sedate*.] Calmly;

without disturbance.

That has most weight with them that appears

*sedately* to come from their parents reason. Locke.

**SEDATENESS**. *n. f.* [*from sedate*.] Calm-

ness; tranquillity; serenity; freedom

from disturbance.

There is a particular *sedateness* in their conver-

sation and behaviour that qualifies them for con-

duct, with a great impetuosity that fits them for

action. Addison.

**SEDENTARINESS**. *n. f.* [*from sedentary*.]

The state of being sedentary; inactivity.

**SEDENTARY**. *adj.* [*sedentare*, Fr. *se-*

*dentario*, Italian; *sedentarius*, from *sedo*

Latin.]

1. Puffed in sitting still; wanting motion

or action.

A *sedentary* life, appropriate to all students,

crushes the bowels; and, for want of turning the

body, suffers the spirits to be dormant. Harvey.

The blood of labouring people is more dense and

heavy than of those who live a *sedentary* life. Arbuthnot.

2. Torpid; inactive; sluggish; motionless.

The *sedentary* earth,

That better might with far less compass move,

Serv'd by more noble than herself, attains

Her end without least motion. Milton.

Till length of years,

And *sedentary* numbness, crase my limbs

To a contemptible old age obscure. Milton.

The soul, considered abstractedly from its pas-

sions, is of a remiss *sedentary* nature, slow in its

solves, and languishing in its executions. Newton.

**SEDF**. *n. f.* [*seag*, Saxon; whence, in

the provinces, a narrow flag is called

*flag* or *sedg*.] A growth of narrow flags,

a narrow flag.

The current, that with gentle murmur glides,

Thou know'st, being stopp'd, impatiently doth rage

But when his fair course is not hinder'd,

He makes sweet music with the channel's sides,

Giving a gentle kiss to every sedge

He overtakes in his pilgrimage;

And so by many winding nooks he strays,

With willing sport, to the wild ocean. Shakespeare.

Adonis, painted by a running brook,

And Cytherea all in *sedges* hid;

Which seem to move and wanton with her breast,

Even as the waving *sedges* play with wind. Shakespeare.

In hotter countries a fly called *sedg*, that

flutters as the glow-worm, is chiefly upon *sedg* and

marshes; yet is not seen but in the height of sum-

mer, and *sedg* or other green of the time give a

good shade as bushes. Bacon.

He hid himself in the *sedges* adjoining. Sandys.

My bonds I break,

Fled from my guards, and in a muddy lake,

Amongst the *sedges*, all the night lay hid. Davies.

Niphates, with inverted urn,

And drooping *sedg*, shall his Armenia mourn. Dryden.

**SEDFY**. *adj.* [*from sedg*.] Overgrown with

narrow flags.

On the gentle Severn's *sedgy* bank,

In single opposition, best to hand,

He did confound the best part of an hour,

In changing hardiment with great Glendower. Shakespeare.

Old father Thames rais'd up his reverend head,

But fear'd the fate of *Hamois* would return:

Deep in his ooze he sought his *sedgy* bed,

And shrunk his waters back into his urn. Dryden.

**SEDIMENT**. *n. f.* [*sediment*, French; *sed-*

*imentum*, Latin.] That which subsides

settles at the bottom.

The salt water rises into a kind of foam on the

top, and partly goeth into a *sediment* in the bottom,

and so is rather a separation than an evaporation. Brown.

It is not bare agitation, but the *sediment* at the

bottom, that troubles and defiles the water. South.

That matter sunk not down till last of all, settling

at the surface of the *sediment*, and covering all the

rest. Woodward.

**SEDITION**. *n. f.* [*sedition*, French; *sediti-*

Latin.] A tumult; an insurrection; a

popular commotion; an uproar.

That son mine brew'd a storm for him,

That wash'd his father's fortunes forth of France,

And heap'd *sedition* on his crown at home. Shakespeare.

In soothing them we nourish, 'midst our flames,  
The cackle of rebellion, insurrection, sedition. *Shaksp.*  
**FACIOUS**, *adj.* [*sedition*, French;  
*factiosus*, Latin.] Factionous with tumult;  
turbulent.

The cause, why I have brought this army hither,  
To remove proud Somerset from the king,  
And to his grace and to the state, *Shaksp.*  
Very many of the nobility in Edenborough, at  
at time, did not appear yet in this seditionous be-  
haviour. *Clarendon.*

Thou returnest  
From flight, *sedition* angel. *Milton.*  
But if he has deform'd this earthly life  
With mind's rapine and *sedition* strife,  
A everlasting darkness must be lie;  
All more unhappy that the cannot die. *Prior.*

**FACIOUSLY**, *adv.* [*from sedition*.] Tu-  
multuously; with factionous turbulence.  
**FACIOUSNESS**, *n. f.* [*from sedition*.]  
Turbulence; disposition to sedition.  
**SEDUCE**, *v. a.* [*seduco*, Lat. *seduire*,  
French.] To draw aside from the right;  
to tempt; to corrupt; to deprave; to  
mislead; to deceive.

'Tis meet  
That noble minds keep ever with their likes;  
For who to firm that cannot be *seduced*? *Shaksp.*  
No the gold of France did not *seduce*,  
Although I did admit it as a motive  
he sooner to effect what I intended. *Shaksp.*  
A beauty-warming and distressed widow  
*seduced* the pitch and height of all his thoughts  
to his declaration. *Shaksp.*

In the latter times some shall depart from the  
truth, giving heed to *seducing* spirits. *1 Timothy.*  
I shall never gratify the spitefulness of a few  
with any sinister thoughts of all their allegiance,  
when pious frauds have *seduced*. *King Charles.*  
Subtle he needs must be who could *seduce*  
Angels. *Milton.*

Not let false friends *seduce* thy mind to fame,  
By arrogating Junius's hostile name;  
Let father Flecknose fire thy mind with praise,  
And uncle Ogleby thy envy raise. *Dryden.*  
**EDUCEMENT**, *n. f.* [*from seduce*.] Prac-  
tice of seduction; art or means used in  
order to seduce.

To fashion them, and win them early to the love  
of virtue and true labour, are any flattering *seduce-*  
ment or vain principle which they wandering, loose-  
ly and delightful book of education should be  
read to them. *Milton.*

Her hero's dangers touch'd the pitying pow'r,  
The nymph's *seducements*, and the magic bow'r. *Pope.*

**EDUCER**, *n. f.* [*from seduce*.] One who  
draws aside from the right; a tempter;  
a corrupter.

Grant it me, O king; otherwise a *seducer* floun-  
ders, and a poor maid is undone. *Shaksp.*  
There is a teaching by restraining *seducers*, and  
removing the hindrances of knowledge. *South.*  
The soft *seducer*, with enticing looks,

Be bellowing-gravels to the sight provokes. *Dryden.*  
He, whose firm faith no reason could remove,  
Will melt before that soft *seducer*, love. *Dryden.*

**EDUCIBLE**, *adj.* [*from seduce*.] Cor-  
ruptible; capable of being drawn aside  
from the right.

The vicious example of ages past *seduces* the  
curiosity of the present, affording a hint of his auto-  
seducible spirits. *Brown.*

We owe much of our error to the power which  
our affections have over our too easily *seducible* un-  
derstandings. *Glauville.*

**SEDUCTION**, *n. f.* [*seduction*, Fr. *seduction*,  
Lat.] The act of seducing; the act of  
drawing aside.

Whatsoever men's faith, patience, or perseve-  
rance were, any remarkable indulgence to this sin,  
the *seduction* of Balaam, was sure to bring judg-  
ments. *Hammond.*

To procure the miseries of others in those extor-  
tations, wherein we hold an hope to have no society

ourselves; is a strain above Lucifer, and a project  
beyond the primary *seduction* of hell. *Brown.*

The deceiver soon found out this soft place of  
Adam's, and innocency itself did not secure him  
from this way of *seduction*. *Glauville.*

Helen ascribes her *seduction* to Venus, and  
mentions nothing of Paris. *Pope.*

A woman who is above flattery, and despises all  
praise but that which flows from the approbation  
of her own heart, is, morally speaking, out of  
reach of *seduction*. *Clarissa.*

**SEDULITY**, *n. f.* [*sedulitas*, Lat.] Dilig-  
ent assiduity; laboriousness; industry;  
application; intenseness of endeavour.

Man oftentimes pursues, with great *sedulity* and  
earnestness, that which cannot stand him in any  
stead for vital purpose. *Hooder.*

Let there be but the same propensity and bent  
of will to religion, and there will be the same *se-*  
*dulity* and indefatigable industry in men's en-  
quiries into it. *South.*

**SEDULOUS**, *adj.* [*sedulus*, Lat.] Assi-  
duous; industrious; laborious; diligent;  
painful.

Not *sedulous* by nature to indite  
Wars, hitherto the only argument  
Heroick deem'd. *Milton.*

What signifies the sound of words in prayer, with-  
out the affection of the heart, and a *sedulous* ap-  
plication of the proper means that may naturally  
lead us to such an end. *1. Exeget.*

The goat, now bright amidst her fellow stars,  
Kind Amalthaea, reach'd her teat, distill'd  
With milk, thy early food: the *sedulous* bee  
Distill'd her honey on thy purple lips. *Prior.*

The bare majesty of a few representatives is  
often procured by great industry and application,  
wherein those who engage in the pursuits of malice  
are much more *sedulous* than such as would pre-  
vent them. *Swift.*

**SEDULOUSLY**, *adv.* [*from sedulous*.] Assi-  
duously; industriously; laboriously; dili-  
gently; painfully.

The ritual, preceptive, prophetic, and all other  
parts of sacred writ, were most *sedulously*, most re-  
ligiously guarded by them. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

All things by experience  
Are most improv'd; then *sedulously* think  
To meliorate thy stock, no way or rule  
Be unessay'd. *Philips.*

**SEDULOUSNESS**, *n. f.* [*from sedulous*.]  
Assiduity; assiduousness; industry; dili-  
gence.

**SEE**, *n. f.* [*sedes*, Lat.] The seat of epis-  
copal power; the diocese of a bishop.

You, my lord archbishop,

Whose *see* is by a civil peace inamortu'd,  
Whose hand the silver band of peace hath touch'd,  
Whose learning and good letters peace hath tutor'd,  
Whose white investments figure innocence,

The dove and every blest d spirit of peace,  
Wherefore do you so ill translate yourself  
Out of the speech of peace, that bears such grace,  
Into the harsh and boisterous tongue of war? *Shaksp.*

It is a safe opinion for their *sees*, empires, and  
kingdoms; and for themselves, if they be wise.

The pope would use these treasures, in case of  
any great calamity that should endanger the holy  
*see*. *Bacon.*

Episcopal revenues were so low reduced, that  
three or four *sees* were often united to make a tol-  
erable competency. *Swift.*

To SEE, *v. a. pret. I saw*; part. pass. *seen*.  
[*reon*, Sax. *seen*, Dutch.]

1. To perceive by the eye.

Dear son Edgar,  
Might I but live to *see* thee in my touch,  
I'd say I had eyes again. *Shaksp.*

I was bowed down at the hearing of it; I was  
dismay'd at the *seeing* of it. *Spink.*

I speak that which I have *seen* with my father,  
and ye do that which you have *seen* with yours. *John.*

He'll lead the life of gods, and he  
By gods and heroes *seen*, and gods and heroes *see*. *Dryden.*

It was a right answer of the physician to his  
patient, that had sore eyes: If you have more  
pleasure in the taste of wine than in the use of your  
sight, wine is good for you; but if the pleasure of  
*seeing* be greater to you than that of drinking,  
wine is naught. *Lacer.*

I *see* her sober over a sampler. *Pope.*

2. To observe; to find.

Seven other kine came up, lean starved, such as  
I never *see* for badness. *Geoffis.*

Such command we had,  
To *see* that none thence should pass a spy. *Milton.*  
Give them first one simple idea, and *see* that  
they perfectly comprehend it, before you go any  
farther. *Laker.*

The thunderbolt we *see* used, by the greatest poet  
of Augustus's age, to express irresistible force in  
battle. *Addison.*

3. To discover; to discern.

Who is to grope  
As cannot *see* this palpable device?  
Yet who so bold but lays he *sees* it? *Shaksp.*  
When such all dealings must be *seen* in thought? *Shaksp.*

4. To converse with.

The main of them may be reduced to language,  
and to an improvement in wisdom and penitence,  
by *seeing* men, and conversing with people of dis-  
ferent tempers and customs. *Laker.*

5. To attend; to remark.

I had a mind to *see* him out, and therefore did  
not care for contradicting him. *Addison.*

To SEE, *v. n.*

1. To have the power of sight; to have by  
the eye perception of things distant.

Who maketh the *seeing* or the blind? have not I,  
the Lord? *Exodus.*  
Air hath some secret degree of light; otherwise  
cats and owls could not *see* in the night. *Bacon.*

2. To discern without the aid of eyes.

Many sagacious persons will *see* in every  
look under our noses, and see through all our  
pretensions, and discern the *seeing* of the  
world that we *see* in every thing. *Shaksp.*

Could you *see* the world as I *see* it, you would  
There you might read your own *seeing* doubled. *Dryden.*

You may *see* into the spirit of them all, and turn  
your pen from those general notions. *Johnson.*

3. To inquire; to distinguish.

See whether four doth make thee wrong here. *Shaksp.*

4. To be attentive.

Mark and perform it, *see'st* thou? for the fall  
Of any point in 't shall be death. *Shaksp.*

5. To scheme; to contrive.

Caesar's a proper man: let us *see* now  
To get his place. *Shaksp.*

**SEE**, *interjection*. [originally the impera-  
tive of the verb *see*.] Lo; look; observe;  
behold.

*See! see!* upon the banks of Boyne he stands,  
By his own view adjusting his commands. *H. B. Jun.*  
*See!* the sole bliss heaven could on all bestow,  
Which who but feels can taste, but thinks can know. *Pope.*

*See* what it is to have a poet in your house. *Pope.*

**SEED**, *n. f.* [*seeb*, Saxon; *seed*, Danish;  
*seed*, Dutch.]

1. The organized particle produced by  
plants and animals, from which new  
plants and animals are generated.

If you can look into the *seeds* of time,  
And say which grain will grow and which will not,  
Speak then to me. *Shaksp.*

*Seed* of a year old is the best, though *seeds* *seed*  
and grains last better than others. *Bacon.*  
That every plant has its *seed*, is an evident sign  
of divine providence. *Morr.*

Did they ever *see* any herbs, except those of the  
grass-leaved tribe, come up without two *seed* leaves?

which to me is an argument that they came all of seed, there being no reason else why they should produce two feed leaves different from the subsequent.

Just gods! all other things their like produce;  
The vine arises from her mother's juice;  
When feeble plants or tender flow'rs decay,  
They to their seed their images convey. *Prior.*  
In the south part of Staffordshire they go to the north for seed corn. *Mortimer.*

## 2. First principle; original.

The seed of whatsoever perfect virtue groweth from us, is a right opinion touching things divine. *Hooker.*

## 3. Principle of production.

Praise of great acts he sentiers, as a seed  
Which may the like in coming ages breed. *Waller.*

## 4. Progeny; offspring; descendants.

Next him king Lear in happy peace long reign'd;  
But had no issue male him to succeed,  
But three fair daughters which were well uptrain'd  
In all that seemed fit for kingly seed. *Fairy Queen.*  
The thing doth touch  
The main of all your states, your blood, your seed. *Daniel.*

When God gave Canaan to Abraham, he thought  
fit to put his seed into the grant too. *Locke.*

## 5. Race; generation; birth.

Of mortal seed they were not held,  
Which other mortals to excelld;  
And beauty too in such excess,  
As yours, Zelinda! claims no less. *Waller.*

## TO SEED. v. n. [from the noun.]

### 1. To grow to perfect maturity, so as to shed the seed.

What'er I plant, like corn on barren earth,  
By an equivocal birth,  
Seeds and runs up to poetry. *Swift.*

### 2. To shed the seed.

They pick up all the old roots, except what  
they design for seed, which they let stand to seed  
the next year. *Mortimer.*

## SEEDCAKE. n. f. [seed and cake.] A sweet cake interspersed with warm aromatick seeds.

Remember, wife,  
The seedcake, the pasties, and surmety pot. *Tupper.*

## SEEDLIP. } n. f. A vessel in which the

## SEEDLOP. } lower carries his seed.

## SEEDPEARL. n. f. [seed and pearl.] Small grains of pearl.

In the dissolution of seedpearl in some acid menstruum, if a good quantity of the little pearls be cast in while, they will be carried in swarms from the bottom to the top. *Boyle.*

## SEEDPLOT. n. f. [seed and plot.] The ground on which plants are sowed to be afterward transplanted.

To counsel others, a man must be furnished with an universal store in himself to the knowledge of all nature; that is, the matter and seedplot: there are the seats of all argument and invention. *Ben Jonson.*

Humility is a seedplot of virtue, especially christian, which thrives best when 'tis deep rooted in the humble lowly heart. *Hammond.*

It will not be unuseful to present a full narration of this rebellion, looking back to those passages by which the seedplots were made and framed, from whence those mischiefs have successfully grown. *Clarendon.*

## SEEDTIME. n. f. [seed and time.] The season of sowing.

While the earth remains, seedtime and harvest shall not cease. *Genesis.*  
It he would have two tributes in one year, he must give them two seedtimes, and two harvests. *Bacon.*

The first rain fell upon the seedtime about October, and was to make the seed to root; the latter was to fill the ear. *Brown.*

Day and night,  
Seedtime and harvest, heat and hoary frost,  
Shall hold their course, till fire purge all things. *Milton.*

Their very seedtime was their harvest, and by sowing tares they immediately reaped gold.

He that too curiously observes the face of the heavens, by mistaking his seedtime, will lose the hopes of his harvest. *Atterbury.*

## SEEDLING. n. f. [from seed.] A young plant just risen from the seed.

Carry into the shade such seedlings or plants as are for their chumchests reserved in pots. *Evelyn.*

## SEEDNESS. n. f. [from seed.] Seedtime; the time of sowing.

Blossoming time  
From the seedness the bare fallow brings  
To teeming foison. *Shakespeare.*

## SEEDSMAN. n. f. [seed and man.]

### 1. The sower; he that scatters the seed.

The higher Nilus swells  
The more it promises: as it ebbs, the seedsmen  
Upon the slime and ooze scatters his grain,  
And shortly comes to harvest. *Shakespeare.*

### 2. One that sows seed.

## SEEDY. adj. [from seed.] Abounding with seed.

## SEE'ING. n. f. [from see.] Sight; vision.

Love adds a precious seeing to the eye. *Shaksp.*

## SEE'ING. } adv. [sé que, Fr. from

## SEE'ING that. } sic. It would be more grammatically written, as *vá que, pour á que, in French; seen that, or provided that.* Since; sith; it being so that.

Why should not they be as well victualled for so long time, as the ships are usually for a year, seeing it is easier to keep victuals on land than water? *Spenser.*

How shall they have any trial of his doctrine, learning, and ability to preach, seeing that he may not publicly either teach or exhort, because he is not yet called to the ministry? *Whitgift.*

Seeing every nation affords not experience and tradition enough for all kind of learning, therefore we are taught the languages of those people who have been most industrious after wisdom. *Milton.*

Seeing they explained the phenomena of vision, imagination, and thought, by certain thin fleeces of atoms that flow from the surfaces of bodies, and by their subtilty penetrate any obstacle, and yet retain the exactness of the several bodies from which they proceed: in consequence of this hypothesis they maintained, that we could have no phantom of any thing, but what did really subsist either in nature or in its several parts. *Bentley.*

## TO SEEK. v. a. pret. I sought; part. pass. sought. [secan, Sax. *soeken*, Dutch.]

### 1. To look for; to search for: often with out.

He did range the town to seek me out. *Shakespeare.*

I have a venturesome fairy, that shall seek  
The squirrel's board, and fetch thee thence new nuts. *Shakespeare.*

Because of the money returned in our sacks, are we brought in, that he may seek occasion against us, and take us for bondmen. *Genesis.*

He seeketh unto him a cunning workman, to prepare a graven image. *Isaiah.*

Seek thee a man which may go with thee. *Job.*

Sweet peace, where dost thou dwell?

I humbly crave;

Let me once know;

I sought thee in a secret cave,

And ask'd if peace were there. *Herbert.*

The king meant not to seek out nor to decline fighting with them, if they put themselves in his way. *Clarendon.*

So fatal 'twas to seek temptations out!  
Most confidence has still most cause to doubt. *Dryden.*

We must seek out some other original of power for the government of politics than this of Adam, or else there will be none at all in the world. *Locke.*

### 2. To solicit; to endeavour to gain.

Others tempting him, sought of him a sign. *Lucretius.*

The young lions roar after their prey, and seek their meat from God.

God hath bid dwell far off all anxious cares,  
And not molest us, unless we ourselves  
Seek them with wandering thoughts. *Milton.*

Oft our alliance other lands desir'd,  
And what we seek of you, of us requir'd. *Dryden.*

### 3. To go to find.

Let us seek death, or, he not found, supply  
His office. *Milton.*

Dardanus, though born  
On Latian plains, yet sought the Phrygian shore. *Dryden.*

Like fury seiz'd the rest; the progress known,  
All seek the mountains, and forsake the town. *Dryden.*

Since great Ulysses sought the Phrygian plain,  
Within their walls inglorious silence reigns. *Pope.*

Indulge one labour more,  
And seek Atides on the Spartan shore. *Pope.*

### 4. To pursue by machinations.

I had a son,  
Now outlaw'd from my blood; he sought my life. *Shakespeare.*

David saw that Saul was come out to seek his life. *1 Samuel.*

## TO SEEK. v. n.

### 1. To make search; to make inquiry.

Seek ye out of the book of the Lord, and read,  
I have been forced to relinquish that opinion,  
and have endeavoured to seek after some better reason. *Sp. Lib.*

### 2. To endeavour.

Why should he mean me ill, or seek to harm?

Ask not what pains, nor further seek to know  
Their process, or the forms of law below. *Drama.*

### 3. To make pursuit.

Violent men have sought after my soul. *Psalms.*  
If thy brother's ox or sheep go astray, it shall be with thee until thy brother seek after it. *Deuteronomy.*

### 4. To apply to; to use solicitation.

All the earth sought to Solomon, to hear his wisdom. *1 Kings.*

Unto his habitation shall ye seek, and thither thou shalt come. *Deuteronomy.*

### 5. To endeavour after.

Being a man of experience, he wiseth by wisdom  
to order that which the young prince sought to do. *Knolly.*

## TO SEEK. [an adverbial mode of speech.]

At a loss; without measures, knowledge, or experience.

Being brought and transferred from other forces abroad, though they be of good experience in those, yet in these they will be new to seek; and better they have gathered experience, they shall but it with great loss to his majesty. *Spenser.*

Unpractic'd, unprepar'd, and still to seek. *Milton.*

But they misplace them all;  
And are as much to seek in other things  
As he that only can design a tree,  
Would be to draw a shipwreck. *Johnson.*

## SEE'KER. n. f. [from seek.]

### 1. One that seeks; an inquirer.

Though I confess that in philosophy I am a seeker, yet cannot believe that a sceptick in philosophy must be one in divinity. *Gloucester.*

A language of a very witty volatile people, seekers after novelty, and abounding with variety of notions. *Locke.*

### 2. The name of a sect which professed no determinate religion.

## SEE'KSORROW. n. f. [seek and sorrow.]

One who contrives to give himself vexation.

A field they go, where many lookers be,  
And thou seek'sorrow, Klam, them among:  
Indeed thou findest it was thy friend to see,  
Stephen, whose absence seem'd into thee gone. *Locke.*

## TO SEEL. v. a. [seeller, to seal, Fr.] To close the eyes.

A term of falconry, to



eyes of a wild or haggard hawk being for a time feeled or clofed.  
Now he brought them to see a *feeled* dove, who under the was, the higher she flave. *Silney*.  
Blue eyes no more on vanity shall feed,  
as feeld up with death shall have their dently weed. *Fury Queen*.

Come, feeling night,  
as up the tender eye of pitiful day. *Shakespeare*.  
Some ambitious men seem as screens to princes  
of dangers of danger and envy; for no man will  
be such parts, unless he be like the *feeled* dove,  
at mounts and mounts, because he cannot see  
out him. *Bacon*.  
Since, blinded with ambition, he did four  
as a *feeld* dove, his crimes shall be his punish-  
ment.  
e be depriv'd of light. *Denham*.

SEEL. *v. n.* [*ryllan, Sax.*] To lean on one side.

When a ship *seels* or rows in foul weather, the breaking loose of ordnance is a thing very dangerous. *Raleigh*.

FEEL or SEELING. *n. f.* [from *feel*.] The agitation of a ship in foul weather. *Airworth*.

LELY. *adj.* [from *feel*, lucky time, *Sax.*] Lucky; happy.

My *feely* sheep like well below,  
For they been hale enough and trow,  
And liken their abode. *Spenjer*.

Silly; foolish; simple.  
Peacock and turkie, that nibbles off top,  
Are very ill neighbours to *feely* poor hop. *Tuffer*.

To SEEM. *v. n.* [*sembler, Fr.* unless it has a Teutonick original, as *seemly* certainly has.]

To appear; to make a show; to have semblance.

My lord, you've lost a friend, indeed;  
and I dare swear you borrow not that face  
of *seeming* forrow, it is sure your own. *Shakespeare*.

Speak; we will not trust our eyes  
Villiant our ears: thou art not what thou *seem'st*.  
*Shakespeare*.

So spake th' Omnipotent; and with his words  
all *seem'd* well pleas'd; all *seem'd*, but were not all.  
*Milton*.

In holy nuptials tied;  
A *seeming* widow, and a secret bride. *Dryden*.  
Observe the youth  
Vivacious *seems* to snuff the vital air. *Dryden*.

To have the appearance of truth.

It *seems* to me, that the true reason why we have  
few virtuous which are tolerable, is because there  
is so few who have all the talents requisite for  
cultivation. *Dryden*.

In *Shakespeare*, to *seem*, perhaps, signifies  
to be beautiful.

See, there she stands:  
I caught within that little *seeming* substance  
May fully like your grace,  
e's there, and she is yours. *King Lear*.

It SEEMS. A phrase hard to be explained. It sometimes signifies that there is an appearance, though no reality; but generally it is used ironically to condemn the thing mentioned, like the Latin *semiter*, or the old English *furfooth*.

*Id. mihi datur negotii scilicet. This, it seems, is to be my task.*

The earth by these, 'tis said,  
his single crop of men and women bred;  
who, grown adult (so chance, it *seems*, enjoin'd)  
all male and female propagate. *Blackmore*.

It is sometimes a slight affirmation.

A prince of Italy, it *seems*, entertained his mistress  
in a great lake. *Addison*.

The raven, urg'd by such impertinence,  
Grew passionate, it *seems*, and took offence. *Addison*.

He had been a chief magistrate; and had, it  
*seems*, executed that high office justly and honour-  
ably. *Atterbury*.

SEEMS. *v. n.* [from *seem*.] To appear; to make a show; to have semblance.

SEEMING. *n. f.* [from *seem*.] The appearance; the show; the semblance.

SEEMINGLY. *adv.* [from *seeming*.] In appearance; in show; in semblance.

SEEMINGLY. *adv.* [from *seem*.] In appearance; in show; in semblance.

It seems that when first I was discovered sleeping on the ground, the emperor had early notice. *Gulliver*.

6. It appears to be.

Here's another discontented paper,  
Found in his pocket too, and this, it *seems*,  
Rodorigo meant to have sent. *Shakespeare*.

It *seems*, the camel's hair is taken by painters for the skin with the hair on. *Brown*.

SEEMER. *n. f.* [from *seem*.] One that carries an appearance.

Angelo trace could flee  
That his blood flows, or that his appetite  
Is more to bread than frow: hence shall we see,  
It pow'r change purpose, what our *seemers* be. *Shakespeare*.

SEE'MING. *n. f.* [from *seem*.] 1. Appearance; show; semblance.

All good *seeming*,  
By thy revolt, oh husband, shall be thought  
Put on for villany. *Shakespeare*.

Give him heedful note;  
And, after, we will both our judgments join  
In censure of his *seeming*. *Shakespeare*.

2. Fair appearance.  
For you there's rosemary and rue; these keep  
Seeming and favour all the winter long. *Shakespeare*.

3. Opinion.  
Nothing more clear unto their *seeming*, than  
that, a new Jerusalem being often spoken of in  
scripture, they undoubtedly were themselves that  
new Jerusalem. *Hooker*.

His persuasive words impregn'd  
With reason to her *seeming*. *Milton*.

SEEMINGLY. *adv.* [from *seeming*.] In appearance; in show; in semblance.

To this her mother's plot,  
She, *seemingly* obedient, likewise hath  
Made promise to the doctor. *Shakespeare*.

They to their viands fell, not *seemingly*  
The angels, nor in vain. *Milton*.

I have touched upon them, though *seemingly*  
collateral to my scope; and yet I think they are  
more than *seemingly* so, since they pertinently  
illustrate my design. *Glanville*.

The city dance was so well bred, as *seemingly*  
to take all in good part. *1<sup>st</sup> Exchange*.

The king and haughty empress, to our wonder,  
If not aston'd, yet *seemingly* at peace. *Dryden*.

This father *seemingly* complied with, but  
afterwards refusing, the son was likewise dis-  
satisfied. *Addison*.

They depend often on remote and *seemingly* dis-  
proportioned causes. *Atterbury*.

SEEMINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *seeming*.] Plausibility; fair appearance.

The *seemingness* of their reasons persuade us on  
the other side. *Dryden*.

SEEMLINESS. *n. f.* [from *seemly*.] Decency; handsomeness; comeliness; grace; beauty.

When substantialness combine with delightful-  
ness, *seemliness* with portness, and curi-  
ousness with stayedness, how can the language found other  
than full of sweetness? *Camden*.

SEEMLY. *adj.* [from *seemly*, Danish; from *foome*, Islandick, honour or decency.]

Decent; becoming; proper; fit.

Suspense of judgement and excess of charity  
were safer and *seemly* for christian men, than the  
hot pursuit of these controversies. *Hooker*.

I am a woman, lacking wit  
To make a *seemly* answer to such persons. *Shakespeare*.

Safest and *seemly* by her husband stays. *Milton*.

May we enjoy  
Our humid products, and with *seemly* draughts  
Easie mirth and hospitable love. *Philips*.

SEEMLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] In a decent manner; in a proper manner.

There, *seemly* rang'd in peaceful order, stood  
Ulysses' arms, now long dispos'd to blood. *Pope*.

SEEN. *adj.* [from *see*.] Skilled; versed.

Petruchio shall offer me, disguised in sober robes,

To old Baptista, as a schoolmaster  
Well *seen* in modest. *Shakespeare*.

Noble Boyle, not left in nature *seen*,  
Than his great brother read in states and men. *Dryden*.

SEER. *n. f.* [from *see*.] 1. One who sees.

We are in hopes that you may prove a dreamer  
of dreams, and a *seer* of visions. *Spectator*.

2. A prophet; one who foresees future events.

How soon hath thy prediction, *seer* blest!  
Measur'd this transient world the race of time.  
Till time stand fix'd. *Milton*.

By day your sighted *seers*  
Shall call for mountains to express their tears.  
And with their eyes were floods: by night from  
the clouds  
Of opening gulphs, black storms, and raging flames,  
Starting amaz'd, shall in the people flow  
Emblems of heavenly wrath, and mynion types of  
Pier.

SEERWOOD. *n. f.* See SEARWOOD. Dry wood.

Caught, like dry bubble bird, or like *seerwood*;  
Yet from the wound extrud'd no purple blood,  
But look'd a bubbling mass of frying blood. *Dryden*.

SEE'SAW. *n. f.* [from *saw*.] A reciprocating motion.

His wit all *see'saw*, between that and this;  
Now high, now low, now master up, now mistress.  
And he himself one vile antithesis. *Pope*.

To SEE'SAW. *v. n.* [from *saw*.] To move with a reciprocating motion.

Sometimes they were like to pull John over, then  
it went all of a sudden again on John's side; so  
they went *see'sawing* up and down, from one end of  
the room to the other. *Aylmer*.

To SEETH. *v. a.* preterit *I sod* or *seethed*;  
part. pass. *sodden*. [*reuban, Sax. soden*,  
Dutch.] To boil; to decoct in hot liquor.

The Scythians used to *seeth* the flesh in the hide,  
and to do the northern Irish. *Spenser*.

Go, suck the subtle blood of th' grape,  
Till the high fever *seeth* your blood to froth,  
And so 'scape hanging. *Shakespeare*.

Set on the great pot, and *seeth* postage for the  
sons of the prophets. *2 Kings*.

To SEETH. *v. n.* To be in a state of ebullition; to be hot.

The boiling baths at Canbaban,  
Which *seeth* with secret fire eternally,  
And in their entrails, full of quick brimston,  
Nourish the flames which they are warm'd upon. *Fairy Queen*.

I will make a complimentary assault upon him;  
for my business *seeths*. *Shakespeare*.

Lovers and madmen have such *seething* brains,  
Such shaping fantasies, that apprehend  
More than cool reason ever comprehends. *Shakespeare*.

The priest's servant came, while the flesh was in  
*seething*, with a flesh hook, and stuck it into the  
pot. *1 Samuel*.

SEETHER. *n. f.* [from *seeth*.] A boiler; a pot.

The sea thus form'd, she sets the kettle on;  
Like household gold the little *seethers* flow. *Dryden*.

SEGMENT. *n. f.* [*segment, Fr. segmentum*, Latin.] A figure contained between a chord and an arch of the circle, or so much of the circle as is cut off by that chord.

Unto a parallel sphere, and such as live under the  
poles, for half a year, the *segments* may appear at  
any time, and under any quarter, the sun not setting,  
but walking round. *Brown*.

Their *segments* of arcs, which appeared so nume-  
rous, for the most part exceeded not the third part  
of a circle. *Newton*.

SEG'NITY. *n. f.* [from *segnis*, Lat.] Sluggishness; inactivity. *Dick*.

itive: joined to *my, thy, our, your,* &c.

pronoun adjectives, it seems a substantive. Even when compounded with *him* it is at last found to be a substantive, by its variation in the plural, contrary to the nature of English adjectives, as *himself*, *themselves*.

No more he mention'd then of violence  
Against ourselves, or wilful barrenness. *Milton.*  
*Myself*, *himself*, *themselves*, and the rest,  
may, contrary to the analogy of *my*, *him*,  
*them*, be used as nominatives.

It often adds only emphasis and force to the pronoun with which it is compounded: as, he did it *himself*.

A horse well bitten, which *himself* did dress.  
*Dryden*  
And touch'd with miseries *myself* have known,  
Learn to pity woes so like my own. *Dryden.*

It signifies the individual, as subject to his own contemplation or action.

The spark of noble courage now awake,  
And drive your excellent *self* to excel. *F. Queen.*

Next to the knowledge of God, this knowledge of ourselves is our most worthy of our endeavors. *Hale.*

Since consciousness always accompanies thinking, and it is that that makes every one to be what he calls *self*, and thereby distinguishes himself from all other thinking things; in this alone consists personal identity, i. e. the sameness of a rational being. *Locke.*

It is by the consciousness it has of its present thoughts and actions, that it is *self* to itself now, and so will be the same *self*, as far as the same consciousness can extend to actions past or to come. *Locke.*

The fondness we have for *self*, and the relation which other things have to our *self*, furnishes another long rank of prejudices. *Harris.*

It is much used in composition, which it is proper to explain by a train of examples. It is to be observed, that its composition in *Shakspere* is often harsh.

Then held the her tongue, and cast down a *self*-accusing look, finding that *self* felt the had it out of the bow of her affection a more quick opening of her mind than the minded to have done. *Sidney.*

Alas! while we are wrapt in foggy mist  
Of our *self*-love, to passions do deceive  
We think they hurt when most they do assist. *Sidney.*

But Strephon's planning voice him nearer drew,  
Where by his words his *self*-like tale he knew. *Sidney.*

Ah! where was first that cruel cunning found,  
To frame of earth a vessel of the mind,  
Where it could be to *self*-destruction bound? *Sidney.*

Before the door sat *self*-continuing care,  
Day and night keeping wary watch and ward. *Fairy Queen.*

My strange and *self*-abuse  
Is the minute fear that wants hard use. *Shaksp.*

I have heard so much,  
And such Diemetrus thou, but I have spoke thereof,  
But being over-full of *self* affairs,  
My mind did forget. *Shakspere.*

Not know I taught  
By me that's said or done amiss this night,  
That's *self*-charity he sometimes a vice,  
And to defend ourselves it be a sin,  
When violence affords us. *Shakspere.*

He walks, and that *self* chain about his neck,  
Which he forbore. *Shakspere.*

It is in my power, in one *self*-born hour,  
To plant and overwhelm confusion. *Shakspere.*

His treasons will fit blushing in his face,  
Not able to endure the sight of day,  
But *self* affrighted tremble at his sin. *Shakspere.*

The stars above us govern our conditions;  
Is one *self*-mate and mate could not beget  
Such different issues. *Shakspere.*

I'm made of that *self*-metal as my sister,  
And prize me at her worth. *Shakspere.*

I my school-days, when I had lost one shaft,  
I shot his fellow of the *self*-same flight  
The *self*-same way, with more advised watch,  
To lead the other forth. *Shakspere.*

He may do some good on her:  
A Jewish *self*-will'd harlotry it is. *Shakspere.*

But let myself be guilty of *self*-wrong,  
I'll stop mine ears against the metemorphosis. *Shakspere.*

He conjunct, and flatter'd his displeasure,  
Tript me behind: being down, insulted, rail'd,  
Got praxes of the king

For him attempting who was *self*-subdu'd. *Shaksp.*  
The Everlasting fix

His cannon 'gainst *self* slaughter. *Shakspere*  
Know of his last purpose hold,  
Or whether since he is advis'd by night

To change the course. He's full of alteration  
And *self* reproving. *Shakspere.*

More nor less to others paying,  
Than by *self*-offences weighing;  
Shame to him whole cruel striking  
Kills for faults of his own liking. *Shakspere.*

Pellon's bridegroom, kept in proof,  
Confronted him with *self*-captivity,  
Point against point. *Shakspere.*

*Self*-love, my liege, is not to vile a sin  
As *self*-neglecting. *Shakspere.*

Anger is like  
A full hot horse, who, being allow'd his way,  
*Self*-mettle tires him. *Shakspere.*

His loads desire him to have borne  
His bruised helmet and his bearded sword  
Before him through the city; he forbids it,  
Being free from vanities and *self*-glorious pride. *Shakspere.*

You promis'd  
To lay aside *self*-burning heaviness,  
And entertain a cheerful disposition. *Shakspere.*

In their anger they drew a man, and in their *self*-will they digged down a well. *Genesis.*

The most ordinary cause of a single life is liberty, especially in certain *self*-pleasing and humorous minds, which are so sensible of every restraint as to think their girdles and garters to be bonds and shackles. *Bacon.*

But though set up nothing in competition with God; no pride, profit, *self*-love, or *self*-interest of thy own? *Dapper.*

Up through the spacious palace pass'd the  
To where the king's proudly reposed head,  
It may be felt to tyranny.

And *self*-tormenting him, had a lost bed. *Croshaw.*  
With a joyful willingness these *self*-loving re-

formers took possession of all vacant preferment,  
and with reluctance others parted with their be-  
loved colleges and subsistence. *Walton.*

Repent the sin; but in the punishment  
Thou canst avoid *self*-preservation bids.

Him fast sleeping soon he found,  
In labyrinth of many a round *self* roll'd. *Milton.*

On times nothing profits more  
Than *self*-effacement, grounded on just and right,  
Well manag'd. *Milton.*

*Self*-knowing, and from thence  
Magnanimous, to correspond with heav'n. *Milton.*

So virtue giv'n for lost,  
Depress and overthrown, as fear'd,  
Like that *self* begotten bird,

In th' Arabian woods embold,  
That no second knows nor third,  
And lay here while a holocaust,

From out her ugly womb now reem'd. *Milton.*  
He sorrows now, repents, and prays contrite,

My motions in him longer than thy move,  
His heart I know how variable and vain,  
*Self*-left. *Milton.*

Seneca approves this *self*-homicide. *Hale's will.*  
Thyself from flatter'd *self* conceit defend,  
Nor what thou dost not know, to know pretend. *Deukam.*

Man's that savage bent, whose mind,  
From reason to *self*-love doleful'd,  
Delights to prey upon his kind. *Denham.*

Farewell, my tears;  
And; my just anger, be no more confin'd  
To vain complaints, or *self*-deavouring silence. *Denham.*

They are yet more mad to think that men may  
rest by death, though they die in *self* murder, the  
greatest sin. *Craut.*

Are not these strange *self*-deceptions, and yet at-  
tended by common experience? *South.*

If the image of God is only sovereignty, certainly  
we have been hitherto much mistaken, and here-  
after are to beware of making ourselves unlike God,  
by too much *self*-denial and humility. *South.*

If a man would have a devout, humble, sub-  
limed, *self*-denying frame of spirit, he cannot  
take a more efficacious course to obtain it than by  
praying himself into it. *South.*

Let a man apply himself to the difficult work of  
*self*-examination, by a strict scrutiny into the whole  
estate of his soul. *South.*

A fatal *self* imposture, such as defeats the de-  
sire, and destroys the force, of all religion. *South.*

When he intends to be a friend of all an illu-  
strous person, he may rest him upon a bold *self*-  
opinioned phytocan, worse than this distemper, who  
shall make a flint to cure him into his grave. *South.*

Neglect of ourselves can never be proved rational,  
till we prove the person using it omnipotent and  
*self* sufficient, and such as can never need any mor-  
tal assistance. *South.*

By all human laws, as well as divine, *self*-mur-  
der has ever been agreed on as the greatest crime. *Temple.*

A *self*-conceited top will swallow any thing  
it's strange. *Temple.*

From Athens though your ancient lineage came;  
Yet my *self* contents worth your rich renown,  
Your virtue, though the new, still hangs nations down. *Dryden.*

He has given you all the explanation which a  
his *self* judiciously could afford to any. *Dryden.*

Below you sphere  
There hangs the ball of earth and water mixt,  
*Self*-center'd and unmix'd. *Dryden.*

All these receive their birth from other things,  
But from himself the phoenix only springs;  
*Self*-born, begotten by the parent flame  
In which he burn'd, another and the same. *Dryden.*

The burning one, that thence to bright,  
Flaw'd all sudden with extinguish'd light,  
And left one altar dark, a little space,  
Which turn'd *self* kindled, and renew'd the blaze. *Dryden.*

Then said, O king! rebuke the rights of sway;  
Power's *self* remand the people to obey. *Dryden.*

Ignaten and much on are equal to thirty-seven,  
by the same *self* evidence that one and two are  
equal to three. *Locke.*

A contradiction of what has been said, is a mark  
of yet a deeper and *self*-conceitedness, when we  
take upon us to set another right in history. *Locke.*

I am as justly accountable for my action done  
many years since, appropriated to me now by this  
*self*-conformity, as I am for what I did the last  
minute. *Locke.*

Each interminate idea agreeing on each rule  
with those two, it is immediately placed between  
the ideas of moral and *self*-determination appear to  
be connected. *Locke.*

These *self* existent being hath the power of perfec-  
tion, as well as of existence, in himself; for he that  
is above, in exactly without any cause, that is,  
hath the power of existence in himself, cannot be  
without the power of any possible existence. *Crow.*

Body cannot be *self* existent, in case it is not  
*self* existent; for motion is not of the essence of  
body, he can't we may have a de-lusive conception  
of body, abstracted from that of motion; where-  
fore motion is found that the bodies body, some-  
thing without which body may be conceived to  
exist. *Crow.*

Confidery, as opposed to morality, and distin-  
guished from direct assistance, proceeds from *self*-  
opinion, occasioned by ignorance or flattery. *Collier.*

Bewilder'd, I my author cannot find,  
I'll long find cause, some *self*-existent mind,  
Who form'd and rules all nature, is a god. *John Moore.*

If a fish body may to any place  
Be not determin'd in the boundless space,  
'Tis plain it then may about be from all,  
Who then will this a *self* existence call? *Blackmore.*

Shall nature, crying from her first command,  
*Self*-preservation, fall by her own hand? *Blackmore.*

How nonsense is the talent of a cold phlegmatick  
tongue: a writer of this complexion gropes him  
way foolishly amongst *self*-contradiction, and grovels  
in absurdity. *Addison.*

This fatal hypocrisy and *self*-deceit is taken  
notice of in these words, Who can understand his  
errors? Cleanse thou me from secret faults. *Spekt.*

# SEL

The guilt of perjury is to *self*-evident, that it was always reckoned amongst the greatest crimes, by those who were only governed by the light of reason.

*Self*-sufficiency proceeds from inexperience.

Men had better own their ignorance, than advance doctrines which are *self*-contradictory.

Light, which of all bodies is nearest allied to spirit, is also most diffusive and *self*-communicative.

Thus we see, in bodies, the more of kin they are to spirit in subtilty and refinement, the more spreading are they and *self*-diffusive.

God, who is an absolute spiritual act, and who is such a pure light as in which there is no darkness, must needs be infinitely *self*-unparting and communicative.

Every animal is conscious of some individual, *self*-moving, *self*-determining principle.

Nick does not pretend to be a gentleman: he is a tradesman, a *self*-seeking wretch.

By the blit of *self*-opinion mov'd,  
We will to charm, and seek to be belov'd.

Living and understanding substantives do clearly demonstrate to philosophical inquirers the necessary *self*-existence, power, wisdom, and beneficence of their Maker.

If it can intrinsically stir itself, and either commence or alter its course, it must have a principle of *self*-activity, which is life and sense.

This desire of existence is a natural affection of the soul; 'tis *self*-preservation in the highest and truest meaning.

The philosophers, and even the epicureans, maintained the *self*-insufficiency of the godhead, and seldom or never sacrificed at all.

Matter is not endued with *self*-motion, nor with a power to alter the course in which it is put. It is merely passive, and must ever continue in that state it is settled in.

I took not arms, till urg'd by *self*-defence,  
The eldest law of nature.

His labour and study would have shewn his early mistakes, and cured him of *self*-flattering delusions.

This is not to be done in a rash and *self*-sufficient manner; but with an humble dependance on divine grace, while we walk among foules.

The religion of Jesus, with all its *self*-denials, virtues, and devotions, is very practicable.

I heard in Crete this island's name;  
For 'twas in Crete, my native soil, I came

*Self*-banish'd thence.  
Achilles's courage is furious and untractable,  
that of Ajax is heavy and *self*-confiding.

I doom, to fix the gallant ship,  
A mark of vengeance on the table deep;  
To warn the thoughtless *self*-confiding train  
No more noli me tangere than to brave the main.

What is boot love? a transient gust,  
A vapour fed from wild desire,  
A wand'ring *self*-confuming fire.

In dubious thought the king awaits,  
And *self*-considering, as he stands, debates.

By mighty Jove's command,  
Unwilling have I trod this pleasing land;  
For who *self*-mov'd with weary wing would sweep  
Such length of ocean?

They who reach Parthia's lofty crown  
Employ their palms to span foms others down;  
And, while *self*-love each jealous winter rules,  
Contenting wits be so the sport of fools.

It may be thought that Ulysses here is too observations, and that he dwells more than modestly allows upon his own accomplishments; but *self*-praise is sometimes no fault.

No wonder such a spirit, in such a situation, is provoked beyond the regards of religion, or *self*-conversion.

*SELVHEAL*. *n. f.* [*brunella*, Lat.] A plant, the same with *janicle*.

*SELVISH*. *adj.* [from *self*.] Attentive only to one's own interest; void of regard for others.

What could the most aspiring *selfish* man desire more, were he to form the notion of a being to whom he would recommend himself, than such a

# SEL

knowledge as can discover the least appearance of perfection, and such a goodness as will proportion a reward to it?

Passions, though *selfish*, if their means be fair, last under reason, and deserve her care;  
Those that imparted court a nobler aim,  
Exalt their kind, and take some virtue's name.

*SELFISHNESS*. *n. f.* [from *selfish*.] Attention to his own interest, without any regard to others; *self*-love.

This sublimer love, being, by an intimate conjunction with its object, thoroughly refined from all base dross of *selfishness* and interest, nobly begets a perfect subjection of our wills to the will of God.

*SELFISHLY*. *adv.* [from *selfish*.] With regard only to his own interest; without love of others.

He can your merit *selfishly* approve,  
And shew the taste of it without the love.

*SELFISHLY*. *adj.* [*self* and *same*.] Exactly the same.

I have no great cause to look for other than the *self*-same portion and lot, which your manner hath been hitherto to lay on them that concur not in opinion with you.

Flight pursued one way the *self*-same hour.  
I have been here,  
Bare even to him from whom I did receive  
All that a son could to a parent give;

Behold me punish'd in the *self*-same kind;  
Th' ungrateful does a more ungrateful find.

*SELION*. *n. f.* [*selio*, low Latin.] A ridge of land.

*SELL*. *pronoun*. [for *self*.] *Sell* is retained in Scotland for *self*, and *sells* in the plural for *selves*.

They turn round like grindle-stones,  
Which they dig out fro' the dells,  
For their barus bread, wives, and *sells*.

*SELL*. *n. f.* [*seile*, French; *sella*, Latin.] A saddle. Obsolete.

Turning to that place, in which  
He left his lofty steed with golden *sells*,  
And goodly gorgeous harness, him found not there.

To *SELL*. *v. a.* [jyllan, Saxon; *sella*, Islandick.]

1. To give for a price; to vend: the word correlative to *buy*.

The Midianites *sold* him into Egypt, unto Potiphar.

Let us *sell* him to the Ishmaelites.  
This sense is likewise met with in an art,  
Which to the people feeds perfumes doth *sell*.

At the mms and public houses are obliged to furnish themselves with coin, which is *sold* out at a much dearer rate than 'tis bought up.

You have made an order that ale should be *sold* for three halfpence a quart.

2. To betray for money: as, he *sold* his country.

You would have *sold* your king to slaughter,  
His princes and his peers to servitude.

To *SELL*. *v. n.* To have commerce or traffick with one.

I will *sell* with you, *sell* with you; but I will not eat with you.

Consult not with a buyer of *selling*, For *selling* is a dry teab in a horse's hough or pattern.

*SELLER*. *n. f.* [from *sell*.] The person that sells; vender.

To things of sale a *seller's* praise belongs.  
The name of the agent, of the *seller*, notary, and witness, are in both instruments.

*SELVAGE*. *n. f.* [Of this word I know not the etymology. *Skinner* thinks *selvage* is said as *salvage*, from its saving the cloth.] The edge of cloth where it is closed by compuncting the threads.

Make loops of blue upon the edge of the one curtain from the *selvage* in the coupling.

# SEM

*SELVES*. The plural of *self*.  
Consciousness being interrupted, and we losing sight of our past *selves*, doubts are raised whether we are the same.

*SEMBLABLE*. *adj.* [*semblable*, French.] Like; resembling.

Then be abhor'd  
His *semblable*, yea himself, Timon did dance.

With *semblable* reason we might expect a re-  
lory in the winds.

*SEMBLABLE*. *adv.* [from *semblable*.] With resemblance.

A gallant knight he was, his name was *semblable*, *semblable* furnish'd like the king himself.

*SEMBLANCE*. *n. f.* [*semblance*, French, from *semblant*.] 1. Likeness; resemblance; similitude; representation.

Solicit Henry with her wond'rous praise,  
Belink thee on her virtues, that surround  
Her natural graces, that extinguish art.  
Repeat their *semblance* often.

She's but the sign and *semblance* of her house,  
Behold how like a maid the blouses here!

O, what authority and shew of truth  
Can cunning sin cover itself withal!

He with high words, that bore  
*Semblance* of worth, not substance, gently ran d  
Their fainting courage, and dispell'd their fears.

This last effort brought forth the opinion, that these bodies are not what they seem to be, that they are no shells, but mere sportings of active nature, and only *semblances* or imitations of shells.

It is not his meaning that we put on the outward face and *semblance* of virtue, only to conceal and disguise our vice.

2. Appearance; show; figure.  
Be you the soldier, for you lookt are,  
For mainly *semblance*, and for skill in war.

Their *semblance* kind, and mild their guises were.  
Peace in their hands, and friendship in their eyes.

All that fair and good in thy divine  
*Semblance*, and in thy beauty's heavenly ray,  
United I behold.

*SEMBLANT*. *adj.* [*semblant*, Fr.] Like, resembling; having the appearance of any thing. Little used.

Thy picture, like thy face,  
Entire may last; that, as their eyes survey  
The *semblant* shade, men yet unborn may say.  
Thus great, thus gracious, look'd Britannia's queen,  
Her brow thus smooth, her look was thus serene.

*SEMBLANT*. *n. f.* Show; figure; resemblance; representation. Not in use.

Her purpose was not such as she did seem.  
Ne yet her person such as it was seen;  
But under simple shew, and *semblant* plain,  
Lurks false Duesilla, secretly unseen.

Full lively is the *semblant*, tho' the substance dead.

*SEMBLATIVE*. *adj.* [from *semblant*.] Suitable; accommodate; fit; resembling.

Diana's lip  
Is not more smooth and ruby; thy small eye  
Is as the maiden's organ shrill and loud.  
And all is *semblative* a woman's part.

To *SEMBLE*. *v. n.* [*semler*, Fr.] To represent; to make a likeness.

Let Europe, say'd, the column high erect  
Thou Trajan's higher, or than Antonine's,  
Where *sembling* art may carve the story of  
And tall achievement of thy great defence.

*SEMI*. *n. f.* [Latin.] A word which, used in composition, signifies half: as *femicircle*, half a circle.

*SEMIANNULAR*. *adj.* [*semi*, and *annulus*, a ring.] Half round.

Another bear took, somewhat steeper, and of a semicircular figure. *Orew.*

**SEMI-BREVE.** *n. f.* [*semibreve*, Fr.]

*Semibreve* is a note in music relating to time, and is the last in augmentation. It is commonly called the matter note, or measure-note, or time-note, as being of a certain determinate measure or length of time by itself; and all the other notes of augmentation and diminution are adjusted to its value. *Harris*

He takes my hand, and as a still which stays  
A *semibreve* twist each drop, he niggardly,  
As loth to enrich me, so tells many a lye. *Donne.*  
**SEMICIRCLE.** *n. f.* [*semicirculus*, Latin;  
*semi* and *circulus*.] A half round; part of  
a circle divided by the diameter.  
*Blackbrow*

Become four women left, so they be in a *semicircle*  
Or a half moon, made with a pen. *Shakespeare*  
Has he given the lye

In circle, or oblique, or *semicircle*,  
Or direct parallel? *Shakespeare.*  
The chains that held my left leg gave me the  
liberty of walking backwards and forwards in a  
*semicircle*. *Swift.*

**SEMICIRCLED.** } *adj.* [*semi* and *circu-*  
**SEMICIRCULAR.** } *lar.*] Half round.

The first picture of thy foot would give an ex-  
cellent motion to thy gait, in a *semicircle* of farthing-  
sole. *Shakespeare*

The rainbow is caused by the rays of the sun fall-  
ing upon a cold and opposite cloud, wherein  
some reflected, some refracted, beget the *semicircu-*  
*lar* variety we call the rainbow. *Brown.*

The tens are included between the two *semicir-*  
*cular* notes that surround it. *Ashmole*

**SEMICOLON.** *n. f.* [*semi* and *colon*.] Half  
a colon; a point made thus [:] to note  
a greater pause than that of a comma.

**SEMI-DIAMETER.** *n. f.* [*semi* and *diam-*  
*eter*.] Half the line which, drawn  
through the centre of a circle, divides it  
into two equal parts; a straight line  
drawn from the circumference to the  
centre of a circle.

Their difference is as little considerable as a *se-*  
*mi-diameter* of the earth in two measures of the  
highest heaven, the one taken from the surface of  
the earth, the other from its centre: the dispropor-  
tion is just nothing. *More.*

The force of this instrument consists in the dis-  
proportion of distance betwixt the *semi-diameter* of  
the cylinder and the *semi-diameter* of the handle  
with the spikes. *Watkins.*

**SEMI-DIAPHANEITY.** *n. f.* [*semi* and *dia-*  
*phaneity*.] Half transparency; imper-  
fect transparency.

The transparency of *semi-diaphaneity* of the super-  
ficial surfaces of bigger bodies, may have an in-  
terest in the production of their colours. *Boyle.*

**SEMI-DIAPHANOUS.** *adj.* [*semi* and *dia-*  
*phanous*.] Half transparent; imperfectly  
transparent.

Another pine, finely variegated with a *semi-di-*  
*aphanous*, or y orky, yellow and brown. *Woo to and*

**SEMI-DOUBLE.** *n. f.* [*semi* and *double*.]  
In the Romish breviary, such offices and  
feasts as are celebrated with less solemnity  
than the double ones, but yet with  
more than the single ones. *Bailey.*

**SEMI-FLOREOUS.** *adj.* [*semi* and *flore-*  
*ous*, Lat.] Having a semifloret. *Bailey.*

**SEMI-FLORET.** *n. f.* [*semi* and *floret*.]  
Among florists, an half floret, which is  
tubulous at the beginning like a floret,  
and afterwards expanded in the form of  
a tongue. *Bailey.*

**SEMI-FLUID.** *adj.* [*semi* and *fluid*.] Im-  
perfectly fluid.

Phlegm, or puerile, is sort of *semi-fluid*; it being  
so far from that one part draws along several other  
parts adhering to it, which doth not happen in a

perfect fluid; and yet no part will draw the whole  
mass, as happens in a perfect solid. *Arbutnot.*

**SEMI-LUNAR.** } *adj.* [*semilunare*, Fr.]

**SEMI-LUNARY.** } [*semi* and *luna*, Latin.]  
Resembling in form a half moon.

The eyes are guarded with a *semilunar* ridge. *Grew.*

**SEMI-METAL.** *n. f.* [*semi* and *metal*.] Half  
metal; imperfect metal.

*Semimetals* are metallic solids, heavy, opaque, of  
a bright glittering surface, not malleable under the  
hammer; as quicksilver, antimony, cobalt, the  
arsenicks, bismuth, zinc, with its ore calamine: to  
these may be added the semimetallick recements,  
lumpy and pampholyx. *Hill.*

**SEMINAL.** *adj.* [*seminal*, Fr. *seminis*,  
Latin.]

1. Belonging to seed.

2. Contained in the seed; radical.  
Had our senses never presented us with those  
obvious *seminal* principles of apparent generation,  
we should never have suspected that a plant or  
animal would have proceeded from such unlikely  
materials. *Gianville.*

Though we cannot prolong the period of a com-  
monwealth beyond the decree of heaven, or the  
date of its nature, any more than human life be-  
yond the strength of the *seminal* virtue, yet we  
may impute a sickly constitution, and preclude a  
strong one. *Scott.*

**SEMINALITY.** *n. f.* [from *semen*, Lat.]

1. The nature of seed.

As though there were a *seminality* in a tree, or  
that, like the seed, it carried with it the idea of  
every part, they can give us behold therein the  
anatomy of every particle. *Brown.*

2. The power of being produced.

In the seeds of wheat there both obviously the  
*seminality* of daniel. *Brown.*

**SEMINARY.** *n. f.* [*seminaire*, Fr. *semina-*  
*rium*, from *semen*, Lat.]

1. The ground where any thing is sown to  
be afterward transplanted; seedplot.

Some, at the first transplanting trees out of their  
*seminaries*, cut them off about an inch from the  
ground, and plant them like quicken. *Motowne.*

2. The place of original stock whence any  
thing is brought.

This institution is expanded, serving for a common  
integument, and being the *seminary* or promp-  
tuary that furnisheth forth matter for the formation  
and increment of animal and vegetable bodies. *Woodward.*

3. Seminal state.

The hand of God, who first created the earth,  
hath wisely contrived them in their proper *semina-*  
*ries*, and where they best maintain the situation  
of their species. *Bacon.*

4. Principle; causality.

Nothing subministrates apter matter to be con-  
verted into pestilential *seminaries*, than the streams  
of nasty folks and beggars. *Harris.*

5. Breeding-place; place of education,  
from which scholars are transplanted  
into life.

It was the seat of the greatest civility, and  
the *seminary* of the greatest men of the world  
whilst it was so. *Bacon.*

The uses of a court may be the most adapted  
*seminary* many chaotic *seminaries*. *Scott.*

**SEMINATION.** *n. f.* [from *semen*, Latin]  
The act of sowing.

**SEMINIFICAL.** } *adj.* [*semen* and *facio*,  
**SEMINIFICK.** } Lat.] Productive of

seed.

We are made to believe, that in the fourteenth  
year males are *seminifical* and potent, but he  
that shall suppose into the generalty, will rather  
adhere unto Aristotle. *Bacon.*

**SEMINIFICATION.** *n. f.* Propagation from  
the seed or seminal parts. *Hall.*

**SEMIOPACOUS.** *adj.* [*semi* and *opacus*,  
Lat.] Half dark.

*Semiopacous* bodies are such as, looked upon in  
an ordinary light, and not held betwixt it and the  
eye, are not wont to be discriminated from the rest  
of opacous bodies. *Boyle.*

**SEMIORDINATE.** *n. f.* [In conick sec-  
tions.] A line drawn at right angles  
to, and bisected by, the axis, and reach-  
ing from one side of the section to an-  
other; the half of which is properly the  
*semiordinate*, but is now called the ordi-  
nate. *Harris.*

**SEMIPEDAL.** *adj.* [*semi* and *pedis*, Latin.]  
Containing half a foot.

**SEMIPELUCE.** *adj.* [*semi* and *pelluci-*  
*dus*, Latin.] Half clear; imperfectly  
transparent.

A light grey, or light blue tint, of much the same  
complexion with the common Indian agout. *Woodward.*

**SEMI-TRANSPARENT.** *adj.* [*semi* and *per-*  
*spicuous*, Latin.] Half transparent; im-  
perfectly clear.

A kind of earthy stone, not composed of  
crystals or grains, but one entire massy stone,  
*semipetraceous*, and of a pale blue, almost of the  
colour of some cow's horns. *Grew.*

**SEMI-PROOF.** *n. f.* [*semi* and *proof*.] The  
proof of a single evidence. *Bailey.*

**SEMIQUADRATE.** } *n. f.* [In astronomy.]

**SEMIQUARTILE.** } An aspect of the  
planets when distant from each other  
forty-five degrees, or one sign and a half.

*Bailey.*

**SEMIQUAVER.** *n. f.* [In music.] A note  
containing half the quantity of a quaver.

*Bailey.*

**SEMIQUINTILE.** *n. f.* [In astronomy.]  
An aspect of the planets when at the  
distance of thirty-six degrees from one  
another. *Bailey.*

**SEMI-SEXTILE.** *n. f.* [In astronomy.] A  
seminth; an aspect of the planets when  
they are distant from each other one  
twelfth part of a circle, or thirty degrees.

*Bailey.*

**SEMI-SPHERICAL.** *adj.* [*semi* and *spheric-*  
*al*.] Belonging to half a sphere.

*Bailey.*

**SEMI-SPHEROIDAL.** *adj.* [*semi* and *sphero-*  
*idal*.] Formed like a half spheroid.

**SEMI-TERTIAN.** *n. f.* [*semi* and *tertian*.]  
An ague compounded of a tertian and a  
quotidian. *Bailey.*

The natural product of such a cold moist year as  
tertius, *semitertius*, and some quatuor.

**SEMI-TONE.** *n. f.* [*semiton*, Fr.] In mu-  
sic, one of the degrees of consecutive  
intervals of crotchets. *Bailey.*

**SEMI-VOWEL.** *n. f.* [*semi* and *vowel*.] A  
consonant which makes an imperfect  
sound, or does not demand a total occlu-  
sion of the mouth.

When Homer would represent any agreeable  
object, he makes use of the smoothest vowels and  
most flowing *semitouches*. *Brown.*

**SEMI-PERVIVE.** *n. f.* [*semper* and *vivax*,  
Lat. that is, always alive.] A plant.

The greater *sempervivus* will put out branches  
two or three years, but they wrap the root in an  
old cloth once in half a year. *Bacon.*

**SEMI-ETERNAL.** *adj.* [*semipernel*, Fr.  
*semper*, *eternus*, *semper* and *eternus*,  
Latin.]

1. Eternal in futurity; having beginning,  
but no end.



## SEN

Those, though they suppose the world not to be eternal, *à parte ante*, are not contented to suppose it to be *sempiternal*, or eternal *à parte post*; but will carry up the creation of the world to an immense antiquity. *Hale.*

3. In poetry it is used simply for eternal. Should we the long-depending scale ascend Of fons and futhers will it never end? If 'twill, then must we through the order run To come one man whose being ne'er begun; If that one man was *sempiternal*, why Did he, since independent, ever die? *Blackmore.*

**SEMPITERNITY.** *n. f.* [*sempiternitas*, Lat.] Future duration without end.

The future eternity or *sempiternity* of the world being admitted, though the eternity *à parte ante* be denied, there will be a future infinity for the emanation of the divine goodness. *Hale.*

**SEMPRESS.** *n. f.* [*sempressa*, Sax.] A woman whose business is to sew; a woman who lives by her needle.

Two hundred *sempresses* were employed to make me shirts, and linen for bed and table, which they were forced to quilt together in several folds.

The tuck'd-up *sempress* walks with hasty strides. *Gulliver.*

**SENIARY.** *adj.* [*senarius*, *seni*, Lat.] Belonging to the number six; containing six.

**SENATE.** *n. f.* [*senatus*, Lat. *senat*, Fr.] An assembly of counsellors; a body of men set apart to consult for the publick good.

We debate The nature of our seats, which will in time break open

The locks of the *senate*, and bring in the crows To peck the eagles. *Shakespeare.*

There they shall found Their government, and their great *senate* chuse. *Milton.*

He had not us'd excursions, spears, or darts, But counsel, order, and such good arts; Which if our ancestors had not retain'd, The *senate's* name our counsel had not gain'd. *Denham.*

Gallus was welcom'd to the sacred strand, The *senator* rising to salute their guest. *Dryden.*

**SENATEHOUSE.** *n. f.* [*senate* and *house*.] Place of publick council. The nobles in great earnestness are going All to the *senatehouse*; some news is come. *Shakespeare.*

**SENATOR.** *n. f.* [*senator*, Lat. *senateur*, Fr.] A publick counsellor.

Most unwise patricians, You grave but reckless *senators*. *Shakespeare.* As if to ev'ry top it might belong, Like *senators*, to censure, right or wrong. *Granville.*

**SENATORIAL.** } *adj.* [*senatorius*, Latin; **SENATORIAN.** } *senatorial*, *senatorien*, Fr.] Belonging to *senators*; befitting *senators*.

**TO SEND.** *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *sent*. [*sandgan*, Gothic; *sendan*, Saxon; *senden*, Dutch.]

1. To despatch from one place to another; used both of persons and things. He *sent* letters by posts on horseback. *Effler.* The citizens *sent* a message after him, saying, We will not have this man to reign over us. *Luke.*

There have been commotions Sent down among them, which have slaw'd the heart

Of all their loyalties. *Shakespeare.* My overshadowing spirit and might with thee I *send* along. *Milton.*

To remove him I decree, And *send* him from the garden forth to till The ground whence he was taken, sinner soil. *Milton.*

## SEN

His wounded men he first sends off to shore. *Dryden.*

Servants, sent on messages, stay out somewhat longer than the message requires. *Swift.*

2. To commission by authority to go and act.

I have not sent these prophets, yet they ran. *Jeremiah.*

But first, whom shall we send In search of this new world? Here he had need All circumspection, and we now no less Choice in our suffrage; for on whom we send The weight of all and our last hope relies. *Milton.*

3. To transmit by another; not to bring. They *sent* it to the elders by the hands of Barnabas. *Acts.*

4. To dismiss another as agent; not to go. God will deign To visit oft the dwellings of just men

Delighted, and with frequent intercourse, Thither will *send* his winged messengers On errands of funeral grace. *Milton.*

5. To grant as from a distant place; as, if God *send* life.

I pray thee *send* me good speed this day, and shew kindness unto my master. *Genesis.* O *send* out thy light and thy truth; let them lead me. *Psalms.*

6. To inflict, as from a distance. The Lord shall *send* upon thee cursing, vexation, and rebuke, in all that thou settest thine hand unto. *Deuteronomy.*

7. To emit; to innuit; to produce. The water *sends* forth plants that have no roots fixed in the bottom, being almost but leaves. *Bacon.*

The senses *send* in only the influxes of material things, and the imagination and memory present only their pictures or images, when the objects themselves are absent. *Chryse.*

8. To diffuse; to propagate. Charming songs by night from neighb'ring hills Aereal music *send*. *Milton.*

When the fury took her stand on high, A lufs from all the snaky tire went round: The dreadful signal all the rocks rebound, And through the Achaian cities *send* the sound. *Pope.*

9. To let fly; to cast or shoot. To *SEND.* *v. n.*

1. To despatch a message. I have made hold to *send* in to your wife: My suit is that she will to Deidemonia Promise me some access. *Shakespeare.*

This son of a murderer hath *sent* to take away my head. *Kings.*

They could not attempt their perfect reformation in church and state, till those votes were utterly abolished; therefore they *sent* the same day again to the king. *Clarendon.*

2. To *send for.* To require by message to come, or cause to be brought.

Go with me, some few of you, and see the place, and then you may *send for* your sick, which bring on land. *Bacon.*

He *sent for* me; and, while I rais'd his head, He threw his aged arms about my neck, And, saying that I wept, he press'd me close. *Dryden.*

**SENDER.** *n. f.* [from *send*.] He that sends.

This was a merry message. —We hope to make the *sender* blush at it. *Shakespeare.*

Love that comes too late, Like a remorseful pardon slowly carried, To the great *sender* turns a sour offence. *Shakespeare.*

Best with the best, the *sender*, not the sent. *Milton.*

**SENESCENCE.** *n. f.* [*senescio*, Lat.] The state of growing old; decay by time.

The earth and all things will continue in the state wherein they now are, without the least *senescence* or decay; without jarring, disorder, or invasion of one another. *Woodward.*

## SEN

**SENESCENCE.** *n. f.* [*senescit*, Fr. of a certain original.]

1. One who had in great houses the care of feasts or domestick ceremonies.

John earl of Huntingdon, under his seal of arms, made Sir John Arundel, of Trince, *seneschal* of his household, as well in peace as in war. *Ceres.*

Marshall'd tent, Serv'd up in hall with sewers and *seneschals*. *Milton.*

The *seneschal* rebuk'd in haste withdrew; With equal haste a menial train pursues. *Pope.*

2. It afterward came to signify other offices.

**SENGREEN.** *n. f.* [*segreen*.] A plant. **SENILE.** *adj.* [*senilis*, Lat.] Belonging to old age; consequent on old age.

My green youth made me very nimble for a task of that nature, whose difficulty requires that it should be handled by a person in whom nature, education, and time, have happily matched a *senile* maturity of judgment with youthful vigour of fancy. *Bayle.*

**SENIOR.** *n. f.* [*senior*, Lat.]

1. One older than another; one who, on account of longer time, has some superiority.

How can you admit your *seniors* to the examination or allowing of them, not only being inferior in office and calling, but in gifts also? *Whig.*

2. An aged person. A *senior* of the place replies, Well read, and curious of antiquities. *Dryden.*

**SENIORITY.** *n. f.* [from *senior*.] Eldership; priority of birth.

As in inturrections the englander is looked on with a peculiar severity, so, in this case, the first provoker has, by his *seniority* and primogeniture, a double portion of the guilt. *Goreau.*

He was the elder brother, and Ulysses might be conigned to his care by the right due to his *seniority*. *Bacon.*

**SENNA.** *n. f.* [*sena*, Lat.] A physical tree.

What rhubarb, *senna*, or what purgative drug, Would scour the English hence? *Shakespeare.*

*Senna* tree is of two sorts; the bastard *senna*, and the scorpion *senna*; both which yield a pleasant leaf and flower. *Morton.*

**SENNIGHT.** *n. f.* [contracted from *senenight*.] The space of seven nights and days; a week. See **FORTNIGHT**.

If mention is made, on Monday, of Thursday *senenight*, the Thursday that follows the next Thursday, is meant.

Time trots hand with a young maid between the contract of her marriage and the day it is solemnized: if the interim be but a *senenight*, time's pace is so hard that it seems the length of seven years. *Shakespeare.*

**SENOULAR.** *adj.* [*seni* and *oculus*, Lat.] Having six eyes.

Most animals are binocular, spiders octocular, and some *senocular*. *DeKam.*

**SENSATION.** *n. f.* [*sensation*, Fr. *sensitio*, school Lat.] Perception by means of the senses.

Diversity of constitution, or other circumstances vary the *sensations*; and to them of Java prevail cold. *Gauss.*

The brain, distemper'd by a cold, beating against the root of the auditory nerve, and protruded to the tympanum, causes the *sensation* of noise. *Hall.*

This great source of most of the ideas we have depending wholly upon our senses, and derived by them to the understanding, I call *sensation*. *Locke.*

When we are asleep, joy and sorrow give us more vigorous *sensations* of pain or pleasure than at any other time. *Adams.*

The happiest, upon a fair climate, have fewer *sensations* of pain than pleasure. *Rogers.*

**SENSE.** *n. f.* [*sens*, Fr. *sensus*, Lat.]

1. Faculty or power by which external ob-

*sense* are perceived: the sight, touch, hearing, smell, taste.  
This power is *sense*, which from abroad doth bring.

The colour, taste, and touch, and sound, the quantity and shape of every thing Within earth's centre or heav'n's orbic found: And though things sensible be numberless, But only five the *sense's* organs be; And in those five all things their forms express, Which we can touch, taste, feel, or hear, or see.

Then is the soul a nature, which contains The power *sense* within a greater power, Which doth *sense* and use the *sense's* pains; But fits and rules within her private bowels.

Within them every lower faculty Of *sense*, whereby they hear, see, smell, touch, taste.

Of the five *senses*, two are usually and most properly called the *senses* of learning, as being most capable of receiving communication of thought and notions by selected signs; and these are hearing and seeing.

2. Perception by the *senses*; sensation.  
In a living creature, though never so great, the *sense* and the affects of any one part of the body mutually make a transference throughout the whole.

If we had nought but *sense*, then only they Should have found minds which have their *senses* found;

But wisdom grows when *senses* do decay, And jelly melt in quickest *sense* is found.  
Such is the mighty swiftness of your mind, That, like the earth, it leaves the *sense* behind.

3. Perception of intellect; apprehension of mind.

This *Stasius*, having the quick *sense* of a lover, took as though his mistress had given him a secret apprehension.

God, to remove his ways from human *sense*, Plac'd heav'n from earth so far.

4. Sensibility; quickness or keenness of perception.

He should have liv'd, save that his riotous youth, with dangerous *sense*, Might in the times to come have ta'en revenge.

5. Understanding; soundness of faculties; strength of natural reason.

Oppress'd nature sleeps: This rest might yet have balm'd thy broken *senses*.

God hath endued mankind with powers and abilities which we call natural light and reason, and common *sense*.

The *sense's* something previous ev'n to taste; 'tis *sense*.

Good *sense*, which only is the gift of heaven, And, though no science, fairly worth the seven: A light within yourself you must perceive; Jones and Le Notre have it not to give.

6. Reason; reasonable meaning.

He raves; his words are loose As heaves of sand, and feathering wide from *sense*: You see he knows not me, his natural father; That now the wind is got into his head, And turns his brains to frenzy.

7. Opinion; notion; judgment.

I speak my private but impartial *sense* With freedom, and, I hope, without offence.

8. Consciousness; conviction.

In the due *sense* of my want of learning, I only make a confession of my own fault.

9. Moral perception.

Some are so hardened in wickedness, as to have no *sense* of the most friendly offices.

10. Meaning; import.

In this *sense*, to be preferred from sin is not impossible.

My hearty friends, You take me in too dolorous a *sense*.  
A low, silly presumption, that because we are encouraged to believe that in some *sense* all things

are made for man, that therefore they are not made at all for themselves.

All before Richard I. is before time of memory; and what is since, is, in a legal *sense*, within the time of memory.

In one *sense* it is, indeed, a building of gold and silver upon the foundation of Christianity.

When a word has been used in two or three *senses*, and has made a great inroad for error, drop one or two of those *senses*, and leave it only one remaining, and add the other *senses* or ideas to other words.

SENSED. *part.* [from *sense*.] Perceived by the *senses*. Not in use.

Let the schoolist tell me, why things must needs be so as his individual *senses* represent them: is he sure that objects are not otherwise *sensed* by others, than they are by him? And why must his *sense* be the infallible criterion? It may be, what is white to us, is black to negroes.

SENSEFUL. *adj.* [from *sense* and *full*.] Reasonable; judicious. Not used.

Men, otherwise *senseful* and ingenious, quote such things out of an author as would never pass in conversation.

SENSELESS. *adj.* [from *sense*.] Wanting *sense*; wanting life; void of all life or perception.

The charm and venom which they drunk Their blood with secret fith infected both, Being diffused through the *senseful's* trunk, That through the great contagion dash'd deadly drunk.

The ears are *senseful's* that should give us hearing, To tell him his commandment is fulfill'd.

It is as repugnant to the idea of *senseful's* matter, that it should put into itself *sense*, perception, and knowledge, as it is repugnant to the idea of a triangle, that it should put into itself greater angles than two right ones.

2. Unfeeling; wanting sympathy.

The *senseful's* grave feels not your pious sorrows

3. Unreasonable; stupid; doltish; blockish.

They would repent this *senseful's* perverseness when it would be too late, and when they found themselves under a power that would destroy them.

If we be not extremely foolish, thoughtless, or *senseful's*, a great joy is more apt to come to us than a great trouble is.

The great design of this author's book is to prove this, which I believe no man in the world was ever to *senseful's* us to deny.

She saw her favour was misplac'd; The fellows had a wretched object.

They were a *senseful's* stupid race.

4. Contrary to true judgment; contrary to reason.

It is a *senseful's* thing, in reason, to think that one of these interests can stand without the other, when, in the very order of natural causes, government is preserved by religion.

Old creatures, as well as monkeys, little wiser than the young they rear by *senseful's* touch, and too much embracing.

5. Wanting sensibility; wanting quickness or keenness of perception. Not in use.

To draw Mars like a young Hippolitus, with an effeminate countenance, or that hot-spurred Hercules in Virgil, proceedeth from a *senseful's* and over-cold judgment.

6. Wanting knowledge; unconscious; with of.

The wretch is drench'd too deep; His soul is stupid, and his heart asleep, Fatten'd in vice; so callous and so gross, He sins and sees not, *senseful's* of his loss.

You unhouse'd, lawless, rambling libertines, *Senseful's* of any charm in love, beyond The prostitution of a common bed.

SENSELESSLY. *adv.* [from *senseful's*.] In

a *senseful's* manner; stupidly; unreasonably.

If any one should be found so *senseful's* arrogant as to suppose man alone knowing and wise, but yet the product of mere ignorance and chance, and that all the rest of the universe acted only by that blind hap-hazard, I shall leave with him that very rational and emphatical rebuke of Tully.

SENSELESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *senseful's*.]

Folly; unreasonableness; absurdity; stupidity.

The *senseful's* of the tradition of the crocodile's moving his upper jaw, is plain, from the articulation of the occiput with the neck, and the other jaw with the upper.

SENSIBILITY. *n. s.* [*sensibilité*, French.]

1. Quickness of sensation.

Modesty is a kind of quick and delicate feeling in the soul; it is such an exquisite *sensibility*, as warns a woman to shun the first appearance of every thing hostile.

SENSIBLE. *adj.* [*sensible*, Fr. *sensibilis*, Lat.]

1. Having the power of perceiving by the *senses*.

Would your cambric were as *sensible* as your finger, that you might leave pricking it for pity.

These be those discourses of God, whose effects, those that live witness in themselves; the *sensible* in their *sensible* minutes, the reasonable in their reasonable souls.

A blind man conceives not colours, but under the notion of some other *sensible* faculty.

2. Perceptible by the *senses*.

By reason man attaineth unto the knowledge of things that are and are not *sensible*: it is, therefore, that we search how man attaineth unto the knowledge of such things unfeeling as are to be known.

Is this a dagger which I see before me, The handle toward my hand? Come, let me clutch thee.

I have thee not, and yet I see thee still: Art thou not, fatal vision, *sensible* To feeling as to sight?

The space left and acquired in every *sensible* movement in such slow progressions, is so inconsiderable, that it cannot possibly move the *sense*.

It is wonderful that the heavens are void of all *sensible* influence, and by consequence of all *sensible* matter.

The greater part of men are not otherwise moved than by *sense*, and have neither leisure nor ability to improve their power of reflection, as to be capable of conceiving the divine perfections, without the assistance of *sensible* objects.

Air is *sensible* to the touch by its motion, and by its resistance to bodies moved in it.

3. Perceived by the mind.

Idleness was punished by too many stripes in publick, and the disgrace was more *sensible* than the pain.

4. Perceiving by either mind or *senses*;

having perception by the mind or *senses*, This last needs remove The *sensible* of pain.

I saw you in the east at your first arising I was as soon *sensible* as any of that light, when just shooting only, and beginning to travel upwards to the meridian.

I do not say there is no soul in man, because he is not *sensible* of it in his sleep; but I do say, he cannot think at any time, waking or sleeping, without being *sensible* of it.

The vibration was beautiful as the definition complete, every ear must be *sensible* of it.

5. Having moral perception; having the quality of being affected by moral good or ill.

It thou wert *sensible* of courtesy, I should not make to great a use of zeal.

6. Having quick intellectual feeling; being easily or strongly affected.

Even I, the bold, the *insensible* of wrong,  
Beset by shame, wash'd to hold my tongue.  
*Dryden.*

7. Convinced; persuaded. A low life.

They are very *insensible* that they had better have pushed their conquests on the other side of the Adriatic; for then their territories would have lain together. *Addison.*

8. In low conversation it has sometimes the sense of reasonable; judicious; wise.

I have been tired with accounts from *insensible* men, furnished with matters of fact, which have happened within their own knowledge. *Addison.*

SENSIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *sensible*.]

1. Possibility to be perceived by the senses.

2. Actual perception by mind or body.

3. Quickness of perception; sensibility.

The *sensibility* of the eye renders it subject to pain, as also must be dressed with sharp medications. *Shurp.*

4. Painful consciousness.

There is no condition of soul more wretched than that of the senseless obdurate sinner, being a kind of numbness of soul; and, contrariwise, this feeling and *sensibility*, and sorrow for sin, the most vital quality. *Hammond.*

5. Judgment; reasonableness. An use not admitted but in conversation.

SENSIBLY. *adv.* [from *sensible*.]

1. Perceptibly to the senses.

He is your brother, lords; *sensibly* fed  
Of that self-blood that first gave life to you *Shakspeare.*  
A sudden pain in my right foot increased *sensibly*.  
*Temple.*

The salts of human mine may, by the violent motion of the blood, be turned alkaline, and even corrosive; and to they affect the fibres of the brain more *sensibly* than other parts. *Arbuthnot.*

2. With perception of either mind or body.

3. Externally; by impression on the senses.  
That church of Christ, which we properly term his body mystical, can be but one; neither can that one be *sensibly* discerned by any, inasmuch as the parts thereof are some in heaven already with Christ. *Hooker.*

4. With quick intellectual perception.

5. [In low language.] Judiciously; reasonably.

SENSITIVE. *adj.* [from *sensitivus*, Fr.] Having sense or perception, but not reason.

The *sensitive* faculty may have a just or love of some *sensitive* objects, which though moderated to us not to fall into sin, yet, through the nature of men's sense, may express itself more sensitively towards that inferior object than towards God; this is a piece of human frailty. *Hammond.*

All the actions of the *sensitive* appetite are in printing called passions, because the soul is agitated by them, and because the body itself is and is sensibly altered. *Dryden.*

Bodies are such as are endowed with a vegetative soul, as plants; a *sensitive* soul, as animals; or a rational soul, as the body of man. *Ray.*

SENSITIVE Plant. *n. f.* [*mirabilis*, Lat.] A plant.

The flower consists of one leaf, which is shaped like a funnel, having in my stamina in the centre; these flowers are collected into a round head: from the bottom of the flower rises the pistillum, which afterwards becomes an oblong jointed pod, which opens both ways, and contains in each partition one roundish seed. Of this plant the humble plants are a species, which are so called, because, upon being touched, the pedicle of their leaves falls downward; but the leaves of the *sensitive* plant are only contracted. *Müller.*

Vegetables have, many of them some degrees of motion, and, upon the different application of other bodies to them, do very briskly alter their figure and motion, and so have obtained the name of *sensitive* plants, from a motion which has some resemblance to that which in animals follows upon sensation. *Locke.*

Whence does it happen that the plant, which well we name the *sensitive*, should move and feel?  
Whence know her leaves to answer her command,  
And with quick horror fly the neighbouring hand?  
*Prior.*

The *sensitive* plant is so called, because, as soon as you touch it, the leaf shrinks. *Mortimer.*

SENSITIVELY. *adv.* [from *sensitive*.] In a sensitive manner.

The *sensitive* faculty, through the nature of man's sense, may express itself more *sensitively* towards an inferior object than towards God: this is a piece of frailty. *Hammond.*

SENSORIUM. } *n. f.* [Latin.]  
SENSORY.

1. The part where the senses transmit their perceptions to the mind; the seat of sense.

Spiritual species, both visible and audible, will work upon the *sensories*, though they move not any other body. *Bacon.*

As found in a bell, or musical string, or other sounding body, is nothing but a trembling motion, and the air nothing but that motion propagated from the object, in the *sensory* 'tis a sense of that motion under the form of sound. *Newton.*

Is not the *sensory* of animals the place to which the sensitive substance is present, and into which the sensible species of things are carried through the nerves of the brain, that there they may be perceived by their immediate presence to that substance? *Newton.*

2. Organ of sensation.

That we all have double *sensories*, two eyes, two ears, is an effectual confutation of this atheistical sophism. *Bentley.*

SENSUAL. *adj.* [from *sensualis*, French.]

1. Consisting in sense; depending on sense; affecting the senses.

Men in general are too partial in favour of a *sensual* appetite, to take notice of truth when they have found it. *L'Estrange.*

Far as creation's ample range extends,  
The scale of *sensual*, mental powers ascends. *Pope.*

2. Pleasing to the senses; carnal; not spiritual.

The greatest part of men are such as prefer their own private good before all things, even that good which is *sensual* before whatsoever is most divine. *Hooker.*

3. Devoted to sense; lewd; luxurious.

From amidst them rose  
Behal, the dissolute spirit that fell;  
The *sensualist*, and after him  
The dissolute, incubus. *Milton.*

No small part of virtue consists in abstaining from that wherein *sensual* men place their felicity. *Atterbury.*

SENSUALIST. *n. f.* [from *sensualis*.] A

carnal person; one devoted to corporal pleasures.

Latitudinaries and *sensualists* satisfy themselves as they are able, the former of which will bud, that, as long as reason keeps her ground, religion neither can nor will lose hers. *South.*

SENSUALITY. *n. f.* [from *sensualis*.] De-

votedness to the senses; addition to brutal and corporal pleasures.

But you are more intemperate in your blood  
Than Venus, or those pamper'd animals  
That rage in savage *sensuality*. *Shakspeare.*

Kill not her quickning power with surfeitings;  
Nor not her sense with *sensuality*.

Cut not her serious wit on idle things;  
Make not her free-will slave to vanity. *Dryden.*

*Sensuality* is one kind of pleasure, such an one as is.

They avoid dress, lest they should have affections tainted by any *sensuality*, and diverted from the love of him who is to be the only comfort and delight of their whole beings. *Addison.*

Impure and brutal *sensuality* was too much confirmed by the religion of those countries, where even Venus and Bacchus had their temples. *Bentley.*

TO SENSUALIZE. *v. a.* [from *sensualis*.]

To sink to sensual pleasures; to debase the mind into insipidity to the senses.  
Not to suffer one's self to be *sensualized* by pleasures, like those who were changed into brutes by vice. *Pope.*

SENSUALLY. *adv.* [from *sensualis*.] In a sensual manner.

SENSUOUS. *adj.* [from *sensu*.] Tender; pathetic; full of passion. Not in use.

To this poetry would be made precedent, as being less sublime and fine; but more simple, *sensuous*, and passionate. *Mason.*

SENT. The participle past of *send*.

I make a decree that all Israel go with thee, forasmuch as thou art *sent* of the king. *1 Macc.*

SENTENCE. *n. f.* [from *sententia*, Fr. *sententia*, Latin.]

1. Determination or decision, as of a judge; civil or criminal.

The rule of voluntary agents on earth is the *sentence* that reason giveth, concerning the goods of those things which they are to do. *Hooker.*

If we have neither voice from heaven, that is promulgation of them, neither *sentences* of men grounded upon such manifest and clear proofs, that, in whose hands it is to alter them, may like wise infallibly, even in law and conscience, judge them so; upon necessity to urge alteration, is to trouble and disturb without necessity. *Hooker.*

How will I give *sentences* against them. *Jerome.*

It matter of fact breaks out with too great an evidence to be denied, why, full there are *sentences*, that friendship will apply, before it will be brought to the decretory rigours of a condemning *sentence*. *South.*

Let him set out some of Luther's works, that by them we may pass *sentences* upon his doctrines. *Atterbury.*

2. It is usually spoken of condemnation pronounced by the judge; doom.

By the content of all laws, in capital cases, evidence must be full and clear; and if, where one man's life is in question, what say we to war, which is ever the *sentence* of death upon many? *Bacon.*

What rests but that the mortal *sentences* pass? *Shakspeare.*

3. A maxim; an axiom, generally moral.

A *sentence* may be defined a moral instruction couched in a few words. *Bacon.*

4. A short paragraph; a period in writing.

An excellent spirit, knowledge, and eloquence, and shewing of hard *sentences* were found in David. *Psalm.*

TO SENTENCE. *v. a.* [from *sententia*, Fr. *sententia*, Latin.]

1. To pass the last judgment on any one.

After this cold confidence, *sentences* me,  
And, as you are a king, speak in your state,  
What I have done that misbecame my place shall  
Come the mild judge and intercessor both.  
*To sentence* man. *Mason.*

2. To condemn; to doom to punishment.

Could that decree from our brother come?  
Nature herself is *sentenced* in your doom.  
Pity is no more. *Shakspeare.*

Idleness, *sentenced* by the decurions, is punished by many stripes. *Terence.*

SENTENTIOSITY. *n. f.* [from *sententia*.]

Comprehension in a sentence.

Vulgar precepts in morality carry with them nothing above the line, or beyond the extemporary *sententiousness* of common counsels with us. *Bacon.*

SENTENTIOUS. *adj.* [from *sententia*, Fr. *sententia*, Latin.]

1. Abounding with sentences, axioms, and maxims, short and energetic.

He is very swift and *sententious*.  
Eyes are vocal, tears have tongues.  
*Sententious* flowers! O let them talk! *Crabbe.*

Their cadence is rhetorical.  
Eloquence, with all her pomp and charms,  
Foretold us useful and *sententious* to this. *Hooker.*

How he spurs his fire,  
Ambitiously *sententious*. *Addison.*

### Comprising sentences.

The making of figures being tedious, and requiring much room, put men first upon contracting them, as by the most ancient Egyptian monuments it appears they did: next, instead of *sententious* marks, to think of verbal, such as the Chinese still retain. *Grew.*

### SENTENTIOUSLY. adv. [from *sententious*.]

In short sentences; with striking brevity. They describe her in part finely and elegantly, and in part gravely and *sententiously*: they say, look how many feathers she hath, so many eyes she hath underneath. *Bacon.*  
Nauicaa delivers her judgment *sententiously*, to give it more weight. *Broome.*

### SENTENTIOUSNESS. n. f. [from *sententious*.]

Pithiness of sentences; brevity with strength. The Medea I esteem for the gravity and *sententiousness* of it, which he himself concludes to be suitable to a tragedy. *Dryden.*

### SENTINEL. n. f. [This is commonly written *sentry*, corrupted from *sentinel*.] One who is set to watch in a garrison, or in the outlines of an army.

What strength, what art, can then suffice, or what evasion bear him safe Through the strict *sentinels*, and stations thick Of angels watching round? *Milton.*

### SENTIENT. adj. [*sentiens*, Lat.] Perceiving; having perception.

The acting of the *sentient* phantasy is performed by a presence of sense, as the horie is under the sense of hunger, and that, without any formal syllogism, preleth him to eat. *Hale.*

### SENTIENT. n. f. [from the adjective.] He that has perception.

If the *sentient* be carried, *passibus æquis*, with the body whole motion it would observe, supposing it regular, the remove is insensible. *Glanville.*

### SENTIMENT. n. f. [*sentiment*, Fr.]

1. Thought; notion; opinion.

The consideration of the reason why they are annexed to so many other ideas, serving to give us due sentiments of the wisdom and goodness of the sovereign Disposer of all things, may not be unsuitable to the main end of these enquiries. *Locke.*

Alike to council or th' assembly came, With equal souls and *sentiments* the same. *Pope.*

2. The sense considered distinctly from the language or things; a striking sentence in a composition.

Those who could no longer defend the conduct of Cato, praised the *sentiments*. *Dennis.*

### SENTINEL. n. f. [*sentinelle*, Fr. from *sentio*, Lat.] One who watches or keeps guard to prevent surprise.

Norfolk, lie thee to thy charge; Use careful watch, chafe trusty *sentinels*. *Shaksp.*

Counsellors are not commonly so united, but that one counsellor keepeth *sentinel* over another, so that if any do counsel out of faction or private ends, it commonly comes to the king's ear. *Bacon.*

First, the two eyes, which have the seeing power, stand as one watchman, spy, or *sentinel*.

Being plac'd aloft, within the head's high tow'r, And though both see, yet both but one thing tell. *Davies.*

Love's our citadel's resorts, Through those deceitful fall'sports; Our *sentinels* betray our forts. *Denham.*

The senses are situated in the head, as *sentinels* in a watch-tower, to receive and convey to the mind the impressions of external objects. *Ray.*

Perhaps they had *sentinels* waking while they slept, but even this would be unfold-like. *Broome.*

### SENTINEL. n. f. [corrupted, I believe, from *sentinel*.]

1. A watch; a sentinel; one who watches in a garrison, or army, to keep them from surprise.

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If I do fend, dispatch Those *sentinels* to our aid; the rest will serve For a short holding. *Shakspere.*

The youth of hell strict guard may keep, And let their *sentinels* to the utmost deep. *Dryden.*

One goose they had, 'twas all they could allow, A watchful *sentry*, and on duty now. *Dryden.*

### 2. Guard; watch; the duty of a sentinel.

Thou, whose nature cannot sleep, O'er my slumbers *sentry* keep; Guard me 'gainst those watchful fogs, Whose eyes are open while mine close. *Brown.*

Here toil and death, and death's half-brother, sleep, Forms terrible to view, their *sentry* keep. *Dryden.*

### SEPARABILITY. n. f. [from *separable*.]

The quality of admitting disunion or disconnection.

*Separability* is the greatest argument of real distinction. *Glanville.*

The greatest argument of real distinction is *separability*, and actual separation, for nothing can be separated from itself. *Norris.*

### SEPARABLE. adj. [*separable*, Fr. *separable*, Lat. from *separate*.]

1. Susceptive of disunion; disceptible.

The infusions and decoctions of plants contain the most *separable* parts of the plants, and convey not only their nutritious but medicinal qualities into the blood. *Arbutnot.*

### 2. Possible to be disjoined from something; with *from*.

Expansion and duration have this further agreement, that tho' they are both considered by us as having parts, yet their parts are not *separable* one from another. *Locke.*

### SEPARABLENESS. n. f. [from *separable*.]

Capableness of being separated.

Trials permit me not to doubt of the *separableness* of a yellow tincture from gold. *Boyle.*

### TO SEPARATE. v. a. [*separo*, Lat. *separare*, Fr.]

1. To break; to divide into parts.

2. To disunite; to disjoin.

I'll to England.

—— To Ireland, I: our *separated* fortunes Shall keep us both the faster. *Shakspere.*

Rather than death, or aught than death more dreadful, Shall *separate* us. *Milton.*

### 3. To sever from the rest.

Can a body be inflammable, from which it would puzzle a chymist to *separate* an inflammable ingredient? *Boyle.*

Death from sin no power can *separate*. *Milton.*

### 4. To let apart; to segregate.

*Separate* me Barabas and Saul, for the work whereunto I have called them. *Acts.*

David *separated* to the service those who should prophesy. *1 Chronicles.*

### 5. To withdraw.

*Separate* thyself from me if thou wilt take the left, I will go to the right. *Genesis.*

### TO SEPARATE. v. n. To part; to be disunited.

When there was not room enough for their herds to feed, they by consent *separated*, and enlarged their pasture. *Locke.*

### SEPARATE. adj. [from the verb.]

1. Divided from the rest; parted from another.

'Twere hard to conceive an eternal watch, whose pieces were never *separate* one from another, nor ever in any other form. *Burnet.*

### 2. Disjoined; withdrawn.

Ever *separate* he would. *Milton.*

### 3. Secret; secluded.

In a secret vale the Trojan fires A *separate* love. *Dryden.*

### 4. Disunited from the body; disengaged from corporeal nature. An emphatical sense.

Whatever ideas the mind can receive and contemplate without the help of the body, it can retain

without the help of the body too; or else the soul or any *separate* spirit, will have but little advantage by thinking. *Locke.*

### SEPARATELY. adv. [from *separate*.]

Apart; singly; not in union; distinctly; particularly.

It is of singular use to princes, if they take the opinions of their council both *separately* and together; for private opinion is more free, but opinion before others is more reserved. *Bacon.*

If you admit of many figures, conceive the whole together, and not every thing *separately* and in particular. *Dryden.*

### SEPARATENESS. n. f. [from *separate*.]

The state of being separate.

### SEPARATION. n. f. [*separatio*, Lat. *separatio*, Fr. from *separate*.]

1. The act of separating; disjunction.

They have a dark opinion, that the soul doth live after the *separation* from the body. *Abbot.*

Any part of our bodies, vitally united to that which is conscious in us, makes a part of ourselves; but upon *separation* from the vital union, by which that consciousness is communicated, that, which a moment since was part of ourselves, is now no more so. *Locke.*

### 2. The state of being separate; disunion.

As the confusion of tongues was a mark of *separation*, so the being of one language was a mark of union. *Bacon.*

### 3. The chymical analysis, or operation of disuniting things mingled.

A fifteenth part of silver, incorporated with gold, will not be recovered by any matter of *separation*, unless you put a greater quantity of silver, which is the last refuge in *separations*. *Bacon.*

### 4. Divorce; disjunction from a married state.

Did you not hear A buzzing of a *separation* Between the king and Catharine? *Shakspere.*

### SEPARATIST. n. f. [*separatiste*, Fr. from *separate*.]

One who divides from the church; a schismatick; a seceder.

The *separatists*, *separatists*, and *seceders* tenets are full of schism, and inconsistent with monarchy. *Bacon.*

Our modern *separatists* pronounce all those heretical, or carnal, from whom they have withdrawn. *Decay of Piety.*

Says the *separatist*, if those, who have the rule over you, should command you any thing about church affairs, you ought not, in conscience, to obey them. *South.*

### SEPARATOR. n. f. [from *separate*.]

One who divides; a divider.

### SEPARATORY. adj. [from *separate*.]

Used in separation.

The most conspicuous gland of an animal is the system of the guts, where the lacteals are the emissary vessels, or *separatory* ducts. *Cheyne.*

### SEPARABLE. adj. [*separabile*, Lat.] That may be divided.

SEPARABLE. n. f. [*separamentum*, Lat.] A hedge; a fence. *Bailey.*

### SEPARATION. n. f. [*sepono*, Lat.] The act of setting apart; segregation.

### SEPT. n. f. [*septum*, Lat.] A clan; a race; a family; a generation. A word used only with regard or allusion to Ireland, and, I suppose, Irish.

This judge, being the lord's brehon, adjudgeth a better share unto the lord of the soil, or the head of that *sept*, and also unto himself for his judgment a greater portion, than unto the plaintiffs. *Spenser.*

The English forces were ever too weak to subdue so many warlike nations, or *septs*, of the Irish, as did possit this island. *Davies.*

The true and ancient Russians, a *sept* whom he had met with in one of the provinces of that vast empire, were white like the Danes. *Boyle.*

**SEPTA'NGULAR.** *adj.* [*septem* and *angulus*, Lat.] Having seven corners or sides.

**SEPTEMBER.** *n. f.* [Lat. *Septembre*, Fr.] The ninth month of the year; the seventh from March.

*September* hath his name as being the seventh month from March; he is drawn with a merry and cheerful countenance, in a purple robe. *Peacocks.*

**SEPTENARY.** *adj.* [*septenarius*, Latin.] Consisting of seven.

Every controversy has seven questions belonging to it; though the order of nature seems too much neglected by a confinement to this *septenary* number. *Watts.*

**SEPTENARY.** *n. f.* The number seven. The days of men are cut up by *septenary*; and every seventh year conceiv'd to carry some alteration of character or temper of mind or body. *Brown.*

These constitutions of Moses, that proceed to teach upon a *septenary*, or number of seven, have no relation in the nature of the thing. *Barnet.*

**SEPTENNIAL.** *adj.* [*septennis*, Lat.]

1. Lasting seven years.

2. Happening once in seven years. Being once dispensed with for his *septennial* visit, by a holy influence from Paphos, he resolved to govern them by tubaltem ministers. *Howell.*

**SEPTENTRION.** *n. f.* [Fr. *Septentrion*, Lat.] The north.

Thou art as opposite to every good As the antipodes are to us, Or as the south to the *septentrion*. *Shakespeare.*

**SEPTENTRIONAL.** *adj.* [*septentrionalis*, Lat.]

**SEPTENTRIONAL.** *Lat.* *septentrional*, Fr.] Northern.

Back'd with a ridge of hills, That fence'd the fronts of the earth and seats of men. *Milton.*

From cold *septentrion* blasts. *Idem.*

Preceding should be delatute of rain, Or blast *septentrional* with bristling wings Sweep up the smoky mists and vapours damp. *Philips.*

**SEPTENTRIONALITY.** *n. f.* [from *septentrional*.] Northernness.

**SEPTENTRIONALLY.** *adv.* [from *septentrional*.] Toward the north; northerly.

If they be powerfully excited, and equally let fall, they commonly sink down, and break the water, at that extreme whereat they were *septentrionally* excited. *Brown.*

**TO SEPTENTRIONATE.** *v. n.* [from *septentrion*, Lat.] To tend northerly.

Steel and good iron, never excited by the loadstone, *septentrionate* at one extreme, and *antipathize* at another. *Brown.*

**SEPTICIDAL.** *adj.* [*septicidus*, Lat.] Having power to promote or produce putrefaction.

As a *septicidic* medicine, Galen commended the ashes of a salamander. *Brown.*

**SEPTILATERAL.** *adj.* [*septem* and *lateris*, Lat.] Having seven sides.

By an equivalence they make seven triangles, the sides whereof are the seven sides of a *septilateral* figure, described within a circle. *Brown.*

**SEPTUAGENARY.** *adj.* [*septuagenarius*, Lat. *septuagenaire*, Fr.] Consisting of seventy.

The three hundred years of John of times, or Nestor, cannot afford a reasonable encouragement beyond Moses's *septuagenary* determination. *Brown.*

**SEPTUAGESIMAL.** *adj.* [*septuagesimus*, Lat.] Consisting of seventy.

For our abridged and *septuagesimal* age, it is very rare to behold the fourth generation. *Brown.*

**SEPTUAGINT.** *n. f.* [*septuaginta*, Latin.] The old Greek version of the Old Testament, so called as being supposed the work of seventy-two interpreters.

Which way soever you try, you shall find the product great enough for the extent of this earth; 2

and if you follow the *septuagesimal* chronology, it will still be far higher. *Barnet.*

**SEPTUPLE.** *adj.* [*septuplex*, Lat. Seven times as much.] A technical term.

**SEPTULCHRAL.** *adj.* [*sepulchral*, Fr. *sepulchralis*, from *sepulchrum*, Lat.] Relating to burial; relating to the grave; monumental.

Whilst our souls negotiate there, We like *sepulchral* statues lay; All day the same our postures were, And we said nothing all the day. *Donne.*

Mine eye hath found that *sepulchral* rock, That was the casket of heaven's richest store. *Milton.*

*Sepulchral* lies our holy walls to grace, And new-year odes, &c. *Pope.*

**SEPULCHRE.** *n. f.* [*sepulchre*, Fr. *sepulchrum*, Lat.] A grave; a tomb.

To entomb him and his heirs unto the crown, What is it but to make thy *sepulchre*? *Shakespeare.*

Flies and spiders get a *sepulchre* in amber, more durable than the monument and embalming of any king. *Bacon.*

There, where the virgin's son his doctrine taught, His miracles, and her redemption wrought; Where I, by thee inspir'd, his praise sung, And on his *sepulchre* my offering hung. *Sandys.*

Perpetual lamps for many hundred years have continued burning, without supply, in the *sepulchres* of the ancients. *Wilkins.*

It not one common *sepulchre* contains Our bodies, or one urn our last remains, Yet Cyx and Alcyon shall join. *Dryden.*

**TO SEPULCHRE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] It is accented on the second syllable by *Shakespeare* and *Milton*; on the first, more properly, by *Jonson* and *Prior*. To bury; to entomb.

Go to thy lady's grave, and call her thence; Or, at the least, in her *sepulchre* thine. *Shakespeare.*

I am glad to see that time survive, Where merit is not *sepulchred* alive; Where good men's virtues them to honours bring, And not to dangers. *Ben Jonson.*

Thou to *sepulchred* in such pomp dost lie, That kings for such a tomb would wish to die. *Milton.*

Disparted streams shall from their channels fly, And, deep farc'd, by sandy mountains lie Obscurely *sepulchred*. *Prior.*

**SEPULTURE.** *n. f.* [*sepulture*, Fr. *sepultura*, Lat.] Interment; burial.

That Niobe, weeping over her children, was turned into a stone, was nothing else but that during her life she erected over her *sepulture* a marble tomb of her own. *Brown.*

Where we may royal *sepulture* prepare; With speed to Melinda bring relief, Recall her spirits, and moderate her grief. *Dryden.*

In England, *sepulture* or burial of the dead may be deferred and put off for the debts of the person deceased. *Ayleffe.*

**SEQUE'CIOS.** *adj.* [*sequacis*, Lat.]

1. Following; attendant. Orpheus could lead the savage race, And trees uprooted left their place, *Sequacious* of the lyre; But bright Cecilia rais'd the wonder higher: When to her organ vocal breath was giv'n, An angel heard, And straight appear'd, Mistaking earth for heav'n. *Dryden.*

Above those superstitious horrors that enslave The fond *sequacious* herd, to my sick faith And blind amazement prone, th' enlighten'd few The glorious stranger hail. *Thomson.*

2. Ductile; pliant. In the greater bodies the forge was easy, the matter being ductile and *sequacious*, and obedient to the hand and stroke of the artificer, and apt to be drawn, formed, or moulded. *Ray.*

**SEQUACITY.** *n. f.* [from *sequax*, Latin.] Ductility; toughness.

Matter, whereof creatures are produced, hath a ductness, lenter, and *sequacity*. *Bacon.*

**SEQUEL.** *n. f.* [*sequelle*, Fr. *sequela*, Lat.]

1. Conclusion; succeeding part. If black scandal or foul-lac'd reproach Attend the *sequel* of your imposition, Your meek enforcement shall acquaintance me. *Shakespeare.*

Was he not a man of wisdom? Yes, but he was poor; but was he not also successful? True, but he was poor; grant this, and you cannot keep that unavoidable *sequel* in the next verse, the man's wisdom is despised. *Shakespeare.*

2. Consequence; event. Let any principal thing, as the sun or the moon, but once cease, fall, or interweave, and who can easily conceive that the *sequel* thereof will ruin both to itself and whatsoever depends on it? *Shakespeare.*

In these he put two weights, The *sequel* each of parting and of fight. *Shakespeare.*

3. Consequence inferred; consequentia.

What *sequel* is there in this argument? A deacon is the chief deacon; ergo, he is a deacon. *Shakespeare.*

**SEQUENCE.** *n. f.* [from *sequor*, Lat.]

1. Order of succession. An elegant word, but little used. How art thou a king, But by fair *sequence* and succession? *Shakespeare.*

2. Series; arrangement; method. The cause proceedeth from a precedent *sequence* and series of the seasons of the year. *Bacon.*

**SEQUEST.** *adj.* [*sequens*, Latin.]

1. Following; succeeding. Let my trial be mine own confession: Immediate sentence then, and *sequent* death, Is all the grace I beg. *Shakespeare.*

There he dies, and leaves his race Growing into a nation; and now grows Subjected to a *sequent* king, who seeks To stop their overgrowth. *Milton.*

2. Consequential.

**SE'QUEST.** *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A follower. Not in use.

Here he hath framed a letter to a *sequest* of stranger queen's, which at incidentally learned. *Shakespeare.*

**TO SEQUESTER.** *v. a.* [*sequester*, Fr. *sequester*, Spanish; *sequestra*, low Latin.]

1. To separate from others for the sake of privacy. Why are you *sequestered* from all your train? *Shakespeare.*

To the which place a poor *sequestered* man, That from the hunter's aim had taken a hurt, Did come to languish. *Shakespeare.*

In shady bow'r More sacred and *sequestered*, though but for a Pan or Sylvanus never slept. *Shakespeare.*

Ye sacred Nine! that all my soul possess, Whole raptures fire me, and whole visions bless, Bear me, oh bear me, to *sequestered* scenes Of bow'r's, meads, and surrounding greens. *Pope.*

2. To put aside; to remove. Although I had wholly *sequestered* my affairs, yet I set down, out of experience in business, and conversation in books, what I thought pertinent to this affair. *Bacon.*

3. To withdraw; to segregate. A thing as reasonable in grief as in joy, is present being added unto actions of great wit and solemnity, as being used when men will *sequester* themselves from action. *Shakespeare.*

4. To set aside from the use of the world to that of others: as, his annuity is *sequestered* to pay his creditors.

5. To deprive of possessions. It was his taylor and his cook, his five followers and his French ragouts, which *sequestered* him, and, in a word, he came by his poverty as naturally as some usually do by their riches. *Shakespeare.*

**SEQUESTERABLE.** *adj.* [from *sequester*, Lat.]

1. Subject to privation.

2. Capable of separation. Harthorn, and divers other bodies belonging to



the animal kingdom, abounded with a not unuseful  
*seraphic* life.

**SEQUESTERATE**. *v. n.* To sequester;  
 to separate.

In general contagions, more perils for want of  
 necessities, than by the malignity of the disease,  
 they being *sequestered* from mankind. *Arbuthnot.*  
**SEQUESTRATION**. *n. f.* [*sequestration*,  
 French; from *sequestrare*.]

Separation; retirement.

His addiction was to courtes vain;

He never noted in him any study,

Any retirement, any *sequestration*

From open haunts and popularity. *Shakespeare.*

There must be leisure, retirement, solitude, and  
 a *sequestration* of a man's self from the noise of the  
 world, for truth seems to be seen by eyes much  
 less than interior objects. *South.*

1. Disunion; disjunction.

The metals remain unseparated, the fire only dis-  
 solving the body into smaller particles, hindering  
 it and continuity, without any *sequestration* of  
 elementary principles. *Boyle.*

2. State of being set aside.

Since Henry Monmouth first began to reign,

Let me whose glory I was great in arms,

No *sequestration* have I had. *Shaksp.*

Deprivation of the use and profits of a  
 possession.

Is there be a single spot in the globe more bar-  
 ren, the vector or view may be obliged, by the  
 voice or pulse of the bishop, to build upon it,  
 under pain of *sequestration*. *Swift.*

**SEQUESTERATOR**. *n. f.* [from *sequestrare*.]  
 One who takes from a man the profit  
 of his possessions.

I am fallen into the hands of publicans and *sequef-*  
*trators*, and they have taken all from me. *Taylor.*

**SERAGLIO**. *n. f.* [Italian; perhaps of ori-  
 ental origin.] The g is lost in the pro-  
 nunciation.] A house of women kept  
 for debauchery.

There is a great deal more solid content to be  
 met in a constant course of well living, than in  
 voluptuousness of a *seraglio*. *Norris.*

**SERAPH**. *n. f.* [שראף.] One of the  
 orders of angels.

He infinitely more remote, in the real excellency  
 his nature, from the highest and perfectest of all  
 created beings, than the purest *seraph* is from the  
 most exalted part of matter, and consequently  
 infinitely exceed what our narrow understand-  
 ings can conceive of him. *Leake.*

As fully as portet, in vile man that inquires,  
 The *seraph* that adores and burns. *Pope.*

**SERAPHICAL**. *adj.* [*seraphique*, French;  
*seraphick*, from *seraph*.]

Angelick; angelical.

Love is curious of little things, desiring to be of  
 celestial purity, of perfect innocence, and *sera-*  
*phical* favour. *Taylor.*

Scaph arms and trophies.

Pure; refused from sensuality.

Is to the world a secret yet,

Which the nymph, to please her swain,

As on a high romantick stream;

Whether he at last descends

Like with less *seraphick* ends. *Swift.*

**SERAPHIM**. *n. f.* [This is properly the  
 plural of *seraph*, and therefore cannot  
 have s added; yet, in compliance with  
 our language, *seraphims* is sometimes  
 written.] Angels of one of the heavenly  
 orders.

To these cherubim and *seraphim* continually do  
 they. *Common Prayer.*

Then flew one of the *seraphims* unto me, having  
 the coal in his hand. *Isaiah.*

Of *seraphim* another row.

**SERE**. *adj.* [reapian, Saxon, to dry.]  
 Dry; withered; no longer green. See  
**SEAR**.

The mules, that were wont green boys to wear:  
 Now bringen bitter elder-branches *seré*. *Spenser.*  
 He is deformed, crooked, old, and *seré*.  
 Ill-fac'd, worle bodied, shapeless every where;  
 Vicious, ungentle. *Shakespeare.*

Are this diurnal star  
 Leave cold the night, how we his gather'd beams

Reflected may with matter *seré* foment. *Milton.*

They *seré* wood from the rotten hedges took,

And seeds of latent fire from flints provoke *Dryden.*

On a *seré* branch,

Low bending to the bank, I sat me down,

Musing and still. *Rome.*

**SERE**. *n. f.* [Of this word I know not the  
 etymology, nor, except from this passage,  
 the meaning. Can it come, like *theirs*,  
 from *serpan*, Saxon, to ent?] Claw;  
 talon.

Two eagles,

That mounted on the wings, together still

Their strokes extended; but arriving now

Amidst the council, over every brow

Shook their thick wings, and threatening death's

cold fears,

Their necks and cheeks tore with their eager *seres*.

*Chapman.*

**SERENADE**. *n. f.* [*serenade*, French;  
*serenata*, Italian; whence, in *Milton*,  
*serenate*, from *serenus*, Latin; the lovers  
 commonly attending their mistresses in  
 fair nights.] Musick or songs with  
 which ladies are entertained by their  
 lovers in the night.

Mixt dance, or waltz mask, or midnight ball,

On *serenate*, which the stars'd lover sings

To his proud fair; best quitted with disdain. *Milton.*

Foolish swallow, what dost thou

So often at my window do,

With thy tuncel's *serenade*? *Cowley.*

Shall I the neighbours nightly rest invade,

At her dead doors, with some vile *serenade*? *Dryd.*

Will fancies he never should have been the man  
 he is, had not he broke windows, and disturbed  
 honest people with his midnight *serenades*, when  
 he was a young fellow. *Addison.*

To **SERENADE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To entertain with nocturnal musick.

He continued to *serenade* her every morning, till  
 the queen was charmed with his harmony. *Spectator.*

**SERENE**. *adj.* [*seren*, French; *serenus*,  
 Latin.]

1. Calm; placid; quiet.

Sparks live milder'd

In regions mid of calm and *serene* air. *Milton.*

The moon, *serene* in glory, mounts the sky. *Pope.*

2. Unruffled; undisturbed; even of tem-

per; peaceful or calm of mind; showing

a calm mind.

There wanted yet a creature might erect

His statue, and upright with front *serene*

Govern the rest. *Milton.*

Exciting them, by a due remembrance of all that  
 is past, unto future circumspection, and a *serene*  
 expectation of the future life. *Greene.*

**Gutta-SERENA**. *n. f.* An obstruction in  
 the optic nerve.

These eyes that roll in vain,

So thick a drop *serene* hath quench'd their orbs. *Milton.*

**SERENITY**. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A

calm damp evening.

Wherever death doth please to appear,

Seas, *serenes*, (words, shot, sickness, all are there.

*Ben Jonson.*

To **SERENE**. *v. a.* [*serener*, Fr. *sereno*,  
 Latin.]

1. To calm; to quiet.

2. To clear; to brighten. Not proper.

Take care

Thy muddy beverage to *serene*, and drive

Precipitant the baser rosy lees. *Philips.*

**SERENELY**. *adv.* [from *serene*.]

1. Calmly; quietly.

The setting sun now shone *serenely* bright.

*Pope.*

2. With unruffled temper; coolly.

Whatever practical rule is generally laid on, can  
 not be supposed innate, it being impossible that men  
 would, without shame or fear, confidently and *se-*  
*renely* break a rule, which they could not but evi-

dently know that God had set up. *Locke.*

The nymph did like the teene appear,

*Serenely* pleasant, calmly fair.

So tell her words as flow the air. *Prior.*

**SERENESS**. *n. f.* [from *serene*.] *Seren-*  
*ity*.

**SERENITUDE**. *n. f.* [from *serene*.] *Calm-*  
*ness*; coolness of mind. Not in use.

From the equal distribution of the phlegmatick  
 humour will flow quiescence and *serenitude* in the  
 affections. *Whiston.*

**SERENITY**. *n. f.* [*Serenité*, French; from  
*serenus*, Latin.]

1. Calmness; mild temperate.

In the constitution of a perpetual equinox, the  
 best part of the globe would be deplete, and as to  
 that little that would be inhabited, there is no rea-

son to expect that it would constantly enjoy that  
 admired calm and *serenity*. *Hentley.*

Pure *serenity* as pure

Induces thought, and contemplation still. *Thomson.*

2. Peace; quietness; not disturbance.

A general peace and *serenity* newly succeeded  
 a general trouble and cloud throughout all his  
 kingdoms. *Temple.*

3. Evenness of temper; coolness of mind.

I cannot see how any men should ever tran-  
 scend those moral rules, with confidence and *se-*  
*renity*, were they innate, and stamped upon their  
 minds. *Leake.*

**SERGE**. *n. f.* [*serge*, French; *serga*, Span-

ish, which *Covarruvias* derives from  
*sera*, Arabic; *Sanner* from *serge*,  
 German, a mat.] A kind of woollen  
 cloth.

The same wool one man felt into a hat, another  
 weaves into cloth, another into kersey or *serge*,  
 and another into arras. *Hale.*

Ye weavers, all your shuttles throw,

And bid bro of cloths and *serges* grow. *Gay.*

**SERGEANT**. *n. f.* [*sergent*, Fr. *sergente*,  
 Italian, from *serenus*, Latin.]

1. An officer whose business it is to execute  
 the commands of magistrates.

Had I but time, I should tell *sergeants*, Death,

Is shut in his arrest, oh! I could tell. *Shakespeare.*

When at woe days, the nightingales sing the *se-*  
*rgants*, saying, let them men go. *Act.*

2. A petty officer in the army.

This is the *sergeant*.

Who like a good and handy soldier fought, *Shakespeare.*

3. A lawyer of the highest rank under a  
 judge.

None should be made *sergeants*, but such as pro-  
 bably might be held fit to be judges afterwards.

*Baron.*

4. It is a title given to some of the king's  
 servants: as, *sergeant chamberlain*; that  
 is, a chamberlain *sergent* to the king.

**SERGEANTRY**. *n. f.* [from *sergeant*.]

Grand *sergeantry* is that which one lord leih lands  
 of the king by *serge*, which he ought to do in his  
 own person unto him: as to bear the king's banner  
 or his spear, or to lead his host, or to be his marshal,  
 or to blow a horn, when he forth his enemies invade  
 the land; or to find a man at arms to fight within  
 the four seas, or else to do himself; or to bear  
 the king's sword before him at his coronation, or on  
 that day to be his sewer, carver, butler, or chamber-

lain. Petit *sergeantry* is where a man holdeth land  
 of the king, to yield him yearly some small thing  
 toward his wars, as a sword, dagger, bow, knife,  
 spear, pair of gloves of mail, a pair of spurs, or  
 such like. *Cowell.*

## S E R

**SERGEANTSHIP.** *n. f.* [from *sergeant*.]

The office of a sergeant.

**SERIES.** *n. f.* [*serie*, Fr. *series*, Latin.]

1. Sequence; order.

Draw out that antecedent, by reflecting briefly upon the text, as it lies in the *series* of the epistle.

The chains of the correspondence I cannot supply, having destroyed too many letters to preserve any *series*.

2. Succession; course.

This is the *series* of perpetual war, Which thou, alas! and thine are born to know.

**SERIOUS.** *adj.* [*serius*, Fr. *serius*, Lat.]

1. Grave; solemn; not volatile; not light of behaviour.

Al! my friends! while we laugh, all things are *serious* round about us: God is *serious*, who exerciseth patience towards us; Christ is *serious*, who shed his blood for us; the Holy Ghost is *serious*, who striveth against the obduracy of our hearts; the holy Scriptures bring to our ears the most *serious* things in the world; the holy sacraments represent the most *serious* and awful matters; the whole creation is *serious* in serving God; and us; all that are in heaven or hell are *serious*: how then can we be gay? To give these excellent words their full force, it should be known that they came not from the priesthood, but the court; and from a courtier as eminent as England ever boasted.

2. Important; weighty; not trifling.

I'll hence to London on a *serious* matter.

There's nothing *serious* in mortality; All is but toys.

**SERIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *serious*.] Gravely; solemnly; in earnest; without levity.

It cannot but be matter of very dreadful consideration to any one, sober and in his wits, to think *seriously* with himself, what horror and confusion must needs surprise that man, at the last day of account, who had led his whole life by one rule, when God intends to judge him by another.

Unthinking planners to o'erspread thy mind, That thou could'st *seriously* persuade the crowd To keep their oaths, and to believe a God.

Julian Martyr, Tertullian, Lactantius, and Ambrosius, tell us, that this martyrdom first of all made them *seriously* inquisitive into that religion, which could endure the mind with so much strength, and overcome the fear of death, nay, raise an earnest desire of it, though it appeared in all its terrors.

**SERIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *serious*.] Gravity; solemnity; earnest attention.

That spirit of religion and *seriousness* vanished all at once, and a spirit of libertinism and profaneness started up in the room of it.

The youth was received at the door by a servant, who then conducted him with great silence and *seriousness* to a long gallery, which was darkened at noon-day.

**SERMOCINATION.** *n. f.* [*sermocinatio*, Latin.] The act or practice of making speeches.

**SERMOCINATOR.** *n. f.* [*sermocinator*, Lat.] A preacher; a speechmaker.

These obsequious *sermocinators* make easy impression upon the minds of the vulgar.

**SERMON.** *n. f.* [*sermon*, Fr. *sermo*, Lat.]

A discourse of instruction pronounced by a divine for the edification of the people.

As for our *sermons*, be they never so found and perfect, God's word they are not, as the *sermons* of the prophets were; no, they are but unambiguously termed his word, because his word is commonly the subject whereof they treat, and must be the rule whereby they are framed.

This one life, exempt from publick haunt, Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, *Sermons* in flowers, and good in every thing.

*Sermons* he heard, yet not so many As left no time to practice any:

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He heard them reverently, and then His practice preach'd them o'er again. *Craik.* Many, while they have preached Christ in their *sermons*, have read a lecture of atheism in their practice.

His preaching much, but more his practice wrought;

A living *sermon* of the truths he taught. *Dryden.* To **SERMON.** *v. d.* [*sermoner*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To discourse as in a sermon.

Some would rather have good discipline delivered plainly by way of precept, or *sermoned* at large, than thus cloudily inwrapped in allegorical devices.

2. To tutor; to teach dogmatically; to lesson.

Come, *sermon* me no farther: No villainous bounty yet hath pass'd my heart.

**SERMOUNTAIN, or Sefedi.** *n. f.* [*Silex*, Latin.] A plant.

**SERO'SITY.** *n. f.* [*serosité*, French.] Thin or watery part of the blood.

In this the salt and lividated *serosity* is divided between the guts and the bladder; but it remains undivided in birds.

The tumour of the throat, which occasions the difficulty of swallowing and breathing, proceeds from a *serosity* obstructing the glands, which may be watery, adenomatose, or scirrhus, according to the viscosity of the humour.

**SEROUS.** *adj.* [*serous*, Fr. *serosus*, Lat.]

1. Thin; watery. Used of the part of the blood which separates in congelation from the grumous or red part.

2. Adapted to the serum. This delicate is commonly an extravasation of serum, received in some cavity of the body; for there may be also a drop of a dilatation of the *serous* vessels, as that in the ovarium.

**SERPENT.** *n. f.* [*serpens*, Latin.] An animal that moves by undulation without legs. They are often venomous. They are divided into two kinds: the *vipera*, which brings young; and the *snake*, that lays eggs.

She was arrayed all in hly white, And in her right hand bore a *serp* of gold, With wine and water fill'd up to the height; In which a *serpent* did himself unfold, That horror made to all that did behold.

She struck me with her tongue, Most *serpent* like, upon the very heart.

They, or under ground, or circuit wide, With *serpent* error wand'ring, found their way.

The chief I challeng'd; he, whose practice'd wit Knew all the *serpent* mazes of deceit, Flouds my search.

**SERPENTINE.** *adj.* [*Serpentinus*, Latin; from *serpent*.]

1. Resembling a serpent.

I craved of him to lead me to the top of this rock, with meaning to free him from *serpentine* a companion as I am.

This of ours is described with legs, wings, a *serpentine* and winding tail, and a crest or comb somewhat like a cock.

Nothing wants, but that thy shape Like his, and colour *serpentine*, may shew Thy inward fraud.

The figures and their parts ought to have a *serpentine* and flaming form naturally: these sorts of outlines have I know not what of life and seeming motion in them, which very much resembles the activity of the flame and serpent.

2. Winding like a serpent; anfractuons.

Perfect a circle, of maintain his way One inch direct; but where he rols to-day He comes no more, but with a cozening line steers by that point, and so is *serpentine*.

## S E R

His hand th' adorned firmament display'd, Thine *serpentina* yet conduct machine made.

How many spacious countries does the Rhine, In winding banks, and masses *serpentine*, Traverse, before he splits on Belgia's plain, And, lost in sand, creeps to the German main!

**SERPENTINE.** *n. f.* [*dracanium*,] An herb.

**SERPENTINE Stone.** *n. f.*

There were three species of this stone known among the ancients, all resembling one another, and celebrated for the same virtues. The one was green, variegated with spots of black, thence called the black ophites; another, called the white ophite, was green also, but variegated with spots of white, the third was called tephria, and was of a grey colour, variegated with small black spots. The ancients tell us, that it was a certain remedy against the poison of the bite of serpents; but it is now justly rejected.

Accept in good part a bottle made of a *serpent* stone, which hath the quality to give any wine a water, that shall be infused therein for four or twenty hours, the taste and operation of the water, and is very medicinal for the cure of the spleen and gravel.

**SERPENT'S Tongue.** *n. f.* [*ophioglossa*,] An herb.

**SERPET.** *n. f.* A basket.

**SERPIGINOUS.** *adj.* [from *serpigo*, Latin.] Diseased with a serpigo.

The skin behind her ear downwards became *serpiginous*, and was covered with white scales.

**SERPIGO.** *n. f.* [Lat.] A kind of tetter.

For thy own bowels, which do all thee mure, Do curse the gout, *serpigo*, and the rheum, For ending thee no sooner.

She had a node, with pains, on her right side, and a *serpigo* on her right hand.

To **SERR.** *v. a.* [*serrer*, French.] To draw hard together; to crowd into a little space. Not received into use, nor deserving reception.

The trowling and knitting of the brows is a gathering or *serring* of the spirits, to reit in force measure; and also this knitting will follow upon earnest studying, though it be without dislike.

Heat attenuates and sends forth the spirit of the body, and upon that the more gross parts coagulate and *serr* themselves together.

**SERRATE.** *adj.* [*serratus*, Lat.] Formed with jags or indenture like the edge of a saw.

All that have *serrate* teeth are carnivorous. The common heron hath long legs for a long neck answerable thereto to reach prey, and throat to pouch it, and long toes, with long hooked talons, one of which is remarkably *serrate* on the edge.

This stick is usually knotted, and always armed one of them with a curious shark's tooth near an inch long, and indented or *serrated* on both edges a scurvy weapon.

**SERRATION.** *n. f.* [from *serra*, Latin.] Formation in the shape of a saw.

**SERRATURE.** *n. f.* [from *serra*, Latin.] Indenture like teeth of saws.

These are serrated on the edges; but the serratures are deeper and grosser than in any of the rest.

To **SERRY.** *v. a.* [*serrer*, French; *serrare*, Italian.] To press close; to drive hard together. For *serry*, Bacon uses *serr*, but neither *serr* nor *serry* are received.

With them role A forest huge of spears; and thronging helms Appear'd, and *serr'd* shields in thick array.

Of death immeasurable. Foul dissipation follow'd, and *serr'd* rout. Nor *serr'd* it to relax their *serr'd* files.

**SERVANT.** *n. f.* [*servant*, Fr. *servus*, Lat.]

1. One who attends, another, and acts at his command: the cumulative of master. Used of man or woman.

We are one in fortune; both Fell by our servants, by those men we lov'd most. *Shakespeare.*

I had rather be a country servant maid, Than a great queen with this condition. *Shakespeare.* He disdain'd not

Thenceforth the form of servant to assume. *Milton.* For master or for servant here to call Was all alike, where only two were all. *Dryden.*

2. One in a state of subjection. Unusual. Being unprepar'd,

Our will became the servant to defect, Which else should free have wrong'd. *Shakespeare.*

A word of civility used to superiours or equals.

This subjection, due from all men to all men, is something more than the compliment of courts, when our betters tell us they are our humble servants, but understand us to be their slaves. *Swift.*

3. SERVANT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To subject. Not in use.

My affairs are servanted to others: though I owe thy revenge properly, remission lies a Volcanian breast. *Shakespeare.*

4. SERVE. *v. a.* [*servir*, French; *servio*, Latin.]

To work for. Because thou art my brother, shouldst thou therefore serve me for nought. *Genesis.*

To attend at command.

A goddess among gods ador'd, and serv'd By angels numberless, thy daily train. *Milton.*

To obey servilely or meanly.

When wealthy, shew thy wisdom not to be to wealth a servant, but make wealth serve thee. *Denham.*

To supply with food ceremoniously. Others, pamper'd in their shameless pride, Are serv'd in plate, and in their chariots ride. *Dryden.*

To bring meat as a menial attendant: with *in* or *up*: with *in*, as meat dressed in the kitchen is brought into another room; with *up*, as the room of repast is commonly higher than the kitchen.

But then cover the table, serve in the meat, and we will come in to dinner. *Shakespeare.*

Soon after our dinner was serv'd in, which was right good viands, both for bread and meat: we had also drink of three sorts, all wholesome and good. *Bacon.*

Defmeared with the horrid juice of sepsia, they danced a little in phantastick postures, retired a while, and then returned, serving up a banquet as at solemn funerals. *Taylor.*

Some part he roasts; then serves it up so dress'd, And bids me welcome to this humble feast: Mor'd with disdain, I with avenging flames the palace burn'd. *Dryden.*

The same melf should be serv'd up again for supper, and breakfast next morning. *Arbutnot.*

6. To be subservient or subordinate to.

Bodies bright and greater should not serve the less not bright. *Milton.*

To supply with any thing: as, the curate serv'd two churches.

They that serve the city, shall serve it out of all the tribes of Israel. *Ezekiel.*

To obey in military actions: as, he serv'd the king in three campaigns.

To be sufficient to.

If any subject, interest, or fancy has recommended, their reasoning is after their fashion; it serves their turn. *Locke.*

8. To be of use to; to assist; to promote.

When a storm of sad mischance beats upon our spirits, turn it into some advantage, by observing where it can serve another end, either of religion or prudence. *Taylor.*

He consider'd every creature Most oppositely might serv'd his wiles. *Milton.*

11. To help by good offices. Shall he thus serve his country, and the muse The tribute of his just applause refuse? *Tate.*

12. To comply with; to submit to. They think herein we serve the time, because thereby we either hold or seek preferment. *Hooker.*

13. To satisfy; to content. As the former empty plea serv'd the fottish Jews, this equally serves these to put them into a fool's paradise, by feeding their hopes, without changing their lives. *South.*

Nothing would serve them but riding. *L'Estr.* One half-pint bottle serves them both to dine, And is at once their vinegar and wine. *Pope.*

14. To stand instead of any thing to one. The dull flat falsehood serves for policy; And, in the cunning, truth itself's a lye. *Pope.*

15. [*se servir de*, French.] To serve himself of. To make use of. A mere galli-cism.

A complete brave man must know solidly the main end he is in the world for; and withal how to serve himself of the divine high contemplations, of the metaphysician's subtle speculations, and of the natural philosopher's minute observations. *Digby.*

They would serve themselves of this form. *Taylor.* I will serve myself of this concession. *Chillingworth.*

It is much more easy for men to serve their own ends of those principles, which they do not put into men, but find there. *Tillotson.*

If they elevate themselves, 'tis only to fall from a higher place, because they serve themselves of other men's wings, neither understanding their use nor virtue. *Dryden.*

16. To treat; to requite: in an ill sense: as, he serv'd me ungratefully.

17. [In divinity.] To worship the supreme Being. Matters hid leave to God, him serve and fear. *Milton.*

18. To SERVE a warrant. To seize an offender, and carry to justice.

19. To SERVE an office. To discharge any onerous and publick duty.

TO SERVE. *v. n.*

1. To be a servant, or slave. Israel serv'd for a wife, and for a wife he kept sheep. *Hosea.*

We will give thee this also, for the service which thou shalt serve with me. *Genesis.*

2. To be in subjection. Thou hast made me to serve with thy sins; thou hast wearied me with thine iniquities. *Isaiah.*

3. To attend; to wait. Martha was cumber'd about much serving, and said, Lord, dost thou not care that my sister hath left me to serve alone? *Luke.*

4. To engage in the duties of war under command. Both more or less have given him the revolt; And none serve with him but constrained things, Whose hearts are absent too. *Shakespeare.*

Many noble gentlemen came out of all parts of Italy, who had before been great commanders, but now serv'd as private gentlemen without pay. *Knolles.*

5. To produce the end desired. The look bewrayed, that, as he used these ornaments not for herself, but to prevail with another, so he feared that all would not serve. *Sidney.*

6. To be sufficient for a purpose. Take it, she said; and, when your needs require, This little brand will serve to light your fire. *Dryden.*

7. To suit; to be convenient. We have the summary of all our griefs, When time shall serve to shew in articles. *Shaksp.*

As occasion serves, this noble queen And prince shall follow with a fresh supply. *Shaksp.*

Read that; 'tis with the royal signet sign'd. And given me by the king, when time should serve, To be perus'd by you. *Dryden.*

8. To conduce; to be of use.

Churches, as every thing else, receive their chief perfection from the end whereunto they serve. *Hooker.*

Our speech to worldly superiours we frame in such sort as serves best to inform and persuade the minds of them, who otherwise neither could nor would greatly regard our necessities. *Hooker.*

Who lessons thee, against his purpose serves To manifest the more thy might. *Milton.*

First investigate the variety of motions and figures made by the organs which serve for articulations, and the variety of matter to which those articulations are severally applied. *Holder.*

Fashion is, for the most part, nothing but the ostentation of riches; and therefore the high price of what serves to that, rather increases than lessens its vent. *Locke.*

Our victory only serv'd to lead us on to further visionary prospects. *Swift.*

9. To officiate or minister: as, he serv'd at the publick dinner.

SERVICE. *n. s.* [*service*, Fr. *servitium*, Latin.]

1. Menial office; low business done at the command of a master. The haughty Kent, who in disguise Follow'd his king, and did him service Improper for a slave. *Shakespeare.*

2. Attendance of a servant. Both fell by our servants, by those men we lov'd most, A most unnatural and faithless service. *Shakespeare.*

3. Place; office of a servant. I have serv'd prince Flouzel, but now I am out of service. *Shakespeare.*

By oppressing and betraying me, Thou might'st have sooner got another service. *Shakespeare.*

These that accuse him are a yoke of his discarded men; very rogues, now they he out of service. *Shakespeare.*

A court, properly a fair, the end of it trade and gain; for none would go to service that thinks he has enough to live well of himself. *Temple.*

4. Any thing done by way of duty to a superiour. That service is not service, so being done, But being to allow'd. *Shakespeare.*

This poem was the last piece of service I did for my master king Charles. *Dryden.*

5. Attendance on any superiour. Madam, I entreat true peace of you, Which I will purchase with my dutious service. *Shakespeare.*

Riches gotten by service, though it be of the best rise, yet, when gotten by flattery, may be placed amongst the worst. *Bacon.*

6. Profession of respect uttered or sent. I am a woman, lacking wit To make a seemly answer to such serious; Pray do my service to his majesty. *Shakespeare.*

7. Obedience; submission. Thou, Nature, art my goddess, to thy law My services are bound. *Shakespeare.*

Good requires no man's service upon hard and unreasonable terms. *Tillotson.*

8. Act on the performance of which possession depends. Although they built castles and made freeholders, yet were there no tenures and services referred to the crown; but the lords drew all the respect and dependency of the common people unto themselves. *Darwin.*

9. Actual duty; office. The order of human society cannot be preserved, nor the services requisite to the support of it be supplied, without a distinction of stations, and a long subordination of offices. *Rogers.*

10. Employment; business. If stations of power and trust were constantly made the rewards of virtue, men of great abilities would endeavour to excel in the duties of a religious life, in order to qualify themselves for publick service. *Swift.*

11. Military duty.

When he cometh to experience of service abroad, or is put to a piece or pike, he maketh a worthy soldier.

At the parliament at Oxford, his youth, and want of experience in sea-service, had somewhat been severely touched, even before the sluices of popular liberty were yet open.

## 12. A military achievement.

Such fellows will learn you by rote where services were done, at such and such a breach.

## 13. Purpose; use.

All the vessels of the king's house are not for uses of honour; some be common stuff, and for mean services, yet profitable.

## 14. Useful office; advantage conferred.

The flock's plea, when taken in a vet, was, the service the did in picking up venemous creatures.

The clergy prevent themselves from doing much service to religion, by affecting to much to converse with each other, and caring to little to mangle with the laity.

Gentle streams visit populous towns in their course, and are at once of ornament and service to them.

That service may really be done, the medicine must be given in larger quantities.

## 15. Favour.

To thee a woman's services are due. My soul usurps my body.

## 16. Publick office of devotion.

According to this form of them, it must stand for a rule, not for a sermon, no service.

If that very service of God in the Jewish synagogues, which our Lord did approve and sanctify with his own presence, had so large portions of the law and prophets, together with the many prayers and psalms, read day by day, as equal in a manner the length of ours, and yet in that respect was never thought to deserve blame; is it now an offence, that the like measure of time is bestowed in the like manner?

I know no necessity why private and single abilities should quite jostle out and deprive the church of the joint abilities and concurrent gifts of many learned and godly men, such as the compilers of the service book were.

The congregation was discomposed, and divine service broken off.

## 17. Course; order of dithes.

Cleopatra made Antony a supper sumptuous and royal, howbeit there was no extraordinary service seen on the board.

## 18. A tree and fruit. [forbus, Latin.]

The flower consists of several leaves, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a rose, whose flower-cup afterwards becomes a fruit shaped like a pear or medlar; to which must be added, pennated leaves like that of the ash.

October is drawn in a garment of yellow and carnation; in his left hand a basket of services, medlars, and other fruits that ripen late.

Serviceable. *adj.* [serviceable, old Fr. from service.]

## 1. Active; diligent; officious.

He was sent to the king's court, with letters from that officer, containing his own serviceable diligence in discovering to great a personage; adding withal more than was true of his conjectures.

I know thee well, a serviceable villain; As dutious to the vices of thy mistress As badness could desire.

## 2. Useful; beneficial.

Religion hath force to qualify all sorts of men, and to make them, in publick affairs, the more serviceable; whereas the apter to rule with conscience; inferior, for conscience sake, the willing to obey.

So your father charg'd me at our parting, Be serviceable to my son.

His own inclinations were to confine himself to his own business, and be serviceable to religion and learning.

A book to justify the revolution archbishop Tillotson recommended to the king, as the most serviceable treatise that could have been published then.

SERVICEABLENESS. *n. f.* [from serviceable.]

## 1. Officiousness; activity.

He might continually be in her presence, serving more humble service, and joy to content her than ever before.

## 2. Usefulness; beneficialness.

All action being for some end, its aptness to be commanded or forbidden must be founded upon its serviceableness or disserviceableness to some end.

SERVILE. *adj.* [servil, French; servilis, Latin.]

## 1. Slavish; dependant; mean.

Fight and die, is death destroying death; Where learning dying, pays death's servile breath.

From imposition of strict laws to free Acceptance of large grace, from servile fear To filial.

Ev'n fortune rules no more a servile land, Where exil'd tyrants still by tuns command.

## 2. Fawning; cringing.

The most servile slavery is lodged the most easily in the greatest capacity, for their ordinary conceit draweth a yielding to their greater, and then have they not wit to discern the right degrees of duty.

She must bend the servile knee, And fawning take the splendid robber's boon.

SERVILELY. *adv.* [from servile.] Meanly; slavishly.

'T' each changing news they chang'd affections bring, And servilely from fate expect a king.

He affects a singularity in his actions and thoughts, rather than servilely to copy from the wick.

SERVILENESS. } *n. f.* [from servile.]

## 1. Subjection; involuntary obedience.

What, besides this unhappy servility to custom, can possibly reconcile men, that own Christianity, to a practice widely distant from it?

The angels and demons, those by their subterfuge, and these by the servility of their obedience, manfully declared Christ and his apostles to be velted with an authority derived from their Lord.

Slavery; the condition of a slave.

To be a queen in bondage, is more vile Than is a slave in base servility.

For princes should be free.

SERVING-MAN. *n. f.* [serve and man.]

A menial servant.

Your niece did more favours to the duke's serving-man than ever he bestowed on me.

Just in the nick; the cook knock'd thrice, And all the waiters in a trice

His summons did obey;

Each serving-man, with dish in hand, March'd boldly up, like our train'd band,

Presented, and away.

With Dennis you did ne'er combine, Not you, to steal your master's wine;

Except a bottle now and then, To welcome brother serving-men.

SERVITOR. *n. f.* [servitor, French.]

## 1. Servant; attendant. A word obsolete.

This workman, whose servitor nature is, being only one, the heathens imagining to be more, gave him in the sky the name of Jupiter; in the air, of Juno; in the water, of Neptune; in the earth, of Vesta and Ceres.

These are poor servitors, When others sleep upon their quiet beds, Constrain'd to watch in darkness, rain, and cold.

Fearful commenting Is laden servitor to dull delay;

Delay leads forward and fast-paced beggary.

One who sets under another, a fellow-servitor; one who is under the hands and possessions of such as are his superior.

One who professes duty and obedience. My noble queen, let former grudges pass, And henceforth I am thy true servitor.

One of the lowest order in the university. His learning is much of a size with his birth; a poor servitor can be expected to bring with him his college.

SERVITUDE. *n. f.* [servitude, French; servitus, Latin.]

Slavery; state of a slave; dependance. Aristotle speaketh of men, whom nature framed for the state of servitude, saying, they are reason so far forth as to conceive when others are better than them.

You would have sold your king to slaughter, His princes and his peers to servitude, His subjects to oppression and contempt. Unjustly thou deprav'st it with the name Of servitude, to serve whom God ordains, Or nature: God and nature bid the same, When he who rules is worthy.

Though it is necessary that some persons in the world should be in love with a splendid servitude, yet certainly they must be much beholding to their own fancy, that they can be pleased at it; for that rises up early, and goes to bed late, only to receive addresses, is really as much abridged in freedom, as he that wants to present one.

Servants collectively. Not in use. After him a cumbrous train Of herds, and flocks, and numerous servitude.

SERVUM. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. The thin and watery part that separates from the rest in any liquor, as in milk the whey from the cream.

2. The part of the blood which in coagulation separates from the grume. Blood is the most universal juice in an animal body; the red part of it differs from the serum from the lymph, the lymph from the nervous juice, and that from the several other humors separated in the glands.

SERQUIALTER. } *adj.* [sesquialtere, Fr. sesquialteral, Latin.]

In geometry, is a ratio where one quantity or number contains another once and half as much more, as 6 and 9.

In all the revolutions of the planets about the sun, and of the secondary planets about the primary ones, the periodical times are in a sesquialteral proportion to the mean distance.

As the six primary planets revolve about the sun, so the secondary ones are moved about them in the same sesquialteral proportion of their periodical motions to their orbs.

SESQUIPEDAL. } *adj.* [sesquipedalis, Latin.]

Containing a foot and a half. As for my own part, I am but a sesquipedal, having only six foot and a half of stature.

Has thou ever measured the pygmy's stature, whose stature is above eight cubits high, or the sesquipedalian pigmy?

SESQUPLICATE. *adj.* [In mathematics.]

Is the proportion one quantity or number has to another, in the ratio of one and a half to one.

The periodical times of the planets are in a sesquuplicate proportion, and not a duplicate proportion of the distances from the center of the sun, and consequently the planets cannot be carried about by an harmonically circulating fluid.

SESQUITERTIAN. [In mathematics.]

Having such a ratio, as that one quantity or number contains another once

# SET

and ~~and~~ third part more, as between 6 and 7.

*SET, n. f.* [for *asse, cese, or cense.*] Rate; cess charged; tax.

His army was so ill paid and governed, as the English suffered more damage by the *set* of his soldiers, than they gained profit or security by beating the pride of their enemies. *Davies.*

*SESSION, n. f.* [*sessio, Fr. sessio, Latin.*]

The act of sitting.

He hath as much, not as God only, a supreme dominion over *quick* and dead; for so much his ascent into heaven, and his *session* at the right hand of God, do import. *Hooker.*

Many, though they concede a table-gesture, will hardly allow this usual way of *session*. *Brown.*

A state assembly of magistrates or senators.

They are ready to appear

Where you shall hold your *session*. *Shakespeare.*

See non a *session*, that we may arraign

Our most dilloyal lady. *Shakespeare.*

The old man, mindful still of moan,

Woe-pung, thus bespake the *session*. *Chapman.*

Of then *session* ended they bid cry

The great refusal. *Milton.*

Call'd to council all the Achaian states,

Nor herald sworn the *session* to proclaim. *Pope.*

The space for which an assembly sits,

without intermission or recess.

It was contrary to the course of parliament, that

any bill that had been rejected should be again

preferred the same *session*. *Clarendon.*

The second Nicene council affords us plentiful

assistance in the first *session*, wherein the pope's

war declares that Meletius was ordain'd by Arius

bishops, and yet his ordination was never question'd.

Many decrees are enacted, which at the next

*session* are repealed. *Norris.*

A meeting of justices: as, the *sessions* of

the peace.

*STERCE, n. f.* [*sesterce, Fr. sestertium,*

*Lat.*] Among the Romans, a sum of

about 81. 1s. 5d. half-penny sterling.

Several of them would rather chuse a sum in

*sterce*, than in pounds sterling. *Addison.*

to SET, *v. a.* preterit *I set*; part. pass. *I*

*am set*, [*utgan, or satyan, Gothick;*

*setcan, Sax. setten, Dutch.*]

To place; to put in any situation or

place; to put.

Ere I could

Give him that parting kiss which I had set

Between two charming words, comes in my father.

But that my admirable dexterity of wit, counter-

acting the action of an old woman, delivered

me, the brave constable had set me in the common

place for a witch. *Shakespeare.*

They that are younger have me in derision,

hate fathers I would have disdained to have set

in the dogs of my flock. *Job.*

He that hath received his testimony, hath set to

seal, that God is true. *John.*

They have set her a bed in the midst of the slain.

God set them in the firmament, to give light

on the earth. *Ezekiel.*

She sets the bar that causes all my pain;

she giveth refusal, makes all their bounty vain.

The lives of the revealers may be justly enough

over against the revelation, to find whether

they agree. *Atterbury.*

To put into any condition, state, or

posture.

They thought the very disturbance of things

laboured on him sufficient to set them on work.

That man that sits within a monarch's heart;

could he abuse the countenance of the king,

how, what mischief might he do, for a monarch

set. *Shakespeare.*

# SET

Our princely general,

Will give your audience; and whosoever

It shall appear that your demands are just,

You shall enjoy them; every thing set off

That might be much as think you enemies. *Shakespeare.*

This present enterprise set off his head,

I do not think a braver gentleman

Is now alive. *Shakespeare.*

Ye caused every man his servant, whom he had

set at liberty, to return. *Jeremiah.*

Every sabbath ye shall set it in order. *Leviticus.*

I am come to set a man at variance against his

father. *Matthew.*

Thou shalt pour out into all those vessels, and set

aside that which is full. *2 Kings.*

The beauty of his ornament he set in majesty,

but they made images; therefore have I set it far

from them. *Ezekiel.*

The gates of thy land shall be set wide open

to thee. *Nahum.*

The fathers have eaten a four grape, and the

children's teeth are set on edge. *Jeremiah.*

The shipping might be set on work by sitting, by

transportations from port to port. *Bacon.*

This wheel, set on going, did pour a war upon

the Venetians with such a tempest, as Padua and

Treviso were taken from them. *Bacon.*

That this may be done with the more advantage,

some hours must be set apart for this examination.

Finding the river fordable at the foot of the

bridge, he set over his horse. *Hayward.*

By his aid aspiring

To set himself in glory above his peers. *Milton.*

Equal success had set these champions high,

And both resolv'd to conquer or to die. *Waller.*

Nothing renders a man so inconsiderable; for

it sets him above the meaner sort of company, and

makes him intolerable to the better. *Government of the Tongue.*

Some are reclaimed by punishment, and some

are set right by good nature. *1st Fringe.*

The fire was torn'd, the sets the kettle on.

Leda's present came

To ruin Troy, and set the world on flame. *Dryden.*

Set calf betimes to school, and let him be

instructed there in rules of husbandry. *Dryden.*

Over-labour'd with so long a comte,

'Tis time to set at ease the smoking house. *Dryden.*

The punish'd crime shall set my soul at ease,

And murm'ring manes of my friend appease. *Dryden.*

Love call'd in haste

The son of Mma, with severe decree,

To kill the keeper, and to set her free. *Dryden.*

If such a tradition were at any time endeavour'd

to be set on foot, it is not easy to imagine how it

should at first gain entertainment. *Tillotson.*

When the father looks sour on the child, every

body else should put on the same sourness, till

forgiveness be made, and a reformation of his fault

has set him right again, and restored him to his

former credit. *Locke.*

His practice must by no means cross his pre-

cepts, unless he intend to set him wrong. *Locke.*

If the fear of absolute and irresistible power set

it on upon the mind, the idea is likely to sink the

deeper. *Locke.*

When he has once chosen it, it raises desire that

proportionably gives him uneasiness, which deter-

mines his will, and sets him at work in pursuit of

his choice on all occasions. *Locke.*

This river,

When nature's self lay ready to expire,

Quench'd the dire flame that set the world on fire.

A couple of lovers agreed, at parting, to set aside

one half hour in the day to think of each other.

Your fortunes place you far above the necessity

of learning, but nothing can set you above the orna-

ment of it. *Felton.*

Their first movement and impressed notions de-

mand the impulse of an almighty hand to set them

on going. *Cheyne.*

That the wheels were but small, may be guessed

from a custom they have of taking them off, and

setting them on. *Pope.*

# SET

Be frequent in setting such causes at work, whose

effects you desire to know. *Watts.*

3. To make motionless; to fix immove-

ably.

Struck with the sight, inanimate the seems,

Set are her eyes, and motionless her limbs. *Garth.*

4. To fix; to state by some rule.

Hereon the prompter fails to flat railing in the

bitterest terms; which the gentleman, with a set

gesture and countenance, still soberly related,

until the ordinary, driven at last into a mad rage,

was fain to give over. *Carver.*

The town of Bern has handsome fountains

planted, at set distances, from one end of the streets

to the other. *Addison.*

5. To regulate; to adjust.

In court they determine the king's good by his

desires, which is a kind of setting the sun by the

dial. *Suckling.*

God bears a different respect to places set apart

and consecrated to his worship, to what he bears to

places designed to common uses. *South.*

Our palates grow into a liking of the seasoning

and cookery which by custom they are set to. *Locke.*

He rules the church's best dominions,

And sets men's faith by his opinions. *Prior.*

Against experience he believes,

He argues against demonstration;

Pleas'd when his reason he deceives,

And sets his judgment by his passion. *Prior.*

6. To fit to music; to adapt with notes.

Set thy own songs, and sing them to thy lute.

*Dryden.*

Give the tunes that fitters it in verse;

But when I have done so,

Some more, his art or voice to show,

Doth set and sing my pain;

And, by delighting many, frees again

Grief, which verse did restrain. *Denne.*

I had one day set the hundredth psalm, and was

singing the first time, in order to put the congrega-

tion into the tune. *Spectator.*

7. To plant, not sow.

Whosoever fruit useth to be set upon a root or

a slip, it is to town, will degenerate. *Bacon.*

I prostrate fell,

To shrubs and plants my vile devotion paid,

And set the bearded lack to which I pray'd. *Prior.*

8. To interperse or variegate with any

thing.

As with stars, then bodies all,

And wings, were set with eyes. *Milton.*

High on their heads, with jewels richly set,

Each lady wore a radiant coronet. *Dryden.*

The body is smooth on that end, and on this it is

set with ridges round the point. *Woodward.*

9. To reduce from a fractured or dislo-

cated state.

Can honour set to a leg? no: or an arm? no:

honour hath no skill in surgery than no. *Shakespeare.*

Considering what an orderly life I had led, I

only commanded that my arm and leg should be

set, and my body mounted with oil. *Herbert.*

The fracture was at both the joints of the left

leg: he had been in great pain from the time of

the setting. *Wise man.*

Credit is gained by course of time, and seldom

recovers a ruin; but, if broken, is never well set

again. *Temple.*

10. To fix the affection; to determine the

thoughts.

Set your affection on things above, not on things

on the earth. *Calvary.*

They should set their hope in God, and not for-

get his works. *Psalm.*

Because sentence against an evil work is not

executed speedily, the heart of men is fully set in

them to do evil. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Scarcely I found wondrous harsh,

Contemptions, proud, set on revenge and spite.

*Milton.*

Set not thy heart

Thus overfond on that which is not thine.

*Milton.*

When we are well, our hearts are set,

Which way we care not, to be rich or great.

*Denham.*



# SET

Our hearts are so much *set* upon the value of the benefits received, that we never think of the benefit.

Their bubbles of the shallowest, emptiest sorrow, Which children vent for toys, and women rain For any trifle their fond hearts are *set* on.

Should we *set* our hearts only upon these things, and be able to taste no pleasure but what is sensual, we must be extremely miserable when we come into the other world, because we should meet with nothing to entertain ourselves.

No sooner is one a non-dupatched, which we are *set* upon, but another uneasiness is ready to *set* us on work.

Alas, altogether *set* on trade and profit, often contract a certain narrowness of temper.

Men take an ill-natured pleasure in disappointing us in what our hearts are most *set* upon.

An Englishman, who has any degree of reflection, cannot be better awakened to a sense of religion in general, than by observing how the minds of all mankind are *set* upon this important point, and how every nation is attentive to the great business of their being.

I am much concerned when I see young gentlemen of fortune to wholly *set* upon pleasures, that they neglect all improvements in wisdom and knowledge.

To predetermine; to settle.

We may full doubt whether the Lord, in such indulgent ceremonies to those who of we dispute, doth use his people of *set* purpose unto any utter dissimilitude with Egyptians, or with any other nation.

He remembers only the name of Conon, and forgets the other, in *set* purpose, to show his country swain was no great scholar.

To establish; to appoint; to fix.

Of all helps for due performance of this service, the greatest is that very *set* and standing order itself, which, framed with common advice, hath for matter and form prescribed whatsoever is herein publicly done.

It pleased the king to send me, and I *set* him a time.

He *setteth* an end to darkness, and searcheth out all perfection.

In studies, whatsoever a man commandeth upon himself, let him *set* hours for it; but whatsoever is agreeable to his nature, let him take no care for any *set* times; for his thoughts will fly to it of themselves, so as the spaces of other business or studies will suffice.

For using *set* and prescribed forms, there is no doubt but that wholesome words, being known, are apt to excite judicious and fervent affections.

His feed, when is not *set*, shall bruise my head.

Though *set* form of prayer be an abomination, *Set* forms of petitions find great approbation.

*Set* places and *set* hours are but parts of that worship we owe.

That law cannot keep men from taking more use than you *set*, the want of money being that alone which regulates its price, will appear, if we consider how hard it is to *set* a price upon unnecessary commodities; but how impossible it is to *set* a rate upon vituals in a time of famine.

Set him *set* a talk, to be done in such a time.

Take *set* times of meditating on what is future.

Should a man go about, with never to *set* study and design, to do for such a natural form of the year as that which is at present established; he could scarcely ever do it in a few words that were so fit.

To appoint to an office; to assign to a post.

Am I a sea, or a whale, that thou *sett'st* a watch over me?

As in the subordinations of government the king is offended by any insults to an inferior magistrate, so the sovereign ruler of the universe is affronted by a breach of allegiance to those whom he has *set* over us.

# SET

To exhibit; to display: with before.

Through the variety of my reading, I *set* before me many examples both of ancient and later times.

Reject not then what offer'd means: who knows But God hath *set* before us to return to go Home to thy country and his sacred house?

Long has my soul desir'd this time and place, To *set* before your fight your glorious race.

A spacious veil from his broad shoulders flew, That *set* th' unhappy Phaëton to view: The flaming chariot and the steeds it shew'd, And the whole fable in the mantle glow'd.

When his fortune *sets* before him all The pomps and pleasures that his soul can wish, His rigid virtue will accept of none.

He supplies his not appearing in the present scene of action, by *setting* his character before us, and continually forcing his patience, prudence, and valour upon our observation.

To propose to choice.

All that can be done is to *set* the thing before men, and to offer it to their choice.

To value; to estimate; to rate.

Be you contented To have a son *set* your decrees at nought, To pluck down justice from your awful bench?

The backwardness parents shew in divulging their faults, will make them *set* a greater value on their credit themselves, and teach them to be the more careful to preserve the good opinion of others.

If we act by several broken views, and will not only be virtuous, but wealthy, popular, and every thing that has a value *set* upon it by the world, we shall live and die in misery.

Have I not *set* at nought my noble birth, A spotless fame, and an unblemish'd race, The peace of innocence, and pride of virtue?

My prodigality has given thee all. Though the same fun, with all diffusive rays, Blush in the rose and in the diamond blaze,

We prize the stronger effort of his power, And always *set* the gem above the flower.

To stake at play.

What sad disorders play begets! Desperate and mad, at length he *sets* Those darts, whose points make gods adore.

To offer a wager at dice to another.

Who *sets* me else? I'll throw at all.

To fix in metal.

Think to cast a treasure as your son Too great for any private man's possession; And him too rich a jewel to be *set* In vulgar metal for a vulgar use.

He may learn to cut, polish, and *set* precious stones.

To embarrass; to distress; to perplex.

[This is used, I think, by mistake, for *beset*: as,

Adam, hard *beset*, replied.

Those who raise popular murmurs and discontent against his majesty's government, that they find so very few and so very improper occasions for them, shew how hard they are *set* in this particular, represent the bill as a grievance.

To fix in an artificial manner, so as to produce a particular effect.

The proud have laid a snare for me, they have *set* gins.

To apply to something, as a thing to be done.

Unto thy brother thou shalt not lend upon usury, that the Lord may bless thee in all that thou *set'st* thine hand to.

With what'er gall thou *set'st* thyself to write, Thy insolence satires never bite.

To fix the eyes.

I will *set* mine eyes upon them for good, and bring them again to this land.

Joy salutes me when I *set* My black eyes on Amoret.

To offer for a price.

# SET

There is not a more wicked thing than a covetous man; for such an one *setteth* his own soul for sale.

To place in order; to frame.

After it was framed, and ready to be *sett*ed, he was, with infinite labour and charge, carried layd with camels through that hot and sandy country.

To station; to place.

Cœnna has betray'd The bitter truths that our loose court upbraid Your friend was *set* upon you for a spy, And on his witness you are doom'd to die.

To oppose.

Will you *set* your wit to a fool's?

To bring to a fine edge; as, to *set* razor.

To point out, without noise or din: as, a dog *sets* birds.

To *SET* about. To apply to.

They should make them play games, or endeavour it, and *set* themselves about it.

To *SET* against. To place in a state of enmity or opposition.

The king of Babylon *set* himself against Jerahleem.

The devil hath reason to *set* himself against us, for nothing is more destructive to him than a soul armed with prayer.

There should be such a being as assists us against our worst enemies, and comforts us under our sharpest sufferings, when all other things *set* themselves against us.

To *SET* against. To oppose; to place in rhetorical opposition.

This perishing of the world in a deluge against, or compared with, the perishing of the world in the conflagration.

To *SET* apart. To neglect for a season.

They highly commended his forwardness, and he other matters for that time *set* apart.

To *SET* aside. To omit for the present.

Set your knighthood and your soldiery, and give me leave to tell you that you live in my throat.

In 1585 followed the prosperous expeditions of Drake and Carle; in the which I *set* on the taking of St. Jago and St. Domingo, as trophies rather than encounters.

My highest interest is not to be deceived in these matters; therefore, *setting* aside all considerations, I will endeavour to know the truth and yield to that.

To *SET* aside. To reject.

I'll look into the pretensions of each, and lay upon what ground it is that I embrace that of the deluge, and *set* aside all the rest.

No longer now does my neglected mind Its wonted stores and old ideas find.

Fix'd judgment there no longer does abide, To taste the true, or *set* the false aside.

To *SET* aside. To abrogate; to annul.

Several innovations, made to the detriment of the English merchant, are now entirely *set* aside.

There may be Reasons of so much power and cogency, As may *set* aside this right of birth.

If sons have rights, yet fathers have them too.

He shows what absurdities follow upon such supposition; and the greater those absurdities are, the more strongly do they evince the fallacy of the supposition from whence they flow, and consequently the truth of the doctrine *set* aside by the supposition.

To *SET* by. To regard; to esteem.

David beheld himself worse, *setting* that side his name was much *set* by.

To *SET* by. To reject or omit for the present.

You shall hardly edify me, what their might might not, by the law of nature, have any

## SET

ded by any nation that had only policy and moral victory, though the propagation of the faith, whereof we shall speak in the proper place, were *set* him, and not made part of the end.

39. *To SET down.* To explain, or relate in writing.

They have *set down*, that a rose *set* by garlick is better, because the more stink juice goeth into the garlick.

Some tales were to be *set down* for the government of the army.

The reasons that led me into the meaning which prevailed on my mind, are *set down*.

An eminent instance of this, to shew what we can do, I shall *set down*.

I shall *set down* an account of a discourse I changed to have with one of these rural statesmen.

40. *To SET down.* To register or note in any book or paper; to put in writing.

Every man, careful of virtuous observation, studies of scripture, and given unto any abstinence in diet, was *set down* in his calendar of suspected Personages.

I do think that play your clowns speak no more than is *set down* for them.

One hall of my commission, and *set down* Askest thou art experienced, since thou know'st

My country's strength and weakness, *Shakespeare.*

I cannot bear *setting down* the beautiful description Claubon has made of a wild beast, newly brought from the woods, and making its first appearance in a full amphitheatre.

41. *To SET down.* To fix on a resolve.

Finding him to resolutely *set down*, that he was neither by far nor foul means, but only by force, to be removed out of his town, he inclosed the time round.

42. *To SET down.* To fix; to establish.

This law we may name eternal, being that order which God, before all others hath *set down* with himself, for himself to do all things by.

43. *To SET forth.* To publish; to promulgate; to make appear.

My willing love, The rather by these arguments of fear,

*Shakespeare.*

The poems, which have been to all *set forth* under his name, are as he first writ them.

44. *To SET forth.* To raise; to send out on expeditions.

Our merchants, to their great charges, *set forth* fleets to deter the seas.

The Venetian admiral had a fleet of sixty galleys, *set forth* by the Venetians.

45. *To SET forth.* To display; to explain; to represent.

As for words to *set forth* such lewdness, it is not hard for them to give a goodly and painted shew therunto, borrowed even from the priests proper to virtue.

Whereas it is commonly *set forth* green or yellow, it is inclining to white.

So little have these false colours discoloured painting, that they have only served to *set forth* her praise, and to make her merit further known.

46. *To SET forth.* To arrange; to place in order.

Up higher to the plain, where we'll *set forth* In his appointment all our responses.

47. *To SET forth.* To show; to exhibit.

To render more conspicuous, more monstrous, and what unto a miracle *set forth* the power of God, he hath endeavoured to make the people believe he was God himself.

To *set forth* great things by small.

The two humours, of a cheerful trust in providence, and a suspicious diffidence of it, are very well *set forth* here for our instruction.

When poor Hiccius spends all his work In hopes of setting one good dinner forth.

This downright madness is.

48. *To SET forth.* To advance; to promote.

Vol. II.

## SET

They yield that reading may *set forward*, but not begin, the work of salvation.

Amongst them there are not those helps which others have, to *set them forward* in the way of life.

In the external form of religion, such things as are apparently, or can be sufficiently proved, intellectual, and generally fit to *set forward* godliness,

either as by taking the greatness of God, or as by seeming the dignity of religion, or as concerning with celestial inquiries in the minds of men,

may be reverently thought of.

They mark my path, they *set forward* my calamity.

Dung or chalk, applied feebly to the roots of trees, doth *set them forward*.

49. *To SET in.* To put in a way to begin.

If you please to assist and *set me in*, I will recollect myself.

50. *To SET off.* To decorate; to recommend; to adorn; to embellish. It answers to the French *relever*.

Lake bright metal on a fallen ground, My reformation, glittering o'er my fank,

Shall show more goodly, and attract more eyes, Than that which hath no foil to *set it off*.

The prince put thee into my service for no other reason than to *set me off*.

Not least the examples of those that have carried themselves ill in the same place, not to *set off* thyself by taxing their memory, but to direct thyself what to avoid.

May you be happy, and your sorrows past Set off those joys I wish may ever last.

The figures of the groups must contrast each other by their several positions: thus, in a play, some characters must be raised to oppose others, and to *set them off*.

The men, whose hearts are aimed at, are the occasion that one part of the face lies under a kind of disguise, while the other is so much *set off* and adorned by the owner.

Their women are perfect mistresses in shewing themselves to the best advantage: they are always gay and sprightly, and *set off* the weak faces with the best airs.

The general good sense and worthiness of his character, makes his friends observe these little singularities as faults, that rather *set off* than diminish his good qualities.

The work will never take, if it is not *set off* with proper licences.

Claubon *sets off* his description of the Eridonians with all the poetical force.

51. *To SET on or upon.* To animate; to infligate; to incite.

You had either never attempted this change, *set on* with hope; or, if you did, you did it, stop with despair.

He upbraids Iago, that he in his hand Have *set upon* the watch, whereon I came That I was cut; and even now he speaks Iago *set him on*.

Thou, traitor, hadst *set on* thy wife to this.

Baruch *sette* thee on against us, to deliver us unto the Chaldeans.

He should be thought to be cut, or *set on* and employed by his own or the malice of others, to abuse the duke.

In opposition to Grim death, my son and son, who *set* them on.

The vengeance of God, and the indignation of men, will join forces against an insubling habit, when backed with green rods, and *set on* by information.

The skill used in dressing up power, will serve only to give a greater edge to man's natural ambition: what can this do but *set man on* the more eagerly to scramble?

A prince's court introduces a kind of history, that *sets every* particular person upon making a higher figure than is consistent with his revenue.

52. *To SET on or upon.* This sense may, perhaps, be rather neutral. To attack; to assault.

There you mulling me, I was taken up by pirates, who, putting me under board prisoner, presently *set upon* another ship, and, maintaining a long fight, in the end put down all to the sword.

Callio hath been *set on* in the dark: He's almost dead, and I do not know what *Shakespeare.*

So other foes may *set upon* our back.

Alphonso, captain of another of the galleys, suffering his men to struggle too far into the land, was *set upon* by a Turkish pirate, and taken.

Of one hundred ships there came scarce thirty to work: howbeit with them, and such as came daily on, we *set upon* them, and gave them the chase.

If I had been *set upon* by villain knaves, I would have redeemed that evil day, which I now suffer.

When once I am *set upon*, 'twill be too late to be whetting when I should be fighting.

Flies *set on* flies, and turtles started fight.

53. *To SET on.* To employ as in a task. *Shakespeare.*

54. *To SET on or upon.* To fix the attention; to determine to any thing with settled and full resolution.

It becomes a true lover to have your heart more *set upon* her good than your own, and to bear a tenderer respect to her honour than your satisfaction.

55. *To SET out.* To assign; to allot. The rest, unable to serve any longer, or willing to fall to thirt, should be placed in part of the hands by them won, at better rate than others to whom the same shall be *set out*.

The *setting out* a man's thoughts to the lot that providence has *set out* for him, is a blessing.

56. *To SET out.* To publish. I will cite no other authority than that excellent proclamation *set out* by the king in the first year of his reign, and answered before the book of Common Prayer.

It all should be *set out* to the world by an angry wren, the consequence must be a confinement of our mind for some months more to his regret.

57. *To SET out.* To mark by boundaries or distinctions of space. Time and place, taken thus for determinate portions of those infinite abstractions of space and duration, *set out*, or *set forth* to be distinguished, from the rest by known boundaries, have each a twofold conception.

58. *To SET out.* To adorn; to embellish. An ugly woman, in a rich habit *set out* with jewels, nothing can become.

59. *To SET out.* To raise; to equip. The Venetians pretend they could *set out*, in case of great necessity, thirty men of war, a hundred galleys, and ten galleasses.

60. *To SET out.* To show; to display; to recommend. Barbarossa, in his discourses concerning the conquest of Africa, *set him out* as a most fit assistance for subduing the kingdom of Tunis.

I could *set out* that both side of Luther, which our author, in the picture he has given us of him, has thrown into shade, that he might place a supposed deformity more in view.

61. *To SET out.* To show; to prove. Those very reasons *set out* how monstrous his first was.

62. *To SET up.* To erect; to establish newly. There are many excellent institutions of charity lately *set up*, and which deserve all manner of encouragement, particularly those which relate to the education of poor children.

63. *To SET up.* To enable to commence a new business. Who could not with the mistress, would the *set up* themselves, and drove a separate trade.

64. *To SET up.* To build; to erect.

## SET

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# SET

Their ancient habitations they neglect,  
And set up now; then, if the echo like you  
In such a room, they pluck down those.

Jacob took the stone that he had for his pillow,  
And set it up for a pillar.

Such delight hath God in men  
Obdient to his will, that he vouchsafes  
Among them to set up his tabernacle.

Images were not set up or worshipped among the  
heathens, because they supposed the gods to be  
like them.

Statues were set up to all those who had made  
themselves eminent for any noble action. Dryden  
I shall show you how to set up a forge, and what  
tools you must use.

Patrons, who seek from living worth to descend,  
Withhold the pension, and set up the head.

65. To SET up. To raise; to exalt; to  
put in power.

He was skillful enough to have lived still, if know-  
ledge could be set up against mortality. Hooker.

I will translate the kingdom from the house of  
Saul, and set up the throne of David over Israel.

Of those that lead these parties, if you could take  
off the major number, the lesser would govern;  
any, if you could take off all, they would set up  
one, and follow him.

Homer took all occasions of setting up his own  
countrymen, the Grecians, and of undervaluing  
the Trojan chiefs.

66. To SET up. To establish; to appoint;  
to fix.

Whatever practical rule is generally broken, it  
cannot be supposed innate; it being impossible that  
men should, without sin or fear, eternally break  
a rule which they could not but evidently know  
that God had set up.

67. To SET up. To place in view.

He hath taken me by my neck, shaken me to  
pieces, and set me up for his mark.

Scarecrows are set up to keep birds from corn  
and fruit.

Thy father's merit sets thee up to view,  
And shows thee in the fairest point of light,  
To make thy virtues or thy faults conspicuous.

68. To SET up. To place in repose; to  
fix; to rest.

Whilst we sit up our hopes here, we do not sit  
seriously, as we ought, consider that God has pro-  
vided another and better place for us.

69. To SET up. To raise by the voice.

My right eye itches, some good luck is near;  
Perhaps my Amartyll may appear;  
I'll set up such a note as the shall hear.

70. To SET up. To advance; to propose  
to reception.

The authors that set up this opinion were not  
themselves satisfied with it.

71. To SET up. To raise to a sufficient  
fortune; to set up a trade; to set up a  
trader.

In a soldier's life there's honour to be got; and  
one lucky hit sets up a man for ever.

72. This is one of the words that can  
hardly be explained otherwise than by  
various and multiplied exemplification.  
It is scarcely to be referred to any radi-  
cal or primitive notion; it very fre-  
quently includes the idea of a change  
made in the state of the subject, with  
some degree of continuance in the state  
superinduced.

To SET. v. n.

1. To fall below the horizon, as the sun  
at evening.

The sun was set.

Whereas the setting of the pleyades and seven  
stars is design'd the term of autumn and the be-  
ginning of winter, unto some latitudes these stars  
do never set.

That sun once set, a thousand meander stars  
Give a due light to violence and wars.

# SET

Now the latter watch of wasting night,  
And setting stars, to kindly rest invite.

Not thicker billows beat the Lybian main,  
When pale Orion sets in wintry rain,  
Than stand these troops.

My eyes no object met  
But distant shores that in the ocean set.

The Julian eagles here their wings display,  
And there like setting stars the Decian lay.

2. To be fixed hard.

A gathering and setting of the spirits together  
to resist, maketh the teeth to set hard one against  
another.

3. To be extinguished or darkened, as the  
sun at night.

Alah could not see; for his eyes were set, by  
rents of his age.

4. To fit music to words.

That I might sing it, madam, to a tune,  
Give me a note: your ladyship can set.

—A little by such toys as may be possible.

5. To become not fluid; to concrete.

That fluid substance in a few minutes begins to  
set, as the trancheon speak; that is, to exchange  
its fluidity for firmness.

6. To begin a journey.

So let him land,  
And solemnly see him set on to London.

On Wednesday next, Harry, thou shalt set  
forward.

On Thursday we ourselves will march.

The king is set from London, and the scene  
is now transported to Southampton.

7. To put one's self into any state or posture  
of removal.

The foolish pirate soon will set to sea,  
And bear the royal virgin far away.

When sets he forward?  
—He is near at hand.

He, with forty of his galleys, in most warlike  
manner appointed, set forward with Soliman's  
ambassador towards Constantinople.

8. To catch birds with a dog that sets them,  
that is, lies down and points them out;  
and with a large net.

When I go a-hawking or setting, I think myself  
beholden to him that assures me, that in such a  
field there is a covey of partridges.

9. To plant, not sow.

To guard 'em ne'er this rule forget,  
To sow dry, and set wet.

10. It is commonly used in conversation  
for sit, which, though undoubtedly  
barbarous, is sometimes found in au-  
thors.

If they set down before 's, 'fore they remove  
Bring up your army.

11. To apply one's self.

If he sets industriously and sincerely to perform  
the commands of Christ, he can have no ground of  
doubting but it shall prove successful to him.

12. To SET about. To fall to; to begin.

We find it most hard to convince them, that it  
is necessary now, at this very present, to set about it:  
we are thought a little too hot and hasty, when we  
press wicked men to leave their sins to day, as long  
as they have so much time before them to do it in.

How preposterous is it, never to set about works  
of charity, whilst we ourselves can see them per-  
formed.

13. To SET in. To become settled in a  
particular state.

When the weather was set in to be very bad, I  
have taken a whole day's journey to see a gallery  
furnished by great masters.

As November set in with keen frosts, so they con-  
tinued through the whole of that month without  
any other intermission than freezing with more or less  
severity, as the winds changed.

A storm accordingly happened the following day;  
for a southern monsoon began to set in.

14. To SET on or upon. To begin a march,  
journey, or enterprise.

# SET

Be't your charge  
To see perform'd the minor of our word.

He that would seriously set upon the search of  
truth, thought to prepare his mind with aloofness of look.

The understanding would presently obtain the  
knowledge it is about, and then set upon some new  
inquiry.

15. To SET on. To make an attack.

Hence every leader to his charge;  
For on their answer we will set on them.

16. To SET out. To have beginning.

If any invisible casualty there be, it is question-  
able whether its activity only set out at our na-  
tivity, and began not rather in the womb.

17. To SET out. To begin a journey, or  
course.

At their setting out they must have their com-  
mission from the king.

I shall put you in mind where you promised to  
set out, or begin your first stage.

Me thou think'st not slow,  
Who since the morning-hour set out from heaven,  
Where God resides, and ere mid-day arriv'd  
In Eden.

My soul then mov'd the quicker pace;  
Yours first set out, mine reach'd her in the race.

These doctrines, laid down for foundations of sci-  
ence, were called principles, as the beginning  
from which we must set out, and look no farther  
backwards.

He that sets out upon weak legs, will not only go  
further, but grow stronger too, than one who with  
firm limbs only sits still.

For these reasons I shall set out for London to-  
morrow.

Look no more on man in the first stage of his  
existence, in his setting out for eternity.

The dazzling lustre to abate,  
He set not out in all his pomp and state,  
Clad in the mildest light.

If we slacken our arms, and drop our arms, we  
shall be hurried back to the place from whence we  
first set out.

18. To SET out. To begin the world.

He, at his first setting out, threw himself into  
court.

Eugenio set out from the same university, and  
about the same time, with Cornudas.

19. To SET to. To apply himself to.

I may appeal to some, who have made this their  
business, whether it go not against the heat and  
them to set to any thing else.

20. To SET up. To begin a trade openly.

We have look enough to set up with, capable  
of infinite advancement, and yet no less capable  
of total decay.

A man of a clear reputation, though he has but  
split, yet he saves his cargo; has something left  
towards setting up again, and to is in capacity of  
receiving benefit not only from his own industry,  
but the friendship of others.

This habit of writing and discouraging was ac-  
quired during my apprenticeship in London, and  
a long residence there after I had set up for myself.

21. To SET up. To begin a scheme of  
life.

Eumenes, one of Alexander's captives, setting  
up for himself after the death of his master, per-  
suaded his principal officers to lend him great  
sums, after which they were forced to follow him  
for their own security.

A severe treatment might tempt them to set up  
for a republic.

22. To SET up. To profess publicly.

Sowing the watch grows out of fashion now;  
Now we set up for sitting in the pit.

Can Polyphemus, or Antiphanes,  
Who gorge themselves with man,  
Set up to teach humanity, and give,  
By their edifying rules for us to live?

Those who have once made their court to their  
mistresses without portions, the maids, are never  
like to set up for fortunes.

It is found by experience, that those men who  
set up for morality without regard to religion, are  
generally but vicious in part.

# SET

**Set, part, adj.** [from the verb.] Regular; not lax; made in consequence of some formal rule.

Rude am I in any speech,  
And little blots it with the *set* phrase of peace.

*Shakespeare.*  
The indictment of the good lord Hastings's  
In a *set* hand fairly is ingroin'd.

He would not perform that service by the hazard  
Of our jet battle, but by dallying off the time.

*Knolles.*  
Set speeches, and a formal tale,  
With none but flatness and grave fools prevail.

In ten *set* battles have we driv'n back  
Their beaten Saxons, and regain'd our earth.

*Dryden.*  
What we hear in conversation has this general  
advantage over *set* discourses, that in the latter we  
are apt to attend more to the beauty and elegance of  
the composition than to the matter delivered.

*Rogers.*

**SET, n. f.** [from the verb.]

1. A number of things suited to each other; things considered as related to each other; a number of things of which one cannot conveniently be separated from the rest.

Sensations and passions seem to depend upon a particular *set* of motions.

All corpuses of the same *set* or kind agree in every thing.

It is not a *set* of features or complexion,  
The turn of a skin, that I admire.

I shall here lay together a new *set* of remarks,  
and observe the artifices of our enemies to rule such prejudices.

Homer introduced that monstrous character,  
to show the marvellous, and paint it in a new *set* of colours.

He must change his comrades;  
In half the time he talks them round,  
There must another *set* be found.

They refer to those critics who are partial to some particular *set* of writers to the prejudice of others.

Perhaps there is no man, nor *set* of men, upon earth, whose sentiments I entirely follow.

2. Any thing not sown, but put in a state of some growth into the ground.

'Tis rais'd by jets or berries, like white thorn,  
And lies the same time in the ground.

3. The apparent fall of the sun, or other bodies of heaven, below the horizon.

The weary sun hath made a golden *set*;  
And, by the bright track of his fiery car,  
Gives signal of a goodly day to-morrow.

When the battle's lost and won,  
That will be ere *set* of sun.

4. A wager at dice.

That was but civil war, an equal *set*,  
Where piles with piles, and eagles eagles fight.

5. A game.

Have I not here the best cards for the game,  
To win this easy match play'd for a crown?

And shall I now give o'er the yielded *set*?

When we have match'd our rackets to those balls,  
We will, in France, play a *set*.

6. To make certain or unchangeable.

His hand'd gods remain'd to times divine,  
And *settled* fate succession in his line.

7. To fix; not to suffer to continue doubtful in opinion, or desultory and wavering in conduct.

A *seton* is made when the skin is taken up with a needle, and the wound kept open by a twist of silk

or hair, that humours may vent themselves. Farmers call this operation in cattle rowelling. Quincy.

I made a *seton* to give a vent to the humour.

# SET

**SETTER, n. f.** A large long feat with a back to it.

**SETTER, n. f.** [from *set*.]

1. One who sets.

When he was gone I all this book away: I could not look upon it but with weeping eyes, in remembering him who was the only *setter* on to do it.

Shameless Warwick, peace!  
Proud *set* up and puller down of kings!

He seemeth to be a *setter* forth of strange gods.

2. A dog who beats the field, and points the bird for the sportsman.

3. A man who performs the office of a setting dog, or finds out persons to be plundered.

Another *set* of men are the devil's *setters*, who continually beat their brains how to draw in some innocent unguarded heir into their hellish net, learning his humour, prying into his circumstances, and observing his weak side.

**SETTERWORT, n. f.** An herb; a species of bellebore.

**SETTING DOG, n. f.** [cane *sentacchione*, Italian; *setting* and *dog*.] A dog taught to find game, and point it out to the sportsman.

Will oblige young heirs with a *setting* dog he has made himself.

**SETTLE, n. f.** [pretol, Saxon.] A seat; a bench; something to sit on.

From the bottom to the lower *settle* shall be two culots.

The man, their hearty welcome first express'd,  
A common *settle* drew for either guest,  
Inviting each his weary limbs to rest.

4. To settle, v. t. [from the noun.]

1. To place in any certain state after a time of fluctuation or disturbance.

I will *settle* you after your old estate, and will do better unto you than at your beginnings.

2. To fix in any way of life.

The father thought the time drew on  
Of *settling* in the world his only son.

3. To fix in any place.

Settled in his face I see  
Sad resolution.

4. To establish; to confirm.

Justice submitted to what she pleas'd;  
Her will alone could *settle* or revoke,  
And law was fix'd by what she later spoke.

5. To determine; to affirm; to fix from ambiguity.

This exactness will be troublesome, and these foremen will think they may be excited from settling the complex ideas of mixed modes to preclude in their minds.

Medals give a very great light to history, in confirming such passages as are too cold authors, and settling such as are told after different manners.

6. To make certain or unchangeable.

His hand'd gods remain'd to times divine,  
And *settled* fate succession in his line.

7. To fix; not to suffer to continue doubtful in opinion, or desultory and wavering in conduct.

A pamphlet that talks of slavery, France, and the Pretender; they desire no more: it will *settle* the wavering, and confirm the doubtful.

8. To make close or compact.

Cover anti-hills up, that the rain may *settle* the turf before the spring.

9. To fix unalienably by legal functions.

I have given him the parsonage of the parish, and, because I know his value, have *settled* upon him a good annuity for life.

10. To fix inseparably.

Exalt your passion by directing and settling it upon an object, the due contemplation of whose loveliness may cure perfectly all hurts received from mortal beauty.

11. To affect, so as that the dregs or impurities sink to the bottom.

So do the winds and thunders cleanse the air;  
So working *settle* and purge the wine.

12. To compose; to put into a state of calmness.

When thou art *settling* thyself to thy devotions, imagine thou hearest thy Saviour calling to thee, as he did to Martha, Why art thou so careless?

To *SETTLE*, v. n.

1. To subside; to sink to the bottom and repose there.

That country became a gained ground by the mud brought down by the Nilus, which *settled* by degrees into a firm land.

2. To lose motion or fermentation; to deposit forces at the bottom.

Your fury then boil'd upward to a foam,  
But, since this message came, you sink and *settle*,  
As if cold water had been pour'd upon you.

3. To fix one's self; to establish a residence.

The Sineset, defended from the Pelagi, *settled* at the mouth of the river Ph.

4. To choose a method of life; to establish a domestic state.

As people marry now, and *settle*,  
Fierce love alters his mind's meath;  
Worldly desires, and household cares,  
Diffuse the golden old's lost affairs.

5. To become fixed in as not to change.

The wind came about, and *settled* in the west, so as we could not go any way.

6. To quit an irregular and desultory for a methodical life.

7. To take any lasting state.

According to laws established by the divine wisdom, it was wrought by degrees from one form into another, till it *settled* at length into an habitable earth.

8. To rest; to repose.

When time hath worn out their natural vanity, and taught them discretion, their conduct *settles* on its proper object.

9. To grow calm.

Till the fury of his hignets *settles*,  
Goes not before him.

10. To make a jouture for a wife.

He fights with most success that *settles* well.

11. To contract.

One part being moist, and the other dry, occasions *settling* more in one place than another, which causes cracks and *settling* in the wall.

**SETTLEDNESS, n. f.** [from *settle*.] The state of being settled; confirmed state.

What one party thought to rivet in a *settledness* by the strength and influence of the Scots, that the other rejects and contemns.

**SETTLEMENT, n. f.** [from *settle*.]

4 C 2

# SEV

1. The act of settling; the state of being settled.
2. The act of giving possession by legal function.

My flock, my fields, my woods, my pastures take,  
With settlement as good as law can make. *Dryden.*

3. A jointure granted to a wife.  
Stephen sought to land and strong,  
He blew a settlement along;  
And bravely drove his rivals down  
With cash and fix, and house in town. *Swift.*
4. Subsistence; dress.  
Followers can't let a thick settlement. *Mortimer.*

5. Act of quitting a living for a domestic and methodical life.  
Every man living has a design in his head upon  
wealth, power, or settlement in the world. *LeTiss.*
6. A colony; a place where a colony is established.

**SE'WAL, n. f. [valeriana, Lat.]** An herb. *Diet.*

**SEVEN, adj. [sepon, Saxon.]**

1. Four and three; one more than six. It is commonly used in poetry as one syllable.

Let every man be master of his time  
Till fix'd at night. *Shakespeare.*  
Of every clean beast thou shalt take to thee by  
fix'd. *Genesis.*

Pharous, king of the Medes, it is said, he over-  
threw and cruelly murder'd, with his seven chil-  
dren. *Raleigh.*

Se'n bullocks, yet myok'd, for Phobas chide.  
And for Diana fix'd unpatted ewes. *Dryden.*

- SEVENFOLD, adj. [seven and fold.]** Repeated seven times; having seven doubles; increased seven times.  
Upon this dreadful host with sevenfold head  
He set the table Dueffu, for more awe and dread. *Fairy Queen.*

The sevenfold shield of Ajax cannot keep  
The battery from my heart. *Shakespeare.*  
Not for that silly old morality,  
That as the links were knit, our loves should be,  
Mourn I, that I thy sevenfold chain have lost,  
Not for the luck's sake, but the bitter cost. *Donne.*

What if the breath that kindled those grim fires,  
Awak'd, should blow them into sevenfold rage. *Milton.*

Fair queen,  
Who sway'st the sceptre of the Phari in isle,  
And sevenfold falls of dissembling Nile. *Dryden.*

- SEVENTOLD, adj.** In the proportion of seven to one.  
Whoever slayeth Cain, vengeance shall be  
taken on him sevenfold. *Genesis.*  
Wrath meet thy flight sevenfold. *Milton.*

**SEVENNIGHT, n. f. [seven and night.]**

1. A week; the time from one day of the week to the next day of the same denomination preceding or following; a week, numbered according to the practice of the old northern nations, as in fortnight.

Rome was either more grateful to the beholders,  
or more noble in itself, than jills with the sword  
and lance, maintained for a sevennight together. *Shelley.*

Jago's footing here  
Anticipates our thoughts a sevennight's fixed. *Shakspeare.*  
Shining woods, had in dry noon, within a seven-  
night lost their shining. *Bacon.*

2. We use still the word sevennight or seven-  
night in computing time; as, it hap-  
pened on Monday was sevennight, that  
is, on the Monday before last Monday; it  
will be done on Monday sevennight, that  
is, on the Monday after next Monday.

This comes from one of those untutored ladies,  
whom you were so sharp upon on Monday was  
sevennight. *Addison.*

**SEVENSORE, adj. [seven and score.]**

Seven times twenty; a hundred and forty.

# SEV

The old countess of Desmond, who lived till she  
was seven score years old, did dentize twice or  
thrice; casting her old teeth, and others coming  
in their place. *Bacon.*

**SEVENTEEN, adj. [seopontyne, Saxon.]**  
Seven and ten; seven added to ten.

**SEVENTEENTH, adj. [seoponten-da, Sax.]**  
The seventh after the tenth; the ordinal  
of seventeen.

In the six hundredth year of Noah's life, the  
second month, the seventeenth day, were all the  
fountains of the great deep broken up. *Genesis.*

The conquest of Ireland was perfected by the king  
in the seventeenth year of his reign. *Judge Hale.*

**SEVENTH, adj. [seoponten-da, Saxon.]**  
1. The ordinal of seven; the sixth after the  
sixth.

The child born in the seventh month doth com-  
monly well. *Bacon.*

Thy air is like the first:  
A third is like the former. Tithy bags!  
Why do you show me this? A fourth? Start, eye!  
What! will the line stretch to the crack of doom?  
Another yet? A seventh? There no more. *Shakspeare.*

So Pharaoh, or some greater king than he,  
Provided for the seventh necessity:  
Taught from above his magicians to frame;  
That famine was prevented ere it came. *Dryden.*

2. Containing one part in seven.

**SEVENTHLY, adv. [from seventh.]** In  
the seventh place: an ordinal adverb.

Scarcely, living bodies have sense, which plants  
have not. *Bacon.*

**SEVENTHETH, adj. [from seventy.]** The  
tenth, seven times repeated; the ordinal  
of seventy.

**SEVENTY, adj. [handseopontez, Saxon.]**  
Seven times ten.

Worthy Marcius,  
Had we no quarrel else to Rome, but that  
Thou art the one hundredth, we would murder all,  
From twelve to seventy. *Shakespeare.*

We call not that death immature, if a man lives  
till seventy.  
The weight of seventy winters press him down,  
He bent beneath the burthen of a crown. *Dryden.*

In the Hebrew, there is a particel confining but  
of one single letter, of which there are reckoned  
up seventy several significations. *Locke.*

**TO SEVER, v. a. [severer, French; separo, Latin.]**

1. To part by violence from the rest.  
Forgetful queen, who sever'd that bright head,  
Which charm'd two mighty monarchs to her bed. *Granville.*

2. To divide; to part; to force asunder.  
They are not so far disjointed and severed, but  
that they come at length to meet. *Hooker.*

Our force by land  
Hath nobly held; our sever'd navy too  
Have knit again, and float. *Shakespeare.*

What thou art is mine;  
Our state cannot be sever'd, we are one,  
One flesh; to lose thee were to lose myself. *Milton.*

3. To separate; to segregate; to put in  
different orders or places.  
The angels shall sever the wicked from among  
the just. *Matthew.*

He, with his guide, the farther fields attain'd;  
Where sever'd from the rest the warrior souls re-  
main'd. *Dryden.*

4. To separate by chymical operation.
5. To divide by distinctions.

This axiom is of late extent, and would be  
sever'd and refuted by trial. *Bacon.*

6. To disjoin; to disunite.

Look, love, what curious streaks  
Do lace the severing clouds in yonder east. *Shakspeare.*  
How stiff is my vile fate,  
That I stand up and have ingenious feeling  
Of my huge sorrows! better I were distract,  
So should my thoughts be sever'd from my griefs;  
And woes, by wrong imaginations, lose  
The knowledge of themselves. *Shakespeare.*

# SEV

The medical virtues lodge in some one or other  
of its principles, and may therefore safely be  
sought for in that principle severa from the others. *Boyle.*

7. To keep distinct; to keep apart.  
Three glorious tuas, each one a perfect son;  
Not separated with the recking clouds,  
But sever'd in a pale clear shining sky. *Shakespeare.*

I will sever God in, that no swarms of flies shall  
be there. *Isaac.*

**TO SEVER, v. n.**  
1. To make a separation; to make a parti-  
tion.

The Lord shall sever between the cattle of Israel  
and of Egypt. *Isaiah.*

There remains so much religion, as to know how  
to sever between the rule and abuse of things.  
*King Charles.*

2. To suffer disjunction.  
Forsook, divorce  
Pump from the heater, 'tis a fall'n rince pinging  
As soul and body's severing. *Shakespeare.*

**SEVERAL, adj. [from sever.]**

1. Different; distinct from another.  
Divers sorts of beals come from several parties,  
drink; and to being retell'd, fall to cough,  
and many times with several kinds. *Bacon.*

The conquest of Ireland was made piece and  
piece, by four state upris, in several ages. *Daniel.*

Four several armies to the field are led,  
Which high in equal hopes four prizes head. *Dryden.*

2. Divers; many. It is used in any num-  
ber not large, and more than two.

This country is large, having in it many people,  
and several kingdoms. *Isaac.*

This elle to several spheres thou must ascribe  
Milton.

We might have repaired the losses of one cam-  
paign by the advantages of another, and, after  
several victories gained over us, might have still  
kept the enemy from our gates. *Addison.*

3. Particular; single.  
Each several ship a victory did gain,  
As Rupert or as Albemarle were there. *Dryden.*

4. Distinct; appropriate.  
The parts and passages of state are so many, as,  
to express them fully, would require a several  
treatise. *Daniel.*

Like things to like, the rest to several place  
Disparted. *Milton.*

Each might his several province well command,  
Would all but sleep to what they undertand. *Pope.*

**SEVERAL, n. f. [from the adjective.]**

1. A state of separation, or partition. Its  
substantive has a plural.

More quiet is quieter found  
Where pastures in several be,  
Of one silly aker of ground  
Thou champion maketh of three. *Taylor.*

2. Each particular singly taken.  
This by some severals

Of headpiece extraordinary, lower messes  
Perchance are to this business pertand. *Shakespeare.*  
There was not time enough to hear  
The severals. *Shakespeare.*

That will appear to be a metho licall observation  
of the severals, as degrees and things  
preparative the one to the other. *Hannock.*

Several of them neither role from any conspicuous  
family, nor left any behind them. *Addison.*

3. Any enclosed or separate place.  
They had their several for heathen nations,  
their several for the people of their own nation,  
their several for men, their several for women, their  
several for the priests, and for the high priests  
above their several. *Isaac.*

4. Enclosed ground.

There was a nobleman that was lean of years,  
but immediately after his marriage, he grew plump  
plump and fat. One said to him, Your body's  
doth contrary to other married men, for they a  
first wax lean, and you wax fat. Sir Walter Re-  
leigh stood by and said, There is no beast, but  
you take him from the common, and put him into  
the several, but will wax fat. *Bacon.*



**SEVERALLY.** *adv.* [from *several*.] Distinctly; particularly; separately; apart from others.

Consider angels each of them *severally* in him, and their law is, All ye his angels praise him. *Hooker.*

Nature and scripture, both jointly and not *severally*, either of them, be so complete, that unto confounding finity we need not the knowledge of any thing more than these two may fully furnish our minds with. *Hooker.*

The apostles could not be confin'd to those or those, but *severally* deliv'ring their large commission round the world to blow. *Dryden.*

We ought not so much to love likeness as I count, I to chuse from the sanest bodies *severally* the best parts. *Dryden.*

Others were so very small and close together, that I could not keep my eye steady on them *severally*, so as to number them. *Newton.*

**SEVERALTY.** *n. f.* [from *several*.] State of separation from the rest.

The posture or advancement of the lady was the third part of the principality of Wales, the duchy of Cornwall, and earldom of Chester, to be set forth in *severalty*. *Hooker.*

Having considered the apertions in *severalty*, according to their particular requisites, I am now come to the calling and contexture of the whole work. *Watson.*

**SEVERANCE.** *n. f.* [from *sever*.] Separation; partition.

From rivers inclose a neck of land, in regard of husbandry is not unworthy of a *severance*. *Carew.*

**SEVERE.** *adj.* [from *severe*, Fr. *severus*, Lat.] 1. Sharp; apt to punish; censorious; apt to blame; hard; rigorous.

Let your zeal, if it must be expressed in words, be always more *severe* against thyself than against others. *Tagton.*

Soon mov'd with touch of blame, thus Eve: What words have put'st thy lips, Adam *severe*? *Milton.*

What made the church of Alexandria be so *severe* with Origen for, but holding the incense in his hands, which those about him cast from thence upon the altar? yet for this he was cast out of the church. *Stillington.*

Rigid; austere; morose; harsh; not indulgent.

Am I unbraided? not enough *severe*, *Piercy*, in thy restraint. *Milton.*

By his looks serene, When angry most he seem'd, and most *severe*, *Milton.*

What else but favour thou? Nor blame *severe* my choice, *Pope.*

Washing the Gerasian woe, *Cruel*; inexorable. *Waller.*

His *severe* wrath shall he sharpen for a sword. *Waller.*

Regulated by rigid rules; strict. Truth, without sanctitude, *severe* and pure. *Milton.*

Severe, but in true liberal freedom plac'd, exempt from all levity of appearance; grave, sober; sedate.

His grave rebuke, *Severe* in youthful beauty, added grace. *Milton.*

Your looks must shew it, as your subject does, From kind to fierce, from wanton to *severe*. *Waller.*

Taught by thy practice fix'dly to steer From loose to gay, from lively to *severe*. *Pope.*

Not lax; not airy; close; strictly medicinal; rigidly exact.

Thy beauty I leave it rather to the delicate wit of poets, than venture upon so nice a subject without *severe* style. *More.*

Painful; afflictive. These piercing fives are soft, as now *severe*. *Milton.*

Close; concise; not luxuriant. The same, a moist *severe* and compendious language, often expresses that in one word, which modern tongues cannot in more. *Dryden.*

**SEVERELY.** *adv.* [from *severe*.]

1. Painfully; afflictively. We have wasted our strength to attain ends different from those for which we undertook the war; and often to effect others, which after a peace we may *severely* repent. *Swift.*

2. Ferociously; horribly. More formidable Hydra hands within: Whole jaws with iron teeth *severely* grin. *Dryden.*

3. Strictly; rigorously. To be so fondly or *severely* kind. *Savage.*

**SEVERITY.** *n. f.* [from *severe*, Lat.] 1. Cruel treatment; that part of punishment.

I am h to see your lady's up to do, To think that you have sought but I don't know why. *Shakespeare.*

He said to the soldiers, the Tarpeian rock With iron hands; he had the scaffold, And the more law that I am further find. *Shakespeare.*

Than the *severity* of public power, Which he to let us not sit. *Shakespeare.*

Never were to great refections equal I with to little blood, as for the *severity* of I am on this taken in Kent, it was but upon a queen of people. *Shakespeare.*

There is a difference between an ecclesiastical censure and *severity*; for under a censure we may include excommunication, interdict, and an interdict; but under an ecclesiastical *severity* every other punishment of the church is intended. But, according to some, a censure and a *severity* is the same. *Hyatt.*

2. Hardness; power of distressing. Though nature hath given insects freedom to avoid the winter cold, yet its *severity* is in its own. *Hyatt.*

3. Strictness; rigid accuracy. Confusing mythic to the history of truth, becoming, I must pass over many instances of your military skill. *Dryden.*

4. Rigour; austerity; harshness; want of mildness; want of indulgence.

**SEVERITY.** *n. f.* [from *severe*, Lat.] The act of calling aside.

To **SEW.** for *see*. To follow. *Spenser.*

To **SEW.** *v. n.* [from *sew*, Lat.] To join any thing by the use of the needle.

A time to rent and a time to *sew*. *Feck.*

To **SEW.** *v. a.* To join by threads drawn with a needle.

No man *sew* a piece of new cloth on an old garment. *Black.*

To **SEW.** *v. a.* To enclose in any thing sew'd. If ever I had loose-bosom'd gown, I would sew it in the skirts of it. *Shakespeare.*

My transgression is seal'd up in a bag, and then *sew* up mine iniquity. *Job.*

To **SEW.** *v. a.* To draw a pond for the fish. *Antony.*

**SEWER.** *n. f.* [from *sewer*, Fr. *sewer*, Lat.] or *sewer*, old French, from *sewer* to let down; for these officers let the ditches on the table. *Newton's Milton.*

1. An officer who leaves up a feast. *Marshall's feast.*

Sev'd up in hall with faces and fenchols The skill of artifice or office men. *Milton.*

The cook and *sewer* each his tale tells, In various figures leaves of olden style. *Dryden.*

2. [from *sewer*, *sewer*.] A passage for water to run through, now corrupted to *sewer*. *Crucell.*

The fennmen hold that the *sewer* must be kept so, as the water may not stay too long in the spring till the weeds and fedge be grown up. *Parson.*

Men suffer their private judgments to be drawn into the common *sewer* or stream of the present vogue. *King Charles.*

As one who long in populous city past, Where houses thick, and *sewers* annoy the air, Forth issuing on a summer's morn to breathe Among the pleasant villages and farms *Adjoin'd*, from each thing met conceives delight. *Milton.*

3. He that uses a needle.

**SEX.** *n. f.* [from *sex*, French; *seis*, Latin.]

1. The property by which any animal is male or female. The two great *sexes* animate the world. *Milton.*

Under his forming hand a creature grew, Mankind, but different *sex*. *Milton.*

2. Woman-kind, by way of emphasis. Unhappy *sex*! whose beauty is your curse; Exposed to trials; made too frail to bear. *Dryden.*

Shame is hard to be overcome; but if the *sex* on e get the better of it, it gives them afterwards no more trouble. *Guth.*

**SEXAGENARY.** *adj.* [from *sexagenaire*, French; *sexagenarius*, Latin.] Aged sixty years.

**SEXAGESIMAL.** *n. f.* [Latin.] The second Sunday before Lent.

**SEXAGESIMAL.** *adj.* [from *sexagesimus*, Latin.] Sixtieth; numbered by sixties.

**SEXANGULAR.** *adj.* [from *sex* and *angular*, Latin.] Having six corners or angles; hexagonal. The grubs from the *sexangular* above. *Dryden.*

**SEXANGULARLY.** *adv.* [from *sexangular*.] With six angles; hexagonally.

**SEXENNIAL.** *adj.* [from *sex* and *annus*, Lat.] Lasting six years; happening once in six years.

**SEXENS.** *n. f.* [from *sexans*, *sex*, Latin.] A stanza of six lines.

**SEXANT.** *n. f.* [from *sexant*, French.] The sixth part of a circle.

**SEXARY.** *n. f.* [from *sexarius*, Latin.] A pint and a half.

**SEXARY.** *n. f.* The same as *sacryg*.

**SEXTILE.** *adj.* [from *sextilis*, Latin.] Is such a position or aspect of two planets, when at 60 degrees distant, or at the distance of two signs from one another, and is marked thus. *Harris.*

Fluxionary motions and aspects, In *sextile*, square, and trine. *Milton.*

The moon receives the dusky light we discern in its *sextile* aspect from the earth's luminosity. *Chambliss.*

**SEXTON.** *n. f.* [corrupted from *sextorian*.] An under officer of the church, who has business is to dig graves.

A vocal and canon for the *sexton*. *Shakespeare.*

When any dies, then by tolling a bell, or by peal of a grave of the *sexton*, the hour is known to the teachers corresponding with the last *sexton*. *Crucell.*

**SEXTONSHIP.** *n. f.* [from *sexton*.] The office of a sexton.

They may get a dispensation to hold the clerkship and *sextonship* of their own parish in communion. *Swift.*

**SEXTUPLE.** *adj.* [from *sextuplus*, Lat.] Sixfold; six times told.

Man's length, being a perpendicular from the vertex to the side of the body, is *sextuple* to his breadth, or a right line drawn from the ribs of one line to another. *Thomson.*

To **SHAR.** *v. n.* To play mean tricks. A low barbarous cant word.

**SHABBILLY.** *adj.* [from *shabby*.] Meanly; reproachfully; despondently; pitifully. A cant word.

**SHABBLINESS.** *n. f.* [from *shabby*.] Meanness; pitifulness.

The exchanged his gay *shabbiness* of clothes, fit for a much younger man, to wear one that was old and decent for a much older one. *Spenser.*

**SHABBY.** *adj.* [a word that has crept into conversation and low writing, but ought

not to be admitted into the language.]  
Mean; palty.

The dean was to *shabby*, and look'd like a mimic;  
That the captain lay pos'd he was curate to Jeremy.

To SHA'CKLE. *v. a.* [from the noun *shackles*;  
*shackelen*, Dutch.] To chain, to fetter;  
to bind.

It is great,  
To do that thing that ends all other deeds;  
Which *shackles* accidents, and bolts up change.

You must not *shackle* and tie him up with rules  
about indifferent matters.

No trial price  
Should set him free, or small should be my praise  
To lead him *shackled*.

So the stretch'd cord the *shackled* dancer twines,  
As prone to fall as impotent to rise.

SHA'CKLES. *n. f.* wanting the singular.  
[reacu, Sax. *schackels*, Dutch.] Fetters;  
gyves; chains for prisoners.

Himself he frees by secret means unseen,  
His *shackles* empty left, himself escaped clean.

A servant commonly is less free in mind than in  
condition; his very will seems to be in bonds and  
*shackles*, and define itself under duress and con-  
fivety.

The forge in fetters only is employ'd;  
Our iron mines exulted and decried  
In *shackles*.

SHAD. *n. f.* [*clapca*.] A kind of fish.

SHADE. *n. f.* [reacu, Sax. *schade*, Dutch.]

1. The cloud or opacity made by inter-  
ception of the light.

Spring no obstacle found here nor *shade*,  
Nor all sunshine.

2. Darkness; obscurity.  
The weaker light unwillingly declin'd,  
And to prevailing *shades* the murmuring world  
relign'd.

3. Coolness made by interception of the  
sun.

Antigonus, when told that the enemy had such  
volleys of arrows that hid the sun, said, That falls  
out well; for this is hot weather, and so we shall  
light in the *shade*.

That high mount of God, whence light and *shade*  
Shine both.

4. An obscure place, properly in a grove  
or close wood, by which the light is ex-  
cluded.

Let us seek out some desolate *shade*, and there  
Weep our sad fustians empty.

Regions of sorrow, doleful *shades*,  
Then to the desert takes his flight;

Where full from *shade* to *shade* the Son of God,  
After forty days fasting, had remain'd.

The pious prince then seeks the *shade*  
Which hides from fight his venerable mind.

5. Screen causing an exclusion of light or  
heat; umbrage.

Let the arch'd knife,  
Well sharpen'd, now shall the spreading *shades*  
Of vegetables, and their thinny limbs deliver.

In Brazil are trees, which kill those that sit  
under their *shade* in a few hours.

6. Protection; shelter.

7. The parts of a picture not brightly  
coloured.

'Tis every painter's art to hide from sight,  
And cast in *shades*, what seen would not delight.

8. A colour; gradation of light.

White, red, yellow, blue, with their several de-  
grees or *shades* and mixtures, as green, come in  
only by the eyes.

9. The figure formed upon any surface  
corresponding to the body by which the  
light is intercepted; the shadow.

Heavy will merit, as its *shade*, pursue.

10. The soul separat d from the body; so  
called, as supposed by the ancients to be  
perceptible to the sight, not to the touch.

A spirit; a ghost; manes.

To *shade* in, that is thought, the sitting *shade*  
Thro' on his annuitary journey made.

Ne'er to these chambers, where the mighty rest,  
Since their Foundation came a nobler guest;  
Nor e'er was to the bow'rs of bliss convey'd  
A later spirit or more welcome *shade*.

To SHADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To overspread with opacity.

Thou *shad'st*  
The full blaze of thy beams, and through a cloud  
thy tints appear.

2. To cover from the light or heat; to  
overspread.

A graph six wings wore to *shade*  
His lineaments divine.

And, after these, came arm'd with spear and  
shield  
An host to great as cover'd all the field;  
And all their torches, like the knights before,  
With laurels ever green was *shaded* o'er.

I went to crop the *shades* of trees,  
And *shade* out altars with their leafy greens.

Sing, while beside the *shaded* tomb I mourn,  
And with treble lays her rural shrine adorn.

3. To shelter; to hide.

Ere in our own house I do *shade* my head,  
The good putricians must be visited.

4. To protect; to cover; to screen.

Leave not the faithful side  
That gave thee being, still *shades* thee and protects

5. To mark with different gradations of  
colours.

The portal stone, inimitable on earth  
By model, or by *shading* pencil drawn.

6. To paint in obscure colours.

SHA'DINESS. *n. f.* [from *shady*.] The state  
of being shady; umbrageousness.

SHA'DOW. *n. f.* [reacu, Saxon; *schaduw*,  
Dutch.]

1. The representation of a body by which  
the light is intercepted.

Poor Tom! proud at heart, to ride over four-  
inch'd bridges, to count his own *shadow* for a  
troop.

Luc's but a walking *shadow*, a poor player,  
That sways and trets his hour upon the stage,  
And then is heard no more.

Such a nature,  
Tickled with good success, distains the *shadow*  
Which he treads on at noon.

The body, though it moves, yet not changing  
perceptible distance with some other bodies, the  
thing seems to stand still, as in the hands of clocks,  
and *shades* of lunatics.

2. Opacity; darkness; shade.

By the revolution of the skies  
Night's pale *shadows* from the ocean rise.

His countrymen probably lived within the shade  
of the earthquake, and *shadow* of the eclipse.

3. Shelter made by any thing that inter-  
cepts the light, heat, or influence of the  
air.

In secret *shadow* from the sunny ray,  
On a sweet bed of his softly laid.

Here, father, take the *shadow* of this tree,  
For your good halt.

4. Obscure place.

To the secret *shadows* I retire,  
To pay my penance till my years expire.

5. Dark part of a picture.

A *shadow* is the diminution of the first and  
second light. The first light is that which proceeds  
immediately from a lightened body, as the beams of  
the sun. The second is an accidental light, spread-  
ing itself into the air, or medium, proceeding from  
the other. *Shadows* are threefold: the first is a

single *shadow*, and the least of all; and is proper to  
the plain surface where it is, as wholly possessed of  
the light. The second is the double *shadow*, and  
is used when the surface begins once to be seen  
your eye, as in columns. The third *shadow* is  
made by crossing over your double *shadow*, and  
which darkens by a third part. It is used in  
the most *shadows*, and forthwith from the light  
in gulfs, wells, and caves.

After great lights there must be great *shadows*.

6. Any thing perceptible only to the sight;  
a ghost; a spirit, or shade.

Hence, horrible *shadow*!  
Unreal mockery hence!

7. An imperfect and faint representation  
opposed to *substance*.

In the glorious lights of heaven we perceive  
*shadow* of his divine countenance.

It substance might be call'd that *shadow* seem'd  
Without the least impulse or *shadow* of fate

Amongst the creatures are particular excel-  
lences scattered, which are some *shadows* of the  
divine perfections.

8. Inseparable companion.

Sin, and her *shadow*, death.

Thou my *shadow*  
Inseparable must with me along.

9. Type; mystical representation.

Types and *shadows* of that destin'd seed.

10. Protection; shelter; favour.

Keep me under the *shadow* of thy wings.

To SHA'DOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with opacity.

The unlike self much wonder'd at this tree,  
So fair and great, that *shadowed* all the ground.

The Assyrian was a cedar with fair branch  
and with a *shadowing* bround.

2. To cloud; to darken.

Mislike me not for my complexion,  
The *shadow'd* livery of the burning sun,  
To whom I am a neighbour.

3. To make cool, or gently gloomy, by in-  
terception of the light or heat.

A gentle south-west wind comes creeping o'er  
flowery fields and *shadowed* waters in the close  
heat of summer.

4. To conceal under cover; to hide; to  
screen.

Let every soldier hew him down a bough,  
And bear't before him; thereby shall we know  
The number of our host, and make discovery  
Far in report of us.

5. To protect; to screen from danger, in  
shroud.

God shall forgive you *Cœur de Lion's* death  
The rather, that you give his offspring life,  
*Shadowing* their right under your wings, and air

6. To mark with various gradations of  
colour, or light.

Tuneful is made of old linen rag'd and dand  
in a saucer of vinegar, and set over a charge  
of coals till it boil, then wring it into a cloth,  
put it into a little gum arabick, and spread it  
on a canvas, and all ye flows.

From a round globe of any uniform colour,  
idea imprinted on our minds is of a body  
variously *shadowed* with different degrees of  
coming to our eyes.

More broken scene, made up of an infinite  
variety of inequalities and *shadowings*, that nature  
mingle from an agreeable mixture of hills, trees,  
and valleys.

7. To paint in obscure colours.

If the parts be too much distant, so that there be  
void spaces which are deeply *shadowed* out, they  
in those voids some fold, to make a joining of the  
parts.

8. To represent imperfectly.

## S H A

Whereat I wak'd, and found  
Before mine eyes all real, as the dream  
Had lively *shadow'd*. Milton.  
Augustus is *shadowed* in the person of *Æneas*. Dryden.

I have *shadowed* some part of your virtues under  
another name. Dryden.

To represent typically.

Many times there are three things said to make  
up the substance of a sacrament: namely, the grace  
which is thereby offered, the element which  
presents it, or signifies grace, and the word which  
certifies what is done by the element. Hooker.

The word being to defend the body from wear,  
points aptly *shadow* out to us the continuance of the  
suffering, which made him proof to all the attacks  
of pleasure. Addison.

SHA'DOW GRASS. *n. f.* [from *shadow* and  
*grass*; *griemswyrticam*, Lat.] A kind  
of grass.

SHA'DOWY. *adj.* [from *shadow*.]

1. Full of shade; gloomy.

Thou *shadowy* dell, unfrequented woods,  
I better brook than flourishing peopled towns. Shakespeare.

With *shadowy* verdure flourish'd high,  
A sudden youth the groves enjoy. Fenton.

2. Not brightly luminous.

More pleasant light  
*Shadowy* sets off the face of things. Milton.

3. Faintly representative; typical.

When they see  
I can discover sin, but not remove  
Sins by those *shadowy* expiations weak,  
The blood of bulls and goats; they may conclude  
One blood more precious must be paid for man. Milton.

4. Unsubstantial; unreal.

Milton has brought into his poems two actors of  
a *shadowy* and fictitious nature, in the persons of  
Adam and Eve; by which he hath interwoven in  
his tale a very beautiful allegory. Addison.

5. Dark; opaque.

By command, ere yet dim night  
Her *shadowy* cloud withdraws, I am to haste  
Homeward. Milton.

SHA'DY. *adj.* [from *shade*.]

1. Full of shade; mildly gloomy.

The wakeful bird  
Sings darkling, and in *shady* covert had  
rather mourn than note. Milton.

Stretch'd at ease you sing your happy loves,  
And Amalthis fills the *shady* groves. Dryden.  
Secure from the glare of light, or multitudes  
of heat.

But it also that you may have rooms *shady* for  
summer, and warm for winter. Bacon.

SHAF. *n. f.* [Dutch.]

An arrow; a missile weapon.

To pierce pursuing shield,  
The parents train'd, the Tartars wild are taught,  
Arch shafts shot out from their back-turned bow. Sidney.

Who, in the spring, from the new sun  
The day has a fever got,  
And late begins their shafts to fling.  
Which Phobus then his veins has shot. Waller.

They are both the archer and shaft taking aim  
at off, and then shooting themselves directly  
upon the desired mark. More

As they was the pile, a Parthian bow  
And vapour drawn must send the shaft below. Dryden.

[*shaft*, Dutch.] A narrow, deep, per-  
pendicular pit.

They hark a *shaft* or pit of six foot in length. Coreus.

The following dump, upon its ascent, gives  
a shock like the report of a gun, and makes an ex-  
plosion so forcible as to kill the miners, and force  
others or great weight from the bottom of the pit  
through the *shaft*. Hoadward.

See also a tube, or, as the miners call it, a *shaft*,  
which is a hole, or, as the miners call it, a *shaft*,  
which is a hole, or, as the miners call it, a *shaft*,  
which is a hole, or, as the miners call it, a *shaft*.

## S H A

3. Any thing straight; the spire of a  
church.

Practise to draw small and easy things, as a cherry  
with the leaf, the *shaft* of a steeple. Peacham.

SHAG. *n. f.* [Dutch.]

1. Rough woolly hair.

Fall onen, like a *shag* hair'd crafty kern,  
Hath he converted with the enemy.  
And given me notice of their villanies. Shakespeare  
Where is your husband?  
He's a traitor.

Thou lyest, thou *shag*-ear'd villain! Shakespeare.  
From the *shag* of his body, the shape of his legs,  
his having little or no tail, the downiness of his coat,  
and his climbing up of trees, he seems to come near  
the bear kind. Coreus.

True Witney broad cloth, with its *shag* and  
the thin horsemen's trace. Coreus.

2. A kind of cloth.

SHAG, *n. f.* [*phalacrocorax*, Lat.] A sea  
bird.

Among the first sort we reckon *shag*, duck, and  
mallard. Coreus.

SHAGGED. } *adj.* [from *shag*.]

SHAGGY. }

1. Rugged; rough; hairy.

They change then hue, with haggard eyes they  
stare.

Lennare their looks, and *shaggy* is their hair. Dryden

A lion's hide he wears;  
About his shoulders hangs the *shaggy* skin,  
The teeth and gaping jaws fiercely grin. Dryden  
From the frothy north

The early valiant Swede drags forth his wags,  
In battalions array, while Volga's stream  
Sends opposite, in *shaggy* uniform cloth,  
Her bound rears, on mutual thought bent. Philips.

2. Rough; rugged.

They pluck'd the feated hills with all their load,  
Rocks, waters, woods, and by the *shaggy* tops  
Uplifting, bore them in their hands. Milton

There, where every delusion dwells,  
Fy grots and caverns *shaggy* with hoar shades,  
She may play on with unblush'd impiety.  
Be it not done in pride. Milton.

Through Eden went a river large,  
Nor chang'd his course, but through the *shaggy*  
hull  
Pass'd underneath unguish'd. Milton.

How would the old king smile  
To see you weigh the paw when apt with cold,  
And throw the *shaggy* flocks about your shoulders. Coreus.

Ye rugged rocks! what hol, the slave worn,  
Ye grots and caverns *shaggy* with hoar shades! Pope.

SHAGREEN. *n. f.* [*chagrin*, Fr.] The skin  
of a kind of fish, or skin made rough in  
imitation of it.

To SHAGREEN. *v. a.* [*chagrin*, Fr.] To  
irritate; to provoke. Both should be  
written *chagrin*.

To SHAIL. *v. n.* To walk sidewise. A low  
word.

Child, you must walk straight, and not botwim  
and *shailing* to every part you set. F. D. Drake.

To SHAKE. *v. a.* present *shake*; past, *shook*,  
*shaken*, or *shook*. [Dutch.]

1. To put into a vibrating motion; to  
move with quick returns backward and  
forward; to agitate.

When he was with his father,  
Henry the third, the made all France to quake,  
Shake he his weapon at us, and puts by. Shakespeare

I will *shake* mine hand upon them, and they shall  
be a spoil to their friends.

I *shake* my lap, and nod, to God *shook* out every  
man from 's house; even that he *shook* out  
and emptied. Kernebach.

The stars fell unto the earth, even as a meteor  
casteth her untimely fire when she is *shaken* by a  
mighty wind. Ruchman.

## S H A

He *shook* the sacred honours of his head:  
With terror trembled heav'n's tabernacle hill,  
And from his *shaken* curls ambrosial dews distill. Dryden.

She first her husband on the poop espies,  
*Shaking* his hand at distance on the main;  
She took the sign, and *shook* her hand again. Dryden.

2. To make to totter or tremble.

The rapid wheels *shake* heav'n's basis, Milton.  
Let Finice acknowledge that his *shaken* throne  
Was once supported, fir, by you alone. Rogers.

3. To throw down by a violent motion.

Machbeth is ripe for *shaking*, and the powers above  
Put on their instruments. Shakespeare.  
The tyrannous breathing of the north  
*Shakes* all her tines from blowing. Shakespeare.

When ye depart, *shake* off the dust of your feet.  
Matthew.

He looked at his book, and, holding out his right  
leg, put it into such a quivering motion, that  
thought he would have *shook* it off. Tatter.

4. To throw away; to drive off.

To *shake* all cares and business from our age,  
Conferring them on younger strengths, whilst we  
Unsubstantially crawl towards death. Shakespeare.

5. To weaken; to put in danger.

When his doctrines grew too strong to be *shook* by  
his enemies, they persecuted his reputation. Atterbury.

6. To drive from resolution; to depress;  
to make afraid.

A fly and constant knife, not to be *shook*.  
Shakespeare.

This respite *shook*  
The bottom of my confidence. Shakespeare.  
Be not torn *shaken* in mind, or troubled, as that  
the day of Christ is at hand. 2 Thessalonians.

Not my firm faith  
Can by his hand be *shaken* or shud'd. Milton.

7. To SHAKE hands. This phrase, from the  
action of clapping hands at meeting and  
parting, sometimes signifies to join with,  
but commonly to take leave of.

With the slave  
He never *shook* hands, nor bid farewell to him,  
Till he would him from the mire to the crops. Shakespeare.

Nor can it be safe to a king to tarry among them  
whose *shaking* hands with the allegians, under  
pretence of laying faster hold of their religion. King Charles.

8. To SHAKE off. To rid himself of; to  
free from; to divert of.

Be pleas'd that I *shake* off the names you give  
me.

Autolus never yet was thief or pirate. Shakespeare.

If I could *shake* off but one seven years  
From these old arms and legs,

I'd with that every foot. Shakespeare.

Say, forced hand! what could bestow  
Courage on thee, to four to high?

Tell me, brave friend! what help'd thee so  
To *shake* off all mortality? Waller.

If I received to be answered by himself, after  
I had *shaken* off the lesser and more barking crea-  
tures. Shakespeare.

Can I want courage for to have a deed  
I've *shook* it off my conscience from hence. Dryden.

Here we are free from the narrow customs  
and respect we may *shake* off the heavy im-  
position. Collier.

How does thy beauty smooth  
The face of war, and make even honour smile?  
At sight of thee my heart *shakes* off its terrors. Addison.

To SHAKE. *v. n.*

1. To be agitated with a vibratory motion.

By its own count as subtle; he is agitated  
by the motion of a pipe. Coreus.

2. To totter.

Under his burning wheels  
The fiercest enemy to *shake* throughout,  
All but the throne of God. Milton.

3. To tremble; to be unable to keep the  
body still.

## S H A

Thy light, which should  
Make our eyes flow with joy, hearts dance with  
comforts,  
Constrains them weep, and *shakes* with fear and  
sorrow.

What said the wench, when he rose up again?  
—Trembled and *shook*; for why, he stamp'd,  
As if the vicar want to coven him. *Shakespeare.*  
A *shaking* through their limbs they find,  
Like leaves saluted by the wind. *Waller.*

4. To be in terror; to be deprived of  
firmness.

He, short of succours, and in deep despair,  
*Shook* at the dismal prospect of the war. *Dryden.*

**SHAKE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Concussion suffered.

If that thy fame with ev'ry toy be pos'd,  
'Tis a thin web, which poisonous fancies make;  
But the great soldier's honour was compos'd  
Of thicker stuff which could endure a *shake*:  
Witdon picks friends; civility plays the rest.  
A toy, shunn'd cleanly, passeth with thee best.

*Herbert.*

2. Impulse; moving power.

The freholder is the basis of all other titles:  
this is the substantial flock, without which they are  
no more than blossoms, that would fall away with  
every *shake* of wind. *Addison.*

3. Vibratory motion.

Several of his countrymen probably lived within  
the *shake* of the earthquake, and the shadow of the  
eclipse, which are recorded by this author. *Addison.*

4. Motion given and received.

Our salutations were very hearty on both sides,  
consisting of many kind *shakes* of the hand. *Addison.*

**SHAKER.** *n. f.* [from *shake*.] The person  
or thing that shakes.

Go, then, the guilty at thy will chastise,  
He said; the *shaker* of the earth replies. *Pope.*

**SHALE.** *n. f.* [corrupted, I think, for *shell*.]  
A husk; the case of seeds in siliqueous  
plants.

Behold you poor and starv'd band,  
And your fair flesh shall suck away their souls,  
Leaving them but the *shales* and husks of men.

*Shakespeare.*

**SHALL.** *v. defective.* [*preal*, Sax. is origi-  
nally I owe, or I ought. In *Chaucer*, the  
*faith* I shall to God, means the *faith* I  
owe to God: thence it became a sign of  
the future tense. The French use *devoir*,  
*dois*, *doit*, in the same manner, with a  
kind of future signification; and the  
Swedes have *skall*, and the Islanders *skal*,  
in the same sense. It has no tenses but  
*shall* future, and *should* imperfect.

The explanation of *shall*, which  
foreigners and provincials confound with  
*will*, is not easy; and the difficulty is  
increased by the poets, who sometimes  
give to *shall* an emphatical sense of *will*:  
but I shall endeavour, *crasit Minerda*, to  
show the meaning of *shall* in the future  
tense.]

1. I **SHALL** love. It will so be that I must  
love; I am resolv'd to love.

2. **SHALL I** love? Will it be permitted me  
to love? Will you permit me to love?  
Will it be that I must love?

3. **Thou SHALT** love. I command thee to  
love; it is permitted thee to love; [in  
poetry or solemn diction] it will be that  
thou must love.

4. **SHALT thou** love? Will it be that thou  
must love? Will it be permitted to thee  
to love?

5. **He SHALL** love. It will be that he

must love; it is commanded him that he  
love.

It is a mind, that *shall* remain.

—*Shall* remain!

Hear you this triton of the minims? Mark you  
his absolute *shall*? *Shakespeare.*

See *Romulus* the great:

This prince a prefect of your blood *shall* bear;  
And, like his fire, in arms he *shall* appear.

*Dryden.*

That he *shall* receive no benefit from *Christ*, is  
the affirmation whereon all his despair is founded;  
and the one way of removing this dismal appre-  
hension, is to convince him that *Christ's* death, and  
the benefit his thereof, either do, or, if he perform  
the condition required of him, *shall* certainly be-  
long to him. *Hammond.*

6. **SHALL** he love? Is it permitted him to  
love? [in solemn language] Will it be  
that he must love?

7. The plural persons follow the signifi-  
cation of the singulars.

**SHALLOON.** *n. f.* A light woollen stuff.

In blue *shalloon* shall *Hamnibal* be clad,  
And *Scipio* trail an *Irish* purple plaid. *Swift.*

**SHALLOP.** *n. f.* [*chaloupe*, Fr.] A small  
boat.

You were resolv'd, after your arrival into *Oroo-  
noque*, to pass to the mine; and, to that end, you  
desir'd to have *Mr John Fearn's* *shallop*: I do not  
allow of that course, because you cannot land so  
secretly but that some Indians on the river side  
may discover you, who giving knowledge of your  
passage to the Spaniards, you may be cut off be-  
fore you can recover your boat. *Raleigh.*

—ur hero let

In a small *shallop*, fortune in his debt. *Waller.*

**SHALLOW.** *adj.* [This word is probably  
compounded of *shoal* and *low*.]

1. Not deep; having the bottom at no  
great distance from the surface or edge.

I had been drown'd, but that the shore was *shelvy*  
and *shallow*; a death that I abhor. *Shakespeare.*

That inundation, though it were *shallow*, had a  
long continuance, whereby they of the vale, that  
were not drown'd, perished for want of food. *Bacon.*

The like opinion he held of *Meotis Palus*, that  
by the floods of *Tanais*, and earth brought down  
thereby, it grew observably *shallow*er in his days,  
and would in process of time become a firm land.

*Brown.*

I am made a *shallow* forded stream,  
Seen to the bottom: all my clearness scorn'd,  
And all my faults expos'd. *Dryden.*

*Shallow* brooks, that flow'd so clear,  
The bottom did the top appear. *Dryden.*

In *shallow* furrows vines securely grow.

*Dryden.*

2. Not intellectually deep; not profound;  
not very knowing or wise; empty;  
trifling; futile; silly.

I'll shew my mind,

According to my *shallow* simple skull. *Shakespeare.*

This is a very *shallow* monster:

Ahead of him? A very *shallow* monster,  
The man of the moon! A most poor credulous  
monster. *Shakespeare.*

The king was neither so *shallow* nor so ill ad-  
vised as not to perceive the intention of the  
French king, for the invading himself of *Britaigne*.

*Bacon.*

Uncertain and unsettled he remains,  
Deep vext in books, and *shallow* in himself.

*Milton.*

One would no more wonder to see the most *shal-  
low* nation of Europe the most vain, than to find  
the most empty fellows in every nation more con-  
cited than the rest. *Addison.*

3. Not deep of sound.

If a virginal were made with a double concave,  
the one all the length of the virginal, and the  
other at the end of the strings, as the harp hath, it  
must make the sound perfecter, and not so *shallow*  
and jarr ng. *Bacon.*

**SHALLOW.** *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A

## S H A

shelf; a sand; a flat; a shoal; a place  
where the water is not deep.

I should not see the sandy hour glass run,  
But I should think of *shallows* end of flats;  
And see my wealthy *Andrew* dock'd in sand,  
Veiling her high top lower than her ribs,  
To kiss her burial. *Shakespeare.*

A swift stream is not heard in the channel, but  
upon *shallows* of gravel. *Bacon.*

Having but newly left those grammatical flats  
and *shallows*, where they stuck unreasonably, to  
learn a few words with lamentable construction,  
and now on the sudden transported, to be led  
with their unballasted wits in fathomless and re-  
quiet deeps of controversy, they do grow into ha-  
tred of learning. *Milton.*

You that so oft have founded

And fathom'd all his thoughts, that know the  
deeps

And *shallows* of his heart, *should* need no in-  
structions. *Dehane.*

To advance your ends. *Dryden.*

He sounds and fathoms him, to find  
The *shallows* of his soul.

*The wary Dutch*

Behind their treach'rous *shallows* now withdraw,  
And there lay snare to catch the British host. *Dry.*

Three more fierce *Enrus* in his angry mood  
Dash'd on the *shallows* of the moving land,

And in mid ocean left them moor'd a-land. *Dryd.*  
In arms of the sea, and among islands, there is  
no great depth, and some places are plain *shallows*.

*Burnet.*

Their spawn being lighter than the water, there  
it would not sink to the bottom, but be buoyed up  
by it, and carried away to the *shallows*. *Ry.*

With the use of diligence, and prudent conduct,  
he may decline both rocks and *shallows*. *Norris.*

The sea could not be much narrower than it is,  
without a great loss to the world, and must we  
now have an ocean of more flats and *shallows*, in  
the utter ruin of navigation? *Bentley.*

**SHALLOWBRAINED.** *adj.* [*shallow* and  
*brain*.] Foolish; futile; trifling;  
empty.

It cannot but be matter of just indignation to all  
good men, to see a company of lewd *shallow*  
brained huiss making atheism, and contempt of  
religion, the idle badge of wit. *Swift.*

**SHALLOWLY.** *adv.* [from *shallow*.]

1. With no great depth.

The land hath open on the grass, or but *shal-  
lowly* covered. *Carr.*

2. Simply; foolishly.

Most *shallowly* did you these arms commence.  
Fondly brought here, and foolishly sent hence.

*Shakespeare.*

**SHALLOWNESS.** *n. f.* [from *shallow*.]

1. Want of depth.

2. Want of thought; want of understand-  
ing; futility; illiness; emptiness.

By it do all things have their measur'd hour,  
We cannot ask the thing which is not there.

Blaming the *shallow*ness of our respect. *Hickat.*

I cannot wonder enough at the *shallow*ness and  
impertinent zeal of the vulgar but in *Dinocrates*  
were carried away with such an ignorant devotion  
for his success, when it little concerned their  
honor or security. *Pope.*

**SHALM.** *n. f.* [German.] A kind of mu-  
sical pipe.

Every captain was commanded to have his  
dies in readiness to set forward upon the 22<sup>d</sup> of  
which was by the found of a *shalm* or horn. *Arto.*

**SHALT.** Second person of *shall*.

To **SHAM.** *v. n.* [*thommi*, Welsh, to  
cheat.]

1. To trick; to cheat; to fool with a  
fraud; to delude with false pretences.  
A low word.

Men tender in point of honour, and yet with  
little regard to truth, are sooner wrought upon by  
flattery than by conscience, when they thus  
selves fooled and *shammed* into a conviction.

*Le Sage.*

Then all your wits that fear and *shame*,  
Down from Don Quixote to Tom Tram,  
From whom I jests and puns purloin,  
And dily put them off for mine,  
Fond to be thought a country wit.

1. To obtrude by fraud or folly.

We must have a care that we do not, for want  
of laying things and things together, *shame* fallacies  
upon the world for current reason. *L'Estrange*.

*SHAM*. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Fraud;  
trick; delusion; false pretence; impos-  
ture. A low word.

No *sham* to grofs but it will pass upon a weak  
man, that is pragmatistical and inquisitive.

It goes a great way when natural curiosity and  
eager prejudice shall be assisted with the *shams* of  
allegory and judgments. *L'Estrange*.

He that has brought the *sham*, wheedle, or hum-  
our in use, put together, as he thought fit, those  
as he made it stand for. *Locke*.

That in the sacred temple needs would try  
Without a fire, th' unheated guns to try,  
Believe who will the foolish *sham*, not I. *Addison*.

*SHAM*. *adj.* False; counterfeit; fictitious;  
pretended.

Never join the fray.

Where the *sham* quarrel interrupts the way. *Gay*.  
*SHAMBLE*. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymo-  
logy; *scannaglia*, Italian.]

1. The place where butchers kill or sell  
their meat; a butchery.

Far be the thoughts of this from Henry's heart,  
To make a *shambles* of the parliament-house.

*Shakespeare*.

I hope my noble lord esteems me honest.  
—Oh, ay, as summer flies are in the *shambles*,  
That quicken even with blowing. *Shakespeare*

We warned a flock of sheep, that were driving to  
me *shambles*, of their danger; and, upon uttering  
their sounds, they all fled. *Arbutnot*.

2. It is here improperly used.

When the person is made the jest of the mob, or  
his lack the *shambles* of the executioner, there is no  
conviction in the one than in the other.

*Watts*.

*SHAMBLING*. *adj.* [See *SCAMBLING*.]

Moving awkwardly and irregularly. A  
low bad word.

By that *shambling* in his walk, it should be my  
rich banker, Gomez, whom I knew at Barcelona. *Dryden*.

So when nurse Nokes to set young Ammon tries,  
With *shambling* legs, long chin, and foolish eyes,  
With dangling hands he strokes the imperial robe,  
And with a cuckold's air commands the globe.

*Smith*.

*SHAME*. *n. f.* [Jrean, Sax. *schacnte*,  
Dutch.]

1. The passion felt when reputation is sup-  
posed to be lost; the passion expressed  
sometimes by blushes.

Lamenting sorrow did in darkness lie,  
And *shame* his ugly face did hide from living eye.

*Spenser*.

Peace, peace, for *shame*, if not for charity.  
—Vice neither charity nor *shame* to me:

I deal not with me have you deat,  
And then fully my hopes by you are butcher'd;  
My charity is outrage, life my *shame*;  
And in my *shame* tall lives my sorrow's rage.

*Shakespeare*.

Hide, for *shame*,  
Romans, your gaudy images.

That blith at their degenerate progeny. *Dryden*.

In the schools men are allowed, without *shame*,  
to deny the agreement of ideas; or out of the  
schools, from thence have learned, without *shame*,  
to deny the connection of ideas. *Locke*.

2. The cause or reason of shame; disgrace;  
ignominy.

The *shame* for him that he sends it me;  
For I have heard him say, a thousand times,  
His Julia gave it him at his departure.

*Shakespeare*.

God deliver the world from such guides, who  
are the *shame* of religion. *South*.

This jest was first of th' other house's making.  
And, five times tried, has never fail'd of taking.  
For 'twere a *shame* a poet should be kill'd,  
Under the shelter of so broad a shield. *Dryden*.

O *shame* to manhood! shall one daring boy  
The scheme of all our happiness destroy? *Pope*.

3. Reproach; infliction of shame.

A foul *shame* is upon the thief. *Ecclesiasticus*.

Turn'd to exploding hiss, triumph to *shame*,  
Cast on themselves from their own mouths. *Milton*.

To *SHAME*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make ashamed; to fill with shame.

To tell thee of whom deriv'd,  
Were *shame* enough to *shame* thee, wert thou not  
shameless. *Shakespeare*.

If thou hast power to raise him, bring him hither,  
And I've power to *shame* him hence:  
Oh, while you live, tell truth and *shame* the devil.

*Shakespeare*.

Hyperbols by suffering did traduce  
The ostracism, and *sham'd* it out of use. *Cleveland*

Despoil'd

Of all our goods, *sham'd*, naked, miserable.

What hurt can there be in all the slanders and  
disgraces of this world, if they are but the arts and  
methods of providence, to *shame* us into the glories  
of the next? *South*.

Were there but one righteous man in the world,  
he would hold up his head with confidence and  
honour; he would *shame* the world, and not the  
world him. *South*.

He, in a loathsome dungeon doom'd to be,  
In bonds retain'd his liberty.

And *sham'd* oppression, till it let him free.

*Dryden*.

The coward bore the man immortal sure,  
Who *sham'd* him out of madriels into flight.

*Dryden*.

Who *shames* a scribbler, breaks a colweb through,  
He spins the light self pleading thread anew. *Pope*.

To disgrace.

certes, for knight, ye been too much to blame,  
Thus for to blot the honour of the dead.

And with foul cowardice his carrels *shame*.

*Fairy Queen*.

To *SHAME*. *v. n.* To be ashamed.

Great *shame* it is, thing to divine in view,  
Made for to be the world's most ornament,  
To make the bait her gaze to ensnare,  
Good *shames* to be to fill an ornament. *Spenser*.

*Sham'd* thou not, knowing whence thou art ex-  
traught.

To let thy tongue detect thy base-born heart?

*Shakespeare*.

To the trunk of it authors give such a magnitude,  
as I *shame* to repeat. *Raleigh*.

Cruel Austria thither bled him;  
And, with the ruth of one rude blade,  
*Sham'd* not spit fully to waste

All his leaves, to fresh, to sweet.

And lay them trembling at his feet. *Crahan*.

*SHAMEFACED*. *adj.* [shame and face.]

Modest; bashful; easily put out of coun-  
tenance.

Philo sea, who blushing, and withal frowning, mak-  
ing *shamefacedness* pleading, and pleasure *shame-  
faced*, tenderly moved her feet, unwonted to feel  
the naked ground. *Saunders*.

Conscience is a blushing *shamefaced* spirit, that  
mutines in a man's bosom. It fills one full of ob-  
stacles. *Shakespeare*.

A man may be *shamefaced*, and a woman modest,  
to the degree of scandalous. *L'Estrange*.

Your *shamefaced* divine sham'd the people's praise,  
And senate's honours. *Dryden*.

From this time we may date that remarkable  
turn in the behaviour of our fashionable Englishmen,  
that makes them *shamefaced* in the exercise of their  
duties which they were lent into the world to per-  
form. *Addison*.

*SHAMEFACEDLY*. *adv.* [from *shamefaced*.]

Modestly; bashfully.

*SHAMEFACEDNESS*. *n. f.* [from *shame-  
faced*.] Modesty; bashfulness; timi-  
dity.

Dorus, having had all the while a free beholdn g  
of the fair Pamela, could well have defended the  
assault he gave into her face with bringing a fair  
flum of *shamefacedness* into it. *Sidney*.

She is the fountain of your modesty;  
You *shamefaced* are, but *shamefacedness* itself is she.

*Fairy Queen*.

None but fools, out of *shamefacedness*, hide their  
necers, which, if shown, might be headed. *Dryden*.

*SHAMEFUL*. *adj.* [shame and full.]

1. Disgraceful; ignominious; infamous;  
reproachful.

This all through that great prince's pride did fall,  
And came to *shameful* end. *Fairy Queen*.

For thus he shall live hated, he blasphem'd,  
Seiz'd on by force, judg'd, and to death condemn'd,  
A *shameful* and acut. *Milton*.

His naval preparations were not more surprising  
than his quick and *shameful* retreat, for he re-  
turned to Carthage with only one ship, having fled  
without striking one stroke. *Arbutnot*.

The kuave of diamonds tries his wily arts,  
And wins, O *shameful* chance! the queen of hearts.

*Pope*.

2. Full of indignity or indecency; railing  
shame in another.

Phobus flying to most *shameful* fight,  
His blushing face in a ggy cloud implies,  
And hides for shame. *Fairy Queen*.

*SHAMEFULLY*. *adv.* [from *shameful*.]

1. Disgracefully; ignominiously; infam-  
ously; reproachfully.

But I hushly secret  
Presumptuously have publish'd, impudently,  
Weakly at least, and *shamefully*.

Would the *shamefully* in the last act in this  
continuance of the nature of man? *Mare*.

Those who are ready enough to condemn him, both  
in judgment and profession, are, for the most part,  
very prone to deny him *shamefully* in their doings.

*South*.

2. With indignity; with indecency; so as  
ought to cause shame.

None but that saw, quoth he, would ween for  
tenth,  
How *shamefully* that maid he did torment.

*Fairy Queen*.

*SHAMELESS*. *adj.* [from *shame*.] Want-  
ing shame; wanting modesty; impudent;  
frontless; unmodest; audacious.

To tell thee whence thou cam'st, of whom  
deriv'd,  
Were *shame* enough to *shame* thee, wert thou not  
*shameless*. *Shakespeare*.

Beyond imagination is the wrong  
That the this day hath *shameless* thrown on me.

*Shakespeare*.

The *shameless* denial heret by some of their  
friends, and the more *shameless* justification by some  
of their flatterers, makes it needful to exemplify,  
which I had rather forbear.

God deliver the world from such knavery of  
souls, the very shame of religion, and the *shameless*  
subverter of morality. *South*.

Such *shameless* birds we have; and yet 'tis true,  
There are as many *shameless* crickets too. *Pope*.

*SHAMELESSLY*. *adv.* [from *shameless*.]

Impudently; audaciously; without  
shame.

The king, to-day, as one of the vain fellows,  
*shamelessly* in council banished.

He must needs be *shamelessly* wicked that abhors  
not this hereditary. *Hale*.

*SHAMELESSNESS*. *n. f.* [from *shameless*.]

Impudent; want of shame; immo-  
desty.

Being most impudent in her heart, she could,  
when she would, teach her cheeks blushing, and  
make *shamefacedness* the cloak of *shamelessness*.

*Sidney*.



He that blushes not at his crime, but adds *shame-lessness* to his shame, hath nothing left to restore him to virtue. *Taylor.*

**SHAMMER.** *n. f.* [from *sham*.] A cheat; an impostor. A low word.

**SHAMOIS.** *n. f.* [*chamois*, Fr.] See **CHAMOIS**. A kind of wild goat.

I'll bring thee  
To clattering fibbers, and sometimes I'll get thee  
Yon g *shamois* from the rocks. *Spenser.*

**SHAMROCK.** *n. f.* The Irish name for three leaved grass.

If they found a plot of swarder fies, or *shamrocks*,  
there they flocked as to a feast for the time. *Spenser.*

**SHANK.** *n. f.* [*scapula*, Sax. *schenckel*, Dutch.]

1. The middle joint of the leg; that part which reaches from the ankle to the knee.

Enthusiast her white straight legs were altered  
To crooked crawling *shanks*, of marrow emptied;  
And her fair face to foul and loathsome hue,  
And her fine corps to a bag of venom grew. *Spenser.*

The sixth age shifts  
Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon,  
With spectacles on nose, and pouch on side;  
His youthful hose, well fit, a world too wide  
For his shrunk *shank's*. *Shakespeare.*

A flag says, if these pitiful *shanks* of mine were  
but answerable to this branching head, I can't but  
think how I should defy all my enemies. *ET strange.*

2. The bone of the leg.

Shut me nightly in a channel-house,  
O'er cover'd quite with dead men's rattling bones,  
With reeky *shanks*, and yellow chaplets sholls. *Shakespeare.*

3. The long part of any instrument.

The *shank* of a key, or some such long hole, the  
punch cannot strike, because the *shank* is not forged  
with substance sufficient. *Morion.*

4. [*bryonia*, Lat.] An herb.

**SHANKED.** *adj.* [from *shank*.] Having a shank.

**SHANKER.** *n. f.* [*chancere*, Fr.] A venereal excrecence.

To **SHAPE.** *v. a.* pret. *shaped*; part. pass. *shaped* and *shapen*. [*scypian*, Sax. *schep-pen*, Dutch.]

1. To form; to mould with respect to external dimensions.

I, that must not *shap'd* for sportive tricks,  
Nor made to court an amorous looking-glass;  
I, that am rudely stamp'd, and want love's majesty,  
To strut before a wanton ambling nymph. *Shakespeare.*

Those nature hath *shaped* with a great head, narrow  
breast, and shoulders flucking out, seem much  
inclined to a consumption. *Harvey.*

Nature the virgin was, of Egypt's race;  
Grace *shap'd* her limbs, and beauty deck'd her face. *Prior.*

2. To mould; to cast; to regulate; to adjust.

Draw the villain hither by the hair,  
Nor age nor honour shall *shape* privilege. *Shakespeare.*

Mr. Candish, when without hope, and ready to  
*shape* his course by the east homewards, met a ship  
which came from the Philippines. *Raleigh.*

To the dream, when neither friends, nor foes,  
Nor speed, nor art avail, he *shapes* his course. *Deham.*

Charu'd by their eyes, their manners I acquire,  
And *shape* my foolishness to their desire. *Prior.*

3. To image; to conceive.

Lovers and madmen have their feebling brains,  
Such *shaping* fantasies that apprehend  
More than cool reason ever comprehends. *Shakespeare.*

It is my nature's plague  
To spy into abuse, and oft my jealousy  
*shapes* faults that are not. *Shakespeare.*

When fancy hath formed and *shaped* the perfect  
ideas of blessedness, our own more happy  
experiences of greater bliss disabuse us. *Boyle.*

4. To make; to create. Obsolete.

I was *shapen* in iniquity, and in sin did my  
mother conceive me. *Psalms.*

**SHAPE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Form; external appearance.

He beat me grievously, in the *shape* of a woman;  
for in the *shape* of a man, matter Brook, I fear not  
Goliath with a weaver's beam. *Shakespeare.*

The *shapes* of the locusts were like unto horses  
prepared for battle. *Revelations.*

The other *shape*,  
If *shape* it may be call'd that *shape* had none  
Distinguishable in member, joint, or limb. *Milton.*

In vegetable and animal the *shape* we most fix  
out, and are most led by. *Locke.*

2. Make of the trunk of the body.

I met a charming *shape* enlaid me,  
An eye then gave the fatal stroke;  
Till by her wit I found I lov'd me,  
And all my former letters broke. *Addison.*  
Fathers and mothers, friends and relations, seem  
to have no other wish towards the little girl, but  
that she may have a fair skin, a fine *shape*, dress  
well, and dance to admiration. *Laure.*

3. Being, as moulded into form.

Before the gates there sat  
On either side a formidable *shape*. *Milton.*

4. Idea; pattern.

My heart  
Contains of gods, wit, just, the perfect *shape*. *Milton.*

5. It is now used in low conversation for manner.

**SHAPELESS.** *adj.* [from *shape*.] Wanting  
regularity of form; wanting symmetry  
of dimensions.

You are born  
To set a form upon that indigest,  
Which he hath left to *shapeless* and so rude. *Shakespeare.*

He is deformed, crooked, old, and lame,  
Black'd, worse bodied, *shapeless* every where. *Shakespeare.*

Thrice had I lov'd thee,  
Before I knew thy face or name;  
So in a voice, to be a *shapeless* flame,  
Angels affect us oft, and worshipp'd be. *Dana.*

Now the victor stretch'd his eager hand,  
Where the tall notion stood, or seem'd to stand;  
A *shapeless* shade, it melted from his sight,  
Like tapers in clouds, or visions of the night! *Pope.*

Some objects please our eyes,  
Which out of nature's common order rise,  
The *shapeless* rock, or hanging precipice. *Pope.*

**SHAPELESSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *shapeless*.]

Beauty or proportion of form.

**SHAPELY.** *adv.* [from *shape*.] Symmetrical; well formed.

**SHAPE-SMITH.** *n. f.* [*shape* and *smith*.]

One who undertakes to improve the form  
of the body. A burlesque word.

No *shape-smith* yet let up and drove a trade,  
To mend the work that providence had made. *Garth.*

**SHARD.** *n. f.* [*scharde*, Frisick.]

1. A fragment of an earthen vessel.

For charitable prayers,  
*Shards*, flints, and pebbles should be thrown on her;  
Yet here the is allow'd her virgin chaunts,  
Her maiden strewments. *Shakespeare.*

2. [*shard*.] A plant.  
*Shards* or mallows for the pot  
Keep the looser'd body fount. *Dryden.*

3. It seems in *Spenser* to signify a frith or  
strait. It is used, says *Upton*, in the  
west, for a gap.

Upon that shore he spied Atin stand,  
There by his matter left, when late he far'd  
In Phedria's fleet bark, over that per'ous *shard*. *Every Queen.*

4. A sort of fish.

**SHARDBORN.** *adj.* [*shard* and *horn*.]  
Born or produced among broken vessels  
or pots. Perhaps *shard*, in *Shakespeare*,  
may signify the sheath of the wings of  
insects.

Ere to black Hecate's fuming  
The *shardborn* beetle, with his dimly hum,  
Hath rung night's yawning peal, there shall be seen  
A deed of dreadful note. *Shakespeare.*

**SHARDED.** *adj.* [from *shard*.] Inhabiting  
shards.

Often shall we find  
The *sharded* beetle in a faster hold,  
Than is the fall-wing'd eagle. *Shakespeare.*

To **SHARE.** *v. a.* [*scapan*, rupan,  
Saxon.]

1. To divide; to part among many.

Good fellows  
The last of my wealth I'll *share* amongst you.

Any man may take trial of his fortune, provided  
he acknowledge the lord's right, by *sharing* out  
unto him a toll. *Carew.*

Well may he then to you his cares impart,  
And *share* his burden where he *shares* his heart. *Dryden.*

In the primitive times the advantage of prop-  
erty was equally *shared* among all the order, as  
none of that character had any superiority. *Collins.*

Though the weight of a falsehood would be  
heavy for one to bear, it grows light in their  
consciences when it is *shared* among many. *Addison.*

Suppose I *share* my fortune equally between  
children and a stranger, will that unite them? *Shakespeare.*

2. To partake with others; to seize or partake  
jointly with another.

The captain, half of whose soldiers are dead, as  
the other quarter never suffered or been, comes  
shortly to demand payment of his whole and  
where, by good means of some great ones, he  
privy *share* with the officers of other fairs,  
receiveth his debt. *Shakespeare.*

In vain does valour bleed,  
While avarice and rapine *share* the land. *Mary.*  
Go, silently enjoy your part of grief,  
And *share* the sad inheritance with me. *Dryden.*  
Wav'd by the wanton winds his banner flies,  
All maiden white, and *share* the people's eyes. *Dryden.*

This was the prince decreed,  
To *share* his sceptre  
Not love of liberty nor thirst of honour,  
Drew you thus far; but hopes to *share* the spoil.  
Of conquer'd towns and p'under'd provinces. *Shakespeare.*

All might it rains, the shews return with day,  
Great Jove with Cæsar *shares* his lov'reign sway. *Lee.*

3. To cut; to separate; to shear. [*scapan*, Sax.]

With what wheel reverse deep entering *shar'd*  
All his right side. *Mary.*  
Scalp, face, and shoulders the keen steel divides  
And the *shar'd* visage hangs on equal sides. *Dryden.*

To **SHARE.** *v. n.* To have part; to have  
a dividend.

I am the prince of Wales; and think not, Peter,  
To *share* with me in glory any more. *Shakespeare.*  
Had greater haste these sacred rites prepar'd,  
Some guilty months had in your triumphs *shar'd*.  
But this untainted year is all your own. *Dryden.*

A right of inheritance gave every one a title to  
*share* in the goods of his father.  
This is Dutch partnership, to *share* in all the  
beneficial bargains, and exclude us wholly from  
theirs. *Shakespeare.*

**SHARE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Part; allotment; dividend obtained.

If every just man, that now pines with want,  
Had but a moderate and becoming *share*  
Of that which lewdly-pamper'd luxury  
Now heaps upon some with vast exchequer. *Milton.*

The subdued territory was divided into greater and smaller *shares*, besides that reserved to the Temple.

I'll give you arms; burn, ravish, and destroy; my own *share* one beauty I design; to give your honours that the *share* be mine. Dryden.

While fortune favours'd, made me figure; nor was my name obscure, nor I without my *share* of fame. Dryden.

The youths have equal *share* Maria's wiles, and divide their sister. Addison. In poets as true genius is but rare, who doth not perform that part assigned him, every malicious member of the public; be he takes his *share* of the profit, and yet leaves a *share* of the burden to be born by others. Swift. To go *share*; to partake.

If you want a hunting, and every one to go *share* in it, like in what they took. L'Estrange. To hang *share* *share* every one should have a *share* of the favours of God, they would be content, and glad, to see one another enjoy the late enjoyments of this transitory *share*. Law.

Apart contributed. It is, although they bear a *share* in the duty, yet have different offices in the composition. Bouss.

[reap, Sax.] The blade of the plough that cuts the ground.

No laws they knew, nor manners, nor the care of tilling oxen, nor the flouting *share*. Dryden. A *share* of all with walls he computes round, A *share* of *share* shall vex the fruitful ground. Dryden.

Incumbent o'er the shining *share* Under loans, removes the obstructive clay. Thomson.

In clay the coulters long and bending, and large narrow. Mortimer.

SHARP, *n. f.* [*share* and *bone*.] The os pubis; the bone that divides the trunk from the limbs.

The cartilage joining together the two ossa pubis, or *phalanges*, Bartholine faith, is twice as broad as in women than men. Dehaan.

SHARP, *n. f.* [from *share*.] One who divides or appertains to others; a divider.

A partaker; one who participates any thing with others.

And to send the French king to naport, share in his daughter's misery. Danth.

People not allowed to be *sharers* with their neighbours in good fortune, will hardly agree to share in bad. L'Estrange.

As by a good state falling into the hands of one at a young children, it is broken into so many *shares* that the *share* is not enough. Addison.

You must have known it. I told you, then, he would be by the king, and by that means a *share* in the secret. Rowe.

He is taking on himself human nature at large, without compassion, and tender sense of the duties of mankind in general, he must needs, in particular manner, feel and considerate the wants of the poor, in which he himself was to share. Atterbury.

I have every thing as an author indignant, and of my days of probation you have been a *share*. Pope to Swift.

SHARK, *n. f.* [*canis charcharias*, Latin.] A voracious sea fish.

He wears horn-like arm'd with threefold fate, and horn-like bark. Thomson.

A greedy artful fellow; one who fills his pockets by fly tricks. A low word.

He's messengers are sent back to him, like to a *share* and commigates, only to endeavour to compound an ill nature out of itself, and to be that by position they might have been that by their word. South.

Trick; fraud; petty rapine. A low word.

Whom who live upon the *share*, and other *share*, the common poisoners of youth, equally

desperate in their fortunes and their manners, and getting their very bread by the damnation of souls. South.

To SHARK, *v. a.* To pick up hastily or sily.

Young Fontinbras, Of unimproved mettle, hot and full, Hath in the skirts of Norway, here and there, Shark'd up a list of landless resolute. Shakespeare.

To SHARK, *v. n.* To play the petty thief. A low word.

The fly leads a lazy, voluptuous, scandalous, *sharking* life, but fatal wherever he comes. L'Estrange.

2. To cheat; to trick. A low word.

There are cheats by mutual inclination as well as by corruption; nature taught this boy to *share*, not discipline. L'Estrange.

The old generous English spirit, which heretofore made this nation to great in the eyes of all the world, seems utterly extinct; and we are degenerated into a mean, *sharking*, tallantous, under-arming, converse; the *share* being a more and a more than which in every word we hear, and every action we see. South.

3. To SHARK. To fawn upon for a dinner.

SHARP, *adj.* [reap, Sax. *schärpe*, Dut.] 1. Keen; piercing; having a keen edge; having an acute point; not blunt.

She hath been Sharp tooth'd and unkind as like a vulture here. Spenser.

In Ireland have I seen this stubborn Cade Oppose himself against a troop of kerns, And fought to long, till that his thighs with darts Were almost like a *sharp* quill'd porcupine. Shakspeare.

Thy tongue devils' mischief, like a *sharp* razor, working deceitfully. Updell.

With edged grooving tools they cut down and smoothen away the extraneous stuff by the *sharp* pointed grooving tools, and bring the work into a perfect shape. Bacon.

2. Terminating in a point or edge; not obtuse.

The form of their heads is narrow and *sharp*, that they may the better cut the air in their swift flight. More.

There was seen some miles in the far a great pillar of light, not *sharp*, but in form of a column or cylinder, rising a great way up towards heaven. Brown.

To come near the point, and draw into a *sharp* angle, they do not only speak and practice truth, but really deliver its enlargement. Brown.

Their embryo atoms Light arm'd or heavy, *sharp*, smooth, light, or slow. Milton.

It is so much the firmer, by how much broader the bottom, and *sharper* the top. Temple.

In slipping such as this Irish kern, And not aught Indian, on the fire and did glide, For the *sharp* keel'd boats to turn the flood did join, Or fish-like oars did spread from either side. Pope.

3. Acute of mind; witty; ingenious; inventive.

Now as fine in his apparel as if he would make me in love with a cloak, and vex for verities with the *sharp* wit of a lover in Verona. Shakspeare.

If we had no light but to see, each living wight, Which we call brute, would be more *sharp* than we. Davies.

*Sharp* to the world, but thoughtless of renown, They plot not on the stage, but on the town. Dryden.

There is nothing makes men *sharper*, and lets their hands and wits more at work, than want. Addison.

Many other things belong to the material world, where the *sharp* philosophers have never yet arrived at clear and distinct ideas. Watts.

4. Quick, as of light or hearing.

As the *sharp* eye discerns night, Except the sun-beams in the air do shine; So the best soul, with her reflecting thought, Sees not herself without some light divine. Davies.

To *sharp* eyed reason this would seem untrue; But reason I through love's false optics view. Dryden.

5. Sour without artifice; four, but not austere; acid.

So we, it children young disease'd we find, Amour with sweets the vessel's foremost parts, To make them take the poisons *sharp* we give; They drink deceiv'd, and to deceive they live. Spenser.

*Sharp* tasted exons Median climes produce; But the mild, but generous is the juice. Dryden.

Delicate simple ideas are sometimes expressed by the same word, as sweet and *sharp* are applied to the objects of hearing and tasting. Watts.

6. Shril; piercing the ear with a quick note; not flat.

For who dares your contract the mouth, and, to make it more *sharp*, men ate their fingers. Bacon.

Let one whistle at the one end of a trunk, and hold your ear at the other, and the sound strikes to *sharp*, as you can it accendure. Bacon.

For the various modulation of the voice, the upper end of the windpipe is confined with several cartilages to contract or dilate it, as we would have our voice flat or *sharp*. Ray.

7. Severe; harsh; biting; farcical.

It he should intend his voyage towards my wife, I would thank her for him, and what he gets more of her than *sharp* words, let it be on my head. Shakspeare.

How often may we meet with those who are one whole contempt, but within a small time after are to be pitied, as *sharp*, though some are, and exception, that they are not only flat of the true character of friendship, but become the very force and burdens of society. South.

Certain contention, he thy words severe, *Sharp* is he merits; but the word to bear. Dryden.

8. Severe; quick to punish; cruel; severely rigid.

These gentle Hermin, may I marry thee; And to that place the *sharp* Athenian law. Shakspeare.

9. Eager; hungry; keen upon a quest.

My task on now is *sharp* and paining empty, And, till the flock, the most not be full gorg'd; For then the never looks upon her love. Shakspeare.

The *sharp* desire I had Of taking. Milton.

10. Painful; afflictive.

That the may feel How *sharp* than a sword's tooth it is, To have a thicket of it. Shakspeare.

He called his father's friends to be cruelly tormented, yet only to be the love to whom he was to much beloved, and the reward of their with such *sharp* payment. Kneller.

Death becomes His land to be, and after life, Lived in *sharp* tribulation, and a field. Milton.

By faith and faithful words It is a very small comfort that a plain man, lying under a *sharp* fit of the stone, receives from this sentence. Tully.

11. Fierce; ardent; fiery.

Then puts forth a *sharp* conflict of latter brand no and. Milton.

A *sharp* already already is begun; Their murdering guns play fiercely on the walls. Dryden.

12. Attentive; vigilant.

*Sharp* at her watch, her cast her eyes, And some what floating from afar declines. Dryden.

Is a man bound to look out *sharp* to plague himself, and to take care that he slips no opportunity of being unhappy? Collier.

A clergyman, established in a competent living, is not under the necessity of being to *sharp* and exacting. Swift.

13. Acrid; biting; pinching; piercing, as the cold.

The windpipe is continually moistened with a glutinous humour, issuing out of small glandules in its inner coat, to fence it against the *sharp* air. Ray.

Nor here the sun's meridian rays had power,  
Nor wind /sharp piercing, nor the rushing blow,  
The verdant arch to cloie its texture kept. Pope.

14. Subtile; nice; witty; acute: of things.

Sharp and subtile discourses procure very great applause; but being laid in the balance with that which sound experience plainly delivereth, they are overweighed. Hooker.

The influences you mention are the strongest and sharpest that can be urged. Digby.

15. [Among workmen.] Hard.

They make use of the sharpest sand, that being best for mortar to lay bricks and tiles in. Mason.

16. Emaciated; lean.

His visage drawn he felt to sharp and spare. Milton.

SHARP. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A sharp or acute sound.

It is the lark that sings to out of tune,

Straining harsh discords and unpleasing sharps. Shakspeare.

2. A pointed weapon; small sword; rapier.

A low word.

If butchers had but the manners to go to sharps, gentlemen would be contented with a rubber at cutts. Collier.

To SHARP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make keen.

Whom the whetstone sharp to eat,

They cry, unflones are good meat. Ben Jonson.

To SHARP. *v. n.* To play thievish tricks.

I like upon what's my own; whereas your scandalous life is only cheating or sharpening one half of the year, and flurrying the other. L'Estrange.

To SHARPEN. *v. a.* [from sharp.]

1. To make keen; to edge; to point.

The weaker their helps are, the more their need is to sharpen the edge of their own industry. Hooker.

The Israelites went down to the Philistines, to sharpen every man his share and his coulter. 1 Samuel.

His severe wrath shall he sharpen for a sword. Wisdom.

The grating of a saw, when sharpen'd, offends so much, as it fetters the teeth on edge. Bacon.

The squadron bright, sharpen'd in mooned horns Their phalaxes. Milton.

It may contribute to his misery, lighten the anguish, and sharpen the sting of contrition, and so add fury to the everlasting flames, when he shall reflect upon the abuse of wealth and greatness. South.

No 'tis resistance that inflames desire; Sharpen the darts of love, and blows the fire. Dryden.

Ere ten moons had sharpen'd either horn, To crown their bliss, a lovely boy was born. Dryden.

Her nails are sharpen'd into pointed claws; Her hands bear half her weight, and turn to paws. Addison.

2. To make quick, ingenious, or acute.

Overmuch quickness of wit, either given by nature, or sharpen'd by study, doth not commonly bring greatest learning, best manners, or happiest life in the end. Ascham.

3. To make quicker of sense.

Th' air sharpen'd his visual ray To objects distant far. Milton.

4. To make eager or hungry.

Episcurean cooks Sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite. Shakspeare.

Such an assurance as will sharpen men's desires, and quicken their endeavours for obtaining a lesser good, ought to inspire men with more vigour in pursuit of what is greater. Tillotson.

5. To make fierce or angry.

Mine enemy sharpeneth his eyes upon me. Job.

6. To make biting, sarcastic, or severe.

My haughty soul would swell; Sharpen each word, and threaten in my eyes. Smith.

7. To make less flat; to make more piercing to the ears.

Enclosures not only preserve sound, but increase and sharpen it. Bacon.

8. To make four.

SHARPER. *n. f.* [from sharp.] A tricking fellow; a petty thief; a rascal.

Sharper, as pikes, prey upon their own kind. L'Estrange.

He should retrench what he lost to sharpeners, and spent upon puppet-plays, to apply it to that use. Arbuthnot.

I only wear it in a land of Hectors.

Thieves, supercargoes, sharpeners, and directors. Pope.

SHARPLY. *adv.* [from sharp.]

1. With keenness; with good edge or point.

2. Severely; rigorously; roughly.

They are more sharply to be chastised and reformed than the rude Irish, which, being very wild at the first, are now become more civil. Spenser.

3. Keenly; acutely; vigorously.

The mind and memory are more sharply exercised in comprehending another man's things than our own. Ben Jonson.

4. Afflictively; painfully.

At the arrival of the English ambassadors the soldiers were sharply afflicted with wants. Hayward.

5. With quickness.

You contract your eye when you would see sharply; and erect your ear when you would hear attentively. Bacon.

6. Judiciously; acutely; wittily.

SHARPNESS. *n. f.* [from sharp.]

1. Keeness of edge or point.

Palladius neither suffering us nor himself to take in hand the party till the afternoon; when we were to fight in troops, not differing otherwise from cuneus, but that the sharpness of the weapons was taken away. Sidney.

A second glance came gliding like the fift; And he who saw the sharpness of the dart, Without defence receiv'd it in his heart. Dryden.

2. Not obtuseness.

Force consisteth in the roundings and raisings of the work, according as the limbs do more or less require it; so as the beholder shall spy no sharpness in the bordering lines. Wotton.

3. Sourness without acuteness.

There is a sharpness in vinegar, and there is a sharpness in pain, in sorrow, and in reproach; there is a sharp eye, a sharp wit, and a sharp sword; but there is not one of these several sharpnesses the same as another of them; and a sharp cast wind is different from them all. Watts.

Provoking sweet extremely, and taking away all sharpness from whatever you put in, must be of good effect in the cure of the gout. Temple.

4. Severity of language; satirical sarcasm.

There's gold for thee;

Thou must not take my former sharpness ill, I will employ thee back again. Shakspeare.

Some did all folly with just sharpness blame;

While others laugh'd and scorn'd them into flame;

But, of these two, the last succeeded best,

As men are rightest when they shoot in jest. Dryden.

The sharpness of his satire, next to himself, falls most heavily on his friends. Dryden.

This is a subject of which it is hard to speak without satirical sharpness, and particular reflections, on many churches of christians. Spenser.

5. Painfulness; afflictiveness.

At this time

We sweat and bleed; the friend hath lost his friend;

And the best quarrels in the heat are cur'd

By those that feel their sharpness. Shakspeare.

Not a single death only that then attended this profession; but the terror and sharpness of it was redoubled in the manner and circumstances. South.

6. Intellectual acuteness; ingenuity; wit.

Till Ananias had made it a matter of great sharpness and subtilty of wit to be a found believing christian, men were not curious what syllables or particles of speech they used. Hooker.

The darning of the soul proceeds from thence, Sharpness of wit and active diligence. Dryden.

The son returned with strength of constitution, sharpness of understanding, and skill in languages. Addison.

7. Quickness of senses.

If the understanding or faculty of the soul be slow unto bodily sight, not of equal sharpness in all; what can be more convenient than that, even as the dark-sighted man is directed by the clear about things visible, so likewise, in matters of deeper discourse, the wise in heart doth shew the simple where his way lieth. Hooker.

SHARPEST. *adj.* [sharp and set.]

1. Hungry; ravenous.

The feely dove

Two sharp-set hawks do her on each side hem; And she knows not which way to fly from them. Brown.

2. Eager; vehemently desirous.

An eagle sharp-set, looking about her for her prey, spied a leveret. L'Estrange.

Babylus forced her to stay, though with much ado, she being sharp-set upon the fulfilling of a shrewd office, in overlooking Philoclea. Sidney.

Our senses are sharp-set on pleasures. L'Estrange.

A comedy of Johnlons', not then, held seven nights; for the town is sharp-set on new plays. Pope.

SHARP-SIGHTED. *adj.* [sharp and sight.]

Having quick sight.

It were the body's quality,

Then would she be with it sick, maim'd, and blind,

But we perceive, where these privations be, An healthy, perfect, and sharp-sighted mind. Denham.

I am not so sharp-sighted as those who have discerned this rebellion contriving from the death of Q. Elizabeth. Clarendon.

Your majesty's clear and sharp-sighted judgment has as good a title to give law in matters of this nature, as in any other. Denham.

Nothing so fierce but love will soften, nothing so sharp-sighted in other matters but it throws a veil before the eyes on't. L'Estrange.

SHARP-VISAGED. *adj.* [sharp and visaged.]

Having a sharp countenance.

The Welsh that inhabit the mountains are commonly sharp-visaged. Har.

To SHATTER. *v. a.* [schetteren, Dutch.]

1. To break at once into many pieces, to break to as to scatter the parts.

He rais'd a high so piteous and profound,

That it did seem to shatter all his bulk,

And rend his being. Shakspeare.

Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never fear,

I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude,

And with too'd fingers rude

Shatter your leaves before the mellowing year. Milton.

They escape dissolution, because they can least ever meet with an agent minute and swift enough moved to shatter or dissipate the compound parts. Boyle.

A monarchy was shattered to pieces, and divided amongst revolted subjects, into a multitude of little governments. Locke.

Black from the stroke above, the smouldering pile

Stands as a shattered trunk. Thomson.

2. To dissipate; to make incapable of close and continued attention.

A man of a loose, volatile, and shattered humour, thinks only by fits and starts. Norris.

To SHATTER. *v. n.* To be broken, or to fall, by any force applied, into fragments.

Of bodies, some are fragil, and some are tough and not fragil; and, in the breaking, some rigid bodies break but where the force is; some shatter and fly in many places. Bacon.

SHATTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] One part of many into which any thing is broken at once.

Stick the candle so loose, that it will fall upon the glass of the sconce, and break it into shatters. South.

SHATTERBRAINED. *adj.* [from shatter, brain, and pate.]

Inattentive; not consistent. A low word.

SHATTERED. *adj.* [from shatter.] Dissolved.

## S H E

united; not compact; easily falling into many parts; loose of texture.

A brittle matter sort of spar, found in form of a white sand chiefly in the perpendicular fissures amongst the ores of metal. Woodward

To SHAVE. v. a. pret. *shaved*; part. *shaved* or *shaven*. [creapan, Saxon; *schneen*, Dutch.]

1. To pare off with a razor.

He that is to be cleansed shall *shave* off all his hair. *Leviticus*.

*Leim* was the first of the Ottomans that did *shave* his beard: a bashaw asked, Why he altered the custom of his predecessors? He answered, Because you bashaws may not lead me by the beard, as you did them. *Bacon*.

Dost thou not know this *shaven* pate? Truly it is a great man's head. *Kent*.

I cauld the hair of his head to be *shaved* off. *Wesman*.

2. To pare close to the surface.

Sweet bird!

Thée, chauntress, oft the woods among

I wooe, to hear thy evening song:

And, musing then, I walk unseen

On the dry smooth *shaven* green. *Milton*

3. To skim by passing near, or slightly touching.

He *shaves* with level wing the deep; then soars

Up to the fiery concave tow'ring high. *Milton*.

4. To cut in thin slices.

Make some medley of earth, with some other

plants bruised or *shaven* in leaf or root. *Bacon*.

5. To strip; to oppress by extortion; to

pillage.

SHAVE-GRASS. n. f. [*equisetum*, Latin.]

An herb.

SHAVE'LING. n. f. [from *shave*.] A man

shaved; a friar or religious. Used in

contempt.

Of clies, there be no such things; only by bald

frars and knavish *shavelings* so feigned. *Spenser*.

SHAVE'ER. n. f. [from *shave*.]

1. A man that practises the art of shaving.

2. A man closely attentive to his own

interest.

My lord

Was now dispos'd to crack a jest,

And bid friend Lewis go in quest;

This Lewis is a cunning *shaver*. *Swift*.

3. A robber; a plunderer.

They tell all into the hands of the cruel mountain-

people, living for the most part by theft, and waiting

for wrecks, as hawks for their prey: by these *shavers*

the Larks were strip of all they had. *Kneller*.

SHAVING. n. f. [from *shave*.] A thin

slice pared off from any body.

I take lignum aloes in gross *shavings*, steep them

in sack, changed twice, till the bitterness be drawn

forth; then take the *shavings* forth, and dry them

in the shade, and beat them to powder. *Bacon*.

By electric bodies I do not conceive only such as

take up *shavings*, straws, and light bodies, but such

as attract all bodies palpable whatsoever. *Brown*.

The *shavings* are good for the stinging of wine.

Mortimer.

SHAW. n. f. [crean, Sax. *schawe*, Dutch;

*shaga*, Hindick.] A thicket; a small

wood. A tuft of trees near Lichfield is

called Gentle *shaw*.

SHAW'FOWL. n. f. [*shaw* and *fowl*.] An

artificial fowl made by fowlers on pur-

pose to shoot at.

SHAWM. n. f. [from *schawme*, Teutonic.]

A hautboy; a cornet: written likewise

*shawm*.

Wah trumpets also and *shawms*.

*Psalm*, Common Prayer.

SH. pronoun. In oblique cases *her*. [*si*,

## S H E

Gothick; reo, Saxon; *sche*, old Eng-

lish.]

1. The female pronoun demonstrative; the woman; the woman before mentioned.

She, of whom the ancients seem'd to prophesy,

When they call'd virtues by the name of *she*;

She, in whom virtue was to man h-rin'd,

That for allay unto to pure a mind

She took the weaker sex. *Donne*.

This once disclos'd,

The ladies did change favours, and then we

Following the signs, wou'd but the sign of *she*. *Shakespeare*.

What, at any time, have you look'd *she* way? *Shakespeare*.

The most upright of mortal men was he;

The most sincere and holy woman *she*. *Dryden*.

2. It is sometimes used for a woman abso-

lutely, with some degree of contempt.

The *shes* of Italy shall not betray

Mine interest, and his honour. *Shakespeare*.

Lady, you are the cruellest *she* alive,

If you will lead these graces to the grave,

And leave the world no copy. *Shakespeare*.

I was wont

To load my *she* with knucks; I would have runack'd

The pedlar's filken treasury, and have pour'd it

To her acceptance. *Shakespeare*.

3. The female; not the male.

I would outface the fiercest eyes that look,

Pluck the young sucking cubs from the *she* bear,

To win the lady. *Shakespeare*.

The nightingale, if *she* would sing by day,

When ev'ry goose is cackling, would be thought

No better a musician than the wren. *Shakespeare*.

He lions are hirsute, and have great manes; the

*shes* are smooth like cats. *Bacon*.

Stand it in Judah's chronicles confest,

That David's son, by impious passion mov'd,

Smote a *she* slave, and murder'd what he lov'd. *Prior*.

SHEAF. n. f. *sheaves*, plural. [creap,

Saxon; *schooft*, Dutch.]

1. A bundle of stalks of corn bound toge-

ther, that the ears may dry.

These be the *sheaves* that honour's harvest bears,

The feed, thy valiant acts, the world the field. *Farjot*.

He beheld a field,

Part arable and tith; whereon were *sheaves*

New reap'd: the other part sheep-walks and folds. *Milton*.

The reaper fills his greedy hands,

And binds the golden *sheaves* in brittle bands. *Dryden*.

2. Any bundle or collection held together.

She *sheaf'd*;

The *sheaf* of arrows shook and rattled in the case. *Dryden*.

In the knowledge of bodies, we must glean what

we can; since we cannot, from a discovery of their

real essences, grasp at a time whole *sheaves*, and

in bundles comprehend the nature of whole

species. *Locke*.

To SHEAL. v. a. To shell. See SHALF.

Thou art a *shealed* peacock. *Shakespeare*.

To SHEAR. pretent *shore* or *sheared*; part.

past. *shorn*. [creapan, *scypen*, Saxon.

This word is more frequently written

*sheer*, but *sheer* cannot analogically form

*shore* or *shorn*: *shear*, *shore*, *shorn*, as *tear*,

*to*, *tear*.]

1. To clip or cut by interception between

two blades moving on a rivet.

So many days, my ewes have been with young;

So many weeks, ere the poor tools will yeau;

So many months, ere I shall *shear* the fleece. *Shaksp*.

Laban went to *shear* his sheep. *Genesis*.

When wool is new *shorn*, they set pails of water

by in the same room to increase its weight. *Bacon*.

To lay my head, and hollow pledge

Of all my strength, in the lascivious lap

Of a deceitful concubine, who *shore* me,

Like a tame wether, all my precious fleece. *Milton*.

## S H E

The same ill taste of flesh would serve to join

Dog forces in the yoke, and *sheer* the swine. *Dryd*.

May'st thou henceforth sweetly sleep!

*Shear*, twins, oh *shear* your softest sleep, *Gay*.

To swell his couch!

O'er the congenial dust enjoin'd to *shear*

The graceful curl, and drop the tender tear. *Pope*.

2. To cut by interception.

The sharp and toothed edge of the nether chap

strikes into a canal cut into the bone of the upper;

and the toothed protuberance of the upper into a

canal in the nether: by which means he easily

*shears* the grubs when he feeds. *Cruce*.

To SHEAR. v. n. [In navigation.] To

make an indirect course.

SHEAR. } n. f. [from the verb. It is

SHEARS. } seldom used in the singular,

but is found once in *Dryden*.]

1. An instrument to cut, consisting of two

blades moving on a pin, between which

the thing cut is intercepted. *Shears* are

a larger, and *scissors* a smaller, instrument

of the same kind. *Pope* uses *shears* for

*scissors*.

Alas! thought Philoclea to herself, your *sheers*

come too late to clip the bird's wings that already

is flown away. *Sidney*.

Why do you bend such solemn brows on me?

Thank you I bear the *shears* of destiny?

Have I commandment on the pate of life? *Shaksp*.

The fates prepar'd their sharpen'd *sheers*. *Dryden*.

When the fleece is shorn,

Then their deteneled limbs the brambles tear;

Short of their wool, and naked from the *sheer*. *Dryden*.

That people live and die, I knew,

An hour ago, as well as you;

And if fate spins us longer years,

Or is in haste to take the *shears*,

I know, we must both fortunes try,

And bear our evils, wet or dry. *Prior*.

How happy should we be if we had the privilege

of employing the *sheers*, for want of a mint, upon

foreign gold, by clipping it into half-crowns! *Swift*.

Late night'd the *sheers*, and cut the fish in twain,

But any instance soon unto a gain. *Pope*.

Beneath the *sheers* the y felt no lasting smart;

They lost but fleeces, while I lost a heart. *Gay*.

2. The denomination of the age of sheep.

When sheep is one *shear*, they will have two

broad teeth before; when two *shear*, four; when

three, six; when four, eight; and, after that, their

mouths break. *Mortimer*.

3. Any thing in the form of the blades of

*sheers*.

4. Wings, in *Spenser*.

Two sharp-wing'd *sheers*

Deck'd with divers plumes, like painted jays,

Were fixed at his back to cut his airy ways. *Spenser*.

SHEARD. n. f. [creap, Saxon.] A frag-

ment. It is now commonly written

*shard*, and applied only to fragments of

earthen ware.

In the building of it, not a *sheer* to take fire from

the hearth, or to take water out of the pit. *Isiah*.

SHEARER. n. f. [from *shear*.] One that

clips with shears; particularly one that

fleeces sheep.

Of other care they little reck'ning make,

Than how to scramble at the *shearer's* least,

And shove away the worthy bidden guest. *Milton*.

Was he to be led as a lamb to the slaughter,

patient and resigned as a sheep before her *shearers*? *Rogers*.

SHEARMAN. n. f. [*shear* and *man*.] He

that shears.

Thy *shearman* was a plasterer,

And thou thyself a *shearman*. *Shakespeare*.

SHEARWATER. n. f. [*laurus niger*.] A

fowl. *Ainsworth*.

SHEATH. n. f. [creap, Saxon.] The

case of any thing; the scabbard of a

weapon.

## S H E

The dread knight's sword out of his *sheath* he drew,  
With which he cut a lock off all their hair. *F. Qu.*  
Doth not each look a flash of lightning feel,  
Which ignites the body's *sheath*, yet melts the steel?  
*Cleaveland*  
Swords by the lightning's subtle force did melt,  
And the cold *sheath* with running metal melt'd.  
*And. Jov.*

To SHEATH. } *v. a.* [from the noun]  
To SHEATH. } *v. a.* [from the noun]

1. To enclose in a sheath or scabbard; to enclose in any case.

Thy drawn but now against my foreigner's breast,  
Before 'tis *sheath'd* shall give him peace and rest.  
*H. Act.*

In his hair one hand he wreath'd,  
His sword the other in his *hollow sheath*. *Dryden*  
It is his hate to him, he loves to me.  
'Tis in my breast the *sheath* her dagger now.  
*Dryden*

The left foot naked, when they march to fight,  
But in a bull's raw hide they *sheath* the right.  
*Dryden*

The leopard, and all of this kind as was, creeps  
The claws of his feet turn'd up from the ground,  
and *sheath'd* in the skin of his toes, whereby he  
preserves them sharp for catching, extending them  
only when he traps the prey. *Cicero*

2. [In philosophy.] To attend any actual particles.

Those active parts of a body are of differing  
natures when *sheath'd* up or wedged in among  
others in the texture of a concrete, and when ex-  
tracted from these impediments. *Boyle*

Other substances, opposite to serenity, are called  
demerit or mild, because they blunt or *sheath*  
those sharp falls as peace and benign. *Arbuthnot*

3. To fit with a sheath.

There was no lock to close Peter's hat,  
Walter's dagger was not come from *sheath*. *Shakespeare*

4. To defend the main body by an outward covering.

It were to be wish'd that the whole navy thence  
were *sheath'd* as some are. *Keats*

SHEATHING, *adj.* [from *sheath* and *ing*.]

Having hard cases which are folded over the wings.

Some insects fly with four wings, as all vici-  
pennous or *sheathing* insects, as beetles and  
dons. *Fennel*

SHEATHY, *adj.* [from *sheath*.] Tending

a sheath.

With a needle put aside the short and *sheathy*  
cases on earwigs, backs, and you may draw forth  
two wings. *Fennel*

SHEATHING, *n. f.*

He went to fight, only the want in his die of  
*sheath* in which he had a sword of silver, heath,  
with which they use to cut under the table. *Spenser*

To SHEED, *v. a.* [freed, Saxon.]

1. To elude; to pour out; to spill.

The painful fervor, and the drops of blood  
*shed* for my thoughtless country, are respect'd  
But with that hue and cry, *Shakespeare*

Crowell, I did not think to *shed* a tear  
In all my miseries. *Shakespeare*

For this is my blood which is *shed* for me, for  
the remission of sins. *Milton*

Some think one general fond folly, to run  
As the bright sun *sheds* light in every part. *Dantes*

Around us entry nodding poppies lay,  
And all cool fumes that sweet rest bring on,  
Night on the plants their sleep's virtue charms,  
And *shedding* thus it on the field of sleep. *Dryden*

You seem'd to mourn another lover dead,  
My sighs you gave him, and my tears you *shed*.  
*Dryden*

Unhappy man! to break the pious laws  
Of nature, pleading in his children's cause:  
'Tis love of honour, and his country's good;  
The cruel, not the father, *sheds* the blood. *Dryden*

In these huge walls, their day's eternal bound,  
These moss-grown domes with ivory turrets crown'd,  
*Dryden*

## S H E .

Where awful arches make a noon-day night,  
And the dim windows *shed* a solemn light,  
Thy eyes diffus'd a reconciling ray,  
And gleams of glory brighten'd all the day. *Pope*

2. To scatter; to let fall.

Trees that bring forth their leaves late, and cast  
them late, are more lasting than those that sprout  
their leaves early, or *shed* them betimes. *Bacon*

So the returning year be brief,  
As his infant months be flow  
Springing wreaths for William's brow;  
As his to-morrow's youth shall *shed*

Eternal sweets around Maria's head. *Prior*

To SHEED, *v. a.* To let fall its parts.

White oats are apt to *shed* most as they lie, and  
black as they stand. *Motestue*

SHEED, *n. f.* [supposed by Skinner to be  
corrupted from *shade*.]

1. A slight temporary covering.

The first Alex's horn in lowly *shed*,  
Of parents late, a child spring from a bride. *Tristram*

Though he be a house of polished marble build,  
With paper floor'd, and carved ead a cold,  
Yet he shall not be the moth's true *shed*,  
Of *shed* of reds which hummer's heat reveal. *Saunders*

In such a leafy born, when scarce a *shed*  
Could be obtain'd to shelter him or me  
From the bright sun. *Milton*

So all our hands with his conspire to grace  
The Gentles' seat, and settle, and at face  
Those state of *shed* in *shed*, that like a chain  
Seem'd to connect and fetter him again. *Haller*

Those houses then were caves, or homely *shed*  
With twining oaks tunc'd, and moss their beds. *Dryden*

An hospital to house they found,  
A homely *shed* the roof, not far from ground,  
Was their bed with reeds and straw together bound. *Dryden*

Thence he fled, and finds where by the head  
Thence *shed* being tatten'd underneath a *shed*. *Bentham*

Her various kinds, by various fortunes led,  
Come no argument, and under *shed* a *shed*. *Swift*

We look as the Roman chief, who strove to lode  
His father's cot, and once his father's pride,  
By *shed* a low *shed* of mud mould  
With marble walls, and roof adorn'd with gold. *Haste*

2. In compulsion, effusion; as, blood-*shed*.

SHEEDER, *n. f.* [from *shed*.] A speller;  
one who sheds.

A *shedder* of blood shall surely die. *Ezekiel*

SHEEN, } *adj.* [This was probably only  
SHEENY. } the old pronunciation of  
*shone*.] Bright; glittering; showy. Not  
in use.

That low ribbald with vile lust advanc'd,  
And with his filthy hands on virgin clean,  
To *shed* her gently come to his and *sheen*. *F. Qu.*

When he was all night, he took his way  
Into the forest, that he might be seen  
Of the wild beasts, in his new glory *sheen*. *Hub. Tale*

Now they never met in grove or green,  
By fountain clear, or spangled star-light *sheen*. *Shakespeare*

Up rose each warrior bold and brave,  
Gliding in full of old armour *sheen*. *Fairfax*

Out of the banners of angels *sheen*.  
The gentle Gabriel call'd he from the reit. *Fairfax*

Py the rainy fringed bank,  
Where grows the willow and the other dank,  
My darling *sheen* stays,  
Which is with age, or the azure *sheen*,  
Of emerald blue, and emerald green. *Milton*

Or that late earth's tons beset the wall  
Of *sheen* heaven. *Milton*

SHEEN, *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Bright-  
ness; splendour. Not used.

Mercy will fit between,  
Thron'd in celestial *sheen*. *Milton*

Far above, in spangled *sheen*,  
Celestial Cupid, her fam'd foot advanc'd,  
Holds his dear Psyche's sweet entranc'd. *Milton*

SHEEP, *n. f.* plural likewise *sheep*. [freap,

## S H E

Saxon, of which the plural was *freap*;  
*sheep*, Dutch.]

1. The animal that bears wool, remarkable  
for its usefulness and innocence.

Fire the brambles, inure the birds, and *sheep*.  
In wholesome water-falls the *sheep* *Dryden*

Of substances there are two sorts of *sheep*, one  
of single substances, as they exist separately, as a  
man, or *sheep*. *Locke*

2. [In contempt.] A foolish silly fellow.

[In theology.] The people, considered  
as under the direction of God, or of  
their pastor.

We are a people, and the *sheep* of his pasture.  
*Isaiah*

To SHEEPBITE, *v. n.* [*sheep* and *bite*.]

To bite petty thefts.

Shew your knave's visage, with a pox to you,  
A new your *sheepbiting* face, and be hang'd. *Shakespeare*

SHEEPBITER, *n. f.* [from *sheepbite*.] A  
petty thief.

His part like a *sheepbiter* fleeing aside. *Tupper*

Wouldst thou not be glad to have the *sheepbiter*  
rally *sheepbiter* come to some notable shame. *Shakespeare*

There are political *sheepbites* as well as political,  
butayers of public duties as well as private. *Locke*

SHEEPBITE, *n. f.* [*sheep* and *bite*.] A little  
enclosure for *sheep*.

Bellarm beggars, with roaring voices,  
From low fens, *sheepbites*, and mills  
Lure their charity. *Shakespeare*

Up to a hill upon his steps he rent'd,  
From whole high top to ken the prospect round,  
If cottage were in view, *sheepbites*, or herd,  
Put cottage, herd, or *sheepbites*, none he saw. *Locke*

SHEEPFOLD, *n. f.* [*sheep* and *fold*.] The  
place where *sheep* are enclosed.

The bear, the lion, terrors of the plain,  
The *sheepfold* scatter'd, and the shepherd slain. *Prior*

SHEEPHOOK, *n. f.* [*sheep* and *hook*.] A  
hook fastened to a pole, by which *sheep*-  
herds lay hold on the legs of their *sheep*.

The one carried a crozier of halm-wood, the other  
a pastoral staff of cedar like a *sheephook*. *Bacon*

If you dare think of despoiling our *sheep*,  
Away with your *sheephook*, and take *your* arms. *Dryden*

SHEEPISH, *adj.* [from *sheep*.] Bathul;  
over-modest; timorously and meanly  
diffident.

Wanting change of company, he will, when he  
comes abroad, be a *sheepish* or conceited creature. *Locke*

SHEEPISHNESS, *n. f.* [from *sheepish*.]  
Bathulness; mean and timorous diffi-  
dence.

Thy gentry bleats, as if thy native clime  
Trusts'd a *sheepishness* into thy story. *Herbert*

*Sheepishness*, and the morose of the world, are not  
consequences of being bred at home. *Locke*

Without *sheepishness*, let a man be never so hardy,  
he will have some degree of *sheepishness*. *Cicero*

SHEEPMASTER, *n. f.* [*sheep* and *master*.]  
A feeder of *sheep*.

A nobleman was a great grafter and *sheepmaster*. *Bacon*

SHEEP'S EYE, *n. f.* [*sheep* and *eye*.] A  
modest diffident look, such as lovers call  
at their mistresses.

Call a *sheep's eye* behind you: in before me. *Dryden*

SHEEPSHEARING, *n. f.* [*sheep* and *shear*.]  
The time of shearing *sheep*; the teal  
made when *sheep* are shorn.

These happening a solemn festivity, such as the  
*sheepshearing* used to be, David begs some moral  
repat. *Saunders*

SHEEPWALK, *n. f.* [*sheep* and *walk*.]  
Pasture for *sheep*.



## S H E

He beheld a field,  
Part arable and tith, whereon were sheaves  
New reap'd; the other part sheepwalks and folds.  
*Milton.*

**SHEER**, *adj.* [rēyn, Saxon.] Pure; clear; unmingled.

In the day, I am not fourteen pence on the score  
for sheer ale, score me up for the lying it roguish in  
chitrendom. *Shakespeare.*

Sheer argument is not the talent of the man;  
little wrestled sentences are the bladders which bear  
him up, and he sinks downright, when he once  
pretends to swim without them. *Atterbury.*

**SHEER**, *adv.* [from the adjective.] Clean; quick; at once. Not now in use, except in low language.

Thrown by angry Jove  
Sheer o'er the crystal battlements; from morn  
To noon he fell, from noon to dewy eve,  
A summer's day, and with the setting sun  
Droop'd from the zenith, like a falling star,  
On Lemnos. *Milton.*

The sword of Satan, with steep force to smite  
Defending, and in half cut sheer. *Milton.*

Due entrance he disdain'd, and in contempt  
At one slight bound high overleap'd all bound  
Of hill or high wall, and sheer within  
Lights on his feet. *Milton.*

**TO SHEER**, *v. a.* [See **SHEAR**.]

I keep my birth-day, send my Phillis home  
At this time. *Dryden.*

**TO SHEER OFF**, *v. n.* To steal away; to slip off clandestinely.

**SHEERS**, *n. f.* [See **SHEARS**.]

**SHEET**, *n. f.* [rēaz, Saxon.]

1. A broad and large piece of linen.

He saw heaven opened, and a vessel descend-  
ing into him, as a great sheet, knit at the four  
corners. *Acts.*

2. The linen of a bed.

If I die before thee, shroud me  
In one of these fine sheets. *Shakespeare.*

You think none but your sheets are privy to your  
wishes. *Shakespeare.*

Some unequal bride in nobler sheets  
Receives her lord. *Dryden.*

3. [coutes, French; echoten, Dutch.] In a  
ship are ropes bent to the clews of the  
sails, which serve in all the lower sails to  
haul on round off the clew of the sail;  
but in topsails they draw the sail close  
to the yard-arms. *Dict.—Dryden* seems  
to understand it otherwise.

The little word behind the back, and undoing  
wafter, like pulling off a sheet-ropes at sea, flutters  
the sail. *Sarcling.*

These Boreas drove against his flying sails,  
And rent the sheets. *Dryden.*

4. As much paper as is made in one body.

As much love in rhyme  
As could be cram'd up in a sheet of paper,  
Writ on both sides the leaf, margin and all. *Shutlip.*

When I first put pen to paper, I thought all I  
should have to say would have been contained in  
one sheet of paper. *Locke.*

I let the reflected light fall perpendicularly  
upon a sheet of white paper upon the opposite  
wall. *Newton.*

5. A single complication or fold of paper  
in a book.

6. Any thing expanded.

Such sheets of fire, such bursts of horrid thunder  
I never remember to have heard. *Shakespeare.*

Rolling thunder roars,  
And sheets of lightning blait the standing field. *Dryden.*

An azure sheet it rushes broad,  
And from the loud rebounding rocks below  
Dart'd in a cloud of foam. *Thomson.*

7. Sheets in the plural is taken for a book.

To this the following sheets are intended for a full  
and distinct answer. *Waterland.*

**SHEET-ANCHOR**, *n. f.* [sheet and anchor.] In  
a ship, is the largest anchor; which, in

## S H E

strets of weather, is the mariners last  
refuge when an extraordinary stiff gale  
of wind happens. *Bailey.*

**TO SHEET**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with sheets.

2. To enfold in a sheet.

3. To cover as with a sheet.

Take the tag, when blow the pasture sheets,  
The harts of trees thou brook'st in. *Shakespeare.*

**SHEKEL**, *n. f.* [špw] An ancient Jewish  
coin equal to four Attick drachms, or  
four Roman denarii, in value about  
2s. 6d. sterling. *Dut.*

The Jews, albeit they detested images, yet im-  
printed upon their shekels on one side the golden  
pot which had the manna, and on the other Aaron's  
rod. *Cundin.*

The huge iron head six hundred shekels weigh'd,  
And of whole bodies but one wound it made;  
Able death's worst command to obey,  
Destroying life at once a fatal dose. *Cowley.*

This coat of mail weigh'd five thousand shekels  
of brass. *Boswell.*

**SHELDAPLER**, *n. f.* A chaffinch.

**SHELDRAKE**, *n. f.* A bird that preys upon  
fishes.

**SHELF**, *n. f.* [rēylf, Saxon; rēlf, Dutch.]

1. A board fixed against a support, so that  
any thing may be placed upon it.

About his shelves  
A beggarly account of empty boxes. *Shakespeare.*

Bind fast, or from their shelves  
Your books will come and fight themselves. *Sneyt.*

2. A sand bank in the sea; a rock under  
shallow water.

Our transported souls shall congratulate each  
other their having now fully escap'd the nume-  
rous rocks, shelves, and quicksands. *Boyle.*

Near the shelves of Cerce's shores they run,  
A dangerous coast. *Dryden.*

He call'd his money in;  
But the prevailing love of self  
Soon light him on the tower's shelf;  
He put it out again. *Dryden.*

3. The plural is analogically shelves; *Dryden*  
has shelves, probably by negligence.

He fear'd the helms, his fellows cheer'd,  
Turn'd short upon the shelves, and madly steer'd. *Dryden.*

**SHELLEY**, *adj.* [from shelf.]

1. Full of hidden rocks or banks; full of  
dangerous shallows.

Glides by the tynd's cliffs, a shelley coast,  
Long infamous for ships and sailors' loss,  
And white with bones. *Dryden.*

2. I know not well the meaning in this  
passage; perhaps rocky.

The tillable fields are in some places so tough,  
that the plough will scarcely cut them; and in  
some to shelley, that the corn hath much ado to  
loosen its roots. *Carew.*

**SHELL**, *n. f.* [rēyll, rēall, Sax. fēhale,  
fēhelle, Dutch.]

1. The hard covering of any thing; the  
external crust.

The sun is as the fire, and the exterior earth is as  
the shell of the colipile, and the abyss as the water  
within it, now when the heat of the sun had  
pierced through the shell and reached the waters,  
it rarefied them. *Boernet.*

Whatever we fetch from under ground is only  
what is lodged in the shell of the earth. *Locke.*

2. The covering of a testaceous or crusta-  
ceous animal.

Her women wear  
The spoils of nations in an ear;  
Chang'd for the treasure of a shell,  
And in their loose attires do swell. *Ben Jonson.*

Was to Neptune recommended;  
Peace and plenty spread the sails;  
Venus, in her shell before him,  
From the sands in safety bore him. *Dryden.*

## S H E

The shells served as moulds to this sand, which,  
when consolidated, and afterwards freed from its  
investient shell, is of the same shape as the cavity  
of the shell. *Woodward.*

He whom ungrateful Athens could expel,  
At all times put but when he sign'd the Pope. *Pope.*

3. The covering of the seeds of aqueous  
plants.

Some fruits are contained within a hard shell,  
being the seed of the plants. *Arbuthnot.*

4. The covering of kernels.

Chang'd lives are but chang'd sorts of ment;  
And, when to hath the kernel eat,  
Who deigns not the away the shell? *Donne.*

5. The covering of an egg.

Think him as a serpent's egg,  
Which hatch it would, as his kind, grow mischie-  
vous. *Shakespeare.*

6. The outer part of a house.

The marquis of Medina Sidonia made the shell  
of a house, that would have been a very noble  
building, had he brought it to perfection. *Addison.*

7. It is used for a musical instrument in  
poetry, from *tyllada*, Latin; the first  
lyre being said to have been made by  
framing strings over the shell of a tor-  
toise.

Let's then a god they thought there could not  
dwell  
Within the hollow of that shell, *Dryden.*

8. The superficial part.

So do you see the Romanists about this outward  
shell of religion, that if an altar be moved or a stone  
of it broken, it ought to be reconsecrated. *Angliffe.*

**TO SHELL**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
take out of the shell; to strip of the  
shell.

**TO SHELL**, *v. n.*

1. To fall off as broken shells.

The ulcers were cured and the scabs shelled off. *Wesman.*

2. To cast the shell.

**SHELL-DUCK**, *n. f.* A kind of wild duck.

To preserve wild ducks, and shell-ducks, have a  
place waded in with a pond. *Mortimer.*

**SHELL-FISH**, *n. f.* [shell and fish.] Fish  
invested with a hard covering; either  
testaceous, as oysters; or crustaceous, as  
lobsters.

The shells being found, were so like those they  
lay upon then shores, that they never questioned  
but that they were the exuvie of shellfish, and once  
belonged to the sea. *Woodward.*

**SHELLY**, *adj.* [from shell.]

1. Abounding with shells.

The ocean rolling, and the shelly shore,  
Beautifully bright, shalld light no more. *Prior.*

2. Consisting of shells.

The conceit of Anaximander was, that the first  
men, and all animals, were bred in some warm  
monture, much like a testaceous skins, as lobsters;  
and so continued, till their shelly prisons growing  
dry, and too damp, made way for them. *Boyle.*

**SHEETER**, *n. f.* [Of this word the ety-  
mology is unknown: Skinner deduces it  
from shell; Davies from rēyb, a shield,  
Saxon.]

1. A cover from any external injury or  
violence.

We hear this fearful tempest sing,  
Yet seek no shelter to avoid the storm. *Shakespeare.*

They with the mountains now might be again  
Thrown on them, as a shelter from his ire. *Milton.*

Heroes of old, when wounded, shelter sought;  
But he, who meets all dangers with disdain,  
Even in their face his ship to anchor brought,  
And keeps his ship proud upon the main. *Dryden.*

They may learn experience, and avoid a cave as  
the worst shelter from rain, when they have a lover  
in company. *Dryden.*

3. The healing plant shall aid;  
From forms a *shelter*, and from heat a shade. *Pope*.  
A protector; a defender; one that gives  
security.

There has been a *shelter* for me, and a strong  
tower from the enemy. *Phaen.*

3. The state of being covered; protection;  
security.

Low at his foot a spacious plain is plac'd,  
Between the mountain and the stream embrac'd,  
Which shade and *shelter* from the hill derives,  
While the kind river wealth and beauty gives. *Denham.*

Who into *shelter* takes their tender bloom,  
And forms their minds to fly from ills to come. *Young*

To *SHELTER*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover from external violence.

We besought the deep to *shelter* us. *Milton.*

Those ruins *shelter*'d once his sacred head,  
When he from Worcester's fatal battle fled,  
Watch'd by the genius of this royal place. *Dryden.*

2. To defend; to protect; to succour with  
refuge; to harbour.

What endless honour shall you gain,  
To save and *shelter* Troy's unhappy train. *Dryden*

3. To betake to cover.

They *sheltered* themselves under a rock. *Abbot.*

Comfort thyself with such thoughts, chiefly  
when all earthly comforts fail thee; then do thou  
particularly retreat to those considerations, and  
*shelter* thyself under them. *Atterbury*

4. To cover from notice. This seems less  
proper.

In vain I strove to check my growing flame,  
Or *shelter* passion under friendship's name;  
You saw my heart. *Prior.*

To *SHELTER*. *v. n.*

1. To take shelter.

There the Indian herdman, humming his  
*shelters* in cool. *Milton.*

2. To give shelter.

Then seeks the farthest *owre*, the *sheltering* wood,  
The cavern'd bank, his old secure abode. *Thompson*

*SHELTERLESS*, *adj.* [from *shelter*.] Har-  
bourless; without home or refuge.

Now lod, and *shelterless*, perhaps, the sea,  
Where piercing winds blow sharp. *Rees*

*SHELIVING*, *adj.* [from *shelt*.] Slap-  
ing; inclining; having delicacy.

Her chamber is aloft, far from the ground;  
And built to *shelving*, but one cannot climb a  
Without apparent loss of his life. *Shakespeare*

Amidst the brake a hollow den was found,  
With rocks and *shelving* arches vaulted round. *Goldsmith*

*SHELVEY*, *adj.* [from *shelt*.] Shallow,  
rocky; full of banks.

I had been drowned, but that the shore was  
*shelvey* and shallow. *Shakespeare*

To *SHERD*. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *shent*.  
[Greenland, Sax. *schenden*, Dutch]

1. To ruin; to spoil; to mischiefe.

Provide for thy wife, or else look to be *shent*,  
Good milkcow for water, another for food. *Tupper*

Shepherds, should it not *shent*  
Your roundels freely, to hear a distant veal  
Of Rosalind, that Colin made? *Spenser*

Such a dream I had of dire portents,  
That much I fear my body will be *shent*,  
It bodes I shall have wars. *Dryden*

2. To disgrace; to degrade; to blame; to  
reproach.

Debatful strife, and cruel enmity,  
The famous name of knighted foully *shent*. *Queen*

Sole braided with the fall, he flow uprole,  
And all enraged, thus him loudly *shent*:  
Dilectum hit! whole coward courage chose  
To wreak itself on bent. *Fairy Queen*

My tongue and soul in this be hypocrites;  
How in my words I ever lie be *shent*,  
To give them leas never my soul consent. *Shakespeare*

3. To overpower; to crush; to surpass.  
She paid the rest as Cynthia doth *shend*  
The lesser stars. *Spenser*

4. It is, though used by *Dryden*, wholly  
obsolete.

*SHEPHERD*. *n. f.* [reap, sheep, and  
hynb, a keeper, Saxon, *preapahynd*.]

1. One who tends sheep in the pasture.

I am *shepherd* to another man,  
And do not *sherd* the fleeces that I graze. *Shakespeare*

A *shepherd* next,  
More meek, came with the firflings of his flock. *Milton*

2. A swain; a rural lover.

It that the world and love were young,  
And truth in ev'ry *shepherd's* tongue,  
These pretty pleasures might me move,  
To live with thee and be thy love. *Raleigh*

3. One who tends the congregation; a  
pastor.

Lead up all those who heard thee, and below'd;  
Must thy own flock, great *shepherd*, be receive'd,  
And glad all leav'n with millions thou hast sav'd. *Pope*

*SHEPHERDESS*. *n. f.* [from *shepherd*.]  
A woman that tends sheep; a rural  
lady.

She put herself into the garb of a *shepherdess*, and  
in that disguise lived many years, but discovering  
herself a little before her death, did protect herself  
the happiest person alive, not for her condition, but  
in enjoying him she first loved; and that she would  
rather, ten thousand times, live a *shepherdess* in  
contentment and satisfaction. *Sidney*

These your annual weeds to each part of you  
Deduce a life: no *shepherdess*, but Flora  
Peering in April's front. *Shakespeare*

So like some *shepherdess* did show,  
Who sat to bathe her by a river's side. *Dryden*

His doct' distict has incomparable sweetness  
in its clownishness, like a fair *shepherdess* in country  
rustic. *Dryden*

*SHEPHERDS Needle*. *n. f.* [*scandix*, Latin.]  
Venus' comb. An herb.

*SHEPHERDS Purse*, or *Pouch*. *n. f.* [*burfa*  
*pastoris*, Latin.] A common weed.

*SHEPHERDS Rod*. *n. f.* Textel, of which  
plant it is a species.

*SHEPHERDISH*, *adj.* [from *shepherd*.] Re-  
sembling a shepherd; suiting a shepherd;  
pastoral; rustic. Not in use.

He would have drawn her eldest tier, esteemed  
her match for beauty, in her *shepherdish* attire. *Sidney*

She saw walking from her ward a man in *shepher-*  
*dish* apparel. *Sidney*

*SHERF*. *n. f.* [*sharbat*, Arabick.] The  
juice of lemons or oranges mixed with  
water and sugar.

They prefer our beer above all other drinks, and  
considering the water is with the rarest, especially  
in this clime, the dearest of *sherbs*, and plenty of  
barley, it would prove infinitely profitable to such  
as should hang in the use thereof. *Sandys*

*SHERD*. *n. f.* [reapnd, Sax.] A fragment  
of broken earthen ware. See *SUARD*.

The trivet-table of a foot was lame,  
She thais beneath the hanging leg a *sherd*. *Dryden*

*SHERIFF*. *n. f.* [reapne gepepa, Sax. from  
reapne, a hire, and peap, a steward. It  
is sometimes pronounced *shrieve*, which  
some poets have injudiciously adopted.]  
An officer to whom is entrusted, in each  
county, the execution of the laws.  
A great pow'r of English and of Scots  
Are by the *sheriff* of Yorkshire overthrown. *Shakespeare*

Concerning ministers of justice, the high *sheriffs*  
of the counties have been very ancient in this king-  
dom. *Bacon*

Now *mayors* and *shrieves* all bush'd and fatu-  
luy. *Pope*

*SHERIFFAULTY*. *n. f.* [from *sheriff*.] The  
*SHERIFFDOM*. *n. f.* [from *sheriff*.] The  
*SHERIFFSHIP*. *n. f.* [from *sheriff*.] The  
*SHERIFFWICK*. *n. f.* [from *sheriff*.] The  
office or jurisdiction  
of a sheriff.

There was a resumption of patents of goods, and  
reannexing of them to the *sheriffwick*; privileged  
officers being no less an interruption of justice than  
privileged places. *Bacon*

*SHERRIS*. *n. f.* [from *Xeres*, a town  
of Andalusia in Spain.]  
*SHERRIS Sack*. *n. f.* [from *Xeres*, a town  
of Andalusia in Spain.]  
*SHERRY*. *n. f.* [from *Xeres*, a town  
of Andalusia in Spain.]  
A kind of sweet Spanish  
wine.

Your *sherris* warms the blood, which, before cold  
and settled, left the liver white, which is the badge  
of pallidumity; but the *sherris* makes it count-  
from the inwards to the parts extreme. *Shakespeare*

Good *sherris* sick attends me into the box,  
dries me there all the foolish dail vapours, and  
makes it appetitive. *Shakespeare*

*SHEW*. See *SHOW*.

*SHIDE*. *n. f.* [from *recean*, to divide,  
Saxon.] A board; a cutting. *Skinner*

*SHIELD*. *n. f.* [*scylb*, Saxon.]

1. A buckler; a broad piece of defensive  
armour held on the left arm to ward off  
blows.

Now put your *shields* before your hearts, and let  
With hearts more proof than *shields*. *Shakespeare*

His pond'rous *shield*,  
Ethereal temper, massy, large, and round,  
Behind him cast; the broad circumference  
Hung on his shoulders like the moon. *Milton*

2. Defence; protection.

3. One that gives protection or security.

The terror of the Trojan field,  
The Grecian honour, ornament, and *shield*,  
High on the pile th' unconquer'd chest is plac'd. *Dryden*

To *SHIELD*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a shield.

2. To defend; to protect; to secure.

We're 't my fitness  
To let these hands obey my boiling blood,  
They're apt enough to dissolve and tear  
Thy flesh and bones: how'er a woman's shape  
Doth *shield* thee. *Shakespeare*

Shouts of applause ran ringing through the field,  
To see the son the vanquish'd father *shield*. *Dryden*

3. To keep off; to defend against.

Out of their cold caves and frozen habitations  
into the sweet soil of Europe, they brought with  
them their usual weeds, fit to *shield* the cold  
which they had been inured. *Spenser*

My lord I must entreat the time alone,  
—God *shield* I should disturb devotion. *Shakespeare*

To *SHIFT*. *v. n.* [Of this word the origi-  
nal is obscure: *skipta*, Runick, is to  
change.]

1. To change place.

Vexat'ls being fix'd to the same place, and  
not able to *shift* and seek out after proper mat-  
ter for their merriment, it was necessary that it should  
be brought to them. *Bacon*

2. To change; to give place to other  
things.

If the ideas of our minds constantly change and  
*shift*, in a continual succession, it would be impos-  
sible for a man to think long of any one thing. *Locke*

3. To change clothes, particularly the  
linen.

She begs you just would turn you while she *shens*  
linen. *Locke*

4. To find some expedient; to act or live  
though with difficulty.

We cannot *shift*: being in, we must go on.  
Men in distress will look to themselves, and  
leave their companions to *shift* as well as they  
can. *Locke*

Since we desire no recompence nor thanks, we ought to be dismissed, and have leave to *shift* for ourselves. *Swift*.

### 5. To practise indirect methods.

All those schoolmen, though they were exceeding witty, yet better teach all their followers to *shift* than to resolve by their disquisitions. *Raleigh*.

### 6. To take some method for safety.

Nature instructs every creature how to *shift* for itself in cases of danger. *L'Estrange*.

To *SHIFT*, v. a.

### 1. To change; to alter.

It was not levity, but absolute necessity, that made the fish *shift* their condition. *L'Estrange*.

Come, still me, muse obedient;

Let us try some new expedient,  
*Shift* the scene for half an hour,  
Time and place are in thy power. *Swift*.

### 2. To transfer from place to place.

Perfection between the two St. Mary's days,  
Or let or go, *shift* it that knowest the ways. *Tupper*.

### 3. To put by some expedient out of the way.

I *shifted* him away,  
And laid good excuses on your civility. *Shakespeare*.  
The wisdom of all these latter times, in prizes affairs, is rather fine deliveries, and *shiftings* of dangers and mischiefs, when they are near, than solid and grounded courtesies to keep them aloof. *Bacon*.

### 4. To change in position.

Neither use they sails, nor place their oars in order upon the sides; but carrying the war loofly, *shift* it hither and thither at pleasure. *Raleigh*.

Where the wind  
Veers off, as oft she steers and *shifts* her sail. *Milton*.

We strive in vain against the seas and wind,  
Now *shift* your sails. *Dryden*.

### 5. To change, as clothes.

I would advise you to *shift* a shirt: the violence of action hath made you reek as a sacrifice. *Shakespeare*.

### 6. To dress in fresh clothes.

As it were to ride day and night, and not to have patience to *shift* me. *Shakespeare*.

### 7. To *SHIFT* off. To defer; to put away by some expedient.

The most beautiful parts must be the most faded, the colours and words most chosen, many things in both, which are not deserving of this case, must be *shifted* off, content with vulgar expressions. *Dunder*.

Struggle and contend as you will, and lay your taxes as you please, the traders will *shift* it off from their own gain. *Locke*.

By various dissolutions of the devil they are prevailed on to *shift* off the duties, and neglect the conditions, on which salvation is promised. *Rogers*.

*SHIFT*, n. f. [from the verb.]

### 1. Expedient found or used with difficulty; difficult means.

She redoubling her blows, drove the stranger to no other *shift* than to wait and go back; at that time seeming the image of innocency against violence. *Sidney*.

If I get down, and do not break my limbs, I'll find a thousand *shifts* to get away. *Shakespeare*.

This perfect artifice and accuracy might have been omitted, and yet they have made *shift* to move up and down in the water. *Mure*.

Not any boast of skill, but extreme *shift* how to regain my fever'd company,

Compell'd me to awake the courteous echo,  
To give me answer from her mimic's couch. *Milton*.

A fashionable hypocrisy shall be called good manners, so we make a *shift* somewhat to legitimate the abuse. *L'Estrange*.

Those little animals provide themselves with wheat, but they can make *shift* without it. *Addison*.

Our heralds are sufficiently stored with phantasies, and we have made a tolerable *shift* to reduce them to class. *Baker*.

### 2. Indirect expedient; mean refuge; last resource.

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The very custom of seeking for particular aid and relief at the hands of God, doth, by a secret contradiction, withdraw them from endeavouring to help themselves, even by those wicked *shifts*, which they know can never have any allowance whole assistance their prayers seek. *Hooker*.

To say, where the notions cannot fully be reconciled, that there wanteth a term, is but a *shift* of ignorance. *Bacon*.

Slow to resolve, but in performance quick;  
So true, that he was awkward at a trick;  
For little souls on little *shifts* rely. *Dryden*.

### 3. Fraud; artifice; stratagem.

Know ye not Ulysses' *shifts*?  
Their swords his danger carry than their gifts. *Denham*.

### 4. Evasion; elusory practice.

As long as wit, by whetting itself, is able to find out any *shift*, he it never to flight, whereby to escape out of the hands of prelate contradiction, they are never at a stand. *Hooker*.

Of themselves, for the most part, they are so cautious and wily-headed, especially being men of so small experience and practice in law matters, that you would wonder whence they borrow such subtilties and *shifts*. *Spenser*.

Here you see your commission, this is your duty, these are your disengagements; never seek for *shifts* and evasions from worldly affections: this is your reward, if you perform it; this your doom, if you decline it. *South*.

### 5. A woman's under linen.

*SHIFTER*, n. f. [from *shift*.] One who plays tricks; a man of artifice.

'Twas such a *shifter*, that, if truth were known,  
Death was half glad when he had got him down. *Milton*.

*SHIFTERESS*, adj. [from *shift*.] Wanting expedients; wanting means to act or live.

For the poor *shiftless* irrationals, it is a prodigious act of the great Creator's indulgence, that they are all ready furnished with such clothing. *Dehman*.

*SHILLING*, n. f. [scylling, Sax. and Erse; *schilling*, Dutch.] A coin of various value in different times. It is now twelve pence.

Five of these pence made then *shilling*, which they called *schilling*, probably from *schilling*, which the Romans used for the fourth part of an ounce, and forty-eight of these *schillings* made their pound, and four hundred of these pounds were a legacy for a king's daughter, as appraised by the last will of king Alfred. *Camden*.

The very same *shilling* may at one time pay twenty men in twenty days, and at another rest in the same hands one hundred days. *Locke*.

Who, with much pains exerting all his sense,  
Can range a right his *shillings*, pounds, and pence. *Young*.

*SHILL-I-SHALL-I*. A corrupt reduplication of *shall I*? The question of a man hesitating. To stand *shill-I-shall-I*, is to continue hesitating and procrastinating.

I am somewhat dainty in making a resolution, because when I make it, I keep it. I don't stand *shill-I-shall-I* then if I say 't, I'll do 't. *Congreve*.

*SHILLY*, adv. [from *shy*.] Not familiarly; not frankly.

*SHIN*, n. f. [scina, Sax. *schien*, German.] The forepart of the leg.

I brushed my *shin* the other day with playing at sword and dagger. *Shakespeare*.

The *shin* bone, from the knee to the instep, is made by shadowing one half of the leg with a single shadow. *Peacham*.

His leg, then broke,  
Had got a deputy of oak;  
For when a *shin* in fight is cropt,  
The knee with one of timber's prop'd. *Hudibras*.

As when to an house we come,  
To know if any one's at home,  
We knock; so one must kick your *shin*,  
Ere he can find your soul's within. *Anonymous*.

To *SHINE*, v. n. preterit *I shone*, *I have shone*; sometimes *I shined*, *I have shined*. [scinan, Sax. *schijnen*, Dutch.]

### 1. To have bright resplendence; to glitter; to gladden; to gleam.

To-day the French,  
All cluquant, all in gold, like heathen gods,  
Shone down the English; and to-morrow  
Made Britain India: every man that stood  
Shew'd like a mine. *Shakespeare*.

True paradise enclos'd with shining rock. *Milton*.

We can dismiss then ere the morning *shine*. *Milton*.

Fair daughter, blow away these mists and clouds,  
And let thy eyes *shine* forth in their full lustre. *Denham*.

The sun *shines* when he sees it. *Locke*.

2. To be without clouds.

The moon *shines* bright: in such a night as this,  
When the sweet wind did gently kiss the trees,  
And they did make no noise. *Shakespeare*.

How bright and goodly *shines* the moon!  
The moon! the sun: it is not moonlight now. *Shakespeare*.

Clear pools greatly comfort the eyes, when the sun is overcast, or when the moon *shineth*. *Bacon*.

### 3. To be glossy.

They are waxen fat, they *shine*. *Jeremiah*.

Fish with their fins and *shining* scales. *Milton*.

The colour and *shining* of bodies is nothing but the different arrangement and refraction of their minute parts. *Locke*.

4. To be gay; to be splendid.

So proud the *shined* in her princely suite,  
Looking to heaven, for earth she did disdain,  
And sitting high. *Fairy Queen*.

5. To be beautiful.

Of all th' enamell'd race, whose silvery wing  
Waves to the tepid zephyrus of the spring,  
Or swims along the fluid atmosphere,  
Once brighten'd *shin'd* this child of heat and air. *Pope*.

6. To be eminent or conspicuous.

If there come truth from them,  
As upon thee, Methinks, their spears *shine*,  
Why, by the virtues on their side good,  
May they not be my oracles as well? *Shakespeare*.

Her face was veil'd; yet to my fix'd light  
Love, sweetest, godlike, in her person *shin'd*.  
So clear, as in no face with more delight. *Milton*.

Cato's fond  
Shook out in every thing she acts or speaks;  
While winning modesty and attentive smiles  
Dwell in her looks, and with becoming grace  
Softens the rigour of her father's virtues. *Addison*.

The reformation, in its first establishment, produced its proper fruits, and distinguished the whole age with *shining* instances of virtue and morality. *Addison*.

The courtier smooth, who forty years had *shin'd*.  
An humble servant to all human kind. *Pope*.

Few are qualified to *shine* in company; but it is in most men's power to be agreeable. *Swift*.

### 7. To be propitious.

The Lord make his face *shine* upon thee, and be gracious. *Numbers*.

### 8. To give light real or figurative.

The light of righteousness hath not *shined* unto us, and the sun of righteousness rose not upon us. *Bible*.

Crickled light  
Shone inward, and the mind through all the powers  
Irradiate. *Milton*.

*SHINE*, n. f. [from the verb.]

### 1. Fair weather.

Be it for or foul, or rain or *shine*. *Dryden*.

He will accustom himself to heat and cold, and *shine* and rain, all which it a man's body will not endure, it will leave him to very little purpose. *Locke*.

### 2. Brightness; splendour; lustre. It is a word, though not unanalogical, yet ungraceful, and little used.

If he that has injured his eyes to that divine splendour which refutes from the beauty of holiness, is not dazzled with the glittering shine of gold, and considers it as a yoke of the same earth he treads on.

Say, in what mortal soil thou design'st to grow? Fair opening to some court's propitious frown, Or deep with diamonds in the flaming mine?

Pope.

**SHINESS, n. f.** [from *ship*.] Unwillingness to be tractable or familiar.

An incurable *shiness* is the vice of Irish horses, and is hardly ever seen inlanders, because the water forces the breeders there to handle and handle their colts.

Temple.

They were famous for their justice in commerce, but extreme *shiness* to strangers they exposed their goods with the price marked upon them, and then retired.

Arbuthnot.

**SHINGLE, n. f.** [*schindel*, Germ.] A thin board to cover houses.

The best to cleave, is the most useful for pales, laths, shingles, and wanton.

Martiner.

**SHINGLES, n. f.** Wants the singular. [*cingulum*, Lat. *zona morbus*, Plinio.] A kind of tetter or herpes that spreads itself round the loins.

Such are used successfully in erysipelas and shingles, by a slender diet of decoctions or farinaceous vegetables, and copious drinking of cooling liquors.

Arbuthnot.

**SHINY, adj.** [from *shine*.] Bright; splendid; luminous.

When Alcibiades was mounted high, Above the shining Colchian's chair, One knocked at the door, and in would fare.

Fairy Queen.

The night Is shiny, and they say we shall subvert By the second hour of the morn.

Shakespeare.

While from afar we heard the cannon play, Like distant thunder on a stormy day, For absent friends we were ashamed to fear.

Dryden.

**SHIP, n. f.** [*scip*, *scyp*, Saxon; *schap*, Dutch.] A termination noting quality or adjunct, as *lordship*; or office, as *stewardship*.

**SHIP, n. f.** [*scip*, Sax. *schippen*, Dutch.] A ship may be defined a large hollow building, made to pass over the sea with sails.

Hutts.

All my followers to the eager foe Turn back, and fly like ships before the wind.

Shakespeare.

There made forth to us a small boat, with about eight persons in it, whereof one of them had in his hand a tipstaff, who made aboard our ship.

Bacon.

Two other ships loaded with victuals were burnt, and some of the men saved by their shipboats.

Knolles.

Nor is indeed that man less mad than she, Who freight a ship to venture on the seas, With one frail interposing plank to save From certain death, roll'd on by every wave.

Dryden.

Instead of a ship, he should levy upon his country such a sum of money, and return the same to the treasurer of the navy—hence that tax had the denomination of *ship-money*, by which accrued the yearly sum of two hundred thousand pounds.

Charlotten.

A ship carpenter of old Rome could not have talked more judiciously.

Addison.

**TO SHIP, v. a.** [from the noun.]

1. To put into a ship.

My father at the road

Expects my coming, there to see me shipped.

Shakespeare.

The emperor, shipping his great ordnance, departed down the river.

Knolles.

All the timber was cut down in the mountains of Cilicia, and shipped in the Bay of Attalia, from whence it was by sea transported to Pelusium.

Knolles.

A breeze from shore began to blow, The sailors ship their oars, and cease to row! Then hoist their yards a-trip, and all their sails Let fall.

Dryden.

2. To transport in a ship.

Andromeda, would thou wert shipped to hell, Rather than rob me of the people's hearts.

Shakespeare.

The sun no sooner shall the mountains touch, But we will ship him hence. In Portugal, men spent with age, to as they cannot hope for above a year, ship themselves away in a Brazil fleet.

Temple.

3. It is sometimes enforced by off.

A single boat can wait an army's rear, Or ship off levies to some distant shore.

Pope.

The canal that runs from the sea into the Arno, gives a convenient entrance to all goods that are to be shipped off.

Addison.

**SHIPBOARD, n. f.** [Ship and board.] See BOARD.

1. This word is seldom used but in adverbial phrases: a shipboard, on shipboard, in a ship.

Let him go on shipboard, and the mariners will not leave their harbour and harbour. Friend, What dost thou make a shipboard? To what end?

Dryden.

Ovid, writing from on shipboard to his friends, excused the faults of his poetry by his misfortunes.

Dryden.

2. The plank of a ship.

They have made all thy shipboards of fir-trees, and brought cedars from Lebanon to make masts.

Ezekiel.

**SHIPBOY, n. f.** [Ship and boy.] Boy that serves in a ship.

Few or none know me: if they did, This shipboy's temblance hath disguis'd me quite.

Shakespeare.

**SHIPMAN, n. f.** [Ship and man.] Sailor; seaman.

I myself have the very points they blow, All the quarters that they know I'm the shipman's card.

Shakespeare.

Human tent in the navy shipmen that had knowledge of the sea.

1 Kings.

**SHIPMASTER, n. f.** Master of the ship.

The shipmaster came to land, and said unto him, What memest thou, O sleeper! arise, call upon thy God.

Jonah.

**SHIPPING, n. f.** [from ship.]

1. Vessels of navigation; fleet.

Before Cæsar's invasion of this land, the Britons had not any shipping at all, other than their boats of twigs covered with hides.

Raleigh.

The numbers and courage of our men, with the strength of our shipping, have for many ages past made us a match for the greatest of our neighbours at land, and an overmatch for the strongest at sea.

Temple.

Fishes first to shipping did impart; Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow.

Dryden.

2. Passage in a ship.

They took shipping and came to Capernum, seeking for Jesus.

John.

**SHIPWRECK, n. f.** [Ship and wreck.]

1. The destruction of ships by rocks or shelves.

Bold were the men, which on the ocean first Spread their new sails, when shipwreck was the worst.

Waller.

We are not to quarrel with the water for inundations and shipwrecks.

1<sup>st</sup> Ffrange.

This sea war cost the Carthaginians five hundred quinquiremes, and the Romans seven hundred, including their shipwrecks.

Arbuthnot.

2. The parts of a shattered ship.

They might have it in their own country, and that by gathering up the shipwrecks of the Athenian and Roman theatres.

Dryden.

3. Destruction; miscarriage.

Holding faith and a good conscience, which some

having put away, concerning faith, have made shipwreck.

**TO SHIPWRECK, v. a.** [from the noun.]

1. To destroy by dashing on rocks or shallows.

Whence the sun gains his reflection, Shipwrecking storms and direful thunders break.

Shakespeare.

2. To make to suffer the dangers of a wreck.

Thou that canst still the raging of the seas, Churn up the winds, and bid the tempests cease, Redeem my shipwreck'd soul from raging seas Of cruel passion and deceitful hits.

Pope.

A square piece of marble shew itself to have been a little pagan monument of two persons who were shipwrecked.

Atterbury.

3. To throw by loss of the vessel.

Shipwreck'd upon a kingdom, where no pity, No friends, no hope! no kindred weep for me.

Shakespeare.

**SHIPWRIGHT, n. f.** [Ship and right.] A builder of ships.

Why such impress of shipwrights, whose late talk

Does not divide the Sunday from the week.

Shakespeare.

A miserable shame it were for our shipwrights, if they did not exceed all others in the setting up of our royal ships.

Raleigh.

All numbers of ships in our harbours, and shipwrights in our sea-port towns.

Scott.

The Roman fleet, although built by shipwrights, and conducted by pilots, both without experience, defeated that of the Carthaginians.

Arbuthnot.

As when a shipwright stands his workmen o'er, Who ply the humble some huge beam o'er,

Ug'd on all hands it mingly spins about, The gram deep piercing, till it scoops it out.

Pope.

**SHIRE, n. f.** *scip*, from *scip*, to divide, Sax.] A division of the kingdom, a county; so much of the kingdom as is under one sheriff.

His blazing eyes, like two bright flaming shields, Did burn with wrath, and sparkled living fire,

As two broad beacons, set in open fields, Send forth their flames far off to every shire.

Fairy Queen.

The noble youths from distant shires resort.

Pope.

**SHIRT, n. f.** [*shiert*, Danish; *scyrp*, Saxon.] The under linen garment of a man.

Shut a shirt; the violence of action hath made you seek as a sacrifice.

Shakespeare.

I take but two shirts out with me, and I mean not to sweat extraordinarily.

Shakespeare.

When we lay next to what we hold most dear, Like Hercules, encircled shirts we wear,

Dryden.

And leaving mischief, Several persons in December had nothing over their shoulders but their shirts.

Addison.

**TO SHIRT, v. a.** [from the noun.] To cover; to clothe as in a shirt.

Ah! for so many souls as but this morn Were cloth'd with flesh, and warm'd with vital blood

Dryden.

But naked now, or shited but with air.

Dryden.

**SHIRTLESS, adj.** [from shirt.] Wanting a shirt.

Lonely-woolsey brothers, Grave mummings! receivele's some, and shirts athers.

1<sup>st</sup> Ffrange.

**SHITTAN, n. f.** A sort of precious wood,

of which Moyses made the greatest part of the tables, altars, and planks belonging to the tabernacle. The wood is hard, tough, smooth, without knots, and extremely beautiful. It grows in Arabia.

Columb.

I will plant in the wilderness the shittah-tree.

Isaiah.

Bring me an offering of badgers skins and shittim-wood.

Ezekiel.

**SHUTTLECOCK. n. f.** [commonly, and perhaps as properly, *shuttlecock*. Of *shuttle* or *shuttle* the etymology is doubtful: Skinner derives it from *schutteln*, German, to shake; or *scetan*, Saxon, to throw. He thinks it is called a cock from its feathers. Perhaps it is properly *shuttlecock*, a cork driven to and fro, like the instrument in weaving, and softened by frequent and rapid utterance from *cock* to *cock*.] A cork stuck with feathers, and driven by players from one to another with battledoors.

You need not discharge a cannon to break the clamor of his thoughts: the pat of a *shuttlecock*, or the creaking of a jack, will do his business. *Collier*.

**SHY. n. f.** [*schyve*, Dutch.]

1. A slice of bread.

Early it is.

Of a cut loaf to steal a *shyve*.

*Shakespeare*.

2. A thick splinter, or lamina, cut off from the main substance.

Shavings made by the plane are in some things dressing from those *shyves*, or thin and flexible pieces of wood, that are obtained by hewers. *Boyle*.

To SHIVER. v. n. [*schawren*, German.]

To quake; to tremble; to shudder, as with cold or fear.

Any very harsh mode will set the teeth on edge, and make all the body *shiver*.

*Bacon*.

What religious pity's this,

Which makes the roughs divide their blits?

And that they might her footsteps draw,  
Deep their leaves with *shivering* awe. *Cleaveland*

Why stand we longer *shivering* under fear?

*Milton*.

The man that *shivers* on the brink of sin,  
Thus *shiver'd* and harden'd, ventures boldly in.

*Dryden*.

He described this march to the temple with so much horror, that he *shiver'd* every joint. *Addison*

Come up, Larus to the realms of day,  
While ghost, yet *shivering* on Cocytus' bank,  
Expects its passage to the farther strand.

*Pope*

From the us is and

On my Caneau to *shiver*,  
While ventures eat his growing liver.

*Suiff*

To SHIVER. v. n. [from *shive*.] To fall at once into many parts or shives.

Hautech has been might but gof'ner, leathers, air,  
Scammy tathum down precipitating.

*Shakespeare*.

How fit *shiver'd* like an egg.

Upon the breaking and *shivering* of a great estate,  
you may be sure to have woe.

*Bacon*.

The natural world, should gravity once cease or be withdrawn, would instantly *shiver* into millions of atoms.

*Hoodward*

To SHIVER. v. a. To break by one act into many parts; to shatter.

The ground with *shiver'd* armour strewn *Milton*.

Shivers of granades rain, by sudden burst  
Diphobus' murtherous bowels, fragments of steel,  
A thousand rays at once the *shiver'd* orbs

*Philips*.

SHIVER. n. f. [from the verb.] One fragment of many into which any thing is broken.

He would pound thee into *shivers* with his fist, as a sinner breaks a befit.

*Shakespeare*

As battle as the glory is the face;  
For there it is crack'd in an hundred *shivers*.

*Shakespeare*.

If on strike a solid body that is brittle, it breaks th only where the immediate force is, but breaketh all about into *shivers* and fritters.

*Bacon*.

Strong waves against a solid rock,  
Though all to *shivers* dash'd, the assault renew,  
Van batter, and in froth or bubbles end.

*Milton*.

SHIVERY. adj. [from *shiver*.] Loose of coherence; incompact; easily falling into many fragments.

There were observed incredible numbers of these

shells thus *shatter'd*, and extremely tender, in *shivery* stone.

*Hoodward*.

SHO'ADSTONE. n. f.

*Shoadstone* is a small stone, smooth without, of a dark liver colour, and of the same colour within, only with the addition of a faint purple. It is a fragment broke off an iron vein.

*Hoodward*.

Certain tin stones lie on the face of the ground, which they call *shoad*, as shed from their main load, and made somewhat round by the water. *Carter*.

The loads or veins of metal were by this action of the departing water made easy to be found out by the *shoads*, or trams of metallic fragments borne off from them, and lying in trams from those veins towards the sea, in the same course that water falling thence would take.

*Hoodward*

SHOAL. n. f. [people, Saxon.]

1. A crowd; a great multitude; a throng.

When there be great *shoads* of people which go on to populate without foregoing means of sustentation, once in an age they discharge their people upon other nations.

*Bacon*

A league is made against such roots and *shoads* of people as have utterly degenerated from nature.

*Bacon*

The vices of a prince draw *shoads* of followers, when his virtue leaves him the more eminent, because single.

*Decay of Piety*

A *shoad* of silver fishes glides  
And plays about the bayes;

*Waller*.

God had the command of tanner, whereby he could have carried them off by *shoads*.

*Hoodward*

Around the paddocks will  
Broad hats and hoods, and caps, a table *shoad*;

*Pope*

Thick, and more thick, the black blockade extends

*Pope*

2. A shallow; a sand-bank.

The haven's mouth they durst not enter, for the dangerous *shoads*.

*Abbot*

He heaves them off the *shoads*.

*Dryden*

The depth of your pond should be six foot; and on the sides some *shoads* for the fish to lay their spawn.

*Mentimer*

To SHOAL. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To crowd; to throng.

The *shoad* of entrails, about which fauns and imps did *shoad*.

*Chapman*

2. To be shallow; to grow shallow.

What they met  
Solid, or flimsy, as in raptur'd tea  
Told up and down, together crowded dove,  
From each side *shooting* towards the mouth of hell.

*Milton*

SHOAL. adj. Shallow; obstructed or incumbered with banks.

SHOALNESS. n. f. [from *shoaly*.] Shallowness; frequency of shallow places.

SHOALY. adj. [from *shoal*.] Full of shoals; full of shallow places.

Those who lie  
Where with his *shoaly* birds Vulture roars *Deput*  
The watchful hero felt the knocks, and found  
The tolling vessel sail'd on *shoaly* ground.

*Dryden*

SHOCK. n. f. [*choe*, Fr. *schucken*, Dutch.]

1. Conflict; mutual impression of violence; violent concourse.

Thou' the *shock*  
Of fighting elements, on all sides round  
Environ'd, was his way.

*Milton*.

2. Concussion; external violence.

It is inconceivable how any such man, that hath flood the *shock* of an eternal duration without corruption or alteration, should after be corrupted or altered.

*J. de. Hale*

These strong unshaken wounds resist the *shocks*  
Of tides and seas tempestuous, while the rocks,  
That secret in a long continued vein  
Pass through the earth, the pond'rous pole sustain.

*Hoodward*.

Such is the haughty man; his towering soul,  
'Midst all the *shocks* and injuries of fortune,  
Rises superior and looks down on *Calvar*.

*Addison*.

Long, at the head of his few faithful friends,  
He stood the *shock* of a whole host of trees.

*Addison*.

The tender *apple*, from their parents rent  
By stormy *shocks*, most not neglected lie

*Thou*.

The prey of warms.

*Thou*.

3. The conflict of enemies.

The adverse legions not less hideous join'd  
The horrid *shock*.

*Milton*.

Those that run away are in more danger than the others that stand the *shock*.

*L'Estrange*.

The mighty force  
Of Edward twice return'd their desp'rate king:  
Twice he rold, and join'd the horrid *shock*.

*Philips*.

4. Offence; impression of disgust.

Fewer *shocks* a statesman gives his friend *Young*.

5. [*schocke*, old Dutch.] A pile of sheaves of corn.

Corn taked, fir parson, together to get,  
And enute it on *shocks* to be by and by set.

*Tusser*.

In a full age, like as a *shock* of corn cometh in in his season.

*Job*.

Thou, toll of days, like weighty *shocks* of corn,  
In season reap'd, shall to thy grave be borne.

*Sandys*.

Behind the matter walks, builds up the *shocks*,  
Feels his heart leave with joy.

*Thompson*.

6. [from *shag*.] A rough dog.

I would fain know why a *shock* and a hound are not distinct species.

*Locke*.

To SHOCK. v. a. [*schocken*, Dutch.]

1. To shake by violence.

2. To meet face with force; to encounter.

These her princes are come home again.  
Come the three corners of the world in arms,  
And we will *shock* the m.

*Shakespeare*.

3. To offend; to disgust.

Supposing virtues are never so beautiful, yet, if they contain any thing that *shocks* religion or good manners, they are

*Dryden*.

For *shocks* upon religion, nuptial cannot.

*Dryden*.

I bade him love, and bid him now forbear;  
If you have any kindness for him, full  
Advise him not to *shock* a father's will.

*Dryden*.

John, who lov'd each side's mind to *shock*,  
Who laugh'd at God, and offer'd to a cork *Harte*.

*Pope*.

Those who in reading *Homer* are *shocked* that 'tis always a lion, may as well be angry that 'tis always a man.

*Pope*.

To SHOCK. v. n.

1. To meet with hostile violence.

And now with shouts the *shocking* armies clos'd,  
To lance's lances, shields to shields oppos'd,  
Communal death the fate of war entombs,  
Each indur'd butt egor'd with equal wounds.

*Pope*.

2. To be offensive.

The French humour, in regard of the liberties they take in made conversations, is very *shocking* to the Italians, who are naturally jealous.

*Isidore*.

To SHOCK. v. n. [from the noun.] To build up piles of sheaves.

Reap well, scatter not, gather clean that is stow,  
Bind fast, *shock* again, have an eye to thy corn.

*Tusser*.

SHOCK, for *shood*, the preterit and participle passive of *To shoo*.

Strong axlets e'd cut that is clouted and *shood*.

*Tusser*.

SHOE. n. f. plural *shoes*, anciently *shoon*. [from *pege*, Saxon; *schuh*, Dutch.]

The cover of the foot, of horses as well as men.

You had should be ungartered, your *shoe* untied, and every thing about you demonstrating a carelessness of decorum.

*Shakespeare*.

Spain's more but such as you are clothed *shoon*,  
For the *shoe* is the *shoe* of the *shoe*.

*Shakespeare*.

Had I a very slender stick with a nail in it, upon which I could set a third piece of ironed *shoe* between them.

*Boyle*.

Unhappy and like a *shoe*, and the shall swim  
Breaks on it of the *shoe*, and the shall swim  
And yet more or less than that that moly  
That *Homer* once to wife Ulysses gave.

*Milton*.

He call'd it harmony.

*Temple*.

To SHOE. v. a. preterit *I shod*; participle passive, *shod*. [from the noun.]



1. To fit the foot with a shoe: used commonly of horses.

The smith's note for *shoeing* and plough irons.

*Shakspere.*

He doth nothing but talk of his horse; and makes it a great appropriation to his own good parts, that he can *shoe* him himself.

*Shakspere.*

Tell your matter that the horses want *shoeing*.

*Say?*

2. To cover at the bottom.

The wheel compos'd of crickets bones,

And daintily made for the money,

For fear of nothing on the times,

With thistle down they *shod* it.

*Drayton.*

**SHOEBOY, n. f.** [*shoe* and *boy*.] A boy that cleans shoes.

If I employ a *shoebow*, is it in view to his advantage, or my own convenience?

*Say?*

**SHOEING-HORN, n. f.** [*shoe* and *horn*.]

1. A horn used to facilitate the admission of the foot into a narrow shoe.

2. Any thing by which a transaction is facilitated; any thing used as a medium: in contempt.

Most of our fine young ladies retain in their service supererogatory and infinitesimal fellows, which they use like whiffles, and commonly call *shoeing-horns*.

*Spectator.*

I have been an ardent *shoeing-horn* for above these twenty years. I served my masters in that capacity above five of the number before he was *shod*. Though she had many who made their applications to her, I always thought myself the best *shoe* in her shop.

*Spectator.*

**SHOE-MAKER, n. f.** [*shoe* and *maker*.]

One whose trade is to make shoes.

A cobbler or *shoemaker* may find some little fault with the latchet of a shoe that an Apelles had painted, when the whole figure is such as none but an Apelles could paint.

*Watts.*

**SHOE-TY, n. f.** [*shoe* and *tye*.] The

riband with which women tie their shoes.

Madam, I do, as is my duty,

Honour the shadow of your *shoetye*.

*Hudibras.*

**SHOO, n. f.** [from *shock*.] Violent concussion.

Another's diving bow he did adore,

Which, with a *shog*, cuts all the hair before.

*Dryden.*

He will rather have the primitive man to be produced in a kind of digesting balneum, where all the heavier leys may imbibe, and a due equilibrium be maintained, not disturbed by any such rude and violent *shogs* that would ruffle and break all the little tunics of the embryo.

*Bentley.*

**To SHOO, v. a.** To shake; to agitate by sudden interrupted impulses.

After it is washed, they put the remnant into a wooden dish, the which they softly *shog* to and fro in the water, untill the earthy substance be sifted away.

*Carew.*

**SHOON, v.** The preterit of *shine*.

All his father in him *shone*.

*Milton.*

**SHOOK, v.** The preterit, and in poetry participle passive, of *shake*.

Taxallan, *shook* by Montezuma's pow'rs,

Hast, to resist his forces, call'd in ours.

*Dryden.*

**To SHOOT, v. a.** preterit *I shot*; participle *shot* or *shotten*. [freedman, Saxon.]

1. To discharge any thing so as to make it fly with speed or violence.

Light

Shoots far into the bosom of dim night

A glimmering dawn.

*Milton.*

2. To discharge as from a bow or gun.

I owe you much, and, like a wile's youth,

That which I owe is lost; but if you please

To *shoot* an arrow that felt way

Which you did *shoot* the first, I do not doubt

To find both.

*Shakspere.*

This murtherous shaft that's *shot*

Hath not yet lighted, and our safest way

Is to avoid the aim.

*Shakspere.*

A pomp of winning graces waited still,

And from about her *shot* starts of desire

Into all eyes to wish her still in sight.

*Milton.*

3. To let off: used of the instrument.

The men *shoot* strong shoots with their bows.

*Abbot.*

The two ends of a bow *shot* off, fly from one

another.

*Boyle.*

Men who know not hearts should make examples,

Which, like a warning-piece, must be *shot* off,

*Dryden.*

4. To strike with any thing shot.

Not an hand shall touch the mount, but he shall

be *shot* through.

*Flodius.*

5. To emit new parts, as a vegetable.

None of the trees exalt themselves, neither *shoot*

up their top among the thick boughs.

*Ezekiel.*

A grain of mustard growth up and *shooteth* out

great branches

*Mark.*

Tell like a tall old oak how learning *shoots*,

To heaven her branches, and to hell her roots.

*Denham.*

6. To emit; to dart or thrust forth.

That gently warns

The universe, and to each inward part

With gentle penetration, though unseen,

Shoots invisible virtue even to the deep.

*Milton.*

Ye, who pluck the flow'rs,

Beware the secret snake that *shoots* a sting

*Dryden.*

The last had a star upon its breast, which *shot*

forth pointed beams of a peculiar lustre.

*Addison.*

First by the torch of noon to tenfold rage,

The miniature ball forth *shoots* the pillar'd flame.

*Thomson.*

7. To push suddenly. So we say, to *shoot*

a bolt or lock.

I have laugh'd sometimes when I have reflect'd

on those men who have *shot* themselves into the

world; some bolting out upon the stage with vast

applause; and some huffed off, quitting it with

disgrace.

*Dryden.*

The liquid air his moving pinions wound,

And in the moment *shoot* him on the ground.

*Dryden.*

8. To push forward.

They that see me *shoot* out the lip, they shake

the head.

*Isaiah.*

9. To fit to each other by planing: a work-

man's term.

Straight lines in joiners language are called a

joint; that is, two pieces of wood that are *shot*, that

is, planed, or else pared with a paring chisel.

*Mozon.*

10. To pass through with swiftnefs.

Thus having said, the finks beneath the ground

With furious haste, and *shoots* the Syggun found.

*Dryden.*

**To SHOOT, v. n.**

1. To perform the act of shooting, or emitting a missile weapon.

The archers have sorely grieved him, and *shot* at

him.

*Genesis.*

When he has *shot* his best, he is sure that none

ever did *shoot* better,

*Temple.*

A shining harvest either host displays,

And *shoots* against the sun with equal rays.

*Dryden.*

When you *shoot*, and shut one eye,

You cannot think he would deny

To lend the other friendly aid.

*Prior.*

Or walk, as coward and afraid.

2. To germinate; to increase in vegetable

growth.

Such trees as love the sun do not willingly de-

scend far into the earth; and therefore they are

commonly trees that *shoot* up much.

*Bacon.*

Onions, as they hang, will *shoot* forth.

*Bacon.*

The tree at once both upwards *shoots*,

And just as much grows downward to the roots.

*Cleaveland.*

The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees,

*Shoots* rising up, and spreads by slow degrees.

Nor will the wither'd stock be green again,

But the wild olive *shoots*, and shades the ungrate-

ful plain.

*Dryden.*

New creatures rise,

A moving mass at first, and short of thighs;

Till *shooting* out with legs, and unaid'd with wings.

*Dryden.*

The corn laid up by ants would *shoot* under ground, if they did not bite off all the buds; and therefore it will produce nothing.

A wild where weeds and flow'rs promiscuous are, Or garden tempting with forbidden fruit.

3. To form itself into any shape, by emissions from a radical particle.

If the menstrum be overcharged, metals will *shoot* into crystals.

Although exhaled, and placed in cold containers, it will crystallize and *shoot* into glassy bodies.

That rude mass will *shoot* itself into several forms, till it make an habitable world: the steady hand of providence being the invisible guide of all its motions.

Express'd juices of plants, boiled into the consistence of a syrup, and set into a cool place, the essential salt will *shoot* upon the sides of the vessels.

4. To be emitted.

There *shot* a flaming lamp along the sky, Which on the winged lightning seem'd to fly.

Tell them that the rays of light *shoot* from the sun to our earth at the rate of one hundred and eighty thousand miles in the second of a minute, they stand aghast at such talk.

The grand ethereal bow

Shoots up moments.

5. To protuberate; to jut out.

The land did *shoot* out with a very great promontory, bending that way.

This valley of the Tyrol lies enclosed on all sides by the Alps, though its dominions *shoot* out into several branches among the breaks of the mountains.

6. To puls as an arrow.

My words *shoot* thro' my heart, Melt my resolves, and turn me all to love.

7. To become any thing by sudden growth.

Materials dark and crude, Of tartuous fiery spume, till touch'd With heaven's ray, and temper'd, they *shoot* forth So beautiful, opening to the ambient light.

Let me but live to shadow this young plant From bites and storms, he'll soon *shoot* up here.

8. To move swiftly along.

A *shooting* star in autumn thwarts the night.

Where Tigris at the foot of Paradise Into a gulf *shot* under ground, till part Role up a fountain by the tree of life.

At first she flutters, but at length she springs To smoother flight, and *shoots* upon her wings.

The broken are loud whistling as she flies, She stops and listens, and *shoots* forth again, And guides her pinions by her young ones cries.

Here's n's imperious queen *shot* down from high, At her approach the brazen hinges fly, The gates are forc'd.

She downward glides, Lights in Fleet-ditch, and *shoots* beneath the tides.

Where the mob gathers, swiftly *shoot* along, Nor idly mingle in the noisy throng.

Not loath to swiftly *shoots* along in air The gliding lightning.

9. To feel a quick glancing pain.

**SHOOT, n. f.** [from the verb.]

1. The act or impression of any thing emitted from a distance.

The Turkish bow giveth a very forcible *shoot*, inasmuch as the arrow hath pierced a steel target two inches thick; but the arrow, if headed with wood, hath been known to pierce through a piece of wood of eight inches thick.

2. The act of striking, or endeavouring to strike, with a missile weapon discharged by any instrument.

The noise of thy cross-bow Will scare the herd, and so my *shoot* is lost.

But come the bow; now mercy goes to kill, And *shooting* well is then accounted ill.

Thus will I save my credit in the *shoot*;  
Not wounding, pity would not let me do 't.

Shakespeare.

As a country-fellow was making a *shoot* at a  
pigeon, he trod upon a snake that bit him.

L'Estrange.

[*schuten*, Dut.] Branches issuing from  
the main stock.

They will not come just on the tops where they  
were cut, but out of those *shoots* which were water-  
leaves.

Bacon.

I saw them under a green mantling vine,  
Picking up clusters from the tender *shoots*.

Milton.

Prune off superfluous branches, and *shoots* of this  
kind spring, but expose not the fruit without  
leaves sufficient.

Evelyn.

The hook she bore  
To lop the growth of the luxuriant year,  
To deck form the lawless *shoots* to bring,  
And teach th' obedient branches where to spring.

Pope.

Now, should my praises owe their truth  
To beauty, drest, or paint, or youth,  
I were grating on an annual stock  
That moit our expectations mock;  
And, making one luxuriant *shoot*,  
Due the next year for want of root.

Swift.

Prude pull'd forth buds at ev'ry branching *shoot*,  
And virtue shrunk almost beneath the root.

Milne.

*SHOOTER*. *n. f.* [from *shoot*.] One that  
shoots; an archer; a gunner.

The *shooter* ewe, the broad-leav'd fycamore.

Parfuz.

We are *shooters* both, and thou dost deign  
To enter combat with us, and contend  
With thine own clay.

Herbert.

The king with gifts a vessel stores;  
And in it, to reconcile the *shooter* God,  
Within her hollow sides the sacrifice he stow'd.

Dryden.

*SHOT*. *n. f.* [recep, Saxon, a magazine;  
*schoppe*, Fr, *shopa*, low Latin. *Ansfo*.]

1. A place where any thing is sold.

Our windows are broke down,  
And we for fear compell'd to shut our *shops*.

Shakspeare.

In his needy *shop* a tortoise hung,  
An alligator stuf, and other skins  
Of ill-fap'd fishes; and about his shelves  
A beggarly account of empty boxes.

Shakspeare.

Scarcely any fold in *shops* could be relied on as  
faithfully prepar'd.

Boyle.

His *shops* his element, and he cannot with any  
enjoyment of himself live out of it.

South.

What a strange thing is it, that a little health,  
or the poor business of a *shop*, should keep us so  
careless of those great things that are coming to  
fall upon us!

Law.

2. A room in which manufactures are car-  
ried on.

Your most grave belly thus answer'd:  
True is it, my incorporate friends,  
That I receive the general food at first,  
Which you do live upon; and fit it is,  
Because I am the storehouse and the *shop*  
Of the whole body.

Shakspeare.

We have divers mechanical arts and stuffs made  
by them, and *shops* for such as are not brought  
to vulgar use.

Bacon.

*SHOPBOARD*. *n. f.* [*shop* and *board*.] Bench  
on which any work is done.

That beasty rabble, that came down  
From all the garrets in the town,  
And stalls, and *shopboards*, in vast swarms,  
With new-chalk'd bills, and rusty arms.

Hudibras.

It dwells not in *shops* or workhouses; nor till the  
late age was it ever known that any one served seven  
years to a smith or a taylor, that he should com-  
mence doctor or divine from the *shopboard* or the  
mill, or from whistling to a team come to preach to  
a congregation.

South.

*SHOPBOOK*. *n. f.* [*shop* and *book*.] Book in  
which a tradesman keeps his accounts.

They that have wholly neglected the exercise of  
their understandings, will be as unfit for it, as one  
unpractised in figures to cast up a *shopbook*.

Locke.

*SHOPKEEPER*. *n. f.* [*shop* and *keep*.] A

trader who sells in a *shop*; not a mer-  
chant, who only deals by wholesale.

Nothing is more common than to hear a *shop-  
keeper* desiring his neighbour to have the goodness  
to tell him what is a clock.

Addison.

*SHOPMAN*. *n. f.* [*shop* and *man*.] A petty  
trader.

Garth, gen'rous as his muse, prescribes and gives;  
The *shopman* sells, and by destruction lives.

Dryden.

*SHORE*. The preterit of *hear*.

I'm glad thy father's dead:

Thy match was mortal to him, and pure grief

Shore his old thread in twain.

Shakspeare.

*SHORE*. *n. f.* [recep, Saxon.]

1. The coast of the sea.

Sea cover'd tea;

Sea without shore.

Milton.

2. The bank of a river. A licentious use.

Beside the fruitful *shore* of muddy Nile,  
Upon a sunny bank outstretch'd lay,  
In monstrous length, a mighty crocodile.

Spenser.

3. A drain; properly *sewer*.

4. [*schouwen*, Dutch, to prop.] The sup-  
port of a building; a buttress.

When I use the word *shore*, I may intend thereby

a coast of land near the sea, or a drain to carry off  
water, or a prop to support a building.

Watts.

To *SHORE*. *v. a.* [*schouwen*, Dutch.]

1. To prop; to support.

They undermined the wall, and, as they wrought,

shored it up with timber.

Knolls.

He did not much strengthen his own subsistence  
in court, but stood there on his own feet, for the  
most of his allies rather leaned upon him than  
shored him up.

Watson.

There was also made a *shoring* or under-prop-  
ping act for the benevolence: to make the sums  
which any person had agreed to pay leviable by  
course of law.

Bacon.

2. To set on shore. Not in use.

I will bring these two blind ones aboard him; it  
he think it fit to *shore* them again, let him call me  
rogue.

Shakspeare.

*SHORELESS*. *adj.* [from *shore*.] Having no  
coast.

This ocean of felicity is so *shoreless* and bottom-  
less, that all the fanns and angels cannot exhaust  
it.

Boyle.

*SHORELING*. *n. f.* [from *shore*, *shore*.] The  
felt or skin of a sheep *shore*.

*SHORN*. The participle passive of *hear*:

with of.

So rose the Dante strong,

Shorn of his strength.

Milton.

Vile thumbs are *shorn* for browze: the tow'ring  
height

Of mœtuous trees are torches for the night.

He plunging downward shot his radiant head;

Dispell'd the breathing air that broke his flight;

Shorn of his beams, a man to mortal flight.

*SHORF*. *adj.* [recept, Saxon.]

1. Not long; commonly, not long enough.

Weak though I am of limb, and *shorf* of sight,

Far from a lynx, and not a grint quite,

I'll do what Mead and Chelidon advise,

To keep thine limbs, and to preserve thine eyes.

2. Not long in space or extent.

This less valuable earth,

By *shorf* flight to the east, had left him there.

Though *shorf* my stature, yet my name extends

To heav'n itself, and earth's remotest ends.

3. Not long in time or duration.

They change the night into day, the night's *shorf*,

because of darkness.

Not love thy life, nor hate, but what thou lov'st

Live well; how long or *shorf* perch to heav'n.

*Shorf* were her marriage joys: for in the prime

Of youth her lord expir'd before his time.

4. Repeated by quick iterations.

Her breath, then *shorf*, seem'd loth from home

to part,

Which more it mov'd the more it sweeter was.

Sidney.

Thy breath comes *shorf*, thy darted eyes are fix'd  
On me for aid, as if thou wert pursued.

Dryden.

My breath grew *shorf*, my beating heart firing  
upward,

And leap'd and bounded in my heaving bosom.

5. Not adequate; not equal: with of be-  
fore the thing with which the comparison  
is made.

Immoderate praises the foolish lover thinks *shorf*  
of his mistrets, though they reach far beyond the  
heavens.

Some cottons here grow, but *shorf* in worth un-  
to those of Smyrna.

The Turks give you a quantity rather exceeding  
than *shorf* of your expectation.

I know them not; and therefore am I *shorf*  
Of knowing what I ought

To attain

The height and depth of thy eternal ways.

All human thoughts come *shorf*, supreme of things.

6. Glorious trial of exceeding love,  
Engaging me to emulate! but *shorf*  
Of thy perfection, how shall I attain!

To place her in Olympus' top a guest,  
Among th' immortals, who with nectar feast;

That poor would seem, that entertainment *shorf*  
Of the true splendor of her present court.

We err, and come *shorf* of science, because we  
are to frequently misled by the evil conduct of our  
maginations.

7. As in many things the knowledge of philosophers  
was *shorf* of the truth, so almost in all things their  
practice fell *shorf* of their knowledge. The princi-  
ples by which they walked were as much below  
those by which they judged, as their feet were be-  
low their head.

8. He will not death should terminate their strife;  
And wounds, if wounds ensue, be *shorf* of life.

Virgil exceeds Theocritus in regularity and bri-  
vity, and falls *shorf* of him in nothing but simpli-  
city and propriety of style.

Defect in our behaviour, coming *shorf* of the utmost  
gracefulness, often escapes our observation.

9. If speculative maxims have not an actual univer-  
sal assent from all mankind, practical principles  
come *shorf* of an universal reception.

The people fall *shorf* of those who border upon  
them in strength of understanding.

A neutral indifference falls *shorf* of that obliga-  
tion they lie under, who have taken such oaths.

When I made thee, an artist undertook to imi-  
tate it; but, using another way of polishing them,  
he fell much *shorf* of what I had attained to, as I  
afterwards understood.

It is not credible that the Pharmacopœia, who had  
established colonies in the Persian gulph, *shorf* of  
without pushing their trade to the Indies.

Doing is expressly commanded, and no language  
allowed to any thing *shorf* of it.

The signification of words will be allowed to fall  
much *shorf* of the knowledge of things.

6. Defective, imperfect; not attaining the  
end; not reaching the intended point.

Since higher I fall *shorf*, on him who next  
Provokes my envy.

That great wit has fallen *shorf* in his account.

Where reason came *shorf*, revelation discovered  
on which side the truth lay.

Men express their universal ideas by signs, a  
faculty which brutes come *shorf* of.

7. Not far distant in time.

He commanded those, who were appointed to  
attend him, to be ready by a *shorf* day.

8. Scanty; wanting.

The English were inferior in number, and grew  
*shorf* in their provisions.

They, *shorf* of two covers, and in deep despair,  
Shook at the dismal prospect of the war.

9. Not fetching a compass.

So soon as ever they were taken out of the  
hearing of the cock, the *shorf* continued upon him,  
and tore him to pieces.

He seiz'd the helia; his fellows cheer'd,  
Turn'd *shorf* upon the fields, and maddly steer'd.

10. Not far distant in time.

He commanded those, who were appointed to  
attend him, to be ready by a *shorf* day.

11. Scanty; wanting.

The English were inferior in number, and grew  
*shorf* in their provisions.

They, *shorf* of two covers, and in deep despair,  
Shook at the dismal prospect of the war.

12. Not fetching a compass.

So soon as ever they were taken out of the  
hearing of the cock, the *shorf* continued upon him,  
and tore him to pieces.

He seiz'd the helia; his fellows cheer'd,  
Turn'd *shorf* upon the fields, and maddly steer'd.

13. Not far distant in time.

He commanded those, who were appointed to  
attend him, to be ready by a *shorf* day.

14. Scanty; wanting.

The English were inferior in number, and grew  
*shorf* in their provisions.

They, *shorf* of two covers, and in deep despair,  
Shook at the dismal prospect of the war.

15. Not fetching a compass.

So soon as ever they were taken out of the  
hearing of the cock, the *shorf* continued upon him,  
and tore him to pieces.

He seiz'd the helia; his fellows cheer'd,  
Turn'd *shorf* upon the fields, and maddly steer'd.

16. Not far distant in time.

He commanded those, who were appointed to  
attend him, to be ready by a *shorf* day.

17. Scanty; wanting.

The English were inferior in number, and grew  
*shorf* in their provisions.

They, *shorf* of two covers, and in deep despair,  
Shook at the dismal prospect of the war.

18. Not fetching a compass.

So soon as ever they were taken out of the  
hearing of the cock, the *shorf* continued upon him,  
and tore him to pieces.

He seiz'd the helia; his fellows cheer'd,  
Turn'd *shorf* upon the fields, and maddly steer'd.

19. Not far distant in time.

He commanded those, who were appointed to  
attend him, to be ready by a *shorf* day.

20. Scanty; wanting.

The English were inferior in number, and grew  
*shorf* in their provisions.

They, *shorf* of two covers, and in deep despair,  
Shook at the dismal prospect of the war.

21. Not fetching a compass.

So soon as ever they were taken out of the  
hearing of the cock, the *shorf* continued upon him,  
and tore him to pieces.

He seiz'd the helia; his fellows cheer'd,  
Turn'd *shorf* upon the fields, and maddly steer'd.

22. Not far distant in time.

He commanded those, who were appointed to  
attend him, to be ready by a *shorf* day.

23. Scanty; wanting.

The English were inferior in number, and grew  
*shorf* in their provisions.

They, *shorf* of two covers, and in deep despair,  
Shook at the dismal prospect of the war.

24. Not fetching a compass.

So soon as ever they were taken out of the  
hearing of the cock, the *shorf* continued upon him,  
and tore him to pieces.

He seiz'd the helia; his fellows cheer'd,  
Turn'd *shorf* upon the fields, and maddly steer'd.

For, turning *short*, he struck with all his might  
Full on the helmet of the unwary knight. *Dryden.*

10. Not going so far as was intended.

As one condemn'd to leap a precipice,  
Who fees before his eyes the depth below,  
Stops *short*. *Dryden.*

11. Defective as to quantity.

When the fleece is shorn,  
Then their defenceless hinds the bimbles tear,  
*Short* of their wool, and naked from the fleece. *Dryden*

12. Narrow; contracted.

Men of wit and parts, but of *short* thoughts and  
*little* meditation, are apt to distrust every thing  
for a fancy. *Harnet.*

They, since their own *short* understandings reach  
No farther than the present, think even the wish  
Like them disclose the secrets of their breasts. *Rice*

13. Brittle; friable.

His flesh is not firm, but *short* and tasteless.

Marl from Dechyllire was very fat, thought it had  
so great a quantity of sand, that it was so *short*,  
that, when wet, you could not work it into a ball,  
or make it hold together. *Motimer.*

14. Not bending.

The lance broke *short*, the beast then bellow'd  
loud.

And his strong neck to a new onset bow'd. *Dryden.*

**SHORT.** *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A summary account.

The *short* and long is, our play is preferred.

In *short*, she makes a man of him at sixteen, and  
a boy all his life after. *Locke.*

Repentance is, in *short*, nothing but a turning  
from sin to God, the casting off all our former evils,  
and, instead thereof, constantly practising all those  
christian duties which God requirerh of us. *Duty of Man.*

If he meet with no reply, you may conclude  
that I trail to the goodness of my cause. the *short*  
on 't is, 'tis indiffrent to your humble servant  
whatever your party says. *Dryden.*

From Medway's pleasing stream

To Severn's tour be thine.

In *short*, restore my love, and thine my kingdom.

The proprieties and delicacies of the English are  
known to few: 'tis impossible even for a good  
to understand and practice them, without the help  
of a liberal education and long reading. in *short*,  
without wearing off the rust which he contracted  
while he was laying in a flock of herons. *Dryden.*

The *short* is, to speak all in a word, the possi-  
bility of being found in a tolerable state cannot be  
sufficiently feared, without a possibility of always  
perpetrating it. *Voltaire.*

To see whole bodies of men breaking a constitution;  
in *short*, to be encompassed with the greatest  
dangers from without, to be torn by many violent  
factions within, then to be torn and lacerated, and  
the most likely symptoms, in a state, of sickness to  
death. *Swift.*

**SHORT.** *adv.* [It is, I think, only used in  
composition.] Not long.

Beauty and youth,

And slightly hope, and *short* ending joy.

One strange draught prescribed by Hippocrates  
for a *short*-breathed man, is half a gallon of hyacin-  
th, with a little vinegar. *Boerhaave.*

To **SHORTEN.** *v. a.* [from *short*.]

1. To make short, either in time or space.  
Because they see it is not fit or possible that  
churches should frame thanksgivings intercalable  
to each petition, they *shorten* somewhat the runs  
of their eulogy. *Hosker.*

Would you have been so brief with him, he would  
have been so brief with you in *shortening* you.  
For taking to the head, the whole head's length.

To *shorten* its ways to knowledge, and make  
each perception more comprehensive, it binds them  
into bundles. *Locke.*

None shall dare

With *shorten'd* sword to stab in closer war,  
But in fair combat. *Dryden.*

War, and luxury's more direful rage,  
Thy crimes have brought, to *shorten* mortal breath,  
With all the numerous family of death. *Dryden.*

Whatever *shortens* the fibres, by igniting  
themselves into their parts, as water in a rope, con-  
tracts. *Arbutnot.*

2. To contract; to abbreviate.

We *shorten'd* days to moments by love's art,  
Whitt' out two souls  
Perceiv'd no passing time, as if a part  
Our love had been of tid' eternity. *Suckling.*

3. To continue; to hinder from progression.

The Irish dwell altogether by their tepts, so as  
they may compare what they will; whereas if there  
were English placed among them, they should not  
be able to stir but that it should be known, and  
they *shorten'd* according to their demerits. *Spang.*

To be known, *shortens* my land indent,  
My boon I make it, that you know me not.

Here, where the subject is so fruitful, I am  
*shorten'd* by my chain, and can only see what is  
forbidden me to reach. *Dryden.*

4. To lop.

Dismant with lop arms the youth appears,  
Spoil'd of his nose, and *shorten'd* of his ears.

**SHORTHAND.** *n. f.* [*short* and *hand*.] A  
method of writing in compendious cha-  
racters.

Your follies and debauches change  
With such a whirl, the poets of your age  
Are tri'd, and cannot score them on the stage;  
Unless each vice in *shorthand* they indite,  
Even as noteth 'prentices whole sermons write. *Dryden.*

Boys have but little use of *shorthand*, and should  
by no means practice it, till they can write per-  
fectly well.  
In *shorthand* shall'd, where little marks comprise  
Whole words, a sentence in a letter lies. *Creech.*

As the language of the face is universal, so 'tis  
very comprehensive: no lacomin can reach it: 'tis  
the *shorthand* of the mind, and crowds a great deal  
in a little room. *Collier.*

**SHORTLIVED.** *adj.* [*short* and *live*.] Not  
living or lasting long.

Unhappy parent of a *shortlived* son!

Why loads he this embitter'd life with shame?

The joyful *shortlived* news soon spread around,  
Took the same turn. *Dryden.*

Some vices promise a great deal of pleading  
in the commission; but then, at best, it is but *short-  
lived* and transient, a sudden flash, presently ex-  
tinguished. *Calamy.*

The frequent alterations in publick proceedings,  
the variety of *shortlived* favourites that prevailed  
in their several turns under the government of her  
successors, have broken us into these unhappy  
distinctions. *Addison.*

A piercing torment that *shortlived* pleasure of  
yours must bring upon me, from whom you never  
received offence. *Addison.*

All those graces  
The common fate of mortal charms may find;  
Content our *shortlived* prates to engage,  
The joy and wonder of a single age. *Addison.*

Admiration is a *shortlived* passion, that immedi-  
ately decays upon growing familiar with its object,  
unless it be toll'd fed with fresh discoveries. *Addison.*

Then palaces shall rise; the joyful ton  
Shall hush what his *shortlived* fire begun. *Pope.*

**SHORTLY.** *adv.* [from *short*.]

1. Quickly; soon; in a little time. It is  
commonly used relatively of future time,  
but *Clarendon* seems to use it absolutely.

I must leave thee, love, and *shortly* to.  
Thou art no friend to God, or to the king.

Open the gates, or I'll shut thee out *shortly*.

The armies came *shortly* in view of each other.

The time will *shortly* come, wherein you shall  
more rejoice for that little you have expended for  
the benefit of others, than in that which by so long  
toll you shall have saved. *Calamy.*

He celebrates the anniversary of his father's  
funeral, and *shortly* after arrives at Cumæ. *Dryden.*

Ev'n he, whose soul now melts in mournful lays  
Shall *shortly* wait the generous tear he pays. *Pope.*

2. In a few words; briefly.

I could express them more *shortly* this way than  
in prose, and much of the force as well as grace of  
argument depends on their conciseness. *Pope.*

**SHORTNESS.** *n. f.* [from *short*.]

1. The quality of being short, either in  
time or space.

I'll make a journey twice as far, I enjoy  
A second night of such sweet *shortness*, wh. h. *Shakespeare.*

They move strongest in a night here, which is  
caused by the *shortness* of the distance. *Bacon.*

I will not trouble my readers with the *shortness*  
of the time in which I writ it. *Dryden.*

May they not justly to our clothes upbraid  
*Shortness* of night, and penury of shade? *Pope.*

Think upon the vanity and *shortness* of human  
life, and let death and eternity be often in your  
minds. *Locke.*

2. Fewness of words; brevity; conciseness.

The necessity of *shortness* cautions men to cut  
unpertinent discourses, and to comprise much  
matter in few words. *Hosker.*

Sir, pardon me in what I have to say,  
Your plainness and your *shortness* please me well.

The prayers of the church will be very fit, as  
being most easy for their memories, by reason of  
their *shortness*, and yet containing a great deal of  
matter. *Duty of Man.*

3. Want of reach; want of capacity.

Whatever is above these, preceedeth *short-  
ness* of memory, or of want of a stayed attention. *Bacon.*

4. Deficiency; imperfection.

Another account of the *shortness* of our reason,  
and cabinets of deception, is the forwardness of an  
understanding's assent to slightly examined con-  
clusions. *Glaucide.*

From the instances I had given of human igno-  
rance, to our *shortness* in most things else, it is an  
easy inference. *Glaucide.*

It may easily be conceived, by any that can  
follow the languages and *shortness* of translation  
out of languages and manners of writing differ  
from ours. *Tracy.*

**SHORTNESS.** *n. f.* [*short* and *rib*.] The  
barbaric ribs; the ribs below the thorax.

A gentleman was wounded in a duel, the rib  
entered into his right side, slanting by his *shortness*  
under the muscles. *Wagner.*

**SHORTSIGHTED.** *adj.* [*short* and *sight*.]

1. Unable by the convexity of the eye to  
see far.

*Shortsighted* men for remote objects best in  
age; therefore they are accounted to have the  
most lasting eyes. *Locke.*

2. Unable by intellectual sight to see far.

The foolish and *shortsighted* deal with fear  
That they go nowhere, or they know not where.

Other propositions were designed for more  
the *shortsighted* and credulous. *Locke.*

**SHORTSIGHTEDNESS.** *n. f.* [*short* and  
*sight*.]

1. Defect of sight, proceeding from the  
convexity of the eye.

2. Defect of intellectual sight.

Conning is a kind of *shortsightedness*, that  
covers the minutest objects which are near at hand,  
but is not able to discern things at a distance. *Addison.*

**SHORTWAISTED.** *adj.* [*short* and *waist*.]

Having a short body.

Duckleg d, *shortwaisted*, such a dwarf the  
That the most rife on tip toes for a kits. *Dryden.*

**SHORTWAISTED.** *adj.* [*short* and *waist*.]

Shortbreathed; asthmatick; puffed,  
breathing by quick and faint respira-  
tions.

Sure he means brevity in breath; *shortwaisted*.

*Shakespeare.*

# S H O

As shaken as we are, so wan with care,  
And we a time for frightened peace to pant,  
And breathe shortwinded accounts of new broils,  
To be commencing in strands afar. *Shakespeare.*  
When this the Mede shortwinded old men cales,  
And cures the lungs unfavoury diseases. *Mary.*

SHORTWINGED. *adj.* [*short and wing.*]  
Having short wings. Hawks are divided  
into long and short winged.

SHORTING, *unfit* himself to fly.  
His fear foretold foul weather. *Dryden.*

SHORE. *adj.* [*from shore.*] Lying near the  
coast.

There is commonly a declivity from the shore to  
the middle part of the channel, and those *shory*  
parts are generally but some fathoms deep. *Burnet.*  
SHOT. The pret. and part. pass. of *shoot*.

On the other side a pleasant grove  
Was shot up high, full of the stately tree  
That dedicated is to Olympick Jove. *Fairy Queen.*  
Their tongue is as an arrow shot out, it speaketh  
deceit. *Jeremiah.*

The fortifier of Pendennis made his advantage  
of the commodiousness afforded by the ground,  
and that rather at a safe preserving the harbour  
from sudden attempts of little fleets, than to with-  
stand any great navy. *Cicero.*

He only thought to crop the flower,  
New shot up from a vernal flower. *Milton.*

From before her vanishing night,  
Shot through with orient beams. *Milton.*  
Sometimes they shot out in length, like rivers,  
and sometimes they flew into remote countries in  
columns. *Burnet.*

The same metal is naturally shot into quite dif-  
ferent figures, as quite different kinds of them are  
of the same figure. *Woodward.*

He, prone on ocean in a moment flung,  
scatch'd wide his eager arms, and shot the seas  
along. *Pope.*

SHOT. *n. f.* [*schot, Dutch; from shoot.*]

1. The act of shooting.

A shot unheard gave me a wound unseen. *Sidney.*  
Proud death!  
What least is toward in thy infernal cell,  
That thou for many princes at a shot  
So bloodily hast struck? *Shakespeare.*

He counted twenty shot of his greatest cannon to  
be made at the king's army. *Clarendon.*

2. The missile weapon emitted by any in-  
strument.

I shall here abide the hourly shot  
Of angry eyes. *Shakespeare.*

At this booty they were joyful, for that they were  
supplied thereby with good store of powder and  
shot. *Huywood.*

Above one thousand great shot were spent upon the  
walls, without any damage to the garrison. *Clarendon.*

Impotent to revenge the fatal shot,  
His right hand dumbly to his left succeeds. *Dryden.*

3. The flight of a missile weapon.

She sat over against him, a good way off, as it  
were a bow shot. *Genes.*

4. [*shot, French.*] A sum charged; a reckon-  
ing.

A man is never welcome to a place, till some  
custom be paid, and the hostess say welcome. *Shakespeare.*

A the fund of our pleasure, let each pay his shot;  
For hence be the sad, the lewd top, and the lot. *Ben Jonson.*

Shepherd, leave deceiving,  
Pipes are sweet a summer's day,  
But a little after toying.

Women have the shot to pay. *Dryden.*  
He touch'd the piece when others touch'd the pot;  
The hand that sign'd the mortgage paid the shot. *Swift.*

SHOVE. *n. f.* [*preota, Saxon; trutta minor, Latin.*] A fish.

The shote, peculiar to Devonshire and Cornwall,  
in shape and colour resembleth the trout; howbeit  
in bigness and goodness cometh far behind him. *Carew.*

SHOTFREE. *adj.* [*shot, and free.*]

1. Clear of the reckoning.

# S H O

Though I could scape shotfree at London, I fear  
the shot here: here's no scoring but upon the pate. *Shakespeare.*

2. Not to be hurt by shot.

3. Unpunished.

SHOTTEN. *adj.* [*from shoot.*]

1. Having ejected the spawn.

Go thy ways, old Jack; die when thou wilt, if  
good manhood be not forgot upon the earth, thou  
art a shotten herring. *Shakespeare.*

Ask for what price thy venal tongue was sold!  
Tough wither'd truffles, rosy wine, a dish  
Of shotten herrings, or stale stinking fish. *Dryden.*

2. Curdled by keeping too long.

To SHOVE. *v. a.* [*scupan, Saxon; schuy, en, Dutch.*]

1. To push by main strength.

The hand could pluck her back, that shov'd her  
on. *Shakespeare.*

In the corrupted currents of this world,  
Offence's golden hind may shove by justice,  
And oft the wicked prize itself  
Buys out the law. *Shakespeare.*

I sent your grace  
The parcels and particulars of our grief,  
The which hath been with scorn shov'd from the  
court. *Shakespeare.*

Of other care they little reck'ning make,  
Than how to scramble at the flowers' feast,  
And shove away the worthy bidden guest. *Milton.*

There the British Neptune flood,  
Beneath them to submit th' officious flood,  
And with his trident shov'd them off the land. *Dryden.*

Shoving back this earth on which I sit,  
I'll mount. *Dryden.*

A strong man was going to shove down St. Paul's  
cupola. *Arbutnot.*

2. To drive by a pole that reaches to the  
bottom of the water: as, he shov'd his  
boat.

3. To push; to rush against.

He used to shove and elbow his fellow servants  
to get near his mistress, when money was a-paying  
or receiving. *Arbutnot.*

Behold a rev'rend fire  
Crawl through the streets, shov'd on or rudely  
press'd. *Pope.*

By his own sons.  
You've play'd and lov'd, and eat and drank  
your fill,  
Walk sober off, before a slaughterer's eye  
Come tit'ring on, and shove you from the stage. *Pope.*

Make nature still encroach upon his plan,  
And shove him off as far as e'er we can. *Pope.*

Eager to express your love,  
You ne'er consider whom you shove,  
But rudely press before a duke. *Swift.*

To SHOVE. *v. n.*

1. To push forward before one.

The women towed, and I shov'd, till we arriv'd  
within forty yards of the shore. *Gulliver's Travels.*

2. To move in a boat, not by oars but a  
pole.

He grasp'd the oar,  
Receiv'd his guests aboard, and shov'd from shore. *Granth.*

SHOVE. *n. f.* [*from the verb.*] The act of  
shoving; a push.

I was forced to swim behind, and push the boat  
forward with one of my hands; and, the tide favouring  
me, I could feel the ground. I rested two minutes,  
and then gave the boat another shove. *Gull. Trav.*

SHOVEL. *n. f.* [*scopel, Saxon; schuvel, Dutch.*]

An instrument consisting of a  
long handle and broad blade with rusted  
edges.

A handbarrow, wheelbarrow, shovel, and spade. *Tusser.*

The brag of the Ottoman, that he would throw  
Malta into the sea, might be performed at an easier  
rate than by the shovels of his Janizaries. *Glavin.*

To SHOVEL. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]

1. To throw or heap with a shovel.

# S H O

I thought  
To die upon the bed my father died,  
To lie close by his honest bones; but now  
Some hangman must put on my shroud, and lay me  
Where no priest shovels in dust. *Shakespeare.*

2. To gather in great quantities.

Ducks shov'd them up as they swim along the  
waters; but divers insects also devour them. *Derham.*

SHOVELBOARD. *n. f.* [*shovel and board.*]

A long board on which they play by  
sliding metal pieces at a mark.

So have I seen, in hall of lord,  
A weak arm throw on a long shovelboard; &c. *Dryden.*

SHOVELLER or Shovelard. *n. f.* [*from shovel; platea.*] A bird.

Shoveller, or spoon-bill: the former name the  
more proper, the end of the bill being broad like a  
shovel, but not concave like a spoon, but perfectly  
flat. *Grew.*

Pewees, gulls, and shovellers, feed upon flesh,  
and yet are good meat. *Bacon.*

This formation of the wizzard is not peculiar to  
the swan, but common unto the platow, or shovelard,  
a bird of no musical throat. *Bacon.*

SHOUGH. *n. f.* [*for shock.*] A species of  
shaggy dog; a thock.

In the catalogue ye be for men,  
Ashounds and greyhounds, mongrels, spaniels, curs,  
Shoughs, water-rugs, and demi-wolves, are 'clep'd  
All by the name of dogs. *Shakespeare.*

SHOULD. *v. n.* [*scude, Dutch; preolban, Saxon.*]

1. This is a kind of auxiliary verb used in  
the conjunctive mood, of which the sig-  
nification is not easily fixed.

2. I SHOULD go. It is my business or  
duty to go.

3. If I SHOULD go. If it happens that I  
go.

4. Thou SHOULDST go. Thou oughtest  
to go.

5. If thou SHOULDST go. If it happens  
that thou goest.

6. The same significations are found in all  
the other persons singular and plural.

I do not a delicate action more engage you  
Than tacitly should. *Ben Jonson.*

Some poets come of good wills and respects,  
when, by telling men what they are, they represent  
to them what they should be. *Bacon.*

To do thee honour I will shed their blood,  
Which the just laws, if I were faultless, should. *Waller.*

So subjects love just kings, or so they should. *Dryden.*

7. SHOWN be. A proverbial phrase of  
flight contempt or irony.

I conclude, that things are not as they should be. *Swift.*

The girls look upon their father as a clown, and  
the boys think their mother no better than the  
should be. *Addison.*

8. There is another signification now little  
in use, in which should has scarcely any  
distinct or explicable meaning. It should  
be differs in this sense very little from  
it is.

There is a fabulous narration, that in the nor-  
thern countries there should be an herb that groweth  
in the likeness of a lamb, and feedeth upon the  
grass. *Bacon.*

SHOULDER. *n. f.* [*sculope, Sax. scholder, Dutch.*]

1. The joint which connects the arm to  
the body.

I have seen better faces in my times,  
Than stand on any shoulder that I see  
Before me. *Shakespeare.*

It is a fine thing to be carried on men's shoulders;

but give God thanks that thou art not forced to carry a rich soul upon thy *shoulders*, as those poor men do. *Taylor.*

The head of the *shoulder-bone*, being round, is inserted into a shallow cavity in the scapula, that, were there no other guards for it, it would be thrust out upon every occasion. *H. G. Man.*

2. The upper joint of the fore leg of edible animals.

We must have a *shoulder of mutton* for a property. *Shakespeare.*

He took occasion, from a *shoulder of mutton*, to cry up the plenty of England. *Addison.*

3. The upper part of the back.

Emily de'st'd horrid in each array;  
Fresh as the month, and as the morning fair,  
Adown her *shoulders* fell her length of hair. *Dryden.*

4. The *shoulders* are used as emblems of strength, or the act of supporting.

Even as thou wilt, sweet Warwick, let it be;  
For on thy *shoulders* do I build my fate. *Shakespeare.*

The king has cur'd me; and from these *shoulders*,  
These ruin'd pillars, out of pity taken  
A load would sink a navy. *Shakespeare.*

5. A rising part; a prominence. A term among artificers.

When you rivet a pin into a hole, your pin must have a *shoulder* to it thicker than the hole is wide, that the *shoulder* slip not through the hole as well as the shank. *Morgan.*

To *SHOULDER*, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To push with influence and violence.

The rolling billows beat the ragged shore,  
As they the earth would *shoulder* from her seat. *Fanny Queen.*

Dudman, a well-known foreland to most sailors,  
Here *shoulders* out the ocean, to shape the same a  
large hollow between itself. *Cutler.*

You debate yourself,  
To think of mixing with the ignoble herd;  
What shall the people know then god-like prince  
Headed a rabble, and proud his person,  
*Shoulder'd* with filth? *Dryden.*

So vast the navy now at anchor rides,  
That underneath it the press'd waters bul,  
And, with his weight, it *shoulders* off the tides. *Dryden.*

Around her numberless the rabble flow'd,  
*Shoulder'd* each other, crowding for a view. *Rowe.*

When Hopkins dies, a thousand lights attend  
The wretch who living liv'd a candle's end;  
*Shoulder'd* God's altar a vile image stands,  
Besides his features, may extend his hands. *Pope.*

2. To put upon the shoulder.

Archimedes's lifting up Marcellus's ships finds  
little more credit than that of the giants *shouldering*  
mountains. *Gloucester.*

*SHOULDERBELT*, n. f. [*shoulder and belt*.]

A belt that comes across the shoulder.

Thou hast no deer that no leech can heal,  
Though thy broad *shoulder-belt* the wound conceal. *Dryden.*

*SHOULDERBLADE*, n. f. The scapula;

the blade bone to which the arm is connected.

If I have lifted up my hand against the father-  
less, when I saw my help in the gate, then let  
mine arm fall from my *shoulder-blade*, and mine  
arm be broken from the bone. *Job.*

*SHOULDERCLAPPER*, n. f. [*shoulder and clapper*.]

One who affects familiarity, or one that mischiefs privily.

A fiend, a fury, pitiless and tough;  
A back friend, a *shoulder-clapper*, one that com-  
mands. *Shakespeare.*

The passages of alleys. *Shakespeare.*

*SHOULDERSHOTTEN*, adj. [*shoulder and shot*.]

Strained in the shoulder.

His horse wail'd in the back, and *shoulder-shotten*. *Shakespeare.*

*SHOULDERSLIP*, n. f. [*shoulder and slip*.]

Dislocation of the shoulder.

The horse will take so much care of himself as  
to come off with only a strain or a *shoulderslip*. *Suift.*

To *SHOUT*, v. n. [a word of which no

etymology is known.] To cry in triumph or exhortation.

They *shouted* thrice: what was the last cry for? *Shakespeare.*

*Shout* unto God with the voice of triumph. *Psalm.*

It is not the voice of them that *shout* for mastery. *Ecclus.*

The *shouting* for thy summer fruits and harvest  
is taken. *Isaiah.*

He *flouts* and *shouts*; but flying bullets now  
To execute his rage appear too slow:

They miss, or sweep but common souls away;  
For such loss Op'd on his life must pay. *Waller.*

There had been nothing but howlings and  
*shoutings* of poor naked men, beslabouring one an-  
other with tugged locks. *Morgan.*

All clad in flims of beasts, the jav'lin bear,  
And thrusts and *shoutings* rend the tall ring air. *Dryden.*

What hinders you to take the man you love?  
The people will be glad, the soldiers *shout*;  
And Bertran, though repining, will be us'd. *Dryden.*

*SHOUT*, n. f. [from the verb.] A loud and  
vehement cry of triumph or exhortation.

Thanks, gentle citizens:  
This general applause, and cheerful *shout*,  
Argues your wisdom and your love to Richard. *Shakespeare.*

The Rhodians, seeing the enemy turn their  
backs, gave a great *shout* in derision. *Knollys.*

Then he might have died of all admir'd,  
And his triumphant soul with *shouts* ex-  
pr'd. *Dryden.*

*SHOUTER*, n. f. [from *shout*.] He who  
shouts.

A peal of loud applause rang out,  
And thund'ring air, till even the birds fell down  
Upon the *shouters* heads. *Dryden.*

To *SHOW*, v. a. pret. *showed* and *shewn*;

part. pass. *shown*. [recreant, Sax. *schowen*,  
Dutch.] This word is frequently written  
*show*; but since it is always pronounced,  
and often written, *show*, which is favour-  
ed likewise by the Dutch *schowen*, I have  
adjusted the orthography to the pronun-  
ciation.]

1. To exhibit to view, as an agent.

If I do feign,  
O let me in my present wildness die,  
And never live to *show* the incredulous world  
The noble change that I have purposed. *Shakespeare.*

Wilt thou *show* wonders to the dead? Shall the  
dead rise and praise thee? *Julius.*

Men should not take a charge upon them that  
they are not fit for, as if singing, dancing, and  
*showing* of tricks, were qualifications for a governor. *L'Estrange.*

I through the ample air in triumph high,  
Shall lead hell captive, mingle hell, and *show*  
The power of darkness bound. *Milton.*

2. To afford to the eye or notice, as a thing  
containing or exhibiting.

Nor want we skill or art, from whence to raise  
Magnificence; and what can heav'n *show* more? *Milton.*

A mirror in one hand collective *shows*,  
Varied and multiplied, the groups of woes. *Savage.*

3. To make to see.

Not higher that hill, nor wider, looking round,  
Whereon for different cause the tempter set  
Our second Adam in the wilderness,  
To *show* him all earth's kingdoms and glory. *Milton.*

Yet him, God the most high vouchsafes  
To call by vision from his father's house,  
His kindred and his gods, into a land  
Which he will *show* him. *Milton.*

4. To make to perceive.

The element seasons, rain, ice, hail, and snow,  
Which now the sky with various face begins  
To *show* us in this mountain, while the winds  
Blow moist and keen. *Milton.*

5. To make to know.

Him the Most High,  
Rapt in a balmy cloud with winged seeds

Did, as thou saw'st, receive, to walk with God  
High in salvation and the climes of bliss,  
Exempt from death; to *show* thee what reward  
Awaits the good. *Morgan.*

A shooting star,  
In autumn thwarts the night, when vapours lie  
Impress the air, and *shows* the mariner  
From what point of his compass to beware  
Impetuous winds. *Morgan.*

Know, I am sent  
To *show* thee what shall come in future days  
To thee and to thy off spring; good with bad  
Expect to hear. *Morgan.*

6. To give proof of; to prove.

This I urge to *show*  
Invalid that which thee to doubt it mov'd. *Morgan.*

I'll to the citadel repair,  
And *show* my duty by my timely care. *Dryden.*

Achates' diligence his duty *shows*. *Dryden.*

7. To publish; to make public; to proclaim.

You are a chosen generation, that ye should *show*  
forth the praises of him who hath called you out  
of darkness. *1 Peter.*

8. To inform; to teach; with off.

I shall no more speak in proverbs, but *show* you  
plainly of the Father. *John.*

9. To make known.

I rail'd thee up to *show* in thee my power. *Isaiah.*

Nothing wants, but that thy shape,  
Like his, and color serpentine, may *show*  
Thy inward fraud, to warn all creatures from thee. *Morgan.*

10. To conduct. To *show*, in this sense, is  
to *show the way*.

She taking him for some cautious city patriot,  
that came for privacy, *shows* him into the dining  
room. *Suift.*

11. To offer; to afford.

To him that is afflicted, pity should be *show'd*  
from his friend. *Job.*

Felix willing to *show* the Jews a pleasure, in  
Paul bound. *Acts.*

Thou shalt utterly destroy them; make no cov-  
enant with them, nor *show* mercy unto them. *Deuteronomy.*

12. To explain; to expound.

Forasmuch as knowledge and *showing* of hard  
sentences, and dissolving of doubts, were found in  
the time, Daniel let him be called. *Daniel.*

13. To discover; to point out.

Why stand we longer *showing* under tears,  
That *show* no end but death? *Morgan.*

To *SHOW*, v. n.

1. To appear; to look; to be in appear-  
ance.

She *shows* a body rather than a life,  
A flame than a brother. *Shakespeare.*

Just such she *shows* before a rising storm. *Dryden.*

Still on we press; and here renew the canvas.  
So great, that in the stream the moon *shows* a  
purple. *Phaen.*

2. To have appearance; to become well of  
all.

My lord of York, it better *show'd* with you,  
When that your flock, assembled by the bell,  
Encircled you, to hear with reverence  
Your expedition on the holy text,  
Than now to see you here, an iron man,  
Cheering a rout of rebels with your drum. *Shakespeare.*

*SHOW*, n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A spectacle; something publicly ex-  
posed to view for money.

I do not know what the may produce me, but  
provided it be a *show*, I shall be very well satisfied. *Addison.*

The dwarf kept the gates of the *show* room. *Arbutnot.*

2. Superficial appearance; not reality.

Mild heav'n  
Disapproves that care, though wise in *show*,  
That with superfluous burden loads the day. *Morgan.*

3. Ostentatious display.

Nor doth his grandeur, and majestic *show*  
Of luxury, though call'd magnificence,  
Allure mine eye. *Morgan.*

Stand before her in a golden dream;



Set all the pleasures of the world to show,  
And as vainly as for her love, she shows  
The radiant sun.

From above ten thousand blessings down,  
For he is set so high for show signs. *Chaucer.*  
Never was a charge maintained with such a show  
of gravity, which had a lighter foundation. *Afterd.*  
I envy none their pageantry and show,  
I only note the gilding of their woe. *Young.*

Object attracting notice.  
The city itself makes the noblest show of any in  
the world; the houses are most of them painted on  
the outside, so that they look extremely gay and  
lively. *Afterd.*

Public appearance: contrary to con-  
cealment.  
I saw him from his grave,  
Spout'd punctuations and pow'rs, triumph'd  
In open show, and with ascension bright  
Captivity led captive. *Milton.*

Semblance; likeness.  
When devils will their blackest sins put on,  
They do suggest at first with heavenly shows. *Shakespeare.*

He through pass'd the middle unmark'd,  
In show plebeian angel militant. *Milton.*

Speciousness; plausibility.  
The players of Isechiel have some show in them;  
For there the Lord commandeth the Levites, which  
had committed idolatry, to be put from their dig-  
nities, and serve in inferior ministries. *Whitgift.*  
The kindred of the slain forgive the deed;  
But a short exile must for show precede. *Dryden.*

External appearance.  
B. I lay O Schuane? Alas, your words be  
against it. Shall I say prince Pyrocles? Wretch  
that I am, your show is manifest against it. *Sidney.*  
Ere was the fight on the proud Belgianside,  
For honour, which they seldom sought before;  
But now they by their own vain boasts were tied,  
And forc'd, at least in show, to prize it more. *Dryden.*

Exhibition to view.  
I have a letter from her;  
The which wherof's so larded with my matter,  
That neither singly can be manifested,  
Without the show of both. *Shakespeare.*

a. Pomp; magnificent spectacle.  
As for triumphs, masks, feasts, and such shows,  
We need not be put in mind of them. *Bacon.*

1. Phantom; not reality.  
What you saw was all a airy show;  
And all those airy shapes you now behold  
Were human bodies once. *Dryden.*

2. Representative action.  
Hono was so overwhelmed with happiness, that  
he could not make a reply; but expressed in dumb  
show those sentiments of gratitude that were too  
big for utterance. *Afterd.*

SHOEBREAD or SHEWBREAD. *n. s.* [*show*  
and *bread*.] Among the Jews, they thus  
called loaves of bread that the priest of  
the week put every Sabbath day upon the  
golden table, which was in the sanc-  
tuary before the Lord. They were covered  
with leaves of gold, and were twelve in  
number, representing the twelve tribes  
of Israel. They served them up hot,  
and at the same time took away the stale  
ones, which could not be eaten but by  
the priest alone. This offering was  
accompanied with frankincense and salt.  
*Calmel.*

Set upon the table shewbread before me. *Exodus.*  
SHOWER. *n. s.* [*scheure*, Dutch.]  
1. Rain either moderate or violent.  
Is the day here not a woman's gift,  
To rain a shower of commanded tears,  
And then will do well too such a shift. *Shakespeare.*  
The ancient cinnamon was, while it grew, the  
soft, and in showers it possessed words. *Bacon.*  
2. Storm of any thing falling thick,  
Vol. II.

All for then in a shower of gold, and hail  
Rich pearls upon thee. *Shakespeare.*

Give me a storm; if it be love,  
Like Daniel in the golden shower,  
I swim in pleasure. *Carro.*

With showers of flowers he drives them far away;  
The feather'd dogs around at distance bay. *Pope.*

3. Any very liberal distribution.  
He and myself  
Have travell'd in the great shower of your gifts,  
And sweetly felt it. *Shakespeare.*

To SHOWER, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To wet or drown with rain.  
Serve they as a flow'ry verge, to bind  
The fluid fairs of that same wat'ry cloud,  
Left it again dissolve, and show'r the earth. *Milton.*

The sun more glad imprints his beams,  
Than in fair evening cloud, or humid bow,  
When God hath show'r'd the earth. *Milton.*

2. To pour down.  
There, lull'd by nightingales, embracing sleep;  
And on their naked limbs the flow'ry root  
Shower'd roses, which the moon repair'd. *Milton.*

3. To distribute or scatter with great libe-  
rality.  
After this fair discharge, all civil honours having  
shower'd on him before, there now fell out occasion  
to action. *Wotton.*

Caesar's favour,  
That show'r'd down greatness on his friends, will  
rate me

To Rome's first honours. *Afterd.*

To SHOWER, *v. n.* To be rainy.

SHOWERY. *adj.* [from *shower*.] Rainy.  
A hilly field, where the stubble is standing, set  
on fire in the show'ry season, will put forth multi-  
tudes. *Bacon.*

Murrinus came from Auxur's show'ry height,  
With ragged rocks and stony quarries white,  
Seated on hills. *Afterd.*

The combat thickens, like the storm that flies  
From westward, when the show'ry winds arise. *Afterd.*

SHOWERY. *adj.* [from *show*.]

1. Splendid; gaudy.  
The escutcheons of the company are show'ry, and  
will look magnificent. *Dwy.*

2. Ostentatious.

SHOWN. [pret. and part. pass. of *To show*.]

Exhibited.  
Mercy shown on man by him lov'd. *Milton.*

SHOWNY. *adj.* [from *show*.] Ostentatious.  
Men of warm imaginations neglect solid and  
substantial happiness for what is showy and super-  
ficial. *Afterd.*

SHRANK. The preterit of *shrink*.

The children of Israel cut out of the sinew which  
shrank upon the hollow of the thigh. *Genesis.*

To SHRED, *v. a.* pret. *shred*. [prepuan,  
Saxon.] To cut into small pieces. Com-  
monly used of cloth or herbs.

It hath a number of short cuts or shreds,  
which may be better called wisens than prayers. *Hooker.*

One gathered wild gourds, and shred them.

Where did you whet your knife to-night, he cries,  
And shred the leeks that in your house rise? *Dryden.*

SHRED. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A small piece cut off.

Gold, grown somewhat churlish by recovering, is  
made more pliant by throwing in shreds of tanned  
leather. *Bacon.*

The mighty Tyrian queen, that gain'd  
With subtle shreds a tract of land,  
Did leave it with a cattle fair  
To his great ancestor.

A beggar might patch up a garment with such  
shreds as the world throws away. *Pope.*

2. A fragment.

They said they were an hungry; sigh'd forth  
proverbs.

Timon broke these walls; that dogs must eat:  
And with these shreds they mended their com-  
paignings. *Shakespeare.*

Shreds of wit and senseless rhimes  
Blunder'd out a thousand times. *Swift.*

His panegyric is made up of half a dozen shreds,  
like a school-boy's theme, beaten general topics. *Swift.*

STIREW. *n. s.* [*Schreyen*, German, to cla-  
mour.] A peevish, malignant, clamorous,  
spiteful, vexatious, turbulent woman.  
It appears in *Robert of Gloucester*, that  
this word signified anciently any one, per-  
verse or obstinate of either sex.  
There dede of hem vor hanger a thousand and mo,  
And yet holde the gervace to none pego. *Robert of Gloucester.*

Be merry, be merry, my wife has all;  
For women are stirews both stout and tall. *Shakespeare.*

By this reckoning he is more stirew than she. *Shakespeare.*  
A man had got a stirew to his wife, and there  
could be no quiet in the house for her. *L'Estrange.*  
Her fallow checks her envious mood did show,  
And ev'ry feature spoke aloud the stirew. *Dryden.*  
Every one of them, who is a stirew in domestic  
life, is now become a scold in politics. *Afterd.*

SUREW. *adj.* [contracted from *shrewed*.]

1. Having the qualities of a shrew; mali-  
cious; troublesome; mischievous.

Per child's filter is to cast and shrewd,  
That till the father ends his hands of her,  
Your love must live a maid. *Shakespeare.*

2. Malignantly, cunning; more artful  
than good.

It was a shrewd saying of the old monk, that  
two kind of prisons would serve for all offenders, as  
inquisition and a bedlam; if any man should deny  
the being of a God, and the immortality of the soul,  
such a one should be put into the first, as being a  
desperate heretic; but if any man should profess  
to believe these things, and yet allow himself in  
any known wickedness, such a one should be put  
into bedlam. *Tillemont.*

A spiteful saying gratifies many little passions,  
that it meets with a good reception; and the man  
who utters it is looked upon as a shrewd satirist. *Afterd.*

Corruption proceeds from employing those who  
have the character of shrewd worldly men, instead  
of such as have had a liberal education, and trained  
up in virtue. *Afterd.*

3. Bad; ill-betokening.

Scarce any man passes to a liking of sin in others,  
but by first practising it himself; and consequently  
we may take it for a shrewd indication and sign,  
whereby to judge of those who have sinned with  
too much caution, to suffer the world to charge sins  
directly upon their conversation. *South.*

4. Painful; pinching; dangerous; mis-  
chievous.

Every of this number,  
That have endur'd shrewd nights and days with us,  
Shall share the good of our returned fortune. *Shelf.*

When a man thinks he has a servant, he finds a  
traitor that cuts his bread, and is readier to do him  
a mischief, and a shrewd tarr, than an open adver-  
sary. *South.*

No enemy is so despicable but he may do a body  
a shrewd turn. *L'Estrange.*

SHREWDLY. *adv.* [from *shrewd*.]

1. Mischievously; destructively.

This practice hath most shrewdly put upon thee. *Shakespeare.*

At Oxford, his youth, and want of experience  
in maritime service, had somewhat been shrewdly  
touch'd, even before the sluices of popular liberty  
were let open. *Wotton.*

2. Vexatiously. It is used commonly of  
slight mischief, or in general expression.

The oblique and satirical are like to shock  
themselves shrewdly hurt, too soon, by being set off  
from that body which they choose not to be of.

The fisher's robe is upon the shore;  
You would not to which the shrewdly paid.  
Dryden.

### 3. With good guests.

Four per cent. increases not the number of  
lenders; as any man at first hearing will shrewdly  
suspect it.  
Locke.

**SHREW'DNESS**, *n. f.* [from *shrewd*.]

#### 1. Sly cunning; archness.

Her garboles, which not wanted shrewdness of  
policy too, did you too much disquiet. *Shakespeare.*  
The neighbours round admire his shrewdness.  
For songs of loyalty and lewdness. *Swift.*

#### 2. Mischievousness; petulance.

**SHREW'WISH**, *adj.* [from *shrew*.] Having  
the qualities of a shrew; froward; petu-  
lantly clamorous.

Angelo, you must excuse us;  
My wife is shrewish, when I keep not hours.  
*Shakespeare.*

**SHREW'WISHL**, *adv.* [from *shrewish*.] Pe-  
tulant; peevishly; clamorously; frow-  
wardly.

He speaks every shrewdly; one would think his  
mother's milk were scarce out of him. *Shakespeare.*

**SHREW'WISNESS**, *n. f.* [from *shrewish*.]  
The qualities of a shrew; frowardness;  
petulance; clamorousness.

I have no gift in shrewdness;  
I am a right maid for my cowardice;  
Let her not strike me. *Shakespeare.*

**SHREW'WMOUSE**, *n. f.* [repeapa, Saxon.]

A mouse of which the bite is generally  
supposed venomous, and to which vulgar  
tradition assigns such malignity, that the  
is said to lame the foot over which she  
runs. I am informed that all these  
reports are calumnious, and that her feet  
and teeth are equally harmless with those  
of any other little mouse. Our ancestors  
however looked on her with such ter-  
ror, that they are supposed to have  
given her name to a scolding woman,  
whom for her venom they call a *shrew*.

**TO SHRIEK**, *v. n.* [*skrieger*, Danish; *seric-  
ciolare*, Italian.] To cry out inarticu-  
lately with anguish or horror; to scream.

On top whereof my dwell the ghastly owl,  
Shrieking his baleful note. *Fairy Queen.*

It was the owl that shriek'd, the fatal bellman  
Which gives the sternest good night. *Shakespeare.*

Were I the ghost that walk'd,  
I'd shriek, that even your ears should rattle to hear me.  
*Shakespeare.*

In a dreadful dream  
I saw my lord so near destruction,  
Then shriek'd myself awake. *Denham.*

Hark! peace!  
At this the shriek'd aloud; the mournful train  
Echo'd her grief. *Dryden.*  
Why did you shriek out? *Dryden.*

**SHRIEK**, *n. f.* [*skrieg*, Danish; *sericcio*,  
Italian.] An articulate cry of anguish  
or horror.

Una hearing evermore  
His cruel shrieks and growings, often tore  
Her guiltless garments, and her golden hair,  
For pity of his pain. *Fairy Queen.*

Time has been, my senses would have cool'd,  
To hear a night shriek, and my fell of hair  
Would at a dismal traitorous rouse and fire  
As life were in't. *Shakespeare.*

The corps of Almon and the rest are shown;  
Shrieks, clamours, murmurs, till the fringed town.  
*Dryden.*

**SHRIFF**, *n. f.* [repiet, Saxon.] Confession  
made to a priest. Out of use.

Off with  
Bernardine's head: I'll give a present *Arise*,  
And will advise him for a better place. *Shakespeare.*

My first shall never rest;  
I'll watch him (name, and talk him off;  
His bed shall fear a throb, his board a *shrink*.  
*Shakespeare.*

The duke's commands were absolute;  
Therefore, my lord, address you to your *shrift*.  
And be yourself; for you must die this instant.  
*Rowe.*

**SHRIGHT**, for *shricked*. *Spenser.*

**SHRILL**, *adj.* [A word supposed to be  
made per onomatopæia, in imitation of  
the thing expressed, which indeed it  
images very happily.] Sounding with  
a piercing, tremulous, or vibratory  
sound.

Thy hounds shall make the welkin answer them,  
And letch *shrill* echoes from the hollow earth.  
*Shakespeare.*

The cock, that is the trumpet to the morn,  
Doth with his hoarse and *shrill* sounding throat  
Awake the god of day. *Shakespeare.*

Look up a bright, the *shrill* gorg'd back to far  
Cannot be heard. *Shakespeare.*  
Up spring the lark, *shrill* voice'd and loud.  
*Thomson.*

**TO SHRILL**, *v. n.* [from the adjective.]

To pierce the ear with sharp and quick  
vibrations of sound.  
The tan of all the world is dull and dark;  
O heavy heart!

Break we our pipes that *shrill'd* as loud as lark,  
O careful heart! *Spenser.*

Hark how the minstrel's *shrill* aloud  
Then merry music that rebounds from far,  
The pipe, the talor, and the trembling crowd,  
That well agree withen breach or jar. *Spenser.*

A *shrilling* trumpet sounded from on high,  
And unto battle bade themselves address. *Shakespeare.*

Here no clariion's *shrilling* note  
The muse's green retreat can pierce;  
The grove, from noisy camps remote,  
Is only vocal with my verse. *Pent. Ode to L. Gower.*

The females' round,  
Maids, wives, and matrons mix a *shrilling* sound.  
*Pope.*

**SHRILLY**, *adv.* [from *shrill*.] With a  
shrill noise.

**SHRILLNESS**, *n. f.* [from *shrill*.] The  
quality of being shrill.

**SHRIMP**, *n. f.* [*schrumpe*, a wrinkle, Ger-  
man; *sermp*, Danish.]

1. A small crustaceous vermiculated fish.  
Of shell-fish there are wrinkles, *shrimps*, crabs.

Hanks and gulls can at a great height see mice  
on the earth, and *shrimps* in the water. *Deham.*

2. A little wrinkled man; a dwarf. In  
contempt.

It cannot be, this weak and writhled *shrimp*  
Should strike such terror in his enemies. *Shakespeare.*

He hath found,  
Within the ground,  
At last, no *shrimp*,  
Whereon to step  
His jolly club. *Ben Jonson.*

**SHRINE**, *n. f.* [repin, Saxon; *serinium*,  
Lat.] A case in which something sacred  
is deposited.

You living pow'rs, inclin'd in stately *shrine*  
Of growing trees; you rural gods that wield  
Your scepters here, it to your ears divine  
A voice may come, which troubled soul doth yield.  
All the world come  
To kiss this *shrine*, this mortal breathing saint.  
*Shakespeare.*

Come offer at my *shrine*, and I will help thee.  
*Shakespeare.*

They often plac'd  
Within his sanctuary itself their *shrines*,  
Abominations! and with curst thurs  
His holy rites profan'd.  
Fasting on his knees before her *shrine*,  
He thus supior'd her pow'r.  
Lovers are in rapture at the name of their fair  
idol; they lavish out all their incense upon that

**SHRINK**, *v. n.* [*shrink*, Saxon; *sercinium*,  
Lat.] To contract; to be drawn together by  
internal power.

But to be still hot summer's tannings, and  
The *shrinking* slaves of winter. *Shakespeare.*

I am a scribbled form, drawn with a pen  
Upon a parchment, and against this fire  
Do I *shrink* up. *Shakespeare.*

I have not found that water, by mixture of all,  
will *shrink* or draw into less room.  
It was'd ambition how much art thou *shrink*!  
When that this body did contain a spirit,  
A kingdom for it was too small a bound;  
But now two pieces of the vessel with  
Is room enough. *Shakespeare.*

2. To withdraw as from danger.  
The note increaseth;  
She comes, and feeble nature now I find  
*shrinks* back in danger, and forakes my mind.  
*Dryden.*

Nature stands aghast;  
And the fair light which gilds this new-made orb,  
Shorn of his beams, *shrinks* in. *Dryden.*

Love is a plant of the most tender kind,  
That *shrinks* and shakes with every ruffling wind.  
*Granville.*

All fibres have a contractile power, whereby they  
shorten; as appears if a fibre be cut transversely,  
the ends *shrink*, and make the wound gape.  
*Boyle.*

Philosophy, that touch'd the heav'n's before,  
*shrinks* to her hidden cave, and is no more. *Deham.*

3. To express fear, horror, or pain, by  
shrugging; or contracting the body.

There is no particular object to good, but it may  
have the show of some difficulty or unpleasant  
quality annexed to it, in respect whereof the will  
will *shrink* and decline it. *Hobbes.*

The morning cock crew loud,  
And at the sound it *shrunk* in haste away,  
And vanish'd from our sight. *Shakespeare.*

I'll embrace him with a soldier's arm.  
That he shall *shrink* under my courtesy. *Shakespeare.*

When he walks, he moves like an engine, and  
the ground *shrinks* before his treading. *Shakespeare.*

Arise, and cannot bear the thought of admitting a  
bloody *shrink*. *Shakespeare.*  
To **SHRINK**, *v. n.* preterit *I shrink*, or  
*shrank*; participle *shrunken*. [*sercun*,  
Saxon.]

1. To contract itself into less room; to  
shivel; to be drawn together by some  
internal power.

But to be still hot summer's tannings, and  
The *shrinking* slaves of winter. *Shakespeare.*

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And vanish'd from our sight. *Shakespeare.*

I'll embrace him with a soldier's arm.  
That he shall *shrink* under my courtesy. *Shakespeare.*

When he walks, he moves like an engine, and  
the ground *shrinks* before his treading. *Shakespeare.*

4. To fall back as from danger.  
Many *shrink*, which at the first would I do,  
And be the foremost men to execute. *Deham.*

I laugh, when those who at the spear and  
And vent'rous, if that fail them, *shrink* and fear  
To endure exile, ignominy, bonds. *Deham.*

If a man accustoms himself to fight those  
motions to good, or *shrinkings* of his conscience  
evil, conscience will by degrees grow dull and  
concerned. *Deham.*

The sky *shrunk* upward with unusual dew,  
And trembling *shrink'd* beneath his bed. *Deham.*

The gold-fraught vessel, which made it possible  
He sees now vainly make to his retreat;  
And, when for the tenth wave does ebb,  
*shrinks* up in blent joy, that he's not there. *Deham.*

The bees but faintly hold their prey,  
Then loath'd their impious food, and would not  
*shrink* away. *Deham.*

Fall on: behold a noble heart at bay,  
And the vile *shrink* in. *Deham.*

Having children to suffer some pain, with  
*shrinking*, is a way to gain friends and court  
the. *Deham.*

What happier natures *shrink* at with a  
The hard inhabitant contents is right. *Deham.*

**TO SHRINK**, *v. n.* participle *shrunken*. To make to shrink.

Not in use.

O mighty Caesar! dost thou lie so low?  
Are all thy conquests, glories, triumphs, quests  
*shrunken* to this little measure? *Shakespeare.*

The *shrinkage* shifts  
Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloons,  
His youthful hose, well sav'd, a world too wide  
For his *shrinked* limbs. *Shakespeare.*

If he lessens the revenue, he will also *shrink* the  
necessity. *Deham.*

Keep it from coming too long; but it should  
shrink the corn in measure. *Mortimer.*

**SHRINK, v. i.** [from the verb.]

1. Corrugation; contraction into less com-  
pacts.

There is in this a crack, which seems a shrink,  
or contraction in the body thence it was first formed. *Woodward.*

2. Contraction of the body from fear or  
horror.

Has public death, receiv'd with such a cheer,  
As not a sigh, a look, a shrink betrays  
The least touch of a degenerate fear. *Daniel.*

**SHRINKER, n. f.** [from *shrink*.] He who  
shrinks.

**SHRINKING, n. f.** Corrupted from *SHRIMP-  
ING*, which see.

**TO SHRINK, v. a.** [*scrimpan*, Saxon.] To  
hear at confession. Not in use.

What, talking with a priest, lord chamberlain?  
You honour hath no *shrinking* work in hand. *Shalf.*

*He shrinks* this woman.

He ne'er could be so long protract his speech.

If he had the condition of a saint, and the com-  
plexion of a devil, I had rather he should *shrink*  
than we me. *Shakespeare.*

Shrink not their title, and their monies prize,  
As not as twenty-pence pronounced with noise,  
When confound but for a plain young man go,  
As a good soldier two-pence, and well for. *Cleavel.*

**TO SHRINK, v. n.** [*schrimpen*, Dutch.]

To contract itself into wrinkles.

Leaves, if they *shrink* and fold up, give them  
dirt.  *Evelyn.*

If the finest of the freshest nasegany, it would  
fine and drier as it had been blighted.

**TO SHRINK, v. a.** To contract into  
wrinkles.

He turns the leaves, the scorching blast invades  
The tender corn, and *shrinks* up the blades. *Dryd.*

When the fiery sun too fiercely play,  
And *shrinks* herbs on withering stems decay,  
The wary ploughman, on the mountain's brow,  
Undoes his wat'ry furrow. *Dryden.*

**SHRINKER, n. f.** [from *shrink*.] A confessor.

Not in use.

The ghostly father now hath done his shrift;  
When he was made a *shrifter* 'twas for shrift. *Shakespeare.*

**SHROUD, n. f.** [*scrub*, Saxon.]

1. A shelter; a cover.

It would warm his spirits,  
To hear from me you had left Antony,  
And put yourself under his *shroud* the universal  
landlord. *Shakespeare.*

By me invested with a veil of clouds,  
And swaddled as new-born, in sable *shrouds*,  
For these a receptacle I design'd. *Sandys.*

The winds  
Blow moist and keen, shattering the graceful locks  
Of these fair spreading trees; which bids us seek  
Some better *shroud*, some better warmth, to cherish  
Our limbs benumb'd. *Milton.*

2. The dress of the dead; a winding-sheet.

Now the wasted brands do glow;  
While the screech-owl, screeching loud,  
Puts the wretch that lies in woe  
In remembrance of a *shroud*. *Shakespeare.*

They drop apace; by nature some decay,  
And some the blits of fortune sweep away;  
Till naked quite of happiness, aloud  
We call for death, and flit in a *shroud*. *Young.*

3. The sail-ropes. It seems to be taken  
sometimes for the sails.

I turned back to the mast of the ship; there I  
found my sword among some of the *shrouds*. *Sandys.*

The tack of my heart is crackt and burnt;  
And all the *shrouds* wherewith my life should sail  
Are turned to one little hair. *Shakespeare.*

A weather-beaten vessel holds  
Gladly the post, tho' *shrouds* and tackle torn. *Milton.*

The flaming arrows to dreadful light appear,  
All jag'd a wreck could so proportion bear. *Dryd.*

He luminous straight his denizens of air;  
The loud squadrons round the sails repair;  
Soft o'er the *shrouds* aerial whippers breathe,  
That seem'd but vapours to the crowd beneath. *Page.*

**TO SHROUD, v. a.** [from the noun.]

1. To shelter; to cover from danger as an  
agent.

Under your beams I will me safely *shroud*. *Fairy Queen.*

He got himself to Mege, in hope to *shroud* him-  
self until such time as the rage of the people was  
appeased. *Kilmer.*

The governors of Corsica caused the suburbs to be  
plucked down, for fear that the Turks, *shrouding*  
themselves in them, should with more ease betray  
the town. *Kilmer.*

Besides the faults men commit, with this nume-  
rate avowed aspect upon their religion, there are  
others, which only *shroud* themselves under the  
skirt of its mystery. *Deacon of Paris.*

2. To shelter as the thing covering.

One of these trees, with all his young ones, my  
*shroud* four hundred horsemen. *Halley.*

3. To dress for the grave.

He die before thee, *shroud* me  
In one of these fine sheets. *Shakespeare.*

The ancient Egyptian mummies were *shrouded*  
in a number of folds of linen, betwixt with  
gums, like terecloth. *Bacon.*

Whoever comes to *shroud* me, do not harm  
This subtle wreath of hair about mine arm. *Dante.*

4. To clothe; to dress.

5. To cover or conceal.

That time evening, when all *shrouded* were  
In careless sleep, all without care or fear,  
They fell upon the flock. *Spenser.*

Under this thick-grown brake we'll *shroud* our-  
selves,

For through this land upon the deer will come;  
And in this covert will we make our stand,  
Culling the principal. *Shakespeare.*

Moo, slip behind some cloud; some tempest rise,  
And blow out all the stars that light the skies,  
To *shroud* my shame. *Dryden.*

Thither the loud tumultuous winds resort,  
And on the mountain keep their hoarse court,  
That in thick show'rs his rocky summit *shrouds*,  
And darkens all the broken view with clouds. *Addison.*

6. To defend; to protect.

So Venus from prevailing Greeks did *shroud*  
The hope of Rome, and sav'd him in a cloud. *Walter.*

**TO SHROUD, v. n.** To harbour; to take  
shelter.

If your stony attendants be yet lodg'd  
Or *shroud* within their huts, I shall know  
Ere morrow wake. *Milton.*

**SHROUETIDE, n. f.** [from *shrove*, the  
SHROUETUSDAY. } preterit of *shrive*.]

The time of confession; the day before  
Ashwednesday or Lent, on which an-  
ciently they went to confession.

At *shroetide* to shroving. *Tupper.*

**SHRUB, n. f.** [*scrimbe*, Saxon.]

1. A bush; a small tree.

Trees generally shoot up in one great stem or body,  
and then at a good distance from the earth spread  
into branches; thus gooseberries and currants are  
*shrubs*, oaks and cherries are trees. *Locke.*

He came into a gloomy glade,  
Cover'd with boughs and *shrubs* from heaven's  
light. *Fairy Queen.*

The humble *shrub* and bush with frizzled hair.  
*Milton.*

All might have been as well brushwood and  
*shrubs*. *Mare.*

Comedy is a representation of common life, in  
low subjects; and is a kind of juniper, a *shrub* be-  
longing to the species of cedar. *Dryden.*

I've liv'd  
Amidst these woods, gleaming from thorns and *shrubs*  
A wretched sissinnose. *Addison.*

2. [a cant word.] Spirit, acid, and sugar  
mixed.

**SHRUBB, adj.** [from *shrub*.]

1. Resembling a shrub.

Plants appearing weathered, *shrubby*, and curled,  
are the effects of unmoderate wet. *Mortimer.*

2. Full of shrubs; bushy.

Gentle villager,

What roadst thou way would bring me to that place?  
Due well it rises from this *shrubby* point. *Stilton.*

3. Consisting of shrubs.

On that cloud-piercing hill  
Pimphoon, the goats their *shrubby* browse  
Gnaw prudent. *Shakespeare.*

**SHRUFF, n. f.** Dross; the refuse of metal  
tied by the fire. *Dict.*

**TO SHRUG, v. n.** [*schrieken*, Dutch, to  
trouble.] To express horror or disas-  
tatisfaction by motion of the shoulders or  
whole body.

Take a fearful deer that looks most about when  
he comes to the bait, with a *shrugging* kind of  
tremor, though not her principal parts, she gave  
these words. *Shakespeare.*

The touch of the cold water made a pretty kind  
of *shrugging* come over her body like the twinkling  
of the fanch among the hard firs. *Sidney.*

Be quick, thou wert best  
To answer other business, *shrugging* thou makest?

He grins, snacks, *shrugs*, and such an itch endures,  
As prentices or school-boys, which do know  
On some gay tip-tit shrug, yet dare not go. *Dante.*

They grin, they *shrug*.

They bow, they nod, they *shrug*, they hug. *Saif.*

**TO SHRUG, v. a.** To contract or draw up.

He *shrugs* his shoulder when you talk of ven-  
erities. *Addison.*

He *shrugg'd* his sturdy back,  
As if he felt his shoulders ache. *Hudibras.*

**SHRUG, n. f.** [from the verb.] A motion  
of the shoulders usually expressing dislike  
or aversion.

And yet they ramble not to learn the mode,  
How to be droll, or how to tip abroad,  
To retain knowing in the Spanish *shrug*. *Cleavel.*

As Spaniards talk in dialogues  
Of heads and shoulders, nods and *shrugs*. *Hud. br.*

Put on the critic's brow, and sit  
At Will's, the puny judge of wit.

A nod, a *shrug*, a scornful smile,  
With caution us'd, may serve a while. *Swift.*

A third, with mystick *shrug* and winking eye,  
Suspects him for a devote and a spy. *Harte.*

**SHRUG, n. f.** The preterit and part. passive  
of *shrink*.

Leaving the two trends alone, I *shrunk* aside to  
the banqueting house, where the pictures were.  
*Spence.*

The wicked *shrunk* for fear of him, and all the  
workers of iniquity were troubled. *1 Maccabees.*

**SHRUG, n. f.** The part. passive of *shrink*.

She weighing the decaying plights,  
And *shrugging* frowns, of her chosen knight,  
Would not awhile her forward courtier parture. *Fairy Queen.*

If there were taken out of men's minds vain  
opinions, it would leave the minds of a number of  
men poor *shruggen* things, full of melancholy. *Bacon.*

**TO SHUDDER, v. a.** [*schudden*, Dutch.]

To quake with fear, or with aversion.

All the other passions fleet to air,  
As doubtful thoughts, and rash embrac'd despair,  
And *shudd'ring* fear. *Shakespeare.*

The fright was general; but the female band  
With horror *shudd'ring* on a heap they ran. *Dryd.*

I have'st thou! I *shudder* at the name,  
My blood runs backward, and my fault'ring tongue  
Sticks at the sound. *Smith.*

Or he will shrink to hear the words thou utter'st,  
And *shudder* in the midst of all his conquests. *Addison.*

**TO SHUDDER, v. a.** [*ryppeling*, Saxon, a  
bustle, a tumult.]

1. To throw into disorder; to agitate tumultuously, so as that one thing takes the place of another; to confound; to throw together tumultuously.

When the heavens *shuffle* all in one,  
The torrid with the frozen zone,  
Then, Sybil, thou and I will greet. *Cleaveland.*

From a new *shuffling* and disposition of the component particles of a body, might nature compose a body dissoluble in water? *Boyle.*

In most things good and evil lie *shuffled*, and thrust up together in a confused heap; and it is study which must draw them forth and range them. *South.*

When lots are *shuffled* together in a lap or pitcher, what reason can a man have to presume, that he shall draw a white stone rather than a black? *South.*

A glimpse of moonshine shew'd with red,  
A *shuffled*, fullon, and uncertain light.  
That dances thro' the clouds and darts again. *Dryden.*

Children should not lose the consideration of human nature in the *shufflings* of outward conditions. The more they have, the better humoured they should be taught to be. *Locke.*

We shall in vain, *shuffling* the little money we have from one another's hands, endeavour to prevent our wants; decay of trade will quickly swallow all the remainder. *Locke.*

These vapoury, soon, ridiculous event!  
*Shuffled* by chance, and met by accident. *Blackm.*

*Shuffled* and entangled in their race,  
They clasp each other. *Blackmore.*

He has *shuffled* the two ends of the line together, and, by taking out the middle, makes it break just as he would have it. *Atterbury.*

'Tis not strange that such a one should believe, that things were blindly *shuffled* and hurled about in the world; that the elements were at constant strife with each other. *Woodward.*

2. To change the position of cards with respect to each other.

The motions of *shuffling* of cards, or casting of dice, are very light. *Bacon.*

We fare in vain the cards condemn,  
Ourselves both cut and *shuffled* them. *Prior.*

3. To remove, or introduce, with some artificial or fraudulent tumult.

Her mother,  
Now firm for doctor Cuius, hath appointed  
That he shall likewise *shuffle* her away. *Shakespeare.*

It was contrived by your enemies, and *shuffled* into the papers that were seized. *Dryden.*

4. To SHUFFLE off. To get rid of.

In that sleep of death, what dreams may come,  
When we have *shuffled* off this mortal coil,  
Must give us pause. *Shakespeare.*

I can no other answer make, but thanks;  
And oft good turns  
Are *shuffled* off with such uncurrent pay. *Shakspeare.*

If any thing hits, we take it to ourselves; if it miseries, we *shuffle* it off to our neighbours. *L'Estrange.*

If, when a child is questioned for any thing, he perills to *shuffle* it off with a falsehood, he must be chastised. *Locke.*

5. To SHUFFLE up. To form tumultuously or fraudulently.

They sent forth their precepts to convert them before a court of commission, and there used to *shuffle* up a summary proceeding by examination, without trial of jury. *Bacon.*

He *shuffled* up a peace with the cedar, in which the Bunellians were excluded. *Howell.*

- To SHUFFLE, v. n.

1. To throw the cards into a new order.  
A sharper both *shuffles* and cuts. *L'Estrange.*

Cards we play  
A round or two; when us'd, we throw away,  
Take a fresh prick; nor is it worth our grieving  
Who cuts or *shuffles* with our dirty leaving. *Grange.*

2. To play mean tricks; to practise fraud; to evade fair questions.

I myself, leaving the fear of heaven on the left hand, and hiding mine honour in my necessity, am false to *shuffle*. *Shakespeare.*

I have sought to do with that *shuffling* sect, that doubt eternally, and question all things. *Gloucester.*

The crab advised his companion to give over *shuffling* and doubling, and practise good faith. *L'Estrange.*

To *shuffle* arguments, concerning the honesty of the earth; there are some *shuffling* excuses made. *Barnet.*

If a steward be suffered to run on, without bringing him to a reckoning, such a sottish forbearance will teach him to *shuffle*, and strongly tempt him to be a cheat. *South.*

Though he does not directly break his appointment, he made many a *shuffling* excuse. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To shuffle; to shift.  
Your life, good waiter,  
Must *shuffle* for itself. *Shakespeare.*

4. To move with an irregular gait.  
Mimicry poetry,  
'Tis like the forced gait of a *shuffling* nag. *Shakspeare.*

SHUFFLE, n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The act of disordering things, or making them take confusedly the place of each other.

Is it not a finer foundation for contentment, to believe that all things were at first created, and are commonly disposed, for the best, than that the whole universe is mere bungling, nothing effected for any purpose, but all at favourably cobbled and jumbled together, by the unguided agitation and idle *shuffles* of matter? *Bentley.*

2. A trick; an artifice.  
The gifts of nature are beyond all flims and *shuffles*. *L'Estrange.*

SHUFFLECAP, n. f. [from *shuffle* and *cap*.] A play at which money is shaken in a hat.

He lost his money at chuck-farthing, *shufflecap*, and all sorts. *Arbuthnot.*

SHUFFLER, n. f. [from *shuffle*.] He who plays tricks or shuffles.

SHUFFLINGLY, adv. [from *shuffle*.] With an irregular gait.

I may go *shufflingly*, for I was never before walked in trammels; yet I shall drudge and wail at constancy, till I have worn off the itching in my pace. *Dryden.*

To SHUN, v. a. [arcuman, Sax.] To avoid; to decline; to endeavour to escape; to eschew.

Consider death in itself, and nature teacheth Christ to *shun* it. *Hooker.*

The lark still *shuns* on lofty boughs to build,  
Her humble nest lies silent in the field.  
Birds and beasts can fly their foe:  
So chauncleer, who never saw a fox,  
Yet *shuns* him as a falter *shuns* the rocks. *Dryden.*

Cat will train thee up to great  
And virtuous deeds: do but observe him well,  
Thou'lt *shun* misfortunes, or thou'lt learn to bear them. *Addison.*

SHUNLESS, adj. [from *shun*.] Inevitable; unavoidable.

Alone he enter'd  
The mortal gate of the city, which he painted  
With *shunless* destiny. *Shakespeare.*

To SHUT, v. a. pret. I shut; part. pass. shut. [scittan, Saxon; schutten, Dutch.]

1. To close so as to prohibit ingress or egress; to make not open.

Kings shall *shut* their mouths at him. *Isaiah.*

To a strong tower fled all the men and women,  
and *shut* it to them, and gat them up to the top. *Judges.*

We see more exquisitely with one eye *shut* than with both open; for that the spirits visual unite more, and become stronger. *Bacon.*

She open'd, but to *shut*  
Excell'd her power; the gates wide open stood. *Milton.*

2. To enclose; to confine.  
Before faith came, we were kept under the law, *shut* up unto the faith, which should afterwards be revealed. *Galatians.*

They went in, male and female of all flesh; and the Lord *shut* him in. *Genesis.*

3. To prohibit; to bar.  
Shall that be *shut* to man, which to the beast is open? *Milton.*

4. To exclude.

On various seas not only lost,  
But shut from every shore, and barr'd from every coast. *Dryden.*

5. To contract; not to keep expanded.  
Harden not thy heart, nor *shut* thine hand from thy poor brother. *Deuteronomy.*

6. To SHUT out. To exclude; to deny admission to.

Beat in the reel,  
The jester you drive it to *shut* off the rain. *Taffer.*

To *shut* me out! pour on, I will endure. *Shakspeare.*

Wisdom at one entrance quite *shut* out. *Milton.*

He, in his walls confin'd,  
*Shut* out the woes which he too well divin'd. *Dryden.*

Sometimes the mind fixes itself with too much earnestness on the contemplation of some object, that it *shuts* out all other thoughts. *Locke.*

7. To SHUT up. To close; to make impervious; to make impassable, or impossible to be entered or quitted. *Up* is sometimes little more than emphatical.

Woe unto you scribes! for you *shut* up the kingdom of heaven against men. *Matthew.*

Dangerous rocks *shut* up the passage. *Kaleigh.*

What barbarous customs!  
*Shut* up a desert shore to drowning men,  
And drive us to the cruel seas again. *Dryden.*

His mother *shut* up half the rooms in the house, in which her husband or son had died. *Addison.*

8. To SHUT up. To confine; to enclose; to imprison.

I thou hast known my soul in adversities; and not *shut* me up into the hand of the enemy. *Psalms.*

A lot at sea, a fit of sickness, are trifles, when we consider whole families put to the sword, wretches *shut* up in dungeons. *Addison.*

Lucullus, with a great fleet, *shut* up Mithridates in Pitany. *Arbuthnot.*

9. To SHUT up. To conclude.

The king's a-bed;  
He is *shut* up in measureless content. *Shakespeare.*

Although he was patiently heard as he delivered his embassy, yet, in the *shutting* up of all, he received no more but an insolent answer. *Knales.*

To leave you blest, I would be more accurst  
Than death can make me; for death ends our woes,  
And the kind grave *shuts* up the mournful scene. *Dryden.*

When the scene of life is *shut* up, the slave will be above his master, if he has acted better. *Collier.*

To SHUT, v. n. To be closed; to close itself; as, flowers open in the day, and shut at night.

SHUT, participial adjective. Rid; clear; free.

We must not pray in one breath to find a thief, and in the next to get *shut* of him. *L'Estrange.*

SHUT, n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Close; act of shutting.

I fought him round his palace, made enquiry  
Of all the slaves: but had for answer,  
That since the *shut* of evening none had seen him. *Dryden.*

2. Small door or cover.

The wind-gun is charged by the forcible compression of air; the imprisoned air from its help of little falls or *shuts* within, to keep the vent by which it was admitted. *Bentley.*

In a very dark chamber, at a round hole, that one third part of an inch broad, made in the *shut* of a window, I placed a glass piston. *Nieuwen.*

There were no *shuts* or stoppers made for the animal's ears, that any loud noise might awaken it. *Ray.*

SHUTTER, n. f. [from *shut*.]

1. One that shuts.

2. A cover; a door.

The wealthy,  
In lofty stiers borne, can read and write,  
Or sleep at ease, the *shutters* make it night. *Dryden.*

SHUTTLE, n. f. [schietpoole, Dutch; skutul, Islandick.] The instrument with

which the weaver *moors* the *threads*.

I know life is a *shuttle*. *Shakespeare.*  
Like *shuttles* through the loom, so swiftly glide  
My teacher's hours. *Sundus.*

What a *looming* does chance by evening spread!  
What what is a *shuttle* weave the virgin's thread,  
Which like the spider's net hangs o'er the mead! *Blackmore.*

**SHUTTLECOCK. n. f.** [See SHUTTLECOCK.]  
A cork stuck with feathers, and beaten  
backward and forward.

With dice, with cards, with billiards far unfit,  
With *shuttlecocks* must ending manly wit. *Hubbard's Tale.*

**SILY. adj.** [*ichowe*, Dutch; *schifo*, Ital.]  
1. Refused; not familiar; not free of behaviour.

I know you *shy* to be oblig'd,  
And fill more loth to be oblig'd by me. *Southern.*  
What makes you so *shy*, my good friend? There's  
nobody loves you better than I. *Arbutnot.*

2. Cautious; wary; chary.  
I am very *shy* of supplying corrosive liquors in  
the preparation of medicines. *Boyle.*

We are not *shy* of assent to celestial informations,  
because they were hid from ages. *Glauville.*

We grant, although he had such wit,  
It was very *shy* of using it.

As being loth to wear it out,  
And therefore bore it not about. *Hudibras.*

3. Keeping at a distance; unwilling to approach.

A *shy* fellow was the duke; and, I believe, I  
know the cause of his withdrawing. *Shakespeare.*  
She is represented in such a *shy* retiring posture,  
and covers her bosom with one of her hands. *Addison.*

But when we come to seize th' inviting prey,  
Like a *shy* ghost, it vanishes away. *North.*

4. Suspicious; jealous; unwilling to suffer  
near acquaintance.

The brute unpolluted, and turned to a sunk-  
mutter, which made every body *shy* to come  
near her. *Arbutnot.*

The horses of the army, having been daily led  
before me, were no longer *shy*, but would come up  
to my very feet without flinching. *Swift.*

Princes are, by wisdom of state, somewhat *shy*  
of their successors; and there may be supposed in  
queens regnant a little proportion of tenderness  
that may more than in kings. *Newton.*

**SIBILANT. adj.** [*sibilans*, Lat.] Hissing.

It were easy to add a nasal letter to each of the  
other pair of hissing and *sibilant* letters. *Holder.*

**SIBILATION. n. f.** [from *sibilo*, Lat.] A  
hissing sound.

Metals, quenched in water, give a *sibilation* or  
hissing sound. *Bacon.*

A pipe, a little moistened on the inside, maketh  
a more pleasant sound than if the pipe were dry;  
but yet with a sweet degree of *sibilation* or purling. *Bacon.*

**SCAMORV. n. f.** [*scamorus*, Lat.] A  
tree.

Of trees you have the palm, olive, and *scamore*. *Peachment.*

**TO SICCATE. v. a.** [*sicco*, Lat.] To  
dry.

**SICCATION. n. f.** [from *siccate*.] The act  
of drying.

**SICKFICK. adj.** [*secks* and *fi*, Latin.]  
Causing dryness.

**SICCITY. n. f.** [*siccité*, Fr. *siccitas*, from  
*siccus*, Lat.] Dryness; aridity; want  
of moisture.

That which is conglutated by a fiery *siccity* will  
suffer coagulation from an aqueous humidity, as  
salt and sugar. *Brown.*

The reason some attempt to make out from the  
siccary and driness of its flesh. *Brown.*

In application of medicaments, consider what  
degree of heat and *siccity* is proper. *Weyman.*

**SIC. n. f.** [Ar, Fr.] The number six at  
dice.

My study was to cog the dice,  
And dext'rously to throw the lucky *sic*;  
To shun amercement that swept my stakes away. *Dryden.*

**SICH. adj.** Such. See **SUCH**.

I thought the soul would have made me rich;  
But now I wote it is nothing *sich*;  
For either the shepherds been idle and still,  
And led of their sheep what they will. *Spenser.*

**SICK. adj.** [prec. Sax. *seck*, Dutch.]

1. Afflicted with disease; with of before  
the disease.

'Tis meet we all go forth,  
To view the *sick* and feeble parts of France. *Shakespeare.*

In poison there is physick; and this now,  
That would, had I been well, have made me *sick*,  
Being *sick*, hath in some measure made me well. *Shakespeare.*

Cassius, I am *sick* of my griefs. *Shakespeare.*

Where 's the stoick can his wrath appease,  
To see his country *sick* of Pyrrhus' disease? *Clavel.*

2. Tended the *sick*, busied from couch to couch. *Milton.*

A spark of the man-killing trade fell *sick*. *Dryden.*

Visit the *sick* and the poor, comforting them by  
some reasonable assistance. *Nelson.*

Nothing makes a more ridiculous figure in a  
man's life, than the disparity we often find in him  
*sick* and well. *Pope.*

3. Disordered in the organs of digestion;  
ill in the stomach.

4. Corrupted.

What we oft do best,  
By *sick* interpreters, or weak ones, is  
Not ours, or not allow'd: what worst, as oft  
Hating a grosser quality, is cried up  
For our best act. *Shakespeare.*

5. Disgusted.

I do not, as an enemy to peace,  
Troop in the throngs of military men:  
But rather shew a while like peacable war,  
To diet rank minds *sick* of happiness,  
And purge th' obstructions which begin to stop  
Our very veins of life. *Shakespeare.*

He was not to *sick* of his master as of his work. *Elfringe.*

Why will you break the sabbath of my days,  
Now *sick* alike of envy and of pride? *Pope.*

**TO SICK. v. n.** [from the noun.] To  
sicken; to take a disease. Not in use.

A little time before  
Our great grandfire Edward *sick'd* and died. *Shakespeare.*

**TO SICKEN. v. a.** [from *sick*.]

1. To make sick; to discale.

Why should one earth, one clime, one stream,  
one breath,

Raise this to strength, and *sicken* that to death? *Prior.*

2. To weaken; to impair.

Kindness of mine have  
By this *sicken'd* their estates, that never  
They shall abound as formerly. *Shakespeare.*

**TO SICKEN. v. n.**

1. To grow sick; to fall into disease.

I know the more one *sickens*, the worse he is. *Shakespeare.*

The judges that sat upon the jail, and those that  
attended, *sicken'd* upon it, and died. *Bacon.*

Merely to drive away the time, he *sicken'd*,  
Fainted, and died, nor would with ale be quenched. *Milton.*

2. To be fatiated; to be filled to disgust.

Though the treasure  
Of nature's germs tumble all together,  
E'en all destruction *sicken*, answer me  
To what I ask you. *Shakespeare.*

3. To be disgusted, or disordered, with abhorrence.

The ghosts rejoice at violated night,  
And curse th' invading sun, and *sicken* at his sight. *Dryden.*

4. To grow weak; to decay; to languish.

Ply'd thick and close, as when the fight begun,  
Their huge unwieldy navy wastes away;  
So *sicken* waning moons too near the sun,  
And blunt their crescents on the edge of day. *Dryden.*

Abstract what others feel, what others think,  
All pleasures *sicken*, and all glories sink. *Pope.*

**SICKEN. adj.** [*sicker*, Welsh; *seker*, Dutch.]  
Sure; certain; firm. Obsolete.

Being some honest curate, or some vicar,  
Content with little, in condition *sicker*. *Hubbard's Tale.*

**SICKER. adv.** Surely; certainly. Obsolete.

*Sicker* thou 's but a lazy lord,  
And rekes much of thy twink,  
That with fond terms and witless words  
To cheer mine eyes dost think. *Spenser.*

**SICKLE. n. f.** [*picol*, Sax. *sekel*, Dutch,  
from *secale*, or *ficula*, Lat.] The hook  
with which corn is cut; a reaping-  
hook.

God's harvest is even ready for the *sickle*, and  
all the fields yellow long ago. *Spenser.*

Fine should never,  
In life or death, their fortunes sever,  
But with his rusty *sickle* mow  
Both down together at a blow. *Hudibras.*

When corn has once felt the *sickle*, it has no more  
benefit from the sunshine. *South.*

O'er whom time gently strokes his wings of down,  
Till with his silent *sickle* they are mown. *Dryden.*

**SICKLEMAN. n. f.** [*iron sickle*.] A  
*SICKLER*. } reaper.

You sunburnt *sickleman*, of August weary,  
Come hither from the furrow, and be merry. *Shakespeare.*

Their *sickles* reap the corn another town. *South.*

**SICKLINESS. n. f.** [from *sickly*.] Dispo-  
sition to sicknels; habitual disease.

His words to wayward *sickle* and age. *Shakespeare.*

Next compare the *sickliness*, headachings, and  
featherings of the several years. *Craut.*

**SICKLY. adv.** [from *sick*.] Not in  
health.

We wear our health but *sickly* in this life,  
Which is his death were perfect. *Shakespeare.*

**SICKLY. adj.** [from *sick*.]

1. Not healthy; not found; not well;  
somewhat disordered.

I'm tall'n out with more headier will  
To take the indispos'd and *sickly* fit  
For the found man. *Shakespeare.*

Bring me word, boy, if thy lord looks well;  
For he went *sickly* forth. *Shakespeare.*

A pleasing cord is Buckingham,  
Is this thy vow unto my *sickly* heart. *Shakespeare.*

Time tremes not now he wats his years to stoop,  
Nor do his wings with *sickly* feathers droop. *Dryden.*

Would we know what health and ease are worth,  
let us ask one that is *sickly*, or in pain, and we  
have the price. *Crow.*

There affection, with a *sickly* mien,  
Shows in her cheek the roses of eighteen;  
Practis'd to hiss, and hang the head aside,  
Faints into airs, and languishes with pride. *Pope.*

When on my *sickly* couch I lay,  
Impotent both of night and day,  
Then Stella ran to my relief. *Swift.*

Your bodies are not only poor and perishing, like  
your clothes; but like infected clothes, fill you with  
all diseases and distempers, which oppress the soul  
with *sickly* appetites, and vain cravings. *Law.*

2. Lament; weak; languid.

The moon grows *sickly* at the sight of day,  
And early cools have summons'd us away. *Dryden.*



To enimate the doubtful fight,  
Nourish in vain expects that my;  
In vain France hopes the *sidewind* light  
Should shine near William's fallow day. *Prior.*  
**To SICKLY.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.]  
To make diseased; to taint with the line  
of disease. Not in use.

The native hue of resolution  
Is *sidled* o'er with the pale cast of thought.

**SICKNESS.** *n. f.* [from *sick*.]  
1. State of being diseased.

I do lament the *sickness* of the king.

As loth to lose him. *Shakespeare.*

2. Disease; malady.

My people are with *sickness* much enfeebled,

My numbers lessened. *Shakespeare.*

Himself took out infirmities, and bare our *sickness*.

When I say every individual has a tendency to

death, I mean every individual *sickness* as well as

every kind. *Harris.*

Trust not too much your now refilled charms;  
Those age or *sickness* soon or late declares. *Pope.*

3. Disorder in the organs of digestion.

**SIDE.** *n. f.* [*sidē*, Sax. *siðh*, Dutch.]

1. The part of animals to which the ribs

When two hours with racking music meet,

Their *gory sides* fresh bleeding heretofore. *Lucy Queen.*

Free the soft fearful people to the flood  
Canst their woolly *sides*. *Thompson.*

2. Any part of any body opposed to any

other part.

The tables were written on both their *sides*, on

the one and on the other. *Ferdos.*

The force of these outward streams might well

enough to rise to the turning of the screw, if it were

so that both its *sides* would equibalance. *Wallace.*

3. The right or left.

The lovely Thais by his *side*

Sat, like a blooming eastern bode,

In flower of youth, and beauty's pride. *Dryden.*

4. Margin; edge; verge.

Or where *Hesperus* would thy *side*

Pays tribute to the Persian pride. *Roscommon.*

Poor wretch! on his *side* to lose thy life;

For now the flowing tide

Had brought the body nearer to the *side*. *Dryden.*

The temple of Diana chaste,

Aylvan scene with various greens was drawn,

Shades on the *sides*, and in the midst a lawn. *Dryden.*

I could see persons dressed in glorious habits,

with garlands upon their heads, lying down by

the *sides* of mountains. *Adams.*

5. Any kind of local respect.

They look'd back, all th' eastern *side* beheld

Of Paradise. *Milton.*

It our subsistence be indeed divine,

And cannot cease to be, we are at work

On this *side* nothing. *Milton.*

6. Party; interest; faction; sect.

Their weapons only

Seem'd on our *side*; but for their spirits and souls,

This word rebellion, it had froze them up,

As fish are in a pond. *Shakespeare.*

Favour, custom, and at last number, will be on

the *side* of place. *Spratt.*

Men he always took to be

His friends, and dogs his enemy;

Who never so much hurt had done him,

As his own *side* did talking on him. *Hudibras.*

In the serious part of poetry the advantage is

wholly on Chaucer's *side*. *Dryden.*

That person, who fills their chair, has justly

gained the esteem of all *sides* by the impartiality

of his behaviour. *Addison.*

Let not our James, though foil'd in arms, despair,

Whilst on his *side* he reckons half the war. *Tickel.*

Some valuing those of their own *side*, or rind,

Still make themselves the measure of mankind;

Kindly we think we honour merit there,

When we but praise ourselves in other men. *Pope.*

He from the taste obscene reclaims our youth,

And in the passion on the *side* of truth;

Forms the soft bosom with the gentlest art,  
And powers each human virtue in the heart. *Pope.*  
7. Any part placed in contradistinction or  
opposition to another. It is used of per-  
sons, or propositions, respecting each  
other.

There began a sharp and cruel fight, many being  
slain and wounded on both *sides*. *Knolles.*

The plague is not easily received by such as con-  
sistently are about them that have it; on the other

*side*, the plague taketh soonest hold of those that

come out of a tresser. *Bacon.*

I am too well satisfied of my own weakness to

be pleased with any thing I have written; but, on

the other *side*, my reason tells me, that what I

have long considered may be as just as what an

ordinary judge will condemn. *Dryden.*

My secret wishes would my choice decide;

But open public heads to neutral *side*. *Dryden.*

It is granted, on both *sides*, that the fear of a

Deity doth universally possess the minds of men.

*Tillotson.*

Two nations full perfect

Peculiar ends, on each *side* resolute

To fly conjunction. *Philips.*

8. It is used to note confanguinity; as, he

is *confined* by his *mother* or *father's side*.

Yet here and there we grant a gentle trade,

Whole temper better by the father's *side*;

Unlike the rest that doubt a human care,

Fond to relieve, or resolute to share. *Parnell.*

**SIDE.** *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Lateral.

Take at the blood, and strike it on the two *side*

posts, and on the upper door post of the houses. *Psalm.*

2. Oblique; indirect.

They presume that the law doth speak with all

indifference, that the law hath no *side* respect to

their persons. *Hobbes.*

People are sooner reclaimed by the *side* wind of

a surprize, than by downright admonition. *L'Estrange.*

One mighty squadron with a *side* wind sped.

*Dryden.*

The parts of water, being easily separable from

each other, will, by a *side* motion, be easily re-

moved, and give way to the approach of two

pieces of marble. *Locke.*

What natural agent could turn them *aside*, could

impel them so strongly with a transverse *side* blow

against that tremendous weight and rapidity, when

whole worlds are in falling. *Bentley.*

He not only gives us the full prospects, but several

unexpected peculiarities, and *side* views, unob-

served by any painter but Homer. *Pope.*

My secret enemies could not forbear some ex-

pressions, which by a *side* wind reflected on me. *Swift.*

**TO SIDE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To lean on one side.

All rising to great place is by a winding stair;

and if there be factions, it is good to *side* a man's

self whilst rising, and balance himself when placed. *Bacon.*

2. To take a party; to engage in a faction.

Vex'd are the nobles who have *sided*

In his behalf. *Shakespeare.*

As soon as discontents drove men into *sides*, as

all humours fall to the disaffected part, which causes

inflammations, so did all who affected novelties

adhere to that *side*. *King Charles.*

Terms rightly conceived, and notions duly fitted

to them, require a brain free from all inclination

to *siding*, or affection to opinions for the authors

sakes, before they be well understood. *Dugby.*

Not yet so dully desperate

To *side* against ourselves with fate;

As criminals, condemn'd to suffer,

Are blinded first, and then turn'd over. *Hudibras.*

The *prices* differ and divide;

Some follow law, and some with beauty *side*. *Gronville.*

It is pleasant to see a verse of an old poet re-

voking from its original source, and *siding* with a

modern subject. *Addison.*

All *sides* in parties, and begin th' attack. *Pope.*

Those who pretended to be in with the *side*,  
plea upon which her majesty proceeded, rather she  
seated themselves where the whole could see  
ed, or *sided* with the enemy.

The equitable part of those who now *side* against

the court, will probably be more temperate. *Scott.*

**SIDEBOARD.** *n. f.* [*side* and *board*.] The

*side* table on which conveniences are

placed for those that eat at the other

table.

At a *sideboard* by the wine

That fragrant smell diffus'd. *Mil.*

No *sideboards* then with gilded plate were dress'd.

No sweating slaves with massive dishes press'd. *Dryden.*

The snow-white damask ensigns are display'd,

And glitt'ring silvers on the *sideboard* laid. *Ang.*

The shining *sideboard*, and the burn'd *side* plate

Let other numbers, great Anne, require. *Prior.*

Atracans brought from Carthage to Rome,

silver vessels, to the value of 11,566l 15s 9d,

quantity exceeded afterwards by the *sideboards* of

many private tables. *Arbuthnot.*

**SIDEXON.** *n. f.* [*side* and *box*.] Seat for

the ladies on the side of the theatre.

Why round our coaches crowd the white-lane

benches? *Why bows the *sidebox* from its inmost rows?* *Pope.*

**SIDELLY.** *n. f.* An insect.

From a rough whitish maggot, in the infirm

rectum of horses, the *sidelly* proceeds. *De la.*

**TO SIDLE.** *v. n.* [from *side*.]

1. To go with the body the narrow

way.

The chaffering with dissenters is but like open-

ing a few wickets, and leaving them a *sidle*, by

which no more than one can get in at a time, and

that not without stooping and *siding*, and squan-

ding his body. *Bay.*

I pushed very gently and *siding* through the

principal streets. *Scott.*

2. To lie on the side.

A fellow nail'd up maps in a gentleman's clo-

some *siding*, and others up'd down, the better to

adjust them to the pannels. *Scott.*

**SIDELONG.** *adj.* [*side* and *long*.] Laterally;

oblique; not in front; not direct.

She darted from her eyes a *siding* glance,

Just as the spoke, and like her words, it flew;

Seem'd not to beg what she then bid me do. *Dry.*

The deadly wound is in thy foot!

When thou a tempting harlot dost behold,

And when she casts on thee a *siding* glance,

Then try thy heart, and tell me if it dance. *Dry.*

The reason of the planets motions in curves

is the attraction of the sun, and an oblique or *side*

long impulse. *Locke.*

The kiss snatch'd hasty from the *siding* maid.

*Thompson.*

**SIDELONG.** *adv.*

1. Laterally; obliquely; not in pursuit,

not in opposition.

As if on earth

Winds underground, or waters, forcing way,

*Sidelong* had pass'd a mountain from his feet.

Half sunk with all his pines. *Mil.*

As a lion, bounding in his way,

With force augmented bears against his prey,

*Sidelong* to seize. *Dryden.*

2. On the side.

If it prove too wet, lay your pots *sidelong*, but

made those which blow from the afternoon. *Scott.*

**SIDER.** *n. f.* See CIDER.

**SIDERAL.** *adj.* [from *sidus*, Lat.] Stary;

astral.

These changes in the heav'ns, though slow,

produc'd

Like change on sea and land. *Sideral* blast,

Vapour and mist, and exhalation hot,

Corrupt and pestilent! *Mil.*

The musk gives

Sure hopes of racy wine, and in its youth,

Its tender nonage, loads the spreading boughs

With large and juicy offspring, that dries

The vernal nippings and cold *sideral* blasts. *Pope.*

**FORSTED.** *adj.* [from *forstus*, Latin.]  
Blasted; planet-struck.

**FORSTED.** *adj.* [from *forstus*, Latin.]  
Part consumed, gangrened, *forsted*, and  
moulded, become black; the radical moisture, or  
real sulphur, suffering an extinction. *Brown.*

**FORSTED.** *n. f.* [*forstus*, Fr. *forstus*,  
Lat.] A sudden mortification; or  
as the common people call it, a blast;  
or a sudden deprivation of sense, as in  
an apoplexy.

The contagious vapour of the very eggs produces  
a mortification or *forstus* in the parts of plants  
on which they are laid. *Ray.*

**SADDLE.** *n. f.* [*saddle* and *saddle*.] A  
woman's seat on horseback.

**MAN.** *n. f.* [*side* and *man*.] An assis-  
tant to the church-warden.

A gift of such goods, made by them with the  
consent of the *sideman* or vestry, invalid. *Anyfile*

**DEWAYS.** *adv.* [from *side* and *way*, or  
*sidewise*.] Laterally; on one  
side.

The fair blossom hangs the head  
Sedate, as on a dying bed;  
And those pearls of dew she wears  
Prove to be prelagging tears. *Milton.*

If the image of the sun should be drawn out into  
an oblong form, either by a dilatation of every ray,  
or by any other casual inequality of the refraction,  
the same oblong image would, by a second refraction  
made *sideways*, be drawn out as much in breadth  
by the like dilatation of the rays, or other casual  
equality of the refraction *sideways*. *Newton.*

**SIEGE.** *n. f.* [*siege*, French.]

1. The act of besetting a fortified place; a  
besieger.

Our castle's strength  
Will laugh a *siege* to scorn: here let them lie,  
And tumble ere them up. *Shakespeare.*

It seemed, by the manner of their proceeding,  
that the Turks purposed rather by long *siege* than  
by assault to take the town. *Knolles.*

The more I see  
Measures about me, so much more I feel  
Firm and within me, as from the hateful *siege*  
Of contraries. *Milton.*

2. Any continued endeavour to gain pos-  
session.

Beat away the busy meddling fiend,  
That lays thou *siege* unto this wretch's soul,  
And from his bosom purge this black despair. *Shakespeare.*

Give me so much of your time, in exchange of  
thine, to lay an unnamable *siege* to the honesty of Ford's  
wife. *Shakespeare.*

Love flood the *siege*, and would not yield his  
breath. *Dryden.*

3. [*siege*, Fr.] Seat; throne. Obsolete.

Drawing to him the eyes of all around,  
From lofty *siege* began their words aloud to sound. *Fairy Queen.*

4. Place; class; rank. Obsolete.

I fetch my life and being  
From men of royal *siege*. *Shakespeare.*

Your sum of parts  
Is not together pluck'd such envy from him,  
As did that one, and that in my regard  
Of the unworthiest *siege*. *Shakespeare.*

5. [*siege*, French.] Stool.

It entereth not the veins, but taketh leave of the  
pulsant parts, as the mouths of the udderlocks,  
and accompaneth the inconvertible portion unto  
the *siege*. *Brown.*

**TO SIEGE.** *v. a.* [*sieger*, Fr.] To besiege.

Not in use.

How he had long oppress'd with tort,  
And fast imprison'd in *sieged* fort. *Fairy Queen.*

**SIEVE.** *n. f.* [from *sift*.] Hair or lawn  
strained upon a hoop, by which flower is  
separated from bran, or fine powder from  
coarse; a boulder; a searce.

Thy counsel  
Tells now into my ears as profits  
As water in a *sieve*. *Shakespeare.*

In a *sieve* I'll thither fall,  
And, like a rat without a tail,  
I'll do—I'll do—I'll do.

An innocent found a *sieve*, and presently fell to  
stopping the holes. *L'Estrange.*

If life sink through you like a leaky *sieve*,  
Accuse yourself you had not while you might.

**TO SIFT.** *v. a.* [*siften*, Sax. *siften*, Dut.]

1. To separate by a sieve.

In the *sifting* of such favour, all that came out  
could not be expected to be pure meal, but must  
have a mixture of pander and bran. *Hutton.*

2. To separate; to part.

When yellow sands are *sifted* from below,  
The glittering billows give a golden show. *Dryden.*

3. To examine; to try.

We have *sifted* your objections against those pre-  
eminences royal. *Hooker.*

All which the wit of Calvin could from thence  
draw, by *sifting* the very utmost sentence and syllable,  
is no more than that certain speeches seem to  
intimate, that all chaste churches ought to have  
their elderships. *Hooker.*

I fear me, if thy thoughts were *sifted*,  
The king thy sovereign is not quite exempt  
From envious malice of thy swelling heart. *Shakespeare.*

As near as I could *sift* him on that argument.

Opportunity I here have had  
To try thee, *sift* thee, and confess have found thee  
Proof again! all temptation, as a rock  
Of adamant. *Milton.*

One would think that every member, who em-  
braces with vehemence the principles of either of  
these parties, had thoroughly *sifted* and examined  
them, and was secretly convinced of their prefer-  
ence to those he rejects. *Adams.*

**SIFTER.** *n. f.* [from *sift*.] He who sifts.

**SIG** was used by the Saxons for victory;  
*Sigbert*, famous for victory; *Sigward*,  
victorious preserver; *Sigard*, conquering  
temper; and almost in the same sense are  
Nicolas, Nicomachus, Neander, Vic-  
tor, Victorinus, Vincentius, &c. *Gilson.*

**TO SIGH.** *v. n.* [*sighen*, *siechten*, Saxon;  
*sichten*, Dutch.] To emit the breath  
audibly, as in grief.

I lov'd the maid I married; never man  
*Sigh'd* truer breath. *Shakespeare.*

I'll not be made a fit and dull-eyed fool,  
To shake the head, relent, and *sigh*, and yield  
To christian intercessors. *Shakespeare.*

He *sighed* deeply in his spirit, and said, Why  
doth this generation seek after a sign? *Mark.*

For the oppression of the poor, for the *sighting* of  
the needy, will I rise. *Isaiah.*

Happier he,  
Who seeks not pleasure through necessity,  
Than such as once on slippery shores were plac'd,  
And, chasing *sigh* to think themselves are chas'd. *Dryden.*

The nymph too longs to be alone;  
Leaves all the swains, and *sighs* for one. *Prior.*

**TO SIGH.** *v. a.* To lament; to mourn.

Not in use.

Ages to come, and men unborn,  
Shall bless her name, and *sigh* her fate. *Prior.*

**SIGN.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A violent and  
audible emission of the breath which has  
been long retained, as in sadness.

Full often has my heart swollen with keeping my  
*sighs* imprison'd; full often have the tears I drove  
back from mine eyes turned back to drown my  
heart. *Sidney.*

Love is a smoke rais'd with the fume of *sighs*.  
Being purg'd, a fire sparkling in lovers eyes. *Shakespeare.*

What a *sigh* is there! The heart is sorely charg'd.  
Laughing, if loud, ends in a deep *sigh*; and all  
pleasures have a *sigh* in the tail, though they carry  
beauty on the face. *Taylor.*

In Venus' temple, on the sides were seen  
Issuing *sighs*, that smok'd along the wall. *Dryden.*

**SIGHT.** *n. f.* [*geraete*, Saxon; *sicht*,  
*gezicht*, Dutch.]

1. Perception by the eye; the sense of  
seeing.

It goes go forth right to a place, they must needs  
have *sight*. *Milton.*

O lots of *sight*, of thee I most complain!  
Blind among enemies, O worse than chains,  
Dungeon, or beggary, decrepit age! *Milton.*

Things invisible to mortal *sight*. *Milton.*

'Tis full the same, although their airy shape  
All but a quick postlock *sight* escape. *Denham.*

My eyes are somewhat dimm'd grown;  
For nature, always in the right,

To your decays adapts my *sight*. *Swift.*

2. Open view; a situation in which nothing  
obstructs the eye.

Undaunted Hotspur  
Brings on his army, eager unto *sight*,  
And plac'd the same before the king in *sight*. *Daniel.*

Aeneas cast his wond'ring eyes around,  
And all the Tyrrhene army had in *sight*,  
Stretch'd on the spacious plain from left to right! *Dryden.*

I met Brutidius in a mortal fright;  
He's dipt for certain, and plays least in *sight*. *Dryden.*

3. Act of seeing or beholding; view.

Nine things to *sight* required are;  
The power to see, the light, the visible thing,  
Being not too small, too thin, too high, too far,  
Clear space, and time, the form distinct to bring. *Daniel.*

Mine eyes pursued him full, but under shade  
Lost *sight* of him. *Milton.*

What form of death could him affright,  
Who unconcern'd, with Redball *sight*,  
Could view the fumes mounting steep,  
And monsters rolling in the deep? *Dryden.*

Having little knowledge of the circumstances of  
those St. Paul wrote to, it is not strange that many  
things he connected to us, which they who were  
concerned in the letter understood at last *sight*. *Locke.*

4. Notice; knowledge.

It was writ as a private letter to a person of piety  
upon an assurance that it should never come to any  
one's *sight* but her own. *Wake.*

5. Eye; instrument of seeing.

From the depth of hell they hit their *sight*,  
And at a distance see supernal light. *Dryden.*

6. Aperture previous to the eye, or other  
point fixed to guide the eye: as, the  
sights of a quadrant.

Then aimed true, in charge, their beaver down,  
Their eyes of fire twinkling through *sights* of steel. *Shakespeare.*

7. Spectacle; show; thing to be seen.

These are my eyes full captive to one *sight*;  
Thus all my thoughts are slaves to one thought full. *Sidney.*

Them seem'd they never saw a *sight* so fair  
Of loads to love, that they turn'd deem  
Them heavenly born. *Spenser.*

Not an eye  
But is a-werry of thy common *sight*,  
Save mine, which hath desir'd to see thee more. *Shakespeare.*

Moses said, I will turn aside and see this great  
*sight*, why the bush is not burnt. *Exodus.*

I took a refuge at Naples to carry me to Rome,  
that I might not run over the same *sights* a second  
time. *Adams.*

Not proud Olympus yields a nobler *sight*,  
Though gods assembled grace his tow'ring height,  
Than what more humble mount may offer here,  
Where, in their blessings, all those gods appear. *Pope.*

Before you pass the imaginary *sights*  
Of lords, and cardinals, and dukes, and garter'd knights,  
While the spread fan of ostentation your closing eyes,  
Then gave one flint, and all the vision flies. *Pope.*

**SIGHTEN.** *adj.* [from *sight*.] Seeing in a  
particular manner. It is used only in  
composition, as *quicksighted*, *shortsighted*.

As they might, to avoid the weather, pull the

Joins of the coach up close, so they might put each end down, and remain as discovered and open fought as on horseback.

The king was very quick fought in discerning disclosures, and raising objections, and very slow in musing them.

**SIGHTFULNESS**, *n. f.* [from *fight* and *full*.] Perceptivity; clearness of sight. Not in use.

But still, although we fail of perfect rightfulness, Seek we to tame these childish superfluities; Lot us not wink, though void of purest sightfulness.

**SIGHTLESS**, *adj.* [from *fight*.] Blind.

1. Wanting sight; blind. The latest tracks, the giddy heights explore, Of all who blindly creep or fightless soar.

2. Not fightly; offensive to the eye; unpleasing to look at.

Full of unpleasing blots and fightless stains, Patch'd with foul moles, and eye-offending marks.

**SIGHTLY**, *adj.* [from *fight*.] Pleasing to the eye; linking to the view.

It lies as fightly on the back of him, As great Alcides shews upon his ribs.

Their having two eyes and two ears to placed, *honour, fightly* and useful. A great many brave fightless hories were brought out, and only one plaining that mule hurt.

We have thirty members, the most fightly of all her majesty's subjects, we elected a president by his height.

**SIGHTLY**, *n. f.* [from *fightly*.] Seal; signa-  
ture.

Sincerity to raise the infernal powers, And fightless band in planetary hours.

**SIGN**, *n. f.* [from *signe*, Fr. *signum*, Lat.]

1. A token of any thing; that by which any thing is shown.

Signs must resemble the things they signify.

Signs for communication may be contrived from any variety of objects of one kind appertaining to either sense.

To express the passions which are seated in the heart by outward signs, is one great precept of the painters, and very difficult to perform.

When any one uses any train, he may have in his mind a determined idea which he makes it the sign of, and to which he should keep steadily annexed.

2. A wonder; a miracle; a prodigy.

If they will not hearken to the voice of the first sign, they will not believe the latter sign.

3. A picture, or token, hung at a door, to give notice what is sold within.

I found my mils, struck hands, and pray'd him tell.

To hold acquaintance still, where he did dwell; He barely nam'd the street, promis'd the wine.

But his kind wife gave me the very sign.

Underneath an alehouse' poultry sign.

That which is good does never need a sign.

Wit and fancy are not employed in any one article so much as that of contriving signs to hang over houses.

4. A monument; a memorial.

An outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace.

5. A constellation in the zodiac.

There stay until the twelve celestial signs have brought about their annual reckoning.

Now did the sign reign, and the constellation was come, under which Perkin should appear.

After every fou subdued, the sun Thrice through the signs his annual race shall run.

6. Note or token given without words.

They made signs to his father.

7. Mark of distinction; cognizance.

The ensign of Messiah blas'd, Most by angels borne, his sign in heaven.

8. Typical representation; symbol. The holy symbols or signs are not barely significant; but what they represent is as certainly delivered to us as the symbols themselves.

9. A subscription of one's name: as, a sign manual.

To SIGN, *v. a.* [from *signo*, Latin.]

1. To mark.

You sign your place and calling 'n full seeming, With meekness and humility, but your heart Is cramm'd with arrogance.

2. [from *signo*, Fr.] To ratify by hand or seal.

Be pleas'd to sign these papers: they are all Of great concern.

3. To betoken; to signify; to represent typically.

The sacraments and symbols are just such as they seem; but because they are made to be signs of a secret mystery, they receive the names of what themselves do sign.

**SIGNAL**, *n. f.* [from *signal*, Fr. *señale*, Span.]

Notice given by a sign; a sign that gives notice.

The weary sun hath made a golden set, And, by the bright track of his fiery ear,

Gives signal of a gaudy day to-morrow.

4. As, at a signal given, the streets with clamours ring.

**SIGNAL**, *adj.* [from *signal*, Fr.] Eminent; memorable; remarkable.

He was chosen more by the parliament, for the signal acts of cruelty committed upon the Irish.

The Thames frozen twice in one year, so as men to walk on it, is a very signal accident.

**SIGNALITY**, *n. f.* [from *signal*.] Quality of something remarkable or memorable.

Of the ways whereby they enquired and determined its signal, the first was natural, arising from physical causes.

It seems a providence in providence, in erecting your society in such a juncture of dangerous humours.

To SIGNALIZE, *v. a.* [from *signaler*, Fr.] To make eminent; to make remarkable.

Many, who have endeavoured to signalize themselves by works of this nature, plainly discover that they are not acquainted with arts and sciences.

Some one eminent spirit, having signalized his valour and fortune in defence of his country, or by popular arts at home, becomes to have great influence on the people.

**SIGNALLY**, *adv.* [from *signal*.] Eminently; remarkably; memorably.

Pertious signally and eminently obliged, yet missing of the utmost of their greedy designs in swallowing both gifts and giver too, instead of thanks for received kindnesses, have betook themselves to barbarous threatenings.

**SIGNATION**, *n. f.* [from *signo*, Latin.]

Sign given; act of betokening.

A hork shoe Baptista Porta hath thought too low a signation, he raised unto a lunar representation.

**SIGNATURE**, *n. f.* [from *signature*, Fr. *signature*, from *signo*, Latin.]

1. A sign or mark impressed upon any thing; a stamp; a mark.

The main being well furnished with various traces, signatures, and images, will have a rich treasure always ready to be offered to the soul.

That natural and credible signature of God, which human souls, in their first origin, are supposed to be stamp'd with, we have no need of in disputes against atheism.

Vulgar parents cannot stamp their race With signatures of such majestic grace.

2. A mark upon any matter, particularly upon plants, by which their nature or medicinal use is pointed out.

All bodies work by the communication of their nature, or by the impression and signature of their motions: the diffusion of species visible from to participate more of the former, and the species visible of the latter.

Some plants bear a very evident signature of their nature and use.

Seek out for plants and signatures, To quack of universal cures.

Herbs are described by marks and signatures, so far as to distinguish them from one another.

5. Proof drawn from marks.

The most despicable pieces of decayed nature are curiously wrought with minute signatures of divine wisdom.

Some rely on certain marks and signatures of their election, and others on their belonging to some particular church or sect.

4. [Among printers.] Some letter of figure to distinguish different sheets.

**SIGNATURIST**, *n. f.* [from *signature*.] One who holds the doctrine of signatures.

Signaturists seldom omit what the ancients delivered, drawing unto inference received distinctions.

**SIGNER**, *n. f.* [from *signo*.] One that signs.

**SIGNET**, *n. f.* [from *signet*, Fr.] A seal commonly used for the seal manual of a king.

I've been bo'd To them to use your signet and your name.

Here is the hand and seal of the duke you know the character, I doubt not, and the signet.

Give thy signet, bracelets, and nail.

He deliver'd him his private signet.

Proof of my life my royal signet made.

The impression of a signet ring.

**SIGNIFICANCE**, *n. f.* [from *significatio*.]

**SIGNIFICANCY**, *n. f.* [from *significatio*.]

1. Power of signifying; meaning.

Speaking is a sensible expression of the notion of the mind, by determinations of utterance of voice, used as signs, having by content several determinate significances.

He declares he intends it for the honour of another, he takes away by his words the significance of his action.

2. Force; energy; power of impressing the mind.

The clearness of conception and expression, the boldness maintained to reject the significance and sound of words, not strained into bombast, will escape our transient view upon the theatre.

As far as this duty will admit of privacy, our favour hath enjoined it in terms of particular significance and force.

I have been admiring the wonderful significance of that word perfection, and what various interpretations it hath acquired.

3. Importance; moment; consequence.

How fatal would such a distinction have proved in former reigns, when many a circumscribed significance has been construed into an overt act of high treason.

**SIGNIFICANT**, *adj.* [from *significans*, Latin.]

1. Expressive of something beyond the external mark.

Since you are tongue-tied, and so loth to speak, In dumb significants proclaim your thoughts.

2. Betokening; standing as a sign of something.

It was well said of Plotinus, that the stars were significant, but not efficient.

3. Expressive or representative in an eminent degree; forcible to impress the intended meaning.

Whereas it may be objected, that to add to religious duties such rites and ceremonies as are significant, is to institute new sacraments.

Common life is full of the kind of significant expression, by knocking, beckoning, frowning, and

painting; and dumb persons are sagacious in the use of them.

The Romans joined both devices, to make the emblem the more significant; as, indeed, they could not too much extol the learning and military virtues of this emperor.

**4. Important; momentous. A low word.**  
**SIGNIFICANTLY. adv.** [from *significant*.]  
With force of expression.

Christianity is known in scripture by no name so significantly as by the simplicity of the gospel.

**SIGNIFICATION. n. f.** [*signification*, Fr. *significatio*, Lat. from *signify*.]  
1. The act of making known by signs.

A lie is properly a species of injustice, and a violation of the right of that person to whom the false speech is directed; for all speaking, or signification of one's mind, implies an act or address of one man to another.

**2. Meaning expressed by a sign or word.**

An adjective requireth another word to be joined with him, to shew his signification. Accident. Brute animals make divers motions to have several significations, to cull, warn, cherish, and threaten.

**SIGNIFICATIVE. adj.** [*significatif*, Fr. from *signify*.]  
1. Betokening by an external sign.

The holy symbols or signs are not barely significant, but what by divine institution they represent and testify unto our souls, is truly and eternally delivered unto us.

**2. Forceful; strongly expressive.**

Neither in the degrees of kindred they were destitute of significant words; for whom we call grandfather, they called caldfader; whom we call great-grandfather, they called thirchfader.

**SIGNIFICATORY. n. f.** [from *signify*.]  
That which signifies or betokens.

Here is a double significatory of the spirit, a word and a sign.

**To SIGNIFY. v. a.** [*signifier*, Fr. *signifier*, Lat.]

1. To declare by some token or sign; sometimes simply to declare.

Within the house your mistresses sit at hand.

The maid from that ill oven turn'd her eyes,  
Nor knew what *signified* the bodling sign,  
But found the power's displeas'd.

Those parts of nature, into which the chaos was divid'd, they *signified* by dark and obscure names, as the night, Tartarus, and Oceanus.

**2. To mean; to express.**

Life's but a walking shadow; a poor player,  
That struts and reels his hour upon the stage,  
And then is heard no more! It is a tale  
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,  
Signifying nothing!

By scripture, antiquity, and all ecclesiastical writers, it is constantly appropriated to Saturday, the day of the Jews' sabbath, and but of late years used to signify the Lord's day.

**3. To support; to weigh. This is seldom used but interrogatively, what signifies?**  
or with *much, little, or nothing.*

Though he that sins frequently, and repents frequently, gives reason to believe his repentances before God *signify nothing*; yet that is nothing to us.

What signifies the splendour of courts, considering the slavish attendances that go along with it?

He hath one way more, which, although it *signifies* little to men of sober reason, yet unhappily his the supicious humour of men, that governors have a design to impose.

In the first of these last, the power of Adam, were never so great, will *signify nothing* to the present creatures in the world.

What signifies the people's consent in making and repealing laws, if the person who administers hath no tie?

#### 4. To make known; to declare.

I'll to the king, and *signify* to him  
That thus I have resign'd to you my charge.

He sent and *signified* it by his angel unto John.

The government should *signify* to the protestants of Ireland, that want of silver is not to be remedied.

**To SIGNIFY. v. n.** To express meaning with force.

If the words be but comely and *signifying*, and the sense gentle, there is juice; but where that wanteth, the language is thin.

**SIGNIORY. n. f.** [*signoria*, Italian.]  
1. Lordship; dominion.

Through all the *signories* it was the first,  
And Prospero the prime duke.

The earth, their titles, and their *signiories*,  
They must restore again.

My brave progenitors, by valour, zeal,  
Gain'd those high honours, princely *signiories*,  
And proud prerogatives.

**2. It is used by Shakespeare for seniority.**  
If ancient sorrow be most reverent,  
Give mine the benefit of *signiory*.

And let my griefs frown on the upper hand.

**SIGNPOST. n. f.** [*sign* and *post*.] That upon which a sign hangs.

He should share with them in the preserving  
A shed or *signpost*.

This noble invention of our author's hath been copied by so many *signpost* dawblers, that now it grown fulsome, rather by their want of skill than by the commonness.

**SICKER. adj. and adv.** See **SICKER**. The old word for *sure*, or *surely*.

**SICKNESS. n. f.** [from *sicker*.] Soreness; safety.

**SILENCE. n. f.** [*silence*, Fr. *silentium*, Latin.]

1. The state of holding peace; forbearance of speech.

Unto me men gave ear, and waited and kept  
*silence* at my counsel.

I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp authority over the man, but to be in *silence*.

First to himself he inward *silence* broke.  
Speech insensibly withdraws  
From rights of subjects, and the poor man's cause;  
Then pompos *silence* reigns, and tills the noisy laws.

Here all their rage and ev'n their murmurs cease,  
And sacred *silence* reigns, and universal peace.

**2. Habitual taciturnity; not loquacity.**  
I think the best grace of wit will shortly turn us  
to *silence*, and discourse grow commendable in  
none but parrots.

**3. Secrecy.**

**4. Stillness; not noise.**  
Hail, happy groves! calm and secure retreat  
Of sacred *silence*, rest's eternal seat!

**5. Not mention; oblivion; obscurity.**  
Nameless in dark oblivion let them dwell,  
For strength from truth divid'd, and from just,  
Inadable, naught merits but disgrace  
And ignominy; yet to glory ascend,  
Vain-glorious, and through many toils fame;  
Therefore eternal *silence* be their doom.

Thus fame shall be unacknowledg'd,  
And what most merits fame in *silence* hid.

**SILENCE. interj.** An authoritative restraint of speech.

Sir, have pity; I'll be his surety.—  
—*Silence!* one word more

Shall make me chide thee, if not hate thee,

**To SILENCE. v. a.** [from the noun.]

1. To oblige to hold peace; to forbid to speak.

We must *silence* the people, that to poverty  
He would have made them quiet, *silenc'd* them  
pleaders, and

Dispersed their freedoms.  
The ambassador is *silenc'd*.

*Silence* that dreadful bell; it frights the idle  
From her propriety.

This pass'd as an oracle, and *silenced* those that  
moved the question.

Thus could not the mouths of worthy martyrs be  
*silenc'd*, who being expos'd unto wolves, gave loud  
expressions of their faith, and were heard as high as  
heaven.

This would *silence* all further opposition.

Since in dark sorrow I my days did spend,  
I could not *silence* my complaints.

Had they duly considered the extent of infinite  
knowledge and power, these would have *silenced*  
their scruples, and they had adored the amazing  
mystery.

It pleas'd him altogether to *silence* me, so that  
I shall not only speak with delicacy, but wholy  
be disabled to open my mouth, to any articulate  
utterance; yet I hope he will give me grace, even  
in my thoughts, to praise him.

**2. To still.**  
These dying lovers, and their floating souls  
Suspend the light, and *silence* all our gouts.

The thund'rer spoke, nor durst the queen reply  
A reverend horn *silenc'd* all the sky.

**SILENT. adj.** [*silens*, Lat.]  
1. Not speaking; mute.

O my God, I cry in the day time, and in the  
night season I am not *silent*.

Confounded, long they sat as stricken mute.

**2. Not talkative; not loquacious.**  
Ulysses, add he, was the most eloquent and most  
*silent* of men; he knew that a word spoken never  
wrought to much good as a word concealed.

**3. Still; having no noise.**  
Deep night, dark night, the *silence* of the night,  
The time of night when Troy was set on fire,  
The time when a reechowls cry, and ban-dogs howl.

Now is the pleasant time,  
The cool, the *silence*, save where silence yields  
To the night's warbling bird.

**4. Wanting efficacy. I think a hebraist.**  
Second, and most important causes, together with  
nature itself, without that operative faculty which  
God gave them, would become *silent*, virtuous,  
and dead.

The sun to me is dark,  
And *silent* as the moon,  
When the defects the night,  
Had in her vault no light to show.

**5. Not mentioning.**  
This new created world, whereof I tell  
Fame is not *silent*.

**SILENTLY. adv.** [from *silent*.]  
1. Without speech.

When with one three nations join to fight,  
They *silently* confess that our arms drive.

For me they beg; each *silently*  
Demands thy grace, and teems to watch thy eye.

**2. Without noise.**  
You to a certain victory are led;  
Your men all arm'd hand *silently* within.

**3. Without mention.**  
The difficulties remain full, till he can show who  
is merited by right here, in all those cases where the  
present possessor hath no title, this he *silently* pos-  
sesses over.

**SILENCIOUS. adj.** [from *silicium*; it should  
be therefore written *silicious*.] Made  
of hair.

The *silicious* and hairy vests of the strictest or-  
ders of monks, derive their institution from St. John  
and Elias.

**SILICULOUS. adj.** [*silicula*, Lat.] Husky,  
full of hawks.

**SILICINOS.** *adj.* [*Siliginosus*, Lat.] Made of fine wheat. *Dict.*

**SILIQUE.** *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. [With gold finers.] A carat of which six make a scruple.

2. [With botanists: *siliqua*, Fr.] The seed-vessel, husk, pod, or shell of such plants as are of the pulse kind. *Dict.*

**SILIQUEUSE.** *adj.* [from *siliqua*, Latin.]

**SILIQUEOUS.** *adj.* Having a pod or capsule.

All the tetrapetalous *siliquose* plants are alkaline. *Arbutnot.*

**SILK.** *n. f.* [reole, Sax.]

1. The thread of the worm that turns afterward to a butterfly.

The worms were hallow'd that did breed the silk;  
And it was dyed in monny, which the kins  
Confer'd of man's hearts. *Shakespeare.*

2. The stuff made of the worms thread.

Let not the creaking of shoes, or rattling of silks,  
Betray thy poor heart to woman. *Shakespeare.*  
He can't die the shore to be covered with Persian  
silk for him to tread upon. *Knollys.*

Without the worm, in Persian silks we shone. *Waller.*

**SILKEN.** *adj.* [from *silk*.]

1. Made of silk.

Men counsel and give comfort to that grief  
Which they themselves not feel; but telling it,  
Their counsel turns to passion, which before  
Would give preceptual medicine to rage,  
Fetter strong madness in a silken thread,  
Charm each with air, and agony with words. *Shakespeare.*

Now will we revel it,  
With silken coats, and caps, and golden rings. *Shakespeare.*

She weeps, and words address'd seem tears dis-  
sol'd, *Milton.*

Wetting the borders of her silken veil.

2. Soft; tender.

Full many a lady fair, in court full oft  
Beholding them, him secretly envide,  
And wou'd that two such fans, so silken soft,  
And golden hair, her love would her provide. *Spenser.*

All the youth of England are on fire,  
And silken dalliance in the wardrobe lies. *Shakespeare.*

For then the hills with pleasing shades are  
crown'd, *Shakespeare.*

And sleeps are sweeter on the silken ground than  
Drest up virtue in all the beauties of oratory,  
and you will find the wild passions of men too vio-  
lent to be restrained by such mild and silken lan-  
guage. *Watts.*

3. Dressed in silk.

Shall a beardless boy,  
A cocker'd, silken wanton, have our fields,  
And flesh his spirit in a warlike food,  
Mocking the air with colours idly spread,  
And find no check? *Shakespeare.*

**SILKMEYER.** *n. f.* [silk and mercer.] A dealer in silk.

**SILKWEAVER.** *n. f.* [silk and weaver.] One whose trade is to weave silken man-  
ufactures.

True English hate your monsieurs paltry arts;  
For you are all silk-weavers in your hearts. *Dryden.*

The Chinese are ingenious silk-weavers. *Watts.*

**SILKWORM.** *n. f.* [silk and worm.] The worm that spins silk.

Grasshoppers eat up the green of whole countries,  
and silk-worms devour leaves swiftly. *Bacon.*

Broad were the banners, and of snowy hue,  
A purer web the silk-worm never drew. *Dryden.*

**SILKY.** *adj.* [from *silk*.]

1. Made of silk.

2. Soft; pliant.

These kinds of knaves, in plainness,  
Harbour more craft and were corrupter ends

Than twenty silks decking observants.  
That stretch their duties nicely. *Shakespeare.*

**SILL.** *n. f.* [ry], Sax. *suil*, Fr. *full*, Dutch.] The timber or stone at the foot of the door.

The farmer's goose,  
Grown fat with corn, and sitting still,  
Can scarce get o'er the barn-door sill;  
And hardly waddles forth. *Swift.*

**SILLABUS.** *n. f.* [This word has exercised the etymologists. *Mintheu* thinks it corrupted from *suillingbubbles*. *Junius* omits it. *Hughart*, whom *Skinner* fol-  
lows, deduces it from the Dutch *full*, a pipe, and *buyck*, a paunch; because *silla-*  
*bus* are commonly drunk through a spout, out of a jug with a large belly. It seems more probably derived from *sil*, in old English, *vinegar*; *sil a bouc*, vine-  
gar for the mouth, vinegar made pleasant.]

Cuirs made by milking upon vinegar.

Joan takes her vent rubb'd pail, and now  
She trips to walk the sand-red cow:  
Where, for some sturdy foot-ball swain,  
Joan strokes a *sillabus* or twain. *Hutton.*

A feast,  
By some rich farmer's wife and filer dress'd,  
Might be resembled to a sick man's dream,  
Where all ideas huddling run to fast.  
That *sillabus* come first, and soups the last. *King.*

**SILLY.** *adv.* [from *silly*.] In a silly manner; simply; foolishly.

I wonder much what thou and I  
Did till we lov'd? were we not wean'd till then,  
But suck'd on childish pleasures *silly*?  
Or slumber'd we in the seven sleepers den? *Donne.*

We are caught as *silly* as the bird in the net. *L'Estrange.*

Do, do, look *silly*, good colonel; 'tis a decent melancholy after an absolute defeat. *Dryden.*

**SILLINESS.** *n. f.* [from *silly*.] Simplicity; weakness; harmless folly.

The *silliness* of the person does not derogate from the dignity of his character. *L'Estrange.*

**SILLY.** *adj.* [*selb*, German. *Shinner*.]

1. Harmless; innocent; inoffensive; plain; artless.

2. Weak; helpless.

After long storms,  
In dread of death and dangerous dismay,  
With which my *silly* bark was tossed fore,  
I do at length desery the happy shore. *Spenser.*

3. Foolish; witless.

Perhaps their loves, or else their sleep,  
Was that did their *silly* thoughts so busy keep. *Milt.*

The meanest subjects censure the actions of the greatest prince; the *silly* servants, of the wisest master. *Temple.*

I have no discontent at living here; besides what arises from a *silly* spirit of liberty, which I resolve to throw off. *Swift.*

Such parts of writings as are stupid or *silly*, false or mistaken, should become subjects of occasional criticism. *Watts.*

He is the companion of the filiest people in their most *silly* pleasure; he is ready for every impertinent entertainment and diversion. *Law.*

**SILLYHOW.** *n. f.* [perhaps from *selig*, happy, and *heort*, the head.] The membrane that covers the head of the fetus.

Great conceits are raised of the membranous covering called the *sillyhow*, sometimes found about the heads of children upon their birth. *Brown.*

**SILT.** *n. f.* Mud; slime.

Several trees of oak and fir stand in firm earth below the moor, near Thorney, in all probability covered by inundation, and the *silt* and moorish earth exaggerated upon them. *Hale.*

**SILVAN.** *adj.* [from *silva*, Lat.] Woody; full of woods.

Between two rows of rocks, a *silvan* scene  
Appears above, and groves for ever green. *Dryden.*

**SILVER.** *n. f.* [reolper, Saxon; *silber*, Dutch.]

1. A white and hard metal, next in weight to gold. *Watts.*

2. Any thing of soft splendour.

Pallas, piteous of her plaintive cries,  
In slumber clos'd her silver streaming eyes. *Pope.*

3. Money made of silver.

**SILVER.** *adj.*

1. Made of silver.

Put my silver cup in the sack's mouth. *Genfis*  
Hence had the huntress Dian her dread bow,  
Fair silver-shafted queen for ever chaste. *Milton.*  
The silver-shafted goddesses of the place. *Pope.*

2. White like silver.

Of all the race of silver-winged flies  
Was none more favourable, nor more fair,  
Than Clarion. *Spenser.*

Old Salisbury, shame to thy silver hair,  
Thou mad mulcader of thy brain-sick son. *Shakespeare.*

The great in honour are not always wise,  
Nor judgment under silver tresses lies. *Sanders.*

Others on silver lakes and rivers bath'd  
Their downy breast. *Milton.*

3. Having a pale lustre.

So sweet a kiss the golden sun gives not  
To those fresh morning drops upon the rose,  
As thy eye-beams, when their sixth rays have  
more. *Shakespeare.*

The night of dew that on my cheeks down flows,  
Nor shines the silver moon one half so bright,  
Through the transparent bosom of the deep,  
As doth thy face through tears of mine give  
light. *Shakespeare.*

4. Soft of voice. This phrase is Italian, *voce argentina*.

From all the groves, which with the heavenly  
noises

Of their sweet instruments were wont to sound,  
And th' hollow hills, from which their jute  
voices

Were wont redoubled echoes to rebound,  
Did now rebound with nought but rueful cries,  
And yelling thricks thrown up into the skies. *Spenser.*

It is my love that calls upon my name;  
How *silver* sweet found lovers tongues by night!  
Take notice music to attending ears. *Shakespeare.*

To **SILVER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover superficially with silver.

There be fools alive, I wis,  
Silver'd o'er, and so was this. *Shakespeare.*

The splendour of silver is more pleasant to four  
eyes than that of gold; as in cloth of silver, and  
silvered rapiers. *Bacon.*

Silvering willfully and canker more than gilding. *Pascal.*

A gilder shew'd me a ring silvered over with  
mercurial fumes, which he was then to restore to  
its native yellow. *Boyle.*

2. To adorn with mild lustre.

Here retir'd, the sinking billows sleep,  
And smiling calmness silver'd o'er the deep. *Pope.*

**SILVERBEATER.** *n. f.* [silver and beat.] One that foliates silver.

Silverbeaters chuse the finest coin, as that which is most extensive under the hammer. *Boyle.*

**SILVERLING.** *n. f.* A silver coin.

A thousand vines, at a thousand silverlings, shall  
be for briars and thorns. *Lyons.*

**SILVERLY.** *adv.* [from *silver*.] With the appearance of silver.

Let me wipe off this honourable dew  
That *silverly* doth progress on thy cheeks. *Shakespeare.*

**SILVERSMITH.** *n. f.* [silver and smith.] One that works in silver.

Demetrius, a *silversmith*, made shrines for Diana. *Actu.*

**SILVERTHISTLE.** *n. f.* [*acanthium sil-  
gare*, Lat.] A plant.

**SILVERTREE.** *n. f.* [*conocarpodendron*.] A plant.

Miller.



**SILVERWEED.** *n. f.* [*argentina*, Lat.] A plant.

**SILVERT.** *adj.* [from *silver*.] Besprinkled with silver.

A gritty stone, with small spangles of a white silvery tale in it. Woodward.

Of all th' enamell'd race whose sil'ry wing waves to the tepid nephyrs of the spring, Once brightest thind this child of heat and air. Duncin.

**SIMAR.** *n. f.* [*smarre*, Fr.] A woman's robe.

The ladies dress'd in rich *simars* were seen, Of Florence satins, flower'd with white and green. Dryden.

**SIMILAR.** } *adj.* [*similaire*, Fr. from  
**SIMILARY.** } *similis*, Lat.]

1. Homogeneous; having one part like another; uniform.

Minerals appear to the eye to be perfectly *similar*, as metals; or at least to consist but of two or three distinct ingredients, as cinnabar. Boyle.

2. Resembling; having resemblance.  
The laws of England, relative to those matters, were the original and exemplar from whence those *similar* or parallel laws of Scotland were derived. Hale.

**SIMILARITY.** *n. f.* [from *similar*.] Likeness; uniformity.

The blood and chyle are mixed, and by attrition attenuated, by which the mixture acquires a greater degree of fluidity and *similarity*, or homogeneity of parts. Arbuthnot.

**SIMILE.** *n. f.* [*simile*, Lat.] A comparison by which any thing is illustrated or aggrandized.

Their rhimes,  
Full of protest, of oath, and big compare,  
Want *similes*. Shakspeare.

Lucentio slipp'd me, like his greyhound,  
Which runs himself, and catches for his master.--  
--A good swift *simile*, but something curiouth. Shakspeare.

In argument,  
*Similes* are like songs in love;  
They much describe, they nothing prove. Prior.

Poets, to give a loose to a warm fancy, not only expatiate in their *similes*, but introduce them too frequently. Garth.

**SIMILITUDE.** *n. f.* [*similitudo*, Fr. *similitudo*, Lat.]

1. Likeness; resemblance.  
*Similitude* of substance would cause attraction, where the body is wholly freed from the motion of gravity, for then lead would draw lead. Bacon.

Our immortal souls, while righteous, are by God himself sanctified with the title of his own image and *similitude*. Raleigh.

Let us make man in our image, man  
In our *similitude*, and let them rule  
Over the fish and fowl. Milton.

*Similitude* to the Deity was not regarded in the things they gave divine worship to, and looked on as symbols of the god they worshipped. Stillingfleet.

If we compare the picture of a man, drawn at the years of seventeen, with that of the same person at the years of threescore, hardly the least trace or *similitude* of one face can be found in the other. South.

Fate some future hard shall join  
In sad *similitude* of griefs to mine,  
Condemn'd whole years in absence to deplore,  
And image chains he must behold no more. Pope.

2. Comparison; simile.  
Plutarch, in the first of his tractates, by sundry *similitudes*, shews us the force of education. Walton.

Poets, in his *similitudes*, never departed from the woods; that is, all his comparisons were taken from the country. Dryden.

**SIMILAR.** *n. f.* [See Cimeter.] A crooked or falcated sword with a convex edge.

**TO SIMMER.** *v. n.* [a word made probably from the sound, but written, by Skinner, *Amber*.] To boil gently; to boil with a gentle hissing.

Place a vessel in warm fluid, increasing the heat by degrees, till the spirit *simmer* or boils a little. Boyle.

Their vital heat and moisture may always not only *simmer* in one sluggish tenour, but sometimes boil up higher, and seeth over; the fire of life being more than ordinarily kindled upon some emergent occasion. More.

**SIMNEL.** *n. f.* [*simnellus*, low Latin.] A kind of sweet bread or cake.

**SIMONIACK.** *n. f.* [*simoniack*, Fr. *simoniacus*, Latin.] One who buys or sells preferment in the church.

If the bishop alleges that the person presented is a *simoniack*, or unlearned, they are to proceed to trial. Aylmer.

**SIMONIACAL.** *adj.* [from *simoniack*.] Guilty of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment.

Add to your criminals the *simoniack* ladies, who seduce the sacred order into the difficulty of breaking their troth. Spectator.

**SIMONY.** *n. f.* [*simonie*, Fr. *simonia*, Lat.] The crime of buying or selling church preferment.

One that by suggestion  
Tied all the kingdom; *simony* was fair play,  
His own opinion was his law. Shakspeare.

Many papers remain in private hands, of which one is of *simony*; and I with the world might see it, that it might undeceive some patrons, who think they have discharged that great trust to God and man, if they take no money for a living, though it may be plaited with far other ends less justifiable. Hallam.

No *simony* nor sinecure is known;  
There works the bee, no honey for the drone. Garth.

**TO SIMPER.** *v. n.* [from *pymbelan*, Saxon, to keep holyday, Skinner.] He derives *simmer* from the same word, and confirms his etymology by writing it *simber*. It is perhaps derived from *simmer*, as it may seem to imitate the dimples of water gentle boiling.] To smile; generally to smile foolishly.

A made countenance about her mouth between *simpering* and smiling, her head bowed somewhat down, seemed to languish with over-much idleness. Salm.

I charge you, O men, for the love you bear to women, as I perceive by your *simpering* none of you hate them, to like as much as please them. Shakspeare.

Stuns above *simper*, and thine,  
As having keys unto thy love, while poor I pine. Herbert.

Let then the fair one beautifully cry,  
Or dress in smiles of sweet Cecilia's name,  
With *simpering* angels, palms, and harps divine. Pope.

**SIMPER.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Smile, generally a foolish smile.

The wit at his elbow flared him in the face with so bewitching a grin, that the whittier relaxed his fibres into a kind of *simper*, and at length burst out into an open laugh. Addison.

Great Tabbald nods; the proud Parusian liver,  
The conscious *simper*, and the jealous leer,  
Mix on his look. Pope.

**SIMPLER.** *adj.* [*simpler*, Lat. *simplex*, Fr.]

1. Plain; artless; unskilled; undeighting; sincere; humbled.

Were it not to lusty the minds of the *simpler* sort of men, these nice curiosities are not worthy the labour which we bestow to answer them. Hooker.

They meet upon the way  
A *simpler* husbandman in garments grey. Hub. Tol.

I am a *simpler* woman, much too weak  
To oppose your cunning. Shakspeare.

O Ebelinda,  
My heart was made to fit and pair with thine,  
*Simple* and plain, and taught with artless tender-  
ness. Bosc.

In *simple* suanners all the secret lies;  
Be kind and virtuous, you'll be blest and wise. Young.

2. Uncompounded; unmingled; single; only one; plain; not complicated.

To make the compound path for the rich metal *simple*, is an adulteration or counterfeiting. Bacon.  
*Simple* philosophically signifies single, but vulgarly foolish. Watts.

Among substances, some are called *simple*, some compound, whether taken in a philosophical or vulgar sense. If we take *simple* and compound in a vulgar sense, then all those are *simple* substances which are generally esteemed uniform in their natures: for every herb is called a *simple*, and every metal a mineral, though the chymist perhaps may find all these several elements in each of them. Watts.

Let Newton, pure intelligence, whom God  
To mortal's lent, to trace his boundless works,  
From laws, sublimely *simple*, speak thy name  
In all philosophy. Thomson.

3. Silly; not wise; not cunning.  
The *simple* believeth every word; but the prudent man looketh well to his going. Proverbs.

Deck, *simple* odes too many show ye  
My servile compliance to Chloe. Prior.

**SIMPLE.** *n. f.* [*simple*, French.] A single ingredient in a medicine; a drug. It is popularly used for an herb.

Of *simples* in these groves that grow,  
We'll learn the perfect skill;  
The nature of each herb to know,  
Which cures, and which can kill. Dryden.

Our softer nurse of nature is repose,  
The which he lacks; that to provoke in him,  
Are many *simples* operative, whole power  
Will close the eye of anguish. Shakspeare.

He would ope his leathern scrip,  
And show me *simples* of a thousand names,  
Telling their strange and vigorous faculties. Milton.

What virtue is in this remedy lies in the naked *simple*, as it comes over from the lutes. Temple.

Around its entries nodding poppies grow,  
And all cool *simples* that sweet rest bestow;  
Night from the plants their sleepy virtue drains,  
And passing floods it on the silent plains. Dryden.

Medicine is mine: what herbs and *simples* grow  
In fields and forests, all their powers I know. Dry.

**TO SIMPLE.** *v. n.* To gather *simples*.

As once the foaming boar he chas'd,  
Inferious Cice swell the youth furvey'd,  
As *simples* on the flow'ry hills he stray'd. Garth.

**SIMPLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *simple*.] The quality of being *simple*.

I will hear that play;  
For never any thing can be unife,  
When *simples* and duty tender it. Shakspeare.

Such perfect elements may be found in these four known bodies that we call pure ones; for they are least compounded, and approach most to the *simplicity* of the elements. Digby.

**SIMPLE.** *n. f.* [from *simple*.] A simplist; an herbant.

**SIMPLIS.** *n. f.* [*simplis*, Fr.] Simplicity; silliness; folly. Obsolete.

Then weeds been not so nobly were,  
Such *simplis* brought them then to,  
They be a yet in purple and pall,  
They reign and rub in over all. Spenser.

**SIMPLES.** *n. f.* [from *simple*.] A silly mortal; a simple; a foolish fellow. A low word.

A country house sent his man to look after an ox,  
The *simple* went hunting up and down. Elfr.

Those letters may prove a detriment, as having as many *simples*, or various *simples*, can make it. Pope.

**SIMPLICITY.** *n. f.* [*simplitas*, Latin.] *Simplis*, French.]

1. Plainness; artlessness; not subtilty; not cunning; not deceit.

The two-eyed-minded I believe was in their degree of well-doing, to whom the not knowing of evil serveth for a ground of virtue, and hold their inward powers in better form, with an unspotted *simplis*, than many who rather cunningly try to know what goodness is, than willingly take into themselves the following of it. Smeag.

They keep the reverend *simplicity* of ancient times.

In low *simplicity*,

He lends out money gratis, and brings down

The rate of usance.

Marquis Dufferin, a man for his hereditary *simplicity* neither mistaked nor much regarded, was created duke.

Suspicion sleeps

At wisdom's gate, and to *simplicity*

Redeign her charge.

Of manners gentle, of affections mild;

In wit a man, *simplicity* a child.

The native elegance and *simplicity* of her man-

ners were accompanied with real benevolence of heart.

1. Plainness; not subtilty; not abstruse-

ness.

There enter into farther speculations herein, which

is the itch of curiosity, and content not themselves

with the *simplicity* of that doctrine, within which

this church hath contained herself.

3. Plainness; not finery.

They represent our poet, when he left Mantua

for Rome, dressed in his best habit, too fine for the

place whence he came, and yet retaining part of

his *simplicity*.

4. Singleness; not composition; state of

being uncompounded.

Mandrakes afford a papaverous unpleasant

odour in the leaf or apple, discoverable in their

*simplicity* and mixture.

We are led to conceive that great machine of

the world to have been once in a state of greater

*simplicity* than now it is, as to conceive a watch

once in its first and simple materials.

5. Weakness; silliness.

Many that know what they should do, would

nevertheless dissemble it, and, to excuse themselves,

pretend ignorance and *simplicity*, which

cannot.

How long, ye simple ones, will ye love *simplicity*,

and fools hate knowledge?

*SIMPLIST. n. f.* [from *simple*.] One skilled

in simples.

A plant so unlike a rose, it hath been mistaken

by some good *simplists* for anemum.

*SIMPLY. adv.* [from *simple*.]

1. Without art; without subtilty; plainly;

artlessly.

Accomplishing great things by things seem'd

weak:

Subverting worldly strong and worldly wise

By *simply* weak.

2. Of itself; without addition.

This question about the changing of laws concerneth

only such laws as are positive, and do make that now

good or evil, by being commanded or forbidden, which

otherwise of itself were not *simply* the one or the other.

3. Merely; solely.

Under man, no creature in the world is capable

of felicity and bliss; because their chiefest perfection

consisteth in that which is best for them, but not in

that which is *simply* best, as ours doth.

I will eat and drink, and sleep as fast

As captain shall; *simply* the thing I am

shall make me live.

To say or to do ought with memory and imitation,

no purpose or respect should sooner move us, than

*simply* the love of God and of mankind.

4. Foolishly; sillily.

*SIMULAR. n. f.* [from *simulo*, Latin.] One

that counterfeits.

Hide thee, thou bloody hand,

Thou perjurur, thou simulant of virtue,

That art incestuous.

*SIMULATION. n. f.* [simulation, French; *simulatio*, from *simulo*, Latin.] That part

of hypocrisy which pretends that to be

which is not.

Simulation is a vice rising of a natural subtlety,

or fearfulness; or of a mind that hath some main

fault; which, because a man must needs disguise,

it useth his practice simulation.

For the unquestionable virtue of her person and mind, he well expressed his love in an act and time of *simulation* towards his end, bequeathing her all his mansion-houses, and a power to dispose of his whole personal estate.

For distinction sake, a deceiving by word is commonly called a lye; and deceiving by actions, gestures, or behaviour, is called *simulation* or hypocrisy.

*SIMULTANEOUS. adj.* [simultaneus, Lat.]

Acting together; existing at the same

time.

If the parts may all change places at the same

time, without any respect of priority or posteriority

to each other's notion, why may not bullets, closely

crowded in a box, move by a like mutual and

*simultaneous* exchange?

*SIN. n. f.* [syn, Saxon.]

1. An act against the laws of God; a violation

of the laws of religion.

It is great *sin* to swear unto a *sin*.

But greater *sin* to keep a sinful oath.

How hast thou the heart,

Being a divine, a ghostly confessor,

A *sin* abuser, and my friend profest,

To mangle me with that word bannishment?

Put those that sleep, and think not on their *sin*,

Punch them.

Thou knowest, Lord, that I am pure from all *sin*

with man.

2. Habitual negligence of religion.

Sin, death, and hell, have set their marks upon

him.

And all their ministers attend on him.

Dishonest thames

Of nature's works: honour dishonourable,

*Sin*-bred, how have ye troubled all mankind!

I would not soil these pure ambrosial weeds,

With the rank vapours of the *sin*-worn mould.

Is there no means, but that a *sin*-sick land

Should be let blood with such a bossy hand?

Vice or virtue chiefly imply the relation of our

actions to men in this world: *sin* and holiness

rather imply their relation to God and the other

world.

Light from her thought, a summer's careless robe,

Fell each affection of this *sin*-worn globe.

3. It is used by *Shakespeare* emphatically

for a man enormously wicked.

Thy ambition,

Thou scarlet *sin*, robb'd this bewailing land

Of noble Buckingham.

*TO SIN. v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To neglect the laws of religion; to vio-

late the laws of religion.

Stand in awe and *sin* not.

Many also have perisht, err'd, and sinned for

women.

He shall ask, and he shall give him life for them

that *sin* not unto death.

2. To offend against right.

I am a man

More *sin*-d against than *sinning*.

And who but wishes to invert the laws

Of order, *sin*s against th' eternal cause.

*SINCERE. adv.* [formed by contraction from

*sintence*, or *sith thence*, from *pride*, Sax.]

1. Because that.

Since the clearest discoveries we have of other

spirits, besides God and our own souls, are imparted

by revelation, the information of them should be

taken from thence.

Since truth and constancy are vain,

Since neither love, nor sense of pain,

Nor force of reason, can persuade,

Then let example be obey'd.

2. From the time that.

Am not I thine *since* upon which thou hast ridden

ever *since* I was thine unto this day?

He is the most improved mind *since* you saw

him that ever was.

3. Ago; before this.

About two years *since*, it so fell out, that he was

brought to a great lady's house.

*Spies* held me in check, that I was fore'd to wheel  
Three or four miles about; else had I, in  
Half an hour *since*, brought my report.

A law was made no longer *since* than the

twenty-eighth of Henry the Eighth.

How many ages *since* has *Virgil* writ!

*SINCE. preposition.* After; reckoning from

some time past to the time present.

He *since* the morning hour set out from heaven

If such a man arise, I have a model by which

he may build a nobler poem than any extant piece

the ancients.

*SINCERE. adj.* [sincerus, Lat. *sincere*, Fi.]

1. Unhurt; uninjured.

He tried a tough well chosen spear;

The inviolable body stood *sincere*.

2. Pure; unmingled.

Pardon my tears, 'tis joy which bids them flow,

A joy which never was *sincere* till now;

That which my conquest gave I could not prize,

Or 'twas imperfect, till I saw your eyes.

The pleasures of sense, beaute taste *sincere* and

pure always, without mixture or alloy, without

being distracted in the pursuit, or disquieted in the

use of them.

Animal substances differ from vegetable, in that,

being reduced to ashes, they are perfectly indisp,

and in that there is no *sincere* acid in any animal

juice.

In English I would have all gellicious avoided,

that our tongue may be *sincere*, and that we may

keep to our own language.

3. Honest; undissembling; uncorrupt.

This top proud fellow,

Whom from the flow of gall I name not, but

From *sincere* notions by intelligence

I do know to be corrupt.

Nor troubled at their tidings from the earth,

Which your *sincere* care could not prevent;

Foretold so lately what would come to pass,

When first this tempter cross'd the gulf from hell.

The more *sincere* you are, the better it will fare

with you at the great day of account. In the mean

while, give us leave to be *sincere* too, in condemning

heartily what we heartily disapprove. *Walter*

Through the want of a *sincere* intention of pleat-

ing God in all our actions, we fall into such irregu-

larities of life as, by the ordinary means of grace,

we should have power to avoid.

*SINCERELY. adv.* [from *sincere*.] Honest-

ly; without hypocrisy; with purity of

heart.

The purer and perfecter our religion is, the

worthier effects it hath in them who stedfastly and

*sincerely* embrace it.

That you may, fair lady,

Perceive I speak *sincerely*, the king's majesty

Does purpose honour to you.

In your whole reasoning, keep your mind *sincere*

intent in the pursuit of truth.

*SINCERENESS. n. f.* [sincerité, French; *SINCERITY. n. f.* [from *sincere*.]

1. Honesty of intention; purity of mind.

Jesus Christ has purchased for us terms of reco-

ciliation, who will accept of *sincerity* instead of

perfection; but then this *sincerity* implies our

honest endeavours to do our utmost.

2. Freedom from hypocrisy.

In thy comfort cease to fear a foe;

For thee she feels *sincerity* of woe.

*SINDON. n. f.* [Lat.] A fold; a wrapper.

There were found a book and a letter, both

written in fine parchment, and wrapped in *sindon*

of linen.

*SINE. n. f.* [sinus, Latin.] A right *sine*,

in geometry, is a right line drawn from

one end of an arch perpendicularly upon

the diameter drawn from the other end

of that arch; or it is half the chord of

twice the arch.

Whatever inclinations the rays have to the

plane of incidence, the *sine* of the angle of inci-

dence of every ray, considered apart, shall have to

the *sine* of the angle of refraction a constant ratio.

**SINCE**. *n. f.* [*fin*, without, and *cure*, care.] An office which has revenue without any employment.  
A *sin* is a house without cure of souls. *Ayliffe.*

No honey nor *sin* were known,  
Nor would the bee work honey for the drone. *Garth.*  
**SIN**. *n. f.* [*senpe*, Saxon; *senwen*, Dutch.]

1. A tendon; the ligament by which the joints are moved.

The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it  
With lusty sinews. *Shakespeare*  
The routed fibres rose, and from the wound  
Black bloody drops disall'd upon the ground:  
Mute and unarm'd, my hair with terror stood;  
My trunk my sinews, and congeal'd my blood. *Dryden.*

A *sin* cracked seldom recovers its former firmness.

2. Applied to whatever gives strength or compactness: as, money is the *sin* of war.

Some other *sin* there are, from which that  
Overflow of strength in perfection doth arise. *Hooker.*  
Such discouraging of men in the ways of an active  
conformity to the church's rules, weakens the *sin*  
of government; for it weakens and damp the spirits  
of the obedient. *South.*

In the principal figures of a picture, the painter  
employs the *sin* of his art; for in them con-  
tains the principal beauties of his work. *Dryden.*

3. Mufcle or nerve.  
The feeling pow'r, which is life's root,  
Through ev'ry living part itself doth shed  
By *sin*, which extend from head to foot;  
And, like a net, all o'er the body spread. *Davies.*  
To *SIN*, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
knit as by *sin*. Not in use.

Ask the lady Bona for thy queen;  
So shalt thou *sin* both these lauds together. *Shakespeare.*

**SIN**. *adj.* [from *sinew*.]

1. Furnished with *sin*.  
Strong *sin* was the youth, and big of bone. *Dryden.*

2. Strong; firm; vigorous.  
He will the rather do it, when he sees  
Ourselves well *sin* to our defence. *Shakespeare.*

**SIN**. *adj.* [*sinew* and *shrunk*.]  
A horse is said to be *sin* when  
he has been over-ridden, and so fatigued  
that he becomes gaunt-bellied, by a stiff-  
ness and contraction of the two *sin*  
which are under his belly. *Farrier's Dict.*

**SIN**. *adj.* [from *sinew*.]

1. Consisting of a *sin*; nervous. The  
nerves and *sin* are in poetry often  
confounded, from *nervus*, Latin, which  
signifies a *sin*.

The *sin* thread my brain lets fall  
Through ev'ry part,  
Can tie those parts, and make me one of all. *Donne.*

2. Strong; nervous; vigorous; forcible.  
And for thy vigour,  
Ball-bearing Milo his addition yields  
To *sin*. *Shakespeare.*

Worthy fellows, and like to prove  
Most *sin* swordsmen. *Shakespeare.*  
The northern people are large, fair-complexion-  
ed, strong, *sin*, and courageous. *Hale.*

Fasting, as he reach'd the shore,  
He dropt his *sin*: his knees no more  
Perform'd their office. *Pope.*

**SIN**. *adj.* [*sin* and *full*.]

1. Alien from God; not holy; unsanc-  
tified.

Drive out the *sin* pair,  
From hallow'd ground th' unholy. *Milton.*

2. Wicked; not observant of religion;  
contrary to religion. It is used both of  
persons and things.

Twice happy man, said then the father grave,  
Whose staggering steps thy steady hand doth lead.  
And shows the way his *sin* soul to save,  
Who better can the way to heaven tread. *Fairy Qu.*  
Nature herself, though pure of *sin* thought,  
Wrought in her fo, that, seeing me, she turn'd. *Milton.*

The monks looked upon all passions as *sin*  
defects and irregularities, as so many deviations  
from right reason, making pathos to be only  
another word for perurbation. *South.*

**SIN**. *adj.* [from *sinful*.] Wickedly;  
not piously; not according to the ordi-  
nance of God.

All this from my remembrance brutish wrath  
*Sin*fully pluck'd, and not a man of you  
Had so much grace to put it in my mind. *Shaksp.*

The humble and contented man pleases himself  
innocently and easily, while the ambitious man  
attempts to please others *sin*fully and difficultly, and  
perhaps unsuccessfully too. *South.*

**SIN**. *n. f.* [from *sinful*.] Alienation  
from God; neglect or violation of  
the duties of religion; contrariety to  
religious goodness.

I am sent  
To shew thee what shall come in future days  
To thee, and to thy offspring: good with had  
Expect to hear; supernal grace contending  
With *sin*ful of men. *Milton.*

Peculiarities, the general fault of sick persons, is  
equally to be avoided for the folly and *sin*ful. *Wake.*

To *SIN*. *v. n.* preterit *I sang* or *sung*;  
participle pass. *sung*. [Saxon, Saxon;  
*singia*, Islandick; *singhen*, Dutch.]

1. To form the voice to melody; to arti-  
culate musically.

Orpheus with his lute made trees,  
And the mountain tops that freeze,  
Bow themselves when he did sing:  
To his musick plants and flowers  
Ever spring, as sun and showers  
There had made a lasting spring. *Shakespeare.*  
Then they for sudden joy did weep,  
And a time for sorrow *sung*. *Shakespeare.*

They rather had beheld  
Difficult numbers perling streets, than see  
Our traidelmen *singing* in their shops, and going  
About their functions friendly. *Shakespeare.*

The morning stars *sung* together. *Job.*  
Then shall the trees of the wood *sing* out at the  
presence of the Lord. *Chromicles.*

Their airy limbs in sports they exercise,  
Some in herock verse divinely *sung*. *Dryden.*

2. To utter sweet sounds inarticulately.  
The time of the *singing* of birds is come.

You will sooner bind a bird from *singing* than  
from flying. *Bacon.*

Join voices, all ye birds,  
That *singing* up to heaven's gate ascend. *Milton.*  
And parrots, imitating human tongue,  
And *singing* birds, in silver cages hung. *Dryden.*

Oh! were I made, by some transforming pow'r,  
The captive bird that *sings* within thy bow'r,  
Then might my voice thy list'ning ears employ,  
And I those kisses he receives enjoy. *Pope.*

3. To make any small or shrill noise.  
A man may hear this flower *sing* in the wind. *Shakespeare.*

You leaden muskengers,  
Fly with talc aim; pierce the fill moving air,  
That *sings* with piercing; do not touch my lord. *Shakespeare.*

We hear this fearful tempest *sing*. *Shakespeare.*  
O'er his head the flying spear  
Sung innocent, and spent its force in air. *Pope.*

4. To tell in poetry.

Bid her exult her melancholy wing,  
And raise'd from earth, and shav'd from passion, *sing*  
Of human hope by cross event destroy'd,  
Of useless wealth, and greatness unenjoy'd. *Prior.*

To *SING*. *v. a.*

1. To relate or mention in poetry.  
All the prophets in their age the times  
Of great Messiah *sung*. *Milton.*

*I sing* the man who Judah's sceptre bore  
In that right hand which held the crook before. *Cowley.*

Arms and the man *I sing*. *Dryden.*  
Well might he *sing* the day he could not fear.  
And paint the glories he was sure to wear. *Smith.*

2. To celebrate; to give praises to, in  
verse.

The last, the happiest British king,  
Whom thou shalt paint or I shall *sing*. *Addison.*

3. To utter harmoniously.

Incles, caddises, cambricks, lawns, why he *sings*  
them over as they were gods and goddesses. *Shaksp.*  
They that walked as required of us worth, saying,  
*Sing* as one of the songs of Zion. *Psalms.*  
How could we to his godhead *sing*  
Fore'd hallelujahs? *Milton.*

To *SING*. *v. a.* [Saxon, Sax. *senghen*,  
Dut.] To scorch; to burn slightly or  
superficially.

They bound the doctor,  
Whose beard they have *sing'd* off with brands of  
fire. *Shakespeare.*

Drake, in the vaunting stile of a soldier, would  
call this enterprise the *singing* of the king of  
Spain's beard. *Bacon.*

That neither was *singed* in the combustion of  
Phaeton, nor overwhelmed by the inundation of  
Deucalion. *Brown.*

They leave a *singed* bottom all involv'd  
With stench and smoke. *Milton.*

*Singed* the toes of an ape through a burning glass,  
and he never would endure it after. *L'Estrange.*

Thus riding on his curls, he seem'd to pass  
A rolling fire along, and *singe* the grubs. *Dryden.*

**SINGER**. *n. f.* [from *sing*.] One that  
*sings*; one whose profession or business is  
to *sing*.

Who *singing* was like an unskilful *singer*, he kept  
not time. *Shakespeare.*

I gat me men *singers* and women *singers*, and the  
delights of the sons of men. *Ecclesiastes.*

To the chief *singer* on my *singed* instruments,  
*Habakkuk.*

Cockbirds amongst *singing* birds are over the bet-  
ter *singers*, because they are more lively. *Bacon.*  
Thy heart no ruder than the rugged stone,  
I might, like Orpheus, with my numerous mourn  
Melt to compassion: now my trait'rous song  
With thee conspires to do the *singer* wrong. *Waller.*

The birds know how to chaite their time;  
To peck this fruit they all forbear:  
Those cheerful *singers* know not why  
They should make any haste to die. *Waller.*

The Grecian tragedy was at first nothing but a  
chorus of *singers*. *Dryden.*

**SINGINGMASTER**. *n. f.* [*sing* and *master*.]

One who teaches to *sing*.

He employed an itinerant *singingmaster* to instruct  
them rightly in the tunes of the psalms. *Addison.*

**SING**. *adj.* [*singulus*, Latin.]

1. One; not double; not more than one.

The words are clear and easy, and their originals  
are of *sing* signification without any ambiguity. *South.*

Some were *sing* nets, though each complete;  
But ev'ry net flood ready to repeat. *Dryden.*  
Then Thebes join'd with bold Philbus came,  
A *sing* concord in a double name. *Dryden.*

High Alha,  
A lonely desert, and an empty land,  
Shall scarce afford, for needful hours of rest,  
A *sing* house to them benighted guest. *Addison.*

Where the poetry or history *sings* a *sing* read-  
ing is not sufficient to furnish a mind that has a true  
taste; nor can we make the talk it improvement of  
them without proper reviews. *Watts.*

2. Particular; individual.

As *sing* *sing* is born with a right of controul-  
ing the opinions of all the rest, so the world has no  
title to demand the whole time of any particular  
person. *Pope.*

If one *sing* word were to express but one simple  
idea, and nothing else, there would be scarce any  
mistake. *Watts.*

3. Not compounded.

As simple ideas are opposed to complex, and *sing*  
ideas to compound, so propositions are distinguished.

the English tongue has some advantage above the learned languages, which have an usual word to distinguish *single* from *simple*. *Warton*

4. Alone; having no companion; having no assistant.

Servant of God, well hast thou fought  
The better fight, who *single* hast maintain'd  
Against revolved multitudes the cause of truth. *Milton*

His wisdom such,  
Three kingdoms wonder, and three kingdoms fear,  
Whilst *single* he stood forth. *Denham*

In sweet possession of the fairy place,  
*Single*, and conscious to myself alone  
Of pleasures to th' excluded world unknown. *Dryden*

5. Unmarried.

Is the *single* man therefore blessed? no: as a walled town is more worthier than a village, so is the forehead of a married man more honourable than the bare brow of a bachelor. *Shakespeare*

Pygmalion  
Abhor'd all womankind, but most a wife;  
So *single* chose to live, and shunn'd to wed,  
Well pleas'd to want a comfort of his bed. *Dryden*

6. Not complicated; not duplicated.

To make flowers double, is effected by often removing them into new earth; as, on the contrary, double flowers, by neglecting and not removing, prove *single*. *Bacon*

7. Pure; uncorrupt; not double-minded; simple. A scriptural sense.

The light of the body is the eye: if thine eye be *single*, thy whole body shall be full of light. *Matthew*

8. That in which one is opposed to one.

He, when his country, threaten'd with alarms,  
Shall more than once the Punic bands adright,  
Shall kill the Gaulish king in *single* fight. *Shakespeare*

To SINGULAR, v. a. [from the adjective.]

1. To choose out from among others.

I saw him in the battle range about,  
And how he *single* Clifford forth. *Shakespeare*

Dost thou already *single* me? I thought  
Gyves and the mill had tan'd thee. *Milton*

Every man may have a peculiar favour, which, although not perceptible unto man, is yet sensible unto dogs, who hereby can *single* out their master in the dark. *Bacon*

Begin, suspicious boy, to cast about  
Thy infant eyes, and with a smile thy mother *single* oft. *Dryden*

*Single* the lowliest of the an'rous youth;  
Ask for his vows, but hope not for his truth. *Prior*

2. To sequester; to withdraw

Yea *single*, faith Basil, and universally, whether it be in works of nature, or of voluntary choice, I see not any thing done as it should be, if it be wrought by an agent *single* itself from comforts. *Hooker*

3. To take alone.

Many men there are, than whom nothing is more commendable when they are *single*; and yet, in society with others, none less fit to answer the duties which are looked for at their hands. *Hooker*

4. To separate.

Hardly they herd, which by good hunters *single* are. *Sidney*

SINGLENESS, n. f. [from *single*.]

1. Not duplicity of multiplicity; the state of being only one.

2. Simplicity; sincerity; honest plainness.

It is not the deepness of their knowledge, but the *single*ness of their belief, which God accepteth. *Hooker*

Men must be obliged to go through their business with *single*ness of heart. *Law*

SINGLY, adv. [from *single*.]

1. Individually; particularly.

If the injured person be not righted, every one of them is wholly guilty of the injustice, and therefore bound to restitution *singly* and entirely. *Taylor*

They tend to the perfection of human nature, and to make men *singly* and personally good, or wretched to the happiness of society. *Tillotson*

2. Only; by himself.

Look thee, 'tis so; thou *single* bonest man,  
Here take: the god's out of my misery  
Have sent thee treasure. *Shakespeare*

3. Without partners or associates.

Belinda  
Burns to encounter two adventurous knights,  
At ombre *singly* to decide their doom. *Pope*

4. Honestly; simply; sincerely.

SINGULAR, adj. [*singular*, Fr. *singularis*, Latin.]

1. Single; not complex; not compound.

That idea which represents one particular determinate thing, is called a *singular* idea, whether simple, complex, or compound. *Harris*

2. [In grammar.] Expressing only one; not plural.

If St. Paul's speaking of himself in the first person *singular* has to various meanings, his use of the first person plural has a greater latitude. *Locke*

3. Particular; unexampled.

So *singular* a sadness  
Must have a cause as strange as the effect. *Denham*

Doublets, if you are innocent, your case is extremely hard, yet it is not *singular*. *Front's Quarto*

4. Having something not common to others.

It is commonly used in a sense of disapprobation, whether applied to persons or things.

His zeal

None seconded, as *singular* and rash. *Milton*

It is very commendable to be *singular* in any excellency, and religion is the greatest excellency: to be *singular* in any thing that is wise and worthy, is not a disparagement, but a praise. *Tillotson*

5. Alone; that of which there is but one.

These busts of the emperors and empresses are all very scarce, and some of them almost *singular* in their kind. *Addison*

SINGULARITY, n. f. [*singularité*, Fr. from *singular*.]

1. Some character or quality by which one is distinguished from all, or from most others.

Pliny addeth this *singularity* to that foil, that the second year the very falling down of the seeds yieldeth corn. *Raleigh*

2. Any thing remarkable; a curiosity; uncommon character or form.

Your gallery  
Have we pass'd through, not without much content  
In many *singularities*; but we saw not  
That which my daughter came to look upon,  
The statue of her mother. *Shakespeare*

I took notice of this little figure for the *singularity* of the instrument: it is not unlike a violin. *Addison*

3. Particular privilege or prerogative.

St. Gregory, being himself a bishop of Rome, and writing against the title of universal bishop, saith thus: None of all my predecessors ever consented to use this ungodly title; no bishop of Rome ever took upon him this name of *singularity*. *Hooker*

Catholicism, which is here attributed unto the church, must be understood in opposition to the legal *singularity* of the Jewish nation. *Pearson*

4. Character or manners different from those of others.

The spirit of *singularity* in a few ought to give place to public judgment. *Hooker*

Though, according to the practice of the world, it be *singular* for men thoroughly to live up to the principles of their religion, yet *singularity* in this matter is a singular commendation of it. *Tillotson*

*Singularity* in sin puts it out of fashion, since to be alone in any practice seems to make the judgment of the world against it; but the concurrence of others is a tacit approbation of that in which they concur. *South*

To SINGULARIZE, v. a. [*se singulariser*, Fr. from *singular*.] To make *single*.

SINGULARLY, adv. [from *singular*.] Par-

ticularly; to a manner not common to others.

Solitude and singularity can neither do us disgrace him, unless we could suppose a disgrace to be *singularly* good. *South*

SINGULF, n. f. [*singulus*, Lat.] A fish.

SINISTER, adj. [*sinister*, Latin.]

1. Being on the left hand; left; not right; not dexter. It seems to be used with the accent on the second syllable, at least in the primitive, and on the first in the figurative sense.

My mother's blood

Runs on the dexter cheek, and this *sinister*

Bounds in my fire's. *Shakespeare*

Captain Spurio, with his cicatrice, an emblem of war, here on his *sinister* cheek. *Shakespeare*

But a rib,

Crook'd by nature, bent, as now appears,

More to the part *sinister* from me drawn. *Milton*

The spleen is unjustly introduced to invigorate the *sinister* side, which, being dilated, would rather infirm and debilitate it. *Brewer*

In his *sinister* hand, instead of ball,

He plac'd a mighty mass of potent ale. *Dryden*

2. Bad; perverse; corrupt; deviating from honesty; unfair.

Is it to strangle a matter to find a good thing furthered by ill men of a *sinister* intent and purpose, whose forwardness is yet therefore a bribe to such as favour the same cause with a better and more meaning? *Hooker*

The duke of Clarence was slain after his *sinister* means made clean away. *Shakespeare*

What are there more unworthy men chosen to office, when is there more strife and contention about elections, or when do partial and *sinister* affections more utter themselves, than when an election is committed to many? *Whately*

He professes to have received no *sinister* motions from his judge, but most willingly humbles himself to the determination of justice. *Shakespeare*

Those may be accounted the left hands of courts; persons that are full of nimble and *sinister* tricks and shifts, whereby they pervert the plain courses of courts, and bring justice into oblique lines and labyrinth. *Bacon*

The just person has given the world an assurance, by the constant tenor of his practice, that he makes a conscience of his ways, and that he seems to undermine another's interest by any *sinister* or inferior arts. *South*

3. [*sinistre*, Fr.] Unlucky; inauspicious.

The accent is here on the second syllable.

Tempt it again; that is thy art, or none:

What all the several ills that visit earth,

Brought forth by night with a *sinister* birth,

Plagues, famine, fire, could not reach unto,

The sword, nor surfeits, let thy fury do. *Ben Jonson*

SINISTROUS, adj. [*sinister*, Lat.]

Al-

furd; perverse; wrong-headed; in

French, *gauche*.

A knave or fool can do no harm, even by the most *sinistrous* and absurd choice. *Lucas*

SINISTROUSLY, adv. [from *sinistrous*.]

1. With a tendency to the left.

Many in their vanity are *sinistrously* disposed, and divers continue all their life left-headed, and have but weak and imperfect use of the right. *Brewer*

2. Perversely; absurdly.

To SINK, v. n. pret. I sunk, anciently

sank; part. sunk or sunken. [German,

Saxon; *senken*, German.]

1. To fall down through any medium; not to swim; to go to the bottom.

As rich with prize,

As is the oozy bottom of the sea

With *sunk* wreck and sunless treasures. *Shakespeare*

In with the river *sunk*, and with it rose

Satan, mov'd in rising mist; then fought

Where to lie hid. *Milton*

He swims, or *sinks*, or wades, or creeps, or flies. *Milton*

The people *sunk* with his ill-gotten gains.  
And nothing to another's ale remains. *Dryden*.  
Supposing several in a tempest will rather perish  
than work, would it not be madness in the rest to  
chafe to *sink* together, rather than do more than  
their share? *Addison*.

2. To fall gradually.

The arrow went out at his heart, and he *sunk*  
down in his chariot. *Shakespeare*.

3. To enter or penetrate into any body.

David took a stone and flung it, and smote the  
Philistine, that the stone *sunk* into his forehead. *1 Samuel*.

4. To lose height; to fall to a level.

In vain has nature form'd  
Mountains and oceans to oppose his passage;  
He bounds o'er all, victorious in his march,  
The Alps and Pyreneans *sink* before him. *Addison*.  
To lose or want prominence.

What were his marks?—A lean cheek, a blue  
eye and *sunken*. *Shakespeare*.  
Deep-lined wrinkles on her cheeks she draws;  
Sunk are her eyes, and toothless are her jaws. *Dryden*.

6. To be overwhelmed or depressed.

Our country *sinks* beneath the yoke;  
It weeps, it bleeds, and each new day a gash  
Is added to her wounds. *Shakespeare*.

They arraign'd shall *sink*  
Beneath thy sentence. *Milton*.  
But if you thus ambitious pray'r deny,  
Then let me *sink* beneath proud Arcite's arms;  
And, I once dead, let him possess her charms. *Dryden*.

7. To be received; to be impressed.

Let these false *sinks* down into your ears. *Lake*.  
Truth never *sinks* into these men's minds, nor  
gives any tincture to them. *Locke*.

8. To decline; to decrease; to decay.

Then down the precipice of time it goes,  
And *sinks* in minutes which in ages rose. *Dryden*.  
This republic has been much more powerful  
than it is at present, as it is still likelier to *sink* than  
increase in its dominions. *Addison*.  
Let not the fire *sink* or slacken, but increase. *Motimer*.

9. To fall into rest or indolence.

Wouldst thou have me *sink* away  
In pleasing dreams, and lose my life in love,  
When every moment Cato's life is at stake? *Addison*.

10. To fall into any state worse than the former; to tend to ruin.

Nor wou'd the labours of my lord in vain,  
A *sinking* empire longer to sustain. *Dryden*.  
To *SINK*. *v. a.*

1. To put under water; to disable from swimming or floating.

A full fleet of English made an hostile invasion  
or incursion upon their havens and roads, and  
sunk *sunk*, and carried away ten thousand ton  
of their great shipping. *Bacon*.

2. To delve; to make by delving.

At Saga in Germany they dig up iron in the  
fields by *sinking* ditches two feet deep, and in the  
space of ten years the ditches are digged again for  
iron since produced. *Boyle*.

3. To delve; to make by delving.

Near Geneva are quarries of freestone, that run  
under the lake: when the water is at lowest, they  
make within the borders of it a little square, in-  
closed with four walls: in this square they *sink* a  
pit, and dig for freestone. *Addison*.

4. To depress; to degrade.

A mighty king I am, an earthly god;  
I rule or *sink*, imprison, or let free;  
And *dear* death depends on my decree. *Prior*.  
Trifling painters or sculptors bellow infinite pains  
upon the most insignificant parts of a figure, till  
they *sink* the grandeur of the whole. *Pope*.

5. To plunge into destruction.

Heav'n bear witness,  
And, if I have a conscience, let it *sink* me,  
As it has the *as* falls, if I do not faithful. *Shaksp.*

6. To make to fall.

There are to far from raising mountains, that  
they overturn and fling down some before stand-  
ing, and undermine others, *sinking* them into the  
abyss. *Woodward*.

6. To bring low; to diminish in quantity.

When on the banks of an unlook'd-for stream,  
You *sunk* the river with repeated draughts,  
Who was the last in all your host that thirsted? *Addison*.

7. To crush; to overbear; to depress.

That Hector was in certainty of death, and de-  
pressed with the conscience of an ill cause: if you  
will not grant the first of these will *sink* the spirit of  
a hero, you'll at least allow the second may. *Pope*.

8. To diminish; to degrade.

They catch at all opportunities of ruining our  
trade, and *sinking* the figure which we make. *Addison*.  
I mean not that we should *sink* our figure out of  
covetousness; and deny ourselves the proper con-  
veniences of our station, only that we may lay up  
a superfluous treasure. *Rogers*.

9. To make to decline.

Thy cruel and unnatural lust of power  
Has *sunk* thy father more than all his years,  
And made him wither in a green old age. *Rowe*.  
To labour for a *sunk* corrupted state. *Lyttleton*.

10. To suppress; to conceal; to intervert.

If sent with ready money to buy any thing, and  
you happen to be out of pocket, *sink* the money,  
and take up the goods on account. *Swift*.

SINK. *n. f.* [from *sin*.]

1. A drain; a jakes.

Should by the cormorant belly be restrain'd,  
Who is the *sink* of th' body. *Shakespeare*.  
Bad humours gather to a bile, or, as divers ken-  
nells flow to one *sink*, to shunt their numbers  
increased. *Hayward*.

Another more silt than any *sink* in town. *Grav*.  
Returning home at night, you'll find the *sink*  
Strike your offended sense with double stink. *Swift*.

2. Any place where corruption is gathered.

What *sink* of monsters, wretches of lost minds,  
Mad after change, and desperate in their fates,  
Wearied and gull'd with their necessities,  
Durst have thought it? *Ben Jonson*.

Our soul, whole country's heav'n, and God her  
father,  
Into this world, corruption's *sink*, is sent;  
Yet so much in her travail the doth gather,  
That the returns home wiser than she went. *Donne*.

SINKLESS. *adj.* [from *sin*.] Exempt from  
sin.

Led on, yet *sinkless*, with desire to know  
What nearer might concern him. *Milton*.  
At that talked fruit

The sun, as from Thyeist an banquet, turn'd  
His counte intended; else how had the world  
Inhabited, though *sinkless*, more than now  
Avoided pinching cold, and searhing heat? *Milton*.

Internal ghosts and hellish furies round  
Environ'd thee; some howl'd, some yell'd, some  
streak'd, some bent at thee their fiery darts, while thou  
Satt'st unappall'd in calm and *sinkless* peace. *Milton*.

No thoughts like mine his *sinkless* soul profane,  
Observant of the night. *Dryden*.  
Did God, indeed, insist on a *sinkless* and morning  
observance of all this multiplicity of duties; had  
the Christian dispensation provided no remedy for  
our lapses, we might cry out with Balaam, Alas!  
who should live, if God did this? *Rogers*.

SINKLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *sinkless*.] Ex-  
emption from sin.

We may the less admire at his gracious conde-  
scensions to those, the *sinkless* of whose condition  
will keep them from turning his vouchsafements into  
any thing but occasions of joy and gratitude. *Boyle*.

SINKER. *n. f.* [from *sin*.]

1. One at enmity with God; one not truly  
or religiously good.

Let the boldest *sinker* take this one consideration  
along with him, when he is going to *sin*, that whe-  
ther the *sin* he is about to act ever comes to be par-  
doned or no, yet, as soon as it is acted, it quite turns  
the balance, puts his salvation upon the venture, and  
makes it ten to one odds against him. *South*.

Never consider yourselves as persons that are to  
be seen, admired, and courted by men, but as poor  
*sinkers*, that are to save yourselves from the vani-  
ties and follies of a miserable world, by humility,  
detestation, and self-denial. *Lau*.

2. An offender; a criminal.

Here's that which is too weak to be a *sinker*  
house's water, which ne'er left man i' th' mire. *Shakespeare*.

Over the guilty then the fury shakes  
The founding whip, and brandishes her snakes.  
And the pale *sinker* with her fangs takes. *Dryden*.  
Further, where *sinkers* may have rest, I go,  
Where flames relin'd in breasts seraphick glow. *Pope*.

Whether the charmer *sinker* it or saint it,  
It fully grows romantick, I must paint it. *Pope*.

SINKOFFERING. *n. f.* [from *sin* and *offering*.]  
An expiation or sacrifice for sin.

The flesh of the bullock shalt thou burn without  
the camp, it is a *sinkoffering*. *Exodus*.

SINKOP or SINKOPLE. *n. f.* [from *terra pontica*,  
Latin.] A species of earth; ruddle.

SINKUATE. *v. a.* [from *sinuo*, Latin.] To  
bend in and out.

Another was very perfect, somewhat less with  
the margin, and more *sinkuate*. *Woodward*.

SINKUATION. *n. f.* [from *sinuo*.] A  
bending in and out.

The human brain is, in proportion to the body,  
much larger than the brains of brutes, in propor-  
tion to their bodies, and fuller of anfractuities, or  
*sinkuations*. *Hale*.

SINKOSITY. *n. f.* [from *sinuosus*.] The  
quality of being sinuous.

SINUOUS. *adj.* [from *sinu*, French; from  
*sinus*, Latin.] Bending in and out.

Try with what disadvantage the voice will be  
carried in an horn, which is a line niched; or in a  
trumpet, which is a line retorted; or in some pipe  
that were *sinuous*. *Bacon*.

These, as a line, their long dimension drew,  
Stretching the ground with *sinuous* trace. *Milton*.

In the dissection of bodies, in the concave or  
*sinuous* part of the liver, whereat the gall is usually  
seated in quadrupeds, I discover an hollow, long,  
membranous substance. *Brown*.

SINUUS. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. A bay of the sea; an opening of the  
land.

Plato supposeth his Atlantis to have *sunk* all into  
the sea, whether that be true or no, I do not think  
it impossible that some arms of the sea, or *sinkings*,  
might have had such an original. *Burnet*.

2. Any fold or opening.

To SIP. *v. a.* [from *sippan*, Saxon; *sippen*,  
Dutch.]

1. To drink by small draughts; to take,  
at one apposition of the cup to the  
mouth, no more than the mouth will  
contain.

Soft yielding minds to water glide away,  
And *sip* with nymphs their elemental tea. *Pope*.

2. To drink in small quantities.

Find out the peaceful hermitage;  
The hairy gown and mossy cell,  
Where I may sit and rightly spell  
Of every star that heaven doth dwell,  
And every herb that *sips* the dew. *Milton*.

3. To drink out of.

The winged nation o'er the forest flies;  
Then *sipping* on the meads and leafy bow'rs,  
They skim the floods, and *sip* the purple flow'rs. *Dryden*.

To SIP. *v. n.* To drink a small quantity.

She *sipped* it to her mouth with labor grace;  
Then *sipped* again, and to the next. *Dryden*.

SIP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A small  
draught; as much as the mouth will  
hold.

Her face o'flow'd  
With labour, and the thing she took to quench it  
She would to each one *sip*. *Shakespeare*.

One *sip* of this  
Will bathe the drooping spirits in delight,  
Pe, and the bliss of dreams. *Milton*.



**SIPHON.** *n. f.* [*siphon*, *Apia*, Lat. *Siphon*, French.] A pipe through which liquors are conveyed.

Beneath the incessant weeping of these drains  
I see the rocky *siphons* stretch'd immense,  
The mighty reservoirs of harden'd chalk,  
Of still compacted clay. *Thomson*

**SIPPER.** *n. f.* [from *sip*.] One that sips.

**SIPPET.** *n. f.* [*sip*, *sip*, *sippit*.] A small sop.

**SIR.** *n. f.* [*sir*, French; *signior*, Italian; *senor*, Spanish; *senior*, Latin.]

1. The word of respect in compellation.

Speak on, *sir*,  
I dare your worst objections: if I blush,  
It is to see a nobleman want manners. *Shakespeare*  
But, *sir*, be sudden in the execution;  
Withal obdurate; do not let him plead. *Shakespeare*  
*Sir* king.

This man is better than the man he slew. *Shakespeare*  
At a banquet the ambassador desired the wife men  
to deliver every one of them some sentence or para-  
ble; that he might report to his king, which they did.  
only one was silent, which the ambassador perceiving,  
said to him, *Sir*, let it not dispense you; why do  
not you say somewhat that I may report? He an-  
swered, Report to your lord, that there are that  
can hold their peace. *Bacon*

2. The title of a knight or baronet. This  
word was anciently so much held essen-  
tial, that the Jews in their addresses ex-  
pressed it in Hebrew characters.

*Sir* Horace Vere, his brother, was the principal  
in the active part. *Bacon*  
The court forsakes him, and *sir* Balaam hangs.  
*Pope*

3. It is sometimes used for *man*.

I have adventur'd  
To try your taking of a false report, which hath  
Honour'd with confirmation your great judgment,  
In the election of a *sir* for me. *Shakespeare*

4. A title given to the loin of beef, which  
one of our kings knighted in a fit of  
good humour.

He lost his roast-beef stomach, not being able to  
touch a *sir-loin* which was served up. *Addison*

And the strong table groans  
Beneath the smould'ring *sir-loin*, stretch'd immense  
From side to side. *Thomson*

It would be ridiculous, indeed, if a spit, which  
is strong enough to turn a *sir-loin* of beef, should  
not be able to turn a lark. *Swift*

**SIRE.** *n. f.* [*sire*, French; *senior*, Latin.]

1. A father. Used in poetry.

He, but a duke, would have his son a king,  
And raise his issue like a loving *sire*. *Shakespeare*  
A virgin is his mother, but his *sire*  
Thy power of the most High. *Milton*

And now I leave the true and just supports  
Of legal princes and of honest courts,  
Whole *sires*, great partners in my father's cares,  
Saluted their young king at Hebrew crown'd. *Prior*  
Whether his hourly *sire* he spies,  
Or meets his spouse's fonder eye. *Pope*

2. It is used in common speech of beasts:  
as, the horse had a good *sire*, but a bad  
dam.

3. It is used in composition: as, grand*sire*,  
great grand*sire*.

To **SIRE.** *v. a.* To beget; to produce.  
Towards father cowards, and base things *sire*  
the base. *Shakespeare*

**SIREN.** *n. f.* [Latin.] A goddess who  
enticed men by singing, and devoured  
them; any mischievous alluring woman.

Oh train me not, sweet mermaid, with thy note,  
To drown me in thy *siren's* flood of tears:  
Sing *siren*, to thyself, and I will dote;  
Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hair,  
And as a bed I'll take thee, and there lie. *Shakespeare*

**SIRIASIS.** *n. f.* [*siriasis*.] An inflamma-

tion of the brain and its meninges,  
through an excessive heat of the sun.

*Diff.*

**SIRIUS.** *n. f.* [Latin.] The dogstar.

**SIROCCO.** *n. f.* [Italian; *syrrus ventus*,  
Latin.] The southeast or Syrian wind.

Forth rush the levand and the potent winds,  
Eurus and Zephyr, with their lateral noise,  
*Sirocco* and Libeccio. *Milton*

**SIRRAH.** *n. f.* [*sir*, *ha!* Minshew.] A  
compellation of reproach and insult.

Go, *sirrah*, to my cell;  
Take with you your companions: as you look  
To have my pardon, trim it handsomely. *Shakespeare*

*Sirrah*, there's no room for faith, truth, or  
honesty in this bosom of thine. *Shakespeare*

It runs in the blood of your whole race, *sirrah*,  
to hate our family. *Shakespeare*

Guests how the goddess greets her son,  
Come hither, *sirrah*; now begone. *Prior*

**SIRUP.** *n. f.* [Arabic.] The juice  
of vegetables boiled with  
sugar.

Shall I, whose ears her mournful words did seize,  
Her words myn up laid of sweetest breath,  
Relent. *Sidney*

Not poppy, nor mandragora,  
Nor all the drowsy *sirups* of the world,

Shall ever med'cine thee to that sweet sleep,  
Which thou owed'st yesterday. *Shakespeare*

And first, behold this cordial *sirup* here,  
That flames and dances in his crystal bounds,  
With spirits of balm, and fragrant *sirups* mixt. *Milton*

Those expressed juices contain the true essential  
salt of the plant: for if they be boiled into the con-  
sistence of a *sirup*, and set in a cool place, the es-  
sential salt of the plant will shoot upon the sides of  
the vessels. *Arbutnot*

**SIRUPED.** *adj.* [from *sirup*.] Sweet, like  
*sirup*; bedewed with sweets.

Yet when there hangs a honey fall,  
We'll lick the *sirup* leaves:  
And tell the bees that there is gall. *Drayton*

**SIRUPY.** *adj.* [from *sirup*.] Resembling  
*sirup*.

Apples are of a *sirupy* tenacious nature. *Mortimer*

**SIRE.** *n. f.* [contracted from *qsis*.]

You said, if I return'd next *sire* in Lent,  
I should be in remitter of your grace. *Donne*

**SIRSKIN.** *n. f.* [*chloris*, Latin.] A bird;  
a greenfinch.

**SISTER.** *n. f.* [*syster*, Saxon; *zuster*,  
Dutch.]

1. A woman born of the same parents;  
correlative to brother.

Her *sister* began to scold. *Shakespeare*  
I have said to corruption, thou art my father:  
to the worm, thou art my mother and my *sister*. *Joh.*

2. Woman of the same faith; a christian;  
one of the same nature; human being.

If a brother or *sister* be naked, and destitute  
of food, and you say unto them, Depart in peace, be-  
yond warned and filled; notwithstanding, you give  
them not those things which are needful to the  
body; what doth it profit? *James*

3. A female of the same kind.  
He chid the *sisters*,  
And bade them speak to him. *Shakespeare*

4. One of the same kind; one of the same  
condition.

The women, who would rather wrest the laws  
Than let a *sister*-plaintiff lose the cause,  
As judges on the bench more gracious are,  
And more attent to brothers of the bar,  
Cried, one and all, the suppliant should have right;  
And to the grandame hag adjudg'd the knight. *Dr. den*

There grew two olives, close of the grove,  
With roots mixt, and branches interwove;  
Alike their leaves, but not alike they fruit'd  
With *sister*-fruits: one fertile, one was wild. *Pope*

**SISTER.** *n. f.* A husband or wife's  
sister.

Thy *sister* in law is gone back unto her people:  
return thou after thy *sister* in law. *Black*

**SISTERHOOD.** *n. f.* [from *sister*.]

1. The office or duty of a sister.

She abhorre'd  
Her proper blood, and left to do the part  
Of *sisterhood*, to do that of a wife. *Donne*

2. A set of sisters.

3. A number of women of the same order.

I speak  
Wishing a more strict restraint  
Upon the *sisterhood*, the votants of Saint Clare. *Shakespeare*

A woman who flourishes in her innocence, and  
that spirit and rancour which prevails among the  
exasperated *sisterhood*, appears more amiable. *Black*

**SISTERLY.** *adj.* [from *sister*.] Like a  
sister; becoming a sister.

After much debatement,  
My *sisterly* remorse confutes mine honour,  
And I did yield to him. *Shakespeare*

To **SIT.** *v. n.* preterit *I sat*. [*sitan*, Ger.  
thick; *sittan*, Saxon; *setten*, Dutch]

1. To rest upon the buttocks.

Their wives do *sit* beside them, carding wool. *Mary's Hymn*

Aloft, in awful state,  
The godlike hero *sit*  
On his imperial throne. *Dryden*

2. To perch.

All new fashions be pleasant to me,  
I will have them whether I thrive or thee;  
Now I am a frisker, all men on me look,  
What should I do but *sit* cock on the hoop?  
What do I care if all the world me fool,  
I will have a garment reach to my tail. *Bacon*

3. To be in a state of rest, or idleness.

Shall your brethren go to war, and shall ye *sit*  
here? *Numb.*

Why *sit* we here each other viewing idly. *Milt*

4. To be in any local position.

I should be still  
Plucking the grass, to know where *sits* the wind:  
Peering in maps for ports. *Shakespeare*

Those  
Appointed to *sit* there had left their charge. *Milt*  
The ships are ready, and the wind *sits* fair. *A. Philip.*

5. To rest as a weight or burden.

Your brother's death *sits* at your heart. *Shakespeare*  
When God lets loose upon us a sickness, we  
fear to die, then the calamity *sits* heavy on us. *Isaiah*

To toss and sling, and to be restless, only adds  
our sores, and makes the burden that is upon us  
more uneasy. *Tillotson*

Fear, the last ofills, remain'd behind,  
And horror heavy *sit* on every mind. *Dryden*

Our whole endeavours are intent to get rid of the  
present evil, as the first necessary condition to our  
happiness. Nothing, as we passionately think, is  
equal the uneasiness that *sits* so heavy upon us. *Locke*

6. To settle; to abide.

That this new comer, shame,  
There *sit* not and reproach us. *Milton*

When Thetis bluish'd in purple not her own,  
And from her face the breathing winds were blown  
A sudden silence *sate* upon the sea,  
And sweeping oars with straggling urg'd their way. *Dryden*

He to the void advanc'd his pace;  
Pale horror *sate* on each Arcadian face. *Dryden*

7. To brood; to incubate.

As the partridge *sitteth* on eggs, and hatcheth  
them not, so he that getteth riches not by right  
shall leave them in the midst of his days. *Jeremiah*  
The egg laid, and severed from the body of the  
hen, hath no more nourishment from the hen, but  
only a quickening heat when the *sitteth*. *Bacon*

She mistak's a piece of chalk for an egg, and  
*sits* upon it in the same manner. *Addison*

8. To be adjusted; to be with respect to  
fitness or unfitness, decorum or inde-  
corum.

This new and gorgeous garment, majesty,  
Sits not so easily on me as you think. *Shakespeare.*

He's 'n' knows  
Be who by paths and indirect crook'd ways  
Lure the crown; and I myself know well,  
How soon I shall defend with better quicke.

*Shakespeare.*  
You preferring that to all other considerations,  
dash in the eyes of all men, fit well upon you. *Locke.*

9. To be placed in order to be painted.  
Ope is under no more obligation to extol every  
thing he finds in his author he translates, than a  
pompier is to make every face that fits to him  
look fine. *Garth.*

10. To be in any situation or condition.  
A farmer cannot husband his ground so well, if  
he is at a great rent; so the merchant cannot drive  
his trade so well, if he sits at great injury. *Bacon.*  
So, when all the church-lords were thrown up to  
the bay; would the tenants sit easier in their  
parsons' houses? *Swift.*

11. To be convened, as an assembly of a  
publick or authoritative kind; to hold  
a session; as, the parliament sits; the last  
general Council sat at Trent.

12. To be placed at the table.  
Whether is greater, he that sits at meat, or  
he that serveth? *Luke.*

13. To exercise authority.  
The judgment shall sit, and take away his do-  
minion. *Daniel.*  
All as ye that sit in judgment  
Down to the golden Cherubim, or where  
The Persian in Babylon sits. *Milton.*  
One council sits upon life and death, the other is  
in times, and a third for the distributions of justice.  
*Addison.*

14. To be in any solemn assembly as a  
member.  
Alas, ye fair ones, who in judgment sit,  
You sit out empire over love and wit. *Rowe.*

15. To sit down. Down is little more  
than emphatical.  
Go, and sit down to meat. *Luke.*  
When we sit down to our meal, we need not suf-  
fer of the murmur of armed uninvited guests.  
*Ducy of Pictry.*

16. To sit down. To begin a siege.  
Nor a add the enemy have sit down before it,  
they had done their business in all other places.  
*Clarendon.*

17. To sit down. To rest; to cease as  
tired.  
Here we cannot sit down, but still proceed in  
our march, and look higher for a support. *Rogers.*

18. To sit down. To settle; to fix  
oneself.  
The fishes Tuna, the Gull, the Herring, and Gilt  
Have regular'd upon our brazen banks;  
And then grace us in the distance of death.  
When, spite of common devouring time,  
The endeavour of this perfect beauty may buy  
That honour, which shall state his fight's keen  
edge. *Shakespeare.*

19. To sit out. To be without engage-  
ment or employment.  
The great god, rather than sit out, to play very  
offensive, and to make use of arguments, such as  
shall prove a bare expediency. *Sp. Sander.*

20. To sit up. To rise from lying to  
sleep.  
That was dead, sat up, and began to speak. *Luke.*

21. To sit up. To watch; not to go to  
bed.  
Be closely,  
And cut down, and seat, sit up, and revel;  
Of the great, the fair, and spotted dames  
From about thee, and begin a fashion  
Of the same. *Ben Jonson.*

22. To sit up. To watch; not to go to  
bed.  
The children shorten that time by sitting up  
with company at night. *Locke.*

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To SIT. v. a.

1. To keep the seat upon.  
Hardly the mule can sit the head strong horse,  
Nor would she, if she could, check his impetuous  
force. *Prior.*

2. [When the reciprocal pronoun follows  
sit, it seems to be an active verb.] To  
place on a seat.  
The happiest youth viewing his progress through  
What perils past, what crosses to endure,  
Would shut the book, and sit him down and die.

3. To be settled to do business. This is  
rather neuter.  
The court was sat before Sir Roger came, but if e  
justices made room for the old knight at the head  
of them. *Addison.*

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But, Stella, say what evil tongue  
Reports you are no longer young?  
That time fits with his fate to move  
Where erst sat Cupid with his bow? *St. J.*

SITTING. n. f. Time. Obsolete.  
The foolish men that were worsted in battle,  
And humbly thanked him a thousand times. *Spenser.*

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No incident in the piece or play but must carry on the main design; all things else are like *fig-leaves* to the land, when nature can do her work with five.

That of *fig* hath many respects in it, not only for the days of the creation, but its natural conformation, as being a perfect number.

**SIX and seven, n. f.** To be at *fix* and *seven*, is to be in a state of disorder and confusion. A ludicrous expression that has been long in use.

All is uneven,  
And every thing is left at *fix* and *seven*. *Shakespeare*.  
In 1588 there was in the sea of Rome a fierce thundering storm, that would not all at *fix* and *seven*, or at *fix* and *five*, if you allude to his name. *Bacon*.

What blunder bargain ere was driv'n,  
Or wagger laid at *fix* and *seven*. *Wright*.

John once turned his mother out of doors, to his great sorrow; for his affairs went on at *fix* and *seven*.

The goddess would no longer wait  
But, rising from her chair of state,  
Lest all below at *fix* and *seven*,  
Himself'd her doves, and flew to heaven. *Swift*.

**SIXPENCE, n. f.** [*fix* and *pence*.] A coin; half a shilling.

Where have you left the money that I gave you?  
Ob!—*sixpence* that I had. *Shakespeare*.

The wisest man might blunder,  
If D—lov'd *sixpence* more than *hob*. *Pope*.

**SIXSCORE, adj.** [*six* and *score*.] Six times twenty.

*Sixscore* and five miles it containeth in circuit.

The crown of Spain hath enlarged the bounds thereof within this last *sixscore* years, much more than the Ottomans. *Bacon*.

**SIXTEEN, n. f.** [*sixtyne*, Saxon.] Six and ten.

It returned the voice thirteen times; and I have heard of others that it would utter sixteen times. *Bacon*.

If men lived but twenty years, we should be satisfied if they died about *sixteen* or eighteen. *Taylor*.

**SIXTEENTH, adj.** [*sixteend*, Saxon.] The sixth after the tenth; the ordinal of sixteen.

The first lot came forth to Jehoiarib, the sixteenth to Immer. *1 Chronicles*.

**SIXTH, adj.** [*sixta*, Saxon.] The first after the fifth; the ordinal of six.

You are more clement than vile men,  
Who of their broken debtors take  
A *sixth*, letting them thrive again. *Shakespeare*.

There succeeded to the kingdom of England James the sixth, then king of Scotland. *Bacon*.

**SIXTH, n. f.** [from the adjective.] A sixth part.

Only the other half would have been a tolerable feast for rational creatures, and five sixths of the whole globe would have been rendered useless.

**SIXTHLY, adv.** [from *six*.] In the sixth place.

*Sixthly*, living creatures have more diversity of organs than plants. *Bacon*.

**SIXTIETH, adj.** [*sixteig*, Saxon.] The tenth six times repeated; the ordinal of sixty.

Let the appearing circle of the fire be three feet diameter, and the time of one entire circulation of it the *sixtieth* part of a minute, in a whole day there will be but 86,400 such parts. *Digby*.

**SIXTY, adj.** [*sixteig*, Saxon.] Six times ten.

When the boats were come within *sixty* yards of the pillar, they found themselves all bound, and could gain no farther. *Bacon*.

Of which 7 times 9, or the year 63, is conceived to carry with it the most considerable fatality.

**SIZE, n. f.** [perhaps rather *cise*, from *incisu*, Lat. or from *ajise*, Fr.]

1. Bulk; quantity of superficies; comparative magnitude.

I ever verified my friends,  
With all the *size* that verity  
Would without lapsing suffer.

If any decay'd ship be new made, it is more fit to make her *size* less than bigger.

The distance just'd for shot of every *size*,  
The instocks touch, the pond'rous ball expires.

Objects near our view are thought greater than those of a larger *size*, that are more remote.

The martial goddess,  
Like thee, Telemachus, in voice and *size*,  
With speed divine, from street to street she flies.

2. [*ajise*, old Fr.] A settled quantity. In the following passage it seems to signify the allowance of the table: whence they say a *size* at Cambridge.

'Tis not in thee  
To cut off my train, to scant my *size*.  
And, in conclusion, to oppose the bolt  
Against my coming in.

3. Figurative bulk; condition.

This agrees too in the contempt of men of a less *size* and quality.

They do not consider the difference between elaborate discourses, delivered to princes or parliaments, and a plain sermon, for the middling or lower *size* of people.

4. [*isiz*, Italian.] Any viscous or glutinous substance.

To *SIZE*, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To adjust or arrange according to *size*.  
The foxes weigh the geese they carry.  
And, ere they venture on a stream,  
Know how to *size* themselves and them.

Two troops to match'd were never to be found,  
Such bodies built for strength, of equal age,  
In stature *fix'd*.

2. [from *ajise*.] To settle; to fix.

There was a statute for disordering the standard of the exchequer throughout England; thereby to *size* weights and measures.

3. To cover with glutinous matter; to be *linear* with *size*.

**SIZE'D, adj.** [from *size*.] Having a particular magnitude.

What my love is, proof hath made you know;  
And as my love is *fix'd*, my fear is so.

That will be a great horse to a Welshman, which is but a small one to a Fleming; having, from the different breed of their countries, taken several *fix'd* ideas, to which they compare their great and their little.

**SIZEABLE, adj.** [from *size*.] Reasonably bulky; of just proportion to others.

He should be purged, twented, and *size'd*, and *size'd*, till he come to a *sizeable* bulk.

**SIZE'N or SERVITOR, n. f.** A certain rank of students in the universities.

They make a scramble for degree:  
Masters of all sorts and of all ages,  
Keepers, scribes, lackeys, pages.

**SIZE'RS, n. f.** See SCISSARS.

A buttrice and pincers, a hammer and malle.  
An apron and *size* for head and for tale.

**SIZE'NESS, n. f.** [from *size*.] Glutinousness; viscosity.

In rheumatism, the *size* passes off thick contents in the urine, or glutinous sweat.

Cold is capable of producing a *size* and viscosity in the blood.

**SIZE'Y, adj.** [from *size*.] Viscous; glutinous.

The blood is *sizey*, the alkalescent salts in the serum producing concrete concretions.

**SKA'DULE, n. f.** [*scendhulle*, Saxon. *scath* is harm; thence *scathle*, *scaddle*.] Hurt; damage.

**SKA'DONS, n. f.** The embryos of bees.

**SKA'NNATE, n. f.** [I suppose from *skan*, or *scan*, a knife, and *mate*.] A mediate. It is remarkable that *scan*, Dutch, is a knife.

Scurvy knave, I am none of his dirt gills;  
I am none of his *skannates*.

**SKATE, n. f.** [*scubba*, Saxon.]

1. A flat sea fish.

2. A sort of shoe armed with iron, for sliding on the ice.

On sounding *skates* a thousand different ways,  
In circling poise swift as the wind.

**SKEAN, n. f.** [Irish and Erse; *ragene*, Saxon.] A short sword; a knife.

Any disposed to do mischief may under his mantle privily carry his head piece, *skan*, or pistol, to be always ready.

The Irish did not fail in courage or fierceness, being only armed with darts and *skenes*, it was rather an execution than a fight upon them.

**SKEG, n. f.** A wild plum.

**SKEGGER, n. f.**

Little salmon, called *skeggars*, are bred of such sick salmon that might not go to the sea; and though they abound, yet never thrive to any degree.

**SKEIN, n. f.** [*escaigne*, Fr.] A knot of thread or silk wound and doubled.

Why art thou then exasperate, thou idle immaterial *skain* of fly'd silk, thou tassel of a prodigal's purse?

Our file should be like a *skain* of silk, to be bound by the right thread, not unravelled or perplexed.

Besides, so lax a brain as mine is, grows soon weary when it has to be entangled a *skain* as this to unwind.

**SKELETON, n. f.** [*σκαλετος*.]

1. [In anatomy.] The bones of the body preserved together as much as can be in their natural situation.

When rattling bones together fly,  
From the four corners of the sky,  
When *skews* o'er the *skeletons* are spread,  
Those cloth'd with flesh, and life inspires the dead.

Though the patient may from other causes be exceedingly emaciated, and appear as a ghastly *skeleton*, covered only with a dry skin, yet nothing but the ruin and destruction of the lungs denotes a consumption.

I thought to meet, as late as heav'n might grant,  
A *skeleton*, ferocious, tall, and gaunt,  
Whose loose teeth in their naked sockets shook,  
And grinn'd terrific, a Sardinian look.

2. The compages of the principal parts.

The great structure itself, and its great integuments, the heavenly and elementary bodies, are bound in such a position and situation, the great *skels* of the world.

The *skemes* of any of the arts or sciences may be analyzed in a sort of *skeleton*, and represented upon tables, with the various dependencies of the several parts.

**SKELLUM, n. f.** [*skelm*, German.] A villain; a scoundrel.

**SKEP, n. f.** [*scpehu*, lower Saxon, to draw.]

1. A sort of basket, narrow at the bottom, and wide at the top, to fetch corn in.

A pitchfork, a doongfork, *skewer*, *skerp*, and a *skerp*.

2. In Scotland, the repositories where the bees lay their honey is still called *skerp*.

**SKE'PRICK, n. f.** [*scapwick*; *septicus*, Fr.] One who doubts, or pretends to doubt, of every thing.

Bring the cause unto the bar; whose authority none must disclaim, and least of all those *skerp* in religion.

Nature's extended face, then *septicus* lay.

*Dark wide field of wonders say you find*  
*No art?*

With too much knowledge, for the sceptic's side,  
 With too much weakness for the stoic's pride,  
 Men hang between.

The dogmatist is sure of every thing, and the  
 sceptick believes nothing.

**SKEPTICAL.** *adj.* [from *skeptick*.] Doubtful; pretending to universal doubt.

May the Father of mercies confirm the *sceptical*  
 and wavering minds, and so prevent us, that stand  
 fast, in all our doings, and further us with his con-  
 stant help.

**SKEPTICISM.** *n. s.* [*Scepticisme*, French; from *skeptick*.] Universal doubt; pretence or profession of universal doubt.

I had by my natural diffidence and *scepticism* for  
 a while, to take up that dogmatick way.

**SKETCH.** *n. s.* [*schedula*, Lat.] An outline; a rough draught; a first plan.

I shall not attempt a character of his present  
 majesty, having already given an imperfect *sketch*  
 of it.

As the lightest *sketch*, if justly trac'd,  
 Is by all colouring but the more disgrac'd,  
 So by false learning is good sense defac'd.

**TO SKETCH.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To draw, by tracing the outline.

If a picture is daubed with many glaring colours,  
 the vulgar eye admires it; whereas he judges very  
 contemptuously of some admirable design *sketched*  
 out only with a black pencil, though by the hand of  
 Raphael.

**TO PLAN.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To plan, by giving the first or principal  
 notion.

The reader I'll leave in the midst of silence, to  
 contemplate those ideas which I have only *sketch-*  
 ed, and which every man must finish for himself.

**SKEWER.** *n. s.* [*kere*, Danish.] A wooden  
 or iron pin, used to keep meat in form.

Sweethearts and collops were with *skewers* prick'd  
 About the sides.

I once may overlook  
 A *skewer* sent to table by a cook.

From his rag the *skewer* he takes,  
 And on the thick ten equal notches makes.

Send up meat well *skewer'd* with *skewers*, to make  
 it look round; and an iron *skewer*, when rightly  
 employed, will make it look handsome.

**TO SKEWER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
 strew with *skewers*.

**SKIFF.** *n. s.* [*skiffe*, Fr. *scapha*, Latin.]  
 A small light boat.

In two *skiffs* of cork a loadstone and steel be  
 placed within the orb of their activities, the cloth  
 or move, the other standing still; but both *skiff*  
 into each other.

In a poor *skiff* he pass'd the bloody main,  
 Chok'd with the slaughter'd bodies of his train.

On Garrway cliffs  
 A savage race, by shipwreck fed,

Are waiting for the founder'd *skiff*,  
 And strip the bodies of the dead.

**SKILLFUL.** *adj.* [from *skill* and *full*.] Knowing;  
 qualified with skill; possessing any art;  
 dexterous; able. It is, in the following  
 examples, used with *of*, *at*, and *in*, before  
 the subject of skill. *Of* seems poetical,  
 of ludicrous, in popular and proper.

His father was a man of Tyre, *skillful* to work in  
 gold and silver.

They shall call the husbandmen to mourning, and  
 such as are *skillful* of lamentation, to wailing.

Will Vicer be *skillful* at finding out the ridiculous  
 about a thing, and placing it in a new light.

Say, Stella, feel you no content;  
 Rinsing on a life well spent;

For *skillful* hand employ'd to save  
 Suffering wretches from the grave;

And then supporting with your store  
 Those whom you drag'd from death before.

He intending not to make a summer business of  
 it, but a resolute war, without term prefixed, until  
 he had recovered France, it *skilled* not much when  
 he began the war, especially having Calais at his  
 back where he might winter.

**SKILLED.** *adj.* [from *skill*.] Knowing;  
 dexterous; acquainted with; with *of*  
 poetically, with in popularly.

*Of* these nor *skill'd* nor *studious*.  
 Notes in all the Egyptian arts was *skill'd*.

When heavenly power that chosen vessel *skill'd*.  
 He must be very little *skilled* in the world, who  
 thinks that a voluble tongue shall accompany only  
 a good understanding.

**SKILLLESS.** *adj.* [from *skill*.] Wanting  
 skill; artless. Not in use.

Nor have I been  
 More that I may call men than you.

How *skillless* are all our *skillful* of.

As soon as he came near me, in the distance, with  
 much fury, but with fury *skillfully* guided, he was  
 upon me.

Ulysses builds a ship with his own hands, as  
*skillfully* as a shipwright.

**SKILLFULNESS.** *n. s.* [from *skillful*.] Art;  
 ability; dexterity.

He fed them according to the integrity of his  
 heart, and guided them by the *skillfulness* of his  
 hands.

**SKILL.** *n. s.* [*skil*, Islandick.]  
 1. Knowledge of any practice or art;  
 readiness in any practice; knowledge;  
 dexterity; artfulness.

*Skill* in the weapon is nothing without *sack*.  
 You have  
 As little *skill* to fear, as I have purpose  
 To put you to't.

Or nothing profits more  
 Than self-esteem, grounded on just and right.  
 Well manag'd; of that *skill* the more thou know'st,  
 The more she will acknowledge thee her head.

I will from wondrous principles obtain  
 A race unlike the first, and try my *skill* again.

Phocion the Athenian general, then ambassador  
 from the state, by his great wisdom and *skill* at  
 negotiations, diverted Alexander from the conquest  
 of Athens, and restored the Athenians to his favour.

Any particular art.  
 Learned in one *skill*, and in another kind of  
 learning unskillful.

Instructors should not only be *skillful* in those  
 sciences which they teach; but have skill in the  
 method of teaching, and patience in the practice.

**SKILLFULLY.** *adv.* [from *skillful*.] With  
 skill; with art; with uncommon ability;  
 dexterously.

As soon as he came near me, in the distance, with  
 much fury, but with fury *skillfully* guided, he was  
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Any particular art.  
 Learned in one *skill*, and in another kind of  
 learning unskillful.

**TO SKILL.** *v. n.* [*skilia*, Islandick.]  
 1. To be knowing in; to be dexterous at;  
 with *of*.

They that *skill* not of so heavenly matter,  
 All that they know not, envy or admire.

The overseers were all that could *skill* of instru-  
 ments of music.

One man of wisdom, experience, learning, and  
 direction, may judge better in those things that he  
 can *skill* of; than ten thousand others that be igno-  
 rant.

**2. [*skilia*, Islandick, signifies to distin-  
 guish.] To differ; to make difference;  
 to interest; to matter. Not in use.**

Whether the commandments of God in scripture  
 be general or special, it *skilleth* not.

What *skilleth* it, if a bag of stones or gold  
 about thy neck do drown thee; raise thy head,  
 Take stars for money; stars not to be told  
 By any art; yet to be purchas'd.

None is so wasteful as the scrapping dame;  
 She loseth three for one; her soul, roll, fame.

He intending not to make a summer business of  
 it, but a resolute war, without term prefixed, until  
 he had recovered France, it *skilled* not much when  
 he began the war, especially having Calais at his  
 back where he might winter.

**SKILLED.** *adj.* [from *skill*.] Knowing;  
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**SKILLLESS.** *adj.* [from *skill*.] Wanting  
 skill; artless. Not in use.

Nor have I been  
 More that I may call men than you.

How *skillless* are all our *skillful* of.

Jealously what might hold your travel,  
 Being *skilled* in their parts, which to a stranger,  
 Unguided and untried, often prove  
 Rough and unprofitable.

They was that ornate to shape and love,  
 Multitude in the conduct of them both,  
 Like powder in a *skilled* soldier's tank  
 Is set on fire.

**SKILLET.** *n. s.* [*esculette*, Fr.] A small  
 kettle or boiler.

When light wind'd toys  
 Of feather'd Cupid sail with wanton dullness  
 My speculative and oft'd instruments,  
 Let house-wives make a *skillet* of my helm,

And all midday and bale advices  
 Make head against my estimation.

Break all the wax, and in a *skillet* set  
 it over a soft fire.

**SKILT.** *n. s.* [a word used by Chaucer,  
 of which I know not either the etymo-  
 logy or meaning.]

Shew me, I ha' what art?  
 Syriack? or Arabick? or Welsh? What *skilt*?  
 Ape all the bracklayers that Babel built.

**TO SKIM.** *v. a.* [properly to *scum*, from  
*scum*; *escume*, French.]

1. To clear off from the upper part, by pass-  
 ing a vessel a little below the surface.

My cow Tom, or his cow Mary,  
 Who hold the plough or *skim* the dairy,  
 My favorite books and pictures tell.

2. To take by skimming.

She tolls in kettles mull of wine, and *skims*  
 With leaves the dregs that overflow the brims.

His principal studies were after the works of  
 Titian, whose cream he has *skimmed*.

The surface of the sea is covered with its bub-  
 bles, while it rises, which they *skim* off into their  
 boats, and afterwards separate in pots.

Whilome I've seen her *skim* the clotted cream,  
 And press from spongy curds the milky stream.

3. To brush the surface slightly; to pass  
 very near the surface.

Nor looks an air her humble flight to raise,  
 Content to *skim* the surface of the seas.

The swallow *skims* the river's wat'ry face.

A winged eastern blast just *skimming* o'er  
 The ocean's brow, and sinking on the shore.

4. To cover superficially. Improper.

Perhaps originally *skin*.  
 Dangle thus in secret ambush lay,  
 Where the false tales *skim* o'er the cover'd  
 land.

And seamen with dissembled depths betray.

**TO SKIM.** *v. n.* To pass lightly; to glide  
 along.

Thin airy shapes o'er the furrows rise,  
 A dreadful scene! and *skim* before his eyes.

When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to  
 throw,

The line too labours, and the words move slow;  
 Not so when swift Camilla scours the plain,  
 Flies o'er th' unbending corn, and *skims* along the  
 main.

Such as have active spirits, who are ever *skimming*  
 over the surface of things with a volatile spirit,  
 will be nothing in their memory.

They *skim* over a science in a very superficial  
 survey, and never lead their disciples into the  
 depths of it.

**SKIMBLESKAMBLE.** *adj.* [a cant word  
 formed by reduplication from *scamble*.]  
 Wandering; wild.

A couching lion and a ramping cat,  
 And such a deal of *skamble* stuff,  
 As puts me from my path.

**SKIMMER.** *n. s.* [from *skim*.] A shallow  
 vessel with which the cream is taken off.

With your wheat in three or four waters, *skim-*  
 ring it round; and with a *skimmer*, each time, take  
 off the light.

**SKIMMERS.** *n. s.* [*skim* and *milks*.] Milk  
 from which the cream has been taken.

4 H 2

Then cheeks was brought; *Physiognomy*, this *skin* shall roll;

This is *skin*, and therefore it shall go. *King*  
**SKIN, n. f.** [*kind*, Danish.]

1. The natural covering of the flesh. It consists of the *cuticle*, outward skin, or *sear*skin, which is thin and insensible; and the *cutis*, or inner skin, extremely sensible.

The body is confined to nothing, the *skin* feeling rough and dry like leather.

The priest of skins of offerings takes his ease,  
And majesty shines in his flamber fees. *Dryden*.

2. Hide; pelt; that which is taken from animals to make parchment or leather.

On which top he throw'd

A wilde goat's thaggy *skin*; and then he bow'd  
His own couch on it. *Shakespeare*.

3. The body; the person: in ludicrous speech.

We meet with many of these dangerous civilities,  
wherein 'tis hard for a man to save both his *skin*  
and his credit. *L'Estrange*.

4. A hulk.

**To SKIN, v. a.** [from the noun.]

1. To flay; to strip or divest of the skin.

The beavers run to the door to make their  
escape, are there entangled in the nets, seized by  
the Indians, and immediately *skinned*. *Edwards*.

2. To cover with the skin.

It will lute *skin* and fill the ulcerous place,  
Which smelt corruption, warming all within,  
Insects unseen. *Shakespeare*.

Authority, though it eat like others,  
Has yet a kind of medicine in itself,  
That *skins* the vice of the top. *Shakespeare*.

The wound was *skinned*; but the strength of his  
quigh was not restored. *Dryden*.

It only patches up and *skins* it over, but reaches  
not to the bottom of the sore. *Locke*.

The last stage of healing, or *skinning* over, is  
called an *artization*. *Sharp*.

3. To cover superficially.

What a look for total earth was only heaps of  
rubbish, *skinned* over with a covering of vegetables.  
*Addison*.

**SKINFLINT, n. f.** [*skin* and *flint*.] A negligently person.

**SKINK, n. f.** [reenc, Saxon.]

1. Drink; any thing potable.

2. Pottage.

Scotch *skink*, which is a pottage of strong nourishment,  
made with the knees and sinews of beef,  
but long boiled: jelly also of knuckles of veal.  
*Bacon*.

**To SKINK, v. n.** [reencan, Saxon.]

To serve drink. Both noun and verb are wholly obsolete.

**SKINKER, n. f.** [from *skink*.] One that serves drink.

Give thee this penny worth of sugar, clapt even  
now into my hand by an under *skinker*, one that  
never spoke other English in his life, than eight  
shillings and six-pence, and you are welcome, Sir.  
*Shakespeare*.

Hang us all the poor hop-drinkers,

Cries old Sym, the king of *skinkers*. *Ben Jonson*.

His mother took the cup the clown had hid;  
The reconciler bowl went round the board,  
Which, emptied, the rude *skinker* still retord.

*Dryden*.

**SKINNED, adj.** [from *skin*.] Having skin.

When the ulcer becomes foul, and discharges a  
muddy ichor, the edges in process of time tuck up,  
and, growing *skinned* and hard, give it the name of  
cannon. *Sharp*.

**SKINNER, n. f.** [from *skin*.] A dealer in skins, or pelts.

**SKINNINESS, n. f.** [from *skinny*.] The quality of being skinny.

**SKINSY, adj.** [from *skin*.] Consisting only of skin; wanting flesh.

Her choppy finger laying

Upon her *skinny* lips. *Shakespeare*.

Let the apertures of these cartilages of the wind-  
pipe should hurt the gullet, which is tender, and of  
a *skinny* substance, these annular gristles are not  
made round; but where the gullet touches the  
windpipe, there, to fill up the circle, is only a soft  
membrane, which may easily give way. *Ray*.

His fingers meet

In *skinny* films, and shape his oary feet. *Addison*.

**To SKIP, v. n.** [*squittire*, Italian; *esquiver*,  
Fr. I know not whether it may not  
come, as a diminutive, from *scape*.]

1. To fetch quick bounds; to pounce by  
quick leaps; to bound lightly and joy-  
fully.

Was not Israel a derision unto thee? Was he  
found among thieves? For, since thou spakst of  
him, thou *skippedst* for joy. *Jeremiah*.

The queen, bound with love's powerful 't charin,  
Saw with Pigeon arm in arm;

Her merry maid, that thought no harm,  
About the robin were *skipping*. *Drayton*.

At four or fanch no more he *skipt*,  
Or mended puce, then Spaniard whipt. *Hudibras*.

The earth-born race  
O'er every hill and verdant pasture stray,  
Skip o'er the law, and by the rivers play. *Blackm.*

John *skipped* from room to room, ran up stairs  
and down stairs, peeping into every cranny. *Abath*.

Thus each hand promotes the pleasing pain,  
And quick sensations *skip* from vein to vein. *Pope*.

The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to-day;  
Had he thy reason would he *skip* and play? *Pope*.

2. To SKIP over. To pats without notice.

Pope Plus II. was wont to say, that the former  
popes did wisely to let the lawyers at-work to de-  
bate, whether the donation of Constantine to the  
Great to Sylvester of St. Peter's patrimony were  
good or valid in law or no; the better to *skip over*  
the matter in fact, whether there was ever any  
such thing at all or no. *Bacon*.

A gentleman made it a rule, in reading, to *skip*  
over all sentences where he spied a note of admira-  
tion at the end. *Swift*.

**To SKIP, v. a.** [*esquiver*, French.]

1. To miss; to pals.

Let not thy sword *skip* one;  
Pity noth'ng d'age for his white beard;  
He is an utterer. *Shakespeare*.

They who have a mind to see the issue, may *skip*  
these two chapters, and proceed to the following.  
*Burnet*.

2. In the following example *skip* is active  
or neuter, as *over* is thought an adverb  
or preposition.

Although to engage very far in such a metaphy-  
sical speculation were unfit, when I only endeavour  
to expatiate fluidly, yet we dare not quite *skip* it  
over, lest we be accused of overlooking it. *Boyle*.

**SKIP, n. f.** [from the verb.] A light leap  
or bound.

He looked very curiously upon himself, some-  
times fetching a little *skip*, as it he had said his  
strength had not yet forfaken him. *Sidney*.

You will make to large a *skip* as to cast yourself  
from the land into the water. *Mère*.

**SKIPJACK, n. f.** [*skip* and *jack*.] An up-  
start.

The want of shame or brains does not presently  
entitle every little *skipjack* to the board's end in  
the cabinet. *L'Estrange*.

**SKIPPENNEL, n. f.** [*skip* and *kennel*.] A  
lackey; a footboy.

**SKIPPER, n. f.** [*schipper*, Dutch.] A  
shipmaster or shipboy.

Are not you afraid of being drowned too? No,  
not I, says the *skipper*. *L'Estrange*.

No doubt you will return very much improved.  
—Yes, returned like a Dutch *skipper* from a  
whole tilting. *Congreve*.

**SKIPPERIT, n. f.** [probably from *skip*.] A  
small boat. Not used.

Up to the bank they *skipper* did espy  
A dainty damsel, dressing of her hair,  
By whom a little *skipper* floating did appear. *F. Qu.*

**SKIRMISH, n. f.** [from *go* and *carra*, Welsh,  
the shout of war; whence, *sgarm*, and  
*sgarmes*, old British words. *Moss* saw  
*sgarmes* a *war*, says an ancient  
writer, *Esformache*, French.]

1. A slight fight; less than a set battle.

One battle, yes, a *skirmish* more there was  
With adverse fortune fought by Cartmound;  
Her subjects most revolt. *Philips*.

2. A contest; a contention.

There is a kind of merry *war* betwixt *skirmish*  
Benedick and her: they never meet but there is a  
*skirmish* of wit. *Shakespeare*.

These *skirmishes* expire not with the first pro-  
pugnacity of the opinions: they perhaps become  
single duellers; but then they soon have their  
partisans and abettors, who not only enhance, but  
entail the feud to posterity. *Deacon*.

**To SKIRMISH, v. n.** [*esformachir*, Fr.  
from the noun.] To fight loosely; to  
fight in parties before or after the close  
of the main battle.

Ready to charge, and to retire at will;  
Though broken, scatter'd, fled, they *skirmish* still. *Lupton*.

A gentleman volunteer, *skirmishing* with the  
enemy before Worcester, was run through his arm  
in the middle of the biceps with a sword, and hit  
with a musket-bullet in the same shoulder. *Johnson*.

I'll pass by the little *skirmishes* on either side.

**SKIRMISHER, n. f.** [from *skirmish*.] He  
who skirmishes. *Johnson*.

**To SKIRRE, v. a.** [This word seems to be  
derived from *scir*, Saxon, pure, clean;  
unless it shall be rather deduced from  
*scirra*.] To scour; to ramble over in  
order to clear.

Send out more horses, *skirre* the country round,  
Hunt those that talk of fear. *Shakespeare*.

**To SKIRRE, v. n.** To scour; to frud, to  
run in haste.

We'll make them *skirre* away as fast as fumes  
Enticed from the old Abyssinian line. *Shakespeare*.

**SKIRRET, n. f.** [*skirum*, Lat.] A plant.

*Skirrets* are a sort of roots propagated by seed.

**SKIRTE, n. f.** [*skorte*, Swedish.]

1. The loose edge of a garment; that part  
which hangs loose below the waist.

It's but a nightgown in respect of yours, clothed  
gold and ours, side sleeves and parts, round in  
borne with a bluish tinsel. *Shakespeare*.

As Samuel turned about to go away, he laid  
upon the *skirt* of his mantle and it rent. *1 Samuel*.

2. The edge of any part of the dress.

A narrow lace, or a small part of ruffled linen,  
which runs along the upper part of the waist, be-  
fore, and crosses the breast, being a part of the  
tucker, is called the modesty-piece. *Johnson*.

3. Edge; margin; border; extreme part.

He should seat himself at Athos, upon the  
of that unquiet country. *Spenser*.

Ye muses, that rise  
From hill or meandering lake, dusky or grey,  
Till the sun paint your fleecy *skirts* wet gold.

In honour to the world's great Author sit, *Johnson*.

Though I fled him angry, yet I call'd  
To life prolong'd, and proud'st race, I love  
Gladly behold, though but his utmost *skirts*.

Of glory, and far off his steps adore. *Johnson*.

The northern *skirts* that join to Syria have  
entered into the conquests or commerce of the  
great empires; but that which seems to have  
secured the other, the strong and sandy *skirts*  
through which no army can pass. *Taylor*.

Upon the *skirts*  
Of Arragon our squire's troops he rallies *Johnson*.

**To SKIRT, v. a.** [from the noun.] To  
border; to run along the edge.

Temple *skirteth* this hundred on the waste *Johnson*.

Of all these bounds,  
With shadowy forests and with clumpage *Johnson*.



With phœbean rivers and wide skirted meads,  
We make thee lady. *Shakespeare.*

The middle pair  
Sunk his loins and thighs with downy gold. *Milton.*

A spacious circuit on the hill there stood,  
Level and wide, and skirted round with wood. *Addison.*

Dark cypress on the skirting sides adorn'd,  
And gloomy cugh tices, which for ever mourn'd. *Harte.*

MITTISH. *adj.* [*kyc*, Danish; *schew*, Dutch.]

1. Shy; easily frightened.  
A reitiff *mittish* jade had gotten a trick of rife;  
e.g. flitting, and flying out at her own shadow. *L'Estrange.*

2. Warton, volatile; hasty; precipitate.  
New expectations, tuckling *mittish* lip, and  
Scent on hazard. *Shakespeare.*

He will relolv'd, to mend the matter,  
I follow and cleave the obdurate;  
And, till the *mittish* and looser  
Her necks, appear'd to fit the closer. *Hudibras.*

3. Changeable; fickle.  
Some men creep in *mittish* fortune's hall,  
With others play the deits in her eyes. *Shaksp.*

Such as I am, all true lovers are;  
I don't and *mittish* in all nouns else,  
I am the constant image of the creature  
But is below'd. *Shakespeare.*

SKITTISHLY. *adv.* [*from skittish*] Wantonly; uncertainly; ficklely.

SKITTISHNESS. *n. f.* [*from skittish*] Wantonness; fickleness.

KOSCI. *n. f.* [*See SCORER*]

Reynold tucketh every corner of his wily  
hook, and bestruteth the utmost of his nimble  
arms to quit his coat from their jaws. *Crow.*

KREIN. *n. f.* [*geran, gercin*, French, which *Minghe* derives from *german*, Latin. *Nimis valenter, ut follet*, *Is Sannier*; which may be true as to one of the senses; but if the first sense of *green* be a kind of coarse fibre or riddle, it may perhaps come, if not from *creum*, from some of the descendants of *creno*.]

A riddle or coarse sieve.  
A kittle or *green* to rid foil fro' the corn. *Tyler.*

Any thing by which the sun or weather is kept off.

To cheapen fans, or buy a *green*. *Prior.*

So long condemn'd to fires and *greens*,  
You need the waving of these greens. *Amos.*

Shelter; concealment.  
Fond from day by night's eternal *green*,  
Unknown to heav'n, and to my left un-ten. *Dryden.*

SKREIN. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To riddle; to sift. A term yet used among matous when they sift land for moitir.

2. To shade from sun or light, or weather.

3. To keep off light or weather.  
For curtains closely drawn, the light to *green*;  
This cover'd with an artificial night, *Dryden.*

4. To shelter; to protect.  
The waters mounted up into the air: the interposition  
between the earth and the sun *green* and face of the heat, otherwise insupportable. *Woodward.*

His sevenfold shield, and *green*'d Lacertes son,  
When the insulting Trojans urg'd him fore. *Philips.*

He that travels with them is to *green* them, and get them out when they have run themselves into the horns. *Locke.*

His majesty encouraged his subjects to make moaths at their betters, and afterwards *green*'d them from punishment. *Spectator.*

The scales, of which the fear-skin is composed,

are designed to fence the orifices of the secretory ducts of the military glands, and to screen the nerves from external injuries. *Cheyne.*

SKUE. *adj.* [*Of this word there is found no satisfactory derivation*.] Oblique; tidelong. It is most used in the adverb *askue*.

Several have imagined that this *skue* posture of the axis is a most unfortunate thing; and that if the poles had been erect to the plane of the ecliptick, all mankind would have enjoyed a very paradise. *Beauleg.*

To SKULK. *v. n.* To hide; to lurk in fear or malice.

Discovered, and defeated of your prey.  
You *skulk'd* behind the fence, and leas'd away. *Dryden.*

While publick good aloft in pomp they wield,  
And private interest *skulk* behind the shield. *Young.*

SKULL. *n. f.* [*skiola*, Islandick; *skalli*, Islandick, a head.]

1. The bone that enloses the head: it is made up of several pieces, which, being joined together, form a considerable cavity, which contains the brain as in a box, and it is proportionate to the bigness of the brain. *Quincy.*

Some lay in dead men's skulls; and in those holes  
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,  
As 'twere in form of eyes, reflecting gons. *Shaksp.*

With redoubled strokes he plies his head;  
But drives the butter'd skull within the brains. *Dryden.*

2. [*people, Saxon, a company*.] A thoul.

See SCULL.

Repair to the river, where you have seen them swim in skulls or shoals. *Hutton.*

SKULLCAP. *n. f.* A headpiece.

SKULLCAP. *n. f.* [*capilla*, Lat.] A plant.

SKY. *n. f.* [*ky*, Danish.]

1. The region which surrounds this earth beyond the atmosphere. It is taken for the whole region without the earth.

The mountains their broad backs upheave  
Into the clouds, their tops attend the sky. *Milton.*

The maids of Argos, who with frantic cries,  
And imitated howlings, fill'd the sky. *Beaumont.*

Raise all thy winds, with night involve the sky. *Dryden.*

2. The heavens.

The thunderer's bolt, you know,  
Sky plants'd, butters all rebellious comets. *Shaksp.*

What is this knowledge but the sky's toll'n fire,  
For which the thief still chan'd in ice doth lie? *Dante.*

Wide is the fronting gate, and rais'd on high,  
With adamantine columns threats the sky. *Dryden.*

3. The weather; the climate.

Then wert better in thy grave, than to answer  
with thy uncovered body this extremity of the sky. *Shakespeare.*

We envy not the warmer clime, that lies  
In ten degrees of more indulgent heat;  
Nor at the extremes of our heav'n's regions,  
Though o'er our heads the frozen Pleiads thine. *Addison.*

SKY'Y. *adj.* [*from ky*. Not very elegantly formed.] Ethereal.

A breath the art,  
Serve to tell the sky's nobleness,  
That do this habitation, where thou keep'st,  
Happily adit. *Shakespeare.*

SKY'COLOUR. *n. f.* [*ky* and *colour*.] An azure colour; the colour of the sky.

A solution as clear as water, with only a light touch of *sky-colour*, but nothing near so high as the celestial structure of silver. *Boyle.*

SKY'COLOURED. *adj.* [*ky* and *colour*.] Blue; azure like the sky.

Thus your Ovid himself has hinted, when he tells us that the blue water-nymphs are dressed in *sky-coloured* garments. *Addison.*

SKY'COLORED. *adj.* [*Ay* and *dis*.] Coloured like the sky.

There's a *sky-coloured*, a purple hue discolors. *Pope.*

SKY'ED. *adj.* [*from ky*.] Enveloped by the skies. This is unauthorized and inelegant.

The pale deluge floats  
O'er the sky'd mountain to the shadowy vale. *Thomson.*

SKY'ISH. *adj.* [*from ky*.] Coloured by the ether; approaching the sky.

Of this that a mountain you have made,  
T' o'erstop old Pithon, or the *skyish* head  
Of blue Olympus. *Shakespeare.*

SKY LARK. *n. f.* [*ky* and *lark*.] A lark that mounts and sings.

He next proceeded to the *sky*, mounting up  
by a *sky* scale of notes, and afterwards falling  
down with a very easy descent. *Spectator.*

SKY'LIGHT. *n. f.* [*ky* and *light*.] A window placed in a room, not laterally, but in the ceiling.

A monstrous fowl dropped through the *sky-light*,  
near his wife's apartment. *Abbot and Pope.*

SKY'ROCKET. *n. f.* [*ky* and *rocket*.] A kind of firework, which flies high, and burns as it flies.

I co. sidered a comet, or, in the language of the vulgar, a blazing star, as a *sky-rocket* discharged by an hand that is almighty. *Addison.*

SL. *n. f.*

1. A puddle. *Anticorinth.*

2. A plane of stone; as, a marble *slab*.

SLAB. *adj.* [*a word, I suppose, of the same original with *slacker*, or *slacer**.] Thick; viscous; glutinous.

Nate of Turk, and Lactar's ship;  
Finger of butch-franz, led babe,  
Duch-delivered by a crab;  
Make the great thick and *slab*. *Shakespeare.*

To SLABBER. *v. n.* [*slabben*, *slabben*, Dutch.]

1. To let the spittle fall from the mouth; to drivel.

2. To shed or pour any thing.

To SLABBER. *v. a.* [*Slaver* is the word used.]

1. To linear with spittle.  
He *slabber'd* me all over, from cheek to cheek,  
with his great tongue. *Butcher.*

2. To shed, to spill.  
The milk pua and cream pot to *slabber'd* and toff,  
That butter is wanting, and heele is half bit. *Tyler.*

SLABBERER. *n. f.* [*from slabber*.] He who slabbets; an idiot.

SLABBY. *adj.* [*the same with slab*.]

1. Thick; viscous. Not used.

In the cure of an ulcer, with a moist hot mooring,  
*slabby* and greasy medicaments are to be used,  
and drying to be us'd. *Wegman.*

2. Wet; doody: in low language.

When waggish boys the fluted bottom ply,  
To rid the *slabby* pavements, pass not by. *Gay.*

SLACK. *adj.* [*place*, Saxon; *slaken*, Islandick; *ylack*, Welsh; *lacas*, Latin.]

1. Not tense; not hard drawn; loose.

The vein in the arm is that which is loose; commonly open, and he gives a particular name to this case, to make a *slack* compulsion. For fear of exciting a convulsion. *Booth.*

2. Relaxed; weak; not holding fast.  
Ad his joints relax'd;  
From his *slack* hand the garland wreath'd for Eve  
Down dropp'd, and all the faded roses shed. *Milton.*

3. Remiss; not diligent; not eager; not fervent.  
Thus much help and furtherance is more yielded,  
in that, if to be our zeal and devotion to God will be slack, the alacrity and fervour of others serveth as a present cure. *Hooder.*

Seeing his soldiers *slack* and timorous, he re-  
proved them of cowardice and treason. *Knollys.*  
Nor were it just, would he refuse that *slack*.  
That *slack* duration should his thunder *scape*.  
*Waller.*

Rebellion now began, for *lack*  
Of zeal and plunder, to grow *slack*. *Hudibras.*

4. Not violent; not rapid.  
Their pace was formal, grave, and *slack*:  
His nimble wit outran the heavy pack. *Dryden.*

5. Not intense.  
A handful of *slack* dried hops spoil many pounds,  
by taking away their pleasant smell. *Mortimer.*

To SLACK. } v. n. [from the adjective.]  
To SLACKEN. }

1. To be remiss; to neglect.  
When thou shalt vow a vow unto the Lord,  
*slack* not to pay it. *Deuteronomy.*

2. To lose the power of cohesion.  
The fire, in haste burnt, lies lid, so that it ap-  
pears to be cold; but water excites it again, where-  
by it *slacks* and crumbles into fine powder. *Mozon.*

3. To abate.  
Whence these raging fires  
Will *slacken*, if his breath stir not their flames.  
*Milton.*

4. To languish; to fail; to flag.  
To SLACK. } v. a.  
To SLACKEN. }

1. To loosen; to make less tight.  
Ah! generous youth, that with forbear;  
*Slack* all thy fails, and fear to come. *Dryden.*  
Had Ajax been employ'd, our *slacken'd* fails  
Had still at Aulis waited happy gales. *Dryden.*

2. To relax; to remit.  
This makes the pullex beat, and lungs respire;  
This holds the sinews like a bridle's rein;  
And makes the body to advance, retire,  
To turn, or stop, as she them *slacks* or strains.  
*Darvis.*

Taught power's due use to people and to kings,  
Taught not to *slack* nor from its tender strings.  
*Pope.*

3. To ease; to mitigate. *Philips* seems to  
have used it by mistake for *flake*.

Men, having been brought up at home under a  
strict rule of duty, always restrained by sharp pen-  
alties from lewd behaviour, so soon as they come thir-  
ther, where they see laws more *slackly* tended, and  
the hard restraint which they were used unto now  
*slack'd*, they grow more loose. *Spenser.*

It there be cure or charm  
To respite, or deceive, or *slack* the pain  
Of this ill nation. *Milton.*

On our account has Jove,  
Indulgent, to all moons some succulent plant  
Allow'd, that poor helpless man may in *slack*  
His present thirst, and matter find for toil. *Philips.*

4. To remit for want of earnestness.  
My guards

Are you, great powers, and th' unbated strength  
Of a firm conscience; which shall arm each step  
T' go for the state, and teach me *slack* no pace.  
*Ben Jonson.*

With such delay well pleas'd, they *slack* their  
come. *Milton.*

5. To cause to be remitted; to make to  
abate.

You may sooner by imagination quicken or *slack*  
a motion, than raise or create it; as it is easier to  
make a dog go slower than make him stand still.  
*Bacon.*

This doctrine must supersede and *slack* in all in-  
dustly and endeavour, which is the lowest degree of  
that which hath been promised to be accepted by  
Christ; and leave nothing to us to deliberate or at-  
tempt, but only to obey our fate. *Hammond.*

Extol not riches then, the toil of fools,  
The wife man's countenance, if not sure; more up  
To *slacken* virtue, and abate her edge,  
Than prompt her to do aught may merit praise.  
*Milton.*

Balls of this metal *slack'd* Atlanta's pace,  
And on the amorous youth bestow'd the race.  
*Waller.*

One concludes to the poet's aim, which he is

driving on in every line: the other *slackens* his  
pace, and diverts him from his way. *Dryden.*

6. To relieve; to unbend.  
Here have I torn the king, when great affairs  
Gave leave to *slacken* and unbend his cares,  
Attended to the chase by all the flow'r  
Of youth, whose hopes a nobler prey devour.  
*Denham.*

7. To withhold; to use less liberally.  
He that so generally is good, must of necessity  
hold his virtue to you, whose worthiness would stir  
it up where it wanted, rather than *slack* it where  
there is such abundance. *Shakespeare.*

8. To crumble; to deprive of the power of  
cohesion.  
Some unslack'd lime cover with ashes, and let it  
stand till rain comes to *slack* the lime; then spread  
them together. *Mortimer.*

9. To neglect.  
Why might not you, my lord, receive attendance  
From those that the calls servants, or from mine:  
If then they chanc'd to *slack* ye,  
We could controul them. *Shakspeare.*

This good chance, that thus much favour'eth,  
He *slacks* not. *Daniel.*  
*Slack* not the good preface, while heav'n inspires  
Our minds to dare, and gives the ready fires.  
*Dryden.*

10. To repress; to make less quick or  
forcible.  
I should be griev'd, young prince, to think my  
preference  
Unbent your thoughts, and *slacken'd* 'em to arms.  
*Addison.*

SLACK. n. f. [from the verb.] Small coal;  
coal broken in small parts: as *slack'd*  
lime turns to powder.

SLACKLY. adv. [from *slack*.]  
1. Loosely; not tightly; not closely.

2. Negligently; remissly.  
That a king's children should be so convey'd,  
So *slackly* guarded, and the search so slow  
That could not trace them. *Shakespeare.*

SLACKNESS. n. f. [from *slack*.]  
1. Looseness; not tightness.

2. Negligence; inattention; remissness.  
It concerneth the duty of the church by law to  
provide, that the looseness and *slackness* of men  
may not cause the commandments of God to be  
unexecuted. *Hooker.*

These thy offices,  
So rarely kind, are as interpreters  
Of my behind-hand *slackness*. *Shakespeare.*

From man's effeminate *slackness* it begins,  
Who should better hold his place  
By wisdom, and superior gifts receiv'd. *Milton.*

3. Want of tendency; tardiness.  
When they have no disposition to shoot out above  
their lips, there is a *slackness* to heal, and a cure is  
very difficultly effected. *Sharp.*

4. Weakness; not force; not intenseness.  
Through the *slackness* of motion, or long banish-  
ment from the air, it might gather some aptness to  
putrefy. *Brewster.*

SLAG. n. f. The dross or recrement of  
metal.

Not only the scales but the glasses of metal may  
be of differing colours from the natural colour of  
the metal, as I have observed about the glass on  
flag of copper. *Boyle.*

SLAVE. n. f. A weaver's reed. *Ainslie.*

SLAIN. The participle passive of *slay*.  
The slain of the Lord shall be many. *Isaiah.*

The king grew vain,  
Fought all his battles o'er again;  
And thrice he routed all his foes, and thrice he slew  
the slain. *Dryden.*

To SLAKE. v. a. [from *slack*, *Skinner*;  
from *slack*, *Islandick*, to quench, *Lyc.*]

1. To quench; to extinguish.  
He did always strive  
Himself with selves to health for to restore,  
And *slake* the heavenly fire that rag'd evermore.  
*Spenser.*

If I dig'd up thy *slakes* there growing,  
And hang their rotten coffins up in chains,  
It could not *slake* mine ire, nor ease my heart,  
*Shakespeare.*

She with her cold hand *slakes*  
His spirits, the sparks of life, and chills his heart.  
*Crofton.*

From *Isles*' head  
A lambent flame arose, which gently spread  
Around his brows, and on his temples fell;  
Amaz'd, with running water we prepare  
To quench the sacred fire, and *slake* his hair.  
*Dryden.*

The fragrant fruit from bending branches fell,  
And with the chrysal stream their thirst at pleasure  
*slake*. *Blackmore.*

Coarse are his meals, the fortune of the chase,  
Amidst the running stream he *slakes* his thirst. *Adams.*

2. It is used of lime: so that it is uncer-  
tain whether the original notion of *To*  
*slack* or *slake* lime, be to powder or  
quench it.

That which he saw happened to be fresh lime  
and gathered before any rain had fallen to *slake* it.  
*Woodward.*

To SLAKE. v. n. [This is apparently from  
*slack*.]

1. To grow less tense; to be relaxed.  
If the the body's nature did partake,  
Her strength would with the body's strength decay  
But when the body's strongest sinews *slake*,  
Then is the soul most active, quick, and gay.  
*Daniel.*

2. To go out; to be extinguished.  
She perceiving that his flame did *slake*,  
And lov'd her only for his trophy's sake. *Brown.*

To SLAM. v. a. [*slama*, *Islandick*, *schlagen*  
Dutch.] To slaughter; to crush. A  
word not used but in low conversation.

To SLANDER. v. a. [*eschlaundrie*, Fr  
*scandalum*, Lat.] To censure falsely  
to belie.

*Slender* Valentine  
With falsehood, cowardice, and poor defence.

He hath *slandered* thy servant unto the king.  
*Shakespeare.*

Give me leave to speak as earnestly in truly con-  
mending it, as you have done in untruly and un-  
kindly detaching and *slandering* it. *Whigg.*

Thou dost with lies the throne invade,  
By practice harden'd in thy *slandering* trade,  
Obtending heav'n's for what'er ill's behalf,  
And putting under specious names thy gall. *Dryden.*

Of all her dears she never *slander'd* one,  
But eases not if a thousand are undone. *Pope.*

SLANDER. n. f. [from the verb.]  
1. False invective.

When *slanders* do not live in tongues;  
When cut-purses come not to throngs. *Shakespeare.*

Since that, we hear he is in arms,  
We think not so;  
Yet charge the confal with our harms,  
That let him go!

So in our censure of the state  
We fall do wander,  
And make the careful magistrate  
The mark of *slander*. *Ben Jonson.*

We are not to be detected by the *slanders* of  
columns of bad men, because our integrity shall  
then be cleared by him who cannot err in judg-  
ment. *Neve.*

2. Disgrace; reproach.  
Thou *slander* of thy heavy mother's womb!  
Thou loathed issue of thy father's loins. *Shakespeare.*

3. Disreputation; ill name.  
You shall not find me, daughter,  
After the *slander* of most stepmothers,  
Ill-eyed unto you. *Shakespeare.*

SLANDERER. n. f. [from *slander*.] One  
who belies another; one who lays false  
imputations on another.

In your servants suffer any offence against you;  
rather than against God: endure not that they do it.

In *rebut* or *Amulet*, toll-takes, or towers of dif-  
fension.  
Thou shalt answer for this, thou slanderer!  
Taylor.  
Dryden.

**SLANDEROUS.** *adj.* [from *slander*.]  
1. Uttering reproachful falsehoods.

What king so strong  
Can tie the gall up in the slanderous tongue? Shak.  
To me belongs

The care to shun the blast of slanderous tongues;  
Let malice, prone the virtuous to defame,  
Thus with wild censure taint my spotless name.

2. Containing reproachful falsehoods; cal-  
umnious.

I was never able till now to choke the mouth of  
such detractors with the certain knowledge of their  
sland'rous untruths. Spenser.

We lay their honours on this man,  
To eat ourselves of cheeks slanderous loads. Shakspeare.  
As by battery a man opens his bottom to his mortal  
enemy, so by detraction and a slanderous misre-  
port he puts the same to his best friends. South.

**SLAND'ROUSLY.** *adv.* [from *slanderous*.]  
Calumniously; with false reproach.

I may the better satisfy them who object these  
charges, and slanderously bark at the countries which  
are held against that traitorous earl and his adhe-  
rants. Spenser.

They did slanderously object,  
How that they durst not hazard to present  
In person their defences. Daniel.

**SLANG.** The preterit of *sling*.  
David slung a stone, and smote the Philistine.  
1 Samuel.

**SLANK.** *n. f.* [*alga marina*.] An herb.  
Ainsworth.

**SLANT.** } *adj.* [from *slanghe*, a  
**SLANTING.** } serpent, Dutch. *Shin-*  
} *ser.* Oblique; not direct; not perpen-  
} dicular.

Late the clouds  
Jesting, or push'd with winds, rude in their flock,  
Lose the slant light'ning; whose thwart flame driv'n  
down Milton.

Kisses the gummy bark of fir and pine.  
The sun round the globe describes the equator line,  
By which wise means he can the whole survey  
With a direct or with a slanting ray,  
In the succession of a night and day. Blackmore.

**SLANTLY.** } *adv.* [from *slant*.] Ob-  
**SLANTWISE.** } liquely; not perpendicu-  
} larly; slope.

Some maketh a hollownest half a foot deep,  
With fewer sets in it, let slantwise asleep. Tupper.

**SLAP.** *n. f.* [*schlap*, German.] A blow.  
Properly with the hand open, or with  
something rather broad than sharp.  
The laugh, the flap, the jocund curse go round.  
Thompson.

**SLAP.** *adv.* [from the noun.] With a sud-  
den and violent blow.

Peg's servants complain'd; and if they offered  
to come into the warehouse, then straight went the  
yard flap over their noddle. Arbutnot.

**TO SLAP.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strike  
with a slap.

Dick, who thus long had passive sat,  
Here break'd his chin, and cock'd his hat;  
Then slapp'd his hand upon the board,  
And thus the youth put in his word. Prior.

**SLAPPAH.** *interj.* [from *slap* and *dah*.]  
All at once; as any thing broad falls  
with a slap into the water, and dashes it  
about. A low word.

And yet, slapp'dah, is all again  
In a twinkling, nerve, and vein. Prior.

**TO SLASH.** *v. a.* [*slasu*, to strike, Island-  
ic.]

1. To cut; to cut with long cuts.  
2. To kill. *Slash* is improper.

Daniel, a sprightly swain, that us'd to *slash*  
The vigorous steeds that drew his lord's calash,  
To Peggy's side inclin'd. King.  
**TO SLASH.** *v. n.* To strike at random with  
a sword; to lay about him.

The knights, with their bright burning blades,  
Broke their rude troops, and orders did confound,  
Hewing and *slashing* at their discharges. F. Queen.

Not that I'd lop the beauties from his book,  
Like *slashing* Bentley with his despatch hook. Pope.

**SLASH.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Cut; wound.  
Some few received some cuts and *slashes* that  
had drawn blood. Clarendon.

2. A cut in cloth.  
What! this a sleeve?  
Here snip and nip, and cut, and slash and *slash*,  
Like to a censor in a barber's shop. Shakspeare.

Distinguish'd *slashes* deck the great,  
As each excels in birth or state;  
His oylet-holes are more and ampler;  
The king's own body was a sampler. Prior.

**SLATCH.** *n. f.* [a sea term.] The middle  
part of a rope or cable that hangs down  
loose. Bailey.

**SLATE.** *n. f.* [from *slit*: *slate* is in some  
counties a crack; or from *esclate*, a  
tile, French.] A gray stone, easily broken  
into thin plates, which are used to cover  
houses, or to write upon.

A square cannot be so truly drawn upon a *slate*  
as it is conceived in the mind. Greer.

A small piece of a flat *slate* the ants laid over  
the hole of their nest, when they foresaw it would  
rain. Spectator.

**TO SLATE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
cover the roof; to tile.

Sonnets and elegies to Chloris,  
Would raise a house about two stories,  
A lyric ode would *slate*. Swift.

**SLATER.** *n. f.* [from *slate*.] One who covers  
with slates or tiles.

**SLATERN.** *n. f.* [*slatti*, Swedish.] A  
woman negligent, not elegant or nice.

Without the rubbing of which sun,  
You dare not be so troublesome  
To pinch the *slatterns* black and blue,  
For leaving you their work to do. Hudibras.

We may always observe, that a gossip in poli-  
ticks is a *slattern* in her family. Addison.

The fallow skin is for the swarthy put,  
And love can make a *slattern* of a slut. Dryden.

Beneath the lamp her tawdry ribbands glare,  
The new-fur'd d maner, and the *slattern* air. Gay.

**SLATY.** *adj.* [from *slate*.] Having the  
nature of slate.

All the stone that is *slaty*, with a texture long,  
and parallel to the site of the stratum, will split  
only lengthways, or horizontally; and, if placed  
in any other position, 'tis apt to give way, flint,  
and burst, when any considerable weight is laid  
upon it. Woodward.

**SLAVE.** *n. f.* [*esclave*, French.] It is  
said to have its original from the *Slavi*,  
or *Scythians*, subdued and sold by the  
*Venetians*.

1. One mancipiated to a master; not a free-  
man; a dependant.

The haughty d Kent, who in disguise  
Follow'd his enemy king, and did him service  
Improper for a *slave*. Shakspeare.

Thou elvish nurse, abortive, rooting hog!  
Thou that wast feed'd in thy nativity  
The *slave* of nature, and the son of hell. Shakspeare.

Of guests he makes them *slaves*  
Inhospitably. Milton.

The condition of servants was different from  
what it is now, they being generally *slaves*, and  
such as were bought and sold for money. South.

Perspective a painter must not want, yet with-  
out subduing ourselves to wholly to it, as to  
be *compulsed* of it. Dryden.

To-morrow, should we thus express our friendship,  
Each might receive a *slave* into his arms:

This sun perhaps, this morning sun's the last  
That e'er shall rise on Roman liberty. Addison.

2. One that has lost the power of resistance.

Slaves to our passions we become, and then  
It grows impossible to govern men. Waller.

When once men are manacled in sensual things,  
and are become *slaves* to their passions and lusts,  
then are they most disposed to doubt of the ex-  
istence of God. B. W. King.

3. It is used proverbially for the lowest  
state of life.

Power shall not exempt the kings of the earth,  
and the great men, neither shall meanness excuse  
the poorest *slave*. Nelson.

**TO SLAVE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To  
drudge; to toil; to toil.

Had women been the makers of our laws,  
The men should *slave* at cards from morn to night. Swift.

**SLAVER.** *n. f.* [*salva*, Latin; *slava*,  
Hlandiek.] Spittle running from the  
mouth; drivel.

Matholus hath a passage, that a tend communi-  
cates its venom not only by urine, but by the hu-  
midity and *slaver* of its mouth, which will not con-  
sist with truth. Brown.

Of all mad creatures, if the learn'd are right,  
It is the *slaver* kills, and not the bite. Pope.

**TO SLAVER.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be smeared with spittle.

Slaver with lips as common as the flairs  
That mount the capitol, you gripes with hands  
Made hard with homely batchwood as with labour. Shakspeare.

2. To spit.

Miso come with scowling eyes to deliver a *slaver-*  
ing good-morrow to the two ladies. Sidney.

Why must he sputter, spawl, and *slaver* it,  
In vain, against the people's favourite? Swift.

**TO SLAVER.** *v. n.* To smear with drivel.

Twich'd by the *slave*, he mouths it more and  
more.

Till with white froth his gown is *slav'd* o'er. Dryden.

**SLAVERER.** *n. f.* [*slabbaerd*, Dutch; from  
*slaver*.] One who cannot hold his spit-  
tle; a driveller; an idiot.

**SLAVERY.** *n. f.* [from *slave*.] Servitude;  
the condition of a slave; the offices of a  
slave.

If any dissentings were out of error, weakness,  
or obstinacy, yet no man can think it other than the  
badge of *slavery*, by savage rudeness and importu-  
nate obtrusions of violence to have the mist of his  
error dispell'd. King Charles.

**SLAUGHTER.** *n. f.* [unplauge, Saxon,  
from *slagan*, *plegan*, to strike or kill.]  
Massacre; destruction by the sword.

Sinful Macduff,  
They were all struck for thee!  
Not for their own demerits, but for mine,  
Fell slaughter on their souls. Shakspeare.

On each hand slaughter and gignuck deeds. Milton.

The pair you see,  
Now friends below, in close embraces join;  
But, when they leave the shady *valleys* of night,  
With mortal hate each other shall pursue:  
What wars, what wounds, what *slaughter* shall  
ensue! Dryden.

**TO SLAUGHTER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
To massacre; to slay; to kill with the  
sword.

Your castle is surpris'd, your wife and babes  
Savagely *slaughter'd*. Shakspeare.

**SLAUGHTERHOUSE.** *n. f.* [*slaughter* and  
*house*.] House in which beasts are killed  
for the butcher.

A way with me, all you whose souls adore  
The unclely favour of a *slaughterhouse*;  
For I am filled with the smell of sin. Shakspeare.

## S L E

**SLAUGHTERMAN.** *n. f.* [*Slaughter* and *man*.] One employed in killing.

The mad mothers with their howls confus'd  
To break the clouds; as did the wives of Jewry,  
At Herod's bloody hunting slaughtermen. *Shaksp.*  
Ten chas'd by one.

Are now each one the slaughterman of twenty.

See, thou fight'st against thy countrymen;

And joint with them will be thy slaughtermen. *Shaksp.*

**SLAUGHTEROUS.** *adj.* [from *slaughter*.]

Destructive; murderous.

I have sapt full with horrors;

Thence familiar to my slaughterous thoughts  
Cannot once start me. *Shaksp.*

**SLAVISH.** *adj.* [from *slave*.] Servile; mean;

base; dependant.

A thing

More slavish did I never, than answering

A slave without a knock. *Shaksp.*

You have among you many a purchased slave,

Which, like your asses, and your dogs and mules,

You use in subject and in slavish part,

Perceive you bought them. *Shaksp.*

The supreme God, to whom all things live

Are but as slavish officers of vengeance;

Would I could glut my vision, if need were,

To keep my life and honour unassail'd. *Milton.*

Those are the labour'd brows of *slavish* brains;

Not the effect of poetry, but pains. *Dehann.*

*Slavish* bards, our mutual loves rehearse

The long streams and ignominious voyage. *Prior.*

**SLAVISHLY.** *adv.* [from *slavish*.] Servilely;

meanly.

**SLAVISHNESS.** *n. f.* [from *slavish*.] Ser-

vility; meanness.

To **SLAY.** *v. a.* *preterit, slew*; *part. pass.*

*slain*, [from *slahan*, Gothick; *slaan*, Saxon;

*slachten*, Dutch, to strike.] To kill; to

butcher; to put to death.

Her father's brother

Would be her land; or shall I say her uncle?

Or he that slew her brothers and her uncle? *Shaksp.*

Tyrant, flew thy face;

If thou be't *slain*, and with no stroke of mine,

My wife and children's ghosts will haunt me still. *Shaksp.*

I saw under the altar the souls of them that were

*slain* for the word of God. *Revelations.*

*Slay* and make ready. *Greaves.*

Which killed the foolish man, and envy *slain* the

only one. *J. b.*

Of Trojan chiefs he view'd a numerous train;

And much lamented, all in battle *slain*. *Dryden.*

The maid

By blood and battles pow'r maintain,

And *slay* the monarchs, ere he to the plain. *Prior.*

**SLAYER.** *n. f.* [from *slay*.] Killer; mur-

derer; destroyer.

Wine's the guiltless blood pour'd out on ground;

The crowned often *slain*, the *slayer* crown'd. *Penny Queen.*

They *slew* those that were *slayers* of their coun-

trymen. *Abbot.*

The *slayer* of him! If yet saw I thee;

The gore conceal'd was clotted in his hair;

With eyes half clos'd and gaping mouth he lay,

And ginn'd as when he breath'd his fullen soul away. *Dryden.*

**SLEAVE.** *n. f.* [Of this word I know not

well the meaning; *slave* silk is explained

by Gouldman, *flocus sericus*, a lock of

silk; and the women still say, *slave* the

silk, for *untwist* it. Ainsworth calls a

wraver's shuttle or reed a *slay*. To *slay*

is to part a twist into single fibres.]

I on a fountain light,

Whole brain with pinks was platted,

The banks with daisies and dillies light

With grass like *slaves* was matted. *Dryden.*

**SLEAVE.** *adj.* [often written *slave*.]

Weak; wanting substance. This seems

## S L E

to be of the same race with *slave*, or

from to *slay*.

**SLED.** *n. f.* [*slæd*, Danish; *slidde*, Dutch.]

A carriage drawn with out wheels.

The *sled*, the tumbrel, hurle, and the sled.

These all must be prepar'd. *Dryden.*

**SLEDDED.** *adj.* [from *slæd*.] Mounted on

a sled.

So trown'd he once when in an angry pail,

He smote the *sledded* Polack on the ice. *Shaksp.*

**SLEDGE.** *n. f.* [*pleeg*, Saxon; *sluggia*,

Illandick.]

1. A large heavy hammer.

They him spying, both with greedy force,

At once upon him ran, and him beset,

With strokes of mortal steel, without remorse,

And on his shield like iron *sledges* let. *T. Queen.*

The painful smith, with force of fervent heat,

The hardest iron soon doth mollify.

That with his heavy *sledge* he can it beat,

And fashion to what he it lit apply. *Spenser.*

The upland *sledge* is used by under-workmen,

when the work is not of the largest, yet requires

help to batter and draw it out; they use it with

both their hands before them, and seldom hit their

hammer higher than their head. *Mason.*

It would follow that the quick stroke of a light

hammer should be of greater efficacy than any softer

and more gentle striking of a great *sledge*. *Watkins.*

2. A carriage without wheels, or with very

low wheels; properly a *sled*. See **SLED**.

In *sledge* they use a sort of *sledge* made

with thick wheels, to bring their mail out, drawn

with one horse. *Mortimer.*

**SLEEK.** *adj.* [*slaych*, Dutch.]

1. Smooth; nitid; glossy.

Let me have men about me that are fat,

*Sleek-headed* men, and such as sleep a-nights. *Shaksp.*

How eagerly ye follow my disgrace,

As if it fed ye; and how *sleek* and wanton

Ye appear in ev'ry thing may bring my ruin. *Shaksp.*

What time the groves were clad in green,

The fields all dress'd in flowers,

And that the *sleek* hair'd nymphs were seen

To seek them summer bowers. *Dryden.*

As in gaze admiring, oft he bow'd

His turret crest, and *sleek* channel'd neck,

Fawning. *Milton.*

The head and hair are *sleek*,

And then thou kemb'st the tuzes on thy cheek. *Dryden.*

So *sleek* her skin, so faultless was her make,

Ev'n Juno did unwilling pleasure take

To see so fair a rival. *Dryden.*

2. Not rough; not harsh.

Those rugged names to our little mouths grow *sleek*,

That would have made Quinlan stare and gasp. *Milton.*

To **SLEEK.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To comb smooth and even.

Yet were the men more loose than they,

More kemb'd, and bath'd, and rubb'd, and trimm'd,

More *sleek'd*, more tuff, and slacker limb'd. *Ben Jonson.*

By dead Parthenope's dear tomb,

And fair Ligea's golden comb,

Wherewith the fits on diamond rocks

*Sleeking* her tott'ring locks. *Milton.*

2. To render soft, smooth, or glossy.

Gentle my lord, *sleek* o'er your rugged locks;

Be bright and jovial 'mong your guests to-night. *Shaksp.*

She does *sleek*

With crumbs of bread and milk, and lies a-nights

In her neat gloves. *Ben Jonson.*

The persuasive rhetoric

That *sleek'd* his tongue, and won to much on Eve,

So little here, may lost. *Milton.*

A fleet of well *sleek'd* marble paper did not cut

any of its distinct colours upon the wall. *Bayle.*

A crate of fragrance form'd of burnish'd gold,

Odour divine! whose soft retreating dreams

Sleek the smooth fan, and seat the mossy limbs. *Pope.*

## S L E

**SLEEKLY.** *adv.* [from *sleek*.] Smoothly;

glossily.

Let their heads be *sleekly* comb'd, and their

coats brush'd. *Shaksp.*

**SLEEKSTONE.** *n. f.* [*slack* and *stone*.] A

smoothing stone.

The purple *sleekstone* with a *sleekstone* rub

and as even as you can. *Penny Queen.*

To **SLEEP.** *v. n.* [*slæpan*, Gothick; *slæpan*,

Saxon; *slapen*, Dutch.]

1. To take rest, by suspension of the mental

and corporal powers.

I've watch'd and travell'd hard

Some time I shall *sleep* out; the rest I'll whistle. *Shaksp.*

Where's Pede?—go you, and where you

mind, *Shaksp.*

That, ere the *sleep*, hath thrice her prayers said,

Rein up the organs of her sanity,

Deep she is found as caskets' mummy.

But those that *sleep*, and think not on their fate,

Punch them, arms, legs, backs, if oulders, faces, and

flims. *Shaksp.*

If the man be poor, thou shalt not *sleep* with

*sleep*. *Deuteronomy.*

Peace, good reader! do not weep,

Pence! the lovers are asleep;

Their sweet tinctles! folded he

In the last knot that love could tie,

Let them *sleep*, let them *sleep* on,

Till this terny night be gone,

And the eternal morrow dawn,

Then the curtains will be drawn,

And they waken with that light

Whole day shall never *sleep* in night. *Crow.*

Those who at any time *sleep* without dream,

can never be convinced that their thoughts are

four hours busy without their knowing it. *Locke.*

2. To rest; to be motionless.

Steel, if thou turn thine edge, or cut not out,

butley-boned clown in chimes of beef ere I

in thy death, I beteech Jove on my knees

may it be turned into hubbards. *Shaksp.*

How sweet the moonlight *sleeps* upon this lake

Here will we sit, and let the sounds of music

Creep in our ears. *Shaksp.*

The giddy ship, betwixt the winds and waves,

Port'd back and forwards, in a circle rides,

Stunn'd with the different blows, then flows and

Till counterblast'd the tops, and *sleeps* again. *Pope.*

3. To live thoughtlessly.

We *sleep* over our happiness, and want to

route into a quick thankful sense of it. *Locke.*

4. To be dead; death being a state in

which man will some time awake.

If we believe that Jesus died, and rose

even to them also which *sleep* in Jesus, who

bring with him. *1 Cor. 15.*

A person is said to be dead to the world

cannot raise from the grave; though he rises

unto God, who can raise from the dead.

5. To be inattentive; not vigilant.

Heaven will one day open

The king's eyes, that for long have *sleep'd* upon

This bed, bad man. *Shaksp.*

6. To be unmotivated, or unattended.

You ever

Have wish'd the *sleeping* of this business over

Deh'd it to be hurried. *Shaksp.*

**SLEEP.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Repose;

suspension of the mental and corporeal

powers; slumber.

Methought I heard a voice cry, *sleep* no more

Macbeth doth murder *sleep*; the innocent *sleep*

*sleep*, that knits up the ravel'd sleeve of care

The birth of each day's life, fore labour's *sleep*

Palms of hurt minds, great nature's *sleep*

Chief nourisher in life's feast. *Shaksp.*

That *sleep* might twice to be

His reitill eyes, he enter'd, and in his bed

In silence took. *Shaksp.*

Cold calleth the spirits to succour, and the

they cannot so well close and pucker their

head, which is ever requisite to *sleep*. *And.*

that came, and with noise hinders sleep, and darkness furthereth sleep.

Beasts that sleep in winter, as wild bears, during their sleep was very fat, though they eat nothing.

His fallen'd hands the ruddy sleep  
And, fix'd on heav'n, his eyes repel invading sleep.

Hermes o'er his head in air appear'd;  
His hat adorn'd with wings disclose'd the god,  
And in his hand the sleep compelling rod. Dryden.  
Infants spend the greatest part of their time in sleep, and are seldom awake but when hunger calls for the teat, or some pain forces the mind to perceive it. Locke.

SLEEPER. *n. f.* [from *sleep*.]

1. One who sleeps; one who is not awake.  
Sound, maulick; come, my queen, take hand with me,  
And rock the ground whereon these sleepers be.

What's the business,  
That such an hideous trumpet calls to parley  
The sleepers of the house? Shakespeare.  
In some countries, a plant which shutteth in the night, openeth in the morning, and openeth wide at noon, the inhabitants say is a plant that sleepeth. There be sleepers now then; for almost all flowers do the like. Bacon.

Night is indeed the province of his reign;  
Yet all his dark exploits no more contain  
Than a spy taken, and a sleeper slain. Dryden.  
2. A lazy inactive drone.

He must be no great eater, drinker, nor sleeper,  
that will discipline his senses, and exert his mind;  
every worthy undertaking requires both. Grey.  
3. That which lies dormant, or without effect.

Let penal laws, if they have been sleepers of long, or if grown unfit for the present time, be by us judiciously confined in the execution. Bacon.

4. [*crowetus*.] A fish. Ainsworth.

SLEEPILY, *adv.* [from *sleep*.]

1. Drowsily; with desire to sleep.

2. Dull; lazily.  
I rather choose to endure the wounds of those darts, which envy casteth at novelty, than to go on safely and sleepily in the easy ways of ancient mistakings. Raleigh.

3. Stupidly.  
He could make us believe that Luther in these actions pretended to authority, forgetting what he had sleepily owned before. Atterbury.

SLEEPINESS, *n. f.* [from *sleepy*.] Drowsiness; disposition to sleep; inability to keep awake.

Watchfulness precedes too great sleeping, and is the most ill-boding symptom of a fever. Arbuthnot.

SLEEPLESS, *adj.* [from *sleep*.] Wanting sleep; always awake.

The field  
To labour calls us, now with sweat impos'd,  
Though after sleepless night. Milton.  
While penitence pacts painful vigils keep,  
Sleepless themselves to give their readers sleep. Pope.

SLEEPY, *adj.* [from *sleep*.]

1. Drowsily; disposed to sleep.

2. Not awake.  
Why did you bring these daggers from the place?  
They must be there—Go, carry them, and smear  
The sleepy grooms with blood. Shakespeare.  
She wak'd her sleepy crew,  
And, rising hasty, took a short adieu. Dryden.

3. Soporiferous; soporiferous; causing sleep.  
We will give you sleepy drinks, that your senses  
Wantelligence of our insouciance, may, though they  
cannot praise us, as little accuse us. Shakespeare.  
Let such bewitch them, if the sleepy dromch  
Of that forgetful lute be numb not still. Milton.  
I slept about eight hours, and no wonder; for  
the physician had mingled a sleepy potion in the wine. Gulliver.

SLEET, *n. f.* [perhaps from the Danish *slæt*.] A kind of smooth final hail or  
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snow, not falling in flakes, but single particles.

Now van to van the foremost squadrons meet,  
The midmost battles huffing up behind.  
Who view, far off, the storm of falling sleet,  
And hear their thunder rattling in the wind. Dryden.  
Perpetual sleet and driving snow  
Obscure the skies, and hang on herds below,  
Huge oxen stand inclos'd in wintry walls  
Of snow congel'd. Dryden.

Rains would have been poured down, as the vapours became cooler; next sleet, then snow, and ice. Chyane.

TO SLEET, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To snow in small particles, intermixed with rain.

SLEET'Y, *adj.* [from the noun.] Bringing sleet.

SLEEVE, *n. f.* [*rluf*, Saxon.]

1. The part of the garment that covers the arms.

Once my well-voicing eyes espied my treasure,  
With *leeves* twin'd up, loose hair, and breast enlarged,  
Her father's corn, moving her fair limbs, measure.

The deep smock *sleeve*, which the Irish women use, they say, was of Spanish, and yet that should seem rather to be an old English fashion: for in armor, the fashion of the manchet, which is given in arms, being nothing else but a *sleeve*, is fashioned much like to that *sleeve*. And knights, in ancient times, used to wear their mistress's or love's *sleeve* upon their arms; for Launcelot wore the *sleeve* of the fair maid of Asteloth in a tourney. Spenser.

Your hose should be ungartered, your *sleeve* unbuttoned, your shoe untied, demonstrating a careless desolation. Shakespeare.

You would think a smock a she-angel, he so chants on the *sleeve* band, and the work about the square on't. Shakespeare.

He was clothed in cloth, with wide *sleeves* and a cape. Bacon.

In velvet white as snow the troop was gown'd,  
Their hoods and *sleeves* the same. Dryden.

2. SLEEVE, in some provinces, signifies a knot or skein of silk, which is by some very probably supposed to be its meaning in the following passage. [See *SLEAVE*.]

The innocent sleep;  
Sleep that knits up the ravell'd *sleeve* of care. Shaks.

3. *Sleeve*, Dutch, signifies a cover; any thing spread over: which seems to be the sense of *sleeve* in the proverbial phrase.

A brace of sharpers laugh at the whole roguery in their *sleeves*. I. Effrange.

Men know themselves utterly void of those qualities which the impudent hypocrite ascribes to them, and in his *sleeve* laughs at them for believing. South.

John laughed heartily in his *sleeve* at the pride of the esquire. Arbuthnot.

4. To hang on a *sleeve*; to make dependent.

It is not for a man which doth know, or should know, what orders, and what peaceable government requireth, to ask why we should hang our judgment upon the church's *sleeve*, and why in matters of orders more than in matters of doctrine. Hooker.

5. [*lolligo*, Latin.] A fish. Ainsworth.

SLEEVED, *adj.* [from *sleeve*.] Having sleeves.

SLEEVELESS, *adj.* [from *sleeve*.]

1. Wanting sleeves; having no sleeves.

His clothes were strange tho' coarse, and black tho' bare;  
*Sleeveless* his jerkin was, and it had been Velvet; but 'twas now, so much ground was seen, Become tufflusty. Donne.

They put on *sleeveless* coats of home-spun cotton. Smollett.

Behold you idle by palmers, pilgrims, trod,  
Grave numerals! *Sleeveless* some, and shrill to others. Pope.

2. Wanting reasonableness; wanting propriety; wanting solidity. [This sense, of which the word has been long satisfied, I know not well how it obtained. Skinner thinks it properly *liveless* or *lifeless*; to this I cannot heartily agree, though I know not what better to suggest. Can it come from *leeve*, a *leeve* or *leeve*, and so signify unconnected, hanging ill together? or from *sleeve*, a cover, and therefore means plainly absurd, foolish without palliation?]

This *sleeveless* tale of transubstantiation was brought into the world by that other fable of the multiplicity. Hall.

My landlady quarrelled with him for sending every one of her children on a *sleeveless* errand, as she calls it. Spectator.

SLEIGHT, *n. f.* [*slagd*, cunning; Islandick.]

Artful trick; cunning artifice; dexterous practice: as, *slight* of hand, the tricks of a juggler. This is often written, but less properly, *slight*.

He that exhorted to beware of an enemy's policy, doth not give counsel to be impolitic; but rather to be all prudent foresight, lest our duplicity be over-reached by cunning *slights*. Hooker.

Fair Una to the red cross knight  
Betwixt is with joy.

Though false Diessa, it to bar,  
Her talk *slights* do employ. Fairy Queen.

Upon the corner of the moon,  
There hangs a vapour drop profound;  
I'll catch it ere it come to ground;  
And that distill'd by magic *slights*,  
Shall raise such artificial spirits,  
As, by the strength of their illusion,  
Shall draw him on to his confusion. Shakespeare.

Out step the ample size  
Of mighty Ajax, huge in strength; to him, Laertes' son,

That crafty one as huge in *slight*. Chapman.

She could not so convey

The wally substance of that idol great;

What *slight* had the the wardens to betray?

What strength to heave the goddess from her feast? Fairfax.

In the wily snake  
Whatsoever *slights*, none would suspicious mask,  
As from his wit and native subtilty  
Proceeding. Milton.

Doubtless the pleasure is as great  
Of being cheated, as to cheat;  
As lookers on feel most delight,  
That least perceive the juggler's *slight*. Hudibras.  
Good humour is but a *slight* of hand, or a faculty making truth look like appearances, or appearances like truths. I. Effrange.

When we hear death related, we are all willing to favour the *slight*, when the poet does not too grossly impute upon us.

While innocent he seems ignoble *slight*,  
His honest friends preserve him by a *slight*. Swift.

SLENDER, *adj.* [*slinder*, Dutch.]

1. Thin; small in circumference compared with the length; not thick.

So thick the roses bushing round  
About her glow'd; half stooping to support  
Each flow'r of slender stalk. Milton.

2. Small in the waist; having a fine shape.

What slender youth, bedew'd with liquid odours,  
Courts thee on roses in some pleasant cave? Milton.

Beauteous Helen shines among the rest,  
Tall, slender, straight, with all the graces blest. Dryden.

3. Not bulky; slight; not strong.

Love in these labyrinths his slaves detains,  
And mighty hearts are held in slender chains. Pope.

4. Small; inconsiderable; weak.

Yet they, who claim the general assent of the whole world unto that which they teach, and do not fear to give very hard and heavy sentences upon as many as refuse to embrace the same, must have



Special regard, that their first foundations and grounds be more than slender probabilities. *Hayward.*

Where joy most revels, grief doth most lament;  
Grief joys, joy grieves, on slender accident. *Shaksp.*

Positively to define that lesson, there is no slender difficulty. *Brown.*

It is a very slender comfort that relies upon this also distinction, between things being troublesome, and being evils; when all the evil of affliction lies in the trouble it creates to us. *Tilley.*

5. Sparing; less than enough: as, a slender estate, and slender parts.

At my lodging,  
The worst is this, that, at a slender warning,  
You're like to have a thin and slender pittance. *Shaksp.*

6. Not amply supplied.

The good Ottomus often deign'd  
To grace my slender table with his presence. *Philipp.*  
In obtrusive inflammation, the almost ought  
to be cool, slender, thin, debating. *Arbutnot.*

SL'NDERLY, *adv.* [from *slender*.]

1. Without bulk.

2. Slightly; meanly.

If the debt be not just, we know not what may be deemed just, neither is it a sum to be slenderly regarded. *Hayward.*

If I have done well, it is that which I desired; but if slenderly and meanly, it is that which I could attain to. *2 Maccabees.*

SL'NDERNESS, *n. f.* [from *slender*.]

1. Thinness; smallness of circumference.  
Small whistles give a found because of their extreme slenderness, the air is more pent than in a wider pipe. *Bacon.*

Their colours arise from the thinness of the transparent parts of the feathers; that is, from the slenderness of the very fine hairs or capillaments, which grow out of the sides of the groffer lateral branches or fibres of those feathers. *Newton.*

2. Want of bulk or strength.

It is preceded by a splitting of blood, occasioned by its acrimony, and too great a projectile motion, with slenderness and weakness of the vessels. *Arbutnot.*

3. Slightness; weakness; inconsiderable ness.  
The slenderness of your reasons against the book, together with the inconveniences that must of necessity follow, have procured a great credit unto it. *Watte.*

4. Want of plenty.

SL'FT. The preterit of *sleep*.

Silence; coeval with eternity;  
Thou wert ere nature first began to be,  
Thou wast ere nothing all, and all first fast in thee. *Pope.*

SLEW. The preterit of *slay*.

He slew Hamet, a great commander among the Numidians, and chiefed Banchades and Amida, two of their greatest princes, out of the country. *Knollys.*

To SLEW, *v. n.* [See SLEAV.] To part or twist into threads.

Why art thou then exasperate, thou material flum of slew'd silk? *Shaksp.*

To SLICE, *v. n.* [Saxon, Saxon.]

1. To cut into flat pieces.

Their cooks make no more ado, but, slicing it into little gollets, prick it on a prong of iron, and hang it in a furnace. *Sandys.*

The residue were on foot, well furnished with jack and skull, pikes and slicing swords, broad, thin, and of an excellent temper. *Hayward.*

2. To cut into parts.

Nature lost one by thee, and therefore must  
Slee one in two to keep her number just. *Chaucer.*

3. To cut off in a broad piece.

When hungry thou dost slay like an owl,  
I slew'd the inchcon from the barley loaf. *Gay.*

4. To cut; to divide.

Princes and tyrants slice the earth among them. *Burnet.*

SLICE, *n. f.* [Saxon, Sax. from the verb.]

1. A broad piece cut off.

Hacking of trees in their bark, both downright and scrufs, so as you may make them rather in

pieces than in continued backs, doth great good to trees.

You need not wipe your knife to cut bread; because in cutting a slice or two it will wipe itself. *Swift.*

He from out the chimney took  
A slice of bacon off the hook.

And freely, from the fattest side,  
Cut out large slices to be fried. *Swift.*

2. A broad piece.

Then clap four faces of plaster on't;  
That, lac'd with bits of rustick, makes a front. *Pope.*

3. A broad head fixed in a handle; a peel; a spatula.

The pelican hath a beak broad and flat, much like the face of apothecaries, with which they spread plasters.

When burning with the iron in it, with the slice  
Clap the coals upon the outside close together, to keep the heat in. *Moxon.*

SLICK, *adj.* [Slick, Dutch. See SLEEK.]

Whom silver bow'd Appollo bred, in the Persian  
moor ad,

Both sleek and daintie, yet were both in warre of  
wonderous dread. *Chapman.*

Glass attracts but weakly, some slick stones, and thick glasses, indifferently. *Brown.*

SLID. The preterit of *slide*.

At first the silent venom slid with ease,  
And seiz'd her cooler senses by degrees. *Dryden.*

From the tops of heaven's steep hill the slid,  
And straight the Greeks swift ships the reach. *Chapman.*

SLIDDER. The participle passive of *slide*.

Why is this people slidden back, by a perpetual  
backsliding? *Jeremiah.*

To SLIDDER, *v. n.* [Slidderen, Dutch.]

To slide with interruption.

Go thou from me to fate,  
Now die: with that he dragg'd the trembling fire,  
Slid'd rung through clotted blood. *Dryden.*

The tempter saw the danger in a trice;  
For the man slidden'd upon fortune's ice. *Harte.*

To SLIDE, *v. n.* preterit, *slid*; participle  
pass, *slidden*. [Sliban, Slibende, sliding,  
Saxon; *sliden*, Dutch; *glithe*, Welsh.]

1. To pass along smoothly; to slip; to glide.

Sounds do not only slide upon the surface of a  
smooth body, but communicate with the joints in  
the pores. *Lucan.*

Ulysses, Sthenelus, Teucer slide  
Down by a rope, Machon was their guide. *Denham.*

2. To move without change of the foot.

Oh, I don't, happy I don't! rather slide than run  
by her, lest thou shouldst make her legs slip from  
her. *Shaksp.*

Smooth sliding without sleep.

He that once has, like him that slides on ice,  
Goes faintly down the slippery ways of vice;  
Though confidence checks him, yet, those rubs  
gone o'er,  
He slides on smoothly, and looks back no more. *Dryden.*

3. To pass inadvertently.

Make a door and a bar for thy month: beware  
thou slide not by it. *Ecclusiasticus.*

4. To pass unnoticed.

In the prince's I could find no apprehension of  
what I said or did, but with a calm carelessness,  
letting every thing slide justly, as we do by their  
speeches, who neither in matter nor person do any  
very wrong unto us. *Sidney.*

5. To pass along by silent and unobserved  
progression.

Thou shalt  
Hate all, shew charity to none;  
But let the famish'd Beth slide from the bone,  
Ere thou relieve the beggar. *Shaksp.*

Then no day void of bliss, of pleasure, leaving,  
Ages shall slide away without perceiving. *Dryden.*

Rescue me from their ignoble hands:  
Let me kiss yours when you my wound begin,  
Then easy death will slide with pleasure in. *Dryden.*

Their eye slides over the pages, or the words  
slide over their eyes, and vanish like a rhapsody of  
evening tales. *Watts.*

6. To pass slightly and gradually from  
good to bad.

Nor could they have slid into those brutish imma-  
rities of life, had they duly measured those first  
practical notions and dictates of right reason. *Swift.*

7. To pass without difficulty or obstruc-  
tion.

Such of them should be retained as slide easily  
of themselves into English compounds, without  
violence to the ear. *Pe.*

Begin with sense, of ev'ry heart the soul,  
Parts answering parts shall slide into a whole;  
Nature shall join you, time shall make it grow.  
A work to wonder at. *Pope.*

8. To move upon the ice by a single im-  
pulse, without change of feet.

The gallants dancing by the river side,  
They bathe in summer, and in winter slide. *Walt.*

9. To fall by error.

The discovering and reprehension of these colours  
cannot be done but out of a very universal view of  
things, which to clearness man's judgment, as it  
is the lets apt to slide into any error. *Bacon.*

10. To be not firm.

Ye fair!  
Be greatly cautious of your sliding hearts. *Thomson.*

11. To pass with a free and gentle course  
or flow.

To SLIDE, *v. a.* To pass imperceptibly.

Little tricks of sophistry, by sliding in or leaving  
out such words as entirely change the question,  
should be abandoned by all fair disputants. *Harris.*

SLIDE, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Smooth and easy passage.

We have some slides or relishes of the voice or  
sings, continued without notes, from one to an-  
other, rising or falling, which are delightful. *Bacon.*

2. Flow; even course.

There he, whose fortunes are like Homer's  
veries, that have a slide and cadence more than the  
veries of other poets. *Bacon.*

SLIDDER, *n. f.* [from *slide*.] He who slides.

SLIGHT, *adj.* [Slight, Dutch.]

1. Small; worthless; inconsiderable.

Is Cæsar with Antonius priz'd to slight? *Shaksp.*

Their arms, their wits, their manners I distrust,  
Slight is the subject, but the prate not small,  
It is my wish, and Phobus hear my call. *Dryden.*

Slight is the subject, but not to the prate,  
If she inspire, and he approve my lays. *Pope.*

2. Not important; not cogent; weak.

Some timely embrace doctrines upon light  
grounds, form upon no grounds, and turn con-  
stantly to appearance. *Locke.*

3. Negligent; not vehement; not done with  
effort.

The shaking of the head is a gesture of slight  
refusal. *Bacon.*

He in contempt  
At one slight bound high overleap'd all bound. *Milnes.*

4. Foolish; weak of mind.

No braver ever was to slight  
For man, as for his God, to fight. *Hudibras.*

5. Not strong; thin: as, a slight silk.

Slight, *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. Neglect; contempt; act of scorn.

People in misfortune construe unavoidable acci-  
dents into slights or neglects. *Clough.*

2. Artifice; cunning practice. See SLIGHTLY.

As boisterous a thing as force is, it rarely achieves  
any thing but under the conduct of fraud. Slight  
of hand has done that, which force of hand could  
never do. *Scott.*

After Nis had bamboozled John a while, what  
with slight of hand, and taking from his own store,  
and adding to John's, Nis brought the balance to  
his own side. *Arbutnot.*



in great hazard, while he is only giving you a  
proud of his dexterity. *Dryden.*

If after some distinguish'd leap,  
He drops his pole, and seems to slip;  
Straight gathering all his active strength,  
He rises higher half his length. *Prior.*

2. To slide; to glide.  
Oh Ladon, happy Ladon! rather slide than run  
by her, lest thou shouldst make her legs slip from  
her. *Sidney.*

They trim their feathers, which makes them  
only and slippery, that the water may slip off them.  
*Mortimer.*

3. To move or fly out of place.  
Sometimes the ankle-bone is apt to turn out on  
either side, by reason of relaxation, which though  
you reduce, yet, upon the least walking on it, the  
bone slips out again. *Wise man.*

4. To sink; to sink.  
From her most heavily company  
I grieve refrain, in mind to slip away,  
Soon as appear'd safe opportunity. *Spenser.*  
When Judas saw that his hour slip'd away, he was  
fore troubled. *1 Maccabees.*

I'll slip down out of my lodging.  
This one tradesman slips away,  
To give his partner suiter play. *Prior.*

5. To glide; to pass unexpectedly or im-  
perceptibly.  
The banks of either side forming arms of the  
loving earth, that seem would embrace it, and the  
river a wanton nymph, which still would slip from  
it. *Sidney.*

The blessing of the Lord shall slip from thee,  
without doing thee any good, if thou hast not ceased  
from doing evil. *Tindal.*  
Slipping from thy mother's eye, thou went'st  
Alone into the temple; there was found  
Among the grave-diggers disquiet.  
On points and questions sitting Moses' chair. *Milt.*  
Thrice around his neck his arms he threw,  
And thrice the sitting shadow slip'd away,  
Like winds or empty dreams that fly the day. *Dryden.*

Though with pale cheeks, wet beard, and droop-  
ing hair,  
None but my Cyx could appear so fair,  
I would have smil'd him with a strict embrace;  
But through my arms he slip'd, and vanish'd from  
the place. *Dryden.*

When a corn slips out of their paws, they take  
hold of it again. *Spectator.*  
Wife men watch every opportunity, and retrieve  
every unspent hour which has slipped from them.  
*Rogers.*

I will impute no defect to those two years which  
have slipped by since. *Swift to Pope.*

6. To fall into fault or error.  
If he had been as you,  
And you as he, you would have slip'd like him;  
But he, like you, would not have been so stern. *Shakespeare.*

One slipth in his speech, but not from his heart.  
*Teichgraben.*

An eloquent man is known far and near; but a  
man of understanding knoweth when he slipth.  
*Teichgraben.*

7. To creep by oversight.  
Some mistakes may have slip'd into it; but others  
will be prevented. *Pope.*

8. To escape; to fall away out of the  
memory.  
By the hearer it is still premed, that if they be  
let slip for the present, what good to ever they contain  
is lost, and that without all hope of recovery. *Hooker.*

The mathematician proceeds upon propolitions  
he has once demonstrated; and though the demon-  
stration may have slip'd out of his memory, he  
builds upon the truth. *Addison.*

I see the most proper methods to retain the ideas  
you have acquired; for the hand is ready to let  
many of them slip, unless some pains be taken to fix  
them upon the memory. *Watts.*

To SLIP. v. a.

1. To convey secretly.  
In his officious attendance upon his mistress he  
tried to slip a powder into her drink. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To slip by negligence.

You are not now to think what's best to do,  
As in beginnings; but what must be done,  
Being thus enter'd; and slip no advantage  
That may secure you. *Ben Jonson.*

I let us not slip this occasion, whether scorn  
Or satire fury yield it from our foe. *Milton.*  
One ill man may not think of the mischief he  
could do, or slip the occasion. *E. F. Strange.*

To slip the market, when thus fairly offered, is  
great imprudence. *Collier.*

For watching occasions to correct others in their  
discourse, and not to slip any opportunity of showing  
their talents, scholars are most blamed. *Locke.*

Thus far my author has slip'd his first design; not  
a letter of what has been yet said promoting any  
ways the trial. *Atterbury.*

3. To part twigs from the main body by  
laceration.

The runners spread from the master-roots, and  
have little sprouts or roots to them, which, being cut  
four or five inches long, make excellent sets: the  
branches also may be slipped and planted. *Mortimer.*

4. To escape from; to leave fly.

This bird you aim'd at, though you hit it not.  
—Oh, sir, Lucenio slip'd me like his greyhound,  
Which runs himself, and catches for his master. *Shak.*

5. To let loose.  
On Eryx altars lays  
A lamb new fallen to the stormy seas;  
Then slips his haulters, and his anchors weighs. *Dryden.*

6. To let a dog loose.  
The impatient greyhound, slip'd from far,  
Bounds o'er the glebe to course the fearful hare. *Dryden.*

7. To throw off any thing that holds one.  
Forced to flight, my horse slip'd his bridle, and  
ran away. *Swift.*

8. To pass over negligently.  
If our author gives us a list of his doctrines, with  
what reason can that about indulgencies be slipped  
over? *Atterbury.*

SLIP. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The act of slipping; false step.

2. Error; mistake; fault.  
There put on him  
What surges you please: marry, none so rank  
As may dishonour him;  
But, sir, such wanton, wild, and usant slips,  
As are most known to youth and liberty. *Shaksp.*

Of the promise there made, our master hath failed  
us, by slip of memory, or injury of time. *Watson.*  
This religious affection, which natura has im-  
planted in man, would be the most enormous slip  
he could commit. *Moor.*

One casual slip is enough to weigh down the  
faithful service of a long life. *E. F. Strange.*

Alonso, mark the characters;  
And it th' impostor's pen have made a slip  
That shows it counterfeit, mark that and save me. *Dryden.*

Lighting upon a very easy slip I have made, in  
putting one so seemingly indifferent word for another,  
that discovery opened to me this present view. *Locke.*

Any little slip is more conspicuous and observ-  
able in a good man's conduct than in another's,  
as it is not of a piece with his character. *Spectator.*

3. A twig torn from the main flock.

In truth, they are fewer, when they come to be  
discuss'd by reason, than otherwise they seem, when  
by heat of contention they are divided into many  
slips, and of every branch an heap is made. *Hooker.*  
The slips of their vines have been brought into  
Spain. *Abbot.*

Adoption strives with nature, and choice breeds  
A native slip to us from foreign seeds. *Shakespeare.*  
Thy mother took into her blameful bed  
Some stern untutor'd churl, and noble stock  
Was graft with crab-tree slip, whose fruit thou art. *Shakespeare.*

Trees are apparelled with flowers or herbs by  
boring holes in their bodies, and putting into them  
earth holpen with muck, and setting seeds or slips  
of violets in the earth. *Bacon.*

So have I seen some tender slip,  
Sav'd with care from winter's nip,  
The pride of her exaration train,  
Pluck'd up by some unready swain. *Milton.*

They are propagated not only by the seed, but  
many also by the root, and some by slips or cut-  
tings. *Reyn.*

4. A leash or string in which a dog is  
held, from its being so made as to slip  
or become loose by relaxation of the  
hand.

I see you stand like greyhounds in the slips,  
Straining upon the start. *Shakespeare.*

God is said to harden the heart persuasively, but  
not operatively, nor effectively; as he who only  
lets loose a greyhound out of the slip, is said to  
hound him at the hare. *Bramhall.*

5. An escape; a desertion. I know not  
whether to give the slip be not originally  
taken from a dog, that runs and leaves  
the string or slip in the leader's hand.

The more shame for her goodyship,  
To give to near a friend the slip. *Hudibras.*

The daw did not like his companion, and gave  
him the slip, and away into the woods. *E. F. Strange.*  
Their explications are not yours, and will give  
you the slip. *Locke.*

6. A long narrow piece.

Between these eastern and western mountains  
lies a slip of lower ground, which runs across the  
island. *Addison.*

SLIPBOARD. n. f. [slip and board.] A  
board sliding in grooves.

I ventured to draw back the slipboard on the roof,  
contrived on purpose to let in air. *Culver's Travels.*

SLIPKNOT. n. f. [slip and knot.] A knot-  
knot; a knot easily untied.

They draw off so much line as is necessary, and  
fasten the rest upon the line-rowl with a slipknot,  
that no more line turn off. *Mason.*

In large wounds a single knot first; over this a  
little linen compress, on which is another single  
knot; and then a slipknot which may be loosened  
upon inflammation. *Sharp.*

SLIPPER or Slipshoe. n. f. [from slip.]

1. A shoe without leather behind, into  
which the foot slips easily.

A gown made of the finest wool,  
Which from our pretty lumps we pull;  
Fair lined slippers for the cold,  
With buckles of the purest gold. *Raleigh.*

If he went abroad too much, he'd lose  
To give him slippers, and lock up his shoes. *King.*  
Thrice rung the bell, the slipper knock'd the  
ground. *Pope.*

And the prelate's watch return'd a silver sound. *Pope.*

2. [crispus, Latin.] An herb.

SLIPPER. adj. [slipshoe, Sax.] Slippery;  
not firm. Obsolete. Perhaps never in  
use but for poetical convenience.

A trouble's state of earthly things, and slipper hope  
Of mortal men, that swinks and treads for nothing. *Spenser.*

SLIPPERILY. adv. [from slippery.] In a  
slippery manner.

SLIPPERINESS. n. f. [from slippery.]

1. State or quality of being slippery;  
smoothness; glibness.

We do not only fall by the slipperiness of our  
tongues, but we deliberately discipline them to  
mischievous. *Government of the Tongue.*

The fisher's may be distinguished by its want of  
inflammation in the skin, its smoothness, and slip-  
periness deep in the back. *Sharp.*

2. Uncertainty; want of firm footing.

SLIPPERY. adj. [slipshoe, Saxon; slipshoe,  
Swedish.]

1. Smooth; glib.

They trim their feathers, which makes them oily  
and slippery, that the water slips off. *Mortimer.*  
Only substances only lubricate and make the bo-  
els slippery. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Not affording firm footing.

Did you know the art of th' court,  
As hard to leave as keep; whose top to climb  
Is certain falling; or to slippery, that  
The fear's as bad as falling. *Shakespeare.*

He promises to trust to as slippery as ice. *Tafer.*  
 Their way shall be as slippery ways in the dark-  
*Jeremiah.*

The *slippery* tops of human states.  
 The golden pinnacles of fate. *Cowley.*

The higher they are raised, the giddier they are;  
 the more slippery is their standing, and the deeper  
 their fall. *L'Estrange.*

The highest hill is the most slippery place,  
 And fortune rocks us with a smiling face. *Denham.*  
 Beauty, like ice, our footing does betray;  
 Who can tread sure on the smooth slippery way? *Dryden.*

3. Hard to hold; hard to keep.  
 Thus surely bound, yet be not overbold,  
 The slippery god will try to loose his hold;  
 And various forms assume, to cheat thy sight,  
 And with vain images of beauty's adroit. *Dryden.*

4. Not standing firm.  
 When they fall, as being slippery standers,  
 The love that leag'd on them, as slippery too,  
 Doth one pluck down another, and together  
 Die in the dust. *Shakespeare.*

5. Uncertain; changeable; mutable; in-  
 stable.  
 Oh world, thy slippery turns! Friends now fast  
 sworn,  
 Whose double bosoms seem to wear one heart,  
 Whose hours, whose bed, whose meal and exercise,  
 Are still together; who twine, as 'twere, in love  
 inseparable, shall within this hour,  
 On a dissolution of a dole, break out  
 To bitterest enmity. *Shakespeare.*

He looking down  
 With scorn or pity on the slippery state  
 Of kings, will tread upon the neck of late. *Denham.*

6. Not certain in its effect.  
 One sure trick is better than a hundred slippery  
 ones. *L'Estrange.*

7. [lubric, French.] Not chaste.  
 My wife is slippery. *Shakespeare.*  
**SLIPPERY**, *adj.* [from *slip*.] Slippery;  
 easily sliding. A barbarous provincial  
 word.  
 The white of an egg is ropy, slippery, and nutritious.  
*Floyer.*

**SLIPSHOD**, *adj.* [*slip* and *shod*.] Having  
 the shoes not pulled up at the heels, but  
 barely slipped on.

The *slipshod* pretence from his master's door  
 Had par'd the dirt, and sprinkled round the floor. *St. J.*

**SLIPSLOP**, *n. f.* Bad liquor. A low word  
 formed by reduplication of *slip*.

**SLISH**, *n. f.* A low word formed by redup-  
 licating *slip*.

What's this a sleeve?  
 Here's sup and nip, and *slish* and *slash*,  
 Like to a censor in a barber's shop. *Shakespeare.*

To **SLIT**, *v. a. pret. and part. slit* and  
*slitted*, [Hebrew, Saxon.] To cut long-  
 wise.

To make plants medicinale, *slit* the root, and  
 infuse into it the medicine, as hellebore, opium,  
 scammony, and then bind it up. *Bacon.*

The deers of Arginusa had their ears divided,  
 occasioned at first by *slitting* the ears. *Brown.*

Had it hit  
 The upper part of him, the blow  
 Had *slit*, as sure as that below. *Hudibras.*

We *slit* the preternatural body open. *Hijman.*

A liberty might be left to the judges to indict  
 death, or some notorious mark, by *slitting* the  
 nose, or brands upon the cheeks. *Temple.*

If a turned or plated body, which, being of an  
 even thickness, appears all over of an uniform col-  
 our, should be *slit* into thin slices, or broken into frag-  
 ments of the same thickness with the plate, I see  
 no reason why every thread or fragment should not  
 keep its colour. *Newton.*

He took a streak  
 To *slit* my tongue, and make me speak. *Swift.*  
**SLIT**, *n. f.* [Hebrew, Saxon.] A long cut,  
 or narrow opening.

In St. James's fields is a conduit of brick, into  
 which joineth a low vault, and at the end of that a  
 round house of stone; and in the brick conduit  
 there is a window, and in the round house a *slit* or  
 rift of some little breadth; if you cry out in the  
 rift, it will make a fearful roaring at the window.  
*Bacon.*

Where the tender rinds of trees disclose  
 Their shooting gems, a swelling knot there grows:  
 Jull in that place a narrow *slit* we make,  
 Then other buds from bearing trees we take;  
 Interred thus, the wounded rind we close. *Dryden.*

I found, by looking through a *slit* or oblong hole,  
 which was narrower than the pupil of my eye, and  
 held close to it parallel to the prism, I could see  
 the circles much distincter, and visible to a far  
 greater number, than otherwise. *Newton.*

To **SLIVE**, } *v. a.* [Hebrew, Saxon.]  
 To **SLIVER**, } To split; to divide  
 longwise; to tear off longwise.

Laver of blaspheming Jew;  
 Gall of goat; and slips of yew,  
*Sliver'd* in the moon's eclipse. *Shakespeare.*

**SLIVER**, *n. f.* [from the verb.] A branch  
 torn off. *Sliver*, in Scotland, still denotes  
 a slice cut off: as, he took a large *sliver*  
 of the beef.

There on the pendent boughs her coronet weed  
 Clam'ring to hang, an envious *sliver* broke,  
 When down her weedy coronet and herself  
 Fell in the weeping brook. *Shakespeare.*

**SLOATH**, *n. f.* Of a cart, are those under-  
 pieces which keep the bottom together.

**SLO'BBER**, *n. f.* [*glavoberio*, Welsh.] Slaver.  
 See **SLAVER**.

To **SLOCK**, *v. n.* [*slock*, to quench, Swe-  
 dish and Scottish.] To flake; to quench.

**SLOE**, *n. f.* [Hebrew, Saxon; *slae*, Danish.]  
 The fruit of the blackthorn, a small wild  
 plum.

The fair pomegranate might adorn the pine,  
 The grape the bramble, and the *sloe* the vine.  
*Blackmore.*

When you fell your underwoods, low haws and  
*sloes* in them, and they will furnish you, without  
 doing of your woods any hurt. *Montmore.*

**SLOOR**, *n. f.* A final ship, commonly with  
 only two masts.

To **SLOP**, *v. a.* [from *lap*, *lop*, *slop*.] To  
 drink grossly and greedily.

**SLOP**, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Mean and  
 vile liquor of any kind. Generally some  
 nauseous or useless medicinal liquor.

The sick husband here wanted for neither *slops*  
 nor doctors. *L'Estrange.*  
 But then, whatever *slops* she will have bought,  
 Be thankful. *Dryden.*

**SLOP**, *n. f.* [Hebrew, Saxon; *slorre*, Dutch,  
 a covering.] Trowlers; open breeches.

What said Mr. Dumbledon about the Latin in  
 my short cloak and *slops*. *Shakespeare.*

**SLOPE**, *adj.* [This word is not derived  
 from any satisfactory original. *Junius*  
 omits it: *Skinner* derives it from *slap*,  
 lax, Dutch; and derives it from the  
 curve of a loose rope. Perhaps its ori-  
 ginal may be latent in *loopen*, Dutch, to  
 run, *slope* being easy to the runner.]  
 Oblique; not perpendicular. It is gen-  
 erally used of acclivity or declivity,  
 forming an angle greater or less with  
 the plane of the horizon.

Where there is a greater quantity of water, and  
 space enough, the water moveth with a *slope* rate  
 and fall. *Bacon.*

Murm'ring waters fall  
 Down the *slope* hills, dispers'd, or in a lake,  
 That to the fringed bank with myrtle crown'd  
 Her *apical* mirror holds, unite their streams. *Milton.*

**SLOPE**, *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. An oblique direction; any thing ob-  
 liquely directed.

2. Declivity; ground cut or formed with  
 declivity.

Growing upon *slopes* is caused for that moth, as  
 it cometh of moisture, so the water must but slide,  
 not be in a pool. *Bacon.*

My lord advances with majestic mien,  
 And when upon steep *slopes* you've dragg'd your  
 tugs. *Pope.*

Just at his study door he'll bless your eyes. *Pope.*  
**SLOPE**, *adv.* Obliquely; not perpendicu-  
 larly.

**Uriel**  
 Return'd on that bright beam, whose point now  
 rais'd  
 Bore him *slope* downward to the sun, now fall's. *Milton.*

To **SLOPE**, *v. a.* [from the adjective.]  
 To form to obliquity or declivity; to  
 direct obliquely.

Though blinded corn be lodg'd, and trees blown  
 down,  
 Though palaces and pyramids do *slope*  
 Their heads to their foundations. *Shakespeare.*

On each hand the flames  
 Driv'n backward, *slope* their pointed spires, and  
 roll'd

In billows, leave it th' midst a horrid vale. *Milton.*  
 The star, that rose at evening bright,  
 Toward heav'n's delect had *slop'd* his westerling  
 wheel. *Milton.*

All night I slept, oblivious of my pain;  
 Aurora dawn'd, and Phoebus shinn'd in vain;  
 Nor, till oblique he *slop'd* his evening ray,  
 Had Somnus dried the balmy dews away. *Pope.*

To **SLOPE**, *v. n.* To take an oblique or  
 declivous direction.

Between the midst and these, the gods assign'd  
 Two habitable seats for human kind;  
 And cross their limits cut a *sloping* way,  
 Which the twelve signs in beautiful order sway. *Dryden.*

There is a handsome work of piles made *sloping*  
 athwart the river, to stop the trees which are cut  
 down, and cast into the river. *Brown.*

Up it sits a palace, lo! th' obedient base  
*Slopes* at its foot, the woods its sides embrace. *Pope.*

There is a slight hole in every ant's nest half an  
 inch deep, and then it goes down *sloping* into a  
 place where they have their magazine. *Spectator.*

On the south aspect of a *sloping* hill,  
 Whose skirts around ring Parnassus' wadies fill,  
 Our pious laborer puts his youthful days  
 In peace and charity, in pray'r and praise. *Harte.*

**SLOPINESS**, *n. f.* [from *slope*.] Obliquity;  
 declivity; not perpendicularity.

The Italians give the cover a graceful pendence  
 of *slopes*, dividing the whole breadth into nine  
 parts, whereof two shall leave for the elevation of  
 the highest ridge. *Wotton.*

**SLOPEWISE**, *adj.* [*slope* and *wise*.] Ob-  
 liquely; not perpendicularly.

The Wear is a fresh, reaching *slopewise* through  
 the Gte from the land to low-water mark, and having  
 in a boat or cod with an eye-look; where the fish  
 entering, upon their coming back with the ebb, are  
 sloped from slipping out again, tormented by the  
 water, and left dry on the oie. *Carew.*

**SLOPINGLY**, *adv.* [from *sloping*.] Ob-  
 liquely; not perpendicularly.

These atoms do not descend always perpenden-  
 tarily, but sometimes *slopingly*. *Digby.*

**SLOPPY**, *adj.* [from *slop*.] Miry and  
 wet: perhaps rather *slabby*. See **SLAB**.

To **SLOT**, *v. a.* [*slugchen*, Dutch.] To  
 strike or clash hard.

**SLOT**, *n. f.* [*slod*, Islandick.] The track  
 of a deer.

**SLOTH**, *n. f.* [*slapð*, *slæpð*, Saxon.]  
 It might therefore be not improperly  
 written *slath*, but that it seems better  
 to regard the orthography of the presen-  
 tive *slow*.

1. **Slowness; tardiness.**

These cardinals trifle with me: I abhor  
The dilatory *slowness* and tricks of Rome. *Shakespeare.*

2. **Laziness; sluggishness; idleness.**

False of heart, light of ear, bloody of hand,  
Hog in *slowness*, for in health. *Shakespeare.*  
They change their course to pleasure, ease, and  
*slowness*. *Milton.*

Industry approach'd,  
And robb'd him from his interable *slowness*. *Thomson.*  
**3. An animal.**

The *slowness* is an animal of so slow a motion, that  
he will be three or four days at least in climbing up  
and coming down a tree; and to go the length of  
fifty paces on plain ground, requires a whole day.  
*Greene.*

**SLOTHFUL. adj.** [*slowness* and *full*.] Idle;  
lazy; sluggish; inactive; indolent; dull  
of motion.

He that is *slowness* in his work, is brother to him  
that is a great waiter. *Proverbs.*

The desire of the *slowness* killeth him; for his  
hands refuse to labour. *Proverbs.*

To vice industrious; but to nobler deeds  
Timorous and *slowness*. *Milton.*

Horn commands those nymphs and knights,  
Who live in *slowness* ease and loitering delights,  
Who never acts of honour durt pursue,  
The men glorious knights, the ladies all untrue. *Dryden.*

The very soul of the *slowness* does effectually but  
lie drowsing in his body, and the whole man is  
totally given up to his senses. *L'Estrange.*

Another is deaf to all the motives to piety, by  
indulging an idle *slowness* temper. *Law.*

**SLOTHFULLY. adv.** [from *slowness*.] Idly;  
lazily; with *slowness*.

**SLOTHFULNESS. n. f.** [from *slowness*.]  
Idleness; laziness; sluggishness; inac-  
tivity.

To trust to labour without prayer, argueth im-  
piety and prophaneness; it maketh light of the pro-  
vidence of God; and although it be not the intent  
of a religious mind, yet it is the fault of those men  
whose religion wanteth light of a mature judgment  
to direct it, when we join with our prayer *slowness*,  
and neglect of convenient labour. *Hooker.*  
*Slowness* casteth into a drowsy sleep, and an idle  
soul shall suffer hunger. *Proverbs.*

**SLOUCH. n. f.** [*slough*; Danish, stupid.]

1. A downcast look; a depression of the  
head. In Scotland, an ungainly gait,  
as also the person whose gait it is.

Our doctor has every quality that can make a  
man useful; but, alas! he hath a sort of *slouch* in  
his walk. *Swift.*

2. A man who looks heavy and clownish.

Begin thy carols then, thou vanishing *slouch*,  
Be thine the oaken staff, or mine the pouch. *Gay.*

**TO SLOUCH. v. n.** [from the noun.] To  
have a downcast clownish look.

**SLOVEN. n. f.** [*slough*; Dutch; *sluyzen*,  
Welsh, mussy, thabby.] A man inde-  
cently negligent of cleanliness; a man  
dirtily dressed.

The ministers came to church in handsome holi-  
day apparel, and that himself did not think them  
bound by the law of God to go like *slovens*. *Hooker.*

Affect in things about thee cleanliness,  
That all may gladly boast thee as a lowly;  
Slaves take up their flock of noisomeness  
Beforehand, and anticipate their last hour. *Herbert.*

You laugh, half beard, half *slowness*, at I stand;  
My wig half powder, and all tuff my hand. *Pope.*

Their methods various, but alike their aim;  
The *slowness* and the fopling are the same. *Young.*

**SLOVENLINESS. n. f.** [from *slowness*.] In-  
decient negligence of dress; neglect of  
cleanliness.

*Slowness* is the worst sign of a hard heart,  
and civility the best exercise of the reins; yet not  
to be exact in the phrase of compliment, or gestures  
of courtesy. *Hutton.*

**SLOVENLY. adj.** [from *slowness*.] Negli-

gent of dress; negligent of neatness; not  
neat; not cleanly.

Esop at last found out a *slowness* fellow,  
tolling at his ease, as if he had nothing to do.

**SLOVENLY. adv.** [from *slowness*.] In a  
coarse inelegant manner.

As I hang my clothes on somewhat *slowness*, I no  
former went in but he frowned upon me. *Pope.*

**SLOVENRY. n. f.** [from *slowness*.] Dirti-  
ness; want of neatness.

Our gayness and our gilt are all besmirch'd  
With rainy marching in the painful field;  
There's not a piece of feather in our host,  
And time hath worn us into *slowness*. *Shakespeare.*

**SLOUGH. n. f.** [*slough*; Saxon.]

1. A deep miry place; a hole full of dirt.

The Scots were in a fallow field, whereto the  
English could not enter, but over a cross ditch and  
a *slough*; in passing whereto many of the English  
horse were plung'd, and some kill'd. *Hagyard.*

The way being bad, twenty to one  
He's here stuck in a *slough*, and overthrow'd. *Milt.*

A cutter had laid his waggon fast in a *slough*.  
*L'Estrange.*

2. The skin which a serpent casts off at his  
periodical renovation.

Thy fates open their hands, let thy blood and  
spirit embrace them, and to mine thyself to what  
thou art like to be, cast thy humble *slough*, and  
appear fresh. *Shakespeare.*

When the mind is quicken'd  
The organs, though defunct and dead before,  
Break up their dusty grave, and newly move,  
With enter'd *slough*, and fresh legency. *Shakespeare.*

Oh let not sleep my closing eyes invade  
In open plains, or in the secret shade,  
When he, renew'd in all the speckled pride  
Of pompous youth, has cast his *slough* aside,  
And in his summer hoary rolls along  
Ereft, and brandishing his forked tongue. *Dryden.*

The *slough* of an English viper, that is, the cuti-  
cula, they cast off twice every year, in spring and  
fall, the separation begins at the head, and is finish-  
ed in twenty-four hours. *Greene.*

The body, which we leave behind in this visible  
world, is as the womb or *slough* from whence we  
issue, and are born into the other. *Greene.*

3. It is used by *Shakespeare* simply for the  
skin.

As the snake, roll'd in a flow'ry bank,  
With flaming checker'd *slough*, doth tug a child,  
That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Henry vi.*

4. The part that separates from a soul fore.

At the next dressing I found a *slough* come away  
with the dressings which was the fester. *Wife.*

**TO SLOUGH. v. n.** [from the noun.] To  
part from the sound flesh. A surgical  
term.

**SLOUGHY. adj.** [from *slough*.] Miry;  
boggy; muddy.

That custom should not be allowed, of cutting  
feraws in low grounds *sloughy* underneath, which  
turn into bog. *Swift.*

**SLOW. adj.** [*slap*, *pleap*, Saxon; *secuere*,  
Frisick.]

1. Not swift; not quick of motion; not  
speedy; not having velocity; wanting  
celerity.

Me thou think'st not *slow*,  
Who since the morning hour set out from heav'n,  
Where God resides, and on mid-day arriv'd  
In Eden, distance inexpressible! *Milton.*

Where the motion is so *slow* as not to supply a  
constant train of fresh ideas to the senses, the sense  
of motion is lost. *Locke.*

2. Late; not happening in a short time.

These changes in the heav'n, though *slow*, pro-  
duce'd  
Like change on sea and land, fidereal blast. *Milton.*

3. Not ready; not prompt; not quick.

I am *slow* of speech, and a *slow* tongue. *Erosus.*

Miss ear shall not be *slow*, mine eye shall not.

**THE SLOW OF SPEECH SAYS IN DREAMS UNPROMPTED  
TAPED BARANGUES, OR CONVERSOS SLOWLY AS LANGUAGE  
THAT THEY ARE BUT LITTLE ACQUAINTED WITH. ADDISON  
FOR THOUGH IN DREADFUL WHIRLS WE HANG  
HIGH ON THE BROKEN WAVE,  
I KNOW THOU WERT NOT SLOW TO HEAR,  
NOR IMPOTENT TO SAVE.  
ADDISON  
4. Dull; inactive; tardish; sluggish.  
Fix'd on defence, the Trojans are not *slow*  
To guard their shore from an expected foe.  
DRYDEN  
5. Not hasty; acting with deliberation,  
not vehement.  
The Lord is merciful, and *slow* to anger.  
COMMON PRAYER  
He that is *slow* to wrath, is of great understanding.  
PROVERBS  
The politick and wife  
Are *slow* things with circumspective eyes. *Pope*  
6. Dull; heavy in wit.  
The blackhead is a *slow* worm. *Pope*  
SLOW, in composition, is an adverb  
*slowly*.  
This *slow*-pac'd soul, which late did cleave  
T' a body, and went but, by the body's leave,  
Twenty perchance or thirty mile a day,  
Dispatches in a minute all the way  
Twixt heav'n and earth. *Dante*  
To the flame of *slow* endeavouring art  
Thy easy numbers *slow*. *Milton*  
This day's death denounc'd, if aught I see,  
Will prove no sudden but a *slow*-pac'd evil,  
A long day's dying to augment our pain. *Milton*  
For eight *slow*-circling years by tempests told.  
*Pope*  
Some demon urg'd  
T' explore the fraud with guile oppos'd to guile,  
*Slow*-pacing thence around th' insidious pile. *Pope*  
TO SLOW. v. a. [from the adjective.] To  
omit by dilatoriness; to delay; to pro-  
crastinate. Not in use. The true word  
was *forflow*.  
Now do you know the reason of this haste?  
---I would I knew not why it should be *slow*.  
SHAKESPEARE  
SLOWLY. adv. [from *slow*.]  
1. Not speedily; not with celerity; not  
with velocity.  
The gnome rejoicing bears her gift away,  
Spreads his black wings, and *slowly* mounts to day.  
*Pope*  
2. Not soon; not early; not in a little  
time.  
The poor remnant of human feed peopled the  
country again *slowly*, by little and little. *Pope*  
Our fathers bent their painful industry  
To check a monarchy that *slowly* grew,  
But did not France or Holland's late *slow*. *Dryden*  
Whole rising pow'r to swift dominion *slow*.  
We oft our *slowly* growing works impart,  
While images reflect from art to art. *Pope*  
3. Not hastily; not rashly; as, he deter-  
mines *slowly*.  
4. Not promptly; not readily; as, he  
learns *slowly*.  
5. Tardily; sluggishly.  
The chapel of St. Laurence advances to wit  
*slowly*, that 'tis not impossible but the faculty of  
Medicines may be extract before their brand *slow*  
is finished. *Adams*  
SLOWNESS. n. f. [from *slow*.]  
1. Smallness of motion; not speed, want  
of velocity; absence of celerity or swif-  
tiness.  
Providence hath confined these human be-  
ings that what any invention hath in the strengthening  
motion, is abated in the *slowness* of it, and what  
hath in the extraordinary quickness of its motion  
must be allowed for in the great strength that is  
required unto it. *Hutton*  
Motion is the absolute mode of a body, but swif-  
tiness or *slowness* are relative ideas. *Watts*  
2. Length of time in which any thing is  
or is brought to pass; not quickness.**



Tyrants use what art they can to increase the  
 Hooker.

Dulness to admit conviction or affection.

Chink would not heal their infirmities, because  
 of the hardness and stoutness of their hearts, in that  
 they believed him not.

Want of promptness; want of readiness.

Deliberation; cool delay.

Dilatation; procrastination.

LOWWORM. *n. f.* [*lappyn*, Saxon.] The  
 blind worm; a large viper, not mortal,  
 scarcely venomous.

Though we have found formed snakes in the  
 belly of the earth, or *flourworm*, yet may the  
 viper emphatically bear the name.

TO SLUMBER. *v. a.* [probably from *lubb-*  
*ber*.]

To do any thing lazily, imperfectly, or  
 with idle hurry.

Nature showed the doth not like men who *slub-*  
*ber* up matters of mean account.

As I return: he answer'd, do not so,  
 slumber not business for my sake.

As they are *slumbered* over, the malignity that  
 means will show itself in some chronic disease.

To slub; to daub. [This seems to be  
 from *slubber*, *slabber*, or *slaver*.]

You must be content to *slubber* the glofs of your  
 new fortunes with this more *slubborn* and boister-  
 ous expedition.

To cover coarsely or carelessly. This is  
 now not in use, otherwise than as a low  
 colloquial word.

A man of secret ambitious ends, and proportion-  
 ate compels, smothered under the habit of a schol-  
 ar, and *slubbed* over with a certain rude and  
 clownish fashion, that had the semblance of in-  
 tegrity.

SLUMBERDREGGILLION. *n. f.* [I suppose a  
 cant word without derivation.] A paltry,  
 dirty, sorry wretch.

Quoth she, although thou hast deserv'd,  
 But *slumber* thy glory, to be fair'd  
 Ar thou dost vow to deal with me,  
 Ar thou hast got the victory.

SLUDGE. *n. f.* [I suppose from *flug*,  
*flough*, Saxon.] Mire; dirt mixed with  
 water.

The earth I made a mere soft *sludge* or mud.

SLUG. *n. f.* [*slug*, Danish, and *fluck*, Dutch,  
 heavy a glutton, and thence one that  
 has the flesh of a glutton.]

An idler, a drone; a slow, heavy, sleepy,  
 lazy wretch.

He's what a *slug* is Hastings, that he comes not!

A hinderance; an obstruction.

Many dills and dumps all improvements,  
 Whom money would be tiring, if it were not for  
 a *slug*.

A kind of slow creeping snail.

[*slug*, a hammerhead, Sax.] A cy-  
 lindrical or oval piece of metal shot  
 from a gun.

When fractures are made with bullets or *slugs*,  
 the scapula and cranium are driven in together.

As, forc'd from wind-guns, lead itself can fly,  
 And pointous *slugs* cut swiftly through the sky.

To SLUG. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To  
 be idle; to play the drone; to move  
 slowly.

All he did was to deceive good knights,  
 And draw them from pursuit of praise and fame,  
 To *slug* in sloth and sensual delights.

And end their days with irrequiescent shame.

He lay not all night *slugging* in a cabin under  
 his mantle, but used commonly to keep others  
 waking to defend their lives.

One went *slugging* on with a thousand cares.

SLUGGARD. *n. f.* [from *slug*.] An idler;  
 a drone; an inactive lazy fellow.

Cry mercy, lords, and watchful gentlemen,  
 That you have taken a tardy *sluggard* here.

This mightier found shall make  
 The dead to rise,

And open tombs and open eyes,  
 To the long *sluggars* of five thousand years.

Up, up, says Avarice; thou snor'st again,  
 Stretch best thy limbs, and yawn't, but all in vain:

The tyrant Lucie no deadn takes;  
 At his command th' unwilling *sluggard* wakes.

Sprightly May commands our youth to keep  
 The vigils of her night, and breaks their *sluggard*  
 sleep.

To SLUGGARDIZE. *v. a.* [from *sluggard*.]

To make idle; to make drowsy.

Rather see the wonders of the world abroad,  
 Than, living dully *sluggardiz'd* at home,

Wear out thy youth with shapeless idleness.

SLUGGISH. *adj.* [from *slug*.] Dull; drowsy;  
 lazy; slothful; idle; insipid; slow; in-  
 active; inert.

*Sluggish* idleness, the nurse of sin,  
 Upon a slothful sits he chole to ride.

The dull billows, thick as troubled mire,  
 Whom neither wind out of their feat could force,  
 Nor tides did drive out of their *sluggish* source.

One, bolder than the rest,  
 With his broad sword provok'd the *sluggish* beast.

Matter, being impotent, *sluggish*, and inactive,  
 hath no power to stir or move itself.

SLUGGISHLY. *adv.* [from *sluggish*.]

Dully; not nimbly; lazily; idly;  
 slowly.

SLUGGISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *sluggish*.]

Dulness; sloth; laziness; idleness; in-  
 ertness.

The most of mankind are inclined by her flatter,  
 if they would take the pains; no less than birds to  
 fly, and horses to run, which if they lose, it is  
 through their own *sluggishness*, and by that means  
 become her prodigies, not her children.

It is of great moment to teach the mind to shake  
 off its *sluggishness*, and vigorously employ itself  
 about what is soon shall direct.

SLUCE. *n. f.* [*slugge*, Dutch; *elufse*, Fr.  
*selva*, Italian.] A watergate; a flood-  
 gate; a vent for water.

Two other precious drops, that ready flood  
 Feth in their crystal *sluces*, be, ere they fell,  
 Kiss'd, as the gracious signs of sweet remorse,  
 And pious awe, that fear'd to have offended.

Divine Alphons, who, by secret *sluces*,  
 Stole under seas to meet his Archduke.

If we receive them all, they were more than  
 seven, if only the natural *sluces*, they were fewer.

As waters from her *sluces*, flow'd  
 Unbounded sorrow from her eyes.

Each *sluce* of affluent fortune open'd soon,  
 And wealth flow'd in at morning, night, and noon.

To SLUCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
 emit by floodgates.

Take a traitor coward,  
 Stale'd out his innocent soul through streams of  
 blood.

Veins of liquid ore *sluc'd* from the lake.

You wrong me, if you think I'll sell one drop  
 Within these veins for pageants; but let honour

Call for my blood, I'll *sluce* it into streams;  
 Turn fortune loose again to my pursuit,  
 And let me hunt her through embattled foes.

In dusty plains; there will I be the first.

SLUCE. *adj.* [from *sluce*.] Falling in  
 streams as from a sluice or floodgate.

And oft whole sheets descend of *slucey* rain,  
 Suck'd by the spring clouds from out the main:

The lofty skies at once come pouring down,  
 The promis'd crop and golden labours drows.

To SLUMBER. *v. n.* [*slumman*, Saxon;  
*sluymeren*, Dutch.]

1. To sleep lightly; to be not awake, nor  
 in profound sleep.

He that keepeth Israel shall neither *slumber* nor  
 sleep.

Conscience wakes despair that *slumber'd*.

2. To sleep; to repose. *Sleep* and *slumber*  
 are often confounded.

God speaketh yet man perceiveth it not: in a  
 dream, in a vision of the night, when deep sleep  
 falleth upon men, in *slumberings* upon the bed.

Have ye chosen this place,  
 After the toil of battle, to repose  
 Your wearied virtue, for the use you find  
 To *slumber* here?

3. To be in a state of negligence and su-  
 pineness.

Why *slumber* Pope, who leads the tuneful train,  
 Nor heeds that virtue which he loves complain?

To SLUMBER. *v. a.*

1. To lay to sleep.

2. To stupify; to stun.

Then up he took the *slumber'd* senseless corse,  
 And, ere he could out of his swoon awake,  
 Him to his castle brought.

To honest a deed after it was done, or to *slumber*  
 his conscience in the doing, he studied other means  
 to save.

SLUMBER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Light sleep; sleep not profound.

And for his dreams, I wonder he's to fond  
 To trust the mockery of unquiet *slumbers*.

From care's shock it shall fall into *slumber*, and  
 from a *slumber* it shall tattle into a deep and long  
 sleep, till at last, perhaps, it shall sleep itself into  
 a change, and that such an one, that nothing but  
 hell and judgment shall awaken it.

Labour and rest, that equal periods keep;  
 Obdurate *slumbers* that can wake and weep.

2. Sleep; repose.

Boy! I am not! I'll sleep! It is no matter;  
 Enjoy the heavy heavy dew of *slumber*.

Ev'n lust and envy sleep, but love denies  
 Rest to my soul, and *slumbers* to my eyes

Three days I promis'd to attend my doom,  
 And two long days and nights are yet to come.

SLUMBEROUS. } *adj.* [from *slumber*.]

SLUMBERY. } 1. Inviting to sleep; soporiferous; causing  
 sleep.

The timely dew of sleep,  
 Now falling with soft *slumberous* weight, inclines  
 Our eyelids.

While pensive in the silent *slumberous* shade,  
 Sleep's gentle power her drooping eyes invades;

Minerva, like like, on embosomed air  
 Impres'd the form of Iphigenia.

There every eye with *slumberous* chains the-  
 bound,

And dash'd the flowing goblets to the ground.

2. Sleepy; not waking.

A great perturbation in nature! to receive at  
 once the benefit of sleep, and do the effects of  
 watching: in this *slumbery* agitation, what have  
 you heard her say?

SLUNE. The pret. and part. pass. of *slung*.

SLUNK. The pret. and part. pass. of *slunk*.

Silence accompany'd; for beast, and bird,  
They to their gruffy couch, these to their nests,  
Were sunk. *Milton.*

To SLUR. *v. a.* [*flourig*, Dutch, nasty;  
*floore*, a flut.]

1. To fully; to foil; to contaminate.
2. To pals lightly; to balk; to misf.

The atheists laugh in their sleeves, and not a little triumph, to see the cause of them thus betrayed by its professed friends, and the grand argument flurried by them, and so their work done to their hands. *Cudworth.*

Studious to please the genius of the times,  
With periods, points, and tropes, he flurs his crimes;  
He robb'd not, but he borrow'd from the poor,  
And took but with intention to restore. *Dryden.*

3. To cheat; to trick.
- What was the publick faith found out for,  
But to flur men of what they fought for? *Hudibras.*

Come, seven 's the main,  
Cries Gaunyede: the usual trick:  
Seven, flur a six; eleven, a tick. *Prior.*

SLUR. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Faint reproach;  
slight disgrace.

Here is an ape made a king for slurring tricks;  
and the fox is then to put a flur upon him, in exposing him for sport to the scorn of the people. *L'Estrange.*

No one can rely upon such an one, either with safety to his affairs, or without a flur to his reputation; since he that trusts a knave has no other recompence but to be accounted a fool for his pains. *South.*

SLUT. *n. f.* [*flodde*, Dutch.]

1. A dirty woman.
- Cricket, to Windor chimnies shalt thou leap:  
Where fires thou find'st unrak'd, and hearths unswept,  
There pinch the maids as blue as bilberry;  
Our radiant queen hates fluts and sluttery. *Shakespeare*

The veal's all rag, the butter's turn'd to oil;  
And thus I buy good meat for fluts to spoil. *King.*

2. A word of slight contempt to a woman.

Hold up, you fluts,  
Your aprons mountant; you're not outshinable,  
Although I know you'll swear. *Shakespeare.*  
The frogs were ready to leap out of their skins for joy, till one crafty old flut in the company advised them to consider a little better on't. *L'Estrange.*

SLUTTERY. *n. f.* [from flut.] The qualities or practice of a flut.

Slutt'ry, to such neat excellence oppos'd,  
Should make desire vomit emptiness. *Shakespeare.*  
These make our girls their slutt'ry rue,  
By pinching them both black and blue;  
And put a penny in their shoe,  
The house for cleanly sweeping. *Drayton.*

A man gave money for a black, upon an opinion that his swarthy colour was rather slutt'ry than nature, and the fault of his master that kept him no cleaner. *L'Estrange.*

SLUTTRISH. *adj.* [from flut.]

1. Nasty; not nice; not cleanly; dirty; indecently negligent of cleanliness.

All preparations both for food and lodging, such as would make one detail niggardness, it is to sluttish a vice. *Sidney.*

Albeit the mariners do covert store of cabins, yet indeed they are but sluttish dens that breed sickness in peace, serving to cover stealth, and in light are dangerous to tear men with their splinters. *Raleigh.*

The nastiness of that nation, and sluttish course of life, hath much promoted the opinion, occasioned by their servile condition at first, and inferior ways of parsimony ever since. *Brown.*

Slothful disorder fill'd his stable,  
And sluttish plenty deck'd her table. *Prior.*

2. It is used sometimes for meretricious.

She got a legacy by sluttish tricks. *Holiday.*

SLUTTRISHLY. *adv.* [from sluttish.] In a sluttish manner; nastily; dirtily.

SLUTTRISHNESS. *n. f.* [from sluttish.] The

qualities or practice of a flut; nastiness; dirtiness.

That is only suitable in laying a foul complexion upon a filthy favour, setting forth both in sluttishness. *Sidney.*

I look on the infinet of this noisome and troublesome creature, the louse, of searching out foul and nasty clothes to harbour and breed in, as an effect of divine providence, designed to deter men and women from sluttishness and dirtiness, and to provoke them to cleanliness and neatness. *Ray.*

SLY. *adj.* [*phs*, Sax. slippery, and metaphorically deceitful; *slagur*, Islandick.]  
Meanly artful; secretly injurious; cunning.

For my fly wiles and subtle craftiness,  
The title of the kingdom I possess. *Hubbard's Tale.*  
And for I doubt the Greekish monarch fly,  
Will use with him some of his wotted craft. *Fairfax.*

His proud step he scornful turn'd,  
And with fly circumspection. *Milton.*  
Livy is a curled plant; some fibres of it are rooted almost in every man's nature, and it works in a fly and imperceptible manner. *Harris.*  
It is odious in a man to look fly and leering at a woman. *Clifford.*

To SMACK. *v. n.* [*smackan*, Sax. *smacken*, Dutch.]

1. To have a taste; to be tinched with any particular taste.
2. To have a tincture or quality infused.

All feet, all ages, smack of this vice, and he to die for it! *Shakespeare.*

He is but a bastard to the time,  
That doth not smack of observation. *Shakespeare.*

3. To make a noise by separation of the lips strongly pressed together, as after a taste.

She kiss'd with smacking lip the snoring lout:  
For such a kiss demands a pair of gloves. *Gay.*

4. To kiss with a close compression of the lips, so as to be heard when they separate.

He gives a smacking buss. *Pope.*

To SMACK. *v. a.*

1. To kiss.

So careless flow'rs, strow'd on the water's face,  
The curled whirlpools suck, smack, and embrace,  
Yet drown them. *Donne.*

2. To make to emit any quick smart noise.

More than one steel naut Deha's empire feel;  
Who sits triumphant o'er the flying wheel;  
And, as the gaudiest through th' admiring throng,  
With what an air the smacks the silken throng! *Young.*

SMACK. *n. f.* [*smack*, Dutch; from the verb.]

1. Taste; flavour.
2. Tincture; quality from something mixed.

The child, that sucketh the milk of the nurse,  
learns his first speech of her; the which, being the first inured to his tongue, is ever after most pleasing unto him; inasmuch, that though he afterwards be taught English, yet the smack of the first will always abide with him. *Speyer.*

Our lordship, though not clean past your youth, hath yet some smack of age in you, some relish of the saltiness of time, and have a cure of your health. *Shakespeare.*

It caused the neighbours to rue, that a petty smack only of popery opened a gap to the oppression of the whole. *Carew.*

As the Pythagorean soul  
Runs through all beasts, and fish, and fowl,  
And has a smack of every one,  
So love does, and has ever done. *Hudibras.*

3. A pleasing taste.

Stack peale upon hovel;  
To cover it quickly let owner regard,  
Left dove and the endow there finding a smack,  
With ill stormy weather do perish thy stack. *Tupper.*

4. A small quantity; a taste.

Trembling to approach.

The little barrel, which he fears to breach  
H' eases the wimble, often draws it back,  
And deals to thirsty servants but a smack. *Dryden.*

5. The act of parting the lips audibly, as after a pleasing taste.

6. A loud kiss.

He took  
The bride about the neck, and kiss'd her lips  
With such a clamorous smack, that at the parting  
All the church echo'd. *Shakespeare.*  
I saw the lecherous citizen turn back  
His head, and on his wife's lip seal a smack. *Dennis.*

7. [*smacca*, Saxon; *smackra*, Islandick.] A small ship.

SMALL. *adj.* [*small*, Sax. *smal*, Dutch; *smær*, Islandick.]

1. Little in quantity; not great.

For a small moment have I forsaken thee,  
with great mercies will I gather thee. *Isaiah.*

Death only this mysterious truth unfolds,  
The mighty soul how small a body holds. *Dr. Cox.*

All enumeration is but still the adding of one more, and giving to the whole together a distant name, whereby to distinguish it from every smaller or greater multitude of units. *Locke.*

The ordinary smallness measure we have is looked on as an unit in number. *Locke.*

The danger is less when the quantity of the fluids is too small, than when it is too great: for a smaller quantity will pass where a larger cannot, but not contrariwise. *Arbutnot.*

Good cooks cannot abide fiddling work: such as the dressing of small birds, requiring a word of cookery. *Saunders.*

2. Slender; exile; minute.

After the earthquake a fire, and after the fire a still small voice. *1 Kings.*

Your sin and calf I burnt, and ground it to small, till it was as small as dust. *Deuteronomy.*

Those way'd their lumber fans  
For wings, and smallness of linements exact. *Milton.*

Small-grained sand is esteemed the best for the tenant, and the large for the landlord and land. *Mortimer.*

3. Little in degree.

There arose no small stir about that way. *Adams.*

4. Little in importance; petty; minute.

Is it a small matter that thou hast taken my hat band? *Corneille.*

Narrow man being fill'd with little stores,  
Courts, city, church, are all shops of small wares,  
All having blown to sparks their noble fire,  
And drawn their found gold ingot into wire. *Drake.*

Some men's behaviour is like a verve, when every syllable is measured: how can a man comprehend great matters that breaketh his mind too much to small observations? *Racine.*

Knowing, by fame, small poets, small masters, small painters, and still smaller politicians. *Hevelius.*

5. Little in the principal quality; no strong; weak: as, small beer.

Go down to the cellar to draw ale, or small beer. *Shakespeare.*

SMALL. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] The small or narrow part of any thing. It is particularly applied to the part of the leg below the calf.

Her garment was cut after such a fashion, that though the length of it reached to the ankles, yet in her going one might sometimes discover the small of her leg. *Shakespeare.*

Into her legs I'd have love's ties tall,  
And all her calf into a gouty small. *Shakespeare.*

His excellency having mounted on the small of my leg, advanced forwards. *Calaneo.*

SMALLAGE. *n. f.* [from small age, breadth it soon withers. *Skinner.* *Eleocharis* Lat.] A plant. It is a species of part ley, and a common weed by the sides of ditches and brooks. *Milner.*

*Smalleg* is raised by tips or feed, which is red-  
dish, and pretty big, of a roundish oval figure; a  
little more full and rising on one side than the other,  
and brushed from one end to the other. Mortimer.

**SMALLCOAL.** *n. f.* [*small* and *coal*.] Lit-  
tle wood coals used to light fires.

A *smallcoal* man, by waking one of these distres-  
sed gentlemen, saved him from ten years impris-  
onment. Spectator.

When *smallcoal* murmurs in the hoarser throat,  
From slumphy dangers guard thy threaten'd coast.  
Gay.

**SMALLCRAFT.** *n. f.* [*small* and *craft*.] A  
little vessel below the denomination of  
a ship.

Shall he before me sign, whom t'other day  
A *smallcraft* vessel hither did convey;  
Where flamm'd with prunes and rotten figs he lay?  
Dryden.

**SMALLNESS.** *n. f.* [from *small*.]

1. Littleness; not greatness.

The parts in glass are evenly spread, but are not  
so close as in gold; as we see by the easy admission  
of light, and by the *smallness* of the weight. Bacon.

2. Littleness; want of bulk; minuteness;  
exility.

Whatever is invisible, in respect to the fineness  
of the body, or the *smallness* of the parts, or sub-  
tlety of the motion, is little enquired. Bacon.

The *smallness* of the rays of light may contribute  
very much to the power of the agent by which  
they are refracted. Newton.

3. Want of strength; weakness.

**SMALLPOX.** *n. f.* [*small* and *pox*.] An  
eruptive distemper of great malignity;  
*variola*.

He fell sick of the *smallpox*. Wiseman.

**SMALLY.** *adv.* [from *small*.] In a little  
quantity; with minuteness; in a little  
or low degree.

A child that is still, and somewhat *hard* of wit,  
is never chosen by the father to be made a scholar;  
or else, when he cometh to the school, is *smallly*  
regarded. Aeschum.

**MALT.** *n. f.* A beautiful blue substance,  
produced from two parts of zaffre being  
fused with three parts common salt, and  
one part potash. Hill.

To make a light purple, mingle ceruse with log-  
wood water; and moreover turnish with the min-  
eral with *malt* of bice. Peacham.

**MARAGDINE.** *adj.* [*smaragdinus*, Lat.]

Made of emerald; resembling emerald.

**SMART.** *n. f.* [from *smart*, Saxon; *smert*,  
Dutch; *smarta*, Swedish.]

1. Quick, pungent, lively pain.

Then her mind, though too late, by the *smart*,  
was brought to think of the disease. Sydney.

2. Pain, corporal or intellectual.

Perhaps are master'd by advice discreet,  
And counsel mitigates the greatest *smart*.

It increased the *smart* of his present sufferings, to  
compare them with his former happiness. Atterbury.

**TO SMART.** *v. n.* [from *smart*, Saxon;  
*smerten*, Dutch.]

1. To feel quick lively pain.

When a man's wounds cease to *smart*, only be-  
cause he has lost his feeling, they are nevertheless  
curable. South.

Human blood, when first let, is mild, and will  
not make the eye, or a fresh wound, *smart*. Asbuthnot.

2. To feel pain of body or mind.

He that is surety for a stranger shall *smart* for it.  
Proverbs.

No creature *smarts* so little as a fool.

Let prais of laughter, Codrus! round thee break,  
Thou unconcern'd canst bear the mighty crack. Pope.

**SMART.** *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Pungent; sharp; causing smart.

3. Vol. II.

How *smart* a bulk that speech doth give my con-  
science! Shakespeare.

To the fair he *smart* would quarter show,  
His tender heart recoils at every blow;

If unwaras he gives too *smart* a stroke,  
He means but to correct, and not provoke. Gray.

2. Quick; vigorous; active.

That day was spent in *smart* skirmishes, in which  
many fell. Clarendon.

This found proceeded from the nimble and *smart*  
percussions of the ambient air, made by the swift  
and irregular motions of the particles of the li-  
quors. Boyle.

3. Producing any effect with force and  
vigour.

After show'rs  
The stars shine *smarter*, and the moon adorns,  
As with unborrow'd beams, her sharpen'd horns.  
Dryden.

4. Acute; witty.

It was a *smart* reply that Augustus made to one  
that ministered this comfort of the fatality of things,  
this was to far from giving any ease to his mind,  
that it was the very thing that troubled him. Tillotson.

5. Brisk; vivacious; lively.

You may see a *smart* rhetorician turning his hat  
in his hands, during the whole course of his ba-  
ranguer. A deaf man would think he was cheap-  
ening a beaver. Addison.

Who, for the poor renown of being *smart*,  
Would leave a sting within a brother's heart? Young.

**SMART.** *n. f.* A fellow affecting briskness  
and vivacity. A cant word.

**SMARTLY.** *adv.* [from *smart*.] After a  
*smart* manner; sharply; briskly; vigor-  
ously; wittily.

The art, order, and gravity of those proceed-  
ings, where short, severe, constant rules were set,  
and *smartly* pursued, made them less taken notice  
of. Clarendon.

**SMARTNESS.** *n. f.* [from *smart*.]

1. The quality of being smart; quickness;  
vigour.

What interest such a *smartness* in striking the air  
hath in the production of sound, may in some mea-  
sure appear by the motion of a bullet, and that of a  
twitche or other wand, which produce no sound, if  
they do but slowly pass through the air; whereas, if  
the one do swiftly strike the air, and the other be  
shot out of a gun, the celerity of their percussions on  
the air puts it into an undulating motion, which,  
reaching the ear, produces an audible noise. Boyle.

2. Liveliness; briskness; wittiness.

I defy all the clubs to invent a new phrase, equal  
in wit, humour, *smartness*, or politeness, to my let.  
Swift.

**SMATCH.** *n. f.* [corrupted from *smack*.]

1. Taste; tincture; twang.

Thou art a fellow of a good respect;  
Thy life hath had some *smatch* of honour in 't.  
Shakespeare.

Some nations have a peculiar guttural or nasal  
*smatch* in their language. Holder.

These salts have somewhat of a nitrous taste, but  
mixt with a *smatch* of a vitriolick. Gray.

2. [*carulco*, Latin.] A bird.

**TO SMARTER.** *v. n.* [It is supposed to be  
corrupted from *smack* or *taple*.]

1. To have a slight taste; to have a slight,  
superficial, and imperfect knowledge.

Such a practice gives a slight *smattering* of several  
sciences, without any solid knowledge. Watts.

Since, by a little *smattering* in learning, and  
great conceit of himself, he has lost his religion,  
may he find it again by harder study and an  
humbler mind. Bentley.

2. To talk superficially or ignorantly.

In proper terms, such as men *smatter*,  
Whenthey throw out and mis the matter. Hudibras.

Of state affairs you cannot *smatter*;  
Are awkward when you try to *smatter*. Swift.

**SMARTER.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Super-  
ficial or slight knowledge.

All other sciences were extinguished during this  
empire, excepting only a *smatter* of judicial astro-  
logy. Temple.

**SMARTERER.** *n. f.* [from *smatter*.] One  
who has a slight or superficial knowledge.

These few who preserve any rudiments of learn-  
ing, are, except one or two *smatterers*, the clergy's  
friends. Swift.

**TO SMEAR.** *v. a.* [from *smear*, Saxon; *smee-  
ren*, Dutch.]

1. To overspread with something viscous  
and adhesive; to besmear.

If any such be here, that love this painting,  
Wherein you see me *smear'd*,  
If any think brave death outweighs bad life,  
Let him wave thus. Shakespeare.

Then from the mountain hewing timber tall,  
Began to build a vessel of huge bulk,  
*Smear'd* round with pitch. Milton.

*Smear'd* as the was with black Gorgonian blood,  
The Fury sprung above the Stygian flood. Dryden.

2. To soil; to contaminate.

Why had I not, with charitable hand,  
Took up a beggar's issue at my gates?  
Who *smear'd* thus and mard with infamy,  
I might have said no part of it is mine. Shakespeare.

**SMEAR.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] An oint-  
ment; any fat liquor or juice.

**SMEARY.** *adj.* [from *smear*.] Daulhy;  
adhesive.

A *smear* foam works o'er my grinding jaws,  
And utmost anguish shakes my lab'ring frame. Rowe.

**SMEATH.** *n. f.* A sea-fowl.

**TO SKEETH or SMUTCH.** *v. a.* [from *smeth*,  
Saxon.] To smoke; to blacken with  
smoke. Not in use.

**SMEGMATICK.** *adj.* [*σμήγμα*.] Soapy;  
deterfive.

**TO SMELL.** *v. a.* pret. and part. *smelt*.  
[Of this word the etymology is very  
obscure. Skinner, the most acute of all  
etymologists, derives it from *smoel*,  
warm, Dutch; because smells are in-  
creased by heat.]

1. To perceive by the nose.

Their neighbours hear the same music, or *smell*  
the same perfumes with themselves; for here is  
enough. Collier.

2. To find out by mental sagacity.

The horse *smelt* him out, and presently a croquet  
came in his head how to countermine him. L'Orange.

**TO SMELL.** *v. n.*

1. To strike the nostrils.

The king is but a man as I am: the violet *smells*  
to him as it doth to me; all his senses have but  
human conditions. Shakespeare.

The daintiest smells of flowers are out of those  
plants whose leaves *smell* not. Bacon.

2. To have any particular scent; with of.

Honey in Spain *smelleth* apparently of the  
scent of orange, from whence the bee gathereth  
it. Bacon.

A work of this nature is not to be performed  
upon one leg, and should *smell* of oil in duly han-  
dled. Brown.

If you have a silver saucepan, and the butter  
*smells* of smoke, lay the fault upon the coals. Meff.

3. To have a particular tincture or *smack*  
of any quality.

My untutored name, the sufferings of my life,  
Will to your recollection overweigh,  
That you shall *smell* in your own report,  
And *smell* of calumny. Shakespeare.

A man to *smell* of the people's lee,  
The court receiveth him first for civility. Dryden.

4. To practise the act of smelling.

Whoever shall make like unto that, to *smell*  
thereto, shall be cut off. Esau.

I had a mind to know, whether they would find out the treasure, and whether *smelling* enabled them to know what is good for their nourishment.  
*Spectator.*

### 5. To exercise sagacity.

Down with the nose, take the bridge quite away.  
Of him that, his particular to suspend,  
*Smells* from the general weal.  
*Shakespeare.*

**SMELL.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

### 1. Power of smelling; the sense of which the nose is the organ.

Next, in the nostrils the doth use the *smell*,  
As God the breath of life in them did give:  
So makes he now this power in them to dwell,  
To judge all airs whereby we breathe and live.  
*Davies.*

### 2. Scent; power of affecting the nose.

The sweetest *smell* in the air is the white double violet,  
which comes twice a year.  
*Bacon.*  
All sweet *smells* have joined with them some earthy or crude odours.  
*Bacon.*  
Pleasant *smells* are not confined unto vegetables,  
but found in divers animals.  
*Brown.*

There is a great variety of *smells*, though we have but a few names for them, the *smell* of a violet and of musk, both sweet, are as distinct as any two *smells*.  
*Lake.*

**SMELLER.** *n. f.* [from *smell*.] He who smells.

**SMELLFEAST.** *n. f.* [*smell* and *feast*.] A parasite; one who haunts good tables.

The ant lives upon her own, honestly gotten, whereas the fly is an intruder, and a common *smellfeast*, that sponges upon other people's trenchers.  
*Strange.*

**SMELT.** The pret. and part. pass. of *smell*.

A tudge he had felt,  
And far enough on this occasion *smelt*.  
*King.*

**SMELT.** *n. f.* [*smelt*, Saxon] A small sea fish.

Of round fish there are bitt, sprat, barm, *smelts*.  
*Carew.*

To **SMELT.** *v. a.* [*smalta*, Islandick; *smelten*, Dutch.] To melt ore, so as to extract the metal.

A sort of earth, of a dusky red colour, found chiefly in iron mines. Some of this earth contains as much iron as to render it worth *smelting*.  
*Woodward.*

**SMELTER.** *n. f.* [from *smelt*.] One who melts ore.

The *smelters* come up to the assayers.  
*Woodward.*  
To **SMERK.** *v. a.* [*smerecian*, Saxon.] To smile wantonly.

Certain gentlemen of the gown, whose awkward, spruce, prim, sneering, and *smirking* countenances have got good preferment by force of cringing.  
*Swift.*

**SMERRY** or **SMIRK.** *adj.* Nice; smart; jaunty.

Smell, how bragg yon bullock bears,  
So *smark*, so smooth, his pricked ears?  
His horns been as brags as rainbow bent,  
His dew-lap as lush as lufs of Kent.  
*Speafer.*

**SMERLIN.** *n. f.* [*cobitis aculeata*.] A fish.

*Ainsworth.*

**SMICKET.** *n. f.* [diminutive of *smock*; *smocket*, *smicket*.] The under garment of a woman.

To **SMIGHT,** for *smite*.

As when a griffin, seized of his prey,  
A dragon fierce encountereth in his flight,  
Through widest air making his idle way,  
That would his rightful ravin rend away;  
With hideous horror both together *smight*,  
And force so sore that they the heavens affray.  
*Fairy Queen.*

To **SMILE.** *v. n.* [*smuylen*, Dutch.]

1. To contract the face with pleasure; to express kindness, love, or gladness, by the countenance: contrary to *frown*.

The goddess of the mountain *smiled* upon her votaries, and cheered them in their passage to her palace.  
*Tutler.*

The *smiling* infant in his hands shall take  
The crested basilisk and speckled snake.  
*Pope.*

She *smil'd* to see the doughty hero slain;  
But, at her smile, the beau reviv'd again.  
*Pope.*

But when her anxious lord return'd,  
Rais'd his head; her eyes are dry'd:  
She *smiles* as William ne'er had mourn'd,  
She looks as Mary ne'er had died.  
*Prior.*

### 2. To express slight contempt by the look.

Our king replied, which some will *smile* at now,  
but according to the learning of that time.  
*Camden.*  
Should some more sober critic come abroad,  
If wrong, I *smile*, it right, I kiss the rod.  
*Pope.*

'Twas what I said to Crags and Child,  
Who prais'd my modesty, and *smil'd*.  
*Pope.*

### 3. To look gay or joyous.

Let their heels enrich their time  
With *smiling* plenty and fair prosperous days.  
*Shakespeare.*

For see the morn,  
Unconcern'd with our unrest, begins  
Her rosy progress *smiling*.  
*Milton.*

All things *smil'd*,  
Birds on the branches warbling.  
*Milton.*

The river of bliss through midst of heaven  
Rolls o'er Elysian flows in a amber stream;  
With their, that never fade, the spirits elect  
Bind their resplendent crowns with beams,  
Now in loose garlands thick thrown off, the bright  
Pavement, that like a sea of paper shone,  
Impurpled with celestial roses *smil'd*.  
*Milton.*

The desert *smil'd*,  
And paradise was open'd in the wild.  
*Pope.*

### 4. To be favourable; to be propitious.

Then let me not let pass  
Occasion, which now *smiles*.  
*Milton.*

Me all too mean for such a task I weat;  
Yet, if the low reign lady deigns to *smile*,  
I'll follow Storage with nuptious heat,  
And clothe the vermin Spenser's native style.  
*Prior.*

**SMILE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

### 1. A slight contraction of the face; a look of pleasure or kindness: opposed to *frown*.

I frown upon him, yet he loves me still —  
—Oh that your frowns would teach my *smiles* such  
skill.  
*Shakespeare.*

No man marks the narrow space  
'Tis a prison and a *smile*.  
*Wotton.*

To these that sober race of men, whose lives  
Religious titled them the sons of God,  
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame  
Ignobly to the twins and to the *smiles*.  
*Milton.*

Sweet intercourse  
Of looks and *smiles*: for *smiles* from reason flow,  
To brute denied, and are of love the food.  
*Milton.*

### 2. Gay or joyous appearance.

Yet what avail her unexhausted stores,  
Her blooming mountains, and her sunny shores,  
With all the gifts that heav'n and earth impart,  
The *smiles* of nature, and the charms of art?  
*Addison.*

**SMILINGLY.** *adv.* [from *smiling*.] With a look of pleasure.

His flaw'd heart,  
Twixt two extremes of passion, joy and grief,  
Burst *smilingly*.  
*Shakespeare.*

Carneades stopping him *smilingly*, told him, we  
are not so forward as to lose good company.  
*Boyle.*

To **SMILT.** *v. n.* [corrupted from *smelt*, or *melt*.]

Having too much water, many corns will *smilt*,  
or have their pulp turned into a substance like thick cream.  
*Mortimer.*

To **SMIRCH.** *v. a.* [from *murk* or *murcky*.]

To cloud; to dusk; to soil.  
I'll put myself in poor and mean attire,  
And with a kind of amber *smirch* my face.  
*Shaksp.*

Like the heaven Hercules in the *smirch* worm-eaten tapestry.  
*Shakespeare.*

To **SMIRK.** *v. a.* To look affectedly soft or kind.

Her grizzled locks assume a *smirking* grace,  
And art has level'd her deep furrow'd face.  
*Young.*

**SMIT.** The part. pass. of *smite*.

Str'd with the signs this glittering scene displays,  
And *smit* with passion for my country's praise,  
My artless reed attempts this lofty theme,  
Where sacred lies roll her ancient stream.  
*Talbot.*

To **SMITE.** *v. a.* pret. *smote*; participle pass. *smit*, *smitten*. [*smitan*, Saxon; *smijten*, Dutch.]

1. To strike; to reach with a blow.

So sweet a life the golden sun gives not  
To those fresh morning drops upon the rose,  
As thy eye beams, when their dews have  
*smote*  
The night of dew that on my cheeks down flows.  
*Shakespeare.*

The sword of Satan with steep force to *smite*,  
Defending.  
*Milton.*

2. To kill; to destroy.

The servants of David had *smitten* of Benjamin's men, so that three hundred and threety-one died.  
*2 Samuel.*

God *smote* him for his error, and he died.  
*2 Samuel.*

3. To afflict; to chasten. A scriptural expression.

Let us not mistake God's goodness, nor imagine, because he *smites* us, that we are forsaken by him.  
*Waller.*

4. To blast.

And the flax and the barley was *smitten*, but the wheat and the rye not.  
*Exodus.*

5. To affect with any passion.

I wander where the mutes haunt,  
Clear spring, or shady grove, or sunny hill,  
Smit with the love of sacred song.  
*Milton.*

Tempt not the Lord thy God, he said, and thou  
But Satan *smitten* with amazement fell.  
*Milton.*

See what the charms that *smite* the temple here  
Not touch'd by nature, and not reach'd by art.  
*1 Peter.*

*Smit* with the love of sister arts we came,  
And met congenial, mingling flame with flame.  
*Pope.*

To **SMITE.** *v. n.* To strike; to collide.

The heart smiteth, and the knees *smite* together.  
*Sabbas.*

**SMITTER.** *n. f.* [from *smite*.] He who smites.

I gave my back to the *smitters*, and my cheeks  
them that pluck off the hair.  
*Isaiah.*

**SMITH.** *n. f.* [*smid*, Saxon; *smith*, German; *smid*, Dutch; from *smite*, Saxon, to beat.]

1. One who forges with his hammer, or who works in metals.

He doth nothing but talk of his horse, and of shoe him. I am afraid his mother played with a *smith*.  
*Shakespeare.*

Lawless man, the anvil dares profane,  
And forge that steel by which a man is slain,  
Which earth at first for ploughshares did afford,  
Nor yet the *smith* had learn'd to form a sword.  
*1 Peter.*

The ordinary qualities observable in a diamond, that make their true complexion, in a jeweller commonly knows better than a philosopher.  
*Taylor.*

2. He that makes or effects any thing.

The doves repented, though too late,  
Become the *smiths* of their own foolish fate.  
*Pope.*

**SMITHCRAFT.** *n. f.* [*smidcraft*, Saxon]

The art of a smith.

Inventors of pastorage, *smithcraft*, and much.  
*Robertson.*

**SMITHERY.** *n. f.* [from *smith*.] The shop of a smith.

**SMITHING.** *n. f.* [from *smith*.] An art manual, by which an irregular lump, or several lumps, of iron is wrought into an intended shape.  
*Mason.*

**SMITHY.** *n. f.* [*smidse*, Saxon.] The shop of a smith.

His blissing locks sent forth a crackling sound,  
And his'd like red hot iron within the *smithy*.  
*Dryden.*

**SURRE. n. f.** The finest of the clayey ore, made up into balls, they use for marking of sheep, and call it *smitt*. Woodward.

**SMITTEN.** [part. pass. of *smite*.] Struck; killed; affected with passion.

How agree the kettle and the earthen pot together; for it the one be *smitten* against the other, it shall be broken. *Feetiegiants.*

We did esteem him stricken, *smitten* of God, and afflicted. *Isaiah.*

By the advantages of a good person and a pleasing conversation, he made such an impression in her heart as could not be effaced; and he was himself no less *smitten* with Constantia. Addison.

**SMOCK. n. f.** [smoc, Saxon.]

1. The under garment of a woman; a shift.

Her body covered with a light tuffeta garment, below, as the wrought *smock* came through it in many places. *Sidney.*

How dost thou look now? oh ill-star'd wench! Pale as thy *smock*! when we shall meet at camp; His look of thine will hurt my soul from heav'n. *Shakespeare.*

Their apparel was linen breeches, and over that a *smock* close girt unto them with a towel. *Sandys.*

Though Artemisia talks by his

Of couriers, clafficks, fathers, wits;

Reads Malbranche, Boyle, and Locke;

Yet in some things, methinks, she fails;

There well it *smoe* would pur her nails,

And wear a cleaner *smock*. *Swift.*

2. *Smock* is used in a ludicrous kind of composition for any thing relating to women.

At *smock-treason*, matron, I believe you,

And it I were your husband; but when I

Get to your cobweb bosoms any other,

Let me there die a fly, and feast you spider. *Ben Jonson.*

Plague on his *smock-loyalty*!

Hate to see a brave bold fellow toiled,

Made free and knuckleless, turn'd to whey, by love. *Dryden.*

**SMOCKFACED. adj.** [*smock* and *face*.]

Palefaced invidiously.

Old chits reflecting on their former deeds,

Dutiful to rust with batt'ry'd invalids;

For active in the foremost ranks appear;

And leave young *smockfac'd* beaux to guard the rear. *Fenton.*

**SMOKE. n. f.** [*ys-mwg*, Welsh; *smec*,

*smoece*, Sax. *smoock*, Dutch.] The visible

effluvia, or sooty exhalation, from any thing burning.

She might utter out some *smoke* of those flames

With which the fire was not only burned, but

scor'd. *Sidney.*

Stand off, and let me take the air;

Why should the *smoke* pursue the fair? *Cleveland.*

He knew tears caused by *smoke*, but not by flame. *Cowley.*

All involv'd with stench and *smoke*,

As *smoke* that rises from the kindling fires

Is in this moment, and the next expires. *Prior.*

So *smoke* passing through flame cannot but grow

red hot, and red hot *smoke* can appear no other

than flame. *Newton.*

3. **SMOKE. v. n.** [from the noun.]

To emit a dark exhalation by heat.

When the sun went down, a *smoking* furnace and

a burning lamp passed between those pieces. *Genesis.*

His brandish'd steel,

With *smok'd* with bloody execution. *Shakespeare.*

To him no temple flood nor altar *smok'd*. *Milton.*

For Venus Cytherea was involv'd,

As Pallas to Athens *smok'd*. *Granville.*

To burn; to be kindled. A scriptural

term.

The anger of the Lord shall *smoke* against that

man. *Deuteronomy.*

To move with such swiftness as to kin-

dle; to move very fast, so as to raise dust like *smoke*.

Aventinus drives his chariot round;

Proud of his floods he *smokes* along the field;

His father's hydra fills the ample shield. *Dryden.*

With hasty hand the ruling reins he drew,

He lash'd the couriers, and the couriers flew;

Peneath the bending yoke alike they held

Their equal pace, and *smok'd* along the field. *Pope.*

4. To *smell* or hunt out.

He hither came to observe and *smoke*

What courses other riskers took. *Hudibras.*

I began to *smoke* that they were a parcel of

munimers, and wondered that some of the Middle-

sex justices took care to lay some of them by the

heels. *Addison.*

5. To use tobacco.

6. To suffer; to be punished.

Manage all the world will I keep safe,

Or for you shall *smoke* for it in Rome. *Shakespeare.*

**TO SMOKE. v. a.**

1. To scent by *smoke*; to medicate by

*smoke*, or dry in *smoke*.

Frictions of the back-bone with flannel, *smoked*

with penetrating aromatical substances, have

proved effectual. *Abuthnot.*

2. To *smell* out; to find out.

He was first *smok'd* by the old lord; when his

disguise and he is parted, what a sprat you shall

find him! *Shakespeare.*

Tom Tattle pretes for an impertinent, and Will

Trippet begins to be *smoked*, in case I continue

this paper. *Spectator.*

3. To *smear*; to ridicule to the face.

*Smoke* the fellow there. *Congreve.*

**TO SMOKE-DRY. v. a.** [*smoke* and *dry*.]

To dry by *smoke*.

*Smoke-dry* the fruit, but not if you plant them. *Mortimer.*

**SMO'KER. n. f.** [from *smoke*.]

1. One that dries or perfumes by *smoke*.

2. One that uses tobacco.

**SMO'KELISS. adj.** [from *smoke*.] Having

no *smoke*.

Tenants with sighs the *smokeless* tow'rs survey,

And turn th' unwilling tides another way. *Pope.*

**SMO'KY. adj.** [from *smoke*.]

1. Emitting *smoke*; fumed.

Victorious to the top aspiras

Involving all the wood in *smoky* fires. *Dryden.*

2. Having the appearance or nature of

*smoke*.

London appears in a morning drowned in a black

cloud, and all the day after smothered with *smoky*

fog, the consequence whereof proves very offensive

to the lungs. *Harvey.*

If black temptitronial with brushing wings

Sweep up the *smoky* mists, and vapour-damp,

Then woe to mortals! *Philips.*

3. Nonsensical with *smoke*.

O he 's as tedious

As a tir'd horse, or as a railing wife,

Worse than a *smoky* hound. *Shakespeare.*

Courtly

Is sooner found in lowly sheds,

With *smoky* cisterns, than in tap'ry halls

And courts of princes. *Milton.*

Morpheus, the humble god that dwells

In cottages and *smoky* cells,

Hates gilded roofs and beds of down;

And, though he fears no prince's frown,

Flies from the circle of a crown. *Denham.*

**SMOOTH. adj.** [*smæð*, *smoed*, Saxon;

*myyth*, Welsh.]

1. Even on the surface; not rough; level;

having no apertures.

Behold Elau my brother is a hairy man, and I

am a *smooth* man. *Cicero.*

Mulling thee, I walk unseen

On the dry *smooth-shaven* green,

To behold the wandering moon

Riding near her highest noon. *Milton.*

The outlines must be *smooth*, imperceptible to

the touch, and even without ennuences or cavities. *Dryden.*

Nor box nor limos, without their use;

*Smooth-grain'd*, and proper for the turner's trade,

Whose curious hands may carve, and feel with ease

invade. *Dryden.*

2. Evenly spread; glossy.

He for the promis'd journey birds prepare

The *smooth-hair'd* hortes and the rapid car. *Pope.*

3. Equal in pace; without starts or ob-

struction.

By the hand he took me rain'd,

And over fields and waters, as in air,

*Smooth-gliding* without step. *Milton.*

The last hair'd queen of love

Descends *smooth-gliding* from the courts above. *Pope.*

4. Gently flowing.

*Smooth* Adonis from his rock

Ran purple to the sea. *Milton.*

5. Voluble; not harsh; soft.

When sage Minerva rose,

From her sweet lips *smooth* elocution flows. *Gay.*

So, Dick ad pt, tuck back thy hair,

And I will pour into thy ear

Remarks which none did e'er disclose

In *smooth-pac'd* verse or hobbling prose. *Prior.*

6. Bland; mild; adulatory.

The subtle friend,

Though only stung with anger and disdain,

Dissembled, and this answer *smooth* return'd. *Milton.*

This *smooth* discourse and mild behaviour oft

Conceal a traitor. *Addison.*

He was *smooth-tongued*, gave good words, and

seldom lost his temper. *Abuthnot.*

The nodding monarchs to compose,

The Pyhan prince, the *smooth-speech'd* Nestor, rose. *Ticket.*

**TO SMOOTH. v. a.** [from the adjective.]

1. To level; to make even on the surface.

The carpenter encouraged the goldsmith, and he

that *smoothed* with the hammer him that *smoothed* the

metal. *Isaiah.*

Sailing the *smooth* sea, and full of pleasing thought;

From ocean as the first began to rise,

And *smooth'd* the ruffled seas, and clear'd the skies. *Dryden.*

Now on the wings of winds our course we keep;

The God hath *smooth'd* the waters of the deep. *Pope.*

2. To work into a soft uniform mass.

It hangs up again into the mouth that which it

had swallowed, and chewing it, grinds and *smooths*

it, and afterwards swallows it into another stomach. *Ray.*

3. To make easy; to rid from obstructions.

Thou, Abclard! the last sad office pay.

And *smooth* my passage to the realms of day. *Pope.*

4. To make flowing; to free from harsh-

ness.

In their motions harmony thine

So *smooths* her charming tones. *Milton.*

All your muse's softer art display,

Let Carolina *smooth* the tuneful lay,

Lull with Amelia's liquid name the Name,

And sweetly flow through all the royal line. *Pope.*

5. To palliate; to soften.

Had it been a stranger, not my child,

To *smooth* his fault, I would have been more mild. *Shakespeare.*

6. To calm; to mollify.

Now breathe we, lords, good fortune bids us

pause. *Shakespeare.*

And *smooth* the frowns of war with peaceful looks.

Each perturbation *smooth'd* with outward calm. *Milton.*

7. To ease.

Retor'd it soon will be; the means prepar'd,

The difficulty *smooth'd*, the danger shar'd:

Be but yourself. *Dryden.*



### 8. To flatter; to follow with, blandishments.

Because I cannot flatter and look fair,  
Smile in men's faces, smooth, deceiver, and oag,  
Duch with French nods and apish courtesy,  
I must be held a rancorous enemy. *Shakespeare.*

This man's a flatterer? if one be,  
So are they all; for every greese of fortune  
Is smother'd by that below. *Shakespeare.*

### To SMOOTHEN. v. a. [a bad word among mechanics for smooth.] To make even and smooth.

With edged grooving tools they cut down and  
smoothen the extuberances left. *Milton.*

### SMOOTHENED. adj. [smooth and face.]

Mild looking; having a soft air.  
O, shall I say I thank you, gentle wife?  
—Not so, my lord; a twelvemonth and a day,  
I'll mark no words that smoothfac'd wouers say. *Shakespeare.*

Let their heirs  
Enrich their time to come with smoothfac'd peace,  
With smiling plenty, and fair prosperous days. *Shakespeare.*

### SMOOTHLY. adv. [from smooth.]

1. Not roughly; evenly.  
2. With even glide.

The music of that morn'ring spring  
Is not so mournful as the strains you sing;  
Nor rivers winding through the vales below  
So sweetly warble, or so smoothly flow. *Pope.*

3. Without obstruction; easily; readily.  
Had Joshua been mindful, the fraud of the Gibeonites could not so smoothly have pass'd unspied, till there was no help. *Hooker.*

4. With soft and bland language.

### SMOOTHNESS. n. f. [from smooth.]

1. Evenness on the surface; freedom from asperity.

A countryman feeding his flock by the sea-side, it was so delicate a fine day, that the smoothness of the water tempted him to let up for a merchant. *L'Estr.*

The nymph is all into a laurel gone,  
The smoothness of her skin remains alone. *Dryden.*

2. Softness or mildness on the palate.

Fallacious drink! ye honest men, beware,  
Nor trust its smoothness, the third circling glass  
Betrays virtue. *Philips.*

3. Sweetness and softness of numbers.

As French has more fineness and smoothness at this time, so it had more compass, spirit, and force in Montaigne's age. *Temple.*

Virgil, though smooth, where smoothness is required; is so far from affecting it, that he rather disdains it; frequently using tynalephas, and concluding his sent in the middle of his verse. *Dryd.*

4. Blandness and gentleness of speech.

She is too subtle for thee; and her smoothness,  
Her very silence, and her patience,  
Speak to the people, and they pity her. *Shakespeare.*

SMOTE. The pretent of smite.

Death with a trident smote. *Milton.*

To SMOOTHER. v. a. [from smother, Saxon.]

1. To suffocate with smoke, or by exclusion of the air.

She might give passage to her thoughts, and so as it were utter out some smoke of those flames, wherewith else she was not only burned but smothered. *Sidney.*

We smother'd  
The most replenish'd sweet work of nature,  
That from the prime creation e'er she fram'd. *Shakespeare.*

We are now yet living in the field,  
To smother up the English in our throats. *Shaksp.*

The helpless traveller, with wild surpris,  
Sees the dry desert all around him rise,  
And smother'd in the dusty whirlwind dies. *Addis.*

2. To suppress.

Lewd and wicked custom, beginning perhaps at the first among few, afterwards spreading into greater multitudes, and so continuing; from time may be of force, even in plain things, to smother the light of natural understanding. *Hooker.*

She was warn'd with the graceful appearance of

the hearse, she smother'd those sparks out of decency, but conversation blew them up into a flame. *Dryd.*

### SMOTHER. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A state of suppression. Not in use.

This unfortunate prince, after a long smother of discontent, and hatred of many of his nobility and people, breaking forth at times into seditions, was at last distressed by them. *Bacon.*

A man were better relate himself to a statue, than suffer his thoughts to pass in smother. *Bacon.*

Nothing makes a man suspect much, more than to know little; and therefore men should procure to know more, and not to keep their suspicions in smother. *Bacon.*

2. Smoke; thick dust.

Thus must I from the smoke into the smother,

From tyrant duke into a tyrant brother. *Shaksp.*

Where you disorder'd heap of ruin lies,  
Stones rent from stones, where clouds of dust arise,  
Amid that smother Neptune holds his place. *Dryd.*

The greater part enter only like mutes into the stage, and spend their taper in smoke and smother. *Collier.*

### To SMOTHER. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To smother without vent.

Hay and straw have a very low degree of heat; but yet close and smothering, and which drieth not. *Bacon.*

2. To be suppressed or kept close.

The advantage of conversation is such, that, for want of company, a man had better talk to a post than let his thoughts lie smothering and smothering. *Collier.*

### SMOTHERING. } [This word seems a

SMOTHERY. } participle; but I know

not whether the verb smoulder be in use;

smother, Sax. to smother; smother, Dutch,

hot.] Burning and smothering without vent.

None can breathe, nor see, nor hear at will,  
Through smould'ring cloud of dusky smoking smoke,  
That th' only breath him daunts who hath escap'd  
the stroke. *Fairy Queen.*

In some close pent room it crept along,  
And, smould'ring as it went, in silence fed;

Till th' infant monster, with devouring strong,  
Walk'd boldly upright with exalted head. *Dryden.*

SMUG. adj. [smuck, drels; smucken, to

dress; Dutch.] Nice; spruce; dressed

with affectation of niceness, but without

elegance.

There I have a bankrupt for a prodigal, who

dares scarce show his head on the Bialio; a beggar,

that used to come so smug upon the mart. *Shaksp.*

He who can make your village sets horrid, and

your person more smug, is worthy some good

reception. *Spectator.*

To SMUG. v. a. To adorn; to spruce.

My men,

In Cince's house, were all, in severall baine

Studiously sweeten'd, smug'd with oile, and deckt

With in and outwads. *Chapman.*

To SMUGGLE. v. a. [smocklen, Dutch.]

To import or export goods without pay-

ing the customs.

SMUGGLER. n. f. [from smuggle.] A

wretch who, in defiance of justice and

the laws, imports or exports goods either

contraband or without payment of the

customs.

SMUGLY. adv. [from smug.] Neatly;

sprucely.

Lilies and roses will quickly appear,

And her face will look wondrous smugly. *Gay.*

SMUGNESS. n. f. [from smug.] Spruceness;

neatness without elegance.

SMUT. n. f. [smutta, Saxon; smette,

Dutch.]

1. A spot made with foot or coal.

2. Must or blackness gathered on corn;

mildew.

Farmers have suffered by smutty wheat, when such

will not sell for above five shillings a bushel; whereas

that which is free from smut will sell for ten. *Mort.*

### 1. Obscenity.

To SMUT. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To stain; to mark with foot or coal.

He is far from being smutted with the soil of

athelids. *Mort.*

A fuller had invitation from a collier to fire with

him; he gave him a thousand thanks, but, says he,

as fast as I make any thing clean, you'll be smutting

it again. *L'Estrange.*

The inside is so smutted with dust and smoke,

that neither the marble, silver, nor brass works

show themselves. *Addis.*

I am wonderfully pleas'd to see my tenants play

their innocent tricks, and smutting one another. *Addis.*

2. To taint with mildew.

Mildew falleth upon corn, and smutted it. *Bacon.*

To SMUT. v. n. To gather must.

Whitered-eared wheat is good for clay, and bears

a very good crop, and seldom smuts. *Mortimer.*

To SMUTCH. v. a. [from smut.] To black

with smoke.

Have you seen but a bright hly grow,

Before rude hands have touch'd it?

Ha' you mark'd but the fall of the snow,

Before the soil hath smutch'd it. *Ben Jon.*

SMUTTILY. adv. [from smutty.]

1. Blackly; smokily.

2. Obscenely.

SMUTTINESS. n. f. [from smutty.]

1. Soil from smoke.

My vine and peaches, upon my best south wall

were apt to a foot or smuttiness upon their leave

and upon their fruits, which were good for nothing. *Temple.*

2. Obsceneness.

SMUTTY. adj. [from smut.]

1. Black with smoke or coal.

The smutty grain,

With sudden blaze dunt'd, inflames the air. *Milton.*

The smutty waincoat full of cracks. *Shaksp.*

He was a smutty dog yesterday, and cost me near

two hours to wash the ink off his face. *Pope.*

2. Tainted with mildew.

Smutty corn will sell dearer at one time than it

clean at another. *Locke.*

3. Obscene; not modest.

The piece is a centure of a profane and smutty

passage in the Old Bachelor. *Collier.*

SNACK. n. f. [from snatch.] A share; a

part taken by compact.

If the matter gets the better on't, they come

for their snack. *L'Estrange.*

For four times talking, if one piece thou take,

That must be cantled, and the judge go snack. *Dryden.*

All my demurs but double his attacks,

At last he whippers, "Do, and we go snack." *Pope.*

SNA'COOT. n. f. [acus, Lat.] A fish.

SNAFFLE. n. f. [snafel, Dutch, then a

A bridle which crosses the nose.

The third of the world is yours, which is

snaffle. *Shaksp.*

You may pace easy, but not such a wile. *Shaksp.*

South him with praise,

This, from his winning, let him will be taught,

And then betimes in a soft snaffle wrong. *Dryden.*

To SNAFFLE. v. a. [from the noun.] To

bridle; to hold in a bridle; to hold

to manage.

SNAG. n. f. [Of this word I know not the

etymology or original.]

1. A jag, or sharp protuberance.

The one her other leg had lanc'd,

Which with a staff, all full of little snags,

she did disport; and Impotence her name. *F. G.*

The coat of arms,

Now on a naked snag in triumph born

Was hung on high. *Dryden.*

2. A tooth left by itself, or standing beyond

the rest; a tooth, in contempt.

In China some hold women free,  
 Keep their *snags* as black as jet;  
 King China put nine queens to death,  
 Condemn'd on snare, it's teeth.

**SNAGGED.** } *adj.* [from *snag*.] Full of  
**SNAGGY.** } *snags*; full of sharp protu-  
 berances; shooting into sharp points.

His stalking steps are stay'd  
 Upon a *snaggy* oak, which he had torn  
 Out of his mother's bowels, and it made  
 His mortal mace, wherewith his foemen he dif-  
 may'd.

Naked men labouring one another with *snag-  
 ged* sticks, dully falling together by the ears at  
 any cuffs.

**SNAIL.** *n. f.* [*snægl*, Saxon; *snegel*,  
 Dutch.]

1. A slimy animal which creeps on plants,  
 some with shells on their backs; the  
 emblem of slowness.

I can tell why a *snail* has a house.—Why?  
 Why, to put 's head in; not to give it away to his  
 daughters, and leave his horns without a case.

Fearful commenting  
 Is laden servitor to dull delay;  
 Delay leads impotent and *snail*-pac'd beggary.

The patch is kind enough, but a huge feeder:  
*Snail* flow in profit, but he sleeps by day  
 More than the wild cat.

Seeing the *snail*, which every where doth roam,  
 Carrying his own house full, still is at home,  
 Follow, for he is eaty-pac'd; this *snail*  
 Be thine own palace, or the world's thy goal.

There may be as many ranks of beings in the  
 inside world superior to us, as we ourselves are  
 superior to all the ranks of being beneath us in this  
 outside world, even though we descend below the  
*snail* and the oyster.

2. A name given to a drone, from the slow  
 motion of a snail.

Why pr'it'st thou to thyself, and answer'st not?  
 Dromio, thou drone, thou *snail*, thou sot!

3. A name given to a viper. The snake's bite  
 is harmless. Snake in poetry is a general  
 name for a serpent.

Gl'ber's shew beguiles him;  
 As the *snake*, rolled in a flow'ry bank,  
 With shining chequer'd slough, doth sting a child,  
 That for the beauty thinks it excellent.

We have catch'd the *snake*, nor kill'd it:  
 She'll choke, and be herself; whilst our poor malice  
 Remains in danger of her former teeth.

The parts must have their outlines in waves,  
 resembling the gliding of a *snake* upon the ground:  
 they must be smooth and even.

Nor chalk, nor crumbling stones, the food of  
*snakes*,  
 That work in hollow earth their winding track.

4. **SNAIL-CLAY.** *n. f.* [*trifolium*, Lat.] An herb.

5. **SNAIL-ROOT.** *n. f.* [*snake* and *root*.] A  
 species of birthwort growing in Virginia  
 and Carolina.

6. **SNAIL-SHADE.** *n. f.* [*hermodactylus*,  
 Latin.] A plant.

The characters are: it hath a hly-snap'd flower,  
 of one leaf, shaped exactly like an iris; but has a  
 tuberoso root, divided into two or three dogs, like  
 oblong bulbs.

7. **SNAIL-SHADE.** *n. f.* [*bisfort*,  
 Latin.] A plant.

8. **SNAIL-SHADE.** *n. f.* [*bisfort*,  
 Latin.] A plant.

9. **SNAIL-SHADE.** *n. f.* [*bisfort*,  
 Latin.] A plant.

10. **SNAIL-SHADE.** *n. f.* [*bisfort*,  
 Latin.] A plant.

11. **SNAIL-SHADE.** *n. f.* [*bisfort*,  
 Latin.] A plant.

12. **SNAIL-SHADE.** *n. f.* [*bisfort*,  
 Latin.] A plant.

and from thence its name of *Agave colubrinum*,  
 or *snake*. We very seldom use it.

1. **SNAKY.** *adj.* [from *snake*.] Resembling a snake.

Venomous tongue, tip with vile adder's sting,  
 Of that felt kind with which the furies fell  
 Their *snaky* heads do comb.

The crooked arms meander bow'd with his *snaky*  
 flood,  
 Resign'd for conduct the choice youth of all their  
 mortal brood.

The true lovers knot had its original from *nodus*  
*Herculeus*, or Hercules's knot, resembling the  
*snaky* complication in the caduceus, or rod of  
*Hermes*.

So to the coast of Jordan he directs  
 His early steps, guided with *snaky* wiles.

2. **SNAKY.** *adj.* [from *snake*.] Resembling a snake.

Look look unto this *snaky* rod,  
 And stop your ears against the charming god.

3. **SNAKY.** *adj.* [from *snake*.] Resembling a snake.

His flying hat was fasten'd on his head;  
 Wings on his heels were hung, and in his hand  
 He holds the virtue of the *snaky* wand.

4. **SNAP.** *v. a.* [the same with *knaps*.]

1. To break at once; to break short.

If the chain of necessity be no stronger, but that  
 it may be *snapped* to easily in sunder; if his will  
 was no otherwise determined from without himself,  
 but only by the signification of your desire; and my  
 modest intreaty, then we may conclude, human  
 affairs are not always governed by absolute neces-  
 sity.

Light is broken like a body, as when 'tis *snapped*  
 in pieces by a tougher body.

Dauntless as death, away he walks;  
 Breaks the doors open, *snaps* the locks;  
 Searches the parlour, chamber, study,  
 Nor stops till he has culpat's body.

2. To strike with a knocking noise, or sharp  
 sound.

The bowzy fire  
 First shook from out his pipe the seeds of fire,  
 Then *snaps* his box.

3. To bite.

A gentleman passing by a coach, one of the  
 horses *snaps* off the end of his finger.

All mungrel curs bawl, snarl, and *snaps*, where  
 the foe lies before him.

A notion generally received, that a lion is danger-  
 ous to all women who are not virgins, may have  
 given occasion to a foolish report, that my lion's jaws  
 are so contrived as to *snaps* the hands of any of the  
 female sex, who are not thus qualified.

He *snaps* decent air with empty jaws,  
 The subtle hare darts swift beneath his paws.

4. To catch suddenly and unexpectedly.

Sn Richard Graham tells the marquis he would  
*snaps* one of the kids, and make some suit to carry  
 him close to their lodging.

Some with a noise and greasy light  
 Are *snapt*, as men catch larks at night.

You should have thought of this before you was  
 taken; for now you are in no danger to be *snapt*  
 singing again.

Did I not see you, incaut, did I not,  
 When you lay snug to *snaps* young Damon's goat?

5. **SNAPPEN.** *v. a.* [from *snappen*, Dutch.] To treat with sharp  
 language.

Capuch'd your rabbins of the synod,  
 And *snapp'd* their canons with a why not.

6. **SNAP.** *v. a.* [from *snappen*, Dutch.] To treat with sharp  
 language.

7. **SNAP.** *v. a.* [from *snappen*, Dutch.] To treat with sharp  
 language.

Note the ship's *snappers*; the mast  
*snaps* with an ague, and the bald and weak.

With a salt droply clogg'd; and our *snappers*  
*snapping*, like to the high-stretch'd treble strings.

The backbone is divided into so many vertebrae  
 for commodious bending, and not one intire rigid  
 bone, which, being of that length, would have been  
 often in danger of *snapping* in sunder.

If your steel be too hard, that is, too brittle, if  
 it be a spring, it will not bow; but with the least  
 bending it will *snaps* asunder.

The makers of these needles should give them a  
 due temper: for if they are too soft, they will bend;  
 and if they are too brittle, they *snaps*.

8. To make an effort to bite, with eagerness.

If the young dame be a bar for the old pike, I  
 see no reason but I may *snaps* at him.

We *snaps* at the bait without ever dreaming of  
 the hook that goes along with it.

At people's heels with frothy chaps.

1. The act of breaking with a quick  
 motion.

2. A greedy fellow.

He had no sooner said out his say, but up rises a  
 cunning *snaps*, then at the board.

3. A quick eager bite.

With their bills, thwarted crosswife at the end,  
 they would cut an apple in two at one *snaps*.

4. A catch; a theft.

5. **SNAPDRAGON.** *n. f.* [*antirrhinum*, Latin.]

1. A plant.

2. A kind of play, in which brandy is set  
 on fire, and raisins thrown into it, which  
 those who are unused to the sport are  
 afraid to take out; but which may be  
 safely snatched by a quick motion, and  
 put blazing into the mouth, which being  
 closed, the fire is at once extinguished.

3. **SNAPPER.** *n. f.* [from *snaps*.] One who  
 snaps.

My father named me Antolucius, being letter'd  
 under Mercury; who, as I am, was likewise a  
*snapper* up of unconsider'd trifles.

4. **SNAPPY.** *adj.* [from *snaps*.]

1. Eager to bite.

The *snappy* cur, the passenger's annoy,  
 Close at my heel with yelping treble bays.

2. Peevish; sharp in reply.

3. **SNAPPISHLY.** *adv.* [from *snappish*.] Peevish-  
 ly; tartly.

4. **SNAPPINESS.** *n. f.* [from *snappish*.]  
 Peevishness; tartness.

5. **SNAP-SACK.** *n. f.* [*snapsack*, Swedish.] A  
 soldier's bag: more usually *knapsack*.

6. **SNARE.** *n. f.* [*snara*, Swedish and Icelandic;  
*snare*, Danish; *snour*, Dutch.]

1. Any thing set to catch an animal; a  
 gin; a net; a noose.

O poor hapless nightingale, thought I,  
 How sweet thou sing'st, how near the deadly *snare*!

2. Any thing by which one is entrapped;  
 or entangled.

This I think for your own profit, not that I may  
 cast a *snare* upon you.

Beauty, wealth, and wit,  
And promise, to the power of love submit;  
The spreading *snare* for all mankind is laid,  
And lovers all betray, or are betray'd. Dryden.  
To **SNARE**. v. a. [from the noun.] To en-  
trap; to entangle; to catch in a noose.

Gla'tier threw  
Pegiles him, as the mournful crocodile  
With sorrow *snare*s relenting passengers. —Shaksp.  
The wicked is *snared* in the work of his own  
hands. Pfulins.

Warn all creatures from thee  
Henceforth, lest that too heavily form, pretended  
To hellish falsehood, *snare* them. Milton.

To **SNARL**. v. n. [*snarren*, Dutch.]  
1. To growl as an angry animal; to  
gnar.

What! were you *snarling* all before I came,  
Ready to catch each other by the throat,  
And turn you all your hatred now on me? Shaksp.

He is born with teeth!  
And so I was; which plainly signified  
That I should *snarl*, and bite, and play the dog.  
Shaksp.

Now, for the bare-pick'd bone of majesty,  
Doth dogged war bristle his angry crest,  
And *snarls* in the gentle eyes of peace. Shaksp.  
The ties even of the savage herd are safe;  
All, when they *snarl* or bite, have no return  
But courtship from the male. Dryden.

An angry car  
Starts while he feeds. Dryden and Lee.  
2. To speak roughly; to talk in rude  
terms.

'Tis malicious and unmanly to *snarl* at the little  
lapses of a pen, from which Virgil himself stands  
not exempted. Dryden.

The honest farmer and his wife,  
Two years declin'd from prime of life,  
Had struggled with the marriage noose,  
As almost every couple does:  
Sometimes my plague! sometimes my darling!  
Kissing to-day, to-morrow *snarling*. Prior.

Where hast thou been *snarling* odious truths,  
and entertaining company with discourse of their  
diseases? Congreve.

To **SNARL**. v. a. To entangle; to embar-  
rass. I know not that this sense is well  
authorized.

Confused *snarled* conferences render it difficult  
to pull out thread by thread. Decay of Piety.

**SNARLER**. n. f. [from *snarl*.] One who  
snarls; a growling, surly, quarrelsome,  
insulting fellow.

Should stupid liels grieve your mind,  
You soon a remedy may find,  
Lie down obscure, like other folks,  
Below the lash of *snarlers* jokes. Swift.

**SNARLY**. adj. [from *snare*.] Entangling;  
insidious.

Spiders in the vault their *snarly* webs have spread.  
Dryden.

**SNAST**. n. f. The snuff of a candle.  
It first burned fair, till some part of the candle  
was consumed, and the sawdust gathered about the  
*snast*; but then it made the *snast* big and long, and  
burnt darkly, and the candle wasted in half the  
time of the wax pure. Bacon.

To **SNATCH**. v. a. [*snacken*, Dutch.]  
1. To seize any thing hastily.

A virtuous mind should rather wish to depart this  
world with a kind of respectable dissolution, than to  
be suddenly cut off in a moment; rather to be  
taken than *snatched* away from the face of the  
earth. Hooker.

Death,  
So *snatch'd*, will not exempt us from the pain.  
Milton.

Life's dream hurries all too fast:  
In vain fedate reflections we would make,  
When half our knowledge we must *snatch*, not take.  
Pope.

She *snatch'd* a sheet of Thulo from her bed:  
Sudden she flies, and whelms it o'er the pyre;  
Down sink the flames. Pope.

They, sailing down the stream,  
Are *snatch'd* immediate by the quick'd-eyed trout,  
Or darting salmon. Thomson.

2. To transport or carry suddenly.  
He had scarce performed any part of the office  
of a bishop in the diocese of London, when he was  
*snatched* from thence, and promoted to Canterbury.  
Clarendon.

O natur!  
Torich me with the knowledge of thy works.  
Thomson.  
*Snatch* me to heaven.

To **SNATCH**. v. n. To bite or catch eagerly  
at something.

Lords will not let me: if I had a monopoly of  
fool, they would have part on't; nay, the ladies  
too will be *snatching*. Shaksp.

He shall *snatch* on the right hand, and be hungry.  
Hudn.

Lycus, swifter of his feet,  
Runs, doubles, winds and turns, amidst the war;  
Springs to the walls, and leaves his foes behind,  
And *snatches* at the beam he first can find. Dryden.

**SNATCH**. n. f. [from the verb.]  
1. A hasty catch.

2. A short fit of vigorous action.  
After a shower to weed a *snatch*;  
More easily weed with the root to dispatch. Tupper.

3. A small part of any thing; a broken  
part.

She chaunted *snatches* of old tunes,  
As one incapable of her own distress. Shaksp.

In this work attempts will exceed performances,  
it being composed by *snatches* of time, as medical  
vacations would permit. Broun.

4. A broken or interrupted action; a short  
fit.

The *snatches* in his voice,  
And burst of speaking, were as his. Shaksp.

They move by fits and *snatches*; so that it is not  
conceivable how they conduce unto a motion,  
which, by reason of its perpetuity, must be regular  
and equal. Watkins.

We have often little *snatches* of sunshine and fair  
weather in the most uncomfortable parts of the  
year. Spectator.

5. A quip; a shuffling answer.  
Come, leave your *snatches*, yield me a direct  
answer. Shaksp.

**SNATCHER**. n. f. [from *snatch*.] One that  
*snatches*, or takes any thing in haste.

They of those marches  
Shall be a wall sufficient to defend  
Our inland from the pilfering borderers.  
—We do not mean the courting *snatchers* only.  
But fear the main intendment of the Scot. Shaksp.

**SNATCHINGLY**. adv. [from *snatching*.]  
Hastily; with interruption.

To **SNEEK**. v. n. [Hebrew, Saxon; *saige*,  
Danish.]

1. To creep sily; to come or go as if  
afraid to be seen.

Once the eagle, England, being in prey,  
To her unguarded nest the weazel, Scot,  
Came *sneaking*, and so sucks her princely eggs.  
Shaksp.

*Sneak* not away, fir; for the friar and you  
Must have a word anon: lay hold on him. Shaksp.

Discover'd, and defeated of your prey,  
You skulk'd behind the fence, and *sneak'd* away.  
Dryden.

I ought not to turn my back, and to *sneak* off in  
silence, and leave the truth to be baffled, bleeding,  
and slain. Watts.

He *sneak'd* into the grave,  
A monarch's half, and half a harlot's slave.  
Dunciad.

Are you all ready? Here's your mask here:  
Author, *sneak* off; we'll tickle you, my dear.  
More.

2. To behave with meanness and servility;  
to crouch; to truckle.  
I need salute no great man's threshold, *sneak* to  
none of his friends to speak a good word for me  
to my confederate. South.

Nothing can support minds drooping and *sneak-*

ing, and inwardly reproaching them, from a sense  
of their own guilt, but to see others as bad. South.

When interest calls off all her *sneaking* train.  
When all the oblig'd desert, and all the vain,  
She waits, or to the scaffold, or the cell,  
When the last living friend has bid farewell. Pope.

Tom struts a soldier, open, bold, and brave;  
Will *sneaks* a scrivener, an exceeding knave. Pope.

**SNEAKER**. n. f. A small vessel of drink.  
I have just let the right worshipping and his mag-  
nitudous about a *sneaker* of five gallons. Spectator.

**SNEAKING**. participial adj. [from *sneak*.]  
1. Servile; mean; low.

When the smart dialogue grows rich,  
With *sneaking* dog, and ugly bitch. Rowe.

2. Covetous; niggardly; meanly parsimo-  
nious.

**SNEAKINGLY**. adv. [from *sneaking*.]  
1. Meanly; servilely.  
Do all things like a man, not *sneakingly*. Herbert.

Think the king sees thee still.  
While you *sneakingly* submit,  
And beg our pardon at our feet,  
Discourag'd by your guilty fears  
To hope for quarter for your ears. Hudn.

2. In a covetous manner.  
**SNEAKINESS**. n. f. [from *sneaking*.]  
1. Niggardliness.

2. Meanness; pitifulness.

**SNEAKUP**. n. f. [from *snark*.] A cowardly  
creeping, insidious scoundrel. Obsolete.

The prince is a jack, a *sneakup*, and it he was  
here, I would cudgel him like a dog, it he was a  
boy. Shaksp.

To **SNEAP**. v. a. [This word seems a cor-  
ruption of *snub*, or of *snap*, to reprimand.  
Perhaps *snap* is in that sense from *snubbe*, Danish.  
Men shulde him *snubbe* bitterly. Chaucer.

1. To reprimand; to check.  
2. To nip.

What may  
Breed upon our absence, may there blow  
No *sneaping* winds at home. Shaksp.

**SNEAP**. n. f. [from the verb.] A reprimand; a check.

My lord, I will not undergo this *sneap* with-  
out reply: you call honourable boldness impud-  
entness: if a man will count'ry and lay out his  
he is virtuous. Shaksp.

To **SNEB**. v. a. [properly to *snub*. See  
**SNEAP**.] To check; to chide; to reprimand.

Which made this foolish briar wax so bold,  
That at a time he call him to himself  
And *snubbe* the good oak, for he was old. Spectator.

To **SNEER**. v. n. [This word is apparently  
of the same family with *snare* and *snout*.]

1. To show contempt by looks; *nasal*;  
*pendere adunco*.

2. To insinuate contempt by covert expres-  
sions.

The wolf was by, and the fox in a *sneering* way  
advised him not to irritate a prince against his  
jects. L'Estrange.

I could be content to be a little *sneered* at in a  
line, for the sake of the pleasure I should have in  
reading the rest. Prior.

If there has been any thing expressed with too  
much severity, it will fall upon those *sneering* at  
during writers of the age against religion, who have  
left reason and decency. Watts.

3. To utter with grimace.  
I have not been *sneering* fulsome lies, and nar-  
row flattery, at a little tawdry whore. Congreve.

4. To show awkward mirth.  
I had no power over one muscle in their faces,  
though they *sneered* at every word spoken by each  
other. L'Estrange.

**SNEER**. n. f. [from the verb.]  
1. A look of contemptuous ridicule.

Did not the *snare* of more impartial robes  
At seals and virtues' balance all eyes? Pope.

8. An expression of ludicrous scorn.  
Socrates or Caesar might have a fool's coat clapt  
upon them, and in this disguise neither the wisdom  
of the one, nor the majesty of the other, could se-  
cure them from a *snare*. Warton.

9. *SNERRER. n. f.* [from *snare*.] He that  
sneers or shows contempt.

To SNEEZE. *v. n.* [meran, Saxon;  
snejen, Dutch.] To emit wind audibly  
by the nose.

It may be about to *sneeze*, rubbing the eyes till  
tears run will prevent it; for that the humour de-  
voting to the nostrils is diverted to the eyes.

Bacon.  
If the pain be more intense and deeper within,  
through the membranes, there will be an itching  
in the palate and nostrils, with frequent *sneezing*.  
Wifeman.

To thee Cupid *sneer'd* aloud;  
And every lucky onen tent before,  
To meet the landing on the Spartan shore. Dryden.  
If any thing offends the head, it hath a power  
to free itself by *sneezing*. Ray.

Violent *sneezing* produceth convulsions in all the  
muscles of respiration; so great an alteration can  
be produced only by the tickling of a feather; and if  
the action of *sneezing* should be continued by some  
very acrid substance, it will produce headache, un-  
iversal convulsions, fever, and death. Arbuthnot.  
Another put the sharp end of his half pipe a  
good way up into my nostril, which tickled my  
nose like a straw, and made me *sneeze* violently.

Swift.  
SNEEZE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Emission  
of wind audibly by the nose.

I heard the rack,  
As earth and sky would mingle; but  
True slaves, though mortals fear them,  
Are conscious to the pillar'd frame of heav'n,  
And to the man's whole frame as a *sneeze*  
To act his universe, and soon are gone.

Milton.  
We read in Godenius, that upon a *sneeze* of the  
emperor of Monomotapa, there passed acclama-  
tions successively through the city. Brown.

SNIZZWORT. *n. f.* [ptarmica, Latin.] A  
plant.

SNIFF. *n. f.* [among hunters.] The fat of a  
deer. Dict.

SNOW. The old preterit of To *show*. Dict.  
To SNIB. *v. a.* [snibbe, Danish. See  
SNAPP.] To check; to nip; to reprimand.

Asked for their pay by every snib,  
That hit at will them to revile or snib. Hub. Tale.  
SNIP and SNICE. *n. f.* A combat with  
knives.

Among the Dunkirkers, where *snick* and *snice*  
was fashion, a boatswain, with some of our men  
drinking together, became quarrelsome: one of our  
men hit him down; then kneeling upon his breast,  
he drew out a knife, sucking in his snib, and cut  
him from the ear towards the mouth. Wifeman.

To SNIGGER or SNIGGER. *v. n.* To laugh  
silly, wantonly, or contemptuously; to  
laugh in one's sleeve. Dict.

To SNIFE. *v. n.* [sniffa, Swedish.] To  
draw breath audibly by the nose.

So then you look'd fearful, and *snift* at the dean,  
As who should say, Now am I knny and lean?

Swift.

To SNIGGER. *v. n.*  
Sniggering is thus performed: in a warm day,  
when the water is lowest, take a strong small hook,  
and to a string about a yard long; and then into one  
of the holes, where an eel may hide herself, with  
the help of a short stick put in your bait leisurely,  
and as far as you may conveniently: if within the  
sight of it, the eel will bite instantly, and as cer-  
tainly gorge it: pull him out by degrees. Walton.

To SNIP. *v. a.* [snippen, Dutch.] To  
cut at once with scissors.

The snus should be laid open, which was *snips*  
up about two inches with a pair of probe-scissors,  
and the incised flaps dressed. Wifeman.

When tradesmen brought extravagant bills, Sir  
Roger used to bargain to cut off a quarter of a  
yard: he wore a pair of scissors for this purpose,  
and would *snip* it off nicely. Arbuthnot.

Putting one blade of the scissors up the gut, and  
the other up the wound, *snip* the whole length of  
the fistula. Sharp.

SNIP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A single cut with scissors.

What! thus a sleeve?  
Here's *snip* and nip, and cut, and flish and flash,  
Like to a censor in a barber's shop. Shakespeare.

The ulcer would not cure farther than it was laid  
open; therefore with one *snip* more I laid it open  
to the very end. Wifeman.

2. A small shred.

Those we keep within compass by small *snips* of  
emphatic, hoping to defend the parts about; but, in  
spite of all, they will spread farther. Wifeman.

3. A share; a snack. A low word.

He found his friend upon the mending hand,  
which he was glad to hear, because of the *snip* that  
he himself expected upon the dividend. L'Estrange.

SNIP. *n. f.* [sneppe, German; snitte,  
Sax. ysnit, Welsh.]

1. A small fen fowl with a long bill.

The external evident causes of the atra bilis are  
a high fermenting diet; as old cheese, birds feed-  
ing in fens, as geese, ducks, woodcocks, *snips*, and  
tweans. Flayer.

2. A fool; a blockhead.

Thus do I ever make my fool my purse;  
For I mine own gain'd knowledge should profane,  
If I should time expend with such a *snip*.  
But for my part and profit. Shakespeare.

SNIPPER. *n. f.* [from *snip*.] One that  
snips.

SNIPPER. *n. f.* [from *snip*.] A small part;  
a share.

Witches simpling, and on gibbets  
Cutting from malefactors *snippets*,  
Or from the pillow tips of curs. Hudibras

SNIPSNAP. *n. f.* [a cant word formed by  
reduplication of *snip*.] Tart dialogue,  
with quick replies.

Denims and dissonance, and captions art,  
And *snipsnap* short, and interruption heart. Pope

SNITE. *n. f.* [snite, Saxon.] A snipe.  
This is perhaps the true name; but *snipe*  
prevails.

Of tame birds Cornwall hath doves, geese, and  
ducks: of wild, quail, rail, *snite*, and wood dove.

To SNITE. *v. a.* [snýtan, Saxon.] To  
blow the nose.

Nor would any one be able to *snite* his nose, or  
to *sneeze*; in both which the passage of the breath  
through the mouth, being intercepted by the  
tongue, is forced to go through the nose. Gra.

SNIVEL. *n. f.* [snivel, snivel, Germ.]

Snout; the running of the nose.

To SNIVEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To run at the nose.

2. To cry as children.

Funeral tears are lured out as mourning clonks,  
and whether we go to our graves *snivelling* or *snug-  
ging*, 'tis all mere form. L'Estrange

Away goes he *snivelling* and yelping, that he  
had dropt his axe into the water. L'Estrange.

SNIVELLER. *n. f.* [from *snivel*.] A  
weeper; a weak lamerter.

He'd more lament when I was dead,  
Than all the *snivellers* round my bed. Swift.

To SNORE. *v. n.* [snorchen, Dutch.] To  
breathe hard through the nose, as men  
in sleep.

I did unreverently blame the gods,  
Who wake for thee, though thou *snore* for thyself.  
Ben Jonson.

What railing heroes, and what wounded gods,  
Make some suspect he *snore* as well as nods.

He may lie in his shades, and *snore* on to dawn-  
day for me; unless I see further reason of disturb-  
ing his repose. Stillingfleet.

Is not yonder Proteus' cave?  
It is; and in it lies the god asleep;  
And *snoring* by  
We may detect

The monsters of the deep. Dryden.  
The giant, gurg'd with flesh, and wine, and  
blood,

Lay stretch'd at length, and *snoring* in his den,  
Belching raw goblets from his maw, o'ercharg'd  
With purple wine and croddled gore confus'd.

Addison.  
SNORE. *n. f.* [snopna, Saxon, from the  
verb.] Audible respiration of sleepers  
through the nose.

The rusted groons  
Do mock their charge with *snore*: I've drugg'd  
their pollers. Shakespeare.

SNORER. *n. f.* [from *snore*.] He that  
*snore*s.

To SNORR. *v. n.* [snorchen, Dutch.] To  
blow through the nose as a high-mettled  
horse.

The *snorting* of his horses was heard.

The fiery war-horse paws the ground,  
And *snorts* and trembles at the trumpet's sound.

From their full racks the generous steeds retire,  
Dropping ambrosial toms, and *snorting* fire.

He with wide nostrils, *snorting*, skims the wave.

SNOT. *n. f.* [snote, Sax. snot, Dutch.]  
The mucus of the nose.

Thus, when a greedy flover once has thrown  
His *snout* into the net, 'tis all his own. Swift.

SNOUTY. *adj.* [from *snout*.] Full of snout.  
This figure South my husband took in a thirty  
*snout*-note boy.

SNOUT. *n. f.* [snuyt, Dutch.]  
1. The nose of a beast.

His nose in the an, his *snout* in the skins.

In shape a beagle's whelp throughout,  
With broader forehead, and a sharper *snout*.

2. The nose of a man, in contempt.

Her noble *snout*  
Did quickly wind her meaning out. Hudibras.

But when the date of Nock was out,  
Off dropt the sympathetic *snout*. Hudibras.

What *snout* lips he has,  
How foul a *snout*, and what a hanging face!

Charm'd with his eyes, and chin, and *snout*,  
Her pocket glass drew thily out;  
And grew enamour'd with her pluz.

As just the counterpart of his.

3. The nose or end of any hollow pipe.

SNOUTED. *adj.* [from *snout*.] Having a  
*snout*.

Their dogs *snouted* like foxes, but deprived of  
that property which the logicians call *proprium*  
*quarta modo*, for they could not *back*. Heylin.

*Snouted* and tailed like a por, and footed like  
a goat.

SNOW. *n. f.* [snap, Sax. snee, Dutch.]  
The small particles of water frozen be-  
fore they unite into drops.

Drought and heat co-tune *snow* waters.

He gives the winter's *snow* her airy birth,  
And bids her virgin fleeces clothe the earth.

Soft as the fleeces of descending *snows*.

To SNOW. *v. n.* [snapan, Sax. sneuwen,  
Dutch.] To fall in snow.

The hills being high about them, it *snows* at the  
tops of them oftener than it rains.

**TO SNOW, v. a.** To scatter like snow.  
If thou be't born to be strange fight,  
Ride ten thousand days and nights,  
Till age show white hairs on thee. *Donne.*

**SNOWBALL, n. f.** [*snow* and *ball*.] A round lump of congelated snow.

They passed to the east-riding of Yorkshire, their company daily increasing, like a snowball in rolling. *Hayward.*

His bulky folly gathers as it goes,  
And, rolling o'er you, like a snowball grows. *Dryden.*

A snowball having the power to produce in us the ideas of white, cold, and round, the powers, as they are in the snowball, I call qualities; and, as they are sensations in our understandings, ideas. *Locke.*

**SNOWBROTH, n. f.** [*snow* and *broth*.] Very cold liquor.

Angelo, a man whose blood  
Is very snowbroth, one who never feels  
The wanton stings and motions of the sense. *Shakespeare.*

**SNOWDEEP, n. f.** [*viola bulbosa*, Latin.] An herb.

**SNOWDROP, n. f.** [*narcissuleucoium*, Lat.] An early flower.

When we tried the experiment with the leaves of those purely white flowers that appear about the end of winter, called snowdrops, the event was not much unlike that newly mentioned. *Boyle.*

The little shape, by misgick power,  
Grew less and less, contracted to a flower;  
A flower that first in this sweet garden smil'd,  
To virgin Idred, and the snowdrop styl'd. *Tickel.*

**SNOW-WHITE, adj.** [*snow* and *white*.] White as snow.

A snow-white bull shall on your shore be slain;  
His offer'd entrails cast into the main. *Dryden.*

**SNO'WY, adj.** [*from snow*.] 1. White like snow.

So snews a snowy dove trooping with crows,  
As yonder lady o'er her fellows shews. *Shakespeare.*

Now I see thy jolly train:  
Snowy headed winter leads,  
Spring and summer next succeeds;  
Yellow autumn brings the rear;  
Thou art father of the year. *Rowe.*

The blushing ruby on her snowy breast  
Render'd its panting whiteness more confess. *Prior.*

2. Abounding with snow.

Thrice first in Crete  
And Ida known; thence on the snowy top  
Of cold Olympus rais'd the middle air. *Milton.*

As when the Tartar from his Russian foe,  
By Astracan, over the snowy plains,  
Retires. *Milton.*

**SNUR, n. f.** [*from snubbe*, Dutch, a nose; or *knubel*, a joint of the finger.] A jag; a snag; a knot in wood.

Lifting up his dreadful club on high,  
All arm'd with ragged snubs, and knotty grain,  
Him thought at first encounter to have slain. *Fairy Queen.*

**TO SNUB, v. a.** [*rather To snib*: See *SNAR*, *SNEB*, *SNIB*.]

1. To check; to reprimand.

2. To nip.

Near the sea-shores, the heads and boughs of trees run out far to landward; but toward the sea are *snubbed* by the winds, as if their boughs had been pared or shaven off. *Ray.*

**TO SNUB, v. n.** [*snuffen*, Dutch.] To sob with convulsion.

**TO SNUDGE, v. n.** [*sniger*, Danish.] To lie idle, close, or snug.

Now he will fight it out, and to the wart;  
Now eat his bread in peace,  
And snudge in quiet, now he scorns increase;  
Now all day spares. *Herbert.*

**SNUFF, n. f.** [*snuff*, Dutch, snoot.]

1. Snoot. In this sense it is not used.

3. The useless excrecence of a candle; whence *moucher la chandelle*.

My snuff and loathed part of nature should  
Burn itself out. *Shakespeare.*

But dearest heart, and dearer image, stay!  
Alas! true joys at best are dreams enough:  
Though you stay here, you pass too fast away;  
For even at first life's taper is a snuff. *Donne.*

If the *snuff* be of a clove and glutinous consistency, it *may burn* without any snuff, as we see in camphire, and some other bituminous substances; and most of the ancient lamps were of this kind, because none have been found with such wicks. *Wilkins.*

3. A candle almost burnt out.

Lamentable!  
To hide me from the radiant sun, and solace  
I' th' dungeon by a snuff. *Shakespeare.*

4. The fired wick of a candle remaining after the flame.

A torch, snuff, and all, goes out in a moment,  
when dipped in the vapour. *Addison.*

5. Relentment expressed by sniffling; perverse relentment. Not used unless in low language.

What hath been seen  
Either in snuffs or packings of the duke's,  
Or the hard rain which both of them have borne  
Against the old kind king. *Shakespeare.*

6. Powdered tobacco taken by the nose.

Just where the breath of life his nostrils drew,  
A charge of snuff the wily virgin threw;  
The gnomes direct, to every atom just,  
The pungent grains of utulating dust. *Pope.*

**TO SNUFF, v. a.** [*snuffen*, Dutch.]

1. To draw in with the breath.

A heifer will put up her nose, and snuff in the air, against rain. *Bacon.*

With delight he snuff'd the smell  
Of mortal change on earth. *Milton.*

He snuffs the wind, his heels the sand exerts;  
But when he stands collected in his might,  
He roars, and promises a more successful fight. *Dryden.*

The youth,

Who holds the nearest station to the light,  
Already seems to snuff the vital air,  
And leans just forward on a shining spear. *Dryden.*

My troops are mounted; their Numidian steeds  
Snuff up the wind, and long to scour the desert. *Addison.*

2. To scent.

The cow looks up, and from afar can find  
The change of heav'n, and snuffs it in the wind. *Dryden.*

For thee the bulls rebel through the groves,  
And tempt the Itrean, and snuff their absent loves. *Dryden.*

O'er all the blood-hound boasts superior skill,  
To scent, to view, to turn, and boldly kill!  
His fellows vain alarms rejects with scorn,  
True to the master's voice, and learned horn:  
His nostrils oft, if ancient fame sing true,  
Trace the fly felon through the tainted dew:  
Once snuff'd, he follows with unalter'd aim,  
Nor odours lure him from the chosen game;  
Deep-mouth'd he thunders, and millam'd he views,  
Springs up relentless, and to death pursues. *Tickel.*

3. To crop the candle.

The late queen's gentlewoman  
To be her mistress' mistress!  
This candle burns not clear: 'tis I must snuff it,  
And out it goes. *Shakespeare.*

Against a communion-day our lamps should be  
dressed, our lights snuffed, and our religion more  
active. *Taylor.*

You have got  
An office for your talents fit,  
To snuff the lights, and stir the fire,  
And get a dinner for your hire. *Swift.*

**TO SNUFF, v. a.**

1. To snort; to draw breath by the nose.  
The fury fires the pack; they snuff, they vent,  
And feed their hungry nostrils with the scent. *Dryden.*

Says Hamper, sir, my master had me pray  
Your company to dine with him to-day.  
He snuffs, then follows, up the stairs he goes;  
Never pulls off his hat, nor cleans his shoes. *Kerr.*

2. To sniff in contempt.

Ye sniff, what a weariness it is, and ye  
snuffed at it. *M.*

**SNUFFBOX, n. f.** [*snuff* and *box*.] The box in which snuff is carried.

If a gentleman leaves a snuff box on the table  
and goes away, lock it up as part of your van.  
Sir Plume, of amber snuff box justly vain,  
And the nice conduct of a clouded cane. *Pope.*

**SNUFFER, n. f.** [*from snuff*.] He that snuffs.

**SNUFFERS, n. f.** [*from snuff*.] The instrument with which the candle clipped.

When you have snuffed the candle, leave it  
snuffers open. *Sn.*

**TO SNUFFLE, v. n.** [*snuffelen*, Dutch.] To speak through the nose; to breathe hard through the nose.

A water-spaniel came down the river, then;  
that he hunted for a duck; and with a snuff,  
grace, disdaining that his smelling force could  
as well prevail through the water as through  
air, waited with his eye to see whether he could  
catch the duck's getting up again. *Sidney.*

Bagpipes of the loudest drones,  
With snuffling broken-winded tones,  
Whose blasts of air, in pockets shut,  
Sound siltier than from the gut. *Hudibras.*

It came to the ape to deliver his opinion, in  
finely and snuffed, and considered on't. *L'Estrange.*

One clad in purple,  
Eats and recites some lamentable rhyme,  
Some senseless Phillis in a broken note,  
Snuffling at nose, and croaking in his throat. *Dryden.*

**SNUFFLER, n. f.** [*from snuffle*.] He that speaks through the nose.

**TO SNUG, v. n.** [*sniger*, Dutch.] To lie close; to snudge.

There, snugging well, he well appear'd content  
So to have done amis, so to be silent. *Shakespeare.*

As the loving couple lay snugging together,  
hus, to try if the cat had changed her manners,  
her shape, turned a moule loose into the clamb.  
L'Estrange.

**SNUG, adj.** [*from the verb*.]

1. Close; free from any inconvenience yet not splendid.

They spied a country farm,  
Where all was snug, and clean, and warm,  
For woods before, and hills behind,  
Secur'd it both from rain and wind. *Prior.*

2. Close; out of notice.

Lie snug, and bear what critics say. *St. J.*

3. Slyly or insidiously close.

But I not see you, rascal! did I not,  
When you lay snug, to snap young Damon's goat. *Dryden.*

**TO SNUGGLE, v. n.** [*from snug*.] To lie close; to lie warm.

**So, adv.** [*jsa*, Saxon; *soo*, Dutch; *jo* German.]

1. In like manner. It answers to as either preceding or following. Nothing comparison.

As whom the fables feign of monstrous form  
Titanian or earthborn, that war'd on Jove,  
So stretch'd out huge in length the archer bed by. *Milton.*



Thick as autumnal leaves that strew the brooks  
In Valumbrosa, where the Etrurian shades  
High over-arch'd embow'r'd *so* thick bestrew'd  
Abett and loft lay these. *Milton.*  
He'd at first fight with what the muse imparts,  
In fearless youth we tempt the heights of arts;  
So pleas'd at first the tow'ring Alps we try,  
Mount o'er the vales, and seem to tread the sky. *Pope.*

Acute air the purer spirits flow,  
And separate from them kindred dregs below,  
So let her soul to its congenial place. *Pope.*

2. To such a degree.  
Why is his chariot *so* long in coming?  
Can nothing great, and at the height,  
Retard *so* long, but its own weight  
Will mount it? Or is't blind chance  
That will delay new states its advance? *Ben Jonson.*

Annet, my lovely foe,  
Tell me where thy strength does lie,  
Who is the pow'r that charms us *so*,  
In thy soul, or in thy eye? *Waller.*  
I lov'd in my mind, *so* far as I was able, the  
beginning, and prospects of a rising world. *Burnet.*  
Since then our Arcate is with honour dead,  
Why should we mourn that he *so* soon is need. *Dryden.*

Upon our first going into a company of strangers,  
our benevolence or aversion rises towards several  
particular persons; therefore we have heard them speak  
of as much as know who they are. *Spectator.*  
We think our fathers' tools, *so* wife we're grown  
On wiser souls, no doubt, will think us *so*. *Pope.*

3. In such a manner.  
There's no such thing as that we beauty call,  
It never colonage all;  
For though some long ago  
Held certain colours mingled *so* and *so*,  
That doth not tie me now from chasing new. *Shakspere.*

We may be certain that man is not a creature  
that hath wings; because this only concerns the  
manner of his existence; and we, seeing what he  
is, may certainly know that he is not *so* or *so*. *Locke.*

I shall minutely tell him the steps by which I  
was brought into this way, that he may judge whether  
I proceeded rationally, if *so* be any thing in  
my example is worth his notice. *Locke.*  
This gentleman is a person of good sense, and  
knows that he is very much in Sir Roger's esteem,  
*so* that he lives in the family rather as a relation  
than as a dependent. *Addison.*

4. It is regularly answered by *as* or *that*,  
but they are sometimes omitted.  
So fawn'd the mighty combatants, that hell  
Giv'd yker at their frown. *Milton.*  
There is something equivalent in France and  
Spain; and *so* as it is a very hard calumny upon our  
religion to affirm that *so* excellent a fruit will not grow  
here. *Temple.*

5. In the same manner.  
Of such examples add me to the roll;  
We rarely indeed in me may neglect,  
But God's purpos'd deliverance not *so*. *Milton.*  
To keep up the tutor's authority, use him with  
great respect yourself, and cause all your family to  
do *so* too. *Locke.*

According to the multifariousness of this unnu-  
merable, *so* are the possibilities of being. *Norris.*

6. Thus; in this manner.  
Not far from thence the mountain fields appear  
Sever'd from lovers that inhabit there. *Dryden.*  
Does this deserve to be rewarded *so*?  
Is there some here a stranger or a foe? *Dryden.*  
It concerns every man, with the greatest serenity,  
to enquire into those matters, whether they  
be or not. *Tillotson.*

No nation ever complain'd they had too broad,  
Too deep, or too many rivers; they understand  
better than *so* how to value those inestimable gifts  
of nature. *Bentley.*

So when the first bold vessel dar'd the seas,  
High on the stern the Phœcean rais'd his strain. *Pope.*

Whether this be from an habitual motion of the  
animal spirits, or from the alteration of the con-  
stituent.

tution by some more unaccountable way, this is  
certain, that *so* it is. *Locke.*

7. Therefore; for this reason; in conse-  
quence of this.

The god, though loth, yet was constrain'd to obey  
For longer time than that no living wight  
Below the earth might suffer'd he to stay;  
So back again him brought to living light. *Shakspere.*  
Trafficke, or love ye, and like theeves oppresse  
Poor strange adventurers, expoling *so*  
Your souls to danger, and your lives to woe? *Chapman.*

If he set industriously and sincerely to perform  
the commands of Christ, he can have no ground of  
doubting but it shall prove successful to him; and  
*so* all that he hath to do is, to endeavour by prayer,  
and one of the means, to qualify himself for this  
blessed condition. *Hammond.*  
It is very satisfaction, and *so* instructive, to the  
fidelity of the fabled articles and rule of the  
church. *Hobbes.*

Some are fall'n, to disobedience fall'n;  
And *so* from heav'n to it repeat hell. *Milton.*  
God makes him in his own image an intellectual  
creature, and *so* capable of dominion. *Locke.*

8. On these terms; noting a conditional  
petition; answered by *as*.

O goddess! tell what I would try,  
Then know't it, and I'll do too much to pray;  
So grant my suit, ere I exhaust my might,  
In love to thy discomport. *Dryden.*

Here then exchange we mutually forgiveness  
So may the guilt of all my broken vows,  
My promises to thee be all forgotten;  
As here I part without an angry thought. *Rome.*  
So may kind rains their vital moisture yield,  
And swell the future harvest of thy field. *Pope.*

9. Provided that; on condition that; *modo*,  
Be not that:

Evil into the mind of God or man  
May come and go, *so* unprovok'd, and leave  
No spot or blame behind. *Milton.*

So the doctrine but whole some and edifying,  
though there should be a want of exactness in the  
manner of speaking or reasoning, it may be over-  
looked. *Athen.*

Too much of love thy hapless friend has prov'd,  
Too many giddy foolish hours are gone;  
May the remaining few know only friendship:  
So thou, my dearest, trust, befit Maria,  
Vouchsafe to lodge me in thy gentle heart,  
A partner there, I will give up mankind. *Rome.*

10. In like manner; noting concession of  
one proposition and assumption of an-  
other; answering to *as*.

As a war should be undertaken upon a just mo-  
tive, *so* a prince ought to consider the condition he  
is in when he enters on it. *Scott.*

11. So sometimes retains the sense of a  
word or sentence going before; and is  
used to avoid repetition; as, the two  
brothers were valiant, but the eldest was  
more *so*; that is, more valiant. The  
French article *le* is often used in the  
same manner. This mode of expression  
is not to be used but in familiar language,  
nor even in that to be commended.

The fat with plenty lads my heart,  
The lean with love makes me too *so*. *Conley.*  
Who thinks his wife is virtuous, though not *so*,  
Is pleas'd and patient till the truth be known. *Dunham.*

Not to admire is all the art I know  
To make me a happy, and to keep him *so*. *Creech.*  
One may as well say, that the centurion should  
be only national, as to say that the deluge was *so*. *Burnet.*

However full within it emblyes they are,  
To you they will be void by despoil;  
For having once been given, will they know,  
To a revengeful prince they fall are *so*. *Dryden.*  
He was great ere fortune made him *so*. *Dryden.*  
I laugh at every one, said an old cynic, who  
laughs at me. Do you *so*? replied the philosopher;  
then you live the fiercest life of any man in Athens. *Addison.*

They are beautiful in themselves, and much more  
*so* in the noble language peculiar to that great  
poet. *Addison.*

Common-place books have been long used by  
indolent young divines, and still continue *so*. *Sayl.*

As to his using ludicrous expressions, my opinion  
is, that they are not *so*. *Pope.*

The blit to day is as complete *so*,  
As who began a thousand years ago. *Pope.*

12. Thus it is; this is the state.  
How narrow shakes land!  
So, now the tempest tears him up by the roots,  
And on the ocean extends its no less arm. *Dryden.*

13. At this point; at this time.  
When  
With wild wood-leaves and weeds I have strew'd his  
grave,  
And on it laid a century of prayers,  
Such as I can, twice o'er, I'll weep and sigh;  
And, leaving *so* his service, follow you, *Shakspere.*

14. It notes a kind of abrupt beginning;  
well.

O, *so*, and had you a council  
Of ladies too? Who was your speaker,  
Madam? *Ben Jonson.*

15. It sometimes is little more than an ex-  
pletive, though it implies some latent or  
faint comparison. In French, *si*.

An adverb is not quite *so* proper, where relax-  
ing the amny pulchritude is necessary. *Arbutnot.*

16. A word of assumption; thus he it.  
There is Henry, if your father will do me any  
honour, to; it not, let him kill the next Prince  
himself. *Shakspere.*

I will never bear a false mind; it it be my  
duty, *so*, if it be not, *so*. No man is too good  
to serve his prince. *Shakspere.*

17. A form of petition.  
Ready are thy lips to plant and defend him,  
The monarch and his man, to enter the lists,  
So please your highness to behold the fight. *Shakspere.*

18. So much as. However much. This  
is, I think, an irregular expression.

So much as you admire the beauty of his verse,  
his prose is full as good. *Pope.*

19. So *so*. An exclamation after some  
thing done or known. Corrupted, I  
think, from *cesset*.

I would not have thee hunger in thy pain;  
So *so*; it works; now, unduly, fit you fast. *Dryden.*

20. So *so*. [*essi, coss, Italian.*] Indiffe-  
rently; not much either nor well.

He's not very tall; yet for his years he's tall;  
His leg is not *so*, and yet 'tis well. *Shakspere.*

Deliver us from the most odious repetition of *As*  
and *so*, which in *so* waters, I may call them  
beetles, continually mounting at our ears. *Pettam.*

21. So that. Thus then it is that; there-  
fore.

So that the Volscians stand but as at first  
Ready, when time shall prompt them to make good  
Upon Senarius. *Shakspere.*

To a war are required a just quarrel, sufficient  
forces, and a ready choice of the dearest *so* then,  
I will judiciously weigh, balance the forces,  
and propound debates. *Bacon.*

22. To soak. *v. n. [proem, Saxon.]*

1. To be steeped in medicine.  
For the cure of an *aching* will draw in  
More than the common flocks. *Shakspere.*

2. To enter by degrees into power.  
Lay a heap of earth upon it, to discompose it follow  
with, putting in a little more, and pour water  
upon it, to *so* it, to *so* it, it will make a  
kind of *so* in the soil, and let it up to itself by  
the ordinary. *Bacon.*

3. To drink gluttonously and intemperately.  
This is a low term.

Let a drunkard see that his health decays, his estate wastes, yet the habitual thirst after his cups drives him to the tavern, though he has to his view the loss of health and plenty; the least of which he considers is far greater than the tugging of his palate with a glass of wine, or the idle chat of a smoking club. *Locke.*

To Soak. *v. a.*

1. To macerate in any moisture; to steep; to keep wet till moisture is imbibed; to drench.

Many of our princes  
Lie drench'd and wash'd in necessary blood:  
So do our vulgar drench their peasant limbs  
In blood of princes. *Shakspeare.*  
Their head shall be *soak'd* with blood. *Lyndah.*  
These deep Cuckles *soak* the yellow sands. *Dryden.*

Womankind, put into the brine you *soak* your corn in, prevents the birds eating it. *Mortimer.*

2. To draw in through the pores.

Thou, whose life's a dream of lazy pleasure:  
'Tis all thy bus'ness, bus'ness how to shun,  
To bask thy naked body in the sun,  
Supplying thy fill'd joints with fragrant oil;  
Then in thy spacious garden walk a while,  
To tick the moisture up and *soak* it in. *Dryden.*

3. To drain; to exhaust. This seems to be a cant term, perhaps used erroneously for *soak*.

Plants that draw much nourishment from the earth, and *soak*, and exhaust it, hurt all things that grow by them. *Bacon.*

A greater sinner than a faver; for though he had such means to accumulate, yet his forts, and his garisons, and his tentings, which he was only sumptuous, could not but *soak* his exchequer. *Wotton.*

SOAKER. *n. f.* [from *soak*.]

1. He that macerates in any moisture.
2. A great drinker. In low language.

SOAP. *n. f.* [sape, Saxon; *sapo*, Lat.] A substance used in washing, made of a lixivium of vegetable alkaline ashes and any unctuous substance.

Soap is a mixture of a fixed alkaline salt and oil, its virtues are cleansing, penetrating, attenuating, and resolving, and any mixture of any oily substance with salt may be called a *soap*. *Booth.*

He is like a refiner's fire, and like fullers *soap*. *Plautus.*

A bubble blown with water, first made tenacious by dissolving a little *soap* in it, after a while will appear tinged with a great variety of colours. *Newton.*

Soap-earth is found in great quantity on the land near the banks of the river Hermus, seven miles from Smyrna. *Woodward.*

Soap-ashes are much commended, after the soap-boilers have done with them, for cold or four lands. *Mortimer.*

As rain water diminishes their salt, so the mottening of them with chamber-lee or *soap*-finds adds thereto. *Mortimer.*

SOAPBOILER. *n. f.* [*soap* and *boil*.] One whose trade is to make soap.

A *soapboiler* consoles with me on the duties on cattle *soap*. *Addison.*

SOAPWORT. *n. f.* [*japonaria*, Lat.] A species of campan. *Miller.*

To Soar. *v. n.* [*forare*, Italian.]

1. To fly aloft; to tower; to mount; properly to fly without any visible action of the wings. *Milton* uses it actively.

'Tis but a late ignoble mind  
That mounts no higher than a bird can *soar*. *Shakspeare.*

Feather'd fowl and fleg'd,  
They fann'd their pens, and *soaring* th' air sublimed,  
With clang despoil'd the ground. *Milton.*

2. To mount intellectually; to tower with the mind.

How high a pitch his resolution *soars*. *Shakspeare.*

Valour *soars* above

What the world calls misfortune and afflictions.

*Addison.*

3. To rise high.

Who aspires mast down as low  
As high he *soar'd*. *Milton.*  
Flames rise and sink by fits, at last they *soar*  
In one bright blaze, and then descend no more. *Dryden.*

When swallows fleet *soar* high, and sport in air,  
He told us that the welkin would be clear. *Gay.*

SOAR. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Towering flight.

With a *soar*  
Outwining eagles, to all the fowls he seems  
A phoenix. *Milton.*

To SOB. *v. n.* [reob, complaining, Saxon.]

Perhaps it is a mere *onomatopoeia* copied from the found. To heave audibly with convulsive sorrow; to sigh with convulsion.

When thy wail like father, like a child,  
Told the sad story of my father's death,  
He twenty times made pause to *sob* and weep. *Shakspeare.*

As if her life and death lay on his faving,  
Some tears the flood, with sighs and *sobbing* mixt,  
As if her hopes were dead through his delaying. *Farfio.*

She sigh'd, she *sob'd*, and furious with despair,  
She rent her garments, and she tore her hair. *Dryden.*

When children have not the power to obtain their desire, they will, by their clamour and *sobbing*, maintain their title to it. *Locke.*

I *sob'd*; and with faint eyes  
Look'd upwards to the Ruler of the skies. *Harte.*

SOB. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A convulsive sigh; a convulsive act of respiration obstructed by sorrow.

Break, heart, or choke with *sobs* my hated breath;  
Do thy own work, admit no foreign death. *Dryden.*

There oft are heard the notes of infant woe,  
The float thick *sob*, loud scream, and shriller squall. *Pope.*

A wondrous bag with both her hands she binds:  
There she collects the force of female lungs,  
Sighs, *sobs*, and passions, and the war of tongues. *Pope.*

To SON. *v. a.* To soak. A cant word.

The tree being *sobbed* and wet, swells. *Mortimer.*

SOBER. *adj.* [*sobrius*, Lat. *sober*, Fr.]

1. Temperate, particularly in liquors; not drunken.

Live a *sober*, righteous, and godly life. *Cam. Pr.*  
The vines give wine to the drunkard as well as to the *sober* man. *Taylor.*

No *sober* temperate person, whatsoever other sins he may be guilty of, can look with complacency upon the drunkenness and fortitudes of his neighbour. *South.*

2. Not overpowered by drink.

A law there is among the Grecians, whereof Pittacus is author; that he which being overcome with drink did then drink any man, should suffer punishment double as much as if he had done the same being *sober*. *Hooker.*

3. Not mad; right in the understanding.

Another, who had a great genius for tragedy, following the fury of his natural temper, made every man and woman in his plays stark raving mad: there was not a *sober* person to be had, all was tempestuous and blustering. *Dryden.*

No *sober* man would put himself into danger, for the applause of escaping without breaking his neck. *Dryden.*

4. Regular; calm; free from inordinate passion.

This tame young *sober* blooded boy a man cannot make him laugh. *Shakspeare.*

Cicero travelled all over Peru, and is a grave and *sober* writer. *Abbot.*

Young men likewise exhort to be *sober* minded. *Titus.*

The governor of Scotland being of great courage,

and *sober* judgment, supply performed his duty both before the battle and in the field. *Heyward.*

These confusions disposed men of any *sober* understanding to wish for peace. *Clarendon.*

Among them some *sober* men confessed, that as his majesty's affairs then stood, he could not grant it. *Clarendon.*

To these that *sober* race of men, whose lives Religious titled them the sons of God,  
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame  
Ignobly to the trans and to the tines  
Of these fair wheels. *Milton.*

Be your designs ever so good, your actions ever to *sober*, and your searches directed to the fear of God. *Hooker.*

5. Serious; solemn; grave.

Shall offer me, disgird'd in *sober* robes,  
To old Baptista as a foolmaster. *Shakspeare.*

Come, civil night,  
Thou *sober*-suited matron, all in black. *Shakspeare.*

Had in her *sober* hy're all things clad. *Milton.*  
What parts gay France from *sober* Spain?

A little rising rocky chain:  
Of men born south or north o' th' hill,  
These felds move, they ne'er stand still. *Pope.*

For Swift and him despoil'd the face of fate,  
The *sober* follies of the wide and great  
See her *sober* over a lamplight, or gay over a candle  
luby. *Pope.*

To SOBER. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make *sober*; to cure of intoxication.

A little learning is a dangerous thing,  
Drink deep, or taste not the Persian spring,  
Then shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,  
And drinking largely *sober* us again. *Pope.*

SOBERLY. *adv.* [from *sober*.]

1. Without intemperance.
2. Without madness.

3. Temperately; moderately.  
Let any prince think *soberly* of his forces, except  
his militia of natives be valiant soldiers. *Bacon.*

4. Coolly; calmly.  
Whenever children are chastised, let it be done  
without passion, and *soberly*, laying on the blow  
slowly. *Locke.*

SOBERNESS. *n. f.* [from *sober*.]

1. Temperance in drink.

Keep my body in temperance, *soberness*, and  
chastity. *Cam. Pr.*

2. Calmness; freedom from enthusiasm coolness.

A person noted for his *soberness* and skill in  
surgical preparations, made Herod's experiment  
inced very well. *Locke.*

The *soberness* of Yugal might have the same  
difference. *Bacon.*

SOBERETY. *n. f.* [from *sobrietas*, Fr. *sober* Latin.]

1. Temperance in drink; sobriety.

Drunkenness is more moderate to the  
and in temperance more declared against  
gluttony, and *soberety* both obtained to be  
temperance in drinking. *Locke.*

2. Present freedom from the power of strong liquor.

3. General temperance.

In fixing down the form of common parlance  
there was no need that the book should mention  
either the learning of a fit, or the number of a  
ignorant, immiter, more than that he  
scibeth the manner how to pitch a field, and  
speak of moderation and *soberety* over. *Locke.*

4. Freedom from inordinate passion.

The libidine could not prevail on men of virtue  
and *soberety* to give up their religion. *Locke.*

5. Calmness; coolness.

Enquire, with all *soberity* and severity, what  
there be in the footsteps of nature any to be  
million of inordinate virtues, and what the  
of imagination is. *Locke.*

*Soberity* in our riper years is the effect of a  
concocted warmth; but where the principles  
only phlegm, what can be expected but an  
manhood, and old infancy. *Locke.*

*Sometimes Ovid appears too gay, there is a secret gracefulness of youth which accompanies his writings, though the staydness and sobriety of age be wanting.* Dryden.

6. **Seriousness; gravity.**

A report without truth; and, I had almost said, without any sobriety or modesty. Waterland. Mirth makes them not mad; Nor sobriety bad. Denham.

**SOCAGE.** *n. f.* [*soc*, Fr. a ploughshare; *socagium*, barbarous Latin.] A tenure of lands for certain inferior or husbandly services to be performed to the lord of the fee.

All services due for land being knight's service, *socage*, to that which is not knight's service, is *socage*. This *socage* is of three kinds, a *socage* of free tenure, where a man holdeth by free service of twelve pence a-year for all manner of services. *Socage* of ancient tenure is of land of ancient descent, where no writ original shall be laid, but the writ *secundum consuetudinem manerii*. *Socage* of base tenure is where those that hold it may have none other writ but the *moovitarrant*, and such socmen hold not by certain service. Cowell.

The lands are not holden at all of her majesty, or not holden in chief, but by a mean tenure in socage, or by knight's service. Bacon.

**SOCAGER.** *n. f.* [from *socage*.] A tenant by socage.

**SOCIABLE.** *adj.* [*sociable*, Fr. *sociabilis*, Latin.]

1. Fit to be conjoined.

Another law toucheth them, as they are *sociable* put united into one body; a law which bindeth them each to serve unto other's good, and all to prefer the good of the whole before whatsoever their own particular. Hooker.

2. Ready to unite in a general interest.

To make man mild and *sociable* to man; To cultivate the wild contentious savage With wisdom, discipline. Addison.

3. Friendly; familiar; conversible.

Then thus employ'd behold With pity heav'n's high King, and to him call'd Raphael, the *sociable* spirit that deign'd To travel with Tobias. Milton.

4. Inclined to company.

In children much solitude and silence I like not, nor any thing born before his time, as this must needs be in that *sociable* and exalted age. Hutton

**SOCIABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *sociable*.]

1. Inclination to company and converse.

Such a word call her friendship love, and feign *sociableness* a name profane. Donne.

The two main properties of man are contemplation and *sociableness*, or love of converse. More.

2. Freedom of conversation; good fellowship.

He always meted courtesy and modesty, disliked *sociableness*, from thence *sociableness* and fellowship well set by many. Howland.

**SOCIALLY.** *adv.* [from *sociable*.] Conversationally, as a companion.

Yet not terrible, But I should fear; nor *sociably* mild, As Raphael, that I should much confide; But bold and sublime. Milton.

**SOCIAL.** *adj.* [*socialis*, Latin.]

1. Relating to general or publick interest; relating to society.

To love our neighbour as ourselves, is such a natural truth for regulating human society, that by that alone one might determine all the civil and moral laws. Locke.

The love of love and *social* are the same. Pope.

2. Confining in union or converse with another.

Thou in thy secrecy although alone, Best with thyself accompanied, seek'st not Social communication. Milton.

**SOCIALNESS.** *n. f.* [from *social*.] The quality of being social.

**SOCIETY.** *n. f.* [*société*, French; *societas*, Latin.]

1. Union of many in one general interest.

If the power of one *society* extend likewise to the making of laws for another *society*, as if the church could make laws for the state, or temporals, or the state make laws binding the church relating to spirituals, then is that *society* entirely subject to the other. Tylor.

2. Numbers united in one interest; community.

As the practice of piety and virtue is agreeable to our reason, so is it for the interest of private persons and publick *societies*. Tillotson.

3. Company; converse.

To make *society* The sweeter welcome, we will keep ourself Till it is past-time alone. Shallop.

Whilst I was big in clamour, came thence a man, Who having seen me in my wretched state, Shunn'd my abhor'd *society*. Shallop.

And short retirement in peace sweet return. Milton.

4. Partnership; union on equal terms.

Among unequals what *society* can fort? Milton. Heav'n's greatness no *society* can bear, Servants he made, and those thou want'st not here Dryden.

**SOCK.** *n. f.* [*foccus*, Latin; *foce*, Saxon; *focke*, Dutch.]

1. Something put between the foot and shoe.

Ere I lead this hie long, I'll tow neither *socks*, and mend them, and foot them too. Shallop.

A physician, that would be loyal, prescribeth for the rheum to walk continually upon a camomile alley; meaning he should put camomile within his *socks*. Bacon.

2. The shoe of the ancient comic actors, taken in poems for comedy, and opposed to bukkin or tragedy.

Then to the well-trad finger anon, If Jouton's learned *sock* be on, Or twelfth Shinkspare, fancy's child, Whistle his native wood-notes wild. Milton.

Great Fletcher never needs in buskins here, Nor greater Jouton dares in *socks* appear, But gentle Shinkspare just reception finds Amidst the monument of vanquish'd hands. Dryden.

On two figures of actors in the villa Madama at Rome, we see the fashion of the old *sock* and *lappa*. Addison.

**SOCKET.** *n. f.* [*soquette*, French.]

1. Any hollow pipe; generally the hollow of a candlestick.

Two goodly beacons, set in *sockets* of brass, Therein gave light, and flam'd continually, For they of living fire most subtilly Were made, and set in silver *sockets* bright. Fairfax.

She at your flames would soon take fire, And like a candle in the *socket* Dissolve. Hudibras.

The nightly virgins fire When sparkling lamps then spout ring bright advance, And in the *sockets* gaily bubbles dance. Dryden.

The flames amaz'd run backward from the light, And, drunk with them *sockets*, lost their light. Dryden.

Two dire comets In the crown plague and fire have breath'd their lab, Or dimly in their sinking *sockets* down. Dryden.

To nurse up the vital flame as long as the matter will last, is not always good business; it is much better to cover it with an extrinseous of honour, than let it consume till it turns blue, and lies agonizing within the *socket*, and at length gets out in no perfume. Collier.

2. The receptacle of the eye.

His eye-balls in their hollow *sockets* funk, Bereft of sleep, he loaths his meat and drink;

He withers at his heart, and looks as wan As the pale spectre of a moulder'd man. Dryden.

3. Any hollow that receives something inserted.

The *sockets* and supporters of flowers are figured, as in the five brethren of the rose, and *sockets* of gillyflowers. Bacon.

Compholis is the connection of a tooth to its *socket*. Ilgen.

As the weight leans wholly upon the axis, the grating and rubbing of the leaves against the *sockets* wherein they are placed, will cause some magnitude and resistance to that rotation of the cylinder which would otherwise ensue. Hutton.

On either side the head produce an ear, And look a *socket* for the shining thimble. Dryden.

**SOCKLESTONE.** *n. f.* A stronger sort of chisel.

Carpenters, for their rougher work, use a stronger sort of chisels, and distinguish them by the name of *socket-stones*, then a block made with a hollow *socket* at the top, to receive a strong wooden spring made to fit into the *socket*. Mason.

**SOCLE.** *n. f.* [with architects.] A flat square member under the bases of pedestals of statues and vases; it serves as a foot or stand. Bath.

**SOCMAN or SOCCAGER.** *n. f.* [Saxon, Saxon.] A sort of tenant that holds lands and tenements by socage tenure, of which there are three kinds. See Socage.

**SOCAGE.** *n. f.* [In the old law, and in Scotland.] A custom of tenants obliged to grind corn at their lord's mill. Baileys.

**SOD.** *n. f.* [*sod*, Dutch.] A turf; a clod.

The fison of all green *sods* on the sallow; Alas! the fison is the banker now. Swift.

Here Jane shall die a fonder *sod* Than fancy's feet have ever trod. Collins.

**SOD.** The pretect of *soothe*.

Never calld a *sod* With to much fervour, fed with all the store That could engage it. Chapman.

**SODALITY.** *n. f.* [*sodalitas*, Latin.] A fellowship; a fraternity.

A new confraternity was instituted in Spain, of the slaves of the Blessed Virgin, and the *sodality* established with large indulgences. Stillingfleet.

**SODORS.** [part. pass. of *soothe*.] Boiled; seethed.

Can *sodden* water, their barley broth, Detract their cold blood to such valiant heat? Shallop.

*Sodden* buskin (s) there's a new'd pirate indeed! Shallop.

Thou *sodden* witted head, thou hast no more brain than I have in my shew. Shallop.

Try it with milk *sodden*, and with cream. Bacon.

Mix it with *sodden* wine and red wine. Dryden.

**TO SODEN.** *v. t.* [*sodder*, French; *sodder*, Dutch.] To seethe; to boil.

He that boileth with the hammer, mounteth him that boileth the mill, for he is ready for *sodden*. Bacon.

**SODOR.** *n. f.* Metallick cement.

Still the difficulty returns, how *sodor* was made; what is it that makes this *sodor*, and how is it that binds the *sodor* together? Collier.

**SOD.** *n. f.* [*sod*, Scottish.] A large wooden vessel with hoops, for holding water; a cowl.

A pump grown dry will yield no water; but pouring a little into it, for one balloon, you may catch up many *sods*. More.

**SOD.** *adv.* [*sod* and *cod*.] A word properly joined with a pronoun or ad-

verb, as *whosoever*, *whatsoever*, *henceforth*.

What great thing *softer* a man proposed to do in his life, he should think of achieving it by *softly*. *Temple*.

What love *softer* by an heir is shown, Or you could or'er suspect my loyal love. *Dryden*  
**SO'FA. n. f.** [I believe an eastern word.]

A splendid seat covered with carpets.

The king leaped off from the *sofa* on which he sat, and cried out, 'I say my Abdallah!' *Guardian*.

**SOFT. adj.** [*softe*, Saxon; *soft*, Dutch.]

1. Not hard.  
Hard and *soft* are names we give things, only in relation to the constitution of our own bodies; that being called hard, which will put us to pain former than change figure, by the pressure of any part of our bodies; and that *soft*, which changes the situation of its parts upon a easy touch. *Locke*.

Some bodies are hard, and some *soft*: the hardness is caused by the compactness of the spirit, which, in a greater degree, make not only hard but fragil. *Bacon*

Hot and cold were in one body fixt, And *soft* with hard, and light with heavy mixt. *Dryden*.

2. Not rugged; not rough.  
What went ye out for to see? a man clothed in *soft* raiment? behold, they that wear *soft* raiment are in kings houses. *Matthew*.

3. Ductile; not unchangeable of form.  
Spirits can either lose softness, or *soft* And uncompounded is then essence pure. *Milton*.

4. Facile; flexible; not resolute; yielding.  
A few divines of to *soft* and feeble temper, as disposed them to sudden acting and complacence. *King Charles*.

One king is too *soft* and easy; another too fiery. *L'Alfange*

5. Tender; timorous.  
What he hath done faintly, he did it to that end; though *soft* confounded men can be content to fly, it was for his country. *Shakespeare*.

However *soft* within themselves they are, To you they will be valiant by despair. *Dryden*.  
Curl be the verse, how well *softer* it flows, That tends to make one worthy man my foe;  
Give virtue fraudulent, innocence a tear,  
Or from the *soft*-eyed virgin steal a tear. *Pope*

6. Mild; gentle; kind; not severe.  
Would my heart were flint, like Edward's,  
Or Edward's *soft* and pitiful like mine. *Shakespeare*  
Our torments may become as *soft* as now severe. *Milton*.

Yet *soft* his nature, though severe his lay;  
His anger moral, and his wisdom gay. *Pope*.

7. Meek; civil; complaisant.  
Thou art their soldier, and, being bred in bonds, Hast not the *soft* way, which the dot confers  
Were fit for thee to use, as they to claim,  
In asking thou good loves. *Shakespeare*.

8. Placid; full; easy.  
On her *soft* axle while she passes even,  
She bears the *soft* with the slow char along. *Milton*

There, *soft* extended to the murmuring hummel  
Of the high porch, thy lips sleep profound. *Pope*.

9. Effeminate; vitiously nice.  
This taste is also our religion at  
Which to *soft* people sweet perfumes doth sell;  
Though this dear art doth the good impart,  
Since they fine'll belt, that do of nothing think. *Dryden*

An idle and *soft* course of life is the source of original pleasures. *Proeme*

10. Delicate; elegantly tender.  
Her form more *soft* and more fine. *Milton*  
Less among *soft*, less amably mild. *Milton*

11. Weak; simple.  
The deceiver found this *soft* place of Adam's,  
and innocency itself did not beguile him. *Glavin*.

12. Gentle; not loud; not rough.  
Her voice was ever *soft*,  
Gentle, and low, an excellent thing in women. *Shakespeare*

The Dorian mood of flutes and *soft* recorders. *Milton*.

When some great and gracious monarch dies,  
*Soft* whispers *soft*, and mournful murmurs, rise  
Among the fol attendants; then the found  
Soon gathers voice. *Dryden*.

*Soft* whispering thus to Nestor's son,  
His head reclin'd, young Ithacus began. *Pope*.

13. Smooth; flowing; not vehement; not rapid.

The solemn nightingale ton'd her *soft* lays. *Milton*.  
*Soft* were my numbers, who could take offence,  
When smooth description had the place of it? *Pope*.

Hark! the mander's *soft* and clear  
Cenit'ric fit upon the ear. *Pope*.

14. Not forcible; not violent.

Sleep falls with *soft*; slumbrous wet, lit. *Milton*.

15. Mild; not glaring.

The sun shining upon the upper part of the clouds,  
made them appear like fine down or wool, and made  
the *soft* light less light, less visible. *Bacon*.

**SOFT. interj.** Hold; stop; not so fast.

But *soft*, I pray you; did king Richard then  
Proclaim my brother? *Shakespeare*.

Oh! come in, Emilia;  
*Soft*, by and by, let me the curtains draw. *Shakespeare*.

But *soft*, my mule, the world is wide,  
And all at once was not detected. *Shakespeare*.

**TO SOFTEN. v. a.** [from *soft*.]

1. To make *soft*; to make less hard.  
Podies, into which the water will enter, long  
feeding with rather *soften* than moderate. *Bacon*.

Their arrow's point they *soften* in the flame,  
And sounding hammers break its barbed frame. *Gay*.

2. To intenerate; to make less fierce or ob-  
stinate; to mollify.  
I will *soften* stony hearts. *Milton*.

Our friends see not our faults, or conceal them,  
or *soften* them by their representation. *Addison*.

I would correct the harsh expressions of one  
party, by *softening* and reconciling methods. *Watts*.

3. To make easy; to compose; to make  
placid; to mitigate; to palliate; to alle-  
viate.

Call round her touch each object of desire;  
Bid her by all that chears or *softens* life,  
The tender sister, daughter, friend, and wife. *Pope*.

Musick the fiercest griefs can charm;  
Musick can *soften* pain to ease. *Pope*.

And make despond and mad as is pleads. *Pope*.

4. To make less harsh, less vehement, less  
violent.

He bore his great compassion in his look,  
But sweetly temper'd awe, and *soften'd* all his  
frown. *Dryden*.

5. To make less glaring.

6. To make tender; to enervate.

**TO SOFTEN. v. n.**

1. To grow less hard.

Many bodies, that will hardly melt, will *soften*,  
as soon as the heat. *Bacon*.

2. To grow less obdurate, cruel, or ob-  
stinate.

He may *soften* at the sight of the child;  
The silence often of pure innocence  
Persuades, when the long trials. *Shakespeare*.

**SOFTLY. adv.** [from *soft*.]

1. Without hardness.

2. Not violently; not forcibly.

Solid bodies, if very *softly* pressed, are not  
found, as when a man treadeth very *softly* upon  
boards. *Bacon*.

3. Not loudly.

Abraham's robes, and went *softly*. *Shakespeare*.

In this dark life of *soft* peace, let us be town,  
And to the great I send direct your steps. *Dryden*.

4. Gently; placidly.  
Death will *soften* me,  
And lay me *softly* in a native dust.  
To pay the latest of allowing of trust. *Dryden*  
She with a wreath of white roses his eyes,  
And *softly* lays him on a flow'ry bed. *Dryden*.

5. Mildly; tenderly.

The king must die;  
Though pity *softly* plead within my soul,  
Yet he must die, that I may make you great. *Dryden*.

**SOFTNER. n. f.** [from *soft*.]

1. That which makes *soft*.

2. One who palliates.

Those *softners* and expedient-mongers sale  
their heads so strongly, that we can hear the  
pockets jingle. *Swift*.

**SOFTNESS. n. f.** [from *soft*.]

1. The quality of being *soft*; quality con-  
trary to hardness.

*Softness* cometh by the greater quantity of  
spirits, which ever induce yielding and cessa-  
and by the more equal spreading of the tangible  
parts, which thereby are more sliding and *soften-  
ing*; as in gold. *Bacon*.

2. Mildness; kindness.

A wife man, when there is a necessity of ex-  
pressing any evil actions, should do it by a word that is  
a secondry idea of kindness or *softness*, or a word  
that carries in it rebuke and severity. *Bacon*.

3. Civility; gentleness.

They turn the *softness* of the tongue into the  
hardness of the teeth. *Hobbes*.

Improve these virtues, with a *softness* of manner,  
and a sweetness of conversation. *Dryden*.

4. Effeminacy; vitious delicacy.

So long as idleness is quite shut out from our  
lives, all the sins of wantonness, *softness*, and ef-  
feminacy, are prevented; and there is but little  
room for temptation. *Taylor*.

He was not delighted with the *softness* of the  
court. *Caroline*.

5. Timorousness; pusillanimity.

This virtue could not proceed out of fear or *soft-  
ness*; for he was valiant and active. *Bacon*.

Saving a man's self, or suffering, if with reason,  
is virtue; if without it, is *softness* or obliquity. *Greene*.

6. Quality contrary to hardness.

*Softness* of sounds is distinct from the softness of  
sounds. *Bacon*.

7. Facility; gentleness; candour; eagerness  
to be affected.

Such was the ancient simplicity and *softness* of  
spirit which sometimes prevailed in the world, that  
they, whole words were even as oracles, and  
men, learned everywhere both to give and receive  
any thing publicly received in the church of God. *Pope*.

8. Contrariety to energetick vehemence.

Who but thyself the mad and ear of the  
With strength and *softness*, energy and ease. *Shakespeare*.

9. Mildness; meekness.

For contemplation he and valour form'd,  
For *softness* the and sweet attractive grace. *Shakespeare*.

Her habit was a look  
This *softness* from thy finger took. *Shakespeare*.

**SOUL. interj.** A form of calling from a  
distant place.

**TO SOUL. v. a.** [*soilum*, Saxon; *soelen*, old  
German; *soullen*, French.]

1. To soul; to dirt; to pollute; to stain;  
to sully.

A silly man in simple weeds forlorn,  
And *souled* with dirt on the long dined way. *Shakespeare*.

Although some heretics have alledg'd that  
yet the sun is not *souled* in passage. *Bacon*.

Myself with sin, I then but vainly toil  
I would not *soul* these pure ambrosiall words  
With the rank vapours of this tin-worn world. *Shakespeare*.

Bed trait of knowledge, if this be to know,  
Which leaves us naked thus of honest words  
Of conscience, of both of purity,  
Our sacred ornaments now *souled* and soiled. *Shakespeare*.

One, who could not for a taste of the flesh, could  
taste the *souled* earth,  
While reflecting on a mangled Ombat's blood. *Shakespeare*.

If the eye-glass be tinted faintly with the smoke of a lamp or torch, to obscure the light of the star, the fainter light in the circumference of the star ceases to be visible, and the star, if the glass be sufficiently foiled with smoke, appears something more like a mathematical point. *Newton.*

An absent hero's bell they fought to foil.  
An absent hero's wealth they made their spoil. *Pope.*

To dung; to manure.  
Men now present, just as they foil their ground,  
not that they love the dirt, but that they expect a crop. *South.*

To foil a horse; to purge him by giving him grafs in the spring. It is in *Shakespeare* to glut. [*saouler*, French.]  
The foiled horse. *Shakespeare*

foil, *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
Dirt; spot; pollution; foulness.

By indirect ways  
I met this crown; and I myself know well  
How troublefome it sat upon my head;  
To this I shall descend with better quiet;  
For all the foil of the achievement goes  
With me into the earth. *Shakespeare.*  
That would he a great foil in the new glories of  
your marriage. *Shakespeare.*

Vex'd I am with passions,  
Which give some foil perhaps to my behaviour. *Shakespeare.*

A lady's honour must be touch'd,  
When, once as crumms, will not lie on a foil. *Dryden.*  
[*fol*, French; *folium*, Latin.] Ground;  
earth, considered with relation to its  
vegetative qualities.

Judgment may be made of waters by the foil  
whereupon they run. *Bacon.*

Her spots thou see'st  
As clouds, and clouds may rain, and rain produce  
Fruit in her fallu'd foil. *Milton.*

The last cause of a kingdom's thriving is the  
fruitfulness of the foil, to produce the necessities  
and conveniences of life; not only for the inhabit-  
ants, but for exportation. *Suff.*

Land; country.

Doth, that with fearful foil  
Is discontented steps in foreign foil,  
This or alliance shall call home  
To high promotions. *Shakespeare.*

On a expected stroke, worse than of death!  
Maid thus leave thee, I am told; thus leave  
Thee, native foil! these happy walks and shades,  
Fountains of joys. *Milton.*

Dung; compost.

The haven's been stopp'd up by the great  
heaps of dirt that the sea has thrown into it, for all  
the reason that the Ravenna has been left there  
standing by the sea. *Addison.*

Improvement by dung, and other sort of foils.  
*Motley.*

SO'LINESS, *n. f.* [from *foil*.] Stain; foul-  
ness.

Make proof of the incorporation of silver and  
tin whether it yield no sojourns more than silver. *Bacon.*

SO'LINE, *n. f.* [from *foil*.] Stain; pollu-  
tion.

He merits well to have her,  
Not making any temple of her foil. *Shakespeare.*

SO'JOURN, *v. n.* [*sojourn*, French;  
*sojournare*, Italian.] To dwell any-  
where for a time; to live as not at  
home, to inhabit as not in a settled  
habitation. Almost out of use.

It is the expression of your month,  
You are to be at, and sojourn with my sister,  
I am to be at your train, come then to me. *Shakespeare.*

The advantage of his absence took the king,  
And he the mean time sojourn'd at my father's. *Shakespeare.*

How comes it he is to sojourn with you? how  
does he come to France? *Shakespeare.*

He is sojourn, though he sojourn every where  
In prayer, yet his minding house is here. *Donne.*

The sojourn of Israel, who dwell in Egypt,  
was four hundred and thirty years. *Ezodus.*

The soldiers first assembled at Newcastle, and  
there sojourn'd three days. *Hayward.*

To sojourn in that land  
He comes invited. *Milton.*

He who sojourns in a foreign country, refers  
what he sees abroad to the state of things at home. *Attelbury.*

SO'JOURN, *n. f.* [*sojour*, French; from  
the verb.] A temporary residence; a  
casual and no settled habitation. This  
word was anciently accented on the last  
syllable: *Milton* accents it indifferently.

The princes, France and Burgundy,  
Long in our court have made their am'rous sojourn. *Shakespeare.*

There I revisit now,  
Ere I'd the Stygian pool, though long detain'd  
In that obscure sojourn. *Milton.*

Scarce view'd the Galilean towns,  
And once a-year Jerusalem, few days  
Short sojourn. *Milton.*

SO'JOURNER, *n. f.* [from *sojourn*.] A tem-  
porary dweller.

We are Romans and sojourners, as were all our  
fathers: our days on earth are as a shadow. *1 Chronicles.*

Waves o'erthrew  
Bosnia, and his Memphis chivvry,  
While with perfidious hatred they pursued  
The sojourners of Goshen. *Milton.*

Not for a night, or quick revolving year,  
Welcome an owner, not a sojourn. *Devin.*

To SO'LAKE, *v. a.* [*solacere*, old French;  
*solazzare*, Italian; *solatium*, Latin.] To  
comfort; to cheer; to amuse.

We will with some strange pastime solace them. *Shakespeare.*

The birds with song  
Solac'd the woods. *Milton.*

To SO'LAKE, *v. n.* To take comfort; to be  
recreated. Obsolete.

One poor and loving child,  
But one thing to my peace and solace in,  
And cruel death hath catch'd it from my sight. *Shakespeare.*

Were they to be sol'd, and not to rule,  
This sickly land might solace as before. *Shakespeare.*

SO'LAKE, *n. f.* [*solatium*, Latin.] Comfort;  
pleasure; alleviation; that which gives  
comfort or pleasure; recreation; amuse-  
ment.

Therena sat a lady fresh and fair,  
Making facet solace to herself alone,  
Sometimes the lute as loud as lark in air,  
Sometimes the lute as loud as lark in air.

Sometimes the lute as loud as lark in air,  
Sometimes the lute as loud as lark in air.

It we have that which is meet and right, although  
they be glad, we do not think it a duty of ours to be in  
every such thing their timentous. *Hooker.*

Give me leave to go,  
For now would solace, not my age would lead. *Shakespeare.*

Great joy he perceiv'd in his thoughts, and how  
Solace in his return. *Milton.*

It I would I might my private hours  
With music or with poem, where to loon  
As in our native language I find  
That solace. *Milton.*

A rough fight he lost,  
Life yet he thence my life's day's end  
Which all the day was not his life's end.

At home in the house of a friend he sat,  
I sought to him many a care and sorrow, to which  
Eye light eyes could daily men abound.

Through waters and through dangers I'll go,  
Suffer and I'll see of it too. *Shakespeare.*

SO'LAKE, *n. f.* [*solaceries*, French.] A  
dilemma in horse.

SO'LAKE, *adj.* [*solace*, French; *solatus*,  
Latin.]

1. Being of the sun.

The compasses that make up the beams of light  
be fiducial cylinders, or rather particles of fine  
ethereal substance, striding on one another in a  
the lucid body. *Lucretius.*

Instead of golden fruits,  
By genial showers and solar heat supplied;  
Unfavourable winter hath defac'd  
Earth's blooming charms, and made a barren waste. *Blackmore.*

2. Belonging to the sun.

They denominated some herbs solar, and some  
lunar. *Bacon.*

Scripture hath been punctual in other records,  
concerning solar morals. *Bacon.*

3. Born under or in the predominant in-  
fluence of the sun.

The cook was pleas'd to hear him speak to fair,  
And proud beheld, as solar people are. *Deppen.*

4. Measured by the sun.

The rule to find the moon's age, on any day of  
any solar month, can not but be precisely an exact  
account of the moon, because of the inequality of  
the motions of the sun and moon, and the number  
of days of the solar months. *Holler.*

SOLD, The pret, and part, pass, of *sell*.

SOLD, *n. f.* [*souldie*, old Fr. *Trevoux*.]  
Military pay; unlike entertainment.

But were you with her sold to contentment,  
And number'd be 'mong knights and mudeheads,  
Great guerdon, well I wot, should you remain,  
And in her favour high be reckoned. *Taillon Queen.*

SO'LDAN, *n. f.* [for *sultan*.] The emperor  
of the Turks.

They at the sultan's chair shied the best. *Milt.*

SO'LDANET, *n. f.* [*soldanetia*, Latin.] A  
plant. *Miller.*

To SOLDIER, *v. a.* [*soldre*, Fr. *soldare*,  
Italian; *soldare*, Latin.] See SODER.

1. To unite or fasten with any kind of  
metallick cement.

A concave sphere of gold, filled with water, and  
folded up, has, upon pressing the sphere with  
great force, let the water squeeze through it, and  
stand all over its outside in multitudes of small drops  
like dew, without bursting or cracking the body of  
the gold. *Newton.*

2. To mure; to mure any thing broken.

It beareth them not thus to solder up a broken  
cure, whereas the salt and salt difformities will  
fall asunder. *Hooker.*

Was'twixt you want would he  
As if the world should cleave, and that flame men  
Should solder up the rift. *Shakespeare.*

Then visible god,  
That sold up close up disabilities,  
And mure them in kids. *Shakespeare.*

Learn'd he was in med'cal lore;  
For he had a pouch he wore  
People with strange hermetick powder,  
That wounds and holes point-blank would solder.

The naked cynck's jar never flames; it broken,  
The quickly solder'd on a new betoken. *Deppen.*

At the seldom, the profane runs, with other  
foes, did not mure and solder up their several  
injuries, to pay for the church. *Sigt.*

SOLDIER, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Metallick  
cement. A metallick body that will  
mure with less heat than the body to be  
solder'd.

Gold is the best cement to  
solder together gold and silver. *Swift.*

SOLDIER, *n. f.* [from *solder*.] One that  
solders or mures.

SOLDIER, *n. f.* [*soldier*, Fr. *soldat*, It. *soldato*,  
Latin; *soldatus*, Latin.] A soldier; a man of  
war; the pay of a soldier; the pay of a man of  
war. *Blackmore.*

1. A soldier; a man of war. One usually  
one who is paid for his service. *Shakespeare.*

You soldier, the better to serve,  
Go to the wars. *Shakespeare.*

And soldier and soldier have none. *Shakespeare.*

1. To be a soldier; to be a man of war.  
To be a soldier, to be a man of war, to be a  
soldier, to be a man of war, to be a soldier,  
to be a man of war. *Shakespeare.*



A hateful service, that dissolv'd the knees  
Of every a soldier. *Chapman*

I have not yet forgot I am a king;

If I have wrong'd thee, charge me face to face;

I have not yet forgot I am a soldier. *Dryden*

2. It is generally used of the common men,  
and distinct from the commanders.

It is so meet that any one, before he came to be  
a captain, should have been a soldier. *Spenser*

SOLDIERLIKE. } *adj.* [ *soldier* and *like*. ]

SOLDIERLY. } Martial; military;

becoming a soldier.

Altho' that at the first he had fought with be-  
lieve to be a soldier, yet his practice had  
now made him comparable to the best. *Shakespeare*

I will maintain the word with my sword to be a  
*soldier's* word, and a word of good command.

*Shakespeare*

They, according to a soldierly custom, in excess of  
extremity, by interchange of a kiss by every  
other upon the sword of others, fed a resolu-  
tion to maintain the place. *Hawes*

Their eyes as well as hands confessed, that it was  
as *soldierly* an action as had been performed on  
either side. *Clarendon*

SOLDIERSHIP. *n. f.* [from *soldier*.] Mili-  
tary character; martial qualities; beha-  
viour becoming a soldier; martial skill.

Thy valor and my self in friendship  
Fought out a soldier'ship, he did look far  
Into the secret of the time, and was  
Displeased of the heaven. *Shakespeare*

By sea you throw away

The absolute soldier'ship you have by land,

Distinct your army, which hath most confit

Of war mark'd footmen. *Shakespeare*

SOLDIERY. *n. f.* [from *soldier*.]

1. Body of military men; soldiers collec-  
tively.

The Memphis soldiery,

That swell'd the Egyptian war, when wall'd,

The unfrozen waters marvelously flood. *Philips*

I charge not the soldier'ship with ignorance and con-  
tempt of learning, without allowance exceptions. *Suiff*

2. Soldier'ship; military service.

Offering him, if he would exert his courage  
in soldier'ship, he would commit some charge unto him  
under his lieutenant Philanax. *Sutney*

SOLF. *n. f.* [ *solum*, Latin. ]

1. The bottom of the foot.

I will only be bold with Benedict for his com-  
pany; for from the crown of his head to the sole of  
his foot he is all worth. *Shakespeare*

Ticking is most in the soles of the feet; the cause  
is, the rareness of being touched there. *Bacon*

The soles of the feet have it in affinity with the  
head and the mouth of the stomach; as going wet-  
shod, to those that use it not, affects both. *Bacon*

Such resting found the sole of mislaid feet. *Milt*

In the make of the camel's foot, the sole is flat  
and broad, being very fleshy, and covered only  
with a thick, soft, and somewhat callous skin, fit  
to travel in sandy places. *Ray*

2. The foot.

To redeem thy woful parent's head  
From tyrant's rage and ever dying dread,  
Hast wander'd through the world now long a day,  
Yet earnest not thy woful sole to lead. *F. Queen*

3. [ *sola*, Lat. ] The bottom of the shoe.

Nay, gentle Romeo, we must have you dance.

—Not I, believe me, you have dancing soles.

With mumble sole. *Shakespeare*

On fortune's cap we are not the very bottom.

Nor the sole of her shoes. *Shakespeare*

The caliga was a military shoe, with a very thick  
sole, tread above the instep with leather thongs.

*Arbuthnot*

4. The part of any thing that touches the  
ground.

The snake-block is a plane shorter than the joint-  
er, having its sole made exactly flat and straight,  
and is used for the footing of a short joint. *Mason*

It is proper for wheels, soles of wheels, and  
pipes. *Martine*

5. A kind of sea-fish.

Of flat fish, rays, thornbacks, soles, and flouks.

*Cuvier*

To SOLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fur-  
nish with soles; as, to sole a pair of shoes.

His feet were fitted with a treble tust of a close  
short tawney doon. *Grew*

SOLE. *adj.* [ *sol*, old Fr. *solus*, Lat. ]

1. Single; only.

Take not upon thee to be judge alone: there is no  
sole judge but only one: say not to others, Re-  
ceive my sentence, when their authority is above  
thine. *Hooker*

Ophiuchus every where expressed the infirmary and  
sole power of one God, though he lent the name  
of Jupiter. *Raleigh*

To me shall be the glory sole among

Th' eternal powers. *Milton*

A sitting to upst through the branches went,

That tripp'd them bare, and one sole way they went.

*Dryden*

He, sole in power, at the beginning said,

Let sea, and air, and earth, and heav'n be made;

And it was so: and I, when he shall ordain

In other sort, but but to speak again,

And they shall be no more. *Prior*

2. [In law.] Not married.

Some others are such as in no manner make his  
wife, though he himself be sole and unmarried.

*Argente*

SOLECISM. *n. f.* [ *σολοκισμός*. ] Unfitness

of one word to another; impropriety in

language. A barbarism may be in one

word, a solecism must be of more.

There is force a solecism in writing which the best  
author is not guilty of, if we be at liberty to read  
him in the words of some manuscript. *Addison*

SOLELY. *adv.* [from *sole*.] Singly; only.

You knew my father well, and in him me,

Left sole heir to all his lands. *Shakespeare*

This night's great business

Shall to all our nights and days to come

Give solely sovereign sway and masterdom. *Shakespeare*

That the temperate heat of the climate solely

occasions this complexion, experience admits not.

*Brown*

This truth is pointed chiefly, if not solely, upon

sinners of the first rate, who have cast off all regard

for piety. *Atterbury*

They all chose rather to rest the cause solely on

logical disputation, than upon the testimonies of

the ancients. *Waterland*

SOLEMN. *adj.* [ *solemn*, French; *solemnis*, Latin. ]

1. Anniversary; observed once a year with  
religious ceremonies.

The worship of this image was advanced, and a  
solemn supplication observed every year. *Stillingfi*

2. Religiously grave; awful.

His holy rites and solemn tenets profan'd. *Milton*

3. Formal; ritual; religiously regular.

The necessary business of a man's calling, with  
some, will not afford much time for set and solemn  
prayer. *Duty of Man*

4. Striking with seriousness; sober; seri-  
ous.

Then 'gan he loudly through the house to call,

But no one care to answer to his cry.

There reign'd a solemn silence over all. *F. Queen*

To swage with solemn touches troubled thoughts.

*Milton*

Nor then the solemn nightingale ceas'd warbling.

*Milton*

5. Grave; affectedly serious.

When Steel reflects upon the many solemn strong

barriers to our succellion, of laws and oaths, he thinks  
all for vanities: so do I, provided the epithet  
solemn goes for nothing, because, though I have heard  
of a solemn day, and a solemn cockcomb, yet I can  
conceive no idea of a solemn harrier. *Swift*

SOLEMNITY. } *n. f.* [ *solemnitas*, Fr. from

SOLEMNITY. } *solemn*. ]

1. Ceremony or rite annually performed.

Were these annual solemnities only practised in  
the church? *Nelson*

Though the days of solemnity, which are but few,  
must quickly finish that outward exercise of devotion  
which appertains to such times; yet they increase  
men's inward dispositions to virtue for the present,

and, by their frequent returns, bring the same to  
length to perfection. *Argente*

Great was the cause; our old solemnities

From no blind zeal or fond tradition rise;

But, sav'd from death, our Argives yearly pay

These grateful honours to the god of day. *Pope*

2. Religious ceremony.

3. Awful ceremony or procession.

The lady Contance,

Some speedily no longer bid repair

To our solemnity. *Shakespeare*

The moon, like to a silver bow

New bent in heaven, shall behold the night

Of our solemnities. *Shakespeare*

There may be greater danger in using such con-  
positions in churches, at arrangements, plays, at  
solemnities. *Bacon*

What fun'd pomp shall floating Tiber see,

When rising from his bed he views the sad so-  
lemnity? *Dryden*

Though the forms and solemnities of the  
judgment may bear some resemblance to those  
are acquainted with here, yet the rule of proce-  
ding shall be very different. *Atterbury*

4. Manner of acting awfully serious.

With much more skilful cruelty, and horrid  
solemnity, he caus'd each thing to be prepar'd  
his triumph of tyranny. *Shakespeare*

5. Gravity; steady seriousness.

The statelyness and gravity of the Spaniards  
itself in the solemnity of their language. *Spectator*

6. Awful grandeur; grave statelyness; so-  
ber dignity.

A diligent decency was in Polyestus, above  
others, to whom though the highest praise be  
tributed by the most, yet some think he want  
solemnity. *Bacon*

7. Affected gravity.

Prudence, Virgilia, turn thy solemnity out of do-

And go along with us. *Shakespeare*

Be this truth eternal ne'er forgot,

Solemnity's a cover for a lot. *Yea*

This speech ended with a solemnity of aspect.

*Female Quaker*

SOLEMNIZATION. *n. f.* [from *solemnize*.]

The act of solemnizing; celebration.

Soon followed the solemnization of the marriage,  
between Charles and Anne daughters of Britain,  
with whom he received the duchy of Bretagne. *Bacon*

To SOLEMNIZE. *v. a.* [ *solemnizare*, French  
from *solemn*. ]

1. To dignify by particular formalities  
to celebrate.

Dionysius in a great battle was deprived of life,  
obsequies being no more solemnized by the  
his partakers than the blood of his enemies. *Suetonius*

Baptism to be administered in one place,  
marriage solemnized in another. *Hobbes*

Then 'gan they sprinkle the parts with wine  
And in a great act of solemnization that day. *F. Q.*

The multitude of the celestial host were heard  
solemnize his miraculous birth. *Bacon*

Their choice nobility and flower

Met from all parts to solemnize this feast. *Milton*

2. To perform religiously once a year.

What commendation the Jews had to celebrate  
their feast of dedication, is never spoken of in the  
law, yet solemnized even by our Saviour himself.

*Hos*

SOLEMNLY. *adv.* [from *solemn*.]

1. With annual religious ceremonies.

2. With formal gravity and statelyness  
with affected gravity.

There are, in points of wisdom and sufficiency,  
that do nothing or little very solemnly. *Bacon*

The ministers of state, who gave us law,

In corners, with selected friends, withdrawn,  
There in dead murmurs solemnly are wile,

Whispering like winds ere hurricanes arise. *Dryden*

3. With formal state.

Let him land,

And solemnly see him set on to London. *Shakespeare*

4. With religious seriousness.

To demonstrate how much men are blinded by  
their own partiality, I do solemnly assure the reader.

As he is the only person from whom I ever heard  
that objection. *Swift.*

**SOLICIT.** *v. a.* [*solicito*, Latin.]

To importune; to entreat.

If you bethink yourself of any crime,  
I care not if it be as yet to heaven and grace,  
Solicit for it straight. *Shakespeare.*

We heartily solicit  
Your gracious self to take on you the charge  
And kindly government of this your land. *Shaksp.*

How he solicits heaven  
Himself best knows; but strangely visited people,  
The more despair of surgery, he cures. *Shakespeare.*

Did I request thee, Maker! from my clay  
To mold me man? Did I solicit thee  
From darkness to promote me? *Milton.*

The cardinal of my faith to false did prove,  
As thou dost me with lawless love. *Druiden.*  
To call to action; to summon; to awake;  
to excite.

This supernatural soliciting  
Cannot be ill, cannot be good. *Shakespeare.*  
Sweet Henry with her wondrous prattle;  
Plink thee on her virtues that bounteous

Be not in graves, that extinguish  
That that solicited her languishing eye. *Milton.*  
Solicits and some trougible qualities solicit their  
proprietors, and force an entrance to the mind.  
*Locke.*

He is solicited by popular custom to indulge him-  
self in forbidden liberties. *Rogers*

To importune; to ask.  
With that the wept again, till he again soliciting  
the conclusion of her story, the next you, said she,  
know the story of Amphialus? *Sidney*

To attempt; to try to obtain.  
I view my crime, but kindle at the view;  
Be not old pleasures, and solicit new. *Pope.*

To disturb; to disquiet. A latinism.  
Solicit not thy thoughts with matters hid. *Milt.*  
I find your love, and would reward it too,  
But anxious tears solicit my weak breath. *Dryden.*

**SOLICITATION.** *n. f.* [from *solicit*.]  
Importunity; act of importuning.

I can produce a man  
Of noble seed, far able to resist  
All his solicitations, and at length  
Will call to force, and drive him back to hell. *Milton.*

Invitation; excitement.  
Children are surrounded with new things, which,  
be constant solicitation of their senses, draw the  
mind constantly to them. *Locke.*

**SOLICITOR.** *n. f.* [from *solicit*.]  
One who petitions for another.

Be merry, Callio;  
For thy pet for shall rather die  
Than for thy rattle away. *Shakespeare.*

One who considers poverty as a recom-  
pensation in the person who applies himself to  
study, and make the justice of his cause the most  
powerful solicitor in his behalf. *Addison.*

One who does in Chancery the business  
which is done by attorneys in other  
courts.

For the king's attorney and solicitor general,  
their continual use for the king's service requires  
every way fit. *Bacon.*

**SOLICITOUS.** *adj.* [*solicitor*, Latin.]  
Anxious; careful; concerned. It has  
commonly about before that which causes  
anxiety; sometimes for or of. For is  
proper before something to be obtained.

Our hearts are pure, when we are not solicitous  
of the opinion and censures of men, but only that  
we do our duty. *Taylor.*

Enjoy the present, whatsoever it be, and be not  
solicitous for the future. *Taylor.*

The colonel had been intent upon other things,  
and not enough solicitous to finish the fortifications.  
*Clarendon.*

In providing money for disbanding the armies,  
upon which they were marvellously solicitous, there  
arose a question. *Clarendon.*

They who were in truth zealous for the preservation  
of the laws, were solicitous to preserve the

king's honour from any indignity, and his regal  
power from violation. *Clarendon.*

Laud attended on his majesty, which he would  
have been excused from, if that design had not been  
in view, to accomplish which he was solicitous for  
his advice. *Clarendon.*

There kept their watch the legions, while the  
grand

In council sat, solicitous what chance  
Might intercept their emperor's sent. *Milton.*

Without sign of boast, or sign of joy,  
Solicitous and blank, he thus began. *Milton.*

No man is solicitous about the event of it  
which he has in his power to dispose of. *South.*

You have not only been careful of my fortune,  
the object of your nobleness; but you have been  
solicitous of my reputation, which is that of your  
kindness. *Dryden.*

The tender dame, solicitous to know  
Whether her child should reach old age or no,  
Consults the sage Tiresias. *Addison.*

How lawful and praiseworthy is the care of a  
family! And yet how certainly are many people  
rendered incapable of all virtue, by a worldly soli-  
citous temper! *Low.*

**SOLICITOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *solicitous*.]

Anxiously; carefully.

The medical art being conversant about the  
health and life of man, dictatorial serious in it are  
to be solicitously avoided. *Boyle.*

He would surely have as solicitously promoted  
their learning, as ever he obstructed it.  
*Decay of Poetry.*

**SOLICITUDE.** *n. f.* [*solicitudo*, Latin.]

Anxiety; carefulness.

In this, by comparison, we behold the many cares  
and great labours of worldly men, their solicitude  
and outward shows, and publick ostentation, their  
pride, and vanities. *Raleigh.*

If they would but provide for eternity with the  
same solicitude, and real care, as they do for this  
life, they could not fail of heaven. *Taylor.*

They are to be known by a wonderful solicitude  
for the reputation of their friends. *Taylor.*

**SOLICITRESS.** *n. f.* [feminine of *solicitor*.]

A woman who petitions for another.

I had the most earnest solicitor, as well as the  
tender; and nothing could be related to my lady  
Hyde. *Dryden.*

**SOLID.** *adj.* [*solidus*, Lat. *solide*, Fr.]

1. Not liquid; not fluid.

And that everlastingly  
With solid, as the lake with liquid rest. *Milton.*

2. Not hollow; full of matter; compact;  
dense.

Thousand things extend themselves in place,  
Things solid take up little space. *Cooley.*

I have heard of a long voice returned,  
And trampling feet that strike the solid ground. *Dryden.*

3. Having all the geometrical dimensions.

In a solid foot are 1728 solid inches, weighing  
76 pound of rain water. *Achucant.*

4. Strong; firm.

The duke's new palace is a noble pile, built after  
this manner, which makes it look very solid and  
majestic. *Addison.*

5. Sound; not weakly.

If persons devote themselves to learning, they  
should be well armed with solid and strong knowl-  
edge of body, to be able to resist. *Boyle.*

6. Real, not empty, true; not fallacious.

This night satresly sober and wise men, not with  
soft and tipsy words, but with solid and solid  
reasons. *Keble.*

Either not define it all, or to look out a solid  
method, and more catholic grounds of doctrine.  
*Harrison.*

The earth may of solid good contain  
More plenty than the sun. *Milton.*

7. Not light; not superficial; grave;  
profound.

These, wanting wit, affect gravity, and so by the  
name of solid men, and a solid man is, in plain  
English, a solid solemn fool. *Dryden.*

**SOLID.** *n. f.* [In physics.] The part con-  
taining the fluids.

The first and most simple solids of our body are  
perhaps merely terrestrial, and incapable of any  
change or decay. *Achucant.*

**SOLIDITY.** *n. f.* [*solidité*, Fr. *soliditas*,  
Lat. from *solid*.]

1. Fullness of matter; not hollowness.

2. Firmness; hardness; compactness; den-  
sity; not fluidity.

That which hinders the approach of two bodies,  
when they are moving one towards another, I call  
solidity. *Locke.*

The stone itself, whether naked or invested with  
earth, is not by its solidity secured, but washed  
down. *Woodward.*

3. Truth; not fallaciousness; intellectual  
strength; certainty.

The most known rules are placed in so beautiful  
a light, that they have all the prices of novelty;  
and make the reader, who was before acquainted  
with them, still more convinced of their truth and  
solidity. *Addison.*

His fellow-peers have attended to his eloquence,  
and have been convinced by the solidity of his  
reasoning. *Prior.*

His justice has a great deal more of it than  
of solid in it. *Waterland.*

**SOLIDLY.** *adv.* [from *solid*.]

1. Firmly; densely; compactly.

2. Truly; on good grounds.

A couple to have enough to know solidly the  
man and he is in the world for. *Digby.*

I look upon this as a sufficient ground for any  
rational man to take up his religion upon, and  
which I do the fullest attestation in the world solidly  
to answer, namely, that it is good to be sure. *South.*

**SOLIDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *solid*.] Solidity;  
firmness; density.

It beareth itself on the cause may be the close-  
ness and solidity of the wood and path of the oak.  
*Bacon.*

It is built with that unshakable solidity, that it  
seems intended to make a surety to posterity,  
and to stand with the iron teeth of time. *Hough.*

**SOLIDNESS.** *adv.* [*solidus* and *un-  
gula*, Lat.] Whole holed.

It is set down by Aristotle and Pliny, that an  
hole, and a solidness of wood or whole holed animal,  
have no salt, which we find repugnant unto  
reason. *Bacon.*

**SOLIDNESS.** *n. f.* [*solidus* and *solidus*, Lat.]

One who supposes only faith, not works,  
necessary to justification.

It may be justly feared, that the title of funda-  
mentals, long ordinarily confined to the doctrines  
of faith, hath occasioned that great eternal in the  
church of God, at which to many, extended to solid-  
ness, have stumbled, and fallen grievously, by  
renouncing even a remnant of true opinions. *Hampden.*

**SOLILOQUY.** *n. f.* [*soliloquy*, Fr. *solus* and  
*loquor*, Lat.] A discourse made by one  
in solitude to himself.

The whole poem is a soliloquy. Solomon is the  
person that speaks. He is at once the heard and the  
author, and he tells us very often what others say  
within. *Prior.*

He finds no respite from his anxious thoughts,  
Then he hears a voice which is not his own. *Garth.*

If I could own my soliloquy, you know I love  
are always allowed the consolation of soliloquy. *Spectator.*

**SOLITARY.** *n. f.* [*solus* and *solus*, Latin.]

An animal which does not breed.

Solitary is a word which is not used, as  
a word which is not used. *Bacon.*

**SOLITARY.** *n. f.* [*solus* and *solus*, Latin.]

1. A recluse; a hermit.

Once have I been going to take possession of  
two qualities. A solitary variation has appeared  
in the world. *Pope.*

2. An ornament for the neck.

# SOL

**SOLITARYLY**, *adv.* [from *solitary*.] In solitude; with loneliness; without company.

How should that *solitary* by itself which both on solitude, but individually the very home whereby others submit with it? *Hooker*.

Feed thy people with thy rod, the flock of thine heritage which dwell *solitarily* in the wood. *Micah*.

**SOLITARINESS**, *n. f.* [from *solitary*.] Solitude; forlornness of company; habitual retirement.

There is no cause to blame the prince for sometimes leaving them: the blame worthiness, that to hear them he rather goes to *solitariness*, than makes them come to company. *Sidney*.

You subject yourself to *solitariness*, the enemy that doth most separate a man from well-doing. *Sidney*.

At home, in which I have *solitariness*, My pious soul began to work his chief Of duties at the court to mourn. *Dome*.

**SOLITARY**, *adj.* [*solitaire*, Fr. *solitarius*, Latin.]

1. Lying alone; not having company. Those rare and *solitary*, thick in flocks. *Milton*.

2. Retired; remote from company; done or passed without company.

In respect that it is *solitary*. Take it very well; but in respect that it is private, it is a very vile life. *Shakespeare*.

Satan explores his *solitary* flight, Him far Iavana. *Milton*.

Shall breed in groves to lead a *solitary* life. *Dryden*.

3. Gloomy; dismal. Let that night be *solitary*, let no joyful voice come there in. *John*.

4. Single. Nor did a *solitary* vengeance drive: the cutting off one head is not enough, the eldest son must be involved. *King Charles*.

Relations alternately relieve each other, their mutual concurrence supporting the *solitary* indubitables. *Bacon*.

**SOLITARY**, *n. f.* [from the adjective.] One that lives alone; a hermit.

You deserve to well your hermitic state of life, that none of the ancient anchorites could go beyond you, for a cave with a lamp, or any of the accommodations that befit a *solitary*. *Pope*.

**SOLITUDE**, *n. f.* [*solitude*, Fr. *solitudo*, Latin.]

1. Lonely life; state of being alone.

It had been hard to have put more truth and untruth together, in few words, than in that speech, Whoever is delighted with *solitude*, is either a wild beast or a god. *Bacon*.

What call'st thou *solitude*? Is not the earth With various living creatures, and the air, Replenish'd, and all these at thy command, To come and play before thee? *Milton*.

Such only can enjoy the country, who are capable of thinking when they are there: then they are prepared for *solitude*, and in that *solitude* is prepared for them. *Dryden*.

2. Loneliness; remoteness from company. The *solitude* of his little parish is become matter of great comfort to him, because he hopes that God has placed him and his flock there, to make it their way to heaven. *Law*.

3. A lonely place; a desert. In these deep *solitudes*, and awful cells, Where heavenly-pensive contemplation dwells. *Pope*.

**SOLLAR**, *n. f.* [*solarium*, low Lat.] A garret.

Some skilfully drieth their hops on a kel, And some on a *sollar*, oft turning them wel. *Tusser*.

**SOLLO**, *n. f.* [Italian.] A tune played by a single instrument.

**SOLOMON'S Loaf**, *n. f.* A plant.

# SOL

**SOLOMON'S Seal**, *n. f.* [*polygonatum*, Lat.] A plant.

**SOLSTICE**, *n. f.* [*solstice*, Fr. *solstitium*, Latin.]

1. The point beyond which the sun does not go; the tropical point; the point at which the day is longest in summer, or shortest in winter.

2. It is taken of itself commonly for the summer solstice.

The sun, ascending unto the northern sign, he gets the full a temperate heat in the air, which by his approach unto the *solstice* he moderates, and by continuation increaseth the same even upon declination. *Brown*.

Let the plowmen's prayer Be for much *solstices*, and winters fair. *Mar*.

**SOLSTITIAL**, *adj.* [*solstitial*, Fr. from *solstice*.]

1. Belonging to the solstice.

Observing the dog-days ten days before and after the equinoctial and *solstitial* points, by this observation done, are exempted a hundred days. *Brown*.

2. Happening at the solstice, or at midsummer.

From the north to call Decrepit winter; from the south to bring *Solstitial* summer's heat. *Milton*.

The fields Labour'd with thirst, Aquarius had not fled His wonted flowers, and Saturn purch'd with heat *Solstitial* the green herbs. *Philips*.

**SOLUBLE**, *adj.* [*solubilis*, Lat.]

1. Capable of dissolution or separation of parts.

Sugar is a saccharum, being *soluble* in water, and soluble in fire. *Arbutnot*.

2. Producing luxury; relaxing.

**SOLUBILITY**, *n. f.* [from *soluble*.] Susceptiveness of separation of parts.

This cannot account for the indissoluble coherence of some bodies, and the fragility and *solubility* of others. *Claude*.

**TO SOLVE**, *v. a.* [*solvere*, Lat.] To clear; to explain; to untie an intellectual knot.

He would *solve* high dispute With coupled canes. *Milton*.

The limiting of the regale only to christian princes, did rather involve and perplex the cause, than any way *solve* it. *Telfer*.

Do thou, my soul, the doom'd period wait, When God shall *solve* the dark decrees of fate, His now unequal dispensations clear, And make all wife and beautiful appear. *Telfer*.

It is more trifling to raise objections, merely for the sake of answering and *solving* them. *Watts*.

**SOLVENCE**, *n. f.* [from *solvere*.] Ability to pay.

**SOLVENT**, *adj.* [*solvens*, Lat.]

1. Having the power to cause dissolution.

When dissolved in water, it is not by the eye distinguishable from the *solvent* body, and appears as fluid. *Boyle*.

2. Able to pay debts contracted.

**SOLVIBLE**, *adj.* [from *solvere*.] Possible to be cleared by reason or inquiry.

Intellective memory I call an act of the intellective faculty, because it is wrought by it, though I do not inquire how or where, because it is not *soluble*. *Hale*.

**SOLUND-GOOSE**, *n. f.* A fowl. I know not whether *solund* or *soland*.

A *solund-goose* is in bigness and feather very like a tame goose, but his bill longer, and somewhat pointed; his wings also much longer, being two yards over. *Grew*.

A Scot, when from the gallow-tree let loose, Drops into Styx, and turns a *solund-goose*. *Cleveland*.

**SOLUTION**, *n. f.* [*solution*, Fr. *solutio*, Latin.]

# SOM

1. Disruption; breach; disjunction; separation.

In all bodies there is an appetite of union, and aversion of *solution* of continuity. *Bacon*.

2. Matter dissolved; that which contains any thing dissolved.

Arcturus, to procure sleep, recommends a *solution* of opium in water to foment the forehead. *Arbutnot*.

When salt of tartar per deliquium, poured into the *solution* of any metal, precipitates the metal, and makes it fall down to the bottom of the liquor in the form of mud, does not this argue that the acid particles are attracted more strongly by the salt of tartar than by the metal, and by the stronger attraction go from the metal to the salt of tartar. *Brown*.

3. Resolution of a doubt; removal of an intellectual difficulty.

Something yet of doubt remains, Which only thy *solution* can resolve. *Milton*. They give the reins to wand'ring thoughts, Fill, by their own perplexities involv'd, They travel more, still less resolv'd, But never find self-satisfying *solution*. *Milton*.

With hope and fear The woman did the new *solution* hear; The man divides in his own anguish, And doubts.

This will instruct you to give a plainer *solution* of any difficulties that may attend the them, and refute objections. *Bacon*.

**SOLUTIVE**, *adj.* [from *solvere*, Lat.] Laxative; causing relaxation.

Though it would not be so absorbent, open, and *solutive* as meat, yet it will be more *solutive* in sharp diseases. *Bacon*.

**SOMATOLOGY**, *n. f.* [*sōma* and *logos*] The doctrine of bodies.

**SOME**. A termination of many adjectives, which denote quality or property of any thing. It is generally joined with a substantive: as *game some*. [*some*, Dutch.]

**SOME**, *adj.* [from *sum*, Sax. *sums*, Gothic; *sum*, German; *sum*, Danish; *sum*, *summing*, Dutch.]

1. More or less, noting an indeterminate quantity.

We landed some hundred men, where we found some fresh water. *Bacon*.

2. More or fewer, noting an indeterminate number.

Let me leave some of the folk that are with me.

First go with me, some few of you, and see the place, and how it may be made convenient for you; and then send for your sick. *Bacon*.

3. Certain persons. *Some* is often used absolutely for some people; part.

Some to the shores do fly, Some to the woods, or whether fear advis'd.

But running from, all to destruction hie. *Bacon*. Not in the neighbouring moon, as poets have dream'd. *Milton*.

Your edicts some reclaim from sins, But most your life and best example wins. *Dryden*.

4. *Some* is opposed to *some*, or to *others*. It may be that the queen's treasure, in so great occasions of disbursements, is not always to rest; but being paid as it is, now *some*, and then *some* is no great impoverishment to her coffers. *Shakespeare*.

5. It is added to a number, to show that the number is uncertain and conjectural.

Being encountered with a strong town *some* leagues to the westward of Scilly, I held it the better of a commander to take a port. *Bacon*.

At the higher end of a creek Milbrook which between two hills, a village of *some* eighty houses. *Carr*.

Old men's spirits usual, contrary to those of young blind men, unite not but when the object is at some good distance. *Bacon*.

So Edward, having returned, had continued at  
Swice June good while, returned unto the king,  
than before his going.

The number *sons* on the rebels part were *some*  
two thousand.

They have no black men amongst them, except  
one few which dwell on the seacoast.

He bore away the prize, to the admiration of  
some hundred.

Your good-natur'd gods they say,  
Defend *some* twice or thrice a day.

Paint, patches, jewels laid aside,  
At night astronomers agree,

Too evening has the day bely'd,  
And Phyllis is *some* forty-three.

One, any, without determining which,  
The plot of *some* small night-founder'd thief.

*SOMEODY*. *n. f.* [*some* and *body*.]  
1. One; not nobody; a person indiscrimi-  
nate and undetermined.

O that Sir John were come, he would make this  
bloody day to *somebody*.

Let's find, *somebody* hath touched me; for I  
perceive that virtue is gone out of me.

Or to be a tacit league, it is against somewhat  
or *somebody*, who should they be? Is it against  
all heads? No; it is against such roots and  
heads of people as have utterly degenerated from  
the laws of nature.

He had not done it when he did, *somebody* else  
might have done it for him.

We must draw in *somebody*, that may sound  
Taint us and danger.

The hopes that what he has must come to *some-  
body*, and that he has no heirs, have that effect,  
that he has every day three or four invitations.

2. A person of consideration.

Treadas rose up, bawling himself to be *some-  
body*.

*SOMEDEAL*. *adv.* [rumdeal, Saxon.] In  
some degree. Obsolete.

Shew now I see thou speak'st of spite,  
All for thou lack'st *some* of their delight.

*SOMEHOW*. *adv.* [*some* and *how*.] One  
way or other; I know not how.

The vesicular cells may be for receiving the arterial  
and nervous juices, that, by their action upon  
one another, they may be swelled *somehow*, so as  
to shorten the length of every fibril.

*SOMERSAULT*. *n. f.* [*Somer* is the cor-  
ruption of *sommer*, a  
beam, and *saute*, fr. a leap.] A leap by  
which a jumper throws himself from a  
height, and turns over his head.

*SOMETHING*. *n. f.* [something, Saxon.]

1. A thing existing, though it appears not  
what; a thing or matter indeterminate.

When fierce Bavar  
Did from afar the British chief behold,  
Betwixt despair and rage, and hope and pain,  
Something within his warring bosom roll'd.

The force of the air upon the pulmonary artery  
is but small, in respect of that of the heart; but it  
is still something.

You'll say the whole world has something to do,  
something to talk of, something to wish for, and  
something to be employed about; but pray put all  
these *something*s together, and what is the sum  
total but just nothing?

Here the beholds the chaos dark and deep,  
Where nameless *something*s in their caudal sleep.

2. More or less; not nothing.

Something yet of doubts remains.

Years following years find something every day,  
As if they feed as from ourselves away.

Still from his little he could something spare,  
To feed the hungry, and to clothe the bare.

3. A thing wanting a fixed denomination.

Something between a cottage and a cell;  
Yet virtue here could sleep, and peace could dwell.

4. Part.

Something of it arises from our infant state.

5. Distance not great.

I will acquaint you with the perfect spy of the  
time; for 't must be done to-night, and something  
from the palace.

*SOMETHING*. *adv.* In some degree.

The pain went away upon it; but he was *some-  
thing* discouraged by a new pain falling some days  
after upon his elbow on the other side.

*SOMETIME*. *adv.* [*some* and *time*.]  
1. Once; formerly.

What art thou that usurp'st this time of night,  
Together with that tan and wakeful form,  
In which the majesty of buried Denmark  
Did *some* time march?

2. At one time or other hereafter.

*SOMETIMES*. *adv.* [*some* and *times*.]  
1. Not never; now and then; at one time  
or other.

It is good that we *sometimes* be contented,  
and that we always bear it well, for perfect peace  
cannot be had in this world.

2. At one time; opposed to *sometimes*, or  
to another time.

The body passive is better wrought upon at  
*sometimes* than at others.

*SOMEWHAT*. *n. f.* [*some* and *what*.]  
1. Something; not nothing, though it be  
uncertain what.

Upon the sea *some* what methought did rise  
Like bluenish mists.

He that shuts his eyes against a small light, on  
purpose to avoid the light of *some* what that displeas-  
es him, would, for the same reason, shut them  
against the sun.

2. More or less.

Concerning every of these, *some* what Christ hath  
commanded, which must be kept till the world's  
end: on the contrary side, in every of them *some-  
what* there may be added, as the church judges it  
expedient.

These faks have *some* what of a virtuous taste, but  
mixt with a smatch of vitriolick.

3. Part, greater or less.

*Some* what of his good sense will suffer in this  
transfusion, and much of the beauty of his thougts  
will be lost.

*SOMEWHAT*. *adv.* In some degree.

The flower of arms, Lycymius, that *some* what  
need grew.

Holding of the breath doth help *some* what to  
create the luccough.

He is *some* what a roguant at his first entrance, and  
is too inquisitive through the whole, yet these im-  
perfections hinder not our compassion.

*SOMEWHERE*. *adv.* [*some* and *where*.] In  
one place or other; not nowhere.

Hopewells and Isomum  
They are return'd, and *some* where live obscurely.

Compressing two prisoners hard together, that their  
sides, which by chance were a very little convex,  
might *some* where touch one another, I found the  
place in which they touched to become absolutely  
transparent, as if they had there been one con-  
tinued piece of glass.

Does something bid, and *some* where yet remain,  
Reward or punishment?

Of the dead we must speak gently; and there-  
fore, as Mr. Dryden says, *some* where, peace be to  
its ashes.

*SOMEWHERE*. *n. f.* [*some* and *where*.]  
One; for a time. Out of use.

Though under colour of the shepherds *some* where  
There crept in wolves full of fraud and guile.  
That often devoured their own flock.  
And often the shepherd that did 'em keep.

*SOMNIFEROUS*. *adj.* [*somnifer*, French;  
*somnifer*, Latin.] Causing sleep; procur-  
ing sleep; soporiferous; dormitive.

I wish for *some* *somniferous* potion, that might  
force me to sleep away the intermediate time, as it  
does with men in farrow.

*SOMNIFICK*. *adj.* [*somnus* and *facio*, Lat.]  
Causing sleep.

*SOMNOLENCY*. *n. f.* [*somnulentia*, Latin.]  
Sleepiness; inclination to sleep.

*SON*. *n. f.* [*sonus*, Gothic; *sona*, Sax.  
*sohn*, German; *sun*, Swedish; *son*, Dut.  
*figa*, Slavonian.]

1. A male born of one or begotten by one;  
correlative to father or mother.

She had a son for her child, ere she had a  
husband for her lord.

He compares the affection of the Divine Being  
to the affection of a wife father, who would have  
the just exerted with labour and pain, that they  
may grow strong.

2. Defendant, however distant; as, the  
sons of Adam.

I am the son of the wife, the son of ancient kings.

3. Compellation of an old to a young man,  
or of a contessor to his penitent.

Be plain, good friend, and homely in thy drift;  
Riddling confusion hinders not riddling truth.

4. Native of a country.

Sees arts her twinge *son* controul.

5. The second person of the Trinity.

It then be the *son* of God, come down.

6. Product of any thing.

Our impietions prompt our corruption, and  
humbly tell us we are *sons* of earth.

Earth's tall *sons*, the cedar, oak, and pine,  
Their parents undecaying strength decline.

7. In scripture, *sons* of pride, and *sons* of  
light, denoting some quality. It is a  
Hebraism.

This new favourite  
Otheav'n, this man of clay, *son* of despair.

*SON-IN-LAW*. *n. f.* One married to one's  
daughter.

It virtue no benighted beauty lack,  
Your *son-in-law* is far more, but in black.

A foreign *son-in-law* shall come from far,  
Whose race shall bear aloft the Latin name.

*SONSHIP*. *n. f.* [from *son*.] Filiation; the  
character of a son.

The apostle to the Hebrews makes afflictions not  
only incident to the clay to Christianity, the badge  
and cognizance of *sonship*.

*SONATTA*. *n. f.* [Italian.] A tune.

He whistled a Scotch tune, and an Italian *sonata*.

Could Pedro, think you, make no trial  
Of a *sonata* on his viol?

Unless he had the mad gut  
Where'er every string at first was cut?

*SONG*. *n. f.* [from *peringen*, Saxon.]

1. Any thing modulated in the utterance.

No note sweeter than the sound of *song* and *song*.

He first thanks for no further advance  
Hither to further than the *song* or voice.

2. A poem to be modulated by the voice;  
a ballad.

Persons, goddesses of the night,  
Thole that in a virgin knight,  
For the which with force of war,  
Round about his tomb they go!

In her days, every man shall sing  
The merry *song* of peace to all his kind.

3. A poem to be modulated by the voice;  
a ballad.

Persons, goddesses of the night,  
Thole that in a virgin knight,  
For the which with force of war,  
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The merry *song* of peace to all his kind.

7. A poem to be modulated by the voice;  
a ballad.

Persons, goddesses of the night,  
Thole that in a virgin knight,  
For the which with force of war,  
Round about his tomb they go!

In her days, every man shall sing  
The merry *song* of peace to all his kind.

8. A poem to be modulated by the voice;  
a ballad.

Persons, goddesses of the night,  
Thole that in a virgin knight,  
For the which with force of war,  
Round about his tomb they go!

In her days, every man shall sing  
The merry *song* of peace to all his kind.

## 3. A poem; lay; strain.

The bard that best ador'd our native tongue,  
Tun'd to his British lyre this ancient song. *Dryden.*  
There was a while will rest;  
Our next ensuing song to wondrous things address.  
*Drayton.*

## 4. Poetry; poesy.

This subject for heroic song pleased me. *Milton.*  
Names memorable long,  
If there be force in virtue or in song. *Pope.*

## 5. Notes of birds.

The lark, the messenger of day,  
Saluted in her song the morning grey. *Dryden.*  
6. Old Song. A trifle.

I do not intend to be thus put off with an old song. *Milton.*

A hopeful youth, newly advanced to great honour, was forced by a cabler to resign all for an old song. *Addison.*

SONGISM, *adj.* [from *song*.] Containing songs; consisting of songs. A low word.

The *songish* part must abound in the softness and variety of numbers, its intention being to please the hearing. *Dryden.*

SONGSTER, *n. f.* [from *song*.] A singer. Used of human fingers, it is a word of slight contempt.

The pretty *songsters* of the spring, with their various notes, did seem to welcome him as he passed. *Hall.*

Some *songsters* can no more sing in any chamber but their own, than some clerks read in any book but their own. *L'Estrange.*

Either *songster* holding out their throats, And folding up their wings, renew'd their notes. *Dryden.*

SONGSTRESS, *n. f.* [from *song*.] A female singer.

Through the soft silence of the listening night The sober-suited *songstress* trills her lay. *Thomson.*

SONNET, *n. f.* [sonnet, French; sonnetto, Italian.]

1. A short poem consisting of fourteen lines, of which the rhymes are adjusted by a particular rule. It is not very suitable to the English language; and has not been used by any man of eminence since *Milton*, of whose sonnets this is a specimen.

A book was writ of late call'd Tetrachordon, And woven close, both matter, form, and stile; The subject new; it walk'd the town a-whole, Numbering good intellects, now seldom port'd on; Once the stall reader, bless us, what a word on A title-page is that! and some in file stand spelling false, while one might walk to Mile-End-green. Why is it harder, first, than Gordon, Colkitts, or Macdonnell, or Galafre Those rugged names to our like mouths grow sleek.

That would have made Quintilian stare and gasp: Thy age, like ours, foul of us John Cheek, He'd not learning worse than toad or asp, When thou taught'st Cambridge and king Edward Greek. *Milton.*

## 2. A small poem.

Let us into the city presently, To fort some gentlemen well skill'd in musick; I have a sonnet that will serve the turn. *Shaksp.*

SONNETTER, *n. f.* [sonnetter, Fr. from *sonnet*.] A small poet, in contempt.

Alas me, poor extemporal god of rhyme; for I am sure I shall turn sonnetter. *Shakspere.*

There are as many kinds of gardening as of poetry: your makers of parterres and flower-gardens are epigrammatists and sonnetters in this art. *Spectator.*

What wouldst thou this madrigal would be, To be lov'd by'd hackney sonnetter or me! But let a lord once own the happy lines, How the wondrous brightens! how the style refines! *Pope.*

SONOROUS, *adj.* [sonus and fero, Lat.] Giving a ringing sound.

This will appear, let the subject matter of sounds be what it will; either the atmosphere, or the ethereal part thereof, or soniferous particles of bodies. *Derham.*

SONORIFICK, *adj.* [sonorus and facio, Lat.] Producing sound.

If he should ask me why a clack strikes, and points to the hour; and I should say, it is by an indicating form and sonorifick quality, this would be unsatisfactory. *Watts.*

SONOROUS, *adj.* [junore, Fr. sonorus, Latin.]

1. Loud sounding; giving loud or shrill sound. Bodies are distinguished as *sonorous* or *unsonorous*. All the while

Sonorous metal blowing martial sounds; At which the universal host went A shout that tore hell's concave. *Milton.*

2. High sounding; magnificent of sound. The Italian opera, amidst all the meannets and familiarity of the thoughts, has something beautiful and sonorous in the expression. *Addison.*

The vowels are sonorous. *Dryden.*

SONOROUSLY, *adv.* [from *sonorous*.] With high sound; with magnificence of sound.

SONOROUSNESS, *n. f.* from *sonorous*.]

1. The quality of giving sound. Enquiring of a maker of viols and lutes of what age he thought lutes ought to be, to attain their full and best seasoning for *sonorousness*, he replied, That in some twenty years would be requisite, and in others forty. *Boyle.*

2. Magnificence of sound.

SOON, *adv.* [sun, Gothick; rona, Sax. juen, Dutch.]

1. Before long time be past; shortly after any time assigned or supposed.

Nor did they not perceive their evil ways, Yet to their general's voice they soon obey'd. *Milt.*

You must obey me, soon or late; Why should you vainly struggle with your fate? *Dryden.*

2. Early; before any time supposed: opposed to late.

O boy! thy father gave thee life too soon, And hath bereft thee of thy life too late. *Shaksp.*

Do this, that I may be restored to you the sooner. *Hebrews.*

How is it that you are come so soon to-day? *Exodus.*

The earlier stayeth for the later, and not that the later cometh sooner. *Bacon.*

3. Readily; willingly.

I would us soon see a river winding through woods and meadows, as when it is toll'd up in to many whimsical figures at Versailles. *Addison.*

4. It has in *Sidney* the signification of an adjective, whether licitiously or according to the custom of his time.

He hath preserved Argulus alive, under pretence of having him publicly executed after these wars, of which they hope for a soon and prosperous issue. *Sidney.*

5. Soon as. Immediately; at the very time.

As soon as he came nigh unto the camp, he saw the hall and the dance. *Exodus.*

Nor was his virtue poison'd, soon as born, With the too early thoughts of being king. *Dryden.*

Feasts, and business, and pleasures, and enjoyments, seem great things to us, whilst we think of nothing else; but as soon as we add death to them, they all sink into an equal littleness. *Law.*

SOONLY, *adv.* [from *soon*.] Quickly; speedily. This word I remember in no other place; but if soon be, as it seems once to have been, an adjective, *soonly* is proper.

A *soonly* meets with a stone that wants no cutting, and, *soonly* approving of it, places it in his work. *Milton.*

SOOPERARY, *n. f.* [sepindus, Latin.] A plant.

SOOT, *n. f.* [rot, Saxon; soot, Thendick; soot, Dutch.] Condensed or embodied smoke.

Soot, though thin spread in a field, is a very good compost. *Bacon.*

If the fire be not kept within the tunnel of the chimney, and some appointed to sweep down the soot, the house will be in danger of burning. *Howell.*

Of they assay'd, Hunger and thirst constraining; drug'd as oft With hatefullest distill'd, with'd their jaws, With soot and cinders fill'd.

Our household gods, that droop upon our hearts, Each from his venerable face shall brush The Macedonian soot, and thence again. *Dryden.*

SOOTED, *adj.* [from *soot*.] Smeared, manured, or covered with soot.

The land was sooted before. *Mortimer.*

SOOTERKIN, *n. f.* A kind of false birth fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves.

When Jove was, from his teenning head, Of wit's fair goddess brought to bed, There follow'd at his lying-in, For after-birth, a sooterkine. *Swift.*

SOOTH, *n. f.* [roð, Sax.] Truth; reality. Obsolete.

Sir, understand you this of me in sooth, The youngest daughter, whom you hearken for, Her father keeps from all access of suitors, Until the elder sister first be wed. *Shakspere.*

He looks like sooth; he says he loves my daughter, I think so too; for never gnaw'd the anem Upon the water, as he'll stand and read My daughter's eyes. *Shakspere.*

If I have any skill in soothsaying, as in sooth I have none, it doth prognosticate that I shall change caps. *Camden.*

The very sooth of it is, that an ill-habit has the force of an ill fate. *L'Estrange.*

I did not mean to chide you; For, sooth to say, I hold it noble in you To cherish the distressed. *Rover.*

SOOTH, *adj.* [roð, Sax.] Pleasing; delightful.

Some other means I have, Which once of Melibæus old I learn'd, The soothful shepherd that e'er pip'd on plains. *Milton.*

SOOTH, *n. f.* Sweetness; kindness. This seems to be the meaning here.

That e'er this tongue of mine, That laid the sentence of dread banishment On yond proud man, should take it off again With words of sooth! *Shakspere.*

To SOOTH, *v. a.* [zerodian, Saxon.]

1. To flatter; to please with blandishments.

In soothings them, we nourish 'gainst our sense The corble of rebellion, insolence, sedition. *Shaksp.*

Can I sooth tyranny? Seem pleas'd to see my royal master murder'd, His crown usurp'd, a distaff in the throne? *Dryden.*

By his fair daughter is the chief confus'd, Who sooths to dear delight his anxious mind, Successless all her suit on eff's prove, To banish from his breast his country's love. *Pope.*

Thanks be that Memnon, soldier as he is, Thoughtless and dull, will listen to his soothings. *Rover.*

I've tried the force of every reason on him, Sooth'd and carol'd, been angry, sooth'd again; I said safety, life, and interest in his fight; But all are vain, he seems them all for Cato. *Addison.*

2. To calm; to soften; to mollify. The boldness

Sooths her with blandishments, and frights with threats. *Dryden.*

3. To gratify; to please. This calm'd his cares; sooth'd with his future name. And pleas'd to hear his propagated name. *Dryden.*

SOOTHER, *n. f.* [from *sooth*.] A flatterer; one who gains by blandishments.



**I cannot better: I defy**  
The tongue of *foothers*. *Shakespeare*  
**To SOOTHY. v. n. [footh and say.]** To  
pretend to foretell.

A *footh*, possessed with a spirit of divination,  
not as which brought her masters much gain by  
foothsaying. *Arts.*

**SOOTHY. n. f. [from soothsay.]** A  
foreteller; a predictor; a prognosticator.

Scarcely was Mufidorus made partaker of this oft  
blinding light, when there were found numbers of  
*foothsayers*, who affirmed strange and incredible  
things should be performed by that child. *Sidney.*  
A *foothsayer* bids you beware the ideo of March.

He was animated to expect the papacy by the  
prediction of a *foothsayer*, that one should succeed  
Pope Leo, whose name should be Adrian, an aged  
man of mean birth, and of great learning and wis-  
dom. *Bacon*

**SOOTHINESS. n. f. [from sooty.]** The quality  
of being sooty; fuliginousness.

**SOOTY. adj. [from soot.]**

1. Bred of soot.  
By fire of *sooty* coal th' alchymist turns  
Metals to gold. *Milton.*

2. Consisting of soot; fuliginous.  
There may be some chymical way to to defecate  
this oil, that it shall not spend into a *sooty* matter. *Wilkins.*

3. Black; dark; dusky.  
All the grisly legions that troop  
Under the *sooty* flag of Acheron;  
Harpies and hydras, and all monstrous forms. *Milton.*

Swift on his *sooty* pinions flits the guinea,  
And in a vapour reach'd the gloomy dome. *Pope.*  
**To SOOTY. v. n. [from soot.]** To make black  
with soot.

Then (for his own weeds) shirt and coat all rent,  
Tumb'd and all *sooted* with noisome smoke  
She put him on, and over all a cloak. *Chapman.*  
**SOP. n. f. [prop. Saxon; sopa, Spanish;  
soppe, Dutch.]**

1. Any thing steeped in liquor, commonly  
to be eaten.

The bounded waters  
Would lift then bosoms higher than the shores,  
And make a *sop* of all this solid globe. *Shakespeare.*  
Draw, you rogue! for though it be night, yet  
the moon shines: I'll make a *sop* of th' moonshine  
of you. *Shakespeare.*

*Sop*, in wine, quantity for quantity, inebriate more  
than wine of itself. *Bacon*  
1. Any thing given to pacify, from the *sop*  
given to Cerberus.

The prudent Sibyl had before prepar'd  
A *sop*, in honey steep'd, to charm the guard;  
Which, mix'd with powerful drugs, the cast before  
the greedy grinning jaws, just op'd to roar. *Dryden.*  
All nature is not cur'd with a *sop*; quarrelsome  
men, as well as quarrelsome curs, are worse for fair  
usage. *L'Estrange.*

To Cerberus they give a *sop*,  
His triple barking mouth to sop. *Suif.*

**To SOP. v. a. To sleep in liquor.**

**SOP. n. f. [See SOAP.]**

**SOPH. n. f. [from sophista, Latin.]** A young  
man who has been two years at the uni-  
versity.

Three Cambridge *sophs* and three port templars  
came,  
The same their talents, and their tastes the same;  
Each prompt to query, answer, and debate,  
And smit with love of poesy and prate. *Pope.*

**SOPHA. n. f. [Persian.]** The emperor of  
Persia.

By this scimitar  
That flew the *sophi* and a Persian prince. *Shaksp.*  
A fig for the sultan and *sophi*. *Congreve.*

**SOPHISM. n. f. [sophisma, Lat.]** A falla-  
cious argument; an unsound subtilty; a  
fallacy.

When a false argument puts on the appearance  
of a true one, then it is properly called a *sophism*  
or fallacy. *Watts.*

I, who as yet was never known to show  
Falsa pity to premeditated woe,  
Will graciously explain great nature's laws,  
And hear thy *sophisms* in to plain a cause. *Harte.*

**SOPHIST. n. f. [sophista, Lat.]** A profes-  
sor of philosophy.

The court of Cretus is said to have been much  
resorted to by the *sophists* of Greece, in the happy  
beginning of his reign. *Temple.*

**SOPHISTER. n. f. [sophiste, Fr. sophista,  
Latin.]**

1. A disputant fallaciously subtle; an art-  
ful but insidious logician.

A subtle traitor needs no *sophister*. *Shakespeare.*  
If a heathen philosopher brings arguments from  
reason, which none of our atheistical *sophisters* can  
confute, for the immortality of the soul, I hope they  
will so weigh the consequences, as neither to talk  
nor live as if there was no such thing. *Denham.*

Not all the subtle objections of *sophisters* and  
rabblers, against the gospel, so much prejudiced the  
reception of it, as the reproach of those crimes with  
which they aspersed the assemblies of christians. *Rogers.*

2. A professor of philosophy; a *sophist*.  
This sense is antiquated.

Alecidemus the *sophister* hath arguments to prove,  
that voluntary and extemporal far excell'd pre-  
meditated speech. *Hobbes.*

**SOPHISTICAL. adj. [sophistique, Fr. from  
sophist.]** Fallaciously subtle; logically  
deceitful.

Neither know I whether I should prefer for  
madness, and *sophistical* courage, that the tame  
body of Christ should be in a thousand places at  
once of this sublimity world. *Hall.*

When the state of the controversy is well under-  
stood, the difficulty will not be great in giving an-  
swers to all his *sophistical* cavils. *Stillingfleet.*  
That may seem a demonstration for the present,  
which to posterity will appear a mere *sophistical*  
knot. *More.*

**SOPHISTICALLY. adv. [from sophistical.]**  
With fallacious subtilty.

Bolingbroke argues most *sophistically*. *Swift.*

**To SOPHISTICATE. v. a. [sophistiquer, Fr.  
from sophist.]** To adulterate; to cor-  
rupt with something spurious.

If the passions of the mind be strong, they easily  
*sophistate* the understanding; they make it apt to  
believe upon every slender warrant, and to imagine  
unfalsifiable truth where scarce any probable thing  
appeareth. *Hobbes.*

Here's three of us are *sophistated*. *Shakespeare.*  
Divers experiments succeeded not, becaus they  
were at one time tried with genuine waters, and  
at another time with *sophistated* ones. *Hobbs.*

The only passions amongst the heathens, who  
*sophistated* nature and philosophy, were the  
fancies; who assumed a total, unchangeable con-  
sideration of causes, reaching even to the events  
of man's will. *Smith.*

Yet the rich culchies may their hoarding spare,  
They purchase but *sophistated* ware.

'Tis prodigality that buys a deceit,  
Where both the giver and the taker cheat. *Dryden.*

The eye hath its coats and humours *sophistated*  
and colourless, lest it should tinge and *sophistate*  
The light that it lets in by a natural jaundice. *Bentley.*

**SOPHISTICATE. part. adj. [from the  
verb.]** Adulterate; not genuine.

Wine sparkles brighter far than the,  
'Tis pure and right, without deceit,

And that no woman e'er will be;  
No, they are all *sophistated*. *Cowley.*

Since then a great part of our scientific treasure  
is most likely to be adulterated, though all bears  
the image and superscription of truth, the only  
way to know what is *sophistated* and what is not, is  
to bring all to the examen of the touchstone. *Blamville.*

So truth, when only one supplied the truth,  
Grew scarce and dear, and yet *sophistated*. *Dryden.*

**SOPHISTICATION. n. f. [sophistication,  
Fr. from sophisticate.]** Adulteration;  
not genuineness.

*Sophistication* is the act of counterfeiting or adul-  
terating any thing with what is not to good, but  
the sake of unlawful gain. *Quincy.*

The drugs and simples sold in shops generally are  
adulterated by the fraudulent services of the sellers,  
especially if the practitioners may make their *sophis-  
tication* very beneficial. *Boyle.*

Besides every submission to *sophistications* of sense,  
we have ability to prevent the inducements of our  
junior reasoners. *Clamville.*

**SOPHISTICATION. n. f. [from sophisticate.]**  
Adulteration; one that makes things not  
genuine.

**SOPHISTRY. n. f. [from sophist.]**

1. Fallacious ratiocination.

His *sophistry* prevailed; his father believed. *Sidney.*

These men have obscured and confounded the  
natures of things by their false principles and  
wretched *sophistry*; though an act be never so in-  
sol, they will strip it of its guilt. *South.*

2. Logical exercise.  
The more youthful exercises of *sophistry*, themes  
and declamations. *Felton.*

**To SOPORATE. v. n. [soporo, Lat.]** To  
lay asleep. *Dick.*

**SOPORIFEROUS. adj. [sopor and fero.]**  
Productive of sleep; causing sleep; nar-  
cotick; opiate; dormitive; somnifer-  
ous; anodyne; sleepy.

The particular ingredients of those magical oin-  
tments are opiate and *soporiferous*; for anointing of  
the forehead, neck, feet, and back-bone, procures  
deed sleeps. *Bacon.*

While the whole operation was performing, they  
in a profound sleep, by the force of that *soporifer-  
ous* medicine infused into my liquor. *Swift.*

**SOPORIFEROUSNESS. n. f. [from soporifer-  
ous.]** The quality of causing sleep.

**SOPORIFICK. adj. [sopor and facio.]**  
Causing sleep; opiate; narcotick.

The colour and taste of opium are, as well as its  
*soporifick* or anodyne nature, mere powers depend-  
ing on its primary qualities. *Larke.*

**SOPPER. n. f. [from sop.]** One that  
sleeps any thing in liquor.

**SORBE. n. f. [sorbum, Lat.]** The berry  
of the foib or service tree.

**SORBELE. adj. [from sorbo, Lat.]** That  
may be drunk or sipped.

**SORBITION. n. f. [sorbitio, Lat.]** The  
act of drinking or sipping.

**SORCERER. n. f. [sorcerer, Fr. fortarius,  
low Lat.]** A conjurer; an enchanter;  
a magician.

They say this town is full of sorcerage,  
As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye,  
Prong-working forgers that change the mind,  
Soul-killing witchers that deform the body.

And in thy such like liberties of sin. *Shakespeare.*  
The wondrous of the power of witch upon kings  
and magistrates may be ascribed to the weakness of  
imagination; for it is hard for a witch or *sorcerer*  
to put on a belief that they can hurt men. *Bacon.*

He saw a false *sorcerer* arise,  
All sudden gorgeous hits, and dragons glare.

And ten horn'd fiends. *Pope.*

The Egyptian *sorcerers* contended with Moses;  
but the wonders which Moses wrought did so far  
transcend the power of magicians, as made them  
confess it was the finger of God. *Watts.*

**SORCERESS. n. f. [female of sorcerer.]** A  
female magician; an enchantress.

Bring forth that *sorceress* condemn'd to burn. *Shakespeare.*

# S O R

Divers witches and sorceresses have led upon men's senses, to aid their imagination with high and foul vapours. Bacon.

The fiery sorcerers that sit Just by hell-gate, and kept the fatal key, Rats, and with hideous outcry rush'd between. Milton.

How cunningly the sorcerers delude! Her own transgressions, to uphold her name. Sorcerous. adj. Containing enchantments. Not used.

The art enthralling Circe's house, Where by her medicines, black and forecous, Thy soldiers all are shut in well-walled times And turn'd to swine. Chapman.

Sorcery. n. f. Magic; enchantment; conjuration; witchcraft; charms.

This witch Sycorax, For mischiefs manifold, and powers terrible, Was banish'd. Shakespeare.

Adders wisdom I have learn'd, To fence my ears against thy furies, Milton. Acton has long tracks of rich soil; but had the misfortune in his youth to fall into the power of sorcery. Tate.

SOUND. n. f. [corrupted from *fiend*.] Turi; grassy ground.

This is the proudest low-born last that ever ran on the green field. Shakespeare.

An altar of gently furd. Milton.

SORDES. n. f. [Lat.] Foulness; drags. The feet washes off the soil and furd where mineral muds were involved and concealed, and thereby renders them more conspicuous. Woodward.

SORDET. } n. f. [fourdine, Fr. *fordine*,

SORDINE. } Italian.] A small pipe put into the mouth of a trumpet, to make it sound lower or shriller. Bailey.

SORDID. adj. [fordidus, Lat.]

1. Foul; gross; filthy; dirty.

There Charon stands, A furdid god; down from his hoary chin A length of beard descends, uncomb'd, unclean. Dryden.

2. [fordide, Fr.] Intellectually dirty; mean; vile; base.

How canst not those exceptions make, Which vulgar furdid mortals take. Cawley.

If strange, since the priest's office heretofore was always splendid, that it is now looked upon as a piece of religion, to make it low and furdid. South.

3. [fordide, Fr.] Covetous; niggardly.

He may be old,

And yet not furdid, who refuses gold. Denham.

It should cease to be generous and charitable, because another is furdid and ungrateful; it would be much in the power of vice to extinguish christian virtues. T. Estrange.

SORDIDLY. adv. [from furdid.] Meanly; poorly; covetously.

SORDIDNESS. n. f. [from furdid.]

1. Meanness; baseness.

I omit the unwholesomeness of Caligula's delights, and the execrable furdidness of those of Tiberius. Cowley.

2. Nastiness; not neatness.

Providence deters people from sturdiness and furdidness, and provokes them to cleanliness. Ray.

SORE. n. f. [sarp, Sax. *faur*, Danish.] A

place tender and painful; a place exco-

rated; an ulcer. It is not used of a

wound, but of a breach of continuity,

either long continued, or from internal

cause: to be a sore, there must be an ex-

cioration; a tumour or bruise is not

called a sore before some disruption

happen.

Let us hence provide

A salve for any sore that may befall. Shakespeare.

Receipts abound; but searching all thy sore,

The best is still at hand, to bounce the sore,

And cut the head; for, till the core be found,

The secret vice is fed and gathers ground. Dryden.

# S O R

By these all feeling forces her councils heal, Which time or has dictat'd or shall reveal. Dryden.

Lice and flies, which have a most wonderful instinct to find out convenient places for the hatching and nourishing of their young, lay their eggs upon forces. Bentley.

SORE. adj. [from the noun.]

1. Tender to the touch. It has sometimes of before the causal noun.

We can never be true, Whether we pain or not endure; And just to far are from an I griev'd, As by the fancy is believ'd. Hudibras.

While force of battle, while our wounds are green, Why should we tempt the doubtful die again? Dryden.

It was a right answer of the physician to his patient, that had sore eyes: If you have more pleasure in the taste of wine than in the use of your sight, wine is good; but that the pleasure of seeing be greater to you than that of drinking, wine is naught. Locke.

2. Tender in the mind; easily vexed.

Malice and hatred are very tending and vexations, and apt to make our minds sore and uneasy; but he that can moderate these affections will find ease in his mind. Tillotson.

Laugh at your friends; and, if your friends are sore, So much the better, you may laugh the more. Pope.

3. Violent with pain; afflicatively vehement. See SORE, adverb.

Threescore and ten I can remember well, Within the volume of which time I've seen Hours dreadful and things strange; but this sore night Hath trifled former knowings. Shakespeare.

I will persevere in my course of loyalty, though the conflict be sore between that and my blood. Shakespeare.

My loins are filled with a sore disease; and there is no whole part in my body. Common Prayer.

Sore hath been their fight, As likest was, when two such foes met arm'd. Milton.

Gentle lady, may thy grave Peace and quiet ever have; After this day's travel sore, Sweet rest thou'st thee evermore. Milton.

They are determined to live up to the holy rule, though sore evils and great temporal inconveniences should attend the discharge of their duty. Atterbury.

4. Criminal. Out of use.

To lapse in subtilty Is sore than to lie for need; and falsehood Is worse in kings than beggars. Shakespeare.

SORE. n. f. [from *faur*, French.]

The buck is called the first year a fawn; the second, a pricket; the third, a roe; and the fourth year, a sore. Shakespeare.

SORE. adv. [This the etymologists derive from *seer*, Dutch; but *seer* means only an intenseness of any thing; *sore* almost always includes pain.] With painful or dangerous vehemence; in a very painful degree; with afflictive violence or pertinacity. It is now little used.

These arrows stick fast in me, and thy hand presseth me sore. Common Prayer.

The knight then lightly leaping to the prey, With mortal steel him smote again to sore, That headless his unwieldy body lay. Fairy Queen.

He this and that, and each man's blow Doth eye, defend, and shift, being laid to sore. Daniel.

Though iron hew and mangle sore, Would wounds and bruises honour more. Hudibras.

Disfranchisement sore their nings. Milton.

So that, if Palamon were wounded sore, Archie was just as much. Dryden.

Sore sight the knight, who this sermon heard: At length, considering all, his heart he cheer'd. Dryden.

# S O R

How, Didius, shall a Roman, for reward, Greet your arrival to this distant land? How did you welcome to these distant lands?

SORANON. } n. f. [Irish and Scottish.] A kind of arbitrary exaction.

or servile tenure, formerly in Scotland, as likewise in Ireland. Whenever a chieftain had a mind to revel, he came down among the tenants with his followers, by way of contempt called in the lowlands *gilchrist*, and lived on free quarters; so that ever since, when a person obtrudes himself upon another, stays at his house, and hangs upon him for bed and board, he is said to *soran*, of be a *soran*. Macbean.

They exact upon them all kind of services; and the very wild exactions, coigne, livery, and fordon; by which they poll and utterly undo the poor tenants and freeholders under them. Speer.

SOREL. n. f. [diminutive of *fore*.]

The buck is called the first year a fawn, the second, a pricket; the third, a *sorel*. Shakespeare.

SORELY. adv. [from *fore*.]

1. With a great degree of pain or distress.

Here's the full of the blood still; all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hole. Oh! oh! oh!—What a sight is there! the hear's sorely overcharged. Shakespeare.

Of the warrior train, Though most were sorely wounded, none were slain. Dryden.

2. With vehemence dangerous or afflictive.

I have done ill, Of which I do accuse myself to sorely, That I will enjoy no more. Shakespeare.

SORENESS. n. f. [from *fore*.] Tenderness of a hurt.

He that, whilst the fierceness of his late pangs of conscience remains, finds himself a little milder for sin, pretently concludes repentance hath had its perfect work. Deacy of P.

My foot began to swell, and the pain I thought, though it left such a soreness, that I could hardly suffer the clothes of my bed. Tait.

SORITES. n. f. [sarpitres.] Properly a heap.

An argument where one proposition is accumulated on another.

Chrysippus the Stoic invented a kind of argument, consisting of more than three propositions which is called *sorites*, or a heap. In the

*sorites* is when several middle terms are used to connect one another successively in several propositions, till the last proposition connects the predicate with the first subject. Thus, All men are venge have their souls often uneasy; and only are a plague to themselves; now to be often uneasy is folly in the extreme. In the

SORORICIDE. [foror and *cido*.] The murder of a sister.

SORRAGE. n. f. The blades of grain, wheat or barley. In.

SORRANCE. n. f. [In fannery.] Any kind of sorre or fore in horses. Dr.

SORREL. n. f. [sarp, Sax. *forsl*, Fr. *for*, Lat.] This plant agrees with the dock in all its characters, and only differs in having an acid taste. Miller.

Of all roots or herbs the root of *sorel* is the farthest into the earth. It is a cold and acrid root that loveth the earth, and is not much drawn to the sun. In the

Acid austere vegetables contrust and dwell in the fibres, as all kinds of *sorel*, the virtues of which he in acid stringent salt, a sovereign antidote against the putrescent bilious stinks. In the

SORRILY. adv. [from *sorry*.] Meanly; despicably; wretchedly; pitifully.

Thy pipe, O man, shall help, though I sing sorrow. Shakespeare.

SORRINESS. n. f. [from *sorry*.] Mean

ness; wretchedness; pitiableness; despicableness.

**Sorrow**, *v. f.* [*Sorg*, Danish.] Grief; pain for something past; sadness; mourning. Sorrow is not commonly understood as the effect of present evil, but of lost good.

Sorrow is uneasiness in the mind, upon the thought of a good lost, which might have been enjoyed longer; or the sense of a present evil. *Locke*.

Sorrow on thee, and all the pack of you; That triumph thus upon my misery! *Shakespeare*.

A word of woe and sorrow. *Milton*.

Some other hour I will to tears allow; But, having you, can flow no sorrow now. *Dryden*.

**Soroww**, *v. n.* [*Suorgan*, Gothic; *forogian*, Saxon.] To grieve; to be sad; to be dejected.

The miserable change, now at my end, Lament nor sorrow at. *Shakespeare*.

Wherever sorrow is, relief would be; If you do sorrow at my grief in love, By giving love, your sorrow and my grief Were both extirpated. *Shakespeare*.

Now I rejoice, not that ye were made sorry, but that ye *forrowed* to repentance. *2 Corinthians*.

I neither fear to die, nor desire to live; and having mastered all grief in myself, I desire no man to sorrow for me. *Hayward*.

Send them forth, though *forrowing*, yet in peace. *Milton*.

Sad the prince explores The cheering main, and *forrowing* treads the shores. *Pope*.

**SORROWED**, *adj.* [from *sorrow*.] Accompanied with sorrow. Out of use.

Not the publick body, which doth seldom lay the recanter, feeling in itself

A lack of human's aid, hath sense what of its own fall, retaining and to Timon; And lends forth us to make their *sorrowed* tender. *Shakespeare*.

**SORROWFUL**, *adj.* [*Sorrow* and *full*.]

1. Sad for something past; mournful; grieving.

Blinded are they which have been sorrowful for all thy scourges, for they shall rejoice for thee, when they have seen all thy glory. *Tobias*.

2. Deeply serious. Not in use.

Hannah said, No, my lord, I am a woman of a sorrowful spirit: I have poured out my soul before the Lord. *1 Samuel*.

3. Expressing grief; accompanied with grief.

The things that my soul refused to touch, are as my sorrowful meat. *Job*.

**SORRY**, *adj.* [*sarug*, Saxon.]

1. Grieved for something past. It is generally used of slight or casual misadventures or vexations, but sometimes of greater things. It does not imply any long continuance of grief.

O, forget What we are sorry for ourselves in thee. *Timon of Athens*.

I'm sorry for thee, friend; 'tis the duke's pleasure. *Shakespeare*.

The king was sorry: nevertheless, for the oath's sake, he commanded the Baptist's head to be given her. *Matthew*.

We are sorry for the satire interspersed in some of these pieces, upon a few people, from whom the highest provocations have been received. *Swift*.

2. [from *saur*, filth, *Islandick*.] Vile; worthless; vexatious.

How now, why do you keep alone? Of *sorry* fancies your companions making, Using those thoughts which should indeed have died With them they think on. *Shakespeare*.

If the union of the parts consist only in rest, it would seem that a bag of dust would be of as firm consistence as that of marble; and Bajazet's cage had been but a sorry prison. *Glauce*.

Coarse complexions, And cheeks of *sorry* grain, will serve to ply The sampler, and to trize the housewife's wool. *Milton*.

How vain were all the ensigns of his power, that could not support him against one lightning look of a *sorry* slave! *Edwards*.

If this innocent had any relation to his Thebais, the poet might have found some *sorry* excuse for detaining the reader. *Dryden*.

If such a slight and *sorry* business as that could produce one organic body, one might reasonably expect, that now and then a dead lump of dough might be leavened into an animal. *Bentley*.

**SORT**, *n. f.* [*sorte*, French.]

1. A kind; a species.

Disfigur'd more than spirit of happy *sort*. *Milton*.

A substantial and unadorned piece, not only gives a man a credit among the sober and virtuous, but even among the vicious *sort* of men. *Talbot*.

These three *sorts* of poems should differ in their numbers, designs, and every thought. *Walsh*.

Endeavouring to make the signification of specific names clear, they make their specific ideas of the *sorts* of substances of a few of those simple ideas found in them. *Locke*.

2. A manner; a form of being or acting.

Blowers, in such *sort* worn, can neither be touch nor seen well by those that wear them. *Hooker*.

That I may laugh at her in equal *sort* As she doth laugh at me, and makes my pain her sport. *Spenser*.

To Adam in what *sort* shall I appear? *Milton*.

3. A degree of any quality.

I have written the more boldly unto you, in some *sort*, as putting you in mind. *Romans*.

I shall not be wholly without pause, if in some *sort* I have copied his stile. *Dryden*.

4. A class or order of persons.

The one being a thing that belongeth eternally unto all; the other, such as none but the wiser and more judicious *sort* can perform. *Hooker*.

I have bought Golden opinions from all *sorts* of people. *Shakespeare*.

The first *sort* by their own suggestion fell. *Milton*.

Hospitality to the better *sort*, and charity to the poor; two virtues that are never exercised to well as when they accompany each other. *Atterbury*.

5. A company; a knot of people.

Mine eyes are full of tears: I cannot see; And yet salt water blinds them not to much, But they can see a *sort* of train is here. *Shakespeare*.

A *sort* of lusty shepherds five. *Waller*.

6. Rank; condition above the vulgar.

Is signor Montano returned from the wars? I know none of that name, lady, there was none such in the army of any *sort*. *Shakespeare*.

7. [*sort*, French; *fortes*, Latin.] A lot. Out of use.

Make a lottery, And by decree let blockish Ajax Draw the *sort* to fight with Hector. *Shakespeare*.

8. A pair; a set; a suit.

To SORT, *v. a.* [*sortai*, Latin; *affortare*, Italian.]

1. To separate into distinct and proper classes.

I come to thee for charitable licence, To *sort* our nobles from our common men. *Shakespeare*.

A piece of cloth made of white and black threads, though the whole appear neither white nor black, but grey, yet each remains what it was before, if the threads were pulled asunder, and *sorted* each colour by itself. *Boyle*.

Shell-fish have been, by some of the ancients, compared and *sorted* with the insects. *Bacon*.

With this desire, she hath a native might To find out every truth, if she had time; Th' innumerable effects to *sort* weight, And by degrees from cause to cause to climb. *Davies*.

The number of simple ideas, that make the nominal essence of the lowest species, or first *sorting* of individuals, depends on the mind of man. *Locke*.

The rays which differ in refrangibility may be parted and *sorted* from one another; and that either by reflection, or by refraction. *Newton*.

But grant that others best discover man, Take the most strong, and *sort* them as you can: The few that glare, each character must mark: You balance not the many in the dark. *Pope*.

2. To reduce to order from a state of confusion.

These they *sorted* into their several times and places; some to begin the service at God with, and some to end, some to be interlarded between the divine readings of the law and prophets. *Hooker*.

Let me not be light; For a light wife doth make a heavy husband; And never be Bassanio so from me; But God *sort* all! *Shakespeare*.

3. To conjoin; to put together in distribution.

For, when the *sorts* things present with things past, And thereby things to come doth oft foresee; When the doth doubt at first, and chafe at last, These gets her own, without her body, be. *Davies*.

The twin perceiving, by her words ill *sorted*, That she was wholly from herself transported. *Brown*.

4. To cull; to choose; to select.

Send his mother to his father's house, That he may forther out a worthy spouse. *Chapman*.

To SORT, *v. n.*

1. To be joined with others of the same species.

Nor do metals only *sort* and herd with metals in the earth, and minerals with minerals; but both in common together. *Woodward*.

2. To consort; to join.

The liberality of parents towards their children, make them bafe, and *sort* with any company. *Bacon*.

3. To suit; to fit.

A man cannot speak to a son *sort* as a father; whereas a friend may speak as the *sort* requires, and not as a *sort* with the person. *Bacon*.

They are happy whose natures *sort* with their vocations. *Bacon*.

Among unequals, what society Can *sort*, what harmony, or true delight? Which must be mutual, in proportion due Given and received. *Milton*.

The Creator calling forth by name His mighty angels, gave them several charge. *Milton*.

As *sorted* best with present things. *Milton*.

For different rules with different subjects *sort*, As several girls with country, town, and court. *Pope*.

4. [*sorter*, to issue, French.] To terminate; to issue.

It *sorted* not to any fight, but to a retreat. *Bacon*.

Princes cannot gather this fruit, except they raise some persons to be companions; which many times *sorts* to inconvenience. *Bacon*.

5. To have success; to terminate in the effect desired.

The slips of their vines have been brought into Spain, but they have not *sorted* to the same purpose as in their native country. *Abbot*.

It was tried in a blown bladder, whereinto flesh and a flower were put, and it *sorted* not; for dry bladders will not blow, and new bladders further putrefaction. *Bacon*.

6. To fall out. [from *fort*, a lot, French.]

And to farum I glad I did *sort*. As thus their jangling I clem a *sort*. *Shakespeare*.

**SORTAL**, *adj.* A word coined by *Locke*, but not yet received.

As things are ranked under names, into *sorts* or species, only as they agree to certain abstract ideas, the essence of each *sort* comes to be something but that idea which the *sortal*, if I may so call it from *sort*, as I do general *trougenus*, name stands for. *Locke*.

**SORTANCE**, *n. f.* [from *sort*.] Suitableness; agreement.

Here doth he with his person, with such power As might hold *sortance* with his quality, The which he could not levy. *Shakespeare*.

**SORTILEGE**, *n. f.* [*sortilege*, French; *sortilegium*, Latin.] The act or practice of drawing lots.

**SO'VEIGNTY. n. f.** [from *sovereign*.]

1. The act of *sovereign*; distribution.

2. A parcel parted or distributed.

**TO SOOT. v. n.** [a cant word.] To sit lazily on a chair; to fall at once into a chair.

"The winter sky began to frown;

Poor *Sotha* must pack off to town;

From wholesome exercise and air

To *soot* in an easy chair.

**SOOT. n. f.** [from *soot*, French; *soot*, Dutch.]

1. A blockhead; a dull, ignorant, stupid fellow; a dolt.

Of the *soot* service of his son

When I *soot* him, then he call'd me *soot*,

And told me I had turn'd the wrong side out.

Either our brags

Were crack'd of kitchen trulls, or his desert.

Provd us unpeaking *soots*.

Soul blinded *soot*, that creep

In dirt, and never saw the wonders of the deep.

Tell him that no history or antiquity can match

his conduct; and presently the *soot*, because he knows

neither history nor antiquity, shall begin to mislead

himself by himself, which is the only way for

him not to fall short.

2. A wretch stupified by drinking.

That calls the staring *soot* to nasty wine.

A furly ill-bred lord,

That chides and snaps her up at every word;

A brutal *soot*, who, while he holds his breath,

With *soot* and *soot* debauches the nuptial bed.

To *soot* v. n. To stupify; to besot; to in-

fatuate.

I hate to see a brave bold fellow *soot*,

Made four and senseless, turn'd to whey, by love;

A driveling horn, fit for a romance.

Turns his brain, and stupifies his mind;

The *soot* moon-calt gapes.

To *soot* v. n. To tittle to stupidity.

**SO'VEIGN. adj.** [from *sovereign*.]

1. Dull; stupid; senseless; infatuate; doltish.

Patience is *sovereign*, and impatience does

Become a dog that's mad.

Upon the report of his approach, more than half

fell away and dispersed; the rest, being more

delicate or more *sovereign*, did abide in the field, of

whom many were slain.

He gain'd a king

And his *sovereign* conqueror.

His *sovereign* to offer at things that cannot be

brought about.

The inhabitants of *Soldania* in *Africa* are to *sovereign*

and grossly ignorant, that they differ very

little from brutes.

How ignorant are *sovereign* pretenders to astrology!

2. Dull with intemperance.

**SO'VEIGNLY. adv.** [from *sovereign*.] Stupidly;

dully; senselessly.

Northumberland, *sovereignly* mad with over great

fortune, procured the king, by his letters-patent under

the great seal, to appoint the lady Jane to suc-

ceed him in the inheritance of the crown.

Atheism is impudent in pretending to philosophy;

and superstition *sovereignly* ignorant, in fancying that

the knowledge of nature tends to religion.

*Sovereignly* to taste the purest pleasures and com-

forts of this world, and forego the expectation of

immortality in another; and to desperately to run

the risk of dwelling with everlasting burnings, plainly

discovers itself to be the most pernicious folly and

deplorable madness in the world.

**SO'VEIGNNESS. n. f.** [from *sovereign*.]

1. Dulness; stupidity; insensibility.

Sometimes phlegm putridifies into *sovereignness*, *sovereignness* into an ignorance or neglect of all religion.

Few consider what a degree of *sovereignness* and confirmed ignorance men may find themselves into.

The first part of the text, the folly and *sovereignness* of atheism, will come home to their case; since they make such a noisy pretence to wit and sagacity.

2. Drunken stupidity.

No sober temperate person can look with any complacency upon the drunkenness and *sovereignness* of his neighbour.

**SOVEREIGN. n. f.** See *SOVEREIGN*.

**SOVEREIGN. adj.** [from *sovereign*, Fr. *sovrano*, Spanish.]

1. Supreme in power; having no superior.

As teaching bringeth us to know that God is our

supreme truth; to prayer testifieth that we ac-

knowledge him our *sovereign* good.

You, my *sovereign* lady,

Canst thou have laid disgrace on my head.

None of us who now thy grace implore,

But hold the rank of *sovereign* queen before;

Till giddy chance, whose music never ceases

That mortal bliss should last for length of years,

Call us down headlong from our high estate.

Whether I am, then, were a vassal to Jacob,

and Jacob his *sovereign* prince by birthright, I leave

the reader to judge.

2. Supremely efficacious; predominant over

diseases.

A memorial of fidelity and zeal, a *sovereign* pre-

servative of God's people from the venomous infec-

tion of heresy.

The most *sovereign* prescription in *Galen* is but

expensive; and, to this preservative, of no better

report than a horse drench.

Love-wounded Protheus,

My bosom, as a bed,

Shall lodge thee, till thy wound be thoroughly heal'd,

And thus I search it with a *sovereign* kiss.

A water we call water of paradise, by that we

do to it, is made very *sovereign* for health.

Like the fern *sovereign* men did draw

From parboil'd shoes and boots, and all the rest

Which were with any *sovereign* fetters blest.

Be cool, my friend, and hear my mule dispend

Some *sovereign* comforts drawn from common sense.

**SOVEREIGN. n. f.** Supreme lord.

O, let my *sovereign* turn away his face,

And bid his ears a little while be deaf.

By my *sovereign*, and his love, I swear,

Remov'd for faith in peace, for force in war,

On our alliance other I needs did.

**SOVEREIGNLY. adv.** [from *sovereign*.]

Supremely; in the highest degree.

He was *sovereignly* lovely in his heart.

**SOVEREIGNTY. n. f.** [from *sovereign*, Fr.]

Supremacy; highest place; supreme

power; highest degree of excellence.

Give me pardon,

That I, your vassal, have employ'd and paid

Your unknown *sovereignty*.

Happy were England, would this virtuous prince

Take on his grace the *sovereignty* thereof.

To give laws unto a people, to institute magis-

trates and officers over them; to punish and pardon

malefactors; to have the sole authority of

making war and peace, are the true marks of

*sovereignty*.

A mighty hunter thence he shall be fill'd

Before the Lord; as in despite of heav'n,

Or from heav'n, claiming second *sovereignty*.

Nothing does so gratify a baughty humour, as

this piece of usurp'd *sovereignty* over our brethren.

Government of the Tongue.

That holds the woods in awful *sovereignty*,

Requires a depth of lodging in the ground;

High as his topmost boughs to heav'n ascend,

So low his roots to hell's dominion tend.

I will beseech, where'er thy fate I find,  
That I may much-lov'd *sovereignty* find.  
And hence new beauty may thy looks increase.

Let as above all things pass'd our souls with in-

ful apprehensions of the majesty and sovereignty of God.

Alexander's Grecian colonies in the Indies were almost exterminated by *Sandrocoatus*, Seleucus recovered the *sovereignty* in some degree, but was forced to abandon to him the country along the Indus.

**SOUGHT. n. f.** [from *sought*, French.] A sub-

terraneous drain.

Yet could not such mines, without great pains

and charges, if at all, be wrought; the delts would

be so flown with waters, it being impossible to make

any adds or *soughts* to drain them, that no power

machines could suffice to lay and keep them dry.

Another was found in sinking a *sought*-pit.

**SOUGHT. The pret. and part. pass. of *sought*.**

I am *sought* of them that asked not for me. I

am found of them that *sought* me not.

**SOUL. n. f.** [from *soul*, Saxon; *soel*, Danish,

*soel*, Islandick; *soel*, Dutch.]

1. The immaterial and immortal spirit of

man.

When death was overcome, he opened heaven as

well to the believing Gentiles as Jews; heaven is

then was no receptacle to the *souls* of either.

Perhaps, for want of food, the *soul* may pine.

But that were strange, since all things bad and good

Since all God's creatures mortal and divine,

Since God himself, is his eternal food.

He remembered them of the promises, seals, and

oaths, which by public authority had passed for

concluding this marriage; that these, being religious

bonds betwixt God and their *souls*, could not by

any politic act of state be dissolved.

So natural is the knowledge of the *soul's* immor-

tal, and of some *soul* for the future reception of

it, that we find some tract or other of it in most

barbarous nations.

2. Intellectual principle.

Eloquence the *soul* charms the sense.

The eyes of our *souls* only then begin to see,

when our bodily eyes are closing.

3. Vital principle.

Thou almost mak'st me waver in my faith,

To hold opinion with Pythagoras,

That *souls* of animals migrate themselves

Into the trunks of men.

Thou art, of this great world both eye and soul.

Join voices, all ye living *souls*! ye birds,

That singing up to heaven-gate ascend,

Learn on your wings, and in your notes, his praise.

In common discourse and writing we leave out

the words *vegetative*, *sensitive*, and *rational*, and

make the word *soul* serve for all these principles.

4. Spirit; essence; quintessence; principal

part.

He has the very *soul* of bounty.

Charity, the *soul* of all the rest.

5. Interior power.

There is some *soul* of goodness in things evil,

Would men observingly distil it out.

6. A familiar appellation expressing the

qualities of the mind.

Three wenches where I stood, cry'd,

"Alas, good *soul*!"

This is a poor mad *soul*; and the tays, up and

down the town, that her eldest son is like you.

The poor *soul* sat singing by a sycamore tree,

Sing all a green willow:

Her hand on her bosom, her head on her knee.

Keep the poor *soul* no longer in suspense.

Your charge is such as does not need defence.

Unenlarged *souls* are disgusted with the vision

of the microscope, discovering animals which

equal not a pepper-corn.

**Healthful being.**  
The most is the case of every soul of us.  
L'Estrange.  
It is a republic; there are in it a hundred  
bourgeois, and about a thousand souls. Addison.  
My state of health none care to learn;  
My life is here no fool's concern. Swift.  
Active power.  
Earth, air, and seas through empty space would  
rowl.  
And heav'n would fly before the driving soul.  
Dryden.

Spirit; fire; grandeur of mind.  
That he wants caution, he must needs confess;  
But not a hint, to give our arms success. Young.  
Intelligent being in general.  
Every soul in heav'n shall bend the knee. Milton.  
C. LIDER. See SOLDIER.  
C. LIDER, adj. [from *soul*.] Furnished with  
mind.  
Grave, and still tenacious of thy hold,  
Whit thou the Grecian chiefs, though largely  
foul'd,  
Should give the prizes they had gain'd before?  
Dryden.

SPITLESS, adj. [from *soul*.] Mean; low;  
spiritless.  
Slave, joulist villain, dog, O rarely base!

SHOT, n. f. [from *soul* and *met*.] Some-  
thing paid for a soul's requiem among  
the Romanists.

In the Sax-on times there was a funeral duty to  
be paid, called, *pecunia sepulchralis* & *symbolum*  
mortis, and in Saxon *soulshot*. Aylmer.

SOUND, adj. [from *sund*, Saxon.]  
Healthy; hearty; not morbid; not  
defeated; not hurt.

I am fall'n out with my more headier will,  
To take the indispos'd and sickly lit  
For the sound man. Shakespeare.

He hath a heart as sound as a bell, and his tongue  
the clapper; for what his heart thinks, his  
tongue speaks. Shakespeare.

He hath received him safe and sound. Luke.

We can preserve  
Subvert our minds, and understanding sound. Mill.

The king visits all around,  
Comforts the sick, congratulates the sound;  
Honours the princely chiefs. Dryden.

But Cypri, and the rest of founder mind,  
The fatal present to the flames design'd,  
Do to the deep. Dryden.

When a word, which originally signifies any par-  
ticular object, is attributed to several other objects,  
in account of some evident reference or relation to  
the original idea, this is peculiarly called an analo-  
gical word; so a sound or healthy pulse, a sound  
constitution, sound sleep, are all so called, with refer-  
ence to a sound and healthy constitution; but if  
we speak of sound doctrine, or sound speech, this  
is a way of resemblance to health, and the words  
are metaphorical. Watts.

Right; not erroneous; orthodox.

Whom although to know be life, and joy to make  
known of his name; yet our foundest knowledge  
is to know that we know him not as he is, he is,  
either can know him, and our safest coquenee  
concerning him is silence. Hooker.

Let my heart be found in thy statutes. Psalms.  
Sound, and yet not trivial, catechetic institu-  
tion. Felton.

The rules are sound and useful, and may serve  
for devotion. Wake.

Stout; strong; lusty.

The men are very strong and able of body; and  
therefore either give sound strokes with their clubs,  
or with their light, or else snout strong shots  
with their bows. Abbot.

Valid; not failing.

They reserved their rules, tenures, and signories  
whole and found to themselves. Spenser.

Fast; hearty. It is applied to sleep.

Now wak'd from found sleep,  
Not on the flow'ry bed I found me laid  
In balmy sweet. Milton.

SOUND, adv. Soundly; heartily; com-  
pletely fast.

The messenger approaching to him spake,  
But his waste words return'd to him in vain;  
So sound he slept that nought might him awake.

SOUND, n. f. [*sonde*, French.] A shallow  
sea, such as may be sounded.

The found of Denmark, where thaps pay toll.  
Camden

Wake.  
Behold I come, sent from the Stygian found,  
As a dire vapour that had of it the ground,  
To hugender with the night, and blait the day.

Then young Thais bore, the bright meretric  
Of Phoreys, drenched in the founds and seas. Pope.

SOUND, n. f. [*sonde*, French.] A probe,  
an instrument used by chirurgeons to  
feel what is out of reach of the fingers.

The patient being laid on a table, put the found  
till it meet with some resistance. Scarp.

To SOUND, v. a.

1. To search with a plummet; to try depth.  
In this secret there is a gulf, which since we  
have we shall never found. Hooker.

You are, Hasting, much too shallow  
To f and the bottom of the after times. Shaksp.

2. To try; to examine.

Has he never before founded you in this business?  
Shakspere

Invites these lords, and those he meant to found

I was in jest,  
And by that offer meant to found your breath

I've founded my Numidian man by mine.

And find 'em ripe for a revolt. Addison

To SOUND, v. n. To try with the sounding  
line.

The shipmen deemed that they drew near to  
some country, and founded, and found it near  
twenty fathoms.

Beyond this we have no more a positive distinct  
notion of infinite space than a mariner has of the  
depth of the sea, where having let down a large  
portion of his sounding line, he reaches no bottom.

SOUND, n. f. [*siipa*, Latin.] The cattle-  
fish. Answorth.

SOUND, n. f. [*son*, Fr. *sonus*, Latin.]

1. Any thing audible; a noise; that which  
is perceived by the ear.

Heaps of huge words uphoarded hideously  
With horrid found, though having little sense,  
And thereby wanting due intelligence,  
Have man'd the face of woody poetry,  
And made a number of their faculty.

Come, inter, cheer us up his fighths,  
And show the best of our delights;  
I'll charm the air to give a found.

While you perform your antick round. Shakspere

Doth a time ago in a stone in the bottom of the  
water, and it maketh a found; to a long pale truck  
up or gravel, in the bottom of the water, maketh a  
found.

The warlike found of trumpets loud

When'er he spoke, his voice was heard around.

Loud as a trumpet with a silver found

That which is conveyed into the brain by the  
ear is called *found*, though, all it admit the per-  
ceptive part, it be nothing but motion.

2. Mere empty noise opposed to meaning.

He contented himself with doubtful and general  
terms, which might make no ill found in men's  
ears.

Let us consider this proposition as to its mean-  
ing; for it is the sense and not found that must be  
the principle.

O lavish land! for found at such expence?  
But then, the fates it in her bills for sense.

To SOUND, v. n.

1. To make a noise; to emit a noise.

Trumpet once more to found at general doom.

That with one blast through the whole host  
does bound,  
And first taught speaking-trumpets how to found.

Thither the silver sounding lyres  
Shall call the tuning, loves and young desires.

2. To exhibit by found, or likenesses of  
found

Why do you start, and seem to fear  
Things that do found to us?

They being told there was small hope of cure  
To be expected to their evils from hence,  
Were willing at the first to give an ear  
To any thing that sounded liberty.

This relation *found* rather like a chymical  
dream than a philosophical truth.

3. To be conveyed in found.  
From you founded out the word of the Lord.

To SOUND, v. a.

1. To cause to make a noise; to play on.  
And many nymphs about them flocking round,  
And many tritons which then hours did found.

Michael had found  
The archangel trumpet.

Alcimus lay, none to renew'd  
The warrior trumpet in the field to found;  
With breasting boats to kindle fierce alarms,  
And route to dare their fate in honourable arms.

2. To betoken or direct by a found.  
Once Jove from Ida and both bolts survey,  
And, when he pleas'd to thunder, part the fray;  
Here heav'n in vain that kind retreat should found,  
The leader common had the thunder down'd.

3. To celebrate by found.  
Sun, found his praise.

SOUND BOARD, n. f. [from *sound* and *board*.]  
Board which propagates the sound in  
organs.  
Try it without any foundboard along, only harp-  
wire at one end of the string.  
As in an organ, from one blast of wind,  
To many a row of pipes the foundboard breathes.

SOUNDING, adj. [from *sound*.] Sonorous;  
having a magnificent found.  
Obsolete words may thereby revived, when more  
founding or more significant than those in practice.

SOUNDLY, adv. [from *sound*.]  
1. Healthily; heartily.  
2. Lustily; stoutly; strongly.  
When Duncan is asleep,  
Where to the rather shall this hard day's journey  
Soundly invite him.

They did ply  
My feet and hands with cords, and to the mast  
With other half is made me foundly fast.

Who had to often in your aid  
So many ways been foundly paid.  
Have no concern,  
Provided Fauch, for there's the jest,  
Be foundly maul'd, and plague the rest.

Their ability and gentry are one half mired,  
bambled, or converted: they all foundly feel the  
smart of the last Irish war.

3. Truly; rightly.  
The wiser are always the readiest to acknowledge,  
that foundly to judge of a *fact* is the weightiest  
thing which any man can take upon him.

The doctrine of the church of England, expounded  
in the thirty-nine articles, is so foundly and ortho-  
doxly settled, as cannot be questioned without ex-  
treme danger to our religion.

4. Fast; closely: it is used of sleeping.  
Now when that idle dream was in him brought,  
Unto that often knight he had been try,  
Where he slept foundly, void of evil thought.

When the succession of ideas ceases, our percep-  
tion of duration ceases with it, which every one  
experiments whilst he sleeps foundly.



**SOULLESS**, *n. f.* [from *soul*.]

1. Health; heartiness.

I would I had that corporal *soulness* now,  
As when thy father and myself in friendship  
First tried our soldiership. *Shakespeare.*

2. Truth; rectitude; incorrupt state.

In the end, very few excepted, all became sub-  
ject to the sway of time: other odds there was  
none amongst them, saving only that some fell  
sooner away, and some later, from the *founder*: of  
belief. *Hooker.*

Lady is misled in his politics; but he hath  
given proof of his *foundness* in religion. *Swift.*

As the health and strength, or weakness, of our  
bodies is very much owing to their methods of  
treating us when we were young, so the *foundness*  
or folly of our minds is not less owing to those first  
teapens and ways of thinking, which we eagerly  
received from the love, tenderness, authority, and  
constant conversation of our mothers. *Law.*

3. Strength; solidity.

This presupposed, it may stand then very well  
with strength and *foundness* of reason, even thus to  
answer. *Hobbes.*

**SOUR**, *n. f.* [*soupe*, Fr.] Strong decoction  
of flesh for the table.

Spongy morsels in strong ragouts are found,  
And in the *jour* the thing is down'd. *Cow.*  
Let the cook doubt the bulk of the footman's new  
herry; or, when he is going up with a dish of *soup*,  
let her follow him softly with a ladle-tull. *Swift.*

**SOUR**, *adj.* [rup, runig, Saxon; fur, Welsh.]

1. Acid; austere; pungent on the palate  
with astringency, as vinegar, or unripe  
fruit.

All *four* things, as vinegar, provoke appetite.  
*Bacon.*

Their drink is *sour*.  
But let the bounds of licences be fix'd;  
Not things of disagreeing natures mix'd,  
Not sweet with *sour*, nor lards with serpents join'd. *Dryden.*

Both ways decentful is the wine of power;  
When new 'tis heady, and when old tis *sour*. *Harte.*

2. Harsh of temper; crabbed; peevish;  
rude; severe.

He was a scholar,  
Lusty and *sour* to those that lov'd him not. *Shakespeare.*

A man of pleasant and popular conversation,  
rather free than *sour* and reserved. *Wotton.*

Tiberius, otherwise a very *sour* man, would  
punctually perform this rite unto others, and ex-  
pect the same. *Brown.*

3. Afflictive; painful.

Let me embrace these *sour* adversities;  
For wise men say it is the wisest course. *Shakespeare.*

4. Expressing discontent.

He said a *sour* thing to Laura the other day. *Tatler.*

Sullen and *sour*, with discontented mien  
Jocasta frown'd. *Pope.*

The lord treasurer often looked on me with a  
*sour* countenance. *Swift.*

**SOUR**, *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Acid  
substance.

A thousand *sours* to temper with one sweet,  
To make it seem more dear and dainty. *Spenser.*

To **SOUR**, *v. a.*

1. To make acid.

His angelick nature had none of that carnal  
Seven which ferments to the *souring* of ours. *Deay of Piety.*

Thus kneaded up with milk, the new made man  
His kingdom o'er his kindred world began;  
Till knowledge misapplied, misunderstood,  
And pride of empire, *sour'd* his balmy blood. *Dryden.*

One passion, with a different turn,  
Makes wit inflame or anger burn:  
So the sun's heat, with different power,  
Ropens the grape, the liquor *sours*. *Swift.*

2. To make harsh, or unkindly.

Tutts of graft *sour* land. *Mortimer.*

3. To make uneasy; to make less pleasing.

Hail, great King!  
To give you happiness, I must report  
The queen is dead. *Shakespeare.*

He brought envy, malice, and ambition, into  
Paradise, which *soured* to him the sweetness of the  
place. *Dryden.*

4. To make discontented.

Not my own disgrace  
Hath ever made me *sour* my patient cheek,  
Or bend one wrinkle on my sovereign's face. *Shakespeare.*

Three crabbed mouths had *sour'd* themselves to  
death,  
Ere I could make thee open thy white hand. *Shakespeare.*

In me, as yet ambition had no part;  
Pride had not *sour'd*, nor wrath debas'd, my  
heart. *Harte.*

To **SOUR**, *v. n.*

1. To become acid.

Asks milk, when it *sours* in the stomach,  
and when turned sour, will purge strongly. *Acetabulum.*

2. To grow peevish or crabbed.

They kept not melancholy from the virtuous, and  
under the hatred of vice from *souring* into love-  
nity. *Addison.*

If I turn my eyes from them, or seem displeased,  
they *sour* upon it. *Addison.*

**SOURCE**, *n. f.* [*source*, Fr.]

1. Spring; fountain; head.

Behind the hidden *sources* of the Nile. *Addison.*

2. Original; first cause.

This *source* of men, while yet but few,  
With some regard to what is just and right  
Shall lead their lives. *Milton.*

This is the true *source* and original of this mis-  
chief. *South.*

Of himself is none;  
But that eternal Infinite, and one,  
Who never did begin, who ne'er can end,  
On him all beings, as their *source*, depend. *Dryden.*

3. First producer.

Famous Greece,  
That *source* of art and cultivated thought,  
Which they to Rome, and Romans thither, brought. *Waller.*

**SOURDET**, *n. f.* [from *sourd*, Fr.] The  
little pipe of a trumpet.

**SOURISH**, *adj.* [from *sour*.] Somewhat  
sour.

By distillation we obtain a *sourish* spirit, which  
will dissolve coal. *Boyle.*

**SOURLY**, *adv.* [from *sour*.]

1. With acidity.

The stern Athenian prince  
Then *sourly* smil'd. *Dryden.*

**SOURNESS**, *n. f.* [from *sour*.]

1. Acidity; astringency of taste.

*Sourness* consisteth in some grossness of the body;  
and incorporation doth make the mixture of the  
body more equal, which induceth a milder taste. *Bacon.*

If the spring, like youth, it yields an acid taste;  
But summer doth, like age, the *sourness* waste. *Denham.*

He knew  
For fruit the grafted pear-tree to disuse,  
And tame to plumbs the *sourness* of the trees. *Dryden.*

Of acid or *sour* one has a notion from taste,  
*sourness* being one of those simple ideas which one  
cannot describe. *Asbuthnot.*

Has it so *sourness*, drawn so near its end?  
*Pope.*

2. Asperity; harshness of temper.

Pelagius curped at the curious neatness of men's  
apparel in those days, and, through the *sourness* of  
his disposition, spoke somewhat too harshly thereof. *Hooker.*

He was never thought to be of that *sourness*,  
*sourness*, which some men pretend to in religion. *King Charles.*

Her religion is equally free from the weakness  
of superstition and the *sourness* of enthusiasm: a  
not of an uncomfortably melancholy nature. *Addison.*

Take care that no *sourness* and moroseness  
gle with our serious frame of mind. *Neale.*

**SOURSOR**, *n. f.* [*guanabano*, Lat.] A  
tard-apple.

It grows in several parts of the Spanish We  
Indies, where it is cultivated for its fruits. *Mate.*

**SOT**, *n. f.* [*sot*, Fr.] A small denomina-  
tion of money.

**SOUSE**, *n. f.* [*soute*, salt, Dutch.]

1. Pickle made of salt.

2. Any thing kept parboiled in salt pickle  
And he that can rear up a pig on his back,  
Hath cheaper his bacon, and sweeter his pork. *Tej.*

All-faints, do lay for pork and *souse*,  
For sprats and spurlings for your house. *Tej.*

To **SOUSE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To parboil, or steep in pickle.

Oh, though it sink, they drop by drop impart;  
But *souse* the cabbage with a bounteous hand. *Py.*

2. To throw into water. A ludicrous  
sense.

They *soused* me into the Thames with as  
remote as they drown blind puppies. *Shakespeare.*

Who those were that run away,  
And yet gave out th' had won the day,  
Although the rabble *soused* them for it  
O'er head and ears in mind and dirt. *Bate.*

They *soused* me over head and ears in water  
when a boy, so that I am now one of the  
cate-hardened of the Ironides. *Shakespeare.*

To **SOUSE**, *v. n.* [Of this word I know to  
the original: it must come from *sous*,  
*diffous*, down, Fr.] To fall as a bird  
its prey.

Thus on some silver swan or timorous hare,  
Jove's bird comes *sousing* down from upper air,  
Her crooked talons truss the fearful prey,  
Then out of sight the fowls. *Dryden.*

Jove's bird will *souse* upon th' timorous hare,  
And tender kids with his sharp talons tear. *Dryden.*

To **SOUSE**, *v. a.* To strike with sudden  
violence, as a bird strikes his prey.

The gallant monarch is in arms,  
And like an eagle o'er his airy towers,  
To *souse* annoyance that comes near his nest. *Shakespeare.*

**SOUSE**, *adv.* With sudden violence.

low word.

Such make a private study of the street,  
And, looking full at every man they meet,  
Run *souse* against his claps, who stands amazed,  
To find they did not see, but only paid. *Yate.*

**SOUTERRAIN**, *n. f.* [*souterain*, Fr.] A  
grotto or cavern in the ground. *No*  
English.

Delences against extremities of heat, and  
grottoes, or *souterrains*, are necessary parts  
of health. *Arant.*

**SOUTH**, *n. f.* [ruð, Sax. *sud*, Dutch  
*sud*, French.]

1. The part where the sun is to us at noon  
opposed to north.

East and west have no certain points of bearing,  
but north and south are fixed; and, for as much  
southern people have invaded the northern  
continent. *Bo.*

2. The southern regions of the globe.

The queen of the south.

From the north to call  
Deceitful winter, from the south to bring  
Solstitial summer's heat. *Shakespeare.*

3. The wind that blows from the south.

All the contagion of the south light on you  
You sinners of Rome, you! *Shakespeare.*

**SOUTH**. *adj.* [from the noun.] *Southward*, *meridional*.

One hour of delay more is a *South* for *Shakespeare*.  
How thy garments are worn, when the *South* doth  
the earth by the *South* wind. *Job*.  
Moss while the *South* wind saile, and with black  
wings,  
Wide hovering, all the elements together drove. *Milton*.

**SOUTH**. *adv.*

1. Toward the south.

His regiment lies half a mile  
South from the mighty power of the king. *Shakespeare*.

2. From the south.

Such fruits as you appoint for long keeping, gather in a fair and dry day, and when the wind bloweth not *South*. *Bacon*.

**SOUTHEAST**. *n. f.* [*South* and *east*.] The point between the east and south; the point of winter sunrise.

The planting of trees warm upon a wall against the south or *southeast* sun, doth hasten their ripening. *Bacon*.

The three seas of Italy, the *Adriatic* towards the *southeast*, the *Ionian* towards the south, and the *Adriatic* on the northeast side, were commanded by three different nations. *Arbuthnot*.

**SOUTHERLY**. *adj.* [from *South*.]

1. Belonging to any of the points denominated from the south; not absolutely southern.

2. Lying toward the south.

Unto such as live under the pole, that is only north which is above them, that is only *southerly* which is below them. *Brown*.

Two other country bills give us a view of the most easterly, westerly, and *southerly* parts of England. *Graunt*.

3. Coming from about the south.

I am but mad north, northwest: when the wind is *southerly*, I know a hawk from a hand-saw. *Shakespeare*.

**SOUTHERN**. *adj.* [*ruðenne*, Sax. from *South*.]

1. Belonging to the south; meridional.

Frowning Ausier seeks the *southern* sphere, And rots with endless rain the unwholesome year. *Dryden*.

2. Lying toward the south.

Why mourn I not for thee,  
And with the *southern* clouds contend in tears? *Shakespeare*.

3. Coming from the south.

Men's bodies are heavier when *southern* winds blow than when northern. *Bacon*.

**SOUTHERNWOOD**. *n. f.* [*ruðenpubu*, Sax. *abrotanum*, Lat.] A plant that agrees in most parts with the wormwood, from which it is not easy to separate it. *Miller*.

**SOUTHING**. *adj.* [from *South*.] Going toward the south.

I will conduct thee on thy way,  
When next the *southing* sun inflames the day. *Dryden*.

**SOUTHING**. *n. f.* Tendency to the south.

Not far from hence, if I observe'd aright  
The *southing* of the stars and polar light,  
Scilla lies. *Dryden*.

**SOUTHMOST**. *adj.* [from *South*.] Furthest toward the south.

Next Chemos, the oblique dread of Moab's sons,  
From Aroar to Nebo, and the wild  
Of *southmost* Abarim. *Milton*.

**SOUTHSAY**. *n. f.* [properly *Southsay*.] Prediction.

All those were idle thoughts and fantasies,  
Devils, dreams, opinions, enchanments,  
Sneers, visions, *southsaying*, and prophecies:  
And all that feigned is, as *London* and *London* lies. *Shakespeare*.

**TO SOUTHSAY**. *v. i.* [See *SOUTHSAY*.] To predict.

Young men, hovering between hope and fear,  
Might easily be carried into the superstition of  
*southsaying* by *harmes*. *Camden*.

**SOUTHSAYER**. *n. f.* [properly *Southsayer*.] See *SOUTHSAYER*.] A predictor.

**SOUTHWARD**. *adv.* [from *South*.] Toward the south.

A prisoner in a room twenty foot square, is at liberty to walk twenty foot *southward*, but not northward. *Locke*.

Every life, from the dreary months,  
Flies conscious *southward*. *Thomson*.

**SOUTHWEST**. *n. f.* The southern regions. Countries are more fruitful to the *southwest* than in the northern parts. *Raleigh*.

**SOUTHWEST**. *n. f.* [*South* and *west*.] Point between the south and west; winter sunset.

Phenice is an haven of Crete, and lieth toward the *southwest*. *Acts*.

The planting of trees warm upon a wall against the *South* or *southeast* sun, doth hasten their coming on and ripening; and the *southeast* is found to be better than the *southwest*, though the *southwest* be the hotter coast. *Bacon*.

**SOUVENANCE**. *n. f.* [French.] Remembrance; memory. A French word which, with many more, is now happily diffused.

If thou wilt renounce thy misfortune,  
Life will I grant thee for thy valiance,  
And all thy wrongs will wipe out of my *souvenance*. *Spenser*.

Gave wondrous great countenance to the knight,  
That of his way he had no *souvenance*,  
Nor care of *vow'd* revenge. *Spenser*.

**SOW**. *n. f.* [*rugn*, Saxon; *soeg*, *source*, Dutch.]

1. A female pig; the female of a boar.

Boars have great fangs, *sows* much less. *Bacon*.  
A *sow* beneath an oak shall lie along.  
All white herself, and white her thirty young. *Dryden*.

For which they scorn and hate them worse  
Than dogs and cats do *sow* gelders. *Hudibras*.

The *sow* gelder's horn has something musical in it, but this is seldom heard. *Spectator*.

2. Perhaps from *sow* might come *sowen*, *swen*, *swine*; *swina*, Saxon.

And wait thou fair  
To hovel thee with *swine*, and rogues forlorn,  
In short and unshy straw! *Shakespeare*.

3. An oblong mass of lead.

4. [*millepeda*, Lat.] An insect; a millepede. *Ainsworth*.

**SOWBREAD**. *n. f.* [*cyclamen*, Lat.] A plant.

**TO SOW**. *v. n.* [*suian*, Gothick; *rapan*, Sax. *jayen*, Dutch.] To scatter seed in order to a harvest.

The one belongeth unto them that seek, the other unto them that have found happiness: they that pray do but yet *sow*, they that give thanks declare they have reaped.

They that *sow* in tears shall reap in joy. *Psalms*.

He that *soweth* to his flesh shall reap corruption; but he that *soweth* to the spirit, shall reap life everlasting. *Galatians*.

Sow to yourselves in righteousness, and reap in mercy. *Hosea*.

**TO SOW**. *v. a.* part. pass. *sown*.

1. To scatter in the ground, in order to growth; to propagate by seed.

Like was not to be *sown*.  
Save in that soil where all good things did grow,  
And freely sprung out of the fruitful ground.  
As incorrupted nature did them *sow*. *Shakespeare*.

From Ireland come I with my *sow*. *Shakespeare*.

And *sow* the *sow* which that *sow* *sow*. *Shakespeare*.

I *sow* my law in you, and it shall bring fruit in you. *Matthew*.

Many plants which grow in the hotter countries, being set in the colder, will, being *sown* of seeds late in the spring, come up, and abide most part of the summer. *Bacon*.

When to turn  
The fruitful soil, and when to *sow* the corn. *Dryden*.

I *sow*, *Mcenas*.  
The proud mother views her precious brood,  
And happier branches, which she never *sow'd*. *Dryden*.

2. To spread; to propagate.

Frowardness is in his heart: he deviseth mischief continually, he *soweth* discord. *Proverbs*.

To *sow* a jangling noise of words unknown. *Milton*.

Since then they stand secur'd by being join'd,  
Twere worthy a king's head to *sow* division,  
And seeds of jealousy, to loose those bonds. *Howe*.

Born to afflict my Marcia's family,  
And *sow* dissension in the hearts of brothers. *Addison*.

3. To impregnate or stock with seed.

He shall give the rain of thy seed, that thou shalt *sow* the ground withal. *Isaiah*.

The intellectual faculty is a goodly field, capable of great improvement; and it is the work husbandry in the world to *sow* it with truths or importunities. *Hale*.

4. To besprinkle.

He *sow'd* with stars the heav'n, thick as a field. *Milton*.

Morn now *sow'd* the earth with *ancient* seed. *Milton*.

**TO SOW**. *v. a.* [for *sow*.] To join. by needlework.

Some tree, whose broad smooth leaves together *sow'd*,  
And girded on, may cover round. *Milton*.

**TO SOW**. *v. a.* To throw into the water.

See *SOWSE*.  
He *sow'd* me up to the middle in the pond. *L'Estrange*.

**SOWER**. *n. f.* [from *sow*.]

1. He that sprinkles the seed.

A *sower* went forth to sow.  
It is thrown round, as grain by a *sower*. *Matthew*. *Jerusalem*.

2. A scatterer.

Terming Paul and his doctrine a *sower* of words, a very babler or trifler. *Hakewill*.

3. A breeder; a promoter.

They are *sowers* of suits, which make the court swell, and the country pine. *Bacon*.

**SOWNS**. *n. f.* Flummery, made of oatmeal somewhat soured.

These *sowins*, that is, flummery, being blended together, produce good yeast. *Mortimer*.

See where *Norah* with the *sowins* comes. *Swift*.

**TO SOW**. *v. a.* [from *sow*.] as hogs are pulled by dogs, *Skinner*; from *sow*, a strap, a rein, *Kennet*.] To pull by the ears.

He'll go and *sow* the porter of Rome gates by the ears. *Shakespeare*.

**SOWN**. The participle of *sow*. It is used barbarously by *Swift* for *sowed*.

A goodly country, naturally beautified with roses, *sown* with pease. *Heylin*.

An hundred and fifty of their best *sown* together, made up the breadth and length. *Gulliver*.

**SOWTHISTLE**. *n. f.* [*Jonchius*, Latin] A weed.

*Sowthistles* though coney eat, yet *sow* and cattle will not touch; the milk of which, rubbed on warts, weareth them away, which *sowthistle* is a corellive. *Bacon*.

**SPOAD**. *n. f.* [*Stella terra*, Lat.] A kind of mineral.

English talc, of which the *crater* and *crater* is called *plaster*; the *finer*, *spad*, *crater*, or *crater* der's hair. *Woodward*.

**SPOCE**. *n. f.* [*spatium*, Lat.]

**SPACE**. *n. f.* [*spatium*, Lat.]

## 1. Room; local extension.

*Space* is the relation of distance between any two bodies or points. *Locke.*

Oh undistinguish'd *space* of woman's wit! *Shakespeare.*

This which yields or fills all *space.* *Milton.*

Pure *space* is capable neither of resistance nor motion. *Locke.*

*Space* and motion can never be actually infinite: they have a power only and a capacity of being increased without end; so that no *space* can be assigned so vast, but still a larger may be imagined; no motion so swift or languid, but a greater velocity or slowness may still be conceived. *Bentley.*

## 2. Any quantity of place.

I would not be the villain that thou think'st  
For the whole *space* that's in the tyrant's grasp,  
And the rich east to boot. *Shakespeare.*

There was but two ways to escape; the one  
through the woods, about ten miles *space* to *Widdow.*

In such a great ruin, where the fragments are  
great and hard, it is not possible they should be so  
adjusted in their fall, but that they would lie hol-  
low, and many unfilled *spaces* would be intercepted  
amongst them. *Burnet.*

Measuring first with careful eyes  
The *space* his spear could reach, aloud he cries. *Dryden.*

## 3. Quantity of time.

There is a competent time allowed every man;  
and, as it is certain death is the conclusion of it, 'tis  
possible some *space* before death. *Hammond.*

Nine times the *space* that measures day and night  
To mortal men, he with his horrid crew  
Lay vanquish'd, rolling in the fiery gulph,  
Confounded, though immortal. *Milton.*

In a lever the motion can be continued only  
for so short a *space*, as may be answerable to that  
little distance betwixt the fulcrum and the weight. *Wilkins.*

God may defer his judgments for a time, and  
give a people a longer *space* of repentance: he may  
stay till the iniquities of a nation be full; but sooner  
or later they have reason to expect his vengeance. *Tillotson.*

The lives of great men cannot be writ with any  
tolerable degree of elegance or exactness, within a  
short *space* after their decease. *Addison.*

## 4. A small time; a while.

Sith for me ye fight, to me this grace  
Both yield, to stay your deadly strife a *space.* *Fairy Queen.*

Composition quell'd  
His best of man, and gave him up to tears  
A *space*, till firmer thoughts restrain'd excess. *Milton.*

SPACIOUS. *adj.* [*spacieux*, Fr. *spatiosus*, Lat.] Wide; extensive; roomy; not narrow.

The former buildings, which were but mean,  
contented them not: *spacious* and ample churches  
they erected throughout every city. *Hooker.*

Convey your pleasures in a *spacious* plenty;  
And yet seem cold. *Shakespeare.*

Mercer with *spacious* beauty fills the sight,  
But too much awe chafes the bold delight. *Cowley.*

Like an English gen'l will I die,  
And all the ocean make my *spacious* grave:  
Women and cowards on the land may lie;  
The sea's a tomb that's proper for the brave. *Dryden.*

SPACIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *spacious*.] Extensively.SPACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *spacious*.] Roominess; wide extension.SPADLE. *n. f.* [diminutive of *spade*.] A little spade.

Others destroy moles with a *spadde*, working in  
the mornings and evenings for them. *Milner.*

SPADE. *n. f.* [*spab*, Sax. *spade*, Islandick and Dutch.]

## 1. The instrument of digging.

Take the air of the earth new turned up, by dig-  
ging with the *spade*, or standing by him that  
diggeth. *Bacon.*

Many learned men affirm, that some whales  
have been cut through by the sea, and others cut  
by the *spade.* *Brown.*

His next advance was to the soldier's trade,  
Where, if he did not nimbly ply the *spade*,  
His fiery officer ne'er fail'd to crack  
His knotty cudgel on his tougher back. *Dryden.*

Here nature never difference made  
Between the keptr and the *spade.* *Swift.*

2. A deer three years old. *Ainsworth.*

3. A fruit of card.

SPA'DERONE. *n. f.* [named from the form.]  
The shoulderblade.

By th' shoulder of a ram from off the right side  
part'd,  
Which usually they boil, the *spade-bone* being bar'd. *Dryden.*

SPADICEOUS. *adj.* [*spadiceus*, Lat.] Of  
a light red.

Of those five Scaliger beheld, though one was  
*spadiceous*, or of a light red, and two inclining to  
red, yet was there not any of this complexion  
among them. *Brown.*

SPADILLE. *n. f.* [*spadille*, or *espadille*,  
Fr.] The ace of spades at ombre.

SPAGYRICK. *adj.* [*spagyricus*, Lat. A  
word coined by Paracelsus from *spaher*,  
a searher, Teutonick.] Chymical.

SPAGYRIST. *n. f.* A chymist.  
This change is so unexampled, that though among  
the more curious *spagyrics* it be very well known,  
yet many naturalists cannot easily believe it. *Boyle.*

SPAKE. The old preterit of *spake*.

So *spake* the archangel Michael, then pass'd. *Milton.*

SPALL. *n. f.* [*espaule*, Fr.] Shoulder.

Out of use.  
Their mighty strokes their habergions dismay'd,  
And naked made each other's nimbly *spallen*. *Fairfax.*

SPALT or Spelt. *n. f.* A white, scaly,  
shining stone, frequently used to promote  
the fusion of metals. *Bailey.*

SPAN. *n. f.* [*span*, *pponne*, Sax. *spanna*,  
Italian; *span*, Dutch. Perhaps origi-  
nally the *expansion* of the hand.]

1. The *space* from the end of the thumb  
to the end of the little finger extended;  
nine inches.

A foot, the length of it, is a sixth part of the  
fathom; a *span*, one eighth; a palm, or hand's  
breadth, one twenty-fourth; a thumb's breadth, or  
inch, one seventy-second; and a fore-finger's  
breadth, one ninety-sixth. *Holder.*

Will you with counters sum  
The vast proportion of his minute,  
And buckle in a waste most fathomless,  
With *spans* and inches for diminutive  
As fears and reason? *Shakespeare.*

Sum how brief the life of man  
Runs his erring pilgrimage,  
That the stretching of a *span*  
Buckles in his sum of age. *Shakespeare.*

When I removed the one, although but at the  
distance of a *span*, the other would stand like Her-  
cules's pillar. *Brown.*

2. Any short duration,

You have scarce time  
To steal from spiritual leisure a brief *span*,  
To keep your earthly audit. *Shakespeare.*

The virgin's part, the mother, and the wife,  
So well the acted in this *span* of life.  
Then conscience, unrestrain'd by fears, began  
To stretch her limits, and extend the *span*. *Dryden.*

Like a *span*, I'll every inch enjoy.  
To *span* the hand extended.  
On the *span* of the hand, I'll every inch enjoy.  
And *span* the distance that between us lies. *Ticket.*

3. To measure.

My *span* is in life; the *span* of great content  
Hath they'd him gold; my life is *span* of *span*. *Shakespeare.*

This *span* doth *span* the world, and hang content  
From either pole unto the centre;  
Where in each room of the well-furnish'd tent  
He lies warm, and without adventure. *Shakespeare.*

Harry, whose *span* and well-measur'd *span*  
First taught our *span* how to *span*  
Words with just note and accent, not to scan  
With Midas' ears, counting short and long. *Milton.*

SPAN. The preterit of *spin*.

Together furiously they run,  
That to the ground came horse and man;  
The blood out of their helmets *span*,  
So sharp were their encounters. *Dryden.*

SPAN'COUNTER. *n. f.* [from *span*,  
SPAN'FARTHING. *n. f.* [from *span*,  
thing.] A play at which money is thrown  
within a *span* or mark.

Tell the king, that for his father's sake, Henry v.  
in whose time boys went to *spancounter* for French  
crowns, I am content he shall reign. *Shakespeare.*

Boys shall not play  
At *spancounter* or blowpoint, but shall pay  
Toll to some courtier.

His chief solace is to steal down, and play at  
*spanfarting* with the page. *Dryden.*

TO SPANE. *v. a.* To wean a child.

SPANG. *n. f.* [*spange*, Dut.] This word  
seems to have signified a cluster of shin-  
ing bodies.

The colours that shew best by candlelight are  
white, carnation, and a kind of sea-water green;  
and onches or *spangs*, as they are of no great use,  
so they are of most glory. *Brown.*

SPANGLE. *n. f.* [*spange*, German, a  
buckle, a locket; whence *ohr spangen*,  
ear-rings.]

1. A small plate or boss of shining metal.

2. Any thing sparkling and shining.  
As hoary frost with *spangles* doth attire  
The mossy branches of an oak half dead. *Fairy Queen.*

Thus in a starry night fond children cry  
For the rich *spangles* that adorn the sky. *Harper.*

The twinkling *spangles*, the ornaments of the  
upper world, lose their beauty and magnificence,  
vulgar spectators see them but as a confused huddle  
of petty illuminations. *Glanville.*

That now the dew with *spangles* deck'd the  
ground,  
A sweeter spot of earth was never found. *Dryden.*

TO SPANGLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
besprinkle with *spangles* or shining  
bodies.

They never meet in grove or green,  
By fountain clear, or *spangled* starlight shewn. *Shakespeare.*

What stars do *spangle* heaven with such beauty,  
As those two eyes become that heavenly face. *Shakespeare.*

Unpin that *spangled* breastplate which you wear,  
That th' eyes of busy fools may be kept there. *Dante.*

Four faces each  
Had, like a double Janus; all their shape  
*Spangled* with eyes; more numerous than those  
Of Argus. *Milton.*

Then appear'd  
*Spangling* the hemisphere, then first adorn'd  
With the bright luminaries, that set and rise. *Milton.*

He cuts out a silk mantle from the skies,  
Where the most brightly aure pleas'd the eye;  
Thus he with starry vapours *spangles* all,  
Took in their prime, as they grow, rise, and fall. *Cowley.*

The spacious firmament on high,  
With all the blue etherial sky,  
And *spangled* heav'ns, a shining frame,  
Their great Original proclaim. *Spectator.*

SPANIEL. *n. f.* [*spaniolus*, Lat. *spaniel*,  
French.]

1. A dog used for sports in the field, re-  
markable for sagacity and obedience.

**Span** *v. a.* I followed his *span* till I found him, having nearly lost with an excellent *spaniel* belonging to his dead companion. *Sidney.*

There are *span* to reclaim the wildest man, as there are to make *spaniels* fetch and carry: chide 'em often, and feed 'em seldom. *Dryden.*

**Span** *n. s.* A low, mean, sneaking fellow; a courtier; a dedicatory; a pensioner; a dependant; a placeman.

I mean sweet words,  
Low crooked courtesies, and base *spaniel* fawning. *Shakespeare.*

I am your *spaniel*; and, Demetrius,  
The more you beat me I will fawn on you. *Shakespeare.*

**TO SPANIEL** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fawn; to play the *spaniel*.

**SPANISH** *Broom* *n. s.* [*Genioka juncea*, Lat.] A plant so called, as being a native of Spain. *Miller.*

**SPANISH** *Fly* *n. s.* [*cantharis*, Latin.] A venomous fly that shines like gold, and breeds in the tops of ashes, olives, &c. It is used to raise blisters.

**SPANISH** *Nut* *n. s.* [*Aspyrinchium*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

**SPANKER** *n. s.* A small coin.

Your cure too costs you but a *spanker*. *Denham.*

**SPANNER** *n. s.* The lock of a fufee or carabine. *Bailey.*

My prince's court is now full of nothing but buff coats, *spanners*, and musket-reels. *Howell.*

**SPAR** *n. s.*

1. **Marasite.**  
*Spar* is a mixed body, consisting of crystal, incorporated sometimes with *lac lime*, and sometimes with other mineral, stony, earthy, or metallic matter. *Woodward.*

Some stones, as *spar* of lead, dissolved in proper menstrua, become salts. *Newton.*

2. [*sparre*, Dut.] A small beam; the bar of a gate.

**TO SPAR** *v. n.* To fight with prelusive strokes.

**TO SPAR** *v. a.* [*sparpan*, Saxon; *sperren*, German.] To shut; to close; to bar.

And if he chance come when I am abroad,  
*Spar* the yule fast for fear of fraud;  
Ne for all his worth, nor for his best,  
Open the door at his request. *Spenser.*

Yet for the yode thereof half agast,  
And kiddle the door *sparred* after her fast. *Spenser.*

Six gates 't' the city with massy staples,  
And correspondent and fulfilling bolts,  
*Spar* up the sons of Troy. *Shakespeare.*

**SPARABLE** *n. s.* [*sparpan*, Sax. to fasten.] Small nails.

**SPARADRAP** *n. s.* [In pharmacy.] A cereseth.

With application of the common *sparadrap* for issues, this ulcer was by a fontanel kept open. *Wijeman.*

**TO SPARE** *v. a.* [*sparpan*, Sax. *sparren*, Dut. *esparner*, Fr.]

1. To use frugally; not to waste; not to consume.

Thou thy father's thunder didst not *spar*. *Milton.*

2. To have unemployed; to save from any particular use.

All the time he could *spar* from the necessary cares of his weighty charge, he bestowed on prayer, and serving of God: he oftentimes spent the night alone in church, praying; his head-piece, gorget, and gauntlets lying by him. *Knolles.*

He had no bread to *spar*. *JE Strange.*

Only the foolish virgins entertained this foolish conceit, that there might be an overplus of grace sufficient to supply their want; but the wise knew not of any that they had to *spar*, but supposed all that they had little enough. *Milton.*

Let a pamphlet come in a proper juncture, and every one who can *spar* a shilling shall be a subscriber. *Swift.*

3. To do without; to lose willingly.

I could have better *spar'd* a better man. *Shakespeare.*

For his mind I do not care,  
That's a toy that I could *spar*;  
Let his title be but great,  
His clothes rich, and band fit neat. *Ben Jonson.*

Sense of pleasure we may well  
*Spar* out of life perhaps, and not repine;  
But pain is perfect misery. *Milton.*

Now the night *spar* the ocean, and oppose  
Your conduct to the fierceness of her foes. *Waller.*

The fair blessing we vouchsafe to lend;  
Nor can we *spar* you long, tho' often we may lend. *Dryden.*

4. To omit; to forbear.

We might have *spar'd* our coming. *Milton.*

Be pleas'd your politics to *spar*;  
I'm old enough, and can myself take care. *Dryden.*

5. To use tenderly; to forbear; to treat with pity; not to afflict; not to destroy; to use with mercy.

*Spar* us, good Lord. *Common Prayer.*

Who will let the discipline of wisdom over mine heart, that they *spar* me not for my ignorances? *Ecclesiasticus.*

Doth not each look a flash of lightning feel,  
Which *spar*s the body's sheath, but melts the steel? *Clarendon.*

**Dua** *duques* did not *spar*  
Celestial visages. *Milton.*

Let's pleasure take brave minds in battles won  
Than in restoring such as are undone;  
Tyrants have courage, and the rugged bear;  
But man alone can whom he conquers *spar*. *Waller.*

6. To grant; to allow; to indulge.

Set me in the remotest place  
That Neptune's frozen arms embrace;  
Where angry Jove did never *spar*. *Roscommon.*

One breath of kind and temperate air. *Roscommon.*

7. To forbear to inflict or impose.

*Spar* my remembrance; 'twas a guilty day;  
And still the blush hangs here. *Dryden.*

O *spar* this great, this good, this aged king,  
And *spar* your foul the crime! *Dryden.*

*Spar* my fight the pain  
Of seeing what a world of tears it costs you. *Dryden.*

**TO SPARE** *v. n.*

1. To live frugally; to be parsimonious; to be not liberal.

H' has wherewithal: in him  
*Sparing* would show a worse sin than ill doctrine. *Shakespeare.*

Those wants, which they rather feared than felt,  
would well enough be overcome by *sparing* and patience. *Knolles.*

In these relations, although he be more *sparing*, his predecessors were very numerous. *Brown.*

Our labours late and early every morning,  
Midst winter frosts; then, clad and fed with *sparing*,  
Rise to our toils. *Ottway.*

God has not been *sparing* to men to make them barely two-legged creatures, and left it to Aristotle to make them rational. *Locke.*

When they discover the passionate desire of fame in the ambitious man, they become *sparing* and saving in their commendations; they envy him the satisfaction of an applause. *Addison.*

Now a reservoir, to keep and *spar*;  
The next a fountain spouting through his heir. *Pope.*

No statute in his favour says  
How free or frugal I shall pass my days;  
I who at sometimes spend, at others *spar*,  
Divided between carelessness and care. *Pope.*

2. To forbear; to be scrupulous.

His soldiers *spar'd* not to say that they should be unkindly dealt with, if they were defrauded of the spoil. *Knolles.*

To pluck and eat my fill I *spar'd* not. *Milton.*

3. To use mercy; to forgive; to be tender.

Their king, out of a princely feeling, was *sparing* and compassionate towards his subjects. *Bacon.*

**SPARE** *adj.*

1. Scanty; not abundant; parsimonious; frugal.

He was *spar* but discreet of speech, better conceiving than delivering; equally stout and kind. *Cervantes.*

Men ought to beware, that they use not exercise and a *spar* diet both. *Bacon.*

Join with three calm peace and quiet;  
*Spar* fast, that oft with gods duth diet. *Milton.*

The masters of the world were bred up with *spar* diet; and the young gentlemen of Rome felt no want of strength, because they ate but once a day. *Locke.*

2. Superfluous; unwanted.

If that no *spar* clothes he had to give,  
His own coat he would cut, and it distribute glad. *Spenser.*

As any of our sick waxed well, he might be removed; for which purpose there were set forth ten *spar* chambers. *Bacon.*

Learning seems more adapted to the female world than to the male, because they have more spare time upon their hands, and lead a more solitary life. *Addison.*

In my *spar* hours you've had your part;  
Ev'n now my servile hand your sovereignty will obey. *Norris.*

3. Lean; wanting flesh; macilent.

O give me your *spar* man, and *spar* me the great ones. *Shakespeare.*

If my name were liable to fear,  
I do not know the man I should avoid  
So soon as that *spar* Cassius. *Shakespeare.*

His village drawn he felt to sharp and *spar*,  
His arms clung to his ribs. *Milton.*

**SPARE** *n. s.* [from the verb.] Parsimony; frugal use; husbandry. Not in use.

Since nuchekht they may,  
They therefore will make full his goods their prey,  
Without all *spar* or end. *Chapman.*

Our victuals failed us, though we had made good *spar* of them. *Bacon.*

**SPARER** *n. s.* [from *spar*.] One who avoids expense.

By nature far from profusion, and yet a greater *sparer* than a savor; for though he had such means to accumulate, yet his sort, parsimonious, and his feelings, wherein he was only sumptuous, could not but sink his exchequer. *Watson.*

**SPARERIB** *n. s.* [*spar* and *rib*.] Ribs cut away from the body, and having on them *spar* or little flesh; as, a *sparerib* of pork.

**SPARGEFACTIO** *n. s.* [*spargo*, Latin.] The act of sprinkling.

**SPARING** *adj.* [from *spar*.]

1. Scarce; little.

Of this there is with you *sparing* memory, or none; but we have large knowledge thereof. *Bacon.*

2. Scanty; not plentiful.

If much exercise, then use a plentiful diet; and if *sparing* diet, then little exercise. *Bacon.*

Good air, solitary groves, and *sparing* diet, sufficient to make you fancy yourself one of the fathers of the desert. *Pope.*

3. Parsimonious; not liberal.

Virgil being so very *sparing* of his words, and leaving so much to be imagined by the reader, can never be translated as he ought in any modern tongue. *Dryden.*

Though *sparing* of his grace, to mischief bent,  
He seldom does a good with good intent. *Dryden.*

**SPARINGLY** *adv.* [from *sparing*.]

1. Not abundantly.

Give us leave  
Freely to render what we have in charge;  
Or shall we *sparingly* shew you far off  
The dauphin's meaning? *Shakespeare.*

The borders whereon you plant fruit-trees should be large, and set with fine flowers; but thin and *sparingly*, lest they deceive the trees. *Bacon.*

2. Frugally; parsimoniously; not lavishly.

High titles of honour were in the king's minority *sparingly* granted, because dignity then waited on desert. *Hayward.*

Command but *sparingly* whom thou dost love;  
But less condemn whom thou dost not approve. *Denham.*

## 3. With abstinence.

Christians are obliged to take even the innocent pleasures of life but sparingly. *Atterbury.*

## 4. Not with great frequency.

The morality of a grave sentence, affected by Lucan, is more sparingly used by Virgil. *Dryden.*  
Our sacraments, which had been frequented with too much zeal, were approached more sparingly. *Atterbury.*

## 5. Cautiously; tenderly.

Speech of touch towards others should be sparingly used; for discourse ought to be as a field, without coming home to any man. *Bacon.*

SPARK. *n. f.* [*spenica*, Sax. *spärke*, Dan.]

## 1. A small particle of fire, or kindled matter.

If any marvel how a thing, in itself so weak, could import any great danger, they must consider not so much how small the spark is that flieeth, as how apt things about it are to take fire. *Hooker.*

I am about to weep; but thinking that We are a queen, my drops of tears I'll turn To sparks of fire. *Shakespeare.*

I was not forgetful of the sparks which some men's distempers formerly studied to kindle in parliaments. *King Charles.*

In this deep quiet, from what source unknown Those seeds of fire that fatal birth disclose;  
And first few scant'ring sparks about were blown,  
Big with the flames that to our ruin role. *Dryden.*

Oh, may some spark of your celestial fire The last, the meanest, of your ions inspire! *Pope.*

## 2. Any thing shining.

We have, here and there, a little clear light, some sparks of bright knowledge. *Locke.*

## 3. Any thing vivid or active.

If any spark of life be yet remaining,  
Down, down to hell, and lay I sent thee thither. *Shakespeare.*

## 4. A lively, showy, splendid, gay man. It is commonly used in contempt.

How many huffing sparks have we seen, that in the same day have been both the idols and the scorn of the same slaves. *L'Estrange.*

A spark like thee, of the mankilling trade,  
Fell sick. *Dryden.*  
As for the disputes of sharpeners, we don't read of any provisions made for the honours of such sparks. *Collier.*

The finest sparks and clearest beaux,  
Drip from the shoulders to the toes. *Prior.*  
I, who have been the poet's spark to-day,  
Will now become the champion of his play. *Granville.*

Unlucky as Fungoso in the play,  
These sparks with awkward vanity display  
What the fine gentleman wore yesterday. *Pope.*

5. A lover.

To SPARK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To emit particles of fire; to sparkle. Not in use.

Fair is my love,  
When the rose in her cheek appears,  
Or in her eyes the fire of love doth spark. *Spenser.*

SPARKFUL. *adj.* [*spark* and *full*.] Lively; brisk; airy. Not used.

Hitherto with our sparkful youth laugh at their great grandfather's English, who had more care to do well than to speak minion-like. *Camden.*

SPARKISH. *adj.* [from *spark*.]

## 1. Airy; gay. A low word. It is commonly applied to men rather than women.

Is any thing more sparkish and better humour'd than Venus's accosting her son in the desert of Libya? *Walsh.*

## 2. Showy; well dressed; fine.

A daw, to be sparkish, truck'd himself up with all the gay feathers he could muster. *L'Estrange.*

SPARKLE. *n. f.* [from *spark*.]

## 1. A spark; a small particle of fire.

He, with repeated strokes Of clashing flints, their hidden fires provokes;  
Short flame succeeds; a bed of wither'd leaves The dying sparkles in their fall receives.

Caught into life, in fiery flames they rise,  
And, fed with stronger food, invade the skies. *Dryden.*

## 2. Any luminous particle.

To detract from the dignity thereof, were to injure even God himself, who, being that light which none can approach unto, hath sent out these lights whereof we are capable, even as so many sparkles resembling the bright fountain from which they rise. *Hooker.*

When reason's lamp, which, like the sun in sky, Throughout man's little world her beams did spread,  
Is now become a sparkle, which doth lie Under the ashes, half extinct and dead. *Darwin.*

Ah! then thy once-lov'd Eloisa see!  
It will be then no crime to gaze on me:  
See from my cheek the transient roses die,  
See the last sparkle languish in my eye. *Pope.*

To SPARKLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

## 1. To emit sparks.

## 2. To issue in sparks.

The bold design Pleas'd highly thine infernal fates, and joy Sparkled in all their eyes. *Milton.*

## 3. To shine; to glitter.

A hair seen in a microscope loses its former colour, and is in a great measure pellucid, with a mixture of some bright sparkling colours, such a appear from the refraction of diamonds. *Locke.*

Politulus is a fine young gentleman, who sparkles in all the shining things of diets and equipage. *Watts.*

## 4. To emit little bubbles as liquor in a glass.

SPARKLINGLY. *adv.* [from *sparkling*.] With vivid and twinkling lustre.

Diamonds sometimes would look more sparklingly than they were wont, and sometimes far more dull than ordinary. *Boyle.*

SPARKLINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *sparkling*.] Vivid and twinkling lustre.

I have observed a manifestly greater clearness and sparklingness at some times than at others, though I could not refer it to the superficial clearness or foulness of the stone. *Boyle.*

SPARROW. *n. f.* [*spe-uppa*, Saxon; *puffer*, Lat.] A small bird.

Dimmy'd not this Macbeth and Banquo? Yes, As sparrows eagles, or the hare the lion. *Shakespeare.*

There is great probability that a thousand sparrows will fly away at the sight of a hawk among them. *Watts.*

SPARROWHAWK or Sparhawk. *n. f.* [*speuphuc*, Sax.] The female of the mufket hawk. *Hanmer.*

SPARROWGRASS. *n. f.* [corrupted from *asparaguss*.]

Your infant pease to sparrowsgrass prefer,  
Which to the supper you may best defer. *King.*

SPARRY. *adj.* [from *spar*.] Consisting of spar.

In which manner spar is usually found herein, and other minerals, or such as are of some observable figure; of which sort are the sparry strata, or icicles, called stalactites. *Woodward.*

SPASM. *n. f.* [*spasme*, Fr. *σπασμα*.] Convulsion; violent and involuntary contraction of any part.

All the maladies Of ghastly spasm, or racking torture, qualms Of heart-ack agony. *Milton.*

Wounds are subject to pain, inflammation, spasm. *Wise.*

Curminative things dilute and relax; because wind occasions a spasm or convulsion in some part. *Arbushnot.*

SPASMODICK. *adj.* [*spasmodique*, Fr. from *spasme*.] Convulsive.

SPAT. The preterit of spit.

And when he had spat on the ground, he appointed his eyes. *Gospel.*

SPAT. *n. f.* The young of shellfish. A recalcitrant film found upon sea-shells, and

usually supposed to be the remains of the velum of the foot of some sort of shell-fish. *Woodward.*

To SPATULATE. *v. n.* [*spatior*, Lat.] To rove; to range; to ramble at large. Not used.

Wonder causeth astonishment, or an immovable posture of the body, caused by the fixing of the mind upon one cognition, whereby it doth not spantiate and transcur. *Bacon.*

Confined to a narrow chamber, he could spantiate at large through the whole universe. *Brady.*

To SPATTER. *v. a.* [*spat*, *spit*, Saxon.]

## 1. To sprinkle with dirt, or any thing offensive.

The pavement swam in blood, the walls around Were spatter'd o'er with brains. *Addison.*

## 2. To throw out any thing offensive.

His forward voice now is to speak well of his friend; his backward voice is to spatter foul speeches, and to detract. *Shakespeare.*

## 3. To asperse; to defame.

To SPATTER. *v. n.* To spit; to sputter; as at any thing nauseous taken into the mouth.

They fondly thinking to allay Their appetite with gust, instead of fruit Chew'd bitter ashes, which th' offended taste With spattering noise rejected. *Milton.*

SPATTERDASHES. *n. f.* [*spatter* and *dash*.] Coverings for the legs by which the wet is kept off.

SPATTLING Poppy. *n. f.* [*papaver spumeum*.] White behen: a plant which is a species of camphor. *Miller.*

SPATULA. *n. f.* [*spatha*, *spathula*, Lat.] A spatule or lice.

Spatula is an instrument used by apothecaries and surgeons in spreading plasters or stirring medicines together. *Quercus.*

Id railing up the hairy scalp smooth with my spatula, I could discover no fault in the bone. *Weyman.*

SPAVIN. *n. f.* [*espavent*, Fr. *spavin*, Ital.]

This disease in horses is a bony excrescence, or crust as hard as a bone, that grows on the inside of the hough, not far from the elbow, and is generated of the same matter by which the bones or ligaments are nourished: it is at first like a tender gristle, but by degrees comes to hardness. *Farrier's Dict.*

They've all new legs and lame ones; one would take it.

That never saw them pace before, the spavin And springhalt reign'd among them. *Shakespeare.*

If it had been a spavin, and the ass had positioned for another farmer, it might have been reasonable. *L'Estrange.*

SPAW. *n. f.* [from *Spaw* in Germany.] A place famous for mineral waters; any mineral water.

To SPAWL. *v. n.* [*sporchan*, to spit, Sax.] To throw moisture out of the mouth.

He who does on iv'ry tablets dine,  
His marble floors with drunken spawlings dine. *Dryden.*

What mischief can the dean have done him,  
That Traulus calls for vengeance on him?

Why must he sputter, spume, and spave it,  
In vain, against the people's favorite? *Swift.*

SPAWL. *n. f.* [*spawl*, Sax.] Spittle; moisture ejected from the mouth.

Of spittle the instruction makes;  
Then in the spawl her middle finger dips,  
Anoints the temple, forehead, and the lips. *Dryden.*

SPAWN. *n. f.* [*spene*, *spenne*, Dutch.]

## 1. The eggs of fish or of frogs.

Masters of the people,  
Your multiplying spawn how can he foster  
That's bound to one good tree? *Shakespeare.*



## S P E

God said, let the waters generate  
 scaly, with spawn abundant, living foal! Milton.  
 These ponds, in spawning time, abounded with  
 eels, and a great deal of *spawn*. Ray.  
 Any product or offspring. In contempt.  
 'Twas not the *spawn* of such as these  
 but dy'd with Punick blood the conquer'd seas. Raycommen.  
 and quail'd the stern *Æsciden*.  
 This atheistical humour was the *spawn* of the  
 old superstitions of the Romish church and court. Tillotson.

SPAWN. v. a. [from the noun.]

To produce as fishes do eggs.

Some report a sea-maid *spawn'd* him. Shaksp.

To generate; to bring forth. In con-  
 tempt.

What practices such principles as these may  
 have, when they are laid out to the sun, you may  
 determine. Swift.

SPAWN. v. n.

To produce eggs as fish.

The fish having *spawned* before, the fry that goes  
 down hath had about three months growth under  
 ground, when they are brought up again. Brown.

To issue; to proceed. In contempt.

It is to ill a quality, and the mother of to many  
 ill ones that *spawn* from it, that a child should be  
 brought up in the greatest abhorrence of it. Locke.  
 PA'WNER. n. f. [from *spawn*.] The fe-  
 male fish.

The barbel, for the preservation of their feed,  
 with the *spawn*er and the melter, cover their *spawn*  
 with sand. Walton.

SPAY. v. a. [*spado*, Lat.] To castrate  
 female animals.

Be dumb, you beggars of the rythming trade;  
 sell your loose wit, and let your muse be *spay'd*.  
 Cleaveland.

The males must be gelt, and the fows *spayed*;  
 he *spayed* they esteem as the most profitable;  
 because of the great quantity of fat upon the in-  
 sides. Mortimer.

SPEAK. v. n. preterit *spake* or *spoke*;  
 participle passive *spoken*. [spekan, Sax.  
*spoken*, Dutch.]

To utter articulate sounds; to express  
 thoughts by words.

*Speaking* is nothing else than a sensible expression  
 of the notions of the mind, by several discrimina-  
 tions of utterance of voice, used as signs, having by  
 content several determinate significances. Holder.

Hannah *spoke* in her heart; only her lips moved,  
 but her voice was not heard. 1 Samuel.

To harangue; to make a speech.

Many of the nobility made themselves popular  
 by *speaking* in parliament against those things  
 which were most grateful to his majesty, and which  
 all passed, notwithstanding their contradiction.  
 Clarendon.

Therites, though the most presumptuous Greek,  
 yet durst not for Achilles' armour *speak*. Dryden.

To talk for or against; to dispute.

A knave should have some countenance at his  
 lord's request. An honest man, sir, is able to  
*speak* for himself, when a knave is not. Shakspere.

The general and his wife are talking of it;  
 And he *speaks* for you stoutly. Shakspere.

When he had no power,  
 He was your enemy; still *spoke* against  
 Your liberties and charters. Shakspere.

To discourse; to make mention.

Were such things here as we do *speak* about?  
 Or have we eaten of the infinite root,  
 That takes the reason prisoner? Shakspere.

Let went out, and *spoke* unto his love in law.  
 Genes.

The fire you *spoke* of,  
 If any flames of it approach my fortunes,  
 I'll quench it not with water, but with ruin. Ben Jonson.

The scriptures *speaks* only of those to whom it  
 speaks. Hammond.

They could never be lost but by an universal  
 deluge, which has been *spoken* to already. Tillotson.  
 These *speaks* of a sort of Caesar's army, that

## S P E

came to him from the Leman-lake, in the begin-  
 ning of the civil war. Addison.

Had Luther *spoke* up to this accusation, yet  
 Chrysostom's example would have been his de-  
 fence. Atterbury.

5. To give sound.

Make all your trumpets *speake* give them all breath,  
 Those clam'rous harbingers of blood and death. Shakspere.

6. To SPEAK with. To address; to con-  
 verse with.

Thou canst not fear us, Pompey, with thy sails,  
 We'll *speake* with thee at sea. Shakspere.

I *spoke* with one that came from thence,  
 That freely render'd me these news for true. Shakspere.

Nicholas was by a herald sent for to come into  
 the great hall; Solyman disdain'd to *speake* with  
 him himself. Kneller.

To SPEAK. v. a.

1. To utter with the mouth; to pronounce.

Mordecai had *spoken* good. Esther.  
 Consider of it, take advice, and *speake* your minds.  
 Judges.

They sat down with him upon the ground, and  
 none *spoke* a word. Job.

When divers were hardened, and believed not,  
 but *spoke* evil of that way before the multitude,  
 he departed. Acts.

You from my youth  
 Have known and tried me, *speake* I more than truth? Sandys.

What you keep by you, you may change and  
 mend,  
 But words once *spoke* can never be recall'd. Waller.

Under the tropick in our language *spoke*,  
 And part of Flanders hath receiv'd our yoke. Waller.

He now where *spoke* it out, or in direct terms calls  
 them substantives. Locke.

Colours *speake* all languages, but words are under-  
 stood only by such a people or nation. Spectator.

2. To proclaim; to celebrate.

It is my father's music  
 To *speake* your deeds, not little of his care  
 To have them recompens'd. Shakspere.

3. To address; to accost.

If he have need of thee, he will deceive thee,  
 smile upon thee, put thee in hope, *speake* thee fair,  
 and say, What wastest thou? Lechfrightious.

4. To exhibit; to make known.

Let heav'n's wide circuit *speake*  
 The Maker's high magnificence. Milton.

SPEAKABLE. adj. [from *speake*.]

1. Possible to be spoken.

2. Having the power of speech.

How can't thou *speakeable* of mute? Milton.

SPEAKER. n. f. [from *speake*.]

1. One that speaks.

These fables grew so general, as the authors  
 were lost in the generality of *speakers*. Bacon.

In conversation or reading, find out the true  
 sense, the idea which the *speaker* or writer adhe-  
 res to his words. Watts.

Common *speakers* have only one set of ideas,  
 and one set of words to clothe them in; and these  
 are always ready at the mouth. Swift.

2. One that speaks in any particular man-  
 ner.

Horne's phrase is, "torret jecur;"  
 And happy was that curious *speaker*. Prior.

3. One that celebrates, proclaims, or men-  
 tions.

After my death, I wish no other herald,  
 No other *speaker* of my living actions,  
 To keep mine honour from corruption. Shakspere.

4. The prolocutor of the commons.

I have disabled myself, like an elected *speaker*  
 of the house. Dryden.

SPEAKING Trumpet. n. f. A stentoropho-  
 nick instrument; a trumpet by which  
 the voice may be propagated to a great  
 distance.

That with one blast the whole house  
 does bound,  
 And first *speaking* trumpet how to sound. Dryden.

## S P E

SPEAR. n. f. [*ysper*, Welsh; *spere*, Sax.  
*spere*, Dutch; *spare*, old Fr. *sporum*, low  
 Latin.]

1. A long weapon with a sharp point, used  
 in thrusting or throwing; a lance.

Those brandishers of *spears*,  
 From many cities drawn, are they that are our  
 hinderers. Chapman.

Th' Egyptian, like a hill, himself did rear,  
 Like some tall tree; upon it seem'd a *spear*. Cowley.

Nor wanted in his grasp  
 What seem'd both shield and *spear*. Milton.

The flying *spear*  
 Sang innocent, and spent its force in air. Pope.

The rous'd-up lion, resolute and flow,  
 Advances full on the pretended *spear*. Thomson.

2. A lance, generally with prongs, to kill  
 fish.

The orderers watching, until they be past up into  
 some narrow creek, below them cast a strong corded  
 net athwart the stream, with which, and their loud  
 shouting, they stop them from retiring, until the ebb  
 have abandoned them to the hunters mercy, who,  
 by an old custom, share them with such indifferency,  
 as if a woman with child be present, the tube in  
 her womb is gratified with a portion: a point also  
 observed by the *spear* hunters in taking of salmon.  
 Carver.

To SPEAR. v. a. [from the noun.] To kill  
 or pierce with a spear.

To SPEAR. v. n. To shoot or sprout. This  
 is commonly written *spire*.

Let them not lie lest they should *spear*, and the  
 air dry and spoil the shoot. Mortimer.

SPEAR-GRASS. n. f. [*yspear* and *grass*.]  
 Long stiff *grafs*.

Tickle our noses with *spear-grass* to make them  
 bleed; and then bedubber our garments with it.  
 Shakspere.

SPEAR-MAN. n. f. [*yspear* and *man*.] One  
 who uses a lance in fight.

The *spear-man's* arm, by thee, great God, directed,  
 Sends forth a certain wound. Prior.

SPEAR-MINT. n. f. [*mentha Romana*, Lat.]  
 A plant; a species of mint.

SPEAR-WORT. n. f. [*ranunculus flammceus*,  
 Lat.] An herb. Ainsworth.

SPECIAL. adj. [*special*, Fr. *specialis*, Lat.]

1. Noting a sort or species.

A *special* idea is called by the schools a *species*.  
 Watts.

2. Particular; peculiar.

Most commonly with a certain *special* grace of  
 her own, waggng her lips, and grinning instead of  
 smiling. Sidney.

The several books of scripture, having had each  
 some several occasion and particular purpose which  
 caus'd them to be written, the contents thereof are  
 according to the exigence of that *special* end where-  
 unto they are intended. Hooker.

Of all men *alive*,  
 I never yet beheld that *special* face,

Which I could fancy more than any other. Shaksp.

Nought to vile that on the earth doth live,  
 But to the earth some *special* good doth give.

Shakspere.

The fourth commandment, in respect of any one  
 definite and *special* day of every week, was not  
 simply and perpetually moral. Hute.

Our Saviour is represented every where in scrip-  
 ture as the special patron of the poor and the afflicted,  
 and as laying their interest to heart more nearly than  
 those of any other of his members. Atterbury.

3. Appropriate; designed for a particular  
 purpose.

O'Neal, upon his marriage with a daughter of  
 Kildare, was made denizen by a *special* act of par-  
 liament. Davies.

Such things are evident by natural light, which  
 men of a mature age, in the ordinary use of their  
 faculties, with the common help of natural society,  
 may know and be sufficiently assured of without  
 the help of any *special* revelation. Wilkes.

4. Extraordinary; uncommon.

That which necessity of some *special* time doth

cause to be enjoined, bindeth no longer than during that time, but doth afterward become free. *Hooker.*  
The other scheme takes special care to attribute all the work of conversion to grace. *Hammond.*

Though our charity should be universal, yet as it cannot be actually exercised but on particular times, so it should be chiefly on special opportunities. *Spratt.*

He bore

A paunch of the same bulk before;  
Which still he had a special care  
To keep well cramm'd with thimble fare. *Hudibras.*

5. Chief in excellence.

The king hath drawn

The special head of all the land together. *Shaksp.*  
SPECIALLY. *adv.* [from *special*.]

1. Particularly, above others.

Specially the day that thou stoodst before the Lord. *Deuteronomy.*

A brother beloved, specially to me.

2. Not in a common way; peculiarly.

If there be matter of law that carries any difficulty, the jury may, to deliver themselves from an attain, find it specially. *Hale.*

SPECIALTY. *n. f.* [specialité, Fr. from SPECIALITY. *special*.] Particularity.

On these two general heads all other specialties are dependent. *Hooker.*

The packet is not come

Where that and other specialties are bound. *Shaksp.*  
Speciality of rule hath been neglected. *Shaksp.*

When men were sure, that, in case they rested upon a bare contract without speciality, the other party might wage his law, they would not rest upon such contracts without reducing the debt into a speciality, which accorded many suits. *Hale.*

SPECIES. *n. f.* [species, Latin.]

1. A sort; a subdivision of a general term.

A special idea is called by the schools a species; it is one common nature that agrees to several singular individual beings: so horse is a special idea or species, as it agrees to Bucephalus, Trot and Snowball. *Watts.*

2. Class of nature; single order of beings.

He intendeth the care of species or common natures, but letteth loose the guard of individuals or single existencies. *Brown.*

The Phoenix Pindar is a whole species alone.

For we are animals no less,

Although of different species. *Hudibras.*  
Thou nam'st a race that must proceed from me,  
Yet my whole species in myself I see. *Dryden.*

A mind of superior or meaner capacities than human, would constitute a different species, though united to a human body in the same laws of connexion; and a mind of human capacities would make another species, if united to a different body in different laws of connexion. *Bentley.*

3. Appearance to the senses; any visible or sensible representation.

An apparent diversity between the species visible and audible is, that the visible doth not mingle in the medium, but the audible doth. *Bacon.*

It is a most certain rule, how much any body hath of colour, so much hath it of opacity, and by so much the more unfit it is to transmit the species. *Ray.*

The species of the letters illuminated with blue, were nearer to the lens than those illuminated with deep red, by about three inches, or three and a quarter; but the species of the letters illuminated with indigo and violet appeared so confused and indistinct, that I could not read them. *Newton.*

4. Representation to the mind.

Wit in the poet, or wit-writing, is no other than the faculty of imagination in the writer, which searches over all the memory for the species or ideas of those things which it designs to represent. *Dryden.*

5. Show; visible exhibition. Not in use; and perhaps, in the following quotation, misprinted for spectacles.

Shews and species serve best with the people. *Bacon.*

6. Circulating money.

As there was in the splendour of the Roman empire a less quantity of current species in Europe than

there is now, Rome possessed a much greater proportion of the circulating species of its time than any European city. *Arbuthnot.*

7. Simples that have place in a compound medicine.

SPECIFIC. *adj.* [specificque, Fr. species SPECIFIC. *and facio, Lat.*]

1. That makes a thing of the species of which it is.

That thou to truth the perfect way may'st know,  
To thee all her specific forms I'll show. *Denham.*

The understanding, as to the exercise of this power, is subject to the command of the will, though, as to the specific nature of its acts, it is determined by the object. *South.*

By whose direction is the nutriment so regularly distributed into the respective parts, and how are they kept to their specific uniformities? *Glanville.*

These principles I consider not as occult qualities, supposed to result from the specific forms of things, but as general laws of nature, by which the things themselves are formed; their truth appearing to us by phenomena, though their causes be not yet discovered. *Newton.*

As all things were formed according to these specific platforms, so their truth must be measured from their conformity to them. *Norris.*

Specific gravity is the appropriate and peculiar gravity or weight which any species of natural bodies have, and by which they are plainly distinguishable from all other bodies of different kinds. *Quincy.*

The specific qualities of plants reside in their native spirit, oil, and essential salt: for the water, fixt salt, and earth, appear to be the same in all plants. *Arbuthnot.*

Specific difference is that primary attribute which distinguishes each species from one another, while they stand ranked under the same general nature or genus. Though wine differs from other liquids, in that it is the juice of a certain fruit, yet this is but a general or generic difference; for it does not distinguish wine from cyder or perry: the specific difference of wine therefore is its pressure from the grape; as cyder is pressed from apples, and perry from pears. *Watts.*

2. [In medicine.] Appropriated to the cure of some particular distemper. It is usually applied to the *arcana*, or medicines that work by occult qualities.

The operation of purging medicines has been referred to a hidden propriety, a specific virtue, and the like fusts of ignorance. *Bacon.*

If the would drink a good decoction of sarsa, with the usual specifics, she might enjoy a good health. *Wifeman.*

SPECIFICALLY. *adv.* [from *specific*.]

In such a manner as to constitute a species; according to the nature of the species.

His faith must be not only living, but lively too; it must be put into a posture by a particular exercise of those several virtues that are specifically requisite to a due performance of this duty. *South.*

Human reason doth not only gradually, but specifically, differ from the fantastick reason of brutes, which have no conceit of truth, as an aggregate of divers simple concepts, nor of any other universal. *Grew.*

He must allow that bodies were endowed with the same affections then as ever since; and that, if an axe head be supposed to float upon water, which is specifically lighter, it had been supernatural. *Bentley.*

To SPECIFY. *v. a.* [from *species* and *facio, Lat.*] To mark by notation of distinguishing particularities.

Man, by the instituted law of his creation, and the common influence of the divine goodness, is enabled to act as a reasonable creature, without any particular, specifying, concurrent, new imputed act of the divine special providence. *Hale.*

SPECIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *specific*; *specificatio, Fr.*]

1. Distinct notation; determination by a peculiar mark.

This specification or limitation of the question, hinders the disputers from wandering away from the precise point of enquiry. *Hale.*

2. Particular mention.

The constitution here speaks generally, without the specification of any place. *A. B. F.*

To SPECIFY. *v. a.* [from *species*; *specific, French.*] To mention; to show by some particular mark of distinction.

As the change of such laws as have been specified is necessary, so the evidence that they are laws must be great. *Hale.*

St. Peter doth not specify what these waters were. *Burnet.*

He has there given us an exact geography of Greece, where the countries, and the uses of the soils, are specified. *Peck.*

SPECIMEN. *n. f.* [Specimen, Latin.] A sample; a part of any thing exhibited, that the rest may be known.

Several persons have exhibited specimens of the art before multitudes of beholders. *Spectator.*

SPECIOUS. *adj.* [specieus, Fr. speciosus Latin.]

1. Showy; pleasing to the view.

The rest, far greater part,  
Will deem in outward rites and specious forms  
Religion satisfied. *Milton.*

She next I took to wife,  
O that I never had! fond with too late!  
Was in the vale of Suree, Dalia,  
That specious monster, my accomplish'd snare. *Milton.*

2. Plausible; superficially, not solidly right striking at first view.

Bad men boast

Their specious deeds on earth which glory excite  
Or close ambition varnish'd o'er with zeal. *Milton.*  
Somewhat of specious they must have to recommend themselves to princes; for folly will be easily got down in its natural form. *Dryden.*

Temptation is of greater danger, because it is covered with the specious names of good nature and good manners. *Rogers.*

This is the only specious objection which our Romish adversaries urge against the doctrine of this church in the point of celibacy. *Atterbury.*

SPECIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *specious*.] With fair appearance.

Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity especially to that perfonated devotion under which any kind of impiety is wont to be disguised, as put off more speciously. *Hannay.*

SPECK. *n. f.* [specc, Saxon.] A small discoloration; a spot.

Every speck does not blind a man.

Government of the Tongue

Then are they happy, when  
No speck is left of their habitual stains;  
But the pure ether of the soul remains. *Dryden.*  
To SPECK. *v. a.* To spot; to stain with drops.

Flow'r

Carnation, purple, azure, or speck'd with gold. *Milton.*

SPECKLE. *n. f.* [from *speck*.] Small speck; little spot.

To SPECKLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark with small spots.

So dreadfully he towards him did pass,  
Forelifting up aloft his speckled breast,  
And often bounding on the bruised grass  
As for great joy of his new comen guest. *Fairy Queen.*

Speckled vanity

Will sicken soon and die,  
And leprous sin will melt from earthly mould. *Milton.*

Saw'st thou not late a speckled serpent eat  
His gilded spires to climb on yon fair tree?  
Before this happy minute I was he. *Dryden.*

The smiling infant in his hand shall take  
The cross'd baillist and speckled snake;  
Pleas'd the green lustre of the scales survey,  
And with their spiky tongue and pointed tail  
Small play. *Peck.*

The tortoise here and elephant riding,  
Transform'd to combs, the peacock and the white.  
*Pope.*  
**SPECT** or **Speight**. *n. f.* A woodpecker.  
*Ainsworth.*

**SPECTACLE**. *n. f.* [*Speciacle*, Fr. *Speci-  
culum*, Latin.]

1. A show; a gazing stock; any thing  
exhibited to the view as eminently re-  
markable.

In open place produc'd they me,  
To be a publick *speciacle* to all. *Shakespeare.*  
We are made a *speciacle* unto angels and men.  
*1 Corinthians.*

2. Any thing perceived by the sight.  
Forth riding underneath the castle wall,  
A doughtful of dead carcases he spy'd,  
The dreadful *speciacle* of that sad house of pride.  
*Fairy Queen.*

When pronouncing sentences, seem not glad;  
Such *speciacles*, though they are just, are sad.  
*Denham.*

3. [In the plural.] Glasses to assist the  
sight.

The sixth age shifts  
Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloons,  
With *speciacles* on nose, and pouch on side. *Shakf.*  
We have helps for sight above *speciacles* and  
glasses. *Bacon.*

Shakespeare was naturally learned; he needed  
not the *speciacles* of books to read nature; he  
looked upwards and found her there. *Dryden.*

The first *speciacle*-maker did not think that he  
was leading the way to the discovery of new pla-  
ces. *Grew.*

This is the reason of the decay of sight in old  
men, and shews why their sight is mended by  
*speciacles*. *Newton.*

This day then let us not be told,  
That you are sick, and I grown old;  
Nor think on our approaching ill,  
And talk of *speciacles* and pills. *Steele.*

**SPECTACLED**. *adj.* [from the noun.] Fur-  
nished with spectacles.

All tongues speak of him, and the bleas'd sights  
Are *speciacle* to see him. *Shakespeare.*

**SPECTATION**. *n. f.* [*Speciatio*, Latin.] Re-  
gard; respect.

This simple *speciatio* of the lungs is differenced  
from that which concomitates a pleurisy. *Harvey.*

**SPECTATOR**. *n. f.* [*Speciateur*, French;  
*speciator*, Latin.] A looker-on; a be-  
holder.

More  
Than history can pattern, though devis'd  
And play'd to take *speciatures*. *Shakespeare.*

It proves a good repast to the *speciatures*, the  
dish pays the shot. *Shakespeare.*

An old gentleman mounting on horseback, got  
up heavily, but desired the *speciatures* that they  
would count fourscore and eight before they judg'd  
him. *Dryden.*

He mourns his former vigour lost to far,  
To make him now *speciature* of a war. *Dryden.*

What pleasure hath the owner more than the  
*speciature*? *Scots.*

**SPECTATORSHIP**. *n. f.* [from *speciature*.]  
Act of beholding.

Thou stand'st i' th' state of hanging, or of some  
death more long in *speciature*, and cracher in  
suffering. *Shakespeare.*

**SPECTRE**. *n. f.* [*Specire*, French; *spectrum*,  
Latin.]

1. Apparition; appearance of persons dead.

The ghosts of traitors from the bridge descend,  
With bold fantastic *spectres* to rejoice. *Dryden.*

The very poetical use of the word, for a *spectre*  
doth imply an exact resemblance to some real  
being it represents. *Stillingfleet.*

There are nothing but *spectres* the understanding  
puts to itself, to flatter its own laziness. *Locke.*

2. Something made preternaturally visible.  
**SPECTRUM**. *n. f.* [Latin.] An image; a  
visible form.

This prism had some rays running along within  
the glass, from the one end to the other, which  
scattered some of the sun's light irregularly, but  
had no sensible effect in increasing the length of  
the coloured *spectrum*. *Newton.*

**SPECULAR**. *adj.* [*Specularis*, Latin.]

1. Having the qualities of a mirror or  
looking-glass.

It were but madness now t' impart  
The skill of *specular* stone. *Donne.*

Quicksilver may, by the fire alone, in glass ves-  
sels, be turned into a red body; and from this red  
body may be obtained a mercury, bright and *specu-  
lar* as before. *Boyle.*

A speculum of metal without glass, made some  
years since for optical uses, and very well wrought,  
produced none of those rings; and thence I under-  
stood that these rings arise not from the *specular*  
surface alone, but depend upon the two surfaces of  
the plate of glass whereof the speculum was made,  
and upon the thickness of the glass between them.  
*Newton.*

2. Assisting sight. Improper.

The hidden way  
Of nature wouldst thou know, how first she frames  
All things in miniature, thy *specular* orb  
Apply to well-dissected kernels; to!  
In each observe the slender threads  
Of first-beginning trees. *Philips.*

To **SPECULATE**. *v. n.* [*Speculer*, French;  
*specular*, Latin.] To meditate; to con-  
template; to take a view of any thing  
with the mind.

Consider the quantity, and not *speculate* upon  
an intricate relation. *Digby.*

As news-writers record facts which afford great  
matter of speculation, their readers *speculate* ac-  
cordingly, and, by their variety of conjectures,  
become confumate statesmen. *Addison.*

To **SPECULATE**. *v. a.* To consider atten-  
tively; to look through with the mind.

Man was not meant to gape, or look upward,  
but to have his thoughts sublime; and not only  
behold, but *speculate* their nature with the eye of  
the understanding. *Brown.*

**SPECULATION**. *n. f.* [*speculation*, French;  
from *speculate*.]

1. Examination by the eye; view.

2. Examiner; spy. This word is found no  
where else, and probably is here mis-  
printed for *speculator*.

They who have, as who have not, whom their  
great stars

Throne and set high? servants  
Which are to France the tips and *speculations*,  
Intelligent of our state. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

3. Mental view; intellectual examination;  
contemplation.

In all these things being fully persuaded, that  
what they did, it was obedience to the will of God,  
and that all men should do the like; there re-  
mained, after *speculation*, practice whereunto the  
whole world might be framed. *Hooker.*

Thenceforth to *speculations* high or deep  
I turn'd my thoughts; and with capacious mind  
Consider'd all things visible. *Milton.*

News-writers afford matter of *speculation*.  
*Addison.*

4. A train of thoughts formed by medita-  
tion.

From him Socrates derived the principles of  
morality, and most part of his natural *speculations*.  
*Temple.*

5. Mental scheme not reduced to practice.

This terrestrial globe, which before was only  
round in *speculation*, has since been surrounded by  
the fortune and boldness of many navigators.  
*Temple.*

This is a consideration not to be neglected, or  
thought an indifferent matter of mere *speculation*.  
*Leffey.*

6. Power of sight. Not in use.

Thy bones are marrowless; thy blood is cold;  
Thou hast no *speculation* in thine eyes  
Thou hast a with. *Shakespeare.*

**SPECULATIVE**. *adj.* [*Speculatif*, French;  
from *speculate*.]

1. Given to speculation; contemplative.

If all other uses were utterly taken away, yet the  
mind of man being by nature *speculative*, and de-  
lighted with contemplation in itself, they were to  
be known even for mere knowledge sake. *Hooker.*

It encourages *speculative* persons, who have no  
turn of mind to increase their fortunes. *Addison.*

2. Theoretical; notional; ideal; not prac-  
tical.

Some take it for a *speculative* platform, that rea-  
son and nature would that the best should govern,  
but nowise to create a right. *Bacon.*

These are not *speculative* flights, or imaginary  
notions, but are plain and undeniable laws, that  
are founded in the nature of rational beings. *Law.*

**SPECULATIVELY**. *adv.* [from *specula-  
tive*.]

1. Contemplatively; with meditation.

2. Ideally; notionally; theoretically; not  
practically.

**SPECULATOR**. *n. f.* [from *speculate*.]

1. One who forms theories.

He is destricts in puzzling others, if they be not  
through-paced *speculators* in those great theories.  
*Morre.*

2. [*speculateur*, French.] An observer; a  
contemplator.

Although lapidaries and quarry enquirers  
affirm it, yet the writers of minerals, and natural  
*speculators*, conceive the stones which bear this  
name to be a mineral concretion. *Brown.*

3. A spy; a watcher.

All the boats had one *speculator*, to give notice  
when the fish approached. *Brown.*

**SPECULATORY**. *adj.* [from *speculate*.]  
Exercising speculation.

**SPECULUM**. *n. f.* [Latin.] A mirror;  
a looking-glass; that in which represen-  
tations are formed by reflection.

A rough and coloured object may serve for a  
*speculum*, to reflect the artificial rainbow. *Boyle.*

**SPEED**. The pret. and part. pass. of *speed*.

His horse full of windgalls, *speed* with the spavins,  
and rayed with the yellows. *Shakespeare.*

Barbarossa, *speed* of that he desired, said not long  
at Constantinople, but *speed* his course towards  
Italy. *Knolles.*

With all his harness soon the god was *speed*;  
His flying hat, his wings upon his heels. *Dryden.*

**SPEECH**. *n. f.* [from *speak*.]

1. The power of articulate utterance; the  
power of expressing thoughts by words,  
or vocal sounds.

There is none comparable to the variety of in-  
structive expressions by *speech*, wherewith man  
alone is endowed, for the communication of his  
thoughts. *Hobbes.*

Though our ideas are first acquired by various  
sensations and reflections, yet we convey them to  
each other by the means of certain sounds, or writ-  
ten marks, which we call words; and a great part of  
our knowledge is both obtained and communicated  
by these means, which are called *speech*. *Watts.*

2. Language; words considered as expres-  
sing thoughts.

In *speech* be eight parts. *Accidence.*

The acts of God to human ears  
Cannot without process of *speech* be told. *Milton.*

3. Particular language; as distinct from  
others.

There is neither *speech* nor language, but their  
voices are heard among them. *Ps. Common Prayer.*

4. Any thing spoken.

A plague upon your epileptic usages!  
Smile you my *speeches* as I were a fool?  
*Shakespeare.*

5. Talk; mention.

The duke did of me demand  
What was the *speech* among the Londoners,  
Concerning the French journey. *Shakespeare.*

Speech of a man's self ought to be seldom. *Boozer*  
 6. *Oratorical; harangue.*  
 The constant design of these poems, in all their speeches, was to drive home one particular point. *Swift*

7. Declaration of thoughts.  
 I with leave of speech, *Shakespeare*, replied. *Milton*  
*Speechless, etc. [from speech.]*

8. Deprived of the power of speaking; made mute or dumb.  
 He fell down, foam'd at mouth, and was speechless. *Shakespeare*

The great god Pan hath broken his pipes, and Apollo's priests are become speechless. *Raleigh*  
 A single vision transports them: it finds them in the eagerness and height of their devotion; they are speechless for the time that it continues, and prostrate when it departs. *Dryden*  
 Speechless with wonder, and half dead with fear. *Shakespeare*

2. Mute; dumb.

I kneel'd before him;  
 'Twas very faintly he said rise: dismiss'd me  
 Thus, with his speechless hand. *Shakespeare*  
 From her eyes  
 I did receive fair speechless messages. *Shakespeare*  
 He that never hears a word spoken, it is no wonder he remains speechless; as any one must do, who from an infant should be bred up among mutes. *Holwer*

To SPEED. v. n. pret. and part. pass. *speed* and *speeded*. [*speeden*, Dutch.]

6. To make haste; to move with celerity.  
 So well they speed, that they be come at length  
 Unto the place where the Paynim lay  
 Devoid of outward sense and native strength,  
 Cover'd with charmed cloud from view of day. *Fairy Queen*

Do you think me a swallow, an arrow, or a bullet? Have I, in my poor and cold motion, the expedition of thought? I speeded hither with the very stretch of possibility. *Shakespeare*  
 If pray'r's  
 'ould alter high decrees, I to that place  
 Would speed before thee, and be louder heard. *Milton*  
 See where I dwell speed! a trusty soldier. *A. Phillips*

2. [Hebrew, to grow rich, Sax.] To have good success.

Timon is struck, indeed;  
 And he, that's once struck, will hardly speed. *Shakespeare*

Now if this suit lay in Bianca's power,  
 How quickly should you speed. *Shakespeare*  
 When first this tempter took the gulf from hell,  
 I told you then he should prevail, and speed  
 In his bad errand. *Milton*

3. To succeed well or ill.

Make me not fight like the basilisk:  
 I've look'd on thousands, who have sped the better  
 By my regard, but kill'd none so. *Shakespeare*  
 Macbeth shew'd them what an offence it was  
 rashly to depart out of the city, which might be  
 unto them dangerous, although they should speed  
 never so well. *Kneller*

They were violators of the first temple; and those that profaned and abused the second, sped no better. *South*

4. To have any condition, good or bad.

Ships heretofore in seas like fishes sped,  
 The nightfall still upon the smallest led. *Waller*  
 To SPEED. v. a.

1. To dispatch in haste; to send away quickly.

The tyrant's self, a thing unus'd, began  
 To feel his heart relent with meek compassion;  
 But, not dispos'd to ruth or mercy then,  
 He sped him thence home to his habitation. *Fairfax*

2. To hasten; to put into quick motion.

Hearing so much, will speed her foot again,  
 Led hither by pure love. *Shakespeare*  
 Saturn, tow'rd the coast of earth beneath,  
 Down from the echinusk sped with hop'd success,  
 Throws his steep sight in many an airy wheel. *Milton*

The great god Pan hath broken his pipes, and Apollo's priests are become speechless. *Raleigh*

3. To dispatch in haste; to send away quickly.

4. To dispatch; to destroy; to kill; to mischief; to ruin.  
 With a speeding thrust his heart he found;  
 The lukewarm blood came rushing thro' the wound. *Dryden*

A dire dilemma! either way I'm sped;  
 If eyes they write, if friends they read, me dead. *Pope*

5. To excuse; to dispatch.  
 Judicial acts are all those writings and matters which relate to judicial proceedings, and are sped in open court at the instance of one or both of the parties. *Ayliffe*

6. To assist; to help forward.

Reach'd her midwife hands to speed the throws. *Dryden*  
 Propitious Neptune cheer'd their course by night  
 With rising gales, that sped their happy flight. *Dryden*

Speed the soft intercourse from soul to soul,  
 And wait a sigh from Iudus to the pole. *Pope*

7. To make prosperous; to make to succeed.

If any bring not this doctrine, receive him not into your house, neither bid him God speed. *St. Paul*

He was chosen, though he stood low upon the roll, by a very unusual concurrence of providential events, happened to be sped. *Fell*

SPEED. n. f. [*speed*, Dutch.]

1. Quickness; celerity.

Earth receives  
 As tribute, such a sunless journey brought  
 Of incorporeal speed, her warmth and light;  
 Speed! to describe whole swiftness number fails. *Milton*

We observe the horse's patient service at the plough, his speed upon the highway, his docibleness, and desire of glory. *More*

2. Haste; hurry; dispatch.

When they strain to their utmost speed, there is still the wonted distance between them and their aims: all their eager pursuits bring them no acquiescence. *Decay of Piety*

3. The course or pace of a horse.  
 He that rides at high speed, and with a pistol kills a sparrow flying. *Shakespeare*

4. Success; event of any action or incident.  
 The prince your son, with mere conceit and fear  
 Of the queen's speed, is gone. *Shakespeare*  
 O Lord, I pray thee lend me good speed. *Genesis*

SPEEDILY. adv. [from *speedy*.] With haste; quickly.

Post speedily to your husband, *Shakespeare*  
 Shew him this letter.  
 Send speedily to Bertran; charge him strictly  
 Not to proceed. *Dryden*

SPEEDINESS. n. f. [from *speedy*.] The quality of being speedy.

SPEEDWELL. n. f. [*veronica*, Latin.] A plant; fluellin.

In a scarcity in Silesia a rumour was spread of its raining millet seed; but it was found to be only the seeds of the ivy-leaved speedwell, or small henbit. *Berham*

SPEEDY. adj. [from *speed*.] Quick; nimble; quick of dispatch.

How near's the other army?  
 —Near, and on speedy foot: the main defery  
 Stands on the hourly thought. *Shakespeare*  
 Back with speediest fall  
 Zophiel, of cherubs the swiftest wing,  
 Came flying. *Milton*

Let it be enough what thou hast done,  
 When spotted death's ran atom'd through ev'ry  
 street.  
 With poison'd darts, which not the good could  
 shun,  
 The speedy could outfly, or valiant meet. *Dryden*

SPEIGHT. n. [*spiculus martius*, Latin.] A bird.

SPELL. n. [*spell*, Saxon, a word.]

A charm, consisting of some words of power. Thus Horace was told:  
 Some verbs & voces quibus hunc laetum  
 dolorem

Relieve.  
 Start not; her actions shall be holy;  
 You hear my spell is lawful: do not then fear,  
 Until you see her die again; for then  
 You kill her death. *Shakespeare*

Some have delivered the poetry of spirit, as they stand in awe of charms, spells, and conjurations, letters, characters, notes, and dithes. *Brown*

Thou dar'st not thus disparage glorious arms,  
 Had not spells  
 And black enchantments, some magician's art,  
 Arm'd thee or charge'd thee strong. *Milton*

Begin, begin; the mystick spell prepare.  
 Yourself you so excel,  
 When you vouchsafe to breathe my thought,  
 Thus like a spirit, with this spell  
 Of my own teaching, I am caught. *Waller*

Then reach'd her midwife hands to speed the throw  
 And spoke the powerful spells that babies to but  
 disclose. *Dryden*

2. A turn of work; a vicissitude of labour  
 A low word.  
 Their toil is so extreme as they cannot endure  
 above four hours in a day, but are succeeded by  
 spells: the rusticus of the time they wear out  
 coytes and kayles. *Corn*

To SPELL. v. a. pret. and part. pass. *spell* or *spelt*. [*spellen*, Dutch.]

1. To write with the proper letters.  
 In the criticism of spelling, the word *future* ought to be with *t*, and not with *y*; and if this be then it is false spelled throughout. *Dryden*

2. To read by naming letters singly.  
 I never yet saw man,  
 How wise, how noble, young, how rarely fearful  
 But she would spell him backward; if fair he'd  
 She'd swear the gentleman should be her sister. *Shakespeare*

3. To charm.  
 I have you fast:  
 Unchain your spirits now with spelling charms,  
 And try if they can gain your liberty. *Shakespeare*

This, gathered in the planetary hour,  
 With noxious weeds, and spell'd with words of power  
 Dire stepdames in the magic bowl infuse. *Dryden*

To SPELL. v. n.

1. To form words of letters.  
 What small knowledge was, in them did dwell,  
 And he a god, who could but read or spell. *Dryden*

By passing on the vowels and consonants on the sides of four dice, he has made this a play for children, whereby his eldest son in coats he played himself into spelling. *Lect*

The Latin being written of the same character with the mother tongue, by the assistance of a spelling book it is legible. *Spe*

Another cause, which hath maimed our language is a foolish opinion that we ought to spell exactly as we speak. *Swift*

2. To read.  
 If I read aught in heaven,  
 Or heav'n wrote aught of fate, by what the stars  
 Voluminous or single characters,  
 In their conjunction met, give me to spell,  
 Sorrows and labours, opposition, hate,  
 Attend thee. *Milton*

When gowns, not arms, repell'd  
 The fierce Egipt, and the African bold,  
 Whether to fustigate, or to unfold  
 The drift of hollow states, hard to be spell'd. *Milton*

And may at last my weary age  
 Find out the peaceful hermitage,  
 Where I may sit and rightly spell  
 Of every star that heaven's doth spell,  
 And every herb that sponges dew. *Milton*

3. To read unskilfully.  
 As to his understanding, they bring him in roll  
 of all nations; a red-unwritten blank, that none  
 can read.





**SPHACELUS**. *n. f.* [*sphacelus*, Fr.] A gangrene; a mortification. It is the ground of inflammation, gangrene, &c. *Wise.*

**SPHERE**. *n. f.* [*sphere*, Fr. *sphera*, Lat.] 1. A globe; an orbicular body; a body of which the centre is at the same distance from every point of the circumference. First the sun, a mighty sphere, he fraught.

2. Any globe of the mundane system. What is within the moon's fair shining sphere, What is in every other star unseen, Of other worlds he happily should hear? *Fairy Qu.* And then mortal ears Had heard the music of the spheres. *Dryden.*

3. A globe representing the earth or sky. Two figures on the sides embos'd appear; Canon, and what's his name who made the sphere, And shew'd the seasons of the rising year? *Dryden.*

4. Orb; circuit of motion. Half untung, but narrower bound Within the visible diurnal sphere. *Milton.*

5. [from the sphere of activity ascribed to the power emanating from bodies.] Province; compass of knowledge or action; employment. To be call'd into a huge sphere, and not to be seen to move in't. *Shakespeare.*

6. The sphere of his power, and not to be seen to move in't. *Shakespeare.* The enedies he could not but contract good store, While moving in so high a sphere, and with so vigorous a lustre. *King Charles.*

Every man, versed in any particular business, finds fault with these authors, so far as they treat of matters within his sphere. *Addison.*

Ye know the spheres and various tasks assign'd By laws eternal to the ætherial kind. *Pope.*

The hermit's pray'r permitted, not approv'd; Soon in an higher sphere Eulogium mov'd. *Harte.*

**TO SPHERE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place in a sphere. The glorious planet Sol, In noble eminence enthron'd and sphere'd Amidst the rest, whose mortal emblem eye Corrects the ill aspects of planets evil. *Shakespeare.*

2. To form into roundness. Light from her native east To journey through the airy gloom began, Sphere'd in a radiant cloud; for yet the sun Was not. *Milton.*

**SPHERICAL**. *adj.* [*sphérique*, Fr. from *sphere*.]

**SPHERICK**. *adj.* [*sphere*.] 1. Round; orbicular; globular. What descent of waters could there be in a spherical and round body, wherein there is no high nor low? *Raleigh.*

Though sounds spread round, so that there is an orb or spherical area of the sound, yet they go farthest in the forelines from the first local impulsion of the air. *Baron.*

By discernment of the moisture drawn up in vapours, we must know the reason of the spherical figures of the drops. *Glanville.*

A fluid must necessarily fall into a spherical surface. *Keil.*

Where the central module was globular, the inner surface of the first crust would be spherical, and it the crust was in all parts of the same thickness, that whole crust would be spherical. *Woodward.*

2. Planetary; relating to the orbs of the planets.

We make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon, and stars, as if we were villains by spherical predominance. *Shakespeare.*

**SPHERICALLY**. *adv.* [from *spherical*.] In form of a sphere.

**SPHERICALNESS**. *n. f.* [from *sphere*.]

**SPHERICITY**. *n. f.* [from *sphere*.] Roundness; rotundity; globosity.

Such bodies receive their figure and limits from such lets as hinder them from attaining to that sphericalness they aim at. *Digby.*

Water consists of small, smooth, spherical particles: their smoothness makes 'em slip easily upon

one another: the sphericity keeps 'em from touching, and another is more points than one. *Cheyne.*

**SPHEROID**. *n. f.* [*sphaeroides*, Fr.] A body oblong or oblate, approaching to the form of a sphere.

They are not solid particles, by the necessity they are under to change their figures into oblong spheroids, in the capillary vessels. *Cheyne.*

**SPHEROIDICAL**. *adj.* [from *spheroid*.]

Having the form of a spheroid. If these corpuscles be spheroidical, or oval, their shortest diameters must not be much greater than those of light. *Cheyne.*

**SPHERULE**. *n. f.* [*sphærule*, Lat.] A little globe. Mercury is a collection of exceeding small, vastly heavy spherules. *Cheyne.*

**SPHINX**. *n. f.* [*σφιγξ*, Gr.] A famous monster in Egypt, that remained by conjoined Nilus, having the face of a virgin, and the body of a lion. *Peacham.*

**SPIAL**. *n. f.* [*espial*, Fr.] A spy; a scout; a watcher. Obsolete.

His ears he us spials, alarm to cry. *Tusser.* He privy spials plac'd in all his way, To weet what counse he takes, and how he fares. *Spenser.*

For he by faithful spial was assur'd That Egypt's king was forward on his way. *Fairfax.*

Their trust towards them had rather been us to good spials and good whisperers, than good magistrates and officers. *Bacon.*

**SPICE**. *n. f.* [*espices*, French.]

1. A vegetable production, fragrant to the smell and pungent to the palate; an aromatick substance used in sauces. Dang'rous roths.

Which, touching but my gentle vessel's side, Would scatter all the spices on the stream. *Shaksp.*

Is not manhood, learning, gentleness, and virtue, the spice and salt that seasons a man? *Shakespeare.*

Garlick, the northern spice, is in-mighty request among the Indians. *Temple.*

High sauces and rich spices are fetched from the Indies. *Baker.*

2. A small quantity, as of spice to the thing seasoned. Think what they have done, And then run stark mad; for all Thy by-gone fooleries were but spices of it. *Shaksp.*

It containeth singular relations, not without some spice or sprinkling of all learning. *Brown.*

So in the wicked there's no vice, Of which the saints have not a spice. *Hudibras.*

**TO SPICE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To season with spice; to mix with aromatick bodies.

His mother was a votress of my order, And in the spiced Indian air by night Full often the bath gullip'd by my side. *Shakespeare.*

With a festival She'll first receive thee; but will spice thy bread With flow'ry paysons. *Chapman.*

These hymns may work on future wits, and so May great grandchildren of thy prunes grow; And so, though not revive, embalm and spice The world, which else would putrify with vice. *Donne.*

What though some have a fraught Of cloves and nutmegs, and in cinnamon sail, If thou hast wherewithal to spice a draught, When griefs prevail? *Herbert.*

**SPICER**. *n. f.* [from *spice*.] One who deals in spice.

Names have been devised from occupations as Salter and Spicer. *Camden.*

**SPICERY**. *n. f.* [*espiceries*, Fr. from *spice*.]

1. The commodity of spices. Their camels were laden with spicery, and balm and myrrh. *Raleigh.*

She in whose body The western treasure, eastern spicery, Europe and Africk, and the unknown rest, Were easily found. *Donne.*

2. A repository of spices.

The *spice*, the cellar and its furniture, are well known to be here insisted upon. *Adelphi.*

**SPICK AND SPAN**. [This word I should not have expected to have found authorized by a polite writer. *Span*-new is used by *Chancer*, and is supposed to come from *spannan*, to stretch, Saxon; *expandere*, Latin; whence *span*. *Span*-new is therefore originally used of cloth newly extended or dressed at the clothiers, and *spick and span* is newly extended on the spikes or tenters: it is however a low word.] Quite new; now first used.

While the honour thou hast got In *spick and span* new, popping hot, Strike her up bravely. *Butler.*

They would have these reduced to nothing, and then others created *spick and span* new out of nothing. *Burke.*

I keep no antiquated stuff; But *spick and span* I have enough. *Swift.*

**SPICNEL** or **SPIGNEL**. *n. f.* [*specum*, Lat.] The herb malinony or bearwort. *Dut.*

**SPICOSITY**. *n. f.* [*spica*, Lat.] The quality of being spiked like ears of corn; fulness of ears. *Dut.*

**SPIC'Y**. *adj.* [from *spice*.]

1. Producing spice; abounding with aromatics. Off at sea north-east winds blow Sabaeon odour, from the spicy shore Of Araby the blest: with such delay Well pleas'd they suck their counse; and many a league, Cheer'd with the grateful smell, old ocean smiles. *Milnes.*

For them the Idumean balm did sweat, And in hot Ceylon spicy forests grew. *Dryden.*

2. Aromatick; having the qualities of spice. The regimen in this disease ought to be of spicy and cephalick vegetables, to dispel the viscosity. *Arbutnot.*

Under southern skies exalt their sails, Led by new stars, and borne by spicy gales! *Pope.*

**SPIDER**. *n. f.* [*Skimmer* thinks this word softened from *spinder*, or *spinner*, from *spin*: *Janus*, with his usual felicity, dreams that it comes from *σπίς*, to extend; for the spider extends his web. Perhaps it comes from *speden*, Dutch, *speyden*, Danish, to spy, to be upon the catch. *Dup*, *Bopa*, Saxon, is a *bee*, or properly a *humble bee*; or *stingless bee*. May not spider be *spy dor*, the insect that watches the dor? The animal that is a web for flies.

More direful hap betide that hated wretch Than I can wish to adders, spiders, vipers. *Swift.*

The spider's web to watch we'll stand, And, when it takes the bee, We'll help out of the tyrant's hand The innocent to free. *Donne.*

Insidious, restless, watchful spider, Fear no odious daniel's broom; Extend thy awful subrick wider, And spread thy business round my room. While I thy *business* subrick stare at, And think on hapless poet's fate, Take thee confin'd to noisome garret, And rudely banish'd rooms of state. *D. T. Jones.*

The spider's touch how exquisitely fine! Fee'st at each thread, and lives along the line. *Swift.*

**SPIDER-CATCHER**. *n. f.* [from *spider* and *catcher*; *picus murarius*, Lat.] A little bird.

**SPIDERWORT**. *n. f.* [*spalangium*, Lat.] A plant with a lily-flower, composed of six petals.

**SPIC'OT**. *n. f.* [*spijker*, Dut.] A pin or peg put into the faucet to keep in liquor.

Bare Hungarian wight, with shag the flight  
wield!  
Take off the *spike*, and play the *point* in your  
mouth. *Swift*

**SPIKE. n. f.** [*spica*, Latin.]

1. An ear of corn.

Drawn up in ranks and files, the bearded *spikes*  
Guard it from birds, as with a stand of pikes. *Denham*

Suffering not the yellow boards to rear,  
He tramples down the *spikes*, and intercepts the  
year. *Dryden*

The gleaners,  
Spile after *spike*, their sparing harvest pick. *Thomson*

2. A long nail of iron or wood; a long  
rod of iron sharpened: so called from  
its similitude to an ear of corn.

For the body of the ships, no nation equals  
England for the oakum timber; and we need not  
borrow of any other iron for *spikes*, or nails to  
fasten them. *Bacon*

The head of your *spike* would be seen to more  
advantage, if it were placed on a *spike* of the  
tower. *Dryden*

He wears on his head the *corona radiata*, another  
type of his divinity: the *spikes* that shoot out re-  
present the rays of the sun. *Addison*

**SPIKE. n. f.** A smaller species of lavender.

The oil of *spike* is much used by our artificers in  
their varnishes; but it is generally adulterated. *Hill*  
**TO SPIKE. v. a.** [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with long nails.

Lay long planks upon them, pinned or *spiked*  
down to the pieces of oak on which they lie. *Mason*

Lay long planks upon them, *spiking* or joining  
them down fast. *Mortimer*

2. To set with spikes.

A youth, leaping over the *spiked* pales, was  
suddenly frightened down, and in his falling he  
was caught by those spikes. *Wifeman*

3. To make sharp at the end.

**SPIKENARD. n. f.** [*spica nardi*, Lat.] A  
plant; and the oil or balsam produced  
from the plant.

It grows plentifully in Java. It has been known  
to the medical writers of all ages. *Hill*

A woman, having an *amblyder* box of ointment  
of *spikenard*, brake and poured it on his head. *Mark*

He cast into the pile bundles of myrrh, and  
heaves of *spikenard*, enriching it with every spicy  
thrust. *Spectator*

**SPILL. n. f.** [*spijlen*, Dutch.]

A small shiver of wood, or thin bar of  
iron.

The oysters, besides gathering by hand, have a  
particular dredge, which is a thick strong net, fast-  
ened to three *spills* of iron, and drawn at the boat's  
side. *Carew*

Have near the bungle a little venthole,  
tapped with a *spill*. *Mortimer*

A small quantity of money. I know  
not whence derived.

The bishops, who consecrated this ground, were  
sent to have a *spill* or sportule from the creden-  
tial letter. *Ayliffe*

**TO SPILL. v. a.** [*spillan*, Saxon; *spillen*,  
Dutch; *spilla*, Islandick.]

To shed; to lose by shedding.

Be crushed, dear God, with our true blood,  
Which, as thou know'st, unjustly must be *spilt*.  
*Shakespeare*

Friend or brother,  
He forfeits his own blood that *spills* another.  
*Shakespeare*

Themselves exact their cruelty,  
And I condemn'd as this blood to *spill*. *Daniel*  
They having *spilt* much blood, and done much  
waste,

Sending nations; and achiev'd thereby  
Fame in the world, high titles, and rich prey;  
Shall change their course to pleasure, ease, and sloth.  
*Milton*

Medea must not draw her murdering knife,  
And *spill* her children's blood upon the stage. *Reformation*

**TO SPILL. v. a.** [*spillen*, Dutch.]

1. To draw out into threads.

The women *spin* goats hair. *Flodrus*

2. To form threads by drawing out and  
twisting any filamentous matter.

You would be another Penelope, yet all the  
yarn the *spin*, in Ulysses's absence, did but fill  
Ithaca full of moths. *Shakespeare*

The fates but only *spin* the counter clue,  
The finest of the wool is left for you. *Dryden*

3. To protract; to draw out.

By one delay after another, they *spin* out their  
whole lives, till there's no more future left before  
'em. *LeFevre*

Why should Rome fall a moment ere her time?  
No, let us draw her term of freedom out  
In its full length, and *spin* it to the last. *Addison*

4. To form by degrees; to draw out tedious-  
ly.

I passed lightly over many particulars, on which  
learned and witty men might *spin* out large vo-  
lumes. *Digby*

It is cure lies among the lawyers, let nothing  
be said against intangling property, *spinning* out  
causes, and luzzing clients. *Cotter*

Men of large thoughts and quick apprehensions  
are not to expect any thing here, but what, being  
*spin* out of my own coarse thoughts, is fitted to  
men of my own size. *Locke*

The lines are weak, another's pleas'd to say;  
Lord Fanny *spins* a thousand such a day. *Pope*

**TO SPIN. v. a.** pret. *spun* or *span*; part.  
*spun*. [*spinnan*, Saxon; *spinnen*, Dut.]

1. To draw out into threads.

2. To form threads by drawing out and  
twisting any filamentous matter.

3. To protract; to draw out.

4. To form by degrees; to draw out tedious-  
ly.

5. To put into a turning motion, as a boy's  
top.

**TO SPIN. v. a.**

1. To exercise the art of spinning, or draw-  
ing threads.

We can sing our legs and arms upwards and  
downwards, backwards, forwards, and round, as  
they that *spin*. *Mary*

Ten thousand stalks their various blossoms spread;  
Peaceful and lowly in their native soil,  
They neither know to *spin*, nor care to toil. *Prior*

For this Alcides learn'd to *spin*;  
His club laid down, and lion's skin. *Prior*

2. [*spingere*, Italian.] To stream out in  
a thread or small current.

Together furiously they ran,  
That to the ground came horse and man;  
The blood out of their helmets *spun*,  
So sharp were their encounters. *Drayton*

3. To move round as a spindle.

Whether the sun, predominant in heav'n,  
Rule on the earth, or earth rise on the sun;  
He from the east his flaming road begins,  
Or the firm west her silent course advances  
With motionless pace, that *spinning* sleeps  
On her soft axle, while the paces even  
And bears thee fast with the smooth air along.  
Solicit not thy thoughts. *Milton*

As when a shipwright stands his workmen o'er,  
Who ply the wimble some huge beam to bore,  
Urg'd on all hands, it humbly *spins* about,  
The grain deep piercing till it scullops it out. *Drayton*

**SPINACH. n. f.** [*spinachia*, Latin]

**SPINAGE. n. f.** plant.

It hath an apetalous flower, consisting of many  
filaments included in the flower-cup, which are pro-  
duced in spikes upon the male plants, which are  
barren; but the embryos are produced from the  
wings of the leaves on the female plants, which  
afterward become roundish or angular seeds, which,  
in some sorts have thorns adhering to them. *Miller*

*Spinage* is an excellent herb, crude or boiled.

**SPINALE. adj.** [*spina*, Lat.] Belonging to  
the backbone.

All *spinal*, or such as have no ribs, but only a  
back bone, are somewhat analogous to them. *Brown*

Those solids are entirely nervous, and proceed  
from the brain and *spinal* marrow, which by their  
bulk appear sufficient to furnish all the filaments  
or threads of the solid parts. *Arbutnot*

Descending carelessly from his couch, the fall  
Lay'd his joint neck, and *spinal* marrow bare. *Philips*

**SPINDLE. n. f.** [*spindel*, Saxon]

1. The pin by which the thread is formed,  
and on which it is conglomerated.

2. A long slender stalk.

3. Any thing slender. In contempt.

Repose yourself, if those *spindle* legs of yours  
will carry you to the next chair. *Dryden*

The marriage of one of our heiresses with so

ominent courtier, gave us *spindle* snaks and cramps. *Tatler.*

**TO SPINALE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] 'To shoot into a long small stalk.

Another ill accident in drought is the *spindling* of the corn, which withers is rare, but in hotter countries common; inasmuch as the word calamity was first derived from calamys, when the corn could not get out of the stalk. *Bacon.*

When the flowers begin to *spindle*, all but one or two of the biggest, at each root, should be nipped off. *Mortimer.*

**SPINDLESNAKE.** *adj.* [*spindle* and *snak*.] Having small legs.

His lawyer is a little rivelled, *spindle* shanked *godman.* *Adel.*

**SPINOLETREF.** *n. f.* [*crongymus*, Lat.] A plant; prickwood.

**SPINE.** *n. f.* [*spina*, Lat.] The backbone. The *spine* entered his right side, reaching within a finger's breadth of the *spine.* *Wife.*

There are who think the narrow of a man, Which in the *spine*, while he was living, ran; When dead, the path corrupted will become A snake, and hiss within the hollow tomb. *Dryden.*

**SPINEL.** *n. f.* A sort of mineral. *Spinel* ruby is of a bright rosy red; it is softer than the rock or balais ruby. *Woodward.*

**SPINET.** *n. f.* [*espinette*, Fr.] A small harpsichord; an instrument with keys.

When mis delights in her *spinet*, A fiddler may his fortune get. *Swift.*

**SPINIFEROUS.** *adj.* [*spina* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing thorns.

**SPINK.** *n. f.* A finch; a bird. Want sharpens peety, and great adorns; The *spink* chaunts sweetest in a hedge or thorns. *Harte.*

**SPINNER.** *n. f.* [from *spin*.]

1. One skilled in spinning. A practiced *spinner* shall spin a pound of wool worth two shillings for his price. *Grant.*

2. A garden spider, with long jointed legs. Weaving spiders come not here; Hence, you long-legg'd *spinnars*, hence! *Shakespeare.*

**SPINNING Wheel.** *n. f.* [from *spin*.] The wheel by which, since the disuse of the rock, the thread is drawn.

My *spinning wheel* and rake Let Susan keep for her dear sister's sake. *Gay.*

**SPINNY.** *adj.* I suppose, small, slender. A barbarous word.

They plow it early in the year, and then there will come some *spunny* grass that will keep it from feeding. *Mortimer.*

**SPINOSITY.** *n. f.* [*spinofus*, Lat.] Crabbedness; thorny or briary perplexity.

Philosophy consisted of nought but dry *spinofities*, lean notions, and endless altercations about things of nothing. *Gloucester.*

**SPINOUS.** *adj.* [*spinofus*, Lat.] Thorny; full of thorns.

**SPINSTER.** *n. f.* [from *spin*.]

1. A woman that spins. The *spindles* and the knitters in the sun, And the free maids that weave their thread with bones, Do use to chant it. *Shakespeare.*

One Michael Cassio, That never set a squadron in the field, Nor the division of a battle knows More than a *spinstler*. *Shakespeare.*

2. [In law.] The general term for a girl or maiden woman.

If a gentlewoman be termed *spinstler*, she may abate the wit. *Lord Coke.*

I desire that a yearly annuity of twenty pounds shall be paid to Rebecca Dingley, of the city of Dublin, *spinstler*, during her life. *Swift.*

**SPINSTRY.** *n. f.* [from *spinstler*.] The work of spinning.

**SPINUS.** *adj.* [*spina*, Lat.] Thorny; briary; perplexed; difficult; troublesome.

The first attempts are *spinus* imperfect; much more in so difficult and *spinus* as to nice a subject. *Digby.*

**SPINACLE.** *n. f.* [*spiraculum*, Lat.] A breathing hole; a vent; a small aperture.

Most of these *spiracles* perpetually send forth fire, more or less. *Woodward.*

**SPIRAL.** *adj.* [*spirale*, Fr. from *spira*, Lat.] Curve; winding; circularly involved, like a screw.

The process of the fibres in the ventricles, running in *spiral* lines from the tip to the base of the heart, shews that the typhoid of the heart is a non-circular confection, as a pulse is shut by drawing the string contrary way. *Ray.*

Why earth or sun diurnal stages keep, In *spiral* tracts why through the zodiac creep. *Blackmore.*

The intestinal tube affects a *spiral*, instead of a *spiral*, cylinder. *Arbutnot.*

**SPIRALLY.** *adv.* [from *spiral*.] In a *spiral* form.

The sides are composed of two orders of fibres, running circularly or *spirally* from base to tip. *Ray.*

**SPIRATION.** *n. f.* [*spiratio*, Lat.] Breathing.

**SPIRE.** *n. f.* [*spira*, Lat. *spira*, Ital. *spira*, Swedish.]

1. A curve line; any thing wreathed or contorted, every wreath being in a different plane; a curl; a twist; a wreath.

His head Crested aloft, and carbuncle his eyes; With burnish'd neck of verdant gold, erect Amidst his curling *spires*, that on the grass Floated redundant. *Milton.*

A dragon's fiery form belied the god, Sublime on radiant *spires* he rode. *Dryden.*

An seems to consist of *spires* contorted into small spheres, through the interstices of which the particles of light may freely pass; it is light, the solid substance of the *spires* being very small in proportion to the spaces they take up. *Chyene.*

2. Any thing growing up taper; a round pyramid, so called, perhaps, because a line drawn round and round in less and less circles would be a *spire*; a steeple. With glittering *spires* and pinnacles adorn'd. *Milton.*

He cannot make one *spire* of grass more of less than he hath made. *Hale.*

These pointed *spires* that wound the ambient sky, Inglorious change! shall in destruction lie. *Prior.*

3. The top or uppermost point. 'Twere no less than a traducement to silence, that

Which to the *spire* and top of praises vouch'd, Would seem but modest. *Shakespeare.*

**TO SPIRE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To shoot up pyramidically.

It is not so apt to *spire* up as the other sorts, being more inclined to branch into arms. *Mortimer.*

2. [*spiro*, Lat.] To breathe. Not in use. *Spenser.*

**SPIRIT.** *n. f.* [*spiritus*, Lat.]

1. Breath; wind. All purges have in them a raw *spirit* or wind, which is the principal cause of tension in the stomach. *Bacon.*

All bodies have *spirits* and pneumatical parts within them, but the main difference between animate and inanimate are, that the *spirits* of things animate are all contained within themselves, and branched in veins as blood is; and the *spirits* have also certain seats where the principal do reside, and whereunto the rest do resort: but the *spirits* in things inanimate are that in and out oil by the tangible parts, as air in snow. *Bacon.*

The balmy *spirit* of the western breeze. *Anon.*

2. [*spirit*, Fr.] An immaterial substance; an intellectual being.

*Spiritus* a substance wherein thinking, knowing, doubting, and a power of moving, dwells. *Locke.* She is a *spirit*; yet not like air or wind. Nor like the *spirits* about the heart or brain; Nor like those *spirits* which alchemists do find, When they in every thing seek gold in vain; For the all natures under heav'n doth pass, Being like those *spirits* which God's bright luce do see;

Or like himself, whose image once she was, Though now, alas! she scarce his shadow be: For of all forms she holds the first degree, That are to gross material bodies knit, Yet she herself is bodiless and free, And though confin'd is almost infinite. *Dante.* I shall depend upon your constant friendship like the trust we have in benevolent *spirits*, who, though we never see or hear them, we think constantly praying for us. *P.*

If we exclude *spare*, there will remain in the world but matter and mind; or body and *spirit*. *White.*

You are all of you pure *spirits*. I don't mean that you have no bodies that want meat and drink, and sleep and clothing; but that all that deserves to be called you, is nothing else but *spirit*. *Locke.*

3. The soul of man. The *spirit* shall return unto God that gave it. *Job.*

Look, who comes here? a grave unto a soul, Holding th' eternal *spirit* 'gainst her will.

In the vile prison of afflicted breath, *Shakespeare.* Every thing that you call yours, belongs this *spirit*, is but like your clothing; something that a only to be used for a while, and then to end, shed, and wear away. *Locke.*

4. An apparition.

They were terrified, and supposed that they had seen a *spirit*. *Locke.*

Perhaps you might see the image, and not the glass; the former appearing like a *spirit* in the air. *Bacon.*

Whilst young, preserve his tender mind from all impressions of *spirits* and goblins in the dark. *Locke.*

5. Temper; habitual disposition of mind.

He fits Upon their tongues a various *spirit*, to raise Quite out their native language. *Milton.*

That peculiar law of humanity, which forbids revenge, no man can think it grievous, who considers the restless torment of a malicious and revengeful *spirit*. *Tully.*

Nor once disturb their heavenly *spirits* With Scaph's cheats, or Caesar's merits. *Pope.*

Let them consider how far they are from that *spirit* which prays for its most unjust enemies; they have not kindness enough to pray for those by whose labours and service they live. *Locke.*

He is the devout man, who lives no longer at his own will, or the way and *spirit* of the world, but to the will of God. *Locke.*

6. Ardour; courage; elevation; vehemence of mind.

'Tis well blown, lady, This morning, like the *spirit* of a youth

That means to be of note, begins betimes. *Shakespeare.*

Farwel the big war, The *spirit* firing drum, th' ear piercing air. *Shakespeare.*

The king's party, called the cavaliers, began to recover their *spirits*. *Locke.*

7. Genius; vigour of mind.

More ample *spirit* than hitherto was wont Here needs me, whilst the famous ancients Of my most dreaded sovereign I recount, By which all earthly princes the dust labour set. *Locke.*

To a mighty work thou goest, O man, That equal *spirits* and equal powers dost find. *Dante.*

A wild Tartar, when he speaks A man that's handsome, valiant, wise, If he can kill him, thinks 't'is his wit, his beauty, and his *spirit*.

The noblest *spirit* or genius cannot be enough of mankind, to pretend to the heroic virtue. *Locke.*

8. Turn of mind; power of mind, moral or intellectual.

You were us'd  
To say extremity was the trier of spirits,  
That common chances common men could bear.

Isak but half thy mighty spirit for me.  
A perfect judge will read each work of wit  
With the same spirit that its author writ:  
Survey the whole, nor seek slight faults to find,  
Where nature moves, and rapture warms, the mind.

Intellectual powers distinct from the body.

These discourses made so deep impression upon  
Command and spirit of the prince, whose nature  
As pleas'd to adventures, that he was transported  
With the thought of it.

Isak perhaps he also saw  
Such service, the feat of Montezume.

Sentiment; perception.

You are too great to be by me galled;  
Your spirit too true, your tears too certain.

1. Eagerness; desire.

God has changed men's tempers with the times,  
And made a spirit of building succeed a spirit of  
Anger.

2. Man of activity; man of life, fire, and  
enterprise.

The watry kingdom is no bar  
To stop the foreign spirits, but they come.

Persons distinguished by qualities of  
the mind. A French word, happily grow-  
ing obsolete.

Romish varieties, from the rising up of some  
obscure spirits among us, conclude that the  
body of our church is schismatical, because  
the branches or members thereof were such.

On pitying God did well form'd spirits raise,  
For the toilful business of their days,  
Before the glorious nation, and to give  
New life, and then the rules in peace to live.

Such spirits as he desired to please, such would  
conquer his judges.

3. That which gives vigour or cheerfulness  
to the mind; the purest part of the  
body, bordering, says Sydenham, on im-  
materiality. In this meaning it is com-  
monly written with the plural termina-  
tion.

Though thou didst but jest,  
Alas my weak spirits I cannot take a truce,  
But they will wake.

When I sit and tell  
The warlike feats I've done, his spirits fly out  
of my story.

And when all our lamps are burnt,  
The body wasted, and our spirits spent,

When we have all the learned volumes turn'd,  
Which old men's wits both help and ornament,  
What can we know, or what can we discern?

It was the time when gentle might began  
To couch with sleep the busy spirits of man.

Toing thy penite, would heav'n my breath pro-  
long.

It is worthy such a song,  
As Orpheus should transcend my lays.

All men by experience find the necessity and  
use of the business of conversation.

By means of the curious modulation of the  
sensitive nerves, the organs of the spirits should  
be moved.

Let me see body thus the secret soul  
To spirits in the business of connection.

Each motion guards, and every nerve sustains,  
Each water, but in the effects remains.

He is always forced to drink a hearty glass, to  
keep his spirits out of his head, and  
keep his spirits slowly enough for sleep.

4. Characteristical likeness; essential qua-  
lities.

Room pieces will appear best in a room where  
the windows are high, because they are commonly

made to a descending light, which of all other death  
set off men's faces in the most spirit.

16. Any thing eminently pure and refined.

Nor doth the spirit itself,  
That most pure spirit of sense, behold itself.

17. That which hath power or energy.

There is in wits a mighty spirit, that will not be  
congealed.

18. An inflammable liquor raised by dis-  
tillation: as brandy, rum.

What the chymists call spirit, they apply the  
name to so many different things, that they seem  
to have no settled notion of the thing. In general,  
they give the name of spirit to any distilled vola-  
tile liquor.

All spirits, by frequent use, destroy, and at last  
extinguish the natural heat of the stomach.

In distillations, what trickles down the sides of  
the receiver, if it will not mix with water, is oil;  
if it will, it is spirit.

19. It may be observed, that in the poets  
spirit was a monosyllable, and therefore  
was often written *sprite*, or, less pro-  
perly, *spwright*.

The charge thereof unto a courteous spight  
Commanded was.

To SPIRIT, v. a.

1. To animate or actuate as a spirit.

So talk'd the spirit'd fly snake

2. To excite; to animate; to encourage;  
to invigorate to action.

He will be faint in any execution of such a  
command, unless spirit'd by the unanimous decrees  
of a general diet.

Civil dissensions never fail of introducing and  
spreading the ambition of private men.

Many officers and private men spirit up and  
assist those obstinate people to continue in their  
rebellion.

3. To draw; to entice.

In the southern coast of America, the southern  
point of the needle vaneth toward the land, as  
being disposed and spirit'd that way by the im-  
mortal and proper hemisphere.

The ministry had him spirit'd away, and cried  
abroad as a dangerous person.

SPIRITALLY, adv. [from *spiritus*, Lat.]

By means of the breath.

Conceive one of each pronounced *spiritually*,  
the other vocally.

SPIRITED, adj. [from *spirit*.] Lively;  
vivacious; full of fire.

Dry as translation of Virgil is noble and  
spirit'd.

SPIRITEDNESS, n. f. [from *spirit'd*.] Dis-  
position or make of mind.

He showed the narrow spirit'd acts, pride, malice,  
ignorance of pedants.

SPIRITFULNESS, n. f. [from *spirit* and  
*full*.] Sprightliness; liveliness.

A cock's crowing is a tone that corresponds to  
singing, attesting his mirth and spiritfulness.

SPIRITLESS, adj. [from *spirit*.] Dejected;  
low; deprived of vigour; wanting en-  
ergetic; depressed.

A man to faint, for spiritless.

So dull, to dead in look, to woe to come.

Drew Priam's curtain.

Of their wanted vigour left them drain'd.

Exhausted, spiritless, afflicted, I die.

Nor did all Rome, grown up with us, supply  
A man that for bold truth dur'd bravely die.

Art thou so base, for spiritless to be?

Not so he bore the fate to which you doom'd him.

SPIRITOUS, adj. [from *spirit*.]

1. Refined; delicately; advanced near to  
spirit.

More refin'd, more spiritous and pure,  
As nearer to him plac'd, or more attending.

2. Fine; ardent; active.

SPIRITOUSNESS, n. f. [from *spiritous*.]  
Fineness and activity of parts.

They, notwithstanding the great thickness and  
spiritousness of the liquor, did lift up the upper  
surface, and for a moment form a thin film like a  
small hemisphere.

SPIRITUAL, adj. [from *spiritual*, French; from  
*spirit*.]

1. Distinct from matter; immaterial; in-  
corporeal.

Echo is a great argument of the spiritual essence  
of sounds; for if it were corporeal, the repercussion  
should be created by like instruments with the ori-  
ginal sound.

Both visible and audible in their working, and  
no corporeal substance into their medium, but  
only carry certain spiritual species.

All creatures, as well spiritual as corporeal, de-  
clare their absolute dependence upon the first Author  
of all beings, the only self-existent God.

2. Mental; intellectual.

Spiritual armour, able to resist  
Satan's assaults.

The same distiller has invented his spiritual  
the passions rebel, and there are so many govern-  
ments, that there can be no government.

3. Not gross; refined from external things;  
relative only to the mind.

Some, who pretend to be of a more spiritual and  
refined religion, spend their time in contemplation,  
and talk much of communion with God.

4. Not temporal; relating to the things  
of heaven; ecclesiastical.

Place men in some public society, civil or  
spiritual.

Thou art reverend

Touching thy spiritual function, not thy life.

I have made an offer to his majesty,  
Upon my spiritual conversation.

As touching France, to give a greater sum  
than ever at one time the clergy did.

Those servants, who have believing masters, are  
forbid to withdraw any thing of their worldly  
respect, as presuming upon their spiritual kindness;  
or to honour them less, because they are become  
their brethren in being believers.

The clergy's business lies among the laity; nor  
is there a more effectual way to forward the salva-  
tion of men's souls, than for spiritual persons to  
unite themselves as agreeable as they can in the  
conversations of the world.

She loves them as her spiritual children, and  
they reverence her as their spiritual mother, with  
an affection far above that of the fondest friends.

SPIRITUALITY, n. f. [from *spiritual*.]

1. Incorporeity; immateriality; essence  
distinct from matter.

It is light be not spiritual, yet it approacheth  
nearest unto spirituality, and it is the most incorpo-  
rality, then of all others the most subtle and pure.

2. Intellectual nature.

A pleasure made for the soul, suitable to its  
spirituality, and equal to all its capacities.

3. [from *spiritual*, French.] Acts independent  
of the body; pure acts of the soul;  
mental refinement.

Many teach multiplications and applications to duty  
will fix upon the soul, and it will give him a  
time and close application of mind to recover it to  
such a frame, as shall dispose it for the spirituality  
of religion.

4. That which belongs to any one's mind  
ecclesiastical.

Of common right, the dean and chapter are  
guardians of the spiritualities, during the vacancy  
of a bishopric.

SPIRITUALLY, n. f. [from *spiritual*.]

Ecclesiastical body. Not in use.

We of the spirituality

Will rate your highest such a night's sum,  
As never did the clergy at one time.

**SPIRITUALIZATION.** *n. f.* [from *spiritualize*.] The act of spiritualizing.

**To SPIRITUALIZE.** *v. a.* [*Spiritualiser*, French; from *spirit*.] To refine the intellect; to purify from the feculencies of the world.

This would take it much out of the care of the soul, to spiritualize and replenish it with good works. *Hammond.*

We begin our survey from the lowest dregs of sense, and to ascend to our more spiritualized selves. *Glanville.*

As to the future glory in which the body is to partake, that load of earth which now engages to corruption, must be calmed and spiritualized, and thus be clothed upon with glory. *Decay of Picty.*

If man will act rationally, he cannot admit any competition between a momentary satisfaction, and an everlasting happiness, as great as God can give, and our spiritualized capacities receive. *Rogers.*

**SPIRITUALLY.** *adv.* [from *spiritual*.] Without corporeal grossness; with attention to things purely intellectual.

In the same degree that virgins live more spiritually than other persons, in the same degree is their virginity a more excellent state. *Taylor.*

**SPIRITUOUS** *adj.* [*Spiritueux*, Fr. from *spirit*.]

1. Having the quality of spirit, tenuity, and activity of parts.

More refined, more spirituous and pure, As to him answer tending. *Milton.*

The most spirituous and most fragrant part of the plant exhalles by the action of the sun. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Lively; gay; vivid; airy. It may appear airy and spirituous, and fit for the welcome of cheerful guests. *Wotton.*

**SPIRITUOSITY.** *n. f.* [from *spirit*.] **SPIRITUOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *spirit*.] The quality of being spirituous; tenuity and activity.

**To SPIRT.** *v. n.* [*Spryten*, Dutch, to shoot up, *Skinner*; *spritta*, Swedish, to fly out, *Lyc.*] To spring out in a sudden stream; to stream out by intervals.

Bottling of beer, while new and full of spirit, so that it *spirith* when the stopple is taken forth, maketh the drink more quick and windy. *Bacon.*

Thus the small jett, which busy hands unlock, *Spirts* in the gard'ner's eyes who turns the cock. *Pope.*

**To SPIRT.** *v. a.* To throw out in a jet.

When weary Proteus Retir'd for shelter to his wonted caves, His funny flocks about their shepherd play, And, rowling round him, *spirt* the bitter sea. *Dryden.*

When rains the passage hude, Off the loose fumes *spirt* up a muddy tide Beneath thy careless foot. *Gay.*

**SPIRT.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Sudden ejection.

2. Sudden effort.

**To SPIRTLE.** *v. a.* [a corruption of *spirt*.]

To shoot scattering. The brown and mingled blood were *spirtled* on the wall. *Drayton.*

The terraqueous globe would, by the centrifugal force of that motion, be soon dilapidated and *spirtled* into the encumbent space, was it not kept together by this noble continuance of the Creator. *Derham.*

**SPIRY.** *adj.* [from *spire*.]

1. Pyramidal. Waste sandy valleys, once perplex'd with thorn, The *spiry* fir and shapely box adorn. *Pope.*

In these lone walls, their days eternal bound, Their moss-grown dunes with *spiry* turrets crown'd, Where awful arches make a noon day night, And the dim windows shed a solemn light, Thy eyes diffus'd a reconciling ray, And gleams of glory brighten'd all the day. *Pope.*

2. Wreathed; curled.

Hid in the *spiry* volumes of the lake, I lurk within the crevices of a brake. *Dryden.*

**SPIRY.** *adj.* [*Spisus*, Latin.] Close; firm; thick. Not in use.

From his modest and humble charity, virtues which rarely cohabit with the swelling windiness of much knowledge, issued this *spiry* and dense yet polished, this copious, yet concise, treatise of the variety of languages. *Brerewood.*

**SPIRITUDE.** *n. f.* [from *spissus*, Latin.]

Grossness; thickness. Drawing wine or beer from the lees, called racking, it will clarify the sooner; for though the lees keep the drink in heart, and make it lasting, yet they cast up some *spirtitude*. *Bacon.*

*Spirtitude* is subdued by acrid things, and acrimony by insipidating. *Arbuthnot.*

**SPIT.** *n. f.* [*Spizan*, Saxon; *spit*, Dutch; *spedo*, Italian.]

1. A long prong on which meat is driven, to be turned before the fire.

A goodly city is this Antium; 'Tis I that made thy widows; then know me not, Lest that thy wives with *spits*, and boys with stones, In pony battle slay me. *Shakespeare.*

They may be contrived to the moving of tails in a chimney corner, the motion of which may be applied to the turning of a *spit*. *Wilkins.*

With Peggy Dixon thoughtful sit, Contriving for the pot and *spit*. *Swift.*

2. Such a depth of earth as is pierced by one action of the spade.

Where the earth is washed from the quick, face it with the first *spit* of earth dug out of the ditch. *Mortimer.*

**To SPIT.** *v. a.* preterit *spat*; participle pass. *spit* or *spitted*. [from the noun.]

1. To put upon a spit.

I see my cousin's ghost Seeking out Romeo, that did *spit* his body Upon a rapier's point. *Shakespeare.*

2. To thrust through. *Spitted* flogs, I crush'd a heap of enemies. *Dryden.*

**To SPIT.** *v. a.* [*Spazan*, Saxon; *spytter*, Danish.] To eject from the mouth.

A large mouth, indeed, That *spits* forth death and mountains. *Shakespeare.*

Commotions which compel from each The sixth part of his substance, make bold mouths, Tongues *spit* their duties out, and cold hearts freeze Allegiance in them. *Shakespeare.*

The sea thrusts up her waves, One after other, thicke and high, upon the groaning shores.

First in herself loud, but oppos'd with banks and racks, the rores, And all her back in bristles set, *spits* every way her foam. *Chapman.*

**To SPIT.** *v. n.* To throw out spittle or moisture of the mouth.

Very good eaters, when they are here, will *spit* *Shakespeare.*

I dare meet Sorey, And *spit* upon him whilst I say he lies. *Shakespeare.*

He wat'ry kingdom, whose ambitious head *Spits* in the face of heaven, is no bar To stop the foreign *spits*, but they come. *Shakespeare.*

He *spit* on the ground, made clay of the humble, and accounted the eyes of the blind man. *John.*

A maid came from her father's house to one of the tribunals of the Gentiles, and, declaring herself a Christian, *spit* in the judge's face. *South.*

A drunkard men abhor, and would even *spit* at him, were it not for fear he should do something more than *spit* at them. *South.*

*Spit* on your finger and thumb, and pinch the snuff till the candle goes out. *Swift.*

**SPI'TAL.** *n. f.* [corrupted from *hospital*.] A charitable foundation. In use only in the phrases, a *spittal* sermon, and rob not the *spittal*.

**To SPIT-COCK.** *v. a.* To cut an eel in

pieces and roast him. Of this word I find no good etymology.

No man lards salt pork with orange peel, Or garnishes his lamb with *spitchcock* eel. *Far.*

**SPIITE.** *n. f.* [*Spijt*, Dutch; *despit*, Fr.]

1. Malice; rancour; hate; malignity; malevolence.

This breeding rather *spite* than shame in her, or if it were a shame, a shame not of the fault but of the repulse, she did thirst for a revenge. *Alex.*

Bewray they did their inward boiling fate, Each stirring others to revenge their cause. *Dryden.*

Done all to *spite* The great Creator; but their *spite* full serves His glory to augment. *Milton.*

Begone, ye critics, and restrain your *spite*; Codrus writes on, and will for ever write. *Pope.*

2. *SPITE of*, or *In SPITE of*. Notwithstanding; in defiance of. It is often used without any malignity of meaning.

I'll guard thee free, And save thee in her *spite*. *Chapman.*

Blessed be such a preacher, whom God made use of to speak a word in season, and saved me in *spite* of the world, the devil, and myself. *South.*

In *spite* of me I love, and see too late My mother's pride must find my mother's fate. *Dryden.*

For thy lov'd sake, *spite* of my boding fears, I'll meet the danger which ambition brings. *Rage.*

My father's fate, In *spite* of all the fortune that shines Before my face in Cato's great example, Subdues my soul, and fills my eyes with tears. *Add.*

In *spite* of all applications, the patient grows worse every day. *Arbuthnot.*

**To SPITE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mischief; to treat maliciously; to vex; to thwart malignantly.

Beguil'd, divorc'd, wrong'd, *spighted*, flamm'd, Most detestable death, by thee. *Shakespeare.*

I'll sacrifice the lamb that I do love, To *spight* a raven's heart within a dove. *Shakespeare.*

2. To fill with spite; to offend.

So with play did he a good while fight against the fight of Zelmane, who, more *spited* with courtesy, than one that did nothing should be, to resist her, burn'd away with choler any means which might grow out of her own sweet disposition. *South.*

Darius, *spited* at the magi, endeavoured to kill not only their learning but in language. *Trapp.*

**SPI'TFUL.** *adj.* [*Spite* and *full*.] Malicious; malignant.

The Jews were the deadliest and *spitefullest* enemies of Christianity that were in the world at this respect their orders to be stoned. *Hyde.*

All you have done Hath been but for a wayward law. *Shakespeare.*

*Spiteful* and wrathful. Our public form of divine service and worship is in every part thereof religious and holy, and the malice of *spiteful* wretches who have depicted it.

Contempt is a thing made up of an undervaluation of a man, upon a belief of his utter ineffectuality. A *spiteful* endeavour to engage the rest of the world in the same flighty esteem of him.

The *spiteful* stars have shed their venom down, And now the peaceful planets take their turn. *South.*

**SPI'TFULLY.** *adv.* [from *spiteful*.] Maliciously; malignantly.

Twice tall Eadne, *spitefully* fortworn, That said best like this I would have torn. *South.*

**SPI'TFULNESS.** *n. f.* [from *spiteful*.] Malice; malignity; desire of vexing.



It looks more like *spitefulness* and ill-nature, than a diligent search after truth.

**SPITTED.** *adj.* [from *spit*.] Shot out into length.

Whether the head of a deer, that by age is more pined, may be brought again to be more branched.

**SPITTER.** *n. f.* [from *spit*.]

One who puts meat on a spit.

One who spits with his mouth.

A young deer.

**SPITTLE.** *n. f.* [corrupted from *hospital*, and therefore better written *spital*, or *spital*.] A hospital. It is still retained in Scotland.

To the *spittle* go,  
And from the powdering tub of infamy  
Cud forth the lazar kite of Cressid's kind. *Shaksp.*

This is it  
That makes the waned widow wed again,  
The whom the *spittle* house, and ulcerous fores,  
Auld eat the gorge at; this embalar and spices  
To the April-day again. *Shaksp.*

Cure the *spittle* world of maladies. *Cleveland.*

**SPITTLE.** *n. f.* [proethian, Sax.] Moisture of the mouth.

The saliva of *spittle* is an humour of eminent use.

Menas and Atys in the mouth were bred;  
And never hatch'd within the labring head;  
No blood from bitten morsels those poems drew,  
It char'd like *spittle* from the lips they flew. *Dryden.*

The *spittle* is an active liquor immediately derived from the arterial blood; it is taponeous.

A genius for all stations fit,  
Whose meannest talent is his wit:  
He hath too great, though fortune little,  
To lack a rational businessman's *spittle*. *Swift.*

**SPITVENOM.** *n. f.* [*spit* and *venom*.]  
Poison ejected from the mouth.

The *spitvenom* of their poisoned hearts breaketh out to the annoyance of others. *Hooker.*

**SPLANCNOLOGY.** *n. f.* [*spianchnologie*, Fr. *σπλάνχνα* and *λογία*.] A treatise or description of the bowels.

**SPLASH.** *v. a.* [*plash*, Swedish].  
They have both an affinity with *plash*.  
To daub with dirt in great quantities.

**SPLASHY.** *adj.* [from *plash*.] Full of dirty water; apt to daub.

**SPLAY.** *v. a.* To dislocate or break a horse's shoulder bone.

**SPLAYFOOT.** *adj.* [*splay*, or *display*, and *foot*.] Having the foot turned inward.

Though full some traces of our rustic vein  
And *splayfoot* verte remain'd, and will remain. *Pope.*

**SPLAYMOUTH.** *n. f.* [*splay* and *mouth*.]  
Mouth widened by design.

All authors to their own defects are blind:  
Hast thou but, Janus-like, a face behind,  
To see the people when *splaymouths* they make,  
To mark their fingers pointed at thy back,  
Their tongues loll'd out a foot. *Dryden.*

**SPLEEN.** *n. f.* [*spleen*, Lat.]

The milt; one of the viscera, of which the use is scarcely known. It is supposed the seat of anger, melancholy, and mirth. If the wound be on the left hypochondrium, under the short ribs, you may conclude the *spleen* wounded. *Wijeman.*

Anger; spite; ill humour.

His solemn queen, whose *spleen* he was dispos'd  
To tempt yet further, knowing well what anger it becom'd,  
And how wicks' anger should be us'd. *Chapman.*

Create her child of *spleen*, that it may live  
And be a thwart distemper'd torment to her. *Shaksp.*

Kind pity checks my spleen, leaves scorn forbid;  
Those tears to flow, which *spleen* my eye-lids.

All envid; but the *Spleen* my brethren show'd  
The least respect, and thus they vent their *spleen* aloud:

Lay down those honour'd spoils *Dryden.*  
In noble minds some dregs remain,  
Not yet purg'd off, of *spleen* and four diddams. *Pope.*

3. A fit of anger.

Charge not in your *spleen* a noble person,  
And spoil your nobler soul. *Shaksp.*

4. A sudden motion; a fit.

Brief as the lightning in the collid night,  
That in a *spleen* unfolds both heav'n and earth;  
And ere a man hath power to say behold!  
The jaws of darkness do devour it up. *Shaksp.*

5. Melancholy; hypochondriacal vapours.  
The *spleen* with fallen vapours clouds the brain,  
And buds the spirits in its heavy chain;  
Howe'er the cause fantastick may appear,  
The effect is real, and the pain sincere. *Blackmore.*

*Spleen*, vapours, and small-pox above them all. *Pope.*

Bodies chang'd to recent forms by *spleen*. *Pope.*

6. Immoderate merriment.  
They that desire the *spleen*, and would die with laughing. *Shaksp.*

**SPLEENED.** *adj.* [from *spleen*.] Deprived of the spleen.

Animals *spleen'd* grow salacious. *Arbutnot.*

**SPLEENFUL.** *adj.* [*spleen* and *full*.] Angry; peevish; fretful; melancholy.

The common, like an angry hive of bees  
That want their leader, scatter up and down  
Myself have calm'd their *spleenful* mutiny. *Shaksp.*  
The cheerful soldiers, with new stores supplied,  
Now long to execute their *spleenful* will. *Dryden.*

If you drink tea upon a prophontory that overhangs the tea,  
The whistling of the wind is better music to contending minds than the opera to the *spleenful*. *Pope.*

**SPLEENLESS.** *adj.* [from *spleen*.] Kind; gentle; mild. Obsolete.

Mean time drew our ships, and freight we fetch'd  
The tyren's ile, a *spleenless* wind to stretch  
Her wings to wait us, and to urg'd our keel. *Chapman.*

**SPLEENWORT.** *n. f.* [*spleen* and *wort*; *splenion*, Lat.] A plant; milkwate.

The leaves and fruit are like those of the fern;  
but the pinnule are curled at their bases. *Mitch.*  
Safe pass'd the gnome through this fantastick wood,  
A branch of healing *spleenwort* in his hand. *Pope.*

**SPLEENY.** *adj.* [from *spleen*.] Angry; peevish; humorous.

What though I know her virtuous,  
And well deserving; yet I know her for  
A *spleeny* Lutheran, and not wholesome to  
Our cause. *Shaksp.*

**SPLENDENT.** *adj.* [*splendens*, Lat.] Shining; glossy; having lustre.

They assign'd them names from some remarkable qualities, that is very observable in their red and *splendent* planets. *Brown.*

Metallick substances may, by reason of their great density, reflect all the light meet upon them, and so be as opaque and *splendent* as it is possible for any body to be. *Newton.*

**SPLendid.** *adj.* [*splendide*, Fr. *splendidas*, Lat.] Showy; magnificent; sumptuous; pompous.

Unacceptable, though in be'ven, our state  
Of *splendid* valfage. *Milton.*

Deep in a h alcove the prince was laid,  
And slept beneath the pompous colonnade;  
Fall by his side Philistatus lay spread,  
In age his equal, on a *splendid* bed. *Pope.*

**SPLendidly.** *adv.* [from *splendid*.] Magnificently; sumptuously; pompously.

Their condition, though it look *splendidly*, yet, when you handle it on all sides, it will prick your fingers. *Taylor.*

You will not admit you live *splendidly*, yet it can-

not be denied but that you live neatly and elegantly. *Mor.*

How he lives and eats,  
How largely gives, how *splendidly* he treats. *Dryden.*  
He, of the royal stage

*Splendidly* fragrant, his whole nights devoid  
Of sweet repose. *Philips.*

**SPLENDOUR.** *n. f.* [*splendeur*, French; *splendor*, Latin.]

1. Lustre; power of shining.

*Splendour* hath a degree of whiteness, especially if there be a little repercussion; for a looking-glass, with the steel behind, looks whiter than glass simple. *Roem.*

The dignity of gold above silver is not much; the *splendour* is alike, and more pleasing to some eyes, as in cloth of silver. *Bacon.*

The first symptoms are a chafes, a certain *splendour* or shining in the eyes, with a little moisture. *Arbutnot.*

2. Magnificence; pomp.

Romulus, being to give laws to his new Romans, found no better way to procure an esteem and reverence to them, than by first procuring it to himself by *splendour* of habit and retinue. *South.*

'Tis use alone that teaches expense.

And *splendour* borrows all her rays from sense. *Pope.*

**SPLNETICK.** *adj.* [*splnetique*, French.] Troubled with the spleen; fretful; peevish.

Horace purged himself from these *splnetick* reflections in odes and epodes, before he undertook his satires. *Dryden.*

This daughter silently lovers, t'other steals a kind look at you, a third is exactly well behaved, and a fourth a *splnetick*. *Tatler.*

You humour me when I am sick;  
Why not when I am *splnetick*? *Pope.*

**SPLNETICK.** *adj.* [*splnetique*, French; *splen*, Latin.] Belonging to the spleen.

Support the spleen obliterated in its lower parts, and *splnetick* branch, a potent heat cauter the organism to heal. *Harvey.*

The *splnetick* vein hath divers cells opening into it near its extremities in human bodies, but in quadrupeds the cells open into the trunks of the *splnetick* veins. *Han.*

**SPLNETISH.** *adj.* [from *splen*.] Fretful; peevish.

Yourself you must engage  
Somewhat to cool your *splnetish* rage,  
Your generous thirst; and to allay  
That fire, you drink this liquor. *Drayton.*

**SPLNETIVE.** *adj.* [from *splen*.] Hot; fiery; passionate. Not in use.

Take thy fingers from my throat;  
For though I am not *splnetive* and rash,  
Yet I have in me something dangerous. *Shaksp.*

**SPLNET.** *n. f.* [for perhaps *splint*; *splintella*, Italian.]

*Splnet* is a callous hard substance, or an insensible swelling, which breeds on or adheres to the flanks of a horse, and, when it grows big, spoils the shape of the leg. When there is but one, it is called a single *splnet*, but when there is another opposite to it, on the outside of the flank-bone, it is called a paired or paired *splnet*. *Lawson's Dict.*

**TO SPLIC.** *v. a.* [*splissen*, Dutch; *phico*, Latin.] To join the two ends of a rope without a knot.

**SPLINT.** *n. f.* [*splinter*, Dutch.]

1. A fragment of wood in general.

2. A thin piece of wood, or other matter, used by chirurgeons to hold the bone newly set in its place.

The ancients, after the seventh day, used *splints*, which not only kept the members steady, but brought; and of these some are made of two others of flint-bone and wood, bound up in linen cloths. *Bojan.*

**TO SPLIC.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To secure by splints.

This broken joint must be set to *splint*, and the crack of your love shall grow stronger than it was before. *Shaksp.*

# S P L

2. To shiver; to break into fragments.  
**SPLINTER.** *n. f.* [*splinter*, Dutch.]  
 1. A fragment of any thing broken with violence.  
 He was slain upon a course at tilt, one of the splinters of Montgomery's staff going in at his beaver. Bacon.  
 Amidst whole heaps of spices lights a ball,  
 And now their odours arm'd against them fly;  
 Some preciously by shattered porcelain fall,  
 And some by aromatic splinters die. Dryden.  
 2. A thin piece of wood.  
 A plain Indian fan, used by the meaner sort, made of the small stringy parts of roots, spread out in a round flat form, and so bound together with a splinter hoop, and strengthened with small bars on both sides. Grew.  
**To SPLINTER.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
 To be broken into fragments; to be shattered.  
**To SPLIT.** *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *splitted*. [*splitten*, Dutch.]  
 1. To cleave; to rive; to divide longitudinally in two.  
 Do't, and thou hast the one half of my heart;  
 Do't not, thou split'st thine own. Shakspeare.  
 That felt hand  
 Hath, with the courage which the heart did lend it, splitted the heart. Shakspeare  
 Wert thou serv'd up two in one dish, the rather  
 To split thy five into a double father? Cleaveland  
 Cold winter split the rocks in twain. Dryden  
 A skull so hard, that it is almost as easy to split a helmet of iron as to make a fracture in it. Ray.  
 This effort is in some earthquakes so vehement, that it splits and tears the earth, making cracks or chasms in it some miles. Woodward.  
 2. To divide; to part.  
 Their logick has appeared the mere art of wrangling, and their metaphysics the skill of splitting an hair, of distinguishing without a difference. Watts.  
 One and the same ray is by refraction disturbed, shattered, dilated, and split, and spread into many diverging rays. Newton.  
 He illustrates Luther's sensuality and disobedience, two crimes which he has dealt with; and, to make the more solemn shew, he splits 'em into twenty. Atterbury.  
 Oh! would it please the gods to split thy beauty, size, and years, and wit,  
 No age could furnish out a pair  
 Of nymphs so graceful, wise, and fair;  
 With half the lustre of your eyes,  
 With half your wit, your years, and size. Swift.  
 3. To dash and break on a rock.  
 God's destruction, as a full and violent wind, drives him in an instant, not to the harbour, but on the rock where he will be irrecoverably split.  
 Those who live by shores with joy behold  
 Some wealthy vessel split on shanda d migh;  
 And from the rocks leap down for shipwreck'd gold,  
 And seek the tempests which the others fly. Dryden.  
 4. To divide; to break into discord.  
 In flutes notoriously irreligious, a secret and irresistible power splits their countels, and limits their most refined policies with frustration and a curse. South.  
**To SPLIT.** *v. n.*  
 1. To burst in sunder; to crack; to suffer disruption.  
 A huge vessel of exceeding hard marble split asunder by congealed water. Boyle.  
 What is't to me,  
 Who never sail on but unfaithful sea,  
 If storms arise and clouds grow black,  
 If the main split, and threaten wreck? Dryden.  
 The road that to the kings this store transmits,  
 Into unnumber'd narrow channels splits. Blackmore.  
 2. To burst with laughter.  
 Each had a gravity would make you split,  
 And took his head at M—y as a wit. Pope.

# S P O

3. To be broken in pieces; to crack.  
 When you, and your number find with you,  
 Hung on our party's post. Shakspeare.  
 These are the rocks on which the language tribe of lovers daily split, and on which the politician, the sly misf, and projector are cast away. Specta.  
 The journey sped a rock, and the wind was so strong that we were driven directly upon it, and immediately split. Swift.  
**SPLITTER.** *n. f.* [from *split*.] One who splits.  
 How should we rejoice, if, like Judas the first,  
 Those splitters of parsons in sunder should burst! Swift.  
**SPLITTER.** *n. f.* Bustle; tumult. A low word.  
**To SPOIL.** *v. a.* [*spolio*, Lat. *spolier*, French.]  
 1. To seize by robbery; to take away by force.  
 Yet took joyfully the spoiling of your goods,  
 Knowing in yourselves that ye have in heaven an enduring substance. Hebrews.  
 This mount,  
 With all his verdure spoil'd, and trees adrift. Milton.  
 2. To plunder; to strip of goods: with of before the thing taken.  
 Yielding themselves upon the Turks faith, for the safeguard of their liberty and goods, they were most ingenuously spoiled of all that they had. Knolles.  
 Thou shalt not gain what I deny to yield,  
 Nor reap the harvest, though the spoil'st the field. Prun.  
 My sons their old unhappy lot despise,  
 Spoil'd of his kingdom, and depriv'd of eyes. Pope.  
 3. To corrupt; to mar; to make useless.  
 [This is properly *spoli*: *spolium*, Sax.]  
 Beware lest any man spoil you, through philosophy and vain deceit.  
 Spiritual pride spoils many graces. Taylor.  
 Women are not only spoiled by this education, but we spoil that part of the world which would otherwise furnish most instances of innocent and exalted piety. Law.  
**To SPOIL.** *v. n.*  
 1. To practise robbery or plunder.  
 England was infected with robbers and butlaws, which, lurking in woods, used to break forth to rob and spoil.  
 They which hate us, spoil for themselves. Psalms.  
 2. To grow useless; to be corrupted.  
 He that gathered a hundred bushels of ears, or apples, had thereby a property in them: he was only to look that he used them before they spoil'd, else he robbed others. Locke.  
**SPOIL.** *n. f.* [*spolium*, Lat.]  
 1. That which is taken by violence; that which is taken from an enemy; plunder; pillage; booty.  
 The cry of Falbot serves me for a sword;  
 For I have laden me with many spoils.  
 I sing no other weapon but his name. Shakspeare.  
 2. That which is gained by strength or effort.  
 But grant our hero's hopes long toil  
 And comprehensive genius crown,  
 Each science and each art his spoil,  
 Yet what reward, or what renown? Bentley.  
 3. That which is taken from another.  
 Gentle gales,  
 Fanning their odoriferous wings, dispense  
 Native perfumes, and whisper whence they stole  
 These balmy spoils. Milton.  
 4. The act of robbery; robbery; waste.  
 The man that hath not music in himself,  
 Nor is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds,  
 Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils. Shakspeare.  
 Too late, alas! we find  
 The softness of thy sword, continued through thy foil,  
 To be the only cause of unrecover'd spoil. Drayton.

# S P O

- Go and speed!  
 Havock, and spoil, and ruin are my gain. Malm.  
 5. Corruption; cause of corruption.  
 Company, villainous company, hath been the spoil of me. Shakspeare.  
 6. The slough; the cast off skin of a serpent.  
 Snakes, the rather for the casting of their spoil, live till they be old. Bacon.  
**SPOILER.** *n. f.* [from *spoil*.]  
 1. A robber; a plunderer; a pillager.  
 Such ruin of her manners Rome  
 Dath suffer now, as she's become  
 Both her own spoiler and own prey. Beaumont.  
 Providence, where it loves a nation, concern'self to own and assert the interest of religion, by blasing the spoilers of religious persons and places. Neale.  
 Come you then here, thus far, thro' waves, to conquer,  
 To waste, to plunder, out of mere compassion?  
 Is it humanity that prompts you on?  
 Happy for us, and happy for you spoilers,  
 Had your humanity ne'er reach'd our world! A. Pope.  
 2. One who mars or corrupts any thing.  
**SPOILFUL.** *adj.* [*spoil* and *ful*.] Wasteful; rapacious.  
 Having oft in battle vanquished  
 Thro' spoilful victs, and swarming Federates,  
 Long time in peace his realm established. T. Quin.  
**SPOKE.** *n. f.* [*spacen*, Sax. *speiche*, German.] The bar of a wheel that passes from the nave to the felly.  
 All you gods,  
 In general synod take away her power;  
 Break all the spokes and felines of her wheel,  
 And bow the round nave down the hill of heav'n. Shakspeare.  
 No heir e'er drove so fine a coach,  
 The spokes, we are by Ovid told,  
 Were silver, and the axle gold. South.  
**SPOKE.** The preterit of *speake*.  
 They spoke best in the glory of their conquest.  
**SPOKEN.** The participle passive of *speake*.  
 Would'st thou be spoken for to the king? Chapman.  
 The original of these signs for commendation found in *vera voce*, in spoken language. H.  
**SPOKESMAN.** *n. f.* [*spoke* and *man*.] One who speaks for another.  
 'Tis you that have the reason,  
 To do what?  
 —To be a spokesman from madam Silvia. Shakspeare.  
 He shall be thy spokesman unto the pope. Chapman.  
**To SPOLIATE.** *v. a.* [*spolio*, Lat.] To rob; to plunder.  
**SPOLIATION.** *n. f.* [*spoliation*, Fr. *spoliation*, Lat.] The act of robbery or pillage.  
 An ecclesiastical benefice is sometimes void *jure & facto*, and sometimes *de facto*, and not *jure*; as when a man suffers a spoliation by his act.  
**SPO'NDIL.** *n. f.* [*spondil*, Fr. *spandil*, Lat.] A foot of two long syllables.  
 We see in the choice of the words the words of the sense and the striving to leave a space in the line: Homer clogs the verse with *spandil* and leaves the vowels open. B.  
**SPO'NDYL.** *n. f.* [*σπονδυλος*, *spondylus*, Fr. *spondylus*, Lat.] A vertebra; a joint of the spine.  
 It bath for the spine or back-bone a cartilage substance, without any *spondil* process, or tubercles.  
**SPONGE.** *n. f.* [*spongia*, Lat.] A spongy porous substance, supposed by some to be the nidus of animals. It is remarkable for

making up water. It is too often writ-  
ten *sponges*. See *SPONGE*.  
*Sponges* are gathered from the sides of rocks,  
being as a large but tough moss. Bacon.  
They opened and washed part of their *sponges*.  
Saudys.

Great officers are like *sponges*: they suck till  
they are full, and, when they come once to be  
squeezed, their very heart's blood comes away.  
L'Estrange

To *SPONGE*. - *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
blot; to wipe away as with a *sponge*.

Except between the words of translation and the  
mind of scripture itself there be contradiction, very  
little difference should not seem an intolerable ble-  
mish necessarily to be *sponged* out. Hooker.

To *SPONGE*. - *v. n.* To suck in as a *sponge*;  
to gain by mean arts.

The ant lives upon her own, honestly gotten;  
whereas the fly is an intruder, and a common  
fool-leech, that *sponges* upon other people's  
treasures. L'Estrange.

Here went the dean, when he's to seek,  
To *sponge* a breakfast once a week. Swift.

*SPONGER*. *n. f.* [from *sponge*.] One who  
hangs for a maintenance on others.

A generous rich man, that kept a splendid and  
open table, would try which were friends, and  
which only trencher-fires and *spongers*. L'Estrange.

*SPONGINESS*. *n. f.* [from *spongy*.] Soft-  
ness, and fulness of cavities, like a  
*sponge*.

The lungs are exposed to receive all the drop-  
pings from the brain: a very fit cistern, because of  
their *sponginess*. Harvey.

*SPONGIOUS*. *adj.* [*spongiosus*, Fr. from  
*sponge*.] Full of small cavities like a  
*sponge*.

All thick bones are hollow or *spongious*, and con-  
tain an oblongous substance in little vessels, which  
by the heat of the body is exhaled through these  
bones to supply their fibres. Cheyne.

*SPONGY*. *adj.* [from *sponge*.]

1. Soft and full of small interstitial holes.  
The lungs are the most *spongy* part of the body,  
and therefore able to contract and dilate itself.  
Bacon.

A *spongy* excrecence groweth upon the roots of  
the laurel-tree, and upon cedar, very white, light,  
and friable, called agarick. Bacon.

The body of the tree being very *spongy* within,  
though hard without, they easily contrive into  
cannels. More.

Into earth's *spongy* veins the ocean sucks,  
Those rivers to replenish which he drinks.  
Denham.

Return, unhappy swain!  
The *spongy* clouds are fill'd with gathering rain.  
Dryden.

Her bones are all very *spongy*, and more re-  
markably those of a wild bird, which flies much,  
and long together. Grewe.

2. Wet; drenched; soaked; full like a  
*sponge*.

When their drench'd natures lie as in a death,  
What cannot you and I perform upon  
Th' unguarded Duncan? What not put upon  
His *spongy* officers, who shall bear the guilt?  
Shakespeare.

*SPONK*. *n. f.* [a word in Edinburgh which  
denotes a match, or any thing dipt in  
sulphur that takes fire: as, any *sponks*  
will ye buy?] Touchwood.

*SPONSAL*. *adj.* [*sponsalis*, Lat.] Relating  
to marriage.

*SPONSION*. *n. f.* [*sponsio*, Lat.] The act  
of becoming surety for another.

*SPONSOR*. *n. f.* [Lat.] A surety; one  
who makes a promise or gives security  
for another.

In the baptism of a male there ought to be two  
males and one woman, and in the baptism of a fe-  
male child two women and one man; and these are  
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called *sponsors* or *godfathers*; and the education in the  
true christian faith.

The *sponsor* ought to be of the same nation with  
the person to whom he becomes surety. Broome.  
The rash hermit, who with impious prayer  
Had been the *sponsor* of another's care. Harte.

*SPONTANEITY*. *n. f.* [*spontaneitas*, school  
Lat. *spontaneitas*, Fr. from *spontaneous*.]  
Voluntariness; willingness; accord un-  
compelled.

Necessity and *spontaneity* may sometimes meet  
together, so may *spontaneity* and liberty; but real  
necessity and true liberty can never. Bramhall.

Strict necessity they simple call;  
It binds the will, that things foreknown  
By *spontaneity*, not choice, are done. Dryden.

*SPONTANEOUS*. *adj.* [*spontaneus*, Fr.  
from *sponte*, Lat.] Voluntary; not com-  
pelled; acting without compulsion or  
restraint; acting of itself; acting of its  
own accord.

Many unadvised motions in animals, though I  
cannot call them voluntary, yet I see them *sponta-  
neous*. I have reason to conclude, that these are  
not simply mechanical. Hute.

They now came forth  
*Spontaneous*; for within their spirit mov'd  
Attendant on their lord. Milton.

While John for me-pius does declare,  
And Roger loves to pitch the bar,  
Both legs and arms *spontaneous* move,  
Which was the thing I meant to prove. Prior.

Began with tenets, of every art the foul,  
Parts answering parts shall slide into a whole;  
*Spontaneous* beauties all around advance,  
Start ev'n from difficulty, strike from chance;  
Nature shall join you, time shall make it grow. Pope.

*SPONTANEOUSLY*. *adv.* [from *spontaneous*.]  
Voluntarily; of its own accord.

This would be as impossible as that the lead of an  
edifice should naturally and *spontaneously* mount  
up to the roof, while lighter materials employ  
themselves beneath it. Bentley.

Why turn *spontaneously* acid, and the curd  
into cheese as hard as a stone. Arbuthnot.

*SPONTANEOUSNESS*. *n. f.* [from *sponta-  
neous*.] Voluntariness; freedom of will;  
accord unforced.

The sagacities and instincts of brutes, the *sponta-  
neousness* of many of their animal motions, are not  
explicable, without supposing some active determi-  
nate power connected to and inherent in their spi-  
rits, of a higher extraction than the bare natural  
modification of matter. Hute.

*SPOOL*. *n. f.* [*puhl*, German; *spohl*,  
Dutch.] A small piece of cane or reed,  
with a knot at each end; or a piece of  
wood turned in that form to wind yarn  
upon; a quill.

To *SPOOM*. *v. n.* [probably from *spume*,  
or *foam*, as a ship driven with violence  
*spumes*, or raises a foam.] To go on  
swiftly. A sea term.

When virtue *spooms* before a prosperous gale,  
My heaving wishes help to fill the sail. Dryden.

*SPOON*. *n. f.* [*spoon*, Dutch; *spone*,  
Danish; *spounn*, Islandick.] A concave  
vessel with a handle, used in eating  
liquids.

Wouldst thou drown thyself,  
Put but a little water in a *spoon*,  
And it shall be as all the ocean,  
Enough to stifle such a villain up. Shakespeare.

This is a devil, and no monster: I will leave  
him; I have no long *spoon*.  
Or o'er cold coffee trifle with the *spoon*,  
Count the slow clock, and dine exact at noon. Pope.

To *SPOON*. *v. n.* In sea language, is when  
a ship, being under sail in a storm, can-  
not bear it, but is obliged to put rig  
before the wind. Bailey.

*SPOONBILL*. *n. f.* [*spoon* and *bill*; *spatula*,  
Lat.] A bird.

The shoveller, or *spoonbill*; the former name the  
more proper, the end of the bill being broad like  
a shovel, but not concave like a *spoon*, but per-  
fectly flat. Grew.

Ducks and geese have such long broad bills to  
quaffer in water and mud, to which we may  
recon the bill of the *spoonbill*. Derham.

*SPOONFUL*. *n. f.* [*spoon* and *full*.]

1. As much as is generally taken at once  
in a *spoon*. A medical *spoonful* is half  
an ounce.

Prefer the him, before he do use the receipt, that  
he take such a pill, or a *spoonful* of liquor. Bacon.

2. Any small quantity of liquid.

Surely the choice and measure of the materials  
of which the whole body is composed, and what  
we take daily by pounds, is at least of as much im-  
portance as of what we take seldom, and only by  
grains and *spoonfuls*. Arbuthnot.

*SPOONMEAT*. *n. f.* [*spoon* and *meat*.]

Liquid food; nourishment taken with a  
*spoon*.

We prescribed a slender diet, allowing only  
*spoonmeats*. Weyman.

Wretched  
Are mortals born to sleep their lives away!  
Go back to what thy infancy began,  
Eat pap and *spoonmeat*; for thy gurgles cry. Dryden.

Be fullen, and retake the lullaby,  
Diet most upon *spoonmeats*, as veal or cock broth. Harvey.

*SPOONWORM*. *n. f.* Scurvygrass.

*Spoonworm* was there, to robur to supply;  
And certainly, to clear the jaundic'd eye. Harte.

*SPOONDICAL*. *adj.* [*spoon-dic*; *spora-  
dic*, French.]

A *spoon-dic* disease is an endemial disease, what  
in a particular season affects but few people.  
Arbuthnot.

*SPORT*. *n. f.* [*spott*, a make-game, Island-  
ick.]

1. Play; diversion; game; frolick and  
tumultuous merriment.

Her sports were such as carried riches of know-  
ledge upon the stream of delight. Sidney.  
As flow to wanton boys, are we to the gods;  
They fill us for their sport. Shakespeare.

When their hearts were merry, they said, I call  
for Samsen, that he may make us sport; and they  
called for him, and he made them sport. Judge.

As a mad-man who casteth firebrands, arrows,  
and death, so is the man that deceiveth his neigh-  
bour, and hath, and not in sport? Prov. 26.

The discourse of fools is tickle, and their sport  
is in the wantonness of sin. Ecclesiasticus.

2. Mock; contemptuous mirth.

It I suspect without cause, why then make sport  
at me, then let me be your jest. Shakespeare.

They had his messengers in derision, and made  
a sport of his prophets. 1 Peter.

To make sport with his word, and to endeavour  
to render it ridiculous, by turning that holy book  
into a gallery, is a direct affront to God. Tillotson.

3. That with which one plays.

Each on his rock transfixed, the sport and prey  
Of wrecking whirlwinds. Milton.

Commit not thy prophetic mind  
To sitting leaves, the sport of every wind.  
Let thy disperse in air. Dryden.

Some give their wreaths on marble; he, more  
just,

Stoop'd down serene, and wrote them on the dust,  
Trod under foot, the sport of every wind,  
Sweet from the earth, and blotted from his mind;  
There secret in the grave he bade them lie,  
And griev'd they could not 'scape th' Almighty's  
eye. Dr. Madden on Dr. Beutler.

4. Play; idle gingle.

An author who should introduce such a sport of  
words upon our stage, would meet with small ap-  
plause. Browne.

5. *Diversion of the field, as of fowling, hunting, fishing.*

*Now for our mountain sport, up to yon hill,  
Your legs are young.* *Shakespeare.*  
The king, who was excessively affected to hunting, and the sports of the field, had a great desire to make a great park, for red as well as fallow deer, between Richmond and Hampton Court. *Clarendon.*

**TO SPORT. v. a. [from the noun.]**

1. To divert; to make merry. It is used only with the reciprocal pronoun.

The poor man wept and bled, cried and prayed, while they sported themselves in his pain, and delighted in his prayers, as the argument of their victory. *Sidney.*

Away with him, and let her sport herself with that she's big with. *Shakespeare.*

Against whom do ye sport yourselves? against whom make ye a wide mouth, and draw out the tongue? *Isaiah.*

What pretty stories these are for a man of his seriousness to sport himself withal! *Atturbury.*

Let such writers go on at their dearest peril, and sport themselves in their own deceivings. *Watts.*

2. To represent by any kind of play.

Now sporting on thy lyre the love of youth,  
Now virtuous age and venerable truth;  
Expressing justly Sappho's wanton art  
Of odes, and Pindar's more majestic part. *Dryden.*

**TO SPORT. v. n.**

1. To play; to frolic; to game; to wanton.

They, sporting with quick glance,  
Shew to the sun their wav'd coats dropt with gold. *Milton.*

Larissa, as she sported at this play, was drowned in the river Peneus. *Broome.*

2. To trifle.

If any man turn religion into raillery, by hold jests, he renders himself ridiculous, because he sports with his own life. *Tillotson.*

**SPORTFUL. adj. [sport and full.]**

1. Merry; frolic; wanton; acting in jest.

How with a sportful malice it was follow'd,  
May rather pluck on laughter than revenge. *Shakespeare.*

Down he alights among the sportful herd  
Of those four-footed kinds. *Milton.*

2. Ludicrous; done in jest.

His highness, even in such a slight and sportful damage, had a noble sense of just dealing. *Watson.*  
Behold your own Alcibiades, while he said,  
He drew his glittering helmet from his head,  
In which the youth to sportful arms he led. *Dryden.*

They are no sportful productions of the soil, but did once belong to real and living fishes; seeing each of them doth exactly resemble some other shell on the sea-shore. *Bentley.*

A catalogue of this may be had in Albericus Gentilis; which, because it is too sportful, I forbear to mention. *Baker.*

**SPORTFULLY. adv. [from sportful.]** Wantonly; merrily.

**SPORTFULNESS. n. f. [from sportful.]**

Wantonnefs; play; merriment; frolick.

The otter got out of the river, and inwaded himself so, as the ladies lost the further marking of his sportfulness. *Sidney.*

**SPORTIVE. adj. [from sport.]** Gay; merry; frolick; wanton; playful; ludicrous.

I am not in a sportive humour now;  
Tell me, and dally not, where is the money? *Shakespeare.*

Is it I  
That drive thee from the sportive court, where thou  
Wast shot at with fair eyes, to be the mark  
Of snaky muskets? *Shakespeare.*

While thus the constant pair alternate snail  
Joyful above them and around them play'd

11

Angels and sportive loves, a numerous crowd,  
Swarming they clapt their wings, and low they bow'd. *Prior.*

We must not hope wholly to change their original tempers; nor make the gay peevish and grave, nor the melancholy sportive, without spoiling them. *Locke.*

No wonder savages or subjects slain,  
Were equal crimes in a despotick reign;  
Both doom'd alike for sportive tyrants bled,  
But subjects star'd while savages were fed. *Pope.*

**SPORTIVENESS. n. f. [from sportive.]**

Gayety; play; wantonnefs.

Shall I conclude her to be simple, that has her time to begin, or refuse sportiveness as freely as I have? *Watson.*

**SPORTSMAN. n. f. [sport and man.]** One who pursues the recreations of the field.

Mamilius lets us know the pagan hunters had Melenger for their patron, as the christians have their St. Hubert: he speaks of the constellation which makes a good sportsman. *Addison.*

**SPORTULE. n. f. [sportule, Fr. sportula,**

Lat.] An alms; a dole.

The bishops, who consecrated the ground, had a full or sportule from the credulous laity. *Ayliffe.*

**SPOT. n. f. [spotte, Danth; spotte, Flemish.]**

1. A blot; a mark made by discoloration.

This three years day, these eyes, though clear  
To outward view of blemish or of spot,  
Bereft of sight, their seeing have forgot. *Milton.*

A long series of ancestors shews the native lustre with advantage, but if he any way degenerate from his line, the least spot is visible on ermine. *Dryden.*

2. A taint; a disgrace; a reproach; a fault.

Yet Chloe sure was form'd without a spot;  
'Tis true, but something in her was forgot. *Pope.*

3. I know not well the meaning of spot in this place, unless it be a scandalous woman, a disgrace to her sex.  
Let him take thee,  
And hoist thee up to th' shouting plebeians;  
Follow his chariot, like the greatest spot  
Of all thy sex. *Shakespeare.*

4. A small extent of place.

That spot to which I point is paradise,  
Adam's abode; those lusty shades, his bow'r. *Milton.*

He who, with Plato, shall place beatitude in the knowledge of God, will have his thoughts raised to other contemplations than those who looked not beyond this spot of earth, and those perishing things in it. *Locke.*

About one of these breathing passages is a spot of myrtles, that flourish within the steam of these vapours. *Addison.*

Abdallah converted the whole mountain into a kind of garden, and covered every part of it with plantations or spots of flowers. *Guardian.*

He that could make two ears of corn grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind than the whole race of politicians. *Swift.*

5. Any particular place.

I would be busy in the world, and learn;  
Not, like a coarse and useless dandel weed,  
Fix'd to one spot, and rot just as I grow. *Ottaway.*

As in this grove I took my last farewell,  
As on this very spot of earth I fell,  
So the my prey becomes ev'n here. *Dryden.*

Here Adrian fell: upon that fatal spot  
Our brother died. *Granville.*

The Dutch landscapes are, I think, always a representation of an individual spot, and each in its kind a very faithful, but very confined, portrait. *Reynolds.*

6. Upon the Spot. Immediately; without changing place. [Sur le champ.]

The lion did not chop him up immediately upon the spot; and yet he was relieved he should not escape. *L'Estrange.*

It was determined upon the spot, according to the oratory on either side prevailed.  
**TO SPOT. v. a. [from the noun.]**

1. To mark with discolorations; to maculate.

They are polluted off'rings, more abhor'd  
Than spotted livers in the sacrifice. *Shakespeare.*

Have you not seen a handkerchief,  
Spotted with strawberries, in your wife's hand? *Shakespeare.*

But serpents now more amity maintain;  
From spotted skins the leopard does refrain,  
No weaker lion's by a stronger skin. *Tate.*

2. To patch by way of ornament.

I counted the patches on both sides, and found the tory patches to be about twenty stronger than the whig; but next morning the whole poppet-show was filled with faces spotted after the whigish manner. *Spectator.*

3. To corrupt; to disgrace; to taint.

This vow receive, this vow of God maintain,  
My virgin life no spotted thoughts shall stain. *Sidney.*

The people of Armenia have retained the christian faith from the time of the apostles, but at this day it is spotted with many absurdities. *Abbott.*

**SPOTLESS. adj. [from spot.]**

1. Free from spots.

2. Free from reproach or impurity; immaculate; pure; untainted.

So much fairer  
And spotless shall mine innocence arise,  
When the king knows my truth. *Shakespeare.*

I date my life lay down, that the queen is spotless in th' eyes of Heaven. *Shakespeare.*

You grac'd the several parts of life,  
A spotless virgin, and a faultless wife. *Waller.*

We sometimes wish that it had been our lot to live and converse with Christ, to hear his divine discourses, and to observe his spotless behaviour; and we please ourselves perhaps with thinking, how ready a reception we should have given to him and his doctrine. *Atterbury.*

Eternal sunshine of the spotless mind,  
Each pray'r accepted, and each wish resign'd. *Pope.*

**SPOTTER. n. f. [from spot.]** One that spots; one that maculates.

**SPOTTY. adj. [from spot.]** Full of spots; maculated.

The moon, whose orb  
Through optick glass the Turk an artful views  
In Valambrosa to defery new lands,  
Rivers, or mountains, on her spotted globe. *Milton.*

**SPOUSAL. adj. [from spouse.]** Nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal; connubial; bridal.

There shall we consummate our spousal rites. *Shakespeare.*

Hope's chaste kiss wrongs no more joy's mind-head,  
Than spousal rites prejudice the marriage bed. *Crahaue.*

This other, in her prime of love,  
Spousal embraces vintated with gold. *Milton.*

Sleep'st thou, carelefs of the nuptial day?  
Thy spousal ornament neglected lies;  
Arise, prepare the bridal train, arise. *Pope.*

**SPOUSAL. n. f. [epousailles, Fr. sponsalia Lat.]** Marriage; nuptials.

As man and wife, being two, are one in love,  
So be there 'twixt your kingdoms such a spousal,  
That never may ill office, or fell jealousy,  
Thrust in between the paction of these kingdoms,  
To make divorce of them incorporate league. *Shakespeare.*

The amorous bird of night  
Sung spousal, and bid haste the evening star,  
On his hill top to light the bridal lamp. *Milton.*

The spousals of Hippolyta the queen  
What tilts and tournaments at the feast were seen! *Dryden.*

Ethereal music did her death prepare,  
Like joyful sounds of spousals in the air;  
A radiant light did her crown'd temples gild. *Dryden.*

**SPOUSE**, *n. f.* [*sponsus, sponsa*, Latin; *sponse*, French.] One joined in marriage; a husband or wife.

She is of good esteem;  
Beside, so qualified as may beset  
The *sponse* of any noble gentleman. *Shakespeare.*  
At once, farewell, O faithful *sponse* they said;  
At once th' encroaching rinds their closing lips invade. *Dryden.*

**SPOUSED**, *adj.* [from the noun.] Wedded; espoused; joined together as in matrimony.

They led the vine  
To wed her elm; she *spos'd* about him twines  
Marryable arms. *Milton.*

**SPOUSELESS**, *adj.* [from *sponse*.] Wanting a husband or wife.

To tempt the *sponseless* queen with am'rous wiles,  
Before the nobles from the neighb'ring isles. *Pope.*

**SPOUT**, *n. f.* [from *spuyt*, Dutch.]

1. A pipe, or mouth of a pipe or vessel, out of which any thing is poured.  
She gushing to begin some speech, her eyes  
Became two *spouts*. *Shakespeare.*  
In whales that breathe, if the water should get  
into the lungs, an ejection thereof is contrived by  
a *spout* or *spout* at the head. *Brown.*

If you chance it to lack,  
Be it claret or sack,  
I'll make this *spout*  
To deal it about,  
Or this to run out,  
As it were from a *spout*. *Ben Jonson.*

As waters did in storms, now pitch runs out,  
As lead, when a fir'd church becomes one *spout*. *Donne.*

In Gaza they couch vessels of earth in their  
walls, to gather the wind from the top, and to pass  
it down in *spouts* into rooms. *Bacon.*

Let the water be fed by some higher than the  
pool, and delivered into it by fan *spouts*, and then  
discharged by some equality of bores, that it stay  
little. *Bacon.*

In this single cathedral, the very *spouts* are  
loaded with ornaments. *Addison.*

From silver *spouts* the grateful liquors glide,  
And China's earth receives the smoking tide. *Pope.*

2. Water falling in a body; a cataract,  
such as is seen in the hot climates, when  
clouds sometimes discharge all their  
water at once.

Not the dreadful *spout*,  
Which shipmen do the hurricane call,  
Confring'd in mists by the almighty fan,  
Shall dizzy with more clamour Neptune's ear  
In his descent, than shall my prompted sword  
Falling on Diomedes. *Shakespeare.*

The force of these motions pressing more in some  
places than in others, there would fall not showers,  
but great *spouts* or cascades of water. *Huot.*

**TO SPOUT**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pour  
with violence, or in a collected body, as  
from a *spout*.

We will bear home that lusty blood again,  
Which bore we came to *spout* against your town. *Shakespeare.*

I intend two fountains, the one that sprinkles or  
*spouteth* water, the other a fair receipt of water. *Bacon.*

She swims in blood, and blood does *spouting* throw  
To heav'n, that heav'n a such a creature might know. *Wallar.*

Next on his belly floats the mighty whale;  
He twists his back, and rears his throat'ning tail.  
He *spouts* the tide. *Creech.*

**TO SPOUT**, *v. n.* To issue as from a *spout*.  
They laid them down hard by the murmuring  
musk of certain waters, which *spouted* out of the  
side of the hills. *Widney.*

No hands could force it thence, so fixt it stood,  
Till out it rush'd, expell'd by streams of *spouting*  
blood. *Dryden.*

It *spouts* up out of deep wells, and flies forth at  
the tops of them, upon the face of the ground. *Woodward.*

All the glittering hill  
Is bright with *spouting* trails. *Thomson.*  
**SPRAG**, *adj.* Vigorous; sprightly. A provincial word.

A good *sprag* memory. *Shakespeare.*  
**TO SPRAIN**, *v. a.* [corrupted from *strain*.]  
To stretch the ligaments of a joint without  
dislocation of the bone.

Should the big last extend the shoe too wide,  
The sudden turn may stretch the swelling vein,  
Thy cracking joint unhinge, or ankle *sprain*. *Gay.*  
**SPRAIN**, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Extension  
of the ligaments without dislocation of  
the joint.

I was in pain, and thought it was with some  
*sprain* at tennis. *Temple.*  
**SPRAINTS**, *n. f.* The dang of an otter. *Dart.*

**SPRANG**. The preterit of *spring*.  
Mankind *sprang* from one common original,  
whence this tradition would be universally dis-  
sented. *Tillotson.*

**SPRAT**, *n. f.* [*sprot*, Dutch; *sarda*, Lat.]  
A small sea fish.

So oft, in feasts with costly changes clad,  
To crammed maws a *sprat* new stomach brags. *Shelton.*

All fairs do lay for porke and fowle,  
For *sprats* and sparlings for their house. *Tusser.*  
Of round fish there are but, *sprat*, barm, finlets. *Carew.*

**TO SPRAWL**, *v. n.* [*spradde*, Danish; *spar-  
telen*, Dutch.]

1. To struggle, as in the convulsions of  
death.

Hang the child, that he may see it *sprawl*;  
A sight to vex the father's soul. *Shakespeare.*  
Some lie *sprawling* on the ground,  
With many a gash and bloody wound. *Hudibras.*

2. To tumble or creep with much agitation  
and contortion of the limbs.

The birds were not fledged; but, upon *sprawling*  
and struggling to get clear of the flame, down they  
tumbled. *L'Estrange.*

Telamon hap'd to meet  
A rising root that held his fallen'd feet;  
So down he fell, whom *sprawling* on the ground  
His brother from the wooden gyves unbound. *Dryden.*

Hence, long before the child can crawl,  
He learns to kick, and wince, and *sprawl*. *Prior.*  
Did the fiars do this feat once only, which gave  
beginning to human race? who were there then in  
the world, to observe the births of those first men,  
and calculate their nativities, as they *sprawl'd* out  
of ditches? *Bentley.*

He ran, he leapt into a flood,  
There *sprawl'd* a while, and scarce got out,  
All cover'd o'er with slime. *Swift.*

**SPRAY**, *n. f.* [of the same race with *sprout*  
and *spout*.]

1. The extremity of a branch.

At fight whereof each bird that sits on *sprays*,  
And every beak that to his den was tied,  
Come forth athrust out of their late dimity,  
And to the light lit up their drooping head. *Hubbard's Fable.*

This droops this lofty pine, and hangs his *sprays*.  
Thus Meador's pride dies in her younger days. *Shakespeare.*

The wind that whistles through the *sprays*  
Maintains the comfort of the long;  
And hidden birds, with native lugs,  
The golden sleep prolong. *Dryden.*

2. The foam of the sea, commonly written  
*spry*.

Winds raise some of the salt with the *spray*.  
Arbutnot.

**TO SPREAD**, *v. a.* [*spreedan*, Sax. *sprey-  
den*, Dutch.]

1. To extend; to expand; to make to cover  
or fill a larger space than before.

He bought a field where he had *spread* his tent.  
Gengis.

Rizpah *spread* sackcloth for her upon the stocks. *Samuel.*  
Silver *spread* into plates is brought from Tadmor. *Jeremiah.*

Faire attendants then  
The sheets and bedding of the man of men,  
Within a cabin of the hollow keels,  
*Spread* and made soft. *Chapman.*

Make the trees more tall, more *spread*, and more  
hasty than they use to be. *Bacon.*

Shall funeral eloquence her colours *spread*,  
And scatter roses on the wealthy dead? *Young.*

2. To cover by extension.  
Her cheeks their freshness lose and wanted grace,  
And an unusual paleness *spreads* her face. *Grave.*

3. To cover over.  
The workman melteth a graven image, and the  
goldsmith *spreads* it over with gold. *Isidore.*

4. To stretch; to extend.  
*Spread* o'er the silver waves thy golden hair. *Shakespeare.*  
He arose from kneeling, with his hands *spread* up  
to heav'n, and he blessed the congregation. *1 Kings.*  
The stately trees tall *spread* their branches. *Milton.*

Deep in a rich alcove the prince was laid,  
Fast by his side Pilgrimage lay *spread*,  
Inge his equal, on a splendid bed. *Pope.*

5. To publish; to divulge; to disseminate.  
They, when departed, *spread* abroad his fame in  
all that country. *Matthew.*

6. To emit as effluvia or emanations; to  
diffuse.

Their course thro' thickest constellations held,  
They *spread* then bane. *Milton.*

**TO SPREAD**, *v. n.* To extend or expand  
itself.

Can any understand the *spreadings* of the clouds,  
or the route of his tabernacle? *Job.*

The princes of Germany had but a dull fear of the  
greatness of Spain, upon a general apprehension only  
of their *spreading* and ambitious designs. *Bacon.*

Plants, if they *spread* much, are seldom tall. *Bacon.*

Great Pan, who wont to chase the fair,  
And lov'd the *spreading* oak, was there. *Addison.*  
The valley opened at the farther end, *spreading*  
forth into an immense ocean. *Addison.*

**SPREAD**, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Extent; compass.  
I have got a fine *spread* of improvable lands;  
and am already ploughing up some, fencing others. *Addison.*

2. Expansion of parts.  
No flower hath that *spread* of the woodbind. *Bacon.*

**SPREYER**, *n. f.* [from *spread*.]

1. One that *spreads*.  
By conforming ourselves, we should be *spreaders*  
of a worse infection than any we are likely to draw  
from papists, by our conformity with them in ceremonies. *Hooker.*

2. Publisher; divulger; disseminator.  
If it be a mistake, I desire I may not be accused  
for a *spreader* of false news. *Swift.*

**SPRINK**, *part.* [from *sprenc*, to sprinkle;  
*sprengen*, *sprengen*, Saxon; *sprengen*,  
Dutch.] Sprinkled. Obsolete.

O lips, that kiss'd that hand with my tears  
*sprink*. *Sidney.*

**SPRIG**, *n. f.* [*sprung*, Welsh; so *Davies*;  
but it is probably of the same race with  
*sprung*.] A small branch; a spray.

The substance is true ivy; after it is taken  
down, the friends of the family are desirous to  
have some *sprig* to keep. *Bacon.*

Our chilling climate hardly bears  
A *sprig* of ivy in fifty years;  
While every bud his claim alleges,  
As it grew in common hedges. *Swift.*

**SPRIG**, *Chrysal*, *n. f.*  
In perpendicular fissures, chrysal is found in  
form of an hexagonal column, adhering at one  
end to the stone, and near the other breaking  
gradually, till it terminates in a point: this is  
called by lapidaries *sprig* or rock *chrysal*. *Woodward.*



**SPRACED.** *adj.* [from *spring*.] Full of small branches.

**SPRIGHT.** *n. s.* [contraction of *spirit*; *spiritus*, Latin. It was anciently written *sprete* or *spyte*; and *spirit*, as now written, was long considered in verse as a monosyllable: this word should therefore be spelled *sprite*, and its derivatives *spritely*, *spriteful*; but custom has determined otherwise.]

1. Spirit; shade; soul; incorporeal agent.

She doth display  
The gate with pearls and rubies richly dight,  
Through which her words to wit do make their way.

To bear the message of her *sprite*. *Spenser.*

Earth he called out of deep darkness dread

Legions of *sprights*, the which, like little flies

Plott'ring about his ever damned head,

Await whereto their service he applies. *F. Que. n.*

While with heav'nly charity he spoke,

A screaming blaze the silent shadows broke;

The birds obsecrate to forests wing'd their flight,

And gaping graves receiv'd the guilty *spright*. *Dryden.*

2. Walking spirit; apparition.

The ideas of goblins and *sprights* have no more  
to do with darkness than light; yet let but a foolish  
mold inculcate these often on the mind of a child,  
possibly he shall never be able to separate them  
again. *Locke.*

3. Power which gives cheerfulness or courage.

O chastity! the chief of heav'nly lights,  
Which mak'st us most immortal shape to wear,  
Hold thou my heart, establish thou my *sprights*;  
To only thee my constant course I bear,  
Till spotless soul unto thy bosom fly;  
Such life to lead, such death I vow to die. *Sidney.*

4. An arrow. Not in use.

We had in use for sea fight short arrows called  
*sprights*, without any other heads save wood sharp-  
ened; which were discharged out of muskets, and  
would pierce through the sides of ships where a  
bullet would not. *Bacon.*

**TO SPRIGHT.** *v. a.* To haunt as a *spright*.

A ludicrous use.

I am *sprighted* with a fool. *Shakespeare.*

**SPRIGHTFUL.** *adj.* [*spright* and *full*.]

Lively; brisk; gay; vigorous.

The spirit of the time shall teach me speed —

— Spoke like a *sprightful* noble gentleman. *Shakespeare.*

Steeds *sprightful* as the light. *Coates.*

Happy my eyes when they behold thy face:

My heavy heart will leave its doleful beating

At sight of thee, and bound with *sprightful* joys. *Clayton.*

**SPRIGHTFULLY.** *adv.* [from *sprightful*.]

Briskly; vigorously.

Norfolk, *sprightfully* and bold,

Stays but the summons of the appellant's trumpet. *Shakespeare.*

**SPRIGHTLESS.** *adj.* [from *spright*.] Dull;

enervated; sluggish.

Are you grown

Benumb'd with fear, or virtue's *sprightless* cold? *Clayton.*

**SPRIGHTLINESS.** *n. s.* [from *sprightly*.]

Liveliness; briskness; vigour; gayety;

vivacity.

The soul is clogged when she acts in conjunction  
with a companion too heavy; but, in dreams, ob-  
serve with what a *sprightliness* and alacrity does  
she exert herself. *Addison.*

**SPRIGHTLY.** *adj.* [from *spright*.] Gay;

brisk; lively; vigorous; any; vivacious.

Produce the wine that makes us bold,

And *sprightly* wit and love inspires. *Dryden.*

When now the *sprightly* trumpet, from afar,

Had giv'n the signal of approaching war. *Dryden.*

Each morn they wak'd me with a *sprightly* lay:

Of opening heav'n they sung, and gladsome day. *Prior.*

The *sprightly* Sylvia trips along the green;

She runs, but hopes she does not run unseen. *Pope.*

**TO SPRING.** *v. n.* pret. *spring* or *sprang*; anciently *sprong*; part. *sprung*. [*sprin-*gan, Saxon; *springen*, Dutch.]

1. To arise out of the ground, and grow, by vegetative power.

All best virtues,  
All you unpubl'd virtues of the earth,  
Spring with my tears; be aidant and remediate  
In the good man's distress. *Shakespeare.*

To his musick plants and flowers

Ever *sprung*, as inn and flowers

There had made a lasting spring. *Shakespeare.*

To satisfy the desolate ground, and cause the

bud of the tender herb to *spring* forth. *Job.*

Other fell on good ground, and did yield fruit

that *sprung* up and increased. *Mark.*

Tell me, in what happy fields

The thistle *springs*, to which the lily yields? *Pope.*

2. To begin to grow.

That the nipples should be made with such per-  
forations as to admit passage to the milk when  
drawn, otherwise to retain it; and the teeth of the  
young not *sprung*, are effects of providence. *Ray.*

3. To proceed as from seed.

Ye shall eat this year such things as grow of  
themselves; and in the second year that which  
*springs* of the same. *2 Kings.*

Much more good of sin shall *spring*. *Milton.*

4. To come into existence; to issue forth.

Hadst thou sway'd as kings should do,  
Giving no ground unto the house of York,  
They never then had *sprung* like summer flies. *Shakespeare.*

Ev'n thought meets thought, ere from the lips it

peet.

And each warm with *springs* mutual from the heart. *Pope.*

5. To arise; to appear; to begin to appear

or to exist.

When the day began to *spring*, they let her go. *Judges.*

To them which sat in the region and shadow of

death, light is *sprung* up. *Matthew.*

Fly, fly, prophane fogs! far hence fly away,

Taint not the pure streams of the *springing* day

With your dull influence: it is for you

To sit and cowl upon night's heavy brow. *Craigh.*

Do not blast my *springing* hopes,

Which thy kind hand has planted in my soul. *Rowe.*

6. To issue with effect or force.

Swift fly the years, and rise the expected morn!

Oh *spring* to light, auspicious babe, be born! *Pope.*

7. To proceed as from ancestors, or a

country.

How youngling he began to serve his country,

In a long continued; and what stock he *springs* of;

The noble house of Marcus. *Shakespeare.*

Our Lord *sprung* out of Judea. *Hebrews.*

Shall, like the brethren *sprung* of dragon's teeth,

Ruin each other, and be fall amongst 'em. *Johnson.*

Heroes of old, by rapine and by spoil,

In search of fame did all the world embroil;

Thus to their gods each then allied his name,

This *sprung* from Jove, and that from Titan came. *Graville.*

8. To proceed as from a ground, cause, or

reason.

They found new hope to *spring*

Out of despair. *Milton.*

Some have been deceived into an opinion, that  
the inheritance of rule over men, and property in  
things, *sprung* from the same original, and descend  
by the same rules. *Lake.*

9. To grow; to thrive.

What makes all this but Jupiter the king,

At whose command we perish and we *spring*?

Then 'tis our best, since thus ordain'd to die,

To make a virtue of necessity. *Dryden.*

10. To bound; to leap; to jump; to rush

hastily; to appear suddenly.

Some strange commotion

Is in his brain; he bites his lip, and starts;

Stops on a sudden, looks upon the ground,

Then lays his finger on his temple; straight

*springs* out into full gait, then stops again. *Shakespeare.*

I *sprung* not more in joy at first hearing he was  
a man child, than slow in first seeing he had proved  
himself a man. *Shakespeare.*

He called for a light, and *sprung* in, and fell be-  
fore Paul. *Acts.*

When heav'n was nam'd, they lov'd their land

again; *Acts.*

Then *sprung* she forth, they follow'd her amon. *Dryden.*

Afraid to sleep,

Her blood all fever'd, with a furious leap

She *sprung* from bed. *Dryden.*

Nor lies the long; but, as her fates ordain,

*Springs* up to life; and, flesh to second pain,

Is lay'd to-day, to-morrow to be slain. *Dryden.*

See, aw'd by heav'n, the blooming Hebrews;

Her artful tongue, and more persuasive eyes;

And, *sprung* from her disappointed arms,

Prefers a dunce on to forbidden charms. *Blackmore.*

The mountain flag that *springs*

From height to height, and bounds along the plain,

Nor has a matter to restrain his course,

That mountain flag would Vanou rather be

Than be a slave. *Philips.*

11. To fly with elastic power; to start.

A link of horsehair, that will easily slip, enters to

the end of the stick that *springs*. *Motimer.*

12. To rise from a covert.

My doors are hateful to my eyes,

Fill'd and damm'd up with gaping creditors,

Watchful as towers when their game will *spring*. *Clayton.*

A covey of partridges *springs* in our front, put

our infantry in disorder. *Addison.*

13. To issue from a fountain.

Israel's servants digged in the valley, and found

a well of *springs* water. *Genesis.*

Let the wide world his praises sing;

Where Tigris and Euphrates *springs*;

And from the Danube's frothy banks to those

Where from an unknown head great Nilus flows. *Roscommon.*

14. To proceed as from a source.

'Tis true from force the noblest title *springs*,

I therefore hold from that which first made kings. *Dryden.*

15. To shoot; to issue with speed and

violence.

Then shook the sacred *fl* mine, and sudden light

*sprung* thro' the vaulted roof, and made the temple

bright:

The pow'r behold! the pow'r in glory shone,

By her bent bow and her keen arrows known. *Dryden.*

The friendly gods *springs* gods enlarge'd;

The fleet swift tiding o'er the furies flew,

Till Grecian clouds appear'd. *Pope.*

**TO SPRING.** *v. a.*

1. To start; to rouse game.

Thus I reclaim'd my buzzard love to fly

At what, and when, and how, and where I chaf'd;

Now negligent of sport I lie;

And now, as other lawbreakers use,

I *sprung* a mistress, swear, write, sigh, and die;

And the game kill'd, or lost, go talk or lie. *Dumfries.*

That *sprung* the game you were to let,

Before you'd time to draw the net. *Hudibras.*

A large cock pheasant he *sprung* in one of the

neighbouring woods. *Spectator.*

Here I use a great deal of diligence before I can

*spring* any thing; whereas in town, whilst I am

following one character, I am crossed by another,

that they puzzle the chase. *Addison.*

See how the well-taught pointer leads the way!

The lent grows warm, he stops, he *springs* the

prey. *Gay.*

2. To produce quickly or unexpectedly.

The nurse, surpris'd with fright,

Starts up and leaves her bed, and *springs* a light. *Dryden.*

Thus man by his own strength to heav'n would

in soar,

And would not be oblig'd to God for more:

Vain, wretched creature, how art thou misled!

To think thy wit these godlike notions bred!

These truths are not the product of thy mind;

But drop from heav'n, and of a nobler kind:

Reveal'd religion first inform'd thy light

And reason saw not, till faith *sprung* the light. *Dryden.*

He that has such *springing* zeal, and *spring* such mighty discoveries, must needs be an admirable patriot. *Collier.*

3. To make by starting: applied to a ship. People discharge themselves of burdensome reflections, as of the cargo of a ship that has sprung a leak.

No more accuse thy pen; but charge the crime On native sloth, and negligence of time: Beware the publick laughter of the town, Thou spring'st a leak already in thy crown. *Dryden.*  
Whether the *spring* a leak, I cannot find, Or whether the was overlet with wind, But down at once with all her crew she went. *Dryden.*

4. To discharge: applied to a mine. Our miners discovered several of the enemies mines, who have sprung divers others which did little execution. *Tatler.*

5. To contrive on a sudden; to produce hastily; to offer unexpectedly.

The friends to the cause *spring* a new project, and it was advertised that the crisis could not appear, till the ladies had shewn their zeal against the Pretender. *Swift.*

6. To pass by leaping. A barbarous use. Unbecoming skill To spring the fence, to rein the prancing steed. *Thomson.*

7. Of the verb *spring* the primary sense is to grow out of the ground: so plants *spring*, thence *spring* the season; so water *spring*, thence *spring* a fountain. Plants rise unexpectedly, and waters break out violently; thence any thing done suddenly, or coming hastily, is said to *spring*; thence *spring* means an elastic body. Thus the active significations all import suddenness or force.

SPRING. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The season in which plants rise and vegetate; the vernal season. Orpheus with his lute made trees, And the mountain-tops that freeze;

Bow themselves when he did sing: To his musick plants and flowers Ever *spring*, as *sun* and showers

There had made a lasting *spring*. *Shakespeare.*  
The *spring* visiteth not these quarters, to touch the eastern parts. *Cervantes.*

Come, gentle *spring*, ethereal mildness come, And from the bosom of yon dropping cloud Upon our plains descend. *Thomson.*

2. An elastic body; a body which, when distorted, has the power of restoring itself to its former state

This may be performed by the strength of some such *spring* as is used in watches. the *spring* may be applied to one wheel, which shall give an equal motion to both the wheels. *Wilkins.*

The *spring* must be made of good steel, well tempered, and the wider the two ends of the *spring* stand asunder, the milder is the chope of the vice open. *Morton.*

He that was sharp-sighted enough to see the configuration of the minute particles of the *spring* of a clock, and upon what peculiar impulse its elastic motion depends, would no doubt discover something very admirable. *Locke.*

3. Elastic force.

Heav'n's, what a *spring* was in his arm, to throw! How high he held his shield, and rose at ev'ry blow! *Dryden.*

Bodies which are absolutely hard, or so soft as to be void of elasticity, will not rebound from one another: impenetrability makes them only stop. If two equal bodies meet directly in *vacuo*, they will by the laws of motion stop where they meet, lose their motion, and remain in rest; unless they be elastic, and receive new motion from their *spring*. *Newton.*

The soul is gathered within herself, and recovers that *spring*, which is weakened when she operates more in concert with the body. *Addison.*

In adult persons, when the fibres cannot any more yield, they must break, or lose their *spring*. *Arbutnot.*

4. Any active power; any cause by which motion or action is produced or propagated.

My heart sinks in me while I hear him speak, And every slacken'd fibre drops its hold, Like nature letting down the *spring* of life; So much the name of father awes me still. *Dryden.*  
Nature is the fume, and man is the fame, has the same affections and passions, and the same *spring*s that give them motion. *Rymer.*

5. A leap; a bound; a jump; a violent effort; a sudden struggle.

The prisoner with a *spring* from prison broke; Then stretch'd his teatler'd fans with all his might, And to the neighbouring maple wing'd his flight. *Dryden.*

With what a *spring* his furious soul broke loose, And left the limbs still quivering on the ground! *Addison.*

6. A leak; a start of plank.

Each petty hand Can steer a ship becalm'd; but he that will Govern, and carry her to her ends, must know His tides, his currents, how to shift his goal; Where her *spring*s are, her leaks, and how to stop 'em. *Ben Jonson.*

7. A fountain; an issue of water from the earth.

Now stop thy *spring*s; my sea shall suck them dry, And swell so much the higher by their ebb. *Shakespeare.*  
*Spring*s on the tops of hills pass through a great deal of pure earth, with less mixture of other waters. *Bocon.*

When in th' effects she doth the causes know, And seeing the stream, thinks where the *spring* doth rise;

And seeing the branch, conceives the root below; These things she views without the body's eyes. *Darwin.*

He adds the running *spring*s and standing lakes, And bounding banks for wading rivers makes. *Dryden.*

Nile hears him knocking at his cavern'd gates, And looks his hidden *spring*, and fears his nephews fates. *Dryden.*

He bathed himself in cold *spring* water in the midst of winter. *Locke.*

The water that falls down from the clouds, sinking into beds of rock or clay, breaks out in *spring*s, commonly at the bottom of hilly ground. *Locke.*

8. A source; that by which any thing is supplied.

To that great *spring* which doth great kingdoms move,

The sacred *spring* whence right and honour streams, Diffusing virtue, flowing peace and love In every place, as Cynthia's beams her beams. *Darwin.*

I move, I see, I speak, I do, and I know; Though now I am, I was not always so: Then that from which I was made be before, Whom, as my *spring* of being, I adore. *Dryden.*

Rolling down through so many barbarous ages, from the *spring* of Virgil, it bears along with it the filth of the Goths and Vandals. *Dryden.*

He has a secret *spring* of spiritual joy, and the continual feast of a good conscience within, that forbids him to be miserable. *Bentley.*

9. Rise; beginning.

About the *spring* of the day, Samuel called Saul to the top of the house. *1 Samuel.*

10. Cause; original.

The season of the quicker or slower termination of this dilemma, arises from these three *spring*s. *Blackmore.*

The first *spring*s of great events, like those of great rivers, are often mean and little. *Swift.*

SPRING. } *n. f.* A youth. Obsolete.

SPRINGAL. } Before the bull the pictur'd winged love, With his young brother sport, light fluttering Upon the waves, as each had been a dove; The one his bow and shafts, the other *spring*. A burning tread about his head did move As in their fire's new love both triumphing. *Spenser.*

SPRINGE. *n. f.* [from *spring*.] A gin; a noose which, fastened to any elastic body, catches by a spring or jerk.

As a woodcock to my own *springe*, Ofrick, I'm justly kill'd with mine own treachery. *Shakspeare.*  
Let goats for food their loads adders lend, But neither *springes*, nets, nor snares employ. *Dryden.*  
With many *springes* we the birds betray, Slight lines of hair torquise the shany prey. *Pope.*

SPRINGER. *n. f.* [from *spring*.] One who routes game.

SPRINGHALT. *n. f.* [*spring* and *halt*.] A lameness by which the horse twitches up his legs.

They've all new legs, and lame ones: one would take it, That never saw them pace before, the spavin And *springhalt* reign'd among them. *Shakspeare.*

SPRINGINESS. *n. f.* [from *springy*.] Elasticity; power of restoring itself.

Where there is a continued endeavour of the parts of a body to put themselves into another state, the progress may be much more slow; since it was a great while before the texture of the corpuscles of the fluid were so altered as to make them lose their former *springiness*. *Boyle.*

The air is a thin fluid body, endowed with elasticity and *springiness*, capable of condensation and rarefaction. *Bentley.*

SPRINGLE. *n. f.* [from *spring*.] A spring; an elastic noose.

Woodcocks arrive first on the north coast, where every plain shoot to catch for *springles* to take them. *Carew.*

To SPRINGLE. *v. a.* Misprinted, I suppose, for *sprinkle*.

This is Timon's last, Who, slack and spangled with your flatteries, Withdrew off, and *springles* in your faces Your recking villany. *Shakspeare.*

SPRINGTIDE. *n. f.* [*spring* and *tide*.] Tide at the new and full moon; high tide.

Love, like *springtides*, full and high, Swells in every youthful vein; But each tide does less supply, Till they quite shrink in again If a flow in age appear. *Dryden.*

'Tis but rain, and runs not clear. *Dryden.*  
Mult people die when the moon chiefly reigns; that is, in the night, or upon or near a *springtide*. *Grew.*

SPRINGY. *adj.* [from *spring*.]

1. Elastic; having the power of restoring itself.

Had not the Maker wrought the *springy* frame, Such as it is, to suit the vital flame, The blood, detain'd of its introus food, Had cool'd and languish'd in the arterial road; While the triad to art had flown, with traitless pain, To push the lazy tide along the vein. *Blackmore.*

This vast contraction and expansion forms untelligible, by turning the particles of air to be *springy* and elastic, or rolled up like hoops, or by any other means than a repulsive power. *Newton.*

Though the bundle of fibres which constitute the muscles may be small, the fibres may be strong and *springy*. *Arbutnot.*

If our arch had not been a *springy* body, no animal could have executed the very function of respiration; and yet the ends of respiration are not served by that *springy* quality, but by some other unknown quality. *Bentley.*

2. [from *spring*.] Full of springs or fountains. Not used.

Where the sandy or gravelly lands are *springy* or wet, rather mud them for gravel than corn. *Mortimer.*

To SPRINKLE. *v. a.* [*sprinkeln*, Dutch.]

1. To scatter; to disperse in small masses. Take handfuls of silver of the treasure, and let Moses *sprinkle* it towards the heaven. *Exodus.*

2. To scatter in drops.

*Sprinkle* waters of purifying upon them. *Numbers.*

## S P R

3. To besprinkle; to wash, wet, or dust by scattering in small particles.

Let us draw near with a true heart, in full assurance of faith, having our hearts sprinkled from an evil conscience. *Hebrews.*

Wings he wore  
Of many a colour'd plume sprinkled with gold. *Milton.*

The prince, with living water sprinkled o'er  
His limbs and body; then approach'd the door,  
Possess'd the porch. *Dryden.*

To SPRINKLE. *v. n.* To perform the act of scattering in small drops.

The priest shall sprinkle of the oil with his fingers. *Leviticus.*

Baptism may well enough be performed by sprinkling, or effusion of water. *Aylmer.*

When dext'rous damisels twirl the sprinkling mop,  
And cleanse the spatter'd faith, and scrub the stains,  
Know Saturday appears. *Gay.*

SPRINKLER. *n. f.* [from *sprinkle*.] One that sprinkles.

To SPRIT, *v. a.* [*sprytan*, Sax. *spruyten*, Dutch.] To throw out; to eject with force. Commonly *sprit*.

Toads sometimes exclude or *sprit* out a dark and liquid matter behind, and a venomous condition there may be perhaps therein; but it cannot be called their urine. *Brown.*

To SPRIT, *v. n.* To shoot; to germinate; to sprout. Used of barley wetted for malt.

SPRIT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Shoot; sprout.

The barley, after it has been couched four days, will sweat a little, and shew the chit or *sprit* at the root-end of the corn. *Mortimer.*

SPRITSAIL. *n. f.* [*sprit* and *sail*.] The sail which belongs to the boltsprit mast. *Dut.*

Our men quitted themselves of the fireproof, by cutting the *spritsail* tackle off with their short hatchets. *Wifeman.*

SPRITE. *n. f.* [contracted from *spirit*.] A spirit; an incorporeal agent.

The sprites of fiery tergiversants in flame  
Mount up, and take a salamander's name. *Pope.*  
Of these am I who thy protection claim;  
A watchful *sprite*, and Ariel is my name. *Pope.*

SPRITEFULLY. *adv.* [See *SPRITFULLY*.] Vigorously; with life and adour.

The Grecian *spritefully* drew from the darts the corse.

And hearst it, hearing it to fleet. *Chapman.*

SPRITEFULLY. *adv.* [from *sprite*.] Gayly.

You have not seen young heifers, hilly kept,  
Fill'd full of daisies at the field, and driven  
Home to their hovels, all so *spritely* given,  
That no roome can containe them. *Chapman.*

STRONG. The old pret. of *spring*.

Not mistrusting, till these new curiosities *spring* up, that ever any man would think our labour herein mispent, or the time wastefully consumed. *Hooker.*

To SPROUT. *v. n.* [*sprytan*, Saxon; *spruyten*, Dutch. *Sprout*, *sprit*, and by a very frequent transposition *sprit* or *sput*, are all the same word.]

1. To shoot by vegetation; to germinate.

The *sprouting* leaves that saw you here,  
And call'd their fellows to the fight. *Cowley.*

Try whether these things in the *sprouting* do increase weight, by weighing them before they are hanged up; and afterwards again, when they are *sprouted*. *Bacon.*

That leaf faded, but the young buds *sprouted* on, which afterwards opened into fair leaves. *Bacon.*

We find no security to prevent germination, having made trial of grains, whose ends, cut off, have not withstanding *sprouted*. *Brown.*

## S P R

Old Baucis is by old Philemon seen  
Sprouting with sudden leaves of sprightly green. *Dryden.*

Hence *sprouting* plants enrich the plain and wood;  
For physick fume, and some design'd for food. *Blackmore.*

Envi'd Britannia, sturdy as the oak  
Which on her mountain top she proudly bears,  
Eludes the ax, and *sprouts* against the stroke,  
Strong from her wounds, and greater by her wars. *Prior.*

Rub malt between your hands to get the come  
or *sprouting* clean away. *Mortimer.*

2. To shoot into ramifications.

Vitriol is apt to *sprout* with moisture. *Bacon.*

3. To grow.

Th' enl'ving nest its head begins to rear,  
And on the ashes *sprouting* plumes appear. *Tickel.*

SPROUT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A shoot of a vegetable.

Stumps of trees, lying out of the ground, will put forth *sprouts* for a time. *Bacon.*

Early, ere the odorous breath of morn  
Awakes the slumbering leaves, or tuff'd horn  
Shakes the high thicket, hie I all about,  
Number my ranks, and visit every *sprout*. *Milton.*  
To this kid, taken out of the womb, were brought in the tender *sprouts* of shrubs; and, after it had tasted, it began to eat of such as are the usual food of goats. *Ray.*

SPROUTS. *n. f. pl.* [from *sprout*.] Young coleworts.

SPRUCE. *adj.* [Skinner derives this word from *sprux*, French; but he proposes it with hesitation: *Junius* thinks it comes from *sprout*: *Cassaubon* trifles yet more contemptibly. I know not whence to deduce it, except from *pruce*. In ancient books we find furniture of *pruce* a thing costly and elegant, and thence probably came *spruce*.] Nice; trim; neat without elegance. It was anciently used of things with a serious meaning; it is now used only of persons, and with levity.

The tree  
That wraps that chrysal in a wooden tomb,  
Shall be took up *spruce*, fill'd with diamond. *Donne.*  
Thou wilt not leave me in the middle street,  
Tho' some more *spruce* companion thou dost meet. *Donne.*

Along the crisped shades and bow'rs  
Reveals the *spruce* and jocund spring;  
The graces, and the rosy-bosom'd hours,  
Thither all their bounties bring. *Milton.*

I must not slip into too *spruce* a style for serious matters; and yet I approve not that dull insipid way of writing practised by many chymists.  
He put his hand and beard in order,  
The *sprucer* to accost and board her. *Hudibras.*  
He is so *spruce*, that he can never be genteel. *Tatler.*

This Tim makes a strange figure with that ragged coat under his livery: can't he go *spruce* and clean? *Arbutnot.*

To SPRUCE. *v. n.* [from the adjective.]

To dress with affected neatness.

SPRUCE. *n. f.* A species of fir.

SPRUCEBEER. *n. f.* [from *spruce*, a kind of fir.] Beer tinctured with branches of fir.

In ulcers of the kidneys, *sprucebeer* is a good balsamick. *Arbutnot.*

SPRUCELEATHER. *n. f.* [corrupted for *Prussian leather*.] *Ainsworth.*

The leather was of *Pruce*. *Dryden.*

SPRUCELY. *adv.* [from *spruce*.] In a nice manner.

SPRUCENESS. *n. f.* [from *spruce*.] Neatness without elegance.

SPRUNG. The pret. and part. pass. of *spring*.

## S P U

Tall Norway fir their masts in battle spout,  
And English oaks *spring* leaks and planks refuse. *Dryden.*

Now from beneath Maleas' airy height  
Aloft the *spring*, and steer'd to Thebes her flight. *Pope.*

Who *spring* from kings shall know less joy than I. *Pope.*

SPRUNT. *n. f.* Anything that is short and will not easily bend.

SPUD. *n. f.* A short knife; any short thick thing, in contempt.

My love to Sheelah is more firmly fixt  
Than strongest weeds that grow these flowers betwixt,  
My *spud* these nettles from the flowers can part,  
No knife so keen to weed thee from my heart. *Swift.*

SPOOLERS of Yarn. *n. f.* [perhaps properly *spoolers*.] Are such as are employed to see that it be well spun, and fit for the loom. *Dut.*

SPUME. *n. f.* [*spuma*, Latin.] Foam; froth.

Materials dark and crude,  
Of spirituous and fiery *spume*, all touch'd  
With heaven's ray, and temper'd, they shoot forth  
So beauteous, up'ning to the ambient light. *Milton.*

Waters frozen in pans, after their dissolution, leave a froth and *spume* upon them, which is caused by the airy part diffused, by the congelable mixture. *Brown.*

To SPUME. *v. n.* [*spumo*, Latin.] To foam; to froth.

SPUMOUS. } *adj.* [*spumous*, Latin; from

SPUMY. } the noun.] Frothy; foamy.  
The cause is the putrefaction of the body by natural heat: the putrifying parts suffer a turbulence, and becoming airy and *spumous*, ascend into the surface of the water. *Brown.*

Not with more madness, rolling from afar,  
The *spumy* waves proclaim the wat'ry war,  
And mounting upwards with a mighty roar,  
March onwards, and insult the rocky shore. *Dryden.*

The *spumous* and florid state of the blood, in passing through the lungs, arises from its own elasticity, and its violent motion, the aerial particles expanding themselves. *Arbutnot.*

SPUN. The pret. and part. pass. of *spin*.

The nymph nor *spin*, nor dress'd with artful pride,  
Her vest was gather'd up, her hair was tied. *Addison.*

SPUNGE. *n. f.* [*spongia*, Latin.] A sponge.

See SPONGE.

When he needs what you have gleaned, it is but squeezing you, and, *spunge*, you shall be dry again. *Shakspeare.*

Considering the motion that was impressed by the painter's hand upon the *sponge*, compounded with the specific gravity of the *sponge*, and the resistance of the air, the *sponge* did mechanically and unavoidably move in that particular line of motion. *Boyle.*

To SPUNGE. *v. n.* [rather *To sponge*.]

To hang on others for maintenance.

This will maintain you, with the perquisite of *sponging* while you are young. *Swift.*

SPUNGINGHOUSE. *n. f.* [*sponge* and *house*.] A house to which debtors are taken before commitment to prison.

where the bailiffs sponge upon them, or riot at their cost.  
A bailiff kept you the whole evening in a *sponginghouse*. *Swift.*

SPUNGY. *adj.* [from *sponge*.]

1. Full of small holes, and soft like a sponge.  
Some English wool, vex'd in a Belgian loom,  
And into cloth of *spungy* texture made,  
Did into France or colder Denmark rooms,  
to ruin with worse air our staple trade. *Dryden.*

2. Wet; moist; watery.

I saw Jove's bird, the Roman eagle, wing'd  
From the *spungy* south to this part of the west,  
There vanish'd in the sun-beams. *Shakspeare.*

3. Having the quality of imbibing.

There is a lady of more softer bowels,  
More *spungy* to suck in the fangs of fears. *Shaksp.*  
PUNK. *n. f.* Rotten wood; touchwood.  
See SPONGE.

To make white powder, the best way is by the  
sunder of rotten willows: *spunk*, or touchwood pre-  
pared, might perhaps make it rustier. *Brown.*

PUR. *n. f.* [*spuna*, Saxon; *spore*, Danish,  
Islandick, and Dutch; *esperon*, French.]

A sharp point fixed in the rider's heel,  
with which he pricks his horse to drive  
him forward.

He borrowing that homely armour for want of a  
better, had come upon the *spur* to redeem Philo-  
sophy's picture. *Sidney.*

Whether the body politick be  
A horse whereon the governor doth ride,  
And, newly in the seat, that it may know  
It can command it, lets it straight feel the *spur*.  
*Shakspere.*

He presently set *spurs* to his horse, and departed  
with the rest of the company. *Knolles.*

Was I for this entitled Sir,  
A girl with rusty sword and *spur*,  
To sue and honour to wage battle? *Hudibras.*

Incitement; incitation. It is used  
with *to* before the effect. *Dryden* has  
used it with *of*; but, if he speaks pro-  
perly, he means to make the following  
word personal.

Seeing then that nothing can move, unless there  
be some end, the desire whereof provoketh into-  
tion, how should that divine power of the soul,  
that part of our mind, ever stir itself into action,  
unless it have also the like *spur*? *Hooker.*

What need we any *spur*, but our own cause,  
To prick us to redress? *Shakspere.*

His laws are deep, and not vulgar; not made  
upon the *spur* of a particular occasion, but out of  
consideration of the future; to make his people more  
and more happy. *Bacon.*

Reward is the *spur* of virtue in all good arts, all  
valuable attempts, and emulation, which is the  
other *spur*, will never be wanting, when particular  
wards are proposed. *Dryden.*

The chief, if not only, *spur* to human industry  
and action, is meanness. *Locke.*

The former may be a *spur* to the latter, till age  
takes him in love with the study, without any  
balldish bait. *Chenue.*

A stimulus; a prick; any thing that  
galls and teases.

Great and patience, rooted in him both,  
Engle their *spurs* together. *Shakspere.*

The sharp points on the legs of a cock  
with which he fights.

Of birds the bill is of like matter with the teeth;  
for their *spur*, it is but a nail. *Bacon.*

Animals have natural weapons to defend and  
kill, some talons, some claws, some *spurs* and  
teeth. *Ray.*

Any thing standing out; a snag.

The strong-bad's pronuntory  
for I made shake, and plucked up by the *spurs*  
he pine and cedar. *Shakspere.*

SPUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To prick with the spur; to drive with  
the spur.

My friend, who always takes care to cure his  
horse of starting fits, spurred him up to the very  
top of the coach. *Addison.*

Your father, when he mounted,  
could 'em in strongly, and he *spurred* them hard.  
*Dryden.*

Who would be at the trouble of learning, when  
he finds his ignorance is censured? But when  
a brow-beat and man them, you make them  
on, for though they have no natural mettle; yet,  
they are *spurred* and kicked, they will mend  
or pace. *Collier.*

To instigate; to incite; to urge forward.

Lovers break not hours,  
Let it be to come before their time:  
Teach they *spur* their expedition. *Shakspere.*  
Let the awe he has got upon their minds be to

tempered with the marks of good-will, that affec-  
tion may *spur* them to their duty. *Lacke.*

3. To drive by force.

Love will not be *spurred* to what it loaths. *Shaksp.*  
To SPUR. *v. n.*

1. To travel with great expedition.

With backward bows the Parthians shall be there,  
And, *spurring* from the fight, console their tear:  
A double wreath shall crown our Caesar's brows.  
*Dryden.*

2. To press forward.

Alcarnus took th' alarm, while yet he led,  
And, *spurring* on, his equals soon o'erpaids. *Dryden.*  
Some bold men, though they begin with infinite  
ignorance and error, yet, by *spurring* on, refine  
themselves. *Crowe.*

SPUR-GALLED. *adj.* [*spur* and *gall*.] Hurt  
with the spur.

I was not made a horse,  
And yet I bare a burthen like an ass,  
*Spur-gall'd* and tir'd by jaunting Bohungbroke.  
*Shakspere.*

What! shall each *spur-gall'd* hackney of the day,  
Or each new-pension'd tyophaunt, pretend  
To break my windows, if I treat a friend? *Pope.*

SPURGE. *n. f.* [*espurge*, Fr. *spurgie*, Dut.  
from *purgo*, Lat.] A plant violently  
purgative. *Spurge* is a general name in  
English for all milky purgative plants.  
*Skinner.*

Every part of the plant abounds with a milky  
juice. There are seventy-one species of this plant,  
of which warts are one. Broad-leaved *spurge* is  
a biennial plant, and used in medicine under the  
name of cataputia minor. The milky juice in these  
plants is used by some to destroy warts, but parti-  
cular care should be taken in the application, be-  
cause it is a strong caustick. *Miller.*

That the leaves of cataputia, or *spurge*, being  
plucked upwards or downwards, perform their opera-  
tions by purge or vomit, is a strange conceit,  
ascribing unto plants positional operations. *Brown.*

SPURGE FLAX. *n. f.* [*thymelaea*, Lat.] A  
plant.

SPURGE. Laurel or Mezzercon. *n. f.* [*chamae-  
daphne*, Lat.] A plant.

SPURGE OLIVE. *n. f.* [*chamaelea*, Lat.] A  
shrub.

SPURGE WORT. *n. f.* [*tiphon*, Lat.] A  
plant.

SPURIOUS. *adj.* [*spurius*, Latin.]

1. Not genuine; counterfeit; adulterine.  
Reformed churches reject not all traditions, but  
such as are *spurious*, superstitious, and not consonant  
to the prime rule of faith. *Whit.*

The coin that shows the first is generally rejected  
as *spurious*, nor is the other esteemed more authen-  
tick by the present Roman medalists. *Addison.*

If any thing else has been printed, in which we  
really had any hand, it is loaded with *spurious* ad-  
ditions. *Saunders.*

2. Not legitimate; bastard.

Your Scipios, Cæsars, Pompeys, and your Catos,  
These gods on earth, are all the *spurious* brood  
Of violated maids. *Addison.*

SPURIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *spurious*.]  
Adulterateness; state of being counter-  
feit.

You proceed to Hippolytus, and speak of his  
*spuriousness* with as much confidence as if you  
were able to prove it. *Waterland.*

SPURRING. *n. f.* [*esperlan*, Fr.] A small  
sea-fish.

All-faints, do lay for porke and sowfe,  
For *spirats* and *spurlings* for your house. *Tusser.*

TO SPURN. *v. a.* [*spornan*, Saxon.]

1. To kick; to strike or drive with the  
foot.

They suppos'd I could rend bars of steel,  
And *spurn* in pieces posts of adamant. *Shakspere.*  
Say my request's unjust,  
And *spurn* me back; but if it be not so,  
Thou art not honest. *Shakspere.*

You that did vend your rheum upon my beard,  
And foot me as you *spurn* a stranger car  
Over your threshold. *Shakspere.*

He in the surging smoke  
Uplifted *spurn'd* the ground. *Milton.*

So was I forc'd  
To do a sovereign justice to myself;  
And *spurn* thee from my presence. *Dryden.*

Then will I draw up my legs, and *spurn* her  
from me with my foot.

A milk-white bull shall at your altars stand,  
That threats a fight, and *spurns* the rising sand.  
*Pope.*

When Athens sinks by fates unjust,  
When wild barbarians *spurn* her dust.  
Now they, who reach Parnassus' lofty crown,  
Employ their pains to *spurn* some others down.  
*Pope.*

2. To reject; to scorn; to put away with  
contempt; to disdain.

In wisdom I should ask your name;  
But since thy outside looks so fair and warlike,  
What late and meely I might well delay,  
By rule of knight-hood, I disdain and *spurn*. *Shaksp.*

3. To treat with contempt.

Domesticks will pay a more cheerful service,  
when they find themselves not *spurned* because for-  
tune has laid them at their masters feet. *Locke.*

TO SPURN. *v. n.*

1. To make contemptuous opposition; to  
make insolent resistance.

A son to blunt the sword  
That guards the peace and safety of your person;  
Nay more, to *spurn* at your most royal image.  
*Shakspere.*

I, Pandolph, do religiously demand  
Why thou against the church, our holy mother,  
So wilfully dost *spurn*? *Shakspere.*

Instruct me why  
Vance should *spurn* against our rule, and stir  
The tributary provinces to war. *Philips.*

2. To toss up the heels; to kick or struggle.

The drunken chairman in the kernel *spurns*.  
The gladder dancers, and his charge o'erturns. *Gay.*

SPURN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Kick; inso-  
lent and contemptuous treatment.

The insolence of office, and the *spurns*  
That put the merit of the unworthy tasks. *Shaksp.*

SPURNER. *n. f.* A plant.

SPURNER. *n. f.* [from *spur*.] One who  
uses *spurs*.

SPURNER. *n. f.* [from *spur*.] One who  
makes *spurs*.

SPURRY. *n. f.* [*aspergula*, Lat.] A plant.

TO SPURT. *v. n.* [See TO SPURT.] To fly  
out with a quick stream.

It from a puncture of a sweet, the manner of the  
*spurring* out of the blood will flow it. *Wigman.*

SPURWAY. *n. f.* [*spu* and *way*.] A horse-  
way; a bundle road, distinct from a  
road for carriages.

SPUTATION. *n. f.* [*sputum*, Lat.] The  
act of spitting.

A moist cough implies in cures its nomenclature  
from a moist *sputation*, or expectoration: a dry one  
is known by its dry cough. *Harvey.*

TO SPUTTER. *v. n.* [*sputo*, Latin.]

1. To emit moisture in small flying drops.

It scalds along my cheeks, like the green wood,  
That, *sputting* in the flame, works outwards into  
tears. *Dryden.*

2. To fly out in small particles with some  
noise.

The mighty virgin, while her wheel she plies,  
Foresees the storm impending in the skies,  
When sparkling lamps the *spouting* might advance,  
And in the forks only bubbles dance. *Dryden.*

3. To speak hastily and obscurely, as with  
the mouth full; to throw out the spittle.

by hasty speech.

A pinking owl sat *sputtering* at the fan, and  
asked him what he meant, to stand staring her in  
the eyes? *L'Estrange.*

# S P Y

They could neither of them speak their rage; and so fell a *sputtering* at one another, like two roasting apples.

Though he *sputter* through a fession, It never makes the least impression; Whate'er he speaks for madness goes.

*SPUTTER. v. a.* To throw out with noise and hesitation.

Thou dost with lies the throne invade; Obtending heav'n for whate'er ills befall, And *sputtering* under specious names thy gall.

In the midst of caresses, and without the least pretended incitement, to *sputter* out the basest accusations!

*SPUTTER. n. f.* - Moisture thrown out in small drops.

*SPUTTERER. n. f.* [from *sputter*.] One that sputters.

*SPY. n. f.* [*uspio*, Welsh; *espion*, French; *spie*, Dutch; *speculator*, Latin. It is observed by a German, that *spy* has been in all ages a word by which the eye, or office of the eye, has been exprest: thus the *Arimaspians* of old, fabled to have but one eye, were so called from *ari*, which among the nations of *Caucasus* still signifies *one*, and *spi*, which has been received from the old Asiatick languages for an *eye*, *fight*, or one that sees.] One sent to watch the conduct or motions of others; one sent to gain intelligence in an enemy's camp or country.

We'll hear poor rogues Talk of court news, and we'll talk with them too, And take upon 's the mystery of things, As if we were God's *spies*.

*Spies of the Volscians* Held me in chase, that I was forc'd to wheel Three or four miles about.

Every corner was possessed by diligent *spies* upon their master and mistress.

I come no *spy*, With purpose to explore, or to disturb, The secrets of your realm.

Such command we had, To see that none thence issued forth a *spy*, Or enemy, while God was in his work. Nothing lies hid from radiant eyes; All they subdue become their *spies*; Secrets, as chosen jewels, are Presented to oblige the fair.

Over my men I'll let my careful *spies*, To watch rebellion in their very eyes. These wretched *spies* of wit must then confess, They take more pains to please themselves the less.

Those who attend on their state, are so many *spies* placed upon them by the publick to observe them nearly.

*To SPY. v. a.* [See *SPY*.]

1. To discover by the eye at a distance, or in a state of concealment; to espy.

Light hath no tongue, but is all eye; If it could speak as well as *spy*, This were the work that it could say, That being well I fain would stay.

As tyger *spied* two gentle swains, A countryman *spied* a snake under a hedge, half frozen to death.

My brother Guyomar, methinks, I *spy*; Haile in his steps, and wonder in his eye. One in reading slipped over all sentences where he *spied* a note of admiration.

2. To discover by close examination. Let a lawyer tell he has *spied* some defect in an entail, how tedious are they to repair that error!

3. To search or discover by artifice. Moses sent to *spy* out Jaaser, and took the villages.

*To SPY. v. n.* To search narrowly.

# S Q U

It is my nature's plague To *spy* into abuse; and oft my jealousy Shapes faults that are not.

*SPY BOAT. n. f.* [*spy* and *boat*.] A boat sent out for intelligence.

Giving the colour of the sea to their *spyboats*, to keep them from being discovered, came from the Veneti.

*SQUAB. adj.* [I know not whence derived.] 1. Unfeathered; newly hatched.

Why must old pigeons, and they stale, be dress'd, When there's to many *squab* ones in the nest?

2. Fat; thick and stout; awkwardly bulky. The nappy ale goes round;

Nor the *squab* daughter nor the wife were nice, Each health the youths began, Sun pledg'd it twice.

*SQUAB. n. f.* A kind of sofa or couch; a stuffed cushion.

On her large *squab* you find her spread, Take a fat corpse upon a bed.

*SQUAB. adv.* With a heavy sudden fall, plump and flat. A low word.

The eagle took the tortoise up into the air, and dropt him down, *squab*, upon a rock, that dash'd him to pieces.

*To SQUAB. v. n.* To fall down plump or flat; to squelch or squash.

*SQUABERISH. adj.* [from *squab*.] Thick; heavy; fleshy.

Diet renders them of a *squabish* or lardy habit of body.

*To SQUABBLE. v. n.* [*krabla*, Swedish.] To quarrel; to debate peevishly; to wrangle; to fight. A low word.

Drunk? and speak parrot? and *squabble*? (swagger? oh, thou invincible spirit of wine! I thought it not improper, in a *squabbling* and contentious age, to detect the vanity of confiding ignorance.

If there must be disputes, is not *squabbling* less inconvenient than murder?

The sense of these propositions is very plain, though logicians might *squabble* a whole day, whether they should rank them under negative or affirmative.

*SQUABBLE. n. f.* [from the verb.] A low brawl; a petty quarrel.

In popular factions, pragmatick fools commonly begin the *squabble*, and crafty knaves reap the benefit.

A man whose personal courage is suspected, is not to drive *squabbles* before him; but may be allowed the merit of some *squabble*, or throwing a bottle at his neighbour's head.

*SQUABBLER. n. f.* [from *squabble*.] A quarrelsome fellow; a brawler.

*SQUABPIE. n. f.* [*squab* and *pie*.] A pie made of many ingredients.

Cornwall *squabpie*, and Devon whitepot brings; And Leicester beans and bacon, food of kings.

*SQUADRON. n. f.* [*escadron*, Fr. *squadra*, Ital. from *quadratus*, Latin.]

1. A body of men drawn up square. Those half-rounding guards

Just met, and closing flood in *squadron* join'd.

2. Part of an army; a troop. Eurimidon then rein'd his horse, that trotted neighing by;

The king a foot-man, and so scowlers the *squadrons* orderly.

Nothing the Moors were more afraid of, than in a set battle to fight with *squadrons* coming orderly on.

Then beauteous Atys, with Iulus bred, Of equal age, the second *squadron* led.

3. Part of a fleet; a certain number of ships. Rome could not maintain its dominion over so many provinces, without *squadrons* ready equipt.

# S Q U

*SQUADRONED. adj.* [from *squadra*.] Formed into *squadrons*.

They gladly thicker haste; and by a choir Of *squadron'd* angels hear his carol sung.

*SQUALID. adj.* [*squalidus*, Lat.] Foul; nasty; filthy.

A doleful case desires a doleful song, Without vain art or curious compliments;

And *squalid* fortune into baseness flowing, Doth scorn the pride of wonted ornaments.

Uncomb'd his locks, and *squalid* his attire, Unlike the trim of love and gay desire.

All these Coccyus bounds with *squalid* reeds, With muddy ditches, and with deadly weeds.

*To SQUALL. v. n.* [*squala*, Swedish.] To scream out as a child or woman frightened.

In my neighbourhood, a very pretty prating shoulder of veal *squalls* out at the sight of a knife.

I put five into my coat-pocket; and as to the sixth, I made a countenance as if I would eat him alive. The poor man *squall'd* terribly.

Cornelius sunk back on a chair; the guests stood astonished; the infant *squall'd*.

*SQUAL. n. f.* [from the verb.] 1. Loud scream.

There oft are heard the notes of infant woe, The short thick sob, loud scream, and shriller *squall*.

2. Sudden gust of wind. A sailor's word, *SQUAL'LER. n. f.* [from *squall*.] Screamer, one that screams.

*SQUAL'LY. adj.* [from *squall*.] Windy; gusty. A sailor's word.

*SQUALOR. n. f.* [Latin.] Coarseness, nastiness; want of cleanliness and neatness.

Take heed that their new flowers and sweetels do not as much corrupt as the others dryness and *squalor*.

What can filthy poverty give else, but beggary, fulsome nastiness, *squalor*, ugliness, hunger, and thirst?

*SQUAMOUS. adj.* [*squameus*, Lat.] Scaly, covered with scales.

The sea was replenish'd with fish of the cariliginous and *squamous*, as of the testaceous and crustaceous kinds.

Those galls and balls are produced in the year of oak, which may be called *squamous* oak cones.

*To SQUANDER. v. a.* [*verschwenden*, Teutonic.]

1. To scatter lavishly; to spend profusely, to throw away in idle prodigality.

We *squander* away some part of our fortune at play. They often *squander'd*, but they never part.

Never take a favourite waiting-maid, to see how great a fortune you brought, and how little you are allowed to *squander*.

Then, in plain prose, were made two *squander* men;

To *squander* some, and some to hide again. True friends would rather far such thoughts as they communicate only to one another, than *squander* about to all the world.

How uncertain it is, whether the years we propose to ourselves shall be indulged to us, uncertain whether we shall have power, or even inclination, to improve them better than those we now *squander* away.

2. To scatter; to dissipate; to disperse. He hath an argosie bound to Tripoli, another to the Indies, and other ventures he hath *squander'd* abroad.

The troops we *squander'd* first again appear From several quarters, and include the rest. Dryd.

He is a successful warrior, And has the soldiers hearts; upon the first Of Arragon our *squander'd* troops he calls.



**SQUANDERER. n. f.** [from *squander*.] A spendthrift; a prodigal; a waster; a lavisher.

Plenty in their own keeping teaches them from the beginning to be *squanderers* and wasters. *Locke*.

**SQUARE. adj.** [*yigwâr*, Welsh; *quadra*-tes, Latin.]

1. Cornered; having right angles.

All the doors and posts were *square*, with the windows. *Kings*.

Water and air the varied form confound;

The *square* looks crooked, and the *square* grows round. *Prior*.

2. Forming a right angle.

This instrument is for striking lines *square* to other lines or straight lines, and try the squareness of their work. *Mowen*.

3. Cornered; having angles of whatever content; as three square, five square.

Catching up in haste his three *square* shield, And flung helmet, soon him buckled to the field. *Spenser*.

The clavicle is a crooked bone, in the figure of an S, one end of which being thicker, and almost three *square*, is inserted into the first bone of the forearm. *Wijman*.

4. Parallel; exactly suitable.

She's a most triumphant lady, if report be *square* to her. *Shakespeare*.

5. Strong; stout; well set: as, a *square* man.

6. Equal; exact; honest; fair: as, *square* dealing.

All have not offended;

For those that were, it is not *square* to take

On those that are, revenge; crimes like to lands

Are not inherited. *Shakespeare*.

7. [In geometry.] *Square* root of any number is that which, multiplied by itself, produces the *square*, as 4 is the *square* root of 16; because  $4 \times 4 = 16$ ; and likewise 6 the *square* root of 36, as  $6 \times 6 = 36$ .

**SQUARE. n. f.** [*quadra*, Latin.]

1. A figure with right angles and equal sides.

Then did a sharped spire of diamond bright,

For each way, in *square* appear to me,

Justly proportion'd up into his height,

So far as might his level see. *Spenser*.

Round of gaily turf their table was,

And on her ample *square* from side to side

All autumn pul'd. *Milton*.

2. An area of four sides, with houses on each side.

The statue of Alexander VII. stands in the large *square* of the town. *Addy*.

3. Content of an angle.

In rectangle triangles the *square* which is made of the side that subtendeth the right angle, is equal to the *squares* which are made of the sides containing the right angle. *Brown*.

4. A rule or instrument by which workmen measure or form their angles.

5. Rule; regularity; exact proportion; fineness of workmanship or conduct.

Not now much used.

In St. Paul's time, the integrity of Rome was famous, Cornish many ways reproved; they of Calais much more out of *square*. *Hooker*.

The whole ordinance of that government was at first evil plotted, and through other wrongs came more out of *square*, to that disorder which it is now come unto. *Spenser*.

I have not kept my *square*, but that to come

shall all be done by the rule. *Shakespeare*.

Nothing so much setteth this art of influence out of *square* and rule as education. *Ruleigh*.

6. Squadron; troops formed square. Not in use.

7. To accommodate; to fit.

Eye me, blest providence, and *square* my trial

To my proportion'd strength. *Milton*.

He alone

Dealt on lieutenantry, and no practice had

In the brave *squares* of war. *Shakespeare*.

Our superfluous lacqueys and our peasants,

Who in uncessary action swarm

About our *squares* of battle, were e'er

To purge this field of such a bidding foe. *Shakespeare*.

7. A *square* number is when another, called its root, can be exactly found, which multiplied by itself produces the *square*.

The following example is not accurate.

Advance thy golden mountains to the skies,

On the broad base of fifty thousand rise:

Add one round hundred; and, if that's not fair,

Add fifty more, and bring it to a *square*. *Pope*.

8. Quaternions; number four: though perhaps, in the following lines, *square* may mean only capacity.

I protest

Myself an enemy to all other joys

Which the most precious *square* of sense possesses,

And find I am alone solicitate

To your dear love. *Shakespeare*.

9. Level; equality.

Men should not themselves with their equals,

for a rich man that concedes upon the *square* with a poor man, shall certainly undo him. *Fitzroy*.

We live not on the *square* with such as these,

Such are our betters who can better please. *Dryden*.

10. Quartile; the astronomical situation of planets, distant ninety degrees from each other.

To the other five

Their planetary motions and aspects,

In texture, *square*, and time, and opposite,

Of noxious efficacy. *Milton*.

11. Rule; conformity. A proverbial use.

I shall break no *squares* whether it be to or not

to *square*. *Shakespeare*.

12. *Squares* go. The game proceeds.

Chessboards being full of *squares*.

One frog looked about him to see how *squares*

went with their new king. *Shakespeare*.

To *SQUARE. v. a.* [*quadra*, Lat. from the noun.]

1. To form with right angles.

2. To reduce to a square.

Circles to *square*, and cubes to double,

Would give a man excessive trouble. *Prior*.

3. To measure; to reduce to a measure.

Stubborn critics, apt, without a theme

For deprecation, to *square* all the text

By Cretol's rule. *Shakespeare*.

4. To adjust; to regulate; to mould; to shape.

Dreams are toys;

Yet for this once, ye superstitiously,

I will be *square'd* by this. *Shakespeare*.

How frankly I *square* my talk!

Thou'rt not sad to have a stubborn soul,

That apprehends no farther than this world,

And *square's* thy life accordingly. *Shakespeare*.

He employs not on us the fustian and the clatter,

with an intent to wound or mangle us, but only to *square* and fashion our hard and stubborn hearts. *Boyle*.

God has designed us a measure of our undertakings; his word and law, by the proportions whereof we are to *square* our actions. *Deacy of Pity*.

The oracle was entreated to proclaim Socrates to be the wisest man in the world, because he applied his studies to the moral part, the *square* men's lives. *Hobbes*.

The preaching much, but more his practice wrought;

A living sermon of the truths he taught;

For this by rules he lives his life he *square's*,  
That all might see the doctrine which they hear. *Dryden*.

This must convince all such who have, upon a wrong interpretation, presumed to *square* opinions by theirs, and have in loud exclamations shown their abhorrence of university education. *Seyt*.

5. To accommodate; to fit.

Eye me, blest providence, and *square* my trial

To my proportion'd strength. *Milton*.

Some professions can equally *square* themselves to, and thrive under, all revolutions of government. *South*.

6. To respect in quartile.

O'er Libra's sign a crowd of foes prevails,

The icy goat and crab that *square* the scales. *Creech*.

To *SQUARE. v. n.*

1. To suit with; to fit with.

I let them by the rule, and, as they *square*,

Or deviate from undoubted doctrine, trace. *Dryden*.

His description *squares* exactly to mine. *Woodward*.

These marine bodies do not *square* with those opinions, but exhibit phenomena that thwart them. *Woodward*.

2. To quarrel; to go to opposite sides.

Obsolete.

Are you such fools

To *square* for this? would it offend you then

that both should *square*?

But they do *square*, that all their eyes for four

Creep into acorn cups, and hide them there. *Shakespeare*.

**SQUARINESS. n. f.** [from *square*.] The state of being square.

This instrument is for striking lines *square* to other lines or straight lines, and try the *squariness* of their work. *Mowen*.

Motion, *squariness*, or any particular shape, is the accident of body. *Watts*.

**SQUASH. n. f.** [from *quash*.]

1. Any thing soft and easily crushed.

Not yet old enough for a man, nor young enough

for a boy, as a *squash* is before it is a peacock, or a coddling when it is almost an apple. *Shakespeare*.

2. [*melopopo*.] A plant.

*Squash* is an Indian kind of pumpkin that grows apure. *Boyle*.

3. Any thing unripe; any thing soft. In contempt.

How like I then was to this kernel,

This *squash*, this gentleman. *Shakespeare*.

4. A sudden fall.

Since they will overload my shoulders, I shall

throw down the burden with a *squash* among

them. *Arbutnot*.

5. A shock of soft bodies.

My fall was stopped by a terrible *squash*, that

founded louder than the cataract of Niagara. *Seyt*.

To *SQUASH. v. a.* To crush into pulp.

To *SQUASH. v. n.* [*quattare*, Ital.] To fit

cowering; to fit close to the ground.

**SQUAT. v. a.** [from the verb.]

1. Cowering; close to the ground.

Hum there they found,

*Squat* like a toad stole at the ear of Eve. *Milton*.

Her dearest comrades never caught her

*Squat* on her home. *Seyt*.

2. Short and thick; having one part close to another, as those of an animal contracted and cowering.

The small insect is called from some similitude to the toad-like head is broad and *squat*. *Grew*.

Alma in verse, in prose the mind,

Throughout the body, *squat* or tall,

Is bona fide all in all. *Prior*.

**SQUAT. n. f.**

1. The posture of cowering or lying close.

A such tall'n chest that he goes below the jaw;

Such wrinkles as a thral'd hand would draw

For an old grandam apt, when with a grace

She sits at *squat*, and rubs her leather face. *Dryden*.

2. A sudden fall.

Bricks, *squats*, and falls, which often kill others,

can bring little hurt to those that are temperate. *Herbert*.

**SQUAT. n. f.** A sort of mineral.

The *squat* consists of tin ore and spar incorporated. *Woodward*.

To *SQUEAK. v. n.* [*squaka*, Swedish.]

1. To set up a sudden dolorous cry; to cry out with pain.
2. To cry with a shrill acute tone.

The shrieking dead  
Did squeak and gibber in the Roman streets. *Shakspeare*  
Cart wheels squeak not when they are hewn. *Bacon*

It is the new Arion sail,  
The late still trembling underneath thy nail:  
At thy well-sharpen'd thumb from shore to shore,  
The trebles squeak for fear, the bates roar. *Dryden*  
Blunderbusses, planted in every loop-hole, go  
off at the squeaking of a bell, and the humming  
of a guitar. *Dryden*  
Who can endure to hear one of the rough old  
Romans squeaking through the mouth of an  
cannon? *Addison*  
How like lutes organs are to ours  
They grant, if higher powers think fit,  
A hear might soon be made a wit;  
And that, for any thing in nature,  
Pigs might squeak love odes, do's back satire. *Pope*

In flood impotent he speaks,  
And, by the prompter breathes, the puppet squeals  
Zoilus calls the companions of Ulysses the  
squeaking pigs of Ithaca. *Pope*

3. To break silence or secrecy for fear or pain.

If he be absolute, put a civil question to him  
upon the rack, and he squeals; I warrant him *Dryden*  
**SQUEAK**, *n. f.* [from the verb.] A shrill  
quick cry, a cry of pain.  
Ran cow and calf, and family of hogs,  
In panic horror of pursuing dogs;  
With many a deadly grunt and doleful squeak,  
Poor wretch as if their pretty hearts would break. *Dryden*

**To SQUEAL**, *v. n.* [*squæla*, Swedish.] To  
cry with a shrill sharp voice; to cry with  
pain. *Squeak* forms a short sudden cry,  
and *squall* a cry continued.

**SQUEAMISH**, *adj.* [for *quæmish* or  
*qualmish*, from *qualm*.] Nice; fastidious;  
easily disgusted; having the stomach  
easily turned; being apt to take offence  
without much reason. It is used always  
in dislike either real or ironical.

Yet, for counten nice tale, he seemed very  
*squæmish* in respect of the charge he had of the  
prince's Pamela. *Sidey*

Quoth he, that honour's very *squæmish*,  
That takes a bating for a blench,  
For what's more honourable than tears,  
Or finite tatters rent in wars? *Hudibras*

His smile is rubick, and perhaps too plain  
The men of *squæmish* taste to entertain. *Southey*

It is rare to see a man at once *squæmish* and  
voracious. *Southey*

There is no occasion to oppose the ancients and  
the moderns, or to be *squæmish* on either side.  
He that wisely collects his mind in the pursuit of  
knowledge, will gather what lights he can from  
either. *Leland*

**SQUEAMISHLY**, *adv.* [from *squæmish*.] In  
a fastidious manner.

**SQUEAMISHNESS**, *n. f.* [from *squæmish*.]  
Niceness; delicacy; fastidiousness.

The thorough-paced politician must look at the  
*squæmishness* of his conference, and read it another  
lecture. *Southey*

Upon their principles they may receive the wor-  
ship of the host of heaven, it is but conquering a  
little *squæmishness* of stomach. *Scott*

To administer this dose, fifty thousand operators,  
considering the *squæmishness* of some stomachs, and  
the peevishness of young children, is but reason-  
able. *Southey*

**To SQUEEZE**, *v. a.* [*squjan*, Saxon; *ys-  
gwaifu*, Welsh.]

1. To press; to crush between two bodies.

It is applied to the squeezing or pressing of things  
downwards, as in the pulley for printing. *Watkins*

The sinking of the earth would make a convul-  
sion of the air, and that crack must so shake or  
squeeze the atmosphere, as to bring down all the  
remaining vapours. *Barnet*

He reap'd the product of his labour'd ground,  
And squeeze'd the combs with golden liquor crown'd. *Dryden*

None acted mournings forc'd to flow,  
Or squeeze his eyes to make the torrent flow. *Dryden*

When Florio speaks, what virgin could with-  
stand,  
If gentle Pausan had not squeeze her hand? *Pope*

2. To oppress; to crush; to harass by ex-  
tortion.

In a civil war people must expect to be crushed  
and squeezed toward the burden. *L'Esclapart*

3. To force between close bodies.

**To SQUEEZE**, *v. n.*

1. To act or pass, in consequence of com-  
pression.

A cometary sphere of gold filled with water and  
folded up, upon pressing the sphere with great  
force, let the water squeeze through it, and stand  
all over its mouth in a multitude of small drops,  
like dew, without lancing or cracking the body of  
the gold. *Newton*

What crowds of these, impatiently bold,  
In founts and jingling syllables grown old,  
Still run on poets, in a raging vein,  
Even to the dregs and squeeze of the brain. *Pope*

2. To force way through close bodies.

Many a public minister comes empty, but  
when he has crammed his guts, he is able to  
squeeze hard before he can get off. *Johnson*

**SQUEEZE**, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Com-  
pression; pressure.

A subtle air it stands with wind, and  
That bears imprints of winds, of gentlest sort  
Than those that erst lazarous and cruel  
Peaceful they sleep, but let the tuneful squeeze  
Of lab'ring elbow rouse them, out they fly  
Melodious, and with purely accents charm. *Philips*

**SQUEECH**, *n. f.* Heavy fall. A low lud-  
icrous word.

He tore the earth which he had fix'd  
From *squeech* of knight, and horn'd and ray'd. *Hudibras*

So soon as the poor devil had recovered the *squeech*,  
away he leaped, bowing, like mad. *Johnson*

**SQUIB**, *n. f.* [*squib*, German, to push  
forward.] This etymology, though the  
best that I have found, is not very prob-  
able.]

1. A small pipe of paper filled with wild-  
fire. Used in sport.

The armada at Cadix, Sir Walter Raleigh was  
wont pretty to say, were suddenly driven away  
with *squibs*, for it was no more than a stratagem  
of the boats men'sy and sent upon them. *Bacon*

The best of the fourth company the French  
valour to a *squib*, or set of fire, which burns and  
crackles for a time, but finally extinguishes. *Hovel*

Lampoons, like *squibs*, may make a pretent  
blaze.

But true, and thund'ring, pay respect to bays. *Waller*  
Unwonted beams his teeth  
Drives out his eye a bow in each,  
With *squibs* and crackers and, to throw  
Among the trembling crowd below. *Swift*

Crackles on vesper, as *squibs* on triumphs want,  
Proclaim the glory, and augment the hate. *Young*

2. Any petty fellow. Not in use.

Asked for their paps I every *squib*,  
That list at will them to evade or snub. *Spenser*

The *squibs*, in the common phrase, are called  
libellers. *Tatler*

**SQUILL**, *n. f.* [*squilla*, *scilla*, Lat. *squille*,  
French.]

1. A plant.

It hath a large and bulbous root, like an onion;  
the leaves are broad, the flowers are like those of

ornithogalum, or the starry hyacinth. They grow  
along a spike, and come out before the leaves. Also  
Seed or kernels of apples and pears, put in  
*squills*, which is like a great onion, will come up  
earlier than in the earth itself. *Pliny*

'Twill down like oxymel of *squills*. *Rhazes*  
The salt-some atoms

Can, in the truffle, furnish out a feast,  
And nautica, in the salty *squill*, the tale. *Cord*

2. A fish.

3. An insect.

The *squill* insect is so called from force to  
tude to the *squill* fish, in having a head  
covered with a crust, composed of several  
the head broad and flat.

**SQUINANCY**, *n. f.* [*squiance*, *quance*,  
Fr. *squinantia*, Ital.] An inflammation  
in the throat; a quincy.

Used or *squancies* and inflammation of the  
throat, it is much to have a swelling of the  
lyng voice. *Johnson*

In a *squancie* there is danger of suffocation.

**SQUINT**, *adj.* [*squinte*, Dutch, old *squint*,  
transverse.] Looking obliquely, looking  
not directly; looking suspiciously.

When an equal point of hope is near  
Does arbitrate the event, my nature is  
That I incline to hope rather than fear,  
and gladly banish *squint* suspicion. *Milton*

**To SQUINT**, *v. n.* To look obliquely, to  
look not in a direct line of vision.

Some can *squint* when they will, and others  
set upon a task, with a countenance that  
eyes with more outwards, to see the light,  
and *squint*. *Johnson*

Not a period of this epistle but *squint* at  
another over against it. *Johnson*

**To SQUINT**, *v. a.*

1. To turn the eye to oblique vision.

As the fool Philopolestus, he gives out  
a pin, *squints* the eye, and makes the  
eye. *Shakspeare*

2. To turn the eye obliquely.

I can begin already to *squint* one eye upon  
crown, and another up in the lantern. *Johnson*

**SQUINTING**, *adj.* [*squint* and *eye*.]

1. Having the sight directed obliquely.

He was so *squinted*, that he looked  
to look upon them whom he belied. *Johnson*

2. Inward; oblique; malignant.

This is such a false and *squint* eye,  
Which seeming to look upwards on his face,  
Looks down upon my tears. *Johnson*

**SQUINTING**, *adj.* Squinting. A  
word.

The chamber and the *squint* face  
Of his awe there, left the *squint* face  
Should with a swelling dropy madly *squint*. *Pope*

**To SQUINT**, *v. n.* To look *squint*.  
cant word.

I remember thine eyes well enough  
Dost thou *squint* at me? *Johnson*

**SQUIRT**, *n. f.* [contraction of *squirt*,  
*squirt*, Fr.] See **ESQUIR**.

1. A gentleman in next in rank to a knight.

He will maintain you like a gentleman  
Ay, that I will, come out and log on  
degree of a *squirt*. *Johnson*

The *squirt* princes, barons, knights  
And gentlemen of blood.

2. An attendant on a noble warrior.

Old Bates' term he took, And *squirt* of  
Now left to rule Arianus  
Knights, *squirts*, and deeds must out  
stage. *Johnson*

3. An attendant at court.

Return with her—I could as well be  
To kee his throne, and *squirt* like penance,  
To keep base life a-foot. *Johnson*

**SQUIRREL**, *n. f.* [*squirrel*, Fr. *squirrel*,  
Lat.] A small animal that lives in  
remarkable for leaping from tree to tree.

One chauc'd to find a nut,  
In the end of which a hole was cut,  
Which lay upon a hazel-root,  
Which lay upon a squirrel;  
Which out the kernel gotten had;  
When quoth this lay, dear queen, be glad,  
In place be ne'er to match,  
I'll let you see how I can.  
To SQUIRT, *v. a.* [of uncertain etymology.] To throw out in a quick stream.  
SQUIRT, *v. a.* [from the verb.] To let fly; to pelt.  
To SQUIRT, *v. n.* To let fly; to pelt.  
To SQUIRT, *v. n.* To let fly; to pelt.

You do not mean to squirt up and down, and  
chatter, that the world could hear, I believe.  
To SQUIRT, *v. n.* [from the verb.] To let fly; to pelt.  
To SQUIRT, *v. n.* [from the verb.] To let fly; to pelt.  
To SQUIRT, *v. n.* [from the verb.] To let fly; to pelt.

2. A small quick stream.  
We were made with spirits of an infant of the  
we have during water.  
To SQUIRT, *v. n.* [from the verb.] One that  
plays a sport.  
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To STAB, *v. a.* [from the verb.] To pierce with a point or  
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They serve for *stabiliment*, propagation, and  
flood.  
STABILITY, *n. f.* [from the verb.] To pierce with a point or  
to pierce with a point or

1. Stability; steadiness; strength to  
stand.  
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Then he began a treaty to procure,  
And *stablish* terms betwixt both their requests.  
To pierce with a point or  
to pierce with a point or

Stop effusion of our christian blood,  
And *stablish* quietness on every side.  
To pierce with a point or  
to pierce with a point or

1. A large quantity of hay, corn, or wood,  
heaped up regularly together.  
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Is it probable that he, who had met whole armies in battle, should now throw away his staff out of fear of a dog? *Broome.*

## 2. A prop; a support.

Hope is a lover's staff; walk hence with that, And manage it against despairing thoughts *Shakespeare.*

The boy was the very staff of my age, my very prop. *Shakespeare.*

If a subject be a son, then ought he to be a staff unto his father, wherewith not to strike, but to sustain him *Holbydn.*

## 3. A stick used as a weapon; a club; the handle of an edged or pointed weapon. A club properly includes the notion of weight, and the staff of length.

I cannot strike at wretched kernes, whose arms are lord to bear their forces. *Shakespeare.*

He that bought the skin ran greater risk than other that sold it, and had the worse end of the staff. *Strange.*

With forks and flava the felon they pursue. *Dryden.*

## 4. Any long piece of wood.

He forthwith from the glittering staff unfurled Th' imperial eagle. *Milton.*

To his single eye, that in his forehead glaid Like a torch in sun, or a broad burn'd flail, A forked staff we did so by agreed, Which, in the spacious tacket turning round, Scoop'd out the big round belly from its orb. *Addison.*

## 5. Round or step of a ladder.

Defending and the doughty holders, I entered at one of six hundred and thirty-nine flaves, or eighty-nine fathoms. *Brown.*

## 6. An ensign of an officer; a badge of authority.

Notwithstanding this staff, mine office-badge in court, Was broke in twain. *Shakespeare.*

All his officers take their flaves, but at then return new flaves were delivered unto them. *Hayward.*

## 7. [Staff, Icelandic.] A stanza; a series of verses regularly disposed, so as that, when the series is concluded, the same order begins again.

Cowley found out that no kind of staff is proper for an heroic poem, as being all too lyrical; yet though he wrote in couplets, where rhyme is free from constraint, he affects half verses. *Dryden.*

When Cato once a parricide show'd, He bent him with a staff of his own ode. *Hart.*

## STAFFISH, adj. [from staff.] Staff; harsh. Obsolete.

A wit in youth not over dull, heavy, knotty, and lumpy, but hard, tough, and, though somewhat staffish, both for learning and whole course of living, prove always best. *Alcham.*

## STAFFETREE, n. f. A sort of evergreen privet.

## STAG, n. f. [Of this word I find no derivation.] The male red deer; the male of the hind.

To the place a poor frequented floor, That from the hunter's aim had taken a hurt, Did come to languish. *Shakespeare.*

The swift stag from under ground Bore up his branching head *Milton.*

The inhabitants of seas and skies shall change; And fish on shore, and fowls in air shall range. *Dryden.*

The stag Hears his own feet, and thinks they sound like more, And fears his hind legs will o'ertake his fore. *Pope.*

## STAGE, n. f. [stage, Fr.]

### 1. A floor raised to view, on which any show is exhibited; a raised floor of temporary use.

2. The theatre; the place of scenic entertainments.

And much good do't you then, Brave plume and velvet men:

Can feed on ort; and, safe in your stage clothes, Dare quit, upon your oaths, The flagers and the stage wrights too. *Ben Jonson.*

Those two Mytilene brethren, basely born, crept out of a small palpit unto the majesty of great kings. Herein adorne the wonderful changes and chances of these worldly things, now up, now down, as if the life of man were dot of much more certainty than a stage play. *Knollys.*

I maintain, against the enemies of the stage, that patterns of piety, decently represented, may second the precepts. *Dryden.*

One Livius Andronicus was the first stage player in Rome. *Dryden.*

Knights, squires, and steeds must enter on the stage. *Pope.*

### 3. Any place where any thing is publickly transacted or performed.

When we are born, we cry that we are come To this great stage of tools. *Shakespeare.*

### 4. [statio, Lat.] A place in which rest is taken on a journey; as much of a journey as is performed without intermission.

I shall put you in mind where it was you promised to set out, or begin your first stage; and to teach you to go before me as my guide. *Hammond.*

Our next stage brought us to the mouth of the Tiber. *Addison.*

From thence compell'd by craft and age She makes the head her last stage. *Prior.*

We must not expect that our journey through the several stages of this life should be all smooth and even. *Atcheson.*

By opening a passage from Muscovy to China, and marking the several stages, it was a journey of to many days. *Baker.*

Men drop in fast, ere life's mid stage we tread, Few know to many friends alive as dead. *Young.*

### 5. A single step of gradual process.

The changes and vicissitudes in wars are many; but chiefly in the heats or stages of the war, the weapons, and the manner of the conduct. *Bacon.*

This is by some called the first stage of a consumption, but I had rather call it an ill habit preparatory to that disorder. *Blackmore.*

To prepare the soul to be a fit inhabitant of that holy place to which we aspire, is to be brought to perfection by gradual advances through several hard and laborious stages of discipline. *Rogers.*

The first stage of healing, or the discharge of matter, is by surgeons called digestion. *Shoep.*

To STAGE, v. a. [from the noun.] To exhibit publickly. Out of the

I love the people;

Put do not like to stage me to their eyes;

Though it do well, I do not relish well

Then loud applause. *Shakespeare.*

The quick comedians

Extemp'rally will stage us, and present

Our Alexandrian revells. *Shakespeare.*

STAGECOACH, n. f. [stage and coach.]

A coach that keep its stages; a coach that passes and repales on certain days for the accommodation of passengers.

The story was told me by a priest, as we travelled in a stagecoach. *Addison.*

When late their busy sides stagecoaches show,

And then to horse through the town move slow,

Then let the prudent walker shoes provide. *Gay.*

STAGEPLAY, n. f. [stage and play.]

Theatrical entertainment.

This rough cast unknown poetry was instead of stage plays for one hundred and twenty years. *Dryden.*

STAGEPLAYER, n. f. One who publickly represents actions on the stage.

Among slaves who exercised polite arts, none fold to do as stageplayers or actors. *Lebanon.*

STAGER, n. f. [from stage.]

1. A player.

You, safe in your stage clothes,

Dare quit, upon your oaths,

The flagers and the stage wrights too. *Ben Jonson.*

2. One who has long acted on the stage of life; a practitioner; a person of cunning.

I've heard old cunning flagers

Say, fools for argument uses wagers. *Phidias.*

One experienced flager, that had baffled many traps and tricks before, discovered the plot. *Le Sage.*

Some flagers of the wiser sort

Made all thine idle wonderments their sport;

But he, who heard what every fool could say,

Would never fix his thought, but train'd his me away. *Dryden.*

One cries out, these flagers

Come in good time to make more work for wagers. *Dryden.*

Be by a parson cheated!

Had you been cunning flagers,

You might yourselves be treated

By captious and by major. *Swift.*

STAGGERS, n. f. A disease in horses. *Deer.*

STAGGARD, n. f. [from stag.] A bog year old stag. *Antiquary.*

To STAGGER, v. n. [staggeren, Dutch.]

1. To reel; not to stand or walk steadily.

He began to appear sick and giddy, and stagger; after which he fell down as dead. *Deer.*

He truck with all his might

Fall on the helmet of th' unwary Iugh

Deep was the wound, he stagger'd with the blow. *Deer.*

Then revelling the Tentyrites invade,

By giddy heads and staggering his betray'd. *Deer.*

The immediate forerunners of an apoplexy are vertigo, staggering, and loss of memory. *Deer.*

2. To faint; to begin to give way.

The enemy staggered, at you'd blow your blow, he falls at your feet; but if you'd wait a while, he will recover his strength. *Deer.*

3. To hesitate; to fall into doubt; to become less confident or determined.

A man may, if he were fearful, stagger in the attempt. *Deer.*

He staggered not at the promise of God through unbelief; but was strong in faith. *Deer.*

Three means to fortify belief are experience, reason, and authority; of these the most potent is authority; for belief upon reason, or experience will stagger. *Deer.*

No heretics desire to stagger

Their light opinions like these Epiphanies;

For to their staggering thoughts are comfort, And other men's silent their doubt and awe. *Deer.*

If thou confidently depend on the truth of a without any doubting or staggering, thou wilt be accepted by God. *Deer.*

But let it inward sink and throw my road

Fate hood shall want its triumph. I began

To stagger; but I'll prop myself with mine. *Deer.*

To STAGGER, v. a.

1. To make to stagger; to make to reel.

That hand shall turn in never-quenching rage

That staggers thus my person. *Deer.*

2. To shock; to alarm; to make less steady or confident.

The question and first stage of the

Bearing a state of nightly mortal war. *Deer.*

Whoever will read the story of this world find himself much staggered, and put to a fine riddle. *Deer.*

When a prince's son in honour and power is enough to stagger his people in their allegiance. *Deer.*

The shells being lodged with the bones of skeletons, and other like natural fossils, it is to stagger a spectator, and make him ready to believe that there were to be. *Deer.*

STAGGERS, n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A kind of horrid apoplexy.

This is the path cure of the liver, stark raving the flagers. *Deer.*

2. Madnefs; wild conduct; irregular behaviour. Out of use.

I will throw thee from my care for ever

Into the flagers, and the careless lap

Of youth and ignorance. *Deer.*

STAGNANCE, n. f. [from stagnant.] The

state of being without motion or ventilation.

**STAGNANT.** *adj.* [*Stagnans*, Lat.] Motionless; still; not agitated; not flowing; not running.

What does the flood from putrefaction keep?  
Should it be stagnant in its ample east,  
The fun would through it spread destructive heat.

'Twas owing to this hurry and action of the water, that the sand now was cast into layers, and put to a regular settlement, from a water quiet and stagnant.

Immur'd and buried in perpetual sloth,  
That gloomy slumber of the stagnant soul.  
**STAGNATE.** *v. n.* [*Stagnum*, Lat.] To lie motionless; to have no course or stream.

The water which now arises must have all stagnated at the surface, and could never possibly have been refunded forth upon the earth, had not the strata been thus raised up.  
The ancient moving through the capillary tubes of the pores, and unites itself to the vessel through which it flows.

Where creeping waters ooze,  
Where marshes stagnate.  
**STAGNATION.** *n. f.* [from *stagnate*.] Stop of course; cessation of motion. It is often applied figuratively to moral or civil images.

As the Alps surround Geneva on all sides, they form a stagnation, where the wind would be a constant flow of vapours, did not the north wind tear it from time to time.

To what great ends turbulent is the wind!  
To what, where in this active vapour lies,  
To what, the clouds, and agitates the skies,  
To what, from stagnation and corruption takes  
To what, the ocean's ever-rolling waves.

**STAGNANT.** *part. adj.* [from *stagnare*.] Sober; grave; regular; composed; not wild; not volatile.

Put thyself  
In a humour of less fear, ere wildness  
Vaguely my staidest fancies.

This seems to our weaker view,  
Or cloud with black fluid wisdom's hue.  
I could not be a persuader to them of studying  
In the spring, after three years that they  
Have well laid their grounds, but to ride out, with  
Prudent and staid guides, to all the quarters of the  
world.

In the more at ease in Sir Roger's family, be-  
cause of the more of sober and staid persons.

**STAGNANT.** *n. f.* [from *stagnant*.] Sobriety; gravity; regularity; contrariety to wildness.

To bring blood of youth, fiercely agitating the  
The staidness that is every and fixed staidness  
The necessary to to leave an intention.

It sometimes he appears too gay, yet a secret  
The staidness of youth accompanies his writings,  
The staidness and sobriety of age he want.

**STAGNANT.** *v. a.* [*stagnare*, Welsh, from *ys*  
at a stagnum.

Rhag Gwyar or Gwawd,  
At a stagnum. Talaffyn, an old Bri-  
tish poet.]

To stop; to spot; to maculate.

I find me a looking-glass;  
I find her breath will mix or stain the flower,  
Why then the lives.

From the gash a stream  
His arrow flow'd, ere while to bright.

Thence again, my fons: be foes no more,  
Nor man your country with your children's gore.

To die; to tinge.

To disgrace; to spot with guilt or infamy.

Of honour void, of innocence, of faith, of purity,  
Our wonted ornaments now fail'd and stain'd.

**STAIN.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] 1. Blot; spot; discoloration.

We nowhere meet with a more pleasing flow  
than what appears in the heavens at the rising and  
setting of the sun, which is wholly made up of  
those different flames of light that flow themselves  
in clouds of a different situation.

And pikes, the tyrants of the watery plains.  
2. Taint of guilt or infamy.

Nor death itself can wholly wash them stains,  
But long contracts of guilt even in the soul remains.  
The reliques of iniquity vice they wear.

And to be at last  
To be at last actions of civility and justice, than  
futile ornaments are a beauty are they only in  
religion a stain?

Our opinion, concerning the force and virtue  
which such places have, is, I trust, without any  
blemish or stain of heresy.

Then heaven and earth, renew'd, shall be made  
pure.

To Emily, that shall receive no stain.  
Ulysses' boots has been to a stain, for it he  
had made the choice himself, they whom he had  
rejected might have judg'd it a stain upon them  
for want of merit.

3. Cause of reproach; shame.

Henceby I will lead her that is the praise, and  
yet the stain, at all womanhood.

**STAIN.** *n. f.* [from *stain*.] One who  
stains; one who blots, one that dies, a  
dier.

**STAINLESS.** *adj.* [from *stain*.] 1. Free from blots or spots. Not in use.

The phoenix wings are not to one  
For faultless length and faultless line.

2. Free from sin or reproach.

Yet I suppose him virtuous, know him noble,  
Of great estate, of freck and faultless youth.

**STAIR.** *n. f.* [from *stiegen*, Saxon; *stige*,  
Dutch.] Steps by which we ascend from  
the lower part of a building to the upper.

**Stair** was anciently used for the whole  
order of steps; but **stair** now, if it be  
used at all, signifies, as in *Milton*, only  
one flight of steps.

A good ladder to a high tower will not make his  
stair upright, but winding about it will compels  
about, that the steps be the more convenient.

How many cowards, whose hearts are all asalle  
As flax of bond, wear yet upon their chins  
The beards of Hercules and strong Mars!

Slaver with hips as common as the stairs  
That mount the capital.

I would have one only goodly room above stairs,  
of some forty foot high.

St. James' Church repairing to the tower by night,  
attended by two servants, stood at the door, and  
found the two villains in the quarters.

The stairs were such as were in the old  
time of a stair and descending.

Satan rises on the lower stair,  
That lead'd by steps of gold to heaven's gate,  
Locks down with wonder at the sudden view  
Of all this world.

Flourishing he frames,  
As terror had increas'd his feet with wings;  
Nor fear of his stairs, but down the depth he threw  
His body; on his back the door he drew.

**STAIRCASE.** *n. f.* [*stair* and *case*.] The part  
of a fabric that contains the stairs.

To make a complete staircase is a curious piece  
of architecture.

I cannot forbear mentioning a staircase, where  
the richness of the ascent, the disposition of the  
lights, and the convenient landing, are admirably  
contrived.

**STAKE.** *n. f.* [*staca*, Saxon; *stacck*, Dutch;  
*staca*, Spanish.]

1. A post or strong stick fixed in the ground.  
The more I shook the stake which he had  
planted in the ground of my heart, the deeper still  
it sunk into it.

His credit in the world might stand the post  
town in great stead, as hitherto their ministers  
foreign estimation hath been the best stake in their  
hedge.

He wanted pikes to set before his archers,  
Imag'd whereof sharp stakes, pluck'd out of hedges,  
They pitched in the ground.

In France the grapes that make the wine grow  
upon low vines bound to small stakes, and the  
rated vines in arbors make but verjuice.

Or thorn stakes, or head the forks, or twine  
The tallow twigs to tie the struggling vine.

2. A piece of long tough wood.  
While he whistled in the circle round  
The brand, a thorn stake strong Dryas found,  
And in the shoulder's point imbed the wound.

3. Any thing placed as a palisade or fence.  
That to-day I should know what are you?  
Speak.

Can not too near, you fall on non stakes else.  
4. The post to which a beast is tied to be  
lashed.

We were at the stake,  
And bay'd about with many runnives.

Have you not let come honour at the stake,  
And bailed it with all the unmuzzled thoughts  
That you can get at in the stake?

5. Any thing pledged or wagered. I know  
not well whence it had this meaning: I  
suppose it is so named from being at  
stake, that is, in a state of hazard like  
an animal baited, and in hazard from  
which it cannot be withdrawn.

'Tis time that pleasure now to take,  
Or little life to eke to make,  
And make a wily the last stake.

Or then, when I shall take I make  
To save my last important stake.

When the most part have come to quail.  
He ventures now for a great stake.

The mending town is home to either shore,  
And for their stakes the throwing nations fear.

The game was so contrived, that one particular  
call took up the whole stake, and, when those others  
came up, you laid down.

6. The state of being hazarded, pledged, or  
wagered.

When he heard that the lady Margaret was de-  
clared for it, he lay plainly that his kingdom laid  
again he put to the stake, and that he must fight  
for it.

Are not our liberties, our lives,  
The laws, religion, and our wives,  
Enough at once to be at stake?

For covenant and the cause is stake.  
The honour of the nation hangs in a manner at  
stake to make good several discourses.

Of my crown thou to a stake canst not take,  
That which I value more, my love's at stake.

Hath any of you a great interest at stake in a  
distant part of the world? Hath he ventur'd a  
good share of his fortune?

Every man in Cato's life's at stake.

7. The stake is a small anvil, which stands  
upon a small iron foot on the work-  
bench, to receive as occasion offers; or  
else it hath a strong iron spike at the  
bottom, let into some place of the work-  
bench, not to be removed. Its office is  
to set small cold work straight upon, or  
to cut or punch upon with the cold chisel  
or cold punch.

To STAKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To fasten, support, or defend with posts  
set upright.



Stake and bind up your weakest plants and  
flowers against the winds, before they in a moment  
prostrate a whole year's labour. *Eachin*

2. To wager; to hazard; to put to hazard.

Is a man betrayed in his nearest concerns? The  
cause is, he relied upon the services of a pack of vil-  
lains, whose signed nothing but their own game, and  
to stake him while they played for their lives. *South.*

Persons, after their passions have been long  
open, have chosen rather to languish in their dange-  
rous than *stake* their miserable lives on the chances  
of a revolution. *Addison.*

They durst not *stake* their present and future hap-  
piness on their own chimerical imaginations. *Addison*

I'll *stake* you a lamb that near the Roman plays,  
And from the brink is dancing wide luxurys. *Pope*

STALACTITES. *n. f.* [from *σταλαξ*] Spar

Spar in the shape of an icicle, accident-  
ally formed in the perpendicular fissures  
of the stone. *Woodward.*

STALACTICAL. *adj.* Resembling an icicle.

A cave was build with those *stalactical* Pines  
on the top and sides. *Dryden*

STALACTITES. *n. f.* Spar formed into the  
shape of drops. *Woodward.*

STALE. *adj.* [*stale*, Dutch.]

1. Old, long kept; altered by time. *Stale*  
is not used of persons, otherwise than in  
contempt, except when it is applied to  
*beer*, it commonly means worse for age.

This Richard is a comical old  
Suppose your eyes felt equal rays  
From two different points of day.

Not knowing who it was and I on *stale*,  
In this fast state your double choice  
Would never have the casting voice. *Pope*

A *stale* vulgar sets up a shop in a place where the  
is not known. *Spe. tabac.*

2. Used till it is of no use or esteem; worn  
out of regard or notice.

The *stale* regarded not the muttering multitude,  
Knowing that rumours grow *stale*, and vanish with  
time. *Hayward.*

About her neck a packet mail,  
Fraught with advice, home rich, home *stale*. *Butler*

Many things he got opportunity, to doth move  
wit more, it *stale*, is less taken. *Greene*

Pompey was a perfect favourite of the people;  
but his politeness was *stale*, for want of a timely  
opportunity of introducing them upon the stage. *Swift.*

They reason and conclude by precedent,  
And own it a sentence when they meet invent. *Pope*

STALE. *n. f.* [from *stale*, Sax. to steal.]

1. Something exhibited or offered as an  
allurement to draw others to any place  
or purpose.

His heart being wholly delighted in deceiving us,  
we could never be wakened, but rather one had  
caught, lured for a *stale* to hang in more. *Sidney.*

Still as he went he enuys *stales* did lay,  
With cunning trains him to entrap unwares;  
And pious traps plac'd in all his way,  
To weat what count he takes, and how he fares. *Spenser.*

The trumpery in my house being lither,  
For *stale* to catch these thieves. *Shakespeare.*

Had he none else to make a *stale* but me?  
I was the chief that rais'd him to the crown,  
And I'll be chief to bring him down again. *Shakespeare.*

A pretence of kindness is the universal *stale* to  
all base projects: by this men are robbed of their  
fortunes, and women of their honour. *Government of the Tongue.*

It may be a vizor for the hypocrite, and a *stale*  
for the ambitious. *Decay of Pity.*

This envious fool must be my *stale*, set up  
To catch the people's eyes: he's tame and merciful;  
Him I can manage. *Dryden.*

2. In *Shakespeare* it seems to signify a pro-  
stitute.

I stand dishonour'd, that have gone about  
To link my dear friend to a common *stale*. *Shakespeare.*

3. [from *stale*, *adj.*] Urine; old urine.

4. Old beer; beer somewhat acidulated.

5. [*stale*, Dutch, a stick.] A handle.

But, seeing the arrow's *stale* without, and that  
the head did goe

No further than it might be seen, he call'd his  
sports again. *Chapman.*

It hath a long *stale* or handle, with a button at  
the end for one's hand. *Martin.*

To STALE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To  
wear out; to make old. Not in use.

Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale  
Her minute variety. *Shakespeare.*

Were I a common laughter, or did use  
To *stale* with ordinary eads my love  
To every new production. *Shakespeare.*

A fairer figured fellow, one that feeds  
On alge, toads and mushrooms.

Which, out of me, and *staled* by other men,  
Becm his fallow. *Shakespeare.*

To STALE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To  
make water.

Having, in this heat, a put  
And taken time for both to *stale*. *Hadrian.*

STALENESS. *adj.* [from *stale*.] Of old, of  
long time.

All your present mount on  
And less I can't *stale* occupied with. *B. Jonson.*

STALENESS. *n. f.* [from *stale*.] Oldness;  
state of being long kept; state of being  
corrupted by time.

The *stale* and wine, as well within water as  
above, have not been pulled, but some what  
better than bottles of the same dung, and *stale*,  
kept in a cellar. *In con.*

Provided our Lord's principles were sound,  
we did not take any notice of the *stale* of his  
provisions. *Idigen.*

To STALE. *v. n.* [prelate, Saxun.]

1. To walk with high and supercilious. It  
is used commonly in a sense of dislike.

His monstrous enuys  
With *stale* steps came *stalking* in his sight. *Spenser.*

Shall your city call us lord,  
In that behalf which we challeng'd it?  
Oh shall we give the signal to our rage,  
And *stale* in blood to our paths flow? *Shakespeare.*

Unfold the eternal door  
You see before the gate what *stalking* ghost  
Commands the guards, what sentries keep the post. *Dryden.*

With manly men he *stalk'd* along the ground,  
Not without voice he'd not wanting sound. *Dryden.*

Then *stalking* through the deep  
He tods the ocean, while the topmost wave  
Scarce reach'd up his middle tide. *Addison.*

Vexatious thought fill'd my young mind,  
Nor found by hunts, nor to place cur'd;  
Haunted by night, and terrified by days,  
*Stalk'd* through my gardens, and pined my ways,  
Nor that from artful bow'r, nor lost in winding  
maze. *Prior.*

Scootal turning from the shore  
My haughty step, I *stalk'd* the valley o'er. *Pope*

2. It is often used with some insinuation of  
contempt or abhorrence.

Behind  
*Stalk'd* close behind her, like a witch's fiend  
Pursuing to be employ'd. *Dryden.*

They pass their precious hours in plays and sports,  
Till death behind came *stalking* on unben. *Dryden.*

'Tis not to *stalk* about, and draw fresh air  
From time to time. *Addison.*

3. To walk behind a stalking horse or  
cover.

The king asked how far it was to a certain town:  
they said six miles. Half an hour after he asked  
again: one said six miles and a half. The king  
alighted out of his coach, and crept under the  
shoulder of his led horse: and when some asked his  
majesty what he meant, I must *stalk*, said he, for  
yonder town is shy, and flies me. *Bacon*

STALK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. High, proud, wide, and stately step.

Behind it forth there leapt  
An ugly feud, more foul than dismal day;

The which with menfrowns *stalk'd* behind him. *Spenser.*  
And ever as he went due watch upon him kept.

Great Milton next, with high and laughing face,  
Unletter'd in majestic numbers walks.

2. [*stale*, Dutch.] The stem on which  
flowers or fruits grow.

A stock-gillyflower, gently led on a stalk, led  
into a steep glass fell of quickly.

quicker cover it: after the dew, the  
the flower, and the *stalk* leaves.

Small more will serve, where more,  
All factors, ripe for life hangs on the stalk.

That ambrosia attracts not but is what  
must into truth, for it the leaves, the stalks,

*stalks*, he stepped into the stalks, the stalks,  
and the stalks, and the stalks, and the stalks,

How from their *stalks* to flow the stalks.

3. The stem of a quill.

Viewed with a glass, they appear small  
little blades, like those in the plant of a  
quill.

STALKING HORSE. *n. f.* [*stalking*,  
*horse*.] A horse employed in the  
by which a fowler stalks birds, the  
the fight of the game, a hawk, a  
tence.

Let the combe for give combe for  
for combe, for combe for combe,  
state the *stalking* horse of his private can.

Hypocrisy is the devil's *stalk* to the  
suffocation of simplicity and religion.

STALKY. *adj.* [from *stalk*.] Harsh  
stalk.

It grows upon a round stalk, and at  
beats a great *stalky* head.

STALK. *n. f.* [prelate, Saxun; *stale*,  
*stale*, Italian.]

1. A crib in which an ox is fed, or a  
is kept in the stable.

A herd of oxen then he carry'd, with his  
heads, forg'd all

Of gold and tin, for colour must, and bell  
from their *stall*.

Rush to their pastures.

Duncan's horses,  
Beauteous and swift, the minions of the race,  
Turn'd wild in nature, broke through the

Combining 'gaunt' obedience.

Solomon had forty thousand *stall* horses.

His fellow fought what lodging he could  
At last he found a *stall* where he could

2. A bench or form where any thing  
to sale.

*Stalls*, bulks, windows,  
Are smother'd up, leads fill'd, and ridges  
With variable complexion, all agreed  
In earnestness to see him.

They are nature's coarser ways that  
*stall*, exposed to the transient view of every  
mon eye.

Pet's Hoy left found it trouble to  
And therefore plac'd her charms on the

How pedlars *stalls* with light to see  
The various faunings of the country made.

Hayley, the nation's great beauty,  
Returning home one day from comb,  
Observed a parson near Whitehall  
Cheapning old authors on a *stall*.

3. [*stall*, Swedish; *stall*, Amrock]

small house or shed in which  
trades are practised.

All these together in one heap were the  
Like carcases of beasts in butcher's

And in another corner wide were  
The antique ruins of the Romans tall.

4. The seat of a dignified clergyman in a  
choir.

The Pope creates a canon beyond the  
limited, and commands the chapter to

such canon a *stall* in the choir and place in the chapter.

The dignified clergy, out of mere humility, have called their thrones by the names of *stalls*. Warburton.

To *STALL*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To keep in a stall or stable.

For such enchainment, if you go me,  
Few chimney-sweeping you will cipy;  
The fat ox, that won't lag in the stall,  
Knows full stalling in his criminal. Spenser.

For my part, he keeps me rustically at home,  
Or, to speak more properly, sties me here at home  
Except for such you that keeping, for a gentle-  
man of my birth, that differs not from the stalling  
of oxen? Shakspeare.

Thus the forest pass'd,  
And Alban plains, from Alba's name so call'd,  
Were king Latmus then his oxen stall'd. Dryden.

2. [for *instill*.] To instill.

Long may 't thou live to wait thy children's lads,  
And see another, as I see thee now,  
Fed in thy nights as thou art stall'd in mine. Shakspeare

To *STALL*. *v. n.*

1. To inhabit; to dwell.

We could not stall together in the world. Shakspeare.

2. To kennel.

STALLAGE. *n. f.* [from *stall*.]

1. Rent paid for a stall.

2. [In old books.] Laystall; dung; com-  
post.

STALL'D. *adj.* [*stall* and *fed*.] Fed not  
with grass, but dry feed.

Every one must every day sustaine  
The feed of one beast, the most fat and best  
Of all the stall'd, to the worst least. Chapman.  
Stall'd oxen, and cramm'd tows, are often  
died in their livers. Arbuthnot.

STALLION. *n. f.* [*stallion*, an old Welsh  
word: the one is derived from the other;  
but which from which I cannot certainly  
tell. Wotton. *stallion*, French; *stallone*,  
Italian; *stallhengst*, Dutch. *Jenius* thinks  
it derived from *stelan*, to leap.] A  
horse kept for mares.

The perfect defects are breeding without choice  
of blood, or shape or size. Temple

If the Dragon's progeny at last  
Have pad, and in frequent matches cast,  
Not even for the stallion we retain,  
And respect for the degenerate strain. Dryden

STALLWORK. *adj.* [*stall* and *worn*.] Long  
kept in the stable. But it is probably a  
misake for *stakworth*, [*stapelwerd*, Sax.  
plant.]

His *stakworth* fierd the champion stout bestrode. Shakspeare.

STIMULI. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. The unit principles of any thing.

2. The solids of a human body.

3. [In botany.] Those little fine threads  
or capillaments which grow up within  
the flowers of plants, encompassing round  
the style, and on which the apices grow  
at their extremities.

4. A slight sort of stuff.

STIMULOUS. *adj.* [*stimulus*, Latin.]

1. Consisting of threads.

2. *Stimulous* flowers are so far imperfect  
as to want those coloured leaves which  
are called petals, and consist only of the  
calyx and the flamma; and such plants  
as do bear these *stimulous* flowers. Ray  
pokes to constitute a large genus of  
plants.

STIMULET. *n. f.* A species of red colour.

Red food, the first that doth appear

To the faint is too dear. Ben Jonson.  
To STAMMER. *v. n.* [*stamen*, a flam-  
ment; Saxon; *stamen*, *stamen*, to flam-

mer, Dutch.] To speak with unnatural  
hesitation; to utter words with difficulty.

Sometimes to her news of my self to tell

I go about; but then is all my bed

Wry words, and *stammering*, or else doleful dumb:

Say then, can this but of enchantment come? Sidney

I would thou couldst *stammer*, that thou might'st  
pour out of thy mouth, as wine comes out of a nar-  
row-mouth'd bottle, either too much at once, or  
none at all.

She *stammers*, oh what grace in hijing best  
If she says nothing, to be sure she's wife. Dryden.

Lagen juice,

Which *stammering* tongues and flagging feet pro-  
duce. Dryden

Cornelius hoped he would come to *stammer* like  
Demosthenes.

Your hearers would rather you should be let  
correct, than perpetually *stammering*, which is one  
of the worst faults in rhetoric. Supt.

STAMMERER. *n. f.* [from *stammer*.] One  
who speaks with hesitation.

A *stammerer* cannot with moderation be ge-  
neral of tongues, or a peasant to be com-  
mend as Origen. Tertul.

To STAMP. *v. a.* [*stamp*, Dutch;  
*stampen*, Danish.]

1. To strike by pressing the foot hastily  
downward.

It Aeneas thus deplore

His fall 'nings, Paleom yet under more

He frays, he times, he frays, he frays the ground.

The hollow troth with clamorous rings around. Dryd.

2. To pound; to beat as in a mortar.

I took the salt you had made, I beat it with fire,  
and *stamped* and ground it very small. Deut.

Some apothecaries, upon *stamping* of colopum-  
tina, have been put into a great fever by the  
vapour only. Fucus

3. [*stamp*, Fr. *stampare*, Ital. *stampare*,  
Spanish.] To impress with some mark  
or figure.

Height of place is intended only to *stamp* up the  
endowments of a private citizen with public and  
authority. South

Here twells the shell with Ombra the rest,  
There, *stamped* with arms, Newgate flames com-  
plete. Pope

4. To fix a mark by impressing it

Out of mere emulation, you have made

Your holy hat be *stamp'd* on the king's crown. Supt.

These preliminary concerns in nature, as in art, consist  
of stamping, abstracted concepts, and related to the  
easy and primary notions which nature gives, as  
all men of common sense. Ingley

There needs no positive law or sanction of God to  
*stamp* an obliquity upon such a disordered view. South

No evident reason of this can be given, but  
from the nature of man's mind, which is this  
notion of a deity born with it, and *stamp'd* upon it,  
or is of such a nature that in the course of itself it  
will lead out God. Leibnitz

Though God has given us no mind to order of  
hunch, though he has *stamped* in our mind char-  
acters on our minds, when even we read by his  
ing, yet, having furnished us with the faculties,  
our minds are endowed with, he hath not furnished  
us with out without. Locke

What titles had they had, it is sure I have  
Strove hard to thrust the woe detesting forth,  
And *stamped* the noble mark of chaste ship

Upon their better metal. Rowe

What an outrageous leprosy could be so  
much engaged in the pursuit of a coach, it is hard  
but a power of *stamping* has been furnished again  
his memory in much like characters. Watts

5. To make by impressing a mark.

Two penny weight of silver, stamped with a cer-  
tain impression, shall here be taken to be equivalent  
to three penny weight marked with another im-  
pression, they will not run for *stamp* pieces or that  
fashion, and quickly convert it into silver. Locke

6. To mint; to coin; to coin.

We are here to coin

And that most venerable man, which I

Did call my father, was I know not where

When I was *stamp'd*. Shakspeare.

To STAMP. *v. n.* To strike the foot sud-  
denly downward.

What a fool art thou,

A ramping fool, to brag, to brag, and swear,

Upon my party! Thou couldst bleed slave,

Halt thou not spoke like thunder on my side? Shakspeare.

The men shall howl at the noise of the *stamping*  
of the hoofs of his strong horses. Jeremiah.

There is such an echo among the old ruins and  
vaults, that, if you *stamp* but a little louder than  
ordinary, you hear the sound repeated. Addison.

He cannot bear the astounding delight,  
But hants, exclaims, and *stamps*, and raves, and dies. Dennis.

The *stamp* got to the top, which was flat and even,  
and *stamped* upon it, they found it was hollow. Swift.

STAMP. *n. f.* [*stamp*, Fr. *stampa*, Ital.]

1. Any instrument by which a distinct and  
lasting impression is made.

Some other nymphs, with colours faint  
And peach flow, in y Capri paint,  
And a cask be it in time destroy.

She has a *stamp*, and prints the bay. Waller.

Is gold to pure,

It cannot be a *stamp* without alloy. Dryden.

2. A mark set on any thing; impression.

Put to the purest metal ore

The *stamp* of kings imparts no more

Worth, than the metal held before. Carew.

That sacred name rises on me at and grace,

And, like his *stamp*, makes each metal print.

Twice fully row a fifty pole for me,

To build a playhouse, while you throw down plays. Dryden.

Ideas are impressed on the memory; some by an  
object affecting the senses only; others, that have  
more than once affected themselves, have yet been  
little taken notice of, the mind, intent only on one  
thing, not feeling the *stamp* deep into itself. Locke.

3. A thing marked or stamped.

The more depart of larger features;

Hanging a *stamp* upon about their necks,

Put on with holy prayers. Shakspeare.

4. A picture cut in wood or metal; a picture  
made by impression; a cut; a plate.

At Venice they put out very curious *stamps* of the  
famous edifices, which are most famous for their  
beauty and magnificence. Addison.

5. A mark set upon things that pay con-  
tributions to the government.

Induced the paper *stamp*

Did very much like a *stamp* as *stamp*,

And since he could not spread his fire,

He was contented to *stamp*. Swift.

6. A character of reputation, good or bad,  
fixed upon any thing.

The person here is *stamped* upon with such a  
peculiar *stamp* of impurity, that the mind is com-  
pelled into a kind of deliberate *stamp* in the mind, and  
new experiments are made. South

Where nature and art are expected for any  
opinion, we may receive it with distinct authority,  
but it is not the *stamp* of our own judgment,  
which can give it that *stamp*. Locke.

7. Authority; currency; value derived  
from any influence or attestation.

Of the *stamp* *stamp* is that which is stamped  
upon us, that an instant impels the attraction  
of the passion. Brown

The common people do not, for fear of virtue  
by the authority of immortality, so much as by the  
*stamp* that is set upon it by men of figure. L'Estr.

8. Make; cast; form.

Upa *stamp* touch  
In this line are we not thought flattery,  
Such attributes as this I do not have,

As not a soldier of this order. Shakspeare.

When one man of a complaisant improbity  
has been the matter of the *stamp* in a court of  
justice, he lies under the disadvantage of a strong  
impression. L'Estrango.

Let a friend to the government relate to him a matter of fact, he gives him the *tip* in every look; but if one of his own *stamp* should tell him that the king of Sweden would be suddenly at Fush, he hugs himself at the good news.

A king of hear's own *stamp*, not vulgar make; Blessed in giving, and avarice to take.

STAMP. *n. s.* [from *stamp*.] An instrument of pounding.

From the stamping-mill it passeth through the crasing-mill; but of late times they mostly use wet stampers.

STAN, among our forefathers; was the termination of the superlative degree: to *Athelstan*, most noble; *Betstan*, the best; *Leofstan*, the dearest; *Wifstan*, the wisest; *Dunstan*, the highest. *Gifstan's Camden*.

To STANCH. *v. a.* [*stancher*, French; *stagnare*, Italian.] To stop blood; to hinder from running.

Iron or a stone, laid to the neck, doth *stanch* the bleeding of the nose.

Of veins of earth medicinal are *terra lemnis*, *terra sigillata communis*, and *bulus armenus*; whereof *terra lemnis* is the chief: the virtues of them are for curing of wounds, *stanching* of blood, and hopping of fluxes and rheums.

Leeches, inwardly taken, taken upon the veins, and occasion an effluxion of blood, which cannot be easily *stanch'd*.

He is taught to hinder fighting, and assay'd To *stanch* the blood by breathing of the vein.

To STANCH. *v. n.* To stop.

A woman touch'd the hem of his garment, and immediately her issue *stanch'd*.

STANCH. *adj.* [This seems to come from the verb.]

1. Sound; such as will not run out.

What we endeavour'd in vain may be performed by some virtuous, that shall have *stancher* vessels, and more tunny days.

2. Firm; sound of principle; truly; heartily; determined.

The standing absurdity, without the belief of which no man is reckoned a *stanch* churchman, is, that there is a calf's-head club.

In politics, I hear, you're *stanch*.

They mean to convince, not the grovelling herd, or giddy populace, but the grave and *stanch* men, men of sobriety and firmness.

Each *stanch* polemick stubborn as a rock, Each fierce logician still expelling Locke,

Came whip and spur.

3. In this sense is used a *stanch* hound. A dog that follows the scent without error or remissness.

4. Strong; not to be broken.

What hoop would hold us *stanch* from edge to edge O' th' world, I would pursue it.

You will lose their love: this is to be kept *stanch*, and carefully watched.

STANCHER. *n. s.* [from *stanch*.] One that stops blood.

STANCHION. *n. s.* [*stanchon*, French.] A prop; a support.

STANCHLESS. *adj.* [from *stanch*.] Not to be stopped.

There grows,

In my most ill-compos'd affection, such A *stanchless* avarice, that, were I king,

I should cut off the nobles for their lands.

She unto Scythia sent, for hunger him to gnaw,

And thrust her down his throat, into his *stanchless* maw.

To STAND. *v. n.* preterit *I stood*, *I have stood*. [Irish, Gothick and Saxon; *stean*, Dutch; *stare*, Italian; *estar*, Spanish; *stare*, Latin.]

1. To be upon the feet; not to sit, kneel, or lie down.

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The abolition to be pronounced by the priest alone *standing*, the people *sitting*.

2. To be not demolished or overthrown.

What will they then? what but unbuild A living temple, built by faith to *stand*?

3. To be placed as an edifice.

This poet's tomb stood on the other side of Naples, which looks towards Vesuvio.

4. To remain erect; not to fall.

To *stand* or fall, Free in thy own arbitrement it lies.

Chariot and charioteer lay overturn'd, And fiery foaming steeds; what *stood*, recoil'd O'erwearied through the saint Satanic host,

Defensive scarce; or, with pale fear surpris'd, Flew ignominious.

5. To become erect.

Mute, and amaz'd, my hair with horror *stood*; Fear shrunk my teats, and congeal'd my blood.

Her hair *stood* up; convulsive rage possess'd Her trembling limbs.

6. To stop; to halt; not to go forward.

The leaders, having charge from you to *stand*; Will not go off until they hear you speak.

And thou moon in the vale of Ajalon.

Mortal, who this forbidden path In arms' presum'd to tread, I charge thee *stand*.

7. To be at a stationary point, without progress or regression.

This nation of Spain runs a race still of empire, when all other states of christendom *stand* at a stay.

Immenfe the pow'r, immenfe were the demand; Say, at what part of nature will they *stand*?

8. To be in a state of firmness, not vacillation.

Commonwealths by virtue *ever stand*.

My mind on its own centre *stands* unmov'd, And stable as the fabric of the world,

Propt on itself.

9. To be in any posture of resistance or defence.

Seeing how lothly opposite I *stood* To his unmat'ial purpose, in self motion

With his prepared sword he charges home My unprovided body.

From enemies heav'n keep your majesty; And when they *stand* against you, may they fall.

10. To be in a state of hostility; to keep the ground.

If he would presently yield, Barbarossa promised to let him go free; but if he should *stand* upon his defence, he threatened to make him repent his foolish hardness.

The king granted the Jews to gather themselves together, and *stand* for their life.

We are often constrained to *stand* alone against the strength of opinion.

It was by the sword they should die, if they *stood* upon defence; and by the halber, if they should yield.

11. Not to yield; not to fly; not to give way.

Who before him *stood* so to it? for the Lord brought his enemies unto him.

Put on the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to *stand* against the wiles of the devil.

Their lives and fortunes were put in safety, whether they *stood* to it or ran away.

12. To stay; not to fly.

Then the lightning-loving Deity cast A soule sight on his soldiers: nor *stood* fast

One man of all.

At the folderly word *stand*, the sycers halted a little.

13. To be placed with regard to rank or order.

Amongst liquids endued with this quality of relaxing, warm water *stands* first.

Theology would truly enlarge the mind, were it studied with that freedom and that sacred charity

which it teaches; for, this therefore *stand* always erect.

14. To remain in the present state.

If meat make my brother offend, I will eat no flesh while the world *standeth*.

That sots and knaves should be so vain To with their vile resemblance may remain; And *stand* recorded, at their own request;

To future days a libel or a jest!

15. [*estar*, Spanish.] To be in any particular state; to be, emphatically expressed.

Aw'd by the rod of Moses so to *stand* Divided.

Accomplish what your signs foretell. I *stand* resign'd, and am prepar'd to go.

He struck the snakes, and *stood* again New sex'd, with straight recover'd men.

They expect to be favoured, who, *stand* in possession of any one of those qualifications that lead to him.

Some middle prices shew us in what proportion the value of their lands *stood*, in regard to that of our own country.

God, who sees all things intuitively, does not want these helps: he neither *stands* in need of gicks, nor uls it.

Persians and Greeks like turns of nature to stand And the world's victor *stood* subdued by found.

Narrow capacities, imagining the great capable being disconcerted by little occasions, frame the malignant tables accordingly, and *stand* devoted by it, as by an evident mark of ignorance.

16. Not to become void; to remain in force.

God was not ignorant that the judges, whole sentence in matters of controversy he ordained *stood*, oftentimes would be deced.

A thing within my bosom tells me, That no conditions of our peace can *stand*.

I will punish you, that ye may know that word shall surely *stand* against you for evil.

My mercy will I keep for him, and my covenant shall *stand* fast with him.

17. To confist; to have its being or efficacy.

That could not make him, that did the service perfect, as pertaining to the conscience, what *stood* only in meats and drinks.

18. To be with respect to terms of a contract.

The hirelings *stand* at a certain wages.

19. To have a place.

If it *stand* Within the eye of honour, be assur'd My purse, my person, my extremest means, Lie all unlock'd to your occasions.

My very enemy's dog, Though he had bit me, should have *stood* that night Against my fire.

This excellent man, who *stood* not on the advantage ground before, provoked men of all qualities.

Chariots wing'd From th' armoury of God, where *stand* of old Myriads.

20. To be in any state at the time present.

Oppress'd nature sleeps: This rest might yet have balm'd thy broken *stand*.

Which *stand* in hard cure.

So it *stands*; and thus I fear at last, Illume's knavery will be the duchess' wreck.

All which grace I now will amplify, and tell what case Thy household *stands* in.

Our company assembled, I said, My dear friends, let us know ourselves, and how it *stands* with us.

Gardiner was made king's solicitor, and the patent, formerly granted to Saint-John, *stood* revoked.

Why *stand* we longer shivering under fears?

As things now *stand* with us, we have no power to do good after that illustrious manner our Saviour did.

21. To be in a permanent state.

The best of both worlds,  
As two spent swimmers that do cling together,  
And choke their air.

In thy persevering shall rejoice,  
And all the best flows fast.

22. To be with regard to condition or fortune.

I stand in need of one whose glories may  
Redeem my cruises, ally me to his fame.

23. To have any particular respect.

Here stood he in the dark, his sharp sword out,  
Mumbling of wicked charms, conjuring the moon.

To stand's suspicious mistress.

An utter unattractiveness, disobedience has to the  
relation which man necessarily stands in towards  
his maker.

24. To be without action.

A philosopher disputed with Adrian the emperor,  
and did it but weakly: one of his friends, that  
stood by, said, Methinks you were not like your-  
self last day in argument with the emperor, I could  
have answered better myself. Why, said the philo-  
sopher, would you have me contend with him that  
commands thirty legions?

25. To depend; to rest; to be supported.

This reply standeth all by conjectures. Whiggy.  
The presbyterians of the kirk, let's forward to  
declare their opinion in the former point, stand  
upon the latter only.

He that will know, must by the connection of the  
proofs see the truth and the ground it stands on.

26. To be with regard to state of mind.

Stand in awe and sin not: commune with your  
own heart upon your bed and be still.

I desire to be present, and change my voice, for  
I stand in doubt of you.

27. To succeed; to be acquitted; to be safe.

Readers, by whose judgment I would stand or  
fall, would not be such as are acquainted only with  
the French and Italian critics.

28. To be with respect to any particular.

Caesar entreats  
Not to consider in what case thou stand'st,  
Further than he is Caesar.

To heav'n I do appeal,  
I have lov'd my king and commonweal;

As for my wife, I know not how it stands. Shal-  
sp.

29. To be resolutely of a party.

The cause must be presumed as good on our part  
as on theirs, till it be decided who have stood for  
the truth, and who for error.

30. To remain; to be fixed.

Watch ye, stand fast in the faith, quit you like  
men, be strong.

How soon hath thy prediction, peer blest!  
Mentor'd this transient world, the race of time,  
Till time stand fix'd.

31. To hold a course at sea.

Behold on Latian shores a foreign prince!  
From the same parts of heav'n his navy stands,  
To the same parts on earth his army lands.

Full for the port the Ithacensis stands,  
And sail their sails, and issue on the land.

32. To have direction toward any local point.

The wand did not really stand to the metals,  
when placed under it, or the metalline veins.

33. To offer as a candidate.

He stood to be elected one of the professors for the  
university.

34. To place himself; to be placed.

The fool hath planted in his memory  
An army of good words; and I do know  
A many fools that stand in better place,  
Gambold-like him, that for a lucky word  
Defy the matter.

35. To place himself; to be placed.

He was commanded by the duke to stand while  
and expect his answer.

36. To flagnate; not to flow.

When Ulys glides along the lowly lands,  
Or the black water of Pomptina stands.

37. To be with respect to chance.

Yourself, remembrance, chance, then stand as fair  
As any counter I have looked on.

38. To remain satisfied.

Though Page be a secure fool, and stand to firmly  
on his wits as I do, yet I cannot put off my  
opinion so easily.

39. To be without motion.

I'll tell you what time amblers watch, who time  
gallops without.—Whom stands it still without.—  
With lawyers in the vacation; for they sleep be-  
tween term and term, and then they perceive not  
how time moves.

40. To make delay.

They will forget they shall make but a still  
project, d. in the books they read, they must  
stand to examine and unravel every argument.

41. To insist; to dwell with many words,  
or much pertinacity.

To stand upon every point, and be curious in  
particulars, belongeth to the first author of the  
story.

42. To be exposed.

Have I lived to stand in the taunt of one that  
makes fitters of English?

43. To persist; to persevere.

Never stand in a bye when thou art accused, but  
ask pardon and make mends.

The emperor, standing upon the advantage he  
had got by the seizure of their fleet, obliged them  
to deliver.

44. To persist in a claim.

Hath the prince a full commission,  
To hear, and absolutely to determine  
Of what conditions we shall stand upon?

45. To adhere; to abide.

Despair would stand out to the sword,  
To try what men's would do, or take, or lose.

46. To be consistent.

His faithful people, whatsoever they rightly ask,  
the same shall they receive, so far as may stand with  
the glory of God and their own conscience.

47. To be put aside with disregard.

We make all our addressees to the promises, hug  
and caress them, and in the interim let the com-  
mands stand by neglected.

48. To stand by. To support; to de-  
fend; not to desert.

The ass hoped the dog would stand by him, if  
set upon by the wolf.

If we meet with a repulse, we must throw off  
the fox's skin, and put on the lion's; come, gentle-  
men, you'll stand by me.

49. To stand by. To be present, with-  
out being an actor.

Margaret's curse is full'n upon our heads,  
For standing by when Richard kill'd her kin.

50. To stand by. To repose on; to  
rest in.

The world is inclined to stand by the Arunde-  
lan marble.

51. To stand for. To propose one's self  
a candidate.

How many stand for consulships?—three: but  
the thought of every one of them will carry it.

52. To stand for. To maintain; to  
protest to support.

Those which stand for the presbytery thought their  
cause had more sympathy with the discipline of  
Scotland, than the hierarchy of England.

53. To stand off. To keep at a distance.  
Stand off, and let me take my fill of death.

54. To stand off. Not to comply.  
Stand off more off.

55. To stand off. To forbear friendship  
or intimacy.

Our blood is pour'd altogether  
Would quite confound distinction; yet stand off  
In differences so mighty.

56. To stand off. To have relief; to  
appear protuberant or prominent.

Picture is best when it standeth off, as if it were  
carved; and sculpture is best when it appeareth so  
tender as if it were painted; when there is such a  
softness in the limbs, as if not a chisel had hew'd  
them out of stone, but a pencil had drawn and  
flushed them in oil.

57. To stand out. To hold resolution;  
to hold a post; not to yield a point.

King John had recom-  
mended himself to Rome, his spirit is come in,  
That to stand out against the holy church.

58. To stand out. Not to comply; to  
recede.

Thou shalt see me at Julius' face  
What art thou in? stand off out!

59. To stand out. To be prominent or  
protuberant.

Their eyes stand out with fatness.

60. To stand to. To ply; to persevere.

Palmarus cried aloud,  
What gusts of weather from that gathering cloud  
My thoughts preface ere that the tempest  
Stand to your tackle, masts, and stretch your sails.

61. To stand to. To remain fixed in a  
purpose.

Our good works will attend and stand by us at  
the hour of death.

62. To stand to. To remain fixed in a  
purpose.

63. To stand to. To remain fixed in a  
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99. To stand to. To remain fixed in a  
purpose.

100. To stand to. To remain fixed in a  
purpose.

He that will pass his hand  
As I have mine, may let his hand  
And heart unto this deed, when he hath read;  
And make the purchase spread  
To both our goods, if he to it will stand. *Herbert.*  
I still stand to it, that this is his sense, as will  
appear from the design of his words. *Southey.*

62. To STAND to. To abide by a contract or assertion.

As I have no reason to stand to the award of my enemies, to neither dare I trust the partiality of my friends. *Dryden.*

63. To STAND under. To undergo; to sustain.

If you unite in your complaints,  
And force them with a constancy, the cardinal  
Cannot stand under them. *Shakespeare.*

64. To STAND up. To elect one's self; to rise from sitting.

65. To STAND up. To arise in order to gain notice.

When the accusers stood up, they brought none accusation of such things as I supposed. *Acts.*

66. To STAND up. To make a party.

When we stood up about the corn, he himself stuck not to call us the many-headed monster. *Shakespeare.*

67. To STAND upon. To concern; to interest. An impersonal sense.

Does it not stand me now upon? *Shakespeare.*  
The king knowing well that it stood him upon,  
by how much the more he had hitherto protracted  
the time, by so much the sooner to dispart with  
the rebels. *Bacon.*

It stands me much upon  
To enervate this objection. *Hudibras.*

Does it not stand them upon, to examine upon  
what grounds they presume it to be a revelation  
from God? *Locke.*

68. To STAND upon. To value; to take pride.

Men stand very much upon the reputation of  
their understandings, and of all things hate to be  
accounted fools: the best way to avoid this imputation  
is to be religious. *Tillotson.*

We highly esteem and stand much upon our birth,  
though we derive nothing from our ancestors but  
our bodies; and it is useful to improve this advantage,  
to imitate their good examples. *Ray.*

69. To STAND upon. To insist.

A radically, sea-farous knave, to bear a gentleman  
in hand, and then stand upon ceremony. *Shakespeare.*

To STAND. *v. a.*

1. To endure; to resist without flying or yielding.

None durst stand him;  
Here, there, and every where, might he flew. *Shakespeare.*

Love stood the siege, and would not yield by breach. *Dryden.*

Oh! had boundless heav'n  
Bestow'd Hippolytus on Phædra's arms,  
So had I stood the shock of angry fate. *Southey.*  
That not for fame, but virtue's better end,  
He stood the furious foe, the timid friend,  
The dauntless crick. *Pope.*

2. To await; to abide; to suffer.

Had him disband the legions,  
Submit his actions to the publick censure,  
And stand the judgment of a Roman senate. *Adrian.*

3. To keep; to maintain: with ground.  
Turning at the length, he stood his ground,  
And met his friend. *Dryden.*

STAND. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A station; a place where one waits standing.

I have found you out a stand most fit,  
Where you may have such vantage on the duke,  
He shall not pass you. *Shakespeare.*

In this covert will we make a stand,  
Culling the principal of all the deer. *Shakespeare.*  
Then from his lofty stand on that high tree  
Down he alights among the sportful herds. *Milton.*

The princely hierarch  
In their bright stand there left his powers to seize  
Possession of the garden. *Milton.*

The male bird, whilst the hen is covering her  
eggs, generally takes his stand upon a neighbouring  
bough, and directs her with his songs during  
her sitting. *Spectator.*

I took my stand upon an eminence which was  
appointed for a general rendezvous of these idle  
carriers, to look into their several lodgings. *Spectator.*

Three persons entered into a conspiracy to assassinate  
Timoleon, as he was offering up his devotions  
in a certain temple: in order to it they took their  
several stands in the most convenient places. *Addy.*

When just as by her stand Ariadne pass,  
The window by design or chance fell down,  
And to his view expos'd her blushing beauties. *Rowe.*

The urchin from his private stand  
Took aim, and shot with all his strength. *Swift.*

2. Rank; post; station. Not used.

Father, since your fortune did attain  
So high a stand, I mean not to descend. *Daniel.*

3. A stop; a halt.

A race of youthful and unhandled colts  
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing;  
If any air of mischief touch their ears,  
You shall perceive them make a mutual stand  
Their savage eyes turn'd to a modest gaze. *Shakespeare.*

The earl of Northampton followed the hostile to  
closely, that they made a stand, when he furiously  
charged and routed them. *Clarendon.*

Once more the fleeing soul came back,  
To inspire the mortal frame,  
And in the body took a doubtful stand,  
Hovering like expiring flame,  
That mounts and falls by turns. *Dryden.*

At every turn she made a little stand,  
And thrust among the thorns her holy hand  
To draw the robe. *Dryden.*

4. Stop; interruption.

The greatest part of trade is driven by young  
merchants, upon borrowing at interest; so as, if  
the usurer either call in or keep back his money,  
there will ensue presently a great stand of trade. *Bacon.*

Should this circulation cease, the formation of  
bodies would be at an end, and nature at a perfect  
stand. *Woodward.*

5. The act of opposing.

We are come off  
Like Romans; neither foolish in our stands,  
Nor cowardly in retreat. *Shakespeare.*

6. Highest mark; stationary point; point  
from which the next motion is regressive.

Our fans put the same things can with and do;  
Vice is at stand, and at the high heels flow.  
Then, sister, queue thy tails, take all the winds  
can blow. *Dryden.*

In the beginning of summer the days are at a  
stand, with little variation of length or shortness;  
because the diurnal variation of the sun's path  
more or less has than of a year. *Dryden.*

The sea, since the memory of all ages, hath  
continued at a stand, without considerable variation. *Bentley.*

7. A point beyond which one cannot proceed.

Every part of what we would,  
Must make a stand at what your highness will. *Shakespeare.*

When I said I'll find this little wonder drive,  
Flora vouchsafed the growing power to view,  
Finding the painter's touch at a stand,  
The golden's snatched the pencil from his hand;  
And finding the piece, she smiling said,  
Behold one work of mine that ne'er shall fade. *Prior.*

8. Difficulty; perplexity; embarrassment; hesitation.

A fool may so far irritate the men of a wife  
man, as at first to put a body to a stand what to  
make of him. *L'Estrange.*

The well-thap'd changeling is a man, has a  
rational soul, though it appear not: this is past  
doubt. Make the ears a little longer, then you  
begin to hoggle: make the face yet narrower, and  
then your are at a stand. *Locke.*

9. A frame or table on which vessels are placed.

Such squires are only fit for country towns,  
To drink of ale, and do it stand with cloths;  
Who, to be chosen for the land's protectors,  
Tope and get drunk before the wise electors. *Dryden.*

After supper a stand was brought in, with a  
vessel full of wine, of which he that pleased might  
drink; but no liquor was forced. *Dryden.*

STANDARD. *n. s.* [standard, Fr.]

1. An ensign in war, particularly the ensign of the horse.

His armies, in the following day,  
On those fair plains their standards proud display. *Rowe.*

Erect the standard there of ancient might,  
Yours be the advantage all, mine the revenge. *Shakespeare.*

Behold Camillus loaded home  
With standards well redeem'd, and foreign foes  
overcome. *Dryden.*

To their common standard they repair;  
The nimble horsemen scour the fields of air. *Dryden.*

2. [from stand.] That which is of undoubted  
authority; that which is the test of other things of the same kind.

The dogmatist gives the lie to all dissenting  
apprehenders, and proclaims his judgment the  
test intellectual standard. *Gloucester.*

The heavenly notions are more fitted than the  
terrestrial models, and are both originals and  
standards. *Hale.*

Our measures of length I cannot call standards,  
for standard measures must be certain and fixed. *Hale.*

When people have brought right and wrong to  
a false standard, there follows an envious malice.  
L'Estrange.

The Romans made those times the standard of  
their war, when they subdued the world. *Strabo.*

From these ancient standards I defend to us;  
own infirmities. *Fletcher.*

When I shall propose the standard whereby I  
give judgment, any may easily inform himself of  
the quantity and measure of it. *Woodward.*

The court, which used so be the standard of  
propriety, and correctness of speech, even as  
continued the worst school in England for that  
accomplishment. *Steele.*

First follow nature, and your judgment; then  
By her just standard, which is still the same. *Locke.*

3. That which has been tried by the proper  
test.

The English tongue, if refined to a certain  
standard, perhaps might be fixed for ever. *Steele.*

In comely rank call every merit forth,  
Impaint on every act its fineness. *Pope.*

4. A settled rate.

That precise weight and fineness, by law appointed  
to the pieces of each denomination, is  
called the standard. *Locke.*

The device of king Henry VII was premeditated  
making farms of a standard, that is, maintained  
with such a proportion of lands as may best be  
subject to live in plenty. *Bacon.*

A standard might be made, under which  
horde should be used for draught: this would  
enlarge the breed of horses. *Locke.*

By the present standard of the coinage, for  
two shillings is coined out of one pound weight of  
silver. *Arbutnot.*

5. A standing stem or tree.

A standard of a damask rose, with the petals  
was set upright in an earthen pan, full of  
water, half a foot under the water, the standard  
being more than two foot above it. *Bacon.*

Plant front of all sorts and standard, much  
shrubs which lose their leaf. *Forster.*

In France, part of their gardens is laid out  
flowers, others for fruits; some standards, some  
against walls. *Temple.*

STANDARD-BEARER. *n. s.* [standard and  
bear.] One who bears a standard or  
ensign.

They shall be as when a standard-bearer  
leads. *Locke.*



These are the *standard-bearers* in our contending armies, the dwarfs and squires who carry the impediments of the giants or knights.

**STANDARDER. n. f.** [*termicularis*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

**STANDFL. n. f.** [from *stand*.] A tree of long standing.

The Drummers were nettled to see the princely *standel* of their royal oak return with a branch of willows. *Housch.*

**STANDER. n. f.** [from *stand*.]

1. One who stands.

2. A tree that has stood long.

The young spring was pitifully nipt and over-trodden by very benits; and with the forest *standers* of all were rooted up and cast into the fire. *Afchom.*

**STANDER by.** One present; a mere spectator.

Explain some statute of the land to the *standers* by. *Housch.*

I would not be a *stander by* to hear My sovereign mistress clouded so, without My present vengeance taken. *Shakespeare.*

When a gentleman is disposed to swear, it is not for any *standers by* to curtail his oaths. *Shakespeare.*

The *standers by* see clearly this event. All parties by they're sure, yet all dissent. *Denh.*

The *standers by* suspected her to be a duce's. *Addison.*

**STANDERGRASS. n. f.** [*fatyrion*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

**STANDING. part. adj.** [from *stand*.]

1. Settled; established; not temporary.

*Standing* armies have the place of subjects, and the government depends upon the contented and discontented humours of the soldiers. *Temple.*

Laugh'd all the powers who favour tyranny, And all the *standing* army of the sky. *Dryden.*

Money being laid out upon as the *standing* measure of other commodities, men consider it as a *standing* measure, though when it has varied its quantity, it is not so. *Locke.*

Thus doth he advise them to erect among themselves *standing* counts by consent. *Wotton.*

Such a one, by pretending to distinguish himself from the herd, becomes a *standing* object of railings. *Addison.*

The common *standing* rules of the gospel are a more powerful means of conviction than any miracle. *Atterbury.*

Great *standing* miracle that heav'n assign'd! 'Tis only thinking gives this turn of mind. *Pope.*

2. Lasting; not transitory.

The landlord had swelled his body to a prodigious size, and worked up his complexion to a *standing* crimson. *Addison.*

3. Stagnant; not running.

He turned the wilderness into a *standing* water. *Psalms.*

This made their *standing* shrink From *standing* lake to tripping ebb. *Milton.*

4. Fixed; not moveable.

There's his chamber, His *standing* bed and trundle bed. *Shakespeare.*

**STANDING. n. f.** [from *stand*.]

1. Continuance; long possession of an office, character, or place.

Nothing had been more easy than to command a *patron* of a long *standing*. *Dryden.*

Although the ancients were of opinion that Egypt was formerly sea; yet this tract of land is solid, and of as long a *standing*, as any upon the continent of Africa. *Woodward.*

I wish your fortune had enabled you to have continued longer in the university, till you were of ten years *standing*. *Swift.*

2. Station; place to stand in.

Such ordinance as he brought with him, because it was litter for service in field than for battery, did only beat down the battlements, and such little *standings*. *Kneller.*

His coming is in state; I will provide you a good *standing* to see his entry. *Bacon.*

3. Power to stand.

I sink in deep mire, where there is no *standing*. *Psalms.*

4. Rank; condition.

**STANDISH. n. f.** [*stand* and *dish*.] A case for pen and ink.

A Grubstreet patriot does not write to secure, but get something; should the government be overturned, he has nothing to lose but an old *standish*. *Addison.*

I bequeath to Dean Swift, esquire, my large silver *standish*, consisting of a large silver plate, an ink-pot, and a sand-box. *Swift.*

**STANG. n. f.** [*stang*, Saxon.] A perch; a measure of land.

These fields were intermingled with woods of half a *stang*, and the tallest trees appeared to be seven feet high. *Swift.*

**STANK. adj.** [*stanco*, Italian.] Weak; worn out.

Diggon, I am so *stank* and so *stank*, That unnet I may stand any more, And how the western wind bloweth fore, Beating the withered leaf from the tree. *Spenser.*

**STANK. adj.** [*stanco*, Italian.] Weak; worn out.

The fish in the river died, and the river *stank*. *Warton.*

**STANK. The present of stank.**

1. Relating to the tin-works.

A steward keepeth his court once every three weeks: they are termed *stannum* courts, of the Latin *stannum*, and hold plea of action of debt on helpists about white or black tin. *Carver.*

**STANZA. n. f.** [*stanza*, Italian; *stanzas*, French.] A number of lines regularly adjusted to each other; so much of a poem as contains every variation of measure or relation of rhyme. *Stanza* is originally a room of a house, and came to signify a subdivision of a poem; a stich.

So bold as yet no verse of mine has been, To wear that gem on any line;

Nor, till the happy nuptial house be seen, Shall any *stanza* with it theme. *Cowley.*

Horace confines himself strictly to one sort of verse or *stanza* in every ode. *Dryden.*

In quantity, the last line of the *stanza* is to be considered in the composition of the first. *Dryden.*

Before his sacred name be every fault, And each *stanza* seems with thought. *Pope.*

**STAPLE. n. f.** [*staple*, French; *stapel*, Dutch.]

1. A settled mart; an established emporium.

A *staple* of romance and lies, False tears, and real perjuries. *Prior.*

The customs of Alexandria were very great, it having been the *staple* of the Indian trade. *Arbuthnot.*

Tyre Alexander the Great sacked, and establishing the *staple* at Alexandria, made the greatest revolution in trade that ever was known. *Arbuthnot.*

2. I know not the meaning in the following passage.

Henry II. granted liberty of coming to certain abbies, allowing them one *staple*, and two *purches*, at a rate. *Camden.*

3. The original material of a manufacture.

At Lenton, former wool whose *staple* doth exult, And seems to overmatch the golden Phrygian tell. *Dryden.*

**STAPLE. adj.** [from the noun.]

1. Settled; established in commerce.

Some English wool, very true Belton loom, And into cloth of fringed *staple* made, Did into France of colder *staple* roam, To run with words war on *staple* trade. *Dryden.*

2. According to the laws of commerce.

What needy writer would not solicit to work under such masters, who will take off their ware at their own rates, and trouble not themselves to examine whether it be *staple* or not? *Swift.*

**STAPLE. n. f.** [*stapul*, Saxon, a prop.]

A loop of iron; a bar bent and driven in at both ends.

I have seen *staples* of doors and nails born. *Peacham.*

The silver ring the pulld, the done *staple*: The bolt, obedient to the silver cord, To the strong *staple*'s smooth depth *staple*'s, record the valves. *Pope.*

**STAR. n. f.** [*stercopha*, Saxon; *stere*, Dutch.]

1. One of the luminous bodies that appear in the nocturnal sky.

When an astronomer uses the word *star* in its strict sense, it is applied only to the hot *stars*; but in a large sense it includes the planets. *Watts.*

Then let the pebbles on the hungry beach Fillow the *stars*;

Murmuring impossibility, to make What cannot be, flight work. *Shakespeare.*

But, the Syracusan's art translates Heaven's form, the course of things, and human tales.

The *staple* spirit, leaving the *staple*-deck'd signs, The *staple* work to constant moor winds. *Hakewell.*

As from a cloud his fulgent head, And shape *staple* bright, appear'd. *Milton.*

2. The polstar.

Well, if you be not tamed Turk, there is no more talking by the *star*. *Shakespeare.*

3. Configuration of the planets, supposed to influence fortune.

From forth the fatal loins of these two foes A pair of *staple*-crossed lovers take their life. *Shakespeare.*

We are apt to do aunts, and lay the blame upon our *staple* or fortune. *DeFoe.*

4. A mark of reference; an asterisk.

Remarks worthy of *staple* observation, note with a marginal *staple*. *Watts.*

**STAR OF Bethlehem. n. f.** [*ornithogolum*, Latin.] A flower. *Miller.*

**STARAPPLE. n. f.** A globular or olive-shaped soft fleshy fruit, inclosing a stone of the same shape. This plant grows in the warmest parts of America, where the fruit is eaten by way of desert. It grows to the height of thirty or forty feet. *Miller.*

**STARBOARD. n. f.** [*stercopha*, Saxon.]

Is the right-hand side of the ship, as larboard is the left. *Harrie.*

On shipboard the mariners will not leave their *staple* and larboard, because some one at a count is a *staple*. *Bramhall.*

**STARCHE. n. f.** [from *starch*, Tentionick, stich.] A kind of viscous matter made of flower or potatoes, with which linen is stiffened, and was formerly coloured.

Dislik'd your yellow *staple*, or sad your doublet Was not exactly *staple*'d. *Peterson.*

With *staple* thin and *staple* and the skin will stretch, prepare your ground. *Peacham.*

To *staple*. v. a. [from the noun.] To stiffen with *staple*.

Her goodly countenance I've seen Set off with kerchief *staple*'d and pumbers clean. *G. y.*

**STARCHAMBER. n. f.** [*camera stellata*, Latin.] A kind of criminal court of equity. Now abolished.

I'll make a *staple* matter of it; if he were twenty in John I. affairs, he shall not abuse Robert Shallow, a *staple*. *Shakespeare.*

**STARCHED. adj.** [from *starch*.]

1. Stiffened with *staple*.

2. Still; precise; formal.

Does the god of any where prescribe a *staple* squeezed countenance, a stiff formal gait, or a singularity of manners? *Swift.*

**STARCHER. n. f.** [from *starch*.] One whose trade is to starch.

**STARCHLY. adv.** [from *starch*.] Stiffly; precisely.

**STARICHNESS.** *n. f.* [from *starch*.] Stiffness; precipitancy.

**TO STARE.** *v. n.* [crapan, Saxon; *staren*, Dutch.]

1. To look with fixed eyes; to look with wonder, impudence, confidence, stupidity, or horreur.

Her modest eyes, abashed to behold  
So many gazers as on her do *stare*,  
Upon the lowly ground affixed are. *Spenser*.  
Their *staring* eyes (sparkling with fervent fire,  
And ugly shapes, did light the man dismay,  
That, were it not for shame, he would retire. *Spenser*.

Look not big, nor *stare* nor fret:  
I will be master of what is mine own. *Shakespeare*.  
They were never satisfied with *staring* upon their  
malls, sails, cables, ropes, and tacklings. *Abbot*.  
I hear

The tread of many feet steering this way;  
Perhaps my enemies, who come to *stare* at  
At my affliction, and perhaps to insult. *Milton*.  
A satyr, that comes *staring* from the woods,  
Must not at first speak like an orator. *Waller*.  
And, while he *stares* around with stupid eyes,  
His brows with berries, and his temples dyed. *Dryden*.  
What dost thou make a shipboard?  
Art thou of Bethlehem's noble college tree,  
Stark *staring* mad, that thou shouldst tempt the sea? *Dryden*.

Struggling, and wildly *staring* on the skies,  
With scarce a word of light. *Dryden*.  
Trembling the untraveller stood;  
He *stared*, and roll'd his haggard eyes around. *Dryden*.  
Burst out in crackling flames to thine thy fate,  
Or hiss a dragon, or a tyger *stare*. *Dryden*.  
Why dost thou not

Try the virtue of this gazon face,  
To *stare* me into statue? *Dryden*.

I was unluckily prevented by the presence of a  
bear, which, as I approached with my present,  
threw his eyes in my way, and *stared* me out of my  
resolution. *Addison*.

The wit at his elbow gave him a touch upon the  
shoulder, and *stared* him in the face with to be-  
witching a grin, that the whistler relaxed his  
fibres. *Addison*.

She paid a tradesman once, to make him *stare*.  
*Pope*.

Gods! shall the ravisher display your hair,  
While the fops envy, and the ladies *stare*? *Pope*.  
Through nature and through art the sang'd,  
And gracefully her subject chang'd:  
In vain; her hearers had no share  
In all the spoke, except to *stare*. *Swift*.

2. **TO STARE in the face.** To be undeniably  
evident.

Is it possible for people without scruple to offend  
against the law which they carry about them in  
indelible characters, and that *stares* them on the  
face whilst they are breaking it? *Locke*.

3. **TO STARE out prominent.**

Take off all the *staring* frowns and jags in the  
hive, and make them smooth. *Mortimer*.

**STARE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Fixed look.

The balls of his broad eyes roll'd in his head,  
And glar'd betwixt a yellow and a red;  
He look'd a lion with a gloomy *stare*,  
And o'er his eyebrows hung his matted hair. *Dryden*.

2. [*sturnus*, Latin.] Starling; a bird.

**STARER.** *n. f.* [from *stare*.] One who looks  
with fixed eyes.

One selfapproving hour whole years outweighs  
Of stupid *stares*, and of loud buzzes. *Pope*.

**STARFISH.** *n. f.* [*star* and *fish*.] A fish  
branching out into several points.

This has a ray of one species of English *starfish*.  
*Woodward*.

**STARGAZER.** *n. f.* [*star* and *gaze*.] An  
astronomer, or astrologer. In contempt.  
Let the astrologers, the *stargazers*, and the  
mouthy prognosticators, stand up and save thee.  
*Isaiah*.

A *stargazer*, in the height of his celestial obser-  
vations, stumbled into a ditch. *L'Estrange*.

**STARHAWK.** *n. f.* [*stark*, Latin.] A sort  
of hawk. *Ainsworth*.

**STARK.** *adj.* [sterc, stanc, Sax. *sterck*,  
Dutch.]

1. Stiff; strong; rugged.

His heavy head devoid of careful care,  
Whose senses all were straight benumb'd and *stark*.  
*Spenser*.

Many a nobleman lies *stark* and stiff  
Under the hoofs of vanishing enemies. *Shakespeare*.  
The north is not so *stark* and cold. *Ben Jonson*.  
So soon as this spring is become *stark* enough, it  
breaks the case in two, and slugs the seed. *Derham*.

2. Deep; full; still.

Consider the *stark* security  
The commonwealth is in now; the whole senate  
Sleepy, and dreaming no such violent blow.  
*Ben Jonson*.

3. Mere; simple; plain; gross.

To turn *stark* fools, and subjects fit  
For sport of boys, and rabble wit. *Hudibras*.  
He pronounces the citation *stark* nonsense. *Collier*.

**STARK.** *adv.* Is used to intend or augment  
the signification of a word: as, *stark* mad,  
mad in the highest degree. It is now  
little used but in low language.

Then are the best but *stark* wrought; for open sus-  
pecting others, comes of secret condemning them-  
selves. *Sidney*.

The fruitful headed beast, amaz'd  
At nothing beams of that sun-shiny shield,  
Fecund *stark* blind, and all his senses doz'd,  
That down he tumbled. *Spenser*.

Men and women go *stark* naked.  
They both dance much, and, for more nimble-  
ness, sometimes *stark* naked. *Heylin*.

He is *stark* mad, who ever says

That he hath been in love an hour.  
Those feintings, that seemed moderate before,  
became desperate, and those who were desperate  
seemed *stark* mad; whence tumults, confused hal-  
lowngs and howlings. *Haوارد*.

Who, by the most cogent arguments, will dis-  
robe himself at once of all his own opinions, and  
turn himself out *stark* naked in quest of new op-  
tions? *Locke*.

In come squire South, all dressed up in feathers  
and ribbons, *stark* staring mad, brandishing his  
sword. *Arbutnot*.

**STARCKLY.** *adv.* [from *stark*.] Stiffly;  
strongly.

As he lock'd up in sleep as gullefs labour,  
When it lies *starkly* in the traveller's bones. *Shaks*.

**STARLESS.** *adj.* [from *star*.] Having no  
light of stars.

A boundless continent,  
Dark, waste, and wild, under the frown of night  
*Starless* expos'd. *Milton*.

Cato might give them fables for another world;  
But we, like leucies, are oblig'd to stand  
In *starless* nights, and wait th' appointed hour.  
*Dryden*.

**STARLIGHT.** *n. f.* [*star* and *light*.] Lustre  
of the stars.

Now they never meet in grove or green,  
By fountain clear or spangled *starlight* stream.  
*Shakespeare*.

Nor walk by moon,  
Or glittering *starlight*, without thee is sweet.  
*Milton*.

They danc'd by *starlight* and the friendly moon.  
*Dryden*.

**STARLIGHT.** *adj.* Lighted by the stars.

Owls, that mark the setting sun, declare  
A *starlight* evening and a morning fair. *Dryden*.

**STARLIKE.** *adj.* [*star* and *like*.]

1. Stellated; having various points, re-  
sembling a star in lustre.

Nightshade tree rises with a wooden stem, green-  
leaved, and has *starlike* flowers. *Mortimer*.

2. Bright; illustrious.

The having turned many to righteousness shall  
confer a *starlike* and immortal brightness. *Boyle*.  
These reasons mov'd her *starlike* husband's heart;  
But still he held his purpose to depart. *Dryden*.

**STARLING.** *n. f.* [jumping, Saxon; *sturnus*.] A small singing bird.

I will have a *starling* taught to speak  
Nothing but Mortimer, and give it him,  
To keep his anger full in motion. *Shakespeare*.

**STARPAVED.** *adj.* [*star* and *pave*.] Starked  
with stars.

In progress through the road of heav'n *starpaved*.  
*Milton*.

**STARPROOF.** *adj.* [*star* and *proof*.] Imper-  
vious to starlight.

Under the shady roof  
Of branching elm *starproof*. *Milton*.

**STAR-READ.** *n. f.* [*star* and *read*.] Doc-  
trine of the stars; ulronomy. *Spenser*.

**STARRED.** *adj.* [from *star*.]

1. Influenced by the stars with respect to  
fortune.

My third comfort,  
*Starred* most unluckily, is from my bread  
Held out to murther. *Shakespeare*.

2. Decorated with stars.

That *starred* Ethiop queen, that strove  
To tear her beauty's praise above  
The sea-nymphs. *Milton*.

He furious hurld against the ground  
His sceptre *starred* with golden studs around. *Pope*.

**STARRY.** *adj.* [from *star*.]

1. Decorated with stars; all standing with  
stars.

Daphne wond'ring mounts on high,  
Above the clouds, above the *starry* sky. *Pope*.

2. Consisting of stars; stellar.

Such is his will, that paints  
The earth with colours fresh,  
The darkest skies with *starry*  
Of *starry* lights. *Spenser*.

Heav'n and earth's compacted frame,  
And flowing waters, and the *starry* flame,  
And both the radiant lights, one common soul  
Inspires and feeds, and animates the whole. *Dryden*.

3. Resembling stars.

Tears had dimm'd the lustre of her *starry* eyes.  
*Shakespeare*.

**STARRING.** *adj.* [*stellans*, Latin; from  
*star*.] Shining with stellar light; blazing  
with sparkling light.

Such his fell glances as the fatal light  
Of *starring* comets that look kingdoms dead. *Crashaw*.

**STARSHOOT.** *n. f.* [*star* and *shoot*.] An eun-  
tion from a star.

I have seen a good quantity of that jelly, by the  
vulgar called a *starshoot*, as if it remained up to the  
extinction of a falling star. *Boyle*.

**TO START.** *v. n.* [*startzen*, German.]

1. To feel a sudden and involuntary twitch  
or motion of the animal frame, on the  
apprehension of danger.

*Starting* is no apprehension of the thing feared,  
and in that kind it is a motion of thinking, and  
likewise an inquisition, in the beginning, what the  
matter should be, and in that kind it is a motion of  
erection; and, therefore, when a man would sit on  
suddenly to any thing, he *starteth*; for the *start* is  
an erection of the spirits to attend. *Race*.

A shape appear'd  
Bending to look on me: I *started* back,  
It *glasted* back. *Shakespeare*.

An open enemy to flattery, especially from a  
friend, from whom he *started* to meet the *start*  
appearance of that terrible kindness.

I *start* as from some dreadful dream,  
And often ask myself if yet awake. *Dryden*.

As his doubts decline,  
He dreads just vengeance, and he *starts* at sin. *Dryden*.

He *starts* at every new appearance, as if he were  
waking and felicitous for fear of a surprise.

2. To rise suddenly: commonly with up.

Then *started* up, in queen Elizabeth's reign, a  
new presbyterian sect, which rendered a sort of  
discipline to the queen and to the state. *Race*.

Chafed by these things, trees starting from the ground  
Have follow'd with delight the powerful sound.

They starting up beheld the heavy fight. Dryden.  
The wind often works in search of some hidden place, though sometimes they start up in our minds of their own accord. Locke.

Might Dryden bless once more our eyes,  
New Blackmores and new Milbourns must arise;  
Nay, should great Homer lift his awful head,  
Zelus again would start up from the dead. Pope  
3. To move with sudden quickness.  
The flowers, call'd out of their beds,  
Start, and raise up their drowsy heads. Cleveland.  
A spirit fit to start into an empire,  
And look the world to law. Dryden.  
She at the tumorous roll'd her eyes around,  
And watch'd the starting serpents from the ground. Pope.

4. To shrink; to winch.  
What trick, what starting hole, canst thou find out, to hide thee from this open flame? Shakspeare.  
With trial fire touch me his finger end;  
Fire be chafed, the flame will back descend,  
And turn him to no pain; but, if he start,  
It is the flesh of a corrupted heart. Shakspeare.  
5. To deviate.

The lords and gentlemen take all the meanest sort upon themselves; for they are best able to bring them in, whenever any of them starts out. Spenser.  
Th' old drudging sun from his long-bent way  
Shall at thy voice start and misguide the day;  
The jocund orbs shall break their measure'd pace,  
And stubborn poles change their allotted place. Cowley.

I rank him with the prodigies of fame,  
With things which start from nature's common rules,  
With bearded infants, and with teeming mules. Creech.

Keep your soul to the work when ready to start  
aside, unless you will be a slave to every wild imagination. Watts.

6. To set out from the barrier at a race.  
It seems to be rather a technical a quo than a true principle, as the starting post is none of the horse's legs. Boyle.

Should some god tell me, that I should be born  
And try again, his offer I should scorn;  
Alas! when I have ended well my race,  
To be led back to my first starting place. Dunham.  
When in the goal they start,  
The youthful charioteers with heaving heart  
Rush to the race. Dryden.

The clangor of the trumpet gives the sign,  
At once the vanguard, advancing in a line. Dryden  
7. To set out on any pursuit.  
Fair courts of passion, where two lovers start  
And run together, heart still yok'd with heart. Butler

People, when they have made themselves weary,  
Get up their rest upon this very spot where they stood.  
When two start into the world together, he that is thrown behind, unless his mind proves generous, will be displaced with the other. Collier.

8. To start. i. e.  
1. To alarm; to disturb suddenly; to startle.  
Diogenes, familiar to my slaughterous thoughts,  
Cannot once start me. Shakspeare.  
Being full of chopper and distemp'ring thoughts,  
Upon a dubious bravery dost thou come  
To start my quiet? Shakspeare.  
The very point of a fox-foot would have started ye. L'Estrange.

2. To make to fly hastily from a hiding place; to rouse by a sudden disturbance.  
The blood more stirs  
To rouse a lion than to start a hare. Shakspeare.  
I started from its vernal bow'r  
The rising game, and chaf'd from flow'r to flow'r. Pope.

3. To bring into motion; to produce to view or notice; to produce unexpectedly.

Conjare with 'em!  
Brutus will start a spirit as soon as Cæsar.

What exception can possibly be started against this fluting?  
It was unadvisedly done, when I was enforcing a weightier design, to start and follow another of less moment. Spratt.

The present occasion has started the dispute among us.  
Insignificant cavils may be started against every thing that is not capable of mathematical demonstration.  
I was engaged in conversation upon a subject which the people love to start in discourse. Addison.

4. To discover; to bring within pursuit.  
The sensual men agree in pursuit of every pleasure they can start. Temple.

5. To put suddenly out of place.  
One, by a fall in wrestling, started the end of the clavicle from the sternon. Wyeman.  
START. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A motion of terror; a sudden twitch or contraction of the frame from fear or alarm.  
These flaws and starts would well become  
A woman's story at a winter's fire,  
Authorized by her grandam. Shakspeare.  
The fright awaken'd Arcite with a start;  
Against his bosom bound'd his heaving heart. Dryden.

2. A sudden rousing to action; excitement.  
How much had I to do to calm his rage!  
Now fear I this will give it start again. Shakspeare.

3. Sally; vehement eruption; sudden effusion.  
Thou art like enough, through vassal fear,  
Bare inclination, and the start of spleen,  
To fight against me under Percy's pay. Shakspeare.  
Several starts of fancy, oil-hand, look with enough; but bring them to the test, and there is nothing in 'em. L'Estrange.

Are they not only to disguise our passions,  
To set our looks at variance with our thoughts,  
To check the starts and fallies of the soul?  
We were well enough pleased with this start of thought. Addison.

4. Sudden fit; intermitted action.  
Methought her eyes had cross'd her tongue;  
For the did speak in starts distractedly. Shakspeare.  
Thy forms are flushed arts  
Thy subtle ways be narrow straits,  
Thy curtesy but sudden starts,  
And what thou call'st thy guits are baits. Ben Jonson.

Nature does nothing by starts and leaps, or in a hurry, but all her motions are gradual.  
An unambiguous expression, a little clew, or a start of passion, is not enough to take leave upon. Collier.

5. A quick spring or motion; a shoot; a push.  
In things, the more they are wound up and framed, and thereby give a more quick start back, the more treble is the sound, and the flacker they are, or less wound up, the slower is the sound. Bacon.

Both cause the firing to give a quicker start.  
How could water make those visible starts upon freezing, but by some subtle freezing principle which as suddenly shoots out? Gray.

6. First emission from the barrier; act of setting out.  
You found like greyhounds in the ships,  
Straining upon the start. Shakspeare.  
All leapt to chase it,  
And every man then for the start cast in his proper lot. Chapman.

If a man deal with another upon conditions, the start of first performance is all. Bacon.

7. To get the START. To begin before

another; to obtain advantage over another.

Get the start of the majestic world. Shakspeare.  
All pretorian courts, if any of the parties be laid asleep, under pretence of arbitrement, and the other party during that time doth cautiously get the start and advantage at common law, yet the pretorian court will set back all things in statu quo prius. Bacon.

Doubtless some other heart  
Will get the start;  
And, stepping in before,  
Will take possession of the sacred shore  
Of hidden sweet. Creech.

Ere the knight could do his part,  
The squire had got to much the start,  
It had to the lady none his errand,  
And told her all his tricks beforehand. Hudibras.

She might have forsaken him, if he had not got the start of her. Dryden.  
The reason why the mathematicks and mechanick arts have so much got the start in growth of other sciences, may be referred into this, that their progress hath not been retarded by that reverential awe of former discoveries. Glanville.

The French year has got the start of ours more in the works of nature than in the new style. Addison.

STARTER. n. f. [from start.]

1. One that shrinks from his purpose.  
Stand to it boldly, and take quanter,  
To let the tee I am no starter. Hudibras.

2. One who suddenly moves a question or objection.  
3. A dog that rouses the game.  
If Sheridan was not the flannel'd hound in the pack, he was at least the bull starter. Delany.

STARTINGLY. adv. [from starting.] By sudden fits; with frequent intermission.  
Why do you speak so startingly and rash? Shakspeare.

STARTING-POST. n. f. [start and post.]  
Barrier from which the race begins.  
To STARTLE. v. n. [from start.] To shrink; to move on, feeling a sudden impression of alarm or terror.

The starting fleet was leapt with sudden flight,  
And bounding o'er the point left the knight. Dryden.

Why thinks the fool  
Back on herself, and starts at distraction? Addison.

My frighted thoughts run back,  
And startle into madness at the sound. Addison.  
To STARTLE. v. a.

1. To fright; to shock; to impress with sudden terror, surprise, or alarm.  
Such whispering wak'd her, but with startled eye  
On Adam. Milton.

To hear the link begin his flight,  
And huging startle the dull night  
From his watch-tower in the sky,  
Till the dappled dawn enlighten. Milton.

The supposition that in early Rome business needs not start us, since some of the most ancient and noble learned fathers seemed to believe that they had bodies. Locke.

Touch! Oh name it not!  
The very mention shakes my mortal soul.  
The gods are started in their peaceful mansions,  
And nature trembles at the shaking sound. South.

His book had been tolerably burnt at Rome as heretical. Some people, he found, were startled at it; so he was forced boldly to make repairs, to buoy up their courage. Atterbury.

Now the leaf  
In constant ruffles, from the mournful grove  
Out fluttering forth as tedious walk below,  
And slowly circles through the waving air. Thomson.

2. To deter; to make to deviate.  
They would find occasions enough, upon the account of his known affection to the king's service, from which it was not possible to remove or startle him. Glarendon.

1. To settle; to regulate.

This is *stated* a rule, that all *calverts* press it  
in all cases of damage. *Dreary of Pity.*

This is to *state* accounts, and looks more like  
merchandise than friendship. *Collier.*

He is capable of corruption who receives more  
than what is the *stated* and unquestioned fee of his  
office. *Adelphi.*

2. To represent in all the circumstances of  
modification.

Many other inconveniences are consequent to  
the *state* of this question; and particularly that,  
by the which thus *state* it, there hath never yet  
been assigned any definite number of fundamentals.  
*Hammond.*

Its present *state* *state* it to be what it now is.  
*Hale.*

Were our case *stated* to any sober heathen, he  
would never guess why they who acknowledge the  
possibility of prayer, and contents the same God,  
never ask in the same form. *Decay of Pity.*

To *state* in *state*, imitation is the most advan-  
ticious way for a translation to show himself, but  
the greatest wrong which can be done to the  
memory of the dead. *Druid.*

I pretended not fully to *state*, much less de-  
scribe, the truth contained in the text. *Atterbury.*  
Though I don't pretend to *state* the exact degree  
of mischief that is done by it, yet its plain and pa-  
tented tendency to do harm is sufficient to justify the  
most absolute condemnation of it. *Lau.*

STATIONER. *n. f.* [from *stately*.]

1. Grandeur; majestic appearance; august  
manner; dignity.

We may collect the excellency of the under-  
standing then by the glorious remainders of it now,  
and guess at the *statelyness* of the building by the  
magnitude of its ruins. *South.*

For *statelyness* and majesty what is comparable  
to a house? *Merc.*

Appearance of pride; affected dignity.

Agnor, glad such punctual ready bliss  
I'll on his own design itself obtrude,  
Still'd his vast looks to bigger *statelyness*.  
*Hammond.*

She *stated* *statelyness*; but wisely knew  
What just regard was to her title due. *Behetron.*

STATIONER. *adj.* [from *stately*.]

1. August; grand; lofty; elevated; ma-  
jestic; magnificent.

A *stately* pyramid to her I'll rear,  
Than Rhodope's or Memphis' ever was.  
*Shakespeare.*

These regions have abundance of high cedars,  
and other *stately* trees casting a shade. *Raleigh.*  
Truth, like a *stately* dove, will not show herself  
at the first sight. *South.*

He many a walk travers'd  
Of *stately* covert, cedar, pine, or palm. *Milton.*

2. Elevated in mind or sentiment.  
He maintains majesty in the midst of plainness,  
in *stately* without ambition, which is the vice  
of nature. *Dryden.*

STATIONER. *adv.* [from the adjective]

Majestically.

Let that *stately* tread or lowly creep. *Milton.*

STATIONER. *n. f.* [from *stately* and *room*.]

A magnificent room in a palace or great  
house.

STATIONER. *n. f. pl.* [from *stately*.] Nobil-  
ity.

STATIONER. *n. f.* [from *stately* and *man*.]

A politician; one versed in the arts of  
government.

It looks grave enough  
To be a *stationer*. *Ben Jonson.*

The corruption of a poet is the generation of a  
*stationer*. *Pope.*

One employed in publick affairs.

It such actions may have passage free,  
And Gaves and prayers shall our *stationers* be.  
*Shakespeare.*

It is a weakness which attends high and low; the  
stationer who holds the helm, as well as the peasant  
who holds the plough. *South.*

A stationer is not a plant that will grow in  
a field, and stationers, who have attempted to cul-

tivate it here, have pulled on their own and their  
maker's ruin. *Duncan.*

A British minister must expect to see many friends  
fall off, whom he cannot gratify; since, to use the  
phrase of a late *stationer*, the pasture is not large  
enough. *Adelphi.*

Here Britain's *stationers* oft the fall foredoom  
Of foreign tyrants, and of nymphs at home. *Pope.*

STATIONER. *n. f.* [from *stately* and *woman*.]

A woman who meddles with publick  
affairs: in contempt.

How she was in debt, and where she went  
To raise fresh sums: she's a great *stationer*.  
*Ben Jonson.*

Several objects may innocently be *stationed*, as  
the passions of our *stationers*. *Adelphi.*

STATIONER. *adj.* [from *stationers*.] Re-  
STATIONER. *adj.* [from *stationers*.] relating to the science of  
weighing.

A man weigheth some pounds less in the height  
of winter, according to experience, and the *stationer*  
opinions of Sanctuaries. *Brown.*

It were by a *stationer* engine could regulate his in-  
ferrible periphrasis, he might often, by refining  
of that, foresee, prevent, or shorten a bit of the goat.  
*Arbuthnot.*

STATIONERS. *n. f.* [from *stationer*, French.]

The science which considers the weight  
of bodies.

This is a catholic rule of *stationers*, that if any  
body be bulk for bulk heavier than a fluid, it will  
sink to the bottom, and if lighter, it will float upon  
it, having part extant, and part immersed, as  
that so much of the fluid as is equal in bulk to the  
immersed part be equal in gravity to the whole.  
*Keutley.*

STATIONER. *n. f.* [from *station*, French; *statio*,  
Latin.]

1. The act of standing.

Their manner was to stand at prayer, whereupon  
their meetings unto that purpose on those days that  
the names of *stationers* given them. *Hoar.*

In *station* like the herald, Mercury,  
New-light'd on a heaven-killing bull. *Shakespeare.*

2. A state of rest.

All progression is performed by drawing on or  
impelling forward some part which was before in  
*station* or at quiet, where there are no joints. *Brown.*

3. A place where any one is placed.

The seditions remained within their *station*,  
which, by reason of the calmness of the healthy  
multitude, might more fitly be termed a *station*  
than a camp. *Hammond.*

The planets in their *station* hitting head. *Milton.*

4. Post assigned; office.

Michael in either hand leads them out of P. ra-  
dio, the fiery serpent waving behind them, and the  
cherubims taking their *stations* to guard the place.  
*Milton.*

5. Situation; position.

To single *stations* now what years' change,  
With planets join'd, they claim another song. *Cicero.*

The fig and date, why love they to remain  
In middle *station*, and in even plain,  
While in the lower mouth the good is found,  
And while the hill with olive shade is crown'd?  
*Prior.*

6. Employment; office.

No member of a political body for no man, but it  
may be used in some *station* or other. *Jefferson.*

By spending this day in religious exercises, we  
acquire new strength and resolution to perform  
God's will in our several *stations* the week follow-  
ing. *Newton.*

They believe that the common fire of human  
understanding is fitted to some *station* or other.  
*St. John.*

Whether those who are leaders of a party arrive  
at that *station* more by a sort of moment, or influence  
of the stars, than by the passion of any great abili-  
ties, may be a point of much dispute. *Swift.*

7. Character; state.

Far the greater part have kept their *station*.  
*Milton.*

8. Rank; condition of life.

I can be contented with an humble *station*, in  
the temple of virtue, than to be set on the pinnacle.  
*Dryden.*

To STATION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
place in a certain post, rank, or place.

STATIONARY. *adj.* [from *station*.]

1. Fixed; not progressive.

Between the descent and ascent, where the image  
faded *stationary*, I stopped the prism, and fixed it  
in that position, that it should be moved no more.  
*Newton.*

2. Respecting place.

The same harmony and *stationary* constitution,  
as it happened in many species, to do it fall out  
in individuals. *Brown.*

3. Belonging to a stationer.

STATIONER. *n. f.* [from *station*.]

1. A bookseller.

Some modern tragedies are beautiful on the stage,  
and yet *stationer* the *stationer* complains they are  
feldom asked for in his shop. *Dryden.*

With anchors, *stationers* obey'd the call;  
Clay and iron the *stationers* tribe provoke,  
And gentle Dulness even loves a joke. *Pope.*

2. A seller of paper.

STATIONER. *n. f.* [from *statio*.] A statesman;  
a politician; one skilled in government.

I do believe,

*Stationer* though I am none, I am like to be.  
That this shall prove a war. *Shakespeare.*

Their orators then their extoll'd, as *stationers*  
The top of eloquence, *stationers* indeed,  
And lovers of their country. *Milton.*

STATUARY. *n. f.* [from *statuaire*, Fr. from  
*statua*, Latin.]

1. The art of carving images or representa-  
tions of life.

The northern nations, that overwhelmed it by  
their numbers, were too barbarous to preserve the  
remains of learning more essentially than they did  
the use of architecture and *statuary*. *Temple.*

2. One that profiles or professes the art of  
making statues.

On other occasions the *statuaries* took their sub-  
jects from the poets. *Adelphi.*

How shall any man, who hath a genius for history,  
undertake such a work with spirit and cheerfulness,  
when he considers that he will be read with plea-  
sure but a very few years? This is like employing  
an excellent *statuary* to work upon mouldering  
stone. *Swift.*

STATUE. *n. f.* [from *statue*, Fr. *statua*, Latin.]

An image; a solid representation of any  
living being.

The painter's head of her mother's *statue*, a piece  
many years in decay, was now newly patronized  
by that rare Italian maker. *Shakespeare.*

They spoke not a word;

But like dumb *statues*, or like statues of stone,  
Stood each on other. *Shakespeare.*

Architects propounded unto Alexander to cut  
the mountain Athos into the form of a *statue*, which  
in his right hand should hold a town capable of  
containing ten thousand men, and in his left a ves-  
sel to receive all the water that flowed from the  
mountain. *Warton.*

A *statue* of Polydorus, called the male, deserves  
the name for having a perfect engraving of all  
its parts, that it is not possible to find a fault in it.  
*Dryden.*

To STATUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
place as a statue.

Thou shalt be worshipp'd, lov'd, lov'd, and  
ador'd;  
And, were there sense in his idolatry,

My insatiate should be *statued* on thy friend. *Shakespeare.*

STATUARY. *n. f.* [from *statue*, Fr. *statua*, Latin.]

The bright of any animal.

What *statue* we are at in seven years we some-  
times double, most times come short of at one and  
twenty. *Brown.*

A creature who might erect  
His *statue*, and upright with front serene  
Govern the rest. *Milton.*

Foreign men of mighty *statue* came. *Dryden.*



*Thyself but dust, thy statue but a speen;*  
A moment thy duration, foolish man! *Prior.*  
We have certain demonstration from Egyptian  
mummies, and Roman urns and rings, and uncasures  
and edifices, and many other antiquities, that hu-  
man *statue* has not diminished for above two  
thousand years. *Bentley.*

**STATUTABLE.** *adj.* [from *statute*.] Accord-  
ing to statute.

I met with one who was three inches above five  
feet, the *statutable* measure of that club. *Addison.*

**STATUTABLY.** *adv.* [from *statutable*.] In  
a manner agreeable to law.

**STATUTE.** *n. f.* [*statut*, French; *statutum*,  
Latin.] A law; an edict of the legisla-  
ture.

Not only the common law, but also the *statutes*  
and acts of parliament, were specially intended  
for its benefit. *Spenser.*

Blood hath been shed,  
Ere human *statute* purg'd the general weal. *Shakspeare.*

There was a *statute* against vagabonds; where in  
note the dislike the parliament had of goading  
them as chargeable and pestiferous. *Bacon.*

Know the *statutes* of heaven and laws of eternity,  
those immutable rules of justice. *Tillotson.*

O queen! indulg'd by favour of the gods  
To build a town, with *statutes* to restrain  
The wild inhabitants by death thy reign. *Dryden.*

**TO STAVE.** *v. a.* [from *stave*, in the plural  
*staves*.]

1. To break in pieces: used originally of  
barrels made of small parts or staves.

It is an irrelevant expression, or a thought too wan-  
ton, are crept into my verses, let them be *staved*  
or forfeited like contumacious goods. *Dryden.*

2. To push away as with a staff: with *off*.  
How can they escape the contagion of the writ-  
ings, whom the virulence of the calumnies have  
not *staved off* from reading? *Ben Jonson.*

The condition of a servant *staves* him off to a  
distance; but the gospel speaks nothing but allur-  
ement, attraction, and invitation. *South.*

3. To pour out by breaking the cask.  
The feared disorders that might ensue thereof  
have been an ore-shin that divers times all the wine  
in the city have been *staved*. *Sandys.*

4. To furnish with bundles or staves.  
This was the shameful end of Aloysius Grissus,  
Soliman's deputy in Hungary; who, climbing too  
fast up the evil *staved* ladder of ambition, suddenly  
fell and never rose more. *Kneller.*

**TO STAVE.** *v. n.* To fight with staves.  
Equal shame and envy stir'd  
P' th' enemy, that one should heard  
So many warriors, and to none,  
As he had done, and *staved* it out. *Hudibras.*

**TO STAVE AND TAIL.** *v. a.* To part dogs by  
interposing a staff, and by pulling the tail.

The conquering foe they soon assail'd,  
First *trulla staved*, and Cerdon *tail'd*. *Hudibras.*

**STAVES.** *n. f.* The plural of *stave*.  
All in strange manner arm'd,  
Some *rustick knives*, some *staves* in fire warm'd. *Spenser.*

They tie tentils up in bundles or *staves*. *Milton.*

**STAVESACK.** *n. f.* [*herba pedicularis*,  
Latin.] Larkspur; a plant.

**TO STAY.** *v. n.* [*staen*, Dutch.]

1. To continue in a place; to forbear  
departure.

If she do bid me pack, I'll give her thanks,  
As though she bid me *stay* by her a week. *Shakspeare.*

Not after resurrection shall he *stay*  
Longer on earth than certain times t' appear. *Milton.*

He did ordain, that as many might depart as  
would; but as many as would *stay* should have a very  
good means to live, from the state. *Bacon.*

They flock'd in such multitudes, that they not  
only *stayed* for their refresh, but discharged divers.  
*Hayward.*

The injur'd sea, which from her wonted place,  
To gain some acres avarice did force,

If the new banks neglected once decay,  
No longer will from her old channel *stay*. *Waller.*

*Stay*, I command you, *stay* and bear me first.  
*Dryden.*

Nor must he *stay* at home, because he must be  
back again by one-and-twenty. *Locke.*

Every plant has its atmosphere, which hath various  
effects on those who *stay* near them. *Arbuthnot.*

Servants sent on messages *stay* out longer than  
the message requires. *Saunders.*

2. To continue in a state.  
The flames augment, and *stay*  
At their full height; then languish to decay. *Dryden.*

3. To wait; to attend; to forbear to act.  
I'll tell thee my whole device  
When I am in my coach, which *stays* for us. *Shakspeare.*

Would ye tarry for them till they are grown?  
Would ye *stay* for them from having husbands? *Rath.*

We for his royal pretence only *stay*  
To end the rite. *Dryden.*

I *stay* for Taurus, whose devoted head  
Is owing to the living and the dead,  
My son and I expect it from his hand. *Dryden.*

The father cannot *stay* any longer for the fortune,  
nor the mother for a new set of babies to play with. *Locke.*

4. To stop; to stand still.  
When the list pour out her larger spright,  
She would command the hilly sun to *stay*,  
Or back ward to retire. *Spenser.*

Perkin Warbeck, finding that when matters over-  
go down the hill, they *stay* not without a new force,  
resolved to try some exploit upon England. *R. Com.*

5. To dwell; to be long.  
Nor will I *stay*  
On Amphipolis, or what dentils he dealt that day. *Dryden.*

I must *stay* a little on one action, which preferred  
the relief of others to the consideration of yourself. *Dryden.*

6. To rest confidently: with *upon*.  
Because ye trust in oppression, and *stay* ye down,  
this shall be as a breach ready to fall. *Isaiah.*

They call themselves of the holy city, and *stay*  
themselves upon God. *Isaiah.*

**TO STAY.** *v. a.*

1. To stop; to withhold; to repress.  
All that may *stay* their minds from thinking that  
true which they heartily wish were false, but can-  
not think it so without some temple. *Hooker.*

The Syrens sung to allure them into danger; but  
Orpheus sang so well that he *staid* them. *Raleigh.*

He took nothing but a bit of bread to *stay* his  
hunger. *Locke.*

To *stay* these sudden gusts of passion  
That hurry you from reason, rest assur'd  
That secret of your love lives with me only. *Rome.*

*Stay* her stomach with these half hundred plays,  
till I can procure her a romance big enough to in-  
terfere her great soul with adventures. *Pope.*

Why cease we then the wrath of heav'n to *stay*?  
Be humbled all. *Pope.*

2. To delay; to obstruct; to hinder from  
progression.

The joyous time will not be *stay'd*  
Unless the do him by the forelock take. *Spenser.*

Your ships are *staid* at Venice. *Shakspeare.*

Unto the shore, with tears, with sighs, with moun,  
They him conduct; curling the bounds that *stay*  
Their willing fleet, that would have further gone. *Daniel.*

I will bring thee where no shadow *stays*  
Thy coming, and thy soft embraces. *Milton.*

I was willing to *stay* my reader on an argument  
that appears to me new. *Locke.*

3. To keep from departure.  
If as a prisoner I were here, you might  
Have then insisted on a conqueror's right,  
And *stay'd* me here. *Dryden.*

4. [*stayer*, French.] To prop; to support;  
to hold up.

On this determination we might *stay* ourselves  
without further proceeding herein. *Hooker.*

Aaron and Hur *stayed* up his hands, the one on  
the one side and the other on the other. *Exodus.*

Salmons and reeds, for vineyards *staid* *staid*,  
To *stay* thy vines. *Dryden.*

**STAY.** *n. f.* [*staye*, French.] See **STAY**.

1. Continuance in a place; forbearance  
departure.

Determine  
Or for her *stay* or going, the affair ends here. *Shakspeare.*

Should judges make a longer *stay* in a place  
than usually they do, a day in a county would  
be a very good addition. *Bacon.*

Her long with ardent look his eye purf'd,  
Delighted! but desired more her *stay*. *Milton.*

The Thracian youth *stayed*  
Orpheus returning from the Elysian shades,  
Embrace the hero, and his *stay* *stayed*. *Shakspeare.*

So long a *stay* will make  
The jealous king suspect we have been plotting. *Shakspeare.*

What pleasure hop'd thou in my *stay*,  
When I'm constrain'd and with my *stay* *stayed*. *Shakspeare.*

When the wine sparkles,  
Make haste, and leave thy business and thy care  
No mortal interest can be worth thy *stay*. *Dryden.*

2. Stand; cessation of progression.  
Pores, after full growth, continue to *stay*,  
stand at a *stay*, except their waving. *Locke.*

Staves of late formed vessels to stand at a  
than to advance or decline. *Locke.*

Stade of sphere-metal, never to decay,  
Until his revolution was at *stay*. *Milton.*

Almighty crowd! the a *stay* *stayed* all *stayed*  
Nor truth or reason must either of a *stay*,  
Thou leap'n'd o'er all. *Shakspeare.*

3. A stop; an obstruction; a hinder-  
from progress.

His fell heart thought long that little way,  
Giv'd with each step, torn with each *stay*. *Shakspeare.*

4. Restraint; prudence; caution; due  
steadiness; sobriety of judgment.

For her too,  
In her own hand the crown she kept in store,  
Till ripe years he taught and stranger *stayed*. *Shakspeare.*

Many just and temperate practices well  
and foretold the wisdom, *stay*, and modesty  
of the king. *R. Com.*

With prudent *stay* he long desired  
The rough contention. *Pope.*

5. A fixed state.  
Who have before, or shall write after this,  
Their works, though roughly labour'd while  
Like infancy or age to man's *stay*. *Shakspeare.*

Or early and late twilight to and day,  
Alas! what *stay* is there in human state?  
And who can from inevitable fate? *Dryden.*

6. A prop; a support.  
Obedience of creatures unto the law of nature  
the *stay* of the whole world. *Locke.*

What surety of the world, what hope, what  
When this was once a king, and now is clay? *Shakspeare.*

My only strength, and *stay* of fortune  
Whether shall I take me? where shall I  
Trees to serve as so many *stays* for their young  
hang like garlands from tree to tree. *Shakspeare.*

7. Tackling.  
With *stays* and cordage last he need a *stay*  
And, roll'd on deavers, launch'd her in the sea. *Shakspeare.*

8. Steadiness of conduct.

**STAYED.** *part. adj.* [from *stay*.] *Locke.*  
settled; serious; not volatile.

Whatever is above these proceedeth of the  
nets of memory, or of want of a *stayed* and *stay*  
attention. *Bacon.*

He was well *stay'd*, and in his *stay*  
Pretor'd a grave majestic state. *Shakspeare.*

A *stayed* man and wife are seldom to be  
not to find consolation in each other. *Shakspeare.*

**STAYEDLY.** *adv.* [from *stayed*.] *Locke.*  
posedly; gravely; prudently; soberly  
calmly; judiciously.

**STAYEDNESS**. *n. f.* [from *stay*.]

1. Solidity; weight.  
When substantialness combineth with delightfulness, and currentness with *stayedness*, how can the language sound otherwise than most full of sweetness? *Camden.*

2. Composure; prudence; gravity; judiciousness.

**STAYER**. *n. f.* [from *stay*.] One who stops, holds, or supports.

May Jove, the guardian of the capitol,  
Be the great *stayer* of our troops in rout,  
Faint your hopes, and animate the cohorts. *A. Phil.*

**STAYLACE**. *n. f.* [*stay* and *lace*.] A lace with which women fasten their boddices.

A *staylace* from England should become a topic for censure at visits. *Smyth.*

**STAYS**. *n. f.* Without singular.

1. Boddices; a kind of stiff waistcoat made of whalebone, worn by women.

Notuborn *stays* her yielding shape embrace. *Gay.*

2. Ropes in a ship to keep the mast from falling aft.

All masts, topmasts, and flagstaves, have *stays*, except the spiritual topmast, the mainmast, foremast, with the masts belonging to them, have also *stay* flags, which help to keep the mast from falling forward or overboard. *Harris.*

[*stube*, Saxon.] Station; fixed anchorage.

They were come upon the *stays*, when one of the sailors descried a galley. *Sidney.*

Our ships lay anchor'd close: nor needed we  
Feare harme on any *stays*. *Chapman.*

3. Any support; any thing that keeps another extended.

Weavers, stretch your *stays* upon the west. *Dryden.*

**TEAD**. *n. f.* [*teeb*, Saxon.]

Place. Obsolete.  
Fly, therefore, fly this fearful *tead* anon,  
Lest thy fool hardize work thee sad confusion. *Spenser.*

They nigh approached to the *tead*  
Where as those maermaids dwelt. *Spenser.*

The term of life is limited,  
So may a man prolong nor shorten it;  
The soldier may not move from watchful *tead*,  
For leave his stand, until his captain bed. *Spenser.*

Room; place which another had or might have. It is scarcely used but with the preposition *in*.

If we had taken them clean away, or else removed them, so as to place in their *tead* others, we had done worse. *Hooker.*

There fell down many slain, and they dwelt *in* *teads* until the captivity. *1 Chronicles.*

Not do the boldest attempts bring forth  
Vents full equal to their worth;  
Sometimes fail, and in their *tead*  
Dime and cowardice succeed. *Butler.*

J jealousy then fix'd his soul,  
And his face kindled like a burning coal;  
How cold despair succeeding in her *tead*,  
And pale patience turns the glowing red. *Dryden.*

Use; help. *To stand in tead*: to be of great use; to help; to advantage.

A complete man hath some parts, whereof the one could not deprive him of his essence; yet to see them *stand* him in singular *tead*, in respect of social uses. *Hooker.*

He makes his understanding the warehouse of  
Wiser rather than a repository of truth, which  
Stand him in *tead* when he has occasion for it. *Locke.*

The smallest act of charity shall stand us in great  
Use. *Atterbury.*

The frame of a bed,  
The genial bed,  
How the feet, the borders, and the *tead*. *Dryden.*

**TEAD, Sted**, being in the name of a place  
But is distant from any river, comes from  
The Saxon *teeb*, *teyb*, a place; but if it

be upon a river or harbour, it is to be derived from *teabe*, a shore or station for ships. *Gibson's Camden.*

**TO STEAD**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To help; to advantage; to support; to assist. A word somewhat obsolete.

We are neither in skill, nor audacity of power,  
Greatly to *stead* you. *Sidney.*

It nothing *steads* us  
To chide him from our eyes. *Shakespeare.*

Rich garments, linen, stuffs, and necessities,  
Which since have *steated* much. *Shakespeare.*

Can you so *stead* me  
As bring me to the fight of Isabella? *Shakespeare.*

Your friendly aid and counsel much may *stead* me. *Rouse.*

2. To fill the place of another. Obsolete.  
We shall advise this wronged maid to *stead* up  
your appointment, and go in your place. *Shakespeare.*

**STEADFAST**. *adj.* [*stead* and *fast*.]

1. Fast in place; firm; fixed.  
Such was this giant's fall, that seem'd to shake  
This *steadfast* globe of earth, as it for fear did quake. *Spenser.*

Laws ought to be like stony tables, plain, *steadfast*,  
and unmoveable. *Spenser.*

How rev'rend is the face of this tall pile,  
Whose mally pillars rear their aged heads,  
To hear aloft as arch'd and pond'rous roof,  
By its own weight made *steadfast* and unmoveable,  
Looking tranquility, it strikes an awe  
And terror on my aching sight. *Congreve.*

2. Constant; resolute.  
I hope her stubborn heart to bend,  
And that it then more *steadfast* will endure. *Spenser.*

Be faithful to thy neighbour in his poverty;  
abide *steadfast* unto him in the time of his trouble. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Him resist, *steadfast* in the faith. *1 Peter.*

3. Not turned aside by fear.  
What form of death could him affright,  
Who, unconcern'd, with *steadfast* light  
Could view the furies mounting high,  
And monsters miling in the deep? *Dryden.*

**STEADFASTLY**. *adv.* [from *steadfast*.] Firmly; constantly.

God's omniscience *steadfastly* grasps the greatest  
and most slippery uncertainties. *South.*

In general, *steadfastly* believe, that whatever God  
hath revealed is infallibly true. *Wicks.*

**STEADFASTNESS**. *n. f.* [from *steadfast*.]

1. Immutability; fixedness.  
So hard these heavenly beauties be enshr'd,  
As things divine, least passions do impress,  
The more of *steadfast* minds to be admir'd,  
The more they stay'd be on *steadfastness*. *Spenser.*

2. Firmness; constancy; resolution.

**STEADILY**. *adv.* [from *steadily*.]

1. Without tottering; without shaking.  
Sin has a tendency to bring men under evils,  
unless hindered by some accident, which no man  
can *steadily* build upon. *South.*

2. Without variation or irregularity.  
So *steadily* does fickle fortune tier  
Th' obedient orb that it should never err. *Blackmore.*

**STEADINESS**. *n. f.* [from *steady*.]

1. State of being not tottering nor easily shaken.

2. Firmness; constancy.  
John got the better of his choleric temper, and  
wrought himself up to a great *steadiness* of mind,  
to pursue his interest through all impediments. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Consistent unvaried conduct.  
*Steadiness* is a point of prudence as well as of  
courage. *L'Estrange.*

A friend is useful to form an undertaking, and  
secure *steadiness* of conduct. *Collier.*

**STEADY**. *adj.* [*stædz*, Sax.]

1. Firm; fixed; not tottering.  
Their seat *steady*, their hands diligent, their  
eyes watchful, and their hearts resolute.

2. Regular; constant; undeviating; unremitted.

He sails 'twixt worlds and worlds with *steady*  
wing. *Milton.*

Steer the bounding bark with *steady* toil,  
When the storm thickens and the billows boil. *Pepe.*

3. Not wavering; not fickle; not changeable with regard to resolution or attention.

Now clear I understand  
What oft my *steadfast* thoughts have search'd in  
vain. *Milton.*

*Steady* to my principles, and not dispirited with  
my afflictions, I have, by the blessing of God, overcome  
all difficulties. *Dryden.*

A clear light keeps the understanding *steady*. *Locke.*

**STEAK**. *n. f.* [*stych*, Islandick and Erse, a piece; *staka*, Swedish, to boil.] A slice of flesh broiled or fried; a collop.

The foreman protested he had cured him very  
well, and ordered to get the last *steak* of him. *Tatler.*

Fair ladies who contrive  
To feast on ale and *steaks*. *Smyth.*

**TO STEAL**. *v. a.* preterit *stole*, participle  
pass. *stolen*. [*stelan*, Sax. *stelen*, Dutch.]

1. To take by theft; to take clandestinely; to take without right. To *steal*, generally implies secrecy; to *rob*, either secrecy or violence.

Thou canst a tilt in honour of my love,  
And *steal* away the ladies hearts of France. *Shakespeare.*

There are some shrewd contents in your same  
paper, *Shakespeare.*

That *steal* the colour from Bassanio's cheek;  
Some dear friend dead. *Shakespeare.*

How should we *steal* silver or gold? *Genesia.*

A schoolboy finding a bird's nest, shows it his  
companion, and he *steals* it. *Shakespeare.*

2. To withdraw or convey without notice.

The law of England never was properly applied  
to the Irish, by a purposed plot of government, but  
as they could intimate and *steal* themselves under  
the name by their humble carriage and submission. *Spenser.*

Let's *steal* away; there's warrant in that theft  
Which *steals* itself when there's no mercy left. *Shakespeare.*

3. To gain or effect by private and gradual means.

Young Lorenzo  
Stole her soul with many vows of faith,  
And ne'er a true one. *Shakespeare.*

Were it not that my fellow schoolmaster  
Doth watch Bianca's steps so narrowly,  
'Twere good to *steal* our marriage. *Shakespeare.*

They hate being alone, for fear some surprising  
apprehensions should *steal* or force their way in. *Cadamy.*

Variety of objects has a tendency to *steal* away  
the mind from its steady pursuit of any subject. *Watts.*

**TO STEAL**. *v. n.*

1. To withdraw privily; to pass silently.

Fast of mind to avoid further censure, and to  
fly all company, one might *steal* away. *Sidney.*

My lord of Amiens and myself  
Did *steal* behind him as he lay along  
Under an oak. *Shakespeare.*

I cannot think it,  
That he would *steal* away to guilty like  
Seeing you coming. *Shakespeare.*

The most peaceable way, if you take a thief, is  
to let him show what he is, and *steal* out of your  
company. *Shakespeare.*

At time that lovers flights doth still conceal,  
Through Athens' gate have we devis'd to *steal*. *Shakespeare.*

In my conduct shall your ladies come,  
From whom you now must *steal* and take no leave. *Shakespeare.*

Others, weary of the long journey, lingering behind, were *stolen* away; and they which were left, mired with dirt and mire. *Kneller.*

A bride  
Should vanish from her clothes into her bed,  
As souls from bodies *steal*, and are not *spy'd*. *Donne.*

The vapour of charcoal bath killed many; and it is the more dangerous, because it cometh without any ill smell, and healeth on by little and little. *Bacon.*

A soft and solemn breathing found  
Rose like a beam of rich distill'd perfumes,  
And *steal* upon the air, that even silence  
Was took ere she was ware. *Milton.*

As wife artists mix their colours so,  
That by degrees they from each other go;  
Black *steals* unheeded from the neighbouring white,  
So on us *steal* our blessed change. *Dryden.*

At a time when he had no steward, he *steal*  
away. *Saunders.*  
Now his fierce eyes with sparkling fury glow;  
Now *steals* out, and tears begin to flow. *Pope.*

2. To practise theft; to play the thief; to take any thing thievelously; to have the habit of thieving.

*Stealing* is the taking from another what is his, without his knowledge or allowance. *Lake.*  
The good humour is to *steal* at a minute's rest.  
—Convey, the wife it call, *steal*! a kiss for the phrase! *Shakespeare.*

**STEALER.** *n. f.* [from *steal*.] One who steals; a thief.

The transgression is in the *stealer*. *Shakespeare.*

**STEALINGLY.** *adv.* [from *stealing*.] Silly; by invisible motion; by secret practice.

They were diverse motions, they did so *stealingly* slip one into another, as the latter part was ever in hand before the eye could discern the former was ended. *Sidney.*

**STEALTH.** *n. f.* [from *steal*.]

1. The act of stealing; theft.

The owner proveth the *stealth* to have been committed upon him by such an outlaw, and to have been found in the possession of the prisoner. *Spenser.*  
The *stealth* of mutual entertainment  
With character too gross is written on Juliet. *Shakespeare.*

In the secret dark that none reproves,  
Their pretty *stealths* shall work, and snares shall spread. *Spenser.*

The gods persuaded Mercury,  
That good observer, to this *stealth*. *Chapman.*

2. The thing stolen.

On his back a heavy load he bore  
Of nightly *stealths*, and pillage levell'd. *Fair Queen.*

Store of cabins are but stiltish dens, that breed sickness in peace, leaving to cover *stealths*, and in fight are dangerous to tear men with splinters. *Raleigh.*

3. Secret act; clandestine practice. By *stealth*, means secretly; clandestinely; with desire of concealment; but, like *steal*, is often used in a good sense.

The wisdom of the time spirit borrowed from melody that pleasing, which, mingled with heavenly mysteries, causeth the smoothness and soft acts of that, which toucheth the ear, to convey, as it were by *stealth*, the treasure of good things into man's mind. *Hooker.*

I feel this youth's perfections,  
With an invisible and subtle *stealth*,  
To creep in at mine eyes. *Shakespeare.*

The monarch, blinded with desire of wealth,  
With *steal* invades his brother's life by *stealth*,  
Before the sacred altar. *Dryden.*

Let humble Allen, with an awkward shame,  
Do good by *stealth*, and blush to find it false. *Pope.*

**STEALTHY.** *adj.* [from *stealth*.] Done clandestinely; performed by stealth.

Now wither'd murder, with his *stealthy* pace,  
Moves like a ghost. *Shakespeare.*

**STEAM.** *n. f.* [steame, Sax.] The smoke or vapour of any thing moist and hot.

Sweet odours are, in such a company as there is steam and heat, things of great refreshment. *Bacon.*  
His out-rising foam propitious are from heaven  
Confin'd, with nimble glance and grateful steam. *Milton.*

While the temple smok'd with hallow'd steam,  
They wash the virgins. *Dryden.*

Such the figure of a feast,  
Which, were it not for plenty and for steam,  
Might be receiv'd to a sick man's dream. *King.*  
Some it bears in steam up into the air, in such a quantity as to be manifest to the smell, especially the sulphur. *Woodward.*

**TO STEAM.** *v. n.* [steaman, Sax.]

1. To smoke or vapour with moist heat.

Let the crude humours dance  
In heated bras, steaming with fire intense. *Philips.*

2. To send up vapours.

Ye mists that rise from steaming lake. *Milton.*  
See! see! my brother's ghost hangs hovering there  
O'er his warm blood, that *steams* into the air. *Dryden.*

O wretched we! Why were we hurried down  
This lubric and adulterate age;  
Nay, added fat pollutions of our own,  
To increase the *steaming* ordures of the stage? *Dryden.*

3. To pass in vapours.

Scarcely had Phobus in the gloomy east  
Got harnell'd his fiery-footed team,  
Ne rear'd above the earth his flaming crest  
When the list deadly smoke aloft did *steam*. *Spenser.*

The dissolved amber plainly swam like a thin film upon the liquor, whence it *steamed* away into the air. *Boyle.*

These minerals not only issue out at these larger exits, but *steam* forth through the pores of the earth, occasioning sulphureous and other offensive fumes. *Woodward.*

**STEAN** for *stone*. *Spenser.*

**STEATOMA.** *n. f.* [στάτωμα.] A species of wen.

If the matter in a wen resembles milk curds, the tumour is called *atheroma*; if like honey, *meliceris*; and if composed of fat, *steatoma*. *Sharp.*

**STEED.** *n. f.* [stēda, Saxon.] A horse for state or war.

My noble *steed* I give him,  
With all his trim belonging. *Shakespeare.*

Imprudent quaint, caparions, and *steeds*. *Milton.*

Stout are our men, and warlike are our *steeds*. *Wallcut.*

She thought herself the trembling dame who fled,  
And him the grisly ghost that spur'd the infernal *steed*. *Dryden.*

Who like our active African instructs  
The fiery *steed*, and trans him to his hand? *Addis.*

See the bold youth tram up the threatning steed;  
Hang o'er their couriers' heads with eager speed,  
And earth rolls back beneath the flying *steed*. *Pope.*

Some nymphs affect a more heroic breed,  
And sav'd from hunters to the manag'd *steed*. *Young.*

**STEEL.** *n. f.* [stēd, Sax. *stael*, Dutch.]

1. A kind of iron, refined and purified by the fire with other ingredients, which renders it white, and its grain closer and finer than common iron. Steel, of all other metals, is that susceptible of the greatest degree of hardness, when well tempered; whence its great use in the making of tools and instruments of all kinds. *Chambers.*

Steel is made from the purest and finest iron, by keeping it red hot, stratified with coal-dust and wood-ashes, or other substances that abound in the phlogiston, for several hours in a close furnace. *Hill.*

At her back a bow and quiver gay,  
Stu'd with *steel*-headed darts, wherewith the quell'd  
The savage beasts in her victorious play. *Spenser.*

2. A hard; firm.

That she would unman her noble heart of  
*steel* resistance against the sweet blows of love. *Hill.*

**STEELVARD.** *n. f.* [steel and yard]

kind of balance, in which the weight moved along an iron rod, and

With mighty bars of long-enduring bras  
The *steel*-bound doors and iron gates lie turn. *Shakespeare.*

They are not charm'd against your points of *steel*,  
nor iron fram'd. *Shakespeare.*

A looking-glass, with the *steel* behind, looks  
whiter than glass imple. *Shakespeare.*

Diamonds, though hard bodies, will not readily  
strike fire with *steel*, much less with one another,  
nor a flint easily with a *steel*, if they both be  
the sparks being then quenched in their meeting. *Boyle.*

Both were of shining *steel*, and wrought to  
As might the strokes of two such arms endure. *Dryden.*

2. It is often used metonymically for weapons or armour.

Brave Macbeth with his brandish'd *steel*,  
Which smok'd with bloody execution,  
Curv'd out his passage till he had sac'd the flame. *Shakespeare.*

Polish'd *steel* from far severely shines. *Dryden.*

If, sudden as the word,  
In proud Pterippus' bosom plung'd the sword;  
Toxus amaz'd, and with amazement flow;  
Stood doubting; and, while doubting thus, he  
Receiv'd the *steel* bath'd in his brother's blood. *Dryden.*

3. Chalybeate medicines.

After relaxing, *steel* strengthens the solid;  
is likewise an antacid. *Boyle.*

4. It is used proverbially for hardness, as, heads of *steel*.

**STEEL.** *adj.* Made of steel.

A lance then took her, with a keen *steel* head  
To be his keepe off both 'gaunt men and dogs. *Shakespeare.*

**TO STEEL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To point or edge with steel.

Add proof unto mine armour with thy pay  
And with thy blessing *steel* my lance's point. *Shakespeare.*

2. To make hard or firm. It is used, as  
be applied to the mind, very often in a  
bad sense.

Lies well *steel'd* with weighty arguments. *Shakespeare.*

So service shall with *steeted* fingers hold,  
And labour shall refresh itself with hope. *Shakespeare.*

From his metal was his party *steel'd*;  
Which, once in him rebated, all the rest  
Tum'd on themselves, like dull and heavy lead. *Shakespeare.*

O God of battles! *steel* my soldiers hearts;  
Polls them not with fear. *Shakespeare.*

Why will you fight against sweet sleep?  
And *steel* your heart to such a world of care. *Shakespeare.*

Man, foolish man!  
Scarcely know'st thou how thy self began,  
Yet, *steel'd* with studied boldness, thou dar'st  
To find thy depleted reason's dazzled eye  
Through the mysterious gulf of vanity. *Pope.*

Let the *steel'd* Turk be deaf to censure;  
See virgins mirth'd with reluctant eyes. *Ta.*

So perish all whose hearts the time *steels*  
And curs'd with hearts unknowing how to *steel*. *Ta.*

**STEELY.** *adj.* [from *steel*.]

1. Made of steel.

Thy brother's blood the thirsty earth hath  
Broken'd with the *steely* point of Clifford's sword. *Shakespeare.*

Here smokes his forge, he bares his sinews  
And early strokes the foundling anvil warm,  
Around his shop the *steely* sparks flew.  
As for the *steel* he shap'd the bending *steel*. *Shakespeare.*

2. Hard; firm.

That she would unman her noble heart of  
*steely* resistance against the sweet blows of love. *Hill.*

**STEELVARD.** *n. f.* [steel and yard]

kind of balance, in which the weight moved along an iron rod, and

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bravior as it is removed further from the fulcrum.

**STERN or STEAN.** *n. f.* [A vessel of clay or stone.]

**STEEP.** *adj.* [steap, Sax.] Rising or descending with great inclination; precipitous.

The mountains shall be thrown down, and the high places shall fall.

He now had conquer'd Anzur's steep ascent.

**STEEP.** *n. f.* Precipice; ascent or descent approaching to perpendicularity.

As that the beam monitor that propos'd criddle, and him, who solv'd it not, devour'd; but once found out and solv'd, for grief and spite, he look'd headlong from th' Ethiopian steep.

As high turrets for their airy steep pure foundations in proportion deep; all lofty edifices for upwards shoot on the nether heavens they drive the root; how did her fence foundation lie, it was not humble, but humility.

He attracts the beast to know his native force, take the bit between his teeth, and fly the next headlong steep of anarchy.

We had on each side naked rocks and mountains, broken into a thousand irregular steep and precipices.

Leaving o'er the rails, he musing stood, and view'd below the black canal of mud, here common shores a hulling murmur keeps, while torrents rush from Hoborn's fatal steep.

**STEEP.** *v. a.* [slippen, Dutch.] To sink; to macerate; to imbue; to dip. When his brother saw the red blood trail down his face, and all his armour sleep, every link's loud he 'gan to weep.

He, like an adder lurking in the weeds, wand'ring thought in deep desire does steep; his frail eye with spoil of beauty feeds.

A hapless steeped in the harmless blood sweet young Rutland.

The conquering wine hath steep'd our sense soft and delicate Lath.

Many dream not to find, neither deterve, and yet are steep'd in favours.

Four days will quickly steep themselves in night; four night will quickly dream away the time.

Most of the steepings are cheap things, and the sedates of the crop is a great matter of gain.

Whole droves of minds are by the driving god compell'd to drink the deep Lethian flood; to cease large foul draughts to steep the cure.

What steeped in brine twelve hours prevents a fainting fit.

**STEEPLE.** *n. f.* [steapel, Saxon.] A turret of a church, generally furnished with bells; a spire.

Blow, winds, and crack your cheeks; rage, blow! anatefacts and hurricanes, spout!

As you have drench'd our steeples, drown'd the cocks.

What was found in many places, and preached wheat fallen on the ground from the clouds, but the seed of ivy-berries; and though found steep or high places, might be conveyed thence or outed by birds.

As even I saw steeples high, just over your house.

They, far from steeples and their sacred sound, held their sullen conveniences found.

**STEEP.** *adv.* [from steep.] With precipitous declivity.

**STEEP.** *n. f.* [from steep.] Precipitous declivity.

The cragg'dness of steepness of that mountain with many parts of it inaccessible. Lord Lovel swam over Trent on horseback, but could not recover the farther side, by reason of the steepness of the bank, and so was drowned.

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Vineyards, meadows, and corn-fields lie on the borders, and run up all the sides of the Alps, where the barrenness of the rocks, or the steepness of the ascent, will suffer them.

**STEEP.** *adj.* [from steep.] Having a precipitous declivity. A poetical word for steep.

Who hath dispos'd, but thou, the winding way, From steepy Othrys' top to Pylus drove His herd; and for his pains enjoy'd his love.

No more, my goats, shall I behold you climb The steepy cliffs, or crop the flow'ry thyme.

**STEER.** *n. f.* [steine, preon, rione, Sax. fier, Dutch.] A young bullock.

They think themselves half exempted from law and obedience; and having once tasted freedom, do, like a steer that hath been long out of his yoke, grudge and repine ever after to come under rule again.

With solemn pomp then sacrific'd a steer.

At whose strong chief the deadly tiger hangs, For plow'd for him.

**TO STEER.** *v. a.* [steeron, ryan, Sax. stieren, Dutch.] To direct; to guide in a passage: originally used of a ship, but applied to other things.

A comely palmer, clad in black attire, Of ripest years, and hairs all hoary gray, That with a trail his feeble steps did steer, Left his long way his aged limbs should tire.

If a pilot cannot see the pole star, it can be no fault in him to steer his course by such stars as do best appear to him.

**TO STEER.** *v. n.* 1. To direct a course at sea.

As when a ship, by skilful steerman wrought, Nigh river's mouth, or foreland, where the wind Veers oft, as oft to steers, and shifts her tack.

In a creature, whose thoughts are more than the sands and wider than the ocean, fancy and passion must needs run him into strange corners, at ease, which is his only law and compels, he not that he steers by.

2. To conduct himself.

**STEERAGE.** *n. f.* [from steer.] 1. The act or practice of steering.

Having got his vessel launched and set afloat, he committed the steering of it to such as he thought capable of conducting it.

2. Direction; regulation of a course.

He that hath the steering of my course, Direct my fate.

3. That by which any course is guided.

Inscrib'd to Phœbus, here he hung on high, The steering of his wings, and cut the sky.

4. Regulation or management of any thing.

You raise the honour of the peerage, Proud to attend you at the steering.

5. The stern or hinder part of the ship.

**STEERSMATE.** *n. f.* [Steer and mate, or STEERSMAN. *n. f.* mate.] A pilot; one who steers a ship.

What pilot so expert but needs must wreck, Embark'd with such a steersmate at the helm?

In a storm, though the vessel be pressed never so hard, a skilful steersman will yet bear up against it.

Through it the joyful steersman clears his way, And comes to anchor in his innest bay.

**STEGANOGRAPHY.** *n. f.* [steganos and grapho.] He who practices the art of secret writing.

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**STEGANOGRAPHY.** *n. f.* [steganos and grapho.] The art of secret writing, by characters or ciphers intelligible only to the persons who correspond one with another.

**STEGNOTICK.** *adj.* [steganotikos.] Binding; rendering cohesive.

**STELLE.** *n. f.* [stella, Saxon; stèle, Dutch.] A stalk; a handle.

**STELLAR.** *adj.* [from stella, Latin.] Astral; relating to the stars.

In part shed down Their stellar virtue, on all kinds that grow On earth; made hereby apter to receive Perfection from the sun's more potent ray.

Salt dissolved, upon fixation, returns to its affected cubes, and regular figures of minerals, as the hexagonal or crystal, and stellar figure of the stone asheria.

**STELLATE.** *adj.* [stellatus, Lat.] Pointed in the manner of a painted star.

One making a regulus of antimony, without iron, found his regulus adorned with a more conspicuous star than I have seen in several stellate regulus of antimony and mass.

**STELLATION.** *n. f.* [from stella, Latin] Emission of light as from a star.

**STELLED.** *adj.* Starry.

And quench'd the stelled fires.

**STELLIFEROUS.** *adj.* [stella and ferro.] Having stars.

**STELLION.** *n. f.* [stellio, Latin] A new.

**STELLIONATE.** *n. f.* [stellionatus, French; stellionatus, Latin.] A kind of crime which is committed [in law] by a deceitful selling of a thing otherwise than it really is: as, if a man should sell that for his own estate which is actually another man's.

It discerneth of crimes of stellionate, and the inclinations towards crimes capital, not actually committed.

**STEM.** *n. f.* [stemma, Latin.] 1. The stalk; the twig.

Two lovely berries molded on one stem, So with two seeming bodies, but one heart.

After they are first shot up thirty foot in length, they spread a very large top, having no bough nor twig in the trunk or stem.

Set them aloope a reasonable depth, and then they will put forth many roots, and so carry more shoots upon a stem.

Thus, ere it was in th' earth, God made, and ev'ry herb before it grew On the green stem.

The stem thus threaten'd, and the sap in thee, Drops all the branches of that noble tree.

Farewell, you flow'rs, whole buds with weary care I watch'd, and to the cheerful sun did rear:

Who now shall bind your stems? or, when you fall, With fountain lucens your fainting souls reveal?

The low'ring spring with lavish rain Beats down the stender stem and bearded gram.

2. Family; race; generation. Pedigrees are drawn in the form of a branching tree.

I will assay her worth to celebrate; And so attend ye toward her glittering state, Where ye may all, that are of noble stem, Approach.

Whoever will undertake the imperial diadem, must have of his own wherewith to support it; which is one of the reasons that it hath continued these two ages and more in that stem, now so much spoken of.

Doth thou in bounds aspire to deathless fame? Learn well their lineage and their ancient stem.

3. Progeny; branch of a family.

This is a *stem*  
Of that victorious stock, and let us fear  
His native nightiefs. *Shakspeare.*  
4. [*Stammen*, Swedish.] The prow or fore-  
part of a ship.

Oranto's barque, ev'n in the hero's view,  
From *stem* to *stem* by waves was overborn. *Dryden.*  
To *STEM*. v. a. [*Stemma*, Islandick.] To  
oppose a current; to pass cross or for-  
ward notwithstanding the stream.

They on the trading flood,  
Through the wide Ethiopian to the cape,  
Ply, *stemming* nightly tow'rd the pole. *Milton.*  
Above the deep they raise their scaly crests,  
And *stem* the flood with their erected breasts. *Denb.*  
In shipping such as this, the Irish kern  
And untaught Indian on the stream did glide.  
Ere sharp-keel'd boats to *stem* the flood did learn,  
Or fish-like ours did spread from either side. *Dryden.*  
At length Erasmus, that great unjust name,  
*Stemm'd* the wild torrent of a barbarous age,  
And drove those holy Vandals off the stage. *Pope.*

*STENCH*. n. s. [from *stencan*, Saxon.]

1. A stink; a bad smell.  
Death, death, oh amiable and lovely death!  
Thou odoriferous *stench*, found rottenness,  
Arise forth from thy couch of lasting night. *Shaksp.*  
So bees with smoke, and doves with noisome *stench*,  
Are from their hives and houses driv'n away. *Shaksp.*  
Physicians, by the *stench* of feathers, cure the  
rising of the mother. *Bacon.*  
The ministry will be found the salt of the earth,  
the thing that keeps societies of men from *stench*  
and corruption. *South.*

The hourly Nar  
Corrupted with the *stench* of sulphur flows,  
And into Tiber's streamth' infected current throws.  
*Addison.*

2. I find it used once for a good smell.  
Black bulls and bearded goats on altars lie,  
And clouds of *stinky stench* involve the sky. *Dryden.*  
To *STENCH*. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To make to stink. Not proper, or in  
use.  
The foulness of the ponds only *stencheth* the water.  
*Mortimer.*

2. [for *staunch*, corruptly.] To stop; to  
hinder to flow.  
They had better skill to let blood than *stench* it.  
*King Charles.*

Refringents to *stench*, and ineffatives to thick-  
en, the blood. *Harvey.*

*STENOGRAPHY*. n. s. [*στενός* and *γραφω*.]  
Shorthand.

O the accurst *stenography* of state!  
The princely eagle shrunk into a bat. *Cleveland.*  
*STENTOROPHONICK*. adj. [from *Stentor*,  
the Homeric herald, whose voice was  
as loud as that of fifty men, and *φωνή*, a  
voice.] Loudly speaking or sounding.  
Of this *stentorophonick* horn of Alexander there  
is a figure preserved in the Vatican. *Derham.*

To *STEP*. v. n. [*strepian*, Saxon; *stappen*,  
Dutch.]

1. To move by a single change of the  
place of the foot.

One of our nation hath proceeded so far, that he  
was able, by the help of wings, in a running pace,  
to *step* constantly ten yods at a time. *Wilkins.*

2. To advance by a sudden progression.  
Whoever first, after the troubling the water,  
*stepped* in, was made whole. *Joshua.*

Buried his father, by whose death he's *stepp'd*  
into a great estate. *Shakspeare.*

3. To move mentally.  
When a person is hearing a sermon, he may  
give his thoughts leave to *step* back so far as to re-  
collect the several heads. *Watts.*

They are *stepping* almost three thousand years  
back into the remotest antiquity, the only true  
mirror of that ancient world. *Pope.*

4. To go; to walk.

I am in blood  
*stept* in so far, that should I wade no more,  
Returning were as tedious as go o'er. *Shakspeare.*

5. To come as it were by chance.  
The old poets *step* in to the assistance of the  
medalist. *Addison.*

6. To take a short walk.  
See where he comes; so, please you, *step aside*  
I'll know his grievance. *Shakspeare.*

My brothers, when they saw me wearied out,  
*Stepp'd*, as they said, to the next thicket side  
To bring me berries. *Milton.*

When your master wants a servant who happens  
to be abroad, answer, that he had but that mi-  
nute *stept* out. *Swift.*

7. To walk gravely, slowly, or resolutely.  
Pyrrhus, the most ancient of all the bathaws,  
*stept* forth, and, appealing unto his mercies, ear-  
nestly requested him to spare his life. *Knolles.*

When you *stepp'd* forth, how did the monster rage,  
In scorn of your soft looks and tender age! *Cowley.*

Home the swain retreats,  
His flock before him *stepping* to the fold. *Thomson.*

*STEP*. n. s. [*strep*, Saxon; *stap*, Dutch.]

1. Progression by one removal of the foot.  
Thou found and firm-set earth,  
Hear not my *steps*, which way they walk. *Shaksp.*  
Lang'ring perdition, worse than any death  
Can be at once, shall *step* by *step* attend  
You and your ways. *Shakspeare.*

Who was the first to explore th' untrodden path,  
When life was hazarded in every *step*? *Addison.*

2. One remove in climbing; hold for the  
foot; a stair.

While Solyman lay at Buda, seven bloody heads  
of bishops slain in battle, were set in order upon a  
wooden *step*. *Knolles.*

The breadth of every single *step* or stair should  
be never less than one foot, nor more than eighteen  
inches. *Wotton.*

Those heights where William's virtue might have  
flourish'd,  
And on the subject world look'd safely down,  
By Marlborough's d'ne props and *steps* were made  
Sublimier yet to raise his queen's renown. *Prior.*

It was a saying among the ancients, Truth lies in  
a well; and, to carry on this metaphor, we may  
justly say, that logic does supply us with *steps*,  
whereby we may go down to reach the water. *Watts.*

3. Quantity of space passed or measured by  
one removal of the foot.

The gradus, a Roman measure, may be translated  
a *step*, or the half of a paces or pace. *Arbuthnot.*

4. A small length; a small space.  
There is but a *step* between me and death.  
*1 Samuel.*

5. [In the plural.] Walk; passage.  
O may thy power, propitious still to me,  
Conduct my *steps* to find the fatal tree  
In this deep forest. *Dryden.*

6. Gradation; degree.  
The same sin for substance hath sundry *steps* and  
degrees, in respect whereof one man becomes a  
more heinous offender than another. *Perkins.*

7. Progression; act of advancing.

To derive two or three general principles of mo-  
tion from phenomena, and afterwards to tell us how  
the properties and actions of all corporeal things fol-  
low from those manifest principles, would be a very  
great *step* in philosophy, though the causes of these  
principles were not yet discovered. *Newton.*

One injury is best defended by a second, and thus  
by a third: by these *steps* the old masters of the  
palace in France became masters of the kingdom;  
and by these *steps* a general during pleasure might  
have grown into a general for life, and a general  
for life into a king. *Swift.*

The quest must not proceed too swiftly towards  
the determination of his point, that he may with  
more ease draw the learner to those principles *step*  
by *step*, from whence the final conclusion will arise.  
*Watts.*

8. Footstep; print of the foot.  
From hence *Africa* took her flight, and here  
The prints of her departing *steps* appear. *Dryden.*

9. Gait; manner of walking.

Sudden from the golden throne  
With a submissive *step* I basted down;  
The glowing garland from my hair I took,  
Love in my heart, obedience in my look. *Prior.*

10. Action; instance of conduct.  
The reputation of a man depends upon the *step*  
*steps* he makes in the world. *Pope.*

*STEP*, in composition, signifies one who is  
related only by marriage. [*strep*, Sax.  
from *strepian*, to deprive, or make an  
orphan: for the Saxons not only said a  
*step-mother*, but a *step-daughter*, or *step-son*;  
to which it indeed, according to  
this etymology, more properly belongs  
but as it is now seldom applied but to  
the mother, it seems to mean, in the  
mind of those who use it, a woman who  
has *stepped* into the vacant place of the  
true mother.]

How should their minds chafe but misdoubt, let  
this discipline, which always you match with divine  
doctrine as her natural and true sister, be found in  
to all kinds of knowledge a *step-mother*? *Hooker.*

This wanton *step-dame* loved him the more;  
But, when the faw her offer'd sweets refuse,  
Her love she turn'd to hate. *Spenser.*

You shall not find me, daughter,  
After the slander of most *step-mothers*,  
Ill-eyed unto you. *Shakspeare.*

A father cruel, and a *step-dame* false, *Shakspeare.*  
Cato, the elder, being aged, buried his wife, and  
married a young woman; his son came to him, and  
said, Sir, what have I offended, that you have  
brought a *step-mother* into your house? The old  
man answered, Nay, quite the contrary, son,  
thou pleasest me so well, as I would be glad to  
have more such. *Bacon.*

The name of *step-dame*, your practis'd art,  
By which you have estrang'd my father's heart,  
All you have done against me, or design,  
Shows your aserious, but begets not mine. *Dryden.*

A *step-dame* too I have, a curld she,  
Who rules my hen-peck'd fire, and orders me. *Drum.*

Any body would have guessed miss to have been a  
bred up under the influence of a cruel *step-dame*, and  
John to be the fondling of a tender mother. *Arbuthnot.*

*STEPPINGSTONE*. n. s. [*step* and *stone*.]  
Stone laid to catch the foot, and save it  
from wet or dirt.

Lake *steppingstones* to save a slide,  
In streets where kennels are too wide. *Swift.*

*STERCORA'CEOUS*. adj. [*stercoraceus*, Lat.]  
Belonging to dung; partaking of the  
nature of dung.

Green juicy vegetable in a heap together, and  
a heat equal to that of a human body; the sapid  
*stercoraceous* taste and odour, in taste is a  
putrid flesh, and in smell human feces. *Abbot.*

*STERCORATION*. n. s. [from *stercora*, Lat.]  
The act of dunging; the act of manur-  
ing with dung.

The first help is *stercoration*: the sheep d  
is one of the best, and the next, dung of horses  
that of horses. *P.*

*Stercoration* is a fashable. *P.*

The exterior pulp of the fruit serves  
for the security of the seed, which hangs  
the plant, but, after it is fallen upon the  
for the *stercoration* of the soil, and promotes  
the growth, though not the first germination  
of the plant. *P.*

*STEREOGRAPHY*. n. s. [*στερεός* and *γραφω*.]  
*Stereographic*, French.] The art of draw-  
ing the forms of solids upon a plane. *Harris.*

*STEREOMETRY*. n. s. [*στερεός* and *μετρον*.]  
*Stereometrie*, French.] The art of mea-  
suring all sorts of solid bodies. *Harris.*

*STERILE*. adj. [*sterile*, French; *sterilis*,  
Latin.] Barren; unfruitful; not pro-  
ductive; wanting fecundity.



Our elders say,

The barren, touched in this holy chafe,  
Shake off their *steril* curse. *Shakespeare.*

The sea marge *steril*, and rocky hard. *Shaksp.*  
In very *steril* years, corn sown will grow to another kind. *Bacon.*

To separate seeds, put them in water: such as are corrupted and *steril* swim. *Brown.*

She is grown *steril* and barren, and her births of animals are now very inconsiderable. *More.*

When the vegetative stratum was once washed off by rains, the hills would have become barren, the strata below yielding only mere *sterile* and mineral matter, such as was inept for the formation of vegetables. *Woodward.*

**STERILITY.** *n. f.* [*sterilité*, French; *sterilitas*, from *sterilis*, Latin.] Barrenness; want of fecundity; unfruitfulness.

Spain is thus sown of people, by reason of the fertility of the soil, and because their natives are enslaved by to many employments in such vast territories. *Bacon.*

An eternal *sterility* must have possessed the world, were all things had been fastened everlastingly to the adamantine chains of specific gravity, if the Almighty had not said, Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit-tree yielding fruit. *Bentley.*

He had more frequent occasion for repetition than any poet; yet one cannot ascribe this to any *sterility* of expression, but to the genius of his times, which delighted in their reiterated verses. *Pope.*

To **STERILIZE.** *v. a.* [from *steril*.] To make barren; to deprive of fecundity, or the power of production.

May we not as well suppose the *sterilizing* the earth was suspended for some time, till the deluge became the executioner of it? *Woodward.*

Go! *sterilize* the fertile with thy rage. *Savage.*

**STERLING.** *adj.* [Of this word many derivations have been offered; the most probable of which is that offered by Camden, who derives it from the *Easterlings*, who were employed as coiners.]

1. An epithet by which genuine English money is discriminated.

The king's treasure, that he left at his death, amounted unto eighteen hundred thousand pounds *sterling*. *Bacon.*

Several of them would rather chuse to count out a ton in fetterces than in pounds *sterling*. *Addison.*

2. Genuine; having passed the test.

There is not one single witty phrase in this collection, which hath not received the stamp and approbation of one hundred years; he may therefore be secure to find them all genuine, *sterling*, and authentic. *Sayt.*

**STERLING.** *n. f.* [*sterlingum*, low Latin, from the adjective.]

1. English coin; money.

This visionary various projects tries,  
And knows that to be rich is to be wise;  
By useful observation he can tell  
The sacred chariot that in true *sterling* dwell;  
How gold makes a patrician of a slave,  
A dwarf an Atlas, a Thersites a brave. *South.*

Great name! which in our rolls records a band,  
Leads honours, and protects the learned bands,  
Accept this offering to thy bounty due,  
And Roman wealth in English *sterling* view. *C. Arbuthnot.*

2. Standard rate.

**STERN.** *adj.* [*steynn*, Saxon.]

1. Severe of countenance; truculent of aspect.

Why look you still so *stern* and tragical. *Shaksp.*  
I would outlast the *sternest* eyes that look,  
Grieve the heart most daring on the earth,  
Pick the young sucking cubs from the she-bear,  
Yes, mock the lion when he roars for prey,  
To win thee, lady. *Shakespeare.*

It shall not be amiss here to present the *stern* but lively countenance of this so famous a man. *Knolles.*

Gods and men  
Fear'd her *stern* frown, and she was queen o' the woods. *Milton.*

The judge supreme soon cast a stedfast eye,  
*Stern*, yet temper'd with benignity. *Harte.*

2. Severe of manners; harsh; unrelenting; cruel.

Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible;  
Thou, *stern*, obdurate, flinty, rough, remorseless. *Shakespeare.*

The common executioner,  
Whose heart th' accustomed sight of death makes hard,

Falls not the ax upon the humbled neck  
But first begs pardon: will you *sterner* be  
Than he that deals and lives by bloody drops? *Shakespeare.*

Did this in Cæsar seem ambitious?  
When that the poor have cried, Cæsar hath wept;  
Ambition should be made of *sterner* stuff. *Shaksp.*

Then shall the war, and *stern* debate, and strife  
Immortal, be the business of my life;  
And in thy fame, the dusty spoils among,  
High on the burnish'd roof my banner shall be hung. *Dryden.*

How, *stern* as tutors, and as uncles hard,  
We left the pupil, and defraud the ward. *Dryden.*

3. Hard; afflictive.

It wolves had at thy gate howl'd that *stern* time,  
Thou shouldst have said, Go, porter, turn the key,  
All cruels else forbidd. *Shakespeare.*

Mischance flood,  
And with his *stern* Steele drew in streamers the blood. *Chapman.*

**STERN.** *n. f.* [*steyrn*, Saxon; of the same original with *steele*.]

1. The hind part of the ship where the rudder is placed.

Let a barbarous Indian, who had never seen a ship, view the separate and disjointed parts, as the prow and *stern*, the ribs, masts, ropes, and shrouds, he would form but a very lame idea of it. *Harris.*

They turn their heads to sea, their *sterns* to land. *Dryden.*

2. Part of management; direction.

The king from *stern* I intend to tend,  
And sit at chieftest *stern* of publick weal. *Shaksp.*

3. The hinder part of any thing.

She all at once her brafs body maid  
With doubled toeces high above the ground,  
Though wrapping up her wreathed *stern* around. *Spenser.*

**STERNAGE.** *n. f.* [from *stern*.] The sternage or *stern*. Not used.

Grapple your minds to *sternage* of this navy,  
And leave your England as dead midnight till. *Shakespeare.*

**STERNLY.** *adv.* [from *stern*.] In a *stern* manner; severely; truculently.

No mountain lion tore  
Two lambs to *sternly*. *Chapman.*

*Sternly* he pronounced  
The rigid interdiction. *Milton.*

Yet furr thou art not, nor thy face, the same,  
Nor thy limbs moulded in so soft a frame;  
Thou lookst more *sternly*, dost more strongly move,  
And more of awe thou bear'st, and less of love. *Dry.*

**STERNNESS.** *n. f.* [from *stern*.]

1. Severity of look.

Of stature huge, and eke of courage bold,  
That lions of men amaz'd their *sternness* do behold. *Spenser.*

How would he look, to see his work so noble  
Wildly bound up! or how  
Should I, in these my borrow'd haunts, behold  
The *sternness* of his presence? *Shakespeare.*

2. Severity or harshness of manners.

I have *sternness* in my soul enough  
To hear of soldiers work. *Dryden.*

**STERNON.** *n. f.* [*steyrn*.] The breastbone.

A soldier was shot in the breast through the *sternon*. *Wifeman.*

**STERNUTATION.** *n. f.* [*sternutatio*, Lat.]

The act of sneezing.

*Sternutation* is a convulsive flaking of the nerves and muscles, occasioned by an irritation of those in the nostrils. *Quincy.*

Concerning *sternutation*, or sneezing, and the custom of saluting upon that motion, it is generally

believed to derive its original from a disease wherein *sternutation* proved mortal, and such as sneezed died. *Brown.*

**STERNUTATIVE.** *adj.* [*sternutatif*, Fr. from *sternuto*, Lat.] Having the quality of provoking to sneeze.

**STERNUTATORY.** *n. f.* [*sternutatoire*, Fr. from *sternuto*, Lat.] Medicine that provokes to sneeze.

Physicians, in persons near death, use *sternutatories*, or such medicines as provoke unto sneezing, when, if the faculty arise, and *sternutation* ensue, they conceive hopes of life. *Brown.*

**STEVEN.** *n. f.* [*steyven*, Sax.] A cry, or loud clamour.

Ne sooner was out, but faster than thought,  
Fast by the hide the wolf Lowder caught,  
And had not both come to the *steyven*,  
Lowder had been than thalke fame even. *Spenser.*

To **STEW.** *v. a.* [*stewer*, Fr. *stoven*, Dut.] To seeth any thing in a slow moist heat, with little water.

Ere I was risen from the place, that snow'd  
My duty kneeling, came a cooking pull,  
Stew'd in his haire, holt breakfast. *Shakespeare.*

I braided my skin with playing at twind and dret,  
get with a madder of fence, three yeares to a dush of *stew'd* prunes. *Shakespeare.*

To **STEW.** *v. n.* To be seethed in a slow moist heat.

**STEW.** *n. f.* [*stewe*, Fr. *stufa*, Ital. *stufa*, Spanish.]

1. A bagnio; a hothouse.

As burning *stews* from his boiling *stew*  
Doth belch out flames, and rocks in pieces brake,  
And rugged ribs of mountains molten new,  
Enwrapt in coal-black clouds and filthy smoke. *Spenser.*

The Lydians were inhibited by Cæsar to use any armour, and give themselves to baths and *stews*. *Abbot.*

2. A brothel; a house of prostitution.

[This signification is by some imputed to this, that there were licensed brothels near the *stews* or fishponds in Southwark; but probably *stew*, like bagnio, took its had signification from bad use. It may be doubted whether it has any singular. *South* uses it in a plural termination with a singular tense. *Shakespeare* makes it singular.]

There be that hate harlots, and never were at the *stew*, that abhor falsehood, and never brake promise. *Acham.*

I have seen corruption boil and bubble,  
Till it o'er-run the *stew*. *Shakespeare.*

With them there are no *stews*, no dilute houses, no courtesans. *Bacon.*

Her, though sev'n years she in the *stews* had had,  
A nursery dust receive and think a maid;  
And, though in childbirth's labour she did lie,  
Midwives would swear twere but a tympany. *Donne.*

What moderate top would take the park or *stews*,  
Who among troops of saulets my nymph can choose? *Pop. ommen.*

Making his own home a *stew*, a bachel, and a school of lewdness, to null the solemnity of vice into the unwary flexible years of his poor children. *South.*

3. [*steyven*, Dutch, to hoar.] A storepond; a small pond where fish are kept for the table.

**STEWARDE.** *n. f.* [*steyward*, Saxon.]

1. One who manages the affairs of another.

There sat, yeld in red  
Down to the ground, a comely personage,  
That in his hand a white rod managed;  
He *steward* was, high diet, ripe of age,  
And in demeanour sober, and in council sage. *Spenser.*

Whilst I have gold, I'll be his *steward* still. *Shakespeare.*

Take on you the charge  
And kingly government of this your land;  
Not as protector, *steward*, substitute,  
Or lowly factor for another's gain. *Shakespeare*  
How is it that I hear this of thee? Give an account of thy stewardship, for thou thyself be no longer *steward*. *Luke*

Improve all those talents the providence of God hath intrusted us with, because we are but *stewards*, and must give an account of them. *Nelson*

When a *steward* defrauds his lord, he must contrive at the rest of the servants while they are following the same practice. *Suif*

What can be a greater honour than to be chosen one of the *stewards* and dispensers of God's bounty to mankind? What can give a generous spirit more complacency, than to consider that great numbers owe to him, under God, their subsistence, and the good conduct of their lives. *Suif*

Just *steward* of the bounty he receiv'd,  
And dying poorer than the poor relief'd. *Harte*

2. An officer of state.  
The duke of Suffolk is the first, and claims  
To be high *steward*. *Shakespeare*  
STEWARDSHIP. *n. f.* [from *steward*.] The office of a steward.

The earl of Worcester  
Hath broke his oath, resign'd his *stewardship*. *Shakespeare*

Shew us the hand of God  
That hath dispos'd us from our *stewardship*. *Shakespeare*  
If they are not employed to such purposes, we are idle to our trust, and the *stewardship* committed to us, and shall be one day severely accountable to God for it. *Calamy*

STEWPAW. *n. f.* [from *stew* and *pan*.] A pan used for stewing.  
STIBIAL. *adj.* [from *stibium*, Lat.] Antimonial.

The former depend upon a corrupt merrimented melanchole, and the latter upon an adult *stibial* or enormous sulphur. *Harvey*

STIBIARIAN. *n. f.* [from *stibium*.] A violent man: from the violent operation of antimony. Obsolete.

His *stibiarian* preface audaciously upon the royal throne, and after some sacrilegious tenderness a bitter pill of ferocity and cruelty; but, when the same was rejected because it was violent, then he presents his antimonial potion. *White*

STICADOS. *n. f.* [*sticadis*, Lat.] An herb.

STICK. *n. f.* [*sticca*, Saxon; *stecco*, Ital. *stecch*, Dutch.]

1. A piece of wood small and long.  
Onions, as the hand, will shoot forth, and so will the harsh opinion, with which in the country they trim their houses, binding it to a lash or *stick* set against a wall. *Bacon*

Some strike from flashing flints their fiery seed,  
Some gather *sticks* the kindled flames to feed. *Dryden*

2. Many instruments long and slender are called *sticks*.

To STICK. *v. a.* preterit *stuck*; participle past, *stuck*. [*stican*, Saxon.] To fasten on so as that it may adhere.

Two troops in fair array one moment shew'd;  
The next, a fight with fallen bodies throw'd:  
The points of spears are *stuck* within the shield,  
The steeds without their riders from the field,  
The knights unhors'd. *Dryden*

Would our ladies, instead of *sticking* on a patch against their country, sacrifice their necklaces against the common enemy, what devices ought not to be made in their favour? *Addison*

Oh for some potent *stick*,  
Some gentle *stems* to bind the land again;  
To *stick* the desert's chair unto the throne,  
Give law to words, or war with words alone. *Pope*

To STICK. *v. n.*

1. To adhere; to unite itself by its tenacity or penetrating power.

I will caulk the ship on thy rivers to *stick* unto thy fears. *Re*

The green caterpillar breedeth in the inward parts of roses not blown, where the dew *sticks* it. *Bacon*

Though the sword be put into the sheath, we must not foster it there to rust, or *stick* so fast as that we shall not be able to draw it readily when need requires. *Raleigh*

If on your tame our sex a blot has thrown,  
Twill ever *stick*, thro' malice of your own. *Young*  
2. To be inseparable; to be united with any thing. Generally in an ill sense.

Now does he feel  
His secret murders *sticking* on his hands. *Shakespeare*  
He is often stigmatized with it, as a note of infamy, to *stick* by him whilst the world lasts. *Sunderlin*

In their quarrels they proceed to calling names, till they light upon one that is sure to *stick*. *Suif*

3. To rest upon the memory painfully.  
The going away of that which had stood so long, doth yet *stick* with me. *Bacon*

4. To stop; to lose motion.  
None of those, who *stick* at this impediment, have any enemies so bitter and implacable as they found theirs. *Kettlewell*

I shudder at the name!  
My blood runs backward, and my faulting tongue *sticks* at the sound. *Smith*

5. To resist emission.  
Wherefore could I not pronounce amen?  
I had most need of blessing, and amen *sticks* in my throat. *Shakespeare*

6. To be constant; to adhere with firmness: sometimes with to, and sometimes with by.

The knave will *stick* by thee, I can assure thee that: he will not out, he is true bred. *Shakespeare*  
The first contains a *sticking* fast to Christ, when the christian profession is persecuted; and the second a rising from him, as he rose to a new christian life. *Hammond*

Some *stick* to you, and some to t'other side. *Dryden*

They could not but conclude that to be their interest, and, being to convinced, pursue it and *stick* to it. *Voltaire*  
We are your only friends; *stick* by us and we will *stick* by you. *Davenant*

The advantage will be on our side, if we *stick* to its essentials. *Addison*

7. To be troublesome by adhering: with by or to.

I am satisfied to trifle away my time, rather than let it *stick* by me. *Pope*

8. To remain; not to be lost.  
Proverbial sentences are formed into a verse, whereby they *stick* upon the memory. *Watts*

9. To dwell upon; not to forsake.  
If the matter be knotty, the mind must stop and buckle to it, and *stick* upon it with labour and thought, and not leave it till it has mattered the difficulty. *Locke*

Every man, besides occasional affections, has beloved studies which the mind will more closely *stick* to. *Locke*

10. To cause difficulties or scruple.

This is the difficulty that *sticks* with the most reasonable of those who, from conscience, refuse to join with the revolution. *Swift*

11. To scruple; to hesitate.  
It is a good point of civility for a man to shape the answer he would have in his own words and propositions; for it makes the other party *stick* the less. *Bacon*

The church of Rome, under pretext of exposition of scripture, doth not *stick* to add and alter. *Bacon*

Rather than impute our miscarriages to our own corruption, we do not *stick* to arraign Providence itself. *L'Estrange*

Every one without hesitation supposes eternity, and *sticks* not to ascribe infinity to duration. *Locke*

That two bodies cannot be in the same place, is a truth that no body any more *sticks* at, than at this maxim, that it is impossible for the same thing to be, and not to be. *Locke*

To *stick* at nothing for the publick interest, is

represented as the redned part of the Venetian wiggin.

Some *stick* not to say, that the parson and attorney forged a will. *Arbutnot*

12. To be stopped; to be unable to proceed.

If we should fail.  
—We fail!

But grew your courage to the *sticking* place, And we'll not fail. *Shakespeare*

They never doubted the commons; but heard all *stuck* in the lords' house, and desired the name of those who hindered the agreement between the lords and commons. *Clarendon*

He threw: the trembling weapon pass'd  
Through nine bull-hides, each under other place,  
On his broad shield, and *stuck* within the lan. *Dryden*

13. To be embarrassed; to be puzzled.  
Where they *stick*, they are not to be further puzzled by putting them upon finding it out themselves. *Locke*

They will *stick* long at part of a demonstration, for want of perceiving the connexion of two ideas, that, to one more exercised, is as visible as any thing. *Locke*

Souls a little more capacious can take in the connexion of a few propositions; but if the chain be prolix, here they *stick* and are confounded. *Bacon*

14. To STICK out. To be prominent, with deformity.

His flesh is consumed away that it cannot be seen, and his bones that were not seen *stick* out. *Job*

15. To STICK out. To refuse compliance.  
To STICK. *v. a.* [*stican*, Saxon; *sticken*, Dutch.]

1. To stab; to pierce with a pointed instrument.

The Heruli, when their old kindred fellows *stuck* them with a dagger. *Gre*

3. To fix upon a pointed body: as, to *stick* the fruit upon his knife.

3. To fasten by transfixion.

Her death!  
I'll stand betwixt; it first shall pierce my heart.

We will be *stuck* together on his dart.

4. To set with something pointed.

A lottly pile they rear,  
The fabric's front with cypress twigs they rear,  
And *stick* the firs with boughs of hickory.

STICKINESS. *n. f.* [from *stick*.] Adhesive quality; viscosity; glutinousness; tenacity.

To STICKLE. *v. a.* [from the practice of prizefighters, who placed swords with flaves or sticks to interpose occasionally.]

1. To take part with one side or other.  
Fortune, as she's wont, turn'd *stickle*,  
And for the foe began to *stickle*. *Shakespeare*

2. To contend; to altercate; to contend rather with obduracy than vehemence.

Let them go to't, and *stickle*,  
Whether a conclave or conventicle. *Chaucer*

Heralds *stickle*, who got who,  
So many hundreds years ago. *Hart*

3. To trim; to play fast and loose; to act a part between opposites.

When he's half of the Christians killed,  
The rest in a fair way of being routed, he's  
betwixt the remainder of God's host and the  
of fiends. *Dryden*

STICKLEBAG. *n. f.* [properly *stickle* from *stick*, to prick; *panctus*, Latin.] The smallest of fresh-water fish.

A little fish called a *sticklebag*, without scales, hath his body covered with several prickles. *Bacon*

STICKLER. *n. f.* [from *stickle*.]

1. A sidesman to fencers; a second to duellist; one who stands to judge combat.

Brallus came to part them, the *stickler* and

being unable to persuade choleric hearers;  
and part them he did.

Babins, the judge, appointed *sticklers* and *trumpets*, whom the others should obey.

Our former chiefs, like *sticklers* of the war,

I taught to inflame the parties, then to poise:

I did not strike to hurt, but make a noise.

An obdurate contender about any thing.

Quercetanus, though the grand *stickler* for the

concession of the irrefutable

of diamonds.

The inferior tribe of common women have, in

regions, been the professed *sticklers* for such as

acted against the true interest of the nation.

The tory or high church clergy were the greatest

against the exorbitant proceedings of king

place themselves in the list of the national

such, though they are great *sticklers* for liberty

of conscience.

*STICKY, adj.* [from *stick*.] Viscous; adhe-

re; glutinous.

Sticks which last longest are those of strong

and with a sticky fusk.

[*STIFF, adj.* [*stijf*, Saxon; *stiff*, Danish;

*stijf*, Swedish; *stijf*, Islandic; *stijf*,

Dutch.]

Rigid, inflexible; resisting flexure; not

soft; not limber; not easily flexible;

unpliant.

I lay, rising on *stiff* pinions, tower

and aerial sky.

The glowing robe

flapping loose, or *stiff* with mazy gold.

Not soft; not giving way; not fluid;

not easily yielding to the touch.

Sticks and less my boiling spirits flow;

And *stiff* as cooling metals do.

Mingling with that oily liquor, they were wholly

copious, and so grew more *stiff* and firm,

but one substance.

Strong; not easily resisted.

On a *stiff* gale

Florian stands his wares.

Hard; stubborn; not easily subdued.

How *stiff* is my vile sense,

How hard up, and have ingenious feeling

for my better powers! Better I were distract!

Obstinate; pertinacious.

Under a *stiff* honest, our purpose the *stiff*

of any unnecessary custom heretofore

held to others when there is cause, but it is a

to stand fast in foolish argument.

Your enemies, the Cretans own their cause,

and defend their holytable laws.

Hard; not written with ease; con-

strained.

Stiff, formal style.

Formal; rigorous in certain ceremo-

nies; not disengaged in behaviour;

riched; affected.

French are open, familiar, and talkative;

Indians *stiff*, ceremonious, and reserved.

Spurious are bad, but let not worse intrude,

conquer art and nature to be rude.

In *Shakespeare* it seems to mean, strongly

maintained, or asserted with good evi-

dence.

This is *stiff* news.

*STIFFEN, v. a.* [*stijfan*, Saxon.]

To make stiff; to make inflexible; to

make unpliant.

When the blast of war blows in our ears,

Stiffen the brows, fume up the blood,

Stiffen the nature with hot-favour'd rage.

He *stiffen* his neck, and hardened his heart,

turning into the Lord.

the poor, by them disrobed, naked lie,

with no other covering but the sky;

Expos'd to *stiff* frost, and drenching showers,  
Which thicken'd air from her black bottom pours.

Her eyes grow *stiff*, and with sulphur burn.

To *STIFFEN, v. a.*

1. To grow stiff; to grow rigid; to become

unpliant.

Azrael, astonish'd, and struck dumb with fear,

I stood; like biddies rose my *stiff* hair.

Fix'd in astonishment I gaze upon thee,

Like one just blasted by a stroke from heaven,

Who pants for breath, and *stiffens* yet alive;

In dreadful looks, a monument of woe.

2. To grow hard; to be hardened.

The tender soil then, *stiffening* by degrees,

Shut from the bounded earth the bounding seas.

3. To grow less susceptible of impression;

to grow obstinate.

Some foods we see

Grow hard and *stiffen* with adversity.

*STIFFENED, adj.* [*stiff* and *heart*.] Ob-

stinate; stubborn; contumacious.

They are impudent children, and *stiff*-hearted.

*STIFFLY, adv.* [from *stiff*.] Rigidly; in-

flexibly; stubbornly.

In matters divine, it is still maintained *stiffly*,

that they have no influence for.

I commended them that stood to *stiffly* for the

Lord.

The Indian fig of itself multiplies from root to

root; the plenty of the sap, and the fatness of the

stalk, making the boughs being overladen and

not *stiffly* upheld, in weigh down.

*STIFFENED, adj.* [*stiff* and *neck*.] Stub-

born; obstinate; contumacious.

An infinite charge to her majesty, to send over

such an army as should tread down all that sat down

before them on foot, and lay on the ground.

This *stiff* pride nor art nor force can bind,

Nor high-flown hopes to reason's lure defend.

*STIFFNESS, n. f.* [from *stiff*.]

1. Rigidity; inflexibility; hardness; in-

capititude to bend.

The *stiffness* and dryness of iron, to melt, must

be helped by mauling or opening it.

The willow bows and recovers, the oak is sub-

born and inflexible, and the punishment of that

*stiffness* is one branch of the allegory.

2. Inaptitude to motion; torpidity.

The pillars of this frame grow weak,

My sinews slacken, and an icy *stiffness*

Benumbs my blood.

3. Tension; not laxity.

Lofty new thoughts, one mounts into the wind,

And one below their ease or *stiffness* notes.

4. Obstinacy; stubbornness; contumacious-

ness.

The sices of old age have the *stiffness* of it too;

and, as it is the latest time to learn so, for the

unlearn'd of it to unlearn will be found much

greater.

Firmness or *stiffness* of the mind is not from adhe-

rence to truth, but to tradition to prejudice.

These hold their opinions with the greatest *stiff-*

ness; being generally the most fierce and firm in

their tenets.

5. Unpleasing formality; constraint.

All this religion sat easily upon him, without

any of that *stiffness* and constraint, any of those

forbidding appearances, which disfigure the ac-

tions of the sincerely pious.

6. Rigorousness; harshness.

There fill yourself with those most joyous fights

But speak no word to her of these two plights,

Which her too constant *stiffness* doth constrain.

7. Manner of writing not easy, but harsh

and constrained.

Rules and critical observations improve a good

genius, where nature leadeth the way, provided he

is not too scrupulous; for that will introduce a

*stiffness* and ulceration, which are utterly abhor-

rent from all good writing.

To *STIFFEN, v. a.* [*stijfer*, French.]

1. To oppress or kill by closeness of air;

to suffocate.

Where have you been broiling?

—Among the crowd in the abbey, where a finger

Could not be wedg'd in more; I am *stified*

With the more rankness of their joy.

Pray against his absolute decree

No more avail than breath against the wind,

Blown *stified* back on him that breathes at forth.

That part of the air that we draw out, left the

more room for the *stified* steam of the coals to be

received into it.

Stified with kisses, a sweet death he dies.

At one time they keep their patients to close and

warm, as almost to *stify* them with care; and, all

on a sudden, the cold regimen is in vogue.

I took my leave, being half *stified* with the

closeness of the room.

2. To keep in; to hinder from emission.

Whilst bodies become coloured by reflecting or

transmitting this or that sort of rays more copiously

than the rest, they stop and *stify* in themselves the

rays which they do not reflect or transmit.

3. To extinguish by hindering communi-

cation.

4. To extinguish by artful or gentle means.

Every reasonable man will pay a tax with cheer-

fulness for paying a civil war in its birth.

5. To suppress; to conceal.

It's prove thy fortune, Polydore, to conquer—

Trust me, and let me know thy love's success,

That I may ever after *stify* mine.

6. To suppress artfully or fraudulently.

These conclusions have been acknowledged by

the disputers the polities, till with labour and study

they had *stified* their state convictions.

On these two pillars will our faith for ever stand

firm and unmovable against all attempts, whether

of vain philosophy to better the doctrine, or of

vicious cunning to corrupt or *stify* the evidence.

You excel in the art of *stifying* and concealing

your retirement

*STIGMA, n. f.* [*stigma*, Latin.]

1. A brand; a mark with a hot iron.

2. A mark of infamy.

*STIGMATICAL, adj.* [from *stigma*.] Brand-

marked; marked with a hot iron or marked with

some token of infamy.

Thou art like a soul marked up a *stigmatic*.

Mark'd by the detriments to be avoided.

He is detest'd, crooked, old, and e'er

Vicious, ungovern'd, toothless, blunt, unkind;

*Stigmatic* in making, worse in mind.

To *STIGMATIZE, v. a.* [*stigmatizer*, French,

from *stigma*.] To mark with a brand;

to disgrace with a note of reprobation.

Man of learning, who take to business, discharge

it with greater honesty than men of the world;

because the former, in reality, have been used to

find virtue extolled and vice *stigmatized*; while

the latter have seen vice triumphant, and virtue

discountenanced.

Sour enthusiasts affect to *stigmatize* the finest and

most elegant authors, both ancient and modern,

as dangerous to religion.

The privilege of pairs should be ascertained,

and whoever violates them *stigmatized* by public

censure.

*STILAR, adj.* [from *stila*.] Belonging to

the stile of a dial.

At fifty-one and a half degrees, which is Lon-

dun's latitude, make a mark, and, laying a ruler

to the center of the plane, and to this mark, draw

a line for the stile line.

**STILE.** *n. f.* [*freigle, from freigan, Saxon,* to climb.]

1. A set of steps to pass from one enclosure to another.

There comes my master, and another gentleman from Flogmare, over the *stile* this way. *Shakspeare.*

If they draw several ways, they be ready to hang themselves upon every gate or *stile* they come at. *Livingstone.*

The little floating pile,  
You see just by the church-yard *stile*. *Swift.*

2. [*Stile, French.*] A pin to cast the shadow in a sundial. This should rather be *style*.

Erect the *stile* perpendicularly over the subdial or line, so as to make an angle with the dial plane equal to the elevation of the pole of your place. *Moson.*

**STILETTO.** *n. f.* [*Italian; stilet, French.*]

A small dagger, of which the blade is not edged but round, with a sharp point.

When a senator should be torn in pieces, he hired out, who, entering into the senate house, should assault him as an enemy to the state; and, stabbing him with *stilettes*, leave him to be torn by others. *Hakewill.*

**TO STILL.** *v. a.* [*stillan, Saxon; stillen, Dutch.*]

1. To silence; to make silent.  
Is this the scourge of France?  
Is this the Talbot so much fear'd abroad,  
That with his name the mothers *still* their babes? *Shakspeare.*

The third fair morn now blaz'd upon the main,  
Then glaz'd smooth lay all the liquid plain,  
The winds were hush'd, the billows faintly curl'd,  
And a dead silence *still'd* the watry world. *Pope.*

2. To quiet; to appease.

In all retractions of anger, it is the best remedy to make a man's self believe, that the opportunity of revenge is not yet come; but that he foresees a time for it, and to *still* himself in the mean time, and reserve it. *Bacon.*

3. To make motionless.

He having a full sway over the water, had power to *still* and compose it, as well as to move and disturb it. *Woodward.*

**STILL.** *adj.* [*stil, Dutch.*]

1. Silent; uttering no noise. It is well observed by *Juntius*, that *st* is the found commanding silence.

We do not act that often jest and laugh  
Tisold but true, *still* some eat all the draught. *Shak.*  
Your wife, Octavia, with her modest eyes,  
And *still* conclusion, shall acquire no honour,  
Denouncing upon me. *Shakspeare.*

The storm was laid, the winds retir'd  
Obedient to thy will;

The sea, that roar'd at thy command,  
At thy command was *still*. *Addison.*

2. Quiet; calm.

Am when he spied  
This in *still* waves of deep delight to wade,  
Fiercely approaching to him, loudly cried. *Spenser.*

From hence my hues and I depart;  
I to my soft *still* walks, they to my heart;

I to the nurse, they to the child of art. *Dante.*

Religious pleasure moves gently, and therefore constantly. It does not affect by rapture, but is like the pleasure of health, which is *still* and sober. *South.*

Hope quickens all the *still* parts of life, and keeps the mind awake in her most remote and indolent hours. *Addison.*

Salus Italicus has represented it as a very gentle and *still* river, in the beautiful description he has given of it. *Addison.*

How all things listen, while thy muse complains!  
Such silence waits on Philomela's strains!

In some *still* evening, when the whispering breeze  
Pants on the leaves, and dies upon the trees. *Pope.*

3. Motionless.

Gyreia sit *still*, but with no *still* pensiveness. *Sidney.*

Though the body really moves, yet not changing perceivable distance with other bodies, as fast as the ideas of our minds follow in train, the thing seems to stand *still*, as we had in the hands of clocks. *Locke.*

That, in this state of ignorance, we short sighted creatures might not mistake true felicity, we are endow'd with a power to suspend any particular desire. This is standing *still* where we are not sufficiently afflicted. *Locke.*

Thy stone, O Sisyphus, stands *still*;  
Iron rests upon his wheel. *Pope.*

**STILL.** *n. f.* Calm; silence.

Here the hunter,  
Sometime a keeper here in Windsor forest,  
Doth all the winter time, at *still* of midnight,  
Walk round about an oak with tagg'd horns. *Shakspeare.*

He had never any jealousy with his father, which might give occasion of altering court or coming upon the change; but all things passed in a *still*. *Bacon.*

**STILL.** *adv.* [*stille, Saxon.*]

1. To this time; till now.

It hath been anciently reported, and is *still* received, that extreme applauds of great multitudes have so raised the air, that birds flying over have fallen down. *Bacon.*

Thou, O matron!  
Here dying, to the shore hast left thy name:  
Cajeta *still* the place is call'd from thee,  
The nurse of great *Aeneas'* infancy. *Dryden.*

2. Nevertheless; notwithstanding.

The desire of fame betrays the ambitious man into indecencies that lessen his reputation; he is *still* afraid, lest any of his actions should be thrown away in private. *Addison.*

3. In an increasing degree.

As God sometimes addresses himself in this manner to the hearts of men; so, if the heart will receive such motions by a ready compliance, they will return more frequently, and *still* more and more powerfully. *South.*

The moral perfection of the Deity, the more attentively we consider, the more perfectly *still* shall we know them. *Atterbury.*

4. Always; ever; continually.

Unless God from heaven did by vision *still* shew them what to do, they might do nothing. *Hooker.*

My brain I'll prove the female to my soul,  
My soul the father; and these two beget  
A generation of *still*-breeding thoughts. *Shakspeare.*

Whom the dialect of talking *still* once possesseth,  
he can never hold his peace. *Ben Jonson.*

He told them, that if their king were *still* absent from them, they would at length crown apes. *Dodder.*

Chymists would be rich, if they could *still* do in great quantities, what they have sometimes done in little. *Boyle.*

Trade begets trade, and people go much where many people are already gone. To men run *still* to a crowd in the streets, though only to see. *Temple.*

The fewer *still* you name, you wound the more; Bond is but one, but Harpax is a score. *Pope.*

5. After that.

In the primitive church, such as by fear being compelled to sacrifice to strange gods, after repeated, and kept *still* the office of preaching the gospel. *Whitgift.*

6. In continuance.

I with my hand at midnight held your head;  
And, like the watchful minutes to the hour,  
*Still* and anon cheer'd up the heavy tune,  
Saying, what want you? *Shakspeare.*

**STILL.** *n. f.* [*from distil.*] A vessel for distillation; an alembick.

Nature's confederator, the bee,  
Whose suckets are moist alchimy;  
The *still* of his refining mold,  
Minting the garden into gold. *Claveland.*

In distilling hot spirits, if the head of the *still* be taken off, the vapour which ascends out of the *still* will take fire at the flame of a candle, and the flame will run along the vapour from the candle to the *still*. *Newton.*

This fragrant spirit is obtained from all plants in the least aromatick, by a cold *still*, with a heat not exceeding that of summer. *Arbutnot.*

**TO STILL.** *v. a.* [*from distil.*] To distil; to extract, or operate upon, by distillation.

**TO STILL.** *v. n.* [*stillo, Latin.*] To drop; to fall in drops. Out of use.

His sceptre 'gainst the ground he threw,  
And tears *still'd* from him which world all the crew. *Chapman.*

Short thick fobs, whose thund'ring volleys beat,  
And roll themselves over her lubric throat  
In panting murmurs, *still'd* out of her breath,  
That ever bubbling spring. *Crofton.*

**STILLATION.** *adj.* [*stillation, Latin.*]

Falling in drops; drawn by a still.

**STILLATORY.** *n. f.* [*from still or distil.*]

1. An alembick; a vessel in which distillation is performed.

In all *stillatories*, the vapour is turned back upon itself, by the encounter of the sides of the *retort*. *Bacon.*

2. The room in which stills are placed;

laboratory.

All offices that require heat, as kitchens, *stillatories*, stoves, should be meridional. *Bacon.*

These are nature's *stillatories*, in whose caverns the ascending vapours are congealed to that universal aquaviva, that good fresh water. *Mor.*

**STILLBORN.** *adj.* [*still and born.*] Born

lifeless; dead in the birth.

Grant that our hopes, yet likely of fair birth,  
Should be *stillborn*, and that we now possess  
The utmost man of expectation, we are  
A body strong enough to equal with the king. *Shakspeare.*

Many casualties were but matter of sense; as, whether a child were abortive or *stillborn*. *Grant.*

The pale assistants on each other star'd,  
With gaping mouths for issuing words prepar'd.  
The *stillborn* sounds upon the palate hung,  
And died imperfect on the falling tongue. *Dryd.*

I know a trick to make you thrive,  
O, 'tis a quaint device!

Your *stillborn* poems shall revive,  
And scorn to wrap up spice. *St. J.*

**STILLICIDE.** *n. f.* [*stillicidium, Lat.*] A

succession of drops.

The *stillicides* of water, if there be water enough to follow, will draw themselves into a small thread, because they will not discontinue. *Bacon.*

**STILLICIDIOUS.** *adj.* [*from stillicide.*] Fall-

ing in drops.

Crysal is found sometimes in rocks, and in some places not unlike the *stirius* or *stillicious* dependencies of ice. *Brown.*

**STILLING.** *n. f.* [*from still.*]

1. The act of stilling.

2. A stand for calks.

**STILLNESS.** *n. f.* [*from still.*]

1. Calm; quiet; silence; freedom from

noise.

How sweet the moonlight sleeps upon this bank!  
Here will we sit, and let the sounds of music  
Creep in our ears: soft *stillness* and the night  
Become the touches of sweet harmony. *Shaksp.*

When black clouds draw down the lab'ring day,  
An horrid *stillness* first invades the ear,  
And in that silence we the tempest fear. *Dryden.*

Virgil, to heighten the horror of *Aeneas'* passing by this coast, has prepared the reader by *Aeneas'* funeral, and the *stillness* of the night. *Dryden.*

If a house be on fire, those at next door may escape, by the *stillness* of the weather. *Say.*

2. Habitual silence; taciturnity.

The gravity and *stillness* of your youth  
The world hath noted. *Shakspeare.*

**STILLSTAND.** *n. f.* [*still and stand.*] Ab-

sence of motion.

The tide, swell'd up unto his height,  
Then makes a *stillstand*, running neither way. *Shakspeare.*

**STILLY.** *adv.* [*from still.*]

1. Silently; not loudly.

From clasp to clasp, through the foul womb of night.

The beam of either merry silly founts. *Shakespeare.*  
2. Calmly; not tumultuously.

**STILTS.** *n. f.* [*stiltor*, Swedish; *stetten*, Dutch; *stœlcan*, Saxon.] Supports on which boys raise themselves when they walk.

Some could not be content to walk upon the stilts, but they must put themselves upon stilts. *Howell.*

The heron, and such like fowl that live of fishes, walk on long stilts like the people in the marshes. *More.*

Men must not walk upon stilts. *L'Estrange.*  
**TO STIMULATE.** *v. a.* [*stimulo*, Latin.]

1. To prick.  
2. To prick forward; to excite by some pungent motive.

3. [In physick.] To excite a quick sensation, with a derivation toward the part. Extreme cold stimulates, producing first a rigour, and then a glowing heat; those things which stimulate in the extreme degree excite pain. *Arbuthnot.*

Some medicines lubricate, and others both lubricate and stimulate. *Sharp.*

**STIMULATION.** *n. f.* [*stimulatio*, Latin.] Excitement; pungency.

Some persons, from the secret stimulations of vanity or envy, despise a valuable book, and throw contempt upon it by wholesale. *Watts.*

**TO STING.** *v. a.* pret. *stung* or *stang*; participle passive *stang* or *stung*. [*stingan*, Sax. *stungen*, fore pricked, Islandick.]

1. To pierce or wound with a point darted out, as that of wasps or scorpions.

The snake, rolled in a flow'ry bank, With shining checker'd slough, doth sting a child That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shakespeare.*

That snakes and vipers sting, and transmit their mischief by the tail, is not easily to be justified, the poison lying about the teeth, and communicated by the bite. *Brown.*

2. To pain acutely.

His unkindness, That stript her from his benediction, turn'd her To foreign casualties, gave her dear right To his doghearted daughters; these things sting him So venomously, that burning shame detains him From his Cordelia. *Shakespeare.*

No more I wave  
To prove the hero.—Slander stings the brave. *Pope.*

The stinging lash apply. *Pope.*

**STING.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A sharp point with which some animals are armed, and which is commonly venomous.

Serpents have venomous teeth, which are mistaken for their sting. *Bacon.*

His rapier was a hornet's sting;  
It was a very dangerous thing;  
For if he chanc'd to hurt the king;  
It would be long in healing. *Drayton.*

2. Any thing that gives pain.

The Jews receiving this book originally with such sting in it, shew that the authority was high. *Forbes.*

3. The point in the last verse.

It is not the jerk or sting of an epigram, nor the seeming contradiction of a poor antithesis. *Dryden.*

4. Remorse of conscience.

**STINGILY.** *adv.* [from *stingy*.] Covetously.

**STINGINESS.** *n. f.* [from *stingy*.] Avarice; covetousness; niggardliness.

**STINGLESS.** *adj.* [from *sting*.] Having no sting.

He hugs this viper when he thinks it stingless. *Decay of May.*

**STINGO.** *n. f.* [from the sharpness of the taste.] Old beer. A cant word.

**STINGY.** *adj.* [a low cant word. In this word, with its derivatives, the g is pronounced as in *gem*.] Covetous; niggardly; avaricious.

A stingy narrow-hearted fellow, that had a deal of choice fruit, had not the heart to touch it till it began to be rotten. *L'Estrange.*

He relates it only by parcels, and won't give us the whole, which forces me to bespeak his friends to engage him to lay aside that stingy humour, and gratify the publick at once. *Arbuthnot.*

**TO STINK.** *v. n.* preterit *stunk* or *stank*.

[*stiman*, Saxon; *stinken*, Dutch.] To emit an offensive smell, commonly a smell of putrefaction.

John, it will be stinking law for his breath. *Shakespeare.*

When the children of Ammon saw that they stank before David, they sent and hired Syrians. *2 Samuel.*

What a fool art thou, to leave thy mother for a nasty stinking goat! *L'Estrange.*

Molt of smells want names; sweet and stinking serve our turn for these ideas, which is little more than to call them pleasing and displeasing. *Locke.*

Chloris, this costly way to stink give o'er,  
'Tis throwing sweet into a common shore;  
Not all Arabia would sufficient be;  
Thou smell'st not of thy sweets, they stink of thee. *Granville.*

**STINK.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Offensive smell.

Those stinks which the nostrils straight abhor are not most pernicious; but such airs as have some similitude with man's body, and so betray the spirits. *Bacon.*

They share a sin; and such proportions fall,  
That, like a stink, 'tis nothing to them all. *Dryden.*

By what criterion do ye eat, d'ye think,  
If this is priz'd for sweetness, that for stink? *Pope.*

**STINKARD.** *n. f.* [from *stink*.] A mean stinking paltry fellow.

**STINKER.** *n. f.* [from *stink*.] Something intended to offend by the smell.

The air may be purified by burning of stinkpots or stinkers in contagious lanes. *Harvey.*

**STINKINGLY.** *adv.* [from *stinking*.] With a stink.

Caust thou believe thy living is a life  
So stinkingly depending? *Shakespeare.*

**STINKPOT.** *n. f.* [from *stink* and *pot*.] An artificial composition offensive to the smell.

The air may be purified by fires of pitch barrels, especially in close places, by burning of stinkpots. *Harvey.*

**TO STINT.** *v. a.* [*stynta*, Swedish; *stunta*, Islandick.] To bound; to limit; to confine; to restrain; to stop.

The reason hereof is the end which he hath proposed, and the law whereby his wisdom hath stinted the effects of his power in such sort, that it doth not work infinitely, but correspondently, unto that end for which it worketh. *Hooker.*

Then hopeless, heartless, gan the cunning thief  
Persuade us die, to stint all further strife. *Spenser.*

Nature wisely stints our appetite,  
And craves no more than unadulter'd delight. *Dryden.*

I shall not go about to extenuate the latitude of the curse upon the earth, or stint it only to the production of weeds; but give it its full scope, in an universal diminution of the fruitfulness of the earth. *Woodward.*

A supposed heathen deity might be so poor in his attributes, so stunted in his knowledge, that a pagan might hope to conceal his perjury from his notice. *Addison.*

Few countries which, if well cultivated, would not support double their inhabitants; and yet fewer where one third are not extremely stunted in necessities. *Suif.*

She stints them in their meals, and is very scrupulous of what they eat and drink, and tells them how many fine shapes the hot food spoiled in her time for want of such care. *Law.*

**STINT.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Limit; bound; restraint.

We must come at the length to some pause: for if every thing were to be desired for some other without any stint, there could be no certain end proposed unto our actions; we should go on we know not whither. *Hooker.*

The exteriors of mourning, a decent funeral, and black habits, are the usual stints of common husbands. *Dryden.*

2. A proportion; a quantity assigned.

Touching the stints or measure thereof, rites and ceremonies, and other external things of the like nature, being burtful unto the church, either in respect of their quality, or in regard of their number; in the former there could be no doubt or difficulty what would be done; their deliberation in the latter was more difficult. *Hooker.*

Our stint of woo  
Is common; every day a sailor's wife,  
The masters of some merchant, and the merchant,  
Have just our theme of woo. *Shakespeare.*

He that gave the hint  
This letter for to print,  
Must also pay the stint. *Denham.*

How much wine drink you in a day? my stint  
in company is a pint at noon. *Swift.*

**STIPEND.** *n. f.* [*stipendium*, Latin.]

Wages; settled pay.  
All the earth  
Her kings and tetrarchs, are their tributaries;  
People and nations pay them hourly stipends. *Ben Jonson.*

'St. Paul's seal was expressed in preaching without any offerings or stipend. *Taylor.*

**STIPENDIARY.** *adj.* [*stipendiarius*, Lat.]

Receiving salaries; performing any service for a stated price.

His great stipendiary prelates came with troops of evil appointed horsemen not half full. *Knolles.*

Place rectors in the remaining churches, which are now served only by stipendiary curates. *Swift.*

**STIPENDIARY.** *n. f.* [*stipendiaire*, Fr. *stipendiarius*, Lat.] One who performs any service for a settled payment.

This whole country is called the kingdom of Tunis; the king whereof is a kind of stipendiary unto the Turk. *Abbot.*

If thou art become  
A tyrant's vile stipendiary, with grief  
That valour thus triumphant I behold,  
Which after all its danger and brave toil,  
Deserves no honour from the gods or men. *Glover.*

**STIPITIC.** See **STYPTIC.**

**TO STIPULATE.** *v. n.* [*stipulator*, Lat. *stipuler*, Fr.] To contract; to bargain; to settle terms.

The Romans very much neglected their maritime affairs; for they stipulated with the Carthaginians to furnish them with ships for transport and war. *Arbuthnot.*

**STIPULATION.** *n. f.* [*stipulation*, Fr. *stipulatio*, Lat.] Bargain.

We promise obediently to keep all God's commandments; the hopes given by the gospel depend on our performance of that stipulation. *Bogers.*

**STIPULATOR.** *n. f.* One who contracts or bargains.

**TO STIR.** *v. a.* [*stipian*, Saxon; *stoorren*, Dutch.]

1. To move; to remove from its place.

My foot I had never yet in five days been able to stir, but it was lifted. *Temple.*

Other spirits  
Shoot through their tracks, and distant masters stir:  
This sovereign, by his arbitrary nod,  
Refrains or sends his ministers abroad;  
Swift and obedient to his high command,  
They stir a finger, or they lift a hand. *Blackmore.*

2. To agitate; to bring into debate.  
Preserve the right of thy place, but stir not  
4 T



questions of jurisdiction; and rather assume thy right in silence than voice it with claims. *Bacon.*

One judgment in parliament, that cases of that nature ought to be determined according to the common law, is of greater weight than many cases to the contrary, wherein the question was not *stirred*; yea, even though it should be *stirred*, and the contrary affirmed. *Hale.*

3. To incite; to instigate; to animate.

With him is come the mother queen;  
An *At* *stirring* him to blood and strife. *Shakespeare.*

If you *stir* these daughters hearts  
Against their father, fool me not so much  
To bear it tamely. *Shakespeare.*

Nestor next beheld  
The subtle Pylian orator range up and down the field,  
Embellishing his men at armes, and *stirring* all to blows. *Chapman.*

4. To raise; to excite.

The soldiers love her brother's memory,  
And for her sake some mutiny will *stir*. *Dryden.*

5. To *STIR* up. To incite; to animate;  
to instigate by inflaming the passions.

This would form a dangerous commission, and  
ready to *stir* up all the Irish in rebellion. *Spencer.*

The greedy thirst of royal crown,  
That knows no kindred, no regards, no right,  
*Stir'd* Porrex up to put his brother down. *Spencer.*  
The words of Judas were very good, and able  
to *stir* them up to valour. *2 Maccabees.*

Having overcome and thrust him out of his kingdom,  
he *stir'd* up the christians and Numidians  
against him. *Knolles.*

The vigorous spirit of Montrose *stir'd* him up  
to make some attempt, whether he had any help  
or no. *Clarendon.*

The improving of his own parts and happiness  
*stir* him up to so notable, a design.

*More against Atheism.*

Thou with rebel influence didst dare  
To own and to protect that honny rustian,  
To *stir* the fuchous rabble up to arms. *Rowe.*

6. To *STIR* up. To put in action; to excite; to quicken.

Hell is moved for thee, to meet thee at thy coming;  
it *stirreth* up the dead for thee. *Isaiah.*  
Such mirth the jocund flute or gamelone pipe  
*stirs* up among the loose unletter'd hinds. *Milton.*  
To *stir* up vigour in him, employ him in some  
constant bodily labour. *Locke.*

The use of the passions is to *stir* up the mind  
and put it upon action, to awake the understanding,  
and to enforce the will. *Addison.*  
To *STIR*, v. n.

1. To move one's self; to go out of the place; to change place.

No power he had to *stir*, nor will to rife.

They had the semblance of great bodies behind,  
on the other side of the hull; the falsehood of which  
would have been manifest as soon as they should  
move from the place where they were, and from  
whence they were not to *stir*. *Clarendon.*

We acknowledge a man to be mad or melancholy,  
who fancies himself to be glads, and so is afraid of  
*stirring*, or, taking himself to be waz, dares not  
let the sun shine upon him. *Law.*

2. To be in motion; not to be still; to pass  
from inactivity to motion.

The great Judge of all knows every different  
degree of human improvement, from these weak  
*stirrings* and tendencies of the will, which have not  
yet formed themselves into regular purposes, to the  
last entire consummation of a good habit. *Speculator.*

3. To become the object of notice.

If they happen to have any superior character,  
they fancy they have a right to talk freely upon  
every thing that *stirs* or appears. *Watts.*

4. To rise in the morning. This is a colloquial and familiar use.

If the gentlewoman that attends the general's  
wife be *stirring*, tell her there's one Callio outcraze  
of her a little favour of speech. *Shakespeare.*

*STIR*, n. f. [*stir*, Runick, a battle;  
*stirf*, noise, Welsh.]

a. Tumult; bustle.

What hallooing and what *stir* is this to day?

These are my mates, that make their wills their law.

Have some unhappy passenger in chace. *Shakspeare.*

Tumultuous *stirs* upon this strife ensue. *Drayton.*

He hath spun a fair thread, to make all this *stir*  
for such a necessity as no man ever denied.

*Bishop Bramhall.*

Tell, said the soldier, miserable *stir*,  
Why all these words, this clamour, and this *stir*?  
Why do disputes in wrangling spend the day?

*Denham.*

The great *stirs* of the disputing world are but the  
conflicts of the humours. *Glennville.*

After all this *stir* about them, they are good for  
nothing. *Tillotson.*

Consider, after so much *stir* about genus and  
species, how few words we have yet settled definitions of.

*Locke.*

Silence is usually worse than the fiercest and  
loudest accusations; since it proceeds from a kind  
of numbness or stupidity of conscience, and an absolute  
dominion obtained by sin over the soul, so that  
it shall not to much as dare to complain or  
make a *stir*. *South.*

2. Commotion; public disturbance; tumultuous disorder; seditious uproar.

Whensoever the earl shall die, all those lands  
are to come unto her majesty; he is like to make  
a *stir* there, though of himself of no power,  
yet through supplantation of some others who lie in  
the wind. *Spencer.*

He did make these *stirs*, grieving that the name  
of Christ was at all brought into those parts. *Abbot.*  
Being advertised of some *stirs* raised by his  
un-natural sons in England, he departed out of  
Ireland without a blow. *DuRoi.*

Raphael, thou hear'st what *stir* on earth  
Satan, from hell 'scap'd through the dark some gulf,  
Hath rais'd in Paradise, and how disturb'd  
This night the human pair. *Milton.*

3. Agitation of thoughts; conflicting passion.

He did keep

The deck, with glove, or hat, or handkerchief  
Still waving, as the *stirs* and fits of 's mind  
Could best express how flow his soul sail'd on,  
How swift his ship. *Shakspeare.*

*STIR*, n. f. [*stir*, Lat.] Resembling ice.

Chrysalis is found sometimes in rocks, and in  
some places not much unlike the *stirious* or stolid  
dependencies of ice. *Brown.*

*STIRP*, n. f. [*stirps*, Lat.] Race; family; generation. Not used.

Sundry nations got footing in that land, of the  
which there yet remain divers great families and  
*stirps*. *Spencer.*

Democracies are less subject to sedition than  
when there are *stirps* of nobles. *Bacon.*

All nations of might and fame resorted hither;  
of whom we have some *stirps* and little tribes with  
us at this day. *Bacon.*

*STIR*, n. f. [*stir*, Lat.]

1. One who is in motion; one who puts in motion.

2. A riser in the morning.  
Come on; give me your hand, *stir*; an early  
*stirrer*. *Shakspeare.*

3. An inciter; an instigator.

4. *STIR* up. An inciter; an instigator.  
A perpetual spring, not found elsewhere but in  
the Indies only, by reason of the sun's neighbourhood,  
the life and *stir* up of nature in a perpetual activity.

Will it not reflect on thy character, Nic, to turn  
barterer in thy old days; a *stirrer* up of quarrels  
betwixt thy neighbours? *Arbutnot.*

*STIR*, n. f. [*stir*, Saxon, *stirap*; from  
*stir*, Saxon, to climb, and *nap*, a cord.] An iron hoop suspended by a  
strap, in which the horseman sets his  
foot when he mounts or rides.

Neither is his manner of mounting unseemly,  
though he lack *stirups*; for in his getting up, his  
horse is still going, whereby he gaineth way: and

therefore the *stirrup* was called so in Saxon, as it  
were, a day to get up; being derived of the old  
English word *stir*, which is to get up, or mount.

Hast thou not kiss'd my hand, and held my  
*stirrup*? *Shakspeare.*

His horse shipped with an old motley saddle, the  
*stirrup* of no kindred. *Shakspeare.*

My friend, judge not me,  
Thou seest I judge not thee.

Between the *stirrup* and the ground,  
Mercy I ask'd, mercy I found. *Camden.*

At this the knight began to cheer up,  
And raising up himself on *stirrup*,

Cried out, Victoria. *Hudibras.*

To *STITCH*, v. a. [*sticke*, Danish; *sticken*  
Dutch.]

1. To sew; to work with a needle on any  
thing.

2. To join; to unite, generally with some  
degree of clumsiness or inaccuracy.

Having *stitched* together these amusements  
touching architecture and their ornaments. *Hutton.*

3. To *STITCH* up. To mend what was  
rent.

It is in your hand as well to *stitch* up his  
again, as it was before to rent it. *Sidney.*

I with a needle and thread *stitched* up the artery;  
and the wound. *Whitman.*

To *STITCH*, v. n. To practise needle  
work.

*STITCH*, n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A pass of the needle and thread through  
any thing.

2. [from *stician*, Saxon.] A sharp lance  
nating pain.

If you desire the spleen, and will laugh yourself  
into *stitches*, follow me; yond gull Malvolio is  
turned heathen, a very renegade. *Shakspeare.*

A simple bloody sputation of the lungs is dis-  
ferenced from a pleurisy, which is ever painful  
and attended with a *stitch*. *Harvey.*

3. A link of yarn in knitting.

There fell twenty *stitches* in his stocking.

*Mattew.*

4. In *Chapman* it seems to mean furrows  
or ridges.

Many men at plow he made, and drove east  
here and there,

And turn'd up *stitches* orderly. *Chapman.*

5. In the following line, allusion is made  
to a knit stock.

A *stitch*-fall'n cheek, that hangs below the jaw,  
Such wrinkles as a skilful hand would draw  
For an old grandam ape. *Dryden.*

*STITCHERY*, n. f. [from *stitch*.] Needle-  
work. In contempt.

Come lay aside your *stitchery*; play the idle  
housewife with me this afternoon. *Shakspeare.*

*STITCH*, n. f. [*stitch*, Lat.]

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to work, which he faith is the life of a peasant; but  
thenceforth become an horse-boy or a *stock* to  
see him, inhering himself to his sword, and the  
gentlemanly trade of stealing. *Spenser.*

**STOCCA'DO.** *n. f.* [*Staccato*, from *stocco*, a  
rapier, Ital.] A thrust with the rapier.  
You stand on distance, your passes, *stoccados*,  
and I know not what. *Shakespeare.*

**STOCK.** *n. f.* [*stoc*, Saxon; *stock*, Dut.  
*stoc*, French.]

1. The trunk; the body of a plant.

That furious bear  
His precious horn, fought of his enemies,  
Sinks in the *stock*, ne thence can be releas'd.

There is hope of a tree, if cut down, that it will  
sprout again, though the root was old in the earth,  
and the *stock* die in the ground. *Job.*

2. The trunk into which a graft is inserted.  
The cion over-rueth the *stock* quite; and the  
*stock* is passive only, and giveth alimant but no  
motion to the graft. *Bacon.*

As fruits ungrateful to the planter's care,  
On savage *stocks* inserted, learn to bear;  
The cion virtues thus from passion shoot,  
Wild nature's vigour working at the root. *Pope.*

3. A log; a post.  
That they kept thy truth so pure of old,  
When all our fathers worshipp'd *stocks* and stones,  
Forget not. *Milton.*

Why all this fury? What's the matter,  
That oaks must come from Thrace to dance?  
Must stupid *stocks* be taught to flatter?  
And is there no such wood in France? *Prior.*

4. A man proverbially stupid.  
What tyranny is this, my heart to thrall,  
And eke my tongue with proud restraint to tie,  
That neither I may speak nor think at all,  
But like a stupid *stock* in silence die? *Spenser.*

While we admire  
This virtue and this moral discipline,  
Let's be no *stocks*, nor no *stocks*. *Shakespeare.*

5. The handle of any thing.  
6. A support of a ship while it is building.  
Fresh supplies of ships,  
And such as fitted since the fight had been,  
Or new from *stocks* were fall'n into the road. *Dryden.*

7. [*Stocco*, a rapier, Italian.] A thrust; a  
*stoccado*.  
To see thee here, to see thee there; to see thee  
pass by paneto, thy *stock*, thy reverse. *Shakespeare.*

8. Something made of linen; a cravat; a  
close neckcloth. Anciently a cover for  
the leg, now stocking.

His lackey with a linen *stock* on one leg, and a  
kersey boot hose on the other. *Shakespeare.*

9. A race; a lineage; a family.  
Say what *stock* he springs of.—  
—The noble house of Marcius. *Shakespeare.*

His early virtues to that ancient *stock*  
Gave as much honour as from thence he took.  
*Waller.*

The like shall sing  
All prophecy, that of the royal *stock*  
Of David, so I name this king, shall rise  
A son, the woman's seed. *Milton.*

Thou hast seen one world begin and end,  
And man, as from a second *stock*, proceed. *Milton.*

To no human *stock*  
We owe this fierce unkindness; but the rock,  
That cloven rock, produc'd thee. *Waller.*

Thy mother was no goddess, nor thy *stock*  
From Dardanus; but in some horrid rock,  
Perfidious wretch, rough Caucasus thee bred. *Jenham.*

10. The principal; capital store; fund  
already provided.  
Prodigal men  
Feel not their own *stock* wasting. *Ben Jonson.*

Let the exportation of home commodities be  
more in value than the importation of foreign, so  
the *stock* of the kingdom shall yearly increase; for  
the balance of trade must be returned in  
money or bullion. *Bacon.*

A king, against a storm, must foresee to a con-  
venient *stock* of treasure. *Bacon.*

'Tis the place where God promises and delights  
to dispense larger proportions of his favour, that he  
may fix a mark of honour on his sanctuary, and re-  
commend it to the fons of men, upon the *stock* of  
their own interest as well as his own glory. *South.*

Some honour of your own acquire;  
Add to that *stock*, which justly we bestow,  
Of those blest shades to whom you all things owe. *Dryden.*

Yet was she not profuse, but fear'd to waste,  
And wisely manag'd that the *stock* might last;  
That all might be supplied, and she not grieve,  
When crowds appear'd, she had not to relieve;  
Which to prevent, the full increas'd her store;  
Laid up, and fear'd, that she might give the more. *Dryden.*

Beneath one law bees live,  
And with one common *stock* their traffick drive:  
All is the state's, the state provides for all. *Dryden.*

Nor do those ills on single bodies prey;  
But oftner bring the nation to decay,  
And sweep the present *stock* and future hope away. *Dryden.*

If parents die without actually transferring their  
right to another, why does it not return to the com-  
mon *stock* of mankind? *Locke.*

When we brought it out, it took such a quantity  
of air into its lungs, that it swelled almost twice as  
big as before; and it was perhaps on this *stock* of  
air that it lived a minute longer the second time. *Addison.*

Be ready to give, and glad to distribute, by set-  
ting apart something out of thy *stock* for the use of  
some charities. *Atterbury.*

Of those flurs, which our imperfect eye  
Has doom'd and fix'd to one eternal fly,  
Each, by a native *stock* of honour great,  
May dart strong influence, and diffuse kind heat. *Prior.*

They had law-suits; but, though they spent their  
income, they never mortgag'd the *stock*. *Arbuthnot.*

She has divided part of her estate amongst them,  
that every one may be charitable out of their own  
*stock*, and each of them take it in their turns to pro-  
vide for the poor and sick of the parish. *Lowe.*

11. Quantity; store; body.  
He proposes to himself no small *stock* of fame in  
future ages, in being the first who has undertaken  
this design. *Arbuthnot.*

12. A fund established by the government,  
of which the value rises and falls by arti-  
fice or chance.  
An artificial wealth of funds and *stocks* was in the  
hands of those who had been plundering the pub-  
lick. *Swift.*

Statesman and patriot ply alike the *stocks*,  
Peerefs and butler share alike the box. *Pope.*

To *STOCK.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To store; to fill sufficiently.  
If a man will commit such rules to his memory,  
and stock his mind with portions of scripture answer-  
able to all the heads of duty, his conscience can  
never be at a loss. *South.*

I, who before with shepherds in the groves  
Sung to my oaten pipe their rural loves,  
Manur'd the globe, and stock'd the fruitful plain. *Dryden.*

The world begun to be stock'd with people, and  
human industry drain'd those uninhabitable places. *Burnet.*

Springs and rivers are by large supplies con-  
tinually stock'd with water. *Woodward.*

2. To lay up in store: as, he stocks what he  
cannot use.

3. To put in the stocks. See *STOCKS*.  
Call not your *stocks* for me: I serve the king,  
On whose employment I was sent to you;  
You shall do small respect, shew too bold malice  
Against the grace and person of my master,  
Stocking his messenger. *Shakespeare.*

4. To stock up. To extirpate.  
The wild boar not only spoils her branches, but  
stocks up her roots. *Decay of Piety.*

**STOCKDOVE.** *n. f.* [*palmbera*.] Ring-  
dove.

*Stockdoves* and turtles tell their am'rous pain,  
And, from the lofty clus, of love complain. *Dryden.*

**STOCKFISH.** *n. f.* [*stockvisch*, Dutch.]

Dried cod, so called from its hardness.

**STOCKGILLYFLOWER.** *n. f.* [*leucoium*,  
Lat.] A plant. *Mittler.*

**STOCKING.** *n. f.* [The original word  
seems to be *stock*; whence *stocks*, a prison  
for the legs. *Stock*, in the old language,  
made the plural *stocken*, which was used  
for a pair of *stocks* or covers for the legs.

*Stocken* was in time taken for a singular,  
and pronounced *stocking*. The like cor-  
ruption has happened to *chick*, *chicken*,  
*chickens*.] The covering of the leg.

In his first approach before my lady he will come  
to her in yellow *stockings*, and 'tis a colour she  
abhors. *Shakespeare.*

By the loyalty of that town he procured *stocks*,  
*stockings*, and money for his soldiers. *Clarendon.*

Unless we should expect that nature should make  
jerkins and *stockings* grow out of the ground, what  
could she do better than afford us so fit materials  
for clothing as the wool of sheep? *Morse.*

He spent half a day to look for his odd *stocking*,  
when he had them both upon a leg. *Leffrange.*

At am'rous Flavia is the *stocking* thrown;  
That very night he long'd to lie alone. *Pope.*

The families of farmers lie in filth and na-  
keds, without a shoe or *stocking* to their feet. *Swift.*

To *STOCKING.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
To dress in *stockings*.

*Stocking'd* with loads of fat town dirt he goes. *Dryden.*

**STOCKJOBBER.** *n. f.* [*stock* and *job*.] A  
low wretch, who gets money by buying  
and selling shares in the funds.

The *stockjobber* thus from 'Change-alley gods  
down,  
And tips you the freemason a wink;  
Let me have but your vote to serve for the town,  
And here is a guinea to drink. *Swift.*

**STOCKISH.** *adj.* [from *stock*.] Hard;  
blockish.

The poet  
Did feign that Orpheus drew trees, stones, and  
floods;  
Since nought so *stockish*, hard, and full of rage,  
But music for the time doth change his nature. *Shakespeare.*

**STOCKLOCK.** *n. f.* [*stock* and *lock*.] Lock  
fixed in wood.

There are locks for several purposes; as street-  
door-locks, called *stocklocks*; chamber-door-locks,  
called *spring-locks*; and cupboard locks. *Moxam.*

**STOCKS.** *n. f.* [commonly without the  
singular. See *STOCKING*.]  
1. Prison for the legs.

Fetch forth the *stocks*:  
As I have life and honour, there shall he sit till noon. *Shakespeare.*

Tom is wipt from tything to tything, *stock*-  
punished, and imprisoned. *Shakespeare.*

Matrimony is expressed by a young man standing,  
his legs being fast in a pair of *stocks*. *Peachment.*

The *stocks* hinder his legs from obeying the de-  
termination of his mind, if it would transfer his  
body to another place. *Locke.*

2. Wooden work upon which ships are  
built.

**STOCKSTILL.** *adj.* [*stock* and *still*.] Mo-  
tionless as logs.

Our preachers stand *stockstill* in the pulpit, and  
will not so much as move a finger to set off the best  
sermon. *Addison.*

**STOKE.** *Stoak*, seem to come from the  
Saxon *stocce*, signifying the *stock* or  
body of a tree *Cripton.*

**STOLE. n. f. [stola, Lat.]** A long veil.

Over all a black stole she did throw,  
As one that only mourned. *Spenser.*  
The solemn feast of Ceres now was near,  
When long white linen stoles the matrons wear. *Dryden.*

**STOLE. The preterit of steal.**

A factor stole a gem away. *Pope.*

**STOLEN. The participle passive of steal.**

Stolen waters are sweet, and bread eaten in secret is pleasant. *Proverbs.*

**STOLIDITY. n. f. [stolidus, Lat. stolidité, Fr.]** Stupidity; want of sense.

These are the fools in the text, indocile untractable fools, whose stolidity can baffle all arguments. *Bentley.*

**STOMACH. n. f. [estomach, Fr. stomachus, Latin.]**

1. The ventricle in which food is digested.

If you're sick at sea,  
Or stomach qualn'd at land, a dram of this  
Will drive away distemper. *Shakespeare.*

This filthy simile, this beastly line,  
Quite turns my stomach. *Pope.*

2. Appetite; desire of food.

Tell me, what is 't that takes from thee  
Thy stomach, pleasure, and thy golden sleep? *Shakespeare.*

Will fortune never come with both hands full,  
But write her fair words still in foulest letters?  
She either gives a stomach, and no food;  
Such are the poor in health: or else a feast,  
And takes away the stomach; such the rich,  
That have abundance and enjoy it not. *Shakespeare.*

As appetite or stomach to meet is a sign of health  
in the body, so is this hunger in the soul a vital quality,  
an evidence of some life of grace in the heart;  
whereas decay of appetite, and the no manner of  
stomach, is a most desperate prognostick. *Hammond.*

3. Inclination; liking.

He which hath no stomach to this fight,  
Let him depart. *Shakespeare.*

The unusual distance of time made it subject to  
every man's note, that it was an act against his  
stomach, and put upon him by necessity of state. *Bacon.*

The very trade went against his stomach. *L'Estrange.*

4. [Stomachus, Lat.] Anger; violence of temper.

Disdain he called was, and did disdain  
To be so call'd, and who fo did him call:  
Stern was his look, and full of stomach vain,  
His portance terrible, and stature tall. *Spenser.*

Is 't near dinner time?—I would it were,  
That you might kill your stomach on your meat,  
And not upon your maid. *Shakespeare.*

Instead of trumpet and of drum,  
That makes the warrior's stomach come. *Butler.*

5. Sullenness; resentment; stubbornness.

Some of the chiefest lady professed with greater  
stomach their judgments, that such a discipline was  
little better than popish tyranny disguised under a  
new form. *Hooker.*

They plainly saw, that when stomach doth strive  
with wit, the match is not equal. *Hooker.*

Whereby the ape in wondrous stomach wox,  
Strongly encourag'd by the crafty fox. *Spenser.*

That nobles should such stomachs bear!  
I myself fight not once in forty year. *Shakespeare.*

It stuck in the camel's stomach, that bulls should  
be armed with horns, and that a creature of his size  
should be left defenceless. *L'Estrange.*

Not courage, but stomach, that makes people  
brave rather than they will be. *L'Estrange.*

This sort of crying proceeding from pride, obli-  
vion, and stomach, the will, where the fault lies,  
must be beat. *Locke.*

6. Pride; haughtiness.

Arius, a subtle-witted and a marvellous fair-  
spoken man, was discontented that one should be  
placed before him in honour, whose superior he  
thought himself in desert, because through envy  
and stomach prone unto contradiction. *Hooker.*

He was a man  
Of an inbowed stomach, ever ranking  
Himself with princes. *Shakespeare.*

**To STOMACH. v. a. [stomachor, Latin.]**

To resent; to remember with anger and malignity.

Believe not all; or, if you must believe,  
Stomach not all. *Shakespeare.*

Jonathan loved David, and the people applauded  
him; only Saul stomached him, and therefore  
hated him. *Hull.*

The lion began to show his teeth, and to stomach  
the affront. *L'Estrange.*

**To STOMACH. r. n. To be angry.**

Let a man, though never so justly, oppose him-  
self unto those that are disordered in their ways,  
and what one amongst them commonly doth not  
stomach at such contradiction, storm at reproach, and  
hate such as would reform them? *Hooker.*

**STOMACHED. adj. [from stomach.]** Filled  
with passions of resentment.

High stomach'd are they both, and full of ire;  
In rage deaf as the sea, hasty as fire. *Shakespeare.*

**STOMACHER. n. f. [from stomach.]** An  
ornamental covering worn by women on  
the breast.

Golden quoifs and stomachers,  
For my lads to give their dears. *Shakespeare.*

Instead of a stomacher, a girding of sackcloth. *Izaak.*

Thou marry'st every year  
The lyric lark and the grave whispering dove,  
The sparrow that neglects his life for love,  
The household bird with the red stomacher. *Donne.*

**STOMACHFUL. adj. [stomachofus, Latin; stomach and full.]** Sullen; stubborn;  
perverse.

A stomachful boy, put to school, the whole world  
could not bring to pronounce the first letter. *L'Estrange.*

Obstinate or stomachful crying should not be per-  
mitted, because it is another way of encouraging  
those passions which 'tis our business to subdue. *Locke.*

**STOMACHFULNESS. n. f. [from stomach-ful.]** Stubbornness; sullenness; ob-  
stinacy.

**STOMACHICAL. } adj. [stomachique, Fr.]**  
**STOMACHICK. }** Relating to the stom-  
ach; pertaining to the stomach.

An hypochondriack consumption is an extenu-  
ation occasioned by an intarction and obstruction  
of the stomachick vessels through melancholy hu-  
mours. *Harvey.*

By a cutarrh the stomachical ferment is vitiated. *Floyer.*

**STOMACHICK. n. f. [from stomach.]** A  
medicine for the stomach.

**STOMACHLESS. adj. [stomach and less.]**  
Being without appetite.

**STOMACHOUS. adj. [stomachofus, Latin.]**  
Stout; angry; sullen; obstinate. Ob-  
solete.

That stranger knight in presence came,  
And goodly salved them; but nought again  
Him answered, as courtesy became;  
But with stern looks, and stomachous disdain,  
Gave signs of grudge and discontentment vain. *Spenser.*

**STOND. n. f. [for stand.]**

1. Post; station. Obsolete.

On th' other side, th' assieg'd castle's ward  
Their steadfast stonds did mightily maintain. *Spenser.*

2. Stop; indisposition to proceed.

There be not stonds nor reliveness in a man's  
nature; but the wheels of his mind keep way with  
the wheels of his fortune. *Bacon.*

**STONE. n. f. [stains, Gothick; stan, Sax. steen, Dutch.]**

1. Stones are bodies insipid, hard, not dys-  
tile or malleable, nor soluble in water. *Woodward.*

Stones are, the softer and the harder. Of the  
softer stones are, 1. The foliaceous or flaky, as talk.

2. The stony, as the smooth. 3. The granulated,  
as the gypsum. Of the harder stones are, 1. The  
opaque stones, as flintstone. 2. The semi-transparent,  
as agate. 3. The pellucid, as crystal and the gem.

Five sharp smooth stones from the next brook he  
chose,  
And fits them to his sling  
Relentless time, destroying power,  
Whom stone and brass obey. *Parrell.*

2. Piece of stone cut for building.

Should I go to church,  
And not bethink me straight of dang'rous rocks!  
The English used the stones to reinforce the pier. *Shakespeare.*

3. Gem; precious stone.

I thought I saw  
Wedges of gold, great anchors, heaps of pearl,  
Inestimable stones, unvalued jewels. *Shakespeare.*

4. Anything made of stone.

Lend me a looking-glass;  
If that her breath will mist or stain the stone,  
Why then the lives. *Shakespeare.*

5. The calcule concretion in the kidneys or  
bladder; the disease arising from a cal-  
culus.

A specifics remedy for preventing of the flow I  
take to be the constant use of alcohol-ale. *Temple.*

A gentleman suppos'd his difficulty in urining  
proceeded from the stone. *Wijeman.*

6. The case which in some fruits contains  
the seed, and is itself contained in the  
fruit.

To make fruits without core or stone is a curiosity. *Bacon.*

7. Testicle.

8. A weight containing fourteen pounds.

A stone of meat is eight pounds.

Does Wood think that we will tell him a stone of  
wool for his counters? *Seyt.*

9. A funeral monument.

Should some relenting eye  
Glance on the stone where our cold reliques lie. *Pope.*

10. It is taken for a state of torpidness and  
insensibility.

I have not yet forgot myself to stone. *Pope.*

11. STONE is used by way of exaggera-  
tion.

What need you be so boist'rous rough?  
I will not struggle, I will stand stone still. *Shakespeare.*

And there lies Whacum by my side,  
Stone dead, and in his own blood dyed. *Hudibras.*

The fellow held his breath, and lay stone still,  
as if he was dead. *L'Estrange.*

She had got a trick of holding her breath, and  
lying at her length for stone dead. *L'Estrange.*

The cottagers, having taken a country dance to-  
gether, had been all out, and stood stone still with  
amusement. *Pope.*

12. To leave no STONE turned. To do  
every thing that can be done for the pro-  
duction or promotion of any effect.

Women, that left no stone unturn'd,  
In which the cause might be concern'd,  
Brought in their children's spoons and whistles,  
To purchase swords, carbines, and pistols. *Hudibras.*

He crimes invented, left unturn'd no stone  
To make my guilt appear, and hide his own. *Dryden.*

**STONE. adj. Made of stone.**

Present her at the lect,  
Because she bought stone jugs, and no seal'd quarts. *Shakespeare.*

**To STONE. v. a. [from the noun.]**

1. To pelt, or beat, or kill with stones.

These people be almost ready to stone me. *Ezra.*

Crucifixion was a punishment unknown to the  
Jewish laws, among whom the stoning to death was  
the punishment for blasphemy. *Stephens.*

2. To harden.

On partridge's wing; then, do thou my heart,  
And make me out what I intend to do  
A murder, which I thought a sacrifice. *Shaksp.*

STONERERAK. *n.f.* [*sanivraga anglicana.*]  
An herb. *Ainsworth.*

STONERCHATT. *n.f.* [*rubetra*, Latin.]  
A bird.

STONERCRAY. *n.f.* A distemper in hawks.

STONERECROP. *n.f.* A sort of tree.

*Stonercrop* tree is a beautiful tree, but not com-  
mon. *Mortimer.*

STONERECUTTER. *n.f.* [from *stone* and *cut-  
ter*.] One whose trade is to hew stones.

A *stoner cutter's* man had the vesicles of his lungs  
so stuffed with dust, that, in cutting, the knife  
went as if through a heap of sand. *Derham.*

My prosecutor provided me a monument at the  
*stoner cutter's*, and would have erected it in the  
parish-church. *Swift.*

STONEREFERN. *n.f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

STONEREFLY. *n.f.* An insect. *Ainsworth.*

STONEREFUIT. *n.f.* [*stone* and *fruit*.] Fruit  
of which the seed is covered with a hard  
shell enveloped in the pulp.

We gathered ripe apricocks and ripe plums  
upon one tree, from which we expect some other  
sorts of *stoner fruit*. *Boyle.*

STONERHAWK. *n.f.* [*lithofalco*, Lat.] A  
kind of hawk. *Ainsworth.*

STONERHORSE. *n.f.* [*stone* and *horse*.] A  
horse not castrated.

Where there is most arable land, *stonerhorses* or  
geldings are more necessary. *Mortimer.*

STONERPIT. *n.f.* [*stone* and *pit*.] A quarry;  
a pit where stones are dug.

There is one found in a *ston pit*. *Woodward.*

STONERPITCH. *n.f.* [from *stone* and *pitch*.]  
Hard insipidated pitch.

The Egyptian innumerable are reported to be as  
hard as *stoner pitch*. *Bacon.*

STONERPELOVER. *n.f.* [*pluvialis cinerea*.] A  
bird. *Ainsworth.*

STONERSMICKLE. *n.f.* [*mascinata*.] A bird.  
*Ainsworth.*

STONERWORK. *n.f.* [*stone* and *work*.] Build-  
ing of stone.

They make two walls with flat stones, and fill  
the space with earth, and so they continue the  
*stoner work*. *Mortimer.*

STONERINESS. *n.f.* [from *stony*.]  
1. The quality of having many stones.

The name *Hexton* owes its original to the *stoni-  
ness* of the place. *Hearne.*

Small gravel or *stoniness* is found therein.  
*Mortimer.*

2. Hardness of mind.

He hath some *stoniness* at the bottom. *Hammond.*

STONERY. *adj.* [from *stone*.]

1. Made of stone.

Nor *stony* tower, nor walls of beaten brass,  
Can be retentive to the strength of spirit. *Shaksp.*

With love's light wings did I o'erperch these  
walls;

For *stony* limits cannot hold love out. *Shaksp.*

Nor slept the winds  
Within their *stony* caves, but rust'd abroad

From the four hinges of the world, and fell  
On the vast wilderness, whose tallest pines,

Though rooted deep as high and sturdiest oaks,  
Bow'd their stiff necks, loaden with stormy blasts,

Or torn up sheer. *Milton.*

Here the marshy grounds approach your fields,  
And there the soil a *stony* harvest yields. *Dryden.*

As in spires he stood, he turn'd to stone;  
The *stony* snake retain'd the figure still his own.

*Dryden.*

They suppose these bodies to be only water petri-  
fied, or converted into these sparry or *stony* icicles.

2. Abounding with stones.

From the *stony* Menalus  
Bring your flocks, and live with us. *Milton.*

3. Petrified.

Now let the *stony* dart of senseless cold  
Pierce to my heart, and pass through every side. *Spenser.*

4. Hard; inflexible; unrelenting.

The *stony* hardness of too many patrons hearts,  
not touched with any feeling in this case. *Hooker.*

Thou art come to answer  
A *stony* adversary, an inhuman wretch  
Un capable of pity. *Shaksp.*

Eight yards of uneven ground is three score and  
ten miles a-foot with me, and the *stony*-hearted  
villains know it. *Shaksp.*

At this sight  
My heart is turn'd to stone; and, while 'tis mine,  
It shall be *stony*. *Shaksp.*

I will clear their senses dark,  
What may suffice, and soften *stony* hearts,  
To pray, repent, and bring obedience due. *Milton.*

Ludib'rance, clad in wisdom's guise,  
All fortitude of mind supplies;  
For how can *stony* bowels melt,  
In those who never pity felt? *Swift.*

STOOD. The preterit of *To stand*.

Adam, at the news,  
Heart-struck with chilling gripe of sorrow stood. *Milton.*

STOOL. *n.f.* [*stolz*, Gothick; *stool*, Sax.  
*stoel*, Dutch.]

1. A seat without a back, so distinguished  
from a chair.

If a chair be defined a seat for a single person,  
with a back belonging to it, then a *stool* is a seat  
for a single person without a back. *Watts.*

Thou fearful fool,  
Why takest not of the same fruit of gold?  
Ne sittest down on that same silver stool,  
To rest thy weary person in the shadow cold? *Spenser.*

Now which were wise, and which were fools?  
Poor Alma sits between two stools;  
The more she reads, the more perplex. *Prior.*

2. Evacuation by purgative medicines.

There be medicines that move *stools*, and not  
urine; some other urine, and not *stools*: those that  
purge by stool, are such as enter not at all, or little,  
into the mesenteric veins; but either at the first are  
not digestible by the stomach, and therefore move  
immediately downwards to the guts; or else are  
afterwards rejected by the mesenteric veins, and  
so turn likewise downwards to the guts. *Bacon.*

The peristaltick motion, or repeated changes of  
contraction and dilatation, is not in the lower guts,  
else one would have a continual need of going  
to stool. *Arbuthnot.*

3. STOOT of Repentance, or Cutty Stool, in  
the kirks of Scotland, is somewhat analo-  
gous to the pillory. It is elevated  
above the congregation. In some places  
there may be a seat in it; but it is gene-  
rally without, and the person stands  
therein, who has been guilty of fornication,  
for three Sundays, in the forenoon;  
and after sermon is called upon by name  
and surname, the beadle or kirk-officer  
bringing the offender, if refractory, for-  
ward to his post; and then the preacher  
proceeds to admonition. Here too are  
set to publick view adulterers; only these  
are habited in a coarse canvas, analogous  
to a hairy or monastick vest, with a  
hood to it, which they call the sack, or  
sackcloth; and that every Sunday  
throughout a year, or longer.

Unequal and unreasonable judgment of things,  
brings many a great man to the stool of repentance. *L'Estrange.*

STOOLBALL. *n.f.* [*stool* and *ball*.] A  
play where balls are driven from stool to  
stool.

While Betty dances on the green,  
And Susan is at stoolball seen. *Prior.*

To STOOP. *v.n.* [*stropian*, Sax. *stuppen*,  
Dutch.]

1. To bend down; to bend forward.

Like unto the boughs of this tree, he bended  
downward, and stooped toward the earth. *Raleigh.*

2. To lean forward standing or walking.

When Pelopidas and Lysimachus were sent to Artax-  
erxes, Pelopidas did nothing unworthy; but Lysim-  
achus let fall his ring to the ground, and, stooping for  
that, was thought to make his adoration. *Stillingfl.*

He stooping open'd my left side, and took  
From thence a rib. *Milton.*

3. To yield; to bend; to submit.

I am the son of Henry the fifth,  
Who made the dauphin and the French to stoop. *Shaksp.*

Mighty in her ships stood Carthage long,  
And swept the riches of the world from far;  
Yet stoop'd to Rome, less wealthy, but more strong. *Dryden.*

4. To descend from rank or dignity.

Where men of great wealth stoop to husbandry,  
it multiplieth riches exceedingly. *Bacon.*

He that condescended so far, and stooped so low,  
to invite and to bring us to heaven, will not refuse  
us a gracious reception there. *Boyle.*

5. To yield; to be inferior.

Death his death-wound shall then receive,  
And stoop inglorious. *Milton.*

These are arts, my prince,  
In which your Zama does not stoop to Rome. *Addis.*

6. To sink from resolution or superiority;  
to condescend.

They, whose authority is required unto the satis-  
fying of your demand, do think it both dangerous  
to admit such concurrence of divided minds; and un-  
meet that their laws, which, being once solemnly  
established, are to exact obedience of all men, and  
to constrain thereunto, should so far stoop as to hold  
themselves in suspense from taking any effect  
upon you, till some disputer can persuade you to  
be obedient. *Hooker.*

7. To come down on prey as a falcon.

The bird of Jove stoop'd from his airy tour,  
Two birds of gayest plume before him drove. *Mit.*

8. To alight from the wing.

Satan ready now  
To stoop with wearied wings and willing feet,  
On the bare outside of this world. *Milton.*

Twelve swans behold in beauteous order move,  
And stoop with closing pinions from above. *Dryden.*

9. To sink to a lower place.

Cowering low  
With blandishment, each bird stoop'd on his wing. *Milton.*

STOOP. *n.f.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of stooping; inclination downward.

2. Descent from dignity or superiority.

Can any loyal subject see  
With patience such a stoop from sovereignty?  
An ocean pour'd upon a narrow brook? *Dryden.*

3. Fall of a bird upon his prey.

Now will I wander through the air,  
Mount, make a stoop at every fair. *Waller.*

An eagle made a stoop at him in the middle of  
his exaltation, and carried him away. *L'Estrange.*

4. [*stoppa*, Sax. *stoope*, Dutch.] A vessel  
of liquor.

Come, lieutenant, I have a stoop of wine; and  
here without are a brace of gallants, that would  
fain have a measure to the health of Othello. *Shaksp.*

There is nothing more in me, sir, but may be  
squeezed out without racking, only a stoop or two  
of wine. *Deham.*

A caldron of fat beef, and stoop of ale,  
On the huzzing mob shall more prevail,  
Than if you give them, with the nicest art,  
Regouls of peacocks brains, or silbert tart. *King.*

STOOPINGLY. *adv.* [from *stooping*.] With  
inclination downward.

Nani was noted to tread softly, to walk *stoop-  
ingly*, and raise himself from benches with labo-  
rious gesture. *Wotton.*

To STOP. *v.a.* [*stopper*, French; *stoppare*,  
Italian; *stoppen*, Dutch.]

1. To hinder from progressive motion.

From the oracle  
They will bring all; whose spiritual counsel lead  
Shall stop or spare me. *Shakespeare.*

2. To hinder from successive operation.

Can any dress and a way  
To stop the approaches of decay,  
And mend a ruin'd face? *Dorset.*

3. To hinder from any change of state, whether to better or worse.

4. To hinder from action or practice.  
Friend, 'tis the duke's pleasure,  
Whose disposition all the world well knows,  
Will not be rubb'd nor stopp'd. *Shakespeare.*

As the truth of Christ is in me, no man shall stop  
me of this boasting. *2 Corinthians.*

5. To put an end to the motion or action of any thing; to intercept.

Almost tall,  
Pierc'd with an arrow from the distant war:  
Fix'd in his throat the flying weapon stood.  
And stopp'd his breath, and drank his vital blood. *Dryden.*

6. To repress; to suspend.

Every bold sinner, when about to engage in the  
commission of any known sin, should arrest his con-  
science, and stop the execution of his purpose with  
this question: Do I believe that God has denounced  
death to such a practice, or do I not? *South.*

7. To suppress.

He, on occasion of stopping my play, did me a  
good office at court, by representing it as long ago  
designed. *Dryden.*

8. To regulate musical strings with the fingers.

In instruments of strings, if you stop a string  
high, whereby it hath less scope to tremble, the  
sound is more treble, but yet more dead. *Bacon.*

9. To close an aperture.

Smite every fenced city, stop all wells of water,  
and mar land with stones. *2 Kings.*

They pulled away the shoulder, and stopp'd their  
ears, that they should not hear. *Zech.*

A hawk's bell, the hule stopp'd up, hung by a  
thread within a bottle-glass, and stop the glass  
close with wax. *Bacon.*

His majesty stopp'd a leak that did much harm.  
*Bacon.*

Stoppings and suffocations are dangerous in the  
body. *Bacon.*

They first rais'd an army with this design,  
to stop my mouth, or force my content. *King Charles.*

Celsus gives a precept about bleeding, that when  
the blood is good, which is to be judg'd by the  
colour, that immediately the vein should be stopp'd.  
*Arbuthnot.*

10. To obstruct; to encumber.

Mountains of ice that stop the imagin'd way.  
*Milton.*

11. To garnish with proper punctuation.

To STOP. v. n.

1. To cease to go forward.

Some strange commotion  
Is in his brain: he bites his lip, and starts;  
Stops on a sudden, looks upon the ground,  
Then lays his finger on his temple; straight  
Springs out into full gait, then stops again. *Shaks.*

When men pursue their thoughts of space, they  
stop at the confines of body, as if space were there  
at an end. *Locke.*

If the rude throng pour on with furious pace,  
And hap to break thee from a friend's embrace,  
Stop short, nor struggle through. *Gay.*

2. To cease from any course of action.

Encroachments are made by degrees from one  
step to another; and the best time to stop is at the  
beginning. *Lesley.*

STOP. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Cessation of progressive motion.

Thought's the slave of time, and life time's fool;  
And time, that takes survey of all the world,  
Must have a stop. *Shakespeare.*

The margold, whose courtier's face  
Echoes the sun, and doth unlase  
Her at his rise, at his full stop  
Picks and shuts up her gaudy shop. *Cleveland.*

A lion, ranging for his prey, made a stop on a  
sudden, at a hideous yelling noise which startled  
him. *L'Estrange.*

2. Hindrance of progress; obstruction; act of stopping.

In weak and tender minds we little know what  
misery this strict opinion would breed, besides the  
stops it would make in the whole course of all  
men's lives and actions. *Hooker.*

These gates are not sufficient for the commu-  
nication between the walled city and its suburbs, as  
daily appears by the stops and embarrasses of  
coaches near both these gates. *Graunt.*

My praise the Fabii claim,  
And thou, great hero, greatest of thy name,  
Orlain'd in war to save the sinking state,  
And, by delays, to put a stop to fate. *Dryden.*

Occult qualities put a stop to the improvement  
of natural philosophy, and therefore have been  
rejected. *Newton.*

Brokers hinder trade, by making the circuit which  
the money goes larger, and in that circuit more  
stops, so that the return must necessarily be slower  
and fainter. *Locke.*

Female zeal, though proceeding from so good a  
principle, if we may believe the French historians,  
often put a stop to the proceedings of their kings,  
which might have ended in a reformation. *Addison.*

3. Repression; hindrance of operation.

'Tis a great step towards the mastery of our de-  
sires, to give this stop to them, and shut them up in  
silence. *Locke.*

4. Cessation of action.

Look you to the guard to-night:  
Let's teach ourselves that honourable stop,  
Not to outstrip discretion. *Shakespeare.*

5. Interruption.

Thou art full of love and honesty,  
And weigh'st thy words before thou giv'st them  
breath;  
Therefore these stops of thine fright me the more. *Shakespeare.*

6. Prohibition of sale.

If they should open a war, they foresee the con-  
sumption France must fall into by the stop of their  
wine and salts, wholly taken off by our two na-  
tions. *Temple.*

7. That which obstructs; obstacle; impediment.

The proud Dueña, full of wrathful spight  
And fierce disdain to be affronted so,  
Inforc'd her purple beast with all her might,  
That stop out of the way to overthrow. *Spenser.*

On indeed they went: but O! not far;  
A fatal stop travers'd their headlong course. *Daniel.*

Blessed be that God who cast ruins, stops, and  
hindrances in my way, when I was attempting the  
commission of such a sin. *South.*

8. Instrument by which the sounds of wind music are regulated.

You would play upon me, you would seem to  
know my stops; you would pluck out the heart of  
my mystery. *Shakespeare.*

Blest are those,  
Whose blood and judgment are so well commingled,  
That they are not a pipe for fortune's finger  
To sound what stop she please. *Shakespeare.*

The harp  
Had work, and rested not; the solemn pipe,  
And dulcimer, all organs of sweet stop. *Milton.*

The sound  
Of instruments, that made melodious chime,  
Was heard of harp and organ; and who mov'd  
Their stops, and chords, was seen; his volent touch  
Instinct through all proportions, low and high,  
Fled, and pursued transverse the resonant fugue. *Milton.*

A variety of strings may be observed on their  
harps, and of stops on their tibias; which shews the  
little foundation that such writers have gone upon,  
who, from a short passage in a classic author, have  
determined the precise shape of the ancient musi-  
cal instruments, with the exact number of their  
pipes, strings, and stops. *Addison.*

9. Regulation of musical chords by the fingers.

The further a string is strained, the less super-  
straining goeth to a note; for if required good  
winding of a string before it will make any note at  
all; and in the stops of lutes, the higher they go,  
the less distance is between the frets. *Bacon.*

10. The act of applying the stops in medicine.

'Th' organ-found a time survives the stop.  
Before it doth the dying note give up. *Daniel.*

11. A point in writing, by which sentences are distinguished.

Even the iron-pointed pen,  
That notes the tragick dooms of men,  
Wet with tears still'd from the eyes  
Of the stony destinies,  
Would have learn'd a softer style,  
And have been sham'd to spoil  
His life's sweet story by the haste  
Of a cruel stop ill-plac'd. *Crahan.*

STO'P'COCK. n. f. [stop and cock.] A pipe made to let out liquor, stopp'd by a turning cock.

No man could spit from him without it, but  
would drivel like some paralytick or fool; the  
tongue being as a stopcock to the air, till upon its  
removal the spittle is driven away. *Grew.*

STO'P'GAP. n. f. [from stop and gap.] Something substituted; a temporary expedient.

STO'P'PAGE. n. f. [from stop.] The act of  
stopping; the state of being stopp'd.

The effects are a stoppage of circulation by too  
great a weight upon the heart, and suffocation. *Arbuthnot.*

The stoppage of a cough, or spitting, increases  
phlegm in the stomach. *Floyer.*

STO'P'PLE or Stopper. n. f. [from stop.] That by which any hole, or the mouth of any vessel, is filled up.

Bottles swung, or carried in a wheel-barrow  
upon rough ground, fill not full, but leave some  
air; for if the liquor come close to the stopple, it  
cannot flower. *Bacon.*

There were no flutes or stopples made for the  
ears, that any loud or sharp noise might awaken it,  
as also a soft and gentle murmur provoke it to sleep. *Ray.*

STO'RAX. n. f. [styrax, Latin.]

1. A plant.

2. A resinous and odoriferous gum.

I yielded a pleasant odour like the best myrra,  
as galbanum, and sweet storax. *Ecclesiasticus.*

STORE. n. f. [stór, in old Swedish and Runick, is much, and is prefixed to other words to intend their signification; stor, Danish; floor, Islandick, is great. The Teutonic dialects nearer to English seem not to have retained this word.]

1. Large number; large quantity; plenty.

The ships are fraught with store of victuals, and  
good quantity of treasure. *Bacon.*

Nous yet, but store hereafter from the earth  
Up hither like aerial vapours flew,  
Of all things transitory and vain, when sin,  
With vanity had fill'd the works of men. *Milton.*

Jove grant me length of life, and years good store  
Heap on my bended back. *Dryden.*

2. A stock accumulated; a supply hoarded.

We liv'd supine amidst our flowing store,  
We slept securely, and we dream'd of more. *Dryden.*

Divine Cecilia came,  
Inventress of the vocal frame:  
The sweet enthusiast from her sacred store  
Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds,  
And added length to solemn sounds. *Dryden.*

Thou, goddess, there, Britannia's idle adores:  
How has the oft exhausted all her stores!  
How oft in fields of death thy presence sought,  
Nor thinks the mighty prize too dearly bought! *Addison.*

Their minds are richly fraught  
With philosophick stores. *Thomson.*



3. The state of being accumulated; hoard.  
Is not this laid up in store with me, and sealed  
up among my treasures? *Deuteronomy.*

4. Storehouse; magazine.

Sulphurous and nitrous steam,  
Concocted and adulter'd, they reduc'd  
To black'd grain, and into store convey'd. *Milton.*  
*STORE. adj.* Hoarded; laid up; accumu-  
lated.

What floods of treasure have flowed into Europe  
by that action, so that the cause of christendom is  
rais'd since twenty times told: of this treasure the  
gold was accumulate and store treasure; but the  
silver is full growing. *Bacon.*

TO STORE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish; to replenish.

Wife Plato said the world with men was stor'd,  
That succour each to other might afford. *Denham.*  
Her face with thousand beauties blest;  
Her mind with thousand virtues stor'd;  
Her power with boundless joy confest,  
Her person only not ador'd. *Prior.*

2. To stock against a future time.

Some were of opinion that it were best to stay  
where they were, until more aid and store of  
virtuals were come; but others said the enemy  
were but barely stor'd with victuals, and therefore  
could not long hold out. *Knolles.*

One having stor'd a pond of four acres with  
carps, tench, and other fish, and only put in two  
small pikes, at seven years end, upon the draught,  
not one fish was left, but the two pikes grown to an  
excessive bigness. *Hale.*

The mind reflects on its own operations about  
the ideas got by sensation, and thereby stores itself  
with a new set of ideas, which I call ideas of re-  
flection. *Locke.*

To store the vessel let the care be mine  
With water from the rocks, and rosy wine,  
And life-sustaining bread. *Pope.*

3. To lay up; to hoard.

Let the main part of the corn be a common  
stock, laid in and stor'd up, and then delivered  
out in proportion. *Bacon.*

STOREHOUSE. *n. s.* [store and house.]

1. Magazine; treasury; place in which  
things are hoarded and reposit'd against  
a time of use.

By us it is willingly confessed, that the scripture  
of God is a storehouse abounding with inestimable  
treasures of wisdom and knowledge, in many kinds  
over and above things in this kind barely ne-  
cessary. *Hooker.*

Suffer us to famish, and their storehouses cramm'd  
with grain! *Shakespeare.*  
Joseph opened all the storehouses, and sold unto  
the Egyptians. *Genesis.*

To these high powers a storehouse doth pertain,  
Where they all arts and gen'ral reasons lay;  
Which in the soul, ev'n after death, remain,  
And no Lethæan blood can wash away. *Davies.*  
My heart hath been a storehouse long of things  
And sayings laid up, portending strange events. *Milton.*

The image of God was resplendent in man's  
practical understanding, that storehouse of the  
soul, in which are treasured up the rules of action  
and the seeds of morality. *South.*

As many different sounds as can be made by  
single articulations, so many letters there are in  
the storehouse of nature. *Holder.*

2. A great mass reposit'd.

They greatly joy'd merry tales to feign,  
Of which a storehouse did with her remain. *F. Qu.*  
*STORER. n. s.* [from store.] One who  
lays up.

STORIED. *adj.* [from story.] Furnished  
with stories; adorned with historical  
pictures.

Let my due feet never fail  
To walk the studious cloisters pale,  
And love the high embow'd roof,  
With antick pillar, massy proof;  
And storied windows, richly dight,  
Casting a dim religious light. *Milton.*  
How greedy minion or imperious wife  
The trophied arches, storied halls, invade. *Pope.*

STORK. *n. s.* [stork, Saxon; ciconia, Lat.]  
A bird of passage, famous for the regu-  
larity of its departure.

Its beak and legs are long and red; it feeds upon  
serpents, frogs, and insects: its plumage would be  
quite white, were not the extremity of its wings,  
and also some part of its head and thighs, black:  
it sits for thirty days, and lays but four eggs:  
they go away in the middle of August, and return  
in spring. *Calmct.*

The stork in the heaven knoweth her appointed  
times. *Jeremiah.*

Who bid the stork, Columbus like, explore  
Heavens not his own, and worlds unknown before?  
Who calls the council, states the certain day,  
Who forms the phalanx, and who points the way?  
*Pope.*

STORKSBILL. *n. s.* [geranium, Lat.] An  
herb. *Ansforth.*

STORM. *n. s.* [ystorm, Welsh; strom,  
Saxon; storm, Dutch; stormo, Italian.]

1. A tempest; a commotion of the ele-  
ments.

O turn thy rudder hitherward a while,  
Here may thy storm-beat vessel safely ride. *Spenser.*  
We hear this fearful tempest sing.  
Yet seek no shelter to avoid the storm. *Shakespeare.*

Then the upstays, unaided the while  
Herself, though sweetly unsupported flower,  
From her base prop to far, and storm to nigh.

Sulphurous hail shot after us in storm. *Milton.*  
Then stay, my child! storms beat, and rolls the  
main; *Milton.*

Oh beat those storms, and roll the seas, in vain!  
*Pope.*

2. Assault on a fortified place.

How by storm the walls were won,  
Or how the victor sack'd and burnt the town. *Dryd.*

3. Commotion; sedition; tumult; cla-  
mour; bufile.

Whilst I in Ireland nourish a mighty band,  
I will stir up in England some black storm. *Shaksp.*

Began to scold and raise up such a storm,  
That mortal ears might hardly endure the din. *Shakespeare.*

4. Affliction; calamity; distress.

A brave man struggling in the forms of fate. *Pope.*

5. Violence; vehemence; tumultuous force.  
As oft as we are delivered from those either im-  
minent or present calamities, against the storm and  
tempest whereof we all instantly craved favour  
from above, let it be a question what we should  
render unto God for his blessings, universally, sen-  
sibly, and extraordinarily bestowed. *Hooker.*

TO STORM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
attack by open force.

From ploughs and harrows sent to seek renown,  
They fight in fields, and storm the shaken town. *Dryden.*

There the brazen tow'r was storm'd of old,  
When Jove descended in almighty gold. *Pope.*

TO STORM. *v. n.*

1. To raise tempests.

So now he storms with many a sturdy stormer,  
So now his blustering blast each coast doth scourge. *Spenser.*

2. To rage; to fume; to be loudly angry.

Hoarse, and all in rage,  
As mock'd they storm. *Milton.*

When you return, the master storms, the lady  
scolds. *Swift.*

While thus they rail, and scold, and storm  
It passes but for common form. *Swift.*

STORMY. *adj.* [from storm.]

1. Tempestuous.

Bellowing clouds burst with a stormy sound,  
And with an armed winter strew the ground. *Addison.*

The tender apples, from their parents rent  
By stormy shocks, must not neglected lie. *Philips.*

2. Violent; passionate.

STORY. *n. s.* [storp, Saxon; storie, Dut.  
storia, Italian; istoria.]

1. History; account of things past.

The fable of the dividing of the world between  
the three sons of Saturn, wrote from the true story of  
the dividing of the earth between the three bre-  
thren, the sons of Noah. *Balgh.*

These I have heard relating what was done,  
Ere my remembrance: now hear me relate  
My story, which perhaps thou hast not heard. *Milt.*

The four great monarchies make the subject of  
ancient story, and are related by the Greek and  
Latin authors. *Temple.*

Matters of fact, concerning times, places, persons,  
actions, which depend upon story, and the relation  
of others, these things are not capable of being  
proved by such scientific principles. *Wilkins.*

Governments that once made such a noise, as  
founded upon the deepest counsels and the strongest  
force, yet by some slight misfortune, which let in  
ruin upon them, are now so utterly extinct, that  
nothing remains of them but a name; nor are there  
the least traces of them to be found, but only in  
story. *South.*

2. Small tale; petty narrative; account  
of a single incident.

In the road between Berne and Soleure, a  
monument erected by the republic of Berne tells  
us the story of an Englishman not to be met with  
in any of our own writers. *Addison.*

3. An idle or trifling tale; a petty fiction.

Their flaws and faults would well become  
A woman's story at a winter's fire, *Shakespeare.*

Author's day by her grandame.  
This scene had some bold Greek or British bard  
Beheld of old, what stories had we heard  
Of fairies, satyrs, and the nymphs their dames,  
Then tents, their revels, and their am'rous flames!  
*Denham.*

My maid left on the table one of her story books,  
which I found full of strange impertinence, of poor  
servants who came to be ladies. *Swift.*

4. [storp, place, Saxon.] A floor; a light  
of rooms.

Avoid enormous heights of seven stories, and  
the contrary fault of low distended fronts. *Wotton.*

Sonnets or elegies to Chloris

Might raise a house about two stories;

A lyric ode would flate; a catch

Would tile; an epigram would thatch. *Swift.*

TO STORY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To tell in history; to relate.

How worthy he is, I will leave to appear hereafter,  
rather than story him in his own hearing. *Shaksp.*

'Tis not vain or fabulous

What the sage poets, taught by th' heavenly muse,

Stor'd of old in high immortal verse,

Of dire chimeras and enchanted lies,

And rifted rocks whose entranc'd leads to hell. *Milton.*

It is stor'd of the brazen Colossus, in the island  
of Rhodes, that it was seventy cubits high; the  
thumbs of it being so big, that no man could grasp  
one of them with both his arms. *Wilkins.*

Recite them, nor in erring pity sent

To wound with stor'd griefs the filial ear. *Pope.*

2. To range one under another.

Because all the parts of an undisturbed fluid are  
of equal gravity, or gradually placed or stor'd ac-  
cording to the difference of it, any concretion that  
can be supposed to be naturally and mechanically  
made in such a fluid, must have a like structure of  
its several parts; that is, either be all over of a  
similar gravity, or have the more ponderous parts  
nearer to its basis. *Bentley.*

STORYTELLER. *n. s.* [story and tell.] One  
who relates tales in conversation; a tal-  
lorian, in contempt.

In such a satire all would seek a share,  
And every fool will fancy he is there;

Old storytellers too must pine and die,

To see their antiquated wit laid by;

Like her, who mis'd her name in a lampoon,

And griev'd to find herself decay'd to soon. *Dryden.*

Company will be no longer pester'd with dull,  
dry, tedious storytellers. *Swift.*

STOVE. *n. s.* [stog, Islandick, a fire-place;

stova, Saxon; estuve, French; stove,

Dutch.]

### 1. A hotbouse; a place artificially made warm.

Fishermen who make holes in the ice, to dip up such fish with their nets as resort thither for breathing light on swallows congested in clods of a slimy substance, and carrying them home to their stoves, the warmth recovereth them to life and flight.

*Stoves*, which could autumn of cold winter make, Egyptians in autumn to bring winter back. Beum.  
The heat which arises out of the lesser spiracles brings forth nitre and sulphur; some of which it affixes to the tops and sides of the grottos, which are usually so hot as to serve for natural stoves or sweating-vaults. Woodward.  
The most proper place for anction is a stove. Wiseman.

### 2. A place in which fire is made, and by which heat is communicated.

If the season prove exceeding piercing, in your great house kindle some charcoals; and when they have done smoking, put them into a hole sunk a little into the floor, about the middle of it. This is the safest stove. Evelyn.

### To STOVE. v. a. [from the noun.] To keep warm in a house artificially heated.

For December, January, and the latter part of November, take such things as are green all winter; orange trees, lemon trees, and myrtles, if they be stowed; and sweet marjoram warm set. Bacon.

### To STOUND. v. n. [stunde, I grieved, I standick.]

1. To be in pain or sorrow. Out of use.

2. For *stunned*.

### STOUND. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Sorrow; grief; mishap. Out of use. The Scots retain it.

Begin and end the bitter baleful stound, If less than that I fear. Spenser.

The fox his copesinate found, To whom complaining his unhappy stound, He with him set'd some better chance to find. Spenser.

### 2. Astonishment; amazement.

Thus we stood, as in a stound, And wet with tears, like dew, the ground. Gay.

### 3. Hour; time; season.

STOUR. n. f. [stur, Runick, a battle; stoupan, Saxon, to disturb.] Assault; incursion; tumult. Obsolete.

And he that harrow'd hell with heavy stour, The faulty souls from thence brought to his heav'nly bow'r. Fairy Queen.

Love, that long since has to thy mighty pow'r Perforce subdued my poor captiv'd heart, And raging now therein with restless stours, Dost tyrannize in every weaker part. Spenser.

The giant struck to mainly merciless, That could have overthrown a stoumy tower; And, were not heav'nly grace that him did bless, He had been pouldered all as thin as flower. But he was wary of that deadly stoure. Spenser.

### STOUT. adj. [stout, Dutch; stolz, proud, German; stautan, Gothick, is to strike.]

1. Strong; lusty; valiant.

When I was young, I do remember how my father said, A stout champion never handled sword. Shakspeare.

Some captain of the land or fleet, Stout of his hands, but of a soldier's wit, Cries, I have sense to serve my turn, in store, And he's a rascal who pretends to more. Dryden.

2. Brave; bold; intrepid.

The stout-hearted are spoiled. Psalms.  
He lost the character of a bold, stout, and magnanimous man, which he had been long reputed to be. Clarendon.

3. Obstinate; pertinacious; resolute; proud.

The lords all stand, To clear their cause, most resolutely stout. Daniel.  
There virtue and stout honour paid the guards, Those only friends that could not be debarr'd. Bunsen.

4. Strong; firm.

The stoutest vessel to the storm gave way, And suck'd through loosen'd planks the rushing sea. Dryden.

### STOUT. n. f. A cant name for strong beer.

Should but his muse descending drop A slice of bread and mutton chop, Or kindly, when his credit's out, Surprise him with a pint of stout; Exalted in his mighty mind, He flies and leaves the stars behind. Swift.

### STOUTLY. adv. [from stout.] Lustily; boldly; obstinately.

### STOUTNESS. n. f. [from stout.]

1. Strength; valour.

2. Boldness; fortitude.

His bashfulness in youth was the very true sign of his virtue and stoutness after. Ascham.

3. Obstinacy; stubbornness.

Come all to ruin, let Thy mother rather feel thy pride, than fear Thy dangerous stoutness: for I mock at death With as stout heart as thou. Shakspeare.

### To STOW. v. a. [stow, Saxon; stoc, old Frisick, a place; stowen, Dutch, to lay up.] To lay up; to repose in order; to lay in the proper place.

Foul thief! where hast thou stow'd my daughter? Shakspeare.  
I' th' holsters of the saddle-bow Two aged pistols he did stow. Hudibras.  
Some stow their oars, or stop the leaky sides. Dryden.

All the patriots were beheaded, stowed in dungeons, or condemned to work in the mines. Addison.

The goddess shov'd the vessel from the shores, And stow'd within its womb the naval stores. Pope.

So grieves th' advent'rous merchant, when he throws All his long-toil'd treasure his ship stows Into the angry main. Carew.

### STOWAGE. n. f. [from stow.]

1. Room for laying up.

In every vessel is stowage for immense treasures, when the cargo is pure bullion, or merchandise of as great a value. Addison.

2. The state of being laid up.

'Tis plate of rare device, and jewels Of rich and exquisite form; their value's great; And I am something curious, being strange, To have them in safe stowage. Shakspeare.

3. Money paid for stowing of goods.

STOWE, STOE, whether singly or jointly, are the same with the Saxon stow, a place. Gibson.

### STRA'BISM. n. f. [strabism, Fr. strabismus, Latin.] A squinting; act of looking askint.

To STRA'DDLE. v. n. [supposed to come from striddle or stride.] To stand or walk with the feet removed far from each other to the right and left; to part the legs wide.

Let man survey himself, divested of artificial charms, and he will find himself a forked straddling animal, with bandy legs. Arbuthnot and Pope.

### To STRAGGLE. v. a. [Of this word no etymology is known: it is probably a frequentative of stray, from straviare, Italian, of extra viam, Latin.]

1. To wander without any certain direction; to rove; to ramble.

But stay; like one that thinks to bring his friend A mile or two, and sees the journey's end, I straggle on too far. Suchling.  
A wolf spied out a straggling kid, and purloined him. L'Estrange.  
Children, even when they endeavour their utmost, cannot keep their minds from straggling. Locke.

2. To wander dispersedly.

He likewise enriched poor straggling soldiers with great quantity. Shakspeare.

They stood in Richard's name the straggling soldiers, who off of westwich stayed behind. Clarendon.

Form straggling mountaineers, for public good, To rank in tribes, and quit the savage wood; Houses to build, and them contiguous make, For cheerful neighbourhood and safety's sake. Tate.

### 3. To exuberate; to shoot too far.

Were they content to prune the lavish vine Of straggling branches, and improve the wine. Trim off the small superfluous branches on each side of the hedge, that straggle too far out. Mortimer.

### 4. To be dispersed; to be apart from any main body; to stand single.

Having passed the Syrens, they came between Scylla and Charybdis, and the straggling rocks, which seemed to call out great store of flames and smoke. Raleigh.

Wide was his parish, not contracted close In streets, but here and there a straggling house. Yet still he was at hand. Dryden.

### STRAGGLER. n. f. [from straggle.]

1. A wanderer; a rover; one who forsakes his company; one who rambles without any settled direction.

The last should keep the countries from passage of stragglers from those parts, whence they use to come forth, and oftentimes use to work much mischief. Spenser.

Let's whip these stragglers o'er the seas again, Lash hence these over-weening rags of France, These famish'd beggars. Shakspeare.

Bottles missing are supposed to be half stolen by stragglers, and the other half broken. Swift.

2. Any thing that pushes beyond the rest, or stands single.

Let thy hand supply the pruning knife, And crop luxuriant stragglers, nor be loth To strip the branches of their leafy growth. Dryden.

His pruning hook corrects the vines, And the loose stragglers to their ranks confines. Pope.

### STRAIGHT. adj. [strack, old Dutch.]

It is well observed by Ainsworth, that for not crooked we ought to write straight, and for narrow, strait; but for freight, which is sometimes found, there is no good authority.]

1. Not crooked; right.

Beauty made barren the swell'd boast Of him that best could speak; feature, laming The shrine of Venus, or straight-pight Minerva. Shakspeare.

A hunter's horn and cornet is oblique; yet they have likewise straight horns; which, if they be of the same bore with the oblique, differ little in sound. Save that the straight require somewhat a stronger blast. Bacon.

There are many several sorts of crooked lines, but there is one only which is straight. Dryden.

Water and air the varied form confound; The straight looks crooked, and the square grows round. Prior.

When I see a strait staff appear crooked while half under the water, the water gives me a false idea. Bacon.

2. Narrow; close. This should properly be strait. [cfroit, Fr. See STRAIT.]

Queen Elizabeth used to say of her instructions to great officers, that they were like to garments strait at the first putting on, but did by and by wear loose enough. Bacon.

3. Tense; tight. Of this sense it is doubtful whether it belongs to strait, chise, narrow; or to freight, not crooked. Pull the cord straight, may mean, draw it till it has no flexure; tie it strait about you, may mean, draw it into a narrower compass. This ambiguity has perhaps confounded the orthography.

### STRAIGHT. adv. [straz, Danish; strait, Dutch.] Immediately; directly. The

*Snake* is naturally derived from the adjective, as a *straight line* is the shortest line between two points.

If the devil come and roar for them,  
I will not fend them. I will after *straight*,  
And tell him so. *Shakespeare.*

Those sticks which the nostrils *straight* abhor and  
expel, are not the most pernicious. *Bacon.*

With chalk I first describe a circle here,  
Where the æthereal spirits must appear:  
Come in, come in: for here they will be *strait*:  
Around, around the place I fumigate. *Dryden.*

I know thy generous temper well;  
Fling but the appearance of dishonour on it,  
It *straight* takes fire, and mounts into a blaze.  
*Addison.*

To STRAIGHTEN. v. a. [from *straight*.]

1. To make not crooked; to make straight.

A crooked stick is not *straightened*, except it be  
as far bent on the clean contrary side. *Hooker.*

Ourselves being so apt to err, the only way which  
we have to *straighten* our paths is, by following the  
rule of his will, whose footsteps naturally are right.  
*Hooker.*

2. To make tense; to tighten.

STRAIGHTLY. adv. [from *straight*.]

1. In a right line; not crookedly.

2. Tightly; with tension.

STRAIGHTNESS. n. f. [from *straight*.]

1. Rectitude; the contrary to crookedness.

Some are for masts, as fir and pine, because of  
their length and *straightness*. *Bacon.*

2. Tension; tightness.

STRAIGHTWAY. adv. [*straight* and *way*.]

It is very often written *straightways*, and  
therefore is perhaps more properly written  
*straightwise*.] Immediately; straight.

Let me here for ay in peace remain,  
Or *straightway* on that last long voyage fare.

Soon as he enter'd was, the door *straightway*  
Did shut. *Spenser.*

Like to a ship, that, having 'scap'd a tempest,  
Is *straightway* clam'd and boarded with a pirate.

The Turks *straightway* breaking in upon them,  
made a bloody fight. *Shakespeare.*

As soon as iron is out of the fire, it deadeth  
*straightways*. *Knolles.*

The sound of a bell is strong; continueth some  
time after the percussion; but ceaseth *straightways*  
a bell or string be touched. *Bacon.*

The sun's power being in those months greater,  
it then *straightways* hurries steams up into the  
atmosphere. *Woodward.*

To STRAIN. v. a. [*streindre*, French.]

1. To squeeze through something.

Their salient ought to be light; once boiled in  
syrup, and *strained*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To purify by filtration.

Earth doth not *strain* water so finely as sand.  
*Bacon.*

3. To squeeze in an embrace.

I would have *strain'd* him with a strict embrace;  
But through my arms he slipped and vanish'd. *Dryden.*

Old Evander with a close embrace  
*strain'd* his departing friend, and tears o'erflow'd  
his face. *Dryden.*

4. To sprain; to weaken by too much  
violence.

The jury make no more scruple to pass against an  
Englishman and the queen, though it be to *strain*  
their oaths, than to drink milk unstrained. *Spenser.*

Prudes decay'd about my neck,  
*strain* their necks with looking back. *Swift.*

5. To put to its utmost strength.

By this we see, in a cause of religion, to how  
desperate adventures men will *strain* themselves for  
none of their own part, having law and authority  
against them. *Hooker.*

Too well I wote my humble vaine,  
And how my rhymes been ragged and unkempt;  
Yet as I cou my cunning I will *strain*. *Spenser.*

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Thus mine enemy fell,

And thus I set my foot on his neck;—even then  
The princely blood flows in his cheek; he sweats,  
*Strains* his young nerves, and puts himself in posture  
That acts my words. *Shakespeare.*

My earthly by his heavenly overpower'd,  
Which it had long stood under, *strain'd* to the  
height

In that celestial colloquy sublime,  
As with an object that excels the sense,  
Dazzled and spent, sunk down. *Milton.*

The lark and linnet sing with rival notes;  
They *strain* their warbling throats  
To welcome in the spring. *Dryden.*

Nor yet content, she *strains* her malice more,  
And adds newills to those contriv'd before. *Dryden.*

It is the worst sort of good husbandry for a father  
not to *strain* himself a little for his son's breeding.  
*Locke.*

Our words flow from us in a smooth continued  
stream, without those *strainings* of the voice,  
motions of the body, and majesty of the hand,  
which are so much celebrated in the orators of  
Greece and Rome. *Atterbury.*

*Strain'd* to the root, the sloping forest pours  
A rustling shower of yet untimely leaves. *Thompson.*

6. To make straight or tense.

A bigger string more *strained*, and a lesser  
string less *strained*, may fall into the same tone.  
*Bacon.*

Thou, the more he varies forms, beware,  
To *strain* his fetters with a stricter care. *Dryden.*

7. To push beyond the proper extent.

See they fuller death;  
But in their deaths remember they are men,  
*Strain* not the laws to make their torture grievous.  
*Addison.*

There can be no other meaning in this expression,  
however some may pretend to *strain* it. *Swift.*

Your way is to wrest and *strain* some principles,  
maintained both by them and me, to a sense repug-  
nant with their other known doctrines. *Hutchinson.*

8. To force; to constrain; to make un-  
easy or unnatural.

The lark sings so out of tune,  
*Straining* harsh discords and unpleasing sharps.  
*Shakespeare.*

He talks and plays with Fatima, but his north  
Is forc'd and *strained*: in his looks appears  
A wild distracted fierceness. *Denham.*

To STRAIN. v. n.

1. To make violent efforts.

To build his fortune I will *strain* a little,  
For 'tis a bond in men. *Shakespeare.*

You stand like greyhounds in the slips,  
*Straining* upon the start. *Shakespeare.*

They *strain*,  
That death may not them idly find 't attend  
Their certain law, but work to meet their end.  
*Daniel.*

*Straining* with too weak a wing,  
We needs will waste epistles to the king. *Pope.*

2. To be filtered by compression.

Cæsar thought that all sea sands had natural  
springs of fresh water; but it is the sea-water;  
because the pit filled according to the measure of  
the tide; and the sea-water, passing or *straining*  
through the sands, leaveth the saltus behind them.  
*Bacon.*

STRAIN. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. An injury by too much violence.

Credit is gained by custom, and seldom recovers  
a *strain*; but, if broken, is never well set again.  
*Temple.*

In all pain there is a deformity by a solution of  
continuity, as in cutting; or a tendency to solution,  
as in convulsions or *strains*. *Grew.*

2. [Frenze, Saxon.] Race; generation;  
descent. *Spenser.*

Thus far I can praise him; he is of a noble  
*strain*,  
Of approv'd valour. *Shakespeare.*

Twelve Trojan youths, born of their noblest  
*strains*,  
I took alive; and, yet enrag'd, will empty all their  
veins  
Of vital spirits. *Chapman.*

Why dost thou falsely feign

Thyself a Sidury; from which noble *strains*  
He sprung, that could to far exalt the name  
Of love. *Waller.*

Turn then to Pharamond and Charlemagne,  
And the long heroes of the Gallic *strains*. *Prior.*

3. Hereditary disposition.

Amongst these sweet knaves and all this courtesy  
the *strain* of man 's bred out into baboon and  
monkey. *Shakespeare.*

Intemperance and lust breed diseases, which pro-  
pagated, spoil the *strain* of a nation. *Tillotson.*

4. A style or manner of speaking.

According to the genius and *strain* of the book of  
Proverbs, the words wisdom and righteousness are  
used to signify all religion and virtue. *Tillotson.*

In our history are as great *strains* of true sublime  
eloquence, as are any where to be found in our  
language. *Swift.*

Macrobius speaks of Hippocritus' knowledge in  
very lofty *strains*. *Baker.*

5. Song; note; sound.

Wilt thou love such a woman? what, to make  
thee an instrument, and play false *strains* upon  
thee? *Shakespeare.*

Orpheus' self may heave his head  
From golden slumber on a bed  
Of heap'd Elyian flowers, and hear  
Such *strains* as would have won the ear  
Of Pluto, to have quite let free  
His half-regain'd Eurydice. *Milton.*

Their heavenly harps a lower *strain* began,  
And in soft music mourn the fall of man.  
*Dryden.*

When the first bold vessel dar'd the seas,  
High on the stern the Thracian rear'd his *strain*,  
While Argo saw her kindred trees  
Descend from Pelion to the main. *Pope.*

Some future *strain*, in which the muse shall tell  
How science dwindles, add how volumes swell.  
*Young.*

6. Rank; character.

But thou who, lately of the common *strain*,  
Wert one of us, if still thou dost retain  
The same ill habits, the same follies too,  
Still thou art bound to vie, and full a slave.  
*Dryden.*

7. Turn; tendency; inborn disposition.

Because heretics have a *strain* of madness, he  
applied her with some corporal chastisement, which  
with respect of time might imply reduce her to good  
order. *Hayward.*

8. Manner of speech or action.

Such take too high a *strain* at the first, and are  
magnanimous more than tract of years can uphold;  
as was Scipio Africanus, of whom Livy saith,  
"ultima prunis cedebant." *Bacon.*

STRAINER. n. f. [from *strain*.] An in-  
strument of filtration.

The excrementitious moisture passeth in birds  
through a finer and more delicate *strainer* than it  
doth in beasts, for feathers pass through quills, and  
hair through skin. *Bacon.*

Shave the goats' shaggy beard, lest thou too late  
In vain shouldst seek a *strainer* to depart  
The lanky terrene dregs from pure milk. *Philips.*

The stomach and intestine are the press, and the  
breast vessels the *strainers*, to separate the pure  
emulsion from its feces. *Arbuthnot.*

These, when condens'd, the airy region pours  
On the dry earth in rain or gentle showers;  
Th' insinuating drops sink through the sand,  
And pass the porous *strainers* of the land.  
*Blackmore.*

STRAIT. adj. [*etroit*, Fr. *stretto*, Italian.]

1. Narrow; close; not wide.

Witness, like watches, go  
Just as they're set, too fast or slow;  
And, where in consequence they're *straight* laid,  
'Tis ten to one that side is right. *Hudibras.*

They are afraid to meet her, if they have missed  
the church; but then they are more afraid to see  
her, if they are faced as *strait* as they can possibly  
be. *Lowe.*

2. Close; intimate.

He, forgetting all former injuries, had received  
that naughty Pleistatus into a *straight* degree of.

for our: his goodness being as apt to be deceived, as the other's craft was to deceive. *Shakspeare.*

### 3. Strict; rigorous.

Therefore hold I *strait* all thy commandments; and all faith ways I utterly abhor. *Psalms.*

Fugitive's not not relieved by the profit of their lands in England, for there is a *straiter* order taken. *Spenser.*

He now, forthwith, takes on him to reform Some certain edicts, and some *strait* decrees That lay too heavy on the commonwealth. *Shakspeare.*

Proceed no *straiter* 'gainst our uncle Gloucester, Than from the evidence of good circum- He be approv'd in practice culpable. *Shakspeare.*

### 4. Difficult, distressful.

5. It is used in opposition to crooked, but is then more properly written *straight*, [See STRAIGHT.]

A bell or a canon may be heard beyond a hill which intercepts the sight of the sounding body, and sounds are propagated as readily through crooked pipes as through *straight* ones. *Newton.*

### STRAIT, n. f.

#### 1. A narrow pass, or frith.

Plant garlands to command the *strait*, and narrow passages. *Spenser.*

Honour travels in a *strait* to narrow, Where one but goes a wend. *Shakspeare.*

Fretton Magellanicum, or Magellan *straits*. *Abbott.*

They went forth unto the *straits* of the mountain. *Luttrell.*

The Saracens brought, together with their victories, their language and religion into all that coast of Africa, even from Egypt to the *straights* of Gibraltar. *Pierce.*

#### 2. Distress; difficulty.

The independent party, which abhorred all motions towards peace, were mas- sent *straights* as the other how to carry on their designs. *Clarendon.*

It was impossible to have administered such advice to the king, in the *strait* he was in, which, being pursued, might not have proved inconvenient. *Clarendon.*

Thy self Bred up in poverty and *straights* at home, Lost in a desert here, and hunger bit. *Milton.*

Thus Adam, fore-bet, replied: O Heav'n! in evil *strait* thus day I stand Before my Judge. *Milton.*

'Tis hard with me, whatever choice I make, I must not merit you, or must forsake: But in this *strait* to honour I'll be true, And leave my fortune to the gods and you. *Dryden.*

Kings reduced to *straights*, either by their own, or by the negligence of their predecessors, have been always involved in dark and mean intrigues. *Darvill.*

Some modern authors, observing what *straits* they have been put to in all ages to find out water enough for Noah's flood, say Noah's flood was not universal, but a national inundation. *Burnet.*

Let no man who owns a providence grow desperate under any calamity or *strait* whatsoever, but compose the anguish of his thoughts upon this one consideration, that he comprehends not those strange unaccountable methods by which providence may dispose of him. *South.*

The *straights* to which you're driven, and as he knows Cato's high worth, is anxious for your life. *Addison.*

Ulysses made use of the pretence of natural infirmity, to conceal the *straits* he was in at that time in his thoughts. *Brown.*

She watches their time of need and adversity; and, if she can discover that they are in great *straights* or affliction, she gives them speedy relief. *Low.*

To STRAIT, v. a. [from the noun.] To put to difficulties.

If you last Interpretation should abuse, and call this Your lack, of love or bounty, you were *straited* For a reply; at least, if you make care Of happy holding her. *Shakspeare.*

To STRAITEN, v. a. [from *strait*.]

1. To make narrow.

The city of Sidon has a secure haven, yet with something a dangerous entrance, *straitened* on the north side by the sea-rummed wall of the mole. *Sandys.*

If this be our condition, thus to dwell In narrow circuit, *straitened* by a foe Subtle or violent. *Milton.*

Whatever *straitens* the vessels, so as the channels become more narrow, must bent; therefore *strait* cloaths and cold baths heat. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To contract; to confine.

The *straitening* and confining the profession of the common law, must naturally extend and enlarge the jurisdiction of the chancery. *Clarendon.*

The bonded man finds himself aggrieved by the filling of his reuts, and the *straitening* of his fortune, whilst the bonded man keeps up his gam. *Locke.*

Feeling can give us a notion of all ideas that enter at the eye, except colours; but it is very much *straitened* and confined to the number, bulk, and distance of its objects. *Addison.*

The causes which *straiten* the British commerce, will enlarge the French. *Addison.*

3. To make tight; to intend. See STRAIGHT.

Stretch them at their length, And pull the *straitened* cords with all your strength. *Dryden.*

Munality, by her false guardians drawn, Chances in furs, and calumny in fawn, Gaps, as they *straiten* it each end the cord, And dies when Dulness gives her page the word. *Dunciad.*

4. To deprive of necessary room.

Waters when *straitened*, as in the falls of bridges, give a roaring noise. *Bacon.*

He could not be *straitened* in room or provisions, or compelled to fight. *Clarendon.*

The airy crowd Swam'd, and were *straiten'd*. *Milton.*

Several congregations find themselves very much *straitened*; and, if the mode increase with it may not drive many ordinary women into meetings. *Addison.*

5. To distress; to perplex.

Men, by continually striving and fighting to enlarge their bounds, and encroaching upon one another, seem to be *straitened* for want of room. *Ray.*

STRAITHTH'NDEN, adj. [from *strait* and *hand*.] Parimonious; sparing; meagrely.

STRAITL'CED, adj. [*strait* and *lace*.]

1. Girded with laces.

Let nature have scope to fashion the body as she thinks best; we have few well-shaped that are *strait-laced*, or much tampered with. *Locke.*

2. Stiff; constrained; without freedom.

STRAITLY, adv. [from *strait*.]

1. Narrowly.

2. Strictly; rigorously.

Those laws he *straitly* requireth to be observed without breach or blame. *Hooker.*

3. Closely; intimately.

STRAITNESS, n. f. [from *strait*.]

1. Narrowness.

The town was hard to besiege, and uneasy to come unto, by reason of the *straitness* of all the places. *Maccabees.*

It is a great error, and a narrowness or *straitness* of mind, if any man think that nations have nothing to do one with another, except there be an union in sovereignty, or a conjunction in pact. *Bacon.*

The *straitness* of my conscience will not give me leave to swallow down such canals. *King Charles.*

2. Strictness; rigor.

If his own life answer the *straitness* of his proceeding, it shall become him well. *Shakspeare.*

Among the Romans, the laws of the twelve tables, did exclude the females from inheriting; and had many other *straitnesses* and hardships, which were successively remedied. *Hale.*

3. Distress; difficulty.

4. Want; scarcity.

The *straitness* of the conveniences of the country had never reached to the aid to the aid of the Spaniards brought it through them. *Locke.*

STRAKE, [the obsolete praterit of *strike*.]

Struck.

Didst thou not see a bleeding hind, Whose right haunch curst my tied fast snow *strake*? *Spenser.*

Fearing lest they should fall into the quick-sands, they *strake* sail, and so were driven. *Arb.*

STRAKE, n. f.

1. A long mark; a streak. See STREAK.

2. A narrow board.

STRAND, n. f. [*straub*, Saxon; *strande*, Dutch; *strand*, Islandick.]

1. The verge of the sea, or of any water.

I saw sweet beauty in her face, Such as the daughter of Agenor had, That made great Jove to humble him to her hand, When with his knees he kiss'd the Cretan *strand*. *Shakspeare.*

Some wretched lines from this neglected land May find my hero on the foreign *strand*, Warm'd with new fires. *Prior.*

2. A twist of a rope. I know not whence derived.

To STRAND, v. a. [from the noun.] To drive or force upon the shallows.

Tarchon's alone was lost, and *stranded* flood, Stuck on a bank, and beaten by the mood. *Dryden.*

I have seen of both those kinds from the sea, but so few that they can only be such as have strayed from their main residence, and been accidentally intercepted and *stranded* by great storms. *Woodward.*

Some from the *stranded* vessel force their way, Fearful of fate, they meet it in the sea; Some, who escape the fury of the wave, Sicken on earth, and sink into a grave. *Prior.*

STRANGE, adj. [*strange*, Fr. *extraneus*, Latin.]

1. Foreign; of another country.

I do not contain the knowledge of *strange* and divers tongues. *African.*

The natural subjects of the state should bear a sufficient proportion to the *strange* subjects that they govern. *Bacon.*

2. Not domestic.

As the man loves least at home to be, That hath a flutish house, haunted with sprites, So he, impatient her own faults to see, Turns from herself, and in *strange* things delights. *Dante.*

3. Wonderful; causing wonder.

It is evident, and it is one of the *strangest* secrets in fables, that the whole found is not in the whole air only; but is also in every small part of the air. *Bacon.*

Sated at length, ere long I might perceive *Strange* alteration in me. *Milton.*

Thus the *strange* cure to our split blood applied Sympathy to the distant wound does guide. *Colley.*

It is *strange* they should be so silent in this matter, when there were to many occasions to speak of it, if our Saviour had plainly appointed such an infallible judge of controversies. *Tillotson.*

*Strange* to relate! from young Julius' head A laurel flame arose, which gently spread Around his brows, and on his temples fed. *Dryden.*

4. Odd; irregular; not according to the common way.

Desire my man's abode, where I did leave him He's *strange* and pensive. *Shakspeare.*

A *strange* proud return you may think I make you, madam, when I tell you it is not from every body I would be thus obliged. *Scudler.*

5. Unknown; new.

Long custom had inured them to the former kind alone, by which the latter was new and *strange* in their ears. *Hooker.*

Here is the hand and seal of the duke: you know the character, I should not; and the signet is no stranger to you.  
Joseph saw his brethren, but made himself strange unto them.

Here passion first I felt,  
Commotion strange!  
Remote.

She makes it strange, but she would be best pleas'd  
To be so sugar'd with another letter. *Shakespeare.*

Uncommonly good or bad.  
This made David to admire the law of God at  
that strange rate, and to advance the knowledge of  
it above all other knowledge. *Tillotson.*

Unacquainted.  
They were now, like sand without lime, ill bound  
together, at a gaze, looking strange one upon an-  
other, not knowing who was faithful. *Bacon.*

STRANGE. *interj.* An expression of wonder.  
Strange! what extremes should thus preserve the  
snow

High on the Alps, or in deep caves below.  
Strange! that fatherly authority should be the  
only original of government, and yet all mankind  
not know it. *Locke.*

STRANGE. *v. n.* [from the adjective.]  
To wonder; to be astonished.

Were all the assertions of Aristotle such as theo-  
logy pronounceth impieties, which we strange not  
at from one of whom a father saith, *Nec Deum  
coluit, nec curavit.* *Glanville.*

STRANGELY. *adv.* [from *strange*.]  
1. With some relation to foreigners.

As by strange fortune  
It came to us, I do in justice charge thee  
That thou commend it strangely to some place,  
Where chance may nurse or end it. *Shakespeare.*

2. Wonderfully; in a way to cause won-  
der, but commonly with a degree of  
dislike.

My former speeches have but hit your thoughts,  
Which can interpret farther: only, I say,  
Things have been strangely borne. *Shakespeare.*  
How strangely active are the arts of peace,  
Whole restless motions less than wars do cease;  
Peace is not freed from labour, but from noise;  
And war more force, but not more pains, employs.  
*Dryden.*

We should carry along with us some of those vir-  
tuous qualities, which we were strangely careless if  
we did not bring from home with us. *Spratt.*

In a time of affliction, the remembrance of our  
good deeds will strangely cheer and support our  
spirits. *Catamy.*

It would strangely delight you to see with what  
spirit he converses, with what tenderness he re-  
proves, with what affection he exhorts, and with  
what vigour he preaches. *Law.*

How strangely crowded misplace things and miscell,  
Machels in one is liberty in all! *Hurt.*

STRANGENESS. *n. s.* [from *strange*.]  
1. Foreignness; the state of belonging to  
another country.

If I will obey the gospel, no distance of place, no  
strangeness of country, can make any man a stran-  
ger to me. *Spratt.*

2. Uncommunicativeness; distance of be-  
haviour.

Ungird thy strangeness, and tell me what I shall  
vent to my lady. *Shakespeare.*

Will you not observe  
The strangeness of his alter'd countenance?  
*Shakespeare.*

3. Remoteness from common manners or  
notions; uncouthness.

Men worthier than himself  
Here tend the savage strangeness he puts on;  
And undergo, in an observing kind,  
His humorous predominance. *Shakespeare.*

4. Mutual dislike.

In this peace there was an article that no Eng-  
lishman should enter into Scotland, and no Scotch-  
man into England, without letters commendatory;  
this might seem a means to continue a strangeness

between the nations; but it was done to feed in the  
borderers. *Bacon.*

5. Wonderfulness; power of raising won-  
der.

If a man, for curiosity or strangeness sake, would  
make a puppet pronounce a word, let him consider  
the motion of the instruments of voice, and the like  
sounds made in inanimate bodies. *Bacon.*

This ruffled greater tumults and boilings in the  
hearts of men, than the strangeness and seeming  
unreasonableness of all the former articles. *South.*

STRANGER. *n. s.* [*stranger*, Fr.]

1. A foreigner; one of another country.  
I am a most poor woman, and a stranger,  
Born out of your dominions; having here  
No judge indifferent. *Shakespeare.*

Your daughter hath made a gross revolt;  
Tying her duty, beauty, wit, and fortunes  
To an extravagant and wheeling stranger  
Of here and every where. *Shakespeare.*

There is no place in Europe so much frequented  
by strangers, whether they are such as come out of  
curiosity, or such who are obliged to attend the  
court of Rome. *Addison.*

After a year's interregnum from the death of Ro-  
mulus, the senate of their own authority chose a  
successor, and a stranger, merely upon the same of  
his virtues. *Sveft.*

2. One unknown.  
Strangers and foes do funder, and not kiss.

You did void your rhaum upon my beard,  
And foot me as you hum a stranger cur  
Over your threshold. *Shakespeare.*

We ought to acknowledge, that no nations are  
wholly aliens and strangers the one to the other.  
*Bacon.*

His perusal of the writings of his friends and  
strangers.

They came, and near him plac'd the stranger  
guest. *Pope.*

Thus the majestic mother of mankind,  
To her own charms most amiably blind,  
On the green margin innocently flood,  
And gaz'd indulgent on the crystal flood;  
Survey'd the stranger in the painted wave,  
And smiling, prais'd the beauties which she gave.  
*Young.*

3. A guest; one not a domestick.

He will vouchsafe  
This day to be our guest: bring forth and pour  
Abundance, fit to honour and receive  
Our heavenly stranger. *Milton.*

4. One unacquainted.

My child is yet a stranger in the world;  
She hath not seen the change of fourteen years.

I was no stranger to the original: I had also  
studied Virgil's design, and his disposition of it.  
*Dryden.*

5. One not admitted to any communica-  
tion or fellowship.

I unpeck my detraction; here alurge  
The taints and blames upon myself,  
For strangers to my nature. *Shakespeare.*

Nickons on beds of ice are taught to bear,  
And strangers to the sun yet ripen here. *Glanville.*

To STRANGER, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To estrange; to alienate.

Will you, with those intimacies she owes,  
Dower'd with our caste, and stranger'd with our  
oath,

Take her or leave her? *Shakespeare.*

To STRANGLE. *v. a.* [*strangula*, Lat.]

1. To choke; to suffocate; to kill by in-  
tercepting the breath.

His face is black and full of blood;  
His eye-balls farther out than when he liv'd,  
Staring full ghastly, like a strangled man. *Shakespeare.*

Shall I not then be stifled in the vault,  
To whose foul mouth no healthsome air breathes in,  
And there be strangled ere my Romeo comes?

Do'st thou not know that thou hast strangled  
thine husbands? *Titus.*

The lion did mearn piece enough for his whelp,  
and strangled for his loneliness, and filled his holes  
with prey. *Nahemich.*

So heinous a crime was the sin of adultery, that  
our Saxon ancestors compell'd the adulterers to  
strangle herself; and he who debauched her was to  
be hanged over her grave. *Ayliffe.*

2. To suppress; to hinder from birth or  
appearance.

By th' clock, 'tis day;  
And yet dark night strangles the travelling lamp;  
Is't night's performance, or the day's shame?

STRANGER. *n. s.* [from *strangle*.] One  
who strangles.

The band that seems to tie their friendship to-  
gether, will be the very strangler of their unity.

STRANGLES. *n. s.* [from *strangle*.] Swel-  
lings in a horse's throat.

STRANGULATION. *n. s.* [from *strangle*.]  
The act of strangling; suffocation; the  
state of being strangled.

A sponge is anticholous, not in itself, for its pow-  
der is harmless; but because, being received into  
the stomach, it swelleth, and, occasioning its con-  
tinual distention, induceth a strangulation. *Brown.*

The reduction of the jaws is difficult; and, if  
they be not timely reduced, there happen paralysis  
and strangulation. *Wijeman.*

STRANGURY. *n. s.* [*crasypylia*; *stran-*  
*gurie*, Fr.] A difficulty of urine at-  
tended with pain.

STRAP. *n. s.* [*stroppe*, Dutch; *stroppa*,  
Italian.] A narrow long slip of cloth  
or leather.

These clothes are good enough to drink in, and  
to be these boots too; and they be not, let them  
hang themselves in their own straps. *Shakespeare.*

I found but one husband, a lively cobler, that  
kicked and spurr'd all the while his wife was carry-  
ing him on; and had scarce pass'd a day without  
giving her the discipline of the strap. *Spectator.*

To STRAP. *v. a.* [from *strap*.] To beat  
with a strap.

STRAPPADO. *n. s.* Chastisement by  
blows.

Were I at the strappado, or all the racks in the  
world, I would not tell you on compulsion.

STRAPPING. *adj.* Vast; large; bulky;  
Used of large men or women in con-  
tempt.

STRATA. *n. s.* [The plural of *stratum*,  
Lat.] Beds; layers. A philological  
term.

The terrestrial matter is disposed into strata, or  
layers, plac'd one upon another, in like manner as  
my earthly sediment, settling down from a fluid,  
will naturally be.

With how much wisdom are the strata laid,  
Of different weight and of a different kind,  
Of sundry forms for sundry ends design'd!

STRATAGEM. *n. s.* [*στρατημα*; *strata-*  
*game*, Fr.]

1. An artifice in war; a trick by which  
an enemy is deceived.

John Talbot I did tend for thee,  
To tutor thee in stratagems of war. *Shakespeare.*

Every minute now  
Should be the father of some stratagem. *Shakespeare.*

2. An artifice; a trick by which some ad-  
vantage is obtained.

Route up your courage, call up all your counsels,  
And think on all those stratagems which nature  
Keeps ready to encounter sudden dangers.

Those oft are stratagems which errours seem;  
Nor is it Homer nods, but we who dream. *Pope.*

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**TO STRATIFY**. *v. a.* [*stratify*; *Fr.* from *stratum*, Latin.] To range in beds or layers. A chymical term.

**STRATUM**. *n. s.* [Latin.] A bed; a layer. A term of philosophy.

Another was found in a perpendicular fissure of a *stratum* of stone in Langron iron mine, Cumberland. Woodward.

Drill'd through the sandy *stratum* ev'ry way  
The waters with the sand's *stratum* rise. Tounson.

**STRAW**. *n. s.* [*strop*, Saxon; *stroo*, Dutch.]

1. The stalk on which corn grows, and from which it is thrashed.

I can counterfeit the deep tragedian,  
Tremble and start at wagging of a *straw*,  
Intending deep suspicion. Shakspeare.

Plate him with gold,  
And the strong lance of justice hurtles breaks;  
Arm it in rags, a pigmy's *straw* doth pierce it.

Apples in hay and *straw* ripened apparently;  
but the apple in the *straw* more. Bacon.

My new *straw* hat, that's truly lin'd with green,  
Let Peggy wear.

More light he treads, more tall he seems to rise,  
And fronts a *straw* breadth nearer to the skies. Tickel.

2. Any thing proverbially worthless.

Thy aims, thy liberty, beside  
All that's on th' outside of thy hide,  
Are mine by military law,  
Of which I will not bate one *straw*. Hudibras.  
'Tis not a *straw* matter whether the main cause  
be right or wrong. T. T. Strange.

**STRAWBERRY**. *n. s.* [*fragaria*, Lat.] A plant. Miller.

Content with food which nature freely bred,  
On wildings and on *strawberries* they fed. Dryden.  
*Strawberries*, by their fragrant smell, seem to  
be cordial: the seeds obtained by shaking the ripe  
fruit in water, are an excellent remedy against the  
stone. The juice of *strawberries* and lemons in  
spring-water, is an excellent drink in bilious fevers.

**STRAWBERRY Tree**. *n. s.* [*arbutus*, Lat.]

It is ever green, the leaves roundish and  
ferrated on the edges; the fruit is of a  
fleshy substance, and very like a straw-  
berry. Miller.

**STRAWBUILT**. *adj.* [*straw* and *built*.]

Made up of straw.  
They on the smoothed plank,  
The suburb of their *strawbuilt* cottdel,  
New rubb'd with balm, expatiated. Milton.

**STRAWCOLOURED**. *adj.* [*straw* and  
*colour*.] Of a light yellow.

I will discharge it in your *strawcolour'd* beard.

**STRAWWORM**. *n. s.* [*straw* and *worm*;  
*phryganion*, Lat.] A worm bred in straw.

**STRAWY**. *adj.* [from *straw*.] Made of  
straw; consisting of straw.

There the *straw* Greeks, ripe for his edge,  
Fall down before him like the mower's swath.

In a field of corn, blown upon by the wind, there  
will appear waves of a colour differing from that of  
the rest; the wind, by depressing some of the ears,  
and not others, makes the one reflect more from the  
lateral and *strawy* parts than the rest. Boyle.

**TO STRAY**. *v. n.* [*stro*, Danish, to scut-  
ter; *stravare*, Italian, to wander.]

1. To wander; to rove.

My eye, descending from the hill, surveys  
Where Thunee among the wanton valley *strays*.

Lo, the glad gales o'er all her beauties *stray*,  
Breathe on her lips, and in her bosom play. Pope.

2. To rove out of the way; to range  
beyond the proper limits.

What grace hath thee more hithers brought this  
way?

Or doest thy feeble feet unswerving lither *stray*.  
Spenser.

No where can I *stray*,  
Save back to England: all the world's my way.

She doth *stray* about  
By holy crosses, where the kneeling prays  
For happy wedlock hours. Shakspeare.

Wand'rest thou within this lucid orb,  
And *stray'd* from those fair fields of light above,  
Amidst this new creation want'st a guide  
To reconduct thy steps? Dryden.

3. To err; to deviate from the right.

We have erred and *strayed*. Common Prayer.

To *STRAY*. *t. a.* To mislead. Obsolete.

Hath not else his eye  
*Stray'd* his affection in unlawful love? Shakspeare.

**STRAY**. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Any creature wandering beyond its  
limits; any thing lost by wandering.

She hath herself not only well detended,  
But taken and impounded as a *stray*  
The King of Scots. Shakspeare.

Should I take you for a *stray*,  
You must be kept a year and day.  
When he has traced his talk through all its wild  
rambles, let him bring home his *stray*; not like the  
lost sheep, with joy, but with tears of penitence.

Seeing him wander about, I took him up for a  
*stray*. Dryden.

He cries out, neighbour hast thou seen a *stray*  
Of bullocks and of heifers pass this way? Addison.

2. Act of wandering.

I would not from your love make such a *stray*,  
To match you where I hate. Shakspeare.

**STREAK**. *n. s.* [*strepce*, Saxon; *strecke*,  
Dutch; *stria*, Italian.] A line of  
colour different from that of the ground.

Sometimes written *stake*.

The west yet glimmers with some *streaks* of day;  
Now spurs the latest traveller apace,  
To gain the timely inn. Shakspeare.

What mean those colour'd *streaks* in heav'n,  
Diffused, as the brow of God appears? Milton.

The night comes on, we eager to pursue  
Till the last *streaks* of dying day withdrew,  
And doubtful moonlight did our rage deceive. Dryden.

Ten wildings have I gather'd for my dear,  
How ruddy, like your lips, their *streaks* appear!

While the fantastick tulip strives to break  
In two-fold beauty, and a parted *streak*. Prior.

To *STREAK*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To stripe; to variegated in hues; to  
dapple.

All the yearlings which were *streak'd* and pied  
Should fall as Jacob's lure. Shakspeare.

A mule admirably *streaked* and dappled with  
white and black. Sandys.

To-morrow, ere fresh morning *streak* the east,  
With first approach of light we must be ris'n,  
And at our pleasant labour, to reform  
Yon flow'ry arbours. Milton.

Now let us leave this earth, and lift our eye  
To the large convex of yon azure sky;  
Behold it like an ample curtain spread,  
Now *streak'd* and glowing with the morning red,  
Anon at noon in flaming yellow bright,  
And chusing sable for the peaceful night. Prior.

2. To stretch. Obsolete.

She lurks in midst of all her den, and *streaks*  
From out a ghastly whirlpool all her necks;  
Where, glotting round her rock, to fish the falls.

**STREAKY**. *adj.* [from *streak*.] Striped;  
variegated by hues.

When the hoary head is hid in snow,  
The life is in the leaf, and still between  
The sits of falling shows appears the *streaky* green.

**STREAM**. *n. s.* [*stream*, Saxon; *strom*,  
Mandick; *stroon*, Dutch.]

1. A running water; the course of run-  
ning water; current.

As plays the sun upon the glassy *stream*,  
Twinkling another counterfeited beam. Shakspeare.

He brought *streams* out of the rock, and con-  
duits of water to run down the rivers. Pausanias.

Cocytus nam'd, of lamentation load  
Heard in the metal *stream*; fierce Phlegethon,  
Whose waves of torrent fire in flame with rage;  
Far off from these, a flow and silent *stream*,  
Lethæ, the river of oblivion, rolls  
Her wat'ry labyrinth.

O could I flow like thee, and make thy *stream*  
My great example, as thou art my theme!

Thou' deep yet clear, tho' gentle yet not dull,  
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full.

Thus from one common source our *stream* divides,  
Ours is the *stream*, your's th' *Arcadian* side. Dryden.

Divided interests, while thou' hast th' to say,  
Draw like two brooks thy middle *stream* away.

2. Any thing issuing from a head, and  
moving forward with continuity of parts.

The breath of the Lord is like a *stream* of heat.  
stone. Job.

You, Drances, never want a *stream* of words.

The *stream* of beneficence hath, by several ma-  
lets which have since fallen into it, wonderfully  
enlarged its current. Atterbury.

3. Any thing forcible and continued.

Had their cables of iron chains had any great  
length, they had been unportable; and, being  
short, the ships must have stuck at an anchor in  
any *stream* of weather. Evelyn.

It is looked upon as insolence for a man to  
adhere to his own opinion, against the current  
of *stream* of antiquity. Locke.

4. Course; current.

The very *stream* of his life, and the lust of his  
hath helmed, must give him a better; proclamation.

To *STREAM*. *v. n.* [*stream*, Mandick.]

1. To flow; to run in a continuous cur-  
rent.

God bad the ground be dry.  
All but between those banks where rivers now  
*Stream*, and perpetual draw their humid train.

On all sides round  
*Streams* the black blood, and smokes upon the  
ground. Prior.

2. To emit a current; to pour out water  
in a stream; to be overflowed.

Then grateful Greece with *streaming* eyes would  
raise.

Historick marbles to record his praise. Pope.

3. To issue forth with continuance, not by  
fits.

Now to impartial love, that god most high,  
Do my lights *stream*. Shakspeare.

From opening skies may *streaming* glories flow,  
And saints embrace thee. Pope.

To *STREAM*. *v. a.* To mark with colours  
or embroidery in long tracts.

The herald's mantle *streamed* with gold. Bacon.

**STREAMER**. *n. s.* [from *stream*.] A  
enign; a flag; a pennon; any thing  
flowing loosely from a stock.

His brave fleet  
With silken *streamers* the young Phæbus fanning.

The rosy morn began to rise,  
And wav'd her saffron *streamer* through the skies.

Brave Rupert from afar appears,  
Whose waving *streamers* the glad general knows.

The man of sense his meat devours,  
But only swells the peck and flows:  
And he must be an idle dromer,  
Who leaves the pie, and gnaws the *streamer*.

**STREAMY**. *adj.* [from *stream*.]

1. Abounding in running water.

However strong the wind and day,  
Denied the reddish water: where deep Meles  
And rocky Crata flows, the chariot smok'd  
Obscure with rising dust. *Prior.*

## 2. Flowing with a current.

Before him flaming, his enormous shield  
Like the broad sun illum'd all the field;  
His nodding helm emits a streamy ray. *Pope*

**STREET.** *n. f.* [*prepe*, Saxon; *straz*,  
German; *strada*, Spanish and Italian;  
*stræde*, Danish; *stract*, Dutch; *stratum*,  
Latin.]

## 1. A way, properly a paved way between two rows of houses.

He led us through fair streets, and all the way  
we went there were gathered people on both sides,  
standing in a row. *Bacon*

The streets are no larger than alleys. *Sandys*  
When night

Darkens the streets, then wander forth the sons  
(O Belial, down with insolence and wine;  
Witness the streets of Sodom. *Milton*

The Italians, say the ancients, always considered  
the situation of a building, whether it were high or  
low, in an open square, or in a narrow street, and  
more or less deviated from their rule of art. *Addison*

When you tattle with some crony servant in the  
same street, leave your own street-door open. *Swift*

## 2. Proverbially, a public place.

That there be no leading into captivity, and no  
complaining in our streets. *Psalms*

Our public ways would be so crowded, that we  
should want street-room. *Spectator*

Let us reflect upon what we daily see practised  
in the world; and can we believe, if an apostle of  
Christ appeared in our streets he would attract his  
censure, and command us to be conform'd to the  
world? *Rogers*

**STREETWALKER.** *n. f.* [*street* and *walk*.]

A common prostitute, that offers herself  
to sale in the open street.

## STRENGTH.

*n. f.* [*strengh*, Saxon.]

## 1. Force; vigour; power of the body.

But strength is in truth divided, and from just,  
laudable, nought merits but dispraise. *Milton*

Thou must outlive  
Thy youth, thy strength, thy beauty, which will  
change

To wither'd, weak, and grey. *Milton*

Th' insulting Trojans came,  
And menac'd us with force, our fleet with flame:  
Was it the strength of this tongue-valiant lord,  
In that black hour, that sav'd you from the sword? *Dryden*

## 2. Power of endurance; firmness; durability; toughness; hardness.

Not founded on the brittle strength of bones. *Milton*

Firm Dorick pillars found the solid base,  
The fair Corinthian crown the higher space,  
And all below is strength, and all above is grace. *Dryden*

## 3. Vigour of any kind; power of any kind.

Strength there must be either of love or war,  
even such contrary ways leading to the same  
unity. *Holyday*

God, in all things wise and just,  
Hinder'd not Satan to attempt this mind  
Of man, with strength culture and free-will arm'd. *Milton*

This act  
Shall crush the strength of Satan. *Milton*

## 4. Power of resistance; sureness; firmness.

Our cattle's strength  
Will laugh a siege to scorn. *Shakespeare*

## 5. Support; security; that which supports.

Hereave me not thy aid,  
Thy council, in this uttermost distress,  
My only strength and stay. *Milton*

## 6. Power of mind; force of any mental faculty.

Aristotle's large views, acuteness and penetration  
of thought, and strength of judgment, few have  
equalled. *Locke*

He enjoyed the greatest strength of good sense,  
and the most exquisite taste of pohteness. *Addison*  
We, like friendly colours, found our hearts unite,  
And each from each contract new strength and light. *Pope*

## 7. Spirit; animation.

methinks I feel new strength within me rise,  
Wings growing, and dominion given. *Milton*

Adam and first matron live  
Had ended now their orisons, and found  
Strength added from above, new hope to spring  
out of despair. *Milton*

## 8. Vigour of writing; nervous diction; force, opposed to looseness, in writing or painting.

Leave such to tune their own dull rhymes, and  
know

What's roundly smooth, or languishingly slow;  
And praise the easy vigour of a line,  
Where Denham's strength and Waller's sweetness  
join. *Pope*

Caracci's strength, Coreggio's softer line,  
Paulo's tree stroke, and Titian's warmth divine. *Pope*

## 9. Potency of liquors.

## 10. Fortification; fortress.

The rashness of taking should not only be re-  
tarded by the guard of our heart, but fenced in by  
certain strengths placed in the mouth. *Ben Jonson*

He thought  
This inaccessible high strength to have seiz'd. *Milt.*

Betray'd in all his strength, the wood belet;  
All instruments, all arts, of ruin met. *Denham*

## 11. Support; maintenance of power.

What they bodied would be a mischief to us, you  
are providing, shall be one of our principal strengths. *Spratt*

## 12. Legal force; validity; security.

## 13. Confidence imparted.

Certain services were due from the soldier to his  
captain, and from the captain to the prince; and  
upon the strength of such tenures, in after times,  
the descendants of these people and their kings  
did subsist and make their wars. *Davenant*

The allies, after a successful summer, are too apt,  
upon the strength of it, to neglect their prepara-  
tions for the ensuing campaign. *Addison*

## 14. Armament; force; power.

What is his strength by land? *Shakespeare*  
Nor was there any other strength designed to  
attend about his highness than one regiment. *Clarendon*

## 15. Persuasive prevalence; argumentative force.

This presupposed, it may then stand very well  
with strength and soundness of reason, thus to  
answer. *Hooker*

## To STRENGTH. v. a. To strengthen. Not

used.

Edward's happy order'd reign most fertile breeds  
Plenty of mighty spirits, to strength his state. *Daniel*

## To STRENGTHEN. v. a. [from strength.]

## 1. To make strong.

## 2. To confirm; to establish.

Authority is by nothing so much strengthened  
and confirmed as by custom; for no man easily  
difficults the things which he and all men have  
been always bred up to. *Temple*

These, bold Longinus! all the Nine inspire,  
And bid'st your crutch with a poet's fire;  
An ardent judge, who, zealous in his truth,  
With warmth gives sentence, yet is always just;  
Whose own example strengthens all his laws,  
And is himself that great tubine he draws. *Pope*

If it were true that women were thus naturally  
vain and light, then how much more blameable is  
that education, which seems contrived to strengthen  
and increase this folly. *Law*

## 3. To animate; to fix in resolution.

Let us rise up and build; so they strengthened  
their hands for this work. *Nehemiah*

Charge Joshua, and encourage him, and strengthen  
him. *Deuteronomy*

## 4. To make to increase in power or security.

Let noble Warwick, Cobham, and the rest,  
With powerful policy strengthen them; let Shals,  
They fought the strengthening of the heathen. *1 Marston*

## To STRENGTHEN. v. a. To grow strong.

Oh men for flattery and deceit renown'd!  
Thus when ye are young ye learn it all like him;  
Till, as your years increase, that strengthens too,  
T'is to poor minds. *Otway*

The utensils, that shall destroy at length,  
Grows with his growth, and strengthens with his  
strength. *Pope*

## STRENGTHENER. } n. f. [from strength.]

STRENGTHENER. } by contraction strength-

## ner.]

## 1. That which gives strength; that which makes strong.

Garlick is a great strengthener of the stomach,  
upon decays of appetite, or indigestion. *Temple*

## 2. [In medicine.] Strengtheners add to the bulk and firmness of the solids; cordials are such as drive on the vital actions; but these such as confirm the stamina. *Quincy*

## STRENGTHLESS. adj. [from strength.]

## 1. Wanting strength; deprived of strength.

Yet are these men, whose strength is weak, and  
unable to support this lump of clay. *Shakespeare*

As the wretch, whose fever-weakened joints,  
Like strong his hinges, buckle under him,  
Impotent of his fit, breaks like a fire  
Out of his keeper's arms. *Shakespeare*

## 2. Wanting potency; weak. Used of liquors.

This liquor must be inflammable or not, and yet  
subtle and pungent, which may be called spirit;  
or else strengthless or insipid, which may be named  
phlegm. *Boyle*

## STRENUOUS. adj. [strenuus, Latin.]

## 1. Brave; bold; active; valiant; dangerously laborious.

Nations grown corrupt  
Love bondage more than liberty;  
Bondage with ease than strenuous liberty. *Milton*

## 2. Zealous; vehement.

He resolves to be strenuous for taking off the test,  
against the maxims of all wise christian govern-  
ments, which always had some established religion,  
leaving at best a toleration to others. *Swift to Pope*

Citizens within the bills of mortality have been  
strenuous against the church and crown. *Swift*

## STRENUOUSLY. adv. [from strenuous.]

## 1. Vigorously; actively.

Many can use both hands, yet will there divers  
remain that can strenuously make use of neither. *Brown*

## 2. Zealously; vehemently; with ardour.

Writers dispute strenuously for the liberty of  
conscience, and inveigh largely against all eccle-  
siasticks, under the name of high church. *Swift*

There was no true catholic but strenuously con-  
tended for it. *Waterland*

## STREPEROUS. adj. [strepo, Lat.] Loud; noisy.

Fortia conceives, because in a streperous eruption  
it resist against fire, it doth therefore resist light-  
ning. *Brown*

## STRESS. n. f. [prepe, Saxon, violence; or from distress.]

## 1. Importance; important part.

The first of the table lies upon the ham of  
having a numerous flock of children. *LeStrange*

This, on which the great stress of the business  
depends, would have been made out with reasons  
sufficient. *Locke*

## 2. Importance imputed; weight ascribed.

A body may as well lay too little as too much  
stress upon a dream, but the less we heed them  
the better. *LeStrange*

It showed how very little stress is to be laid upon  
the precedents they bring. *Lecky*

Consider how great a stress he laid upon this  
duty, while upon earth, and how earnestly he re-  
commended it. *Atterbury*

### 3. Violence, force, either adding or subtracted.

By *stretch* of weather driv'n,  
At last they landed. Dryden.  
Though the faculties of the mind are improved  
by exercise, yet they must not be put to a *stretch*  
beyond their strength. Locke.

To *STRETCH*. v. a. [evidently from *distress*.]  
To distress; to put to hardships or difficulties.

Stirred with pity of the *stretched* plight  
Of this sad realm. Spenser.

To *STRETCH*. v. a. [repean, Saxon;  
*stretchen*, Dutch.]

1. To extend, to spread out to a distance.  
The *stretching* out of his wings shall fill the  
breadth of thy land. Isaiah.

*Stretch* thine hand unto the poor. Ecclesiast. xiv.  
Take thy rod, and *stretch* out thine hand. Exodus.  
Eden *stretch'd* her knee

From Auran eastward to the royal towers  
Of great Seleucia, built by Grecian kings. Milton.

2. To elongate, or strain to a greater space.  
Regions to which  
All thy dominion, Adam, is no more  
Than what this garden is to all the earth  
And all the sea, from one entire globe  
*Stretch'd* into longitude. Milton.

3. To expand; to display.  
Levinathan on the deep,  
*Stretch'd* like a promontory, sleeps. Milton.  
What more likely to *stretch* forth the heavens,  
and lay the foundation of the earth, than infinite  
power? Tuller.

4. To strain to the utmost.  
This kiss, if it durst speak,  
Would *stretch* thy spirits up into the air. Shakspeare.

5. To make tense.  
So the *stretch'd* cord the shackled dancer tries.  
Smith.

6. To carry by violence further than is  
right; to strain: as, to *stretch* a text; to  
*stretch* credit.

To *STRETCH*. v. n.  
1. To be extended, locally, intellectually,  
or consequentially.

Idolatry is a horrible sin, yet doth repentance  
*stretch* unto it. Whitgift.

What! will the line *stretch* out to th' crack of  
doom? Shakspeare.

This to rich Ophir's rising morn is known,  
And *stretch'd* out far to the burnt swarthy zone.

Your dungeon *stretching* far and wide beneath.  
Milton.

2. To bear extension without rupture.  
The inner membrane, that involved the liquor  
of the egg, because it would *stretch* and yield,  
remained unbroken. Boyle.

3. To fully beyond the truth.  
What an alloy do we find to the credit of the  
most probable event that is reported by one who  
uses to *stretch*. Government of the Tongue.

*STRETCH*. n. f. [from the verb.]  
1. Extension; reach; occupation of more  
space.

At all her *stretch* her little wings she spread,  
And with her feather'd arms embrac'd the dead:  
Then flickering to his pallid lips, she strove  
To print a kiss. Dryden.

Distraction, as strong as they are, the bones  
would be in some danger of, upon a great and sudden  
*stretch* or contortion, if they were dry. Ray.

2. Force of body extended.  
He thought to swim the stormy main,  
By *stretch* of arms the distant shore to gain. Dryden.

3. Effort; struggle: from the act of running.

Those put a lawful authority upon the *stretch*,  
to the abuse of power, under the colour of prerogative.  
L'Estrange.

Upon this alone we made our whole reliance to  
wards the finish, to gain the desiderata of perfection.  
Addison.

4. Utmost extent of meaning.  
Quotations, in their utmost *stretch*, can signify no  
more than that Luther lay under severe agonies of  
mind. Atterbury.

5. Utmost reach of power.  
This is the utmost *stretch* that nature can,  
And all beyond is fulsome, false and vain. Gray.

*STRETCHER*. n. f. [from *stretch*.]  
1. Any thing used for extension.

His hopes entail'd  
His strength, the *stretcher* of Ulysses' string,  
And his steel's piercer. Chapman.

2. A term in bricklaying.  
Tooth in the *stretching* course two inches with  
the *stretcher* only. Mason.

3. The timber against which the rower  
plants his feet.  
This fiery speech inflames his fearful friends;  
They tug at every oar, and every *stretcher* bends.  
Dryden.

To *STREW*. v. a. [The orthography of this  
word is doubtful. It is sometimes written  
*strew*, and sometimes *strow*; I have taken  
both: Skinner proposes *strow*, and Junius  
writes *strow*. Their reasons will appear  
in the word from which it may be derived.

*Straw*, Gothick; *stroyen*, Dutch;  
repean, Saxon; *strewen*, German;  
*strow*, Danish. Perhaps *strow* is best,  
being that which reconciles etymology  
with pronunciation. See *STROW*.]

1. To spread by being scattered.  
The snow which does the top of Pindus *strew*,  
Did never whiter shew. Spenser.

Is thine alone the seed that *strews* the plain?  
The birds of heav'n shall vindicate their grain.  
Pope.

2. To spread by scattering.  
I thought thy bride-bed to have deck'd, sweet  
mud!  
And not have *strew'd* thy grave. Shakspeare.

Here he tears of perfect moan,  
Wept for thee in Helicon;  
And some flowers and some bays,  
For thy herse, to *strew* the ways. Milton.

3. To scatter loosely.  
The calf he bury'd in the fire, ground it to powder,  
and *strewed* it upon the water, and made Israel  
drink of it. Exodus.

With tunes and nocturnal orgies fir'd,  
Whom e'en the savage beasts had spar'd, they kill'd,  
And *strew'd* his mangled limbs about the field.  
Dryden.

*STREWMENT*. n. f. [from *strew*.] Any  
thing scattered in decoration.

Her death was doubtful.—For charitable prayers,  
Shards, flints, and pebbles should be thrown on her;  
Yet here she is allow'd her virgin chaste,  
Her maiden *strewments*, and the bringing home  
Of hell and burial. Shakspeare.

*STRIFE*. n. f. [Latin.] In natural history,  
the small channels in the shells of cockles  
and scallops.

The salt, leisurely permitted to shoot of itself in  
the liquor, exposed to the open air, did shoot into  
more fair chrysaline *strife* than those that were  
gained out of the remaining part of the same li-  
quor by a more hasty evaporation. Boyle.

*STRIFE*. } adj. [from *stria*, Lat. *stria*,  
*STRIFED*. } Fr.] Formed in *strife*.  
These effluvia fly by *strifed* atoms and wind-  
ing particles, as Des Cartes conceiveth, or glide by  
streams attracted from either pole unto the equa-  
tor. Brown.

Des Cartes imagines this earth once to have  
been a sun, and so the centre of a lesser vortex,  
whose axis still kept the same posture, by reason  
of the *strife* particles sliding no fit pores for their  
passages, but only in this direction. Ray.

*Crystal*, when incorporated with the elements,  
shows it broke, & striated or broken texture, like  
those rocks. Woodward.

*STRATAGEM*. n. f. [from *stria*; *stria*, Fr.]  
Disposition of *striae*.  
Parts of tuberculous hermatites show several varieties  
in the crust, *stratification*, and texture of the  
body. Woodward.

*STRICK*. n. f. [*stripe*; *strix*, Latin.] A bid  
of bad omen.  
The ill-fac'd owl, death's dreadful messenger,  
The hoarse night-raven, trumpet of doleful drear,  
The leather-winged bat, day's enemy,  
The rueful *strick*, still waiting on the bier. Spenser.

*STRICKEN*. The ancient participle of  
*strike*; but it has in the antiquated phrase  
*stricken* (that is, advanced in years) a  
meaning not borrowed from *strike*.  
The cunningest mariners were to be conquered by  
the storm, as they thought it best with *stricken* sails  
to yield to be governed by it. Addison.

That shall I shew, as sure as hound  
The *stricken* deer doth challenge by the bleeding  
wound. Spenser.

Abraham and Sarah were old, and well *stricken*  
in age. Genesis.  
With blindness were those *stricken*. William.

Parker and Vaughan, having had a controversy  
touching certain arms, were appointed to run some  
courses, when Parker was *stricken* into the month  
at the first course. Bacon.

Though the curl of Ulster was of greater power  
than any other subject in Ireland, yet was he so far  
*stricken* in years, as that he was unable to manage  
the martial affairs. Davies.

*STRICKLE*, or *Strickle*, or *Stritchel*. n. f.  
That which strikes the corn, to level it  
with the bushel. Ainsworth.

*STRICT*. adj. [*strictus*, Latin.]  
1. Exact; accurate; rigorously nice.  
Thou'lt fall into deception unaware,  
Not keeping *strictest* watch. Milton.

As legions in the field their front display,  
To try the fortune of some doubtful day,  
And move to meet their foes with sober pace,  
*Strict* to their figure, though in winter space. Dryden.

He checks the bold design;  
And rules as *strict* his labour'd works confine,  
As if the Stagyrte o'erlook'd each line. Pope.

2. Severe; rigorous; not mild; not indulgent.  
Implore her, in my voice, that she make friends  
To the *strict* deputy. Shakspeare.

By nature free, not over-ruled by fate  
Inextricable, or *strict* necessity. Milton.

A *strict* hand be kept over children from the  
beginning, they will in that age be tractable; and  
if, as they grow up, the rigour be, as they deserve  
it, gently relaxed, former restraints will increase  
their love. Locke.

Nunn the rites of *strict* religion knew;  
On every altar laid the incense due. Prior.

3. Confined; not extensive.  
As they took the compass of their commission  
*strict* or larger, so their dealings were more or  
less moderate. Hooker.

4. Close; tight.  
The god, with speedy pace,  
Just thought to strain her in a *strict* embrace. Dryden.

The fatal noose performed its office, and with  
most *strict* ligature squeezed the blood into his  
face. Arbuthnot.

5. Tense; not relaxed.  
We feel our *strics* grow *strict* or lax according  
to the state of the air. Arbuthnot.

*STRICTLY*. adv. [from *strict*.]  
1. Exactly; with rigorous accuracy.  
His horse-troops, that the vanguard had, he  
*strictly* did command. Chapman.

To ride their horses temperately.  
The other parts, being grosser, composed not only  
water, *strictly* so called, but the whole mass of  
liquid bodies. Burnet.

Charge him *strictly*  
Not to proceed, but wait my farther pleasure. Dryden.

**STRICTNESS**, *n. f.* [from *strict*.]  
1. Exactness; rigorous accuracy; nice regularity.

I could not grant too much, or distrust too little, to men that pretended singular piety and religious exactness.  
*King Charles.*

Such of them as cannot be concealed, connive at, though in the strictness of your judgment you cannot pardon.  
*Dryden.*

Who were made privy to the secrets of heaven, but such as performed his revealed will at an higher rate of strictness than the rest?  
*South.*

Eusebius, who is not in strictness to be reckoned with the Ante-Nicenes.  
*Waterland.*

Though in strictness our Saviour might have pleaded exemption from the Jewish tribute, he exercised his divine power in a miracle to pay it.  
*Rogers.*

**STRICTNESS**, *n. f.* [from *strict*.]  
1. Severity; rigour.

These commissioners proceeded with such strictness and severity as did much obscure the king's mercy.  
*Bacon.*

**STRICTNESS**, *n. f.* [from *strict*.]  
1. Closeness; tightness; not laxity.

**STRICTURE**, *n. f.* [from *strictura*, Lat. a spark.]

1. A stroke; a touch.

The God of nature implanted in their vegetable natures certain passive strictures, or figurative of that wisdom which hath made and ordered all things with the highest reason.  
*Hale.*

**STRICTURE**, *n. f.* [from *strictura*.]  
1. Contraction; closure by contraction.

As long as there is thirst, with a free passage by urine, and stricture of the vessels, so long is water fairly taken.  
*Arbuthnot.*

**STRICTURE**, *n. f.* [from *strictura*.]  
1. A slight touch upon a subject; not a set discourse.

Thus have I passed through all your letter, and given myself the liberty of these strictures, by way of reflection on all and every passage.  
*Hammoud.*

**STRIDE**, *n. f.* [from *strid*, Sax.] A long stride; a step taken with great violence; a wide divarication of the legs.

I'll speak between the change of man and boy, with a reed voice, and turn two mincing steps into a manly stride.  
*Shakespeare.*

The monster mov'd on with horrid strides.  
*Milton.*

Her voice theologically loud, And matheuristic her stride.  
*Swift.*

**STRIDE**, *v. n.* preterit *strode* or *strid*; part. pass. *stridden*. [from the noun.]

1. To walk with long steps.

Mars in the middle of the flaming shield is grav'd, and strides along the liquid field.  
*Dryden.*

To Jove, or to thy father Neptune, pray, The brethren cried, and instant strode away.  
*Pope.*

2. To stand with the legs far from each other.

**STRIDE**, *v. n.* To pass by a step.

See him stride  
Valleys wide  
*Arbuthnot.*

**STRIDULOUS**, *adj.* [from *stridulus*, Lat.] Making a small noise.

It arises from a small and stridulous noise, which, being firmly rooted, maketh a division of parts.  
*Brown.*

**STRIFE**, *n. f.* [from *strive*.]

1. Contention; contest; discord; war; lawsuit.

I and my people were at great strife with the children of Amos.  
*Judges.*

Some preach Christ even of envy and strife, and some of good-will.  
*Philippians.*

He is proud, knowing nothing; but boasting about questions and strife of words.  
*1 Timothy.*

These acts of hateful strife, hateful to all, How hast thou dissolv'd heav'n's blessed peace!  
*Milton.*

These vows, thus granted, rais'd a strife above Betwixt the god of war and queen of love: She, granting first, had right of time to plead; But he had granted too, and would recede.  
*Dryden.*

'Tis this that shakes our country with alarms, And gives up Rome a prey to Roman arms, Produces fraud, and cruelty, and strife.  
*Addison.*

Inhaling no strife, Nor marrying discord in a nobler wife.  
*Pope.*

**STRIFE**, *n. f.* [from *strife*.]  
2. Contest of emulation.

Thus gods contended, noble strife! Who most should cote the wants of life.  
*Congrave.*

By wise governing, it may be so ordered, that both sides shall be at strife, not which shall flatter most, but which shall do the prince and the publick the most honest and the most faithful service.  
*Darviant.*

**STRIFE**, *n. f.* [from *strife*.]  
3. Opposition; contrariety; contrast.

Lives in those touches, livelier than life  
*Shakespeare.*

**STRIFE**, *n. f.* [from *strife*.]  
4. Natural contrariety; as, the strife of acid and alkali.

**STRIFEFUL**, *adj.* [from *strife* and *full*.] Contentious; discordant.

The ape was strifeful and ambitious, And the fox gaudy and most covetous.  
*Speiser.*

I know not what new creation may creep forth from the strifeful heap of things, into which, as into a second chaos, we are fallen.  
*Dr. Maue.*

**STRIGMENT**, *n. f.* [from *strigmentum*, from *stringo*, Latin, to scrape.] Scraping; recement.

Many, besides the strigments and sudorous adhesions from men's hands, acknowledge that nothing proceedeth from gold in its usual decoction.  
*Brown.*

**STRIKE**, *v. a.* preterit *struck* or *sirook*; part. pass. *struck*, *strucken*, *stricken*, or *brook*. [from *strican*, Sax. *strichen*, Germ. *adstrykia*, Islandick; *stricker*, Danish.]

1. To act upon by a blow; to hit with a blow.

He at Philippi kept His sword e'en like a dancer, while I struck The lean and wrinkled Cassius.  
*Shakespeare.*

We will deliver you the cause, Why I, that did love Caesar, when I struck him, Proceeded thus.  
*Shakespeare.*

I must But wait his fall, whom I myself struck down.  
*Shakespeare.*

Then on the crowd he cast a furious look, And wither'd all the strength before he brook.  
*Dryden.*

**STRIKE**, *v. a.* To punish; to afflict.

To punish the just is not good, nor to strike princes for equity.  
*Proverbs.*

**STRIKE**, *v. a.* To dash; to throw by a quick motion.

The blood strike on the two side-poles.  
*Frodo.*

**STRIKE**, *v. a.* To notify by sound.

The Windsor bell hath struck twelve  
*Shakespeare.*

The drums presently striking up a march, they plucked up their ensigns, and toward they go.  
*Knolls.*

A judicious friend moderates the pursuit, gives the signal for action, presses the advantage, and strikes the critical minute.  
*Collier.*

**STRIKE**, *v. a.* To stamp; to impress.

The memory is some men is very tenacious; but yet there seems to be a constant decay of all our ideas, even of those which are struck deepest, and in minds the most retentive.  
*Locke.*

**STRIKE**, *v. a.* To contract; to lower; to vane. It is only used in the phrases to strike sail, or to strike a flag.

How many nobles then would hold their places, That must strike sail to spouts of vile fort!  
*Shakespeare.*

To this all differing passions and interests should strike sail, and, like swelling streams running different courses, should yet all make haste into the sea of common safety.  
*Temple.*

They shall fall where they stand, they shall be mastered, and murder where they stand with victory.  
*Dryden.*

Now, did I not so near my labour's end Strike sail, and hailing to the harbour bend, My song to flow'ry gardens might extend.  
*Dryden.*

**STRIKE**, *v. a.* To alarm; to put into emotion; to surprise.

Dut thou but view him right, shouldst see him black With murder, treason, sacrilege, and crimes That strike my soul with horror but to name them.  
*Shakespeare.*

The rest struck with horror stood, To see their leader cover'd o'er with blood.  
*Waller.*

Jack Straw at London-bone, with all his rout, Struck not the city with loud without.  
*Dryden.*

His virtues render our assembly awful, They strike with something like religious fear.  
*Addison.*

We are no sooner presented to any one we never saw before, but we are immediately struck with the idea of a proud, reserved, unapproachable, or a good-natured man.  
*Addison.*

Nice works of art strike and surprise us most upon the first view; but the better we are acquainted with them, the less we wonder.  
*Atterbury.*

Court virtues bear, like gems, the highest rate, Born where heav'n's influence first can penetrate, In life's low vale, the soil the virtues like, They please as beauties, here as wonders strike.  
*Pope.*

**STRIKE**, *v. a.* To make a bargain.

Sign but his pact, he vows he'll never again The sacred names of tops and beans profane: Strike up the bargain quickly; for I swear, As times go now, he offers very fair.  
*Dryden.*

I come to offer peace; to reconcile Past enmities; to strike perpetual leagues With Virtue.  
*A. Phillips.*

**STRIKE**, *v. a.* To produce by a sudden action.

The court paved striketh up a great heat in summer, and much cold in winter.  
*Bacon.*

Waving wide her myrtle wand, She strikes an universal peace through sea and land.  
*Milton.*

These men are fortune's jewels moulded bright, Brought forth with their own fire and light; If I her vulgar stone for either took, Out of myself it must be struck.  
*Cowley.*

Take my caducues! With this th' internal ghosts I can command, And strike a terror through the Stygian brand.  
*Dryden.*

**STRIKE**, *v. a.* To affect suddenly in any particular manner.

When verbi's cannot be understood, nor a man's good wit seconded with the forward child under standing, it strikes a man more dead than a great reckoning in a little room.  
*Shakespeare.*

Strike her young bones, Ye taking nirs, with laurels.  
*Shakespeare.*

He that is stricken blind cannot forget The precious treasure of his eyesight lost.  
*Shakespeare.*

No count's the rival crew, when Purcell came, They sing no more, or only long his name; Struck dumb, they all admird.  
*Dryden.*

Humility dilates envy, and strikes it dead.  
*Collier.*

Then do not strike him dead with a denial, But hold him up in life.  
*Addison.*

**STRIKE**, *v. a.* To cause to sound by blows: with up only emphatical.

Strike up the drums, and let the tongue of war Plead for our nation, and war being here.  
*Shakespeare.*

**STRIKE**, *v. a.* To forge; to mint.

Though they the hoes on golden anvils bent, It looks as if they struck them at a bent.  
*Tate.*

Some very rare coins, struck of a pound weight, of gold and silver, Constantine sent to Chilperick.  
*Arbuthnot.*

**STRIKE**, *v. a.* It is used in the participle, I know not well how, for advanced in years.

The king Is wife and virtuous, and his noble queen Well struck in years; fair, and not jealous.  
*Shakespeare.*

**STRIKE**, *v. a.* To erase from a reckoning or account.

Deliver He'en, and all damage else Shall be struck off.  
*Shakespeare.*

I have this while with leaden thoughts oppress'd;  
Nor shall in a more convenient time  
Strike off this scum of substance. *Shakespeare.*

When any wail'd in hands charged on our account,  
it will not be struck off till we forsake and turn away from it. *Kottlemorth.*

Ask men's opinions; So soon shall tell  
How trade increases, and the world goes well;  
Strike off his pension by the setting sun,  
And Britain, if not Europe, is undone. *Pope.*

15. To STRIKE off. To separate by a blow, or any sudden action.

Germany had struck off that which appeared corrupt in the doctrine of the church at Rome; but I've neverthless in discipline still to return therewith great conformity. *Hooker.*

They followed to fast that they overtook him, and without further delay struck off his head. *Knolles.*  
He was taken prisoner by Surmas, lieutenant-general for the king of Parthia, who struck off his head. *Hakewill.*

A mass of water would be struck off and separate from the rest, and tossed through the air like a flying river. *Burmet.*

16. To STRIKE out. To produce by collision.

My thoughtless youth was wing'd with vain desires,  
My manhood, long misled by wand'ring fires,  
Follow'd false lights; and, when their glimpse was gone,  
My pride struck out new sparks of her own. *Dryd.*

17. To STRIKE out. To blot; to efface.

By expurgatory animadversions, we might strike out great numbers of hidden qualities; and, having once a conceded list, with more safety attempt their removal. *Brown.*

To methodize is as necessary as to strike out. *Pope.*

18. To STRIKE out. To bring to light.

19. To STRIKE out. To form at once by a quick effort.

Whether thy hand strike out some free design,  
Where life awakes and dawns at every line;  
Or blend in beautiful tints the colour'd mass,  
And from the canvas call the mimic face. *Pope.*

To STRIKE, v. n.

1. To make a blow.

I, in mine own woe charm'd,  
Could not find death where I did hear him groan,  
Nor feel him where he struck. *Shakespeare.*

It pleas'd the king  
To strike at me upon his misconstruction,  
When he tript me behind. *Shakespeare.*

He wither'd all their strength before he strook. *Dryden.*

2. To collide; to clash.

Holding a ring by a thread in a glass, tell him  
that holdeth it, it shall strike so many times against  
the side of the glass, and no more. *Bacon.*

3. To act by repeated percussion.

Bid thy mistress, when my drink is ready,  
She strike upon the bell. *Shakespeare.*

Those antique muskets, sure, were Charles-  
like kings.

Cities their lutes, and subjects hearts their strings;  
On which with so divine a hand they strook,  
Consent of motion from their breath they took. *Waller.*

4. To found by the stroke of a hammer.

Cesar, 'tis strucken eight. *Shakespeare.*  
Deep thoughts will often suspend the senses to  
such, that about a man clocks may strike, and bells  
ring, which he takes no notice of. *Grew.*

5. To make an attack.

Is not the king's name forty thousand names?  
Arm, arm, my name; a puny subject strikes  
At thy great glory. *Shakespeare.*

When, by their designing leaders taught  
To strike at power which for themselves they  
sought,

The vulgar, gull'd into rebellion, arm'd,  
Their blood to action by their prize was warm'd. *Dryden.*

6. To act by external influx.

Consider the red and white colours in porphyre;  
hinder light but from striking on it, and its colours  
vanish. *Locke.*

7. To found with blows.

Whilst my trump did sound, or draw sword up,  
His sword did not leave striking in the field. *Shakespeare.*

8. To be dashed; to be stranded.

The admiral galley, whereas the emperor was,  
struck upon a sand, and there stuck fast. *Knolles.*

9. To pass with a quick or strong effect.

Now and then a glittering beam of wit or passion  
strikes through the obscurity of the poem; any of  
these effect a present liking, but not a lasting admi-  
ration. *Dryden.*

10. To pay homage, as by lowering the sail.

We see the wind sit fore upon our sails;  
And yet we strike not, but securely perish. *Shakespeare.*

I'd rather chop this hand off at a blow,  
And with the other fling it at thy face,  
Than bear so low a sail, to strike to thee. *Shakespeare.*

The interest of our kingdom is ready to strike to  
that of your poorest fishing towns: it is hard you  
will not accept our services. *Swift.*

11. To be put by some sudden act or motion  
into any state; to break forth.

It struck on a sudden into such reputation, that  
it seems any longer to feul, but owns itself pub-  
licly. *Government of the Tongue.*

12. To STRIKE in with. To conform;  
to suit itself to; to join with at once.

Those who, by the prerogative of their age,  
should frown youth into sobriety, imitate and strike  
in with them, and are really vicious that they may  
be thought young. *South.*

They catch at every shadow of relief, strike in at  
a venture with the next companion, and, so the  
dead commodity be taken off, care not who be  
the chapman. *North.*

The cares or pleasures of the world strike in with  
every thought. *Adison.*

He immediately struck in with them; but de-  
scribed this march to the temple with so much  
horror, that he shiver'd every joint. *Adison.*

13. To STRIKE out. To spread or rove;  
to make a sudden excursion.

In this plan was the last general rendezvous of  
mankind; and from thence they were broken into  
companies, and dispersed; the several successive  
generations, like the waves of the sea, over-reach-  
ing one another, and striking out farther and far-  
ther upon the land. *Burnet.*

When a great man strikes out into a sudden ir-  
regularity, he needs not question the respect of a  
retinue. *Collier.*

STRIKE, n. f. A bushel; a dry measure  
of capacity; four pecks.

Wing, cartmave, and bushel, peck, strike, ready  
at hand. *Tuffin.*

STRIKEBLOCK, n. f. A plane shorter  
than the jointer, having its sole made  
exactly flat and straight, and is used for  
the shooting of a short joint. *Moxon.*

STRIKER, n. f. [from strike.] Person or  
thing that strikes.

A bishop, then, must be blameless, not given to  
wine, no striker. *1 Timothy.*

He thought with his staff to have struck the  
striker. *Sandys.*

The striker must be dense, and in its best velocity. *Digby.*

STRIKING, part. adj. [from strike.] At-  
tacking; surprising.

STRING, n. f. [from string, Saxon; streng, German and Danish; stringhe, Dutch; stringo, Latin.]

1. A slender rope; a small cord; any  
slender and flexible band.

Any lower bullet hanging upon the other above  
it, must be conceived as if the weight of it were in  
that point where its string touches the upper. *Wilkins.*

2. A riband.

Round Ormond's knees thou tie the mystick  
string. *Prior.*

3. A thread on which any things are filed.

Their words pass by such books, having a string  
with a hundred of suitable appa is; and the re-  
peating of certain words with them they become  
memorable. *Stillingfleet.*

4. Any set of things filed on a line.

I have caught two of these dark underlining  
vermin, and intend to make a string of them, in  
order to hang them up in one of my papers. *Spectator.*

5. The chord of a musical instrument.

Thus when two brethren strings are set alike,  
To move them both, but one of them we strike. *Cowley.*

The string that jars  
When rudely touch'd, ungrateful to the sense,  
With pleasure feels the master's flying fingers,  
Swells into harmony, and charms the hearers. *Rose.*

By the appearance they make in marble, there  
is not one string-instrument that seems comparable  
to our violins. *Addison.*

6. A small fibre.

Duckweed putteth forth a little string into the  
water, from the bottom. *Bacon.*

In pulling broom up, the least strings left behind  
will grow. *Mortimer.*

7. A nerve; a tendon.

The most piteous tale, which in recounting,  
His grief grew puffant, and the strings of life  
Began to crack. *Shakespeare.*

The string of his tongue loosed. *Mark.*

8. The nerve or line of the bow.

The wicked bend their bow, they make ready  
their arrows upon the string. *Psalms.*

Th' impetuous arrow whizzes on the wing,  
Sounds the tough horn, and twangs the quivering  
string. *Pope.*

9. Any concatenation or series; as, a  
string of propositions.

10. To have two STRINGS to the Bow.

To have two views or two expedients;  
to have double advantage, or double le-  
curety.

No lover has that pow'r  
To enforce a desperate amour,  
As he that has two strings to his bow,  
And turns for love and money too. *Hudibras.*

To STRING, v. a. preterit string; part. pass.  
string. [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with strings.

As not wise nature string the legs and feet  
With firmest nerves, design'd to walk the street? *Cowley.*

2. To put a stringed instrument in tune.

Here the muse so oft her harp has string'd,  
That not a mountain rears its head unstring'd. *Addison.*

3. To file on a string.

Men of great learning or genius are too full to  
be exact; and therefore chuse to throw down their  
pearls in heaps before the reader, rather than beat  
the pains of stringing them. *Spectator.*

4. To make tense.

Toil string the nerves, and purified the blood. *Dryden.*

STRINGED, adj. [from string.] Having  
strings; produced by strings.

Prattle him with stringed instruments and organs. *Psalms.*

Divinely warbled voice  
Answering the stringed noise,  
As all their souls in blissful rapture took. *Milton.*

STRINGENT, adj. [stringens, Lat.] Bind-  
ing; contracting.

STRINGHALT, n. f. [string and halt.]

Stringhalt is a sudden twitching and snatching up  
of the hinder leg of a horse much higher than the  
other, or an involuntary or convulsive motion of the  
muscles that extend or bend the hough. *Far. Dict.*

STRINGLESS, adj. [from string.] Having  
no strings.

Nothing; all is said;  
His tongue is now a stringless instrument,  
Words, life, and all, old Lancaster hath lost. *Shakespeare.*



**STRIP**. *v. a.* [from *stripen*, Dutch.] To strip, to deprive of covering; with *of* before the thing taken away.

By melting, exsuffra vents, and an obstinate flux of the belly, the *stripy* parts of the tendons and membranes are left unrecruited. *Blackmore.*

To **STRIP**. *v. a.* [*Areopen*, Dut. *berijpen*, stripped, Saxon.]

1. To make naked; to deprive of covering; with *of* before the thing taken away.

They began to *strip* her of her cloaths when I came in among them. *Sidney.*

They *stript* Joseph out of his coat. *Genesis.* Scarce credible it is how soon they were *stript* and laid naked on the ground. *Hayward.*

Hadst thou not committed Notorious murder on those thirty men At Akelou, who never did thee harm, Then like a robber *stripp'd* them of their robes. *Milton.*

You cloath all that have no relation to you, and *strip* your master that gives you food. *L'Estrange.*

A rattling tempest through the branches went, That *stript* them bare. *Dryden.*

He saw a beauteous maid, With hair dishevell'd, issuing through the shade, *Stript* of her cloaths. *Dryden.*

He left the pillagers, to rapine bred, Without control to *strip* and spoil the dead. *Dryden.*

The bride was put in form to bed; He follow'd *stript*. *Swift.*

2. To deprive; to divest.

The apostle, in exhorting men to contentment, although they have in this world no more than bare food and raiment, giveth us to understand that those are even the lowest of things necessary; that, if we should be *stript* of all these things, without which we might possibly be, yet these must be left. *Hooker.*

Now this curious built Phœnician ship, Returning from her convoy, I will *strip* Of all her fleet'ning matter. *Chapman.*

We *strip* and divest ourselves of our own will, and give ourselves entirely up to the will of God. *Duppa.*

It is difficult to lead another by words into the thoughts of things, *stripped* of those specific differences we give them. *Locke.*

One would imagine these to be the expressions of a man blessed with ease and audience, not of one just *stript* of all those advantages, and plunged in the deepest miseries, and now sitting naked upon a dunghill. *Atterbury.*

3. To rob; to plunder; to pillage; as, a thief *stripped* the house.

That which lays a man open to an enemy, and that which *strips* him of a friend, equally attacks him in all those interests that are capable of being weakened by the one, and supported by the other. *South.*

4. To peel; to decorticate.

If the leaves or dried stocks be *stripped* into small straws, they arise unto amber, wax, and other electrics, no other ways than those of wheat or rye. *Brown.*

5. To deprive of all.

When some fond easy fathers *strip* themselves before they lie down to their long sleep, and settle their whole estates upon their sons, has it not been seen that the father has been requited with beggary? *South.*

6. To take off covering; with *off* emphatical.

He *strips* off his cloaths. *1 Samuel.* Logic helps us to *strip* off the outward disguise, of things, and to behold and judge of them in their own nature. *Watts.*

7. To cast off. Not in use.

His unkindness. That *strips* her from his benediction, turn'd her

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To, *Stripped* industries, gave her den rights: To his doghearted daughters: these things King him. *Shakespeare.*

8. To separate from something adhesive or connected. Not accurately used.

Amongst men who examine not scrupulously their own ideas, and *strip* them not from the marks men use for them, but confound them with words, there must be endless dispute. *Locke.*

**STRIP**. *n. s.* [probably for *Stripe*.] A narrow shred.

These two apartments were hung in close mourning, and only a *strip* of bays sound the other rooms. *Swift.*

To **STRIP**. *v. a.* [*Arepen*, Dutch.]

1. To variegate with lines of different colours.

2. To beat; to lash.

**STRIFE**. *n. s.* [*Strepe*, Dutch.]

1. A lineary variation of colour. This seems to be the original notion of the word.

Gardeners may have three roots, among an hundred, that are rare, as purple and carnation of several *stripes*. *Bacon.*

2. A shred of a different colour.

One of the most valuable trimmings of their cloaths was a long *stripe* fowed upon the garment called *latus clavus*. *Arbutnot.*

3. A weal, or discoloration made by a lash or blow.

Crucely marked him with inglorious *stripes*. *Thomson.*

4. A blow; a lash.

A body cannot be so torn with *stripes*, as a mind with remembrance of wicked actions. *Hayward.*

To those that are yet within the reach of the *stripes* and reproaches of their own conscience, I would address that they would not seek to remove themselves from that wholesome discipline. *Decay of Piety.*

**STRIPED**. *part. adj.* [from *stripe*.] Distinguished by lines of different colour.

**STRIPPLING**. *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology.] A youth; one in the state of adolescence.

'Thwart the lane, He, with two *stripplings*, lads, more like to run The country hafe than to commit such slaughter, Made good the passage. *Shakespeare.*

Now a *stripling* cherub he appears, Not of the prime, yet such as in his face Youth shiuld celestial. *Milton.*

Compositions on any important subjects are not matters to be wrung from poor *stripplings*, like blood out of the nose, or the plucking of untimely fruit. *Milton.*

As when young *stripplings* whip the top for sport, On the smooth pavement of an empty court, The wooden engine whirls. *Dryden.*

As every particular member of the body is nourished with a several qualified juice, so children and *stripplings*, old men and young men, must have divers diets. *Arbutnot.*

**STRIPPER**. *n. s.* [from *strip*.] One that strips.

To **STRIVE**. *v. n.* preterit *I strove*, anciently *I strived*; *part. pass. striven*. [*Streven*, Dutch; *esriver*, Fr.]

1. To struggle; to labour; to make an effort.

The immutability of God they *strive* unto, by working after one and the same manner. *Hooker.*

Many brave young minds have, through hearing the praises and eulogies of worthy men, been stirred up to affect the like commendations, and so *strive* to the like deserts. *Speiser.*

*Strive* with me in your prayers to God for me. *Romans.*

So have I *strived* to preach the gospel. *Romans.* Was it for this that Rome's best blood he spilt, With so much falsehood, so much guilt?

Was it for this that his ambition strove To equal Cæsar then, and after Jove's? *Shakespeare.* Our blessed Lord commands you to *strive* against in; because many will fail, who only seek to overcome. *John.*

These thoughts he *strove* to bury in sorrows, Rich meats, rich wines, and vain amusements. *Harle.*

2. To contest; to contend; to struggle in opposition to another: with *against* or *with* before the person opposed.

Do as adversaries do in law; *Strive* mightily, but eat and drink as friends. *Shakespeare.*

*Strive* for the truth unto death. *Ecclesiasticus.* Why dost thou *strive* against him? *Job.*

Change them that they *strive* not about words, to no profit. *1 Timothy.* Avoid contentions and *strivings* about the law. *Titus.*

This is warrantable conflict for trial of our faith; so that their *strivings* are not a contending with superior powers. *L'Estrange.*

Thus does every wicked man that contemns God; who can save or destroy him who *strives* with his Maker? *Timothy.*

It intestine broils alarm the hive, For two pretenders oft for empire *strive*, The vulgar in divided factions jar, And murm'ring thounds proclaim the civil war. *Dryden.*

3. To oppose by contrariety of qualities.

Now private pity *strove* with public hate, Reason with rage, and eloquence with fate. *Denham.*

4. To vie; to be comparable to; to emulate; to contend in excellence.

Nor that sweet grove Of Daphne by Orontes, and the inspir'd Catalian spring, might with this paradise Of Eden *strive*. *Milton.*

**STRIVER**. *n. s.* [from *strive*.] One who labours; one who contends.

**STROKAL**. *n. s.* An instrument used by glass-makers. *Bailey.*

**STROKE** or *Strook*. The old preterit of *strike*, now commonly *struck*.

He, hoodwinked with kindness, least of all men knew who *stroke* him. *Sidney.*

**STROKE**. *n. s.* [from *strook*, the preterit of *strike*.]

1. A blow; a knock; a sudden act of one body upon another.

The cars were silver, Which to the tune of flutes kept *stroke*, and made The water which they beat to follow faster, As *amorous* of their *strokes*. *Shakespeare.*

His white man'd steeds, that bow'd beneath the yoke, He cheer'd to courage with a gentle *stroke*; Then urg'd his hery chariot on the foe, And rising shook his lance in act to throw. *Dryd.*

2. A hostile blow.

As canons overcharg'd with double *cracks*, So they redoubled *strokes* upon the foe. *Shakespeare.*

He entered, and won the whole kingdom of Naples, without *striking* a *stroke*. *Bacon.* Both wore of shining steel, and wrought to pure, As might the *strokes* of two such arms endure. *Dryden.*

I had a long design upon] he ears of Curl; but the rogue would never allow me a fair *stroke* at them, though my penknife was ready. *Swift.*

3. A sudden disease or affliction.

Take this purse, thou whom the heav'n's plagues Have humbled to all *strokes*. *Shakespeare.* At this one *stroke* the man look'd dead in law; His flatterers scamper, and his friends withdraw. *Harle.*

4. The sound of the clock.

What is 't o'clock? —Upon the *stroke* of four. *Shakespeare.*

## 5. The touch of a penon.

On lasting as their colours why they shine!

Free of any stroke, yet flourish in thy time. Pope.

6. A touch; a masterly or eminent effort.

Another in my place would take it for a notable

stroke of good breeding, to compliment the reader.

17. A stroke; a masterly or eminent effort.

The boldest strokes of poetry, when managed art-

fully, most delight the reader. Dryden.

As he purchased the first success in the present

war, by forcing into the service of the confederates

an army that was raised against the a, he will give

one of the finishing strokes to it, and help to con-

clude the great work. Addison.

A verdict more puts me in possession of my estate;

I question not but you will give it the finishing stroke.

Isidore's collection was the great and bold stroke,

which in its main parts has been discovered to be

an unpadding forgery. Baker.

7. An effect suddenly or unexpectedly pro-

duced.

8. Power; efficacy.

Their having equal authority for instruction of

the young prince, and well agreeing, have equal

force in divers faculties. Haywood.

Perfectly opaque bodies can but reflect the inci-

dent beams; those that are diaphanous retract them

too, and that refraction has such a stroke in the pro-

duction of colours generated by the trajectory of

light through drops of water, that exhibit a rainbow

through divers other transparent bodies. Boyle.

He has a great stroke with the reader, when he

condemns any of my poems, to make the world

have a better opinion of them. Dryden.

The subtle effluvia of the male seed have the

greatest stroke in generation. Ray.

10. To STROKE. v. a. [reparan, Sax.]

1. To rub gently with the hand by way of

kindness or endearment; to soothe.

Thus children do the silly birds they find

With stroking hurt, and too much crumming kill.

The senior weaned his younger shall teach,

More stroken and made of when aught it doth aile,

More gentle ye make it for yoke or the pale.

Thy praise or dispraise is to me alike,

One doth not stroke me, nor the other strike.

He set forth a proclamation, stroking the people

with fair promises, and humouring them with in-

vestives against the king and government. Bacon.

He dried the falling drops, and yet more kind,

He strok'd her cheeks. Dryden.

Come, let us practise death;

Stroke the grim lion till he grow familiar. Dryden.

She pluck'd the rising flowers, and fed

The gentle beast, and fondly strok'd his head.

2. To rub gently in one direction.

When the big-udder'd cows with patience stand,

Waiting the strokings of the dunsell's hand. Gay.

To STROLL. v. n. To wander; to ram-

ble; to rove; to gad idly.

She's mine, and thine, and strolling up and down.

Your wine lock'd up, your butler stroll'd abroad.

These mothers stroll, to beg sustenance for their

helpless infants. Swift.

STROLLER. n. f. [from stroll.] A vag-

rant; a wanderer; a vagabond.

Two brother hermits, saints by trade,

Disguis'd in tatter'd habits, went

To a small village down in Kent;

Where, in the strollers' canting strain,

They begg'd from door to door in vain.

The men of pleasure, who never go to church,

form their ideas of the clergy from a low poor strol-

ler; they often observe in the streets.

STROND. n. f. [for strand] The beach;

the bank of the water. Obsolete.

So looks the strond whereon th' imperious flood

Hath left a witness'd usurpation. Shakespeare.

STRONG. adj. [reparan, Sax.]

## 1. Vigorous; forceful; of great ability of body.

Though 'gan the villain wax so fierce and strong,

That nothing may sustain his furious force,

He cast him down to ground, and all along

Draw him through dirt and mire. Spenser.

The strong-wing'd Mercury should fetch thee up,

And let thee by Jove's side. Shakespeare.

That our oxen may be strong to labour. Job.

The Marston and Sabellian race,

Strong-limb'd and stout. Dryden.

Ories the strong to greater strength mult yield;

He, with Partheitus, were by Ilapo kill'd.

2. Fortified; secure from attack.

Withon Troy's strong mureurs

The ravish'd Helen with wanton Paris sleeps.

An army of English engaged between an army of

a greater number, fresh and in vigour on the one

side, and a town strong in fortification, and strong

in men, on the other. Bacon.

It is no matter how things are; so a man observe

but the agreement of his own imaginations, and talk

conformably, it is all truth: such causes in the air

will be as strong holds of truth as the demonst-

rations of Euclid. Locke.

3. Powerful; mighty.

While there was war between the houses of Saul

and David, Abner made himself strong for Saul.

The merchant-adventurers being a strong com-

pany, and well underfist with rich men and good

order, held out bravely. Bacon.

Those that are strong at sea may easily bring

them to what terms they please. Addison.

The weak, by thinking themselves strong, are

induced to proclaim war against that which ruins

them; and the strong, by conceiving themselves

weak, are thereby rendered as useless as if they

really were so. South.

4. Supplied with forces. It has in this

sente a very particular construction. We

say, a thousand strong; as we say, twenty

years old, or ten yards long.

When he was not six-and-twenty strong,

Sick in the world's regard, wretched and low,

My father gave him welcome to the shore.

He was, at his rising from Exeter, between six

and seven thousand strong. Bacon.

In Britain's lovely ile a shining throng

War in his cause, a thousand beauties strong.

5. Violent; forcible; impetuous.

A river of so strong a current, that it suffereth not

the sea to flow up its channel. Heylin.

But her own king the larks to his flames,

Serene yet strong, majestic yet sedate,

Swift without violence, without terror great.

6. Hale; healthy.

Better is the poor, being sound and strong in con-

stitution, than a rich man afflicted in his body.

7. Forcibly acting on the imagination.

This is one of the strongest examples of a perfor-

mation that ever was. Bacon.

8. Ardent; eager; positive; zealous.

Her mother, ever strong against that match,

And firm for doctor Caius, hath appointed

That he shall shuffle her away. Shakespeare.

In choice of committees for ripening business for

the council, it is better to chuse indifferent persons,

than to make an indifferency by putting in those

that are strong on both sides. Bacon.

The knight is a much stronger tory in the coun-

try than in town, which is necessary for the keeping

up his interest. Addison.

9. Full; having any quality in a great de-

gree; affecting the sight forcibly.

By mixing such powders, we are not to expect a

strong and full white, such as is that of paper; but

some dusky obscure one, such as might arise from a

mixture of light and darkness, or from white and

black, that is, a grey, or dun, or russet brown.

Thus shall there be made two bows of copper,  
an interior and exterior, by one reflexion in the  
drops, and an exterior and interior by two; for the  
light becomes fainter by every reflexion. Brewster.

10. Potent; intoxicating.

Get strong beer to rub your horses' heels.

11. Having a deep tincture; affecting the

taste forcibly.

Many of their propositions favour very strong of

the old heaven of innovations. King Charles.

12. Affecting the smell powerfully.

The prince of Cambray's daily food

Is asps, and basilisk, and toad;

Which makes him have to strong a breath,

Each night he sinks a queen to death. Hudibras

Add with Ciceronian thyme strong-scented can-

lary. Dryden.

The heat of a human body, as it grows more in-

tense, makes the urine smell more strong. Arbuthnot.

13. Hard of digestion; not easily nutri-

tional.

Strong meat belongeth to them that are of full

age. Hebrews.

14. Furnished with abilities for any thing.

I was stronger in prophecy than in criticism.

15. Valid; confirmed.

In process of time, an ungodly custom grown

strong was kept as a law. Whiston.

16. Violent; vehement.

In the days of his hell he offered up prayers,

with strong crying and tears. Hebrews.

The scriptures make deep and strong impression

on the minds of men; and whosoever denies this, a

he is in point of religion atheistical, so in understand-

ing brutish. J. Corbett.

17. Cogent; conclusive.

Of strong prevailment in unhardened youth.

Produce your cause; bring forth your strong

reasons. French.

What strong cries must they be that shall drive

so loud a clamour of impieties! Decay of Piety.

The strongest and most important texts are those

which have been controverted; and for that very

reason, because they are the strongest. Watson.

18. Able; skilful; of great force of mind.

There is no English soul

More stronger to direct you than yourself.

If with the sap of reason you would quench

Or but allay the fire of passion. Shakespeare.

19. Firm; compact; not soon broken.

Felt on his ankle felt the poudrous token.

Burst the strong nerves, and crash'd the solid bone.

20. Forcibly written; comprising much

meaning in few words.

Like her sweet voice is thy harmonious song.

As high, as sweet, as easy, and as strong. Swift.

STRONGESTED. adj. [strong and h.]

Stronghanded.

John, who was pretty strong hited, gave him such

a squeeze as made his eyes wider. Arbuthnot.

STRONGHAND. n. f. [strong and hand]

Force; violence.

When their captain dieth, if the seniors should

defend to his child, and an infant, no other word

thrust him out by stronghand, being then unable

to defend his right. Spenser.

They wanting land wherewith to sustain these

people, and the Tuscans having more than enough,

it was their meaning to take what they needed by

stronghand. Raleigh.

STRONGLY. adv. [from strong.]

1. With strength; powerfully; forcibly.

The colewort is an enemy to any plant, because

it draweth strongly the fattest juice of the earth.

The dazzling light

Had flash'd too strongly on his aching sight.

Water impregnated with salt attracts strongly.

When the soldiers *strongly* fixed to his job, all that is said concerning it makes a deeper impression.

1. With strength; with firmness; in such a manner as to last; in such a manner as not easily to be forced.  
Great Dunstan be *strongly* fortified.

Shakespeare.

Let the foundations be *strongly* laid.

Ezra.

3. Vehemently; forcibly; eagerly.

Shakespeare.

All these *accuse* him *strongly*.  
The ruinous consequences of Wood's patent have been *strongly* represented by both houses.

Swift.

STRONG WATER. *n. f.* [*strong* and *water*.]  
Distilled spirits.

Metals receive in readily *strongwaters*; and *strongwaters* do readily pierce into metals and bones; and some will touch upon gold, that will not touch upon silver.

Bacon.

STROOK. The preterit of *strike*, used in poetry for *struck*.  
A sudden tempest from the desert flew  
With horrid wings, and thunder'd as it blew:  
Then, whirling round, the quins together *strook*.

Sandys.

That conq'ring look,  
When next behold, like lightning *strook*  
My blasted soul, and made me bow.  
He, like a patient angler, ere he *strook*,  
Would let them play a while upon the hook.

Dryden.

STROPHIC. *n. f.* [*strophic*, Fr. *strophi*.] A stanza.

STROVE. The preterit of *strive*.

Having quite lost the way of nobleness, he *strove* to climb to the height of terribleness.  
To STROUT. *v. n.* [*strufen*, German.] To swell with an appearance of greatness; to walk with affected dignity; to strut.

Sidney.

This is commonly written *strut*, which seems more proper.

To STROUT. *v. a.* To swell out; to puff out; to enlarge by affectation.

I will make a brief list of the particulars in an historical truth nowise *strouted*, nor made greater by language.

Bacon.

To STROW, *v. n.* [See To STREW.]

1. To spread by being scattered.

Angel forms lay entranc'd,  
Thick as autumnal leaves that *strow* the brooks  
In a lambrooke.

Milton.

2. To spread by scattering; to besprinkle.

All the ground  
With thiver'd armour *strown*.  
Come, shepherds, come, and *strow* with leaves  
The plain;  
Such funeral rites your Daphnis did ordain.

Dryden.

With other floats the standing water *strow*,  
With massy stones make bridges if it flow.

Dryden.

3. To spread.

There have been three years dearth of corn,  
and every place *strowed* with beggars.

Swift.

4. To scatter; to throw at random.

Synah, can I tell thee more?  
And of our ladies bowre?  
But little need to *strow* my store,  
Suffice this hill of our.

Spenjer.

The tree in forms  
The glad earth about her *strows*  
With treasure from her yielding boughs.  
Possession kept the beaten road,  
And gather'd all his brother *strow'd*.

Swift.

To STROWL, *v. n.* To range; to wander.

[See STROLL.]

'Tis the who nightly *strowls* with faunt'ring pace.

Cay.

To STROY, *v. a.* [for *destry*.]

Dig garden, *stroy* mallow, now may you at ease.

Tuffer.

STRUX. The old preterit and participle passive of *strike*.

This *strux* bear: the Trojans and their chief  
Bring holy peace, and beg the king's relief;  
*Strux* with so great a name, and all on fire.

The youth replies, whatever you require. Dryden.

In a regular plantation, I can place myself in its  
several centers, so as to view all the walks *struck*  
from thence. Spectator.

High on his ear Sefustis *struck* my view,  
Whom Isceper'd slaves in golden harness drew.

Pope.

Some to conceit alone their taste confute,  
And glitt'ring thoughts *struck* out at ev'ry hue.

Pope.

STRUCKEN. The old participle passive of *strike*.  
Down fell the duke, his joints dissolv'd asunder,  
Blind with the light, and *strucken* dead with wonder.

Faust.

All liquors *strucken* make round circles, and  
dull.

Bacon.

Silent, and in face

Confounded, long they sat as *strucken* mute.

Milton.

STRUCURE. *n. f.* [*strucure*, Fr. *strucura*,  
from *strucere*, Lat.]

1. Act of building; practice of building.

His son builds on, and never is content,  
Till the last farthing is in *strucure* spent.

Dryden.

2. Manner of building; form; make.

Several have gone about to inform them; but,  
for want of might into the *strucure* and constitution  
of the terraqueous globe, have not given satisfaction.

Woodward.

3. Edifice; building.

Exatam her *strucure* vast there shews,  
And Hecatompylos her hundred gates.

Milton.

High on a rock of ice the *strucure* lay.

Pope.

There stands a *strucure* of majestic frame.

Pope.

STRUDE or STRODE. *n. f.* A flock of breeding mares.

Bailey.

To STRUGGLE. *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. To labour; to act with effort.

2. To strive; to contend; to contest.

No man is guilty of an act of intemperance but  
he might have forborn it; not without some  
trouble from the *strugglings* of the contrary habit,  
but still the thing was possible.

South.

In the time of Henry VIII. differences of religion  
tore the nation into two mighty factions; and, under  
the name of Papist and Protestant, *struggled* in  
her bowels with many various events.

Temple.

I repent, like some despairing wretch  
That boldly plunges in the frightful deep,  
Then pants and *struggles* with the whirling waves,  
And catches every slender reed to save him.

Smith.

3. To labour in difficulties; to be in agonies or distress.

Strong virtue, like strong nature, *struggles* still,  
Exerts itself, and then throws off the ill.

Dryden.

'Tis wisdom to beware,

And better than the bait than *struggle* in the snare.

Dryden.

If men *struggle* through as many troubles to be  
miserable as to be happy, my readers may be per-  
suaded to be good.

Spectator.

STRUGGLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Labour; effort.

2. Contest; contention.

When, in the division of parties, men only strove  
for the first place in the prince's favour, an honest  
man might look upon the *struggle* with indifference.

Addison.

It began and ended without any of those unna-  
tural *struggles* for the chair, which have disturbed  
the peace of this great city.

Atterbury.

3. Agony; tumultuous distress.

STRUMA. *n. f.* [Latin.] A glandular swelling; the king's evil.

A gentleman had a *struma* about the instep,  
very hard and deep about the tendons.

Wifeman.

STRUMOS. *adj.* [from *struma*.] Hav-

ing swellings in the glands, tainted with  
the king's evil.

How to treat them when *strumous*. *Strumous*, or  
cancerous. Wifeman.

A glandulous consumption, such as does not  
affect the lungs with a rupture of its vessels, and  
coughing up blood, is produced by *strumous* or  
scrophulous humours.

Blackmore.

STRUMPET. *n. f.* [of doubtful original.]

*Stropo vixit mot palliardi*: *Ruprum*.

Lat.] A whore; a prostitute. Trevelyan.

How like a younker or a prodigal

The skafed back puts from her native bay,

Hugg'd and embrac'd by the *strumpet* wind!

How like a prodigal doth the return,

Lean, rent, and beggar'd by the *strumpet* wind!

Shakespeare.

Ne'er could the *strumpet*,

With all her double vigour, art, and nature,

Once stir my temper; but this virtuous maid

Subdues me quite. Shakespeare.

It to preserve this vessel for my lord

From any other soul unlawful touch,

Be not to be a *strumpet*, I am none. Shakespeare.

Common sense is as tall and independent as a  
common *strumpet*.

L'Ystrange.

Honour had his due;

Before the holy priest my vows were tied;

So came I not a *strumpet*, but a bride.

Dryden.

To STRUMPET. *v. a.* To make a whore;

to debauch.

If we two be one, and thou play false,

I do digest the poison of thy flesh,

Being *strumpeted* by the contagion.

Shakespeare.

STRUNG. The pret. and part. pass. of  
*string*.

The *strung* bow points out the Cynthian queen.

Gay.

To STRUT. *v. n.* [*strufen*, German.]

1. To walk with affected dignity; to swell  
with stateliness.

Adore our errors, laugh at's while we *strut*

To our confusion.

Does he not hold up his head, and *strut* in his  
gait?

Shakespeare.

Though thou *struts* and paint,

Yet art thou both *strunk* up and old.

Ben Jonson.

The false syren

*Struts* on the waves, and shews the brute below.

Dryden.

We will be with you ere the crowing cock

Salutes the light, and *struts* before his feather'd  
cock.

Dryden.

2. To swell; to protuberate.

The goats with *strutting* dugs shall homeward  
speed.

Dryden.

The pow'r appear'd, with winds suffic'd the sail,

The belling canvas *strutted* with the gale.

Dryden.

As thy *strutting* bags with money rise,

The love of gain is of an equal size.

Dryden.

STRUT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] An affectation of stateliness in the walk.

Certain gentlemen, by marking countenances  
and ungainly *strut* in their walk, have got pre-  
ferment.

Swift.

STUB. *n. f.* [Freh, Sax. *stuppe*, Danish;  
*stob*, Dutch; *stipes*, Lat.]

1. A thick short stock left when the rest is  
cut off.

Danet's guided the horses so ill, that the wheel  
coming over a great *stub* of a tree, overturned the  
coach.

Sidney.

All about old stocks and *stubs* of trees,

Whereon nor fruit nor leaf was ever seen,

Did hang upon the rugged rocky knaves.

Spenjer.

To buy at the *stub* is the best for the buyer,

More timely provision, the cheaper is fire.

Tuffer.

I pon cutting down of an old timber tree, the  
*stub* hath put out sometimes a tree of another kind.

Bacon.

We here

Live on tough roots and *stubs*, to thirk inur'd,

Men to much misery and hardships born.

Milton.

Prickly *stubbled* we wood are found,  
Or weeds with knots and human *stubs*, and old;  
Hidest the moat, and hideous to behold.

Dryden.

3. A log; a block.

You shall have more ado to drive our dullest and  
lunatic youth, our rocks and *stubs*, than the inmates  
desire of such a happy nature, than we have now  
to haul our choicest wits to that stunted fust of  
low-thistles and brambles.

Milton.

To *STUB*. v. a. [from the noun.] To force  
up; to extirpate.

His two tasks serve for fighting and feeding; by  
the help whereof he *stubs* up edible roots out of  
the ground, or tears out the bark of trees.

Greiv.

The other tree was griev'd,  
Grew scrubby, dried a-top, was stunted;  
So the next parson *stubb'd* and burnt it.

Suiff.

*STUBBED*. adj. [from *stub*.] Truncated;  
short and thick.

A pain he in his head-piece feels,  
Against a *stubb'd* tree he reels,  
And up went poor Hobgoblin's heels.

Dryden.

To fight the coy nymphs,  
Hang upon our *stubb'd* horse  
Garlands, ribbons, and fine posies.

Ben Jonson.

*STUBBEDNESS*. n. f. [from *stubb'd*.] The  
state of being short, thick, and trun-  
cated.

*STUBBLE*. n. f. [cf. *stouble*, French; *stoppel*,  
Dutch; *stipula*, Lat.] The stalks of  
corn left in the field by the reaper.

This forgotten

At some time, when his towering insolence  
Shall reach the people, will be the fire  
To kindle their dry *stubble*, and their blaze  
Shall darken him for ever.

Shakespeare.

You, by this much scene,  
Know by the *stubble* what the corn hath bene.

Chapman.

If a small red flower in the *stubble* field, called  
the winchpipe, open in the morning, be sure of a  
fair day.

Bacon.

His succeeding years afford him little more than  
the *stubble* of his own harvest.

Dryden.

Thrice-happy Duck, employ'd in thrashing  
*stubble*.

Thy toil is less'n'd, and thy profits double. Swift.  
After the first crop is off, they plow in the wheat  
*stubble*.

Mortimer.

*STUBBORN*. adj. [This word, of which  
no obvious etymology appears, is derived  
by *Minshew* from *stunt-born*; referred by  
*Junius* to *stump*; and deduced better by  
*Lye*, from *stub*, perhaps from *stub-horn*.]

1. Obdurate; inflexible; contumacious.  
Strifeful Aim in their *stubborn* mind  
Coals of contention and hot vengeance tind.

Spenser.

Then stood he neere the doore, and proud to draw  
The *stubborne* bow, thrice tried, and thrice gave  
law.

Chapman.

The queen is obstinate,  
*Stubborn* to justice, not to accuse it, and  
Disdainful to be tried by 't.

Shakespeare.

He believed he had so humbled the garrioso, that  
they would be no longer so *stubborn*.

Clarendon.

I'll not flatter this tempestuous king,  
But work his *stubborn* soul a nobler way.

Dryden.

2. Persisting; persevering; steady.  
All this is to be had only from the epistles them-  
selves, with *stubborn* attention, and more than  
common application.

Locke.

3. Stiff; not pliable; inflexible; not easily  
admitting impression.

Love softens me, and blows up fires which pass  
Through my tough heart, and melt the *stubborn*  
mould.

Dryden.

Take a plant of *stubborn* oak,  
And labour him with many a sturdy stroke.

Dryd.

4. Hardy; firm.  
Patience under torturing pain.  
Where *stubborn* stoicks would complain.

Swift.

5. Harsh; rough; rugged.  
We will not oppose any thing that is hard and

*stubborn*, but by a soft answer diminish their force.

Barnet.

6. In all its uses it commonly implies  
something of a bad quality, though  
*Locke* has catachrestically used it in a  
sense of praise.

*STUBBORNLY*. adv. [from *stubborn*.] Ob-  
stinately; contumaciously; inflexibly.

*Stubbornly* he did repugn the truth,  
About a certain question in the law.

Shakespeare.

He wilfully neglects his book, and *stubbornly*  
refuses any thing he can do.

Locke.

So close they cling, so *stubbornly* retire,  
Their love's more violent than the chimney's fire.

Garth.

*STUBBORNNESS*. n. f. [from *stubborn*.] Ob-  
stinacy; vicious stoutness; contumacy;  
inflexibility. *Dryden* has used it in  
commendation.

Happy is your grace,  
That can translate the *stubbornness* of fortune  
Into so quiet and so sweet a file.

Shakespeare.

He chose a course least subject to envy, between  
full *stubbornness* and filthy flattery.

Hayward.

Patriots, in peace, assert the people's right,  
With noble *stubbornness* resisting might.

Dryden.

*Stubbornness*, and an obstinate disobedience,  
must be mastered with blows.

Locke.

It failed, partly by the accident of a storm, and  
partly by the *stubbornness* or treachery of that  
colony for whose relief it was designed.

Swift.

*STUBBY*. adj. [from *stub*.] Short and thick;  
short and strong.

The bute is surrounded with a garland of black  
and *stubby* bristles.

Greiv.

*STUBNAIL*. n. f. [*stub* and *nail*.] A nail  
broken off; a short thick nail.

*STUCCO*. n. f. [Ital. *stucco*, Fr.] A kind  
of fine plaster for walls.

Palladian walls, Venetian doors,  
Grottesco roofs, and *stucco* floors.

Pope.

*STUCK*. The pret. and part. pass. of *stick*.

What more infamous brands have records *stuck*  
upon any, than those who used the best parts for  
the worst ends?

Decay of Piety.

The partners of their crime will learn obedience,  
When they took up and fed their fellow-traitors  
*stuck* on a fork; and black'ning in the sun.

Addison.

When the polypus, from forth his cave  
Torn with full force, reluctant beats the wave,  
His ragged claws are *stuck* with stones and sands.

Pope.

*Stuck* o'er with titles, and hung round with  
strings.

That thou may'st be by kings, or whores of kings.

Pope.

*STUCK*. n. f. A thrust.

I had a pass with rapier, scabbard and all; and  
he gives me the *stuck* in with such a mortal motion,  
that it is inevitable.

Shakespeare.

*STUCKLE*. n. f. [*stook*, Scottish.] A num-  
ber of sheaves laid together in the field  
to dry.

Ainsworth.

*STUD*. n. f. [*studu*, Saxon.]

1. A post; a stake. In some such mean-  
ing perhaps it is to be taken in the fol-  
lowing passage, which I do not under-  
stand.

A barn in the country, that hath one single *stud*,  
or one height of *studs* to the roof, is two *studdings* a  
foot.

Mortimer.

2. A nail with a large head driven for or-  
nament; any ornamental knob or pro-  
tuberance.

Handles were to *stud*,  
For which he now was making *studs*.

Chapman.

A belt of straw, and ivy buds,  
With coral clasps and amber *studs*.

Raleigh.

Crystal and rhyolite cups, embos'd with gems  
And *studs* of pearl.

Milton.

Upon a plane are several small oblong *studs*,  
placed regularly in a quincunx order.

Woodward.

A *stud* is a kind of studious work.  
With getting them about.

3. [*stode*, Saxon; *stud*, Manderick, a sal-  
lion.] A collection of breeding horses  
and mares.

In the *studs* of Ireland, where care is taken, we  
see horses bred of excellent shape, vigour, and size.

Temple.

To *STUD*. v. a. [from the noun.] To adorn  
with studs or shining knobs.

Their harness *studd* all with gold and pearl.

A silver *studded* ax, alike below'd.

*STUDENT*. n. f. [*studens*, Lat.] A man  
given to books; a scholar; a bookish  
man.

Keep a gamester from dice, and a good *student*  
from his book.

This grave advice some sober *student* bears,  
And loudly rings it in his fellow's ears.

A *student* shall do more in one hour, when all  
things concur to invite him to any special study  
than in four at a dull season.

I slightly touch the subject, and recommend  
to some *student* of the profession.

*STUDIED*. adj. [from *study*.]

1. Learned; versed in any study; quali-  
fied by study.

He died  
As one that had been *studied* in his death,  
To throw away the dearest thing he ow'd,  
As 'twere a careless trifle.

I am well *studied* for a liberal thanks  
Which I do owe you.

It will be fit that some man, reasonably *studied*  
in the law, go as chancellor.

2. Having any particular inclination. Out  
of use.

A prince should not be so loosely *studied* as to  
remember so weak a composition.

*STUDIER*. n. f. [from *study*.] One who  
studies.

Lipius was a great *studier* of the stoical philo-  
sophy; upon his death-bed his friend told him,  
that he needed not use arguments to persuade him  
to patience; the philosophy which he had *studied*  
would furnish him: he answers him, Lord Jesus,  
give me christian patience.

There is a law of nature, as intelligible to a  
rational creature and *studier* of that law, as the  
positive laws of commonwealths.

*STUDIOUS*. adj. [*studious*, Fr. *studius*,  
Latin.]

1. Given to books and contemplation;  
given to learning.

A proper remedy for wandering thoughts he that  
shall propose, would do great service to the sciences  
and contemplative part of mankind.

2. Diligent; busy.

*Studious* to find new friends and new allies.

3. Attentive to; careful; with of.

Divines must become *studious* of pious and vene-  
rable antiquity.

The people made  
Stout for the war, and *studious* of their trade.

There are who, fondly *studious* of increase,  
Rich foreign mould on their ill-natur'd land  
Induce.

4. Contemplative; suitable to meditation.

Let my due feet never fail  
To walk the *studious* cloisters pale.

Him for the *studious* shade

Kind nature torus'd

*STUDIOUSLY*. adv. [from *studious*.]

1. Contemplatively; with close application  
to literature.

2. Diligently; carefully; attentively.

On a short prunning hook his head reclines  
And *studiously* surveys hisgen'rous vines.

All of them *studiously* cherish'd the memory of  
their honourable extraction.

Andrus.

**STUDY.** *n. f.* [*studium*, Fr. *studium*, Lat.] A dedication to study.

**STUDY.** *n. f.* [*studium*, Fr. *studium*, Lat.] 1. Application of mind to books and learning.

During the whole time of his abode in the university, Hammond generally spent thirteen hours of the day in study. *Fell.*

Study gives strength to the mind; conversation, grace. *Temple.*

Engage the mind in study by a consideration of the divine pleasures of truth and knowledge. Watts.

2. Perplexity; deep cogitation. The idea of her life shall sweetly creep Into his study of imagination. *Shakespeare.*

The king of Castile, a little confused, and in a study, said, that can I not do with my honour. *Bacon.*

3. Attention; meditation; contrivance. What can happen To me above this wretchedness? All your studies Make me a curtle like this. *Shakespeare.*

Without study this art is not attained, nor fit to be attained. *Hayday.*

Just men they seem'd, and all their study bent To worship God aright, and know his works. *Milton.*

4. Any particular kind of learning. Studies serve for delight in privateness and retiring, for ornament in discourse, and for ability in the judgement and disposition of business. *Bacon.*

5. Subject of attention. The holy scriptures, especially the New Testament, are her daily study. *Low.*

6. Apartment appropriated to literary employment. Get me a taper in my study, Lucius. *Shakespeare.*

Knock at the study, where they say he keeps, To ruminate strange plots. *Shakespeare.*

Let all studies and libraries be towards the east. *Wotton.*

Some servants of the king visited the lodgings of the secluded members, and scaled up their studies and trunks. *Clarendon.*

Both adorn'd their age; One for the study, other for the stage. *Dryden.*

To STUDY. *v. n.* [*studere*, Lat. *estudier*, French.]

1. To think with very close application; to muse. I found a moral first, and then studied for a fable. *Swift.*

2. To endeavour diligently. Study to be quiet, and do your own business. *1 The Galatians.*

To STUDY. *v. d.* Nothing lovelier can be found In woman, than to study household good. *Milton.*

If a gentleman be to study any language, it ought to be that of his own country. *Locke.*

3. To consider attentively. He hath studied her well, and translated her out of honesty into English. *Shakespeare.*

Study thyself: what rank, or what degree, The wife Creator has ordain'd for thee. *Dryden.*

You have studied every spot of ground in Flanders, which has been the scene of battles and sieges. *Dryden.*

3. To learn by application. You could, for a need, study a speech of some down lines, which I would set down. *Shakespeare.*

**STUFF.** *n. f.* [*stoffe*, Dut. *stoffe*, Fr.] 1. Any matter or body. Let Phidias have rude and obstinate stuff to carve; though his art do that it should, his work will lack that beauty which otherwise in fitter matter it might have had. *Hooker.*

The workman on his stuff his skill doth show, And yet the stuff gives not the man his skill. *Davies.*

Of brick, and of that stuff, they cast to build A city and tower. *Milton.*

Place of help near the inner edge, because the triangle had three such substance of stuff. *Bacon.*

2. Materials out of which any thing is made. Thy verse swells with stuff to fine and smooth. *Shakespeare.*

That thou art even natural in thine art. *Shakespeare.*

Cesar hath wept; Ambition should be made of sterner stuff. *Shakespeare.*

Success or loss, what is or is not, serves As stuff for these two to make paradoxa. *Shakespeare.*

Thy father, that poor rag, Must be thy subject, who in spite put stuff To some the-beggar, and compounded thee Poor rogue hereditry. *Shakespeare.*

Degrading proof explains his meaning ill, And flews the stuff, and not the workman's skill. *Ryckman.*

3. Furniture; goods. Fare away to get our stuff aboard. *Shakespeare.*

He took away locks, and gave away the king's stuff. *Hayward.*

Groaning waggons loaded high With stuff. *Cowley.*

4. That which fills any thing. With some sweet oblivious antidote Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff Which weighs upon the heart. *Shakespeare.*

5. Essence; elemental part. Though in the trade of war I have slain men, Yet do I hold it very stuff of the conscience To do no contriv'd murder. *Shakespeare.*

6. Any mixture or medicine. I did compound for her A certain stuff, which being taken would seize The present power of life. *Shakespeare.*

7. Cloth or texture of any kind. 8. Textures of wool thinner and lighter than cloth. Let us turn the wools of the land into cloaths and stuffs of our own growth, and the hemp and flax growing here into linen cloth and cordage. *Bacon.*

9. Matter or thing. In contempt. O proper stuff! This is the very painting of your fear. *Shakespeare.*

Such stuff as madmen Tongue and brain not. *Shakespeare.*

At this stuffy stuff The large Achilles, on his prest bed killing, From his deep chest laughs out a loud applause. *Shakespeare.*

Please not thyself the flatter'ing crowd to hear; 'Tis fulsome stuff to feed thy itching ear. *Dryden.*

Such woful stuff as I or Shadwell write, To-morrow will be time enough To hear such mortifying stuff. *Swift.*

The free things that among rakes pass for wit and spirit, must be shocking stuff to the ears of persons of decency. *Clarissa.*

10. It is now seldom used in any sense but in contempt or dislike. To STUFF. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fill very full with any thing. When we've stuff'd These pipes, and these conveyances of blood, With wine and feeding, we have topples' down. *Shakespeare.*

Each thing behld did yield Owe admiration: selves with cheeks heapt; Sheds stuff with limbs and gouts, distem'ly kept. *Chapman.*

Though plenteous, all too little seems To stuff this mass, this vast unbind-bound corps. *Milton.*

What have we more to do than to stuff our guts with these tigs? This crook drew hazel-boughs adown, And stuff'd her apron wide with nuts for brown. *Gay.*

2. To fill to uselessness. With some oblivious antidote Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff Which weighs upon the heart. *Shakespeare.*

3. To thrust into any thing. Put roses into a glass with a narrow mouth, stuffing them close together, but without bruising, and they retain smell and colour fresh a year. *Bacon.*

4. To fill by being put into any thing. Grief fills the face up to the eyes, Lies in his bed, walks up and down with pain, Drags out his vacant garments with his form. *Shakespeare.*

With inward arms the dire machine they load, And you bowels stuff the dark abode. *Dryden.*

Two nations, stuff'd with straw, the feast to raise. *Dryden.*

A bed, The stuffing leaves, with hides of bears o'erspread. *Dryden.*

5. To swell out by putting something in. I will be the man that shall make you great. I cannot perceive how, unless you give me your doublet, and stuff me out with straw. *Shakespeare.*

The gods for sin Should with a swelling drop of stuff thy skin. *Dryden.*

6. To fill with something improper or superfluous. It is not usual among the best patterns to stuff the report of particular lives with matter of public record. *Wotton.*

These accusations are stuffed with odious generals, that the proofs seldom make good. *Clarendon.*

For thee I dim these eyes, and stuff this head With all such trading as was never read. *Pope.*

7. To obstruct the organs of scent or respiration. These gloves the count sent me; they are an excellent perfume. I am stuff'd, cousin, I cannot smell. *Shakespeare.*

8. To fill meat with something of high relish. She went for partly to stuff a rabbit. *Shakespeare.*

He ain'd at all, yet never could excel In any thing but stuffing of his veal. *King.*

9. To form by stuffing. An eastern king put a judge to death for an iniquitous sentence, and ordered his hide to be stuffed into a cushion, and placed upon the tribunal. *Swift.*

To STUFF. *v. n.* To feed gluttonously. Wedg'd in a spacious elbow-chair, And on her plate a triple share, As if the net could have enough, Taught hundreds men to cram and stuff. *Swift.*

**STUFFING.** *n. f.* [from stuff.] 1. That by which any thing is filled. Rome was a furnace out of the neighbouring nations; and Greece, though one monarchy under Alexander, yet the people, that were the stuffing and materials thereof, existed before. *Hale.*

2. Relishing ingredients put into meat. Arrach leaves are very good in portage and stuffing. *Morimer.*

**STUCCO.** *n. f.* [*stucco*, Fr. *stucco*, Ital.] A composition of lime and marble, powdered very fine, commonly called plaster of Paris, with which figures and other ornaments resembling sculpture are made. See STRECCO. *Hailey.*

**STUCK.** *n. f.* A shaft to draw water out of a mine. *Bailey.*

**STULTILOQUENCE.** *n. f.* [*stultus* and *loquentia*, Lat.] Foolish talk. *Ditt.*

**STUM.** *n. f.* [*stum*, Swedish; supposed to be contracted from *myllum*, Latin.] 1. Wine yet unfermented; must. An unctuous clammy vapour, that arises from the skin of grapes when they lie mashed in the vat, puts out a light when dipped into it. *Addison.*

2. New wine used to rouse fermentation in dead and vapid wines. Let our wines without mixture or stum be all fire, Or call up the matter, and break the dear mudle. *Bon Jupon.*

3. Wine revived by a new fermentation. Drink every letter on 't in stum, And make it look champagne become Hindoo. *To STUM.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To renew wine by mixing fresh wine and raising a new fermentation.

Grief fills the face up to the eyes, Lies in his bed, walks up and down with pain, Drags out his vacant garments with his form. *Shakespeare.*

With inward arms the dire machine they load, And you bowels stuff the dark abode. *Dryden.*

Two nations, stuff'd with straw, the feast to raise. *Dryden.*

A bed, The stuffing leaves, with hides of bears o'erspread. *Dryden.*

5. To swell out by putting something in. I will be the man that shall make you great. I cannot perceive how, unless you give me your doublet, and stuff me out with straw. *Shakespeare.*

The gods for sin Should with a swelling drop of stuff thy skin. *Dryden.*

6. To fill with something improper or superfluous. It is not usual among the best patterns to stuff the report of particular lives with matter of public record. *Wotton.*

These accusations are stuffed with odious generals, that the proofs seldom make good. *Clarendon.*

For thee I dim these eyes, and stuff this head With all such trading as was never read. *Pope.*

7. To obstruct the organs of scent or respiration. These gloves the count sent me; they are an excellent perfume. I am stuff'd, cousin, I cannot smell. *Shakespeare.*

8. To fill meat with something of high relish. She went for partly to stuff a rabbit. *Shakespeare.*

He ain'd at all, yet never could excel In any thing but stuffing of his veal. *King.*

9. To form by stuffing. An eastern king put a judge to death for an iniquitous sentence, and ordered his hide to be stuffed into a cushion, and placed upon the tribunal. *Swift.*

To STUFF. *v. n.* To feed gluttonously. Wedg'd in a spacious elbow-chair, And on her plate a triple share, As if the net could have enough, Taught hundreds men to cram and stuff. *Swift.*

**STUFFING.** *n. f.* [from stuff.] 1. That by which any thing is filled. Rome was a furnace out of the neighbouring nations; and Greece, though one monarchy under Alexander, yet the people, that were the stuffing and materials thereof, existed before. *Hale.*

2. Relishing ingredients put into meat. Arrach leaves are very good in portage and stuffing. *Morimer.*

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To STUMBLE. v. n. [This word Junius derives from *stump*, and says the original meaning is to *strike*, or *trip*, against a *stump*. I rather think it comes from *tumble*.]

3. To trip in walking.  
When she will take the rein, I let her run;  
But she'll not *stumble*. *Shakespeare.*  
A headfall being refrained to keep him from  
*stumbling*, hath been often hurt. *Shakespeare.*  
As we pac'd along  
Upon the giddy footing of the hatches,  
Methought that Glister *stumbled*; and in falling  
Struck me, that I ought to stay him, overboard. *Shakespeare.*

The way of the wicked is as darkness; they  
know not at what they *stumble*. *Proverbs.*  
Cover'd o'er with blood,  
Which from the patriot's breast in torrents flow'd,  
He faints; his blood no longer bears the rein,  
But *stumbles* o'er the heap his hand had stain. *Prior.*

2. To slip; to err; to slide into crimes or  
blunders.  
He that loveth his brother abideth in the light,  
and there is none occasion of *stumbling* in him. *1 John.*

This my day of grace  
They who neglect and scorn, shall never taste;  
But hard be harden'd, blind be blinded more,  
That they may *stumble* on, and see, or fall. *Milton.*

3. To strike against by chance; to light on  
by chance; with upon.  
This extreme dealing had driven her to put herself  
with a great lady of that country, by which occasion  
she had *stumbled* upon such mischances as were little  
for the honour of her or her family. *Sidney.*  
What man art thou, that thus bescreen'd in night  
So *stumblest* on my counsel? *Shakespeare.*  
A mouse, bred in a chest, dropped out over the  
side, and *stumbled* upon a delicious morsel. *L'Estr.*  
Ovid *stumbled*, by some inadvertency, upon Lavinia  
in a bath. *Dryden.*

Many of the greatest inventions have been acci-  
dentally *stumbled* upon by men busy and inquisitive. *Ray.*  
Write down p and b, and make signs to him to  
endeavour to pronounce them, and guide him by  
showing him the motion of your own lips; by which  
he will, with a little endeavour, *stumble* upon one  
of them. *Holder.*

To STUMBLE. v. a.  
1. To obstruct in progress; to make to  
trip or stop.  
Such terms amas'd them all,  
And *stumbled* many. *Milton.*  
If one illiterate man was *stumbled*, 'twas likely  
others of his form would be so too. *Fell.*  
One thing more *stumbles* me in the very founda-  
tion of this hypothesis. *Locke.*

STUMBLE. n. f. [from the verb.]  
1. A trip in walking.  
2. A blunder; a failure.  
One *stumble* is enough to deface the character  
of an honourable life. *L'Estrange.*

STUMBLER. n. f. [from *stumble*.] One  
that stumbles.  
Be sweet to all: is thy complexion fair?  
Then keep such company, make them thy ally;  
Get a sharp wife, a servant that will low'r:  
A *stumbler* stumbles least in rugged way. *Herbert.*

STUMBLINGBLOCK. } n. f. [from *stum-*  
STUMBLINGSTONE } ble.] Cause of  
stumbling; cause of error; cause of  
offence.  
We preach Christ crucified, unto the Jews a  
*stumblingblock*, and unto the Greeks foolishness. *1 Corinthians.*  
Shakespeare is a *stumblingblock* to these rigid  
criticks. *Spectator.*  
This *stumblingstone* we hope to take away. *Burnet.*

STUMP. n. f. [*Stump*, Danish; *stomp*,  
Dutch; *rompen*, Dan. to lop.] The  
part of any solid body remaining after  
the rest is taken away.  
He struck so strongly, that the knotty sting  
Of his huge tail he quite in sunder cleft:  
Five joints thereof he bew'd, and but the *stump*  
him left. *Spenser.*  
Your colt's tooth is not cast yet.—Not while I  
have a *stump*. *Shakespeare.*  
He through the bushes scurrales;  
A *stump* doth trip him in his pace,  
Down comes poor Hob upon his face  
Amongst the briars and brambles. *Drayton.*  
Who, 'e'enle they're waded to the *stumps*,  
Are repented heit by rumps. *Hudibras.*  
A coach-horse snapt off the end of his finger, and  
I dressed the *stump* with common digelive. *Wifem.*  
A poor ass, now wore out to the *stumps*, fell  
down under his load. *L'Estrange.*  
Against a *stump* his tusks the monster grinds,  
And in the sharpen'd edge new vigour finds. *Dryd.*  
A tongue might have some resemblance to the  
*stump* of a feather. *Green.*  
Worn to the *stump* in the service of the maids,  
'tis thrown out of doors, or condemned to kindle a  
fire. *Swift.*

STUMPHY. adj. [from *stump*.] Full of  
stumps; hard; stiff; strong. A bad  
word.  
They burn the stubble, which, being so *stumpy*,  
they seldom plow in. *Motimes.*

To STUN. v. a. [German, Saxon; *gerstun*,  
noise.]  
1. To confound or dizzy with noise.  
An universal hubbub wild  
Of *stunning* sounds, and voices all confus'd,  
Assaults his ear. *Milton.*  
Still shall I hear, and never quit the score,  
Stun'd with hoarse Codrus' Theife o'er and o'er? *Dryden.*  
Too strong a noise *stuns* the ear, and one too  
weak does not act upon the organ. *Chyene.*  
So Almer, wearied of being great,  
And nodding in her chair of state,  
Stun'd and worn out with endless chat  
Of Will did this, and Nun said that.  
Shouts as thunder loud affect the air,  
And *stun* the birds releas'd. *Prior.*  
The Britons, once a savage kind,  
Defendants of the barbarous Huns,  
With limbs robust, and voice that *stuns*,  
You taught to modulate their tongues,  
And speak without the help of lungs. *Swift.*

2. To make senseless or dizzy with a blow.  
One hung a pole-ax at his saddle-bow,  
And once a heavy mace to *stun* the foe. *Dryden.*  
STUN. The pret. and part. pass. of *sting*.  
To both these fibres have I sworn my love:  
Each jealous of the other, as the *stung*  
Are of the adder. *Shakespeare.*  
With envy *stung*, they view each other's deeds;  
The fragrant work with diligence proceeds. *Dryd.*  
STUNN. The pret. of *stunk*.

To STUNT. v. a. [*Stunta*, Islandick.] To  
hinder from growth.  
Though this usage *stunted* the girl in her growth,  
it gave her a hardy constitution, she had life and  
spirit. *Arbuthnot.*  
There he stopt short, nor since has writ a title,  
But has the wit to make the most of little;  
Like *stunted* lute-bound trees, that just have got  
Sufficient sap at once to bear and rot. *Pope.*  
The tree  
Grew scrubby, dried a-top, and *stunted*;  
And the next parson stubb'd and burnt it. *Swift.*

STUPE. n. f. [*Stupa*, Latin.] Cloth or  
flax dipped in warm medicaments, and  
applied to a hurt or sore.  
A fomentation was by some pretender to surgery  
applied with coarse woollen *stupes*, one of which  
was bound upon his leg. *Wifem.*  
To STUPE. v. a. [from the noun.] To  
'stoment'; to dress with *stupes*.  
The scar divide, and *stupe* the part affected  
with wine. *Wifem.*

STUPRIFICATION. n. f. [*Stuprification*, Fr.  
*Stupratus*, Latin.] Incontinency; cal-  
lidity; stupidity; sluggishness of mind;  
heavy folly.  
All resistance of the dictates of conscience brings  
a hardness and *stuprification* upon it. *South.*  
She lent to ev'ry child  
Firm impudence, or *stuprification* mild;  
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Cubberian forehead, or Cammerian gloom. *Pope.*



**SUBA'CT.** *v. a.* [*subactus*, Latin.] To reduce; to subdue.  
Tangible bodies have no pleasure in the comfort of air, but endeavour to subact it into a more dense body.  
*Bacon.*

**SUBA'CTION.** *n. f.* [*subactus*, Lat.] The act of reducing to any state, as of mixing two bodies completely, or beating any thing to a very small powder.  
There are of confection two periods: the one assimilation, or absolute conversion and subaction; the other maturation: whereof the former is most conspicuous in living creatures, in which there is an absolute conversion and assimilation of the nourishment into the body.  
*Bacon.*

**SUBA'LTERN.** *adj.* [*subalterne*, French.] Inferiour; subordinate; or that in different respects is both superiour and inferiour. It is used in the army of all officers below a captain.  
Love's *subalterns*, a duteous band,  
Like watchmen round their chief appear;  
Each had his lantern in his hand,  
And Venus, mask'd, brought up the rear.  
Prior.  
There had like to have been a duel between two *subalterns*, upon a dispute which should be governor of Portsmouth.  
*Adams.*  
One, while a *subaltern* officer, was every day complaining against the pride of colonels towards their officers; yet, after he received his commission for a regiment, he confessed the spirit of colonelship was coming fast upon him, and it daily increased to his death.  
*Suff.*  
This sort of universal ideas, which may either be considered as a genus or species, is called *subaltern*.  
*Watts.*

**SUBALTERNATE.** *adj.* [*subalternus*, Lat.] Succeeding by turns.  
*Dict.*

**SUBASTRIGENT.** *adj.* [*sub and astrigent*.] Astringent in a small degree.

**SUBBEADLE.** *n. f.* [*sub and beadle*.] An under beadle.  
They ought not to execute those precepts by simple messengers, or *subbeadles*, but in their own persons.  
*Ayliffe.*

**SUBCELESTIAL.** *adj.* [*sub and celestial*.] Placed beneath the heavens.  
The most refined glories of *subcelestial* excellencies are but more faint resemblances of these.  
*Glauville.*

**SURCHA'NTER.** *n. f.* [*sub and chapter*; *succentor*, Latin.] The deputy of the precentor in a cathedral.

**SURCLA'VIAN.** *adj.* [*sub and clavius*, Latin.]

*Subclavius* is applied to any thing under the armpit or shoulder, whether artery, nerve, vein, or muscle.  
The liver, though seated on the right side, yet, by the *subclavian* division, doth equidistantly communicate its activity unto either arm.  
*Brown.*  
The chyle first mixeth with the blood in the *subclavian* vein, and enters with it into the heart, where it is very imperfectly mixed, there being no mechanism nor fermentation to convert it into blood, which is effected by the lungs.  
*Arbuthnot.*

**SURCONSTELLATION.** *n. f.* [*sub and constellation*.] A subordinate or secondary constellation.  
As to the picture of the seven stars, if thereby be meant the Pleiades, or *subconstellation* upon the back of Taurus, with what congruity they are described, in a clear night an ordinary eye may discover.  
*Brown.*

**SURCONTRARY.** *adj.* [*sub and contrary*.] Contrary in an inferiour degree.  
If two particular propositions differ in quality, they are *subcontraries*; as, some vine is a tree; some vine is not a tree. These may be both true together, but they can never be both false.  
*Watts.*

**SURCONTRACTED.** *part. adj.* [*sub and contracted*.] Contracted after a former contract.  
Your claim,  
I bar it in the interest of my wife;  
'Tis she is *subcontracted* to this lord,  
And I her husband contradict your banes.  
*Shaksp.*

**SURCUTA'NEOUS.** *adj.* [*sub and cutaneous*.] Lying under the skin.

**SUBDE'ACON.** *n. f.* [*subdeaconus*, Latin.] In the Roman church they have a *subdeacon*, who is the deacon's servant.  
*Ayliffe.*

**SURDE'AN.** *n. f.* [*subdecanus*, Latin.] The vicegerent of a dean.  
Whenever the dean and chapter confirm any act, that such confirmation may be valid, the dean must join in person, and not in the person of a deputy or *subdean* only.  
*Ayliffe.*

**SUBDE'CUPL.** *adj.* [*sub and decuplus*, Latin.] Containing one part of ten.

**SURDERISO'RIOUS.** *adj.* [*sub and derisor*.] Scoffing or ridiculing with tenderness and delicacy. Not used.  
This *subderisious* mirth is far from giving any offence to us: it is rather a pleasant condiment of our conversation.  
*More.*

**SURDITI'TIOUS.** *adj.* [*subdititius*, Latin.] Put secretly in the place of something else.

**TO SURDIVERSIFY.** *v. a.* [*sub and diversify*.] To diversify again what is already diversified.  
The same wool one man felt into a hat, another weaves it into cloth, another into rags; and these variously *subdiversified* according to the fancy of the artificer.  
*Hale.*

**TO SURDIVID.** *v. a.* [*subdiviser*, French, *sub and divide*.] To divide a part into yet more parts.  
In the rise of eight, in tones, there be two beams, or half notes; so as if you divide the tones equally, the eight is but seven whole and equal notes; and if you *subdivide* that into half notes, as in the stops of a lute, it maketh the number thirteen.  
*Bacon.*

When Brutus and Cassius were overthrown, soon after Antonius and Octavianus broke and *subdivided*.  
*Bacon.*

The glad father glories in his child,  
When he can *subdivide* a fraction.  
*Roscommon.*

When the progenies of Cham and Japhet were divided into colonies, and those colonies were *subdivided* into many others, in time their descendants lost the primitive rites of divine worship, retaining only the notion of one deity.  
*Dryden.*

**SURDIVISION.** *n. f.* [*subdivision*, French; from *subdivide*.]

1. The act of subdividing.  
When any of the parts of any idea are further divided, in order to a clear explication of the whole, this is called a *subdivision*, as when a year is divided into months, each month into days, and each day into hours, which may be further subdivided into minutes and seconds.  
*Hume.*

2. The parts distinguished by a second division.  
How can we see such a multitude of souls cast under to many *subdivisions* of misery, without reflecting on the absurdity of a government that sacrifices the happiness of so many reasonable beings to the glory of one?  
*Adams.*

In the decimal table the *subdivisions* of the cubit, as span, palm, and digit, are deduced from the shorter cubit.  
*Arbuthnot.*

**SURDOLOUS.** *adj.* [*subdulus*, Latin.] Cunning; subtle; sly.

**TO SURDUCE.** *v. a.* [*subduco*, *subducere*, Latin.]

1. To withdraw; to take away.  
Or nature said in me, and left some part  
Not proof enough such object to sustain;  
Or from my side *subducing*, took perhaps  
More than enough.  
*Milton.*

2. To subduct by arithmetical operation.

Take the other operation of arithmetic, subtraction; if out of that supposed infinite numbers of antecedent generations we should subduct ten, the residue must be less by ten than it was before, and yet still the quotient must be infinite.  
*Hale.*

**SUBDU'CTION.** *n. f.* [from *subducere*.] 1. The act of taking away.  
Possibly the divine beneficence subducing that influence which it communicated from the time of their first creation, they were kept in a state of immortality till that moment of the *subduction*.  
*Hale.*

2. Arithmetical subtraction.  
Suppose we take the other operation of arithmetic, *subduction*; if out of that infinite multitude of antecedent generations we should subduct ten, the residue must be less by ten than it was before that *subduction*, and yet still the quotient be infinite.  
*Hale.*

**TO SUBDU'E.** *v. a.* [from *subdo*, or *subdugere*, Latin.]

1. To crush; to oppress; to sink; to overpower.  
Nothing could have *subdued* nature  
To such a lowliness, but his unkind daughters.  
Them that rose up against me half thou *subdued* under me.  
It ought were worthy to *subdue*  
The soul of man.  
*Milton.*

2. To conquer; to reduce under a new dominion.  
Be fruitful and replenish the earth, and *subdue* it.  
*Gen. i.*  
Augustus Cæsar *subdued* Egypt to the Roman empire.  
*Peacham.*

To overcome in battle, and *subdue* nations, and bring home spoils.  
The Romans made those times the standard of their war, when they *subdued* the world.  
*Spitt.*

3. To tame; to subact; to break.  
Nor is 't unwholesome to *subdue* the land  
By often exercise, and where before  
You broke the earth, again to plow.  
*May.*

**SUBDU'EMENT.** *n. f.* [from *subducere*.] Conquest. Not used, nor worthy to be used.  
I have seen thee,  
As hot as Perseus, spur thy Phrygian steed  
Bravely despoiling tortois and *subduements*.  
*Shaksp.*

**SURDU'ER.** *n. f.* [from *subducere*.] Conqueror; tamer.  
Great god of might, that reigneth in the mind,  
And all the body to thy best doth frame;  
Victor of gods, *subducer* of mankind,  
That dost the lion and the tiger tame,  
Who can express the glory of thy might? *Spenser.*

Their curious eye  
Discerns their great *subducer's* awful men  
And corresponding features suit.  
*Philips.*

Figs are great *subducers* of acrimony, useful in hoarseness and coughs, and extremely emollient.  
*Arbuthnot.*

**SURDU'PLE.** } *adj.* [*subduplex*, French;  
**SURDUPLICATE.** } *sub and duplus*, Lat.]

Containing one part of two.  
As one of these under pulley doth abate half of that heaviness which the weight hath in itself, and cause the power to be in a *subduplex* proportion unto it, to two of these doth abate half of that which remains, and cause a subquadruple proportion, and three a subseptuple.  
*H. King.*

The motion, generated by the forces in the whole passage of the body or thing through that space, shall be in a *subduplicate* proportion of the forces.  
*Newton.*

**SURJACENT.** *adj.* [*subjacens*, Lat.] Lying under.  
The superficial parts of mountains are washed away by rains, and borne down upon the *subjacent* plains.  
*Woodward.*

**TO SUBJECT.** *v. a.* [*subjectus*, Lat.]

1. To put under.  
The angel  
Led them direct, and down the cliff as fast  
To the *subject* plain.  
*Milton.*

The most *sublime* and *sublimed* name:  
 one short *sub*, *sublimed* to our eye,  
 the *sublimed* between, *sublimed* lie. Pope.  
 To reduce to *sublimation*; to *make*  
*subordinate*; to *make* *submissive*.  
 Think not, young warriors, your dimmish'd  
 same  
 full tale of lustre, by *sublimed* rage  
 the cool dictates of experience age. Dryden.  
 To enslave; to *make* *obnoxious*.  
 I live on bread like you, feel want like you,  
 grief, need friends like you; *sublimed* thus,  
 how can you say to me I am a king? Shakspeare.  
 I see thee, in that fatal hour,  
*sublimed* to the victor's cruel power,  
 hence a slave.  
 The blind will always be led by those that see,  
 a fall into the ditch; and he is the most *sublimed*,  
 the most enslaved, who is so in his understanding. Locke.

To expose; to *make* *liable*.  
 If the vessels yield, it *sublimed* the person to all  
 the inconveniences of an erroneous circulation. Arbuthnot.

To submit; to *make* *accountable*.  
 God is not bound to *sublimed* his ways of operation  
 to the scrutiny of our thoughts, and confine himself  
 to do nothing but what we must comprehend. Locke.

To *make* *subservient*.  
 He *sublimed* to man's service angel wings. Milt.  
*SUBJECT*. *adj.* [*subiectus*, Latin.]  
 Placed or situate under.

The eastern tower,  
 whose height commands, as *subject*, all the vale  
 to see the fight. Shakspeare.

Living under the dominion of another.  
 Esau was never *subject* to Jacob, but founded a  
 distinct people and government, and was himself  
 prince over them. Locke.

Christ, since his incarnation, has been *subject* to  
 the Father; and will be so also in his human capacity,  
 after he has delivered up his mediatorial kingdom.  
 Waterland.

Exposed; liable; obnoxious.  
 Most *subject* is the fattest soil to weeds;  
 And he the noble image of my youth  
 overpread with them. Shakspeare.

All human things are *subject* to decay.  
 And when fate summons monarchs must obey. Dryden.

Being that on which any action operates,  
 whether intellectual or material.  
 I enter into the *subject* matter of my discourse. Dryden.

*SUBJECT*. *n. f.* [*subjet*, French.]

One who lives under the dominion of  
 another; opposed to *governour*.

Every *subject's* duty is the king's,  
 But every *subject's* soul is his own. Shakspeare.

Never *subject* long'd to be a king.  
 As I do long and wish to be a *subject*. Shakspeare.

Those I call *subjects* which are governed by the  
 ordinary laws and magistracies of the sovereign. Davies.

We must understand and confess a king to be a  
*subject*, a *subject* to be a king; and therefore honour  
 him by nature most due from the natural *subject*  
 to the natural king. Holliday.

The *subject* must obey his prince, because God  
 commands it; human laws require it. Swift.

Were *subjects* so but only by their choice,  
 And not from birth did *sub*'d dominion take,  
 Our prince alone would have the publick voice. Dryden.

Heroick kings, whose high perfections have made  
 them await to their *subjects*, can struggle with and  
 subdue the corruption of the times. Duvenant.

That on which any operation, either  
 mental or material, is performed.

Now spurs the latest traveller apace  
 To gain the temple inn, and near approaches  
 The *subject* of our watch. Shakspeare.

The *subject* for heroick song pleased me. Milton.  
 Here he would have us fix our thoughts; not are  
 they too dry a *subject* for our contemplation. Decay of Piety.

I will not venture on to vice a *subject* with my  
 severer style. More.

Make choice of a *subject* beautiful and noble,  
 which, being capable of all the graces that colours  
 and elegance of design can give, shall form a perfect  
 art an ample field of matter wherein to expatiate. Dryden.

The *subject* of a proposition is that concerning  
 which any thing is affirmed or denied. Watts.

My real design is, that of publishing your praises  
 to the world; not upon the *subject* of your noble  
 birth. Swift.

That in which any thing inheres or  
 exists.

Anger is certainly a kind of baseness, as it appears  
 well in the weakness of those *subjects*, in whom it  
 reigns, children, women, old folks, sick folks. Bacon.

[In grammar.] The nominative case to  
 a verb is called by grammarians the  
*subject* of the verb. Clarke.

*SUBJECTION*. *n. f.* [from *subject*.]

1. The act of subduing.  
 After the conquest of the kingdom, and *subjection*  
 of the rebels, enquiry was made who there were  
 that, fighting against the king, had saved themselves  
 by flight. Hume.

2. [*subjection*, French.] The state of being  
 under government.

Because the *subjection* of the body to the will is  
 by natural necessity, the *subjection* of the will unto  
 God voluntary, we therefore stand in need of direction  
 after what sort our wills and desires may be  
 rightly conformed to his. Hooker.

How hard it is now for him to frame himself to  
*subjection*, that, having once fit before his eyes the  
 hope of a kingdom, hath found encouragement. Spenser.

Both in *subjection* now to sensual appetite. Milton.

*SUBJECTIVE*. *adj.* [from *subject*.] Re-  
 lating not to the object, but the subject.

Certainty, according to the schools, is distinguished  
 into objective and *subjective*: objective is when  
 the proposition is certainly true in itself; and *subjective*,  
 when we are certain of the truth of it. Watts.

*SUBINGRESSION*. *n. f.* [*sub* and *ingressus*,  
 Latin.] Secret entrance.

The pressure of the ambient air is strengthened  
 upon the accession of the air sucked out; which  
 forceth the neighbouring air to a violent *subingression*  
 of its parts. Boyle.

To *SUBJOIN*. *v. a.* [*sub* and *joindre*, Fr.  
*subjungo*, Latin.] To add at the end;  
 to add afterward.

He makes an excuse from ignorance, the only  
 thing that could take away the fault; namely, that  
 he knew not that he was the high-priest, and *sub-*  
 joins a reason. South.

*SUBJUNCTIVE*. *adj.* [*subjunctus*, Lat.]  
 Sudden; hasty.

To *SUBJUGATE*. *v. a.* [*subjuguer*, Fr.  
*subjungo*, Lat.] To conquer; to subdue;  
 to bring under dominion by force.

O favourite virgin, that hast warm'd the breast  
 Whose sovereign dictates *subjugate* the east! Prior.  
 He *subjugated* a king, and called him his vassal. Baker.

*SUBJUGATION*. *n. f.* [from *subjugate*.]  
 The act of subduing.

This was the condition of the learned part of the  
 world, after their *subjugation* by the Turks. Hale.

*SUBJUNCTION*. *n. f.* [from *subjungo*,  
 Latin.] The state of being subjoined;  
 the act of subjoining.

The verb undergoes in Greek a different forma-  
 tion; and in dependence upon, or *subjunction* to,  
 some other verb. Clarke.

*SUBJUNCTIVE*. *adj.* [*subjunctivus*, Lat.  
*subjunctif*, French.]

1. Subjoined to something else,  
 2. In grammar,

The verb undergoes a different formation to  
 signify the same intentions as the indicative, yet not  
 absolutely, but relatively to some other verb, which  
 is called the *subjunctive* mood. Clarke.

*SUBLAPSARIAN*. *adj.* [*sub* and *lapsus*,  
*SUBLAPSARY*. Latin.] Done after  
 the fall of man.

The doctrine of reprobation, according to the *sub-*  
*lapsarian* doctrine, being nothing else but a more  
 pretension or non-election of some persons whom  
 God left as he found, involved in the guilt of the  
 first Adam's transgression, without any actual  
 personal sin of their own, when he withdrew some  
 others as guilty as they. Hammond.

*SUBLATION*. *n. f.* [*sublatio*, Latin.]  
 The act of taking away.

*SUBLEVATION*. *n. f.* [*sublevo*, Latin.]  
 The act of raising on high.

*SUBLIMABLE*. *adj.* [from *sublime*.] Pos-  
 sible to be sublimed.

*SUBLIMABLENESS*. *n. f.* [from *sublima-*  
*ble*.] Quality of admitting sublimation.

He obtained another concrete as to taste and  
 smell, and only *sublimable*, as common salt  
 ammoniac. Boyle.

To *SUBLIMATE*. *v. a.* from *sublime*.  
 1. To raise by the force of chymical fire.

2. To exalt; to heighten; to elevate.  
 And as his actions rise, so raise they full their  
 vein.

In words, whose weight best suits a *sublimed strain*.  
 Dryden.

Not only the gross and illiterate souls, but the  
 most aerial and *sublimed*, are rather the more  
 proper fuel for an immaterial fire. Decay of Piety.

The precepts of christianity are so excellent and  
 refined, and so apt to cleanse and *sublimate* the more  
 gross and corrupt, as thews flesh and blood never  
 revealed it. Decay of Piety.

*SUBLIMATE*. *n. f.* [from *sublime*.]  
 1. Any thing raised by fire in the retort.

Enquire the manner of subliming, and what ma-  
 terials endure subliming, and what body the *sublimate*  
 makes. Bacon.

2. Quicksilver raised in the retort.

*SUBLIMATE*. *adj.* Raised by fire in the  
 vessel.

The particles of mercury, uniting with the acid  
 particles of spirit of salt, compose mercury *sublimate*;  
 and, with the particles of sulphur, chymical.

*SUBLIMATION*. *n. f.* [*sublimation*, Fr.  
 from *sublimate*.]

1. A chymical operation which raises bodies  
 in the vessel by the force of fire.

*Sublimation* differs very little from distillation,  
 excepting that in distillation only the fluid parts of  
 bodies are raised, but in this the solid and dry; and  
 that the matter to be distilled may be either solid or  
 fluid, but *sublimation* is only concerned about solid  
 substances. There is also another difference, namely,  
 that rarefaction, which is of very great use in distil-  
 lation, has hardly any room in *sublimation*; for the  
 substances which are to be sublimed, being solid, are  
 incapable of rarefaction; and so it is only impulse  
 that can raise them. Quincy.

Separation is wrought by weight, as in the settle-  
 ment of liquors, by heat, by precipitation, or *sublimation*;  
 that is, a calling of the several parts up or  
 down, which is a kind of attraction. Bacon.

Since oil of sulphur per campanum is of the same  
 nature with oil of vitriol, may it not be inferred that  
 sulphur is a mixture of volatile and fixed parts, so  
 strongly cohering by attraction, as to descend together  
 by *sublimation*? Newton.

2. Exaltation; elevation; act of heighten-  
 ing or improving.

She turns  
 Bodies to spirits, by *sublimation* strange. Davies.

Shall be presented to religious contemplation, who is  
 defective and short in mind, which are but the rudiments  
 and first draught of religion, a religion in the  
 perfection, refinement, and *sublimation* of mankind. South.

**SUBLINE**. *v. n.* [from *subline*, Latin.]

1. High in place; exalted aloft.

They saw other powers, and towering th' air sublime  
With elastic deign'd the ground. *Milton.*  
Sublime on their a low's of steel is rear'd.  
And due to those there keeps the word. *Dryden.*

2. High in excellence; exalted by nature.

My earthly strain'd to the height  
In that celestial colloquy sublime. *Milton.*

Can it be, that souls sublime

Return to visit our mortal time?  
And that the generous mind, releas'd by death,  
Can ever lose limbs? *Levi n.*

3. High in style or sentiment; lofty; grand.

Easy to stile thy work, in sense sublime. *Pope.*

4. Elevated by joy.

All yet left of that revolted rout,  
Heav'n-tell'n, in station food or just array,  
Sublime with aspect on. *Milton.*

Their hearts were pound and sublime,  
Drunk with idollry, drunk with wine. *Milton.*

5. Lofly of men; elevated in manner.

He was sublime, and almost tumorous, in his looks  
and gestures. *Milton.*

His language was eye sublime declaim'd.  
Absolute ruler. *Milton.*

**SUBLINE**. *v. n.* The grand or lofty style.

The sublime is a gallicism, but now natu-  
ralized.

Longinus strengthens all his lays,  
And is himself the great job any he draws. *Pope.*

The sublime rises from the nobleness of thought,  
the magnificence of the words, or the harmonious  
and lively turn of the phrase; the perfect sublime  
arises from all three together. *Levi n.*

**TO SUBLINE**. *v. a.* [from *subline*, French:]

From the adjective.]

1. To raise by a chymical fire.

Study our manuscript, thus we raise  
Of letters, which have pass'd twice and more;  
Thence write our annals, and in them lessons be  
To all, whom love's subliming fire invades. *Donne.*

2. To raise on high.

Although thy trunk be neither large nor strong,  
Nor can thy head, not help'd, itch sublime,  
Yet, like a serpent, a tall tree can climb. *Deham.*

3. To exalt; to lighten; to improve.

Flowers, and then fruit,  
Man's nourishment, by gradual scale sublin'd,  
To vital spirits rises. *Milton.*

The fancies of most are moved by the inward  
springs of the corporeal machine, which, even in the  
most sublimed intellects, is dangerously influen-  
tial. *Chambers.*

Art, being strengthened by the knowledge of  
things, may pass into nature by flow degrees, and so  
be sublimed into a pure genius, which is capable of  
distinguishing between the beauties of nature, and  
that which is low in her. *Dryden.*

Meanly they seek the blinding to confine,  
And force that fat but on a part to shine;  
Who h not close the southern wicket door,  
Put up the bolts on each another's door. *Pope.*

**TO SUBLINE**. *v. n.* To rise in the chym-  
ical vessel by the force of fire.

The particles of sal ammoniac in sublimation  
carry up the particles of camomile, which will not  
sublime alone. *Newton.*

The fat is fixed in a gentle fire, and sublines in  
a great one. *Levi n.*

**SUBLINE**. *v. n.* [from *subline*] Loftily;  
grandly.

In the high days, and all subline by great,  
Thy lower chambers with all his ancient heat. *Parnell.*

Subline to be subline by body;  
It is not poetry, but pick run. *Pope.*

**SUBLINE**. *v. n.* [from *subline*, Latin.]  
The fine as sublimity.

**SUBLINE**. *v. n.* [from *subline*; *subli-*  
*nere*, French; *sublimare*, Latin.]

1. Height of place; local elevation.

2. Height of an are; excellence.

As religion looketh upon him whose majesty and  
power is infinite, as we ought we account not of it,  
unless we esteem it even according to that very height  
of excellency which our hearts conceive, when divine  
sublimity itself is rightly considered. *Hooker.*

In respect of God's incomprehensible sublimity  
and purity, things also, that God is neither a  
mind nor a spirit like other spirits, nor a light such  
as can be determined. *Raleigh.*

3. Loftiness of style or sentiment.

Milton's sublime, which excellency lies in the sub-  
limity of his thoughts, of the greatness of which he  
triumphs over all the poets, modern and ancient,  
Homer only excepted. *Addison.*

**SUBLINGUAL**. *adj.* [from *sublingual*, French;  
*sub* and *lingua*, Latin.] Placed under  
the tongue.

Those sublingual humours should be intercepted,  
before they mount to the head, by sublingual pills. *Harvey.*

**SUBMARINE**. *adj.* [from *submarin*, French;  
*sub* and *mar*, Latin.]

Situate beneath the moon; earthly; ter-  
restrial; of this world.

Dull submarine lovers! love,  
Whole soul is flesh, cannot admit  
Of absence, 'cause it doth remove  
The thing which elemented it. *Donne.*

Night incarnate, with her shadowy come,  
Halt way up hill this submarine vault. *Milton.*

Through loss of knowledge we our course advance,  
Ditching till new worlds of ignorance;  
And these ditches make us all contents  
That submarine to us is but a cell. *Deham.*

The celestial bodies above the moon, being not  
subject to change, remain in perpetual order, while  
all things submarine are subject to change. *Dryden.*

Ovid had would be, to beware  
Of hollowing gods, whose usual trade is,  
Under presence of a king air,  
To pick up submarine ladies. *Swift.*

The last philosopher to Rowley lies,  
Where in a box the whole creation lies;  
She sees the planets in their turns advance,  
And forms, farther, this submarine dance. *Young.*

**SUBMARINE**. *adj.* [from *sub* and *mare*, Lat.]  
Lying or acting under the sea.

This continuous may seem difficult, because these  
submarine navigators will want winds and tides for  
motion, and the light of the heavens for direction.

Not only the herbaceous and woody submarine  
plants, but also the biophyte affect this manner of  
growing, as I observed in corals. *Ray.*

**TO SUBMERGE**. *v. a.* [from *submerger*, Fr.  
*submergo*, Latin.] To drown; to put  
under water.

So half my Egypt was submerged, and made  
A culm for scald fumes. *Shakespeare.*

**SUBMERSION**. *n. f.* [from *submersio*, French;  
from *submersus*, Latin.] The act of  
drowning; state of being drowned.

The great Atlantic, and the ocean round to Plato's  
Tomb, almost contiguous to the western parts of  
Spain and Africa, yet wholly swallowed up by that  
ocean; which, if true, might win a passage from  
Africa to America by land before that submarine. *Hale.*

**TO SUBMINISTER**. *v. a.* [from *subministrare*,  
Latin.] To supply; to afford. Not much in use.

Some things have been discovered, not only by  
the industry of mankind, but even the inferior ani-  
mals have subministrated unto man the invention of  
many things, natural, artificial, and medicinal. *Hale.*

Nothing subministrates apter matter to be con-  
verted into pestilent feminaries, than fumes of many  
tobaks. *Harvey.*

**TO SUBMINISTER**. *v. n.* To subserve;  
to be useful to.

Fashions, as fire and water, are good servants, but  
bad masters, and subminister to the best and worst  
purposes. *L'Estrange.*

**SUBMISSA**. *adj.* [from *submissa*, Latin.]

Humble; submissive; obsequious.

King James, mollified by the bishop's submissive  
eloquent letters, wrote back, that though he were a  
part moved by his letters, yet he should not be fully  
satisfied except he spoke with him. *Hervey.*

Nearer his presence, Adam, though not aw'd,  
Yet with submissive approach, and reverence mov'd.  
As to a superior nature, bowed low. *Milton.*

Rejoicing, but with awe,  
In adoration at his feet I fell.  
Submiss: he rear'd me. *Milton.*

**SUBMISSION**. *n. f.* [from *submission*, French;  
*submissio*, Latin.]

1. Delivery of himself to the power of an  
other.

Submission, dauphin! 'tis a mere French word.  
We English warriors wot not what it means. *Shakespeare.*

2. Acknowledgment of inferiority or de-  
pendance; humble or suppliant be-  
haviour.

In all submission and humility  
York doth present himself unto your highness. *Shakespeare.*

Great prince, by that submission you'll command  
Than e'er your haughty coming wou'd bring. *Shakespeare.*

3. Acknowledgment of a fault; confession  
of error.

Be not as extreme in submission, as in offence.  
Submission. *Shakespeare.*

4. Obsequiousness; resignation; obedience.

No duty in religion is more justly required by God  
Almighty, than a perfect submission to his will in  
all things. *Shakespeare.*

**SUBMISSIVE**. *adj.* [from *submissus*, Latin.]  
Humble; testifying submission or su-  
riority.

On what submissive message art thou sent?  
Her at his feet submissive in distress.  
He thus with peaceful words uprind.  
Sudden from the golden throne  
With a submissive step I hant'd down,  
The glowing gird and from my hair I took,  
Love in my heart, she hence in my love. *Pope.*

**SUBMISSIVELY**. *adv.* [from *submissus*, Latin.]  
Humbly; with confession of inferiority.

The goddess,  
Sole in her time, submissively replies. *Deham.*

Her speech even these submissively uprind  
From rights of subjects, and the power of laws.  
Then pious silence reigns, and talk de-  
clines. *Deham.*

**SUBMISSIVENESS**. *n. f.* [from *submissus*, Latin.]  
Humility; confession of fault or in-  
riority.

It thou sin in wine and wantonness,  
Doth not the root, nor make thy theme thy glory.  
Finally gets pardon by submissiveness.  
But he that boasts thus that out of his body,  
He makes that war with God, and doth deny,  
With his poor clod of earth, the precious sky. *Deham.*

**SUBMISSLY**. *adv.* [from *submissus*, Latin.]  
Humbly; with submission.

Humility consists, not in wearing mean clothes  
and going softly and submissly, but in mean opinion  
of thyself. *Levi n.*

**TO SUBMIT**. *v. a.* [from *submittere*, French;  
*submitto*, Latin.]

1. To let down; to sink.

Sometimes the hill submits itself awhile  
In small descents, which do its height beguile;  
And sometimes mounts, but to as billows play,  
Whose rise not hinders but makes short our way. *Dryden.*

Neptune flood,  
With all his hosts of waters at command,  
Beneath them to submit th' officious flood.  
And with his trident thov'd them off the land. *Dryden.*

2. To subject; to resign without resistance  
to authority.



Being in the distress, and submit itself under  
to hands.

Christian people submit themselves to conform-  
able observance of the lawful and religious consti-  
tutions of their spiritual rulers.

Will ye submit your neck, and chuse to bend  
the supple knee?

To leave to discretion; to refer to judg-  
ment.

Whether the condition of the clergy be able to  
bear a heavy burden, is submitted to the house.

**SUBMIT. v. n.** To be subject; to ac-  
quiesce in the authority of another; to  
yield.

To thy husband's will  
Thou shalt submit: he over thee shall rule.

Our religion requires from us, not only to forego  
pleasures, but to submit to pain, disgrace, and even  
death.

**SUBMULTIPLE. n. s.** A submultiple num-  
ber or quantity is that which is contained  
in another number, a certain number of  
times exactly: thus 3 is submultiple of 21,  
as being contained in it seven times  
exactly.

**SUBOCCTAVE. } adj. [sub and octavus,  
SUBOCCTUPLE. } Latin; and octuple.]**  
Containing one part of eight.

As one of three under pulleys abates half of that  
burden of the weight, and causes the power to  
be in a subdupple proportion; so two of them abate  
half that which remains, and cause a subquadru-  
ple proportion, three a subseptuple, four a suboctu-  
ple.

Had they erected the cube of a foot for their  
principal concave, and geometrically taken its  
suboctave, the congruities, from the cube of half a foot,  
they would have divided the congruity into eight  
parts, each of which would have been regularly the  
cube of a quarter foot, their well-known palm; this  
is the course taken for our gallies, which has the  
power for its suboctave.

**SUBORDINACY. } n. s. [from subordi-  
SUBORDINANCY. } nate. Subordinacy**  
is the proper and analogical word.]

1. The state of being subject.

Pursuing the imagination through all its extrava-  
gancies, is no improper method of correcting, and  
bringing it to act in subordinacy to reason.

2. Series of subordination.

The subordinancy of the government changing  
hands so often, makes an unsteadiness in the man-  
agement of the publick interests.

**SUBORDINATE. adj.** [sub and ordina-  
tus, Latin.]

1. Inferior in order, in nature, in dignity  
or power.

It was subordinate, not enslaved, to the under-  
standing, not as a servant to a master, but as a  
queen to her king, who acknowledges a subjection,  
yet retains a majesty.

Whether dark prefaces of the night proceed from  
my latent power of the soul during her abstraction,  
or from any operation of subordinate spirits, has  
been a dispute.

2. Descending in a regular series.

Two armies were assigned to the leading of  
two generals, rather commanders than martial men,  
yet assisted with subordinate commanders of great  
experience.

His next subordinate  
Asking, thus to him in secret spoke.

They carry such plain characters of disagreement  
or animosity, that the several kinds and subordinate  
species of hate easily distinguished.

**TO SUBORDINATE. v. a.** [sub and ordinare,  
Latin.] To range under another. Not in-  
ferior, but proper and elegant.

It is to have subordinated picture and sculpture to  
architecture, as their mistress, so there are other  
minor arts subordinate to them.

**SUBORDINATELY. adv.** [from subordi-  
nate.] In a series regularly descending.

It being the highest step of it, to which all others  
subordinately tend, one would think it could be  
capable of no improvement.

**SUBORDINATION. n. s.** [subordination,  
Fr. from subordinare.]

1. The state of being inferior to another.

Nor can a council rational decide,  
But with subordination to her guide.

2. A series regularly descending.

The natural creatures having a local subordi-  
nation, the rational having a political, and sometimes  
a sacred.

3. Place of rank.

It we would suppose a ministry where every single  
person was of distinguished piety, and all great  
officers of state and law diligent in choosing persons  
who in their several subordinations would be obliged  
to follow the examples of their superiors, the empire  
of irreligion would be soon destroyed.

**TO SUBORN. v. a.** [subornor, Fr. subornor,  
Latin.]

1. To procure privately; to procure by  
secret collusion.

His judges were the self-same men by whom his  
accusers were suborned.

Fond wretch! thou know'st not what thou  
speak'st.

Or else thou art suborn'd against his honour  
In hateful practice.

Reason may meet  
Some specious object, by the foe suborn'd,  
And fall into deception.

His artificial bosom heaves dissembled sighs,  
And tears suborn'd fall dropping from his eyes.

2. To procure by indirect means.

Those who by ling'ring sickness lose their breath,  
And those who by despair suborn their death.

**SUBORNATION. n. s.** [subornation, Fr.  
from suborn.] The crime of procuring  
any to do a bad action.

Thomas earl of Desmond was through false subor-  
nation of the queen of Edward iv. brought to his  
death at Treadash most unjustly.

You let the crown  
Upon the head of it is forgetful man,  
And for his sake wear the detected blot  
Of murderous subornation.

The fear of punishment in this life will prevent  
men from few vices, since some of the blackest often  
prove the surest steps to favour; such as ingratitude,  
hypocrisy, treachery, and subornation.

**SUBORNER. n. s.** [subornor, Fr. from  
suborn.] One that procures a bad action  
to be done.

**SUBPOENA. n. s.** [sub and pana, Lat.]  
A writ commanding attendance in a  
court, under a penalty.

**SUBQUADRUPL. adj.** [sub and quadru-  
pl.] Containing one part of four.

As one of three under pulleys abates half of that  
burden of the weight both in it, and causes the  
power to be in a subdupple proportion unto it, to two  
of them abate half of that which remains, and  
cause a subquaduple proportion.

**SURQUINTUPLE. adj.** [sub and quintuple.]  
Containing one part of five.

If unto the lower pulley there were added an-  
other, then the power would be into the weight in  
a subquintuple proportion.

**SUPERIOR. n. s.** [superior, Fr. from  
superior.] The superior.

He was chosen superior of the college.

**SUPERSTITION. n. s.** [superstition, Fr. from  
superstus, Lat.] The act of claiming a  
favour by surmise or unauthorised representa-  
tion.

**SUPERSTITION. adj.** [superstition, Fr.  
superstus, Lat.] France early obtained  
from a superior, by commanding some

truth which would have proved  
grant.

**TO SUPROGATE. v. a.** [suprogo, Lat.]  
See SUPROGATE.

**TO SUBSCRIBE. v. a.** [subscribere, Fr. sub-  
scribo, Latin.]

1. To give consent to, by underwriting  
the name.

They united by subscribing a covenant, which  
they putted to be no other than had been sub-  
scribed in the reign of King James, and that his  
majesty himself had subscribed it, by which im-  
position people of all degrees engaged themselves  
in it.

The reader seeks the names of those persons by  
whom this letter is subscribed.

2. To attend by writing the name.

Their particular testimony ought to be better  
credited, than any other subscribed with an hun-  
dred hands.

3. To submit. Not used.

The king gave to-night his power to  
Conrad to execution: all is gone.

**TO SUBSCRIPT. v. a.**

1. To give consent.

Of us, with whole hand, no one creed was  
set down, nor consented for.

2. To promise a stipulated sum for the  
promotion of any undertaking.

**SUBSCRIBER. n. s.** [from subscriptio, Lat.]

1. One who subscribes.

2. One who contributes to any undertaking.

Let a pamphlet come out upon a demand in a  
proper measure, every one of the party who can  
spare a shilling shall be a subscriber.

**SUBSCRIPTION. n. s.** [from subscriptio,  
Latin.]

1. Any thing underwritten.

The man asked, Are ye christians? We answered  
we were; fearing the lets because of the cross we  
had seen in the subscription.

2. Content or attestation given by under-  
writing the name.

3. The act or state of contributing to any  
undertaking.

The work he plied;  
Stocks and subscriptions pour'd in every side.

South Sea subscribers take who please,  
I envy not but liberty.

4. Substitution; oblation. Not in use.

Thou art you, you elements, with unkindness;  
In ever pays you freedom, call'd you children;  
You owe me no subscription.

**SUBSECTION. n. s.** [sub and sectio, Lat.]  
A subdivision of a larger section into a  
letter; a section of a section.

**SUBSEQUENT. adj.** [from subsequor,  
Latin.] Following in train.

**SUBSEPTUPLE. adj.** [sub and septuplus,  
Latin.] Containing one of seven parts.

It into this lower pulley there were added an-  
other, then the power would be into the weight  
in a subseptuple proportion; if a third, a sub-  
septuple.

**SUBSEQUENCE. n. s.** [from subsequor,  
Latin.] The state of following; not pre-  
cedence.

By this treaty, we sent notice of the order  
of precedence and subsequence in which they do  
put.

**SUBSEQUENT.** *adj.* [from *subsequens*, Lat.] This word is improperly pronounced long in the second syllable by *Shakspeare*. Following in train; not preceding.

In such instances, although small pricks to their subsequent volubility, there is seen the baby figure of the giant mass Of things to come, at large. *Shakspeare.*  
The subsequent wags come on before the precedent vanish. *Bacon.*

Why does each consenting sign With prudent harmony combine In turns to stave, and subsequent appear To gird the globe and regulate the year? *Prior.*  
This article is introduced as subsequent to the treaty of Munster, made about 1648, when England was in the utmost confusion. *Suiff.*

**SUBSEQUENTLY.** *adv.* [from *subsequent*.] Not so as to go before; so as to follow in train.

To men in governing most things fall out accidentally, and come not into any compliance with their preconceived ends; but they are forced to comply subsequently, and so strike in with things as they fall out, by posthumous after-applications of them to their purposes. *South.*

**TO SUBSERVE.** *v. a.* [*subservio*, Lat.] To serve in subordination; to serve instrumentally.

Not made to rule, But to *subserve* where wisdom bears command. *Milton.*

It is a greater credit to know the ways of captivating nature, and making her *subserve* our purposes, than to have learned all the intrigues of policy. *Glauclie.*

The memory hath no special part of the brain devoted to its own service, but uses all those parts which *subserve* our sensations, as well as our thinking powers. *Walth.*

**SUBSERVIENCE.** *n. f.* [from *subserve*.]

**SUBSERVIENCY.** *n. f.* Instrumental fitness, use, or operation.

Wicked spirits may by their cunning carry farther in a seeming confederacy or *subserviency* to the designs of a good angel. *Dryden.*

There is an immediate and still *subserviency* of the spirits to the empire of the soul. *Hale.*

We cannot look upon the body, wherein appears so much fitness, use, and *subserviency* to infinite functions, any otherwise than as the effect of continuance. *Bentley.*

There is a regular subordination and *subserviency* among all the parts to beneficial ends. *Cheyne.*

**SUBSERVIENT.** *adj.* [*subserviens*, Lat.] Subordinate; instrumentally useful.

Hammond had an incredible dexterity, scarce ever reading any thing which he did not make *subservient* in one kind or other. *Felt.*

Philosophers and common heathens believed one God, to whom all things were referred; but under this God they worshipped many inferior and *subservient* gods. *Stillingfleet.*

These ranks of creatures are *subservient* one to another, and the most of them servient to man. *Ray.*

While awake, we feel none of those motions continually motion the disposal of the corporeal principles *subservient* herein. *Grew.*

Sense is *subservient* unto fancy, fancy unto intellect. *Grew.*

We are not to consider the world as the body of God; he is an uniform being, void of organs, members, or parts; and they are his creatures, subordinate to him, and *subservient* to his will. *Newton.*

Most critics, fond of some *subservient* art, Still make the whole depend upon a part; They talk of principles, but notions praise, And all to one lord fully sacrifice. *Pope.*

**SUBSEXUPLE.** *adj.* [*sub* and *sexuplus*, Lat.] Containing one part of six.

One of these under pellics abates half of that heaviness the weight hath, and causes the power to be in a subduplex proportion unto it, two of them a subquadruple proportion, three a *subsextuple*. *Wilkins.*

**TO SUBSIDE.** *v. n.* [*subsideo*, Lat.] To sink; to tend downward. It is commonly used of one part of a compound, sinking in the whole. *Pope* has used it rather improperly.

He shook the sacred honours of his head, With terror trembled heav'n's *subsiding* hill, And from his shaken curls ambrosial dews distill. *Dryden.*

Now Jove suspends his golden scales in air, Weighs the men's wits against the lady's hair: The doubtful beam long nods from side to side; At length the wits mount up, the hairs *subside*. *Pope.*

**SUBSIDENCE.** *n. f.* [from *subsideo*.] The **SUBSIDENCY.** *n. f.* act of sinking; tendency downward.

This gradual *subsidiency* of the abyss would take up a considerable time. *Burnet.*

This miscellany of bodies being determined to *subsidence* merely by their different specific gravities, all those which had the same gravity subsided at the same time. *Woodward.*

By the alternate motion of those air bladders, whose surfaces are by turns freed from mutual contact, and by a sudden *subsidence* meet again by the ingress and egress of the air, the liquor is still farther attenuated. *Arbuthnot.*

**SUBSIDIRARY.** *adj.* [*subsidiare*, Fr. *subsidiarius*, Lat. from *subsidiy*.] Assistant; brought in aid.

Enter substances burn the blood, and are a sort of *subsidiary* gall. *Arbuthnot.*

**SUBSIDY.** *n. f.* [*subsideo*, Fr. *subsidiy*, Lat.] Aid, commonly such as is given in money.

They advised the king to send speedy aids, and with much alacrity granted a great rate of *subsidiy*. *Bacon.*

'Tis all the *subsidiy* the present age can raise. *Dryden.*

It is a celebrated notion of a patriot, that a house of commons should never grant such *subsidiy* as give no pain to the people, lest the nation should acquiesce under a burden they did not feel. *Addison.*

**TO SUBSIGN.** *v. a.* [*subsigno*, Lat.] To sign under.

Neither have they seen any deed, before the conquest, but *subsigned* with crosses and single names without signatures. *Camden.*

**TO SUBSIST.** *v. n.* [*subsisto*, Fr. *subsisto*, Latin.]

1. To be; to have existence.  
2. To continue; to retain the present state or condition.

Firm we *subsist*, but possible to swerve. *Milton.*  
The very foundation was removed, and it was a moral impossibility that the republic could *subsist* any longer. *Suiff.*

3. To have means of living; to be maintained.

He shone so powerfully upon me, that, like the heat of a Russian summer, he ripened the fruits of poetry in a cold climate; and gave me wherewithal to *subsist* in the long winter which succeeded. *Dryden.*

Let us remember those that want necessities, as we ourselves should have desired to be remembered, had it been our sad lot to *subsist* on other men's charity. *Atterbury.*

4. To inhere; to have existence by means of something else.

Though the general natures of these qualities are sufficiently distant from one another, yet when they come to *subsist* in particulars, and to be clothed with several accidents, then the difference is not so easy. *South.*

**SUBSISTENCE** or **SUBSISTENCY.** *n. f.* [*subsistence*, Fr. from *subsist*.]

1. Real being.

The flesh, and the conjunction of the flesh with God, began both at one instant; his making and taking to himself our flesh was but one act; in that

in which there is a personal *subsistence* but not and that from everlasting.

We know as little how the union is dissolved, as how it is first commenced. *Glauclie.*

Not only the things had *subsistence*, but the very images were of some creatures existing. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Competence; means of supporting life. His viceroy could only propose to himself a comfortable *subsistence* out of the plume of his province. *Addison.*

3. Inherence in something else.

**SUBSISTENT.** *adj.* [*subsistens*, Lat.]

1. Having real being. Such as deny spirits *subsistent* without bodies will with difficulty affirm the separate existence of their own. *Brady.*

2. Inherent. These qualities are not *subsistent* in those bodies but are operations of fancy begotten in function else. *Beattie.*

**SUBSTANCE.** *n. f.* [*substantia*, Fr. *substantia*, Latin.]

1. Being; something existing; something of which we can say that it is.

Since then the soul works by herself alone, Springs not from sense, nor humours well agree: Her nature is peculiar, and her own; She is a *substance*, and a perfect being. *Deane.*

The strength of gods, And this ethereal *substance*, cannot fail. *Milne.*

2. That which supports accidents. What creatures there inhabit, of what mold And *substance*? *Milne.*

Every being is considered as *subsisting* in itself, and then it is called a *substance*, or it is said to sit in and by another, and then it is called a *mode* or manner of being. *Wall.*

3. The essential part. It will serve our turn to comprehend the *substance*, without confining ourselves to scrupulous exactness in form. *Digby.*

This edition is the same in *substance* with the Latin. *Bar.*

They are the best epitomes, and let you sit with one cast of the eye the *substance* of a hundred pages. *Addison.*

4. Something real, not imaginary; some thing solid, not empty. Sheds down to night

Have struck more terror to the soul of Richard, Than can the *substance* of ten thousand soldiers Arm'd in proof, and led by shallow Richmond. *Shakspeare.*

He the future evil shall no less

In apprehension than in *substance* feel. *Milne.*

Heroic virtue did his actions guide, And he the *substance*, not the appearance, chose: To rescue one such friend he took more pains, Than to destroy whole thousands of such foes. *Dryden.*

God is no longer to be worshipped and believed in as a god foretelling and alluring by type, but as a god who has performed the *substance* of what he promised. *Nyssa.*

5. Body; corporeal nature.

Between the parts of opaque and coloured bodies are many spaces, either empty or replenished with mediums of other densities, as, water between the tinging corpuscles which with any liquor is impregnated, air between the aqueous globules that constitute clouds or mists, and for the most part space void of both air and water; but yet perhaps not wholly void of all *substance* between the parts of hard bodies. *Nyssa.*

The qualities of plants are more various than those of animal *substances*. *Arbuthnot.*

There may be a great and constant cough, with an extraordinary discharge of stagnant matter while, notwithstanding, the *substance* of the lungs remains sound. *Blackmore.*

6. Wealth; means of life.

He hath eaten me out of house and home, and hath put all my *substance* into that *substance* of his, but I will have some of it out again. *Shakspeare.*

We are destroying many thousand lives, and exhausting our *substance*, but not for our own interest. *South.*

**SUBSTANTIAL**. *n. f.* [from *substantia*, Fr. from *substantia*, Lat.]

1. **Real; actually existing.**  
If this atheist would have his chance to be a real and substantial agent, he is more stupid than the vulgar. *Bentley.*

2. **True; solid; real; not merely seeming.**  
O blessed, blessed night! I am afraid,  
Being in sight, all this is but a dream;  
Too flattering sweet to be substantial. *Shakespeare.*  
To give thee being, I lent  
Out of my side to thee, nearest my heart,  
Substantial life. *Milton.*

It happens to be a substantial good,  
Not fram'd of accidents, nor subject to them,  
I err'd to seek it in a blind revenge.  
Time, as a river, hath brought down to us what  
is more light and superficial, while things more  
solid and substantial have been immerged. *Glennville.*

The difference betwixt the empty vanity of  
ostentation, and the substantial ornaments of vir-  
tue. *L'Estrange.*

Observations are the only sure grounds whereon to  
build a lasting and substantial philosophy. *Wadsw.*  
A solid and substantial greatness of soul, looks  
down with neglect on the censures and applauses  
of the multitude. *Addison.*

This useful, charitable, humble employment of  
yourself, is what I recommend to you with  
greatest earnestness, as being a substantial part of  
a wife and pious life. *Law.*

3. **Corporeal; material.**  
How shine these planets with substantial rays?  
Does innate lustre gild their measur'd days?  
The sun appears flat like a plate of silver,  
The moon as big as the sun, and the rainbow a large  
substantial arch in the sky; all which are gross  
substances. *Watts.*

4. **Strong; stout; bulky.**  
Substantial doors,  
Cross-barr'd and bolted fast, fear no assault. *Milt.*

5. **Responsible; moderately wealthy; pos-  
sessed of substance.**  
Trial of crimes and titles of right shall be made  
by verdict of a jury, chosen out of the honest and  
most substantial freeholders. *Spenser.*  
The merchants, and substantial citizens, cannot  
make up more than a hundred thousand families. *Addison.*

**SUBSTANTIALITY**. *n. f.* [from *substantial*,  
Lat.]

1. **The state of real existence.**

2. **Corporeity; materiality.**  
Body cannot act on any thing but by motion;  
motion cannot be received but by quantity and  
matter: the soul is a stranger to such gross substan-  
tiality, and owns nothing of these. *Glennville.*

**SUBSTANTIALLY**. *adv.* [from *substantial*,  
Lat.]

1. **In manner of a substance; with reality  
of existence.**  
In him his Father shone substantially express'd. *Milton.*

2. **Strongly; solidly.**  
Having to substantially provided for the north,  
they promised themselves they should end the war  
that summer. *Clarendon.*

3. **Truly; solidly; really; with fixed  
purpose.**

The laws of this religion would make men, if  
they would truly observe them, substantially reli-  
gious towards God, chaste, and temperate. *Tillotson.*

4. **With competent wealth.**

**SUBSTANTIALNESS**. *n. f.* [from *substan-  
tial*, Lat.]

1. **The state of being substantial.**

2. **Firmness; strength; power of holding  
or lasting.**  
When substantialness combineth with delightfulness,  
substance with sweetness, how can the language  
which consists of these sound other than most  
full of sweetness? *Comden.*

In degree of substantialness next above the Do-  
mance, following the third, and adorning the se-  
cond degree. *Watson.*

**SUBSTANTIATE**. *n. f.* [without singular.]

**Essential parts.**  
Although a custom introduced against the sub-  
stantiation of an appeal be not valid, as that it should  
not be appealed to a superior but to an inferior  
judge, yet a custom may be introduced against the  
accidental of appeal. *Ayliffe.*

**To SUBSTANTIATE**. *v. a.* [from *substantia*,  
Lat.]

To make to exist.  
The accidental of any act is said to be whatever  
advances to the act itself already substantiated. *Ayliffe.*

**SUBSTANTIVE**. *n. f.* [from *substantif*, Fr. *sub-  
stantivum*, Lat.] A noun betokening the  
thing, not a quality.

Claudian perpetually clothes his sense at the end  
of a verse, commonly called golden, or two sub-  
stantives and two adjectives, with a verb betwixt  
them to keep the peace. *Dryden.*

**SUBSTANTIVE**. *adj.* [from *substantivus*, Lat.]

1. **Solid; depending only on itself. Not in use.**  
He considered how sufficient and substantive this  
land was to maintain itself, without any aid of the  
foreigner. *Bacon.*

2. **Betokening existence.**

One is obliged to join many particulars in one  
proposition, because the repetition of the substan-  
tive verb would be tedious. *Abramnot.*

**SUBSTANTIVELY**. *adv.* [from *substantivus*,  
Lat.]

As a substantive.  
To SUBSTITUTE. *v. a.* [from *substituer*, Fr. *sub-  
stitutus*, from *sub* and *statuo*, Lat.]

To put in the place of another.  
In the original design of speaking, a man can  
substitute none for them that can equally conduce  
to his honour. *Gowerment of the Tongue.*

If a swarthy tongue  
Is underneath his humid palate hung,  
Reject him then, and substitute another. *Dryden.*

Some few verses are inserted or substituted in  
the room of others. *Congreve.*

**SUBSTITUTE**. *n. f.* [from *substitut*, Fr. from  
the verb.]

1. **One placed by another to act with dele-  
gated power.**

Were you sworn to the duke, or to the deputy?  
—To him and his substitutes. *Shakespeare.*  
You've taken up,  
Under the counterfeited zeal of God,  
The subjects of his substitute, my father,  
And here upstart'd them. *Shakespeare.*

Hast thou not made me here thy substitute,  
And these inferior far beneath me set? *Milton.*

Providence delegates to the supreme magistrate  
the finite power for the good of men, which that  
supreme magistrate transfers to those several sub-  
stitutes who act under him. *Addison.*

2. **It is used likewise for things; as, one  
medicine is a substitute for another.**

**SUBSTITUTION**. *n. f.* [from *substitution*, Fr. *sub-  
stitutio*, from *substitute*, Lat.] The act of placing any  
person or thing in the room of another;  
the state of being placed in the room of  
another.

He did believe  
He was the duke, from substitution,  
And executing th' outward face of royalty,  
With all prerogative. *Shakespeare.*

Nor sal, sulphur, or mercury can be separated  
from any perfect metals; for every part, to be sepa-  
rated, may easily be reduced into perfect metal  
without substitution of that which chymists imagine  
to be wanting. *Bacon.*

**To SUBSTRATE**. *v. a.* [from *subtrahere*, Lat. *sub-  
traction*, French.]

1. **To take away part from the whole.**

2. **To take one number from another.**

**SUBSTRATION**. *n. f.* [from *subtrahere*, French.]

1. **The act of taking away part from the  
whole.**  
I cannot call this piece Tully's nor my own.

being much altered not only by the change of the  
style, but by addition and subtraction. *Deham.*

2. [In arithmetick.] The taking of a lesser  
number out of a greater of like kind,  
whereby to find out a third number, be-  
ing or declaring the inequality, excess,  
or difference between the numbers given.  
*Cocker.*

**SUBSTRUCTION**. *n. f.* [from *substructio*, from  
*sub* and *struo*, Lat.] Underbuilding.

To found our habitation firmly, examine the bed  
of earth upon which we build, and then the under-  
fillings, or substruction, as the ancients called it.

**SUBSTYLAR**. *adj.* [from *sub* and *stylus*, Lat.]  
Substylar line is, in dialing, a right line,  
whereon the gnomon or style of a dial  
is erected at right angles with the plane.  
*DiD.*

Erect the style perpendicularly over the substylar  
line, so as to make an angle with the dial-plane  
equal to the elevation of the pole of your place.  
*Mason.*

**SUBSULTIVE**. *adj.* [from *subsultus*, Latin.]

**SUBSULTORY**. *adj.* [from *subsultus*, Latin.]  
Bouncing; moving by  
starts.

**SUBSULTORILY**. *adv.* [from *subsultory*, Lat.]

In a bounding manner; by fits; by starts.  
The spirits spread even, and move not subsultori-  
ly; for that will make the parts close and pliant.  
*Bacon.*

**SUBTANGENT**. *n. f.* In any curve, is  
the line which determines the intersec-  
tion of the tangent in the axis prolonged.  
*DiD.*

**To SUBTEND**. *v. a.* [from *sub* and *tendo*, Lat.]  
To be extended under.

In rectangles and triangles, the square which is  
made of the side that subtendeth the right angle, is  
equal to the squares which are made of the sides  
containing the right angle. *Brown.*

From Aries rightways draw a line, to end  
In the time round, and let that line subtend  
An equal triangle: now since the lines  
Must three times touch the round, and meet threes  
times.

Where'er they meet in angles, those are trines. *Creech.*

**SUBTENSE**. *n. f.* [from *sub* and *tensus*, Lat.]  
The chord of an arch.

**SUBTERR**. [Lat.] In composition, signi-  
fies under.

**SUBTERRILE**. *adj.* [from *subterfluo*, Lat.]

**SUBTERRILEOUS**. *adj.* [from *subterfluo*, Lat.]

Running under.

**SUBTERRUGGE**. *n. f.* [from *subterfuge*, Fr. *subter-  
and fugio*, Lat.] A shift; an evasion;  
a trick.

The king cared not for subterfuges, but would  
stand even, and appear in any thing that was to  
his mind. *Bacon.*

Notwithstanding all their fly subterfuges and  
finely evasions, yet the product of all their en-  
deavours is but as the bath of the labouring moun-  
tains, wind and emptiness. *Glennville.*

Affect not little shifts and subterfuges to avoid  
the force of an argument. *Watts.*

**SUBTERRANEAL**. *adj.* [from *sub* and *terra*,  
Lat.]

**SUBTERRANEAN**. *adj.* [from *sub* and *terra*,  
Lat.]

**SUBTERRANEOUS**. *adj.* [from *sub* and *terra*,  
Lat.]

**SUBTERRANY**. *adj.* [from *sub* and *terra*,  
Lat.]

Lying under the  
earth; placed below the surface.

Metals are wholly subterranean; whereas plants  
are put above earth, and part under. *Bacon.*

In subterranean, as the subterranean of their tribes,  
are bristling and mercury. *Bacon.*  
The force  
Of subterranean wind transports a hill  
Torn from Pelorus, or the shattered side  
Of thundering Etna, whose combustible  
And fuel'd entrails thence conceiving fire,  
Sublim'd with mineral fury, and the winds. *Milton.*

Attention proceeded from the change made in the neighbouring subterranean parts by that great configuration.

Tell by what paths, what subterranean ways, Back to the fountain's head the sea conveys The relient rivers.

Let my soft minutes glide obscurely on, Like subterraneous streams, unheard, unknown

This subterraneous passage was not at first designed to much for a highway as for a quarry.

Rous'd within the subterranean world, The expanding earthquake unobscured shakes A spring cities.

SUBTERRANEITY. *n. f.* [*sub* and *terra*, Lat.] A place under ground. Not in use.

We commonly consider subterraneities not in contemplations sufficiently respective unto the creation

SUBTILE. *adj.* [*subtile*, Fr. *subtilis*, Lat.] This word is often written *subtle*.

1. Thin; not dense; not gross.

From his eyes the fleeting fair Retur'd, like *subtile* smoke dissolv'd in air.

Deny Des Cart his *subtile* matter, You leave him neither fire nor water.

Is not the heat conveyed through the vacuum by the vibrations of a much *subtiler* medium than air, which, after the air was drawn out, remained in the vacuum?

2. Nice; fine; delicate; not coarse.

But of the clock, which in our breasts we bear, The *subtile* motions we forget the while.

Thou only know'st her nature and her powers, Her *subtile* form thou only canst define.

I do distinguish plain Each *subtile* line of her immortal face.

3. Piercing; acute.

Pain we the flow dilate, and *subtile* pain, Which our weak frames are destin'd to sustain; The cruel stone, the cold catarrh.

4. Cunning; artful; sly; subdoloas. In this sense it is now commonly written *subtle*. Milton seems to have both. [See SUBTLE.]

Arrius, a priest in the church of Alexandria, a *subtile*-witted and a marvellous fin-spoken man, was discontented that one should be placed before him in honour, whose superior he thought himself in desert, less acute through envy and stomach prone unto contradiction.

Think you this York Was not incensed by his *subtile* mother To taunt and scorn you?

O *subtile* love, a thousand wiles thou hast By humble suit, by service, or by lure, To win a maiden's hold.

A woman, an harlot, and *subtile* of heart.

Nor thou his malice, and false guile, contain: *Subtile* he needs must be, who could seduce Angels.

5. Deceitful.

I like a bowl upon a *subtile* ground, I've tumbled past the throw.

6. Refined; acute beyond necessity. Things remote from use, oblique, and *subtile*

SUBTILELY. *adv.* [from *subtile*.]

1. In a subtile manner; thinly; not densely.

2. Finely; not grossly.

The constitution of the air appeareth more *subtily* by worms in oak apples than to the taste of men.

In these plasters the stone should not be too *subtily* powdered; for it will better manifest its action in a more sensible dancations.

The opulent bodies, if *subtily* divided, as metals dissolved in acid menstruums, become perfectly transparent.

3. Artfully; cunningly.

By granting this, and the reputation of loving the

truth sincerely to that of having been able to oppose it *subtily*.

Others have sought to ease themselves of affliction by disputing *subtily* against it, and pertinaciously maintaining that afflictions are no real evils.

SUBTILENESS. *n. f.* [from *subtile*.]

1. Fineness; rareness.

2. Cunning; artfulness.

To SUBTILIZE. *v. a.* [from *subtile*.]

To make thin.

A very dry and warm or subtilizing air opens the surface of the earth.

SUBTILIZATION. *n. f.* [*subtilization*, Fr. from *subtilize*.] The act of making thin.

By *subtilization* and rarefaction the oil contained in grapes, if distilled before it be fermented, becomes spirit of wine.

SUBTILIZATION. *n. f.* [from *subtilize*.]

1. Subtilization is making any thing to volatile as to rise readily in steam or vapour.

Fluids have their resistances proportional to their densities, to that no *subtilization*, division of parts, or refining, can alter these resistances.

2. Refinement; superfluous acuteness.

To SUBTILIZE. *v. a.* [*subtilizer*, Fr. from *subtile*.]

1. To make thin; to make less gross or coarse.

Chyle, being mixed with the choler and pancreatic juices, is further *subtilized*, and rendered to fluid and penetrant, that the thinner and finer part easily finds way in at the freight orifices of the lacteous veins.

2. To refine; to spin into useless niceties.

The most obvious vanity is *subtilized* into niceties, and spun into a thread indiscernible by common optics.

To SUBTILIZE. *v. n.* To talk with too much refinement.

Qualities and moods some modern philosophers have *subtilized* on.

SUBTILITY. *n. f.* [*subtilite*, Fr. from *subtile*.]

1. Thinness; fineness; exility of parts.

The fineness of particular sounds may pass through small crannies not confused, but its magnitude not to well.

How shall we this union well express? Non, but ties the foot, her *subtily* is such.

The corporeity of all bodies being the same, and *subtily* in all bodies being essentially the same thing, could any body by *subtily* become vital, then any degree of *subtily* would produce some degree of life.

2. Nicety; exility.

Whatever is visible, in respect of the fineness of the body, or *subtily* of the motion is little acquired.

3. Refinement; too much acuteness.

You prefer the reputation of candour before that of *subtily*.

Intelligible discourses are spoiled by too much *subtily* in nice divisions.

Greece did at length a learned race produce, Who needful science mock'd, and arts of use;

Mankind with idle *subtily* embroil'd; And Lullian tyfians with romantic toil.

They give method, and shed *subtily* upon their author.

4. Cunning; artifice; slyness.

Finding force now faint to be, He thought grey hairs all red *subtily*.

The rudeness and barbarity of savage Indians know not perfectly to hate all virtues as some men's *subtily*.

Sights proceeding As from his wit and native *subtily*.

SUBTLE. *adj.* [written often for *subtile*, especially in the sense of cunning.] Sly; artful; cunning.

Some *subtle* headed fellow will put some quail, or devise some evasion, whereof the rest will take hold.

Shall we think the *subtle*-witted French Conjurers and foretellers, that, afraid of him, By magick verse have thus contriv'd his end?

The serpent, *subtle*st beast of all the field.

The Arabians were men of a deep and *subtle* wit.

SUBTLY. *adv.* [from *subtile*.]

1. Slyly; artfully; cunningly.

Thou see'st how *subtly* to detain thee I devise, Inviting thee to hear, while I relate.

2. Nicely; delicately.

In the nice bee, what sense to *subtly* true, From poisonous herbs extracts the healing dew.

To SUBTRACT. *v. a.* [*subtractio*, Lat.]

They who derive it from the Lat. write *subtract*; those who know the French original, write *subtrahere*, which is the common word.

To withdraw part from the rest.

Reducing many things unto charge, which, by confusion, became concealed and *subtracted* from the crown.

What is *subtracted* or subducted out of the content of the divine perfection, leaves still a quantum infinite.

The same swallow, by the *subtracting* duty of her eggs, laid nineteen successively, and then gave over.

SUBTRACTER. *n. f.* [*subtraher*, Lat.]

The number to be taken out of a larger number.

SUBTRACTION. *n. f.* See SUBTRACTION.

SUBTRAHEND. *n. f.* [*subtrahendum*, Lat.]

The number out of which part is taken.

SUBTRIPLE. *adj.* [*subtriple*, Fr. *sub* and *triple*, Lat.]

Containing a third, or one part of three.

The power will be in a *subtriple* proportion to the weight.

SUBVENTANEOUS. *adj.* [*subventaneus*, Lat.]

Addle; windy.

Suitable unto the relation of the mares in Spain and their *subventaneous* conceptions from the western wind.

To SUBVERSE. *v. a.* [*subversus*, Lat.]

To subvert; to overthrow.

*Subversus* in the same sense.

Empire *subversus*, when rising fate has struck 'Tb' unalterable hour.

SUBVERSION. *n. f.* [*subversio*, Fr. *sub* and *versus*, Lat.]

Overthrow; ruin; destruction.

These *sub* *sub* *sub* of thy harlots live

It is far more honourable to suffer, than to prosper in their ruin and *subversion*.

These things refer to the opening and shutting of the abyss, with the dissolution or *subversion* of the earth.

Laws have been often almsed, to the oppression and the *subversion* of that order they were intended to preserve.

SUBVERSIVE. *adj.* [from *subvert*.]

Having tendency to overturn; with.

Lying is a vice *subversive* of the very ends and design of conversation.

To SUBVERT. *v. a.* [*subvertir*, Fr. *sub* and *vertir*, Lat.]

1. To overthrow; to overturn; to destroy; to turn upside down.

God, by things seem'd weak, Subverts the worldly strong and worldly wise.

And fires eternal in thy temples shine. *Dryden.*

Garth  
One's happiness may be given with success in any  
life situation.

A long sacrifice must euse;  
And his next to the clouded ark of God  
shall in a solemn temple entering



# S U C C

4. The power or right of coming to the inheritance of ancestors.  
What people is so void of common sense,  
To vote *succession* from a native prince? Dryden.

**SUCCESSIVE**. *adj.* [successif, Fr.]  
1. Following in order; continuing a course or consecution uninterrupted.

Three with fiery courage he assails,  
And each *successive* after other quails,  
Still wondering whence so many kings should rise Daniel.

God hath set  
Labour and rest, as day and night, to men  
*Successive*. Milton.

God, by reason of his eternal indivisible nature,  
Is by one single act of duration present to all the  
*successive* portions of time, and all *successively* ex-  
isting in them. South.

Send the *successive* ill through ages down,  
And let each weeping father tell his son. Prior.

2. Inherited by succession. Not in use.  
Country men,  
Plead my *successive* title with your swords. Shakspeare.

The empire being elective, and not *successive*,  
The emperors, in being, made profit of their own  
times. Raleigh.

**SUCCESSIVELY**. *adv.* [successivement, Fr.  
from *successive*.] In uninterrupted order;  
one after another.

Three sons he left,  
All which *successively* by turns did reign. Henry Queen.

Is it upon record? or else reported  
*Successively* from age to age? Shakspeare.

That king left only by his six wives three chil-  
dren, who reigned *successively*, and died childless. Bacon.

We that measure times by first and last,  
The sight of things *successively* do take,  
When God on all at once his view doth cast,  
And of all times doth but one instant make. Davies.

I inclined the paper to the rays very obliquely,  
that the most refrangible rays might be more co-  
piously reflected than the rest, and the whiteness  
at length changed *successively* into blue, indigo, and  
violet. Newton.

No such motion of the same atom can be all of it  
existent at once: it must needs be made gradually  
and *successively*, both as to place and time; seeing  
that body cannot at the same instant be in more  
places than one. Bentley.

We have a tradition coming down to us from  
our fathers; a kind of inheritance *successively* con-  
veyed to us by the primitive saints from the  
apostles themselves. Waterland.

**SUCCESSIVENESS**. *n. f.* [from *successive*.]  
The state of being *successive*.

All the notion we have of duration is partly by  
the *successiveness* of its own operations, and partly  
by those external measures that it finds in motion. Hale.

**SUCCESSLESS**. *adj.* [from *success*.] Un-  
lucky; unfortunate; failing of the event  
desired.

A second colony is sent hither, but as *successless*  
as the first. Heylin.

The hopes of thy *successless* love resign. Dryden.

The Bavarian duke,  
Bold champion! brandishing his Noric Made,  
Red temper'd steel, *successless* prov'd in field. Phillips.

Paul a rapity'd, and *successless* love,  
Plant daggers in my heart. Addison.

*Successless* all her soft caresses prove,  
To banish from his breast his country's love. Pope.

**SUCCESSOR**. *n. f.* [successeur, Fr. successor,  
Lat.] This is sometimes pronounced  
*successour*, with the accent in the middle.

One that follows in the place or character  
of another: correlative to *predecessor*.

This king by this queen had a son of tender age,  
but of great expectation, brought up in the hope of

themselves, and a ready acceptance of the im-  
mortal people, as *successor* of his father's crown. Sidney.

The *successor* of Moses in prophecies.  
Ecclesiastical.

The fear of what was to come from an un-  
known *successor* to the crown, clouded much  
of that prosperity then, which now shines in chro-  
micle. Clarendon.

The second part of confirmation is the prayer  
and benediction of the bishop, the *successor* of the  
apostles in this office. Hammond.

The fairly savage offspring disappear,  
And cut the bright *successor* of the year;  
Yet crasty kind with daylight can dispense. Dryden.

Whether a bright *successor*, or the same. Tate.

The descendants of Alexander's *successors* culti-  
vated navigation in some lesser degree. Arbuthnot.

**SUCCINCT**. *adj.* [succinct, Fr. succinctus,  
Latin.]

1. Tucked or girded up; having the clothes  
drawn up to disengage the legs.

His habit fit for speed *succinct*. Milton.

Perth rush'd the swan.  
Four knives in garbs *succinct*. Pope.

2. Short; concise; brief.

A strict and *succinct* style is that where you can  
take nothing away without loss, and that lo's man-  
ifest. Ben Jonson.

Let all your precepts be *succinct* and clear,  
That ready wits may comprehend them soon. Roscommon.

**SUCCINCTLY**. *adv.* [from *succinct*.] Brief-  
ly; concisely; without superfluity of  
diction.

I'll present you very *succinctly* with a few  
reflections that most readily occur. Boyle.

I'll recant, when France can shew me wit  
As strong as ours, and as *succinctly* writ. Roscommon.

**SUCCINCTNESS**. *n. f.* [from *succinct*.] Bre-  
vity; conciseness.

**SUCCORY**. *n. f.* [eichorium, Latin.] A  
plant.

A garden-sallad  
Offensive, radishes, and cummish. Dryden.

The medicaments to diminish the milk are let-  
tuce, purslane, endive, and *succory*. Wifemen.

To **SUCCOUR**. *v. a.* [secourir, French;  
*succurro*, Latin.] To help; to assist in  
difficulty or distress; to relieve.

As that famous queen  
of Amazons, whom Pyrrhus did destroy,  
Did shew herself in great triumphant joy,  
To *succour* the weak state of sad afflicted Troy. Spenser.

A grateful beast will stand upon record, against  
those that in their prosperity forget their friends,  
that to their loss and hazard stood by and *succoured*  
them in their adversity. L'Estrange.

**SUCCOUR**. *n. f.* [from the verb; *secours*,  
French.]

1. Aid; assistance; relief of any kind;  
help in distress.

My father,  
Flying for *succour* to his servant Banister,  
Being distress'd, was by that wretch betray'd. Shakspeare.

Here's a young maid with travel oppress'd,  
And faints for *succour*. Shakspeare.

2. The person or thing that brings help.

Fear nothing else but a betraying of *succours*  
which reason offereth. Wisdom.

Our watchful general hath discern'd from far  
The mighty *succour* which made glad the foe. Dryden.

**SUCCOURER**. *n. f.* [from *succour*.] Helper;  
assistant; reliever.

She hath been a *succourer* of many. Romans.

**SUCCOURLESS**. *adj.* [from *succour*.]  
Wanting relief; void of friends or  
help.

**SUCCULENT**. *adj.* [succulent, Fr. succu-  
lentus, Lat.] Juicy; moist.

These plants have a strong, dense, and *succulent*  
moisture, which is not apt to exhale. Bacon.

Divine Providence has spread her table every  
where, not with a juiceless green carpet, but with  
*succulent* herbage and nourishing grass, upon which  
most beasts feed. More.

On our account has Jove,  
Indulgent, to all lands some *succulent* plant  
Allotted, that poor helpless man might slack  
His present thirst. Philips.

To **SUCCUMBER**. *v. n.* [succumbere, Lat. suc-  
comber, Fr.] To yield; to sink under any  
difficulty. Not in use, except among  
the Scotch.

To their wills we must *succumb*,  
Quocunque trahunt, 'tis our doom. Hudibras.

**SUCCESSATION**. *n. f.* [successio, Latin.] A  
trot.

They move two legs of one side together, which  
is trotation or ambling; or hit one foot before,  
and the cross foot behind, which is *successation* or  
trotting. Brown.

They rode, but authors do not say  
Whether trotation or *successation*. Butler.

**SUCCESSION**. *n. f.* [successio, Lat.]

1. The act of shaking.

2. [In physick.] Is such a shaking of the  
nervous parts as is procur'd by strong  
stimuli, like sternutatories, friction, and  
the like, which are commonly used in  
apopleckic affections.

When any of that risible species were brought to  
the doctor, and when he consider'd the spasms of  
the diaphragm, and all the muscles of respiration,  
with the tremulous *succession* of the whole human  
body, he gave such patients over. Mrs. Norton.

**SUCH**. *proun.* [sulleiks, Gothick; full,  
Dutch; rpic, Saxon.]

1. Of that kind; of the like kind. With  
as before the thing to which it relates,  
when the thing follows: as, *such* a power  
as a king's; *such* a gift as a kingdom.

'Tis *such* another fitchew! marry, a perfume d  
one. Shakspeare.

Can we find *such* a one as this, in whom the  
spirit of God is? George.

The works of the flesh are manifest; *such* a  
drunkenness, revelings, and *such* like. Galatians.

You will not make this a general rule to debar  
*such* from pre- ching of the gospel, as have through  
infirmary fallen. Whitgat.

Such another idol was Manah, worshipp'd be-  
tween Mecca and Madinah, which was call'd a  
rock or stone. Spilins-jert.

Such precepts as tend to make men good, finally  
considered, may be distributed into *such* as regard  
piety towards God, or *such* as require the good  
government of ourselves. Tillotson.

If my song be *such*,  
That you will hear and credit me too much,  
Attentive listen. Dryden.

Such are the cold Riphean race, and *such*  
The savage Scythian. Dryden.

As to be perfectly just is an attribute in the  
Divine Nature, to be so to the utmost of our abilities  
is the glory of a man: *such* an one, who has the  
publick administration, acts like the representative  
of his Maker. Addison.

You love a verse, take *such* as I can send. Pope.

2. The same that: with as.

This was the state of the kingdom of Tunis at  
*such* time as Barbarossa, with 'Solyman's great  
fleet, landed in Africk. Knollys.

3. Comprehended under the term *promised*,  
like what has been said.

That thou art happy, owe to God;  
That thou continu'st *such*, owe to thyself. Milton.

To assert that God looked upon Adam's fall as a sin, and punished it as such, when, without any antecedent sin, he withdrew that actual grace, upon which it was impossible for him not to fall, highly reproaches the essential equity of the Divine Nature.

No promise can oblige a prince so much, Still to be good, as long to have been such.

A manner of expressing a particular person or thing.

I saw him yesterday With such and such.

If you repay me not on such a day, In such a place, such fun or fums as are Express'd in the condition, let the forfeit Be an equal pound of your flesh.

Thou appointed my servants to such and such place.

Since this word death from sorrow did proceed, When in ruli'd one, and tells him such a knight, Is now arriv'd.

Humbly overtook a party of the army, consisting of three thousand horse and foot, with a train of artillery, which he left at such a place, within three hours march of Berwick.

That which doth constitute any thing in its being, and distinguish it from all other things, is called the form or essence of such a thing. It thins.

The same sovereign authority may enact a law, commanding such or such an action to-day, and a quite contrary law forbidding the same to-morrow.

Those artists who propose only the imitation of such or such a particular person, without election of those ideas before-mentioned, have been reproached for that omission.

To SUCK, v. a. [suckan, Sax. *sugon*, *suctum*, Lat. *succo*, Fr.]

1. To draw by making a rarefaction of the air.

2. To draw in with the mouth.

The cup of astonishment thou shalt drink, and suck it out.

We'll bind in hand to the dark manions go, Where, sucking in each other's latest breath, We may transfuse our souls.

Still the drew The sweets from ev'ry flower, and suck'd the dew.

Transfix'd as o'er Castalia's streams he hung, He suck'd new poisons with his triple tongue.

3. To draw the teat of a female.

Pelée, the more he suck'd, more sought the breast, Like dropsy folk full drink to be a thirst.

A latch will nurse young foxes in place of her pappees, if you can get them once to suck her so long, that her milk may go through them.

Did a child suck every day a new nurse, it would be no more afflicted with the charge of teats at six months old than at sixty.

4. To draw with the milk.

Thy valiantness was mine, thou suck'dst it from me.

Put on thy pride thyself.

5. To empty by sucking.

A boy lay with whole swarms of flies jacking and sucking him.

Bears on tops of hills feed, And creep within their bells to suck the balmy feed.

6. To draw or drain.

I can suck nectar fully out of a fong, as a weasel out of an egg.

Pumping bath tir'd our men; Seas into seas thrown, we suck at again.

A calbal vessel of brail is filled an inch and a half an hour; but because it suck up nothing as the earth doth, take an inch for half an hour's time.

All the under passions, As waters are by whirlpools suck'd and drawn, Here quite devour'd in the vast gulph of empire.

Old Ocean, suck'd through the porous globe, Had long ere now forsook his horrid bed.

Vol. II.

To SUCK, v. n.

1. To draw by rarefying the air.

Continual repairs, the least defects in sucking pumps are constantly requiring.

2. To draw the breast.

Such as are nourish'd with milk find the paps, and suck at them, whereas none of those that are not designed for that nourishment ever offer to suck.

I would Pluck the young sucking cuts from the she bear, To win thee, lady.

A nursing father bears with the sucking child.

3. To draw; to milke.

The crown had suck'd too hard, and now, being full, was like to draw lets.

SUCK, n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The act of sucking.

I hoped, from the defect of the quicksilver in the tube, upon the first suck, that I should be able to give a nearer guess at the proportion of force betwixt the pressure of the air and the gravity of quicksilver.

2. Milk given by females.

They draw with their suck the disposition of nurses.

I have given suck, and know How tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me.

Those first impossibly'd matrons Gave suck to infants of gignatuck mold.

It would be inconvenient for buds to give suck.

SUCKER, n. f. [sucker, Fr. from suck.]

1. Any thing that draws.

2. The embolus of a pump.

Oil must be pour'd into the cylinder, that the sucker may slip up and down in it more smoothly.

The ascent of waters is by suckers or forceers, or something equivalent therunto.

3. A round piece of leather, laid wet on a stone, and drawn up in the middle, ravifies the air within, which pressing upon its edges, holds it down to the stone.

One of the round leathers wherewith boys play, called suckers, not above an inch and half diameter, being well soaked in water, will suck and pluck a stone of twelve pounds up from the ground.

4. A pipe through which any thing is sucked.

Mariners ave ply the pump. So they, but the cruel, madd'ning'd, full move.

The draining sucker.

5. A young twig shooting from the stock.

This word was perhaps originally *suck*, [suckulus, Lat.]

The cutting away of suckers at the root and body doth make trees grow high.

Out of this old root a sucker may spring, that with a little shelter and good seasons may prove a mighty tree.

SUCKER, n. f. [from suck.] A sweetmeat, to be sucked in the mouth.

Nature's sweetmeats, the sweets, What suckers are most delicious.

The full of his sweetmeats, Misting the garden into gold.

SUCKING-BOTTLE, n. f. [suck and bottle.] A bottle which to children supplies the want of a pap.

He that will try, children join these general abstract speculations with the sucking-bottle, has more zeal for his opinion, but less sincerity.

To SUCKLE, v. a. [from suck.] To nurse at the breast.

The breast of Heriba, When she did suckle Hector, look'd not lovelier.

She nurses me up not suckles me.

Two thriving calves the suckles twice a day.

Two thriving calves the suckles twice a day.

Two thriving calves the suckles twice a day.

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Two thriving calves the suckles twice a day.

The Roman soldiers bare on their helmets the first history of Romulus, who was begot by the god of war, and suck'd by a wolf.

SUCKLING, n. f. [from suck.] A young creature yet fed by the pap.

I provide a suckling, That ne'er had nourishment but from the teat.

Young animals participate of the nature of their tender aliment, as sucking of milk.

SUCKION, n. f. [from suck; suction, Fr.] The act of sucking.

Sounds external and internal may be made by suction, as by emission of the breath.

Though the valve were not above an inch and a half in diameter, yet the weight kept up by suction, or supported by the air, and what was cut out of it, weighed ten pounds.

Cornelius regulated the suction of his child.

SUDATION, n. f. [suda, Lat.] Sweat.

SUDATORY, n. f. [suda, Lat.] Hot-house, sweating-bath.

SUDDEN, adj. [soudan, Fr. soden, Saxon.]

1. Happening without previous notice; coming without the common preparatives; coming unexpectedly.

We have not yet let down this day of triumph, To-morrow, in my judgment, is too sudden.

There was never any thing so sudden, but Caesar's thundersal brag of I came, I saw, and overcame.

Herbs sudden flower'd, Opening their various colours.

His death may be sudden to him, though it comes by never to slow degrees.

2. Hasty; violent; rash; passionate; precipitate. Not in use.

I grant him Sudden, malicious, trucking of ev'ry sin.

SUDDEN, n. f.

1. Any unexpected occurrence; surprise. Not in use.

Parents should mark the witty evens of their children at suddens and surprisals, rather than pamper them.

2. On or of a sudden. Sooner than was expected; without the natural or commonly accustomed preparatives.

Following the flyers at the very heels, With them he enters, who upon the sudden Capt to their gates.

How art thou lost, how on a sudden lost!

They keep their patients so warm as almost to muffle them, and all on a sudden the cold regimen is in vogue.

When you have a mind to leave your master, grow rude and frowny of a sudden, and beyond your usual behaviour.

SUDDENLY, adv. [from sudden.]

1. In an unexpected manner; without preparation; hastily.

You shall find traces of your Ancestors Are rich, come to harbour suddenly.

If children of the sun mark the sound, the touch of the bell string could not strengthen to suddenly that motion.

To the people they suddenly show near, And summon them to unexpected fight.

She flung the warlike spear into the ground, Which toasting leaves and suddenly enfolded, And peaceful shades it added as they rose.

2. Without premeditation.

It thou canst excuse, Do it without invention suddenly.

SUDDENNESS, n. f. [from sudden.] State of being sudden; unexpected presence; manner of coming or happening unexpectedly.

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# SUE

At in the open hall amazed stood,  
At suddenness of that unwary fight,  
And wond'ring at his breathless hasty mood.

He speedily run forward, counting his suddenness his most advantage, that he might overtake the English.

The rage of people is like that of the sea, which once breaking bounds, overflows a country with that suddenness and violence as leaves no hope of flying.

**SUDORIFICK.** [*sudorifique*, Fr. *sudor* and *facio*, Lat.] Provoking or causing sweat.

Physicians may will provoke sweat in bed by bottles, with a decoction of *sudorifick* herbs in hot water.

Exhaling the most liquid parts of the blood by *sudorifick* or watery expositions, brings it into a morbid state.

**SUDORIFICK.** *n. f.* A medicine provoking sweat.

As to *sudorifick*, consider that the liquid which goes off by sweat is often the most subtle part of the blood.

**SUDOROUS.** *adj.* [from *sudor*, Lat.] Consisting of sweat. Not used.

Beside the fragments and *sudorous* adhesions from men's hands, nothing proceedeth from gold in the usual decoction thereof.

**SUDS.** *n. f.* [from *suden*, to seeth; whence *robben*, Sax.]

1. A lixivium of soap and water.
2. To be in the *suds*. A familiar phrase for being in any difficulty.

To *SUE*. *v. a.* [*suer*, Fr.]

1. To prosecute by law.  
If any sue thee at the law, and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also.
2. To gain by legal procedure.
3. [In falconry.] To clean the beak, as a hawk.

To *SUE*. *v. n.* To beg; to entreat; to petition.

Full little knowest thou that hast not try'd,  
What hell it is in suing long to bide.

If men thou deign to love and sue,  
At thy command, to all these mountains be.

When madens sue,  
Men give like gods.  
We were not born to sue, but to command.

Ambassadors came unto him as far as the mouth of the Euphrates, suing unto him for peace.

For this, this only favour let me sue,  
Refuse it not: but let my body have  
The last retreat of human kind, a grave.  
Despise not then, that in our hands bent we  
These holy boughs, and sue with words of pray'r.

'Twill never be too late,  
To sue for chains, and own a conqueror.  
The fair Egyptian  
Courtied with freedom now the beauteous slave,  
Now salt'ring suet, and thren'ning now did rave.

By adverse destiny constrain'd to sue  
For counsel and redress, he sues to you.

To *SUE*. *v. a.* To obtain by entreaty; with out. The expression is perhaps improper.

Nor was our blessed Saviour only our propitiation to die for us, but he is still our advocate, continually interceding with his Father in the behalf of all true penitents, and suing out a pardon for them in the court of heaven.

**SUET.** *n. f.* [*suet*, an old French word, according to Skinner.] A hard fat, particularly that about the kidneys.

The stomach being *suet*, yields not to escaroticks.  
The stomach.

# SUF

**SUET.** *adj.* [from *suet*.] Consisting of suet; resembling suet.

If the matter forming a wen resembles fat or a *suet* substance, it is called *stetoma*.

To *SUFFER*. *v. a.* [*suffero*, Lat. *souffrir*, French.]

1. To bear; to undergo; to feel with sense of pain.

A man of great wrath shall *suffer* punishment.

A woman *suffered* many things of physicians, and spent all the day.

Shall we then live thus vile, the race of heav'n thus trampled, thus expell'd to *suffer* here,  
Cling and these torments? Better these than worse,  
By my advice, since fate is payable  
Scilicet us, and omnipotent decrees.  
The victor's will To *suffer* us to do,  
Our strength is equal, not the law unjust  
That to do us  
Obedience impos'd,  
On penalty of death, and *suffering* death.

2. To endure; to support; not to sink under.

Our spirit and strength entire  
Strain to *suffer* and support our pains.

3. To allow; to permit; not to hinder.

He wonder'd that your lordship  
Would suffer him to spend his youth at home.

Oft have I seen a hot overweening cur  
Run back and bite, because he was withheld:  
Who being *suffer'd*, with the bear's fell paw  
Hath clapt his tail betwix his legs and cry'd.

My duty cannot *suffer*  
To obey in all your daughter's hard commands;

Rebuke thy neighbour, and not *suffer* sin upon him.

I *suffer* them to enter and possess.  
He that will *suffer* himself to be informed by observation, will find few signs of a soul accustomed to much thinking in a new-born child.

4. To pass through; to be affected by; to be acted upon.

The air now must *suffer* change.

To *SUFFER*. *v. n.*

1. To undergo pain or inconvenience.

My breast I arm, to overcome by *suffering*.

Prudence and good-breeding are in all stations necessary; and most young men *suffer* in the want of them.

2. To undergo punishment.

The father was first condemn'd to *suffer* upon a day appointed, and the son afterwards the day following.

He thus  
Was forc'd to *suffer* for himself and us  
Hear to his father's sorrows with his crown.

3. To be injured.

Publick business *suffers* by private infirmities, and kingdoms fall into weakness by the diseases or decays of those that manage them.

**SUFFERABLE.** *adj.* [from *suffer*.] Tolerable; such as may be endured.

Thy rages be  
Now no more *sufferable*

It is *sufferable* in any to use what liberty they list in their own writing, but the contracting and extending the lines and sense of others would appear a thankless office.

**SUFFERABLY.** *adv.* [from *sufferable*.] Tolerably; so as to be endured.

An infant Titan held the in her arms;  
Yet *sufferably* bright, the eye might bear  
The ungrown glories of his beamy hair.

**SUFFERANCE.** *n. f.* [from *suffer*; *souffrance*, Fr.]

1. Pain; inconvenience; misery.

He must not only die,  
But thy unkindness shall the death draw out  
To ling'ring *sufferance*.

# SUF

How much education may reconcile young people to pain and *sufferance*, the examples of Sparta shew.

2. Patience; moderation.

He thought t' have slain her in his fierce despair;  
But hasty heat tempering with *sufferance* wide,  
He said his hand.

He hath given excellent *sufferance* and vigour to the fullerers, arming them with brave courage

Not was his *sufferance* of other kindnesses as pity than that he evidenced in the reception of calumny.

And should I touch it nearly, bear it  
With all the *sufferance* of a tender friend.

3. Toleration; permission; not hindrance.

In process of time, sometimes by *sufferance*, and sometimes by special leave and favour, they come to themselves oratories not in any sumptuous or stately manner.

Most wretched man,  
That to affections does the bridle lend;  
In their beginning they are weak and wan,  
But soon through *sufferance* grow to fearful end.

Some villains of my court  
Are in content and *sufferance* in this

Both gloried to have 'scap'd the dycean flood  
As gods, and by their own recover'd strength,  
Not by the *sufferance* of supernal power.

**SUFFERER.** *n. f.* [from *suffer*.]

1. One who endures or undergoes pain or inconvenience.

This evil on the Philistines is fall'n,  
The *sufferers* then will scarce molest us here  
From other hands we need not much to fear

He, when his love was bounded in a few,  
That were unhappy that they might be true,  
Made you the favorite of his last sad times,  
That is, a *sufferer* in his subjects crimes.

She returns to me with joy in her line, not the sight of her husband, but from the good luck she has had at cards; and if she has been a *sufferer*, I am doubly a *sufferer* by it: she comes home out of humour, because she has been throwing away my estate.

The history of civil wars and rebellions does it make such deep and lasting impressions, as even of the same nature in which we or our friends have been *sufferers*.

Often these unhappy *sufferers* expire for want of sufficient vigour and spirit to carry on the usual regimen.

2. One who allows; one who permits.

**SUFFERING.** *n. f.* [from *suffer*.] Pain suffered.

Rejoice in my *sufferings* for you.  
With what strength, what steadiness of mind,  
He triumphs in the midst of all his *sufferings*!

We may hope the *sufferings* of innocent people, who have lived in that place which was the seat of rebellion, will secure from the like attempts

It increased the smart of his present *sufferings* to compare them with his former happiness.

Then it is that the reasonableness of God's providence, in relation to the *sufferings* of good men in this world, will be fully justified.

To *SUFFICE.* *v. n.* [*suffire*, Fr. *sufficere*, Lat.] To be enough; to be sufficient; to be equal to the end or purpose.

If thou ask me why, *suffice* to my genius no good.

To recount almighty works,  
What words or tongue of seraph can *suffice*

Or heart of man suffice to comprehend  
The indolence we have, *sufficing* for our present happiness, we desire not to venture the change; being content; and that is enough.

He lived in such temperance, as was enough to make the longest life agreeable, and in such course of piety, as *sufficed* to make the most tedious death so alio.

SUFFICE. *v. a.*

To afford; to supply.

A strong and succulent moisture is able, without having help from the earth, to *justify* the sprouting of the plant.

Thou king of horned floods, whose plenteous urn *justifies* fountains to the fruitful corn,  
Shall there my morning long and evening vows.

The power appeard, with winds *justify'd* the land,  
The bellying canvas strutted with the gale.

To satisfy; to be equal to want or demand.

Israel, let it *justify* you of all your abominations.

Perched corn she did eat, and was *sufficient* to, and *suffice* thee that thou know'st us happy.

He our conqueror left us this our strength,

That we may to *justify* his vengeance.

When the herd, *suffice* to, did late repair

To rocky heaths, and to the forest late.

*SUFFICIENCY. n. f.* [From *sufficere*, Fr. from *sufficere*, Lat.]

State of being adequate to the end proposed.

'Tis all men's office to speak patience

To those that wring under the load of sorrow;

But no man's virtue nor *sufficiency*

To be to moral, when he shall endure

The like himself.

His *sufficiency* is such, that he belittles and pol-

lifies, his plenty being unexhausted.

Thus he did with that readiness and *sufficiency*,

As at once gave testimony to his ability, and to the

evidence of the truth he asserted.

2. Qualification for any purpose.

I am not so confident of my own *sufficiency*, as not

willingly to admit the counsel of others.

The bishop, perhaps an Irishman, being made

edge, by that law, of the *sufficiency* of the ministers,

may dislike the Englishman as unworthy.

Then professor De Wit was a minister of the

greatest authority and *sufficiency* ever known in

that state.

3. Competence; enough.

An elegant *sufficiency*, content.

4. Supply equal to want.

The most proper subjects of dispute are questions

not of the very highest importance, nor of the

meanest kind, but rather the intermediate questions

between them: and there is a large *sufficiency* of

them in the sciences.

It is used by Temple for that conceit

which makes a man think himself equal

to things above him; and is commonly

compounded with *self*.

*Sufficiency* is a compound of vanity and ignorance.

*SUFFICIENT. adj.* [From *sufficere*, Fr. from *sufficere*, Lat.]

Equal to any end or purpose; enough;

competent; not deficient.

*Sufficient* unto the day is the evil thereof.

Heaven yet retains

Number *sufficient* to peopled her realms.

Man is not *sufficient* of himself to his own hap-

piness.

It is *sufficient* for me, if, by a discourse four times

out of the way, I shall have given occasion to others

to cast about for new discoveries.

She would ruin us in silk, were not the quantity

that goes to a large pin cushion *sufficient* to make her

own and petticoat.

*Sufficient* beneficence is what is competent to main-

tain a man and his family, and maintain hospitali-

ty, and likewise to pay and satisfy such dues be-

longing to the bishop.

Seven months are a *sufficient* time to correct vice

in a Yahoo.

1. Qualified for any thing by fortune or

otherwise.

In saying he is a good man, understand me, that

he is *sufficient*.

*SUFFICIENTLY. adv.* [From *sufficere*, Lat.]

To a sufficient degree; enough.

If religion did possess sincerely and *sufficiently* the

hearts of all men, there would need be no other re-

straint from evil.

Seem I to thee *sufficiently* possess'd

Of happiness?

All to whom they are proposed, are by his grace

*sufficiently* moved to attend and consent to them, yet

not so much as to embrace them, for it were not

enough to move them, and if it were not

enough to move them, none would embrace them.

In a few days, or hours, if I am to leave this

carcase to be buried in the earth, and to find myself

either for ever happy in the favour of God, or eter-

nally banished from all light and peace; in many

words *sufficiently* express the bitterness of every

thing else.

*SUFFISANCE. n. f.* [Fr.] Excels;

plenty. Obsolete.

There him rests in notions *suffisance*

Of all gladness and kingly joyance.

To *SUFFOCATE. v. a.* [From *suffocare*, Fr.

*suffoco*, Lat.] To choke by exclusion or

interception of air.

Let gallows gape for dog, let man go free,

And let not hemp his windpipe *suffocate*.

This chaos, when degree is *suffocate*,

Falls the choking.

Air but momentarily remains in our bodies, only

to reanimate the heart; which being once per-

formed, left, being felt-heated again, it should *suffo-*

cate that part, it hatches back the same way it

passed.

A swelling discontent is apt to *suffocate* and smother

without passage.

All involved in smoke, the latent foe

From every chimney *suffocated* folk.

*SUFFOCATION. n. f.* [From *suffocare*, Fr. from

*suffoco*, Lat.] The act of choking; the

state of being choked.

Diseases of stoppings and *suffocations* are danger-

ous.

White consists in an equal mixture of all the pri-

mitive colours, and black in a *suffocation* of all the

rays of light.

Mulberries are best corrected by vinegar. Some

of them being poisonous, operate by *suffocation*, in

which the best remedy is wine or vinegar, and to

bring them out as soon as possible.

*SUFFOCATIVE. adj.* [From *suffocare*, Lat.]

Having the power to choke.

From rain, after great frosts in the winter, glandu-

lous tumours and *suffocative* catarrhs proceed.

*SUFFRAGAN. n. f.* [From *suffragare*, Fr. from

*suffragare*, Lat.] A bishop considered

as subject to his metropolitan.

The four archbishops of Mexico, Lima, S. Foy,

and Domingo, have under them twenty five *suffra-*

gan bishops, all liberally endowed and provided

for.

*Suffragan* bishops shall have more than one ruling

episcopate.

Richard, archbishop of Canterbury, modestly took

upon him to declare five articles void, in his capacity

to his *suffragans*.

To *SUFFRAGATE. v. n.* [From *suffragare*, Lat.]

To vote with; to agree in voice with.

No tradition could covertly prevail, unless

there were some common minority of somewhat in-

herent in nature, which suits and *suffragates* with

it, and cloaths with it.

*SUFFRAGE. n. f.* [From *suffragare*, Fr. from *suffragare*, Lat.]

Vote; voice given in a contro-

verted point.

Noble considerations, thus far is perfect,

Only your *suffrages* I will expect.

At the assembly for the choosing of consuls.

They would not abet by their *suffrages* or pre-

ference the designs of those innovations.

The fairest of our island dare not commit their

cause to the *suffrage* of those who most partially

adore them.

Fabius might joy in Scipio, when he saw

A beardless contol made a, and the law,

And join his *suffrage* to the votes of Rome.

This very variety of sea and land, hill and dale,

is extremely agreeable, the ancients and moderns

giving the *suffrages* unanimously hereon.

In this and St. Astin confirm by their *suffra-*

ges the observation made by the heathen writers.

To the low and to the testimony let the appeal be

in the last place, and next to the united *suffrage* of

the primitive churches, as the best and safest com-

ment upon the other.

*SUFFRAGINOUS. adj.* [From *suffragare*, Lat.]

Belonging to the knee joint of beasts.

In elephants the height of the forelegs is not di-

rectly backward, but laterally, and somewhat in-

ward, but the houghs, or *suffraginous* flexors

behind, rather outward.

*SUFFUMIGATION. n. f.* [From *suffumigare*, Fr. from

*suffumigare*, Lat.] Operation of

fumes raised by fire.

If the matter be fugacious as it yields not to reme-

dy, it may be attempted by *suffumigation*.

*SUFFUMIGE. n. f.* [From *suffumigare*, Lat.] A

medical fume. Not used.

For external means, drying *suffumiges* or smoke

are preferred with good success, they are usually

composed out of frankincense, myrrh, and pitch.

To *SUFFUSE. v. a.* [From *suffundere*, Lat.]

To spread over with something expan-

sible, as with a vapour or a tincture.

Suspicious, and fantasticall furniture,

And jealousy *suffused*, with jaumice in her eyes.

To that recess,

When purple light shall next *suffuse* the faces,

With me again.

Inflated of love calvined cheeks,

With flowing rapture bright, dark looks succeed,

*Suffuse* and glowing with meander fire.

*SUFFUSION. n. f.* [From *suffundere*, Fr. from

*suffundere*, Lat.]

1. The act of overspreading with any

thing.

2. That which is infused or spread.

A drop of oil is infused into their oaks,

Or don't *suffuse* a cloud.

The orb of Phobus, when he climbs on high,

Appears at first but as a little obdurate eye,

And when his clouded disc is clear and drawn to bed,

His ball is with the time *suffused*.

To state that have the passion, or like *suffusion*

of eyes, objects appear of that colour.

*SUG. n. f.* [From *suga*, Lat. to suck.]

Sugar is a resinous substance, or trout lice,

which is a kind of wax and like a clove or pin, with a

big head, and sticks close to him, and sucks his

moisture.

*SUGAR. n. f.* [From *saccharum*, Fr. from *saccharum*,

Latin.]

1. The native salt of the sugar-cane, ob-

tained by the expression and evaporation

of its juice.

All the blood of Zebulun's body stirred in her,

as wine will do when *sugar* is hastily put into it.

Lumps of *sugar* hole themselves, and twine

Their subtle essence with the soul of wine.

A grocer in London gave for his rebus a *sugar-*

loaf standing upon a star of ice.

*Saccharum candidum* shoots into angular figures,

by placing a great many sticks across a vessel of

liquid *sugar*.

If the child must have *sugar-plums* when he has a mind, rather than be out of humour; why, when he is grown up, must he not be satisfied too with wine? *Locke.*

In a *sugar-baker's* drying-room, where the air was heated fifty-four degrees beyond that of a human body, a sparrow died in two minutes. *Abraham.*

A piece of some geniculated plant, is said to be part of a *sugar-cane*. *Woodward.*

### 5. Any thing proverbially sweet.

Your fair discourse has been as *sugar*,  
Making the hard way sweet and delectable. *Shakespeare.*

### 3. A chymical dry crystallization.

*Sugar* of lead, though made of that impudic metal, and four salt of vinegar, has in it a sweetness surpassing that of common *sugar*. *Boyle.*

**TO SUGAR.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

### 1. To impregnate or season with sugar.

Short thick tabs  
In painting marmors dull'd out of her breast,  
That ever-bubbling tongs, the *sugar'd* nest  
Of her delicious soul, that there does lie,  
Parting in streams of liquid melody. *Crawford.*

### 2. To sweeten.

Thou would'st have plung'd thyself  
In general riot, and never learn'd  
The icy precepts of respect, but followed  
The *sugar'd* game before thee. *Shakespeare.*  
His glowing fire his errand daily find,  
And *sugar'd* speeches whisper'd in mine ear. *Fairfax.*

Who casts out threats, no man deceives,  
But flattery still in *sugar'd* words betrays,  
And poison in high-tast'd meats conveys. *Denham.*

**SUGARCANDY.** *a. f.* [from *sugar* and *candy*.] Sugar candied, or crystallized.

**SUGGARY.** *adj.* [from *sugar*.] Sweet; tasting of sugar.

With the *sugg'ry* sweet thereof allure,  
Chaste ladies ears to phantasies impure. *Spenser.*

**TO SUGGEST.** *v. a.* [*suggere*, *suggestum*, Lat. *suggester*, Fr.]

### 1. To hint; to intimate; to insinuate good or ill; to tell privately.

Are you not ashamed?  
What spirit *suggests* this imagination? *Shakespeare.*  
I could never have suffered greater calamities, by denying to sign that justice my conscience *suggested* to me. *King Charles.*

These Hamish casuists speak peace to the consciences of men, by *suggesting* something to them, which shall satisfy their minds, notwithstanding a known, actual, avowed continuance of their sins. *South.*

Some ideas make themselves way, and are *suggested* to the mind by all the ways of sensation and reflexion. *Locke.*

Reflect upon the different state of the mind in thinking, which those influences of attention, reverie and dreaming, naturally enough *suggest*. *Locke.*

Search for some thoughts thy own *suggesting* mind,  
And others dictated by heav'nly pow'r  
Shall rise spontaneous. *Pope.*

### 2. To seduce; to draw to ill by insinuation. Out of use.

When devils will their blackest sin put on,  
They do *suggest* at first with heav'nly shows. *Shakespeare.*

Knowing that tender youth is soon *suggested*,  
I mightily lodge her in an upper tover. *Shakespeare.*

### 3. To inform secretly. Out of use.

We must *suggest* the people, in what hatred  
He still hath held them, that to 's power he would  
Have made them mules. *Shakespeare.*

**SUGGESTER.** *n. f.* [from *suggest*.] One that reminds another.

**SUGGESTION.** *n. f.* [*suggestion*, Fr. from *suggest*.]

### 1. Private hint; intimation; insinuation; secret notification.

It allayeth all base and earthly cogitations,  
banisheth and driveth away those evil secret *sug-*

*gestions* which our invincible enemy is always apt to insinuate. *Hooker.*

He was a man  
Of an unbounded stomach, ever ranking  
Himself with princes; one that by *suggestion*  
Tied all the kingdom. *Shakespeare.*

Native and untaught *suggestions* of inquisitive children. *Locke.*

Another way is letting the mind, upon the *suggestion* of any new notion, run after humors. *Locke.*

### 2. Secret intimation.

Arthur, they say, is kill'd to night  
On your *suggestion*. *Shakespeare.*  
**TO SUGGEST.** *v. a.* [*suggello*, Lat.] To

be black and blue; to make livid by a bruise.

The head of the ox humen was bruised, and remained *suggested* a long after. *Wifman.*

**SUGGEST.** *n. f.* [*suggestum*, Latin.]

### 1. Self-murder; the horrid crime of destroying one's self.

Child of despair, and I *suggest* my name. *Savage.*  
To be cut off by the sword of injured friendship  
is the most dreadful of all deaths, next to *suggest*. *Clarissa.*

### 2. A self-murderer.

It late tobeams us, honey strikes the blow;  
We make misfortunes, *suggests* in woe. *Young.*

**SUGILLAGE.** *n. f.* [*souillage*, Fr.] Drain of filth. Obsolete.

When they have chosen the plot, and laid out the limits of the work, some Italians dig wells and cisterns, and other conveyances for the *sugillage* of the house. *Wotton.*

**SUGING.** *n. f.* [This word seems to come from *sue*, to sweat, French; it is perhaps peculiar to Bacon.] The act of soaking through any thing.

Note the percolation or *suing* of the verjuice through the wood; for verjuice of itself would never have passed through the wood. *Bacon.*

**SUIT.** *n. f.* [*suite*, French.]

### 1. A set; a number of things corresponding one to the other.

Whole verses they deduc'd from those first golden times,  
Of sundry toits of feet, and sundry *suits* of rhymes. *Dryden.*

We, ere the day, two *suits* of armour sought,  
Which borne before him on his heed he brought. *Dryden.*

### 2. Clothes made one part to answer another.

What a heard of the general's cut, and a horrid *suit* of the camp, will do among foaming bottles, and ale-wash'd wies, is wonderful. *Shakespeare.*

For his device in handiworking a *suit*,  
To judge of lace, pinks, pinks, pinks, cut and plait.  
Of all the court to have the best conceit. *Dowry.*

Three or four *suits* one winter there does waste,  
One *suit* does there three or four winters last. *Cowley.*

His majesty was supplied with three thousand *suits* of cloaths, with good proportions of shoes and stockings. *Clarendon.*

### 3. Consecration; series; regular order.

Every five and thirty years the same kind and *suite* of weather comes about again; as great frost, great wet, great droughts, warm winters, summers with little heat, and they call it the prime. *Bacon.*

### 4. Out of Suits. Having no correspondence. A metaphor, I suppose, from cards.

Wear this for me; one out of *suits* with fortune,  
That would give more, but that her hand lacks means. *Shakespeare.*

### 5. [*suite*, Fr.] Retinue; company. Obsolete.

Plexirtus's ill led life, and worse-gotten honour,  
should have tumbled together to destruction, had there not come in Tydens and Telenor, with fifty in their *suite* to his defence. *Sidney.*

### 6. [from *To sue*.] A petition; an address of entreaty.

Mine ears against your *suits* are stronger than your gates against my force. *Shakespeare.*

She gallops o'er a courtier's nose;  
And then dreams he of smelling out a *suit*. *Shakespeare.*

Had I a *suit* to Mr. Shallow, I would honour him men with the imputation of being near their master. *Shakespeare.*

Merry shall make *suit* unto thee. *Shakespeare.*  
My mind, neither with pride's itch, nor yet with been

Poison'd with love to see or to be seen,  
I had no *suit* there, nor new *suit* to view,  
Yet went to court. *Shakespeare.*

It will be as unreasonable to expect that God should attend and grant those *suits* of ours, which we do not at all consider ourselves. *De Witt.*

### 7. Courtship.

He that hath the steerage of my coast,  
Direct my *suit*. *Shakespeare.*

Then determinations are, to return to home, and to trouble you with no more *suits*, and you may be won by some other fort than your father's imposition. *Shakespeare.*

### 8. In *Spenser* it seems to signify private prosecution.

High amongst all knights hast hung thy sword  
Thenceforth the *suit* of earthly conquest shone,  
And wash thy hands from guilt of bloody toils. *Spenser.*

### 9. [In law.] *Suit* is sometimes put for the instance of a cause, and sometimes for the cause itself deduced in judgment.

All that had any *suits* in law came unto them. *Shakespeare.*

Wars are *suits* of appeal to the tribunal of God's justice, where there are no superiors on earth to determine the cause. *Bacon.*

Involve not thyself in the *suits* and parties of great personages. *Taylor.*

To Alberch alone refer your *suit*,  
And let his sentence finish your dispute. *Dryden.*

A *suit* of law is not a thing unlawful in itself, but may be innocent, if nothing else comes in to make a sin thereof; but then it is our sin, and a matter of our account, when it is either upon an unjustifiable ground, or carried on by a sinful management. *Kent.*

John Hall was flattered by the lawyers that as *suit* would not last above a year, and that before that time he would be in quiet possession of his business. *Arbutnot.*

**SUIT COVENANT.** [In law.] Is where the ancestor of one man covenanted with the ancestor of another to sue at his court. *Bacon.*

**SUIT COURT.** [In law.] Is the court in which tenants owe attendance to their lord. *Bacon.*

**SUIT SERVICE.** [In law.] Attendance which tenants owe to the court of their lord. *Bacon.*

**TO SUIT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

### 1. To fit; to adapt to something else.

*Suit* the action to the word, the word to the action, with this special observance, that you enter not the modesty of nature. *Shakespeare.*

The matter and manner of their tales, and of their telling, are to *suit* to their different educations and humours, that each would be improper on any other. *Dryden.*

### 2. To be fitted to; to become.

Compute the gains of his ungodly *suit*. *Dryden.*  
Ill *suits* his cloth the praise of railing well. *Dryden.*

Her purple habit fits with such a grace  
On her smooth shoulders, and to *suit* her face. *Dryden.*

If different sects should give us a list of those innate practical principles, they would let down only such as *suit*ed their distinct hypotheses. *Locke.*

### 3. To dress; to clothe.

Raise her notes to that sublime degree,  
Which *suits* a song of piety and rage. *Pope.*

Such a Sebastian was my brother too,  
So went he *suit*ed to his watery tomb:



If spirits can assume both form and suit,  
You come to fright us. *Shakespeare.*

Be better suited;

These words are memories o' those misfortunes;  
I prythee put them off to woful hours. *Shaksp.*

I'll disrobe me

Of these Italian words, and suit myself  
As does a British peasant. *Shakespeare.*

To **SUI**. *v. n.* To agree; to accord.

*Dispute* suits it both with *to* and *with*.

The one interpose, the other still remains,  
Can it well suit with either; but soon prove

It suits alive. *Milton.*

The place itself was *suiting* to his care,  
Unearth and savage as the cruel fair. *Dryden.*

Try does with a noble nature *suit* *Dryden.*

Contrast does ill with love and beauty *suit*. *Dryden.*

This he says, because it *suits* with his hypothesis.

It proves it not. *Locke.*

Give me not an office  
That *suits* with me to ill; thou know'st my temper. *Addison.*

**SUITABLE**. *adj.* [from *suit*.] Fitting;  
according with; agreeable to: with *to*.

Through all those miseries, in both there ap-  
peared a kind of nobleness not *suitable* to that  
situation. *Sidney.*

What he did purpose, it was the pleasure of God  
that Solomon his son should perform, in manner  
*suitable* to their present and ancient state. *Hooker.*

To solemn acts of royalty and justice, their  
*suitable* ornaments are a beauty; are they only in  
religion a sin? *Hooker.*

It is very *suitable* to the principles of the Roman  
church; for why should not their science as well  
exercise be in an unknown tongue? *Tillotson.*

As the blessings of God upon his honest industry  
had been great, so he was not without intentions  
of making *suitable* returns in acts of charity. *Atterb.*

Exposition is the diet of thought, and still  
appears more decent, as more *suitable*;

A side conceit in pompous words express'd,  
Is like a clown in regal purple dress'd. *Pope.*

It is as great an absurdity to suppose holy pray-  
ers and divine petitions without an holiness of  
life *suitable* to them, as to suppose an holy and de-  
vout life without prayers. *Law.*

**SUITABLENESS**. *n. f.* [from *suitable*.]  
Fitsness; agreeableness.

In words and styles, *suitableness* makes them  
acceptable and effective. *Glanville.*

With ordinary minds, it is the *suitableness*, not  
the evidence of a truth that makes it to be yielded  
to, and it is seldom that any thing practically con-  
vinces a man that does not please him first. *South.*

He traces these sympathies and *suitableness* of  
nature that are the foundation of all true friend-  
ships, and by his providence brings persons to af-  
fected together. *South.*

Consider the laws themselves, and their *suitable-  
ness* or unsuitableness to those to whom they are  
given. *Tillotson.*

**SUITABLY**. *adv.* [from *suitable*.] Agree-  
ably; according to.

Whoever speaks upon an occasion may take  
any text *suitably* thereto; and ought to speak  
*suitably* to that text. *South.*

Some rank deity, whose filthy face  
We *suitably* o'er thinking shables place. *Dryden.*

**SUITOR**. *n. f.* [from *suit*.]

1. One that sues; a petitioner; a suppli-  
cant.

As humility is in *suitors* a decent virtue, so the  
testification thereof, by such effectual acknowledg-  
ments, not only argueth a sound apprehension of  
his supereminent glory and majesty before whom  
he stands, but putteth also into his hands a kind of  
pledge or bond for security against our unthankful-  
ness. *Hooker.*

She hath been a *suitor* to me for her brother,  
Cut off by course of justice. *Shakespeare.*

My pious soul began the wretchedness  
Of *suitors* at court to mourn. *Danvers.*

Not only bind thine own hands, but bind the  
hands of *suitors* also from offering. *Bacon.*

Yet their port

Not of mean *suitors*; nor important left  
Secund their petition, than when the ancient pair,  
Deucalion and chaste Pyrrha, to reforme  
The race of mankind drown'd, before the flame  
Of Themis flood devout. *Milton.*

I challenge nothing;  
But I'm an humble *suitor* for the prisoners. *Danvers.*

My lord, I come an humble *suitor* to you. *Rowe.*

2. A wooer; one who courts a mistress.

I would I could find in my heart that I had  
a hard heart; for truly I love none.

—A dear happiness to women: they would else  
have been troubled with a pernicious *suitor*. *Shaksp.*

He pass'd a year under the countess of his mo-  
ther, and then became a *suitor* to Mr. Roger Al-  
ston's daughter. *Milton.*

By many *suitors* sought, she mock'd their pains,  
And still her vow'd virginity maintained. *Dryden.*

He drew his tent, tumbling, to his side,  
Far from the *suitor* train, about it stood. *Pope.*

**SUITRESS**. *n. f.* [from *suit*.] A female  
suppliant.

'Twere pity  
That could refuse a boon to such a *suitress*;

I have got a noble friend to be your advocate. *Rowe.*

**SULCATED**. *adj.* [sulcus, Lat.] Furrowed.

All are much chopp'd and *sulcated* by having  
lam exposed on the top of the clay to the weather,  
and to the erosion of the vitriolic matter caused  
amongst the clay. *Woodward.*

**SULL**. *n. f.* A plough.

**SULLEN**. *adj.* [Of this word the etymo-  
logy is obscure.]

1. Gloomily angry; sullenly discontented.

Without continued full *sullen* and perverse, and  
every day grew more intolent. *Clarendon.*

A man in a jail is *sullen* and out of humour at his  
first coming in. *L. Strange.*

For'd by my pride, I my concern suppress'd,  
Pretended drowsiness, and with of rest,  
And *sullen* I forgot the imperfect rest. *Pope.*

If we sit down *sullen* and inactive, in expecta-  
tion that God should do all, we shall find ourselves  
miserably deceived. *Rogers.*

2. Mischievous; malignant.

Such *sullen* planets at my birth did shine,  
They threaten every fortune mixt with mine. *Dryden.*

The *sullen* bend her sounding wings display'd,  
Unwilling left the night, and sought the mother  
flode. *Dryden.*

3. Intractable; obstinate.

Things are as *sullen* as we are, and will be what  
they are, whatever we think of them. *Tillotson.*

4. Gloomily; dark; cloudy; dismal.

Why are thine eyes fixt to the *sullen* earth,  
Gazing at that which seems to dim thy sight? *Shakespeare.*

Night with her *sullen* wings to double shade,  
The debate laws in their clay cells were couch'd,  
And now wild beasts came forth the woods to rove. *Milton.*

A glimpse of moon-shine, streak'd with red;  
A dusky, *sullen*, and uncertain light,  
That dances through the clouds, and thus beguile. *Dryden.*

No cheerful breeze this *sullen* region knows,  
The dreaded east is all the wind that blows. *Pope.*

5. Heavy; dull; forlornful.

Be thou the trumpet of our wrath,  
And *sullen* pursue not your own decay. *Shakespeare.*

**SULLENLY**. *adv.* [from *sullen*.] Gloomily;  
malignantly; intractably.

To say they are troubled without the assistance of  
some principle that has wisdom in it, and come to  
pass from chance, is *sullenly* to assert a thing be-  
cause we will assert it. *Mor.*

He in chains demanded more  
Than he impos'd in victory before;  
He *sullenly* reply'd, he could not make  
These offers now. *Dryden.*

The general mends his weary pace,  
And *sullenly* to his revenge he sails;  
So glides some trodden serpent on the grass,  
And long behind his wounded volume trails. *Dryd.*

**SULLENNESS**. *n. f.* [from *sullen*.] Gloomi-  
ness; moroseness; sullenly anger; ma-  
lignity; intractability.

Speech being as rare as precious, her silence with-  
out *sullenness*, her modesty without affectation, and  
her amenability without ignorance. *Sidney.*

To fit my *sullenness*,  
He to mother key his byk dash'd thro's. *Danvers.*

In those venal times, when the air is calm and  
pleasant, it were an injury to *sullenness* against  
nature, not to count and see her riches. *Milton.*

Q. It is not the sound out of my hypocrisy, *sullen-  
ness*, or imposture, but out of a sincere love of  
true knowledge and virtue. *Mor.*

With their comforts about me, and *sullenness*  
enough to do me harm, *sullenness* came to be  
me. *Temple.*

**SULLENLY**. *n. f.* [without singular.] Morose  
temper; gloominess of mind. A bur-  
lesque word.

Let them die that age and *sullenly* have. *Shaksp.*

**SULLIAGE**. *n. f.* [sullage, Fr.] Pollu-  
tion; filth; stain of dirt; foulness.

Not in use  
Require it to make some atonement to his neigh-  
bour for what it has detracted from it, by wiping  
off that *sullage* it has call upon his name. *Government of the Tongue.*

Calumniate sullenly, for though we wipe away  
with never in much care the dirt thrown at us,  
there will be left some *sullage* behind. *Decay of Piety.*

To **SULLY**. *v. a.* [sullier, Fr.] To soil;  
to tarnish; to dirt; to spot.

Silencing will *sully* and cancel more than gilding. *Bacon.*

The sullen temples which the gods provoke,  
And statues *sully'd* yet with sacrilegious smoke. *Roscommon.*

He's dead, whose love had *sully'd* all your religion,  
And made you emperors of the world in vain. *Dryden.*

Looking years shall weep their *sully'd* face,  
Chang'd with all omens, *sully'd* with disgrace. *Prior.*

Publick justice may be done to those virtues  
then humanity took care to conceal, which were  
*sully'd* by the calumnies and slanders of malicious  
men. *Nelson.*

Let there be no spots to *sully* the brightness of  
this humanity. *Atterbury.*

Ye walkers too, that youthful colours wear,  
Thine *sully'd* cheeks say of with equal care,  
The little chimney sweeper stalks along,  
And marks with busy fumes the heedless throng. *Gray.*

**SULLY**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Soil; tar-  
nish; spot.

You begin, the light *sully* on my son,  
As 'twere a thing a little soil'd in the working. *Shakespeare.*

A noble and triumphant merit breaks through  
little spots and *sully* in his reputation. *Spectator.*

**SULPHUR**. *n. f.* [Lat.] Brimstone.

In his womb was hid metallick ore,  
The work of sulphur. *Milton.*

Sulphur is produced by incorporating an oily or  
bituminous matter with the fossil salt. *Watts.*

**SULPHUREOUS**. *adj.* [sulphureus, Lat.] Made  
of brimstone; having the qualities of  
brimstone; containing sulphur; impreg-  
nated with sulphur.

My hour is almost come,  
When I to sulphurous and tormenting flames  
Must render up myself. *Shakespeare.*

Dart and javelin, stones and sulphurous fire. *Atterbury.*

Is not the strength and vigour of the action be-  
tween light and sulphurous bodies, observed above,  
one reason why sulphurous bodies take fire more  
readily, and burn more vehemently, than other  
bodies do? *Newton.*

The fury heard, while on Cocytus' bank  
Her lakes unty'd sulphurous waters drank. *Pope.*

# SUM

No sulphurous glooms  
Swell'd in the sky, and lent the lightning forth.  
*Thomson.*  
SULPHUROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *sulphu-  
reus*.] The state of being sulphureous.  
SULPHURWORT. *n. f.* [*puccinellum*, Lat.]  
The same with HOGSTICKLE.  
SULPHURY. *adj.* [from *sulphur*.] Par-  
taking of sulphur.  
SULTAN. *n. f.* [Arabick.] The Turkish  
emperor.

By this scimitar,  
That won three fields of *Jaldan* Solyman. *Shaksp.*  
SULTANA. *n. f.* [from *jaldan*.] 'The  
SULTANESS. } queen of an eastern em-  
perour.  
Turn the *sultana's* chambermaid. *Cleland*  
Lay the tow'ring *sultana's* shawl. *Iron.*  
SULTANNY. *n. f.* [from *jaldan*.] An  
eastern empire.

I shew the time of the *sultanny* of the Mamma-  
lukes, where slaves bought for money, and of un-  
known descent, reigned over families of freemen.  
*Bacon.*  
SULTRINESS. *n. f.* [from *sultry*.] The  
state of being sultry; close and cloudy  
heat.

SULTRY. *adj.* [This is imagined by  
*Skinner* to be corrupted from *sulphury*,  
or *factry*.] Hot without ventilation;  
hot and close; hot and cloudy.  
It is very sultry and hot. *Shaksp.*

The sultry breath  
Of tainted air had clod'd the jaws of death *Sandys*  
Such as, born beneath the burning sky  
And sultry sun, betwixt the tropicks lie. *Dryden.*  
Our foe advances on us,  
And envies us ev'n Lybia's sultry deserts. *Addison*  
Then would *sultry* heats and a burning air have  
scorch'd and chapp'd the earth, and galled the  
animal tribes in houses or dens. *Chapman.*

SUM. *n. f.* [*summa*, Latin; *somme*, Fr.]  
1. The whole of any thing; many parti-  
culars aggregated to a total.

We may as well conclude so of every sentence,  
as of the whole *sum* and body thereof. *Hacker.*  
How precious are thy thoughts unto me, O God!  
how great is the *sum* of them! *Psalms.*  
Th' almighty Father, where he sits  
Shr'd in his sanctuary of heav'n's secure,  
Consulting on the *sum* of things, foresees  
This tumult, and permitted all, advis'd. *Milton.*  
Such and no less is he, on whom depends  
The *sum* of things. *Dryden.*  
Weighing the *sum* of things with wife forecud,  
Solituous of publick good. *Philips.*

2. Quantity of money.  
I did lend to you  
For certain *sums* of gold, which you deny'd me. *Shaksp.*

They who constantly let down their daily ex-  
pences, have yet some let time of calling up the  
whole *sum*. *Duty of Man.*  
Britain, once despoil'd, can raise  
As ample *sums* as Rome in Cæsar's days. *C. Arbuthnot.*

3. [*somme*, Fr.] Compendium; abridg-  
ment; the whole abstracted.

Thus, in effect, is the *sum* and substance of that  
which they bring by way of opposition against  
those orders which we have common with the  
church of Rome. *Hacker.*  
They replumb'd the hearts of the mortal into  
them with words of memorable consolation,  
strengthened men in the fear of God, gave them  
wholesome instructions of life, and comforted them  
in true religion: in *sum*, they taught the world no  
less virtuously how to die, than they had done be-  
fore how to live. *Hacker.*

This having learn'd, thou hast attain'd the *sum*  
Of wisdom. *Milton.*  
In *sum*, no man can have a greater veneration  
for Chaucer than myself. *Dryden.*

# SUM

Thy *sum* of duty let two words contain;  
Be humble, and be just. *Prior.*  
In *sum*, the gospel, considered as a law, pre-  
scribes every virtue to our conduct, and forbids  
every sin. *Rogers.*

4. The amount; the result of reasoning or  
computation.

I appeal to the readers, whether the *sum* of what  
I have said be not this. *Tillotson.*

5. Height; completion.  
Thus I have told thee all my state, and brought  
My story to the *sum* of earthly bliss,  
Which I enjoy. *Milton.*

In saying ay or no, the very safety of our country,  
and the *sum* of our well-being, lies. *W. Strange.*  
To SUM. *v. a.* [*summer*, French; from  
the noun.]

1. To compute; to collect particulars in-  
to a total; to call up. It has up em-  
phatical.

You cast th' event of war,  
And *sum*'d th' account of chance. *Shaksp.*  
The high priest may *sum* the silver brought in.  
*2 Kings.*

In sickness, time will seem longer without a  
clock than with it; for the mind doth value every  
moment, and then the hour doth rather *sum* up  
the moments than divide the day. *Bacon.*

He that would reckon up all the accidents pre-  
terments depend upon, may as well undertake to  
count the sands, or *sum* up infinity. *South.*

2. To compile; to comprehend; to col-  
lect into a narrow compass.  
So lovely fair!

That what seem'd fair in all the world, seem'd now  
Mean, or in her *sum*'d up, in her contain'd.  
*Milton.*

To conclude, by *summing* up what I would try  
concerning what I have, and what I have not been,  
in the following paper I shall not deny, that I  
pretended not to write in accurate treatise of  
colours, but an occasional essay. *Boyle.*

"Go to the unt, thou sluggard," in few words,  
*sums* up the moral of this fable. *W. Strange.*

This Atlas must our sinking state uphold;  
In council cool, but in performance bold.

He *sums* their virtues in himself alone, *Dryden.*  
And adds the greatest, of a loyal son.  
A fine evidence *sum*'d up among you! *Dryden.*

3. [In falconry.] To have feathers full  
grown.

With prosperous wing full *sum*'d. *Milton.*  
SUMMACH-TREE. *n. f.* [*sumach*, French.]  
A plant. The flowers are used in dying,  
and the branches for tanning, in Ameri-  
ca. *Miller.*

SUMLESS. *adj.* [from *sum*.] Not to be  
computed.

Make his chronicle as rich with prize,  
As is the oozy bottom of the sea  
With sunken wreck and *sumless* treasures. *Shaksp.*  
A *sumless* journey of uncorrupt speed. *Milton.*  
Above, beneath, around the palace shines  
The *sumless* treasure of exhauled mines. *Pope.*

SUMMARILY. *adv.* [from *summary*.]  
Briefly; the shortest way.

The decalogue of Moses declareth *summarily*  
those things which we ought to do; the prayer of  
our Lord, whatsoever we should request or desire.

While we labour for these demonstrations out of  
scripture, and do *summarily* declare the things  
which many ways have been spoken, be contented  
quietly to hear, and do not think my speech tedious.  
*Hacker.*

When the parties proceed *summarily*, and they  
choose the ordinary way of proceeding, the cause  
is made plenary. *Ayliffe.*

SUMMARY. *adj.* [*sommaire*, Fr. from  
*sum*.] Short; brief; compendious.

The judge  
Directed them to mind their brief,  
Not spend their time to shew their reading;  
Sho'd have a *summary* proceeding. *Swift*

# SUM

SUMMARY. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]  
Compendium; abstract; abridgment.

We are enforc'd from our most quiet sphere  
By the rough torrent of occasion;  
And have the *summary* of all our griefs,  
When time shall serve, to shew in articles. *Shaksp.*  
In that comprehensive *summary* of our duty to  
God, there is no express mention thereof. *Rogers.*  
SUMMER. *n. f.* [summer, Saxon; *junier*,  
Dutch.]

1. The season in which the sun arrives at  
the luther solstice.

Sometimes bath the brightest day a cloud,  
And, after summer, even more succeeds  
The barren winter with his nipping cold. *Shaksp.*  
Can't such things be,

And overcome us like a *summer's* cloud,  
Without our special wonder? *Shaksp.*

An hundred of *summer* fruits *2 Sam.*  
He was sitting in a *summer* parlour. *John.*  
In all the herries deckt of *summer's* pride. *Shaksp.*  
They mail and sow it with wheat, giving it a  
*summer* following till and next year sow it was  
peace. *Montrose.*

Dry weather is best for most *summer* corn. *Mo.*

The dazzling roofs,  
Resplendent as the blaze of *summer* noon,  
Or the pale radiance of the midnight moon. *Pope.*  
Child of the sun,

See sultry *summer* comes. *Thomson.*  
2. [*Trabs summaria*.] The principal beam  
of a floor.

Oak, and the like true hearty timber, may be  
better trust'd in crofts and transtie works to  
*summers*, or gunders, or binding beams. *Watts.*  
Then enter'd *sun*, and with that *summer*,  
Whole leaves fish shelter'd man from drought at  
dew.

Working and winding slyly evermore,  
The inward walls and *summers* cleft and tore,  
But grace shor'd there, and cut that as it grew. *Herbert.*

To SUMMER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To  
pass the summer.

The fowls shall *summer* upon them, and all the  
beasts shall winter upon them. *Isaiah.*

To SUMMER. *v. a.* To keep warm.

Maid well *summer'd*, and warm kept, are like  
flies at Bartholomew-tide, blind, though they have  
their eyes. *Shaksp.*

SUMMERHOUSE. *n. f.* [from *summer* and  
*house*.] An apartment in a garden used  
in the summer.

I'd rather live  
With cheese and garlick, in a windmill, far,  
Than feed on cates, and have *sun* talk to me,  
In any *summerhouse* in christendom. *Shaksp.*  
With here a fountain never to be play'd;  
And there a *summerhouse* that knows no shade. *Pope.*  
There is so much virtue in eight volumes of *Sum-  
mators*, such a reverence of things sacred, so many  
valuable remarks for our conduct in life, that they  
are not improper to be in parlours or *summerhouses*  
to entertain our thoughts in any moments of lei-  
sure. *Harris.*

SUMMERBALT. *n. f.* [*sunbrefault*, Fr.]  
SUMMERSET. } *Soma* is a corrup-  
tion.] A high leap in which the bees  
are thrown over the head.

Some do the *summerfault*,  
And o'er the bar like tumblers vault. *Hutchins.*  
Frogs are observed to use divers *summerfaults*. *Hutton.*

And if at first he fail, his second *summerfault*  
He instantly allays.

The treasurer cuts a caper on the stair rope: I  
have seen him do the *summer* set upon a truncheon  
fixed on the rope, which is no thicker than a com-  
mon packthread. *S. B.*

SUMMIT. *n. f.* [*summitas*, Lat.] The  
top; the utmost height.

Have I fall'n or no?  
—From the dread *summit* of this chalky boun!  
Look up a height, the drill-gorg'd lark so far  
Cannot be seen or heard. *Shaksp.*

*Sun's heat, that makes the summit glow,*  
Enriches all the vales below. *Swift.*  
To **SUMMON**. *v. a.* [*summoneo*, Lat.]  
1. To call with authority; to admonish to appear: to cite.

*Caterby, found lord Hastings,*  
And *summon* him to-morrow to the Tower. *Shaksp.*  
The course of method *summon* me to discontinue  
of the inhabitants. *Carew.*  
The nation is debilitated by the governor of the city  
where the feast is celebrated, and all the persons  
of both sexes are *summoned* to attend. *Bacon.*  
Rely on what thou hast of virtue, *summon* all.  
*Milton.*

Nor trumpets *summon* him to war,  
Nor drums disturb his morning sleep. *Dryden.*  
We are *summoned* in to profess repentance and  
amendment of all our sins. *Kettlewell.*

Love, duty, safety, *summon* us away;  
To nature's voice, and nature we obey. *Pope.*  
2. To excite; to call up; to raise: with  
up exhortative.

When the blast of war blows in our ears,  
Summon the fire, *summon* up the blood. *Shaksp.*  
**SUMMONER**. *n. f.* [*from summon*.] One who  
cites; one who summons.

Close pent up guils  
Rave you concluding continents, and ask  
These dreadful *summoners* grace. *Shaksp.*  
**SUMMONS**. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] A call of  
authority; admonition to appear; citation.  
What are you?

Your name, your quality, and why you answer  
This present *summons*? *Shaksp.*  
He lent to *summon* the seditious, and to offer  
aid, but neither *summons* nor pardon was any  
long regarded. *Hayward.*

The sons of light  
Hated, rejecting the *summons* high,  
And took their tents. *Milton.*  
His *summons*, as he resolved, unfit either to dis-  
pute or disobey, so could he not, without much  
violence to his inclinations, submit unto. *Fell.*

Strike your tails at *summons*, or prepare  
To prove the last extremities of war. *Dryden.*  
**SUMPTER**. *n. f.* [*summier*, French; *somaro*,  
Italian.] A horse that carries the clothes  
or furniture.

Return with her!  
Persuade me rather to be a slave and *sumpter*  
To this distressed groom. *Shaksp.*  
With full force his deadly bow he bent,  
And teacher'd tales among the mules and *sumpters*  
went. *Dryden.*  
Swifter mules, bred of large Flanders mares.  
*Motimer.*

**SUMPTION**. *n. f.* [*from sumptus*, Latin.]  
The act of taking. Not in use.

The *sumption* of the mysteries does all in a cap-  
able subject. *Taylor.*

**SUMPTUARY**. *adj.* [*sumptuarius*, Latin.]  
Relating to expense; regulating the cost  
of life.

To remove that material cause of sedition, which  
is want and poverty in the citate, serveth the open-  
ing and well balancing of trade, the banishing of  
intemper, the repressing of waste and excess by  
*sumptuary* laws. *Bacon.*

**SUMPTUOSITY**. *n. f.* [*from sumptuous*.] Ex-  
pensive; costliness. Not used.

He added *sumptuously*, invented jewels of gold  
and stone, and some engines for the war. *Raleigh.*  
**SUMPTUOUS**. *adj.* [*sumptuosus*, from  
*sumptus*, Latin.] Costly; expensive;  
splendid.

We see how most christians stood then affected,  
how joyful they were to behold the *sumptuous*  
floods of houses built unto God's glory. *Hooker.*

We are too magnificent and *sumptuous* in our  
tables and attendance. *Atterbury.*

**SUMPTUOUSLY**. *adv.* [*from sumptuous*.]  
1. Expensively; with great cost.

This monument five hundred years hath stood,  
Which I have *sumptuously* re-edified. *Shaksp.*

Ethelwold, bishop of Winchester, in a famine,  
fold all the rich vessels and ornaments of the  
church, to relieve the poor with bread. And lastly,  
there was no reason that the dead temples of God  
should be *sumptuously* furnished, and the living  
temples suffer penury. *Bacon.*

2. Splendidly.  
A good employment will make you live toler-  
ably in London, or *sumptuously* here. *Swift.*

**SUMPTUOUSNESS**. *n. f.* [*from sumptuous*.]  
Expensiveness; costliness.

I will not fall out with those that can reconcile  
*sumptuousness* and chastity. *Bacon.*

**SUN**. *n. f.* [*sanno*, Gothick, *sunna*, runne,  
Saxon; *son*, Dutch.]

1. The luminary that makes the day.  
Doth beauty keep which never *sun* can burn,  
Nor storms do hurt. *Saturny.*

Did he flout into the preached bow'r,  
Where honey-suckles, open'd by the *sun*,  
Forbid the *sun* to enter. *Shaksp.*

Though the re be but one *sun* existing in the world,  
yet the idea of it being abstracted, to that most  
substances might each agree in it, it is as much a  
fact as if there were as many *sun*s as there are  
stars. *Locke.*

By night, by day, from pole to pole they run;  
On time the setting seek the rising *sun*. *Hart.*

2. A sunny place; a place eminently  
warmed by the sun.

This place has choice of *sun* and shade. *Milton.*

3. Any thing eminently splendid.  
I will never consent to put out the *sun* of sove-  
reignty to potency, and all succeeding kings.

*King Charles.*

4. Under the SUN. In this world. A pro-  
verbial expression.

There is no new thing under the *sun*. *Eccles.*

To **SUN**. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To in-  
flate; to expose to the sun; to warm in  
the sun.

The cry to shady delve him brought at last,  
Where *Mammon* cast do his his century. *Speaker.*

What wilt thou at? delicious face,  
And then to *sun* thyself in open air. *Dryden.*

**SUNBEAM**. *n. f.* [*sun* and *beam*.] Ray  
of the sun.

The Roman eagle, wing'd  
From the spungy tow' to this part of the west,  
Vanish'd in the *sunbeams*. *Shaksp.*

Gliding through the ev'n  
On a *sunbeam*. *Milton.*

There was a God, a being distinct from this vi-  
sible world, and this was a truth wrote within *sun-  
beam*, legible to all mankind, and received by in-  
ternal content. *South.*

**SUNBEAT**. *part. adj.* [*sun* and *beat*.]  
Shone on fiercely by the sun.

Its length runneth yet with the Atlantic main,  
And wears fruitful Nilus to convey  
His *sunbeat* waters by so long a way. *Dryden.*

**SUNBRIGHT**. *adj.* [*sun* and *bright*.] Re-  
sembling the sun in brightness.

Gathering up him it out of the moor,  
With his meven wings did fiercely fall  
Upon his *sunbright* shield. *Spenser.*

Now would I have thee to my tutor,  
How and which way I may bestow myself,  
To be regarded in her *sunbright* eye. *Shaksp.*

High in the midn, exalted as a god,  
Th' apostate in his *sunbright* chariot sat,  
Idol of majesty divine. *Milton.*

With flaming cherubims and golden fleecy. *Milton.*

**SUNBURNING**. *n. f.* [*sun* and *burning*.]  
The effect of the sun upon the face.

If thou can't love a fellow of this temper, Kate,  
whose face is not worth *sunburning*, let thine eyes  
be thy cook. *Shaksp.*

The heat of the sun may darken the colour of  
the skin, which we call *sunburning*. *Boyle.*

**SUNBURNT**. *part. adj.* [*sun* and *burnt*.]  
1. Tanned; discoloured by the sun.

Where such radiant lights have shone,  
No wonder if her cheeks be grown  
*Sunburnt* with lustre of her own. *Cleveland.*

*Sunburnt* and swarthy though she be,  
She'll fire for wine on his provide. *Dryden.*

One of them, older and more *sunburnt* than the  
rest, told him he had a widow in his line of life.  
*Addison.*

2. Scorched by the sun.  
How many nations of the *sunburnt* soil  
Does Niger blebe? How many drink the Nile?  
*Blackmore.*

**SUNCLAD**. *part. adj.* [*sun* and *clad*.]  
Clothed in radiance; bright.

**SUNDAY**. *n. f.* [*sun* and *day*.] The day  
anciently dedicated to the sun; the first  
day of the week; the christian sabbath.

It thou wilt needs thrust thy neck into a yoke,  
wear the print of it, and high away. *Saunders.*

*Shaksp.*  
An' she were not kin to me, she would be as fair  
on Friday as Helen is on *Sunday*. *Shaksp.*

At home they cut'd on the *Sunday* morn;  
Rich tap'ry spreads the floors. *Dryden.*

Our ancient labours for the to' we seek,  
Join night to day, and *Sunday* to the week. *Young.*

To **SUNDAY**. *v. a.* [*synodum*, Saxon.] To  
part; to separate; to divide.

A vexation almost stops my breath,  
That *sun'd* friends great in the hour of death.

*Shaksp.*  
It is *sun'd* from the main land by a handy  
plem. *Carew.*

She that should all parts to reunion bow,  
She that had all magnificence alone,  
To draw and take a *sun'd* part in one. *Donne.*

A *sun'd* clock is a *sun'd* hand,  
Not to be lost, but by the maker's hand  
Repos'd, without effort then to stand. *Donne.*

When both the cheeks are *sun'd* from the fight,  
Then to the howl king before his right. *Dryden.*

The enormous weight was cast,  
Which *Crander's* body *sun'd* at the waist. *Dryd.*

Bears, tigers, wolves, the lion's angry brood,  
Whom heav'n endu'd with principles of blood,  
He wily *sun'd* from the rest, to yell  
In forests. *Dryden.*

Bring me lightning, give me thunder;  
--Jove may kill, but not *sun'd*. *Granville.*

**SUNDEW**. *n. f.* [*sundep*, Saxon.] Two;  
two parts.

He bracketh the bow, and catcheth the spear in  
*sundep*. *Plinius.*

**SUNDEW**. *n. f.* [*ros, fulva*, Lat.] An herb,  
*Antyorth.*

**SUNDALE**. *n. f.* [*sun* and *dial*.] A marked  
plate on which the shadow points the  
hour.

All your graces no more you shall have,  
Than a *sun'd* in a grave. *Donne.*

The body, though it really moves, yet not chang-  
ing perceivable distance, seems to stand still; as is  
evident in the shadows of *sun-dials*. *Locke.*

**SUNDRY**. *adj.* [*sundep*, Saxon.] Several;  
more than one.

That law, which is laid up in the bottom of  
God, we call eternal, receiveth, according to the  
different kind of things which are subject unto it,  
different and *sun'd* kinds of names. *Hooker.*

Not of our nation was it peopled, but of *sun'd*  
people of different manners. *Spenser.*

But, dallying in this place so long why dost thou  
dwell,  
So many *sun'd* things hee having yet to do? *Dryden.*

He could have to be arrested upon complaint of  
*sun'd* your various oppressions. *Darwin.*

How can the several bodies know,  
If in herself a body's form the bear? *Darwin.*

How can a mirror *sun'd* in two's show,  
If from all shapes and forms it be not clear? *Darwin.*

I have composed a *sun'd* collection, as the *Adven-  
turer*, Quoddy's *sun'd*, *Patric* and *Pentecost*. *Sanctimon.*

*Sunday* fairs the rural realm farround. *Dryden.*

**SUNFLOWER**. *n. f.* [*corona solis*, Latin.]  
A plant. *Miller.*

**SUNFLOWER**, *Little, n. f.* [*helianthemum*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

**SUNO**. The pret. and part. pass. of *jing*.

A larger rock then heaving from the plain,  
He whirled it round, it *jing* across the main. *Pope.*  
From joining stones the city sprung.  
While to his harp divine Amphion *jing*. *Pope.*

**SUNK**. The pret. and part. pass. of *funk*.

We have large caves: the deepest are *sunk* six  
hundred fathoms, and some digged and made into  
great hills. *Bacon.*

Thus we act, and thus we are,  
Or told by hope, or *sunk* by care. *Pope.*  
*Sunk* in Thalesius' arms the nymph he found. *Pope.*

His spirit quite *sunk* with the reflection that  
solitude and disappointment brings, he is utterly  
undistinguished and forgotten. *Swift.*

**SUNLESS**, *adj.* [from *sun*.] Wanting sun;  
wanting warmth.

He thrice happy on the *sun's* side,  
Beneath the shade collected shade reclined. *Thomson.*  
**SUNLIKE**, *adj.* [*sun* and *like*.] Resembling  
the sun.

The quantity of light in this bright luminary,  
and in the *sunlike* fixt stars, must be continually  
decreasing. *Chapman.*

**SUNNY**, *adj.* [from *sun*.]

1. Resembling the sun; bright.

She saw Duella *funny* bright,  
Adorn'd with gold, *funny* jewels shining clear. *Spenser.*  
The eldest, the *funny* light,  
Like *funny* beams threw from her crystal face. *Spenser.*

My deary'd fair  
A *funny* look of his would soon repair. *Shakespeare.*  
The chymist feeds

Perpetual flames, whose unrelent'd force  
O'er sand and ashes, and the stubborn flint  
Prevailing, turns into a subtle fire,  
That in his furnace bubbles *funny* red. *Philips.*

2. Explored to the sun; bught with the  
sun.

About me round I saw  
Hill, dale, and shady woods, and *funny* plains,  
And liquid lapide of murm'ring streams. *Milton.*  
Hum walking on a *funny* hill he found. *Milton.*  
The filmy gossamer now this no more,  
Nor halcyon bark on the *funny* shore. *Dryden.*  
But what avail her unshanted horses,  
Her blooming mountains, and her *funny* shores,  
With all the gifts that heaven and earth impart,  
The smiles of nature, and the charms of art,  
While proud oppression in her valleys reigns,  
And tyranny utters her happy plains? *Addison.*

3. Coloured by the sun.

Her *funny* looks  
Hang on her temples like a golden fleece. *Shakespeare.*

**SUNRISE**, *n. f.* [*sun* and *rising*.]  
**SUNRISSING**, *n. f.* [*sun* and *rising*.]

1. Morning; the appearance of the sun.  
Send out a postulant

To Stanley's regiment, bid him bring his power  
Before *sunrising*. *Shakespeare.*  
They intend to prevent the *sunrising*. *Walter.*

We now believe the Congress to be, yet  
upon ordinary occasions, we shall still use the po-  
pular terms of *sun* and *sunrise*. *Beard.*

2. East.

In those days the *sun* of Liberty is shining in  
passions, from the *sun* to the *sun*. *Chapman.*  
**SUNSET**, *n. f.* [*sun* and *set*.]

1. Close of the day; evening.

When the *sun* it is the *sun* shall die dew;  
But for the *sun* of my blood is *sun*.  
It is *sun* downlight. *Shakespeare.*

The stars are of greater size than in the *sun*;  
on either *sun*. *Shakespeare.*  
At *sun* to their ship they make the return,  
And shore secure on deck till *sun* new. *Dryden.*

He now, obedient of the passing ray,  
Eye the calm *sun* of thy passing day. *Pope.*  
2. West.

**SUNSHINE**, *n. f.* [*sun* and *shine*.] *Milton*  
seems to accent it *sunshine*.] Action of

the sun; place where the heat and lustre  
of the sun are powerful.

That man that sits within a monarch's heart,  
And ripens in the *sunshine* of his favour,  
Would he abide the countenance of the king,  
Alack, what mischief might be set abroad,  
In shadow of such greatness! *Shakespeare.*

He had been many years in that *sunshine*, when  
a new comet appeared in court. *Clarendon.*  
Sight no obstacle found here, nor shade,  
But a *sunshine*, as when his beams at noon

Culminate from the equator. *Milton.*  
I that in his absence  
Blaz'd like a star of the first magnitude,  
Now in his brighter *sunshine* am not seen. *Denham.*

Not can we this weak flower a tempest call,  
But drops of heat that in the *sunshine* fall. *Dryden.*  
The more favourable you are to me, the more  
definitely I see my faults: spots and blemishes are  
never so plainly discovered as in the brightest *sun-*

*shine*. *Pope.*  
**SUNSHINE**, *n. f.* [from *sunshine*.] It was  
**SUNSHINE**, *n. f.* [from *sunshine*.] It was  
second syllable.

1. Bright with the sun.

About ten in the morning, in *sunshiny* weather,  
we took several sorts of paper stained. *Poult.*  
The gates prevent the bees getting abroad upon  
every *sunshiny* day. *Mortimer.*

2. Bright like the sun.

The faithful-headed beast, a naz'd  
At dashing beams of that *sunshiny* shield,  
Became stark blind, and all his senses daz'd,  
That down he tumbled. *Spenser.*

**TO SUP**, *v. a.* [*super*, Norman French;  
*supan*, Sax. *forpen*, Dutch.] To drink  
by mouthfuls; to drink by little at a  
time; to sip.

Then took the angry witch her golden cup,  
Which still the bore replete with magic arts,  
Death and despair did many thereof *sup*. *Spenser.*

There I'll find a purer air  
To feed my life with: there I'll *sup*  
Balm and nectar in my cup. *Crowfoot.*

We saw it smelling to every thing set in the  
room, and when it had smelt to them all, it *sup-*  
ped up the milk. *Ray.*

He call'd for drink; you saw him *sup*  
Potable gold in golden cup. *Swift.*

**TO SUP**, *v. n.* [*supper*, French.] To eat  
the evening meal.

Yon'll *sup* with me?  
- Anger's my meal, I *sup* upon myself,  
And to shall have with feeding. *Shakespeare.*

When they had *supped*, they brought Tobias in.  
1 *Tobit.*

There's none observes, much less repines,  
How often this man *sup*s or dines. *Care.*

I feel all the pilgrims in the Canterbury tales as-  
sembling at the *supper* with them. *Dryden.*  
I see to-morrow he *supped* at ease. *Dryden.*

**TO SUP**, *v. a.* To treat with *supper*.  
To *sup* *supper*, why have you left the  
chamber? *Shakespeare.*

*Sup* them well, and look unto them all. *Shakespeare.*  
Let's eat you have with me brought already.  
To *sup* the *supper*. *Chapman.*

**SUP**, *n. f.* [from the verb.] A small draught;  
a mouthful of liquor.

Let the *sup* be a little *sup*.  
And found it not kill the cup. *Dryden.*

A *supper* box the posture of a glass with water  
in it, a few or only up to it for a *sup* to quench  
his thirst. *Chapman.*

The least transgression of yours, if it be only  
two *sup*s and one *sup* more than your limit, is a  
great delinquency. *Swift.*

**SUPPER**, in composition, notes either more  
than another, or more than enough, or  
on the top.

**SUPPERABLE**, *adj.* [*superabilis*, Latin, *su-*  
*perable*, French.] Conquerable; such as  
may be overcome.

**SUPPERABLENESS**, *n. f.* [from *superable*.]  
Quality of being conquerable.

**TO SUPERABUND**, *v. n.* [*super* and  
*abund*.] To be exuberant; to be floored  
with more than enough.

This case returneth again at this time, except the  
clemency of his majesty *superabund*. *Bacon.*  
She *superabund*s with corn, which is quickly  
convertible to coin. *Heard.*

**SUPERABUNDANCE**, *n. f.* [*super* and *abun-*  
*dance*.] More than enough; great  
quantity.

The precipitation of the vegetative terru-  
minal matter at the deluge amongst the land, was to  
trench the luxury and *superabundance* of the pro-  
ductions of the earth. *Hutton.*

**SUPERABUNDANT**, *adj.* [*super* and *abun-*  
*dant*.] Being more than enough.

So much *superabundant* zeal could have no other  
design than to damp that spirit raised against *super-*

**SUPERABUNDANTLY**, *adv.* [from *super-*  
*abundant*.] More than sufficiently.

Nothing but the increased labours can adequately  
fill and *superabundantly* satisfy the desire. *Chapman.*

**TO SUPERADD**, *v. a.* [*superaddo*, Latin.]  
To add over and above; to join any  
thing extrinsecal.

The peacock and it extremely to heart that he  
had not the nightingale's voice, *superadd*ed to the  
beauty of plumes. *Chapman.*

The schools dispute, whether in morals the ex-  
ternal action *superadd*s any thing of good or evil,  
the internal effect of the will, but certainly the  
essence of our judgments is wrought up to an high  
pitch before it rises in an open denial. *Swift.*

The first of any living creature, in those ex-  
ternal motions, is something distinct from and *super-*  
*add*ed into its natural gravity. *Whiston.*

**SUPERADDITION**, *n. f.* [*super* and *addi-*  
*tion*.]

1. The act of adding to something else.

The fabric of the eye, its late and useful situa-  
tion, and the *superaddition* of muscles, are a series  
pledge of the existence of God. *Steele.*

2. That which is added.

Of these, much more than of the *super-*  
*addition*, it may be affirmed, that being the ex-  
ceptions of a Father of the church, and not of a  
whole universal council, they were not intended  
to be explicitly acknowledged. *Hume.*

An animal, in the course of hard labour, has  
to be working but reflects: let the same animal  
continue long in rest, it will perhaps double its  
weight and bulk: this *superaddition* is not owing to  
fat. *Arbuthnot.*

**SUPERADVENT**, *adj.* [*superadventum*,  
Latin.]

1. Coming to the increase or assistance of  
something.

The soul of man may have matter of trouble  
when he has done bravely by a *superadvent* of  
assistance of his God. *Swift.*

2. Coming unexpectedly.

**TO SUPERANNATE**, *v. a.* [*super* and *an-*  
*nas*, Latin.] To impair or diminish the  
age or length of life.

Each depravity she yet alive, demands need  
not despair, nor will the eldly hopes be over-  
*superannated*. *Bacon.*

When the sacramental host was put in execution,  
the pictures of peace through *superannation* that had  
down their communion, is pronounced only to *super-*  
and those of the lowest fortune, and some of them  
*superannated*. *Swift.*

**TO SUPERANNATE**, *v. n.* To last beyond  
the year. Not in use.

The dying of the roots of plants that are annual,  
is by the over-existence of the sap into *super-*  
leaves; which being prevented, they will *super-*  
*annate*. *John.*

**SUPERANNATION**, *n. f.* [from *super-*  
*annate*.] The state of being disquali-  
fied by years.

S U P



than enough; unnecessary; offensive by being more than sufficient.

I think it *superfluous* to use any words of a false praise, unless it needs to manifest *Sidney*.  
When a thing ceaseth to be available unto the end which gave it being, the continuance of it is then *superfluous*.

Our *superfluous* bequeys and our peabots,  
Who in uncessary action learn  
About our figures of battle. *Shakespeare*.

A proper title of a peace, and purchase  
At a *superfluous* rate. *Shakespeare*.

As touching the manuring to the lands, it is  
*superfluous* to write. *2 Corinthians*.

Horace will on *superfluous* branches prun,  
Give us new tales, and let our harps in tune. *Reverend*

If we know,  
Why ask ye, and *superfluous* begin  
Your message, like to end as much in vain? *Milton*

His conference, clear'd him with a life well spent,  
His patience a *superfluous* time being lent,  
Which made the poor who took, and poor who  
gave, content. *Harte*

**SUPERFLUOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *superfluous*.] The state of being superfluous.

**SUPERFLUOUS.** *n. f.* [*super* and *fluvius*, Latin.] That which is more than is wanted.

Take physick, pomp,  
Expulse thyself to feel what wretches feel,  
That thou may'st shake the *superfluous* to them. *Shakespeare*.

**SUPERHUMAN.** *adj.* [*super* and *humanus*, Latin.] Above the nature or power of man.

**SUPERIMPRIGNATION.** *n. f.* [*super* and *impregnation*.] Superconception; super-fetation.

**SUPERINCUMBENT.** *adj.* [*super* and *incumbens*, Latin.] Lying on the top of something else.

It is sometimes to extremely violent, that it forces the *superincumbent* strata; breaks them through-out, and thereby perfectly undermines and ruins their foundations. *Woodward*.

**TO SUPERINDUCE.** *v. a.* [*super* and *induco*, Latin.]

1. To bring in as an addition to something else.

To *superinduce* any virtue upon a person, take the living creature in which that virtue is most eminent. *Bacon*.

Custom and corruption *superinduce* upon us a kind of necessity of going on as we began. *1. Ffr.*

Father is a nation *superinduced* to the subsistence of man, and refers only to an act of that thing called man, whereby he contributed to the generation of one of his own kind, let man be what it will. *Locke*.

Long custom of sinning *superinduces* upon the soul new and absurd desires, like the dullester of the fowl, feeding only upon filth and corruption. *South*.

2. To bring on as a thing not originally belonging to that on which it is brought.

Relation is not contained in the real existence of things, but something extraneous and *superinduced*. *Locke*.

In children, savages, and ill-natured people, learning not having cast their native thoughts into new moulds, nor, by *superinducing* foreign doctrines, confounded those fair characters nature had written, their innate notions might be open. *Locke*.

**SUPERINDUCTION.** *n. f.* [from *super* and *induce*.] The act of superinducing.

A good inclination is but the first rule draught of virtue; the *superinduction* of all habits quickly follows it. *South*.

**SUPERINJECTION.** *n. f.* [*super* and *injection*.] An injection succeeding another. *Diarr.*

**SUPERINSTITUTION.** *n. f.* [*super* and *institution*. In law.] One institution upon

another; as if A be instituted and admitted to a benefice upon a title, and B be instituted and admitted by the presentation of another. *Bailey*.

**TO SUPERINTEND.** *v. a.* [*super* and *tend*.] To oversee, to overlook; to take care of others with authority.

The king will appoint a council, who may *superintend* the works of this nature, and regulate what concerns the colonies. *Bacon*.

His argues design, and a *superintending* wisdom, power and providence in this special business of food. *Derham*.

Angels, good or bad, must be furnished with prodigious knowledge, to oversee Persia and Grecia of old, or if any such *superintend* the affairs of Great Britain now. *Watts*.

**SUPERINTENDENCE.** *n. f.* [from *superintend*.] **SUPERINTENDENCY.** *n. f.* [and *tend*.]

Superior care; the act of overseeing with authority.

Such an universal *superintendency* has the eye and hand of Providence over all, even the most minute and inconsiderable things. *South*.

The divine providence, which hath a visible respect to the being of every man, is yet more observable in its *superintendency* over societies. *Crew*.

An admirable indication of the divine *superintendence* and management. *Derham*.

**SUPERINTENDENT.** *n. f.* [*superintendant*, French; from *superintend*.] One who overlooks others authoritatively.

Next to Brahma, one Demendre is the *superintendant* deity, who hath many more under him. *Stillington*.

The world pays a natural veneration to men of virtue, and rejoice to see themselves conducted by those who act under the care of a Supreme Being, and who think themselves accountable to the great Judge and *Superintendent* of human affairs. *Addison*.

**SUPERIORITY.** *n. f.* [from *superior*.] Preeminence; the quality of being greater or higher than another in any respect.

De thumme makes the formal act of adoration to be subjection to a superior; but he makes the mere apprehension of excellency to include the formal reason of it: whereas, mere excellency without superiority doth not require any subjection, but only estimation. *Stillington*.

The person who advises, does in that particular exercise a *superiority* over us, thinking us defective in our conduct or understanding. *Spectator*.

**SUPERIOUR.** *adj.* [*supérieur*, French; *superior*, Latin.]

1. Higher; greater in dignity or excellence; preferable or preferred to another.

In commanding another, you do yourself right; for he that you command is either *superior* to you in that you command, or inferior: if he be inferior, if he be to be commended, you much more: if he be *superior*, if he be not to be commended, you much less glorious. *Bacon*.

Although *superior* to the people, yet not *superior* to their own voluntary engagements once joined to them. *Taylor*.

Heaven takes part with the oppressed, and tyrants are upon their behaviour to a *superior* power. *1. Strange*.

*Superior* beings above us, who enjoy perfect happiness, are more steadily determined in their choice of good than we, and yet they are not less happy or less free than we are. *Locke*.

He laughs at men of far *superior* understandings to his, for not being as well dressed as himself. *Swift*.

2. Upper; higher locally.

By the refraction of the second prism, the breadth of the image was not increased; but its *superior* part, which in the first prism suffered the greater refraction, and appeared violet and blue, did again in the second prism suffer a greater refraction than its inferior part, which appeared red and yellow. *Newton*.

3. Free from emotion or concern; unconquered; unaffected.

From amidst them forth he pass'd,  
Long way through hostile scorn; which he felt, and  
Superior, nor of violence fear'd ought. *Atter*.

Here passion first I felt,  
Commotion strange! in all enjoyments else  
Superior and unmoved. *Milton*.

There is not in earth a spectacle more worthy than a great man *superior* to his sufferings. *Spectator*.

**SUPERIOUR.** *n. f.* One more excellent or dignified than another.

Those under the great officers of state have more frequent opportunities for the exercise of benevolence than their *superiours*. *Spectator*.

**SUPERLATION.** *n. f.* [*superlatio*, Latin.] Exaltation of any thing beyond truth or propriety.

There are words that as much raise a style as others can depress it; *superlation* and ornament's amplifies; it may be above truth, but not above a mean. *Ben Jonson*.

**SUPERLATIVE.** *adj.* [*superlatif*, Latin.]

1. Implying or expressing the highest degree.

It is an usual way to give the *superlative* things of eminence; and, when a thing is very great, presently to define it to be the greatest of all. *Bacon*.

Some have a violent and turgid manner of talking and thinking; they are always in exclamation and pronounce concerning every thing in the *superlative*. *Watts*.

2. Relating to the highest degree.

The high court of parliament in England a *superlative*. *Bacon*.

Martyrdoms I reckon amongst miracles; because they seem to exceed the strength of human nature; and I may do the like of *superlative* and admirable holiness. *Bacon*.

The generality of its reception is with many the perfluency argument of its *superlative* desert, and common judges measure excellency by numbers. *Glanville*.

Ingratitude and compassion never cohabit in the same breast; which shows the *superlative* nature of this vice, and the baseness of the mind in which it dwells. *South*.

**SUPERLATIVELY.** *adv.* [from *superlative*.]

1. In a manner of speech expressing the highest degree.

I shall not speak *superlatively* of them, but I may truly say, they are second to none in the christian world. *Furze*.

2. In the highest degree.

Tiberius was bad enough in his youth, but *superlatively* and monstrously so in his old age. *South*.

The Supreme Being is a spirit most excellent, glorious, *superlatively* powerful, wise and good Creator of all things. *Bentley*.

**SUPERLATIVENESS.** *n. f.* [from *superlative*.] The state of being in the highest degree.

**SUPERLUNAR.** *adj.* [*super* and *luna*, Latin.] Not sublunary; placed above the moon of this world.

The mind, in metaphysics, at a loss, May wander in a wilderness of mists; The head that turns at *superlunar* things, Pours'd with a tale, may steer on Watkins' wings. *1.*

**SUPERLUNAL.** *adj.* [*superlunus*, Latin.]

1. Having a higher position; locally above us.

By heaven and earth was meant the solid matter and substance, as well of all the heavens and orbs *superlunary*, as of the globe of the earth and waters which covered it. *Boyle*.

2. Relating to things above; placed above celestial; heavenly.

That *supernal* Judge that tries good thoughts  
In any breath of strong authority,  
To look into the blots and stains of right. *Shakspeare*

He with frequent intercourse  
Thither will send his winged messengers,  
On errands of *supernal* grace. *Milton*  
Both glorying to have 'scap'd the Stygian flood,  
As gods, and by their own recover'd strength,  
Not by the influence of *supernal* power. *Milton*

**SUPERNATANT.** *adj.* [*supernatans*,  
Latin.] Swimming above.  
Whilst the substance continued fluid, I could  
float it with the *supernatant* menstruum, without  
making between them any true union. *Boyle*

**SUPERNATION.** *n. f.* [from *supernatus*,  
Lat.] The act of swimming on the top  
of any thing.

Touching the *supernation* of bodies, take of  
aquafortis two ounces, of quicksilver two drams,  
the dissolution will not bear a float as big as a nut-  
meg. *Bacon*

Bodies are differentiated by *supernation*, as float-  
ing on water; for crystal will sink in water, as  
carrying in its own bulk a greater ponderosity than  
the space of any water it doth occupy, and will  
therefore only swim in molten metal, and quicksilver.  
*Bacon*

**SUPERNATURAL.** *adj.* [*super* and *natura-*  
*l*.] Being above the powers of nature.  
There remaineth either no way unto salvation, or,  
if any, then surely a way which is *supernatural*, a  
way which could never have entered into the heart  
of a man, as much as once to conceive or imagine,  
if God himself had not revealed it; extraordinarily,  
in which sense we term it the mystery or secret way  
of salvation. *Hooker*

When *supernatural* duties are necessarily exacted,  
natural are not rejected as needless. *Hooker*  
The understanding is secured by the perfection of  
its own nature, or by *supernatural* assistance. *Tillotson*

No man can give any rational account how it is  
possible that such a general flood should come, by  
any natural means. And if it be *supernatural*,  
that grants the thing I am proving, namely, such a  
supreme being as can alter the course of nature.  
*Hobbes*

What mira of providence are these,  
Through which we cannot see?  
's saints by *supernatural* power set free  
Are left at last in martyrdom to die. *Dryden*

**SUPERNATURALLY.** *adv.* [from *super-*  
*natural*.] In a manner above the course  
of power of nature.

The Son of God came to do every thing in mira-  
cle, to have *supernaturally*, and to pardon infinitely,  
to lay down the Sovereign while he assumed  
the servant. *South*

**SUPERNUMERARY.** *adj.* [*supernumeraire*,  
Fr. *super* and *numerus*, Lat.] Being above  
a stated, a necessary, an usual, or a round  
number.

Well it thrown out, as *supernumerary*  
To my just number count. *Milton*

In sixty-three years there may be lost eighteen  
days, omitting the intercalation of one day every  
fourth year, allowed for this quadrant or six hours  
*supernumerary*. *Bacon*

The odd or *supernumerary* six hours are not ac-  
counted in the three years after the leap year.  
*Haller*

Besides occasional and *supernumerary* addresses,  
Diamond's certain perpetual returns exceeded  
David's seven times a day. *Fell*

The produce of this tax is adequate to the ser-  
vice for which it is designed, and the additional  
tax is proportioned to the *supernumerary* expence  
of year. *Addison*

Antiochus began to augment his fleet; but the  
Roman senate ordered his *supernumerary* vessels to  
be sold. *Arbutnot*

A *supernumerary* canon is one who does not re-  
ceive any of the profits or emoluments of the church,  
but only lives and serves there on a future expecta-  
tion of some preferment. *Ayliffe*

**SUPERPLANT.** *n. f.* [*super* and *plant*.] A  
plant growing upon another plant.

No *superplant* is a formed plant but mischievous

**SUPERPLUSAGE.** *n. f.* [*super* and *plus*,  
Lat.] Something more than enough.

Attest this there yet remained a *superplusage* for  
the assistance of the neighbouring parishes. *Fell*  
To **SUPERPONDERATE.** *v. a.* [*super* and  
*pondero*, Lat.] To weigh over and above.

**SUPERPROPORTION.** *n. f.* [*super* and  
*proportio*, Lat.] Overplus of proportion.

No defect of velocity, which requires as great a  
*superproportion* in the cause, can be overcome in an  
effect. *Digby*

**SUPERPURATION.** *n. f.* [*superpurgatio*,  
Fr. *super* and *purgatio*.] More purga-  
tion than enough.

There happening a *superpurgatio*, he declined  
the repeating of that purge. *Wajman*

**SUPERREFLECTION.** *n. f.* [*super* and *re-*  
*flexio*.] Reflexion of an image reflected.

Place one glass before and another behind, you  
shall see the glass behind with the image within the  
glass before, and again the glass before in that, and  
divers such *superreflections*, till the species *speciei* at  
last die. *Bacon*

**SUPERFALCENCY.** *n. f.* [*super* and *falso*,  
Lat.] This were better written *super-*  
*ficiency*.] The act of leaping upon any  
thing.

Their action is by *superfalcency*, like that of  
horses. *Brown*

To **SUPERSCRIBE.** *v. a.* [*super* and *scribo*,  
Lat.] To inscribe upon the top or out-  
side.

Fabretti and others believe, that by the two  
Fortunes were only meant in general the goddess  
who lent prosperity or afflictions, and produce in  
their behalf an ancient monument, *superfcribed*.  
*Addison*

**SUPERSCRIPTION.** *n. f.* [*super* and *scrip-*  
*ti*, Latin.]

1. The act of superscribing.
2. That which is written on the top or  
outside.

Doth this church's *superfcription*  
Portend some alteration in good will. *Shakspeare*  
Read me the *superfcription* of this letters, I  
know not which is which. *Shakspeare*

No *superfcriptions* of time,  
Of honour or good name. *Suckling*

I learn of my experience, not by talk.  
How counteracted a coin they are who friends  
Be in their *superfcription*; in prosperous days  
They swim, but in adverse withdraw their head.  
*Milton*

It is enough her fame  
May honour'd be with *superfcription*  
Of the sole lady, who had power to move  
The great Northumberland. *Walt*

To **SUPERSEDE.** *v. a.* [*super* and *sedeo*,  
Lat.] To make void or inoperative by  
superior power; to set aside.

Patience is the shankennet of the hand, and  
therefore must pretend workings not controllable by  
reason, for as much as the proper effect of it is, for  
the time, to *superse* the workings of reason.  
*South*

In this genuine acceptance of chance, nothing  
is forgotten that can *superse* the known laws of  
natural motion. *Bentley*

**SUPERSEDEAS.** *n. f.* [In law.]

A writ which lies in divers and sundry cases, in  
all which it signifies a command or request to stay or  
forbear the doing of that which in appearance of  
law were to be done, were it not for the cause  
whereupon the writ is granted. For example, a man  
regularly is to have surety of peace against him of  
whom he will swear that he is sound; and the  
justice required hereunto cannot stay him, yet if  
the party be formerly bound to the peace, in chan-  
cery or elsewhere, this writ lieth to stay the justice  
from doing that, which otherwise he might not deny.  
*Cowell*

The far distance of this county from the court  
hath afforded it a *superse* from takers and pur-  
veyours. *Curew*

**SUPERSTICABLE.** *adj.* [*super* and  
*sticabile*.] Overstiffness; more than  
is necessary or required.

A glass *supersticable* final at logic. *Shakspeare*

**SUPERSTITION.** *n. f.* [*superstition*, Fr.  
*superstition*, Latin.]

1. Unnecessary fear or scruples in religion;  
observance of unnecessary and uncon-  
manded rites or practices, religion  
without morality.

A revolt from each *superstition* means  
Among the trees, even then post old the twains.  
*Pope*

2. Rite or practice proceeding from scru-  
pulous or timorous religion. In this  
sense it is plural.

They the truth  
With *superstition* and traditions haunt. *Milton*

If we had a religion that confined in itself *su-*  
*perstitions*, that had no regard to the perfection of  
our nature, people might well be said to have some  
part of their life devoted to it. *Law*

3. False religion; reverence of beings  
not proper objects of reverence; false  
worship.

They had certain questions against him of their  
own *superstition*. *Acts*

4. Over-nicety; exactness too scrupulous.

**SUPERSTITIOUS.** *adj.* [*supersticius*, Fr.  
*superstitiosus*, Latin.]

1. Addicted to superstition; full of idle  
fancies or scruples with regard to re-  
ligion.

At the kindling of the fire, and lighting of candles,  
they say certain prayers, and use some other *super-*  
*stitious* rites, which show that they honour the fire  
and the light. *Spenser*

Have I  
Peen out of handlets *superstitious* to him?

And am I thus rewarded? *Shakspeare*  
Nature's own work it seem'd, nature taught art,  
And, in a *superstitious* eye, the haunt  
Of wood-gods and wood-symphies. *Milton*

A venerable wood,  
Where rites divine were paid, whose holy hour  
Was kept and cut with *superstitious* care. *Dryden*

2. Over-accurate; scrupulous beyond need.

**SUPERSTITIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *supersti-*  
*tious*.]

1. In a superstitious manner; with errone-  
ous religion.

There reposed in this island a king, whose me-  
mory of all others we most adore, not *superstitiously*  
but as a divine instrument. *Bacon*

2. With too much care.

No sort of these methods should be too scrupu-  
lous, and *superstitiously* pursued. *Watts*

To **SUPERSTRAIN.** *v. a.* [*super* and  
*strain*.] To strain beyond the just stretch.

In the straining of a string, the further it is  
pressed, the less *superstraining* goeth to a note.  
*Bacon*

To **SUPERSTRUCT.** *v. a.* [*superstruo*,  
*superstructas*, Lat.] To build upon any  
thing.

Two notions of fundamentum may be conceived,  
one signifying that whereon our eternal bliss is im-  
mediately *superstructed*, the other whereon our  
obedience to the faith of Christ is founded.

*Hammond*

If his habit of sin have not corrupted his *super-*  
*struct*, the vicious christian may think it reasonable  
to reform, and the preacher may hope to *superstruct*  
good life upon such a foundation. *Hammond*

This is the only proper basis on which to *super-*  
*struct* first innocency, and then virtue.

*Decay of Piety*

**SUPERSTITION, n. f.** [from *super-struct.*] An edifice raised on any thing.

I want not to improve the honour of the living, by improving that of the dead; and my own profession hath taught me not to erect new *superstitions* upon an old ruin. *Dequand*

**SUPERSTITIOUS, adj.** [from *superstitious.*] Built upon something else.

He that is so sure of his particular election, as to resolve he can never fall, mistakes his body in love; that what were darkness in an eye, is not to be hung; and nothing but the removing of the darkness and error can draw him from the *superstitious* life, be a never to profit. *Hawes and*

**SUPERSTITION, n. f.** [from *super* and *stitione.*] That which is raised or built upon something else.

He who builds upon the present, build is upon the narrow compass of a point; and when the building is so narrow, the *superstition* cannot be high and strong too. *Scott*

Purgatory was not known in the primitive church, and is a *superstition* upon the Christian religion. *Lockton*

You have a life to your natural endowment at the *superstitions* of study. *Doddon*

**SUPERSTITION, n. f.** [from *super* and *stitione.*] More than substantial.

**SUPERVACUOUS, adj.** [from *super* and *vacuus.*] Superfluous; needless; unnecessary; serving to no purpose. *Dick.*

**SUPERVACUOUSLY, adv.** [from the adjective.] Needlessly.

**SUPERVACUOUSNESS, n. f.** [from the adjective.] Needlessness.

**TO SUPERVENE, v. n.** [from *supervenio.*] To come as an extraneous addition.

His good-will, when placed on any, was to be fixed and rooted; that even *supervening* view, to which he had the greatest inclination, might be able, could not easily remove it. *Fall*

Such a mutual gravitation can never *supervene* to matter, unless impelled by a divine power. *Butler*

**SUPERVENIENT, adj.** [from *supervenio.*] Added; additional.

If it were night to murder John, the *supervenient* oath did not exonerate the fact, or oblige the juror into it. *Brown*

That branch of belief was in him *supervenient* to Christian practice, and not all Christian practice built on that. *Hannond*

**SUPERVENTION, n. f.** [from *supervene.*] The act of supervening.

**TO SUPERVISE, v. a.** [from *super* and *visus.*] To overlook; to oversee; to intend.

M. Bayle speaks of the vexation of the *super-vising* of the prels, in terms of feeling that they move compassion. *Congreve*

**SUPERVISOR, n. f.** [from *super* and *visus.*] An overseer; an inspector; a superintendent.

A *super* for many signifies an overseer of the pen, an inspector of the customs, a foreman of the highways, a *super* for the excise. *Harris*

How lately'st, my lo! I! Would you be *super* for, grossly gape on? *Shaksp.*

I am informed of the author and *super* for of this pamphlet. *Dryden*

**TO SUPERVISE, v. n.** [from *super* and *visus.*] To oversee; to outlive.

Upon what principle can the soul be imagined to be naturally mortal, or what revolutions in nature will it be able to resist and *super* for? *Chubb*

**SUPINATION, n. f.** [from *supino.*] The act of lying, or state of being laid, with the face upward.

**SUPINE, adj.** [from *supinus.*] Lying with the face upward: opposed to *prone*.

Upon these divers positions in man, wherein the spine can only be at right lines with the thigh: these remarkable postures, *prone*, *supine*, and erect. *Brown*

At him he lanc'd his spear, and pierc'd his breast;

On the hard earth the Lycian knock'd his head, And lay *supine*; and forth the spirit fled. *Dryden*

What advantage hath a man by this erection above other animals, the faces of most of them being more *supine* than ours? *Ross*

2. Laying backward with exposure to the sun.

If the vine Girdling round be plac'd, or hills *supine*, I stand thy looks barbarous. *Dryden*

3. Neglect; carelessness; indolent; drowsy; thoughtless; inattentive.

These men suffer by their absence, silence, negligence, or *supine* credulity. *King Charles*

*Supine* amidst our flowing foam

We slept securely. *Dryden*

*Supine* in Syria's snowy arms he lies, And all the busy cares of life declines. *Trotter*

He became publicanus and *supine*, and openly exposed to any temptation. *Woodward*

**SUPINE, n. f.** [from *supinus.*] A particular kind of verbal noun.

**SUPINELY, adv.** [from *supine.*]

1. With the face upward.

2. Drowsily; thoughtlessly; indolently.

Who on the beds of his *supinely* lie, They in the summer of their age shall die. *Sandys*

The old insipid king,

Whose tenity first plac'd the gaping crowd;

But when long try'd, and found *supinely* good,

Like Etop's log, thy seat upon his back. *Dryden*

He panting on thy breast *supinely* lies,

While with thy heavenly form he feeds his famish'd eyes. *Dryden*

Wilt thou then repine

To labour for thyself? and rather chuse

To be *supinely* hoping heaven will bless

Thy slighted fruits, and give thee bread unearn'd? *Philips*

Beneath a verdant laurel's shade,

Horace, immortal bard! *supinely* laid. *Prior*

**SUPINELY, n. f.** [from *supine.*]

1. Posture with the face upward.

2. Drowsiness; carelessness; indolence.

When this door is open to dull idlers in, considering their idleness and our *supinities*, they may in a very few years grow to a majority in the house of commons. *Swift*

**SUPINITY, n. f.** [from *supine.*]

1. Posture of lying with the face upward.

2. Carelessness; indolence; thoughtlessness.

The fourth cause of error is a *supinity* or neglect of enquiry, even in matters wherein we doubt, rather believing than going to see. *Brown*

**SUPPINATIONS, adj.** [from *supino.*]

Placed under the feet.

He had flander'd, but even as he riding after meals, that is, the humour descended upon their pendulous bits, they having no support or *suppinations* stability. *Brown*

**SUPPER, n. f.** [from *supper.*] See *Sup.*

The last meal of the day; the evening repast.

To-night we hold a solemn *supper*. *Shakspere*

I'll to my book:

For yet, ere *supper* time mult I perform

Much business. *Shakspere*

The hour of *supper* comes unearn'd.

His physicians, after his great fever that he had in Oxford, required him to eat *suppers*. *Fell*

**SUPPERLESS, adj.** [from *supper.*] Wanting *supper*; fasting at night.

Suppose a man's going *supperless* to bed, should introduce him to the table of some great prince. *Spectator*

Shakspere's bard, where *supperless* he sat,

And pin'd unconscious of his dying fate. *Pope*

**TO SUPPLANT, v. a.** [from *supplanter.*]

*sub* and *planta*, Latin.]

1. To trip up the heels.

13

His legs entwining

Each other, till *supplanted* down he fell;

A monstrous serpent on his belly prone. *Milton*

The thronging populace with hasty strides

Obstruct the easy way; the rocking town

Supplants their footsteps; to and fro they reel. *Phil*

2. To displace by stratagem; to turn out.

It is Philochea his heart is set upon; it is my daughter I have borne to *supplant* me. *Sidney*

Upon a just survey, take thus part,

And to *supplant* us for ingratitudes. *Shakspere*

3. To displace; to overpower; to displace away.

It is be fond, will it a woman's fear,

Which fear, if better reasons can *supplant*,

I will subscribe, and say, I wrong'd the duke. *Shakspere*

Suspecting that the courtier had *supplanted* the friend. *Lock*

4. The fence in this passage seems to be mistaken.

For such doctrines as depend merely upon authority and the instruction of others, men do frequently differ both from themselves and from one another about them; because that which can plant, can *supplant*. *Lock*

**SUPPLANTER, n. f.** [from *supplant.*] One that supplants; one that displaces.

**SUPPLE, adj.** [from *supple.*]

1. Pliant; flexible.

The joints are more *supple* to all feats of activity in youth than afterwards. *Bacon*

Will ye submit your necks, and chuse to bend

The *supple* knee. *Milton*

And sometimes went, and sometimes ran

With *supple* joints, as lively vigour lent. *Milton*

No women are apter to spin men well than the Irish, who labouring little in any kind with their hands, have their fingers more *supple* and better than other women of the poorer condition in England. *Temple*

2. Yielding; soft; not obstinate.

When we've find'd

These pipes and these conveyances of blood

With wine and feeding, we have *supple* souls

Than in our prettike falls. *Shakspere*

Ev'n softer than thy own, of *supple* kind,

More exquisite of taste, and more than man refin'd. *Brown*

If punishment reaches not the mind, and makes not the will *supple*, it hardens the offender. *Lock*

3. Flattering; fawning; bending.

There is something to *supple* and minuting in this absurd unnatural doctrine, as makes it extremely agreeable to a prince's ear. *Addison*

4. That makes supple.

Each part depriv'd of *supple* government,

Shall rot, and sink, and cold appear, like death. *Shakspere*

**TO SUPPLE, v. a.** [from the adjective]

1. To make pliant; to make soft; to make flexible.

Painful allying pain, drew down the humours,

and *suppled* the parts, then by making the passages wet. *Temple*

To *supple* a carcass, drench it in water. *Arbutnot*

2. To make compliant.

Knaves having, by their own importunate suit,

Convinc'd or *suppled* them, they cannot chafe.

But they must blab. *Shakspere*

A mother perishing till she had bent her daughter's mind, and *suppled* her will, the only end of care.

tion, she established her authority thoroughly. *Lock*

**TO SUPPLE, v. n.** To grow soft; to grow pliant.

The stones

Did first the rigour of their kind expel,

And *suppled* into softness as they fell. *Dryden*

**SUPPLEMENT, n. f.** [from *supplementum.*]

1. Addition to any thing by which its defects are supplied.

Unto the word of God, being in respect of that

end for which God ordained it, perfect, exact, and absolute in itself, we do not add reason as a supplement of any man or defect therein, but as a necessary instrument, without which we could not reach by the scriptures perfection that fruit and benefit which it yieldeth.

His blood will atone for our imperfection, his righteousness be imputed in supplement to what is lacking in ours.

Instructive satire, true to virtue's cause! Young.

From thence supplement of public laws! Young.

2. Sore; supple. Not in use.

We had not spent

Our riddle wine a sup-board; supplement

Of large bounty each man to his vessel drew. Chapman.

SUPPLEMENTAL. } adj. [from *supple-*

SUPPLEMENTARY. } *ment.*] Additional;

such as may supply the place of what is

lacking or wanting.

Supplemental acts of state were made to supply

effects of law, and to tonnage and poundage were

decided. Clarendon.

Dignity would not then pass the yard and

of not preaching be taken in as an earlier sup-

plement of trade, by those that disliked the pains

of their own. Decay of Piety.

Provide his brood, next Smithfield fair,

With supplemental hobby horses;

And happy be their infant courtesies. Prior.

PLENESS. *n. f.* [*supple*, French, from

*supple*.]

Pliancy; flexibility; readiness to take

any form.

The fruit is of a pleasant taste, caused by the

pliancy and gentleness of the juice, being that

which maketh the boughs also so flexible. Bacon.

Readiness of compliance; facility.

Study gives strength to the mind, conversation

ease, the first apt to give pliancy, the other sup-

pleant. Temple.

A compliance and suppleness of their wills, being

by a ready hand introduced by parents, will seem

natural to them, preventing all occasions of strug-

gling. Locke.

SUPPLETORY. *adj.* [from *suppleo*, Latin.]

Brought in to fill up deficiencies.

SUPPLETORY. *n. f.* [*suppletorium*, Lat.]

That which is to fill up deficiencies.

That suppletory of an implicit belief is by Ro-

manus conceived sufficient for those not capable

of an explicit. Hammond.

SUPPLIANT. *adj.* [*suppliant*, Fr.] Ent-

reating; beseeching; precatory; sub-

missive.

To those legions your levy

Must be suppliant. Shakspeare.

To bow and sue for grace with suppliant knee

Milton

The rich grow suppliant and the poor grow

proud.

From our mighty gain, and these ask more.

Dryden.

Crave out to his first decree,

To bow the haughty neck, and taste the suppliant

Power. Prior.

SUPPLIANT. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

An humble petitioner; one who begs

abundantly.

A youth from a Florentine I undertook,

And paid it thereto by the fair grace and speech

Of the poor suppliant. Shakspeare.

Hourly suitors come

The east with incense, and the west with gold,

Will stand like suppliants to receive her doom.

Dryden.

Spare this life; and hear thy suppliant's prayer

Dryden.

SUPPLICANT. *n. f.* [from *supplicare*.] One

that entreats or implores with great

submission; an humble petitioner.

The prince and people of Nineveh assembling

themselves a man army of supplicants, God did

not withstand them. Hooker.

The wise suppliant, though he prayed for the

condition he thought most desirable, yet left the

event to God. Rogers

Abraham, instead of indulging the suppliant in his desire of new evidence, refers him to what his brethren had.

To SUPPLICATE. *v. n.* [*supplicare*, Fr.

*supplicare*, Latin, from *supplicare*.] To im-

plore; to entreat; to petition submis-

sively and humbly.

Many things a man cannot with any comeliness

say or do; a man cannot brook to supplicate a

beg. Bacon

Thither the kingdoms and the nations come,

In supplicating crowds, to learn their doom.

Adrian

SUPPLICATION. *n. f.* [*supplication*, Fr.

from *supplicare*.]

1. Petition humbly delivered; entreaty.

My lord protecta will come this way by a lady

and then we may deliver our supplications in the

quill. Shakspeare

My mother bows,

As if Olympus to a mole-hill should

In supplication nod. Shakspeare

2. Petitionary worship; the adoration of a

suppliant or petitioner.

Paying with all prayer and supplication, with

all perseverance and supplication for all saints.

1 Peter.

Bend thine ear

To supplication, hear his sighs though mute.

Milton

A second sort of public prayer is, that all in a

family that are members of it join in their common

supplications. Duty of Man

These prove the common practice of the worship

of images in the Roman church, as to the rites of

supplication and adoration, to be as extravagant as

among the heathens. Stillinger.

We should testify our dependence upon God,

and our confidence of his goodness, by constant

prayers and supplications for mercy. Talbot.

To SUPPLY. *v. a.* [*suppleo*, Lat. *supplere*,

French.]

1. To fill up as any deficiencies happen.

Out of the fry of these raskell boys are

their kerns supplied and maintained. Spenser.

2. To give something wanted; to yield;

to afford.

They were princes that had wives, sons, and

nephews; and yet all these could not supply the

comfort of friendship. Bacon.

I wanted nothing fortune could supply

Nor did the flatterer tell that hour decay. Dryden.

3. To relieve with something wanted.

Although I neither lend nor borrow,

Yet, to supply the ripe wants of my friend,

I'll break a custom. Shakspeare.

4. To serve instead of.

Burning ships the handi'd sun supply,

And no light shines but that by which men die.

Gray.

5. To give or bring, whether good or bad.

Nearer can supply

Sighs to my breath, and tears to my eyes. Prior

6. To fill any room made vacant.

Upland creatures to supply our vacant room

Milton.

The sun was set; and Vesper, to supply

His absent beams, had lighted up the sky.

Dryden.

7. To accommodate; to furnish.

While tries the moon on tops with shades supply

Your honour, name, and pride shall never die.

Dryden.

The reception of light must be supplied by some

open form of the fabric.

My lover, turning away several old servants, sup-

plied me with others from his own house. Swift.

SUPPLY. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Relief of

want; cure of deficiencies.

I mean that now your abundance may be a sup-

ply for their want, that their abundance also may

be a supply for your want. 2 Corinthians.

Art from that land each just supply provides,

Works without show, and without pomp provides.

Pope.

To SUPPORT. *v. a.* [*supporter*, Fr. *sup-*

*portare*, Italian.]

1. To sustain; to prop; to bear up.

Stooping to support each flow'r of tender stalk.

Milton.

The pulchre built by Paus, vast and proud,

Supported by a hundred pillars stood. Dryden.

The original community of all things appearing

from this donation of God; the sovereignty of

Adam, built upon his private dominion, must fall,

not having any foundation to support it. Locke.

2. To endure any thing painful without

being overcome.

Strongly to endure and support our pains. Milton.

Could it then support that burden? Milton.

This force of action, and less influence,

The patience of a god could not support. Dryden.

3. To endure; to bear.

She scarce awake her eyes could keep,

Unable to support the times of sleep. Dryden.

None can support a diet of flesh and water with-

out acid, vinegar, and bread, without falling

into a putrid fever. Arbuthnot.

4. To sustain; to keep from fainting.

With mixed consolations recompens'd,

And out supported. Milton.

SUPPORT. *n. f.* [*support*, French, from the

verb.]

1. Act or power of sustaining.

Though the idea we have of a horse or stone be

but the collection of those several sensible qualities

which we find united in them, yet, because we

cannot conceive how they should subsist alone, we

suppose them existing in and supported by some

common subject, which support we denote by the

name substance, though it be certain we have no

clear idea of that support. Locke.

2. Prop; sustaining power.

3. Necessaries of life.

4. Maintenance; supply.

SUPPORTABLE. *adj.* [*supportable*, Fr. from

*support*.] Tolerable; to be endured.

It may be observed that Shakspeare ac-

cepts the full syllable.

As great to me, as late, and, supportable

To make the dear loss, have I means much weaker

Then you may call to comfort you. Shakspeare.

Allegations in the project of uniting christians

might be very supportable, as things in their own

nature are tolerable. Swift.

I wish that whatever part of misfortunes they

must bear, may be rendered supportable to them.

Pope

SUPPORTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *supporta-*

*ble*.] The state of being tolerable.

SUPPORTANCE. } *n. f.* [from *support*.]

SUPPORTATION. } Maintenance; sup-

port. Both these words are obsolete.

Give him supportance to the bending twigs

Shakspeare

His quarrel he hardly scarce worth talking of,

therefore draw for the supportance of his vow.

Shakspeare.

The benighted subject should render some small

portion of his gain, for the supportation of the

king's expence. Bacon.

SUPPORTER. *n. f.* [from *support*.]

1. One that supports.

You must walk by us upon either hand,

And good supporters are you. Shakspeare.

But such a relation cannot be founded in nothing,

and the thing here related as a supporter, or a sup-

port is not repeated to the mind by any distinct

idea. Locke.

2. Prop; that by which any thing is born

up from falling.

More might be added of beams, crests, muntins,

and supporters. Camden.

The brackets and supporters of flowers are figured.

Lucan.

We shall be discharged of our bad, but you that

are designed for beams and supporters, shall bear.

Le Plongeur.

There is no loss of room at the bottom, as the re-

is in a building set upon supporters. Metastasio.

3. **Sustainer; comforter.**

The saints have a companion and *supporter* in all their miseries. *South.*

4. **Maintainer; defender.**

The beginning of the earl of Essex I most attribute in great part to my lord of Leicester; but yet as an introducer or *supporter*, not as a teacher. *Watson.*

Such propositions as these are competent to blast and defend any cause which requires such aids, and stands in need of such *supporters*. *Hammond.*

All examples represent ingratitude as sitting in its throne, with pride at its right hand, and cruelty at its left; worthy *supporters* of such a reigning iniquity. *South.*

Love was no more, when loyalty was gone, The great *supporter* of his awful throne. *Dryden.*

5. **Supporters.** [In heraldry.] Beasts that support the arms.**SUPPOSABLE.** *adj.* [from *supposé*.] That may be supposed.

Invincible ignorance is, in the far greatest number of men, ready to be confronted against the necessity of their believing all the fables of any *supposable* catalogue. *Hammond.*

**SUPPOSAL.** *n. f.* [from *supposé*.] Position without proof; imagination; belief.

Young Fortinbras, Holding a weak *supposal* of our worth, Thinks our state to be out of flame. *Shakespeare.*

Little can be looked for towards the advancement of natural theory, but from those that are likely to mend our prospect; the defect of events, and sensible appearances, suffer us to proceed no further towards science, than to imperfect guesses and timorous *supposals*. *Glanville.*

When this comes, our former *supposal* of sufficient grace, as of the preaching of the word, and God's calls, is utterly at an end. *Hammond.*

Interest, with a Jew, never proceeds but upon *supposal* at least of a firm and sufficient bottom. *South.*

Artful men endeavour to entangle thoughtless women by bold *supposals* and offers. *Clarissa.*

**TO SUPPOSE.** *v. a.* [*supposer*, Fr. *suppono*, Latin.]

## 1. To lay down without proof; to advance by way of argument or illustration, without maintaining the truth of the position.

Where we meet with all the indications and evidences of such a thing, as the thing is capable of, *supposing* it to be true, it must needs be very irrational to make any doubt of it. *Hobbes.*

## 2. To admit without proof.

This is to be entertained as a firm principle, that when we have as great assurance that a thing is, as we could possibly, *supposing* it were, we ought not to make any doubt of its existence. *Tillotson.*

*Suppose* some to neglect that they will not be brought to learn by gentle ways, yet it does not thence follow that the rough discipline of the cudgel is to be used to all. *Locke.*

## 3. To imagine; to believe without examination.

Tell false Edward, thy *supposed* king, That Lewis of France is lending over markers. *Shakespeare.*

Let not my lord *suppose* that they have slain all the king's sons; for Amnon only is slain. *Samuel.*

I *suppose* we should compel them to a quick result. *Milton.*

## 4. To require as previous.

This *supposeth* something, without evident ground. *Hale.*

## 5. To make reasonably supposed.

One falsehood always *supposes* another, and renders all you can say suspected. *Female Quixote.*

## 6. To put one thing by fraud in the place of another.

**SUPPOSE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Supposition; position without proof; unevincenced conceit.

We come short of our *supposes* so far, That, after sev'n years' siege, yet Troy-walls stand. *Shakespeare.*

Is Egypt's safety, and the king's, and your's, Fit to be confided on a bare *suppose* That he is honest. *Dryden.*

**SUPPOSER.** *n. f.* [from *supposé*.] One that supposes.

Thou hast by marriage made thy daughter mine, While counterfeit *supposers* blur'd thine eye. *Shakespeare.*

**SUPPOSITION.** *n. f.* [*supposition*, Fr. from *supposé*.] Position laid down; hypothesis; imagination yet unproved.

In saying he is a good man, understand me that he is sufficient; yet his means are in *supposition*. *Shakespeare.*

Sing, Cyren, for thyself, and I will date; Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hairs, And as a bed I'll take thee, and there lye; And in that glorious *supposition* think He gains by death, that hath such means to die. *Shakespeare.*

This is only an infallibility upon *supposition*, that if a thing be true, it is impossible to be false. *Tillotson.*

Such an original irresistible notion is neither requisite upon *supposition* of a deity, nor is it pretended to by religion. *Bentley.*

**SUPPOSITIOUS.** *adj.* [from *suppositus*, *suppositivus*, Latin.]

1. Not genuine; put by a trick into the place or character belonging to another. The defraction of Mithapha was so fatal to Solyman's line, as the succession of the Turks from Solyman is suspected to be of strange blood; for that Selymus it was thought to be *supposititious*. *Bacon.*

It is their opinion, that no man ever killed his father; but that, if it should ever happen, the reputed son must have been illegitimate, *supposititious*, or begotten in adultery. *Addison.*

There is a Latin treatise among the *supposititious* pieces, attributed to Athanasius. *Waterland.*

## 2. Supposed; imaginary; not real.

Some alterations in the globe tend rather to the benefit of the earth, and its productions, than their destruction, as all these *supposititious* ones manifestly would do. *Woodward.*

**SUPPOSITIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *suppositivus*.] State of being counterfeit.

**SUPPOSITIVELY.** *adv.* [from *supposé*.] Upon supposition.

The unformed sinner may have some hope *suppositively*, if he do change and repent; the honest penitent may hope positively. *Hammond.*

**SUPPOSITORY.** *n. f.* [*suppositoire*, French; *suppositorium*, Latin.] A kind of solid clyster.

Nothing relieves the head more than the piles; therefore *suppositories* of honey, aloes, and rock-salt ought to be tried. *Arbutnot.*

**TO SUPPRESS.** *v. a.* [*supprimo*, *supprimo*, Fr.]

1. To crush; to overpower; to overwhelm; to subdue; to reduce from any state of activity or commission.

Sh'ere would have honour out of the Tower, To crown himself king, and *suppress* the prince. *Shakespeare.*

Every rebellion, when it is *suppressed*, doth make the subject weaker, and the prince stronger. *Davies.*

Sir William Herbert, with a well armed and ordered company, set sharply upon them; and, oppressing some of the forwardest of them by death, *suppressed* the residue by fear. *Hayward.*

## 2. To conceal; not to tell; not to reveal.

Times not-revealed, which th' invisible King, Only omniscient, hath *suppressed* in night. *Milton.*

Still the *suppressor* the name, and this keeps him in a pleasing suspense; and, in the very close of her speech, he indirectly mentions it. *Broome.*

## 3. To keep in; not to let out.

Well did'st thou, Richard, to *suppress* thy voice For, had the passions of thy heart burst out, I fear we should have seen decyph'ed there More ranc'rous spight, more furious raging lines. *Shakespeare.*

**SUPPRESSION.** *n. f.* [*suppression*, Fr. *suppressio*, Lat. from *suppressis*.]

## 1. The act of suppressing.

2. Not publication. You may depend upon a *suppression* of these verses. *Pope.*

**SUPPRESSOR.** *n. f.* [from *suppressis*.] One that suppresses, crushes, or conceals.

**TO SUPPURATE.** *v. a.* [from *pus* *pus*, Lat. *suppurar*, Fr.] To generate pus or matter.

This disease is generally fatal; if it *suppurates*, the pus, it is evacuated into the lower belly, where it produceth putrefaction. *Arbutnot.*

**TO SUPPURATE.** *v. n.* To grow to pus.

**SUPPURATION.** *n. f.* [*suppuratio*, Fr. from *suppurare*.]

## 1. The ripening or change of the matter of a tumour into pus.

If the inflammation be gone too far towards *suppuration*, then it must be promoted with suppuratives, and opened by incision. *Herman.*

This great attention must produce a great propensity to the putrescent alkaline condition of the fluids, and consequently to *suppurations*. *Arbutnot.*

## 2. The matter suppurated.

The great physician of souls sometimes came to me without coming in; for he has suffered, I would say, and he must labour the supposition, to let out death with the *suppurations*. *South.*

**SUPPURATIVE.** *adj.* [*suppuratif*, French; from *suppurare*.] Digestive; generating matter.

**SUPPUTATION.** *n. f.* [*supputatio*, French; *supputo*, Latin.] Reckoning; account; calculation; computation.

From these differing properties of day and night arise difficulties in carrying on and reconciling the *supputation* of time in long measures. *Hale.*

The Jews saw every day their Messiah in the doctors, about his speedy manifestations, were that the predictions of the prophets, whom they could now no longer understand, were covered in obscurity, that all the *supputations* of time were terminated in Jesus Christ, or were without period. *Hale.*

**TO SUPPUTE.** *v. a.* [from *supputo*, Latin.] To reckon; to calculate.

**SUPRA.** [Lat.] In composition, signifies above or before.

**SUPRALAPSARIAN.** } *adj.* [*supra* and *laps*]

**SUPRALAPSARY.** } [*supra*, Lat.] Antecedent to the fall of man.

The doctrine is *supralapsarian*, with whom the decree is *homoconditus*, man created not fallen; and the sublapsarian, with whom it is fallen, or the corrupt man. *Hammond.*

**SUPRAVULGAR.** *adj.* [*supra* and *vulgar*.] Above the vulgar.

None of these motives can prevail with a man to furnish himself with *supra-vulgar* and noble notions. *Locke.*

**SUPREMACY.** *n. f.* [from *supreme*.] Highest place; highest authority; state of being supreme.

No appeal may be made unto any one of higher power, in as much as the order of your dispute admitteth no standing inequality of courts, nor a ritual judge to have any ordinary superiority over us, but as many *supremacies* as there are pastors of several congregations. *Hale.*

As we under heaven are supreme head, So, under him, that great *supremacy*, Where we do reign, we will alone uphold. *Shakespeare.*



# SUR

I am assur'd that women  
Should look for rule, supremacy, and sway,  
When they are bound to serve, love, and obey.  
*Shakespeare.*

Put to proof his high supremacy,  
Whether upheld by strength, or chance, or fate.  
*Milton.*

He never had no intention to change religion;  
He was not to turn protestants after he had cast  
off the pope's yoke.  
*Swift.*

You're to and by nature for this supremacy,  
Which is granted from the distinguishing character  
of your writing.  
*Dryden.*

But the wild curs that from their masters run,  
Attending for supremacy of mine,  
Have left and eaves the rebel race begun.  
*Dryden.*

Supremacy of nature, or supremacy of perfection;  
It is possessed of all perfection, and the highest  
excellency possible.  
*Waterland.*

To deny him this supremacy is to detract  
from his kingdom to another.  
*Rogers.*

**SUPREME.** *adj.* [*supremus*, Lat.]  
Highest in dignity; highest in author-  
ity. It may be observed that *superiour*  
is used often of local elevation, but *su-*  
*preme* only of intellectual or political.

As no man serves God, and loveth him not; so  
no man can any man sincerely love God, and not ex-  
tremely abhor that sin which is the highest degree  
of rebellion against the *supreme* Guide and Monarch  
of the whole world, with whose divine authority  
and power it must overthrow others.  
*Hooker.*

The god of soldiers,  
With the consent of *supreme* Jove, inform  
Thy thoughts with nobleness!  
*Shakespeare.*

My soul akes  
To know, when two authorities are up,  
Not *supreme*, how soon confusion  
May enter 'twixt the gap of both.  
*Shakespeare.*

This strength, the seat of Deity *supreme*.  
*Milton.*

The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees,  
Shrubs rising up, and spreads by slow degrees;  
Three centuries he grows, and three he flays  
His *supreme* in state, and in three more decays.  
*Dryden.*

Highest; most excellent.  
No single virtue we can most commend,  
Whether it be the wife, the mother, or the friend,  
For he was all in that *supreme* degree,  
That, as to one prevail'd, so all was there.  
*Dryden.*

To him both heav'n  
The right had giv'n,  
And his own love bequeath'd *supreme* command.  
*Dryden.*

**SUPREMACY.** *adv.* [from the adjective.]  
In the highest degree.  
The favouring chemist in his golden views  
Specially blest, the poet in his muse.  
*Pope.*

**SUR.** [*sur*, Fr.] In composition, means  
upon, or over and above.

**SURABDITION.** *n. f.* [*sur* and *addition*.]  
Something added to the name.  
He liv'd with glory and admir'd success,  
He could the *suraddition*, Leonatus.  
*Shakespeare.*

**SURAL.** *adj.* [from *sura*, Lat.] Being in  
the calf of the leg.  
He was wounded in the inside of the calf of his  
leg, into the *sural* artery.  
*Weyman.*

**SURCEP.** *n. f.* [from *surc.*] Warrant;  
founty; assurance.  
Give some *surceps* that thou art revenge;  
Sub them, or tear them on thy chariot wheels.  
*Shakespeare.*

**SURBATE.** *v. a.* [*solbati*, Fr.] To  
bruise and batter the feet with travel;  
to harass; to fatigue.  
Their march they continued all that night, the  
troopers often alighting, that the foot might ride,  
and others taking many of them behind them,  
so that they could not but be extremely weary  
and fatigued.  
*Clarendon.*

**SURBUT.** The participle passive of *sur-*  
*beat*, which *Spenser* seems to have used  
for *surbate*.

A bear and tiger being met  
In cruel fight, on Lybick ocean wale,  
Espy a traveller with feet *surbate*,  
Whom they in equal prey hope to devour.  
*Spenser.*

**TO SURCEP.** *v. n.* [*sur* and *cep*, Fr.;  
*cep*, Lat.]  
1. To be at an end; to stop; to cease; to  
be no longer in use or being.  
Small favours will my prayers increase;  
Granting my suit, you give me all;  
And thus my prayers and needs *surcep*.  
For I have made your godhead all.  
*Daniel.*

2. To leave off; to practise no longer; to  
refrain finally.  
To fly who other than God, to despise, that  
creates unworthy shall be able to obtain any  
thing at his hands, and under that pretence to *sur-*  
*cep* from prayers, as booties of traitors officers,  
were to him no less injuries than pernicious to our  
own souls.  
*Hooker.*

Not did the British squadrons now *surcep*.  
To gall their foes of earth and  
So pray'd he, whilst an angel's voice from high  
Bade him *surcep* to importune the sky.  
*Harte.*

**TO SURCEP.** *v. a.* To stop; to put an  
end to. Obsolete.  
All puns both end, and every war both peace;  
But mine no peace, nor prayer, may *surcep*.  
*Spenser.*

**SURCEP.** *n. f.* Cessation; stop.  
It might very well agree with your principles, if  
your discipline were fully planted, even to find  
out your wants of *surcep* into all counts of England  
for the most things handled in them.  
*Hooker.*

**TO SURCHARGE.** *v. a.* [*surcharge*, Fr.]  
To overload; to overburden.  
They put upon every portion of land a ten-pound  
rent, which they called *surcharge*, the which might  
not *surcharge* the tenant or freeholder.  
*Spenser.*

Tamias was returned to Taurus, in hope to have  
suddenly surpris'd his enemy, *surcharged* with the  
pleasures of so rich a city.  
*Knotter.*

More remov'd,  
I left heav'n, *surcharg'd* with potent multitude,  
Might hap to move new breaths.  
*Milton.*

He ceas'd, discerning Adam with such my  
*surcharg'd*, as had, like grief, been drow'd in tears  
Without the vent of words.  
*Milton.*

When grateful sorrow in her pomp appears,  
Sure she is diew'd in Melembala's tears  
Your head reclind, as boding grief from view,  
Droops like a rose *surcharg'd* with morning dew.  
*Duden.*

**SURCHARGE.** *n. f.* [*surcharge*, Fr. from  
the verb.] Burden added to burden;  
overburden; more than can be well  
born.  
The air, after receiving a charge, doth not re-  
ceive a *surcharge*, or greater charge, with like ap-  
petite as it doth the first.  
*Bacon.*

An object of *surcharge* or excess despoyleth the  
sense; as the light of the sun, the eye; a violent  
sound near the ear, the hearing.  
The moralists make this ruling of a lion to be a  
*surcharge* of one malice upon another.  
*Elfrange.*

**SURCHARGER.** *n. f.* [from *surcharge*.]  
One that overburdens.

**SURCINGLE.** *n. f.* [*sur* and *cingulum*,  
Latin.]  
1. A girth with which the burden is bound  
upon a horse.  
2. The girdle of a callock.  
Justly he chose the *surcingle* and gown.  
*Mortimer.*

**SURCULE.** *n. f.* [*surculus*, Lat.] A shoot;  
a twig; a sucker. Not in general use.  
It is an arborescent excrecence, or superfluous,  
which the tree cannot assimilate, and therefore  
sprouteth not forth in boughs and *surcules* of the  
same shape unto the tree.  
*Bruce.*

# SUR

The holiness dividing into two branches below  
the coat, the outward fendeth two *surcules* into  
the thorns.  
*Brown.*

**SURCOAT.** *n. f.* [*surcoat*, old Fr. *sur* and  
*coat*.] A short coat worn over the rest  
of the dress.  
The honorable habillments, as robes of state,  
pallament-robe, the *surcoat* and mantle.  
*Camden.*

The commons were hotted in excess of ap-  
parel, in wide *surcoats* reaching to their loins.  
*Camden.*

That day in equal arms they fought for fame;  
Then famous, then fluehls, their *surcoats* were the  
time.  
*Dryden.*

**SURD.** *adj.* [*surdus*, Lat.]  
1. Deaf; wanting the sense of hearing.  
2. Unheard; not perceived by the ear.  
3. Not expected by any term.

**SURDITY.** *n. f.* [from *surd*.] Deafness.

**SURDUMBER.** *n. f.* [from *surd* and *num-*  
*ber*.] That is incommensurate with  
unity.

**SURE.** *adj.* [*seure*, Fr.]  
1. Certain; unfailing; infallible.  
The testimony of the Lord is *sure*, and giveth  
wisdom unto the simple.  
*Psalms.*

Who knows,  
Let this be *sure*, whether our angry foe  
Conjures it, or will ever? How he can  
Is doubtful, that he never will, is *sure*.  
*Milton.*

2. Certainly doothed.  
On our beyond it is valued according to the  
force in it. Tending it in balance is the latest way,  
and the weight is *sure* to go.  
*Locke.*

3. Confident; undoubting; certainly know-  
ing.  
Faint Laurence met them both;  
How he knew well, and guess'd that it was he;  
But, being ask'd, he was not *sure* of it.  
*Shakespeare.*

Let no man seek what may befall;  
Evil he may be *sure*.  
The youngest in the morning are not *sure*  
That till the night their life they can secure.  
*Dunham.*

While fore of battle, while our wounds are green,  
Why would we tempt the doubtful dye again?  
He wants renew'd, no certain of success,  
Succ of a flourish, as imparts of the peace.  
*Dryden.*

If you find nothing new in the matter, *sur* *sur*  
much is will you in the sight.  
Be silent always, when you doubt your sense,  
And speak, though *sur*, with seeming diffidence.  
*Pope.*

4. Safe; firm; certain; past doubt or  
danger. To make *sure* is to secure, to  
as that nothing shall put it out of one's  
possession or power.  
Thy kingdom shall be *sure* unto thee, after that  
thou shalt have known that the heavens do rule.  
*Daniel.*

He had me make *sur* of the bear, before I kill  
his skin.  
They would make others on both sides *sur* of  
pleading, in preference to martyrdom.  
*Dryden.*

They have a nearer and *sur* way to the fel-  
city of life, by trampling their passions, and re-  
ducing their appetites.  
A peace cannot last, provided we make *sur* of  
Spain.  
Revenge is now my joy, let's not for me,  
And I'll make *sur* he never shall be for thee.  
*Dryden.*

I bred you up to arms, rais'd you to power,  
All to make *sur* the vengeance of this day.  
Which even this day has ruin'd.  
*Dryden.*

Make *sur*, and give up Uthor,  
Cesar will ne'er relate thee such a tale.  
Play have a plan to make all actions worthy of  
observation, which are *sur* to be observed.  
*Steele.*

5. Firm; stable; steady; not liable to  
failure.

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observation, which are *sur* to be observed.  
*Steele.*

5. Firm; stable; steady; not liable to  
failure.

Then the garland wear'st successively;  
Yet though thou stand'st more pure than I could do,  
Thou art not firm enough. *Shakespeare.*  
I with your horses swift and sure of foot,  
And so I do commend you to their backs.

*Shakespeare.*  
I wrapt in force bands both their hands and feet,  
And cast them under hatches. *Chapman.*  
Virtue, dear friend, needs no defence;  
The surest guard is innocence. *Rowe.*  
Partition firm and force the waters to divide.

*Milton.*  
Doubting thus of innate principles, men will call  
pulling up the old foundations of knowledge and  
certainty: I persuade myself that the way I have  
pursued, being conformable to truth, lays those  
foundations sure. *Lacke.*

To prove a genuine birth,  
On female truth attending faith is lies;  
Thus mantle of right, I build my claim,  
Sure founded, on a firm maternal stage. *Pope.*

6. **To be Sure.** Certainly. This is a  
various expression: more properly *be sure*.  
Objects of sense would then determine the  
views of all such, to *be sure*, who converted perpetually  
with them. *Atterbury.*

Though the rhymer could not endure the *epitaph*  
notion, to obtain its fixed lot, to *be sure* it must  
have some. *Arbuthnot.*

**SURE.** *adv.* [from *sure*, Fr.] Certainly;  
without doubt; doubtless. It is generally  
without emphasis; and, notwithstanding its original meaning, expresses  
rather doubt than assertion.

Something, sure, of fate  
Hath puddled his clear spirit. *Shakespeare.*  
Her looks were flourish'd, and tallen was her mien,  
That face the virgin goddess, had the been  
Aught but a virgin, could the guilt have been. *Aldrich.*

Sure the queen would with him full unknown.  
She loaths, detests him, flies his hated presence.

Sure upon the whole, a bad author deserves  
better usage than a bad critic. *Pope.*

**SUREFOOTED.** *adj.* [from *sure* and *foot*.]  
Treading firmly; not stumbling.

True earnest furrows, rooted miseries,  
Anguish in grain, vexations ripe and blown,  
Surefooted griefs, solid calamities. *Herbert.*

**SURELY.** *adv.* [from *sure*.]

1. Certainly; undoubtedly; without doubt.  
It is often used rather to intend and  
strengthen the meaning of the sentence,  
than with any distinct and explicable  
meaning.

In the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt  
surely die. *Genesis.*  
Thou surely hadst not come sole fugitive.

He that created something out of nothing, surely  
can raise great things out of small. *South.*

The curious have thought the most minute affairs  
of Rome worth notice; and surely the consideration  
of their wealth is at least of as great importance  
as grammatical eruditions. *Locke.*

Surely we may presume, without affecting to fit  
in the feat of God, to think some very fallible  
men liable to errors. *Waterland.*

2. Firmly; without hazard.

He that walketh righteously, walketh surely. *Psalms.*

**SURENESS.** *n. f.* [from *sure*.] Certainly.

The subtleague, that for *sureness* takes  
Takes its own time to assault to make. *Caesar.*

He diverted himself with the speculation of the  
seed of coral: and for more *sureness* he repeats it.  
*Woodward.*

**SURETISHIP.** *n. f.* [from *surety*.] The

office of a surety or bondman; the act  
of being bound for another.

Idly, like prisoners which whole months will  
scur. *Donne.*

That only suretiship hath brought them there.

If here not clear'd no suretiship can bail  
Condemned debtors from th' eternal goal. *Denham.*

Hath not the greatest slaughter of armies been  
effected by stratagem? And have not the fairest  
climates been destroyed by suretiship? *Saunders.*

**SURETY.** *n. f.* [from *sureté*, Fr.]

1. Certainty; indubitableness.

Know of a surety that thy feed shall be a stranger  
*Genesis.*

2. Security; safety.

There the princesses determining to bathe,  
thought it was to privilege a place as no body  
durst presume to come thither; yet, for the more  
surety they looked round about. *Saunders.*

3. Foundation of stability; support.

We are true

Hold, as you yours, while our obedience holds;  
On other surety none. *Milton.*

4. Evidence; ratification; confirmation.

She call'd the taints to proof,

That the world never put it from her finger,  
Unless she gave it to yourself. *Shakespeare.*

5. Security against loss or damage; security  
for payment.

There remains unpaid

A hundred thousand more, in surety of which  
One part of Aquitania is bound to us. *Shakespeare.*

6. Hostage; bondman; one that gives security  
for another; one that is bound for another.

That you may well perceive I have not wrong'd  
you,

One of the greatest in the christian world  
Shall be my surety. *Shakespeare.*

I will be surety for him; of my hand shalt thou  
require him. *Genesis.*

Yet be not surety, if thou be a father;  
Love is a personal debt: I cannot give  
My children's right, nor ought he take it. *Herbert.*

All, in infancy, are by others presented with the  
desires of the parents, and intercession of sureties,  
that they may be early admitted by baptism into  
the school of Christ. *Hammond.*

**SURFACE.** *n. f.* [from *sur* and *face*, Fr.] Super-  
ficies; outside; superface. It is ac-  
cented by *Milton* on the last syllable.

Which of us who beholds the bright surface  
Of this ethereal mold, whereon we stand.

*Milton.*

Errors like straws upon the surface flow;  
He who would search for pearls must dive below.

*Dryden.*

All their surfaces shall be truly plain, or truly  
spherical, and look all the same way, to us together  
to compose one even surface. *Newton.*

**TO SURETY.** *v. a.* [from *sur* and *faire*,  
Fr. to do more than enough, to overdo.]

To feed with meat or drink to satiety  
and heinousness; to cram overmuch.

The *surety* of the

Do mock their charge with mores. *Shakespeare.*

**TO SURETY.** *v. n.* To be fed to satiety  
and heinousness.

They are as sick that *surety* with too much, as  
they that starve with nothing. *Shakespeare.*

Fake heed lest your hearts be overcharged with  
*surety* and drunkenness. *Lake.*

Through time had to *surety* in the vineyards,  
and with the wares, that they had been left behind,  
the generosity of the Spaniards sent them all home.  
*Clarendon.*

They must be let loose to the childish play they  
fancy, which they should be weaned from, by  
being made to *surety* of it. *Locke.*

**SURETY.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Sick-  
ness or satiety caused by overfulness.

When we are sick in fortune, often the *sureties*  
of our own behaviour, we make guilty in our dis-  
asters the sun, the moon and stars. *Shakespeare.*

How all white hairs become a fowl and jetter!  
I have long dream'd of such a kind of man,  
So *surety*-well'd, so old, and so prolix.

*Shakespeare.*

Now comes the sick hour that his *surety* made;  
Now shall he try his friends that *surety* him. *Shakespeare.*

Why, disease, dost thou molest  
Ladies, and of them the best?  
Do not men grow sick of riles,  
To thy attacks, by their nights  
Spent in *sureties*?

*Ben Jonson.*

*Surf*; its many times turn to purges, both up-  
wards and downwards. *Baron.*

Peace, which he lov'd in life, did lend  
Her hand to bring him to his end;  
When age and death call'd for the score,  
No *sureties* were to reckon for. *Crichton.*

Our father

Has taken himself a *surety* of the world,  
And cries, it is not late that we should take it. *Shakespeare.*

**SURFEIT.** *n. f.* [from *surfeit*.] One  
who riots; a glutton.

I did not think

This *surfeit* would have done this, a  
For such a petty war. *Shakespeare.*

**SURFEITWATER.** *n. f.* [from *surfeit* and *water*.]  
Water that cures surfeits.

A little cold distilled poppywater, which is  
true *surfeitwater*, with ease and abatement, and  
cures distempers in the beginning. *Locke.*

**SURGE.** *n. f.* [from *surgo*, Lat.] A we-  
ling sea; wave rolling above the general  
surface of the water; billow; wave.

The realm was left, like a ship in a storm, midst  
all the raging *surges*, unruled and uncontroul'd  
any. *Spenser.*

The wind shak'd *surge*, with high and monstrous  
main.

Seems to cast water on the burning hear,  
And quench the guards of the ever-bred pole  
I never did like motion view  
On the enlashed flood. *Shakespeare.*

He trod the water,

Whose enemy he shak'd aside, and break'd  
The *surge* molt twain that met him. *Shakespeare.*

It was formerly famous for the unfortunate  
of Hero and Leander, drowned in the uncompe-  
sonate *surges*. *Saunders.*

The sulphurous hail

Shot after us in storm, o'erblown, hath laid  
The fiery *surge*, that from the precipice  
Of heav'n receiv'd us falling. *Milton.*

He sweeps the skies, and clears the cloudy air,  
He flies aloft, and with impetuous roar  
Purges the foaming *surges* to the shore. *Dryden.*

Thus, near Ilium's swelling flood,  
With dread behold the rolling *surges* sweep  
In heaps his slaughter'd sons into the deep. *Pope.*

**TO SURGE.** *v. n.* [from *surgo*, Lat.] To  
swell; to rise high.

From midst of all the main

The *surging* waters like a mountain rise. *Spenser.*

He, all in rage, his ten-god ire brought,  
Some cruel vengeance on his son to cast,  
From *surging* gulls two monsters brought  
brought. *Spenser.*

The serpent mov'd, not with indented wave,  
Proned on the ground, as since, but on his rear,  
Circular base of rising folds, that tower'd  
I told above told, a *surging* maze! *Milton.*

*Surging* waves against a solid rock,  
Though all to flaves dash'd, the assault renew,  
Van battery, and in truth or bubblesend. *Milton.*

**SURGEON.** *n. f.* [corrupted by conver-  
sion from *chirurgon*.] One who cures  
by manual operation; one whose duty is  
to act in external maladies by the direc-  
tion of the physician.

The wound was pass the cure of a better surgeon  
than myself, for as I could but receive blood from  
her dying words. *Shakespeare.*

I meddle with no woman's matters; but when  
I am a *surgeon* to old shoes.

He that hath wounded his neighbour, is bound  
the expenses of the *surgeon*, and other medical  
costs. *Locke.*

Though most were sorely wounded, none were  
slain.

The *surgeons* soon despatch'd them of their arms.

And some with talves they cure. *Shakespeare.*

**SURGERY.** } *n. f.* [for *chirurgery*.] The  
**SURGERY.** } act of curing by manual  
 operation.

It would seem very evil surgery to cut off every  
 unfound part of the body, which, being by other  
 due means recovered, might afterwards do good  
 service. *Spenser.*

Strangely visited people,  
 The mere despair of surgery, he cures. *Shakespeare.*  
 They are often turred over with the surgery of  
 our sheep, and would you have us kiss tar?

**SURGEY.** *adj.* [from *surge*.] Rising in bil-  
 lows.

Do publick or domestick cares constrain  
 This loislome voyage o'er the surgy main? *Pope.*

**SURLILY.** *adv.* [from *surly*.] In a surly  
 manner.

**SURLINESS.** *mf.* [from *surly*.] Gloomy  
 moroseness; sour anger.

This pale they meet; their eyes with fury burn;  
 None greets; for none the greeting will return;  
 But in dumb *surlyness*, each arm'd with care  
 Has his profect, as brother of the war. *Dryden.*

**SURLING.** *n. f.* [from *surly*.] A four mo-  
 rose fellow. Not used.

These four *surlings* are to be commended to fleur  
 Gaulard. *Camden.*

**SURLY.** *adj.* [from *rup*, four, Saxon.]  
 Gloomily morose; rough; uncivil; four;  
 silently angry.

'Tis like you'll prove a jolly *surly* groom,  
 That take it on you at the first to roundly.

That *surly* spirit, melancholy,  
 Had bak'd thy blood, and made it heavy thick,  
 Which else runs tickling up and down the veins,  
 Making that idiot laughter keep men's eyes,  
 And strain their cheeks to idle merriment.

Against the capitol I met a lion,  
 Who glar'd upon me, and went *surly* by,  
 Without annoying me. *Shakespeare.*

Rebuk'd by *surly* grooms, who wait before  
 The sleeping tyrant's interdicted door. *Dryden.*

What it among the courtly tribe  
 You lost a place, and sav'd a bribe?  
 And then in *surly* mood came here  
 To fifteen hundred pounds a year,

And force against the whigs harangu'd?  
 The zephyrs floating loose, the timely rains,  
 Now bott'nd into joy the *surly* storms. *Thomson.*

**SURMISE.** *v. a.* [from *surmise*, Fr.] To sur-  
 spect; to imagine imperfectly; to imagine  
 without certain knowledge.

Man coveteth what exceedeth the reach of  
 sense, yea somewhat above capacity of reason,  
 somewhat divine and heavenly, which with hidden  
 cultivation it rather *surmiseth* than conceiveth:  
 for what it seeketh, and what that is directly it  
 knoweth not; yet very intensive desire thereof  
 doth it move it, that all other known delights  
 and pleasures are laid aside, and they give place  
 to the search of this but only suspected desire.

Of questions and strives of words cometh envy,  
 railings, and evil *surmisings*. *1 Timothy.*

His preference to these narrow bounds confin'd.

It wast'd nearer yet, and then she knew  
 That what before she but *surmis'd*, was true.

It change was not wrought by altering the  
 complexion of the earth, as was *surmised* by a  
 very learned man, but by dissolving it. *Woodward.*

**SURMISE.** *n. f.* [from *surmise*, Fr.] Imperfect  
 notion; suspicion; imagination not sup-  
 ported by knowledge.

To let go a private *surmise*, whereby the thing  
 itself may not make better or worse; if just and allow-  
 able reasons might lead them to do as they did,  
 there are these censures frustrate. *Hooker.*

They were by law of that proud tyranness,  
 Provok'd with wrath, and envy's false *surmise*,  
 Condemn'd to that dungeon mercies,  
 Where they should live in woe, and die in wretch-  
 edness. *Spenser.*

My compassionate heart  
 Will not permit my eyes once to behold  
 The thing, whereat it trembles by *surmise*. *Shakespeare.*  
 My thought, whose murderings yet is but fan-  
 tatical,

Shakes to my single state of man, that function  
 Is smother'd in *surmise*. *Shakespeare.*  
 No sooner did they spy the English turning  
 from them, but they were of opinion that they  
 fled towards their shipping: this *surmise* was con-  
 firmed, for that the English ships removed the day  
 before. *Hagyard.*

We double honour gain  
 From his *surmise* prov'd false. *Milton.*

Hence guilty joys, dainties, *surmisings*,  
 False oaths, false tears, decess, dignities. *Pope.*  
 No man ought to be charged with principles he  
 actually disowns, unless his practices contradict  
 his profession; not upon small *surmisings*. *Swift.*

**TO SURMOUNT.** *v. a.* [from *surmonter*, Fr.]

1. To rise above.  
 The mountains of Olympus, Atlas, and Atlas,  
 over-reach and *surmount* all winds and clouds.

2. To conquer; to overcome.

Though no resistance was made, the English had  
 much ado to *surmount* the natural difficulties of  
 the place the greatest part of one day. *Hoyward.*  
 He hardly escaped to the Persian court; from  
 whence, if the love of his country had not *sur-*  
*mounted* its base ingratitude to him, he had many  
 invitations to return at the head of the Persian fleet,  
 but he rather chose a voluntary death. *Swift.*

3. To surpass; to exceed.

What *surmounts* the reach  
 Of human sense, I shall delineate so,  
 By lik'ning spiritual to corporeal forms,  
 As may express them best. *Milton.*

**SURMOUNTABLE.** *adj.* [from *surmount*.]  
 Conquerable; superable.

**SURMOUNTED.** *n. f.* [from *surmount*.] One  
 that rises above another.

**SURMOUNTING.** *n. f.* The act of getting  
 uppermost.

**SURMULLET.** *n. f.* [from *surmul*, Lat.] A sort  
 of fish. *Ainsworth.*

**SURNAME.** *n. f.* [from *surnom*, Fr.]

1. The name of the family; the name which  
 one has over and above the christian  
 name.

Many which were mere English joined with the  
 Irish against the king, taking on them Irish habits  
 and customs, which could never since be clean  
 wiped away; of which sort be most of the *surnames*  
 that end in *an*, as *Herman, Shuman, and Mungan*,  
 which now account themselves natural Irish.

He, made heir not only of his brother's king-  
 dom, but of his virtues and haughty thoughts, and  
 of the *surname* also of Barbarossa, began to aspire  
 to the empire. *Knollys.*

The epithets of great men, monsieur Boileau is  
 of opinion, were in the nature of *surnames*, and re-  
 peated as such. *Pope.*

2. An appellation added to the original  
 name.

Witness may  
 My *surname* Coriolanus: the painful service,  
 The extreme dangers, and the drops of blood  
 Shed for my thankless country, are requir'd.  
 But with that *surname*. *Shakespeare.*

**TO SURNAME.** *v. a.* [from *surnommer*, French,  
 from the noun.] To name by an appel-  
 lation added to the original name.

Another shall subscribe with his hand unto the  
 Lord, and *surname* himself by the name of Israel.

Pyreicus, only famous for counterfeiting earth in  
 pitchers, a scullery, rogues together by the ears,  
 was *surnamed* Rupographus. *Peachment.*

How he, *surm'd* of Africa, dishonour'd  
 In his prime youth the fair Iberian maid.

God commanded man what was good; but the  
 devil *surm'd* it evil; and thereby baffled the  
 command. *Milton.*

**TO SURPASS.** *v. a.* [from *surpasser*, French.] To  
 excel; to exceed; to go beyond in ex-  
 cellence.

The climate's delicate,  
 Fertile the soil, the temple much *surpassing*  
 The common prate it bears. *Shakespeare.*

O, by what name, for thou above all these,  
 Above mankind, or might than mankind higher,  
*Surpass* thou far my naming? how may I  
 Adore thee, author of this universe? *Milton.*

Achilles, Homer's hero, in strength and courage  
*surpassed* the rest of the Grecian army. *Dryden.*

A nymph of late there was,  
 Whose beauty form her fellows did *surpass*,  
 The pride and joy of fair Arcadia's plains.

Under or near the lone mountains, which, for  
 heights and number, *surpass* those of colder coun-  
 tries, as much as the heat there *surpasses* that of  
 those countries. *Woodward.*

**SURPASSABLE.** *adj.* [from *surpass* and  
*able*.] That may be excelled. *Dict.*

**SURPASSING.** *participial adj.* [from *sur-*  
*pass*.] Excellent in a high degree.

O thou! that, with *surpassing* glory crown'd,  
 Look'st from thy tale dominion like the god  
 Of this new world. *Milton.*

His miracles proved him to be sent from God,  
 not more by that infinite power that was seen in  
 them, than by that *surpassing* goodness they de-  
 monstrated to the world. *Colum.*

**SURPASSINGLY.** *adv.* [from *surpassing*.]  
 In a very excellent manner. *Dict.*

**SURPLICE.** *n. f.* [from *surplis*, Fr. *sur-*  
*perplucium*, Latin.] The white garb  
 which the clergy wear in their acts of  
 munification.

It will wear the *surplice* of humility over the  
 black gown of a big heart. *Shakespeare.*

The cinctus guburnis is a long garment, not unlike  
 a *surplice*, which would have been on the ground,  
 had it hung loose, and was therefore gathered  
 about the middle with a girdle. *Addison.*

**SURPLUS.** } *n. f.* [from *sur* and *plus*, Fr.]

**SURPLUSAGE.** } A supernumerary part;  
 overplus, what remains when use is sat-  
 isfied.

It then there lift my offered grace to use;  
 Take what thou please of all this *surplusage*;  
 If thee hit not, leave have thou to repulse. *Spenser.*  
 That you have vouchsaf'd my poor house to visit,  
 It is a *surplus* of your grace. *Shakespeare.*

When the price of corn falleth, men give over  
*surplus* tillage, and break no more ground.

We made a substance so disposed to fluidity,  
 that by to pull no agitation as only the *surplusage*  
 of that which the ambient air is wont to have about  
 the middle even of a winter's day, above what it  
 hath in the last part. *Boyle.*

The officers spent all, so as there was no *surplus-*  
*age* of treasure; and yet that all was not sufficient.

Whatever degrees of assent one affords a pro-  
 position beyond the degrees of evidence, it is plain  
 all that *surplusage* of assurance is owing not to the  
 love of truth. *Locke.*

**SURPRISE.** } *n. f.* [from *surprise*, French, from  
**SURPRISE.** } the verb.]

1. The act of taking unawares; the state of  
 being taken unawares.

Parents should mark carefully the witty excuses  
 of their children, especially at sudden and  
*surprised*; but rather mark than pauper them.

This let him know,  
 Left fully manifesting, he pretend  
*Surprised*, unaccomplish'd unforewarn'd. *Milton.*

I let aside the taking of St. Domingo and St. Domingo in Hispaniola, as *surprise* rather than encounters. Bacon.

This strange *surprisel* put the knight And wrathful iquiro into a fright. Hudibras.  
There is a vast difference between them, as vast as between inadvertency and deliberation, between *surprise* and *lot purpose*. South.

He whose thoughts are employed in the weighty cares of empire, is not presumed to suspect matters things to carefully as private persons, the laws therefore relieve him against the *surprises* and machinations of deceitful men. Davenant.

2. A dish, I suppose, which has nothing in it.

Few care for carving trifles in disguise, Or that fantastick dish some call *surprise*. King's Country.

3. Sudden confusion or perplexity. To *SURPRISE*. *v. a.* [*surpris*, Fr. from *surprendre*.]

1. To take unawares; to fall upon unexpectedly. The cattle of Macduff I will *surprise*. Seize upon Fife, give to the edge of the sword His wife, his babes. Shakespeare.

Now do our ears before our eyes, Lake men in mists, Discover who'd the *surprise*, And who retails. Ben Jonson.

Left, by some fair appearing good *surprised*, She dictate false, and misinform the will. Milton.

How shall he keep, what sleeping or awake, A weaker may *surprise*, a stronger take? Pope.

Who can speak The mingled passions that *surprised* his heart? Thomson.

2. To astonish by something wonderful. People were not so much frightened as *surprised* at the bigness of the camel. L'Estrange.

3. To confuse or perplex by something sudden. Up he starts, discover'd and *surprised*. Milton.

*SURPRISING*, *participial adj.* [from *surprise*.] Wonderful; raising sudden wonder or concern.

The greatest actions of a celebrated person, however *surprising* and extraordinary, are no more than what are expected from him. Spectator.

*SURPRISINGLY*, *adv.* [from *surprising*.] To a degree that raises wonder; in a manner that raises wonder.

It out of these ten thousand we should take the men that are employed in publick business, the number of those who remain will be *surprisingly* little. Addison.

*SURQUEDRY*, *n. f.* [*sur* and *quider*, old Fr.] to think.] Overweening pride; insolence. Obsolete.

They overcommen, were deprived of their proud beauty, and the one moiety Transom'd to fish for their bold *surquedry*. Spenser.

Late born modesty Hath got such root in easy waxen hearts, That men may not themselves their own good parts Extol, without suspect of *surquedry*. Donne.

*SURREBUTTER*, *n. f.* [In law.] A second rebutter; and so a rebutter. A term in the courts.

*SURREJOINDER*, *n. f.* [*surrejoindre*, Fr. In law.] A second defence of the plaintiff's action, opposite to the rejoinder of the defendant, which the civilians call *triplicatio*. Bailey.

To *SURRENDER*, *v. a.* [*surrendre*, old French.]

1. To yield up; to deliver up. Solemn dedication of churches serves not only to make them publick, but further also to *surrender* up that right which otherwise their founders might have in them, and to make God himself their owner. Hooker.

Recall those grants, and we are ready to *surrender* ours, restore all or none. Davenant.

2. To deliver up to an enemy: sometimes with up emphatical. Ripe age bade him *surrender* late. His life and long good fortune unto final fate. Fairfax.

He, willing to *surrender* up the castle, forbade his soldiers to have any talk with the enemy. Knolles.

*Surrender* up to me thy captive breath, My power's nature's power, my name is death. Horne.

To *SURRENDER*, *v. n.* To yield; to give one's self up. This mighty Archimedes too *surrenders* now. Clarendon.

*SURRENDER*, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of yielding. Our general mother, with eyes Of conjugal attraction unprov'd, And meek *surrender*, half-embracing lean'd On our first father. Milton.

Having mus'd up all the forces he could, the clouds above and the deeps below he prepares for a *surrender*; asserting, from a mistaken computation, that all these will not come up to wear the quantity requisite. Woodward.

Julia's *surrender* Would give up Africa unto Caesar's hands. Addison.

2. The act of resigning or giving up to another. If our father carry authority with such disposition as he bears, this last *surrender* of his will but offend us. Shakespeare.

That hope quickly vanished upon the undoubted intelligence of that *surrender*. Clarendon.

As oppress'd states made themselves homagers to the Romans to engage their protection, to we should have made an entire *surrender* of ourselves to God, that we might have gained a title to his deliverances. Deacy of Piety.

In passing a thing away by deed of gift, is required a *surrender* on the giver's part of all the property he has in it; and to the making of a thing sacred, this *surrender* by its right owner is necessary. South.

*SURREPTION*, *n. f.* [*surreptus*, Latin.] Sudden and unperceived invasion or intrusion. Sins compatible with a regenerate estate, are sins of a sudden *surreption*. Hammond.

*SURREPTITIOUS*, *adj.* [*surreptitius*, Lat.] Done by stealth; gotten or produced fraudulently. Seneca hath not translated the first; perhaps supposing it *surreptions*, or unworthy to great an assertion. Brown.

The Musicians numbered not only the sections and laws, but even the words and letters of the Old Testament, the better to secure it from *surreptitious* practices. Government of the Tongue.

A correct copy of the Dunciad, the many *surreptions* ones have rendered necessary. Letter to Publisher of Pope's Dunciad.

*SURREPTITIOUSLY*, *adv.* [from *surreptitious*.] By stealth; fraudulently. Thou hast got it more *surreptitiously* than he did, and with less edict. Government of the Tongue.

To *SURROGATE*, *v. a.* [*surrogo*, Latin.] To put in the place of another. *SURROGATE*, *n. f.* [*surrogatus*, Lat.] A deputy; a delegate; the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge. *SURROGATION*, *n. f.* [*surrogatio*, Latin.] The act of putting in another's place. To *SURROUND*, *v. a.* [*surrender*, Fr.] To environ; to encompass; to enclose on all sides. Yelling monsters that with ceaseless cry Surround me, as thou sawest. Milton.

Cloud and ever-during day, Surrounds me, from the cheerful ways of men Out off. Bed angels soon On wing under the burning cope of hell, Twixt upper, nether, and surrounding, fires. Milton.

As the bodies that surround us diversely affect our organs, the mind is forced to receive the impressions. Locke.

*SURSO'LD*, *n. f.* [In algebra.] The fourth multiplication or power of any number whatever taken as the root. Theore.

*SURSO'LD Problem*, *n. f.* [In mathematics.] That which cannot be resolved but by curves of a higher nature than a conic section. Harriot.

*SURTOUT*, *n. f.* [Fr.] A large coat worn over all the rest. The *surout* if abroad you wear, Repels the rigour of the air; Would you be warmer, if at home You had the fabric, and the boom? Prior.

Sir Roger the mortally hated, and used to his fellows to squirt kennel-water upon him, so that he was forced to wear a *surout* of oiled cloth by which means he came home pretty clean, except where the *surout* was a little hairy. Arbuthnot.

To *SURVENE*, *v. a.* [*survenir*, Fr.] To supervene; to come as an addition. Hippocrates mentions a symptom on that *surveys* (things), which commonly terminates in a consumption. Boerhaave.

To *SURVEY*, *v. a.* [*survoir*, old Fr.]

1. To overlook; to have under the view; to view as from a higher place. Round he *surveys*, and well might when he stood, So high above. Milton.

Though with those streams he no resemblance hold, Whose foam is amber, and their gravel gold; His genuine and less guilty wealth explore, Search not his bottom, but *survey* his shore. Denham.

2. To oversee as one in authority. 3. To view as examining. The husbandman's felt came that way. Of custom to *survey* his ground. Spectator.

Early abroad he did the world *survey*, As if he knew he had not long to tarry. Waller.

With hater'd looks All pale and speechless, he *survey'd* me round. Dryden.

4. To measure and estimate land or buildings. *SURVEY*, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. View; prospect. Her towers in all their vast *survey* Useless besides! Milton.

Under his proud *survey* the city lies, And like a man beneath a hill doth rise. Latham.

No longer lotted of his prey, He leaps up at it with enrag'd desire, O'erlooks the neighbours with a wide *survey*, And nods at every house his threatening fire. Dryden.

2. Superintendence. 3. Mensuration. *SURVEYOR*, *n. f.* [from *survey*.]

1. An overseer; one placed to superintend others. Wer't not unchiefs then, To make the fox *surveyor* of the fold? Shakespeare.

Bishop Fox was not only a grave counsellor in war or peace, but also a good *surveyor* of works. Foxe.

2. A measurer of land. Should we *survey* The plot of situation, and the model; Question *surveyors*, know our own estate, How able such a work to undergo, To weigh against his opposite. Shakespeare.

**Decempede**, *ten*, a measuring-rod for taking the dimensions of buildings; from hence came *decempedator*, for a surveyor; used by Cicero. *Arbuthnot.*  
**SURVEYORSHIP**, *n. f.* [from *surveyor*.]  
 The office of a surveyor.

**To SURVEY**, *v. a.* [*surveoir*, old Fr.]  
 To overlook; to have in view; to survey. Not in use.

That turret's frame most admirable was  
 In the highest heaven compassed around,  
 And lifted high above this earthly mass,  
 Which it survey'd, as hills do lower ground.

*Spenser.*

**To SURVIVE**, *v. n.* [*supervivo*, Latin; *survivre*, French.]

1. To live after the death of another.  
 I'll assure her of

Her widowhood, be it that she survives me,  
 In all my lands and leases whatsoever. *Shakespeare.*  
 Took that *survive*, let Rome reward with love. *Shakespeare.*

Try pleasure,  
 Which, when no other enemy survives,  
 Still conquers all the conquerors. *Denham.*

2. To live after any thing.  
 Now that he is dead, his immortal fame survives,  
 And flourishes in the mouths of all people. *Spenser.*

The love of horses which they had alive,  
 And care of chariots, after death survives. *Dryden.*  
 The rhapsodies, called the charnel-songs,  
 would never have survived the first edition, if they  
 had not discovered to strong a tincture of infidelity. *Watts.*

3. To remain alive.  
 No longer now that golden age appears,  
 When patriarch-wits survive'd a thousand years;  
 Now length of time, our second life, is lost,  
 And bare three-score is all ev'n that can boast;  
 Our sons their fathers' failing language see,  
 And such as Chaucer is, shall Dryden be. *Pope.*

**To SURVIVE**, *v. a.* To outlive.  
**SURVIVER**, *n. f.* [from *survive*.] One who outlives another.

Your father lost a father,  
 That father, his; and the survivor bound  
 In filial obligation, for some term,  
 To do obsequious sorrow. *Shakespeare.*

Although time died, the father beholding so  
 many decedents, the number of survivors must still  
 be very great. *Bacon.*

I did discern  
 From his survivors, I could nothing learn. *Denham.*  
 Her majesty is heir to the survivor of the late  
 king. *Seyt.*

**SURVIVORSHIP**, *n. f.* [from *survive*.]  
 The state of outliving another.

Such offices granted in reversion were void, unless  
 where the grant has been by *survivorship*. *Ayliffe.*

**SUSCEPTIBILITY**, *n. f.* [from *susceptible*.]  
 Quality of admitting; tendency to admit.

The susceptibility of those influences, and the  
 effects thereof, is the general providential law  
 whereby other physical beings are governed. *Hale.*

**SUSCEPTIBLE**, *adj.* [*susceptible*, Fr.]  
 Prior has accented this improperly on  
 the first syllable. Capable of admit-  
 ting, disposed to admit.

He moulded him platonically to his own idea,  
 delighting first in the choice of the materials, be-  
 cause he found him susceptible of good form. *Wotton.*

In their tender years they are more suscep-  
 tible of various impressions than afterwards, when  
 solicited by vulgar inclinations. *Leffrange.*

Children's minds are narrow, and usually sus-  
 ceptible but of one thought at once. *Locke.*  
 Blow with empty words the susceptible flame. *Pope.*

**SUSCEPTION**, *n. f.* [*susceptus*, Lat.] Act  
 of taking.

A canon, promoted to holy orders before he is  
 of lawful age for the *susception* of orders, shall  
 have a voice in the chapter. *Ag. offe.*

**SUSCEPTIVE**, *adj.* [from *susceptus*, Latin.]  
 This word is more analogical, though  
 less used, than *susceptible*. Capable to  
 admit.

Since our nature is so *susceptive* of errors on all  
 sides, it is fit we should have notices given us how  
 far other persons may become the causes of false  
 judgments. *Watts.*

**SUSCEPTENCY**, *n. f.* [from *susceptive*.]  
 Reception; admission.

**SUSCIPIENT**, *n. f.* [*suscipiens*, Lat.]  
 One who takes; one that admits or re-  
 ceives.

**To SUSCITATE**, *v. n.* [*susciter*, Fr. *suscito*, Lat.] To rouse; to excite.

It concurth but unto predispoted effects, and  
 only *suscitates* those forms whose determinations  
 are formal, and proceed from the idea of them-  
 selves. *Proust.*

**SUSCITATION**, *n. f.* [*suscitation*, Fr. from  
*suscitate*.] The act of rousing or ex-  
 citing.

**To SUSPECT**, *v. a.* [*suspicio*, *suspectum*,  
 Latin.]

1. To imagine with a degree of fear and  
 jealousy what is not known.

Nothing makes a man *suspect* much, more than  
 to know little; and therefore men should remedy  
 suspicion by procuring to know more. *Bacon.*  
 Let us not then *suspect* our happy state,  
 As not secure. *Milton.*

From her hand I could *suspect* no ill. *Milton.*

2. To imagine guilty without proof.  
 Though many poets may *suspect* themselves for  
 the partiality of parents to their youngest children,  
 I know myself too well to be ever satisfied with my  
 own conceptions. *Dryden.*

Some would persuade us that body and extension  
 are the same thing, which changes the signification  
 of words; which I would not *suspect* them of, they  
 having so severely condemned the philosophy of  
 others. *Locke.*

3. To hold uncertain; to doubt.  
 I cannot forbear a story which is so well attested,  
 that I have no manner of reason to *suspect* the  
 truth. *Addison.*

**To SUSPECT**, *v. n.* To imagine guilt.  
 If I *suspect* without cause, let me be your jest. *Shakespeare.*

**SUSPECT**, *part. adj.* [*suspect*, Fr.] Doubt-  
 ful.

Sordid interests or affectation of strange relations  
 are not like to render your reports *suspect* or un-  
 true. *Granville.*

**SUSPECT**, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Suspicion;  
 imagination without proof. Ob-  
 solete.

No fancy mine, no other wrong *suspect*,  
 Make me, O virtuous shame, thy laws neglect. *Sidney.*

The sale of offices and towns in France,  
 If they were known, as the *suspect* is great,  
 Would make thee quickly hop without a head. *Shakespeare.*

My most worthy master, in whole breast  
 Doubt and *suspect*, alas! are plac'd too late,  
 You should have fear'd false times, when you did  
 feast. *Shakespeare.*

There be so many false prints of praise, that a  
 man may justly hold it a *suspect*. *Bacon.*

Nothing more jealous than a favourite towards  
 the waning time and *suspect* of flattery. *Wotton.*

They might hold true intelligence  
 Among themselves, without *suspect* to offend. *Daniel.*

If the king ends the differences, and takes away  
 the *suspect*, the case will be no worse than when  
 two duellists enter the field. *Suckling.*

**To SUSPEND**, *v. a.* [*suspendre*, Fr. *sus-  
 pendo*, Latin.]

1. To hang; to make to hang by any  
 thing.

As 'twixt two equal armies fate  
 Suspend uncertain victory!

Our souls, which, to advance our fate,  
 Were gone out, hung 'twixt her and me. *Denham.*

It is reported by Ruffinus, that in the temple of  
 Scap'is there was an iron char, or *suspended* by load-  
 stones; which stones removed, the chariot fell and  
 was dashed to pieces. *Brown.*

2. To make to depend upon.  
 God hath in the scripture *suspended* the promise  
 of eternal life upon this condition, that, without  
 obedience and holiness of life, no man shall ever  
 see the Lord. *Tilgton.*

3. To interrupt; to make to stop for a  
 time.

The harmony  
*Suspended* hell, and took with raptiment  
 The thronging audience. *Milton.*

The guard nor lights nor fires; their fate so near,  
 At once *suspended* their courage and their fear. *Denham.*

The British dame, fam'd for restless grace,  
 Commands not now but for the second place;  
 Our love *suspended*, we neglect the fairy  
 For whom we burn'd, to gaze adoring here. *Granville.*

4. To delay; to hinder from proceeding.  
 Suspend your indignation against my brother,  
 till you can derive from him better testimony of  
 his intent. *Shakespeare.*

His answer did the nymph attend;  
 Her looks, her sighs, her gestures all did pray him;  
 But Godfrey wisely did his grant *suspend*,  
 He doubt is the worst, and that a while did stay him. *Fairfax.*

To themselves I left them;  
 For I *suspended* their doom. *Milton.*

The reasons for *suspending* the play were ill  
 founded. *Dryden.*

This is the hinge on which turns the liberty of  
 intellectual beings, in their steady prosecution of  
 true felicity, that they may *suspend* this prosecution  
 in particular cases, till they have looked before  
 them. *Locke.*

5. To keep undetermined.  
 A man may *suspend* his choice from being deter-  
 mined for or against the thing proposed, till he has  
 examined whether it be really of a nature to make  
 him happy or no. *Locke.*

6. To defer for a time from the execution  
 of an office or enjoyment of a revenue.  
 Good men should not be *suspended* from the exer-  
 cise of their ministry, and deprived of their liveli-  
 hood, for ceremonies which are on all hands ac-  
 knowledged indifferent. *Sandonson.*

The bishop of London was summoned for not  
*suspending* Dr. Sharp. *Smyt.*

**SUSPENSE**, *n. f.* [*suspens*, Fr. *suspensus*,  
 Latin.]

1. Uncertainty; delay of certainty or de-  
 termination; indeterminateness.

Till this be done, their good affection towards  
 the safety of the church is acceptable, but the way  
 they prescribe us to preserve it by, must rest in  
*suspense*. *Hooker.*

Such true joy's *suspense*  
 What dream can I pretend to recompense? *Waller.*

Ten days the prophet in *suspense* remain'd,  
 Would no man's state pronounce, at last constrain'd  
 By Itharus, he too mildly resign'd. *Denham.*

2. Act of withholding the judgment.  
 In propositions, where though the proofs in view  
 are of most moment, yet there are sufficient grounds  
 to suspect that there is fallacy, or proofs as consid-  
 erable to be produced on the contrary side, there *sus-  
 pense* or diffidence is often voluntary. *Locke.*

Whatever necessity determines to the pursuit of  
 real bliss, the same necessity establishes *suspense*,  
 deliberation and tentativeness, whether its satisfaction  
 ministers true or false happiness. *Locke.*

3. Stop in the midst of two opposites.  
 For thee the fates, torn by kind, ordain  
 A cool *suspense* from pleasure or from pain.

**SUSPENSIVE**, *adj.* [*suspensus*, Latin.]

1. Held from proceeding.



The great light of day yet wants to run  
Much of his race, though sleep, *suspense* in heaven  
Held by thy voice. *Milton.*

## 2. Held in doubt; held in expectation.

The fellious orders allowed, but yet established  
in more wary and *suspense* manner, as being to stand  
in force till God should give the opportunity of some  
general conference what might be left for every of  
them afterwards to do, had both prevented all oc-  
casion of just dislike which others might take, and  
referred a greater liberty unto the authors them-  
selves, of entering unto further consultation after-  
wards. *Hooker.*

This said, he sat; and expectation held  
His looks *suspense*, awaiting what appear'd  
To second or oppose. *Milton.*

**SUSPENSION.** *n. f.* [*suspension*, Fr. from  
*suspend.*]

1. Act of making to hang on any thing.
2. Act of making to depend on any thing.
3. Act of delaying.

Had we had time to pray,  
With thousand vows and tears we should have  
fought,

That sad decree's *suspension* to have wrought. *Waller.*

## 4. Act of withholding or balancing the judgment.

In his Indian relations, wherein are contained  
incredible accounts, he is *suspense* to be read with  
*suspension*; there are they which weakened his au-  
thorities with former ages, for he is seldom men-  
tioned without derogatory parentheses. *Brown.*

The mode of the will, which answers to dubita-  
tion, may be called *suspension*; and that which in  
the fantastick will is obliquity, is constancy in the  
intellectual. *Grew.*

## 5. Interruption; temporary cessation.

Nor was any thing done for the better adjusting  
things in the time of that *suspension*, but every  
thing left in the same state of unconcernedness as  
before. *Clarendon.*

## 6. Temporary privation of an office; as, the clerk incurred suspension.

**SUSPENSORY.** *adj.* [*suspensoire*, Fr. *sus-  
pensus*, Lat.] That by which any thing  
hangs.

There are several parts peculiar to brutes which  
are wanting in man, as the seventh or *suspensory*  
muscles of the eye. *Rap.*

**SUSPICION.** *n. f.* [*suspicion*, Fr. *suspi-  
cia*, Lat.] The act of suspecting; ima-  
gination of something ill without proof.

This *suspicion* Miso for the hoggish shrewdness  
of her brain, and Mopsa for a very unlikely envy,  
flambed upon. *Sidney.*

*Suspicious* amongst thoughts are like bats amongst  
birds; they ever fly by twilight; they are to be re-  
pelled, or at the least well guarded, for they cloud  
the mind. *Lucan.*

*Suspicion* all our lives shall be thick full of eyes;  
For reason is but half-d like a fox,  
Who, ne'er to tame, to cherish'd and lock'd up,  
Will have a wild trick of his anthers. *Shakspeare.*

Though wisdom wake, *suspicion* sleeps  
At wisdom's gate; and to simplicity  
Rebels her charge, while goodness thinks no ill  
Where no ill seems. *Milton.*

**SUSPICIOUS.** *adj.* [*suspiciosus*, Latin.]

## 1. Inclined to suspect; inclined to imagine ill without proof.

Nature itself, after it has done an injury, will  
for ever be *suspicious*, and no man can love the  
person he suspects. *South.*

## 2. Indicating suspicion or fear.

A wise man will find us to be rogues by our faces:  
we have a *suspicious*, fearful, constrained counte-  
nance, often turning and flinking through narrow  
lanes. *Swift.*

## 3. Liable to suspicion; giving reason to imagine ill.

They, because the light of his candle too much  
drowned theirs, were glad to lay hold on to colour-  
able matter, and exceeding forward to traduce him  
as an author of *suspicious* innovations. *Hooker.*

I spy a black *suspicious* threatening  
That will encounter with our glorious sun.  
Authors are *suspicious*, nor greedily  
followed, who pretend to deliver untrathful  
things, and the occult abstrinities of things.

His life  
Private, unactive, calm, contemplative,  
Little *suspicious* to any king.  
Many mischievous insects are daily at work, to  
make people of merit *suspicious* of each other. *Pope.*

**SUSPICIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *suspicious*.]

1. With suspicion.
2. So as to raise suspicion.

His guard entering the place, found Phlegus with  
his sword in his hand, but not naked, but standing  
*suspiciously* enough, to one already *suspicious*. *Sidney.*

**SUSPICIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *suspicious*.]  
Tendency to suspicion.

To make my estate known seemed impossible,  
by reason of the *suspiciousness* of Miso, and my  
young mistress. *Sidney.*

**SUSPIRATION.** *n. f.* [*suspiratio*, from  
*suspiro*, Lat.] Sigh; act of fetching the  
breath deep.

Not customary suits of solemn black,  
Nor windy *suspiration* of forced breath,  
That can denote me truly. *Shakspeare.*

In deep *suspirations* we take more large gulpha  
of air to cool our heart, overcharged with love or  
forrow. *Merc.*

**TO SUSPIRE.** *v. n.* [*suspiro*, Lat.]

1. To sigh; to fetch the breath deep.
2. It seems in *Shakspeare* to mean only, to  
begin to breathe; perhaps mistaken for  
*respire*.

Since the birth of Cam, the first male child,  
To him that did but yesterday *suspire*,  
There was not such a gracious creature born. *Shakspeare.*

**TO SUSTAIN.** *v. a.* [*soustenir*, French;  
*sustineo*, Latin.]

1. To bear; to prop; to hold up.

The largeness and lightness of her wings and tail  
*sustain* her without assistance. *Merc.*

Vain is the force of man,  
To crush the pillars that the pile *sustain*. *Dryden.*

2. To support; to keep from sinking under  
evil.

The admirable curiosity and singular excellency  
of this design will *sustain* the patience, and animate  
the industry, of him who shall undertake it. *Holder.*

If he have no comfortable expectations of another  
life to *sustain* him under the evils in this world, he  
is of all creatures the most miserable. *Tillotson.*

3. To maintain; to keep.

What food  
Will he convey up thither to *sustain*  
Himself and army? *Milton.*

But at our her, not she on it depends;  
For she the body doth *sustain* and cherish. *Davies.*  
My labour will *sustain* me. *Milton.*

4. To help; to relieve; to assist.

They charged, on pain of perpetual displeasure,  
neither to entreat for him, or any way *sustain* him. *Shakspeare.*

His sons, who seek the tyrant to *sustain*,  
And long for arbitrary lords again,  
He dooms to death, asserting publick right. *Dryd.*

5. To bear; to endure.

Can Ceyx then *sustain* to leave his wife,  
And unconquered forsake the sweets of life? *Dryd.*  
Shall Turnus then such endless toil *sustain*  
In fighting fields, and conquer towns in vain? *Dryden.*

The mind stands collected within herself, and  
*sustains* the shock with all the force which is natural  
to her; but a heart in love has its foundations  
tapped. *Addison.*

6. To bear without yielding.

Sa. hariffa's beauty's wine  
Which to madness doth incline;  
Such a liquor as no brain  
That is mortal can *sustain*. *Waller.*

## 7. To suffer; to bear as inflicted.

If you omit  
The offer of this time, I cannot promise,  
But that you shall *sustain* more new disgraces,  
With these you bear already. *Shakspeare.*

Were it I thought death menac'd would evade  
This my attempt, I would *sustain* alone  
The worst and not postpone there. *Milton.*

**SUSTAINABLE.** *adj.* [*sostenable*, French,  
from *sustain*.] That may be sustained.

**SUSTAINER.** *n. f.* [from *sustain*.]

1. One that props; one that supports.
2. One that sustains; a supporter.

Thyself hast a *sustainer* been  
Of much affliction in my *estate*. *Chapman.*

**SUSTENANCE.** *n. f.* [*sustenance*, Fr.]

1. Support; maintenance.

Scarcely allowing himself in *sustenance* of life,  
rather than he would spend those goods for whole  
take only he seemed to joy in life. *Shakspeare.*

There are to one end timely means, as for the  
*sustenance* of our bodies many kinds of food, many  
sorts of raiment to clothe our nakedness. *Holder.*

Is then the honour of your daughter of greater  
moment to her, than to my daughter her's, while  
*sustenance* it was? *Addison.*

**SUSTENTATION.** *n. f.* [*sustentation*, Fr.  
from *sustento*, Latin.]

1. Support; preservation from falling.

These streams once raised above the earth, have  
their ascent and *sustentation* aloft promoted by the  
air. *Boyle.*

2. Use of victuals.

A very abstemious animal, by reason of its faga-  
city and latancy in the winter, will long subsist  
without a visible *sustentation*. *Brown.*

3. Maintenance; support of life.

When there be great thionst people, which go  
on to populate, without foreseeing means of life and  
*sustentation*; it is of necessity that once in an age  
they discharge a portion of their people upon other  
nations. *Locke.*

**SUSURRATION.** *n. f.* [from *susuro*, Lat.]

- Whisper; soft murmur.

**SUTE.** *n. f.* [for *sute*.] Sort. I believe  
only misprinted.

Touching matters belonging to the church of  
Christ, thus we conceive, that they are not of the  
state. *Hobbes.*

**SUTLER.** *n. f.* [*fortcler*, Dutch; *sutler*,  
German.] A man that sells provisions  
and liquor in a camp.

I shall *sute* be  
Unto the camp, and profits will accrue. *Shakspeare.*  
Send to the *sutler's*, there you'll find to bid  
The bulky match'd with ratiols of his kind. *Dryd.*

**SUTURE.** *n. f.* [*sutura*, Latin.]

1. A manner of sewing or stitching, parti-  
cularly of stitching wounds.

Wounds, if held in close contact for some time,  
reunite by moleculatation: to maintain this function,  
several sorts of *sutures* have been invented, the  
now chiefly described are the interrupted, the  
gloves, the quilled, the twisted and the *sutures*.  
but the interrupted and twisted are almost the only  
mortal ones. *Sharr.*

2. A particular articulation, the bones of  
the cranium are joined to one another  
by four *sutures*. *Quercus.*

Many of our vessels degenerate into *sutures*,  
and the *sutures* of the skull are abolished in old  
age. *Arbuthnot.*

**SWAB.** *n. f.* [*suabb*, Swedish.] A kind  
of mop to clean floors.

**TO SWAB.** *v. a.* [*ryebban*, Sax.] To clean  
with a mop. It is now used chiefly at  
sea.

He made his *swab* the deck. *Shellock.*  
**SWABBER.** *n. f.* [*swabber*, Dutch.] A  
 sweeper of the deck.  
 The *swabber*, the boatswain and I,  
 For'd Mall, Meg, and Marrian, and Margery.

Was any thing wanting to the extravagance of  
 this degenerate age, but the making a *swabber* and  
 a *swabber* the hero of a tragedy? *Dennis.*

**SWABLER.** *v. a.* [*swaban*, Saxon.]  
 To swathe; to bind in clothes, gene-  
 rally used of binding new-born children.

Inveiled by a veil of clouds,  
 And *swaddled* as new-born in fable shrouds;  
 For their a receptacle I design'd. *Sandys.*

How soon doth man decay!  
 When cloths are *swaddled* from a chest of sweets,  
 To *swaddle* infants, whose young breath  
 Scarce knows the way.

These cloths are little wadding sheets,  
 Which do consign and send them unto death.

They *swaddled* me up in my night-gown with long  
 pieces of linen, till they had wrapt me in about a  
 hundred yards of swathe. *Ad. yon.*

To beat; to cudgel. A low ludicrous  
 word.

Great on the bench, great in the saddle,  
 But could as well bind o'er as *swaddle*. *Hudb.*

**SWADDLE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Clothes  
 bound round the body.

I begged them to unlace me: no, no, say they,  
 and upon that carried me to one of their houses, and  
 put me to bed in all my *swaddles*. *Addison.*

**SWADDLING-BAND.** *n. f.* [from *swad-*  
*swaddling-cloth.* } *dle.*] Cloth  
**SWADDLING-CLOTH.** } wrapped round  
 a new-born child.

From thence a tury their unweeting rest,  
 There as thou slept'st in tender *swaddling-band*,  
 And her bale eith broad there for thee left:  
 Such men do changelings call, for changed by fairies  
 their. *Spenser.*

That great baby you see there is not yet out of  
 his *swaddling-cloths*. *Shakespeare.*

The *swaddling-bands* were purple, wrought with  
 gold. *Dryden.*

To *SWAG.* *v. n.* [*swigan*, Saxon; *swigian*,  
 Islandick.] To sink down by its weight;  
 to hang heavy.

They are more apt, in *swagging* down, to pierce  
 with the points, than in the jacent posture, and  
 choose the wall. *Hutton.*

Being a tall fish, and with his sides much compres-  
 sed, he hath a long fin upon his back, and another  
 answering to it upon his belly; by which he is  
 the better kept upright, or from *swagging* on his  
 sides. *Green.*

To *SWAGE.* *v. a.* [from *affwage*.] To ease;  
 to lessen; to mitigate.

Apt words have pow'r to *swage*  
 The humours of a troubled mind,  
 And ease as balm to tender'd wounds. *Milton.*

For wanting pow'r to mitigate and *swage*,  
 With levan touches, troubled thoughts, and a chafe  
 Anguish, and doubt, and tear from mortal minds. *Milton.*

I will love thee.  
 Though my distracted senses should forsake me,  
 I'd find some intervals, when my poor heart  
 Should *swage* itself, and be let loose to thine. *Ottway.*

To *SWAGGER.* *v. n.* [*swadderren*, Dut.  
 to make a noise; *swagan*, Saxon.] To  
 bluster; to bully; to be turbulently and  
 tumultuously proud and insolent.

Drunk? *Swagger*? and discourse fash-  
 ion with one's own shadow? Oh thou invincible  
 spirit of war! *Shakespeare.*

'Tis the rage of one that I should fight withal,  
 If he be alive; a rascal that *swaggered* with me last  
 night. *Shakespeare.*

The lesser size of mortals love to *swagger* for  
 passion, and to boast infatigably of knowledge. *Glennville.*

Many such asses in the world ha'f, look big, stark,  
 drest, cock, and *swagger*, at the same noisy rate.  
*L'Estrange.*

He chuck'd,  
 And scarcely design'd to set a foot to ground,  
 But *swagger'd* like a lord. *Dryden.*

Confidence, how weakly forever founded, hath  
 some root upon the ignorant, who think there is  
 long time more than ordinary in a *swagger* up man,  
 that talks of nothing but deafostration. *Shelton.*

To be great, is not to be flattered, and to be  
 supercilious; to *swagger* at our footmen, and brow-  
 beat our inferiours. *Cato.*

What a pleasure is it to be victorious in a cause  
 to *swagger* at the bar? for a lawyer I was born,  
 and a lawyer I will be. *Arden.*

**SWAGGER.** *n. f.* [from *swagger*.] A  
 blutner; a bully; a turbulent noisy  
 fellow.

He's no *swaggerer*, hoists; a tame cheater: you  
 may smoke him as gently as a puppy greyhound.  
*Shakespeare.*

**SWAGGY.** *adj.* [from *swag*.] Dependent  
 by its weight.

The beaver is called animal ventricosum, from his  
*swaggy* and prominent belly. *Bacon.*

**SWAIN.** *n. f.* [*swain*, Saxon and Runick.]  
 1. A young man.

That good knight would not to nigh repair,  
 Hunteth chivaring from their joyous van,  
 Whole fellowship seem'd far unfit for walike *swain*.  
*Spenser.*

2. A country servant employed in hul-  
 landry.

It were a happy life  
 To be no better than a homely *swain*. *Shakespeare.*

3. A pastoral youth.

Blest *swains*! whose nymphs in every grace excel;  
 Blest nymphs! whose *swains* those graces sing to  
 well. *Pope.*

Leave the meer country to meet your country *swains*,  
 And dwell where life in all their glory reigns.  
*Hart.*

**SWAINMOT.** *n. f.* [*swainmote*, law  
 Latin.] A court touching matters of  
 the forest, kept by the charter of the  
 forest thrice in the year. This court of  
*swainmote* is as incident to a forest, as  
 the court of piepowder is to a fair.

The *swainmote* is a court of freeholders  
 within the forest. *Cowell.*

To *SWAIL.* *v. a.* [*swelan*, Saxon; to  
 To *SWAIL.* } kindle.] To waite or  
 blaze away; to melt: as, the candle  
 swails.

**SWAILER.** *n. f.* Among the tin miners,  
 water-breaking in upon the miners at  
 their work. *Bailey.*

**SWALLOW.** *n. f.* [*swalepe*, Saxon; *sw-*  
*rundo*.] A small bird of passage; or,  
 as some say, a bird that hes hid and  
 sleeps in the winter.

The *swallow* follows not summer more willingly  
 than we your lordship. *Shakespeare.*

Dallolids,  
 That come before the *swallow* darts. *Shakespeare.*

The *swallows* make use of celandine, and the  
 linnet of cypripedium. *Moss.*

When *swallows* fleet four high and sport in air,  
 He told us that the welkin would be clear. *Gay.*

To *SWALLOW.* *v. a.* [*swelgan*, Saxon;  
*swelgen*, Dutch.]

1. To take down the throat.

If little faults  
 Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eye,  
 Whose capital crimes chew'd, *swallow'd*, and di-  
 gested. *Shakespeare.*

Appear before us I  
 Men are, at a venture, of the religion of the coun-  
 try; and must therefore *swallow* down opinions, as  
 silly people do empericks pills, and have nothing to  
 do but believe that they will do the cure. *Locke.*

2. To receive without examination.

Consider and judge of it as a matter of reason,  
 and not *swallow* it without examination as a mat-  
 ter of faith. *Locke.*

3. To engross; to appropriate: often with  
 up emphatical.

Far be it from me, that I should *swallow* up or  
 devour. *Samuel.*

Homer excels all the inventors of other arts in  
 this, that he has *swallow'd* up the honour of those  
 who succeeded him. *Pope.*

4. To absorb; to take in; to sink in any  
 abyss; to ingulf; with up.

Thou'lt you enter the winds, and let them fight  
 Against the char-hes, though the yelty waves  
 Confound and *swallow* navigation up. *Shakespeare.*

5. I may be *swallow'd* into the *swallowing* womb  
 Of this deep pit, your villainous grave. *Shakespeare.*

Death *swallow'd* up in victory. *1 Corinthians.*

If the earth open her mouth, and *swallow* them  
 up, ye shall understand that their men have pro-  
 voked the Lord. *Numbers.*

In hogs *swallow'd* up and lost. *Milton.*

He had many things from us, not that they would  
*swallow* up our understanding, but divert our atten-  
 tion from what is more important. *Derry of Piety.*

Nature would *swallow*  
 To be forced back again upon herself,  
 And like a whirlpool *swallow* her own streams.  
*Dryden.*

Should not the *swallow* *swallow* up?  
 My other crew, and *swallow* them all into it? *Addis.*

5. To occupy.

The necessary provision for life *swallows* the  
 greatest part of their time. *Locke.*

6. To seize and waste.

Corruption *swallow'd* what the liberal hand  
 Of bounty scatter'd. *Thomson.*

7. To engross; to engage completely.

The priest and the prophet are *swallowed* up of  
 wine. *Isaiah.*

8 *Swallow* implies, in all its figurative  
 senses, some nauseous or contemptuous  
 idea, something of grossness or of folly.

**SWALLOW.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] The  
 throat; voracity.

Had this man of merit and mortification been  
 called to account for his ungenerally *swallowing*, in giving  
 down the estates of helpless widows and orphans, he  
 would have told them that it was all for charitable  
 uses. *South.*

**SWALLOWTAIL.** *n. f.* A species of willow.

The fluting willow that *swallowtail* beam to  
 of the pleasure of the leaf. *Bacon.*

**SWALLOWWORT.** *n. f.* [*asilepin*.] A  
 plant.

**SWAM.** The present of *swim*.

**SWAMP.** *n. f.* [*swamm*, Gothick; *swam*,  
 Saxon; *swamm*, Islandick; *swamme*, Dut.  
*swamp*, Danish; *swamp*, Swedish.] A  
 marsh; a bog; a fen.

**SWAMPY.** *adj.* [from *swamp*.] Boggy;  
 fenny.

*Swampy* fens breathe destructive myriads.  
*Thomson.*

**SWAN.** *n. f.* [*swan*, Saxon; *swan*, Danish;  
*swan*, Dutch; *cygnus*, Latin.]

The *swan* is a large water-fowl, that has a long  
 neck, and is very white, excepting when it is young.  
 Its legs and feet are black, as is its bill, which is  
 like that of a goose, but something rounder, and a  
 little hooked at the lower end of it. The web-bells  
 below its eyes are black, and shining like ebony.  
 Swans are wing-like fowls, which catch the wind,  
 so that they are driven along in the water. They  
 feed upon herbs and some sort of grain like a goose,  
 and have been said to have lived three hundred years.  
 There is a species of *swan* with the feathers of their  
 heads, toward the beak, marked at the ends with  
 a gold colour inclining to red. The *swan* is reck-  
 oned by the ancients, the noblest creatures; but it  
 was consecrated to Apollo the god of music, because  
 it was said to sing melodiously when it was near  
 expiring; a tradition generally received, but in-  
 correct. *Cuvel.*

With unsteinted eye  
Compare her face with fons that I shall show;  
And I will make thee think thy swan a crow.

Shakespeare.

Let music sound, while he doth make his choice;  
Then if he lose, he makes a swan-like end.

Shakespeare.

The fearful nations raise a screaming cry,  
Old feeble men with fainter groans reply,  
A jarring sound retorts, and mingles in the sky,  
Like that of swans remurmuring to the floods.

Dryden.

The idea which an Englishman signifies by the name *swan*, is a white colour, long neck, black beak, black legs, and whole feet, and all these of a certain size, with a power of swimming in the water, and making a certain kind of noise.

Locke.

**SWAN'SKIN.** *n. f.* [*swan* and *skin*.] A kind of soft flannel, imitating for warmth the down of a swan.

**SWAP.** *adv.* [*ad suppa*, to do at a snatch, Islandick.] Hastily; with hasty violence; as, he did it *swap*. It seems to be of the same original with *swEEP*. A low word.

**To SWAP.** *v. a.* To exchange. See *To SWOP*.

**SWARD.** *n. f.* [*fiard*, Swedish.]

1. The skin of bacon.  
2. The surface of the ground; whence *green sward*, or *green fiard*.

Water kept too long broken and softens the *fiard*, makes it subject to rutches and coarse grass.

Note on Tupper.

The noon of night was past, and then the toe  
Came dreadful o'er the level *fiard*, that lies  
Between the wood and the swift screaming Ouse.

A. Phillips.

To plant a vineyard in July, when the earth is very dry and combustible, plow up the *fiard*, and burn it.

Mortimer.

**SWARE.** The preterit of *swear*.

**SWARM.** *n. f.* [*ſwæpm*, Saxon; *ſwerm*, Dutch.]

1. A great body or number of bees, or other small animals, particularly those bees that migrate from the hive.

A *swarm* of bees that cut the liquid sky,  
Upon the topmost branch in clouds alight. Dryden.

2. A multitude; a crowd.  
From this *swarm* of fair advantages,  
You grip'd the general way into your hand.

Shakespeare.

If we could number up those prodigious *swarms* that had settled themselves in every part of it, they would amount to more than can be found.

Addison.

This *swarm* of themes that settles on my pen,  
Which I, like summer-flies, shake off again,  
Let others sing.

Young.

**To SWARM.** *v. n.* [*ſwæpm*, Saxon; *ſwermen*, Dutch.]

1. To rise as bees in a body, and quit the hive.

All hands employ'd,  
Like labouring bees on a long summer's day;  
Some sound the trumpet for the rest to *swarm*.

Dryden.

*Swarm'd* on a rotten stick the bees I spied. Gay.  
When bees hang in *swarming* time, they will presently rise, if the weather hold.

Mortimer.

2. To appear in multitudes; to crowd; to throng.

The merciless Macdonel,  
The multiplying villanies of nature  
Do *swarm* upon.

Shakespeare.

Our superfluous lacqueys, and our peasants,  
Who in unnecessary action *swarm*  
About our squares of battle.

Shakespeare.

What a multitude of thoughts at once  
Awaken'd in me *swarm*, while I consider  
What from within I feel myself, and hear  
What from without comes often to my ears! Mit.

Then mounts the throne, high plac'd before the  
firm;

In crowds around the *swarming* people join.

Dryden.

3. To be crowded; to be overrun; to be thronged.

These garrisons you have now planted throughout  
all Ireland, and every place *swarms* with soldiers.

Spenser.

Her lower region *swarms* with all sort of fowl,  
her rivers with fish, and her seas with whole floods.

Howell.

Those days *swarmed* with fables, and from such  
grounds took hints for fictions, panting the world  
ever after.

Brown.

Late *swarms* with ills, the boldest are afraid,  
Where then is tidings for a tender maid?

Young.

4. To breed multitudes.  
Not to thick *swarm'd* once the soil  
Bedropp'd with blood of Gorgon.

Milton.

5. It is used in conversation for climbing  
a tree, by embracing it with the arms  
and legs.

**SWART.** } *adj.* [*ſwarts*, Gothick;  
**SWARTH.** } [*ſwært*, Saxon; *ſwart*,  
Dutch.]

1. Black; darkly brown; tawny.  
A nation strange, with visage *ſwart*,  
And courage fierce, that all men did affray.

Spenser.

Through the world then *ſwart*'d in every part.

A man

Of *ſwart* complexion, and of crabbed hue,  
That him full of melancholy did hue.

Spenser.

Whereas I was black and *ſwart* before;  
With those clear rays which the infus'd on me,  
That beauty am I blest with, which you see.

Shakespeare.

No goblin, or *ſwart* fairy of the mine,  
Hath hostile power o'er true virginity.

Milton.

2. In *Milton* it seems to signify gloomy;  
malignant.

Ye valleys low,

On whose fresh lap the *ſwart* star sparsely looks.

Milton.

**To SWART.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
blacken; to dusk.

The heat of the sun may *ſwart* a living part, or  
even black a dead or dissolving flesh.

Brown.

**SWARTHILY.** *adv.* [from *ſwarthy*.]  
Blackly; duskyly; tawnyly.

**SWARTHINESS.** *n. f.* [from *ſwarthy*.]  
Darkness of complexion; tawnyness.

**SWARTHLY.** *adj.* [See *SWART*.] Dark of  
complexion; black; dusky; tawny.

Set me where, on some pathless plain,  
The *ſwarthy* Africans complain.

Johnson.

Though in the torrid climates the common colour  
is black or *ſwarthy*, yet the natural colour of the  
temperate climates is more transparent and beau-  
tiful.

Hale.

Here *ſwarthy* Charles appears, and there  
His brother with dejected air.

Addison.

Did they know Cato, our remotest kings  
Would pour embattled multitudes about him;  
Their *ſwarthy* hosts would darken all our plains,  
Doubling the native horror of the war,  
And making death more grim.

Addison.

**SWASH.** *n. f.* [A cant word.] A figure,  
whose circumference is not round, but  
oval; and whose moldings lie not at right  
angles, but oblique to the axis of the  
work.

Moxon.

**SWASH.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Impulse  
of water flowing with violence.

Ditt.

**To SWASH.** *v. n.* To make a great clat-  
ter or noise: whence *ſwashbuckler*. Not  
in use.

We'll have a *ſwishing* and a martial outside,  
As many other mannish cowards have,  
That do outface it with their semblances.

Shakespeare.

Draw, if you be men: Gregory, remember thy  
*ſwishing* blow.

Shakespeare.

**SWASHER.** *n. f.* [from *ſwas*.] One who  
makes a show of valour or force of arms.  
Obsolete.

I have observed these three *ſwas*; there ſuch  
antics do not amount to a man.

Shakespeare.

**SWATH.** *n. f.* A *ſwath*. Not in use.  
One I spreadeth those hands so in order to be,  
As harle in *ſwatches* may fill it thereby.

Tupper.

**SWATH.** *n. f.* [*ſwade*, Dutch.]

1. A line of grass cut down by the mower.  
With toiling and raking, and setting on cow,  
Grass, lately in *ſwaths*, is meat for an ox. Tupper.  
The strawy Greeks, ripe for his edge,  
Fall down before him, like the mower's *ſwath*.

Shakespeare.

As soon as your grass is mown, if it be thick in  
the *ſwath*, neither air nor sun can pass freely through  
it.

Mortimer.

2. A continued quantity.  
An affection'd air, that cures state without boots,  
and utters it by great *ſwaths*.

Shakespeare.

3. [*ſwēban*, to bind, Saxon.] A band; a  
fillet.

An Indian comb, a sick whereof is cut into three,  
sharp and round teeth four inches long; the other  
part is left for the handle, adorned with fine *ſwath*  
laid along the sides, and lapped round about it a  
several distinct *ſwaths*.

G.

Long pieces of linen they folded about me, till  
they had wrapped me in above an hundred yards  
of *ſwath*.

Gibson.

**To SWATHE.** *v. a.* [*ſwēban*, Saxon.] To  
bind, as a child with bands and rollers.

He had two sons; the eldest of them at thirteen  
years old.

I th' *ſwathing* cloaths the other, from their nuptial  
Were stol'n.

Shakespeare.

Their children are never *ſwathed*, or bound about  
with any thing, when they are first born; but as  
put naked into the bed with their parents to lie.

Ailes.

*Swath'd* in her lap the bold nurse bore him, and  
With olive branches cover'd him about. Dryden.  
Master's feet are *ſwath'd* no longer,  
If in the night too oft he kicks,  
Or shews his loco-motive tricks.

Prior.

**To SWAY.** *v. a.* [*ſchwēben*, German, to  
move.]

1. To wave in the hand; to move or  
wield any thing easily: as, to *ſway* the  
sceptre.

Glancing fire out of the iron play'd,  
As sparks from the anvil rise,  
When heavy hammers on the wedge are *ſwath'd*.

Spenser.

2. To bias; to direct to either side.  
Heav'n forgive them, that to much have *ſwath'd*  
Your majesty's good thoughts away from me.

Shakespeare.

I took your hands: but was, indeed,  
*Swath'd* from the point, by looking down on Cato.

Shakespeare.

The only way to improve our own,  
By dealing faithfully with none;  
As bowls run true by being made,  
On purpose false, and to be *ſwath'd*.

Hale.

When examining these matters, let not temper  
and little advantages *ſway* you against a more durable  
interest.

Tupper.

3. To govern; to rule; to overpower; to  
influence.

The lady's mad: yet if it were so,  
She could not *ſway* her house, command her tel-  
lowers.

Shakespeare.

With such a smooth, discreet, and stable bearing  
The will of man is by his reason *ſwath'd*.

Shakespeare.

And reason says you are the worthier man.

Shakespeare.

On Europe thence, and where Rome was to *ſway*  
The world.

Milton.

A gentle nymph, not far from hence,  
That with moist curb *ſways* the smooth serene  
stream,

Milton.

Sabrina is her name.

**Take heed, for passion sways**  
The judgment of a man, which else free will  
Would not admit. *Milton.*  
The judgment is swayed by passion, and stored  
with lubricious opinions, instead of clearly conceived  
truths. *Glanville.*

This was the rare  
To sway the world, and land and sea subdue. *Dryd.*  
With these I went,  
Nor idle flood with unassisting hands,  
When savage beasts, and men's more savage bands,  
Their virtuous rail subdu'd; yet those I sway'd  
With powerful speech: I spoke, and they obey'd. *Dryden.*  
They will do their best to persuade the world  
that no man acts upon principle, that all is swayed  
by particular malice. *Davenant.*

1. To hang heavy; to be drawn by weight.  
In these personal respects, the balance sways on  
our part. *Bacon.*  
2. To have weight; to have influence.  
The example of sundry churches, for approbation  
of one thing, doth sway much; but yet still as hav-  
ing the force of an example only, and not of a law. *Hacker.*

3. To bear rule; to govern.  
The mind I sway by, and the heart I bear,  
Shall never lag with doubt, nor shake with fear. *Shakespeare.*  
Hast thou sway'd as kings should do,  
Tary never then had sprung like summer flies. *Shakespeare.*  
Aged tyranny sways not us it hath power, but  
is it a suff'ring. *Shakespeare.*  
Here thou shalt monarch reign;  
There didst not; there let him still victor sway. *Milton.*

SWAY. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The swing or sweep of a weapon.  
To strike with huge two-handed sway. *Milton.*  
2. Any thing moving with bulk and power.  
Are not you mov'd, when all the sway of earth  
Shakes like a thing unfirm? *Shakespeare.*  
3. Weight; preponderation; call of the  
balance.

Expert

When to advance, or flound, or turn the sway  
Of battle. *Milton.*

4. Power; rule; dominion.

His lord had some fear that the filling up the  
seats in the consistory with so great number of lay-  
men, was but to please the minds of the people, to  
the end they might think their own sway some-  
what. *Hooker.*

Only retain

The name and all the addition to a king;  
The law, revenue, execution of the best,  
Beloved sons, be yours. *Shakespeare.*

Her father counts it dangerous

That she should give her sorrow so much sway,  
As his wisdom hastes our marriage,  
To stop the inundation of her tears. *Shakespeare.*

Truly, Famerlane's successors they;  
I think a world too little for his sway. *Dryden.*

When vice prevails, and impious men bear sway,  
The post of honour is a private station. *Addison.*

5. Influence; direction; weight on one  
side.

In the end, very few excepted, all became subject  
to the sway of time; other odds there was none,  
Seeing that some fell sooner, and some later, from  
the shackles of belief. *Hooker.*

An evil mind in authority doth not only follow  
the sway of the desires already within it, but frames  
to new desires not before thought of. *Sully.*

The yuck along, the rattling woods give way,  
The branches bend before their sweepy sway. *Dryden.*

To SWEAR. *v. n. pret. swore or suare;*  
part. pass. *sworn.* [swaran, Gothick;  
speruan, Saxon; sweeren, Dutch.]

1. To obtest some superiour power; to  
enter an oath.  
In a man vow a vow unto the Lord, or swear an  
oath to bind his soul with a bond, he shall not break  
his word. *Numbers.*

These, those an hundred languages shall claim,  
And savage Indians swear by Anna's name. *Ticket.*

2. To declare or promise upon oath.  
We shall have old swearing  
That they did give the rings away to men;  
But we'll outface them, and outwear them too. *Shakespeare.*

I gave my love a ring, and made him swear  
Never to part with it; and here he stands,  
I dare be sworn for him, he would not leave it,  
Nor pluck it from his finger. *Shakespeare.*

I would have kept my word,  
But, when I swear, it is irrevocable. *Shakespeare.*  
Jacob said, swear to me; and he swore unto him  
Gentils.

Bacchus taken at Rhodes by Demetrius Polior-  
cetes, which he so esteemed, that, as Plutarch re-  
ports, he swore he had rather lose all his father's  
images than that table. *Peacham.*

3. To give evidence upon oath.  
At what else  
Might corrupt minds procure knives as corrupt  
To swear against you? *Shakespeare.*

4. To obtest the great name profanely.  
Because of swearing the land mourns. *Jer.*  
Obey thy parents, keep thy word gently,  
Swear not. *Shakespeare.*

None so nearly disposed to scoffing at religion, as  
those who have accustomed themselves to swear on  
trifling occasions.  
Hark! the shrill notes transpire the yielding air,  
And teach the neighbouring echoes how to swear. *Young.*

To SWEAR. *v. a.*  
1. To put to an oath; to bind by an oath  
administered.

Moses took the bones of Joseph; for he had  
sworn to the children of Israel. *Exodus.*  
Sworn afore, man, like a duck, I can swim like  
a duck, I'll be sworn. *Shakespeare.*

Let me swear you all to ferrety,  
Appl. to conceal my shame, conceal my life. *Dryd.*

2. To declare upon oath: as, he swore  
treason against his friend.

3. To obtest by an oath.  
Now, by Apollo, king, thou swear'st thy gods in  
vain.  
—O vassal! miscreant! *Shakespeare.*

SWEARER. *n. f.* [from swear.] A wretch  
who obtests the great name wantonly  
and profanely.

And mark they all he hang'd that swear and he  
—I very one  
—Who mark hang them?  
—Why, the honest men.  
—Then the huns and swearers are fools; for  
there are huns and swearers now to beat the honest  
men, and hang them up. *Shakespeare.*

Take not his name, who made thy mouth, in  
vain:  
It gets thee nothing, and hath no excuse;  
Lust and wine plead a pleasure, advance a gain,  
But the clean swearer through his open shame  
Lets his soul run for naught. *Herbert.*

Of all men a philosopher should be no swearer,  
for an oath, which is the end of all controversies in  
law, cannot determine any here, where reason  
only must induce. *Bacon.*

It is the opinion of our most refined philosophers,  
that the same oath or curse cannot, consistently  
with true piety, be repeated above nine times  
in the same company by the same person. *Seyt.*

SWEAT. *n. f.* [sweat, Saxon; suet,  
Dutch.]

1. The matter evacuated at the pores by  
heat or labour.

Sweat is salt in taste; for that part of the non-  
riment which is fresh and sweet, turneth into  
blood and flesh; and the sweat is that part which is  
excerned, *Bacon.*

Some insensible effluvia, exhaling out of the  
pores, comes to be checked and condensed by the  
air on the superficies of it, as it happens to sweat  
on the skins of animals.  
Soft on the flow'ry herb I found the hail  
In balmy sweat. *Milton.*

2. Consisting of sweat.  
And then, to once, and to content,  
Such cleanliness from head to heel,  
No humorous frosts, or trowly freins,  
No noxious whiffs, or scaly freins. *Swift.*

3. Laborious; toilsome.  
Those who labour  
The sweat of their brows, who edge the crooked file,  
Bend stubborn steel, and harken glowing armour,  
Acknowledge Vulcan's aid. *Pope.*

When Lucina brandishes his pen,  
And flashes to the face of guilty men,  
A cold sweat stands in drops on every part;  
And rage succeeds to tears, revenge to smart. *Dryden.*

Sweat is produced by changing the balance be-  
tween the fluids and solids, in which health consists,  
so as that projectile motion of the fluids overcome  
the resistance of the solids. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Labour; toil; drudgery.  
This painful labour of abridging was not easy,  
but a matter of sweat and watching. *Macraebes.*  
The field  
To labour calls us, now with sweat impos'd. *Milton.*

What from Jenson's oil and sweat did flow,  
Or what more early nature did bestow  
On Shakespeare's gentler muse, in these full grown  
Their graces both appear. *Danham.*

3. Evaporation of moisture.  
Beans give in the mow, and therefore those that  
are to be kept are not to be thrashed till March,  
that they have had a thorough sweat in the mow. *Montimer.*

To SWEAT. *v. n. preterit sweat, sweated;*  
part. pass. *sweaten.* [from the noun.]

1. To be moist on the body with heat or  
labour.  
Let them be free, carry them to your heirs,  
Why sweat they under burthens? *Shakespeare.*  
Mum's Page at the door, hurrying and blowing,  
and looking wildly, would needs speak with you. *Shakespeare.*

When he was brought again to the bar, to hear  
His knell rung out, his judgment, he was surpris'd  
With such an agony, he sweat extremely. *Shakespeare.*  
About this time in Autumn, there reigned in the  
city and other parts of the kingdom a disease then  
new, which, of the accidents and manner thereof,  
they called the sweating sickness. *Bacon.*

A young tall youth  
Did from the camp at first bring him;  
At first he did, but scarce could follow him.  
Sweating beneath a shield's murky weight. *Cowley.*

2. To toil; to labour; to drudge.  
How the drudging goblin sweat  
To earn his cream bowl duly set;  
When in one night, ere duple of morn,  
His shoddy had bathed thrice the corn. *Milton.*

Our author, not content to see  
That others write as carelessly as he;  
Though he pretends not to make things complete,  
Yet, to please you, he'd have the poets sweat. *Waller.*

3. To emit moisture.  
Wantcoats will sweat so that they run with water. *Bacon.*  
In cold evenings there will be a moisture or sweat-  
ing upon the stool. *Montimer.*

To SWEAT. *v. a.*  
1. To emit as sweat.  
Grease that's sweaten  
From the mother's gibbet, throw  
Into the flame. *Shakespeare.*  
For him the rich Arabia sweats her gums. *Dryden.*

2. To make to sweat.  
SWEATER. *n. f.* [from sweat.] One that  
sweats, or makes to sweat.  
SWETTY. *adj.* [from sweat.]  
1. Covered with sweat; moist with sweat.  
The rabblement hooted and clapp'd their choppy'd  
hails, and threw up their filthy night-caps. *Shakespeare.*  
A scaly reaper from his tillage brought  
First-fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf. *Milton.*

To SWEEP. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *swept.*

[*ppapan*, Saxon.]

1. To drive away with a besom.
2. To clean with a besom.  
What woman, having ten pieces of silver, if she lose one, doth not sweep the house, and seek diligently till she find it? *Luke.*
3. To carry with pomp.  
Let frantick Talbot triumph for a while,  
And, like a peacock, sweep along his tail. *Shaksp.*
4. To drive or carry off with celerity and violence.

Though I could,  
With barefac'd power, sweep him from my sight,  
And bid my will avouch it; yet I must not. *Shaksp.*

The river of Kilron swept them away. *Julian.*  
The blustering winds striving for victory swept the snow from off the tops of those high mountains, and cast it down into the plains in such abundance, that the Turks lay as men buried alive. *Knolles.*

Flying bullets now  
To execute his rage appear too slow;  
They miss or sweep but combat in souls away;  
For such a loss Opdum his life must pay. *Waller.*  
My looking is the fire of pestilence,  
That sweeps at once the people and the prince. *Dryden.*

I have already swept the stakes, and with the common good fortune of the generous gamblers can be content to sit. *Dryden.*

Is this the man who drives me before him  
To the world's ridge, and sweeps me off like rubbish? *Dryden.*

Foot! time no change of motion knows;  
With equal speed the torrent flows  
To sweep fame, power, and wealth away;  
The past is all by death posset,  
And frugal fate that guards the rest,  
By giving, bids them live, to-day. *Fenton.*  
A duke holding in a great many hands, drew a huge heap of gold; but never observed a sharper, who under his arm swept a great deal of it into his hat. *Suigt.*

5. To pass over with celerity and force.
6. To rub over.

Their long descending train  
With rubies edg'd and sapphires swept the plain. *Dryden.*

7. To strike with a long stroke.  
Defend, ye nine; defend, and sing;  
The breathing instruments inspire,  
Wake into voice each silent string,  
And sweep the sounding lyre. *Pope.*

To SWEEP. *v. n.*

1. To pass with violence, tumult, or swiftness. Perhaps in the first quotation we should read *swoop*.

Haste me to know it, that I with wings as swift  
As meditation or the thoughts of love  
May sweep to my revenge. *Shakspere.*

A poor man that oppresseth the poor, is like a sweeping rain which leaveth no food. *Proverbs.*

Come in her course  
Tow'rd the Sabrian shores, as sweeping from her source,  
Takes Towa. *Drayton.*

Before tempestuous winds arise,  
Stars shooting through the darkness gold the night  
With sweeping glories, and long trails of light  
Dryden.

2. To pass with pomp; to pass with an equal motion.

She sweeps it through the court with troops of ladies,  
More like an empress than duke Humphrey's wife. *Shakspere.*

Ingentle dreams I often will be by,  
And sweep along before your closing eye. *Dryden.*

3. To move with a long reach.

Nor always errs; for on the countlet draws  
A sweeping stroke along the crackling jaws. *Dryd.*

SWEEP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of sweeping.
2. The passage of any violent or continuing motion.

A door drags, when, by ill hanging on its hinges, or by the ill boarding of the room, the bottom edge of the door rides in its sweep upon the floor. *Mozon.*

A torrent swell'd

With wintry tempests, that disdains all mounds,  
Breaking away impetuous, and involves  
Within its sweep, trees, houses, men. *Philips.*

3. Violent and general destruction.

In countries subject to great epidemical sweeps, men may live very long, but where the proportion of the chronicl distemper is great, it is not likely to be so. *Girault.*

4. Direction of any motion not rectilinear.

Having made one mention a little curculily, began a second, bringing it with an opposite sweep to meet the other. *Shaksp.*

SWEEPER. *n. f.* [from *sweep*.] One that sweeps.

SWEEPINGS. *n. f.* [from *sweep*.] That which is swept away.

Should this one broomstick enter the scene, covered with dust, though the sweepings of the finest lady's chamber, we should deprecate its vanity. *Swift.*

SWEEPNET. *n. f.* [from *sweep* and *net*.] A net that takes in a great compass.

She was a sweepnet for the Spanish ships, which happily fell into her net. *Camden.*

SWEEPSTAKE. *n. f.* [from *sweep* and *stake*.] A man that wins all.

Is't writ in your revenge,

That sweepstake you will draw both friend and foe,  
Winner and loser? *Shakspere.*

SWEEPLY. *adj.* [from *sweep*.] Passing with great speed and violence over a great compass at once.

Their rush along, the rattling woods give way,  
The branches bend before their sweepy sway. *Dryden.*

SWEEP. *adj.* [*prete*, Sax. *foet*, Dutch.]

1. Pleasing to any sense.

Sweet expresses the pleasant perceptions of almost every sense; sugar is *sweet*, but it hath not the same sweetness as music; nor hath music the sweetness of a rose, and a *sweet* prospect differs from them all; nor yet have any of these the same sweetness as discourse, counsel, or meditation hath; yet the royal psalmist faith of a man, we took *sweet* counsel together; and of God, my meditation of him shall be *sweet*. *Watts.*

2. Luscious to the taste.

This honey tasted still is ever *sweet*. *Davies.*

3. Fragrant to the smell.

Balm his soul head with warm distilled waters,  
And burn *sweet* wood, to make the lodging *sweet*. *Shakspere.*

Where a rainbow hangeth over or toucheth,  
there breatheth a *sweet* smell; for that this happeneth but in certain matters which have some sweetness, which the dew of the rainbow draweth forth. *Bacon.*

Shred very small with thyme, *sweet*-margory,  
and a little warmer favour. *Watson.*

The balmy zephyrs, silent since her death,  
Lament the ceasing of a *sweeter* breath. *Pope.*

The streets with triple voices ring,  
To tell the bounteous product of the spring;  
*Sweet*-smelling flowers, and elders early bud. *Gay.*

4. Melodious to the ear.

The dulcimer, all organs of *sweet* stop. *Milton.*

Her speech is grac'd with *sweeter* sound  
Than in another's song is found. *Waller.*

No more the streams their murmurs shall forbear,  
A *sweeter* music than their own to hear;  
But tell the reeds, and tell the vocal shore,  
Fair Daphne's dead, and music is no more. *Pope.*

5. Beautiful to the eye.

Heavy's blest thee;  
Thou hast the *sweetest* face I ever look'd on. *Shakspere.*

6. Not salt.

The white of an egg, or blood mingled with salt water, gathers the saltness, and maketh the water *sweeter*; this may be by adhesion. *Bacon.*

The faith drop with him.  
Sweet waters mingle with the bitter main. *Dryden.*

7. Not four.

Time chaungeth fruits from more sweet to more *sweet*; but contrariwise, liquors, even those that are of the juice of fruit, from more *sweet* to more four. *Bacon.*

Trees whose fruit is acid last longer than those whose fruit is *sweet*.

When metals are dissolved in acid menstrua, and the acids in conjunction with the metal, set after a different manner, so that the compound has a different taste, much milder than before, and sometimes a *sweet* one; is it not because the acids adhere to the metallic particles, and thereby lose much of their activity? *Newton.*

8. Mild; soft; gentle.

Let me report to him  
Your *sweet* dependency, and you shall find  
A conqueror that will pray in aid for kindness. *Shakspere.*

The Pleiades before him danc'd,  
Shedding *sweet* influence. *Mit.*

Mercy has, could Mercy's self be seen,  
No *sweeter* look than this propitious queen. *Waller.*

9. Grateful; pleasing.

Nothing to *sweeten* is as our country's earth,  
And joy of those, from whom we claim our birth. *Chapman.*

Sweet interchange of hill and valley. *Milton.*

Euryalus,  
Than whom the Trojan host  
No fairer face or *sweeter* air could boast. *Dryden.*

10. Not stale; not stinking; as, that meat is *sweet*.

SWEEP. *n. f.*

1. Sweetness; something pleasing.

Pluck out

The multitudinous tongue, let them not lick  
The *sweet* which is their poison. *Shakspere.*

What softer sounds are these salute the ear,  
From the large circle of the hemisphere,  
As if the center of all *sweets* met here? *Ben. Jon.*

If every *sweet*, and every grace,  
Must fly from that forsaken face. *Carr.*

Hail! wedded love,  
Perpetual fountain of domestic *sweets*! *Milton.*

Taught to live  
The easiest way; nor with perplexing thoughts  
To interrupt the *sweet* of life. *Mit.*

Now since the Larian and the Trojan brood  
Have tasted vengeance, and the *sweets* of blood,  
Speak. *Dryden.*

Can Ceyx then sustain to leave his wife,  
And unconcern'd forsake the *sweets* of life? *Dryden.*

We have so great an abhorrence of pain, that a little of it extinguishes all our pleasures, a little bitter mingled in our cup leaves no relish of the *sweet*. *Locke.*

Love had ordain'd that it was Adam's turn  
To mix the *sweets*, and smother the am. *Pope.*

2. A word of endearment.

*Sweet!* leave me here a while;  
My spirits grow dull, and fain I would beguile  
The tedious day with sleep. *Shakspere.*

Wherefore frowns my *sweet*?  
Have I too long been absent from the lip? *Ben. Jon.*

3. A perfume.

As, in perfumes,  
Tis hard to say what scent is uppermost;  
Nor this part musk or civet can we call,  
Or amber, but a rich relief of all: *Dryden.*

So the was all a *sweet*.

Flowers  
Innumerable, by the lost tooth-west  
Open'd, and gather'd by religious hands,  
Rebound their sweets from the adornings of  
ment. *Pope.*

SWEEPSTREAD. *n. f.* The pincers of the calf.

Never tie yourself always to eat meats of easy digestion, as want, pullets, or *sweet*-meats. *Flower.*

*Sweet* east and culms were with flowers prick'd  
About the sides; unbibbing what they deck'd. *Dryden.*



When you make a *briar* of real, remember your  
 feedback (the butter loves a *facetbread*). *Swift*.

**SWEETBRIAR.** *n. f.* [*Sweet and briar.*] A  
 fragrant shrub.

For March come violets and peach-tree in bluf-  
 fem, the cornelian-tree in blossom, and *facetbriar*.  
*Bacon*.

**SWEETBROOM.** *n. f.* [*grica, Latin.*] An  
 herb. *Ainsworth*.

**SWEETICKLY.** *n. f.* [*myrrhus, Lat.*] A  
 plant. *Miller*.

**TO SWEETEN.** *v. a.* [from *sweet*.]

1. To make sweet.

The world the garden is, she is the flower  
 That *facetens* all the place; she is the guest  
 On rarest price. *Sidney*.

Here is the smell of the blood still: all the per-  
 fumes of Arabia will not *faceten* this little hand.  
*Shakespeare*.

Give me an ounce of civet to *faceten* my imagi-  
 nation. *Shakespeare*.

With fairest flow'rs, *Fidelo*,  
 I'll *faceten* thy laid grave. *Shakespeare*.

Be humbly minded, know your post;  
*faceten* your tea, and watch your toast. *Swift*.

2. To make mild or kind.

All kindnesses defend upon such a temper, as  
 rivers of fresh waters falling into the main sea;  
 the sea swallows them all, but is not changed or  
*faceten* by them. *South*.

Devotion softens his heart, enlightens his mind,  
*facetens* his temper, and makes every thing that  
 comes from him instructive, amiable, and affecting.  
*Law*.

3. To make less painful.

She, the sweetness of my heart, even *facetens* the  
 death which her sweetness brought upon me.

Thou shalt secure her helpless sex from harms,  
 And she thy cares will *faceten* with her charms.  
*Dryden*.

Interest of state and change of circumstances  
 may have *facetened* these reflections to the pulber  
 but little sold meat for men. *Addison*.

Thy mercy *facetned* ev'ry foil,

Made ev'ry region please;

The hoary Alpin hills it warm'd,

And smooth'd the Tyrrhene seas. *Spectator*.

4. To palliate; to reconcile.

These lessons may be gilt and *facetened* us we  
 order pills and potions, for as to take off the disgust  
 of the remedy. *L'Estrange*.

5. To make grateful or pleasing.

I would have my love  
 Angry sometimes, to *faceten* off the rest  
 Of her behaviour. *Ben Jonson*.

6. To soften; to make delicate.

Corregio has made his memory immortal, by the  
 strength he has given to his figures, and by *facet-  
 ening* his lights and shadows, and melting them  
 into each other so happily, that they are even im-  
 perceptible. *Dryden*.

**TO SWEETEN.** *v. n.* To grow sweet.

Where a wasp hath bitten in a grape, or any  
 fruit, it will *faceten* hastily. *Bacon*.

**SWEETENER.** *n. f.* [from *faceten*.]

1. One that palliates; one that represents  
 things tenderly.

But you who, till your fortune's made,  
 Must be a *facetner* by your trade,  
 Must *facet* be never meant us ill. *Swift*.

These softness, *facetners*, and compounders,  
 shake their heads so strongly, that we can hear  
 their pocket's jingle. *Swift*.

2. That which contemperate acrimony.  
 Powder of crab eyes and claws, and burnt egg-  
 shells, are prescribed as *facetners* of any sharp  
 humors. *Temple*.

**SWEETHEART.** *n. f.* [*Sweet and heart.*] A  
 lover or mistress.

Mistress, retire yourself  
 Into some covert; take your *facetheart*,  
 And pluck o'er your brow. *Shakespeare*.

**SWEETHEART.** your colour, I warrant you, is as red  
 as any rose. *Shakespeare*.

One thing, *facetheart*, I will ask,

Take me for a new-fashion'd mask. *Cleaveland*  
 A wench was wagging her head and crying:  
 she had newly parted with her *facetheart*. *L'Estrange*.

She interprets all your dreams for the the,  
 Foretells the estate, when the rich uncle dies.  
 And tells a *facetheart* in the theatre. *Dryden*.

**SWEETING.** *n. f.* [from *facet*.]

1. A sweet luscious apple.

A child will choose a *facetting*, because it is pre-  
 sently fair and pleasant, and refuse a rumet; be-  
 cause it is then green, hard and sour. *Afham*.

2. A word of endearment.

Trip no further, pretty *facetting*;

Joannes end in lovers-meeting. *Shakespeare*.

**SWEETISH.** *adj.* [from *facet*.] Somewhat

sweet.

They esteemed that blood pitious naturally,  
 which abounded with an exceeding quantity of  
*facetish* chyle. *Flower*.

**SWEETLY.** *adv.* [from *facet*.] In a sweet

manner; with sweetness.

The best wine for my beloved goes down *facetly*.

*Cant*.

He bore his great commission in his look;

But *facetly* temper'd awe, and soften'd all he spoke.  
*Dryden*.

No poet ever *facetly* sung,

Unless he were like Phœbus young;

Nor ever nymph inspir'd to rhyme,

Unless like Venus in her prime. *Swift*.

**SWEETMEAT.** *n. f.* [*Sweet and meat*.]

Delicacies made of fruits preserved with

sugar.

Mopsa, as glad as of *facetmeats* to go of such an

errand, quickly returned. *Sidney*.

Why all the charges of the nuptial feast,

Wine and deserts, and *facetmeats* to digest.  
*Dryden*.

There was plenty, but the dishes were ill sort'd;

whole pyramids of *facetmeats* for boys and women,

but little sold meat for men. *Dryden*.

Make your transparent *facetmeats* truly nice,

With Indian sugar and Arabian spice. *King*.

It a child cries for any unwholesome fruit, you

purchase his quiet by giving him a less hurtful

*facetmeat*: this way preserve his health, but spoil

his mind. *Locke*.

At a lord-mayor's feast, the *facetmeats* do not

make their appearance till people are cloyed with

beet and nutmeg. *Addison*.

They are allowed to kiss the child at meeting,

and parting; but a professor, who always stands by,

will not suffer them to bring any presents of toys

or *facetmeats*. *Swift*.

**SWEETNESS.** *n. f.* [from *facet*.] The qual-

ity of being sweet in any of its senses;

fragrance; melody; lusciousness; deli-

ciousness; agreeableness; delightfulness;

gentleness of manners, mildness of

aspect.

She, the *facetness* of my heart, even *facettened*

the death which her *facetness* brought upon me.  
*Sidney*.

The right form, the true figure, the natural colour

that is fit and due to the dignity of a man, to the

beauty of a woman, to the *facetness* of a young

babe. *Afham*.

O our lives *facetness*!

That we the pain of death would hourly bear,

Rather than die at once. *Shakespeare*.

Where a rainbow toucheth, there breatheth

forth a sweet smell: for this happeneth but in cer-

tain matters which have in themselves some *facet-*

*ness*, which the gentle dew of the rainbow draweth

forth. *Bacon*.

His *facetness* of carriage is very particularly re-

membered by his contemporaries. *Fell*.

Serene and clear harmonious Horace flows,

With *facetness* not to be express'd in prose. *Rafcom*.

Suppose two authors equally sweet, there is a

great distinction to be made in *facetness*; as in

that of sugar, and that of honey. *Dryden*.

This old men's wit, though honey flow'd  
 In every word, would now lose all its *facetness*.  
*Addison*.

Praise the easy vigour of a line.

Where Deubane's strength and Waller's *facetness*

join. *Pope*.

A man of good education, excellent understand-

ing, and exact taste, these qualities are adorned

with great modesty, and a most amiable *facetness*

of temper. *Swift*.

**SWEETWILLIAM.** } *n. f.* [*armeria, Latin.*]

**SWEETWILL.** } Plants. A species

of gilliflowers.

**SWEETWILL.** } *n. f.* Gale or Dutch

myrtle.

**TO SWELL.** *v. n.* participle pass. *swollen*.

[*swellan, Sax. swellan, Dutch.*]

1. To grow bigger; to grow turgid; to

extend the parts.

Propitious Cyber smooth'd his wat'ry way,

He roll'd his river back, and pour'd his flood,

A gentle *facetness*, and a peaceful flood. *Dryden*.

2. To tumify by obstruction.

So mazy vinted people,

All *facet* and obnoxious, pitiful to the eye,

The mere despair of surgery, he cures. *Shaf*

*Swell* in his breast, his inward parts enormous,

All means are us'd, but all without success. *Dryden*.

3. To be exasperated.

My pity hath been balm to heal their wounds,

My misdeeds hath alloy'd them *facetting* griefs.  
*Shakespeare*.

4. To look big.

Here he comes *facetting* like a Turkey-rook.

*Shakespeare*.

5. To be turgid. Used of style.

Pelcus and Telephus, exult and poor,

Forget their *facetness* and gigantic words. *Rafcom*.

6. To protuberate.

This iniquity shall be as a breach ready to fall,

*facetting* out in a high wall. *Isaiah*.

7. To rise into arrogance; to be elated.

In all things else above our humble fate,

Your equal mind yet *facet* not into state. *Dryden*.

8. To be inflated with anger.

I will help every one from him that *facet*eth

against him, and will let him at rest. *Rafcom*.

We have made peace of enmity

Between these *facetting* wrong-incented peers.  
*Shakespeare*.

The hearts of princes kiss obedience,

So much they love it; but to stubborn spirits

They *facet* and grow as terrible as storms. *Shaf*.

9. To grow upon the view.

O for a mole of fire, that would ascend

The bright heaven of invention!

A kingdom for a fleg, princes to rest,

And monarchs to behold the *facetting* scene.  
*Shakespeare*.

10. It implies commonly a notion of some-

thing wrong.

Your youth admires

The throws and *facetness* of a Hangan soul.

Cato's bold flights, the extravagance of virtues.  
*Addison*.

Immoderate valour falls into a fault. *Addison*.

**TO SWELL.** *v. a.*

1. To cause to rise or increase; to make

tumid.

Wring, blow the earth into the sea,

Or *facet* the curled waters 'bove the main. *Shaf*.

You who supply the ground with seeds of grain

And you who *facet* those seeds with kindly rain.  
*Dryden*.

2. To aggravate; to heighten.

It is low ebb with his accident, when such pecca-

dillos are put to *facet* the charge. *Atterbury*.

3. To raise to arrogance.

All these miseries proceed from the same natural

causes which have usually attended kingdoms

*facet* with long plenty, pride, and excess.  
*Clarendon*.

The king of men, who, *facet*ed

Refus'd his presents, and his prey *facet*ed. *Dryden*.

**SWELL, n. f.** [from the verb.] Extension of bulk.

The swan's down feather,  
That stands upon the *swell* at full of tide,  
And neither way inclines. *Shakespeare.*

**SWELLING, n. f.** [from *swell*.]

1. Morbid tumour.

There is not a chronical disease that more frequently introduces the distemper I am discoursing of than *swellings* or scrophulous *swellings* or ulcers. *Blackmore.*

2. Protuberance; prominence.

The superficies of such plates are not even, but have many cavities and *swellings*, which, how shallow soever, do a little vary the thickness of the plate. *Newton.*

3. Effort for a vent.

My heart was torn in pieces to see the husband suppreeding and keeping down the *swellings* of his grief. *Tatler.*

**To SWELL, v. n.** To break out in sweat, if that be the meaning.

Cheerful blood in faintness chill did melt,  
Which, like a fever lit, through all his body *swell'd*. *Spenser.*

**To SWELTER, v. n.** [This is supposed to be corrupted from *fultry*.] To be pained with heat.

If the sun's excessive heat  
Makes our bodies *swelter*,  
To an offer hedge we get  
For a friendly shelter;  
There we may  
Think and pray,  
Before death  
Stops our breath. *Chalkhill.*

**To SWELTER, v. a.** To parch, or dry up with heat.

Some would always have long nights and short days; others again long days and short nights; one climate would be scorched and *sweltered* with everlasting dog-days, while an eternal December blasted another. *Revelly.*

**SWELTRY, adj.** [from *swelter*.] Suffocating with heat.

**SWEEP, The participle and preterit of sweep.**

**To SWEEP, v. n.** To breed a green turf. [See *SWARD*.]

The clays that are long in *swearing*, and little subject to weeds, are the best land for clover. *Mortimer.*

**To SWERVE, v. n.** [from *swerren*, Saxon and Dutch.]

1. To wander; to rove.

A maid thitherward did run,  
To catch her sparrow, which from her did *swerve*. *Sidney.*

The *swerving* vines on the tall elms prevail,  
Unhurt by southern show'rs or northern hail. *Dryden.*

2. To deviate; to depart from rule, custom, or duty.

That which angels do clearly behold, and without any *swerving* observe, is a law celestial and heavenly. *Hooker.*

Howsoever *swervings* are now and then incident into the course of nature, nevertheless, so constantly the laws of nature are by natural agents observed, that no man denieth but those things which nature worketh are wrought always, or for the most part, after one and the same manner. *Hooker.*

The ungodly have laid a snare for me; but yet I *swerve* not from thy commandments. *Common Prayer.*

Were I the fairest youth  
That ever made the eye *swerve*. *Shakespeare.*

There is a protection very just which princes owe to their servants, when, in obedience to their just commands, upon extraordinary occasions, in the execution of their trusts, they *swerve* from the strict letter of the law. *Clarendon.*

Till then his majesty had not in the least *swerved* from the great parliament. *Clarendon.*

Amputation in the course of nature, defect and

*swerving* in the creature, would immediately follow. *Hakewill.*

Firm we submit, yet possible to *swerve*. *Milton.*

Many who, through the contagion of ill example, *swerve* exceedingly from the rules of their holy faith, yet would upon such an extraordinary warning be brought to comply with them. *Atterbury.*

3. To ply; to bend.

Now their mightiest quell'd, the battle *swerv'd*  
With many an inroad for'd. *Milton.*

4. [I know not whence derived.] To climb on a narrow body.

Ten wildings have I gather'd for my dear,  
Upon the topmost branch: the tree was high,  
Yet nimble up from bough to bough I *swerv'd*. *Dryden.*

She fled, returning by the way she went,  
And *swerv'd* along her bow with swift ascent. *Dryden.*

**SWIFT, adj.** [from *swift*, Saxon.]

1. Moving far in a short time; quick; fleet; speedy; nimble; rapid.

Thou art so far before,  
That *swiftest* wing of recompence is slow  
To overtake thee. *Shakespeare.*

Yet are these feet, whose strengthless stay is  
nimble,  
Unable to support this lump of clay,  
Swift-wing'd and dash'd to get a grave. *Shakespeare.*

Men of war, whose faces were like the faces of  
Lions, and as *swift* as the roes upon the mountains. *1 Chronicles.*

We imitate and practise to make *swifter* motions  
than any out of other markets. *Bacon.*

To him with *swift* ascent he up return'd. *Milton.*

Things that move so *swift* as not to affect the  
senses dimly with several distant inlabile distances  
of their motion, and to cause not any train of ideas  
in the mind, are not perceived to move. *Locke.*

It pretives the ends of the bones from inactivity,  
which they, being solid bodies, would contract  
from my *swift* motion. *Ray.*

Thy stumbling founder'd jade can trot as high  
As any other Pegasus can fly;  
So the dull eel moves nimbler in the mud,  
Than all the *swift*-flim'd racers of the flood. *Dorset.*

Clouded in a deep abyss of light,  
While present, too severe for human sight,  
Nor staying longer than one *swift*-wing'd night. *Prior.*

Mantiger made a circle round the chamber, and  
the *swift* tooted martin pursued him. *Arabian Nights.*

There too my son,—ah once my best delight,  
Once *swift* of foot, and terrible in fight. *Pope.*

*Swift* they defend, with wing to wing join'd,  
Stretch their broad plumes, and float upon the  
wind. *Pope.*

2. Ready; prompt.

Let every man be *swift* to hear, slow to speak. *James.*

To mischief *swift*. *Milton.*

**SWIFT, n. f.** The current of a stream.

He can live in the strongest *swifts* of the water. *Walton.*

**SWIFT, n. f.** [from the quickness of its flight; *apus*.] A bird like a swallow; a martin.

*Swifts* and swallows have remarkably short legs,  
and their toes grasp any thing very strongly. *Desh.*

**SWIFTLY, adv.** [from *swift*.] Fleetly; rapidly; nimbly; with celerity; with velocity.

These move *swiftly*, and at great distance; but  
then they require a medium well disposed, and  
their transmission is easily stopped. *Bacon.*

Pleas'd with the passage, we slide *swiftly* on,  
And see the dangers which we cannot shun. *Dryden.*

In decent order they advance to light;  
Yet then too *swiftly* fleet by human sight,  
And meditate too soon their everlasting flight. *Prior.*

**SWIFTNESS, n. f.** [from *swift*.] Speed; nimbleness; rapidity; quickness; velocity; celerity.

Let our proportions for these wars  
Be soon collected, and all things thought upon,  
That may with reasonable *swiftness* add  
More feathers to our wings. *Shakespeare.*

We may compare  
By violent *swiftness* that which we run at;  
And lose by over-running. *Shakespeare.*

Speed to describe whole *swiftness* number. *Milton.*

Exulting, till he finds their nobler sense  
Their disproportion'd speed does recompense;  
Then curses his conspiring feet, whose leant  
Betrays that safety which their *swiftness* lent. *Deane.*

Such is the mighty *swiftness* of your mind,  
That, like the earth's, it leaves our sense behind. *Dryden.*

**To SWIG, v. n.** [from *swiga*, Islandick.] To drink by large draughts.

**To SWILL, v. a.** [from *swillan*, Saxon.]

1. To drink luxuriously and grossly.

The wretched, bloody, and usurping boar,  
That spoil'd your summer fields and fruitful vine,  
Swills your warm blood like wash, and makes it  
through  
In your embowell'd bosoms. *Shakespeare.*

The most common of these causes are an hereditary disposition, and *swilling* down great quantities of cold liquors. *Arbutnot.*

Such is the poet, fresh in pay,  
The third night's profits of his play;  
His morning draughts till noon can *swill*,  
Among his brethren of the quill. *St. J.*

2. To wash; to drench.

As fearfully as doth a galled rock  
O'erhang and jutty his confounded base,  
Swill'd with the wild and wasteful ocean. *Shakespeare.*

With that a German oft has *swill'd* his throat,  
Deluded, that imperial Rhine below'd.  
The generous rummer. *Prior.*

3. To inebriate; to swell with plenitude.

I should be loth  
To meet the rudeness and *swill'd* insolence  
Of such late wassailers. *Milton.*

He drinks a *swilling* draught; and, lo! he's  
Will supple in the bath his outward skin. *Dryden.*

**SWILL, n. f.** [from the verb.] Drink luxuriously poured down.

Give twice such *swill* as you have. *Mortimer.*

Thus as they swim in mutual *swill*, the talk  
Reels fast from theme to theme. *Thomson.*

**SWILLER, n. f.** [from *swill*.] A luxurious drinker.

**To SWIM, v. n.** preterit *swam*, *swam*, *swum*. [from *swimman*, Saxon; *swimman*, Dutch.]

1. To float on the water; not to sink.

I will scarce think you have *swam* in a garden. *Shakespeare.*

We have ships and boats for going under water  
and brooking of seas; also *swimming* girdles for supporters. *Pliny.*

2. To move progressively in the water by the motion of the limbs.

Leap in with me into this angry flood,  
And *swim* to yonder point. *Shakespeare.*

I have ventur'd,  
Like little wanton boys that swim on bladders,  
These many summers in a sea of glory;  
But far beyond my depth. *Shakespeare.*

The soldiers counsel was to kill the prisoners  
and any of them should *swim* out and escape. *Pliny.*

The rest, driven into the lake, were seeking to  
save their lives by *swimming*; they were seen  
coming to land by the Spanish horsemen, on side  
their *swimming* that by the horsemen's. *Arbutnot.*

Animals *swim* in the same manner as they  
and need no other way of motion for motion in the  
water, than for progression upon the land. *Bacon.*

The frightened wolf now *swims* among the sheep.  
The yellow lion wanders in the deep.  
The stag *swims* faster than he ran before. *Dryden.*

Blue Triton gave the signal from the shore;  
The ready Nereids heard, and *swam* before. *Dryden.*

To smooth the seas.

3. To be conveyed by the stream.

With tenders of our protection of them from the  
fury of those who would soon drown them, if they  
refused to *swim* down the popular stream. *King Charles.*

I swim with the tide, and the water under me  
was buoyant. Dryden.

4. To glide along with a smooth or dizzy  
motion.

She with pretty and with swimming gait  
Following, her womb then rich with my young  
squire. Shakespeare.

Would imitate. Shakespeare.  
A hovering mist came swimming o'er his sight,  
And seal'd his eyes in everlasting night. Dryden.

My back hand dropt, and all the idle pomp,  
Priels, altars, victims *swam* before my light!

Smith.  
The fainting soul flood ready wing'd for flight,  
And o'er his eye-balls *swam* the shades of night.  
Pope.

5. To be dizzy; to be vertiginous.

I am taken with a grievous *swimming* in my  
head, and such a mist before my eyes, that I can  
neither hear nor see. Dryden.

6. To be floated.

When the heavens are filled with clouds, when  
the earth *swims* in rain, and all nature wears a  
lowering countenance, I withdrew myself from  
these uncomfortable scenes into the visionary  
worlds of art. Spectator.

Sudden the ditches swell, the meadows *swim*.  
Thomson.

7. To have abundance of any quality; to  
flow in any thing.

They now *swim* in joy,  
Free long to *swim* at large, and laugh; for which  
The world's world of tears must weep. Milton.

To *swim*, v. a. To pass by swimming.

Sometimes he thought to *swim* the stormy main,  
By stretch of arms the distant shore to gain. Dryden.

*Swim*, n. f. [from the verb.] The  
bladder of fishes by which they are sup-  
ported in the water.

The braces have the nature and use of tendons,  
in contracting the *swim*, and thereby transfusing  
the air out of one bladder into another, or discharg-  
ing it from them both. Grew.

*SWIMMER*, n. f. [from *swim*.]

1. One who swims.

Birds find a ease in the depth of the air, as swim-  
mers do in a deep water. Bacon.

Lairdorous and fat-billed birds being generally  
*swimmers*, the organ is wisely contrived for action.  
Brown.

Safe is oft prefer'd  
By the bold *swimmer*, in the twill illapse  
Of accident disastrous. Thomson.

2. The *swimmer* is situated in the fore legs  
of a horse, above the knees, and upon  
the inside, and almost upon the back  
parts of the hind legs, a little below the  
hams: this part is without hair, and  
resembles a piece of hard dry horn.

Farrier's Dictionary.

*SWIMMINGLY*, adv. [from *swimming*.]

Smoothly; without obstruction. A low  
word.

John got on the battlements, and called to Nick,  
I hope the cause goes on *swimmingly*. Arbuthnot.

*SWINE*, n. f. [ppm, Saxon; *f. yn*, Dutch.]

It is probably the plural of some old  
word, and is now the same in both num-  
bers.] A hog; a pig. A creature  
remarkable for stupidity and nastiness.  
O monstrous beast! how like a *swine* he lies!

Shakespeare.

He *be swine* drunk; and in his sleep he does  
little harm, save to his bedfellows. Shakespeare.

Now I sat his *swine*, for others cheer. Chapman.

Who knows not Circe,

The daughter of the sun? whose charmed cup

Whoever tasted, lost his upright shape,

And downward fell into a groveling *swine*. Milton.

Had the upper part, to the middle, been of human  
shape, and all below *swine*, had it been murder to  
destroy it? Locke.

How instinct varies in the growling *swine*,  
Compar'd, half-reasoning elephant, with thine?

Pope.

*SWINEBREAD*, n. f. [*cyclaminus*.] A kind  
of plant; truffles.

*SWINEGRASS*, n. f. [*centinodir*, Latin.]

An herb.

*SWINEHERD*, n. f. [ppm and hynb, Sax.]

A keeper of hogs.

There *swineherd*, that keepeth the hog. Tupper.  
The whole interview between Ulysses and Eu-  
meus has fallen into ridicule: Eumæus has been  
judged to be of the same rank and condition with  
our modern *swineherds*. Broom.

*SWINFIRE*, n. f. [*turdus iliacus*.] A bird  
of the thrush kind.

To *swing*, v. n. [ppm, Saxon.]

1. To wave to and fro hanging loosely.

I tried it a pendulum would *swing* tablet, or con-  
tinued *swinging* longer in our receiver, in case of  
extinction of the air, than otherwise. Boyle.

If the coach *swing* but the lead to one side, the  
used to knock to loud, that all concluded the was  
overturned. Arbuthnot.

Jack hath hanged himself: let us go see how he  
*swings*. Arbuthnot.

When the *swinging* signs your ears offend  
With creaking noise, then many floods impend Gay.

2. To fly backward and forward on a rope.

To *swing*, v. a. preterit *swang*, *swung*.

1. To make to play loosely on a string.

2. To whirl round in the air.

His sword prepar'd,

He *swang* about his head, and cut the winds.

Shakespeare.

Take bottles and *swing* them: fill not the bot-  
tles full, but leave some air, else the liquor cannot  
play nor flower. Bacon.

*Swinging* a red-hot iron about, or fastening it  
unto a wheel under that motion, it will sooner  
grow cold. Brown.

*Swing* thee in the air, then dash thee down,  
To th' hazard of thy brains and water'd sides.

Milton.

3. To wave loosely.

If one approach to dare his force,

He *swings* his tail, and swiftly turns him round.

Dryden.

*SWING*, n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Motion of any thing hanging loosely.

In casting of any thing, the arms, to make a  
greater *swing*, are first cast backward.

Men use a pendulum, as a more steady and re-  
gular motion than that of the earth; yet if any one  
should ask how he certainly knows that the two  
successive *swings* of a pendulum are equal, it would  
be very hard to satisfy him. Locke.

2. A line on which any thing hangs loose.

3. Influence or power of a body put in  
motion.

The rain that batters down the wall,  
For the great *swing* and radius of his poise,

They place before his hand that made the engine.

Shakespeare.

In this encyclopedia, and round of knowledge,  
like the great wheels of heaven, we're to observe  
two circles, that, while we use daily earned about,  
and whirled on by the *swing* and ript of the one,  
we may maintain a natural and proper course in  
the sober wheel of the other. Brown.

The descending of the earth to this orbit is not  
upon that mechanical account Cartesius pretends,  
namely, the strong *swing* of the more solid globes  
that overflow it. More.

4. Course; unrestrained liberty; abandon-  
ment to any motive.

Commit, even to the full *swing* of his left. Chapman.

Take thy *swing*;

For not to take, is but the self-same thing. Dryden.

These exuberant productions only excited and  
fomented his lusts, so that his whole time lay upon  
his hands, and gave him leisure to contrive, and  
with full *swing* pursue his follies. Woodward.

Let them all take their *swing*

To pillage the king,

And get a blue ribband instead of a string. Swift.

5. Unrestrained tendency.

Where the *swing* goeth, there follow, fawn, flatter,  
laugh, and be lustily at other men's liking.

Aschem.

Those that are so persuaded, desire to be wise in  
a way that will gratify their appetites, and to give  
up themselves to the *swing* of their unbounded pre-  
pensions. Glanville.

Were it not for these, civil government were not  
able to stand before the prevailing *swing* of corrupt  
nature, which would know no honesty but ad-  
vantage. South.

To *SWINGE*, v. a. [ppm, Saxon.]

The g in this word, and all its deriva-  
tives, sounds as in *gem*, *giant*.]

1. To whip; to lash; to punish.

Sir, I was in love with my bed: I thank you,  
you *swing'd* me for my love, which makes me the  
bolder to chide you in yours. Shakespeare.

His very reed-ed teacher, quite worn out  
With rheumatism, and crippled with his gout,  
Forgets what he in youthful times has done,  
An *swinger* his own vices in his son. Dryden, Jun.

The printer brought along with him a bundle  
of those papers, which, in the phrase of the whig-cof-  
fee-houses, have *swing'd* out the Examiner. Swift.

2. To move as a *swing*. Not in use.

He, worth to see his kingdom fall,  
Sees the scaly horror of his folded tail. Milton.

*SWINGER*, n. f. [from the verb.] A sway;  
a sweep of any thing in motion. Not  
in use.

The shallow water doth her force infringe,  
And renders vain her tail's impetuous *swing*.

Waller.

*SWINGEBUCKLER*, n. f. [*swinge* and  
*buckler*.] A bully; a man who pretends  
to feats of arms.

You had not four such *swingebucklers* in all the  
mus of court again. Shakespeare.

*SWINGING*, n. f. [from *swing*.] He who  
twings; a huffer.

*SWINGING*, adj. [from *swinge*.] Great;  
huge. A low word.

The countryman seeing the lion disarmed, with a  
*swinging* eagle broke off the match. P. F. Arange.

A good *swinging* form of John's reward oak went  
two ads building of Heen's country house.

Arbuthnot.

*SWINGINGLY*, adv. [from *swinging*, or  
*swing*.] Vastly; greatly.

Henceforward he'll print neither pamphlets nor  
liens.

And, if *swinging* can do't, shall be *swingingly*  
mauld. Swift.

To *SWING*, v. n. [from *swing*.]

1. To dangle; to wave hanging.

2. To swing in pleasure.

*SWISH*, adj. [from *swine*.] Besitting  
*swine*; resembling *swine*; gross; brutal.

They're like us drunkards, and with *swish* phrase  
And our addit'n. Shakespeare.

Samuel gluttony  
No'er looks to heaven's amidst his gorgeous feast;  
But, with befoated hate ingratitude,  
Cramps, and blasphemes his feeder. Milton.

To *SWINK*, v. n. [ppm, Saxon.] To  
labour; to toil; to drudge. Obsolete.

Riches, renew, and principality,  
For which men *swink* and sweat most faintly. Spenser.

For they do *swink* and sweat to feed the other,  
Who live like lords of that which they do gather. Spenser.

To *SWINK*, v. a. To overlabour. Obsolete.

The labour'd ox  
In his loose traces from the furrow came,  
And the *swink'd* hedger at his supper sat. Milton.

*SWINK*, n. f. [ppm Saxon.] A *swink*;  
toil; drudgery. Obsolete.

5 C 2

Ah, Pier, been thy teeth on edge, to think  
How great sport thy gawyn with little *swink*?  
Spenser.

Thou'st but a lazy loorde,  
And reke much of thy *swink*.  
Spenser.

**SWITCH**. *n. f.* A small flexible twig.  
Ketch me a dozen crabtree *switches*, and bring  
these are but *switches*.  
Shakespeare.

By beadle exorcist,  
The body feels the spur and *switch*.  
Hudibras.

Mauritania, on the fifth medal, beats a horse  
with something like a thread; in her other hand  
she holds a *switch*.  
Addison.

**TO SWOON**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
lull; to jerk.

Lay thy bridle's weight  
Most of thy left side; thy right horse then *switch*-  
ing, all thy throat  
Spent in encouragements give him; and all the  
rein let float.  
Chapman.

**SWIVEL**. *n. f.* Something fixed in another  
body so as to turn round in it.

**SWOBBER**. *n. f.* [See **SWABBER**.]  
*r.* A sweeper of the deck.

Cubb'd in a cabin, on a mattress laid,  
On a brown george with lousy *swobbers* led.  
Dryden.

**SWOON**. *n. f.* Four privileged cards that are only  
incidentally used in betting at the game  
of whist.

The clergyman used to play at whist and *swobbers*:  
playing now and then a sober game at whist for pas-  
time, it might be pardoned; but he could not digest  
those wicked *swobbers*.  
Swift.

**SWOLLEN**. } The participle passive of  
**SWOON**. } *swell*.

Unto his aid the hastily did draw.  
The dreadful beast, who *swollen*, with blood of life,  
Came ramping forth with proud presumptuous gait.  
Spenser.

When thus the gather'd storms of wretched love  
In my *swollen* bosom with long war had strove,  
At length they broke their bounds; at length their  
force.

Bore down whatever met its stronger course;  
Laid all the civil bonds of manhood waste,  
And scatter'd ruin as the torrent past.  
Prior.

Whereas at first we had only three of these prin-  
ciples, their number is already *swollen* to five.  
Baker.

**SWOON**. The preterit of *swim*.

**TO SWOON**. *v. n.* [apponun, Saxon.] To  
suffer a suspension of thought and sen-  
sation; to faint.

So play the foolish throngs with one that *swoons*;  
Come all to help him, and to stop the air  
By which he should revive.  
Shakespeare.

If thou stand'st not 'till the state of humming, or of  
some death more long in expectation, and crueler  
in suffering, behold now presently, and go on for  
what's to come upon thee.  
Shakespeare.

We see the great and sudden effect of smells in  
fetching men again, when they *swoon*.  
Bacon.

The most *swollen* *swoon'd* first away for pain;  
Then, scarce recover'd, spoke.  
Dryden.

The woman said it all a trick,  
That he could *swoon* when she was sick;  
And knows that in that grief he reason'd  
On black-eyed *swoon* for his second.  
Prior.

There appears much an equity in his action,  
that he seem'd *swoon* to *swoon* away in the torpor  
of joy.  
Tatler.

**SWOON**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A hypo-  
thymy; a fainting fit.

**TO SWOOP**. *v. a.* [I suppose formed from  
the sound.]

1. To seize by falling at once as a hawk  
upon his prey.

A fowl in Malagaster, call'd a ruck, the fea-  
thers of whose wings are twelve paces, can with as  
much ease *swoop* up as an elephant as our lices do a  
mouse.  
Withins.

This *swinging* premedial in your hands did fall,  
And *swung* last you came to *swoop* it all.  
Dryden.

2. To prey upon; to catch up.

The physician looks with another eye on the me-  
dicinal herb than the grazing ox, which *swoops* it  
in with the common grass.  
Clautville.

3. To pass with violence. Not used.  
The *swine-ston'd* trophy thus whilst the dark en-  
tertain,

Proud Tamer *swoops* along with such a lusty train,  
As fits to brave a flood.  
Dryden.

**SWOOP**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Fall of a  
bird of prey upon his quarry.

All my pretty ones?  
Did you say all? What all? O hellkite! all?  
What, all my pretty chickens and their dam,  
At one fell *swoop*?  
Shakespeare.

The eagle fell into the fox's quarters, and carried  
away a whole litter of cub at a *swoop*.  
L'Estrange.

**TO SWOP**. *v. a.* [Of uncertain derivation.]  
To change; to exchange one thing for  
another. A low word.

When I drove a thrust home, he put it by;  
And cried, as in derision, spare the stripping;  
Oh that infusing word! I would have *swopp'd*  
Youth for old age, and all my life behind,  
To have been then a momentary man.  
Dryden.

**SWORD**. *n. f.* [from *swerd*, Saxon; *swerd*,  
Dutch.]

1. A weapon used either in cutting or  
thrusting; the usual weapon of fights  
hand to hand.

Old unhappy traitor, the sword is out  
That must destroy thee.  
Shakespeare.

Each man took his sword, and slew all the males.  
Genji.

But the sword  
Of Michael from the armoury of God  
Was giv'n him temper'd so, that neither keen  
Nor solid might resist that edge: it met  
The sword of Satan with steep force to smite  
Descending, and in half cut thee; nor stay'd,  
But with swift wheel reverse, deep entering shar'd  
All his right side: then Satan first knew pain,  
And with'd him to and fro convolv'd; so fore  
The griding sword with discontinuous wound  
Puls'd through him.  
Milton.

2. Destruction by war: as fire and sword.  
The sword without, and terror within.  
Deut.

3. Vengeance of justice.  
Justice to merit does weak aid afford,  
She quits the balance, and renews the sword.  
Dryden.

4. Emblem of authority.  
Thus I, her sword bearer, do carry,  
For civil deed and military  
Hudibras.

**SWORDED**. *adj.* [from *sword*.] Girt with  
a sword.

The sworded seraphim  
Are seen in glittering ranks with wings display'd.  
Milton.

**SWORDER**. *n. f.* [from *sword*.] A cut-  
throat; a soldier. In contempt.  
A Roman sworder and bandito slave  
Murder'd sweet Tully.  
Shakespeare.

Clear will  
Unstate his happiness, and be stag'd to th' new  
Agonist a sworder.  
Shakespeare.

**SWORDFISH**. *n. f.* [from *sword*.] A fish with  
a long sharp bone issuing from his head.  
A swordfish small him from the rest did under,  
That in his throat him pricking tottly under,  
His wide aby's him forced forth to spew.  
S. enser.

Malpighian observed the middle of the optick nerve  
of the swordfish to be a large membrane, folded,  
according to its length, in many doubles, like a fan.  
Derham.

Our little fleet was now engag'd to far,  
That like the swordfish in the whale they fought;  
The combat only seem'd a civil war,  
Till through their bowels we our passage wrought.  
Dryden.

**SWORDGRASS**. *n. f.* [*gladiolus*.] A kind  
of sedge; glader.

**SWORDKNOT**. *n. f.* [*sword* and *knot*.]  
Riband tied to the hilt of the sword.

Wigs with wigs, *swarm* with *swarm*,  
Drive,  
Beans banish beans, and coaches coaches drive.

**SWORDLAW**. *n. f.* Violence; the law by  
which all is yielded to the stronger.  
So violence

Proceeded, and oppression, and *swordlaw*,  
Through all the plains, and refuge none was found.  
Milton.

**SWORDMAN**. *n. f.* [*sword* and *man*.]  
Soldier; fighting man.

Worthy fellows, and like to prove most *sworn*  
*sworndmen*.  
Shakespeare.

At Lecca's house,  
Among your *sworndmen*, where so many associates  
Both of thy mischief and thy madness met.  
Ben Jonson.

Essex was made lieutenant-general of the army,  
the darling of the *sworndmen*.  
Clarendon.

**SWORDDPLAYER**. *n. f.* [*sword* and *play*.]  
Gladiator; fencer; one who exhibits in  
publick his skill at the weapons by fight-  
ing prizes.

These they called *swordplayers*, and this *swordplay*  
a swordfight.  
Hakewell.

**SWORN**. The preterit of *swear*.  
How soon unsay  
What feign'd submission *swore*.  
Milton.

**SWORN**. The participle passive of *swear*.  
What does else want credit, come to me,  
And I'll be sworn 'tis true.  
Shakespeare.

I am *sworn* brother, sweet,  
To grin necessity; and be and I  
Will keep a league till death.  
Shakespeare.

They that are mad against me, are *sworn* against  
me.  
Hakewell.

He refused not the civil offer of a Phoenix,  
though his *sworn* enemy; and would cut at the  
ble of those who fought his ruin.  
Colony.

To shelter innocence,  
The nation all elects some patron-knight,  
*sworn* to be true to love, and slave to fame,  
And many a valiant chief enrols his name.  
Groom.

**SWUM**. The pret. and part. pass. of *swim*.  
Air, water, earth,  
By fowl, fish, beast, was *swum*, was *swum*, was  
walk'd  
Milton.

Frequent.  
**SWUNG**. The pret. and part. pass. of *swing*.  
Her hand within her hair the wound,  
*Swung* her to earth, and dragg'd her on the ground.  
Addison.

**SYN**. *adj.* [properly *fib*, rib, Saxon.]  
Related by blood. The Scottish dale  
still retains it.

If what my grandire to me said, be true,  
Siker I am very *syn* to you.  
Spenser.

**SYCAMINE**. *n. f.* A tree. The sycamore  
**SYCAMORE**. } of scripture is not the  
same with ours.

Sycamore is our acer majus, one of the kinds of  
maples: it is a quick grower.  
Mortimer.

If ye had faith as a grain of mustard-seed, ye  
might say unto this sycamine tree, be thou plucked  
up, and it should obey you.  
Lact.

I was no prophet, but an herdsman, and a gatherer  
of sycamore fruit.  
Hakewell.

Go to yonder sycamore-tree, and hide your battle  
of drink under its hollow root.  
Hakewell.

Sycamores with cypressine were spread,  
A hedge about the sides, a covering over head.  
Dryden.

**SYCOPHANT**. *n. f.* [*συκοφαντης*, *sycophanta*, Latin.] A talebearer; a make  
bate; a malicious parasite.

Accusing *sycophants* of all men, did best last to  
his nature; but therefore not seeming *sycophants*  
because of no evil they said; they could bring up  
new or doubtful thing unto him, but such as already  
he had been apt to determine; so as they came but  
as proofs of his wisdom, fearful and more *sworn*  
while the fear he had figured in his mind had say  
possibility of event.  
Shakespeare.

*Man, however, though he holds all these qualities, with the impudent sycophant, at the same time, both declines to them, and in his sleeve laughs at them as believing.* South.

**TO SYCOPHANT.** *v. n.* [*συκοφαντώ*; from the noun.] To play the sycophant. A low bad word.

The sycophanting arts being detected, that game is not to be played the second time; whereas a man of clear reputation, though his barque be split, has something left towards setting up again.

*Government of the Tongue.*

**SYCOPHANTICK.** *adj.* [from *sycophant*.] Talebearing; mischievously officious.

**TO SYCOPHANTISE.** *v. n.* [*συκοφαντίζω*; from *sycophant*.] To play the talebearer. *Dict.*

**SYLLABICAL.** *adj.* [*syllabique*, French; from *syllable*.] Relating to syllables; consisting of syllables.

**SYLLABICALLY.** *adv.* [from *syllabical*.] In a syllabical manner.

**SYLLABLE.** *n. f.* [*συλλαβή*; *syllabe*, French.]

1. As much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel, or one articulation. I heard.

Each syllable that breath made up between them. *Shakespeare.*

There is that property in all letters of aptness to be conjoined in syllables and words, through the voluble motions of the organs from one stop or figure to another, that they modify and discriminate the voice without appearing to discontinue it. *Holder.*

2. Any thing proverbially concise.

Abraham, Job, and the rest that lived before any syllable of the law of God was written, did they not live as much as we do in every action not commended? *Hooker.*

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow, Crops in this potty pace from day to day, To the last syllable of recorded time; And all our yesterdays have lighted fools The way to dusty death. *Shakespeare.*

He hath told to many melancholy stories, with one one syllable of truth, that he hath blunted the edge of my fears. *Sieff.*

**TO SYLLABLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To utter; to pronounce; to articulate. Not in use.

Airy tongues that syllable men's names On sands and shores, and desert wildernesses. *Milton.*

**SYLLABUM.** *n. f.* [rightly *SILLABUM*, which see.] Milk and acids.

No syllabums made at the milking pail, But what are compos'd of a pot of good ale. *Beaumont.*

Two lines would express all they say in two pages: 'tis nothing but whipt syllabus and froth, without solidity. *Felton.*

**SYLLABUS.** *n. f.* [*συλλαβός*.] An abstract; a compendium containing the heads of a discourse.

**SYLLOGISM.** *n. f.* [*συλλογισμός*; *syllogisme*, French.] An argument composed of three propositions: as, every man thinks; Peter is a man, therefore Peter thinks.

A piece of rhetoric is a sufficient argument of logic, an apologue of *Atrop* beyond a syllogism in *Barbara*. *Brown.*

What a miraculous thing should we count it, if the fire and the steel, instead of a few sparks, should chance to knock out definitions and syllogisms! *Bentley.*

**SYLLOGISTICAL.** *adj.* [*συλλογιστικός*; from *syllogism*.] Relating to a syllogism; consisting of a syllogism.

Though we suppose subject and predicate, and copula, and propositions and syllogistical conclusions

in their reasoning, there is no such matter; but the latter business is at the same moment present with them, without deducing one thing from another. *Hale.*

Though the terms of propositions may be complex, yet where the composition of the whole argument is thus plain, simple, and regular, it is properly called a simple syllogism, since the complexion does not belong to the syllogistical form of it. *Hale.*

**SYLLOGISTICALLY.** *adv.* [from *syllogistical*.] In the form of a syllogism.

A man knows first, and then he is able to prove syllogistically; so that syllogism comes after knowledge, when a man has no need of it. *Locke.*

**TO SYLLOGIZE.** *v. n.* [*syllogizer*, French; *συλλογίζω*.] To reason by syllogism.

Logic is, in effect, an art of syllogizing. *Baker.* Men have endeavour'd to transform logic into a kind of mechanism, and to teach boys to syllogize, or frame arguments and refute them, without real knowledge. *Watts.*

**SYLVAN.** *adj.* [better *sylvan*.] Woody; shady; relating to woods.

Cedar and pine, and fir and branching palm, A sylvan scene! and, as the ranks ascend, Shade above shade, a woody theatre Of statest view. *Milton.*

Eternal greens the mossy margin grace, Watch'd by the sylvan genius of the place. *Pope.*

**SYLVAN.** *n. f.* [*sylvain*, French.] A wood-god, or deity; perhaps sometimes a rustic.

Her private orchards, wall'd on ev'ry side, To lawless sylvans all access deny'd. *Pope.*

**SYMBOL.** *n. f.* [*symbole*, Fr. *σύμβολον*; *symbolum*, Latin.]

1. An abstract; a compendium; a comprehensive form.

Beginning with the symbol of our faith, upon that the author of the gloss enquires into the nature of faith. *Baker.*

2. A type; that which comprehends in its figure a representation of something else. Salt, as incorruptible, was the symbol of friendship; which, if it casually fell, was accounted ominous, and their amity of no duration. *Pecan.*

Words are the signs and symbols of things; and as, in accounts, ciphers and figures pass for real sums, so words and names pass for things themselves. *South.*

The heathens made choice of those lights as apt symbols of eternity, because, contrary to all sublunary beings, though they seem to perish every night, they renew themselves every morning. *Addison.*

**SYMBOLICAL.** *adj.* [*symbolique*, French; *συμβολικός*; from *symbol*.] Representative; typical; expressing by signs; comprehending something more than itself.

By this encroachment idolatry first crept in, men converting the symbolical use of idols into their proper worship, and receiving the representation of things unto them as the substance and thing itself. *Brown.*

The sacrament is a representation of Christ's death, by such symbolical actions as himself appointed. *Taylor.*

**SYMBOLICALLY.** *adv.* [from *symbolical*.]

Typically; by representation.

This distinction of animals was hieroglyphic, in the inward sense implying an abundance from certain uses, symbolically indicated from the nature of those animals. *Brown.*

It symbolically teaches our duty, and promotes charity by a real signature, and a sensible sermon. *Taylor.*

**SYMBOLIZATION.** *n. f.* [from *symbolize*.] The act of symbolizing; representation; resemblance.

The hieroglyphical symbols of scripture, excellently intended in the species of things sacrificed in the dreams of Pharaoh, are oftentimes racked beyond their symbolizations. *Brown.*

**TO SYMBOLIZE.** *v. n.* [*symbolizer*, Fr. from *symbol*.] To have something in common with another by representative qualities.

Our king finding himself to symbolize in many things with that king of the Hebrews, honoured him with the title of this foundation.

The pleasing of colour symbolizeth with the pleasing of any single tone to the ear; but the pleasing of order doth symbolize with harmony.

Antiole and the seasons have taught, that air and water, being symbolizing elements, in the quality of moisture, are easily transmutable into one another. *Boyle.*

They both symbolize in this, that they live to look upon themselves through multiplying passion. *Hewel.*

I affectedly symbolized in careless mirth and freedom with the liberties, to circumvent liberation. *More.*

The soul is such, that it strangely symbolizes with the thing it mightily desires. *South.*

**TO SYMBOLIZE.** *v. a.* To make representative of something.

Some symbolize the same from the mystery of its colours. *Drum.*

**SYMMETRIAN.** *n. f.* [from *symmetry*.] One eminently studious of proportion.

His face was a thought longer than the exact symmetrian would allow. *Sidney.*

**SYMMETRICAL.** *adj.* [from *symmetry*.] Proportionate; having parts well adapted to each other.

**SYMMETRIST.** *n. f.* [from *symmetry*.] One very studious or observant of proportion.

Some exact symmetrists have been blamed for being too true. *Wotton.*

**SYMMETRY.** *n. f.* [*symmetrie*, Fr. *συμμετρία*; and *μέτρον*.] Adaption of parts to each other; proportion; harmony; agreement of one part to another.

She by whose lines proportion should be Exam'd, measure of all symmetry; Whom had that ancient seer, who thought souls made

Of harmony, he would at next have said That harmony was she. *Dennet.*

And in the symmetry of her parts is found A power, like that of harmony and sound. *Waller.*

Symmetry, equality, and correspondence of parts, is the discernment of reason, not the object of sense. *More.*

Nor were they only animated by him, but their measure and symmetry were owing to him. *Dryden.*

**SYMPATHETICAL.** *adj.* [*sympathetique*, Fr. from *sympatheia*.] Having mutual sensation; being affected either by what happens to the other; feeling in consequence of what another feels.

Hecumenon are grounded the great mistakes in the cure of diseases, not only from sympathetick receipts, but amulets, charms, and all incantatory applications. *Brown.*

United by this sympathetick bond, You grow familiar, intimate, and good. *Hescomen.*

To confer at the distance of the Indies by sympathetick conveyances, may be as usual to future times as to us in a literary correspondence. *Glennville.*

To you our author makes her first request, Who speak the kindest, and who write the best: Your sympathetick hearts she hopes to move, From tender friendship and endearing love. *Prior.*

All the ideas of sensible qualities are not inherent in the inanimate bodies; but are the effects of their motion upon our nerves, and sympathetick and vital passions produced within ourselves. *Bentley.*

**SYMPATHETICALLY.** *adv.* [from *sympathetick*.] With sympathy; in consequence of sympathy.



# S Y M

To **SYMPATHIZE**. *v. n.* [*Sympathizer*, Fr. from *sympathy*.]

1. To feel with another; to feel in consequence of what another feels; to feel mutually.

The men *sympathize* with the mallice in robustious and rough coming on. *Shakespeare.*

The thing of courage,  
As round with rage, with rage doth *sympathize*.  
*Shakespeare.*

Nature, in awe to him,  
Hath do'd her gaudy trim,  
With her great mailer to *sympathize*. *Milton.*

The limbs of his body is to every one a part of himself: he *sympathizes*, and is concerned for them. *Lacke.*

Their countrymen were particularly attentive to all their story, and *sympathized* with their heroes in all their adventures. *Spectator.*

Though the great acts of their mind exempt them from fear, yet none could do and *sympathize* more heartily. *Collier.*

2. To agree; to fit. Not proper.

Green is a pleasing colour, from a blue and a yellow mixed together, and by consequence blue and yellow are two colours which *sympathize*. *Dryden.*

**SYMPATHY**. *n. f.* [*Sympathie*, Fr. *συμπάθεια*.] Fellow-feeling; mutual sensibility; the quality of being affected by the affection of another.

A world of earthly blessings to my soul,  
If *sympathy* of love unite our thoughts. *Shakespeare.*  
You are not young; no more am I; go to, then, there's *sympathy*: you are merry, so am I; ha! ha! then there's more *sympathy*: you love sack, and so do I; would you desire better *sympathy*? *Shakespeare.*

But what it is,  
The action of my life is like it, which I'll keep,  
If but for *sympathy*. *Shakespeare.*

I started back;  
It started back: but, pleas'd, I soon return'd;  
Pleas'd it return'd as soon, with answering looks  
Of *sympathy* and love. *Milton.*

They saw, but other sight instead, a crowd  
Of ugly serpents; horror on them fell,  
And horrid *sympathy*. *Milton.*

Or *sympathy*, or some connat'ral force,  
Pow'rit at greatok distance to unite,  
With secret amity, things of like kind,  
By secretest conveyance. *Milton.*

There never was any heart truly great and generous, that was not also tender and compassionate: it is this noble quality that makes all men to be of one kind; for every man would be a distinct species to himself, were there no *sympathy* among individuals. *Scott.*

Can kindness to desert like your's be strange?  
Kindness by secret *sympathy* is ty'd;  
For noble souls in nature are ally'd. *Dryden.*

There are such affections mix'd in the minds of most men; and to this might be attributed most of the *sympathies* and antipathies observable in them. *Lacke.*

**SYMPHONIOUS**. *adj.* [from *symphony*.] Harmonious; agreeing in sound.

Up he rode,  
Follow'd with acclamation and the sound  
Symphonious of ten thousand harps, that tun'd  
Angelick harmonies. *Milton.*

**SYMPHONIC**. *n. f.* [*Symphonic*, Fr. *σύν and φωνή*.] Concert of instruments; harmony of mingled sounds.

A learned searcher from Pythagoras's school, where it was a maxim that the images of all things are latent in numbers, determines the concert proportion between breadths and heights, reducing symmetry to *sympphony*, and the harmony of sound to a kind of harmony in sight. *Wotton.*

Speak, ye who best can tell, ye sons of light,  
Angels! for ye behold him, and with songs  
And choral *symphonies*, day without night,  
Circle his throne rejoicing. *Milton.*

The trumpet's sound,  
And warlike *sympphony* is heard around;  
The marching troops through Athens take their way;  
The great earl marshal orders their array. *Dryden.*

# S Y N

**SYMPHYISIS**. *n. f.* [*σύν and φάσις*.]

*Symphyisis*, in its original signification, denotes a connascency, or growing together; and perhaps is meant of those bones which in young children are distinct, but after some years unite and consolidate into one bone. *Wisejan.*

**SYMPOSIAC**. *adj.* [*Sympsiac*, Fr. *συμπόσιος*.] Relating to merrymakings; happening where company is drinking together.

By desiring a secrecy to words spoke under the rose, we only mean in society and comotation, from the ancient custom of *symposiac* meetings to wear chaplets of roses about their heads. *Brown.*

In some of those *symposiac* disputations amongst my acquaintance, I assumed that the dietetick part of medicine depended upon scientific principles. *Arbutnot.*

**SYMPTOM**. *n. f.* [*Symptome*, French; *σύμπτωμα*.]

1. Something that happens concurrently with something else, not as the original cause, nor as the necessary or constant effect.

The *symptoms*, as Dr. Sydenham remarks, which are commonly febrilitick, are often nothing but the principles or seeds of a growing, but unripe gout. *Blackmore.*

2. A sign; a token.

Ten glorious campaigns are passed, and now, like the sick man, we are expiring with all sorts of good *symptoms*. *Sieft.*

**SYMPTOMATICAL**. } *adj.* [*Symptom-*  
**SYMPTOMATICK**. } *tique*, Fr. from *symptom*.] Happening concurrently or occasionally.

*Symptomatikal* is often used to denote the difference between the primary and secondary causes in diseases; as a fever from pain is said to be *symptomatikal*, because it arises from pain only; and therefore the ordinary means in fevers are not in such cases to be had recourse to, but to what will remove the pain; for, when that ceases, the fever will cease, without any direct means taken for that. *Quincy.*

By fomentation and a cataplasin the swelling was dissipated; and the fever, then appearing but *symptomatikal*, lessened as the heat and pain mitigated. *Wisejan.*

**SYMPTOMATICALY**. *adv.* [from *symptomatikal*.] In the nature of a *symptom*.

The causes of a hube are vicious humours abounding in the blood, or in the nerves, excreted sometimes critically, sometimes *symptomatically*. *Wisejan.*

**SYNAGOGICAL**. *adj.* [from *synagogue*.] Pertaining to a *synagogue*.

**SYNAGOGUE**. *n. f.* [*Synagogue*, Fr. *συναγωγή*.] An assembly of the Jews to worship.  
Go, Tubal, and meet me at our *synagogue*. *Shakespeare.*

As his custom was, he went into the *synagogue* on the sabbath. *Goff, cl.*

**SYNALIPIA**. *n. f.* [*συναλοιπή*.] A contraction or excision of a syllable in Latin verse, by joining together two vowels in the scanning, or cutting off the ending vowel; as, *ill' ego*.

Vugil, though smooth, is far from affecting it: he frequently uses *synalepsis*, and concludes his sense in the middle of his verse. *Dryden.*

**SYNARTHROSIS**. *n. f.* [*σύν and ἄρθρον*.] A close conjunction of two bones.

There is a conspicuous motion where the conjunction is called *diarthrosis*, as in the elbow; an obscure one, where the conjunction is called *synarthrosis*, as in the joining of the carpus to the metacarpus. *Wisejan.*

**SYNCHONDROSIS**. *n. f.* [*σύν and χόνδρος*.] *Synchondrosis* is an union by gristle, of the sternon to the ribs. *Wisejan.*

# S Y N

**SYNCHRONICAL**. *adj.* [*σύν and χρονικός*.]

Happening together at the same time.  
It is difficult to make out how the air conveyed into the left ventricle of the heart, the systole and diastole of the heart and lungs being far from *synchronical*. *Boyle.*

**SYNCHRONISM**. *n. f.* [*σύν and χρονισμός*.] Concurrence of events happening at the same time.

The coherence and *synchronism* of all the parts of the Mosical chronology, after the flood, bear a most regular testimony to the truth of his history. *Halt.*

**SYNCHRONOUS**. *adj.* [*σύν and χρονικός*.] Happening at the same time.

The variations of the gravity of the air keep both the solids and fluids in an oscillatory motion, *synchronous* and proportional to their changes. *Arbutnot.*

**SYNCOPE**. *n. f.* [*Syncope*, Fr. *συνκοπή*.]

1. Fainting fit.  
The symptoms attending gunshot wounds are pain, fever, delirium, and *syncope*. *Wisejan.*

2. Contraction of a word by cutting off a part in the middle.

**SYNCOPIST**. *n. f.* [from *syncope*.] Contractor of words.

To outline all the modern *syncopists*, and to roughly content my English readers, I intend to publish a *Spectator* that shall not have a single vowel in it. *Spectator.*

To **SYNDICATE**. *v. n.* [*Syndiquer*, Fr. *σύν and δικάω*.] To judge; to pass judgment on; to censure. An unusual word. Not in use.

Aristotle undertook to censure and *syndicate* his master, and all law-makers before him. *Hakewill.*

**SYNDROME**. *n. f.* [*σύνδρομή*.] Concurrent action; concurrence.

All things being linked together by an uninterrupted chain of causes, every single motion owes a dependance on such a *syndrome* of prequired motions. *Glanville.*

**SYNECDOCHE**. *n. f.* [*Synecdoche*, Fr. *συνεκδοχή*.] A figure by which part is taken for the whole, or the whole for part.

Because they are instruments of grace in the hand of God, and by these his holy spirit changes our hearts; therefore the whole work is attributed to them by a *synecdoche*; that is, they do in a manner the work for which God ordained them. *Taylor.*

**SYNECDCHICAL**. *adj.* [from *synecdoche*.] Expressed by a *synecdoche*; implying a *synecdoche*.

Should I, Lindamer, bring you into hospitals, and shew you there how many souls narrowly led, and *synecdochical* bodies, see then carbon cages moulder away to dust, those miserable persons, by the loss of one limb after another, surviving but part of themselves, and living to see themselves dead and buried by piecemeal? *Engle.*

**SYNEURYSIS**. *n. f.* [*σύν and ὕψος*.]

*Syneurysis* is when the connexion is made by a ligament. Of this in *symplysis* we find many in the connexion of the ossa pubis together, especially in women, by a ligamentous substance. In articulation, it is either round, as that which unites the head of the os femoris to the coxa; or broad, as the tendon of the patella, which unites it to the os tibiae. *Wisejan.*

**SYNOD**. *n. f.* [*Synode*, Fr. *σύνδος*.]

1. An assembly called for consultation: it is used particularly of ecclesiasticks. A provincial *synod* is commonly used, and a general *council*.

The glorious gods sit in hourly *synod* about thy particular prosperity. *Shakespeare.*

Since the mortal and intestine jars  
Twixt thy feditious countrymen and us  
It hath in solemn *synod* been decreed,  
T' admit no traffick to our adverse towns. *Shakespeare.*

The episcopate was not only condemned by the synod, but imputed to the emperor as extreme mad-ness. Bacon.

Flou-bitten synod, an assembly brew'd Of clerks and elders ana, like the rude Chans of presbytry, where laymen guide, With the tame woolpack clergy by their side. Cleveland.

His royal majesty, according to these presbyterian rules, shall have no power to command his clergy to keep a national synod. White.

Well have ye judg'd, well ended long debate, Squad of gods! and, like to what ye are, Great things resolve'd. Milton.

Let us call to synod all the blest Through heav'n's wide bounds. Milton. The second council of Nice, he saith, Fust irreverently call that wise synod; upon which he falls into a very tragical exclamation, that I should dare to reflect to much dishonour on a council. Stillingfleet.

Parent of gods and men, propitious Jove! And you bright synod of the powers above, On this my son your gracious gifts bestow. Dryden.

Conjunction of the heavenly bodies.

How'er love's native hours are set, Whatever starry synod met, 'Tis in the mercy of her eye, If poor love shall live or die. Crahan. Their planetary motions and aspects Of various efficacy, and when to join In synod unbewg. Milton.

As the planets and stars have, according to astrologers, in their great synods, or conjunctions, much more powerful influences on the air than are ascribed to one or two of them out of that aspect; so divers particulars, which, whilst they lay scattered among the writings of several authors, were inconsiderable, when they come to be laid together, may oftentimes prove highly useful to physiology in their conjunctions. Boyle.

SYNODAL. *n. f.* [from *synod*.] Money paid anciently to the bishop, &c. at Easter visitation.

SYNODAL. *adj.* [from *synod*.] Money paid anciently to the bishop, &c. at Easter visitation.

SYNODICAL. *adj.* [from *synod*.] Money paid anciently to the bishop, &c. at Easter visitation.

SYNODICK. *adj.* [from *synod*.] Money paid anciently to the bishop, &c. at Easter visitation.

Relating to synod; transacted in a synod.

The various dignity of their several churches, and of their many functions, rules, and orders in them, by reason of the frequency of their synodical and provincial meetings, have necessarily raised many questions of place among them. Selden.

St Athanasius writes a synodical epistle to those of Antioch, to compose the differences among them upon the ordination of Paulinus. Stillingfleet.

[Synodique, Fr.] Reckoned from one conjunction with the sun to another.

The diurnal and annual revolutions of the sun, to us are the measures of day and year; and the synodick revolution of the moon measures the month. Holder.

The moon makes its synodical motion about the earth in twenty-nine days twelve hours and about forty-four minutes. Locke.

SYNODICALLY. *adv.* [from *synodical*.] By the authority of a synod or publick assembly.

It shall be needful for those churches synodically to determine something in those points. Saunderson.

The alterations made by the commissioners were

brought to the convocacion, then sitting, where they were synodically agreed upon. Nelson.

SYNONYMA. *n. f.* [Latin; *synonyma*.] Names which signify the same thing.

To SYNONYMISE. *v. a.* [from *synonyma*.] To express the same thing in different words.

This word fortis we may synonymise after all these fashions, stout, hardy, valiant, doughty, courageous, adventurous, brave, bold, daring, intrepid. Camden.

SYNONYMOUS. *adj.* [from *synonyma*.] Expressing the same thing by different words.

When two or more words signify the same thing, as wave and billow, mead and meadow, they are usually called synonymous words.

These words consist of two propositions, which are not distinct in sense, but one and the same thing variously expressed, for wisdom and understanding are synonymous words here. Talbot.

Fortune is but a synonymous word for nature and necessity. Bentley.

SYNONYMY. *n. f.* [from *synonyma*.] The quality of expressing by different words the same thing.

SYNOPSIS. *n. f.* [from *synopsis*.] A general view; all the parts brought under one view.

SYNOPTICAL. *adj.* [from *synopsis*.] Affording a view of many parts at once.

We have collected so many synoptical tables, calculated for his monthly use. Evelyn.

SYNTACTICAL. *adj.* [from *syntaxis*, Latin.]

1. Conjoined; fitted to each other.

2. Relating to the construction of speech.

SYNTAX. *n. f.* [from *syntaxis*.]

1. A system; a number of things joined together.

They owe no other dependance to the first than what is common to the whole syntax of beings. Glanville.

2. That part of grammar which teaches the construction of words.

I can produce a hundred instances to convince any reasonable man, that they do not to much as understand common grammar and syntax. Swift.

SYNTHE'SIS. *n. f.* [from *synthesis*.] The act of joining; opposed to analysis.

The *synthesis* consists in assuming the causes discovered and established as principles and by them explaining the phenomena proceeding from them and proving the explanations. Newton.

SYNTHETICK. *adj.* [from *synthesis*.] Conjoining; compounding; forming composition; opposed to analytick.

Synthetic method is that which begins with the parts, and leads onward to the knowledge of the whole: it begins with the most simple principles and general truths, and proceeds by degrees to that which is drawn from them, or compounded of them, and therefore it is called the method of composition. Watts.

SYPHON. *n. f.* [This should be written *siphon*; *σῖφων*.] A tube; a pipe.

Take your glass, siphon, or crane; and draw it off from its last faces into small bottles. Martimer.

SYRINGE. *n. f.* [*σῖριγξ*.] A pipe through which any liquor is squirted.

The heart seems not designed to be the fountain or conservatory of the vital flame, but as a machine to receive the blood from the veins, and force it out by the arteries through the whole body, as a syringe doth any liquor, though not by the same artifice. Ray.

To SYRINGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To spout by a syringe.

A flux of blood from the nose, mouth, and eye, was stop'd by the syringing up of oxyerate. Hygemen.

2. To wash with a syringe.

SYRINGOTOMY. *n. f.* [*σῖριγξ* and *τομή*.] The act or practice of cutting fistulas or hollow fores.

SYRTIS. *n. f.* [Latin.] A quicksand; a bog.

A boggy syrtis, neither sea, nor good dry land. Milton.

SYSTEM. *n. f.* [from *systema*, Fr. *système*.]

1. Any complex or combination of many things acting together.

2. A scheme which reduces many things to regular dependence or co-operation.

3. A scheme which unites many things in order.

He presently bought a system of divinity, with design to apply himself straightway to that study. Fell.

Aristotle brings morality into system, by treating of happiness under heads, and ranges it in classes according to its different objects, distinguishing virtues into their several kinds, which had not been handled systematically before. Baker.

The best way to learn any science is to begin with a regular system, or a short and plain scheme of that science well drawn up into a narrow compass. Watts.

SYSTEMATICAL. *adj.* [from *systema*, Fr. *système*.] Methodical; written or formed with regular subordination of one part to another.

It will be necessary, in a discourse about the formation of the world, to give you a brief account of some of the most principal and systematical phenomena that occur in it. Bentley.

Now we deal much in essays, and unreasonably despise systematical learning; whereas, our fathers had a just value for regularity and systems. Watts.

SYSTEMATICALLY. *adv.* [from *systema*, Fr. *système*.] In form of a system.

I treat of the method of writing books of essays, in comparison of that of writing systematically. Boyle.

Aristotle brings morality into system, and ranges it into classes according to its different objects, distinguishing virtues into their several kinds, which had not been handled systematically before. Baker.

SYSTOLE. *n. f.* [from *systema*, Fr. *système*.]

1. [In anatomy.] The contraction of the heart.

The systole resembles the forcing out of a spring, and the diastole its flying out again to its natural size. Ray.

2. [In grammar.] The shortening of a long syllable.

# T.

## T A B

**T.** A mute consonant, which, at the beginning and end of words, has always the same sound, nearly approaching to that of *d*; but before an *i*, when followed by a vowel, has the sound of an oblique *s*: as *nation*, *salvation*; except when *s* precedes *t*; as, *christian*, *question*.  
**TA'BBY.** *n. f.* [*tabi*, *tabino*, Italian; *tabis*, Fr.] A kind of waved silk.  
 Brocades, and *tabies*, and *ganfles*. *Swift*.  
**TA'BBY.** *adj.* Brindled; brindled; varied with different colours.  
 A *tabby* cat sat in the chimney corner. *Addison*.

On her *tabby* rival's face  
 The deep will mark her new disgrace. *Prior*.  
**TABEFAC'ION.** *n. f.* [*tabefacio*, Latin.] The act of wasting away.  
 To TA'BEFY. *v. n.* [*tabefacio*, Lat.] To waste; to extenuate.  
 Meat eaten in greater quantity than is convenient *tabefies* the body. *Hawkes*.  
**TA'BERD.** *n. f.* [*taberda*, low Lat. *tabard*; Fr.] A long gown; a herald's coat: sometimes written *tabard*.  
**TA'BERDER.** *n. f.* [from *taberd*.] One who wears a long gown.  
**TA'BERNACLE.** *n. f.* [*tabernacle*, Fr. *tabernaculum*, Lat.]

1. A temporary habitation; a casual dwelling.  
 They sudden rear'd  
 Caslelial *tabernacles*, where they slept  
 Fann'd with cool winds. *Milton*.  
 2. A sacred place; a place of worship.  
 The greatest conqueror did not only compose his divine odes, but let them to music: his works, though consecrated to the *tabernacle*, became the national entertainment, as well as the devotion of his people. *Addison*.  
 To TA'BERNACLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To enbribe; to house.  
 The sword was made flesh, and *tabernacled* amongst us, and we beheld his glory. *John*.  
**TABID.** *adj.* [*tabide*, Fr. *tabidus*, Lat.] Wasted by disease; consumptive.  
 The *tabid* disposition, or the ulcer or ulcers of the lungs, which are the foundation of this disease, is very different from a diminution of the body, and decay of strength from a mere relaxation. *Blackmore*.  
 In *tabid* persons milk is the best restorative, being easily already prepared. *Arbutnot*.  
**TABIDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *tabid*.] Consumptiveness; state of being wasted by disease.

**TA'BLATURE.** *n. f.* [from *table*.] Painting on walls or ceilings.  
**TABLE.** *n. f.* [*table*, Fr. *tabula*, Lat.]  
 1. Any flat or level surface.  
 Upon the castle hill there is a bagnio paved with fair *tables* of marble. *Sundys*.  
 2. A horizontal surface raised above the ground, used for meals and other purposes.  
 We may again  
 Give to our *tab*ca meat, sleep to our nights. *Shakespeare*.

## T A B

Help to search my hon'rs; if I find not what I seek, let me for ever be your *table* sport.

*Shakespeare*.  
 Children at a *table* never asked for any thing, but contentedly took what was given them. *Leche*.  
 This shuts them out from all *table* conversation, and the most agreeable intercourse. *Spectator*.  
 If there is nothing else to discourage us, we may safely come to the Lord's *table*, and expect to be kindly entertained by him when we do. *Kettlewell*.  
 Nor hath the fruit in it any core or kernel; and differing from other apples, yet is a good *table* fruit. *Maitiner*.

The nymph the *table* spread,  
 Ambrosial cutes, with nectar rosy red. *Pope*.  
 3. The persons sitting at *table*, or partaking of entertainment.  
 Give me some wine, fill full,  
 I drink to th' general joy of the whole *table*. *Shakespeare*.

4. The fare or entertainment itself: as, *he keeps a good table*.  
 5. A tablet: a surface on which any thing is written or engraved.  
 He was the writer of them in the *tables* of their hearts. *Hooker*.  
 'Twas pretty, though a plague,  
 To see him every hour; to sit and draw  
 His arched brows, his hawking eye, his curls,  
 In our heart's *table*. *Shakespeare*.  
 All these true notes of immortality,  
 In our heart's *table* we shall written find. *Davies*.  
 I prepar'd to pay, in verses rude,  
 A most detested act of gratitude:  
 Ev'n this had been your elegy which now  
 Is offer'd for your health, the *table* of my vow. *Dryden*.

There are books extant which the atheist must allow of as proper evidence; even the mighty volumes of visible nature, and the everlasting *tables* of right reason; wherein, if they do not wilfully shut their eyes, they may read their own folly written by the finger of God in a much plainer and more terrible sentence than *Belshazzar's* was by the hand upon the wall. *Bentley*.  
 Among the Romans, the judge or praetor granted administration, not only according to the *tables* of the testament, but even contrary to those *tables*. *Ayliffe*.  
 By the twelve *tables*, only those were called into succession of their parents, that were in the parent's power. *Ayliffe*.  
 6. [*tableau*; Fr.] A picture, or any thing that exhibits a view of any thing upon a flat surface.  
 I never lov'd myself,  
 Till now, infixed, I beheld myself  
 Drawn in the flatt'ring *table* of her eye. *Shakespeare*.  
 His Jalyfus or Bacchus he so esteemed, that he had rather lose all his father's images than that *table*. *Pracham*.  
 Saint Anthony has a *table* that hangs up to him from a poor peasant, who fancied the saint had saved his neck. *Addison*.

7. An index; a collection of heads; a catalogue; a syllabus.  
 It might seem impertinent to have added a *table* to a book of so small a volume, and which seems to be itself but a *table*: but it may prove advantageous at once to learn the whole culture of any plant. *Enelyn*.  
 Their learning reaches no farther than the *tables* of contents. *Wells*.

## T A B

8. A synopsis; many particulars brought into one view.  
 I have no images of ancestors  
 Wanting an ear, or nose; no forged *table*  
 Of long delicious, to boast false honours from. *Ben Jonson*.

9. The palm of the hand.  
 Mistress of a fairer *table*  
 Hath not history nor fable. *Ben Jonson*.  
 10. Draughts; small pieces of wood shufflet on squares.

Monsieur the nice,  
 When he plays at *tables*, chides the dice. *Shakespeare*.  
 We are in the world like men playing at *table*: the chance is not in our power, but to play it, and when it is fallen, we must manage it as we can. *Tower*.

11. To turn the *TABLES*. To change the condition or fortune of two contending parties: a metaphor taken from the vicissitude of fortune at gaming *tables*.  
 They that are honest would be arrant knaves, the *tables* were turned. *L'Estrange*.  
 If it be thus, the *tables* would be turned upon me; but I should only fail in my vain attempt. *Dryden*.

To TA'BLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To board; to live at the table of another.  
 He lost his kingdom, was driven from the coast of men to *table* with the beasts, and to graze on oxen. *Gold*.  
 You will have no notion of delicacies, if you talk with them; they are all for rank and soul feeding. *Fisher*.

To TA'BLE. *v. a.* To make into a catalogue; to set down.  
 I could have looked on him without admiration though the catalogue of his endowments had been *tabled* by his side, and I to peruse him by them. *Shakespeare*.  
**TA'BLEBED.** *n. f.* [from *table* and *bed*.] A bed of the figure of a table.  
**TA'BLEBEER.** *n. f.* [*table* and *beer*.] Beer used at victuals; small beer.  
**TA'BLEBOOK.** *n. f.* [*table* and *book*.] book on which any thing is grav'd or written without ink.

What might you think,  
 If I had play'd the deik or *table-book*? *Shakespeare*.  
 Nature wipes clean the *table-book* first, and the pourtrays upon it what she pleases. *Milton*.  
 Put into your *table-book* whatsoever you judge worthy. *Dryden*.  
 Nature's fair *table-book*, our tender souls,  
 We scrawl all o'er with old and empty rules,  
 Stale memorandums of the schools. *Swift*.

**TA'BLECLOTH.** *n. f.* [*table* and *cloth*.] Linen spread on a table.  
 I will end with Odo holding master doctor's seat and Anne with her *tablecloth*. *Camden*.

**TA'BLEMAN.** *n. f.* A man at draughts.  
 In clericals the keys are lined, and in colleges they use to line the *tablemen*. *Bacon*.  
**TA'BLER.** *n. f.* [from *table*.] One who boards.

**TA'BLETALK.** *n. f.* [*table* and *talk*.] Conversation at meals or entertainments; *table discourse*.

# T A B

Let me praise you while I have a stomach.  
—No, let it serve for *tablet*. *Shakespeare.*  
His fate makes *tablet* talk, divulg'd with scorn, *Dryden.*  
And he a jest into his grave is born.  
He improves by the *tablet* talk, and repeats in the  
kitchen what he learns in the parlour. *Guardian.*  
No fair adversary would urge loose *tablet* talk in  
controversy, and build serious inferences upon  
what was spoken but in jest. *Atterbury.*

**TABLET, n. f.** [from *table*.]  
1. A small level surface.

2. A medicine in a square form.

It hath been anciently in use to wear *tablets* of  
cork, or preservatives, against the plague; as  
they draw the venom to them from the spirits. *Bacon*

3. A surface written on or painted.

It was by the authority of Alexander, that  
through all Greece the young gentlemen learned,  
in all other things, to design upon *tablets* of  
ivory wood. *Dryden.*

The pillar'd marble, and the *tablet* brass,  
Would ring, deep the victor's praise. *Prior.*

**TABOUR, n. f.** [*tabourin*, *tabour*, old  
French.] A small drum; a drum  
beaten with one stick to accompany a  
pipe.

If you did but hear the pedlar at door, you would  
never dance again after a *tabour* and pipe. *Shaksp.*

The shepherd knows not thunder from a *tabour*,  
More than I know the sound of Marcus's tongue  
From every manner man. *Shaksp.*

Some blow the bagpipe up, that plays the coun-  
try round:

The *tabour* and the pipe some take delight to  
sound. *Dryden.*

Morrice dancers danced a maid marian, and a  
*tabour* and pipe. *Temple.*

**TO TABOUR, v. n.** [*taborer*, old French,  
from the noun.] To strike lightly and  
frequently.

And her maids shall lead her as with the voice  
of doves, *tabouring* upon their breasts. *Nahum.*

**TABOURER, n. f.** [from *tabour*.] One who  
beats the *tabour*.

Would I could see this *tabourer*. *Shaksp.*

**TABOURET, n. f.** [from *tabour*.] A small  
tabour.

They shall depart the manor before him with  
trumpets, *tabourets*, and other unidirectionally. *Spenser.*

**TABOURINE, n. f.** [French.] A *tabour*;  
a small drum.

Trumpeters,  
With brazen din blare you the city's ear,  
Make mangle with our rattling *tabourines*,  
That heaven and earth may strike their sounds  
together.

Applauding our approach. *Shaksp.*

**TABOURET, n. f.** *Tabourer*. Obsolete.

I saw a shoal of thepherds outgo,  
Before them rode a lusty *tabouret*,  
Hut to the merry hornpipe plaud,  
Whereto they danced. *Spenser.*

**TABRET, n. f.** A *tabour*.

Wherefore didst thou flie away, that I might  
have sent thee away with mirth and with *tabret*. *Genius.*

**TABULAR, adj.** [*tabularis*, Latin.]

1. Set down in the form of tables or syn-  
opses.

2. Formed in lamine.

All the modules that consist of one uniform sub-  
stance were formed from a point, as the conical  
ones, nay, and most of the spotted ones, and in-  
deed all whatever except those that are *tabular*  
and plated. *Woodward.*

3. Set in squares.

**TO TABULATE, v. a.** [*tabula*, Latin.]

1. To reduce to tables or synopsis.

2. To shape with a flat surface.

**TABULATED, adj.** [*tabula*, Latin.] Having  
a flat surface.

# T A C

Many of the best diamonds are pointed with six  
angles, and some *tabulated* or plain, and square.

**TACHE, n. f.** [from *tack*.] Any thing  
taken hold of; a catch; a loop; a  
button.

Make fifty *taches* of gold, and couple the cur-  
tains together with the *taches*. *Fraser.*

**TACHYGRAPHY, n. f.** [*ταχὺς* and *γραφία*.]  
The art or practice of quick writing.

**TACIT, adj.** [*tacite*, French; *tacitus*, Lat.]  
Silent; implied; not expried by words.

As there are formal and written leagues relative  
to certain enemies, so is there a natural and *tacit*  
confederation amongst all men against the common  
enemy of human society, pirates. *Bacon.*

In elective governments there is a *tacit* covenant  
that the King of their own making shall make his  
makers' prices. *Locke.*

**TACITLY, adv.** [from *tacit*.] Silently;  
without oral expression.

While they are exposing another's weakness,  
they are *tacitly* aiming at their own commendation.

Indulgence to the vices of men can never be  
*tacitly* implied, since they are plainly forbidden in  
scripture. *Rogers.*

**TACITURNITY, n. f.** [*taciturnité*, French;  
*taciturnitas*, Latin.] Habitual silence.

The secretest of natures  
Have not more gift in *taciturnity*. *Shaksp.*

Some women have some *taciturnity*,  
Some nurseries, some grams of chatuity. *Donne.*

Too great loquacity, and too great *taciturnity*,  
by fits. *Arbutnot.*

**TO TACK, v. a.** [*tacher*, Breton.]

1. To fasten to any thing. It has now a  
sense approaching to contempt.

Of what supreme almighty pow'r  
Is thy great arm, which spans the east and west,  
And tacks the centre to the sphere? *Herbert.*

True freedom you have well defin'd  
But living as you list, and to your mind,  
And loosely *tack'd*, all must be left behind. *Dryd.*

The symmetry of clothes finely appropriates to  
the wearer, *tacking* them to the body as if they  
belonged to it. *Gray.*

Frame to us to be covered with the hair-cloth  
or a blanket *tack'd* about the edges. *Macaulay.*

They serve every turn that shall be demanded,  
in hopes of getting some commendation *tack'd*  
to their fees, to the great discouragement of the in-  
ferior clergy. *Swift.*

2. To join; to unite; to stitch together.

There's but a shirt and an half in all my com-  
pany; and the half that is two napkins *tack'd* to-  
gether, and thrown over the shoulders like a  
herald's coat without sleeves. *Shaksp.*

I *tack'd* two plays together for the pleasure of  
variety. *Dryden.*

**TO TACK, v. n.** [probably from *tackle*.]  
To turn a ship.

This verisimilitude they confound to be the compass,  
which is better interpreted the rope that turns the  
ship; as we say, makes it *tack* about. *Bacon.*

Seeing Holland full into closer measures with us  
and Sweden, upon the triple alliance, they have  
*tack'd* some points nearer France. *Temple.*

On either side they nimbly *tack*,  
Both drive to intercept and guide the wind. *Dryden.*

They give me sign  
To *tack* about, and steer another way. *Addison.*

**TACK, n. f.** [from the verb.]

1. A small nail.

2. The act of turning ships at sea.

At each *tack* our little fleet grows less,  
And, like maim'd fowl, swim lagging on the main. *Dryden.*

3. To hold *TACK*. To last; to hold out.

*Tack* is still retained in Scotland, and  
denotes hold, or persevering cohesion.

# T A C

Martins boots doth bear good *tacks*,  
When country folks do dainties lack. *Tupper.*

If this twig be made of wood  
That will hold *tack*, I'll make the fur  
Fly 'bout the ears of that old cur. *Hudibras.*

**TACKLE, n. f.** [*tackel*, Welch, an arrow.]

1. An arrow.

The *tackel* moose, and it went. *Chaucer.*

2. Weapons; instruments of action.

She to her *tackel* fell,  
And on the knight let fall a peal  
Of blows on neck, and put'd to home,  
That he was dild. *Hudibras.*

Being at work without catching any thing, he  
resolved to take up his *tackle*, and be gone. *Edwards.*

3. [*tackel*, a rope, Dutch.] The ropes of  
a ship; in a looser sense, all the instru-  
ments of sailing.

After a ten a tall ship did appear,  
Made all of heben and white ivory,  
The sails of gold, of silk the *tackle* were,  
Mild was the wind, calm seem'd the sea to be. *Spenser.*

At the helm  
A seeming mermaid steers, the silken *tackles*  
Swell with the touches of those flower-soft hands  
That yarely frame the other. *Shaksp.*

Thou hast a grim appearance, and thy face  
Bears a command in it; though thy *tackle's* torn,  
Thou shew'st a noble vessel. *Shaksp.*

A tuteley ship  
With all her bravery on, and *tackle* trim,  
Sails mild, and flutters waving,  
Counted by all the winds that hold them play. *Milton.*

As for *tackle*, the Boetians invented the oar;  
Dadalus, and his son Icarus, the masts and sails. *Heylin.*

For yet the tempest roars,  
Stand to your *tackel*, mates, and stretch your oars. *Dryden.*

If he drew the figure of a ship, there was not a  
rope among the *tackle* that escap'd him. *Spenser.*

**TACKLED, adj.** [from *tackle*.] Made of  
ropes *tack'd* together.

My man shall  
Bring thee cords, made like a *tackled* hair,  
Which to the high top-gallant of my joy  
Must be my convoy in the secret night. *Shaksp.*

**TACKLING, n. f.** [from *tackle*.]

1. Furniture of the mail.

They were dead at their ships and their *tacklings*. *Abbot.*

*Tackling*, as sails and cordage, must be foreseen,  
and laid in in store.

Red fleets of lightning o'er the seas are spread;  
Our *tackling* yield, and wrecks at last succeed. *Garth.*

2. Instruments of action: as, *fishing tack-*  
*ling*, *kitchen tackling*.

I will furnish him with a rod, if you will furnish  
him with the rest of the *tackling*, and make him a  
fisher. *Warton.*

**TACTICAL, } adj.** [*τακτικός*, *taktik*, *tactique*,  
*tactick*, } French.] Relating to the  
art of ranging a battle.

**TACTICS, n. f.** [*tactica*.] The art of  
ranging men in the field of battle.

When Tully had read the *tactics*, he was think-  
ing on the bar, which was his field of battle. *Dryden.*

**TACTILE, adj.** [*tactile*, French; *tactilis*,  
*tactum*, Latin.] Susceptible of touch.

At this proud yielding word  
She on the scene her *tactile* sweets presented. *Beaumont.*

We have iron, sounds, light, figuration, *tactile*  
qualities; some of a more active, some of a more  
passive nature. *Hale.*

**TACTILITY, n. f.** [from *tactile*.] Percepti-  
bility by the touch.

**TACTION, n. f.** [*taction*, French; *tactio*,  
Latin.] The act of touching.

**TADPOLE**. *n. f.* [*tab, toad, and pola, a young one, Saxon.*] A young shapeless frog or toad, consisting only of a body and a tail; a porwidge.  
I'll broach the *tadpole* on my rapier's point.

*Shakespeare.*  
**Poor Tom** eats the toad and the *tadpole*.  
The result is not a perfect frog, but a *tadpole*, without any feet, and having a long tail to swim with.

A black and round substance began to dilute, and after a while the head, the eyes, the tail to be discernable, and at last become what the ancients call *gyrinus*, we a porwidge or *tadpole*.  
*Brown.*

**TAFEN**. The poetical contraction of *taken*.

**TAFETTA**. *n. f.* [*taffetas, French; taffetar, Spanish.*] A thin silk.

All hail, the richest beauties on the earth!  
—Beauties no richer than rich *taffetas*.  
Never will I trust to speeches pen'd.

*Shakespeare.*  
**Taffeta** phrases, *filthy* terms precise,  
Three pil'd hyperboles.

Some think that a considerable diversity of colours argues an equal diversity of nature; but I am not of their mind, for not to mention the changeable *taffety*, whose colours the philosophers call not real, but apparent.

**TAO**. *n. f.* [*tag, Islandick, the point of a lace.*]

1. A point of metal put to the end of a string.

2. Any thing paltry and mean.

It *tag* and *rag* be admitted, learned and unlearned, it is the fault of some, not of the law. *Whitgift.*  
Will you hence

Before the *tag* return, whose rage doth rend  
Like interrupted waters?

The *tag-rag* people did not clap him and his him.

He invited *tag, rag, and bob-tail*, to the wedding.

3. A young sheep.

**TO TAG**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fit any thing with an end, or point of metal; as, to *tag a lace*.

2. To fit one thing with another, appended.  
His courteous host

*Tags* every sentence with fawning word,  
Such as my king, my prince, at least my lord.

*Dryden.*  
'Tis *tagg'd* with rhyme, like Herceynthian Atys,  
The mid-part chimes with art, which never fails.

*Dryden.*

3. The word is here improperly used.

Compell'd by you to *tag* in rhimes

The common slanders of the times.

4. To join. This is properly to *tack*.

Resistance, and the succession of the house of Hanover, the whig writers perpetually *tag* together.

*Swift.*

**TAGTAIL**. *n. f.* [*tag and tail.*] A worm

which has the tail of another colour.  
They *teed* on *tag* worms and lugges.

There are *tag* worms; as the muth and *tag* tail.

**TAIL**. *n. f.* [*tael, Saxon.*]

1. That which terminates the animal behind; the continuation of the vertebrae of the back hanging loose behind.

Oh have I seen a hot sweetening cut  
Run back and bite, because he was withheld,  
Who having suffer'd with the bear's fell paw,  
Hath clapt his tail betwixt his legs, and cry'd.

This sees the cub, and does himself oppose,  
And men and beasts his active tail confounds.

The lion will not kick, but will strike such a stroke with his tail, that will break the back of his enemy.

Rous'd by the lash of his own stubborn tail,  
Our lion now will foreign foes assail.

The tail fin is half a foot high, but underneath level with the tail.

2. The lower part.

The Lord shall make thee the head, and not the tail; and thou shalt be above, and not beneath.

3. Any thing hanging long; a catkin.

Duratus writes a great praise of the distilled water of those tails that hang upon willow trees.

4. The hinder part of any thing.

With the helm they turn and steer the tail.

5. To turn TAIL. To fly; to run away.

Would the turn tail to the heron, and fly quite out another way; but all was to return in a higher pitch.

To TAIL *v. n.* To pull by the tail.

The conquering fox they soon assail'd,  
First Trulla taw'd, and Cordon tail'd.

TAILED. *adj.* [from tail.] Furnished with a tail.

Snouted and tailed like a boar, footed like a goat.

TAILLAGE. *n. f.* [*tailleur, French.*]

*Tailage* originally signifies a piece cut out of the whole; and, metaphorically, a share of a man's substance paid by way of tribute.

In law, it signifies a toll or tax.

TAILLE. *n. f.*

*Taille*, the fee which is opposite to fee-simple, because it is to be mined or pared, that it is not in his free power to be disposed of who owns it; but is, by the first giver, cut or divided from all other, and tied to the issue of the donee.

This limitation, or *taille*, is either general or special. *Taille* general is that whereby lands or tenements are limited to a man, and to the heirs of his body begotten; and the reason of this term is, because how many soever women the tenant, holding by this title, shall take to his wives, one after another, in lawful matrimony, his issue by them all have a possibility to inherit one after the other.

*Taille* special is that whereby lands or tenements be limited unto a man and his wife, and the heirs of their two bodies begotten.

TAILORE. *n. f.* [*tailleur, from tailleur, Fr. to cut.*] One whose business is to make clothes.

I'll entertain a score or two of *tailors*,  
To study fashions to adorn my body.

Here's an English *tailor* come for stealing out of a French hose; come, *tailor*, you may roast your goose.

The knight came to the *tailor's*, to take measure of his gown.

The world is come now to that pass, that the *tailor* and shoemaker may cut out what religion they please.

It was prettily said by Seneca, that friendship should not be nuptial, but unlithit, though somewhat in the phrase of a *tailor*.

In Covent Garden did a *tailor* dwell,  
That sure a place deserv'd in his own hell.

To TAINT. *v. a.* [*teindre, French.*]

1. To imbue or impregnate with any thing.

The paniel, struck  
Stiff by the tainted gale, with open nose  
Draws full upon the latent prey.

2. To stain; to sully.

We come not by the way of accusation  
To taint that honour every good tongue blesses.

3. To infect; to poison; to diseafe.

Nothing taints fons lungs sooner than inspiring  
The breath of consumptive lungs.

Salt in fumes contract the vesicles, and perhaps  
The tainted air may affect the lungs by its heat.

With wholesome herbage mixt, the direful bane  
Of vegetable venom taints the plain.

4. To corrupt.

A sweet-bread you found it tainted or fly-blown.

The Lord shall make thee the head, and not the tail; and thou shalt be above, and not beneath.

5. A corrupt contraction of *taint*.

To TAINT. *v. n.* To be infected; to be touched with something corrupting.

Till Birnam wood remove to Dunsmuir  
I cannot taint with fear.

1. A tincture; a stain.

2. An infect.

There is found in the summer a spider called a taint, of a red colour, and so little that ten of the largest will hardly outweigh a grain.

As killing of the canker to the rose,  
Or taint worm to the weaning herds that graze.

3. Infection; corruption; depravation.

Her offence  
Must be of such unnatural degree,  
That monsters it; or your forevouch'd affection  
Fall'n into taint.

My hellhounds shall lick up the draft and filth,  
Which man's polluting sin with taint hath fed.  
On what was pure.

A father that breeds his son at home, can keep him better from the taint of servants than abroad.

The yellow tinging plague

Internal vicious taints.

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Which man's polluting sin with taint hath fed.  
On what was pure.

A father that breeds his son at home, can keep him better from the taint of servants than abroad.

But is no rank, no station, no degree,  
From this contagious taint of sorrow free?

4. A spot; a soil; a blemish.

Now I  
Unspeak mine own detraction; here abjure  
The taints and blames I laid upon myself.

TAINTLESS. *adj.* [from taint.] Free from infection; pure.

No humorous grofs, or frowfy steams,  
Could from her taintless body flow.

TAINTURE. *n. f.* [*tintura, Latin; tainture, French.*] Taint; tinge; delinquent.

See here the tainture of thy nest,  
And look thyself be faultless.

To TAKE. *v. a.* preterit *took*; part. pass. *taken*, sometimes *took*. [*taka, Islandick; ey tek, I take; ey took, I took.*]

1. To receive what is offered: correlative to give; opposed to refuse.

Then took I the cup of the Lord's hand, and made all the nations to drink.

Be thou advis'd, thy black design forsake;  
Death, or this counsel, from Lucippus take.

An honest man may take a knave's advice,  
But idiots only may be cozen'd twice.

Madam, were I as you, I'd take her counsel.

2. To seize what is not given.

In fetters one the barking porter ty'd,  
And took him trembling from his sovereign's side.

3. To receive.

No man shall take the nether or the upper millstone to pledge.

4. To receive with good or ill will.

For, what we know must be,  
Why should we, in our peevish opposition,  
Take it to heart?

I will frown as thou frowns by, and let them take it as they list.

La you! if you speak ill of the devil, how he takes it at heart!

Damascus, without any more ado, yielded unto the Turks; which the bassa took in to good part, that he would not suffer his soldiers to enter it.

The king being in a rage, took it grievously that he was mocked.

The queen, hearing of a declination of monarchy, took it to ill as the would never after bear of the other's suit.

A following hath ever been a thing evil, and well taken in monarchies, so it be without much popularity.

The diminution of the power of the nobility they took very heavily.



I hope you will not expect from me things demonstrated with certainty; but will take it well that I should offer at a new thing. *Grant*

If I have been a little pilfering, I take it bitterly of thee to tell me of it. *Dryden*

The sole advice I could give him in conscience, would be that which he would take ill, and not follow. *Swift*

5. To lay hold on; to catch by surprise or artifice.

Who will believe a man that hath no house, and lodgeth wherefoever the night taketh him. *Pectus*

They silenced those who opposed them, by traducing them abroad, or taking advantage against them in the house. *Clarendon*

Wife men are overborn when taken at a disadvantage. *Collier*

Men in their loose unguarded hours they take, Not that themselves are wise, but others weak. *Pope*

6. To snatch; to seize.

I am contented to dwell on the Divine Providence, and take up any occasion to lead me to its contemplation. *Hale*

7. To make prisoner.

Appoint a meeting with this old fat fellow, Where we may take him, and disgrace him for it. *Shakespeare*

King Lear hath lost, he and his daughter to'en. *Shakespeare*

This man was taken of the Jews, and should have been killed. *Acts*

They entering with wonderful celerity on every side, slew and took three hundred Janizaries. *Knolles*

8. To captivate with pleasure; to delight; to engage.

More than history can pattern, though devis'd And play'd to take spectators. *Shakespeare*

I long To hear the story of your life, which must take the ear strangely. *Shakespeare*

Let her not take thee with her eyelids. *Proverbs*

Taken by Perkins's amiable behaviour, he entertained him as became the person of Richard duke of York. *Bacon*

Their song was partial, but the harmony suspended hell, and took with ravishment the thronging audience. *Milton*

If renounce virtue, though naked, then I do it yet more when she is thus benighted on purpose to allure the eye, and take the heart. *Deau of Picu*

This beauty shines through some men's actions, sets off all that they do, and takes all they come near. *Locke*

Cleombrotus was so taken with this prospect, that he had no patience. *Wake*

9. To entrap; to catch in a snare.

Take us the foxes, that spoil the vines. *Cant*

10. To understand in any particular sense or manner.

The words are more properly taken for the air or ether than the heavens. *Rulcigh*

You take me right, Eupolis; for there is no possibility of an holy war. *Bacon*

I take it, and iron brail, called white brail, hath some mixture of tin to help the lustre. *Bacon*

Why, now you take me; these are rites, That grace love's days, and crown his nights; These are the motions I would see. *Ben Jonson*

Give them one simple idea, and see that they take it right, and perfectly comprehend it. *Locke*

Charity, taken in its largest extent, is nothing else but the sincere love of God and our neighbour. *Wake*

11. To exact.

Take no usury of him or increase. *Leviticus*

12. To get; to have; to appropriate.

And the king of Sodom said unto Abram, Give me the persons, and take the goods to thyself. *Genesis*

13. To use; to employ.

This man always takes time, and ponders things maturely before he passes his judgment. *Watts*

14. To blast; to infect.

Strike her young bones, You taking airs, with lameness! *Shakespeare*

15. To judge in favour of; to adopt.

The nice eye could no distinction make, Where lay the advantage, or what side to take. *Dryden*

16. To admit any thing bad from without.

I ought to have a cure To keep my wounds from taking air. *Hudibras*

17. To get; to procure.

Stinking stones, they took fire out of them. *Maccabees*

18. To turn to; to practise.

If any of the family be distressed, order is taken for their relief, if only be subject to vice, or take all courtes, they are reprov'd. *Bacon*

19. To close in with; to comply with.

Old as I am, I take thee at my word, And will to-morrow thank thee with my sword. *Dryden*

She to her country's use resign'd your sword, And you, kind lover, took her at her word. *Dryden*

I take thee at thy word. *Rowe*

20. To form; to fix.

Resolutions taken upon full debate were seldom prosecuted with equal resolution. *Clarendon*

21. To catch in the hand; to seize.

He put forth a hand, and took me by a lock of my head. *Ezekiel*

I took not arms till urg'd by self-defence. *Dryden*

22. To admit; to suffer.

Yet thy mould clay is pliant to command; Now take the mould; now bend thy mind to feel The stiff sharp motions of the forming wheel. *Dryden*

23. To perform any action.

Peradventure we shall prevail against him, and take our revenge on him. *Jeremiah*

Uzzah put forth his hand to the ark, and took hold of it, for the oxen shook it. *Samuel*

Taking my leave of them, I went into Macedonia. *Corinthians*

Before I proceed, I would take some breath. *Bacon*

His wind he never took whilst the cup was at his mouth, but observed the rule of drinking with one breath. *Hakewill*

A long sigh he drew,

And, his voice failing, took his last adieu. *Dryden*

The Sabine Clausus came,

And from afar at Dryops took his aim. *Dryden*

Her lovers names in order to run o'er,

The girl took breath full thirty times and more. *Dryden*

Heighten'd revenge he should have took;

He should have burnt his tutor's book. *Prior*

The husband's affairs made it necessary for him to take a voyage to Naples. *Speculator*

I took a walk in Lincoln's Inn garden. *Tatler*

The Carthaginian took his seat, and Pompey entered with great dignity in his own person. *Tatler*

I am possessed of power and credit, congenitally my favourites, and take vengeance on my enemies. *Swift*

24. To receive into the mind.

When they saw the boldness of Peter and John, they took knowledge of them that they had been with Jesus. *Acts*

It appeared in his face, that he took great contentment in this question. *Bacon*

Doctor More, in his Ethics, reckons this particular inclination, to take a prejudice against a man for his looks, among the smaller vices in morality, and names it a protopolechia. *Speculator*

A student should never satisfy himself with bare attendance on lectures, unless he clearly takes up the sense. *Watts*

25. To go into.

When news were brought that the French king besieged Constance, he posted to the sea-coast to take ship. *Camden*

Tigers and lions are not apt to take the water. *Hale*

26. To go along; to follow; to pursue.

The joyful short-lived news, soon spread around, Took the same train. *Dryden*

Observing still the motions of their flight, What course they took, what happy signs they shew. *Dryden*

27. To swallow; to receive.

Consider the insatiation of several bodies, and of their appetite to take in others. *Bacon*

Turkeys take down stones, having found in the gizzard of one no less than seven hundred. *Brown*

28. To swallow as a medicine.

Tell an ignorant in place to his face that he has a wit above all the world, and, as fulltime a dose as you give him, he shall readily take it down, and admit the commendation, though he cannot believe the thing. *South*

Upon this assurance he took physick. *Locke*

29. To choose one of more.

Take to thee from among the cherubim Thy choice of flaming warriors. *Milton*

Either but one man, or all men are kings; take which you please, it dissolves the bonds of government. *Locke*

30. To copy.

Our phoenix queen was pourtray'd too so bright, Beauty alone could beauty take so right. *Dryden*

31. To convey; to carry; to transport.

Carry Sir John Falstaff to the Fleet, Take all his company along with him. *Shakespeare*

He sat him down in a street; for no man took them into his house to lodging. *Judges*

32. To fasten on; to seize.

Wherefoever he taketh him, he teareth him; and he fasteneth. *Mark*

No temptation hath taken you, but such as is common to man. *1 Corinthians*

When the frost and rain have taken them, they grow dangerous. *Temple*

At first they warm, then scorch, and then they take,

Now with long necks from side to side they feed; At length grown strong their mother fire forsake, And a new colony of flames succeed. *Dryden*

No beast will eat four grafs till the frost hath taken it. *Mortimer*

In burning of stubble, take care to plow the land up round the field, that the fire may not take the hedges. *Mortimer*

33. Not to refuse; to accept.

Take no satisfaction for the life of a murderer, he shall be surely put to death. *Mattew*

Thou tak'st thy mother's word too far, said he, And hast usurp'd thy boalled pedigree. *Dryden*

He that should demand of him how begetting a child gives the father absolute power over him, will find him answer nothing: we are to take his word for this. *Locke*

Who will not receive clipped money whilst he sees the great receipt of the exchequer admits it, and the bank and goldsmiths will take it of him? *Locke*

34. To adopt.

I will take you to me for a people, and I will be to you a God. *Exodus*

35. To change with respect to place.

When he departed, he took out two pence, and gave them to the host. *Luke*

He put his hand into his bosom; and when he took it out, it was empty. *Exodus*

It you slit the artery, thrust a pipe into it, and call a great ligature upon that pipe containing the pipe, the artery will not beat below the ligature; yet do but take it off, and it will beat immediately. *Key*

Lovers flung themselves from the top of the precipice into the sea, where they were sometimes taken up alive. *Addison*

36. To separate.

A multitude, how great soever, brings not a man any nearer to the end of the inexhaustible stock of numbers; where still there remains as much to be added as it none were taken out. *Locke*

The living labrak now in pieces take, Of every part due observation make; All which fish Art discovers. *Blackmore*

37. To admit.

Let not a widow be taken into the number, neither therefore. *1 Timothy*

Though so much of heaven appears in my make, The foulest impressions I easily take. *Swift*

38. To pursue; to go in.

He alone  
To find where Adam shelter'd took his way.

Milton.

To the port she takes her way,  
And stands upon the margin of the sea. Dryden  
Where injur'd Nisus takes his airy comic.

Dryden.

Give me leave to seize my destin'd prey;  
And let eternal justice take the way. Dryden  
It was her fortune once to take her way  
Along the sandy margin of the sea. Dryden

39. To receive any temper or disposition of mind.

They shall not take shame. Micah.  
Thou hast scourged me, and hast taken pity on me. Tobit.

They take delight in approaching to God.

Take a good heart, O Jerusalem. Isaiah.  
Men die in desire of some things which they take to heart. Baruch.

Few are so wicked as to take delight  
In crimes unprofitable. Dryden.  
Children, kept out of all company, take a pride  
To behave themselves prettily, perceiving that  
selves esteemed. Locke.

40. To endure; to hear.

I can be as quiet as any body with those that are  
quarrelsome, and be as troublesome as another when  
I meet with those that will take it. I. I. Strange.  
Won't you then take a jest? Spectator.  
He met with such a reception as those only de-  
serve who are content to take it. Swift.

41. To draw; to derive.

The firm belief of a future judgment is the most  
forcible motive to a good life, because taken from  
this consideration of the most lasting happiness and  
misery. Tillotson.

42. To leap; to jump over.

That hand which had the strength, ev'n at your  
door,  
To engulf you, and make you take the hatch.

Shakespeare.

43. To assume.

Fit you to the custom,  
And take 't ye, as your predecessors have,  
Your honour with your form. Shakespeare.  
I take liberty to say, that these propositions are so  
far from having an universal assent, that to a great  
part of mankind they are not known. Locke.

44. To allow; to admit.

Take not any term, howsoever authorized by the  
language of the schools, to stand for any thing till  
you have an idea of it. Locke.  
Chemists take, in our present controversy, some-  
thing for granted, which they ought to prove.

Boyle.

I took your weak excuses.

Dryden.

45. To receive with fondness.

I lov'd you still, and  
Took you into my bosom. Dryden

46. To carry out for use.

He commanded them that they should take  
nothing for their journey save a staff. Mark.

47. To suppose; to receive in thought;  
to entertain in opinion.

Thus I take it  
Is the main motive of our preparations.

Shakespeare

The spirits that are in all tangible bodies are  
scarce known: sometimes they take them for vac-  
uum, whereas they are the most active of bodies.

Bacon

He took himself to have deserved as much as any  
man, in contributing more, and appearing looser in  
their first approach towards reflection. A. C. Camden  
Is a man unfortunate in marriage? Still it is be-  
cause he was deceived; and so took that for virtue  
and affection which was nothing but vice in a dis-  
guise. South.

Depraved appetites cause us often to take that  
for true imitation of nature which has no resem-  
blance of it. Dryden.

So let his treasures, fill'd with trickling pearl,  
Doubt his sex, and take him for a girl. Tate.  
Time is taken for so much of infinite duration as  
is measured out by the great bodies of the universe.

Locke.

They who would advance in knowledge should  
lay down this as a fundamental rule, not to take  
words for things. Locke.

Few will take a proposition which amounts to no  
more than this, that God is pleased with the doing  
of what he himself commands, for an innate moral  
principle, since it teaches to little. Locke.

Some Tories will take you for a Whig, some Whigs  
will take you for a Tory. Pope.

As I take it, the two principal branches of preach-  
ing are, to tell the people what is their duty, and  
then to convince them that it is so. Swift.

48. To separate for one's self from any  
quantity; to remove for one's self from any place.

I will take of them for priests. Isaiah.  
Hath God assayed to take a nation from the  
midst of another? Deuteronomy.  
I might have taken her to me to wife. Genesis.  
Enoch walked with God, and he was not, for  
God took him. Genesis.

Four heirs from his female store he took.

Dryden.

49. Not to leave; not to omit.

The discourse here is about ideas, which he says  
are real things, and we see in God: in taking this  
along with me, to make it prove any thing to his  
purpose, the argument must stand thus. Locke.

Young gentlemen ought not only to take along  
with them a clear idea of the antiquities on medals  
and figures, but likewise to exercise their arithmetick  
in reducing the sums of money to those of their  
own country. Arbuthnot.

50. To receive payments.

Never a wife leads a better life than she does; do  
what she will, take all, pay all. Shakespeare.

51. To obtain by mensuration.

The knight coming to the taylor's to take mea-  
sure of his gown, perceiveth the like gown cloth  
lying there. Camden.

With a two foot rule in his hand measuring my  
walls, he took the dimensions of the room. Swift.

52. To withdraw.

Honeycomb, on the verge of threescore, took me  
aside, and asked me, whether I would advise him  
to marry? Spectator.

53. To seize with a transitory impulse; to  
affect so as not to last.

Tiberius, noted for his niggardly temper, only  
gave his attendants their diet; but once he was  
taken with a fit of generosity, and divided them  
into three classes. Arbuthnot.

54. To comprise; to comprehend.

We always take the account of a future state into  
our schemes about the concerns of this world.

Atterbury.

Had those who would persuade us that there are  
innate principles, not taken them together in gro-  
ss, but considered separately the parts, they would not  
have been so forward to believe they were innate.

Locke.

55. To have recourse to.

A parrot took a bush just as an eagle made a  
stoop at an hare. I. I. Strange.

The cat pretently takes a tree, and sees the poor  
fox torn to pieces. I. I. Strange.

56. To produce; to suffer to be produced.

No purposes whatsoever which are meant for the  
good of that land will prosper, or take good effect.

Spenser

57. To catch in the mind.

There do best who take material hints to be judged  
by history. Locke.

58. To hire; to rent.

If three ladies like a huckle's play,  
Take the whole house upon the poet's day. Pope.

59. To engage in; to be active in.

Question your royal thoughts, make the case  
yours;

Be now the father, and propose a son;  
Behold yourself to by a son disdain'd;  
And then imagine me taking your part,  
And in your power to silencing your son.

Shakespeare.

60. To incur; to receive as it happens.

In streams, my horse, and drove take thy chase;  
There swims, said he, thy whole inheritance.

Addison.

Now take your turn; and, as a brother lion'd,  
Attend your brother to the Stygian flood. Dryden.

61. To admit in copulation.

Five hundred asses yearly took the horse,  
Producing mules of greater speed and force.

Denham

62. To catch eagerly.

Dances took the world; who grudg'd, long since,  
The ring gloves of the Danian prince. Dryden.

63. To use as an oath or expression.

Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord in vain.

Lawson

64. To seize as a disease.

They that come abroad after these flowers, are  
commonly taken with sickness. Bacon

I am taken on the sudden with a swimming in  
my head. Dryden.

65. To TAKE away. To deprive of.

If any take away from the book of this prophecy,  
God shall take away his part out of the book of  
life. Revelat.

The bill for taking away the votes of bishops was  
called a bill for taking away all temporal juris-  
diction. Clarendon.

Many dispersed objects breed confusion, and take  
away from the picture that gave us pretty ideas  
gives beauty to the piece. Dryden.

You should be hunted like a beast of prey,  
By your own law I take your life away. Dryden.

The funeral pomp which to your kings you pay  
I will I want, and all you take away. Dryden.

One who gives another any thing, has not always  
a right to take it away again. Locke.

Not such nor fortune take this power away.  
And is my Abelard less kind than they? Pope.

66. To TAKE away. To set aside; to re-  
move.

If we take away consciousness of pleasure and  
pain, it will be hard to know wherein to place per-  
sonal identity. Locke.

67. To TAKE care. To be careful; to be  
solicitous for; to superintend.

Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out  
the corn. Doth God take care for oxen?

1 Corinthians.

68. To TAKE care. To be cautious; to  
be vigilant.

69. To TAKE course. To have recourse  
to measures.

They meant to take a course to deal with par-  
ticulars by reconclements, and cared not for any  
head. Bacon.

The violence of storming is the course which God  
is forced to take for the destroying, but can do  
without changing the course of nature, for the de-  
stroying of houses. Hammond.

70. To TAKE down. To crush; to re-  
duce; to suppress.

Do you think he is now so dangerous as ever  
as he is counted, or that it is so hard to take him  
down as some suppose? Spectator.

Take down their mettle, keep them learn and look  
you have cultivated nature. Dryden.

Lacqueys were never so saucy and presumptuous  
as now, and he should be glad to see them take  
down. Arbuthnot.

71. To TAKE down. To swallow; to take  
by the mouth.

We cannot take down the lives of living  
creatures, which time of the Paracelsians say,  
they could be taken down, would make us immor-  
tal - the next for subtilty of operation, to take bodies  
putrefied, such as may be easily taken. Bacon.

72. To TAKE from. To derogate; to de-  
tract.

It takes not from you, that you were born with  
principles of generosity; but it adds to you that  
you have cultivated nature. Dryden.

73. To TAKE from. To deprive of.

Conversation will add to their knowledge, but be  
too apt to take from their virtue. Locke.

Gentle gods, take my breath from me. Shakespeare.

Shakespeare

I will *take* them, and *take* this hand from thee.  
1 Samuel.

1. To *TAKE heed*. To be cautious; to beware.

Take heed of a mischievous man. *Ecclesiasticks.*

Take heed lest passion

sway thy judgment to do aught. *Milton.*

Children to serve their parents' interest live:

Take heed what doom against yourself you give. *Dryden.*

15. To *TAKE heed to*. To attend.

Nothing sweeter than to take heed unto the commandments of the Lord. *Ecclesiasticks.*

16. To *TAKE in*. To enclose.

Upon the sea-coast are parcels of land that would pay well for the taking in. *Mortimer.*

17. To *TAKE in*. To lessen; to contract: as, he took in his sails.

18. To *TAKE in*. To cheat; to gull: as, the cunning ones were taken in. A low vulgar phrase.

19. To *TAKE in hand*. To undertake.

Till there were a perfect reformation, nothing would prosper that they took in hand. *Clarendon.*

20. To *TAKE in*. To comprise; to comprehend.

These heads are sufficient for the explication of this whole matter, taking in some additional discourses, which make the work more even. *Burnet.*

This love of our country takes in our families, friends, and acquaintance. *Addison.*

The disuse of the tacker has enlarged the neck of a fine woman, that at present it takes in almost half the body. *Addison.*

Of these matters no satisfactory account can be given by any mechanical hypothesis, without taking in the superintendence of the great Creator. *DeRham.*

21. To *TAKE in*. To admit.

An opinion brought into his head by course, because he heard himself called a father, rather than any kindness that he found in his own heart, made him take us in. *Sidney.*

A great vessel full being drawn into bottles, and then the liquor put again into the vessel, will not fill the vessel again so full as it was, but that it may take in more. *Bacon.*

Porter was taken in not only as a bed-chamber servant, but as an useful instrument for his skill in the Spanish. *Wotton.*

Let fortune empty her whole quiver on me, I have a soul, that, like an ample shield, Can take in all, and verge enough for more. *Dryden.*

The sight and touch take in from the same object different ideas. *Locke.*

There is the same irregularity in my plantations: take in none that do not naturally rejoice in the soil. *Spenser.*

2. To *TAKE in*. To win by conquest.

He sent Alan-aga with the janizaries, and pieces of great ordnance, to take in the other cities of Tunis. *Kneller.*

Should a great beauty resolve to take me in with the artfulness of her eyes, it would be as vain as for a thief to set upon a new-robb'd passenger. *Suckling.*

Open places are easily taken in, and towns not strongly fortified make but a weak resistance. *Pitt.*

3. To *TAKE in*. To receive locally.

We went before, and sailed unto Atlas, there intending to take in Paul. *Ar.*

That which men take in by education is next to that which is natural. *Titulston.*

As no acid is in an animal body but must be taken in by the mouth, so it is not subdued it may get into the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To *TAKE in*. To receive mentally.

Though a created understanding can never take in the secrets of the divine excellencies, yet so much as it can receive is of greater value than any other object. *Hale.*

The idea of extension joins itself so inseparably with all visible qualities, that it suffers to see no one without taking in impressions of extension too. *Locke.*

It is not in the power of the most enlarged understanding to frame one new simple idea in the mind, not taken in by the ways aforementioned. *Locke.*

A man can never have taken in his full measure of knowledge before he is hurried off the stage. *Aldford.*

Let him take in the instructions you give him, in a way suited to his natural inclination. *Watts.*

Some genius can take in a long train of propositions. *Watts.*

85. To *TAKE notice*. To observe.

86. To *TAKE notice*. To show by any act that observation is made.

Some laws restrained the extravagant power of the nobility, the diminution whereof they took very heavily, though at that time they took little notice of it. *Clarendon.*

87. To *TAKE oath*. To swear.

The king of Babylon is come to Jerusalem, and hath taken of the king's feed, and of him taken an oath. *Ezekiel.*

We take all oath of secrecy, for the concealing of these inventions which we think fit to keep secret. *Bacon.*

88. To *TAKE off*. To invalidate; to destroy; to remove. When it is immediately followed by *from*, without an accusative, it may be considered either as elliptically suppressing the accusative, or as being neutral.

You must forsake this room, and go with us; Your power and your command is taken off. *Shakespeare.*

And Cassio rules in Cyprus. *Shakespeare.*

The cruel ministers Took off her life. *Shakespeare.*

If the heads of the tribes can be taken off, and the misled multitude return to their obedience, such an extent of mercy is honourable. *Bacon.*

Sena loath its windmills by decoying; and subtle or windy spirits are taken off by incision or evaporation. *Bacon.*

To stop schisms, take off the principal authors by winning and advancing them, rather than engage them by violence. *Bacon.*

What taketh off the objection is, that in judging scandal we are to look to the cause whence it cometh. *Byshop Sanderson.*

The promises, the terrors, or the authority of the commander, must be the topics whence that argument is drawn; and all force of these is taken off by this doctrine. *Hammond.*

It will not be unwelcome to these warblers, who endeavour the advancement of learning, as being likely to find a clear progression when to many untruths are taken off. *Brown.*

This takes not off the force of our former evidence. *Steuart.*

If the mark, by hindering its exportation, makes itself valuable, the melting-pot can easily take it off. *Locke.*

A man's understanding failing him, would take off that presumption most men have of themselves. *Locke.*

It shows virtue in the fairest light, and takes off from the deformity of vice. *Addison.*

When we would take off from the reputation of an action, we ascribe it to vanity. *Addison.*

This takes off from the elegance of our tongue, but expresses our ideas in the clearest manner. *Addison.*

The justices decreed, to take off a halfpenny in a quest from the price of ale. *Swift.*

How many lives have been lost in hot blood, and how many likely to be taken off in cold! *Blount.*

Favourable names are put upon all ideas, to take off the odium. *Watts.*

89. To *TAKE off*. To withhold; to withhold.

He perceiving that we were willing to say somewhat, in great courtesy took us off, and condescended to ask us questions. *Bacon.*

Your present dissimulment is not so troublesome as to take you off from all satisfaction. *Wake.*

There is nothing more reify and ungovernable than our thoughts: they will not be directed what objects to pursue, nor be taken off from those they

have once fixed on; but run away with a man in pursuit of those ideas they have in view, let him do what he can. *Locke.*

Keep foreign ideas from taking off our mind from its present pursuit. *Locke.*

He has taken you off, by a peculiar influence of his mercy, from the vanities and temptations of the world. *Wake.*

90. To *TAKE off*. To swallow.

Were the pleasure of drinking accompanied, the moment a man takes off his glass, with that sick stomach which, in some men, follows not many hours after, no body would ever let wine touch his lips. *Locke.*

91. To *TAKE off*. To purchase.

Corn, in plenty, the labourer will have at his own rate, else he'll not take it off the farmer's hands for wages. *Locke.*

The Spaniards having no commodities that we will take off, above the value of one hundred thousand pounds per annum, cannot pay us. *Locke.*

There is a project on foot for transporting our best whiten straw to Dinabur, and obliging us to take off yearly to many ton of straw hats. *Swift.*

92. To *TAKE off*. To copy.

Take off all their models in wood. *Addison.*

93. To *TAKE off*. To find place for.

The multiplying of nobility brings a state to necessity; and, in like manner, when more are bred scholars than prebends can take off. *Bacon.*

94. To *TAKE off*. To remove.

When Moses went in, he took the veil off until he came out. *Erasmus.*

It any would reign and take up all the time, let him take them off, and bring others on. *Bacon.*

95. To *TAKE order with*. To check; to take course with.

Though he would have turned his teeth upon Spain, yet he was taken order with before it came to that. *Bacon.*

96. To *TAKE out*. To remove from within in any place.

Griefs are green; And all thy friends which thou must make thy friends. *Shakespeare.*

Have but their fangs and teeth newly set on out.

97. To *TAKE part*. To share.

Take part in rejoicing for the victory over the Turks. *Pope.*

98. To *TAKE place*. To prevail; to have effect.

Where arms take place, all other pleas are vain; Love taught me force, and force shall love maintain. *Dryden.*

The debt a man owes his father takes place, and gives the father a right to inherit. *Locke.*

99. To *TAKE up*. To borrow upon credit or interest.

The smooth pates now wear nothing but high shoes; and if a man is through with them in honest taking up, they stand upon feet only. *Shakespeare.*

We take up corn for them, that we may eat and live. *Nehemiah.*

She to the merchant goes, and takes up there, Rich crystals of the rock she takes up there. *Dryden.*

Huge agates, and old china ware. I have anticipated already, and taken up from before I came to him. *Dryden.*

Men, for want of due payment, are forced to take up the necessaries of life at almost double value. *Swift.*

100. To *TAKE up*. To be ready for; to engage with.

His divisions and one power against the French, And one against Glendower; a third Must take up us. *Shakespeare.*

101. To *TAKE up*. To apply to the use of.

We took up arms, not to revenge ourselves, But free the commonwealth. *Addison.*

102. To *TAKE up*. To begin.

They shall take up a lanceation for me. *Ezek.*

Princes friendship, which they take up upon the accounts of judgment and merit, they most times lay down out of humour. *South.*

## TAK

103. *To TAKE up.* To fasten with a ligature passed under. A term of chirurgery.

A large vessel opened by incision must be taken up before you proceed. *Sharp.*

104. *To TAKE up.* To engross; to engage.

Over-much anxiety in worldly things takes up the mind, hardly admitting to much as a thought of heaven. *Duppa.*

Take my esteem:

If from my heart you ask or hope for more, I grieve the place is taken up before. *Dryden.*

I intended to have left the stage, to which my genius never much inclined me, for a work which would have taken up my life in the performance. *Dryden.*

To understand fully his particular calling in the commonwealth, and religion, which is his calling, as he is a man, takes up his whole time. *Locke.*

Every one knows that mines alone furnish thee: but withal, countries stored with mines are poor; the digging and refining of the so metals taking up the labour, and wasting the number of the people. *Locke.*

We were so confident of success, that most of my fellow-soldiers were taken up with the same imaginations. *Addison.*

The following letter is from an artist, now taken up with this invention. *Addison.*

There is so much time taken up in the ceremony, that before they enter on their subject the dialogue is half ended. *Addison.*

The affairs of religion and war took up Constantine so much, that he had not time to think of trade. *Arbuthnot.*

When the compass of twelve books is taken up in these, the reader will wonder by what methods our author could prevent being tedious. *Pope.*

105. *To TAKE up.* To have final recourse to.

Affobius asserts, that men of the finest parts and learning, rhetoricians, lawyers, physicians, despising the tenements they had been once fond of, took up their rest in the christian religion. *Addison.*

106. *To TAKE up.* To seize; to catch; to arrest.

Though the sheriff have this authority to take up all such stragglers, and imprison them, yet shall he not work that terror in their hearts that a marshal will, whom they know to have power of life and death. *Spenser.*

I was taken up for laying them down. *Shaksp.*

You have taken up,

Under the counterfeited seal of God, The subjects of his substitute. *Shaksp.*

107. *To TAKE up.* To admit.

The ancients took up experiments upon credit, and did build great matters upon them. *Bacon.*

108. *To TAKE up.* To answer by reproof; to reprimand.

One of his relations took him up roundly, for stooping so much below the dignity of his profession. *L'Estrange.*

109. *To TAKE up.* To begin where the former left off.

The plot is purely fiction, for I take it up where the history has laid it down. *Dryden.*

Soon as the evening shades prevail, The moon takes up the wondrous tale, And nightly to the list'ning earth Repeats the story of her birth. *Spectator.*

110. *To TAKE up.* To lift.

Take up these cloaths here quickly. *Shaksp.*

Where's the cowliard? The least things are taken up by the thumb and forefinger: when we would take up a greater quantity, we would use the thumb and all the fingers. *Ran.*

Milo took up a calf daily on his shoulders, and at last arrived at firmness to bear the bull. *Watts.*

111. *To TAKE up.* To occupy locally.

The people by such thick throngs swarmed to the place, that the chambers which opened towards the scaffold were taken up. *Hayward.*

All vicious enormous practices are regularly consequent, where the other hath taken up the being. *Hammond.*

## TAK

Committees, for the convenience of the common-council who took up the Guildhall, set in Grocer's Hall. *Carendon.*

When my concernment takes up no more room than myself, then, so long as I know where to breathe, I know also where to be happy. *South.*

These things being compared, notwithstanding the room that mountains take up on the dry land, there would be at least eight oceans required. *Burnet.*

When these waters were annihilated, so much other matter must be created to take up their places. *Burnet.*

Princes were so taken up with wars, that few could write or read besides those of the long robes. *Temple.*

The buildings about took up the whole space. *Arbuthnot.*

112. *To TAKE up.* To manage in the place of another.

I have his horse to take up the quarrel. *Shaksp.*

The greatest empires have had their rise from the patience of taking up quarrels, or keeping the peace. *L'Estrange.*

113. *To TAKE up.* To comprise.

I prefer in our countryman the noble poem of Palemon and Ariste, which is perhaps not much inferior to the Iliad, only it takes up seven years. *Dryden.*

114. *To TAKE up.* To adopt; to assume.

God's decrees of salvation and damnation have been taken up by some of the Romish and reformed churches, affixing them to men's particular entities, absolutely considered. *Hammond.*

The command in war is given to the strongest, or to the bravest; and in peace, taken up and executed by the boldest. *Temple.*

Assurance is properly that confidence which a man takes up of the pardon of his sins, upon such grounds as the scripture lays down. *South.*

The French and we still change; but here's the curse,

They change for better, and we change for worse: They take up our old trade of conquering,

And we are taking theirs, to dance and sing. *Dryd.*

He that will observe the conclusions men take up, must be satisfied they are not all rational. *Locke.*

Celubacy, in the church of Rome, was commonly forced, and taken up under a bold vow. *Atterbury.*

Lewis Baboon had taken up the trade of clotheier, without serving his time. *Arbuthnot.*

Every man takes up those interests in which his humour engages him. *Pope.*

If those proceedings were observed, morality and religion would soon become fashionable court virtues, and be taken up as the only methods to get or keep employments. *Swift.*

Take up no more than you by worth may claim, I left you prove a bankrupt in your fame. *Young.*

115. *To TAKE up.* To collect; to exact a tax.

This great balsa was born in a poor country village, and in his childhood taken from his christian parents by such as take up the tribute children. *Kneller.*

116. *To TAKE upon.* To appropriate to; to assume; to admit to be imputed to.

If I had no more wit than he, to take a fault upon me that he did, he had been hang'd for 't. *Shaksp.*

He took not on him the nature of angels, but the seed of Abraham. *Hebraus.*

For contentment, I will not take upon me the knowledge how the princes of Europe, at this day, stand affected towards Spain. *Bacon.*

Would I could your suff'rings bear;

Or once again could some new way invent,

To take upon myself your punishment! *Dryden.*

She loves me, ev'n to suffer for my sake;

And on herself would my refusal take. *Dryden.*

117. *To TAKE upon.* To assume; to claim authority. The sense sometimes approaches to neutral.

These dangerous unsafe lures I th' king! bestrew them:

He must be told on't, and he shall; the office

Becomes a woman's toil: I'll take 't upon me. *Shaksp.*

## TAK

Look that you take upon you any fault.

This every translator taketh upon himself to do. *Shaksp.*

The parliament took upon them to call an assembly of divines, to settle some church controversies, of which many were unfit to judge. *Sendefon.*

118. This verb, like *prendre* in French, is used with endless multiplicity of relations. Its uses are so numerous that they cannot easily be exemplified; and its references to the words governed by it so general and lax, that they can hardly be explained by any succedaneous terms. But commonly that is hardest to explain which least wants explication. I have expanded this word to a wide diffusion which, I think, is all that could be done.

*To TAKE, v. n.*

1. To direct the course; to have a tendency to.

The inclination to goodness, if it issue not toward men, it will take unto other things. *Bacon.*

The king began to be troubled with the gout, but the defluxion taking also into his breast, wasted his lungs. *Bacon.*

All men being alarmed with it, and in dreadful suspense of the event, some took towards the port. *Dryden.*

To smother thy lawless lust, the dying bride,

Unwary, took along the river's side. *Dryden.*

2. To please; to gain reception.

An apple of Sodom, though it may entertain the eye with a florid white and red, yet fills the hand with stench and foulness: fair in look and rotten at heart, as the gayest and most taking things are. *South.*

Words and thoughts, which cannot be changed but for the worse, must of necessity escape the transient view upon the theatre; and yet without these a play may take. *Dryden.*

Each wit may praise it for his own dear sake,

And hint he writ it, if the thing should take. *Addison.*

The work may be well performed, but will never take if it is not let off with proper scenes. *Addison.*

May the man grow wittier and wiser by seeing that this stuff will not take nor please! and since by a little flinching in learning, and great conceit of himself, he has lost his religion, may he find it again by harder study and an humbler mind! *Bentley.*

3. To have the intended or natural effect.

In impressions from mind to mind, the impression taketh, but is overcome by the mind passive before it work any manifest effect. *Bacon.*

The clouds, expos'd to winter winds, will hale;

For putrid earth will best in vineyards take. *Bacon.*

4. To catch; to fix.

When flame taketh and openeth, it giveth a heat. *Bacon.*

5. *To TAKE after.* To learn of; to imitate; to resemble; to imitate.

Beasts, that converse

With man, take after him, as hogs

Get pigswill th' year, and bitches dogs. *Hudibras.*

We cannot but think that he has taken after a good pattern. *Atterbury.*

6. *To TAKE in with.* To resort to.

Men once placed take in with the contrary faction to that by which they enter. *Bacon.*

7. *To TAKE on.* To be violently affected.

Your husband is in his old tunes again; he is takes on yonder with my husband, that any madman's I ever yet beheld seemed but tame to this dittemper. *Shaksp.*

In horres, the smell of a dead horse maketh them fly away, and take on as if they were mad. *Bacon.*

8. *To TAKE on.* To claim a character.

I take not on me here as a physician:

Nor do I, as an enemy to peace,

Troop in the throngs of military men:

But rather

To purge th' obstructions, which begin to stop

Our very veins of life. *Shaksp.*

9. *To TAKE on.* To grieve; to pine.

He will say another, for a father's death.  
Take on with me, and no'er be satisfied! *Shaksp.*

10. To TAKE to. To apply to; to be food of.

Have him understand it as a play of older people, and he will take to it himself. *Locke.*

Mrs. Berley will take to her book. *Swift.*

The heirs to titles and large estates could never take to their books, yet are well enough qualified to sign a receipt for half a year's rent. *Swift.*

11. To TAKE to. To betake to; to have recourse.

If I had taken to the church, I should have had more sense than to have turned myself out of my benefice by writing libels. *Dryden.*

The callow slacks with hazard and with quake are fed, and, soon as ere to wing they take, *Dryden.*

At fight those animals for food pursue. *Dryden.*

Men of learning who take to business, discharge generally with greater honesty than men of the world. *Addison.*

12. To TAKE up. To stop.

The mind of man being naturally timorous of death, and yet averse to that diligent search necessary to its discovery, it must needs take up short of what is really so. *Glennville.*

This grated harder upon the hearts of men, than the strangeness of all the former articles that took up chiefly in speculation. *South.*

Summers at last take up, and settle in a contempt of religion, which is called sitting in the seat of the scornful. *Tillotson.*

13. To TAKE up. To reform.

This rational thought wrought so effectually, that it made him take up, and from that time prove a good husband. *Locke.*

14. To TAKE up with. To be contented with.

The ass takes up with that for his satisfaction, which he reckoned upon before for his misfortune. *L'Estrange.*

The law and gospel call aloud for active obedience, and such a piety as takes not up with idle inclinations, but shows itself in solid instances of practice. *South.*

I could as easily take up with that senseless affection of the Sticks, that virtues and vices are real bodies and distinct animals, as with this of the Atheist, that they can all be derived from the power of mere bodies. *Bentley.*

A poor gentleman ought not to be a curate of a parish, except he be cunninger than the devil. It will be difficult to remedy this, because whoever had half his cunning would never take up with a vicarage of ten pounds. *Swift.*

In affairs which may have an extensive influence on our future happiness, we should not take up with probabilities. *Watts.*

15. To TAKE up with. To lodge; to dwell.

Who would not rather take up with the wolf in the woods, than make such a clutter in the world? *L'Estrange.*

Are dogs such desirable company to take up with? *South.*

16. To TAKE with. To please.

Our gracious master is a precedent to his own subject, and sensible mementos may be useful and being discreetly used, cannot but take well with him. *Bacon.*

TAKEN. The participle pass. of take.

Thou art taken in thy mischief. *2 Samuel.*

He who letteth will let, until he be taken out of the way. *2 Thessalonians.*

It concerns all who think it worth while to be in earnest with their immortal souls, not to abuse themselves with a false confidence; a thing to easily taken up, and so hardly laid down. *South.*

Seniger, comparing the two orators, says, that nothing can be taken from Demosthenes, nor added to Tully. *Denham.*

Though he that is full of them thinks it rather easier than oppression to speak them out, yet his auditors are perhaps as much taken up with his lies. *Government of the Tongue.*

The object of desire once taken away, To them not known, but pity which we pay. *Dryden.*

TAKER. n. f. [from take.] He that takes.

He will hang upon him like a disease: He is sooner caught than the poppance. And the taker runs presently mad. *Shakspere.*

The dear sale beyond the seas increased the number of takers; and the takers juring and brawling one with another, and foreclosing the fishes, taking their kind within harbour, decreased the number of the taken. *Carew.*

The far distance of this county from the court hath afforded it a superfluity of takers and purveyors. *Carew.*

Berry coffee and tobacco, of which the Turks are great takers, condense the spirits, and make them strong. *Bacon.*

Few like the Fabii or the Scipios are, Takers of cities, conquerors in war. *Denham.*

He to betray us did himself betray, At once the taker, and at once the prey. *Denham.*

Seize on the king, and him your prisoner make, While I, in kind revenge, my taker take. *Dryden.*

Rich empires may their bounding spare, They purchase but sophisticated ware. 'Tis prodigality that buys deceit, Where both the giver and the taker cheat. *Dryden.*

TAKING. n. f. [from take.] Seizure; distress of mind.

What a taking was he in, when your husband asked who was in the basket? *Shakspere.*

She saw in what a taking The knight was, by his fusions quaking. *Butler.*

TALBOT. n. f. [It is born by the house of Talbot in their arms.] A hound. It is so used in *Wag's* translation of *Gratius*.

TALE. n. f. [tale, from tellan, to tell, Saxon.]

1. A narrative; a story. Commonly a slight or petty account of some trifling or fabulous incident: as, a tale of a tub. This story prepared their minds for the reception of any tales relating to other countries. *Watts.*

2. Oral relation.

My conscience hath a thousand several tongues, And every tongue brings in a several tale, And every tale condemns me for a villain. *Shaksp.*

Late is a tale

Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, Signifying nothing. *Shakspere.*

Herrin, for aught I could read, Could ever hear by tale or history, The course of true love never did run smooth. *Shakspere.*

We spend our years as a tale that is told. *Polon.*

3. [talan, to count, Sax.] Number reckoned.

Number may serve your purpose with the ignorant, who measure by tale, and not by weight. *Hooker.*

For every bloom his trees in spring afford, An autumn apple was by tale retold. *Dryden.*

Both number twice a day the milky dams, And once the takes the tale of all the lambs. *Dryden.*

The herald for the last proclams

A silence, while they answer'd to their names, To shun the fraud of musters tale: *Dryden.*

The tale was just.

Reasons of things are rather to be taken by weight than tale. *Cotlier.*

4. Reckoning; numeral account.

In packing, they keep a pit tale of the number that every hogthead containeth. *Carew.*

Money being the common tale

Of things by measure, weight and tale; In all the affairs of church and state, 'Tis both the balance and the weight. *Butler.*

Twelve returned upon the principal pannel, or the tales, are sworn to try according to their evidence. *Hale.*

5. Information; disclosure of any thing secret.

From hour to hour we ripe and ripe, And then from hour to hour we rot and rot; And thereby hangs a tale. *Shakspere.*

Birds live in the air free, and are swift by their voice to tell tales that they find, and by their flight to express the same. *Bacon.*

TALKBEARER. n. f. [tale and bear.] One

who gives officious or malignant intelligence.

The liberty of a common table is a tacit invitation to all intruders; as buffoons, spies, talkbeaters, flatterers. *L'Estrange.*

In great families, some one false, pautry talkbeater, by carrying stories from one to another, shall influence the minds, and discompose the quiet of the whole family. *South.*

TALKBEARING. n. f. [tale and bear.] The act of informing; officious or malignant intelligence.

The said Timothy was extremely officious about their mistress's person, endeavouring, by flattery and talebearing, to set her against the rest of the servants. *Arbuthnot.*

TALENT. n. f. [talentum, Lat.]

1. A talent signified to much weight, or a sum of money, the value differing according to the different ages and countries. *Arbuthnot.*

Five talents in his debt,

His means most short, his creditors most straight. *Shakspere.*

Two tripods cast in antick mould,

With two great talents of the finest gold. *Dryden.*

2. Faculty; power; gift of nature. A metaphor borrowed from the talents mentioned in the holy writ. It is used sometimes seriously, and sometimes lightly.

Many who knew the treasurer's talent in removing prejudice, and reconciling himself to wavering affections, believed the loss of the duke was unreasonable. *Clarendon.*

He is chiefly to be considered in his three different talents, as a critic, satirist, and writer of odes. *Dryden.*

'Tis not my talent to conceal my thoughts

Or carry smiles and sunshine in my face, &c. *Addison.*

When discontent his heavy at my heart.

They are out of their element, and logic is none of their talent. *Baker.*

Persons who possess the true talent of military use like comets; they are seldom seen, and all at once admired and feared. *Female Quixote.*

He, Agellus, though otherwise a very worthy man, yet having no talent for disputation, recommended Silius, his lecturer, to engage in a conference. *Watts.*

3. Quality; disposition. An improper and mistaken use.

Though the nation generally was without any ill talent to the church in doctrine or discipline, yet they were not without a jealousy that popery was not enough discountenanced. *Clarendon.*

It is the talent of human nature to run from one extreme to another. *Swift.*

TALISMAN. n. f. [I know not whence derived: τῆλαμα, Skinner.] A magical character.

If the physicians would forbid us to pronounce gout, rheumatism, and stone, would that serve like so many talismans to destroy the disease? *Swift.*

Of talismans and signs knew the power, And careful watch'd the planetary hour. *Pope.*

TALISMAN'ICK. adj. [from talisman.] Magical.

The figure of a heart bleeding upon an altar, or hid in the hand of a Cupid, has always been looked upon as talismanick in direction of the nature. *Addison.*

To TALK. v. n. [talen, Dutch.]

1. To speak in conversation; to speak fluently and familiarly, not in set speeches; to converse.

I will buy with you, sell with you, talk with you; but I will not eat with you. *Shakspere.*

Now is this vice's dagger become a quiver, and talks as familiarly of John of Gaunt as if he had been sworn brother to him; and he never saw him but once. *Shakspere.*

The princess refrained talking, and laid their hand on their mouth. *Job.*



# T A L

The children of thy people still talk against thee.  
*Ezekiel.*  
Here free from court-compliances he walks.  
And with himself, his best adviser, talks.  
As God remembers that we are but flesh, unable  
to hear the nearer approaches of divinity, and so  
talks with us as once with Moise through a cloud;  
so he forgets not that he breathed into us the breath  
of life, a vital active spirit.  
Mention the king of Spain, he talks very notably;  
but if you go out of the Gazette you drop him.  
*Decay of Piety.*

## 5. To prattle; to speak impertinently.

Hypocrites audaciously talk  
Of purity.  
My heedless tongue has talk'd away this life  
*Milton.*

Consider well the time when Petavius first began  
to talk in that manner.  
*Waterland.*

## 3. To give account.

The crystalline sphere, whose balance weighs  
The trepidation talk'd.  
The natural histories of Switzerland talk much  
of the fall of these rocks, and the great damage  
done.  
*Milton.*

We will consider whether Adam had any such  
heir as our author talks of.  
*Addison.*

## 4. To speak; to reason; to confer.

Let me talk with thee of thy judgments.  
*Jeremiah.*

Will ye speak wickedly for God, and talk  
deceitfully for him?  
*Job.*

It is a difficult task to talk to the purpose, and to  
put life and perspicuity into our discourses.  
Talking over the things which you have read  
with your companions, fixes them upon the mind.  
*Collier.*

## TALK. n. f. [from the verb.]

### 1. Oral conversation; fluent and familiar speech.

We do remember; but our argument  
Is too heavy to admit much talk.  
Perceiving his soldiers dismayed, he forbade them  
to have any talk with the enemy.  
*Shakespeare.*

How can he get wisdom that driveth oxen,  
is occupied in their labours, and whose talk is of bul-  
locks?  
*Kneller.*

This ought to weigh with those whose reading is  
designed for much talk and little knowledge.  
In various talk the instructive hours they pass,  
Who gave the ball, or paid the visit last.  
*Locke.*

### 2. Report; rumour.

I hear talk up and down of raising our money.  
as a means to return our wealth, and keep our  
money from being carried away.  
*Pope.*

### 3. Subject of discourse.

What delight to be by such extoll'd,  
To live upon their tongues and be their talk,  
Of whom to be despis'd were no small pride?  
*Milton.*

## TALK. n. f. [talce, Fr.] A kind of stone.

Stones composed of plates are generally paral-  
lel, and flexible and elastic: as, talk, cat-silver or  
glimmer, of which there are three sorts, the yellow  
or golden, the white or silvery, and the black.  
*Boissac.*

Venetian talk kept in a heat of a glass furnace,  
though brittle and discoloured, had not lost much  
of its bulk, and seemed nearer to talk than  
mere earth.  
*Boyle.*

## TALKATIVE. adj. [from talk.] Full of prate; loquacious.

If I have held you overlong, lay hardly the  
fault upon my old age, which in its disposition is  
talkative.  
*Shakespeare.*

This may prove an instructive lesson to the dis-  
affected, not to build hopes on the talkative zealots  
of their party.  
*Addison.*

I am assured I cannot make a quicker progress  
in the French, where every body is so courteous  
and talkative.  
*Addison.*

The coromond bird is talkative and grave,  
That from his cage cries cuckold, whore, and  
knaves;  
*Pope.*

Though many a passenger he rightly call,  
You hold him no philosopher at all.  
*Pope.*

## TALKATIVENESS. n. f. [from talkative.]

Loquacity; garrulity; subsels of prate.

# T A L

We call this talkativeness a feminine vice; but  
he that shall appropriate loquacity to women, may  
perhaps sometimes need to light Diogenes's candle  
to seek a man.  
*Government of the Tongue.*

Learned women have lost all credit by their im-  
pertinent talkativeness and conceit.  
*Swift.*

## TALKER. n. f. [from talk.]

1. One who talks.  
Let me give for instance some of those writers or  
talkers who deal much in the worst nature or taste.  
*Watts.*

## 2. A loquacious person; a prattler.

Keep me company but two years,  
Thou shalt not know the sound of thine own  
tongue.  
—Farewell; I'll grow a taller for this year.  
*Shakespeare.*

If it were desirable to have a child a more talk-  
talker, ways might be found to make him so; but  
a wife father had rather his son should be silent  
when a man, than pretty company.  
*Locke.*

## 3. A boaster; a bragging fellow.

The greatest talkers in the days of peace have  
been the most pusillanimous in the day of tempta-  
tion.  
*Taylor.*

TALKY. adj. [from talk.] Consisting of talk;  
resembling talk.

The talky flakes in the firsts were all formed  
before the subsidence, along with the land.  
*Woodward.*

## TALL. adj. [tall, Welsh.]

### 1. High in stature.

Bring word, how tall the is.  
Two of nobler shape,  
Erect and tall.  
*Milton.*

### 2. High; lofty.

Winds rush'd abroad  
From the four hinges of the world, and fell  
On the vast wilderness, whose tallest pines,  
Though rooted deep as high, and sturdied oaks,  
How'd their stiff necks.  
*Milton.*

They lop, and lop, on this and that hand, cutting  
away the tall, sound, and substantial timber, that  
used to shelter them from the winds.  
*Darvanc.*

May they encrease as fast, and spread their  
boughs,  
As the high fame of their great owner grows!

May he live long enough to see them all  
Dark shadows cast, and as his palace tall!  
Methinks I see the love that shall be made,  
The lovers walking in that am'rous shade.  
*Weller.*

### 3. Sturdy; bulky.

I'll swear thou art a tall fellow of thy hands, and  
that thou wilt not be drunk; but I know thou art  
no talker of thy hands, and that thou wilt be  
drunk, but I would thou wouldst be a tall fellow  
of thy hands.  
*Shakespeare.*

## TALLAGE. n. f. [tailloge, French.] Imposition; excise.

The people of Spain were better affected unto  
Philip than to Ferdinand, because he had imposed  
upon them many taxes and tallages.  
*Baron.*

## TALLOW. n. f. [talge, Danish.] The grease or fat of an animal; coarse suet.

She's the kitchen wench, and all grease; and I  
know not what use to put her to, but to make a  
lump of her, and run from her by her own light.  
I warrid her rags, and the tallow in them, will  
burn a Lapland winter.  
*Shakespeare.*

The new world is stocked with such store of kine  
and bulls, brought hither out of Europe since the  
first discovery, that the Spaniards kill thousands of  
them yearly, for their tallow and hides only.  
*Hendin.*

Snuff the candles close to the tallow, which will  
make them run.  
*Swift.*

## TO TALLOW. v. a. [from the noun.] To grease; to smear with tallow.

TALLOWCHANDLER. n. f. [tallow and  
chandelier, Fr.] One who makes candles  
of tallow, not of wax.

Nastiness, and several nasty trades, as tallow-  
chandlers, butchers, and neglect of cleansing of  
gotters, are great occasions of a plague.  
*Harvey.*

## TALLY. n. f. [from taller, to cut, Fr.]

## 1. A stick, notched or cut in conformity to another stick, and used to keep ac- counts by.

So right his judgment was cut fit,  
And made a tally to his wit.  
The only talents in esteem at present are those  
of Exchange Alley; one tally is worth a grove of  
bays.  
*Hudibras.*

Have you not seen a baker's maid  
Between two equal pauniers sway'd?  
Her tallies usefule he and idle,  
It plac'd exactly in the middle.  
*Prior.*

From his rug the skew'r he takes,  
And on the stick ten equal notches makes;  
With just resentment flings it on the ground,  
There take my tally of ten thousand pound.  
*Swift.*

## 2. Any thing made to suit another.

So suited in their minds and persons,  
That they were fram'd the tallies for each other,  
It may alien love had interpos'd,  
It must have been an eye-love to beholders.  
*Deley.*

TO TALLY. v. a. [from the noun.] To  
fit; to suit; to cut out, so as to answer  
any thing.

Not sister either had, nor brother,  
They seem'd just tally'd for each other.  
They are not so well tallied to the present  
tor.  
*Prior.*

## TO TALLY. v. n. To be fitted; to con- form; to be suitable.

I found pieces of tiles that exactly tallied with  
the channel.  
*Addison.*

## TALMUD. } n. f. The book containing the Jewish traditions, the rabbinical constitutions and explications of the law.

## TALNESS. n. f. [from tall.] Height of stature; procerity.

An hideous giant, horrible and high,  
That with his talness seem'd to threat the sky.  
*Spenser.*

The eyes behold to many naked bodies, as be  
talness of stature could hardly be equalled in any  
country.  
*Hayward.*

## TALON. n. f. [talon, Fr.] The claw of a bird of prey.

It may be tried, whether birds may not be made  
to have greater or longer talons.  
Upward the noble bird directs his wing,  
And, towing round his master's earth-born loe,  
Swift he collects his fatal flock of pre,  
Lifts his fierce talon high, and darts the forked be.  
*Prior.*

## TAMARIND tree. n. f. [tamarindus, Lat.]

The flower of the tamarind-tree consists of seven  
leaves, which are to be placed as to resemble a papia-  
naceous one in some moisture; but these expand  
circularly, from whose many-leaved flower-stem  
rises the pointal, which afterward becomes a flat  
pod, containing many flat angular seeds surround-  
ed with an acid blackish pulp.  
Lenitives are cassia, tamarinds, manna  
Lay me recline'd  
Beneath the spreading tamarind, that shades,  
Fann'd by the breeze, its fever-cooling fruit.  
*Thomson.*

## TAMARISK. n. f. [tamarice, Lat.]

The flowers of the tamarisk are not com-  
mon.  
Tamarisk is a tree that grows tall, and its wood  
is medicinal.  
*Müller.*

## TAMBARANT. n. f. [tambourin, Fr.] A tabour; a small drum. It should be tambourin.

Calliope with nuptial moe,  
Soon as thy watch pipe began to sound,  
Their ivory lutes and tambourines forego.  
*Spenser.*

## TAME. adj. [tame, Sax. tæm, Dutch; tam, Danish.]

### 1. Not wild; domestic.

Thou art the Mithras child, That of all wild beasts  
is tyrant in the world, and of all tame beasts a slave.

*Addison.*  
Crushed; subdued; depressed; dejected;  
spiritless; heartless.

If you should need a pin,  
You could not with more tame a tongue desire it.

*Shakespeare.*  
And now their pride and mettle is asleep,  
Their courage with hard labour tame and dull.

*Shakespeare.*  
A most poor man made tame to fortune's blows,  
Who, by the art of known and feeling sorrows,  
And pregnant to good pity.

*Shakespeare.*  
Proud lips, each savage furious beast,  
That on his shores do daily feast;  
And you, tame slaves of the laborious plough,  
Your weary knees to your Creator bow.

*Rayconmon.*  
Spiritless; unanimated: as, a tame  
poem. A low phrase.

To TAME. *v. n.* [*gatamgan*, Gothick;  
tamean, Sax. *tammen*, Dutch.]

1. To reduce from wildness; to reclaim;  
to make gentle.

Those that tame wild horses,  
Pace 'em not in their hands to make 'em gentle;  
But stop their mouths with stubborn bits.

*Shakespeare.*  
To subdue; to crush; to depress; to  
conquer.

If the heavens do not their visible spirits  
Send quickly down to tame the offences,  
Humanity must perforce prey on itself.

*Shakespeare.*  
They cannot tame  
Or overcome their riches; not by making  
bath, orchards, fish-pools, letting in of seas  
Here, and then there forcing them out again.

*Ben Jonson.*  
A puling enckold, would drink up  
The lees and dregs of a flat tamed piece.

*Shakespeare.*  
A race unconquer'd, by their climate made bold,  
be Caledonians, arm'd with want and cold,  
have been for ages kept for you to tame.

*Waller.*  
TAMEABLE. *adj.* [from *tame*.] Suscep-  
tive of taming.

Ganzas are supposed to be great fowls, of a strong  
light, and easily tameable; divers of which may be  
brought up as to join together in carrying the  
weight of a man.

*Wilkins.*  
TAMELY. *adv.* [from *tame*.] Not wildly;  
meanly; spiritlessly.

True obedience, of this madness cur'd,  
Stoop tamely to the foot of majesty.

*Shakespeare.*  
What courage tamely could to death content,  
And not by striking lift the blow prevent?

*Dryden.*  
Once a champion of renown,  
So tamely can you bear the ravish'd crown?

*Dryden.*  
Has he given way?  
Did he look tamely on, and let them pass?

*Addison.*  
Can you love and reverence your prelate, whom  
you tamely suffer to be abused?

*Swift.*  
TAMENESS. *n. f.* [from *tame*.]

1. The quality of being tame; not wild-  
ness.

2. Want of spirits; timidity.

Such a conduct must appear rather like tameness  
than beauty, and expose his authority to insults.

*Rogers.*  
TAMER. *n. f.* [from *tame*.] Conqueror;  
subduer.

He, great tamer of all human art,  
Dulness! whose good old cause I yet defend.

*Pope.*  
TAMING. *n. f.* A woollen stuff.

TAMING. *n. f.* The stopple of the mouth  
of a great gun.

To TAMPER. *v. a.* [of uncertain deriva-  
tion, derived by *Skinner* from *tempero*,  
Latin.]

VOL. II.

## 1. To be busy with physick.

*As in vain*  
To tamper with your crazy brain.  
Without tramping of your skull  
As often as the moon's at full.

*Hudibras.*  
He tried waxes to bring him to a better com-  
plexion, but there was no good to be done; the very  
tampering cast him into a disease.

*L'Estrange.*  
2. To meddle; to have to do without fit-  
ness or necessity.

That key of knowledge, which should give us  
entrance into the recesses of religion, is by so much  
tampering and wrenching made useless.

*Decay of Piety.*  
'Tis dangerous tampering with a muse,  
The profits small, and you have much to lose:  
For though true wit adorns your birth or place,  
Degenerate lines degrade the attained race.

*Refconmon.*  
Earl Waltheof being overtaken with wine, en-  
gaged in a conspiracy: but, repenting next morn-  
ing, repaired to the king, and discovered the whole  
matter: notwithstanding which he was beheaded  
upon the defeat of the conspiracy, for having but  
thus far tampered in it.

*Addison.*  
3. To deal; to practise secretly.

*Others tamper'd*  
For Fleetwood, Desborough, and Lambert.

*Hudibras.*  
To TAN. *v. a.* [*tannen*, Dutch; *tanner*,  
French.]

1. To impregnate or imbue with bark.

A human skull covered with the skin, having  
been buried in some limy soil, was tanned or turned  
into a kind of leather.

*Ureus.*  
Black cattle produce tallow, hides, and beef;  
but the greatest part of the hides are exported raw  
for want of bark to tan them.

*Swift.*  
They sell us their bark at a good price for tan-  
ning our hides into leather.

*Swift.*  
2. To imbrown by the sun.

His face all tann'd with scorching sunny ray,  
As he had travell'd many a summer's day  
Through boiling sands of Araby and Ind.

*Spenser.*  
Like sun-parch'd quarters on the city gate,  
Such is thy tann'd skin's lamentable state.

*Donne.*  
A brown for which heaven would disband  
The galaxy, and stars be tann'd.

*Cleveland.*  
TAN for taken, ta'en. Ill spelt.

Two trophies tane from th' east and western  
shore,

And both those nations twice triumphed o'er.

*May.*  
TANG. *n. f.* [*tanghe*, Dutch, acrid.]

1. A strong taste; a taste left in the mouth.

Sin taken into the soul, is like a liquor poured  
into a vessel; so much of it as it fills it also fea-  
sons: so that although the body of the liquor should  
be poured out again, yet still it leaves that tang  
behind it.

*South.*  
It is strange that the soul should never once re-  
cal over any of its pure native thoughts, before it  
borrowed any thing from the body; never bring  
into the waking man's view any other ideas but  
what have a tang of the cask, and derive their ori-  
ginal from that union.

*Locke.*  
2. Relish; taste. A low word.

There was not the least tang of religion, which  
is indeed the worst affectation in any thing he said  
or did.

*Atterbury.*  
3. Something that leaves a sting or pain  
behind it.

She had a tongue with a tang,  
Would cry to a sailor, Go hang.

*Shakespeare.*  
4. Sound; tone: this is mistaken for tone  
or twang.

There is a pretty affection in the Allemain,  
which gives their speech a different tang from  
ours.

*Holder.*  
To TANG. *v. n.* [This is, I think, mis-  
taken for twang.] To ring with.

Be opposite with a kinsman, furly with thy ser-  
vants; let thy tongue tang arguments of state; put  
thyself into the trick of singularity.

*Shakespeare.*  
TANGENT. *n. f.* [*tangent*, French; *tan-  
gens*, Latin.]

*Tangent*, in trigonometry, is a right line perpen-  
dicularly raised on the extremity of a radius, and  
which touches a circle in as not to cut it; but yet  
intersects another line without the circle called a  
secant, that is drawn from the centre, and which  
cuts the arc to which it is a tangent.

*Troove.*  
Nothing in this hypothesis can retain the planets  
in their orbs, but they would immediately desert  
them and the neighbourhood of the sun, and vanish  
away in tangents to their several circles into the  
mundane space.

*Bentley.*  
TANGIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *tangible*.]  
The quality of being perceived by the  
touch.

TA'NGIBLE. *adj.* [from *tango*, Lat.] Per-  
ceptible by the touch.

Tangible bodies have no pleasure in the comfort  
of air, but endeavour to subact it into a more dense  
body.

By the touch, the tangible qualities of bodies  
are discerned, as hard, soft, smooth.

*Locke.*  
To TA'NGLE. *v. a.* [See ENTANGLE.]

1. To implicate; to knit together.

2. To ensnare; to entrap.

She means to tangle mine eyes too,  
'Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair,  
Your bugle eye balls, nor your cheek of cream,

*Shakespeare.*  
I do, quoth he, perceive  
My king is tangled in affection to  
A creature of the queen's, lady Anne Bullen.

*Shakespeare.*  
You must lay lime to tangle her desires  
By wailful sonnets, whose composed rhimes  
Shall be full fraught with servicable vows.

*Shakespeare.*  
If thou retire, the dauphin, well appointed,  
Stands with the suares of war to tangle thee.

*Shakespeare.*  
Now 'y'th victorious  
Among thy slain self-kill'd,  
Not willingly, but tangled in the fold  
Of dire necessity.

*Milton.*  
Skill'd to retire, and in retiring draw  
Hearts after them, tangled in amorous nets.

*Milton.*  
With subtle cobweb cheats,  
They're catch'd in knotted law-like nets;  
In which when once they are entangled,  
The more they stir, the more they're tangled.

*Hudibras.*  
3. To embroil; to embarrass.

When my simple weakness strays,  
Tangled in forbidden ways,  
He, my shepherd! is my guide,  
He's before me, on my side.

*Craha.*  
To TA'NGLE. *v. n.* To be entangled.

Shrubs and tangling bushes had perplex'd  
All path of man or beast.

*Anon.*  
TA'NGLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A knot  
of things interwoven in one another, or  
different parts of the same thing per-  
plexed.

He leading swiftly rowl'd  
In tangles, and made intricate seem straight,  
To mischief swift.

*Milton.*  
Sport with Amaryllis in the shade,  
Or with the tangles of Nereus's hair.

*Milton.*  
TA'NIST. *n. f.* [an Irish word; an *tanis-  
ther*, Erse.]

Presently after the death of any of their captains,  
they assemble themselves to chuse another in his  
stead, and nominate commonly the next brother;  
and then next to him do they chuse next of the  
blood to be *tanist*, who shall next succeed him in  
the said captainry.

*Spenser.*  
TA'NISTRY. *n. f.* [from *tanist*.]  
The Irish hold their lands by *tanistry*, which is  
no more than a personal estate for his life-time  
that is *tanist*, by reason he is admitted thereunto  
by election.

If the Irish be not permitted to purchase estates  
of freeholds, which might descend to their chil-  
dren, must they not continue their custom of *tanis-  
try*? which makes all their possessions uncertain.

*Davies.*

# TAP

By the Irish custom of tansy, the chiefs of every country, and the chiefs of every sept, had no longer estate than for life in their chiefdoms; and when their chiefdoms were dead, their sons, or next heirs, did not succeed them, but their tansys, who were elective, and purchased their elections by strong hand.

**TANK. n. f.** [*tanque, Fr.*] A large cistern or basin.

Handle your prining knife with dexterity: go tightly to your business: you have cost me much, and must earn it: here's plentiful provision, and full in the garden, and water in the tank; and in holy days, the licking of a platter of rice when you deserve it.

**TANKARD. n. f.** [*tanquard, Fr. tankard, Dutch; tancard, Irish.*] A large vessel with a cover, for strong drink.

Hath his tankard touch'd your brain? Sure they're fall'n asleep again. *Ben Jonson.* Marius was the first who drank out of a silver tankard, after the manner of Bacchus. *Arbuthnot.* When any calls for ale, fill the largest tankard cup top full. *Swift.*

**TANNER. n. f.** [from *tan.*] One whose trade is to tan leather. *Tanners* use that lime which is newly drawn out of the kiln, and not slack'd with water or air. *Moxon.*

**TANPIT. n. f.** [from *tan* and *pit.*] A pit where leather is impregnated with bark.

**TANSEY. n. f.** [*tanacetum, Lat.*] An odorous plant. *Miller.*

**TANTALISM. n. f.** [from *tantalize.*] A punishment like that of Tantalus. *A lively representation of a person lying under the torments of such a tantalism, or platonick hell.* *Speckator.*

**To TANTALIZE. v. a.** [from *Tantalus*, whose punishment was to starve among fruits and water which he could not touch.] To torment by the show of pleasures which cannot be reached.

Thy vain desires, at frise Within themselves, have *tantaliz'd* thy life. *Dryden.*

Thou hadst once sped was not suffered to *tantalize* the male part of the commonwealth. *Addison.*

**TANTAMOUNT. n. f.** [*Fr.*] Equivalent.

If one third of our coin were gone, and men had equally one third less money than they have, it must be tantamount; what I escape of one third less, another must make up. *Locke.*

**TANTIVY. adv.** [from the note of a hunting horn, so expressed in articulate sounds, from *Tantavi*, says *Skinner.*] To ride *tantivy* is to ride with great speed.

**TANTLING. n. f.** [from *Tantalus.*] One seized with hopes of pleasure unattainable.

Hard life, To be still hot summer's tastings, and The shivering slaves of winter. *Shakespeare.*

**To TAP. v. a.** [*tappen, Dutch; tapper, French.*]

1. To touch lightly; to strike gently. 2. [*tappen, Dutch.*] To pierce a vessel; to broach a vessel. It is used likewise of the liquor.

That blood, already like the pelican, Hath thou *tapt* out, and drunkenly caroused. *Shakespeare.*

He has been *tapping* his liquors, while I have been spilling my blood. *Addison.* Wait with patience till the tumour becomes troublesome, and then *tap* it with a lancet. *Sharp.*

**TAP. n. f.** [from the verb.] 1. A gentle blow.

# TAP

This is the right flogging grace, *tap* for *tap*, and so part fair. *Shakespeare.*

Each shakes her fan with a smile, then gives her right hand woman a *tap* upon the shoulder. *Speckator.*

As at hot cockles once I laid me down, And felt the weighty hand of many a clown, Buxom gave a gentle *tap.* *Gay.*

So Hinton-leeches, when their patient lies In seventh restlessness with anclous'd eyes, Apply with gentle strokes their ozier rod, And *tap* by *tap* invite the sleepy god. *Harte.*

2. A pipe at which the liquor of a vessel is let out.

A gentleman was inclined to the knight of Calcoigne's distemper, upon hearing the noise of a *tap* running. *Derham.*

**TAP. n. f.** [*tappan, Sax.*] A narrow fillet or band of linen.

Will you buy any *tap*, or lace for your cap. My dainty duck, my dear-a? *Shakespeare.*

This pouch that's ty'd with *taps* I'll wager that the prize shall be my due. *Gay.*

On once a flock-bed, but repair'd with straw, With *tap*-ty'd curtains never meant to draw. *Pope.*

**TAPER. n. f.** [*taper, Sax.*] A wax candle; a light.

Get me a *taper* in my study, Lucius: When it is lighted, come and call me. *Shakespeare.*

My daughter and little for we'll dress With rounds of waxen *tapers* on their heads, And rattles in their hands. *Shakespeare.*

If any snatch the pure *taper* from my hand, and hold it to the devil, he will only burn his own fingers, but shall not rob me of the reward of my good intention. *Taylor.*

There the fair light, Like Hero's *taper* in the window plac'd, Such fate from the malignant air did find, As that expos'd to the boisterous wind. *Waller.*

To see this fleet, Heav'n, as if there waited lights above, For *tapers* made two glaring comets rise. *Dryden.*

**TAPER. adj.** [from the form of a taper.]

Regularly narrowed from the bottom to the top; pyramidal; conical.

Her *taper* fingers, and her panting breast, He praises. *Dryden.*

From the beaver the otter differs in his teeth, which are canine; and in his tail, which isiskue, or a long *taper.* *Grew.*

**To TAPER. v. n.** To grow gradually smaller.

The back is made *tapering* in form of a pillar, the lower vertebrae being the broadest and largest; the superior lesser and lesser, for the greater stability of the trunk. *Ray.*

Such be the dog, With *tap*-ring tail, that nimbly cuts the wind. *Tickel.*

**TAPESTRY. n. f.** [*tapestrie, tapisserie, tapis, Fr. tapetum, Lat.*] Cloth woven in regular figures.

In the desk That's cover'd o'er with Turkish *tapestry*, There is a purse of ducats. *Shakespeare.*

The caruments are with golden tissue spread, And horses' hoofs, for carth, on silken *tap*-stry tread. *Dryden.*

One room is hang with *tapestry*, in which are wrought the figures of the great persons of the family. *Addison.*

**TAPET. n. f.** [*tapetia, Lat.*] Worked or figured stuff.

To their work they sit, and each doth chuse What story the will for her *tapet* take. *Spenser.*

**TAPROOT. n. f.** [*tap* and *root.*] The principal stem of the root.

Some put under the trees raised of seed, about four inches below the place where they sow their seeds, a small piece of tile to stop the running down of the *taproot*, which occasions it to branch when it comes to the tile. *Mortimer.*

**TAPSTER. n. f.** [from *tap.*] One whose business is to draw beer in an alehouse.

# TAR

The work of a *tar* is no longer than the word of a *tar*; they are both the constituents of false reckonings. *Shakespeare.*

Though you change your place, you need not change your trade: I'll be your *tar* for all. *Shakespeare.*

The world is come now to that pass, that the vintner and *tar* may broach what religion they please; and the apothecary may mingle her as he pleases. *Hovell.*

Though the painting grows decay'd, The house will never lose its trade; Nay, though the treacherous *tar* Thomas Hangs a new angel two doors from us. *Swift.*

**TAR. n. f.** [*tape, Sax. tarre, Dutch; tierre, Danish.*] Liquid pitch; the turpentine of the pine of fir drained out by fire.

Then, forming *tar*, their bridles they would champ, And trampling the fire element would fiercely ramp. *Spenser.*

A man will not lose a hog for a halfpenny worth of *tar.* *Comens.*

**TAR. n. f.** [from *tar* used in ships.] A sailor; a seaman, in contempt.

In senates bold, and fierce in war, A land commander, and a *tar.* *Swift.*

**To TAR. v. a.** [from the noun.]

1. To smear over with *tar.*

2. To tease; to provoke. [*τάρω, Gr.*]

There has been much to do on both sides; and the nation holds it no sin to *tar* them on to controversy. *Shakespeare.*

Two curs shall tame each other; pride alone Must *tar* the mastiffs on, as 'twere the bone. *Shakespeare.*

**TARANTULA. n. f.** [Italian; *tarantula, Fr.*] An insect whose bite is only cured by music.

This word, *lover*, did no less pierce poor Pyrochle, than the right time of music toucheth him that is sick of the *tarantula.* *Shakespeare.*

He that uses the word *tarantula*, without having any idea of what it stands for, means nothing at all by it. *Locke.*

**TARDATION. n. f.** [*tardo, Lat.*] The act of hindering or delaying.

**TARDIGRADOUS. adj.** [*tardigradus, Lat.*] Moving slowly.

It is but a slow and *tardigradous* animal, preying upon advantage, and otherwise may be elcaped. *Brown.*

**TARDILY. adv.** [from *tardy.*] Slowly

sluggishly.

He was indeed the glass, Wherein the noble youth did dress themselves; Speaking *thick*, which nature made his blemish, Became the accents of the valiant: For those that could speak slow and *tardily*, Would turn their own perfection to abuse. *Shakespeare.*

To seem like him.

**TARDINESS. n. f.** [from *tardy.*] Slowness; sluggishness; unwillingness to action or motion.

A *tardiness* in nature, Which often leaves the history unspeak, That it intends to do. *Shakespeare.*

**TARDITY. n. f.** [*tarditas, from tardus, Lat. tardiveté, Fr.*] Slowness; want of velocity.

Suppose some observable *tardity* in the motion of light, and then ask how we should arrive to perceive it? *Dig.*

Our explication includes time in the notions of velocity and *tardity.* *Dig.*

**TARDY. adj.** [*tardus, Lat. tardig, Fr.*]

1. Slow; not swift.

Nor should their age by years be told, Whose souls more swift than motion climb, And check the *tardy* flight of time. *Swift.*

2. Sluggish; unwilling to action or motion.

Behold that *target* which a while before  
 bore the fiery English chiefs to fight,  
 Now draw their beauteous vassals close to shore,  
 As *larks* he dar'd to smite the hobbin' knight.  
*Dryden.*

When certain to overcome, inclin'd to save,  
 Tardy to vengeance, and with mercy brave. *Prior.*  
 Dilatory; late; tedious.

You shall have letters from me to my son  
 In your behalf, to meet you on the way;  
 Be not so 'en tardy by unwill'd delay. *Shakespeare.*  
 Death be as oft accus'd

Of tardy execution, since denounc'd  
 The day of his offence. *Milton.*

The tardy plants in our cold orchards plac'd,  
 Retard their fruit for the next age's taste:  
 There a small grain in some few months will be  
 A firm, a lassy, and a spacious tree. *Waller.*

Tardy of aid, unequal thy heavy eyes,  
 Awake, and with the dawning day arise. *Dryden.*

You may freely censure him for being tardy in  
 his payments. *Arbutnot.*

Unwary. A low word.  
 A wild, scoundrel hafe, quoth she, or die,  
 Thy life is mine, and liberty:

But if thou think'st I took thee tardy,  
 And dar'st presume to be so hardy  
 To try thy fortune o'er a-fresh,  
 I'll wave my title to thy flesh. *Hudibras.*

Criminal; offending. A low word.  
 If they take them tardy, they endeavour to  
 humble them by way of reprisal: those slips and  
 mismanagements are usually ridiculed. *Collier.*

To TARDY. v. a. [tarder, Fr. from the  
 adjective.] To delay; to hinder.

I chose  
 Camillo for the minister, to poison  
 My friend Polixenes; which had been done,  
 But that the good mind of Camillo tarried.  
 My last command. *Shakespeare.*

TARE. n. f. [from *teeren*, Dutch, to con-  
 sume. *Skinner.*] A weed that grows  
 among corn.

Through hatred of tares, the corn in the field of  
 God is plucked up. *Hooker.*

The liberal contributions such teachers met with,  
 erred to invite more labourers, where their fig-  
 ure was their harvest; and by sowing tares they  
 reaped gold. *Decay of Piety.*

My country neighbours begin not to think of  
 being in general, which is being abstracted from all  
 inferior species, before they come to think of the  
 fly in their sheep, or the tares in their corn. *Locke.*

TARE. n. f. [Fr.] A mercantile word  
 denoting the weight of any thing con-  
 taining a commodity; also the allow-  
 ance made for it.

TARE. The preterit of *tear*.  
 The women beat their breasts, their cheeks they  
 tare. *Dryden.*

TARGE. } n. f. [targa, Sax. *targe*, Ital.  
 TARGE. } *targe*, Fr. *tarian*, Welsh,  
 which seems the original of the rest; an  
*taargett*, Erfel.] A kind of buckler or  
 shield born on the left arm. It seems  
 to be commonly used for a defensive  
 weapon, less in circumference than a  
 shield.

Glancing on his helmet made a targe  
 And open gash therein, were not his targe  
 That broke the violence. *Spenser.*

I took all their seven points in my target. *Shakespeare.*

Henceforward will I hear  
 Upon my target three fair shining suns. *Shakespeare.*

The arms the useth most in the target, to throw  
 beril under, and fence away the blow. *Lowel.*

Those leaves  
 They gather'd, broad as Amazonian targe. *Milton.*

The Greeks *targetes* approach'd, their targets  
 cast  
 On their heads, some scaling-ladders plac'd  
 Against the walls. *Berham.*

TARGETER. n. f. [from *target*.] One  
 armed with a target.

For horsemen and for targetiers none could with  
 him compare. *Chapman.*

TARGUM. n. f. [תרגום] A paraphrase  
 on the pentateuch in the Chaldee lan-  
 guage.

TARIFF. n. f. [perhaps a Spanish word;  
*tarif*, Fr.] A cartel of commerce.

This branch of our trade was regulated by a tar-  
 if, or declaration of the duties of import and ex-  
 port. *Addon.*

TARN. n. f. [torn, Islandick.] A bog;  
 a fen; a marsh; a pool; a quagmire.

To TARNISH. v. a. [ternir, Fr.] To  
 sully; to soil; to make not bright.

Let him pray for resolution, that he may dis-  
 cover nothing that may discredit the cause, tarnish  
 the glory, and weaken the example of the full-  
 ing. *Collier.*

Low waves the rooted forest, ver'd, and fledg'd  
 What of its tarnish'd honours yet remain. *Thomson.*

To TARNISH. v. n. To lose brightness.  
 If a fine object should tarnish by having a great  
 many see it, or the music should run mostly into  
 one man's ears, these satisfactions would be made  
 inclosure. *Collier.*

TARPAULING. n. f. [from *tar*.]  
 1. Hempen cloth smeared with tar.

Some the gall'd ropes with dauby marling bind,  
 Or searcloth masts with strong tarpauling coats. *Dryden.*

2. A sailor, in contempt.  
 Was any thing wanting to the extravagance of  
 this age, but the making a living tarpaulin and a  
 swabber the hero of a tragedy? *Dennis.*

TARRAGON. n. f. A plant called herb  
 dragon.

TARRIANCE. n. f. [from *tarry*.] Stay;  
 delay; perhaps sojourn.

Dispatch me hence;  
 Come, answer not; but do it presently,  
 I am impatient of my tarrance. *Shakespeare.*

TARRIER. n. f.  
 1. A sort of small dog, that hunts the fox  
 or otter out of his hole. This should be  
 written *terrier*, from *terre*, French, the  
 earth.

The fox is earthed; but I shall send my two tar-  
 riers in after him. *Dryden.*

2. One that taries or stays.

To TARRY. v. n. [targir, Fr.]  
 1. To stay; to continue in a place.

Tarry I here, I but attend on death;  
 But fly I hence, I fly away from life. *Shakespeare.*

I yet am tender, young, and full of fear,  
 And dare not die, but fain would tarry here. *Dryden.*

2. To delay; to be long in coming.

Thou art my deliverer, make no tarrying, O  
 God! *Psalms.*

Who hath woe and redness of eyes? they that  
 tarry long at the wine. *Proverbs.*

3. To wait; to expect attending.

Tarry ye here for us until we come again. *Exodus.*

To TARRY. v. d. To wait for.

I will go drink with you, but I cannot tarry  
 dinner. *Shakespeare.*

TARSEL. n. f. A kind of hawk.

Hil! Romeo, hil! O for a falchier's voice,  
 To lure this tursel gentle back again! *Shakespeare.*

A falchier Henry is, when Emma hawks;  
 With her of tarsels and of lures he talks. *Prior.*

TARSUS. n. f. [tarsus; tarsc, Fr.] The  
 space betwixt the lower end of the focal  
 bones of the leg, and the beginning of  
 the five long bones that are jointed with,

and bear up, the toes; it comprises tarsal  
 bones, and the three ossa cuneiformia.

An obscure motion, where the conjunctiva is  
 called symphrosis; as in joining the tarsus to  
 the metatarsus. *Wifson.*

TART. adj. [tarte, Sax. *taertig*, Dutch.]  
 1. Sour; acid; acidulated; sharp of  
 taste;

2. Sharp; keen; severe.

Why so tart a savour  
 To trumpet such good tidings? *Shakespeare.*

When his humours grew tart, as being now in  
 the less of savour, they broke forth into certain  
 sudden excesses. *Hutton.*

TART. n. f. [tarte, Fr. *tarta*, Ital. *tart*,  
 Dan.] A small pie of fruit.

Figures, with divers coloured earths, under the  
 windows of the house on that side near which the  
 garden stands, be but toys; you may see as good  
 fights in tarts. *Bacon.*

TARTANE. n. f. [tartana, Ital. *tartane*,  
 Fr.] A vessel much used in the Medi-  
 terranean, with one mast and a three-  
 cornered sail.

I set out from Marseilles to Genoa in a tartane,  
 and arrived late at a small French port called  
 Cassia. *Addison.*

TARTAR. n. f. [tartarus, Lat.]  
 1. Hell. A word used by the old poets.

Now obsolete.  
 With this the damned ghosts he governeth,  
 And furies rules, and tartare tempesteth. *Spenser.*

He's in tartar limbo worse than hell;  
 A devil in an everlasting garment hath him,  
 One whose hard heart is button'd up with steel. *Shakespeare.*

2. [tarte, Fr.] Tartar is what sticks to  
 wine casks, like a hard stone, either  
 white or red, as the colour of the wine  
 from whence it comes: the white is pre-  
 ferable, as containing less dross or earthy  
 parts: the best comes from Germany,  
 and is the tartar of the rhenish wine.

Quincy.

The fermented juice of grapes is partly tarded  
 into liquid drops or lees, and partly into that crust  
 or dry feculency that is commonly called tartar;  
 and this tartar may by the fire be divided into five  
 differing substances, four of which are not acid,  
 and the other not so manifestly acid as the tartar  
 itself. *Boyle.*

TARTAREAN. adj. [tartarus, Latin.]  
 1. Hellish.

His throne mix'd with tartarean sulphur. *Milton.*

TARTAREOUS. adj. [from *tartar*.]  
 1. Consisting of tartar.

In fruits, the tartareous parts of the sap are  
 thrown upon the fibres designed for the duae, and  
 the oily upon the seed within it. *Querc.*

2. Hellish.

The spirit of God downward purg'd  
 The black tartareous cold infernal dregs,  
 Adverse to life. *Milton.*

To TARTARIZE. v. a. [from *tartar*.] To  
 impregnate with tartar.

TARTAROUS. adj. [from *tartar*.] Con-  
 taining tartar; consisting of tartar.

TARTLY. adv. [from *tart*.]  
 1. Sharply; sourly; with acidity.

2. Sharply; with poignancy; with seve-  
 rity.

Seneca, an ingenious and sententious writer,  
 was by Caligula tartly called *arena sine calce*, sand  
 without lime. *Waller.*

3. With sourness of aspect.

How tartly that gentleman looks!  
 —He is of a very melancholy disposition. *Shakespeare.*

TARTNESS. n. f. [from *tart*.]

5 E 2

## T A S

1. Sharpness; sourness; acidity.  
Of these sweets put in three gallons, more or less, into an hoghead, as the *tartness* of your cyder requires. *Mortimer.*

2. Sourness of temper; poignancy of language.  
They cannot be too sweet for the king's *tartness*. *Shakespeare.*

TASK. *n. f.* [*tasche*, Fr. *taska*, Ital.]

1. Something to be done imposed by another.

Believe me from my *task* of servile toil  
Daily in the common prison else enjoind me. *Milton.*

2. Employment; business.  
His mental powers were equal to greater *tasks*. *Aterbury.*

No happier *task* these faded eyes pursue,  
To read and weep is all they now can do. *Pope.*

3. To take to TASK. To reprove; to reprimand.

A holy man took a soldier to *task* upon the subject of his profession. *L'Estrange.*

He discovered some remains of his nature when he met with a football, for which Sir Roger took him to *task*. *Addison.*

- TO TASK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To burden with something to be done.

Like to a harvestman, that's *task'd* to mow,  
Or all, or lose his hire. *Shakespeare.*

Some things of weight,  
That *task* our thoughts concerning us and France. *Shakespeare.*

I have drunk but one cup to-night, and that was crustily qualified too; and behold what innovation it makes here. I am unfortunate in the infirmity, and dare not *task* my weakness with any more. *Shakespeare.*

Divert thy thoughts at home;  
There *task* thy mounds, and exercise the loom. *Dryden.*

- TASKER. } *n. f.* [*task* and *master*.]  
TASKMASTER. } One who imposes tasks.

All is, if I have grace to use it so,  
As ever in my great *taskmaster's* eye. *Milton.*  
The service of sin is perfect slavery; and he who will pay obedience to the commands of it, shall find it an unreasonable *taskmaster*, and an unreasonable exactor. *South.*

Hear, ye fallen powers below;  
Hear, ye *taskers* of the dead. *Dryden and Lee.*

- TASSEL. *n. f.* [*tasel*, Fr. *tasillus*, low Latin.] An ornamental bunch of silk, or glittering substances.

Then took the squire an horn of bugle small,  
Which hung adown his side in twisted gold  
And *tasels* gay. *Spenser.*

Their heads are tricked with *tasels* and flowers. *Sundyn.*

- TASSEL. } *n. f.* [*carduus fullonius*.] An

- TASSEL. } herb. See TEAZLE. *Ainsl.*

- TASSELLED. *adj.* [from *tasel*.] Adorned with tassels.

Early, ere the odorous breath of morn  
Awakes the slumbering leaves, or *tasel'd* horn  
Shakes the high thickets, hark I all about. *Milton.*

- TASSES. *n. f.* Armour for the thighs. *Ainsl.*

- TASTABLE. *adj.* That may be tasted; savoury; relishing.

Their distilled oils are fluid, volatile and *tastable*. *Boyle.*

- TO TASTE. *v. a.* [*taster*, to try, French.]

1. To perceive and distinguish by the palate.

The ruler of the feast *tasted* the water made wine. *Jol n.*

2. To try by the mouth; to eat at least in a small quantity.

Bold deed to *taste* it, under ban to touch *Milton.*

3. To essay first.

Rostetes was seldom permitted to eat any other meat but such as the prince before *tasted* of. *Kneller.*

Thou and I marching before our troops,  
May *taste* fate to them, mow them out a passage. *Dryden.*

4. To obtain pleasure from.

So shalt thou be despoil'd, fair maid,  
When by the fated lover *tasted*;  
What first he did with tears invade,  
Shall afterwards with scorn be walled. *Corpus.*

5. To feel; to have perception of.

He should *taste* death for every man. *Hebrews.*

6. To relish intellectually; to approve.

Thou, Adam, wilt *taste* no pleasure. *Milton.*

- TO TASTE. *v. n.*

1. To try by the mouth; to eat.

Of this tree we may not *taste* nor touch. *Milton.*

2. To have a smack; to produce on the palate a particular sensation.

When the mouth is out of taste, it maketh things *taste* bitter and loathsome, but never sweet. *Bacon.*

3. To distinguish intellectually.

Scholars, when good sense describing  
Call it *tasting* and imbibing. *Swift.*

4. To be tainted, or receive some quality or character.

Ev'ry idle, nice, and wanton reason  
Shall, to the king, *taste* of this action. *Shakespeare.*

5. To try the relish of any thing.

The body's life with meats and air is fed,  
Therefore the soul doth use the *tasting* power  
In veins, which through the tongue and palate  
spread, *Darics.*

6. To have perception of.

Cowards die many times before their deaths;  
The valiant never *taste* of death but once. *Shaksp.*

7. To take to be enjoyed.

What hither brought us? not hope here to *taste*  
Of pleasure. *Milton.*

8. To enjoy sparingly.

Of nature's bounty men forbore to *taste*,  
And the best portion of the earth lay waste. *Waller.*

9. To enjoy sparingly.

This fiery game your active youth maintain'd;  
Not yet by years extinguish'd, though restrain'd;  
You feaston still with sports your serious hours,  
For age but *tastes* of pleasures, youth devours. *Dryden.*

- TASTE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of tasting; gustation.

Best of fruits, whose *taste* gave eloquence. *Milton.*

2. The sense by which the relish of any thing on the palate is perceived.

Bees delight more in one flower than another,  
and therefore have *taste*. *Bacon.*

3. Sensibility, perception.

I have almost forgot the *taste* of fears:  
The time has been, my senses would have cool'd  
To hear a night shriek. *Shakespeare.*

4. That sensation which all things taken into the mouth give particularly to the tongue, the papille of which are the principal instruments hereof. *Quincy.*

Manna was like coriander seed, white; and the *taste* of it was like wafers made with honey. *Exodus.*

5. Intellectual relish or discernment.

Seeing they pretend no quarrel at other palms  
which are in like manner appointed to be daily read. *Locke.*

6. Intellectual relish or discernment.

Seeing they pretend no quarrel at other palms  
which are in like manner appointed to be daily read. *Locke.*

7. Intellectual relish or discernment.

Seeing they pretend no quarrel at other palms  
which are in like manner appointed to be daily read. *Locke.*

8. Intellectual relish or discernment.

Seeing they pretend no quarrel at other palms  
which are in like manner appointed to be daily read. *Locke.*

## T A T

why do these so much offend and distract their tastes? *Hosker.*

Sion's songs to all true *tastes* excellent,  
Where God is prais'd aright. *Milton.*

1. I have no taste

Of popular applause. *Dryden.*

As he had no *taste* of true glory, we see him  
equipped like an *Heracles*, with a club and a  
lion's skin. *Addison.*

This metaphor would not have been so general,  
had there not been a conformity between the  
mental *taste* and that sensitive taste which gives us  
a relish of every flavour. *Addison.*

2. Your way of life, in my *taste*, will be the best.

How ill a *taste* for wit and sense prevails in the  
world! *Swift.*

Pleasure results from a sense to discern, and a  
*taste* to be affected with, beauty. *Scott.*

However contradictory it may be in geometry,  
it is true in *taste*, that many little things will not  
make a great one. *Reynolds.*

3. An essay; a trial; an experiment. Not in use.

I hope, for my brother's justification, he wrote  
this as an essay or *taste* of my virtue. *Shakespeare.*

4. A small portion given as a specimen.

They thought it not safe to resolve, till they had  
a *taste* of the people's inclination. *Bacon.*

Besides the prayers mentioned I shall give only  
a *taste* of some few recommended to devout persons  
in the manuals and offices. *Stillingfleet.*

5. TASTED. *adj.* [from *taste*.] Having a particular relish.

Coleworts prosper exceedingly, and are better  
*tasted*, if watered with salt water. *Bacon.*

6. TASTEFUL. *adj.* [*taste* and *full*.] High relished; savoury.

Musick of sighs thou shalt not hear,  
Nor drink one lover's *tasteful* tear. *Cooley.*

Not *tasteful* herbs that in these gardens rise,  
Which the kind soil with milky sap supplies,  
Can move. *Pope.*

7. TASTELESS. *adj.* [from *taste*.]

1. Having no power of perceiving taste.

2. Having no relish or power of stimulating the palate; insipid.

By depraving chemical oils, and reducing them  
to an elementary simplicity, they could never be  
made *tasteful*. *Pope.*

3. Having no power of giving pleasure; insipid.

The understanding cannot, by its natural habit,  
discover spiritual truths; and the corruption of our  
will and affections renders them *tasteful* and  
insipid to us. *Rogers.*

If by his manner of writing a critic is heavy and  
*tasteful*, I throw aside his criticisms. *Spectator.*

4. Having no intellectual guilt.

TASTELESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *tasteful*.]

1. Insipidity; want of relish.

2. Want of perception of taste.

3. Want of intellectual relish.

- TASTER. *n. f.* [*tasteur*, Fr. from *taste*.]

1. One who takes the first essay of food.

Fair hope! our earlier heav'n! by thee  
Young time is *taster* to eternity. *Craik.*

Says the fly, Are not all places open to me?  
Am not I the *taster* to princes in all their entertainments? *L'Estrange.*

Thy tutor be thy *taster*, ere thou eat,  
There's poison in thy drink, and in thy meat. *Dryden.*

Apicins, here, the *taster* of the town,  
Feeds twice a week, to settle their renown. *Yeats.*

2. A dram cup.

TO TATTER. *v. a.* [*totayan*, Sax.] To

tear; to rend; to make ragged. *Tattered* is perhaps more properly an adjective.

Through *tatter'd* cloaths small wices do appear;  
Robes and furr'd gowns hug the shivering poor. *Shakespeare.*

An apothecary late trod  
In *tatter'd* weeds, with overglazing brows,  
Culling of simples. *Shakespeare.*



# TAU

Where wad the tatter'd ensigns of Raglar,  
A yawning ruin hangs.  
Little tyrants rag'd,  
Tore from cold wintry limbs the tatter'd weed.

Here Satan vanish'd—He had fresh commands,  
And knew his pupil was in able hands;  
And now, the treasure found, and matron's store,  
Sought other objects than the tatter'd poor. *Harle.*  
TATTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A rag;  
a fluttering rag.  
This fable holds, from him that sits upon the throne,  
to the poor devil that has scarce a tatter.

TATTERDEMA'LION. *n. f.* [tatter and I know not what.] A ragged fellow.

A poor fellow was trudging in a bitter cold morning  
with never a rag, a spark that was warm  
did called to this tatterdemalion, how he could  
endure this weather?

To TATTLE. *v. n.* [tateren, Dutch.] To prate;  
to talk idly; to use many words with little meaning.

He stands on terms of honourable mind,  
N. will be carried with every common wind  
of count's inconstant mutability,  
N. after every tattling false fly.

The one is too like an image, and says nothing,  
and the other too like my lady's eldest son, ever  
more tattling.

Excuse it by the tattling quality of age, which  
is always narrative.

The world is forward enough to tattle of them.

The French language is extremely proper to  
tattle; it is made up of so much repetition and  
compliment.

TATTLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Prate; idle  
chat; trifling talk.

They ask'd her, how the lik'd the play?  
Then told the tattle of the day.

Such tattle often entertains  
My lord and me as far as Staines.

A young academick shall dwell upon trade and  
politics in a dissertatorial style, while at the same  
time peruses well skilled in those different subjects  
than the impertinent tattle with a just contempt.

TATTLE. *n. f.* [from tattle.] An idle  
talk; a prater.

Going from house to house, tattlers, busy bodies,  
which are the canker and ruin of idleness, as idleness  
is the ruin of time, are reproved by the apostle.

TAPOT. *n. f.* [from *tapotez tous*, French.]  
The beat of drum by which soldiers are  
warned to their quarters.

All those whose hearts are loose and low,  
Start if they hear but the tapot.

TAVERN. *n. f.* [taverne, Fr. taberna, Lat.]  
A house where wine is sold, and drinkers  
are entertained.

Enquire at London, 'mong the taverns there;  
For there they say he daily doth frequent,  
With unrestrained loose companions.

You shall be called to no more payments; fear  
no more tavern bills, which are often the saddest  
of parting, as the procuring of mirth. *Shakespeare*

To reform the vices of this town, all taverns and  
alehouses should be obliged to dismiss their company  
by twelve at night, and no woman suffered to  
enter any tavern or alehouse.

TAVERNER. *n. f.* [from *tavern*, man,  
TAVERNKEEPER. } or *keep*; *tabernarius*,  
TAVERNMAN. } Lat. *tavernier*, Fr.]  
One who keeps a tavern.

After local names, the most in number have  
been derived from occupations; as tailor, ar her,  
barber.

TAUGHT. The pret. and part. pass. of  
teach.

All thy children shall be taught of the Lord.

How hast thou mis'dy'd use, taught to live.

# TAW

To TAUNT. *v. a.* [*tanfer*, French, *Skinner*;  
*tanden*, Dut. to show teeth, *Minshew*.]

1. To reproach; to insult; to revile; to  
ridicule; to treat with insolence and  
contumelies.

When I had at my pleasure taunted her,  
She in mild terms beg'd my patience. *Shakspeare*  
The bitterness and stings of taunting jealousy,  
Vexatious days, and jarring joyless nights,  
Have driv'n him forth. *Romeo*

2. To exprobrate; to mention with up-  
braiding.

Rail thou in Fulvia's phrase, and taunt my faults  
With such full licence. *Shakspeare*

TAUNT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Insult;  
scold; reproach; ridicule.

With scoffs and taunts, and contumacious taunts,  
In open market-place produc'd they me.  
To be a public spectacle. *Shakspeare*

Julian thought it more effectual to persecute the  
christians by taunts and ironies, than by tortures.

Government of the Tongue.

He by vile hands to common use debas'd,  
Shall find them flowing round his drunken least,  
With scurrilous taunt and impious jest. *Prior*

TAUNTER. *n. f.* [from *taunt*.] One who  
taunts, reproaches, or insults.

TAUNTINGLY. *adv.* [from *taunting*.] With  
insult; scoffingly; with contumely and  
exprobration.

It tauntingly replied  
To th' discontented members, th' mutinous parts,  
That envied his receipt. *Shakspeare*

The warden goddets view'd the warlike mind  
From head to foot, and tauntingly the said. *Prior*

TAURICORN. *adj.* [*taurus* and *cornu*,  
Lat.] Having horns like a bull.

Their descriptions must be relative, or the tour-  
cous picture of the one the same with the other.

TAUTOLOGICAL. *adj.* [*tautologue*, Fr.  
from *tautology*.] Repeating the same  
thing.

TAUTOLOGIST. *n. f.* [from *tautology*.] One  
who repeats tediously.

TAUTOLOGY. *n. f.* [*ταυτολογία*; *tauto*  
and *logos*; *tautologie*, Fr.] Repetition  
of the same words, or of the same sense  
in different words.

All science is not *tautology*; the last ages have  
shown us, what antiquity never saw, in a dream.

Saint Andre's feet ne'er kept more equal time,  
Not ev'n the feet of thy own Psyche's rhyme;  
I thought they in numbers as in sense excel,  
So just, so like *tautology*, they tell. *Dryden*

Every paper addressed to our beautiful metropo-  
litan hath been filled with different considerations,  
that enemies may not act use me of *tautology*. *Adly*

To TAW. *v. a.* [*tawen*, Dutch; *tapien*,  
Sax.] To dress white leather, commonly  
called alum leather, in contradistinction  
from *tan* leather, that which is dressed  
with bark.

TAW. *n. f.* A marble to play with.

Trembling I've seen thee  
Mix with the children as they play'd at *taw*;  
Nor fear the marbles as they bounding flew,  
Marbles to them, but rolling rocks to you. *Swift*

TA'WDRINESS. *n. f.* [from *tawdry*.] Tinsel  
finery; finery ostentatious without ele-  
gance.

A clumsy bean makes his ungracefulness appear  
the more ungraceful by his *tawdriness* of dress.

TA'WDREY. *adj.* [from *Stawdrey*, Saint  
Audrey or Saint Etheldred, as the  
things bought at Saint Etheldred's fair.  
*Henshaw*, *Skinner*.] Mainly showy;  
splendid without cost; fine without  
grace; showy without elegance. It is

# TAX

used both of things, and of persons wear-  
ing them.

Bind your fillets fast,  
And gird in your waste,  
For more finery, with a *tawdry* lace. *Spenser*  
He has a kind of coxcomb upon his crown, and  
a few *tawdry* feathers. *L'Estrange*

Old Romulus, and father Mars, look down!  
Your herdsman primitive, your homely clown,  
Is turn'd a bean in a loose *tawdry* gown. *Dryden*  
He rails from morning to night at effeminate fops  
and *tawdry* courtiers.

Her eyes were wan and eager, her dress thin and  
*tawdry*, her mien genteel and childish. *Spectator*

TA'WDREY. *n. f.* A slight ornament.

Not the smallest lock,  
But with white pibbles makes her *tawdry* for her  
neck. *Dryden*

TA'WFER. *n. f.* [from *taw*.] A dresser of  
white leather.

TA'WNY. *adj.* [*taut*, *tanni*, Fr.] Yellow,  
like things tanned.

This child of fancy that Armado light,  
For interim to our studies shall relate.

In high born words, the worth of many a knight  
From *tawny* Spain, lost in the world's debate.

Eurus his body must be drawn the colour of the  
*tawny* Moor, upon his head a red sun. *Peacocks*

The *tawny* lion pawing to get free. *Milton*

Whilst they make the river Senaga to bound the  
Moors, to that on the south side they are black, on  
the other only *tawny*, they seem not to derive it  
from the sun.

Where's the worth that sets this people up  
Above your own Numidia's *tawny* tons? *Addison*

TAX. *n. f.* [*tdg*, Welsh; *taxe*, Fr. *taxe*,  
Dutch.]

1. An impost; a tribute imposed; an ex-  
cise; a tollage.

He, says Horace, being the son of a *tax* gatherer,  
or collector, smells every where of the uncleanliness  
of his birth. *Dryden*

With wars and *taxes* others waste their own,  
And honest men, and husband gods deface,  
To drink in bowls with glittering gems enshad'd.

The *tax* upon tillage was two shillings in the  
pound in arable land, and four in plantations: this  
*tax* was often levied in kind upon corn, and called  
decuma or tithes. *Arbutnot*

2. [*taxo*, Lat.] Charge; censure.

He could not without great heart, and without  
some *tax* upon himself and his ministers for the  
not executing the laws, look upon the bold licence  
of some pamphlets. *Charendon*

To TAX. *v. a.* [*taxer*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To load with imposts.

Jehoshaphat gave the silver and gold to Pharaoh,  
but he *taxed* the land to give the money. *2 Kings*

2. [*taxo*, Lat.] To charge; to censure;  
to accuse. It has *of* or *with*, and some-  
times *for*, before the fault imputed, and  
is used both of persons and things.

How many hath he killed? I promised to eat all  
of his killing — Nicot, you *tax* signior Penedick  
too much; but he'll be meet with you. *Shakspeare*

I am not jolly to be *taxed* with any presumption  
for meddling with matters wherein I have no dis-  
ting. *Kalceia*

*Tax* not divine disposal; wisest men  
Have err'd, and by bad women been deceiv'd.

They cannot *tax* others omissions towards them,  
without a tacit reproach of their own.

Decay of Pity,  
He *taxed* not Homer nor Virgil for interlarding  
their gods in the wars of Troy and Italy; neither  
would he have *taxed* Milton for his choice of a  
supernatural argument. *Dryden*

Men's virtues I have commended as freely as I  
have *taxed* their crimes. *Dryden*

He call'd him back aloud, and *tax'd* his fear;  
And sure enough he heard; but durst not hear.

Take some rich and mighty murderer,  
Too great for prison, which he breaks with gold,

# TEA

Who frothes for new mischief does appear,  
And dares the world to tax him with the old.

*Dryden.*

If this be chance, it is extraordinary; and I dare not call it more, for fear of being taxed with superstition.

*Dryden*

If he taxes both of long delay,  
My guilt is less, who sooner came away. *Dryden.*  
This salutation cannot be taxed with flattery, since it was directed to a prince, of whom it had been happy for Rome if he had never been born, or if he had never died.

*Addison.*

**TAXABLE**, *adj.* [from *tax*.] That may be taxed.

**TAXATION**, *n. f.* [*taxation*, Fr. *taxatio*, Lat. from *tax*.]

1. The act of loading with taxes; impost; tax.

The subjects could taste no sweeter fruits of having a king, than grievous *taxations* to some vain purposes; laws made rather to find faults than to prevent faults.

*Sedley.*

I bring no overture of war, no *taxation* of homage; my words are as full of peace as matter. *Shak.*

He daily such *taxations* did exact,  
As were against the order of the state.

*Daniel.*

Of old mismanagements, *taxations* new;  
All neither wholly false nor wholly true.

*Pope.*

2. Accusation; scandal.

My father's love is enough to honour; speak no more of him, you'll be whipt for *taxation* one of these days.

*Shakpeare.*

**TAXER**, *n. f.* [from *tax*.] He who taxes.

These minions begot scandal against the king, taxing him for a great *taxer* of his people.

*Bacon.*

**TEA**, *n. f.* [a word, I suppose, Chinese; *thé*, Fr.] A Chinese plant, of which the infusion has lately been much drunk in Europe.

The maister's friend, *tea*, does our fancy aid,  
Repres's those vapours which the head invade.

*Waller.*

One has a design of keeping an open *tea* table.

*Addison.*

I have filled a *tea* pot, and received a dish of it.

*Addison.*

He swept down a dozen *tea* dishes.  
Nor will you encourage the common *tea* table talk.

*Spectator.*

Green leaves of *tea* contain a narcotick juice, which exudes by rousing; this is performed with great care before it is exposed to sale.

*Arbutnot.*

A living *tea* pot stands; one arm held out,  
One bent; the handle this, and that the spout.

*Pope.*

The mistress of the *tea* shop may give half an ounce.

*Swift.*

The fear of being thought pedants hath taken many young divines off from their severer studies, which they have exchanged for plays, in order to qualify them for *tea* tables.

*Swift.*

When you sweep, never stay to pick up *tea* spoons.

*Swift.*

**TO TEACH**, *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *taught*, sometimes *tached*, which is now obsolete. [*teach*, Sax.]

1. To instruct; to inform, as a master; correlative to *learn*.

I am too sudden bold:  
To *teach* a teacher ill befometh me.

*Shakpeare.*

The Lord will *teach* us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths.

*Isaiah.*

They *teach* all nations what of him they learn'd.

*Milton.*

2. To deliver any doctrine or art, or words to be learned.

Moses wrote this song and taught it.

*Deuteronomy.*

In vain they worship me, *teaching* for doctrines the commandments of men.

*Matthew.*

Teach us by what means to shun

*Milton.*

Th' incontinent senses  
3. To show; to exhibit so as to impress upon the mind.

# TEA

He is a good divine that follows his own instructions; I can easier *teach* twenty what were good to be done, than to be one of the twenty to follow my own *teaching*.

*Shakpeare.*

If some men *teach* wicked things, it must be that others should practise them.

*South.*

4. To tell; to give intelligence.

Huswives are *tached*, instead of a clocke,

How winter night passeth by crowing of cocke.

*Tuff.*

**TO TEACH**, *v. n.* To perform the office of an instructor.

I have labour'd,  
And with no little study, that my *teaching*,  
And the strong course of my authority,

Might go one way.

*Shakpeare.*

The heads judge for reward, the priests *teach* for hire, and the prophets divine for money.

*Micah.*

**TEACHABLE**, *adj.* [from *teach*.] Docile; susceptible of instruction.

'Tis sufficient that matters of faith and religion be propounded in such a way, as to render them highly credible, so as an honest and *teachable* man may willingly and safely assent to them, and according to the rules of prudence be justified in so doing.

*Watkins.*

We ought to bring our minds free, unbiassed, and *teachable*, to learn our religion from the word of God.

*Watts.*

**TEACHABLENESS**, *n. f.* [from *teachable*.]

Docility; willingness to learn; capacity to learn.

**TEACHER**, *n. f.* [from *teach*.]

1. One who teaches; an instructor; a preceptor.

Nature is no sufficient *teacher* what we should do that may attain unto life everlasting.

*Hooker.*

I went into the temple, there to hear  
The *teachers* of our law, and to propose  
What might improve my knowledge or their own.

*Milton.*

These were notions born with us; such as *was* were taught without the help of a *teacher*.

*South.*

Imperious, with a *teacher's* air,  
Boastful he claims a right to widom's chair.

*Blackm.*

2. One who without regular ordination assumes the ministry.

Dissenting *teachers* are under no incapacity of accepting civil and military employment.

*Swift.*

3. A preacher; one who is to deliver doctrine to the people.

For the choice of a governor more sufficient, the *teachers* in all the churches assembled themselves.

*Raleigh.*

Our lecture men, and some others, whom precise people stile powerful *teachers*, do to idom honour it.

*White.*

Wolves shall succeed for *teachers*.

*Milton.*

He may teach his doctrine who ceases to be able to preach to it, he may do it by appointing *teachers*, and by a vigilant exacting from them the instruction of their flock.

*South.*

**TEAD, or TEDI**, *n. f.* [*tada*, Latin.] A torch; a flambeau.

A bushy *tead*, a groom did light,  
And sacred lamp in secret chamber hide.

*Spenser.*

Hymen is awake,  
And long since ready from his mask to move,  
With his bright *tead* that flames with many a flake.

*Spenser.*

**TEAGUE**, *n. f.* A name of contempt used for an Irishman.

**TEAL**, *n. f.* [*teeling*, Dutch.] A wild fowl of the duck kind.

Some fesse for food to us, and some but to feed themselves; amongst the first fort we reckon the dip-chick, coots, *teal*, wiggon.

*Carew.*

**TEAM**, *n. f.* [*temo*, the team of a carriage, Lat. *tyne*, Sax. a yoke.]

1. A number of horses or oxen drawing at once the same carriage.

There a ploughman; all unwitting found,  
As he his tressure *team* that way did guide,  
And brought thee up in ploughman's state to bide.

*Spenser.*

He roar'd, he beat his breast, he tore his hair

*Dryd.*

From harden'd oak, or from a rock's cold side  
At least thou art from some *tear* tyger's couch

*Dryd.*

# TEA

We fairies that do inn  
By the triple Hecate's team,  
From the presence of the sun,  
Following darkness like a dream,  
Now are frolick.

*Shakpeare.*

Making such difference betwixt wake and sleep  
As is the difference betwixt day and night,  
The hour before the heavenly harvest's team  
Begins his golden progress in the east.

*Shakpeare.*

I am in love; but a team of horse shall not pluck that from me, nor who 'tis I love.

*Shakpeare.*

After the declining sun  
Had chang'd the shadows, and their task was done,  
Home with their weary team they took their way.

*Hojemman.*

He heav'd with more than human force to move  
A weighty stone, the labour of a team.

*Dryden.*

In stiff clays they may plow one acre of wheat  
with a team of horse.

*Mortimer.*

2. Any number passing in a line.  
Like a long team of snowy swans on high,  
Which clap their wings and cleave the liquid sky.

*Dryden.*

**TEAR**, *n. f.* [*ea* in this word is pronounced *ce*; *tear*, Saxon; *tuere*, Danish; *tear* rhymes to *cheer*.]

1. The water which violent passion forces from the eyes.

She comes; and I'll prepare  
My *tear*-stain'd eyes to sue her miseries.

*Shakpeare.*

The pretty vaulting face refus'd to drown me,  
Knowing that thou wouldst have me drown'd  
thore

*Shakpeare.*

With *tears* as salt as sea, through thy window;  
Cromwell, I did not think to shed a *tear*  
In all my miseries; but thou hast forced me.  
Let's dry our eyes.

*Shakpeare.*

*Tears* are the effects of compression of the nature of the brain upon dilatation of the spirit.

*Boyle.*

She silently a gentle *tear* let fall.

*Mil.*

2. Any moisture trickling in drops.  
Let Araby extol her happy coast,  
Her fragrant flow'rs, her trees with precious *tear*,  
Her second harvests.

*De.*

**TO TEAR**, *v. a.* pret. *tore*, anciently *tan* part. pass. *tor*n. [*tear*, Saxon; *tan* Swedish: *ea* is pronounced as *a*; *tear* rhymes to *square*.]

1. To pull in pieces; to lacerate; to rend to separate by violent pulling.

Come, feeling night!  
And with thy bloody and invisible hand  
Cancel and *tear* to pieces that great bond  
Which keeps me pale.

*Shakpeare.*

The one went out from me; and I find  
he is torn in pieces, and I saw him not since.

*Green.*

John *tore* off lord Strutt's servants clothes, and then they came home naked.

*Arbut.*

Ambassadors sent to Carthage were like to *torn* to pieces by the populace.

*Arbut.*

2. To laniate; to wound with any sharp point drawn along.

Old men with dull deform'd their hoary hair,  
The women beat their breasts, their cheeks to *tear*.

*Shakpeare.*

Neither shall men *tear* themselves for their mourning, to comfort them for the dead.

*Jerem.*

3. To break, or take away by violence.

As storms the flues, and torrents *tear* the ground  
Thus rag'd the prince, and scatter'd death about.

*Dryden.*

4. To divide violently; to shatter.

Is it not as much reason to say, that God depriveth fatherly authority, when he fathers one in possession of it to have his government *torn* in pieces and shared by his subjects?

*Locke.*

5. To pull with violence; to drive violently.

He roar'd, he beat his breast, he tore his hair

*Dryden.*

From harden'd oak, or from a rock's cold side  
At least thou art from some *tear* tyger's couch

*Dryden.*

# TEA

Or on rough seas from their foundation torn.  
Go by the winds, and in a tempest born. Dryden.  
Blush rather, that you are a slave to passion,  
Which, like a whirlwind, tears up all your virtues,  
And gives you not the leisure to consider.  
A. Philips.

To take away by sudden violence.  
Solyman  
Rhodes and Buda from the christians tore.  
Waller.

The hand of fate  
Has torn thee from me, and I must forget thee.  
Addison.

To make a violent rent.  
In the midst a tearing groan did break  
The name of Antony.  
To TEAR. v. n. [tieren, Dutch.] To  
tame; to rave; to rant turbulently.  
All men transported into outrages for small tri-  
vial matters, fall under the incense of this bull,  
that can tearing mad for the pinching of a moule.  
L'Estrange.

TEAR. n. f. [from the verb.] A rent; a  
fissure.

TEARER. n. f. [from to tear.] He who  
rends or tears; one who blusters.

TEARFALLING. adj. [tear and fall.]  
Tender; shedding tears.

I am in  
So far in blood, that sin will pluck on sin:  
Tearful pity dwells not in this eye.  
Shakespeare.

TEARFUL. adj. [tear and fall.] Weep-  
ing; full of tears.

Let meet that he  
Should leave the helm, and, like a fearful lad,  
With tearful eyes add water to the sea?  
Shakespeare.

This clears the cloudy front of wrinkled care,  
And dries the tearful fumes of despair:  
Calm'd with that virtuous draught, th' exalted  
mind

All tale of woe delivers to the wind.  
To TEASE. v. a. [teyan, Sax.]

1. To comb or unravel wool or flax.  
2. To scratch cloth in order to level the  
nap.

3. To torment with importunity; to vex  
with assiduous importunement.

Not by the force of carnal reason,  
But indefatigable teasing.  
Butler.

My friends always tease me about him, because  
he has no estate.  
Spectator.

After having been present in public debates, he  
was teased by his mother to inform her of what had  
passed.  
Addison.

We system-makers can sustain  
The thesis, which you grant was plain;  
And with remarks and comments tease ye,  
In case the thing before was easy.  
Prior.

TEASER. n. f. [teyl, Sax. dipsacus, Lat.]  
A plant.

The species are three: one is called cardus ful-  
beum, and, of singular use in raising the nap  
upon woollen cloth.  
Milton.

TEASER. n. f. [from tease.] Any thing  
that torments by incessant importunity.

A fly buzzing at his ear, makes him deal to the  
best advice. If you would have him come to him-  
self, you must take off his little teaser, which holds  
his reason at bay.  
Collier.

TEAT. n. f. [teth, Welsh; tite, Saxon;  
tette, Dutch; teton, French.] The dug  
of a beast; anciently the pap of a wo-  
man.

Even at thy teat thou hadst thy tyranny. Shakspeare.  
Shows cause a fruitful year, watering the earth  
better than rain; for the earth sucks it as out of  
the teat.  
Bacon.

When we perceive that bats have teats, we infer,  
that they suckle their younglings with milk.  
Brown.

It more pleases my sense,  
Than smell of sweetest fennel, or the teats  
Of one or goat dropping with milk at even. Milton.

# TED

Infants sleep, and are seldom awake but when  
hunger calls for the teat.  
Locke.

The goat, how bright amidst her fellow stars,  
Kind Amalthæa, reach'd her teat distant  
With milk, thy early food.  
Prior.

TECHILY. adv. [from techy.] Peevishly;  
fretfully; frowardly.

TECHINESS. n. f. [from techy.] Peevish-  
ness; fretfulness.

TECHNICAL. adj. [τεχνικός; technique,  
Fr.] Belonging to arts; not in common  
or popular use.

In technical words, or terms of art, they refrain  
not from calling the same substance sometimes the  
sulphur, and sometimes the mercury, of a body.  
Locke.

TECHY. adj. Peevish; fretful; irritable;  
easily made angry; froward.

I cannot come to Cressid but by Pandar,  
And he is as techy to be woo'd to woo,  
As the is stubborn-chaffer against all fate.  
Shakspeare.

When it did take the wormwood on the nipple,  
and felt it bitter, pretty fool, to see it techy, and  
fall out with the dug!  
Shakspeare.

TECTONICK. adj. [τεκτονικός.] Pertain-  
ing to building.  
Bailey.

To TED. v. a. [teaban, Saxon, to pre-  
pare.] To lay grafs newly mown in  
rows.

The smell of grain, or tedded grafs, or kine,  
Or dany, each rural sight, each rural sound. Milton.  
Hay-makers following the mowers, and casting  
it abroad, they call tedding.  
Mortimer.

Prudent has tall'n heaps  
Collecting, cherish'd with the tepid wreaths  
Of tedded grafs, and the sun's mellowing beams,  
Rivall'd with artful heats.  
Philips.

TEDDER, or TETHER. n. f. [tudder, Dut.  
tindt, a rope, Islandick.]

1. A rope with which a horse is tied in the  
field that he may not pasture too wide.  
Tougher, Erse.

2. Any thing by which one is restrained.  
We lived joyfully, going abroad within our  
tedder.  
Bocon.

We shall have them against the wall; we know  
the length of their tedder; they cannot run far from  
us.  
Child.

TE DEUM. n. f. A hymn of the church,  
so called from the first two words of the  
Latin.

The choir  
With all the choicest musick of the kingdom,  
Together sung to Deum.  
Shakspeare.

Te Deum was sung at Saint Paul's after the vic-  
tory.  
Bacon.

TE'DIOUS. adj. [tedieux, French; tedium,  
Latin.]

1. Wearisome by continuance; trouble-  
some; irksome.

The one intense, the other still renits,  
Cannot well suit with either, but soon prove  
Tedious alike.  
Milton.

Pity only on fresh objects stays,  
But with the tedious sight of woes decays. Dryden.

2. Wearisome by prolixity. Used of au-  
thors or performances.

They unto whom we shall seem tedious are in  
nowise injured by us, because it is in their own  
hands to spare that labour which they are not  
willing to endure.  
Hooker.

That I be not further tedious unto thee, hear us  
of thy clemency a few words.  
Acts.

Chief in story to disport  
With long and tedious havock fabled knights.  
Milton.

3. Slow.  
But then the road was smooth and fair to see,  
With such insensible declivity,  
That what men thought a tedious course to run,  
Was finish'd in the hour it first began.  
Harte

TE'DIOUSLY. adv. [from tedious.] In  
such a manner as to weary.

# TEE

TE'DIOUSNESS. n. f. [from tedious.]

1. Wearisomeness by continuance.

She dislates them all within a while;  
And in the sweetest finds a tediousness. Donne.

2. Wearisomeness by prolixity.

In vain we labour to persuade them, that any  
thing can take away the tediousness of prayer, ex-  
cept it be brought to the same measure and form  
which themselves assign.  
Hooker.

3. Prolixity; length.

Since brevity's the soul of wit,  
And tediousness the limbs and outward flourishes,  
I will be brief.  
Shakspeare.

4. Uneasiness; tincomeness; quality of  
wearying.

In those very actions whereby we are especially  
perfected in this life, we are not able to persist;  
forced we are with very weariness, and that often,  
to interrupt them, which tediousness cannot fall  
into those operations that are in the state of bliss  
when our union with God is complete.  
Hooker.

More than kisses, letters mingle souls,  
For this friends absent speak: this ease controuls  
The tediousness of my life.  
Donne.

To TEEM. v. n. [team, Saxon, offspring.]  
1. To bring young.

If she must teem,  
Create her child of spleen, that it may live  
And be a thwart distemper'd torment to her. Shakspeare.

2. To be pregnant; to engender young.

Have we more sons! or are we like to have?  
Is not my teeming date drunk up with time,  
And wilt thou pluck my fair son from mine age?  
Shakspeare.

When the rising spring adorns the mead,  
Teeming buds and cheerful greens appear. Dryden.

There are fundamental truths, the basis upon  
which a great many others rest: these are teeming  
truths, such as those, with which they furnish the  
mind, and, like the lights of heaven, give light and  
evidence to other things.  
Locke.

3. To be full; to be charged as a breeding  
animal.

We live in a nation where there is scarce a single  
head that does not teem with politics. Addison.

To TEEM. v. a.

1. To bring forth; to produce.

What's the newest grief?  
Each minute teems a new one. Shakspeare.

Common mother, thou  
Whose womb unmeasurable, and infinite breest,  
Teems and feeds all. Shakspeare.

The earth obey'd; and fruit  
Op'ning her fertile womb, teem'd at a birth.  
Milton.

Did the huge wrought high change, that the earth  
did not then teem forth its increase, as formerly, of  
its own accord, but required culture. Woodward.

2. To pour. A low word, imagined by  
Skinner to come from tommen, Danish,  
to draw out; to pour. The Scots retain  
it: as, teem that water out; hence Sault  
took this word.

Teem out the remainder of the ale into the tank-  
ard, and fill the glass with small beer. Swift.

TEEMER. n. f. [from teem.] One that  
brings young.

TEEMFUL. adj. [teampul, Saxon.]

1. Pregnant; prolific.

2. Brimful. Ainsworth.

TEEMLESS. adj. [from teem.] Unfruit-  
ful; not prolific.

Such wars, such waste, such fiery tracks of death,  
Their zeal has left, and such a teemless earth.  
Dryden.

TEEN. n. f. [tman, Saxon, to kindle; teun,  
Flemish, to vex; teoman, Saxon, inju-  
ries.] Sorrow; grief. Not in use.

Arrived there,  
That barehead knight for dread and doleful teen  
Would have had fled, he durst approach no ear.  
Spenser.

Try not in heartless grief and doleful teen.

# TEL

**My heart bleeds**  
To think o' th' *teens* that I have turn'd you to.  
*Shakespeare.*

Eighty odd years of sorrow have I seen,  
And each hour's joy wreck'd with a week of *teen*.  
*Shakespeare.*

**To TEEN.** *v. a.* [from *teinan*, to kindle, Saxon.] To excite; to provoke to do a thing. Not in use.

**TEENS.** *n. f.* [from *teen* for *ten*.] The years reckoned by the termination *teen*; as, thirteen, fourteen. *Spenser.*

Our author would excuse these youthful *teens*,  
Begotten at his entrance in his *teens*;  
Some childish fancies may approve the toy,  
Some like the muse the more for being a boy.  
*Graville.*

**TEETH.** The plural of *tooth*.  
Who can open the doors of his face? his *teeth* are terrible round about. *Job.*

**To TEETH.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To breed teeth; to be at the time of dentition.

When the symptoms of *teething* appear, the gums ought to be relaxed by softening ointment. *Arbuth.*

**TEGUMENT.** *n. f.* [*tegumentum*, Latin.] Cover; the outward part. This word is seldom used but in anatomy or physics.

Clip and trim those tender strings in the fashion of beard, or other hairy *teguments*. *Brown.*  
Proceed by section, dividing the skin, and separating the *teguments*. *Wijman.*  
In the nutmeg another *tegument* is the nuce between the green pericarpium and the hard shell. *Hay.*

**To TEH-HE.** *v. n.* [A cant word made from the sound.] To laugh with a loud and more insolent kind of cachinnation; to titter.

They laugh'd and *teh-he'd* with derision,  
To see them take your deposition. *Indibros.*

**TEIL tree.** *n. f.* [*tilia*, Latin.] The flame with linden or lime tree.  
A *teel tree* and an oak have their substance in them when they cast their leaves. *Utah.*

**TEINT.** *n. f.* [*teinte*, French.] Colour; touch of the pencil.

Glazed colours have a vivacity which can never be imitated by the most brilliant colours, because the different *teints* are simply laid on, each in its place, one after another. *Dryden.*

**TELARY.** *adj.* [*tela*, a web, Latin.] Spinning webs.

The pictures of *telary* spiders, and their position in the web, is commonly made lateral, and regarding the horizon; although we shall commonly find it downward, and their heads respecting the center. *Brown.*

**TELESCOPE.** *n. f.* [*telescope*, Fr. *telescopio* and *σκοπία*.] A long glass by which distant objects are viewed.

The *telescope* discovers to us distant wonders in the heavens, and shows the milky way, and the bright cloudy spots, in a very dark sky, to be a collection of little stars. *Watts.*

**TELESCOPICAL.** *adj.* [from *telescope*.] Belonging to a telescope; seeing at a distance.

**To TELL.** *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *told*. *tellan*, Saxon; *tellen*, *tellen*, Dutch; *talen*, Danish.]

1. To utter; to express; to speak.  
I will not eat till I have *told* mine errand. *Genesis.*

Thy message might in *telling* wound,  
And in performing end us. *Milton.*

2. To relate; to rehearse.  
I will declare what wife men have *told* from their fathers, and have not hid. *Job.*

When Gideon heard the *telling* of the dream, and the interpretation, he worshipped. *Judges.*

He longer will delay to hear thee tell  
His generation. *Milton.*

You must know; but break, O break my heart,  
Before I tell my fatal story out,  
Th' usurper of my throne is my wife! *Dryden.*  
The rest are vanish'd, none repast'd the gate,  
And not a man appears to tell their fate. *Pope.*

3. To teach; to inform.  
He gently ask'd, where all the people be,  
Which in that stately building wont to dwell,  
Who answer'd him full fast, he could not tell. *Spenser.*

I told him of myself; which was as much  
As to have ask'd him pardon. *Shakespeare.*  
Tell me now, what lady is the same,  
To whom you swore a secret pilgrimage,  
That you to-day promis'd to tell me of? *Shakespeare.*  
The fourth part of a shekel of silver will I give  
to the man of God to tell us our way. *1 Samuel.*  
Saint Paul *tell* us, we must needs be subject  
not only for fear, but also for conscience sake. *Bishop Sanderson.*

Tell me how may I know him, how adore.  
*Milton.*

4. To discover; to betray.  
They will *tell* it to the inhabitants. *Numbers.*

5. To count; to number.  
Here lies the learned Savile's heir,  
So early wife, and lasting fair,  
That none, except her years they *told*,  
Thought her a child, or thought her old. *Waller.*  
Numerous falls the fearful only *tell*;  
Courage from hearts, and not from numbers, grows. *Dryden.*

A child can *tell* twenty before he has any idea  
of infinite. *Locke.*  
She doubts if two and two make four,  
Though she has *told* them ten times o'er. *Prior.*

6. To make excuses. A low word.  
Tush, never *tell* me; I take it much unkindly,  
That thou, Iago, who hast had my purse  
As if the fangs were thine, shouldst know of this. *Shakespeare.*

**To TELL.** *v. n.*

1. To give an account; to make report.  
I will compass thine altar, O Lord, that I may  
publish with the voice of thanksgiving, and *tell* of  
all thy wondrous works. *Psalms.*  
Ye that live and move, fair creatures! *tell*,  
Tell, if ye saw, how came I thus, how here? *Milton.*

2. To TELL on. To inform of. A doubtful phrase.  
David saved neither man nor woman alive, to  
bring tidings to Gath, saying, Let them *tell*  
on us, saying, So did David. *1 Samuel.*

**TELLER.** *n. f.* [from *tell*.]

1. One who tells or relates.  
2. One who numbers; a numberer.  
3. A *teller* is an officer of the exchequer,  
of which there are four in number: their  
business is to receive all monies due to  
the king, and give the clerk of the pell  
a bill to charge him therewith; they also  
pay all persons any money payable to  
them by the king, by warrant from the  
auditor of the receipt: they also make  
books of receipts and payments, which  
they deliver to the lord treasurer. *Cowell.*

**TELLTALE.** *n. f.* [*tell* and *tale*.] One  
who gives malicious information; one  
who carries officious intelligence.  
You speak to Cæsar, and to such a man  
That is no fearing *telltale*. *Shakespeare.*

What, shall these papers lie like *telltales* here?  
*Shakespeare.*  
Let not the heavens hear these *telltale* women  
Rail on the Lord's mounted. *Shakespeare.*

'Tis done: report displays her *telltale* wings,  
And to each ear the news and tidings brings. *Fairfax.*

And to the *telltale* sun descry  
Our conceal'd solemnity. *Milton.*

# TEL

# TEM

Eurydice and he are prisoners here,  
But will not long be so: this *telltale* ghost  
Perhaps will clear them both. *Dryden and Lee.*  
A *telltale* out of school  
Is of all wits the greatest fool. *Swift.*

**TEMERARIOUS.** *adj.* [*temerarius*, French; *temerarius*, Latin.]

1. Rash; heady; unreasonably adventurous; unreasonably contemptuous of danger.

Resolution without foresight is but a *temerarious* folly; and the consequences of things are the best point to be taken into consideration. *L'Esrange.*

2. Careless; heedless; done at random.  
Should he find upon one single sheet of parchment an oration written full of profound sense, adorned with elegant phrase, the wit of man could not persuade him that this was done by the *temerarious* dabbles of an unguided pen. *Re.*

**TEMERITY.** *n. f.* [*temeritas*, Latin] Rashness; unreasonably contempt of danger.

The figures are bold even to *temerity*. *Cowley.*

**To TEMPER.** *v. a.* [*tempero*, Latin; *temperer*, French.]

1. To mix so as that one part qualifies the other.

I shall *temper* so  
Justice with mercy, as may illustrate most  
Them fully satisfied, and thee appease. *Milton.*

2. To compound; to form by mixture to quality as an ingredient.  
If you could find out but a man  
To bear a poison, I would *temper* it;  
That Romeo should upon receipt thereof  
Soon sleep in quiet. *Shakespeare.*

3. To mingle.  
Prepare the sixth part of an ephah, and the third  
part of an hin of oil, to *temper* with the fine flour. *Leviticus.*

The good old knight, with a mixture of the talk  
and master of the family, *tempered* the manner  
after his own affairs with kind questions relative  
to themselves. *Addison.*

4. To beat together to a proper consistence.

Th' uncivil kerns of Ireland are in arms,  
And *temper* clay with blood of Englishmen. *Shakespeare.*

The potter, *tempering* soft earth, fashions the  
vessel with much labour. *Watts.*

5. To accommodate; to modify.  
Thy subsistence serving to the appetite of a  
eater, *tempered* itself to every man's liking. *Watts.*

6. To bring to due proportion; to moderate excess.

These soft fires with kindly heat  
Of various influence foment and warm,  
*Temper* or nourish. *Milton.*

7. To soften; to mollify; to allay.  
sooth; to calm.

Solon, in his laws to the Athenians, laboured  
*temper* their warlike courage with sweet delights  
learning and sciences; so that as much as they  
excell'd in arms, the other exceeded in knowledge. *Speke.*

With this she wons to *temper* angry love,  
When all the Gods he threatens with thundering love. *Spenser.*

Now will I to that old Andronicus,  
And *temper* him with all the art I have. *Shakespeare.*  
Woman! Nature made thee  
To *temper* man: we had been brutes without thee. *Shakespeare.*

8. To form metals to a proper degree of hardness.

The sword  
Of Michael from the armoury of God  
Was given him *temper'd* so, that neither keen  
Nor solid might resist that edge. *Milton.*

In the *tempering* of steel, holding it but a  
minute or two longer or lesser is the other competitor.

heat, gives it very different tempers as to brittleness or toughness. *Eagle.*

Repeated poals they heat,  
And in a heav'n serene, resplendent arms appear:  
Redd'ning the skies, and glit'ring all around,  
The temper'd metals clash, and yield a silver sound. *Dryden.*

9. To govern. A latinism.  
With which the damned ghosts he governeth,  
And furies rules, and Tartare tempereth. *Spenser.*

TEMPER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Due mixture of contrary qualities.  
Nothing better proveth the excellency of this  
soil and temper, than the abundant growing of  
the pine trees. *Raleigh.*  
Health itself is but a kind of temper, gotten and  
preserved by a convenient mixture of contraries. *Arbutnot.*

2. Middle course; mean or medium.  
If the estates of some bishops were exorbitant be-  
fore the reformation, the present clergy's wishes  
reach no further than that some reasonable temper  
had been used instead of pushing them so quick. *Swift.*

3. Constitution of body.  
This body would be increased daily, being sup-  
plied from above and below; and having done grow-  
ing, it would become more dry by degrees, and of  
a temper of greater consistency and firmness. *Burnet.*  
4. Disposition of mind.  
Thus, I shall call it evangelical, temper is far  
from being natural to any corrupt child of Adam. *Hammond.*

Remember with what mild  
And gracious temper he both heard and judg'd,  
Without wrath or reviling. *Milton.*  
This will keep their thoughts easy and free, the  
only temper wherein the mind is capable of re-  
ceiving new informations. *Locke.*  
All irregular tempers in trade and business are but  
like irregular tempers in eating and drinking. *Law.*

5. Constitutional frame of mind.  
The brain may devise laws for the blood, but a  
hot temper leaps o'er a cold decree. *Shakespeare.*  
Our hearts,  
Of brothers temper, do receive you in  
With all kind love. *Shakespeare.*

6. Calmness of mind; moderation.  
Rebore yourselves unto your tempers, fathers,  
And without perturbation here me speak. *Ben Jonson.*

Teach me, like thee, in various nature wif-  
To fall with dignity, with temper eise. *Pope.*

7. State to which metals are reduced, par-  
ticularly as to hardness.  
Here draw I  
A sword, whose temper I intend to stain  
With the best blood that I can meet withal. *Shakespeare.*

Ithuriel with his spear  
Touch'd lightly; for no falsehood can endure  
Touch of celestial temper, but returns  
Offence to its own likeness: up he starts,  
Discover'd, and surpris'd. *Milton.*  
These needles should have a due temper; for, if  
they are too soft, the force exerted to carry them  
through the flesh will bend them; if they are too  
brittle, they snap. *Shawp.*

TEMPERAMENT. *n. f.* [temperamentum,  
Latin; temperament, French.]  
1. Constitution; state with respect to the  
predominance of any quality.  
Bodies are denominated hot and cold, in pro-  
portion to the present temperament of that part of  
our body to which they are applied. *Locke.*

2. Medium; due mixture of opposites.  
The common law has wasted and wrought out  
those distempers, and reduced the kingdom to its  
just state and temperament. *Hale.*

TEMPERAMENTAL, *adj.* [from tempera-  
ment.] Constitutional.  
That temperamental dignitions, and conjecture  
of prevalent humours, that may be collected from  
spots in our nails, we concede. *Brown.*

Intellectual representations are received with as  
unequal a fate, upon a bare temperamental relish  
or disgust. *Glanville.*

TEMPERANCE. *n. f.* [temperantia, Lat.]  
1. Moderation; opposed to gluttony and  
drunkenness.

Observe  
The rule of not too much; by temperance taught  
In what thou eat'st and drink'st; seeking from thence  
Due nourishment, not gluttonous delight. *Milton.*  
Temperance, that virtue without pride, and for-  
tune without envy, gives indolence of body and  
tranquility of mind; the best guardian of youth  
and support of old age. *Temple.*  
Make temperance thy companion; so shall health  
Sit on thy brow. *Doddles.*

2. Patience; calmness; sedateness; mode-  
ration of passion.  
His senseless speech and doted ignorance  
When as the noble prince had marked well,  
He calm'd his wrath with goodly temperance. *Spenser.*

What, are you chaf'd?  
Ask God for temperance, that's th' appliance only  
Which your disease requires. *Shakespeare.*

TEMPERATE. *adj.* [temperatus, Latin.]  
1. Not excessive; moderate in degree of  
any quality.

Use a temperate heat, for they are ever temperate  
heats that digest and mature; wherein we mean  
temperate, according to the nature of the subject;  
for that may be temperate to fruits and liquors  
which will not work at all upon metals. *Bacon.*

His sleep  
Was airy, light, from pure digestion bred,  
And temperate vapours bland. *Milton.*

2. Moderate in meat and drink.  
I advised him to be temperate in eating and  
drinking. *Weyman.*

3. Free from ardent passion.  
So hot a speed with such advice dispos'd,  
Such temperate order in to fence a course,  
Doth want example. *Shakespeare.*  
She's not forward, but modest as the dove;  
She is not hot, but temperate as the morn. *Shakespeare.*

From temperate inactivity we are unready to put  
in execution the suggestions of reason. *Brown.*

TEMPERATELY. *adv.* [from temperate.]  
1. Moderately; not excessively.  
By winds that temperately blow,  
The bark should pass secure and slow. *Addison.*

2. Calmly; without violence of passion.  
Temperately proceed to what you would  
Thus violently redress. *Shakespeare.*

3. Without gluttony or luxury.  
God esteems it a part of his service if we eat or  
drink; so it be temperately, and as may best pre-  
serve health. *Taylor.*

TEMPERATENESS. *n. f.* [from temperate.]  
1. Freedom from excesses; mediocrity.

2. Calmness; coolness of mind.  
Langley's mild temperateness  
Did tend unto a calmer quietness. *Daniel.*

TEMPERATURE. *n. f.* [temperatura, tem-  
pero, Latin; temperature, French.]

1. Constitution of nature; degree of any  
qualities.

It lieth in the same climate, and is of no other  
temperature than Guinea. *Abbot.*  
Birds that change countries at certain seasons, if  
they come earlier, shew the temperature of weath-  
ther. *Bacon.*

There may be as much difference as to the tem-  
perature of the air, and as to heat and cold, in one  
mile, as in ten degrees of latitude; and he that would  
cool and refresh himself in the summer, had better  
go up to the top of the next hill, than remove into  
a far more northern country. *Brown.*

Memory depends upon the confidence and the  
temperature of the brain. *Watts.*

2. Mediocrity; due balance of contrarie-  
ties.

As the world's sun doth effects beget  
Diff'rent in divers places every day;  
Here Autumn's temperature, there summer's heat,  
Here flow'ry spring-tide, and there winter gray. *Davies.*

If, instead of this variation of heat, we suppose  
an equality or constant temperature of it before the  
deluge, the case would be much altered. *Woodward.*

3. Moderation; freedom from predomi-  
nant passion.  
In that proud part, which her to goodly greeteth,  
Most goodly temperature you may desire. *Spenser.*

TEMPERED. *adj.* [from temper.] Disposed  
with regard to the passions.  
When was my lord to much ungently temper'd.  
To stop his ears against admittance? *Shakespeare.*

TEMPEST. *n. f.* [tempest, French; tem-  
pestas, Latin.]

1. The utmost violence of the wind; the  
names by which the wind is called ac-  
cording to the gradual increase of its  
force seem to be, a breeze; a gale; a  
gust; a storm; a tempest.

I have seen tempests, when the scolding winds  
Have riv'd the knotty oaks. *Shakespeare.*  
Some have been driven by tempest to the south. *Abbot.*

What at first was call'd a gust, the same  
Hath now a storm's, anon a tempest's name. *Donne.*

We, caught in a fiery tempest, shall be hurl'd  
Each on his rock transfix'd. *Milton.*

With clouds and storms  
Around thee thrown, tempest o'er tempest roll'd,  
Thou humblest nature with thy northern blast. *Thomson.*

2. Any tumult; commotion; perturbation.  
The tempest in my mind  
Doth from my senses take all feeling else,  
Save what beats there. *Shakespeare.*

TO TEMPEST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
disturb as by a tempest.

Part huge of bulk,  
Wellowing unwetly, enormous in their gale,  
Tempest the ocean. *Milton.*

TEMPEST-BEATEN. *adj.* [tempest and  
beat.] Shattered with storms.  
In the calm harbour of her gentle breath,  
My tempest-beaten soul may safely rest. *Dryden.*

TEMPEST-ROCK. *adj.* [tempest and rock.]  
Driven about by storms.  
Though his bark cannot be lost,  
Yet it shall be tempest-tost. *Shakespeare.*

TEMPESTIVITY. *n. f.* [tempestivus, Lat.]  
Seasonableness.  
Since their disposi- tion, the constitutions of countries  
admit not such tempering of harvest. *Frown.*

TEMPESTUOUS. *adj.* [tempestu-  
sus, Fr. from tempest.] Stormy; turbulent.  
Tempestuous fortune hath spent all her might,  
And thrilling sorrow thrown his utmost dart. *Spenser.*

Which of them rising with the sun, or falling,  
Should prove tempestuous. *Milton.*

Her looks grow black as a tempestuous wind,  
Some raging thoughts are rowing in her mind. *Dryden.*

Pompey, when dissuaded from embarking be-  
cause the weather was tempestuous, replied, My  
voyage is necessary, my life is not so. *Collier.*

TEMPLAR. *n. f.* [from the Temple, a  
house near the Thames, anciently be-  
longing to the knights templars, origi-  
nally from the temple of Jerusalem.]  
A student in the law.

Wis and templs ev'ry sentence raise,  
And wonder with a foolish face of praise. *Pope.*

TEMPLE. *n. f.* [temple, French; templum,  
Latin.]

1. A place appropriated to acts of religion.



# TEM

The *household gods*  
Throng our large temples with the shows of peace.  
*Shakespeare.*

Here we have no temple but the wood, no altar  
feebly but hornbeasts.  
*Shakespeare.*

Much sacrilegious murder hath broke open  
The lord's anointed temple, and stole thence  
The life of the building.  
*Shakespeare.*

2. [temporal, Latin.] The upper part of  
the sides of the head where the pulse is  
felt.

Her sunny locks  
Hang on her temples like a golden fleece. *Shaksp.*  
We may apply intercrepents of mallich upon the  
temples; frontals also may be applied. *Wjssman.*  
To procure sleep, he uses the scratching of the  
temples and ears; that even mollifies wild beasts.  
*Arbutnot.*

The weapon enter'd close above his ear,  
Cold through his temples glides the wounding spear.  
*Pope.*

TEMPLET. *n. f.* A piece of timber in a  
building.

When you lay any timber on brick-work, as lin-  
teols over windows, or templets under girders, lay  
them in loom. *Moxon.*

TEMPORAL. *adj.* [temporal, Fr. *temporalis*,  
low Latin.]

1. Measured by time; not eternal.  
As there they sustain temporal life, so here they  
would learn to make provision for eternal. *Hooker.*

2. Secular; not ecclesiastical.  
This sceptre shows the force of temporal power,  
The attribute to awe and majesty,  
Wherein doth sit the dread of kings. *Shakespeare.*

All the temporal lands, which men devout  
By testament hath given to the church,  
Would they strip from us. *Shakespeare.*

All temporal power hath been wrested from the  
clergy, and much of their ecclesiastick. *Swyft.*

3. Not spiritual.  
There is scarce any of those decisions but gives  
good light, by way of authority or reason, to some  
questions that arise also between temporal dignities,  
especially to cases wherein some of our subordinate  
temporal titles have part in the controversy. *Selden.*

Call not every temporal end a degrading of the in-  
tention, but only when it contradicts the ends of  
God, or when it is principally intended: for some-  
times a temporal end is part of our duty; and such  
are all the actions of our calling. *Taylor.*

Prayer is the instrument of fetching down all  
good things to us, whether spiritual or temporal.  
*Duty of Man.*

Our petitions to God, with regard to temporals,  
must be that medium of convenience proportioned  
to the several conditions of life. *Rogers.*

4. [temporal, French.] Placed at the  
temples, or upper part of the sides of  
the head.

Copious bleedings, by opening the temporal ar-  
teries, are the most effectual remedies for a  
phrency. *Arbutnot.*

TEMPORALITY. } *n. f.* [temporalité,  
TEMPORALS. } French; from *temporal*.]  
Secular possessions; not eccle-  
siastick rights.

Such revenues, lands, and teneaments, as bishops  
have had annexed to their sees by the kings and  
others from time to time, as they are barons and  
lords of the parliament. *Cowell.*

The residue of these ordinary finances is casual,  
as the temporalities of vacant bishopricks, the profits  
that grow by the tenures of lands. *Bacon.*

The king yielded up the point, reserving the  
ceremony of homage from the bishops, in respect  
of the temporalities, to himself. *Ayliffe.*

TEMPORALLY. *adv.* [from *temporal*.]  
With respect to this life.

Sinners who are in such a temporally happy  
condition, owe it not to their sins, but wholly to  
their luck. *South.*

TEMPORALTY. *n. f.* [from *temporal*.]  
1. The laity; secular people.

# TEM

The pope sucked out inestimable sums of money,  
to the intolerable grievance of clergy and tempo-  
rality. *Abbot.*

2. Secular possessions.  
TEMPORANEITY. *adj.* [temporis, Latin.]

Temporary. *Diff.*  
TEMPORANESS. *n. f.* [from *temporary*.]

The state of being temporary; not per-  
petuity.

TEMPORARY. *adj.* [tempus, Latin.] Last-  
ing only for a limited time.

These temporary truces were soon made and soon  
broken; he desired a truer amity. *Bacon.*

If the Lord's immediate speaking, uttering, and  
writing, doth conclude by a necessary inference,  
that all precepts uttered and written in this man-  
ner are simply and perpetually moral, then, on  
the contrary, all precepts wanting this are merely  
temporary. *White.*

The republick, threatened with danger, appointed  
a temporary dictator, who, when the danger was  
over, retired again to the community. *Addison.*

TEMPORIZE. *v. n.* [temporiser, Fr.  
tempus, Latin.]

1. To delay; to procrastinate.  
If Cupid hath not spent all his quiver in Venice,  
thou wilt quake for this shortly.

—I look for an earthquake too then.  
—Well, you will temporize with the hours.  
*Shakespeare.*

The earl of Lincoln, deceived of the country's  
concourse, in which case he would have tempo-  
rized, resolved to give the king battle. *Bacon.*

2. To comply with the times, or occasions.  
They might their grievance inwardly complain,  
But outwardly they needs must temporize. *Daniel.*

3. To comply. This is improper.  
The dauphin is too wilful opposite,  
And will not temporize with my entreaties:  
He flutly says, he'll not lay down his arms. *Shak.*

TEMPORIZER. *n. f.* [temporiseur, French;  
from *temporize*.] One that complies  
with times or occasions; a trimmer.

I pronounce thee a hovering temporizer, that  
caust with thine eyes at once see good and evil,  
Inclining to them both. *Shakespeare.*

TEMP. *v. a.* [tento, Latin; tenter,  
French.]

1. To solicit to ill; to incite by presenting  
some pleasure or advantage to the mind;  
to entice.

'Tis not the king that sends you to the Tower:  
My lady Gray tempts him to this harsh extremity.  
*Shakespeare.*

You, ever gentle gods! take my breath from me;  
Let not my woe for spirit tempt me again!  
To die before you please. *Shakespeare.*

Come together, that Satan tempt you not.  
*1 Corinthians.*

He that hath not wholly subdued himself, is  
quickly tempted and overcome in small things.  
*Bishop Taylor.*

Fix'd on the fruit she gaz'd, which to behold  
Might tempt alone. *Milton.*

The devil can but tempt and deceive; and if he  
cannot destroy so, his power is at an end. *South.*

O wretched maid!  
Whose roving fancy would resolve the same  
With him who next should tempt her easy same.  
*Prior.*

2. To provoke.  
I'm much too vent'rous  
In tempting of your patience. *Shakespeare.*

Your talons from the wretched and the bold;  
Tempt not the brave and needy to despair:  
For, though your violence should leave 'em bare  
Of gold and silver, swords and darts remain. *Dryden.*

3. It is sometimes used without any notion  
of evil; to solicit; to draw.

Still his strength conceal'd  
Which tempted our attempt, and wrought our fall.  
*Milton.*

# TEN

The rowing crew  
To tempt a surge, clothe all their tilts in blue. *Gay.*

4. To try; to attempt; to venture on. I  
know not whether it was not originally  
attempt, which was vitiously written  
to tempt, by an elision of the wrong  
syllable.

This from the vulgar branches must be torn,  
And to fair Proserpine the present burn,  
Ere leave be giv'n to tempt the nether flames.  
*Dryden.*

TEMPTABLE. *adj.* [from *tempt*.] Liable  
to temptation; obnoxious to bad influ-  
ence. Not elegant, nor used.

If the parliament were as temptable as any other  
assembly, the managers must fail for want of tools  
to work with. *Swift.*

TEMPTATION. *n. f.* [tentation, French;  
from *tempt*.]

1. The act of tempting; solicitation to ill;  
enticement.

All temptation to transgresses repel. *Milton.*  
2. The state of being tempted.

When by human weakness, and the arts of the  
tempter, you are led into temptations, prayer is the  
thread to bring you out of this labyrinth. *Duppa.*

3. That which is offered to the mind as a  
motive to ill.

Set a deep glass of rhenish wine on the contrary  
casket; for if the devil be within, and that tem-  
ptation without, he will chule it. *Shakespeare.*

Dare to be great without a guilty crown;  
View it, and lay the bright temptation down  
'Tis late to seize on all. *Dryden.*

TEMPTER. *n. f.* [from *tempt*.]  
1. One who solicits to ill; an enticer.

These women are shrewd tempters with their  
tongues. *Shakespeare.*

Is this her fault or mine?  
The tempter or the tempted, who sins most?  
Not he; nor doth the tempt. *Shakespeare.*

Those who are bent to do wickedly, will never  
want tempters to urge them on.  
My work is done:  
She's now the tempter to ensnare his heart. *Dryden.*

2. The infernal solicitor to evil.  
The experience of our own frailties, and the  
watchfulness of the tempter, discourage us. *Hammond.*

Foretold what would come to pass,  
When first this tempter cross'd the gulf from hell.  
*Milton.*

To this high mountain's top the tempter brought  
Our Saviour. *Milton.*

TENSE BREAD. } *n. f.* [tensen, Dutch;  
TENSED BREAD. } *tamijer*, French;  
*tamejire*, Italian, to sift; *tens*, Dutch;  
*tamis*, French; *tamiso*, Italian, a sieve]

Bread made of flower better sifted than  
common.

TEMULENCY. *n. f.* [temulentia, Latin.]  
Inebriation; intoxication by liquor.

TEMULENT. *adj.* [temulentus, Latin.]  
Inebriated; intoxicated as with strong  
liquors.

TEN. *adj.* [tyn, Saxon; tien, Dutch.]

1. The decimal number; twice five; the  
number by which we multiply numbers  
into new denominations.

Thou shalt have more  
Than two tens to a score. *Shakespeare.*

Ten hath been extolled as containing even, odd,  
long, and plain, quadrate and cubical numbers; and  
Aristotle observed, that barbarians as well as Greeks  
used a numeration unto ten. *Brown.*

With twice ten sail I cross'd the Phrygian seas,  
Scarce seven within your harbour meet. *Dryden.*

From the soft lyre,  
Sweet flute, and ten-string'd instrument, require  
Sounds of delight. *Prior.*

2. Ten is a proverbial number.

There's a proud modesty in mortals,  
Averse from begging; and resolv'd to pay  
Ten times the gift it asks. *Dryden.*

Although English is too little cultivated, yet the  
faults are mine in ten owing to neglectation. *Swift.*  
**TENABLE**, *adj.* [*tenable*, French.] Such  
as may be maintained against opposition;  
such as may be held against attacks.

The town was strong of itself, and wanted no in-  
dustry to fortify and make it *tenable*. *Bacon.*  
Sir William Ogle seized upon the castle, and put  
it into a *tenable* condition. *Cicero.*

Infidelity has been driven out of all its out-  
works: the atheist has not found his post *tenable*,  
and is therefore retired into deism. *Spectator.*

**TENACIOUS**, *adj.* [*tenax*, Latin.]

1. Grasping hard; inclined to hold fast;  
not willing to let go: with *of* before the  
thing held.

A *tenacious* adherence to well-chosen  
principles, makes the face of a governor shine in  
the eyes of those that see his actions. *South.*

Gripping, and full *tenacious* of thy hold,  
Would'st thou the Grecian chiefs, though largely  
foiled,

Should give the prizes they had gain'd? *Dryden.*  
You reign absolute over the hearts of a stubborn  
and stubborn people, *tenacious* to madness of their  
liberty. *Dryden.*

True love's a miser; so *tenacious* grown,  
He weighs to the least gram of what's his own.

Men are *tenacious* of the opinions that first pos-  
sess them. *Locke.*

He is *tenacious* of his own property, and ready  
to invade that of others. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Retentive.

The memory in some is very *tenacious*; but yet  
there seems to be a constant decay of all our ideas,  
even of those which are struck deepest, and in  
minds the most retentive. *Locke.*

3. [*tenace*, French.] Having parts disposed  
to adhere to each other; cohesive; vis-  
cous; glutinous.

Three equal round vessels filled, the one with  
water, the other with oil, the third with molten  
pitch, and the liquors stirred alike to give them a  
vortical motion; the pitch by its *tenacity* will lose  
its motion quickly, the oil being less *tenacious* will  
keep it longer, and the water being less *tenacious*  
will keep it longest, but yet will lose it in a short  
time. *Newton.*

4. Niggardly; close-fisted; meanly parsi-  
monious. *Amfouth.*

**TENACIOUSLY**, *adv.* [from *tenacious*.]

With disposition to hold fast.  
Some things our juvenile reason *tenaciously* ad-  
here to, which yet our maturer judgments disallow  
of. *Clarendon.*

**TENACIOUSNESS**, *n. f.* [from *tenacious*.]

Unwillingness to quit, resign, or let go.  
**TENACITY**, *n. f.* [*tenacit  *, French; *tenacitas*,  
*tenax*, Latin.] Viscosity; glutin-  
ousness; adhesion of one part to an-  
other.

If many contiguous vortices of molten pitch were  
each of them as large as those which some suppose to  
revolve about the sun and fixed stars, yet these and  
all their parts would, by their *tenacity* and stiff-  
ness, communicate their motion to one another till  
they all rested among themselves. *Newton.*

Substances, whose *tenacity* exceeds the powers of  
digestion, will neither pass, nor be converted into  
aliment. *Arbuthnot.*

**TENANCY**, *n. f.* [*tenanche*, old French; *tenentia*,  
law Latin, from *tenant*.] Tem-  
porary possession of what belongs to  
another.

This duke becomes seized of favour by descent,  
though the condition of that state be commonly  
no more than a *tenancy* at will. *Watson.*

**TENANT**, *n. f.* [*tenant*, French.],

1. One that holds of another; one that on  
certain conditions has temporary posses-

sion and use of that which is in reality  
the property of another: correlative to  
*landlord*.

I have been your *tenant*,  
And your father's *tenant*, these fourscore years.

The English being only *tenants* at will of the  
natives for such convenience of fishing. *Heylyn.*  
Such is the mould, that the black *tenant* seeds  
On precious fruits, and pays his rent in weeds.

Jupiter had a farm long for want of a *tenant*.

His cheerful *tenants* bless their yearly toil,  
Yet to their lord owe more than to the soil. *Pope.*  
The *tenants* of a manor fall into the sentiments  
of their lord.

The father is a tyrant over slaves and beggars,  
whom he calls his *tenants*.

2. One who resides in any place.

O fields, O woods, oh when shall I be made  
The happy *tenant* of your shade! *Cowley.*  
The bear, rough *tenant* of these shades. *Thomson.*

**TO TENANT**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
hold on certain conditions.

Sir Roger's estate is *tenanted* by persons who  
have served him or his ancestors.

**TENANTABLE**, *adj.* [from *tenant*.] Such  
as may be held by a tenant.

The runs that time, sickness, or melancholy,  
shall bring, must be made up at your cost; for that  
thing a husband is but *tenant* for life in what he  
holds, and is bound to leave the place *tenantable*  
to the next that shall take it.

That the soul may not be too much accommodated  
in her house of clay, such necessaries are secured  
to the body as may keep it in *tenantable* repair.

**TENANTLESS**, *adj.* [from *tenant*.] Unoc-  
cupied; unpossessed.

O thou, that dost inhabit in my breast,  
Leave not the mansion so long *tenantless*,  
Lest growing ruin on the building fall,  
Add leave no memory of what it was! *Shakespeare.*

**TENANT-SAW**, *n. f.* [corrupted, I suppose,  
from *tenon-saw*.] See **TENON**.

**TENCH**, *n. f.* [*tenice*, Saxon; *tinca*, Lat.]  
A pond fish.

Having fished a very great pond with carps,  
*tench*, and other pond-fish, and only put in two  
small pikes, this pair of tyrants in seven years de-  
voured the whole. *Hale.*

**TO TEND**, *v. a.* [contracted from *attend*.]

1. To watch; to guard; to accompany as  
an assistant or defender.

Nymphs of Mulla which, with careful heed,  
The silver scales trout did *tend* and full well. *Spenser.*  
Go thou to Richard, and good angels *tend* thee! *Shakespeare.*

Hun lord pronounc'd, and, O! indignity,  
Subjected to his servile angel wings,  
And flaming ministers to watch and *tend*  
Their earthly charge. *Milton.*

He led a rural life, and had command  
O'er all the shepherds, who about those vales  
*Tended* their numerous flocks. *Dryden and Lee.*  
There is a pleasure in that simplicity, in behold-  
ing princes *tending* their flocks. *Top.*

Our humble province is to *tend* the fair;  
To save the powder from too riddle a gale,  
Nor let the imprison'd flames exhale. *Pope.*

2. To attend; to accompany.

*Tended* the sick, busied from couch to couch.

Those with whom I now converse  
Have had a year will *tend* my herie. *Swift.*

3. To be attentive to.

Unluck'd of lamb or kid that *tend* their play.

**TO TEND**, *v. n.* [*tendo*, Latin.]

1. To move toward a certain point or place.  
They had a view of the praeceps at a mark, hav-  
ing overheard two gentlemen *tending* toward the  
fight. *Watts.*

To these abodes our fleet Apollo sends;  
Here Dardanus was born, and habiter *tends*. *Dryden.*

2. [*tendre*, French.] To be directed to any  
end or purpose; to aim at.

Admiration *tend'd*  
All heav'n, what this might mean, and whither  
*tend*. *Milton.*

Factions gain their power by pretending com-  
mon safety, and tending towards it in the directest  
course. *Temple.*

The laws of our religion *tend* to the universal  
happiness of mankind. *Tillotson.*

3. To contribute.

Many times that which we ask would, if it should  
be granted, be worse for us, and perhaps *tend* to  
our destruction; and then God, by denying the  
particular matter of our prayers, doth grant the  
general matter of them. *Hammond.*

4. [from *attend*.] To wait; to expect.  
Out of use.

The bark is ready, and the wind at help;  
Th' associates *tend*. *Shakespeare.*

5. To attend; to wait as dependants or  
servants.

She deserves a lord,  
That twenty such rude boys might *tend* upon,  
And call her hourly mistress. *Shakespeare.*

He brings great news.  
Was he not companion with the riotous knights  
That *tend* upon my father? *Shakespeare.*

6. To attend as something inseparable. In  
the last three senses it seems only a col-  
loquial abbreviation of *attend*.

Threefold vengeance *tend* upon your steps! *Shakespeare.*

**TENDANCE**, *n. f.* [from *tend*.]

1. Attendance; state of expectation.  
Unhappy wight, born to distrustful end,  
That doth his life in so long *tendance* spend! *Spenser.*

2. Persons attendant. Out of use.

His labours fill'd with *tendance*,  
Rain sacrific'd whips in his eye! *Shakespeare.*

3. Attendance; act of waiting.  
She purpos'd,  
By watching, weeping, *tendance*, to  
O'ercome you with her flow. *Shakespeare.*

4. Care; act of tending.

Nature does require  
Her times of preservation, which, perforce,  
Ther' fail for, amongst my brethren mortal,  
Must give my *tendance* to. *Shakespeare.*

They at her coming sprung,  
And touch'd by her fair *tendance* gladlier grew. *Milton.*

**TENDENCE**, } *n. f.* [from *tend*.]  
**TENDENCY**, }

1. Direction of course toward any place or  
object.

It is not much business that distracts any man;  
but the want of purity, continuity, and *tendency*  
towards God. *Taylor.*

Writings of this kind, if conducted with candour,  
have a more particular *tendency* to the good  
of their country, than any other compositions.

We may acquit ourselves with the powers and  
properties, the *tendency* and inclinations, of body  
and spirit. *Watts.*

All of them are innocent, and most of them had  
a moral *tendency*, to bathe the violence of passions,  
or laugh out of countenance some vice or folly.

2. Direction or course toward any inference  
or result, &c.

The greater congruity or incongruity there is in  
any thing to the reason of mankind, and the  
greater *tendency* it hath to promote or hinder  
the perfection of man's nature, so much greater  
degrees hath it of moral good or evil; to which we  
ought to proportion our inclination, or aversion.

These opinions are of so little moment, that,  
like notes in the sun, their *tendencies* are little  
noticed. *Locke.*

**TENDER.** *adj.* [*tendre*, French.]

1. Soft; easily impressed or injured; not firm; not hard.

The earth brought forth the *tender* grass. *Milton*.  
From each *tender* stalk the gushers. *Milton*.  
When the frame of the lungs is not so well woven, but is lax and *tender*, there is great danger that, after spitting of blood, they will by degrees putrify and consume. *Blackmore*.

2. Sensible; easily pained; soon sore.

Unweath'ring may she endure the flinty street,  
To tread them with her *tender* facing feet! *Shaksp.*  
Our bodies are not naturally more *tender* than our faces; but, by being less exposed to the air, they become less able to endure it. *L'Estrange*.  
The face when we are born is no less *tender* than any other part of the body; it is use alone hardens it, and makes it more able to endure the cold. *Locke*.

3. Effeminate; enervate; delicate.

When Cyrus had overcome the Lydians, that were a warlike nation, and desired to bring them to a more peaceable life, instead of their short warlike coat, he clothed them in long garments like women; and, instead of their warlike muskets, appointed to them certain lascivious lays, by which their minds were to mollified and abated, that they forgot their former fierceness, and became moist *tender* and effeminate. *Spenser*.

4. Exciting kind concern.

I love Valentine;  
His life's as *tender* to me as my soul. *Shaksp.*

5. Compassionate; anxious for another's good.

The *tender* kindness of the church it well becometh to help the weaker sort, although some few of the perfecter and stronger be for a time displeased. *Hooker*.  
This not mistrust but *tender* love enjoins.  
Be *tender*-hearted and compassionate towards those in want, and ready to relieve them. *Tilgh*.

6. Susceptible of soft passions.

Your tears a host of flint  
Might *tender* make, yet nought  
Herein they will prevail. *Spenser*.

7. Amorous; lascivious.

What mad lover ever dy'd,  
To gain a soft and gentle bride?  
Or, for a lady *tender*-hearted,  
In purling streams or leop departed? *Hudibras*.

8. Expressive of the softer passions.

9. Careful not to hurt; with of.

The civil authority should be *tender* of the honour of God and religion.  
As I have been *tender* of every particular person's reputation, so I have taken care not to give offence. *Addison*.

10. Gentle; mild; unwilling to pain.

Thy *tender*-hearted nature shall not give  
Thee o'er to harshness: her eyes are fierce, but  
thine

Do comfort, and not burn. *Shaksp.*  
You, that are thus to *tender* o'er his follies,  
Will never do him good. *Shaksp.*

11. Apt to give pain.

In things that are *tender* and unpleasant, break the ice by some whose words are of less weight, and reserve the more weighty voice to come in as by chance. *Bacon*.

12. Young; weak; as, *tender* age.

When yet he was but *tender* bedied, a mother should not fell him. *Shaksp.*  
Beneath the dens where unfetch'd tempests lie,  
And infant winds their *tender* voices try. *Cowley*.  
To *TENDER*, *v. a.* [*tendre*, Fr.]

1. To offer; to exhibit; to propose to acceptance.

Some of the chiefest laity professed with greater stomach their judgments, that such a discipline was little better than popish tyranny disguised, and *tendered* unto them. *Hooker*.  
I crave no more than what your lowness offer'd;  
Nor will you *tender* less. *Shaksp.*

All conditions, all minds, *tender* down  
Their service to lord Timon. *Shaksp.*

Owe not all creatures by just right to thee  
Duty and service, not to stay till bid,  
But *tender* all their power? *Milton*.

He had never heard of Christ before; and so more could not be expected of him, than to embrace him as soon as he was *tendered* to him. *Duty of Man*.

2. To hold; to esteem.

*Tender* yourself more dearly;  
Or, not to crack the wind of the poor phrase,  
Wringing it thus, you'll *tender* me a fool. *Shaksp*

3. [from the adjective.] To regard with kindness. Not in use.

I thank you, madam, that you *tender* her:  
Poor gentlewoman, my master wrongs her much. *Shaksp.*

*TENDER*, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Offer; proposal to acceptance.

Then to have a wretched pining tool,  
A whining mammet, in her fortune's *tender*,  
To answer I'll not wed. *Shaksp.*

Think yourself a baby;  
That you have taken his *tenders* for true pay,  
Which are not sterling. *Shaksp.*  
The earl accepted the *tenders* of my service. *Dryden*.

To declare the calling of the gentiles by a free, unlimited *tender* of the gospel to all. *South*  
Our *tenders* of duty every now and then miscary. *Addison*.

2. [from the adjective.] Regard; kind concern. Not used.

Thou hast shew'd thou mak'st some *tender* of my life,  
In this fair rescue thou hast brought to me. *Shaksp*.

3. A small ship attending on a larger.

*TENDER-HEARTED*, *adj.* [*tender* and *heart*.] Of a soft compassionate disposition.

*TENDERLING*, *n. f.* [from *tender*.]

1. The first horns of a deer.  
2. A fondling; one who is made soft by too much kindness.

*TENDERLY*, *adv.* [from *tender*.] In a tender manner; mildly; gently; softly; kindly; without harshness.

*Tenderly* applied to her  
Some remedies for life. *Shaksp.*

She embrac'd him, and for joy  
*Tenderly* wept. *Milton*.

They are the most perfect pieces of Ovid, and the style *tenderly* passionate and courtly. *Præface to Ovid*.

Marcus with blushes owns he loves,  
And Brutus *tenderly* reproves. *Pope*.

*TENDERNESS*, *n. f.* [*tendresse*, Fr. from *tender*.]

1. The state of being tender; susceptibility of impressions; not hardness.

Pied cattle are spotted in their tongues, the *tenderness* of the part receiving more easily alterations than other parts of the flesh. *Bacon*.

The difference of the muscular flesh depends upon the hardness, *tenderness*, moisture, or dryness of the fibres. *Arbuthnot*.

2. State of being easily hurt; soreness.

A quickness and *tenderness* of sight could not endure bright sunshine. *Locke*.

Any zealous for his country, must conquer that *tenderness* and delicacy which may make him afraid of being spoken ill of. *Addison*.

There are examples of wounded persons, that have roared for anguish at the discharge of ordnance, though at a great distance; what insupportable torture then should we be under upon a like concussion in the air, when all the whole body would have the *tenderness* of a wound! *Bentley*.

3. Susceptibility of the softer passions.

Weep no more, lest I give cause  
To be suspected of more *tenderness*  
Than doth become a man. *Shaksp.*

Well we know your *tenderness* of heart,  
And gentle, kind, effeminate remarks  
To your kindred. *Shaksp.*

With what a graceful *tenderness* he loves!  
And breathes the softest, the sincerest vows! *Addison*.

4. Kind attention; anxiety for the good of another.

Having no children, she did with singular care and *tenderness* intend the education of Philip and Margaret. *Bacon*.

5. Scrupulousness; caution.

My conscience first receiv'd a *tenderness*,  
Scruple, and prick, on certain speeches utter'd  
By th' bishop of Bayon. *Shaksp.*

Some are unworthily censured for keeping their own, whom *tenderness* how to get honestly teacheth to spend discretely; whereas such need no great thriftiness in preserving their own, who assume more liberty in exacting from others. *Hutton*.

True *tenderness* of conscience is nothing else but an awful and exact sense of the rule which should direct it; and while it fleers by this compass, and is sensible of every declination from it, to long it is properly *tender*. *South*.

6. Cautious care.

There being implanted in every man's nature a great *tenderness* of reputation, to be careless of it is looked on as a mark of a degenerate mind. *Government of the Tongue*.

7. Soft pathos of expression.

*TENDINOUS*, *adj.* [*tendineux*, Fr. *tendinis*, Latin.] Sinewy; containing tendons; consisting of tendons.

Nervous and *tendinous* parts have worse symptoms, and are harder of cure than fleshy ones. *Wigman*.

*TENDON*, *n. f.* [*tendo*, Lat.] A sinew; a ligature by which the joints are moved.

A trismus in her inflex lay very hard and by amongst the *tendons*. *Wigman*.

The extrails these embrace in spiral rings,  
Those clasp th' arterial tubes in tender rings;  
The *tendons* sous compacted close produce,  
And some thin fibres for the skin diffuse. *Blackmore*.

*TENDRIL*, *n. f.* [*tendrillon*, Fr.] The clasp of a vine or other climbing plant.

In wanton ringlets wav'd,  
As the vine curls her *tendrils*; which imply'd  
Subjection. *Milton*.

So may thy *tender* blossoms fear no blite;  
Nor goats with venom'd teeth thy *tendrils* bite. *Dryden*.

The *tendrils* or clasps of plants are given only to such as have weak stalks, and cannot raise up or support themselves. *Ray*.

*TENEBRICOSE*, *adj.* [*tenebricosus*, *tenebrosus*, Latin.] Dark; gloomy.

*TENEBROSITY*, *n. f.* [*tenebræ*, Lat.] Darkness; gloom.

*TENEMENT*, *n. f.* [*tenement*, French, *tenementum*, law Lat.] Any thing held by a tenant.

What reasonable man will not think that the *tenement* shall be made much better, if the tenant may be drawn to build himself some handsome habitation thereon, to ditch and inclose his ground? *Spryer*.

'Tis policy for father and son to take different sides; for then lauds and *tenements* commit no treason. *Dryden*.

Who has informed us, that a rational soul can inhabit no *tenement*, unless it has just such a sort of frontispiece. *Locke*.

Treat on, treat on, is her eternal note,  
And lands and *tenements* glide down her throat. *Pope*.

*TENET*, *n. f.* See *TENET*.

*TENERITY*, *n. f.* [*teneritas*, *tener*, Latin.] *Tenderness*. *Ainsworth*.

*TENESMUS*, *n. f.*

The stone shutting up the orifice of the bladder is attended with a *tenesmus*, or needing to go to stool. *Arbuthnot*.

*TENET*, *n. f.* [from *tenet*, Latin, he holds.

It is sometimes written *tenent*, or *they hold*.] Position; principle; opinion.

That all animals of the land are in their kind in the sea, although received as a principle, is a sort very questionable. *Brown*.

While, in church matters, profit shall be the touch-stone for faith and manners, we are not to wonder if no gainful *tenet* be deposited. *Decay of Piety*.

# TEN

This *tenor* of something makes them Socinian-  
ism, even the *tenor* of the fifth movement, and of  
sovereignty founded only upon faintship. South.  
They wou'd their master's book. Prior.

**TENFOLD.** *adj.* [*ten* and *fold*.] Ten times  
increased.

Five knuded into *tenfold* rage. Milton.

**TENNIS.** *n. f.* [This play is supposed by  
*Stimmer* to be named from the word  
*tenet*, take it, hold it, or there it goes,  
used by the French when they drive the  
ball.] A play at which a ball is driven  
with a racket.

The barber's man hath been seen with him, and  
the old ornament of his cheek hath already stuffed  
tennis balls. Shakspeare.

A prince, by a hard destiny, became a *tennis* ball  
long to the blind goddess. Howell.  
It can be no more disgrace to a great lord to draw  
a picture, than to play at *tennis* with his page.

The inside of the *urea* is blacked like the walls  
of a *tennis* court, that the rays falling upon the retina  
may not, by being rebounded thence upon the *urea*,  
be returned again; for such a repercussion would  
make the sight more confused. More against *Atheism*.

We conceive not a *tennis* ball to think, con-  
sequently not to have any volition, or preference  
of motion to rest. Locke.

We have no exedra for the philosophers adjoining  
to our *tennis* court, but there are *alchouses*.  
Arbutnot and Pope.

**TO TENNIS.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
drive as a ball. Not used.

Those four garrulous illing forth upon the enemy,  
will drive him from one side to another, and *tennis*  
him amongst them, that he shall find no where safe  
to keep his feet in, or hide himself. Spenser.

**TENON.** *n. f.* [Fr.] The end of a tim-  
ber cut to be fitted into another timber.

Such variety of parts, solid with hollow; some  
with cavities as mortises to receive, others with  
*tenons* to fit them. Ray.

The *tenon*-jaw being thin, hath a back to keep  
it from bending. Mevion.

**TENOUR.** *n. f.* [*tenor*, Lat. *tencur*, Fr.]

1. Continuity of state; constant mode;  
manner of continuity; general currency.

We might perceive his words interrupted conti-  
nually with sighs, and the *tenor* of his speech not  
lost together to one constant end, but dissolved in  
itself, as the vehemency of the inward passion pre-  
vailed. Sidney.

When the world first out of chaos sprang,  
So found the days, and so the *tenor* ran  
Of their felicity: a spring was there,  
An everlasting spring the jolly year  
Led round in his great circle; no winds breath  
As now did snell of winter or of death. Cragshaw.

Still I see the *tenor* of man's woe  
Hold on the same, from woman to begin. Milton.  
Does not the whole *tenor* of the divine law poli-  
tely require humnity and meekness to all men? Spratt.

Inspire my numbers,  
Till I my long laborious work complete,  
And add perpetual *tenor* to my rhimes,  
Dedue'd from nature's birth to Cæsar's times. Dryden.

This success would look like chance, if it were not  
perpetual, and always of the same *tenor*. Dryden.

Cair it be poison! poison 's of one *tenor*,  
Or hot, or cold. Dryden.

There is to great an uniformity amongst them,  
that the whole *tenor* of those bodies thus preserved,  
clearly points forth the month of May Woodward.

In such lays as neither ebb nor flow,  
Correctly cold, and regularly low,  
That, humming faults, one quiet *tenor* keep,  
We cannot blame indeed—but we may sleep. Pope.

2. Sense contained; general course or drift.

Has not the divine Apollo said,  
It's not the *tenor* of his oracle,  
That king Leontes shall not have an heir,  
Till his lost child be found? Shakspeare.

# TEN

By the stern brow and waspish action,  
Which he did use as he was writing of it,  
It bears an angry *tenor*. Shakspeare.

Did no tear the bond.

—When it is paid according to the *tenor*. Shakspeare.  
Reading it must be repeated again and again, with  
a close attention to the *tenor* of the discourse, and a  
perfect neglect of the divisions into chapters and  
verses. Locke.

3. A found in music.

The treble cutteth the air too sharp to make the  
found equal; and therefore a *tenor* or *tenor* is the  
sweetest part. Bacon.

Water and air he for the *tenor* chose,  
Earth made the base, the treble flame arose. Cowley.

**TENSE.** *adj.* [*tenus*, Latin.] Stretched;  
stiff; not lax.

For the free passage of the found into the ear, it  
is requisite that the tympanum be *tense*, and hard  
stretched, otherwise the laxnets of the membrans  
will certainly dead and damp the found. Holder.

**TENSE.** *n. f.* [*tempus*, Fr. *tempus*, Lat.] In  
grammar, *tense*, in strict speaking, is only  
a variation of the verb to signify time. Clarke.

As foresight, when it is natural, answers to me-  
mory, to when methodical it answers to remitt-  
ence, and may be called forecast, all of them ex-  
pressed in the *tense* given to verbs. Memory faith,  
I did see, reminiscence, I had seen; foresight, I  
shall see, forecast, I shall have seen. Grew.

Ladies, without knowing what *tenses* and parti-  
cles are, speak as properly and as correctly as gen-  
tlemen. Locke.

He should have the Latin words given him in  
their first case and *tense*, and should never be left to  
look them himself from a dictionary. Watts.

**TENSENESS.** *n. f.* [from *tense*.] Con-  
traction; tension: the contrary to *laxity*.

Should the pain and *tense*ness of the part con-  
tinue, the operation must take place. Sharp.

**TENSIBLE.** *adj.* [*tenus*, Lat.] Capable of  
being extended.

Gold is the closest, and therefore the heaviest, of  
metals, and is likewise the most flexible and *ten-  
sible*. Bacon.

**TENSILE.** *adj.* [*tenilis*, Lat.] Capable of  
extension.

All bodies ductile and *tensile*, as metals that will  
be drawn into wires, have the appetite of not dis-  
continuing. Bacon.

**TENSION.** *n. f.* [*tenison*, Fr. *tenus*, Lat.]

1. The act of stretching; not laxation.

It can have nothing of vocal found, voice being  
raised by full *tension* of the larynx, and on the  
contrary, this found by a relaxed posture of the  
muscles thereof. Holder.

2. The state of being stretched; not laxity.

Still are the subtle strings in *tension* found,  
Like those of lutes, to just proportion wound,  
Which of the air's vibration is the force. Blackmore.

**TENSIVE.** *adj.* [*tenus*, Lat.] Giving a  
sensation of stiffness or contraction.

From cholera is a hot burning pain; a beating pain  
from the pulse of the artery; a *tensive* pain from  
distention of the parts by the fulness of humours. Floger.

**TENSURE.** *n. f.* [*tenus*, Lat.] The act of  
stretching, or state of being stretched;  
the contrary to laxation or laxity.

This motion upon pressure, and the reciprocal  
thereof, motion upon *tensure*, we call motion of  
liberty, which is, when any body being forced to a  
preternatural extent resisteth itself to the natural. Bacon.

**TENT.** *n. f.* [*tente*, Fr. *tentorium*, Lat.]

1. A soldier's moveable lodging-place, com-  
monly made of canvass extended upon  
poles.

The Turks, the more to terrify Corsica, taking a  
hill not far from it, covered the same with tents. Anstus.

Because of the same craft he wrought with them,  
for by occupation they were *tent* makers. Acts.

# TEN

2. Any temporary habitation; a pavilion.  
He saw a spacious plain, whereon  
Were tents of various hue: by some were herds  
Of cattle grazing. Milton.

To Chastis' pleasing plains he took his way,  
There pitch'd his tents, and there resolv'd to stay. Dryden.

3. [*tente*, Fr.] A roll of lint put into a  
fore.

Modest doubt is call'd  
The beacon of the wile; the tent that searches  
To the bottom of the work. Shakspeare.

A declension orifice keep open by a small tent dyp  
in some medicaments, and after digestion withdraw  
the tent and heal it. Weyman.

4. [*vinio tanto*, Spanisht.] A species of wine  
deeply red, chiefly from Galicia in  
Spain.

**TO TENT.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To  
lodge as in a tent; to tabernacle.

The smiles of knaves  
Tent in my cheeks, and schoolboys' tears take up  
The glories of my sigh. Shakspeare.

**TO TENT.** *v. a.* To search as with a medi-  
cal tent.

I'll tent him to the quick; if he but blench,  
I know my course. Shakspeare.

I have some wounds upon me, and they smart.  
—Well might they fester 'gainst ingratitude,  
And tent themselves with death. Shakspeare.

Some surgeons, possibly against their own judg-  
ments, keep wounds *tented*, often to the ruin of  
their patient. Weyman.

**TENTA'TION.** *n. f.* [*tentation*, Fr. *tentatio*,  
Lat.] Trial; temptation.

The first delation Satan put upon Eve, and his  
whole *tentation*, when he said, Ye shall not die  
was, in his equivocation, You shall not incur pre-  
sent death. Brown.

**TENTATIVE.** *adj.* [*tentative*, effort, Fr.  
*tento*, Lat.] Trying; essaying.

This is not *tentative*, but *tentative*. Beakley.

**TENTED.** *adj.* [from *tent*.] Covered with  
tents.

Their arms of mine till now have us'd  
Their dearest action in the *tented* field. Shakspeare.

The foe deceiv'd, he paid the *tented* plain.

In Troy to mingle with the hostile train. Pope.

**TENTER.** *n. f.* [*tendo*, *tentus*, Lat.]

1. A hook on which things are stretched.

2. To be on the *TENTERS*. To be on this  
stretch; to be in difficulties; to be in  
suspense.

In all my past adventures,  
I never was let to on the *tenters*;  
Or taken tardy with dilemmas,  
That ev'ry way I turn does hem me. Hudibras.

**TO TENTER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
stretch by hooks.

A blown bladder pressed itself again; and when  
leather or cloth is *tentered*, it springeth back. Bacon.

**TO TENTER.** *v. n.* To admit extension.

Woollen cloth will *tenter*, linen scarcely. Bacon.

**TENTH.** *adj.* [*tena*, Sax.] First after the  
ninth; ordinal of ten.

It may be thought the less strange, if others can-  
not do as much at the *tenth* or twentieth trial as we  
did after much practice. Boyle.

**TENTH.** *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. The tenth part.

Of all the losses,

The *tenth*ure in the field achiev'd, and city,  
We render you the *tenth*. Shakspeare.

By decimation and a third death,  
If thy revenge hunger for that food

Which nature loathes, take thou the destin'd *tenth*. Shakspeare

To purchase but the *tenth* of all their store,  
Would make the mighty Persian monarch poor. Dryden.

Suppose half an ounce of silver now worth a bushel  
of wheat; but should there be next year scarcity,  
five ounces of silver would purchase but one bushel.

# T E P

to that money would be then nine tenths less worth in respect of food. *Locke.*

2. Tithe.

With cheerful heart

The tenth of thy increase bestow, and own Heaven's bounteous goodness, that will sure repay thy grateful duty. *Philips*

3. *Tenths* are that yearly portion which all livings ecclesiastical yield to the king. The bishop of Rome pretended right to this revenue by example of the high priest of the Jews, who had *tenths* from the Levites, till by Henry the Eighth they were annexed to the crown. *Cowell.*

TENTHLY. *adv.* [from *tenth*.] In the tenth place.

TENTIGINOUS. *adj.* [*tentigo*, Lat.] Stiff; stretched.

TENTWORT. *n. f.* [*adlantum album*, Lat.] A plant. *Ainsw.*

TENUFOLIOUS. *adj.* [*tenuis* and *folium*, Lat.] Having thin leaves.

TENUITY. *n. f.* [*tenuit*, Fr. *tenuitas*, from *tenuis*, Lat.]

1. Thinness; exility; smallness; minuteness; not grossness.

Fire and pines mount of themselves in height without aide boughs, partly heat, and partly tenuity of pines, sending the sap upwards. *Bacon.*

Consider the divers figurings of the brain; the strings or filaments thereof; their difference in tenuity, or aptness for motion. *Glanville.*

Aliment circulating through an animal body, is reduced to an almost imperceptible tenuity before it can serve animal purposes. *Arbuthnot.*

At the height of four thousand miles the ether is of that wonderful tenuity, that if a small sphere of common air, of an inch diameter, should be expanded to the thinness of that ether, it would more than take up the orb of Saturn, which is many million times bigger than the earth. *Bentley.*

2. Poverty; inaneity. Not used.

The tenuity and contempt of clergymen will soon let them see what a poor carcass they are, when parted from the influence of that supremacy. *King Charles.*

TENUOUS. *adj.* [*tenuis*, Lat.] Thin; small; minute.

Another way of their attraction is by a tenuous emanation, or continued effluvia, which after some distance retracts into itself. *Brown.*

TENURE. *n. f.* [*tenco*, Lat. *tenure*, French; *tenura*, low Latin.] The manner whereby tenements are holden of their lords.

In Scotland are four *tenures*; the first is pure *feudum*, which is proper to spiritual men, paying nothing for it, but devotionum suffragia, the second they call *fief*, which holds of the king, church, barons, or others, paying a certain duty called *feodi firma*, the third is a holding in blanch by payment of a penny, (a part of gift spurs, or some such thing, if asked); the fourth is by service of ward and relief, where the heir being minor is in the custody of his lord, together with his lands, and lands holden in this manner are called *feudum de hauberk* or *haubert*, *feudum militare* or *horatium*. *Tenure* in grot is the *tenure* in capite; for the crown is called a *tenancy* in grot, because a composition of and by itself. *Cowell.*

The service follows the *tenure* of lands; and the lands were given away by the kings of England to their lords. *Spenser.*

The uncertainty of *tenure*, by which all worldly things are held, multiplies very unpleasant meditations. *Halifax.*

Man must be known, his strength, his fate, And by that *tenure* he holds all of fate. *Dryden.*

TEREFAC'ION. *n. f.* [*terefacio*, Latin.] The act of warming to a small degree.

TERPID. *adj.* [*terpidus*, Latin.] Lukewarm warm in a small degree.

The tepid caves, and tents, and shoos, Their brood as numerous hatch. *Milton.*

# T E R

He with his tepid rays the rose renews, And licks the dropping leaves, and dries the dews. *Dryden.*

Such things as relax the skin are likewise sudorific; as warm water, friction, and tepid vapours. *Arbuthnot.*

TERPIDITY. *n. f.* [from *terpid*.] Lukewarmness. *Ainsw.*

TERPOR. *n. f.* [*terpor*, Latin.] Lukewarmness; gentle heat.

The small-pox, mortal during such a season, grew more favourable by the *terpor* and moisture in April. *Arbuthnot.*

TERATO'LOGY. *n. f.* [*terato* and *logos*.] Bombast; affectation of false sublimity. *Bailey.*

TERCE. *n. f.* [*terce*, Fr. *trieno*, Latin.] A vessel containing forty-two gallons of wine; the third part of a butt or pipe. *Ainsworth.*

In the poet's verse

The king's fame lies, go now deny his *terce*. *Jonson.*

TEREBINTHINATE. } *adj.* [*terebinthine*, Fr. *terebanthum*, Latin.] Consisting of turpentine; mixed with turpentine.

Salt serum may be evacuated by urine, by *terebinthinates*; as tops of pine in all our ale. *Flager.*

TO TEREBRATE. *v. a.* [*terebro*, Latin.] To bore; to perforate; to pierce.

Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's trident, to burn, discufs, and *terebrate*. *Brown.*

Earth-worms are completely adapted to their way of life, *terebrating* the earth, and creeping. *Derham.*

TEREBRATION. *n. f.* [from *terebrate*.] The act of boring or piercing.

*Terebration* of trees makes them prosper better; and also it maketh the fruit sweeter and better. *Bacon.*

TERGE'MINOUS. *adj.* [*tergeninus*, Latin.] Threefold.

TERGIVERSA'TION. *n. f.* [*tergum* and *versu*, Latin.]

1. Shift; subterfuge; evasion.

Writing is to be preferred before verbal conferences, as being freer from passions and *tergiversations*. *Bishop Bramhall.*

2. Change; fickleness.

The colonel, after all his *tergiversations*, lost his life in the king's service. *Clarendon.*

TEAM. *n. f.* [*terminus*, Latin.]

1. Limit; boundary.

Corruption is a reciprocal to generation; and they two are as nature's two *teams* or boundaries, and the guides to life and death. *Bacon.*

2. [*terme*, Fr.] The word by which a thing is expressed. A word of art.

To apply notions philosophical to plebeian *teams*, or to say, where the notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that there wanteth a *team* or nomenclature for it, be but flouts of ignorance. *Bacon.*

Those parts of nature into which the chaos was divided, they light by dark and obscure names, which we have expressed in their plain and proper *team*. *Burton.*

In painting, the greatest beauties cannot always be expressed for want of *teams*. *Dryden.*

Had the Roman tongue continued vulgar, it would have been necessary, from the many *teams* of art required in trade and in war, to have made great additions to it. *Suift.*

3. Words; language.

Would curses kill, as doth the mandrake's groan, I would invent as bitter *teaming* *teams*. *Shakespeare.*

As cruel, as hardly, as horrible to hear. *Shakespeare.*

God to Satan first his doom apply'd, Though in mysterious *teams*. *Milton.*

4. Condition; stipulation.

Well, on my *team* thou wilt not be my heir? *Dryden.*

# T E R

Enjoy thy love, since such is thy desire: Live though unhappy; live on any *terms*. *Dryden.*

Did religion bestow heaven, without any *terms* conditions, indifferently upon all, there would be no infidel. *Bailey.*

We flattered ourselves with reducing France to our own *terms* by the want of money, but have been still disappointed by the great sums imported in America. *Adams.*

5. [*terme*, old Fr.] Time for which any thing lasts; a limited time.

I am thy father's spirit, Doom'd for a certain *term* to walk the night. *Shakespeare.*

Why should Rome fall a moment ere her time? No; let us draw her *term* of freedom out in its full length, and spin it to the last. *Addison.*

6. [In law.] The time in which the tribunals are open to all that lit to complain of wrong, or to seek their right by course of law: the rest of the year is called vacation. Of these *terms* there are four in every year, during which matters of justice are dispatched: one is called Hilary *term*, which begins the twentieth of January, or, if that be Sunday, the next day following, and ends the twenty-first of February; another is called Easter *term*, which begins eighteen days after Easter, and ends the Monday next after Ascension-day; the third is Trinity *term*, beginning the Friday next after Trinity Sunday, and ending the Wednesday fortnight after; the fourth is Michaelmas *term*, beginning the sixth of November, or, if that be Sunday, the next day after, and ending the twentieth of November. *Cowell.*

The *term* suits may speed their business, for the end of these sessions delivereth the space enough to overtake the beginning of the *terms*. *Cairns.*

Too long vacation hasten'd on his *term*. *Milne.*

These men employed as justices daily in *term* consult with one another. *Hall.*

What are these to those vast heaps of crimes? Which *terms* prolong? *Dryden.*

TO TERM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To name; to call.

Men *term* what is beyond the limits of the verie imaginary space, as if nobody existed. *Locke.*

TERMAGANY. *n. f.* [from *termagant*.] Turbulence; tumultuousness.

By a violent *termagany* of tempo, he may never suffer him to have a moment's peace. *Barker.*

TERMAGANT. *adj.* [*ryn* and *mugant*, Sax. *eminently powerful*.]

1. Tumultuous; turbulent.

'Twas time to counterfeit, or that hot *termagant* Scot had paid me foot and lot too. *Shakespeare.*

2. Quarrelsome; scolding; furious.

The chief was a *termagant*, imperious, prodigal, profligate wretch. *Arbuthnot.*

TERMAGANT. *n. f.* A scold; a bawling turbulent woman. It appears in *Shakespeare* to have been anciently used of men.

It was a kind of heathen deity extremely vociferous and tumultuous in the ancient farces and puppetshows.

I could have such a fellow whipt for o'erdoing *termagant*, it outdoth Herod. *Shakespeare.*

For zeal's a dreadful *termagant*, That teaches infants to tear and rant. *Haub.*

She threw his periwig into the fire, he, thou art a brave *termagant*. *Talbot.*

The sprites of fiery *termagants* in flame Mount up and take a salamander's name. *For.*

TE'RMER. *n. f.* [from *term*.] One who travels up to the *term*.



# TER

Not have my title lost on posts or walls,  
On cleft sticks advanced to make candles  
For farmers, or some clerk-like serving-man.  
*Ben Jonson.*

**TERMINABLE.** *adj.* [from *terminare*.]  
Limitable; that admits of bounds.

**TO TERMINATE.** *v. a.* [*termino*, Lat. *termino*, Fr.]

1. To bound; to limit.  
Bodies that are solid, separable, terminated, and moveable, have all sorts of figures. *Locke.*
2. To put an end to; as, to terminate any difference.

**TO TERMINATE.** *v. n.* To be limited; to end; to have an end; to attain its end.

The fire to be reckoned with the heathen, with whom you know we undertook not to meddle, treating only of the scripture-election emanated in those to whom the scripture is revealed. *Hammond.*

That God was the maker of this visible world, was evident from the very order of causes; the greatest argument by which natural reason evinces God; it being necessary in such a chain of causes to ascend to, and terminate in, some first; which should be the original of motion, and the cause of all other things, but itself be caused by none. *South.*

The wisdom of this world, its designs and efficacy, terminate on this side heaven. *South.*

For I the rapture of my will renew,  
Tell you then, it terminates in you. *Dryden.*

**TERMINATION.** *n. f.* [from *terminare*.]

1. The act of limiting or bounding.
2. Bound; limit.  
Is earthly and falacious parts are so exactly resolved, that its body is left imporous, and not directed by atomical terminations. *Brown.*
3. End; conclusion.
4. Last purpose.

It is not an idol *ratione termini*, in respect of termination; for the religious observation thereof is referred and subservient to the honour of God and Christ: neither is it such *ratione mundi*, for it is kept holy by the exercise of evangelical duties. *White.*

5. [In grammar; *termination*, Lat. *terminatio*, Fr.] End of words as varied by their significations.

Those rude heaps of words and terminations of an unknown tongue, would have never been so happily learnt by heart without some smoothing voice. *Watts.*

6. Word; term. Not in use.  
She speaks poniards, and every word stabs: if her breath were as terrible as her terminations, there were no living near her, she would infect to the north star. *Shakespeare.*

**TERMINTHUS.** *n. f.* [*τρίμινθος*.] A tumour.

*Terminthus* is of a blackish colour; it breaks, and within a day the pustule comes away in a scab. *Wise.*

**TERMINLESS.** *adj.* [from *term*.] Unlimited; boundless.

These betraying lights look not up towards *termini* joys, nor down towards endless sorrows. *Raleigh.*

**TERMLY.** *adv.* [from *term*.] Term by term; every term.

The fees or allowances that are *termly* given to these deputies I pretermut. *Bacon.*

The clerks are partly rewarded by that means, as, besides that *termly* fee which they are allowed. *Bacon.*

**TERNARY.** *adj.* [*ternaire*, Fr. *ternarius*, Lat.] Proceeding by threes; consisting of three.

**TERNARY.** } *n. f.* [*ternarius*, *ternio*, Lat.]

**TERNION.** } The number three.

These nineteen consonants stand in such confused order, some in *ternaries*, some in pairs, and some single. *Holder.*

**TERRACE.** *n. f.* [*terrace*, Fr. *terraccia*, Italian.]

# TER

1. A small mount of earth covered with grass.

He made her gardens not only within the palace, but upon *terraces* raised with earth over the arched roofs, planted with all sorts of fruits. *Temple.*

2. A balcony; an open gallery.

Fear broke my slumbers: I no longer slay.  
But mount the *terrace*, thence the town survey. *Dryden.*

**TO TERRACE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To open to the air or light.

The reception of light into the body of the building must now be supplied, by *terracing* any story which is in danger of darkness. *Watson.*

Clermont's *terrace* height and Esther's groves. *Thompson.*

**TERRAQUEOUS.** *adj.* [*terra* and *aqua*, Lat.] Composed of land and water.

The *terraqueous* globe is, to this day, nearly in the same condition that the universal deluge left it. *Woodward.*

**TERRÈNE.** *adj.* [*terrenus*, Lat.] Earthly; terrestrial.

They think that the same rules of decency which serve for things done unto *terrene* powers, should universally decide what is fit in the service of God. *Hooker.*

Our *terrene* moon is now eclips'd,  
And it portends alone the fall of Antony. *Shakespeare.*

God set before him a mortal and immortal life, a nature celestial and *terrene*; but God gave man to himself. *Raleigh.*

Over many a tract  
Of heav'n they march'd, and many a province wide,  
Tenfold the length of this *terrene*. *Milton.*

**TERRÈ-BLEU.** *n. f.* [*terre* and *bleu*, Fr.]

A sort of earth.

*Terre-bleu* is a light, loose, friable kind of lapis armenus. *Woodward.*

**TERRÈ-VERTE.** *n. f.* [Fr.] A sort of earth.

*Terre-verte* owes its colour to a slight admixture of copper. *Woodward.*

*Terre-verte*, or green earth, is light; it is a mean betwixt yellow-ochre and ultramarine. *Dryden.*

**TERRÈOUS.** *adj.* [*terreus*, Lat.] Earthy; consisting of earth.

There is but little similitude betwixt a *terreous* humidity and plantal germinations. *Glanville.*

According to the temper of the *terreous* parts at the bottom, variously begin metamorphoses. *Bacon.*

**TERRÈSTRIAL.** *adj.* [*terrestris*, Lat.]

1. Earthly; not celestial.

Far passing th' height of men *terrestrial*,  
Like an huge giant of the Titan race. *Spenser.*

*Terrestrial* heav'n! danc'd round by other heav'ns  
That shine, yet bear their bright officious lamps,  
Light above light. *Milton.*

Thou brought'st Brancus with his banded hands,  
So call'd in heav'n; but mortal men below  
By his *terrestrial* name Ægeon know. *Dryden.*

2. Consisting of earth; terreous.

I did not confine these observations to land, or *terrestrial* parts of the globe, but extended them to the fluids. *Woodward.*

**TO TERRÈSTRIFY.** *v. a.* [*terrestris* and *facio*, Lat.] To reduce to the state of earth.

Though we should affirm, that heaven were but earth celestified, and earth but heaven *terrestified*; or, that each part above had an influence on its divided affinity below; yet to single out these relations is a work to be effected by revelation. *Brown.*

**TERRÈSTRIOUS.** *adj.* [*terrestris*, Lat. *terrefre*, Fr.] Terreous; earthy; consisting of earth.

This variation proceedeth from *terrestrious* eminences of earth respecting the needle. *Brown.*

**TERRIBLE.** *adj.* [*terrible*, Fr. from *terribilis*, Lat.]

1. Dreadful; formidable; causing fear.

# TER

Was this a face to be expos'd  
In the most terrible and numble stroke  
Of quick, cold lightning? *Shakespeare.*

Fit love for gods,  
Not terrible, though terror be in love. *Milton.*

Thy native Latium was thy darling care,  
Prudent in peace, and terrible in war. *Pope.*

2. Great, so as to offend: a colloquial hyperbole.

Being indisposed by the terrible coldness of the season, he reposed himself till the weather should mend. *Clarendon.*

I began to be in a terrible fear of him, and to look upon myself as a dead man. *Tithonus.*

**TERRIBLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *terrible*.]

Formidableness; the quality of being terrible; dreadfulness.

Having quite lost the way of nobleness, he strove to climb to the height of *terribleness*. *Sidney.*

Their *terribleness* is owing to the violent confusion and laceration of the parts. *Shap.*

**TERRIBLY.** *adv.* [from *terrible*.]

1. Dreadfully; formidably; so as to raise fear.

The polifid steel gleams terribly from far,  
And every moment nearer shows the war. *Dryden.*

2. Violently; very much.

The poor man quallied terribly. *Swift.*

**TERRIER.** *n. f.* [*terrier*, Fr. from *terra*, Lat. earth.]

1. A dog that follows his game underground.

The fox is earthed, but I shall send my two *terriers* in after him. *Dryden.*

2. [*terrier*, Fr.] A survey or register of lands.

King James's canons require that the bishops procure a *terrier* to be taken of such lands. *Ayliffe.*

3. [from *terebro*, Lat.] A wimble; auger or borer. *Ainsworth.*

**TERRIFIC.** *adj.* [*terrificus*, Lat.] Dreadful; causing terror.

The serpent, subtlest beast of all the field,  
Of huge extent sometimes, with brazen eyes  
And hairy mane *terrific*. *Milton.*

The British navy through ocean vast  
Shall wave her double crests, t'extremest climes  
*terrific*. *Philips.*

**TO TERRIFY.** *v. a.* [*terror* and *facio*, Lat.] To fright; to shock with fear; to make afraid.

Thou fearst me with dreams, and *terrifiest* me through visions. *Job.*

In nothing *terrified* by your adversaries. *Philippians.*

Neither doth it be seem this most wealthy state to be *terrified* from that which is right with any changes of war. *Knollys.*

Though he was an offender against the laws, yet in regard they had treated him illegally, in scourging him and Silas uncondemned, against the privilege of Romans, he *terrifies* them with their illegal proceedings. *Kentwell.*

The amazing difficulty of his account will rather *terrify* than inform him, and keep him from setting heartily about such a task as he despairs ever to go through with. *South.*

Meteors for various purposes to form;  
The breeze to cheer, to *terrify*, the storm. *Blackmore.*

**TERRITORY.** *n. f.* [*territorium*, law Lat. *territoire*, Fr.] Land; country; dominion; district.

Linger not in my *territories* longer than swift expedition will give thee time to leave our royal court. *Shakespeare.*

They erected a house within their own *territory*, half-way between their fort and the town. *Hayw.*

He saw wide *territories* spread  
Before him, towns and rural works between. *Milton.*

Ne'er did the Turk invade our *territory*,  
But fame and terror doubled still their *ties*. *Deborah.*

# TES

Arts and sciences took their rise, and flourished only in those small *territories* where the people were free. *Swift.*

**TERROUR.** *n. f.* [*terror*, Lat. *terreur*, French.]

1. Fear communicated.

The thunder when to roll  
With terror through the dark aerial hall. *Milton.*  
The pleasures of the land and terrors of the main. *Blackmore.*

2. Fear received.

It is the cowardly *terror* of his spirit  
That dares not undertake. *Shakespeare.*  
They shot thorough both the walls of the town  
and the bulwark also, to the great *terror* of the defendants. *Knollys.*  
Amaze and *terror* seiz'd the rebel host. *Milton.*

They with conscious *terrors* vex me round. *Milton.*

O sight  
Of *terror*, foul and ugly to behold,  
Horrid to think; how horrible to feel! *Milton.*

3. The cause of fear.

Those enormous *terrors* of the Nile. *Prior.*  
So spake the grisly *terror*. *Milton.*

**TERSE.** *adj.* [*ters*, Fr. *terfus*, Lat.]

1. Smooth. Not in use.  
Many stones precious and vulgar, although *terse*  
and smooth, have not this power attractive. *Braun.*

2. Cleanly written; neat; elegant without pompousness.

To raw numbers and unfinished verse,  
Sweet sound is added now to make it *terse*. *Dryden.*

These accomplishments in the pulpit appear by a  
quant. *terse*, florid style, rounded into periods with-  
out propriety or meaning. *Swift.*

Various of numbers, new in every strain;  
Diffus'd, yet *terse*, poetical, though plain. *Harte.*

**TERTIAN.** *n. f.* [*tertiana*, Lat.] An ague  
intermitting but one day, so that there  
are two fits in three days.

*Tertians* of a long continuance do most menace  
this synptom. *Harvey.*

To **TERTIATE.** *v. a.* [*tertio*, *tertius*, Lat.]

To do any thing the third time.

**TESSELLATED.** *adj.* [*tesella*, Lat.] Vari-  
iegated by squares.

Van Helmont produced a stone very different  
from the *tesellated* pyrites. *Woodward.*

**TEST.** *n. f.* [*test*, Fr. *testa*, Italian.]

1. The cupel by which refiners try their  
metals.

2. Trial; examination: as by the cupel.

All thy vexations  
Were but my trials of thy love, and thou  
Hast strangely stood the *test*. *Shakespeare.*

Let there be some more *test* made of my metal,  
Before so noble and so great a figure  
Be stamp'd upon it. *Shakespeare.*

They who thought worst of the Scots, did not  
think there would be no fruit or discovery from  
that *test*. *Clarendon.*

What use of oaths, of promise, or of *test*,  
Where men regard no God but interest? *Waller.*

Thy virtue, pounce, has stood the *test* of fortune  
Like purest gold, that, tortur'd in the furnace,  
Comes out more bright, and brings forth all its  
weight. *Addison.*

3. Means of trial.

Whom should my muse then fly to, but the best  
Of kings for grace; of poets, for my *test*? *Ben Jonson.*

To be read herself the need not fear;

Each *test*, and every light, her muse will bear. *Dryden.*

Your noble race

We banish not, but they forsake the place:  
Our doors are open: True; but, ere they come,  
You toil your censur'd *test*, and tune the room. *Dryden.*

4. That with which any thing is compared  
in order to prove its genuineness.

Unerring Nature, still divinely bright,  
One clear, unchang'd, and univereal light,  
Lafe, force, and beauty, must to all impart,  
At once the source, and end, and *test* of art. *Pope.*

5. Discriminative characteristic.

Our penal laws no sons of yours admit,  
Our *test* excludes your tribe from benefit. *Dryden.*

6. Judgment; distinction.

Who would excel, when few can make a *test*  
Betwixt indifferent writing and the best? *Dryden.*

**TESTACEOUS.** *adj.* [*testaceus*, Lat. *testace*,  
French.]

1. Consisting of shells; composed of  
shells.

2. Having continuous, not jointed shells:  
opposed to *crustaceous*.

*Testaceous*, with naturalists, is a term given only  
to such fish whose long and thick shells are en-  
tire, and of a piece; because those which are joint-  
ed, as the lobsters, are *crustaceous*: but in medi-  
cine, all preparations of shells, and substances of  
the like kind, are thus called. *Quincy.*

Several shells were found upon the shores, of  
the *testaceous* and *testaceous* kind. *Woodward.*

The mineral particles in these shells are plainly  
to be distinguished from the *testaceous* ones, or the  
texture and substance of the shell. *Woodward.*

**TESTAMENT.** *n. f.* [*testament*, Fr. *testa-*  
*mentum*, Lat.]

1. A will; any writing directing the dis-  
posal of the possessions of a man deceased.  
He bringeth arguments from the love which al-  
ways the testator bore him, imagining that these,  
or the like proofs, will convict a *testament* to have  
that in it which other men can do where by read-  
ing find. *Hooker.*

All the temporal lands, which men devout  
By *testament* have given to the church,  
Would they strip from us. *Shakespeare.*

He ordained by his last *testament*, that his *Aeneids*  
should be burnt. *Dryden.*

2. The name of each of the volumes of the  
holy scripture.

**TESTAMENTARY.** *adj.* [*testamentaire*,  
Fr. *testamentarius*, Lat.] Given by will;  
contained in wills.

How many *testamentary* charities have been de-  
feated by the negligence or fraud of executors;  
by the suppression of a will; the subornation of  
witnesses, or the corrupt sentence of a judge! *Atterbury.*

**TESTATE.** *adj.* [*testatus*, Lat.] Having  
made a will.

By the canon law, the bishop had the lawful dis-  
tribution of the goods of persons dying *testate* and  
intestate. *Aylmer.*

**TESTATOR.** *n. f.* [*testator*, Lat. *testateur*,  
Fr.] One who leaves a will.

He bringeth arguments from the love or good-  
will which always the testator bore him. *Hooker.*

The same is the case of a testator giving a legacy  
by kindecks, or by promise and common right. *Taylor.*

**TESTATRIX.** *n. f.* [Lat.] A woman  
who leaves a will.

**TESTED.** *adj.* [from *test*.] Tried by a  
test.

Not with fond fiekels of the *tested* gold. *Shakespeare.*

**TESTER.** *n. f.* [*teste*, Fr. a head; this  
coin probably being distinguished by the  
head stamped upon it.]

1. A sixpence.

Come manage me your caliver: hold, there is a  
tester for thee. *Shakespeare.*

A crown goes for sixty pence, a shilling for twelve  
pence, and a *tester* for six pence. *Locke.*

Those who bore bulwarks on their backs,  
And guard'd nations from attacks,  
Now practise every pliant gesture,  
Opening their trunk for every *tester*. *Swift.*

Young man, your days can ne'er be long,  
In flow'r of age you perish for a long;

# TES

Ploms and directors, Shylock, and his wife,  
Will *tes* their *tes*ers now to take thy life. *Pope.*

2. The cover of a b'd.

**TESTICLE.** *n. f.* [*testiculus*, Lat.] Stone.

That a beaver, to escape the hunter, bites off his  
*testicles* or stones, is a tenet very ancient. *Brown.*

The more certain sign from the penis reaching  
to the groins and *testicles*. *Wye.*

**TESTIFICATION.** *n. f.* [*testificatio*, Lat.  
from *testify*.] The act of witnessing.

When together we have all received those hea-  
venly mysteries wherein Christ imparteth himself  
unto us, and giveth visible *testification* of our blessed  
communion with him, we should, in hatred of  
all heresies, factions, and schisms, declare openly  
ourselves united. *Hooker.*

In places solemnly dedicated for that purpose,  
is a more direct service and *testification* of our  
homage to God. *South.*

**TESTIFICATOR.** *n. f.* [from *testify*,  
Lat.] One who witnesses.

**TESTIFIER.** *n. f.* [from *testify*.] One  
who testifies.

To **TESTIFY.** *v. n.* [*testificor*, Lat.] To  
witness; to prove; to give evidence.

Jesus needed not that any should *testify* of him  
for he knew what was in man. *John.*

One witness shall not *testify* against any, to cause  
him to die. *Numbers.*

Heaven and earth shall *testify* for us, that you  
put us to death wrongfully. *1 Macabees.*

The event was dire,

As this place *testifies*. *Milton.*

She appeals to their closets, to their books of de-  
votion, to *testify* what case she has taken to dis-  
turb her children in a life of solid piety and de-  
votion. *Lave.*

To **TESTIFY.** *v. a.* To witness; to give  
evidence of any point.

We speak that we do know, and *testify* that we  
have seen; and ye receive not our witness. *John.*

**TESTILY.** *adv.* [from *testy*.] Fretfully,  
peevishly; morosely.

**TESTIMONIAL.** *n. f.* [*testimonial*, Fr.  
*testimonium*, Lat.] A writing produced  
by any one as an evidence for himself.

Hospitable people entertain all the idle vagrant  
reports, and send them out with passports and *testi-*  
*monials*, and will have them pass for legitimate. *Government of the Tongue.*

It is possible to have such *testimonials* of divine  
authority as may be sufficient to convince the more  
reasonable part of mankind, and pray what's want-  
ing in the *testimonials* of Jesus Christ? *Burnet.*

A clerk does not exhibit to the bishop letters  
nisiive or *testimonial*, testifying his good behaviour. *Aylmer.*

**TESTIMONY.** *n. f.* [*testimonium*, Lat.]

1. Evidence given; proof by witnesses.

The proof of every thing must be by the *testimony*  
of such as the parties produce. *Spencer.*

If I bring you sufficient *testimony*, may I not then  
say I have more. *Shakespeare.*

Evidence is said to arise from *testimony*, when we  
depend upon the credit and relation of others to the  
truth or falsehood of any thing. *Hobbes.*

I could not answer it to the world, if I gave not  
your lordship my *testimony* of being the best but  
band. *Dryden.*

I must bear this *testimony* to Otway's memory,  
that the passions are truly touched in his *Verse*  
Preserved. *Dryden.*

2. Publick evidences.

We maintain the uniform *testimony* and tradition  
of the primitive church. *Hobbes.*

By his precept a sanctuary is granted,  
An ark; and in the ark his *testimony*; *Mason.*

3. Open attestation; profession.

Thou for the *testimony* of truth hast born  
Universal reproach. *Milton.*

To **TESTIMONY.** *v. a.* To witness. Not  
used.

## T E T

Let him be but *testament* in his own bringings forth, and he shall appear a scholar, a statesman, and a soldier. *Shakespeare.*

**TESTINESS**, *n. f.* [from *testy*.] Moroseness; peevishness.

*Testiness* is a disposition or aptness to be angry. *Lucke.*

**TESTUDINATED**, *adj.* [*testudo*, Latin.] Roofed; arched.

**TESTUDINEOUS**, *adj.* [*testudo*, Lat.] Resembling the shell of a tortoise.

**TESTY**, *adj.* [*testie*, Fr. *testardo*, Italian.] Fretful; peevish; apt to be angry.

Lead these *testy* rivals to stray,  
As one come not within another's way. *Shakespeare.*

Must I stand and crouch under your *testy* humors? *Shakespeare.*

King Pyrrhus cured his splenetic *testy* courters with a kick. *Hudibras.*

In all thy humours, whether grave or mellow,  
Thou'rt such a touchy, *testy*, pleasing fellow;  
Hark to much wit, and mirth, and spleen about thee,  
There is no living with thee, nor without thee. *Addison.*

**TETCHY**, *adj.* Froward; peevish; a corruption of *testy* or *touchy*.

A grievous barthen was thy birth to me,  
*Tetchy* and wayward was thy infancy. *Shakespeare.*

A silly schoolboy, coming to say my lesson to the world, that peevish and *tetchy* master. *Graunt.*

**TETE A TETE**, *n. f.* [Fr.] Check by jowl.

Long before the squire and dame  
Are *tete a tete*. *Prior.*

Deluded mortals, whom the great  
Chafe for companions *tete a tete*;  
Who at their dinners, en famille,  
Get leave to sit when'er you will. *Swift.*

**TETHER**, *n. f.* [See *TENDER*.] A string by which horses are held from pasturing too wide.

Hamlet is young,  
And with a larger *tether* he may walk  
Than may be given you. *Shakespeare.*

Fame and censure with a *tether*,  
By fate, are always link'd together. *Swift.*

Imagination has no limits; but where it is confined, we find the shortness of our *tether*. *Swift.*

**TO TETHER**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie up.

**TETRAGONAL**, *adj.* [*τετραγωνος*.] Four square.

From the beginning of the disease; reckoning on unto the twentieth day, the moon will be in a *tetragonal* or quadrangle aspect, that is, four signs removed from that wherein the disease began; in the fourteenth day it will be in an opposite aspect, and at the end of the third septenary *tetragonal* again. *Brown.*

**TETRAPETALOUS**, *adj.* [*τετραπεταλος* and *petalos*.] Such flowers as consist of four leaves round the style: plants having a *tetrapetalous* flower constitute a distinct kind. *Miller.*

All the *tetrapetalous* filiquose plants are alkaline. *Arbutnot.*

**TETRARCH**, *n. f.* [*tetrarcha*, Lat. *tetrarque*, It. *τετραρχος*.] A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province.

All the earth,  
Kings and *tetrarchs*, are their tributaries:  
People and nations pay them hourly stipends. *Ben Jonson.*

**TETRARCHATE**, *n. f.* [*τετραρχια*.] A *tetrarchy*.

**TETRARCHY**, *n. f.* [*τετραρχια*.] Roman government of a fourth part of a province.

**TETRASTICK**, *n. f.* [*τετραστιχος*.] An epigram or stanza of four verses.

VOL. II.

## T E X

The *tetralick* obliged Spenser to extend his sense to the length of four lines, which would have been more closely confined in the couplet. *Pope.*

**TETRICAL**, *adj.* [*tetricus*, Lat. *tetricus*, French.] Froward; perverse; sour.

In this the *tetrical* bassa finding him to excel,  
Gave him as a rare gift to Solyman. *Knolles.*

**TETTER**, *n. f.* [*teter*, Saxon.] A scab; a scurf; a ringworm.

A most illuit *tetter* back'd about,  
Most lazar like, with vile and loathsome crust,  
All my smooth body. *Shakespeare.*

A scabby *tetter* on their pelts will flick. *Dryden.*

**TET**, *n. f.* [*toue*, a hempen rope, Dutch.]

1. Materials for any thing. *Skinner.*

2. An iron chain. *Ainsworth.*

**TO TET**, *v. a.* [*tapien*, Saxon.] To work;

to beat so as to loosen: of leather we say to *tet*.

**TETWET**, *n. f.* [*tuyau* or *tuyal*, Fr.]

In the back of the forge, against the place, is fixed a thick iron plate, and a taper pipe in it about five inches long, called a *tetw*, or *tetw* iron, which comes through the back of the forge; in this *tetw* is placed the bellows. *Mason.*

**TO TETWET**, *v. a.* [formed from *tet* by reduplication.] To beat; to break.

The method and way of watering, piling, breaking, and *tetweting* of hemp and flax, is a particular business. *Mortimer.*

**TEXT**, *n. f.* [*texte*, Fr. *textus*, Lat.]

1. That on which a comment is written.

We expect your next

Should be no comment, but a *text*,  
To tell how modern beasts are vexed. *Waller.*

2. A sentence of scripture.

In religion

What erron, but some sober brow  
Will bless it, and approve it with a *text*? *Shakespeare.*

Some prime articles of faith are not delivered in a literal or catechetical form of speech, but are collected and concluded by argumentation out of sentences of scripture, and by comparing of sundry texts with one another. *White.*

His mind he should fortify with some few texts, which are home and apposite to his case. *South.*

**TEXTILE**, *adj.* [*textilis*, Latin.] Woven;

capable of being woven.

The placing of the tangible parts in length or transverse, as in the warp and woof of textiles. *Bacon.*

The materials of them were not from any herb, as other textiles, but from a stone called amantus. *Withins.*

**TEXTMAN**, *n. f.* [*text* and *man*.] A man

ready in quotation of texts.

Men's daily occasions require the doing of a thousand things, which it would puzzle the best *textman* readily to bethink himself of a sentence in the bible, clear enough to satisfy a scrupulous conscience of the lawfulness of.

**TEXTINE**, *adj.* [*textina*, Lat.] Relating to weaving.

It is a wonderful artifice, how newly-hatched maggots, not the parent animal, because the emits no web, nor hath any *textine* art, can convolve the stubborn leaf, and bind it with the thread it weaves from its body. *Dehüm.*

**TEXTUABIST**, *n. f.* [*textuaire*, Fr. from

**TEXTUARY**, *n. f.* [*text*.] One ready in the text of scripture; a divine well versed in scripture.

**TEXTUARY**, *adj.* [from *text*.]

1. Containing in the text.

He extends the exclusion unto twenty days, which in the *textuary* sense is fully accomplished in one. *Brown.*

2. Serving as a text; authoritative.

I see no ground why his reason should be *textuary* to ours, or that God wended him an universal headship. *Glauville.*

## T H A

**TEXTURE**, *n. f.* [*textus*, Latin.]

1. The act of weaving.

Skins, although a natural habit unto all before the invention of texture, were something more unto Adam. *Brown.*

2. A web; a thing woven.

Others, far in the grassy vale,  
Their humble texture weave. *Thomson.*

3. Manner of weaving with respect either to form or matter.

Under state of richest texture spread. *Milton.*

A veil of richest texture wrought the wears. *Pope.*

4. Disposition of the parts of bodies; combination of parts.

Sparks -

Not in their liquid texture mortal wound

Receive, no more than can the fluid air. *Milton.*

While the particles continue entire, they may compose bodies of the same nature and texture now, with water and earth composed of entire particles in the beginning. *Newton.*

**THAN**, *adv.* [*thane*, Saxon.] A particle placed in comparison after the comparative adjective or adverb, noting a less degree of the quality compared in the word that follows *than*: as, *Monarchy is better than anarchy*. *The hawk flies more swiftly than the pigeon.*

Were we not better to fall once with virtue,  
Than draw a wretched and dishonour'd breath? *Ben Jonson.*

More true delight in that small ground,  
Than in possessing all the earth was found. *Daniel.*

I never met with a more unhappy conjuncture of affairs, than in the business of that unfortunate earl. *King Charles.*

I love you for nothing more than for the just esteem you have for all the sons of Adam. *Swift.*

**THANE**, *n. f.* [*thane*, Saxon.] An old

title of honour, perhaps equivalent to baron.

By Sme's death I know I'm *thane* of Glamis;  
But how of Cawdor? the *thane* of Cawdor lives. *Shakespeare.*

**TO THANK**, *v. a.* [*thancian*, Sax. *dancken*, Dutch; *thanken*, German.]

1. To return acknowledgments for any favour or kindness.

The forlorn soldier, that so nobly fought,  
He would have well become this place, and grac'd  
The *thankings* of a king. *Shakespeare.*

For your *thankings* answer

Thou king shall know it, and, no doubt, thank you. *Shakespeare.*

We thank God always for you. *2 Thelutians.*

He was so true a father of his country,  
To thank me for defending even his foes,  
Because they were his subjects. *Dryden.*

2. It is used often in a contrary or ironical sense.

Ill fate our ancestor impure

For this we may thank Adam. *Milton.*

Weigh the danger with the doubtful bliss,  
And thank yourself, if ought should fall amiss. *Dryden.*

That Portugal hath yet no more than a suspension of arms, they may thank themselves, because they came so late into the treaty; and, that they came so late, they may thank the whigs, whose false representations they believed. *Swift.*

**THANK**, *n. f.* [*thancan*, Saxon; *dancke*, Dutch.] Acknowledgment

paid for favour or kindness; expression of gratitude. *Thanks* is commonly used of verbal acknowledgment, *gratitude* of real repayment. It is seldom used in the singular.

The poorest service is repaid with *thanks*. *Shakespeare.*

Happy be Theſeus, our renowned duke.  
—Thanks, good Egeus, what's the news?

The ſoul ſaith, I have no thank for all my good deed; and they that eat my bread ſpeak evil of me.  
He took bread, and gave thanks to God in preſence of them all.  
Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory.

Some embrace taunts which never mean to deal effectually in them; but they will win a thank, or take a reward.

For this to th' infinitely good we owe immortal thanks.  
**THANKFUL. adj.** [Thankful, Saxon.] Full of gratitude; ready to acknowledge good received.  
A thankful remembrance of his death.

Be thankful unto him, and bleſs his name.

In favour, to uſe men with much diſcretion is good; for it maketh the perſons preferred more thankful, and the reſt more officious.

Live, thou great encourager of arts;  
Live ever in our thankful hearts.  
**THANKFULLY. adv.** [from thankful.] With lively and grateful ſenſe of good received.

Here is better than the open air; take it thankful.  
If you have liv'd, take thankfully the paſt;  
Make, as you can, the ſweet remembrance laſt.

Out of gold, how to draw as many diſtinct tubſtances as I can ſeparate from virtue, I ſhall very thankful learn.

**THANKFULNESS. n. f.** [from thankful.] Gratitude; lively ſenſe or ready acknowledgment of good received.

He ſcarceſly would give me thanks for what I had done, for fear that thankfulneſs might have an introduction of reward.

Will you give me this maid your daughter?  
—As freely, ſon, as God did give her me.  
—Sweet prince, you learn me noble thankfulneſs.

The celebration of theſe holy myſteries being ended, retire with all thankfulneſs of heart for having been admitted to that heavenly feaſt.  
Thankfulneſs and ſubmiſſion make us happy.

**THANKLESS. adj.** [from thank.]

1. Unthankful; ungrateful; making no acknowledgment.

Let ſo great good as he for her had wrought,  
Should the unknown, and buried be in thankful's thought.

How ſharper than a ſerpent's tooth it is,  
To have a thankful's child.

One grateful woman to thy ſame ſupply'd  
What a whole thankful's land to his deny'd.

2. Not deſerving, or not likely to gain thanks.

The contracting and extending the lines and ſenſe of others, if the firſt authors might ſpeak for themſelves, would appear a thankful's office.

And bring home on thy breaſt more thankful's fears.

**THANKLESSNESS. n. f.** [from thankful.] Ingratitude; failure to acknowledge good received.

Not I have written then, ſeems little leſs  
Than worſt of civil vices, thankfulneſs.

**THANKOFFERING. n. f.** [thank and offering.] Offering paid in acknowledgment of mercy.

A thouſand thankofferings are due to that providence which has delivered our nation from theſe ſhroud iniquities.

**THANKSGIVING. n. f.** [thanks and give.] Celebration of mercy.

Theſe ſacred hymns chriſtianity hath peculiar to itſelf, the other being ſongs too of praife and thankſgiving, wherewith as we ſerve God, ſo the Jews likewiſe.

Of old there were ſongs of praife and thankſgiving unto God.

We ſhould acknowledge our obligations to God for the many favours we receive, by continual praifes and thankſgiving.

The common practice of all chriſtian churches and ſtates, in appointing and keeping days of public thankſgiving and humiliation, is argument ſufficient to prove, that in the common ſenſe of chriſtians it is not forbidden in ſcripture.

**THANKWORTHY. adj.** [thank and worthy.] Deſerving gratitude; meritorious.

This is thankful, if a man endure grief.  
If love be compell'd, and cannot chuſe,  
How can it grateful or thankful prove?

**THARM. n. f.** [Tharm, Sax. darm, Dut. the gut.] Intestines twisted for ſeveral uſes.

**THAT. pronoun.** [that, Gothick; Thæt, Sax. dat, Dutch.]

1. Not this, but the other.  
He wins me, that means I told you.

Octavia, not only that,  
That were exorable, that and thouſands more  
Of ſemblable import, but he hath wag'd  
New wars againſt me.

2. Which; relating to an antecedent thing.

The inner makes an aberration from the ſcope or mark that is ſet before him.

Nothing they but duſt can ſhow,  
Or bones that haſten to be fo.

When there is no ſuch evident certainty as to take away all kind of doubting, in ſuch caſes, a judgment that is equal and impartial muſt incline to the greater probability.

3. Who; relating to an antecedent perſon.  
Saints that taught and led the way to heaven.

4. It ſometimes ſerves to ſave the repetition of a word or words foregoing.  
I'll know your buſineſs, that I will.

They ſaid, What is that to us? ſee thou to that.

Ye deſand, and that your brethren.

Yet for all that, when they be in the land of their enemies I will not caſt them away.

We muſt direct our prayers to right ends; and that either in reſpect of the prayer itſelf, or the things we pray for.

They weep, as if they meant  
That way at leaſt proud Nabus to prevent.

This ſunick ſubject will occur upon that of poetry.

What is inviting in this ſort of poetry, proceeds not ſo much from the idea of a country life itſelf, as from that of its tranquillity.

5. Oppoſed to this, as the other to one.  
This is not fair; nor profitable that;  
Nor t' other queſtion proper for debate.

6. When this and that relate to foregoing words, this is referred like hic or cecy to the latter, and that like ille or cetera to the former.

In this ſcale gold, in t' other ſame does lie,  
The weight of that mounts this too high.

7. Such as.  
It's religion is meant a living up to thoſe principles, that is, to act conformably to our beſt reaſon, and to live as becomes thoſe who believe a God and a future ſtate.

8. That which; what.  
Sir, I think the meat wants that I have.

9. The thing.

The ſcarſe hath vow'd, beſides that that has hand ſubject.

He made that art which was a rage.

10. The thing which then was.  
Secure proud Nabus ſlept,  
And dreamt, vain man, of that day's barbarous ſport.

11. By way of eminence.  
This is that Jonathan, the joy and grace,  
That Jonathan, in whom does that remain  
All that fond mothers wiſh.

Hence love himſelf, that tyrant of my days

12. In THAT. Because; in conſequence of.  
Things are preached not in that they are taught, but in that they are publiſhed.

**THAT. conjunction.**  
1. Because.  
It is not that I love you leſs  
Than when before your feet I lay;  
But to prevent the ſad increaſe  
Of hopeleſs love, I keep away.

Forgive me that I thus your patience wrong.

2. Noting a conſequence.  
That he ſhould dare to do me this diſgrace!  
Is fool or coward writ upon my face?

The cuſtom and familiarity of theſe tongues do ſometimes to ſat influence the expreſſions in theſe epistles, that one may obſerve the force of the Hebrew conjugations.

3. Noting indication.  
We answered, that we held it ſo agreeable, as we both forgot dangers paſt, and fears to come, that we thought an hour ſpent with him was worth years of our former life.

In the midſt of this darkneſs they ſaw ſo much light, as to believe that when they died they would immediately to the ſtars.

I have ſhew'd before, that a mere poſſibility to the contrary can by no means hinder a thing from being highly credible.

4. Noting a final end.  
Treat it kindly, that it may  
Wiſh at leaſt with us to ſtay.

**THATCH. n. f.** [Thace, Sax. Thaw, Skinner, from Thac, a roof; in Iſlandick, that, Mr. Lye.] Straw laid upon the top of a houſe to keep out the weather.

Hard by a ſte, beneath a roof of thatch  
Dwelt Obloquy, who in her early days  
Baskets of fiſh at Billingtongate did watch,  
Cod, whiting, oſſier, mackerel, ſprat, or plaice.

A plough-boy, who has never ſeen any thing but thatched houſes, naturally imagines that thatch belongs to the very nature of a houſe.

Then came roſy health from her cottage of thatch,  
Where never phyſician had liſted the latch.

To THATCH. v. a. [Thaccian, Saxon.] To cover as with ſtraw.

Make falſe hair, and thatch  
Your poor thin roofs with burthen of the dead.

Moſs groweth chiefly upon ridges of houſes tiled or thatched.

Then Rome was poor, and there you might behold  
The palace thatch'd with ſtraw.

Sonnets or elegies to Chloë  
Might riſe a houſe above two ſtories:  
A lyric ode would ſtate, a catch  
Would tile, an epigram would thatch.

**THATCHER. n. f.** [from thatch.] One whoſe trade is to cover houſes with ſtraw.

You merit new employments daily;  
Our thatcher, diſcher, gard'ner, bailly,  
A ſh is univerſal timber; it ſerves the ſoldier ſeaman, carpenter, thatcher, and huſbandman.

To THAW. v. n. [Thapan, Saxon; degen Dutch.]

1. To grow liquid after congelation; to melt.

When thy melted maid  
His lover at thy pillow hath laid;  
If thou begin'st to show for him,  
May my name stop in.  
It on firm land  
Flaws not, but gathers heap, and ruin seems  
On ancient pile; all else deep snow and ion.

Having let that ice thaw of itself, and frozen  
the liquor a second time, we could not discern any  
thing.

O Solitude! romantick maid,  
Whether by nodding tow'rs you tread,  
Or climb the Andes' cliffed side,  
Or by the Nile's coy source abide,  
Or, starting from a half year's sleep,  
From Hecla view the thawing deep,  
Or Tadmor's marble wastes survey,  
Or in yon roofless cloister play;  
There, fond nymph! again I woo,  
And again thy steps pursue.

To remit the cold which had caused  
troit.

To THAW. v. a. To melt what was con-  
gealed.

Bring me the fairest creature northward born,  
Where Phœbus' fire scarce thaws the icicles.

Think not that Cæsar bears such rebel blood,  
That will be thaw'd from the true quality  
With what which melteth fools.

My love is thaw'd,  
Which, like a waxen image 'gainst a foe,  
Bears no impression of the thing it was.

She can unlock  
The clasping charin, and thaw the numbing spell.

Burnish'd steel, that cast a glare  
From far, and seem'd to thaw the freezing air.

Her icy heart is thaw'd.

THAW. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Liquefaction of any thing congealed.

A man of my kidney, that seems subject to heat  
as better; a man of continual dissolution and thaw.

Harden his stubborn heart, but still as ice  
More harden'd after thaw.

2. Warmth such as quiesces congelation.

I was the prince's foster, and duller than a great  
thaw.

That cold country where discourse doth freeze  
in the air all winter, and may be heard in the next  
summer, or at a great thaw.

When sharp frosts had long constrain'd the earth,  
A kindly thaw unlocks it with cold rain,  
And the tender blade peeps.

THE. article. [de, Dutch.]

1. The article noting a particular thing.

Your son has paid a soldier's debt:  
He only liv'd but till he was a man;  
The which no fooster had his prowess confirm'd,  
In the upspringing station where he fought,  
But like a man he dy'd.

He put him in mind of the long pretence he had  
to be groom of the bed-chamber, for the which he  
could not chuse but say, that he had the queen's  
promise.

Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,  
Unhappy till the last, the kind releasing knell.

I'll watch the muses, Hannibal.  
The fair example of the heav'nly lark,  
Thy fellow poet, Cowley, mark;  
Above the stars let thy bold music sound,  
Thy humble nest build on the ground.

The fruit  
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste  
Brought death into the world.

Night shades the groves, and all in silence lie,  
All but the mournful Philomel and I.

2. Before a vowel e is commonly cut off in  
verse.

Who had th' especial engines been to rear  
His fortunes up into the gates they were.

TH' adorning thee with so much art  
Is but a barb'rous skill:  
'Tis like the poisoning of a dart,  
Too apt before to kill.

3. Sometimes he is cut off.

In this scale gold, in t' other same does lie.

4. It is used by way of consequential re-  
ference.

The longer sin hath kept possession of the heart,  
the harder it will be to drive it out.

5. In the following passage the is used ac-  
cording to the French idiom.

As all the considerable governments among the  
Alps are commonwealths, so it is a constitution the  
most adapted of any to the poverty of these  
countries.

THEATRICAL. adj. [theatral, Fr. theatralis,  
Lat.] Belonging to a theatre.

THEATRE. n. f. [theatic, Fr. theatrum,  
Latin.]

1. A place in which shows are exhibited;  
a playhouse.

This safe and universal theatre  
Present more woful pageants than the scene  
Wherein we play.

When the boats came within fifty yards of the  
pillar, they found themselves surrounded, yet so as  
they might go about, to as they all stood as in a  
theatre beholding this light.

2. A place rising by steps or gradations  
like a theatre.

Shade above shade, a woody theatre  
Of steepest view

In the midst of this fair valley flow'd  
A native theatre, which, rising slow,  
By just degrees o'erlook'd the ground below.

No theatres of oaks around him rift,  
Whose roots earth's centre touch, whose heads the  
skies.

THEATRICAL. } adj. [theatrum, Latin.]  
THEATRICK. } Seemick; suiting a  
theatre; pertaining to a theatre.

Theatrical forms stickle hard for the prize of re-  
ligion; a distorted countenance is made the mark  
of an upright heart.

London's vain church with old theatrick date,  
Turn area of triumph to a garden gate.

THEATRICKALLY. adv. [from theatrick.]  
In a manner suiting the stage.

Dumplings her look, her gesture proud,  
Her voice theatrically loud.

THE. The oblique singular of thou.

Poet and saint, to thee alone were giv'n  
The two most sacred names of earth and heav'n.

THEFT. n. f. [from thief.]  
1. The act of stealing.

Thet is an unlawful felonious taking away of  
another man's goods against the owner's knowledge  
or will.

His thefts were too open; his sleight was like  
an unkill'd finger, he kept not time

Their nurse Eurphile,  
Whom for the theft I wedded, stole these children.

Deceit in trade, a secret theft. extortion, an un-  
pudent theft.

The thefts upon the publick can be looked into  
and punished.

2. The thing stolen.

If the theft be certainly found in his hand alive,  
whether ox, ass, or sheep, he shall restore double

THEIR. pronoun. [Theora, of them, Sax.]  
1. Of them: the pronoun possessive, from  
they.

The round world should have shook  
Lions into civil streets, and citizens into their dens.

For the Italians, Dante had begun to file their  
language in verse before Boccaccio, who likewise re-  
ceived no little help from his waiter Petrusch; but

the reformation of their prose was wholly owing to  
Boccaccio.

2. Theirs is used when any thing comes in  
construction between the possessive and  
substantive.

Prayer we always have in our power to bestow,  
and they never in theirs to refuse.

They gave the same names to their own idols:  
which the Egyptians did to theirs.

The penalty to thy transgression due,  
And due to theirs, which out of thine will grow.

Nothing but the name of real appears  
'Tis but our best actions and the work of theirs.

Yain are our neighbours hopes, and vain their  
curses.

The fault is more their language's than theirs.

Which established law of theirs seems too strict  
at first, because it excludes all secret intrigues.

And, reading, with like theirs out fate and fame

THEM. The oblique of they.

The materials of them were not from any herb.

THEME. n. f. [theme, Fr. from Thema.]  
1. A subject on which one speaks or writes.

Every object of our idea is called a theme, whe-  
ther it be a being or not being.

Two truths are told,  
As happy prologues to the swelling act  
Of the imperial theme.

When a soldier was the theme, my name  
Was not far off.

O! could I flow like thee, and make thy stream  
My great example, as it is my theme:  
Though deep, yet clear; though gentle, yet not  
dull;

Strong without rage, without o'erflowing fall.

Whatever near Eurota's happy stream,  
With laurels crown'd, had been Apollo's theme.

Though I der's streams immortal Rome behold,  
Though foaming Herminus swells with tides of gold;  
From heav'n's still though seven-fold Nilus flows,  
And harvests on a hundred realins below;  
Thine now no more shall be the muse's theme,  
Lamenting none, as in the ten their stream.

2. A short dissertation written by boys on  
any topic.

Painting the empty wits of a children to compose  
themes, verses, and orations.

3. The original word whence others are  
derived.

I eticholans duly reduce the words to their ori-  
ginal or theme, to the first rate of nouns, or first tonic  
of verbs.

THEMSELVES. n. f. [See THEY and  
SELF.]

1. These very persons: in this sense it is  
nommative.

Whatsoever evil be a deth in that, themselves have  
made themselves worthy to suffer it.

2. The oblique case of they and selves.

They open to themselves at length the way.

Such things as in themselves are equally true and  
certain, may not yet be capable of the same kind  
or degree of evidence as to us.

Waken children, out of sleep with a low call, and  
give them kind usage till they come perfectly to  
themselves.

THESE. adv. [than, Gothic; ðan, Saxon;  
dan, Dutch.]

1. At that time.

The then bishop of London, Dr. Laud, attended  
on his journey throughout that whole journey.

There, then a boy, within my arms I laid.

2. Afterward; immediately afterward;  
soon afterward.



If an herb be cut off from the roots in winter, and then the earth be trodden down hard, the roots will become very large in summer. *Bacon.*

#### 3. In that case; in consequence.

If God's immediate speaking and writing argueth precepts, thus spoken or written, to be perpetually moral; then his not writing of precepts argueth them to be temporary. *White.*

Had not men been sated to be blind, Then had our lances pierc'd the treach'rous wood. *Dryden.*

Had fate so pleas'd I had been eldest born, And then without a crime the crown had worn. *Dryden.*

If all this be so, then man has a natural freedom. *Locke.*

#### 4. Therefore; for this reason.

Whiles then the apostle moves us to unity, and moves us to an endeavour to it, he bestows upon us as well a discovery, as an exhortation, showing us not only the end, but also the means. *Holyday.*

If then his providence Out of our evil seek to bring forth good Milton. Now then be all thy weighty cares away, Thy jealousies and fears; and, while you may, To peace and rest repose give all the day. *Dryden.*

#### 5. At another time: as now and then, at one time and other.

Now slaves with level wing the deep, then sons. *Milton.*

One while the matter is not aware of what is done, and then in other cases it may fall out to be his own act. *L'Estrange.*

#### 6. That time: it has here the effect of a noun.

Till then who knew The force of those dire arms? *Milton.* THENCE, adv. [contracted, according to *Minshew*, from *thence*.]

#### 1. From that place.

Faith by the oracle of God; I thence Invoke thy aid. *Milton.*

Surst he took, and thence preventing fame, By quick and painful marches thither came. *Dryden.*

#### 2. From that time.

There shall be no more thence an infant of days. *Ysaiah.*

#### 3. For that reason.

Not to sit idle with so great a gift Useless, and thence ridiculous, about him. *Milton.*

#### 4. From thence is a barbarous expression, thence implying the same; yet it wants not good authorities.

From thence, from him, whose daughter His tears proclaim'd his parting with her; thence We have cross'd. *Shakespeare.*

There plant eyes, all mist from thence Purge and disperse. *Milton.*

#### THE'NCEFORTH. adv. [thence and forth.]

#### 1. From that time.

Thenceforth this land was tributary made To ambitious Rome. *Spenser.* They it all be placed in Leicester, and have land given them to live upon, in such sort as shall become good subjects, to labour thenceforth for their living. *Spenser.*

Wrath shall be no more Thenceforth, but is thy presence joy entire. *Milton.*

#### 2. From thenceforth is a barbarous corruption, though it has crept into books where it ought not to be found.

His holy eyes; resolving from thenceforth To leave them to their own polluted ways. *Milton.*

Men grow acquainted with these self-evident truths upon their being proposed; but whosoever does so, finds in himself that he then begins to know a proposition which he knew not before, and which from thenceforth be never questions. *Locke.*

#### THE'NCEFORWARD. adv. [thence and forward.] On from that time.

When he comes to the Lord's table, every communicant professes to repent, and promises to lead a new life thenceforward. *Kettlewell.*

#### THEOCRACY. n. f. [theocratic, Fr.

*Sic* and *superior*] Government immediately superintended by God.

The characters of the reign of Christ are chiefly justice, peace, and divine presence or conduct, which is called *theocracy*. *Burnet.*

THEOCRATICAL. adj. [theocratique, Fr. from *theocracy*.] Relating to a government administered by God.

The government is neither human nor angelical, but peculiarly *theocratical*. *Burnet.*

THEODOLITE. n. f. A mathematical instrument for taking heights and distances.

THEOGONY. n. f. [theogonic, Fr. *theologia*.] The generation of the gods. *Bailey.*

THEOLOGER. } n. f. [theologien, Fr. *theologia*.] A divine; THEOLOGIAN. } *logus*, Lat.] A divine; a professor of divinity.

Some theologians desire places erected only for religion by defending oppressions. *Heyward.*

They to their viands fell: nor seemingly The angel, nor in mist, the common glois Of theologians, but with keen dispatch Of real hunger. *Milton.*

THEOLOGICAL. adj. [theologique, Fr. *theologia*, Lat.] Relating to the science of divinity.

Although some have only symbolized the same from the mystery of its colours, yet are there other affections might admit of theological allusions. *Brown.*

They generally are extracts of theological and moral sentences, drawn from ecclesiastical and other authors. *Swift.*

THEOLOGICALLY. adv. [from *theological*.] According to the principles of theology.

THEOLOGIST. } n. f. [theologus, Lat.] A THEOLOGUE. } divine; one studious in the science of divinity.

The cardinals of Rome, which are theologues, friars, and schoolmen, call all temporal business, of wars, embassages, sherry, which is under-sheriffies. *Bacon.*

A theologue more by need than genial bent; Int'rest in all his actions was discern'd. *Dryden.*

It is no more an order, according to popish theologians, than the prima tonsure, they allowing only seven ecclesiastical theologues. *Auliffe.*

THEOLOGY. n. f. [theologie, Fr. *theologia*.] Divinity.

The whole drift of the scripture of God, what is it but only to teach *theology*? *Theology*, what is it but the science of things divine? *Hooker.*

She was most dear to the king in regard of her knowledge in languages, in theology, and in philosophy. *Hayward.*

The oldest writers of theology were of this mind. *Tillotson.*

THEOMACHIST. n. f. He who fights against the gods. *Bailey.*

THEOMACHY. n. f. [Θεο and μάχη.] The fight against the gods by the giants. *Bailey.*

THEORBO. n. f. [tiiorba, Ital. *tuorbe*, Fr.] A large lute for playing a thorough bass, used by the Italians. *Bailey.*

He wanted nothing but a song. And a well tun'd theorbo hung Upon a bough, to ease the pain His tugs'd ears suffer'd, with a strain. *Butler.*

THEOREM. n. f. [theoreme, Fr. *theorema*.] A position laid down as an acknowledged truth.

Having found this the head theorem of all their discourses, who plead for the change of ecclesiastical government in England, we hold it necessary that the proofs thereof be weighed. *Hooker.*

The chief points of morality are no less demonstrable than mathematical; nor is the subtilty greater in moral than in mathematical. *Mare.*

Many observations go to the making up of one theorem, which, like oaks fit for durable buildings, must be of many years growth. *Grant.*

Here are three theorems, that from thence we may draw some conclusions. *Dryden.*

THEOREMATICAL. } adj. [from *theorem*.] THEOREMATICK. } Comprised in theorems; confiding in theorems.

THEOREMICK. } adj. [from *theorem*.] THEOREMICK. } Comprised in theorems; confiding in theorems.

Theoremick truth, or that which lies in the conceptions we have of things, is negative or positive. *Grew.*

THEORETICAL. } adj. [theoretique, Fr. from *theoria*.] THEORETICK. } from *Saugetique*; and THEORICAL. } *theorique*, Fr. from *theoria*.] Speculative; depending on theory or speculation; terminating in theory or speculation; not practical.

When he speaks, The air, a charter'd libertine, is still; And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears, To steal his sweet and honied sentences: So that the act and practice part of life Must be the mistress to this *theorique*. *Shakespeare.*

The theoretical part of the inquiry being interwoven with the historical conjectures, the philosophy of colours will be promoted by indispensible experiments. *Boyle.*

For theoretical learning and sciences, there is nothing yet complete. *Burnet.*

THEORETICALLY. } adv. [from *theoretick*.] THEORICALLY. } and *theorick*.] Speculatively; not practically.

THEORICK. n. f. [from the adjective.] Speculation; not practice.

The bookish *theorick*, Wherein the togged consuls can propose As masterly as he; meer *theorie* without practice Is all his soldiership. *Shakespeare.*

THEORIST. n. f. [from *theory*.] A speculatist; one given to speculation.

The greatest *theorists* have given the preference to such a government as that which obtains in this kingdom. *Addison.*

THEORY. n. f. [theorie, Fr. *theoria*.] Speculation; not practice; scheme; plan or system yet subsisting only in the mind.

If they had been themselves to execute their own theory in this church, they would have been, being nearer. *Hooker.*

In making gold, the *theorists* have not proceeded to effect it are in the practice full of error, and in the theory full of unfounded imagination. *Bacon.*

Practice alone divided the world into virtuous and vicious; but as to the theory and speculation of virtue and vice, mankind are much the same. *South.*

True christianity depends on fact: Religion is not theory, but act. *Hart.*

THERAPEUTICK. adj. [θεραπευτικόν.] Curative; teaching or endeavouring the cure of diseases.

*Therapeutick* or curative physick restoreth the patient into sanity, and taketh away diseases actually affecting. *Brown.*

The practice and *therapeutick* is distributed into the conservative, preservative, and curative. *Harvey.*

Medicine is justly distributed into prophylactic, or the art of preserving health; and *therapeutick*, or the art of restoring it. *Watts.*

THERR. adv. [thar, Gothick; thar, Sax. daer, Dutch; der, Danish.]

#### 1. In that place.

If they came to sojourn at my house, I'll not be the c. *Shakespeare.*

Enl'd by thee from earth to deepest hell, In brazen bonds shall harsh and discord dwell; Gigantick pride, pale terror, gloomy care, And mad ambition shall attend her here. *Pope.*

#### 2. It is opposed to here.

To see thee fight, to see thee traverse, to see thee here, to see thee there. *Shakespeare.*

Could their reliques be as different there as they are here, yet the manna in heaven will suit every palate. *Locke.*

Darkness there might well seem twilight here. *Milton.*

1. An exclamation, directing something at a distance.

Your fury hardens me.

A guard there; seize her.

4. It is used at the beginning of a sentence with the appearance of a nominative case, but serves only to throw the nominative behind the verb: as, *a man came*, or *there came a man*. It adds however some emphasis, which, like many other idioms in every language, must be learned by custom, and can hardly be explained. It cannot always be omitted without harshness: as, *in old times there was a great king*.

For reformation of errors there were that thought it a part of christian charity to instruct them.

Hooker.

There are delivered in holy scripture many weighty arguments for this doctrine.

White.

There cannot in nature be a strength so great, as to make the least moveable to pass in an instant, or all together, through the least place.

Digby.

There have been that have delivered themselves from their ills by their good fortune or virtue.

Suckling.

In human actions there are no degrees described, but a latitude is indulged.

Bishop Taylor.

Wherever there is sense or perception, there some idea is actually produced.

Locke.

5. In composition it means that: as *thereby*, by that.

THE'ABOUT. } adv. [there and about: thereabouts is therefore less proper.]

1. Near that place.

One speech I lov'd; 'twas Æneas's tale to Dido; and *thereabout* of it especially, where he speaks of Priam's slaughter.

Shakespeare.

2. Nearly; near that number, quantity, or state.

Between the twelfth of King John and thirty-sixth of King Edward the Third, containing one hundred and fifty years or *thereabouts*, there was a continual bordering war.

Davies.

Find a house to lodge a hundred and fifty persons, whereof twenty or *thereabouts* may be attendants.

Milton.

Some three months *thence*, or *thereabout*,

She found me out.

Suckling.

Water is thirteen times rarer, and its resistance less than that of quicksilver *thereabouts*, as I have found by experiments with pendulums.

Newton.

3. Concerning that matter.

As they were much perplexed *thereabout*, two men stood by.

Luke.

THE'REFTER. adv. [there and after.]

According to that; accordingly.

When you can draw the head indifferent well, proportion the body *thereafter*.

Peachment.

If find were now before thee set,

Wou'dst thou not eat? *thereafter* as I like

The giver.

Milton.

THE'REAT. adv. [there and at.]

1. At that; on that account.

Every error is a stain to the beauty of nature; for which cause it bluntheth *thereat*, but glorieth in the contrary.

Hooker.

2. At that place.

Wide is the gate, and broad is the way that leadeth to destruction, and many go in *thereat*.

Matthew.

THE'REBY. adv. [there and by.] By that;

by means of that; in consequence of that.

Some parts of our liturgy consist in the reading of the word of God, and the proclaiming of his law, that the people may *thereby* learn what their duties are towards him.

Hooker.

There-with at last he forc'd him to untie

One of his grasping feet, him to defend *thereby*.

Spenser.

Being come to the height, they were *thereby* brought to an absolute necessity.

Davies.

Dare to be true; nothing can need a lie: A fault which needs it work grows two thereby.

Herbert.

If the paper be placed beyond the focus, and then the red colour at the lens be alternately intercepted and let pass, the violet on the paper will not suffer any change *thenceby*.

Newton.

THE'REFORE. adv. [there and for.]

1. For that; for this; for this reason.

This is the latest parley we will admit;

Therefore to our best mercy give yourselves. *Shaksp.*

Falstaff is dead,

And we must yern *therefore*.

Shakspere.

The herd that seeks after sensual pleasure is soft and unmanly; and therefore I compose myself to meet a storm.

Lucas.

2. Consequently.

He blushes; *therefore* he is guilty.

Speator.

The wrestlers sprinkled dust on their bodies to give better hold: the glory *therefore* was greater to conquer without powder.

Weyt.

3. In return for this; in recompense for this or for that.

We have forsaken all and followed thee, what shall we have *therefore*?

Matthew.

THE'REFROM. adv. [there and from.]

From that; from this.

Be ye *therefore* very courageous to do all that is written in the law, that ye *shall* not slide *therefrom*, to the right hand or to the left.

Joshua.

The leaves that spring *therefrom* grow white.

Mortimer.

THE'REIN. adv. [there and in.] In that; in this.

Therein our letters do not well agree.

The matter is of that nature, that I find myself unable to serve you *therein* as you desire.

Bacon.

All the earth

To thee, and to thy race, I give: as lords

Possess it, and all things *therein* live.

Milton.

After having well examined them, we shall *therein* find many chains

Dryden.

THE'REINTO. adv. [there and into.] Into that.

Let not them that are in the countries enter *thereinto*.

Luke.

Though we shall have occasion to speak of this, we will now make some entrance *therein*.

Bacon.

THE'REOF. adv. [there and of.] Of that; of this.

Considering how the case doth stand with this present age, full of tongue and weak of brain, behold we yield to the firm *thereof*.

Hooker.

'Tis vain to think that lasting which must end,

And when 'tis past, not any part remains

*Thereof*, but the reward which virtue gains.

Denham.

I shall begin with Greece, where my observations shall be confined to Athens, though several instances might be brought from other states *thereof*.

Scott.

THE'REON. adv. [there and on.] On that.

You shall become yourself

Of my good purposes, and put your children

To that destruction which I'll guard them from.

If *thereon* you rely.

Shakspere.

Peter called to mind the word that Jesus said;

and when he thought *thereon* he wept.

Mark.

Its foundation is laid *thereon*.

Woodward.

THE'REOUT. adv. [there and out.] Out of that.

*Thereout* a strange beast with seven heads arose,

That towns and castles under her breast did *con*.

Spenser.

THE'RETO. } adv. [there and to, or

THE'REUNTO. } *unto*.] To that.

Is it in regard then of ferocious or ly, that, apprehending the gospel of Christ, we yield *thereunto* our unassigned assent as to a thing manifestly true?

Hooker.

This sort of base people doth not for the most part rebel of themselves, having no heart *thereunto* but are by force drawn by the great rebels into their action.

Spenser.

Neat *thereunto* did grow a goodly tree.

That whereby we reason, live and be

Within ourselves, we strangers are *thereto*.

Davies.

A larger form of speech were safer than that which punctually professeth a constant day *thereto*.

Brown.

What might his force have done, being brought *thereto*.

When that already gave so much to do? *Denish*.

That it is the appointment of God, might be argument enough to persuade us *thereto*.

Tillotson.

THE'REUNDO. adv. [there and under.]

Under that.

Those which come nearer unto reason, and parade under the equinoctial line, judging that *thereunder* might be found most plowage and the greatest fertility.

Haleigh.

THE'REUPON. adv. [there and upon.]

1. Upon that; in consequence of that.

Grace having not in one time shewed itself, nor for some few days, but in such sort so long continued, our manifold sins striving to the contrary, what can we less *thereupon* conclude, than that God would at last, by tract of time, teach the world, that the thing which he blesteth cannot but be of him?

Hooker.

He hopes to find you forward,

And *thereupon* he sends you this good news.

Shaksp.

Let that one article rank with the rest;

And *thereupon* give me your daughter.

Shakspere.

Though grants of extraordinary liberties made by a king to his subjects do no more diminish his greatness than when one torch lights another, yet many times inconveniences do arise *thereupon*.

Davies.

Children are child for having failed in good manners, and have *thereupon* reproach and precepts heaped upon them.

Locke.

Solon finding the people engaged in two violent factions, of the poor and the rich, and in great confusion *thereupon*, made due provisions for settling the balance of power.

Swift.

2. Immediately.

THE'REWITH. adv. [there and with.]

1. With that.

Germany had stricken off that which appeared corrupt in the doctrine of the church of Rome, but seemed in discipline still to retain *therewith* very great conformity.

Hooker.

All things without, which round about we live,

We seek to know, and have *therewith* to do.

Davies.

*Therewith* at last he forc'd him to untie

One of his grasping feet, him to defend *therewith*.

Spenser.

2. Immediately.

THE'REWITHAL. adv. [there and withal.]

1. Over and above.

*Therewithal* the execrable act

On their late mother'd king they aggravate.

Daniel.

2. At the same time.

Well, give her that ring, and give *therewithal*

That letter.

Shakspere.

3. With that.

His hideous tail then torled he about,

And *therewithal* enwrapt the numble thighs

Of his froth foamy head.

Spenser.

4. The compounds of *there* meaning *that*,

and of *here* meaning *this*, have been for some time passing out of use, and are no longer found in elegant writings, or in any other than formulaary pieces.

THE'REACAT. adj. [Supplicat; from *theruaca*,

Latin.] Medicinal; physical.

The virtuous bezoar is taken from the beast that feeds upon the mountains where there are *theruacat* herbs.

Bacon.

THERMOMETER. n. f. [thermometrie, French; *Stipale* and *pitrop*.] An instrument for measuring the heat of the air, or of any matter.

The greatest heat is about two in the afternoon, when the sun is past the meridian, as is evident from the thermometer, or observations of the weather glass.

Brown.

THERMOMETRICAL. adj. [from *thermometer*.] Relating to the measure of heat.

This heat raises the liquor in the *thermometrical* tubes.

**THERMOSCOPE**, *n. f.* [*thermoscope*, Fr. *therm.* and *scope*.] An instrument by which the degrees of heat are discovered; a thermometer.

By the trial of the *thermoscope*, fishes have more heat than the element which they swim in.

Arbutnot.

**THOU**, *pronoun*. The plural of *this*.

1. Opposed to *those*, or to some others.

And we for *these* barbarians plant and sow?

On *these*, on *these* our happy fields below? Dryden.

2. *These* relates to the persons or things last mentioned; and *those* to the first.

More rain falls in June and July than in December and January; but it makes a much greater show upon the earth in *these* months than in *those*, because it lies longer upon it Woodward.

**THESIS**, *n. f.* [*these* French; *thesis*.] A position; something laid down, affirmatively or negatively.

The truth of what you here lay down,

By some example should be shown,

An honest but a simple pair

May serve to make this *thesis* clear. Prior.

**THESMOTHETE**, *n. f.* [*thesmote*, Fr. *thesm.* and *the*.] A law-giver.

**THYRURGY**, *n. f.* [*thyria*.] The power of doing supernatural things by lawful means, as by prayer to God. Bailey.

**THIEF**, *n. f.* [*theap*, Saxon.]

1. Quality; manners; customs; habit of life; form of behaviour. Obsolete.

Home report these happy news,

For well ye worth, been for worth and gentle thieves. Spenser.

From mother's lap I taken was unfit,

And freight deliver'd to a fairy knight,

To be brought in gentle *thieves* and martial might, Spenser.

2. In *Shakespeare* it seems to signify brawn, or bulk, from the Saxon *theap*, the thigh, or some such meaning.

Nature erect does not grow alone

In *thrus* and bulk; but, as this temple waxes,

The inward service of the mind and soul

Grows wide withal. Hamlet.

Will you tell me how to chuse a man? Care I

For the limbs, the *thrus*, the stature, bulk and big

semblance of a man? give me the spirit, matter

Shallow. Shakespeare.

**THIEVED**, *adj.* [from *thru*.] Educated; habituated; accustomed. Obsolete.

But he was wise, and wary of her will,

And ever held his hand upon his heart;

Yet would not seem so rude, and *thrued* in ill,

As to despise so courteous seeming part. Spenser.

**THEY**, *pronoun*. In the oblique case *them*, the plural of *he* or *she*. [Di, Saxon.]

1. The men; the women; the persons.

They are in a most warlike preparation. Shakspeare.

The Spaniards

Must now confess, it *they* have any goodness,

The trial just and noble. Shakspeare.

They eat on beds of silk and gold

At ivory tables, or wood fold

Dearer than it. Ben Jonson.

They know

To joy the friend, and grapple with the foe. Prior.

2. Those men; those women: opposed to some others.

Only *they*

That come to hear a merry play,

Will be deceiv'd. Shakspeare.

'Tis remarkable, that *they*

Talk most who have the least to say. Prior.

3. It is used indefinitely; as the French *on* dit.

There, as *they* say, perpetual night is found

In silence brooding on the unhappy ground. Dryden.

4. [The plural of *this*, *that*, or *it*.] The things.

Why do you keep alone?

Of forlorn fancies your companion making,

Using those thoughts, which should indeed have died

With them *they* think on. Shakspeare.

The flower the wore along the day,

And every nymph and shepherd said,

That in her hair *they* look'd more gay

Than growing in their native bed. Prior.

**THIMBLE**, *n. f.* A dice; a scummer; a spatula.

**THICK**, *adj.* [Diece, Sax. *dick*, Dutch; *dyck*, Danish; *thickar*, Islandick.]

1. Not thin.

2. Dense; not rare; gross; crass.

God caused the wind to blow, to dry up the

abundant fume of the earth, make the land more

firm, and cleanse the air of *thick* vapours and un-

wholesome mists. Raleigh.

To warm milk pour spirit of nitre, the milk pre-

sently after will become *thicker* than it was. Arbuthnot.

3. Not clear; not transparent; muddy; seculent.

Why hast thou lost the fresh blood in thy cheeks,

And given my treasures and my rights of thee

To *thick*-ey'd moping and ears'd melancholy? Shakspeare.

A fermentation makes all the wine in the vessel

*thick* or foul, but when that is past, it grows clear

of itself. Temple.

Encumber'd in the mud, their oars divide,

With heavy strokes, the *thick* unwieldy tide. Addison.

4. Great in circumference; not slender.

My little finger shall be *thicker* than his loins.

Thou art waxen fat; thou art grown *thick*, covered

with fatness. Deuteronomy.

5. Deep; noting the third dimension: as,

a plank four feet long, two feet broad,

and five inches *thick*.

6. Noting comparative bulk: as, the door

was three inches *thick*.

7. Frequent; in quick succession; with

little intermission.

They charged the defendants with their small

shot and Turkey arrows as *thick* as hail. Knolles.

Favours came *thick* upon him, like main showers

than sprinkling drops; he was knighted, made

gentleman of the king's bedchamber, and an annual

pension given him. Walton.

This being once a week, came too *thick* and too

often about. Spelman.

His pills as *thick* as handgranados flew,

And where they fell as certainly they flew. Roscom.

Not *thicker* billows beat the Libyan main,

Nor *thicker* harvests on rich Herminis rise,

Than stand these troops. Dryden.

8. Close; not divided by much space; crowded.

It brought them to a hollow cave,

Amid the *thickest* woods. Spenser.

The people were gathered *thick* together. Luke.

He fought secure of fortune as of fame;

Still by new maps the island might be shewn:

Conquists he strow'd where'er he came,

*Thick* as the galaxy with stars is sown. Dryden.

Objects of pain or pleasure do not lie *thick* enough

together in life, to keep the soul in constant action. Addison.

9. Not easily pervious; set with things

close to each other.

He through a little window cast his sight,

Though *thick* of bars that gave a scanty light. Dryden.

The speedy horse

Watch each entrance of the winding wood:

Black was the forest, *thick* with beech it stood. Dryden.

Next the proud palace of Salerno stood

A mount of rough ascent, and *thick* with wood. Dryden.

Bring it near some *thick*-headed tree. Mortimer.

10. *Thick*; not thin, it raised a little of the wax, which in a permegrate, or some such *thick*-coated fruit, it would not

*Thick*-leaved woods amongst the grass will be cut

more drying than ordinary grass. Mortimer.

11. Without proper intervals of articulation.

Speaking *thick*, which nature made his blennish,

Became the accents of the valiant,

To seem like him. Shakspeare.

**THICK**, *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. The thickest part, or time when any thing is thickest.

Achilles having with a mine suddenly blown

up a great part of the wall of the Spanish station,

in the *thick* of the dust and smoke presently entered his men. Anolles.

2. A thicket; a place full of bushes.

Hang in the gloomy *thicks*, and make unsteadfast

bogs. Dryden.

3. *Thick* and *thin*. Whatever is in the way.

Through perils both of wind and hub,

Through *thick* and *thin* she followed him Hudibras.

When first the dawn appears upon his chin,

For a small sum to swear through *thick* and *thin*. Dryden.

**THICK**, *adv.* [It is not always easy to distinguish the adverb from the adjective.]

1. Frequently; fast.

'Tis some disaster,

Or else he would not send to *thick*. Denham.

I hear the trampling of *thick* beating feet,

Thus way they move. Dryden.

2. Closely.

The neighbour plain with arms is cover'd o'er,

The vale an iron harvest seems to yield,

Of *thick* lying lances in a waving field. Dryden.

A little plot of ground *thick* sown, is better than

a great field which lies fallow. Norry.

3. To a great depth.

It you apply it *thick* spread, it will eat to the

bone. Bysman.

Cato has piercing eyes, and will discern

Our frauds, unless they're cover'd *thick* with art. Addison.

4. *THICK* and *threefold*. In quick succession; in great numbers.

They came *thick* and *threefold* for a time, till

one experienced stager discovered the plot. L'Estr.

To THICKEN. *v. a.* [from *thick*.]

1. To make thick.

2. To make close; to fill up interstices.

Waters evaporated and mounted up into the

air, *thicken* and cool it. Woodward.

3. To condense; to make to concrete.

The white of an egg gradually dissolves by heat

exceeding a little the heat of a human body, a

greater degree of heat will *thicken* it into a white,

dark-coloured, dry, viscous mass. Arbuthnot.

4. To strengthen; to confirm.

'Tis a shrewd doubt, though it be but a dream,

And this may help to *thicken* other proofs.

That do demonstrate *thinly*. Shakspeare.

5. To make frequent.

6. To make close or numerous: as, to

*thicken* the ranks.

To THICKEN. *v. n.*

1. To grow thick.

2. To grow dense or muddy.

Thy lustre *thickens*

When he shines by. Shakspeare.

3. To concrete; to be consolidated.

Water stop gives birth

To grass and plants, and *thickens* into earth. Prior.

4. To grow close or numerous.

The press of people *thickens* to the court.

Th' impatient crowd devouring the report. Dryden.

He saw the crowd *thickening*, and desired to

know how many there were. Tuller.

5. To grow quick.

The combat thickens, like the smoke that flies  
From westward when the show'ry clouds arise,  
Or parting billows pouring on the main,  
When Jupiter descends in barbed rain. *Addison.*

**THICKET.** *n. f.* [Wicceat. Saxon.] A  
close knot or tuft of trees; a close wood  
or copse.

I drew you hither,  
Into the chiefest thicket of the park. *Shakespeare.*  
Within a thicket I repos'd; and found  
Let fall from heav'n a sleep interminate. *Chapman.*  
Thus, or any of his, could not in halts creep  
through those desert regions, which the length of  
one hundred and thirty years after the flood had  
fortified with thickets, and permitted every bush and  
briar, reed and tree, to join themselves into one main  
body and forest. *Raleigh*

How often, from the sleep  
Of echoing hill, or thicket, have we heard  
Celestial voices, to the midnight air,  
Sole, or responsive, each to other's note,  
Singing their great Creator! *Milton.*  
My brothers slept to the next thicket side  
To bring me berries. *Milton.*

Now Leda's twins  
Their trembling lances brandish'd at the foe;  
Nor had they mist'd, but he to thickets fled  
Conceal'd from aiming spears, not pensive to the  
sight. *Dryden.*

I've known young Juba rise before the sun,  
To beat the thicket where the tiger slept,  
Or seek the lion in his dreadful haunts. *Addison.*

**THICKLY.** *adv.* [from *thick*.]

1. Deeply; to a great quantity.  
Mending cracked receivers, having thickly over-  
laid them with diachylon, we could not perceive  
leaks. *Boyle.*

2. Closely; in quick succession.

**THICKNESS.** *n. f.* [from *thick*.]  
1. The state of being thick; density.

2. Quantity of matter interposed; space  
taken up by matter interposed.

In the darkened room, against the hole at which  
the light entered, I could easily see through the  
whole thickness of my hand the motions of a body  
placed beyond it. *Boyle.*

3. Quantity laid on quantity to some con-  
siderable depth.

Full a tree, and cover it some thickness with clay  
on the top, and see what it will put forth. *Bacon.*

4. Confistence; grossness; not rareness;  
thickness.

Mixt mingled with water to the thickness of honey,  
and moisten on the bud after the vine is cut, it will  
sprout forth. *Bacon.*

Obdies imagined to come from the thickness of  
black, come often from the contrary cause. *Arbutnot.*

5. Superviousness; closeness.

The banks of the river and the thickness of the  
shades drew into them all the birds of the country. *Addison.*

6. Want of sharpness; want of quickness.

A person found in himself, being at some times  
subject to a thickness of hearing, the like effect.

What you write is printed in large letters, other-  
wise, between the weakness of my eyes and thick-  
ness of hearing, I should lose the greatest pleasure. *Swift.*

**THICK-SKULLED.** *adj.* Dull; stupid.

They're pleas'd to hear their thick-skull'd judges  
cry,  
Well mov'd! oh finely said! *Dryden.*

This downright fighting tool, this thick-skull'd  
hero,

This blunt unthinking instrument of death,  
Whose plain dull virtue has outgone my wit. *Dryden.*

**THICKSET.** *adj.* [thick and set.] Close  
planted.

His eye-balls glare with fire, suffus'd with blood,  
His neck shows up a thickset thorny wood;  
His brawled back a trench unpal'd appears,  
And hands erected like a field of spurs. *Dryden.*

The world is so thick with the numerous pro-  
ductions of the creatures, that besides the apparent  
beauty of things viewed by all, there are those secret  
graces in every part of nature, which some few alone  
have the skill to discern. *Green.*

**THICKSKIN.** *n. f.* [thick and skin.] A  
coarse gross man; a numskull.

The shallow'st thickskin of that barren sort,  
Who Pyramus presented in their sport,  
Forsook his scene, and enter'd in a brake. *Shakespeare.*

**THIEF.** *n. f.* [thiefs, Gothick; *Deif*,  
Saxon; *dief*, Dutch.] It was anciently  
written *thief*, and so appears to have  
been of two syllables: *thie* was wont to  
be taken for *thrift*; so that *thief* is he  
that takes of or from a man his *thie*, that  
is, his *thrift* or means whereby he thrives.]

1. One who takes what belongs to another:  
*the thief* steals by secrecy, and *the robber*  
by violence; but these senses are con-  
founded.

Take heed, have open eye; for thieves do foot  
by night. *Shakespeare.*

This he said because he was a thief, and hid the  
bag. *John.*

Can you think I owe a thief my life,  
Because he took it not by lawless force?  
Am I oblig'd by that villain's rapines,  
And to maintain his murders. *Dryden.*

2. An excrescence in the stuff of a candle.

Their burning lamps the storm ensuing blow,  
Th' oil sparkles, *thiees* about the snuff do grow. *May.*

**THIEF-CATCHER.** *n. f.* [thief, and catch,  
lead, take.] One

**THIEF-TAKER.** whose business is  
to detect thieves, and bring them to  
justice.

A wolf passed by as the thief-leaders were drag-  
ging a fox to execution. *L'Estrange.*

My ev'nings all I would with sharpers spend,  
And make the thief-catcher my bosom friend. *Brampton.*

**TO THIEVE.** *v. n.* [from *thief*.] To steal;  
to practise theft.

**THIEVERY.** *n. f.* [from *thieve*.]  
1. The practice of stealing; theft.

Ne how to scape great punishment and shame,  
For their late treason and vile *thievery*. *Speight.*

Do villainy, do, since you profess to do't,  
Like workmen; I'll example you with *thievery*. *Shakespeare.*

He makes it a help unto *thievery*, for thieves  
having a design upon a house, make a fire at the  
four corners thereof, and cast therein the fragments  
of limestone, which smelteth smoke. *Brown.*

Amongst the Spartans, *thievery* was a practice  
morally good and honest. *South.*

2. That which is stolen.

Injurious time now, with a robber's haste,  
Claims his rich *thievery* up he knows not how. *Shakespeare.*

**THIEVISH.** *adj.* [from *thief*.]

1. Given to stealing; practising theft.

What, wouldst thou have me go and beg my food,  
Or with a bale and bodiless sword entice  
A *thievish* living on the common road? *Shakespeare.*

O *thievish* night,  
Why shouldst thou, but for some felonious end,  
In thy dark lantern thus close up the flares,  
That urine hangs in heav'n, and fill'd their lamps  
With everlasting oil, to give due light  
To the mistle and lonely traveller? *Milton.*

The *thievish* God suspected him, and took  
The kind aside, and thus in whisper spoke:  
Discover not the theft. *Addison.*

2. Secret; sly; acting by stealth.

Four and twenty times the pilot's class  
Hath told the *thievish* minutes how they pass. *Shakespeare.*

**THIEVISHLY.** *adv.* [from *thievish*.]  
Like a thief.

They lay not to live by their woe,  
But *thievishly* loiter and lurk. *Shakespeare.*

**THIEVISHNESS.** *n. f.* [from *thievish*.]  
Disposition to steal; habit of stealing.

**THIGH.** *n. f.* [Thiep, Saxon; *thico*, Island-  
ick; *die*, Dutch.]

The thigh includes all between the buttocks and  
the knee. The thigh bone is the longest of all the  
bones in the body: its fibres are close and hard: it  
has a cavity in its middle; it is a little convex and  
round on its fore-side, but a little hollow, with a long  
and small ridge on its back-side. *Quincy.*

He touched the hollow of his thigh, and it was  
out of joint. *Georgius.*

The flesh dissolv'd, and left the thigh bone bare. *Wylmer.*

**THICK.** *pronoun.* [Thic, Saxon.] That  
same. Obsolete.

I love *thick* last: alas, why do I love?  
She deigns not my good will, but doth reprove.  
And of my rural musick holdeth scorn. *Spenser.*

**THILL.** *n. f.* [Thille, Saxon, a piece of  
timber cut.] The shafts of a waggon;

the arms of wood between which the last  
horse is placed.

More easily a waggon may be drawn in rough  
ways, if the fore wheels were as high as the hinder  
wheels, and if the *thills* were fixed under the axis. *Motimer.*

**THILL-HORSE.** *n. f.* [thill and horse.]

**THILLER.** The thill horse; the  
horse that goes between the shafts.

Whole bridle and saddle, whither and nail,  
With collars and harness for *thiller* and all. *Taffer.*

What a beard hast thou got! thou hast got more  
hair on thy chin, than Dolbin my thill horse has  
on his tail. *Shakespeare.*

**THUMB.** *n. f.* [This is supposed by  
*Mythow* to be corrupted from *thumb*  
*bell*.] A metal cover by which women  
secure their fingers from the needle when  
they sew.

Your ladies and pale visag'd maids,  
Like Amarais, come tripping after drums;  
Their *thumbes* into armed gauds change,  
Their needles to lances. *Shakespeare.*

Examine Venus and the Moon,  
Who stole a *thumb* at a spoon. *Hudibras.*

Venus that run perpendicular to the horizon,  
have valves sucking to their sides like to many  
*thumbes*, which, when the blood presses back, stop  
the passage, but are compressed by the forward  
motion of the blood. *Chapman.*

**THUMB.** *n. f.* [*thymus*, Latin; *thym*, Fr.]

A fragrant herb from which the bees are  
supposed to draw honey. This should be  
written *thyme*.

Fair margerds, and bees during *thyme*. *Spenser.*

**THIN.** *adj.* [Thin, Saxon; *thunner*,  
Islandick; *dunn*, Dutch.]

1. Not thick.

Beat gold into *thin* plates, and cut it into wires. *Fabius.*

2. Rare; not dense.

The hope of the ingodly is like *thin* froth, that  
is blown away with the wind. *Wylmer.*

In the day when the air is more *thin*, the sound  
perceiveth better; but when the air is more thick,  
as in the night, the sound spendeth and the dream  
abroad it is. *Bacon.*

Understand the same

Of *thin* within them, water's in a lease,  
Not hither immov'd, since they cannot change  
Their element, to draw the *thinner* air. *Milton.*

The waters of Babilonia are so *thin* and so hot,  
that they swim upon the top of the stream of the  
river Hyamus. *Mor.*

To warn new walk pour any alkali, the liquor  
will remain at rest, though it appear somewhat  
*thinner*. *Arbutnot.*

3. Not close; separate by large spaces.

He pleas'd of the town and built his audience  
On air, well not using long discourse. *Spenser.*

They art weak, and full of art is he;  
How could he that host seduce to sin,  
Whom fall has left the heavenly nation clear?  
*Dryden.*

Northward, beyond the mountains we will go,  
Where rocks he cover'd with eternal snow,  
Thin herbage in the plains, and fruitless fields;  
The sand no gold, the mine no silver yields.  
Thin on the towers they stand; and even those few,  
A feeble, fainting, and dejected crew.  
*Dryden.*

Alas! my dear  
Has ravag'd more than half the globe; and sees  
Mankind grown thin by his destructive sword.  
Sick with the loss of fame, what throngs pour in,  
Unpeople courts, and leave the senate thin!  
*Young.*

4. Not closely compacted or accumulated.  
Seven thin ears blushed with the east wind blowing  
up.  
*Geoffrey.*

5. Exile; small.

I hear the groans of ghosts;  
Thin, hollow sounds, and lamentable screams.  
*Dryden.*

6. Not coarse; not gross in substance; as,  
a thin veil.

7. Not abounding.

Ferrara is very large, but extremely thin of people.  
*Addison.*

8. Not fat; not bulky; lean; slim; slender.  
A thin, thin gutted fox made a hard shift to wriggle  
his body into a hen-roost; and when he had stuffed  
his guts well, the hole was too little to get out again.  
*L'Estrange.*

THIN. *adv.* Not thickly.

Spain is thin sown of people, by reason of the sterility of the soil, and the natives being exhausted in such vast territories as they possess.  
*Bacon.*

Remove the swelling epithets, thick laid  
As varnish on a lark's cheek; the rest  
Thin sown with ought of profit or delight.  
*Milton.*

Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise,  
That last infinity of noble mind,  
To scorn delights, and love laborious days;  
But the fair gerdon when we hope to find,  
And think to burst out into sudden blaze,  
Comes the blind fury with the abhorred sheers,  
And fits the thin-skin life.  
*Milton.*

Thin-leaved arbutus hails grass receives,  
And places huge apples bear, that bore but leaves.  
*Dryden.*

A country gentlewoman, if it be like to rain,  
goes not abroad thin clad.  
*Locke.*

To THIN. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make thin or rare; to make less thick.

The serum of the blood is neither acid nor alkaline: oil of vitriol thickens, and oil of tartar thins it a little.  
*Arbutnot.*

2. To make less close or numerous.

The bill against rent and branch, never passed, till  
both houses were sufficiently thinned and overruled.  
*King Charles.*

To unload the branches, or the leaves to thin,  
That suck the vital moisture of the vine.  
The Caesar's sword has made Rome's senate little,  
And thinned its ranks.  
*Addison.*

3. To attenuate.

The vapours, by the solar heat  
Thinned and exhal'd, rise to their airy seat.  
*Blackm.*

THIN. *pronoun.* [thin, Gothick; thin, Saxon; *dijn*, Dutch.] Belonging or relating to thee; the pronoun possessive of thou. It is used for thy when the substantive is divided from it; as, *this is thy house*; *thine is this house*; *this house is thine*.

Thou hast her, France; let her be thine, for we  
Have no such daughter.  
*Shakespeare.*

THING. *n. s.* [Sing. Sax. *ding*, Dut.]

1. Whatever is; not a person. A general word.

Do not you chide; I have a thing for you.

—You have a thing for me!

It is a common thing—

—Ha!

—To have a foolish wife.

*Shakespeare.*

The great master he found busy in packing up his  
things against his departure.

The remnant of the most offering is a thing most  
holy.  
*Leviticus.*

Says the master, You devour the same things that  
they would have eaten, mice and all. *L'Estrange.*

When a thing is capable of good proof in any  
kind, men ought to rest satisfied in the best evidence  
for it which that kind of things will bear, and beyond  
which better would not be expected, supposing it  
were true.  
*Wilkins.*

I should blush to own so rude a thing.  
As 'tis to shun the brother of my king.  
*Dryden.*

Wicked men, who understand any thing of wil-  
dom, may see the imprudence of worldly and irreligi-  
ous courses.  
*Tillotson.*

Princes, when they come to know the true state  
of things, are not unwilling to prevent their own  
ruin.  
*Davenant.*

2. It is used in contempt.

I have a thing in prose, began above twenty-eight  
years ago, and almost finished: it will make a four  
shilling volume.  
*Swift.*

3. It is used of persons in contempt, or  
sometimes with pity.

See, sons, what *things* you are! how quickly  
nature

Falls to revolt, when gold becomes her object!  
For thus the foolish over-careful fathers  
Have broke their sleeps with thought, their brains  
with care.  
*Shakespeare.*

A thing by neither man or woman priz'd,  
And scarcely known enough to be despis'd.  
Never any thing was so unbr'd as that odious man.  
*Dryden.*

The poor *thing* sigh'd, and, with a blessing ex-  
pressed with the utmost vehemence, turned from  
me.  
*Addison.*

I'll be this abject *thing* no more,  
Love, give me back my heart again.  
*Granville.*

4. It is used by *Shakespeare* once in a sense  
of honour.

I lov'd the maid I married; never man  
Sigh'd truer breath: but that I fee thee here,  
Thou noble *thing*! more dances my wrapt heart.  
*Shakespeare.*

To THINK. *v. n. pres. thought.* [thank-  
gun, Gothick; *þencean*, Saxon; *dencken*,  
Dutch.]

1. To have ideas; to compare terms or  
things; to reason; to cogitate; to per-  
form any mental operation, whether of  
apprehension, judgment, or illation.

Thinking, in the propriety of the English tongue,  
signifies that sort of operation of the mind about its  
ideas, wherein the mind is active, where it, with  
some degree of voluntary attention, considers any  
thing.  
*Locke.*

What am I? or from whence? for that I am  
I know, because I think; but whence I came,  
Or how this frame of mine began to be,  
What other being can disclose to me?  
*Dryden.*

Those who perceive dully, or retain ideas in their  
minds ill, will have little matter to think on.  
*Locke.*

It is an opinion, that the soul always thinks, and  
that it has the actual perception of ideas in itself  
constantly, and that actual thinking is as inseparable  
from the soul, as actual extension is from the body.  
*Locke.*

These are not matters to be slightly and superfi-  
cially thought upon.  
*Tillotson.*

His experience of a good prince must give great  
satisfaction to every thinking man.  
*Addison.*

2. To judge; to conclude; to determine.

Let them marry to whom they think best, only  
to their father's tribe shall they marry.  
*Numbers.*

I fear we shall not find  
This long desired king such as was thought.  
Can it be thought that I have kept the gospel  
terms of salvation, without ever so much as intend-  
ing, in any serious and deliberate manner, either to  
know them, or keep them.  
*Law.*

3. To intend.

Thou thought'st to help me, and such thanks I  
give.  
As one near death to those that wish him live.  
*Shakespeare.*

4. To imagine; to fancy.

Something since his coming forth is thought of,  
which

Imports the kingdom so much fear and danger,  
That his return was not requir'd.  
Edmund, I think, is gone.  
*Shakespeare.*

In pity of his misery, to dispatch  
His nighted life.  
*Shakespeare.*

We may not be startled at the breaking of the ex-  
terior earth; for the face of nature hath provided  
men to think of and observe such a thing.  
*Harmer.*

Those who love to live in gardens, have never  
thought of contriving a winter garden.  
*Spectator.*

5. To muse; to meditate.

You pine, you languish, love to be alone,  
Think much, speak little, and in speaking sigh.  
*Dryden.*

6. To recollect; to observe.

We are come to have the warrant.  
—Well thought upon; I have it here about me.  
*Shakespeare.*

Think upon me, my God, for good, according to  
all that I have done.  
*Nehemiah.*

7. To judge; to be of opinion.

If your general acquaintance be among ladies,  
provided they have no ill reputation, you think you  
are safe.  
*Swift.*

8. To consider; to doubt; to deliberate.

Any one may think with himself, how then can  
any thing live in Mercury and Saturn?  
*Bentley.*

9. To THINK on. To contrive; to light  
upon by meditation.

Still the work was not complete,  
When Venus thought on a decent.  
*Swift.*

10. To THINK of. To estimate.

The opinions of others whom we know and think  
well of are no ground of dissent.  
*Locke.*

To THINK. *v. a.*

1. To imagine; to image in the mind; to  
conceive.

Charity thinketh no evil. *1 Corinthians.*  
Nor think superfluous others aid. *Milton.*  
Think nought a trifle, though it small appears  
young.

2. To believe; to esteem.

Nor think superfluous others aid. *Milton.*

3. To THINK much. To grudge.

He thought not much to clothe his enemies.  
*Milton.*

If we consider our infinite obligations to God, we  
have no reason to think much to sacrifice to him our  
dearest interests in this world.  
*Tillotson.*

4. To THINK scorn. To disdain.

He thought scorn to lay hands on Mordecai alone.  
*Ezra.*

{ Me THINKETH. It seems to me. }

5. { Me THOUGHT. It appeared to me. }

These are unanomalous phrases of long con-  
tinuance and great authority, but not  
easily reconciled to grammar. In *me*

*thinketh*, the verb being of the third per-  
son, seems to be referred not to the  
thing, and is therefore either active, as  
signifying *to cause to think*; or has the  
sense of *seems, methinks it seems to me*.

Me thought I saw the grave where Laura lay.  
*Southey.*

Me thinketh the running of the forenoon is like  
that of Ahmaaz.  
*2 Samuel.*

THINKER. *n. s.* [from think.] One who  
thinks in a certain manner.

No body is made any thing by hearing of rules,  
or laying them up in his memory; practice must  
settle the habit: you may as well hope to make a  
good musician by a lecture on the art of music, as  
a coherent thinker, or strict reasoner, by a set of  
rules.  
*Locke.*

If a man had an ill-favoured nose, deep thought  
would impute the cause to the prejudice of his edu-  
cation.  
*Swift.*

THINKING. *n. s.* [from think.] Imagi-  
nation; cogitation; judgment.

He put it by once; but, in my thinking, he would  
fain have had it.  
*Shakespeare.*





Rie grafs will kill *thistles*. *Martimer.*  
**THISTLE**, *golden*, *n. f.* A plant. *Miller.*  
**THISTLY**, *adj.* [from *thistle*.] Overgrown with thistles.

Wide o'er the *thistly* lawn as well's the breeze,  
 A whitening flower of vegetable down  
 Ambling floats. *Thomson.*

**THITHER**, *adv.* [ðiðer, Sax.]

1. To that place; opposed to *hither*.  
 We're coming *thither*. *Shakespeare*

The gods, when they descended, hither  
 From heav'n did always chide their way;  
 And therefore so my boldly say,  
 That 'twix the wax tooth *thither*. *Cowley*

When, like a badger from the cleft, the sun  
 Sets tooth, he *thither*, whence he came, doth run  
*Deham.*

These Phoenix and Ulysses watch the prey,  
 And *thither* all the wealth of Troy convey. *Dryden*  
 2. To that end; to that point.

**THITHERTO**, *adv.* [*thither* and *to*.] To that end; to far.

**THITHERWARD**, *adv.* [*thither* and a *rel.*] Toward that place.

Ne would he *thither* to pounce *thitherward*  
 Approach, altho his drowsy den were next. *Spenser.*  
 Madam, he's come to live the duke of Florence;  
 We met him *thitherward*, for thence we came. *Shakespeare*

By quick intuitive motion, up I sprung,  
 As *thitherward* endowing. *Milton*

The foolish hearts went to the lion's den, leaving  
 very goodly footsteps of their journey *thitherward*,  
 but not the like of their return. *Leibniz*

A tuit of daffies on a flow'ry lay  
 They *lay*, and *thitherward* they bent their way  
*Dryden*

**THOU**, *adv.* [Donne, Saxon.]

1. *Thou*. *Spenser.*

2. *Thou* contracted for *though*.

To *THOU*, *v. n.* To wait awhile. *Ainslie.*

**THONG**, *n. f.* [ðrang, ðrang, Saxon.] A strap, or string of leather.

The Indian king  
 Laid by the lance, and took him to the sling;  
 Thrice whistled the *thong* about his head, and threw  
 The heated lead ball melted as it flew. *Dryden.*

The ancient celts only consisted of to many  
 large *thongs* about the hand, without any lead at  
 the end. *Addison*

The smiths and armourers on patreys idle,  
 And nails for lozen'd spears, and *thongs* for shields  
 provide. *Dryden*

**THORACK**, *adj.* [from *thorax*, Latin.] Belonging to the breast.

The chyle grows grey in the *thorack* duct.  
*Arbutnot.*

**THORAL**, *adj.* [from *thorus*, Latin.] Relating to the bed.

The punishment for adultery, according to the  
 Roman law, was sometimes made by a *thoral*  
 separation. *Addison*

**THORN**, *n. f.* [*thaurus*, Gothick; ðorn, Saxon; *doorn*, Dutch.]

1. A prickly tree of several kinds.  
*Thorns* in *thistles* shall it bring forth. *Genesis.*  
 The most upright is sharper than a *thorn* hedge.  
*Mical.*

2. A prickly growing on the thorn bush.  
 Flowers of all hue, and without *thorn* the rose.  
*Milton.*

3. Any thing troublesome.  
 The god of empire, all its *thorns* and cares  
 Be only mine. *Southern.*

**THORNAPEL**, *n. f.* A plant. *Martimer.*

**THORBACK**, *n. f.* [*raia clavata*, Latin.] A sea fish.  
 He *is* a *back*, when dried, takes of sal ammo-  
 niac. *Arbutnot.*

**THORNBUT**, *n. f.* [*rhombus aculeatus*, Lat.] A sort of sea fish, *Antiphon*; which he distinguishes from *thorback*. A bit of  
 verbon.

**THORNY**, *adj.* [from *thorn*.]

1. Full of thorns; spiny; rough; prickly.  
 Not winding ivy, nor the glorious bay;  
 He wore, sweet head! a *thorny* diadem. *Randolph.*

The boat's eye-balls glare with fire,  
 His neck shoots up a *thorny* wood;  
 His bristled back a *thorny* shield appears. *Dryden*

The water in *thorny* did for virtue toil  
 A *thorny*, or at best a *thorny* toil. *Dryden.*

They on the *thorny* top  
 Of rugged hills the *thorny* bramble crop. *Dryden.*

2. Pricking; vexatious.  
 No dislike against the person  
 Of our good queen, but the *thorny* points  
 Of my all-greivous have this toward. *Shakespeare.*

So it goes to, and perplex'd debate,  
 And *thorny* one, and rank and tugging hate.  
*Young*

3. Difficult; perplexing.  
 By low muddy *thorny* and layd ways they are  
 come *thorough*, by how many civil trials. *Spenser.*

**THOROUGH**, *prep.* [the word *through* extended into two syllable.]

1. By way of making passage or penetra-  
 tion.

2. By means of.  
 Mark Antony will follow  
*Thorough* the hazards of this untrod state,  
 With all true faith. *Shakespeare.*

**THOROUGH**, *adj.* [The adjective is always written *thorough*, the preposition commonly *through*.]

1. Complete; full; perfect.  
 The Irish horseboys, in the *thorough* reformation  
 of that realm, should be cut off. *Spenser.*

He did not decline a *thorough* engagement till he  
 had time to reform him, whom he resolved never  
 more to trust. *Clarendon.*

A *thorough* translator must be a *thorough* poet.  
*Dryden.*

A *thorough* practice of subjecting ourselves to  
 the wants of others, would extinguish in us pride.  
*Suett.*

How can I call a general disregard and a *thorough*  
 neglect of all religious improvements, a traity of  
 impiety, when it was as much in my power to  
 have been exact, and careful, and diligent? *Law.*

2. Passing through.  
 Let all three sides be a double house, without  
*thorough* lights on the sides. *Bacon.*

**THOROUGHFARE**, *n. f.* [*thorough* and  
*fare*.]

1. A passage through; a passage without  
 any stop or let.

The Hyrcanian deserts are as *thoroughfares* now  
 For princes to come view fair Pontus. *Shakespeare.*

His body is a passable *thoroughfare*, if it be not hurt  
 it is a *thoroughfare* for steel, if it be not hurt.  
*Shakespeare.*

The ingrateful person is a monster, which is all  
 throat and belly, a kind of *thoroughfare*, or com-  
 mon shore for the good things of the world to pass  
 into. *South.*

The courts are fill'd with a tumultuous din  
 Of crowds, or, ifling to and fro, cut ring in.  
 A *thoroughfare* of noise, where some decide  
 Things never heard, in loose tangle with lies.  
*Dryden.*

2. Power of passing.  
 Hell, and this world, one realm, one continent  
 Of easy *thoroughfare*. *Milton.*

**THOROUGHLY**, *adv.* [from *thorough*.]  
 Completely; fully.

Look into this button is *thoroughly*. *Shakespeare.*  
 We can never be grieved for their miseries who  
 are *thoroughly* wicked, and have thereby justly  
 called their calamities on themselves. *Dryden.*

One would think, that every member of the  
 community who embraces with reverence the  
 principles of either party, had *thoroughly* fitted and  
 examined them. *Addison.*

They had forgotten their solemn vows as *thor-*  
 oughly as they had never made them. *Atterbury.*

**THOROUGHFARE**, *adj.* [*thorough* and  
*pace*.] Perfect in what is undertaken;

complete; *thoroughfare*. Generally in  
 a bad sense.

When it was proposed to repeal the test clause,  
 the ablest of those who were reckoned the most  
 staunch and *thorough* whigs fell off at the in-  
 timation of it. *Saunder.*

**THOROUGHSPED**, *adj.* [*thorough* and *sped*.]  
 Finished in principles; *thoroughsped*,  
 commonly, finished in all.

Our *thoroughsped* republic of whigs, which con-  
 tains the bulk of all buyers, pretenders, and pro-  
 fessors, are most highly useful to princes. *Saunder.*

**THOROUGHSTITCH**, *adv.* [*thorough* and a  
*stitch*.] Completely; fully. A bad  
 word.

Perseverance alone can carry us *thoroughstitch*.  
*Thomson.*

**THORP**, *n. f.* *Thorp*, *thorp*, *thorp*, *thorp*, *thorp*,  
 are all from the Saxon, *ðorp*, which sig-  
 nifies a village. *Cowley.*

**THOSE**, *pronoun*.

1. The plural of *that*.  
 Make all our trumpets speak, give them all voices  
 Those clamorous harbingers of blood and death.  
*Shakespeare.*

Sure there are poets which did never dream  
 Upon *themselves*, nor did taste the fireman  
 Of Helicon; we therefore may suppose  
 Those made not poets, but the poets *those*. *Dryden.*

The fibres of this muscle act as *those* of others.  
*Cowley.*

2. *Those* refers to the former, *those* to the  
 latter noun.

Neither their sighs nor tears are true,  
*Thou* idly blow, *those* idly fall,  
 Nothing like to ours at all,  
 But sighs and tears have sexes too. *Cowley.*

**THOU**, *pronoun*. [ðu, Saxon; *du*, Dutch,  
 in the oblique cases singular *thee*, *de*,  
 Saxon; in the plural *ye*, *ge*, Saxon; in  
 the oblique cases plural *you*, *ye*, Saxon.]

*You* is now commonly used for the no-  
 minative plural.

1. The second pronoun personal.  
 Is this a dagger which I see before me,  
 The handle toward my hand? Come, let me clutch  
*thee*.

Have *thee* not, and yet I see thee still  
 Art *thou* not, fatal vision, sensible  
 To feeling as to sight? *Shakespeare.*

I am like to call *thee* to agnion,  
 To spit on *thee* again, to spurn *thee* too.  
 If *thou* wilt lend this money, lend it not  
 As to thy friend. *Shakespeare.*

*Thou*, it there be a *thou* in this bad town,  
 Who dares with angry Empolis to bow,  
 Who at enormous villany turns pale,  
 And it cry agnion it with a full-blown tank. *Dryden.*

2. It is used only in very familiar or very  
 solemn language. When we speak to  
 equals or superiors, we say *you*; but in  
 solemn language, and in addresses of wor-  
 ship, we say *thou*.

[Familiar.]  
 Here's to *thee*, Dick. *Cowley.*

[Solemn.]  
 For *thou* in dreadful whine we have  
 High on the broken wave.  
 I know *thou* wert not slow to hear,  
 Nor impotent to face. *Addison.*

To *THOU*, *v. a.* [from *thou*.] To treat with  
 familiarity.

I must live with the licence of ink, if *thou* *thou*  
 him some three, it shall not be small. *Shakespeare.*

**THOUGH**, *conjunction*. [ðeah, Sax. *that*,  
 Gothick.]

1. Notwithstanding that; although.  
 Not that I to affirm, *though* so it seem.  
 The found of love makes your soft heart about  
 And guard itself, *though* but a child made. *Butler.*

I can desire to perceive those things that God has  
 prepared for those that love him, *though* they be



Statefmen purge vice with vice, and may corrode  
The bad with bad, a spider with a toad.  
For to ill *thralls* not them, but they tangle ill,  
And make her do much good against her will.

Donne.

The author of nature is not *thrall'd* to the laws  
of nature.

Drummond.

**THRAPPLE. n. f.** The windpipe of any  
animal. They still retain it in the  
Scottish dialect; we say rather *throatle*.

**To THRASH. v. a.** [Saxon, Saxon;  
*drischen*, Dutch.]

1. To beat corn to free it from the chaff.  
This is written variously *thrash* or *thrish*,  
but *thrish* is agreeable to etymology.  
First *thrigh* the corn, then after burn the it aw.

Shakespeare.

Give on the *thrif* I wheat to hide it.

Judges.

Here be oars for burnt sacrifice, and therefore  
instruments for wood.

Samuel.

In the sun your golden grain display,  
And *thrash* it out, and winnow it by day.

Dryden.

This is to preserve the ends of the bones from an  
ineffectuality, which they being hard bodies would  
contract from a joint motion, such as that of run-  
ning or *thrashing*.

Rap.

Out of your clover well dried in the sun, after the  
first *thrashing*, get what feed you can.

Mortimer.

2. To beat; to drub.

Thou brave valiant art thou art here but to  
*thrash* the jail, and thou art brought and held among  
those of any will like a barbarian slave.

Shakespeare.

**To THRASH. v. n.** To labour; to drudge.

Frater would be *Meivus*, *thrash* for thines  
like his, the scorn and scandal of the times,  
Than that Philopoll fatally divine,  
Which is incredible the second, should be mine.

Dryden.

**THRASHER. n. f.** [from *thrash*.] One  
who thrashes corn.

Our soldiers, like a lazy *thrasher* with a flail,  
Fell gently down, as if they struck then travellers.

Shakespeare.

Not barely the plowman's pains, the reaper's  
and the *thrasher's* toil, and the baker's sweat, is to be  
counted into the list of we eat: the labour of those  
employed about the utensils must all be charged.

Locke.

**THRASHINGFLOOR. n. f.** An area on  
which corn is beaten.

In *tain* the lands the *thrashing floor* prepare,  
And exercise them thals in empty air.

Dryden.

Delve of cement depth your *thrashing floor*.

With temper'd clay, then fill and facet o'er.

**THRASONICAL. adj.** [from *Thrash*, a  
boulder in old comedy.] Boastful;  
bragging.

His haught is lofty, his discourse peremptory,  
his general behaviour vain, ridiculous, and *thra-  
sonical*.

Shakespeare.

**THRAVE. n. f.** [Saxon, Saxon.]

1. A herd; a drove. Out of use.

2. The number of two dozen. I know  
not how derived.

**THREAD. n. f.** [Saxon, Saxon; *drad*,  
Dutch.]

1. A small line; a small twist; the rad-  
ment of cloth.

Let not Bardolph's vital *thread* be cut  
With edge of penny cord and vile reproach.

Shall.

Though the double *thread* of dyed silk looked  
on single form devoid of reds, yet when num-  
bers of these *threads* are brought together, their  
colour becomes notorious.

Boyle.

Though need might never so,

He not receive a *thread*, but naked go.

He who sat at a table but with a sword hang-  
ing over his head by one single *thread* or hair,  
was hard enough to check his appetite.

South.

The art of pleading is the skill of cutting to a  
*thread* between flattery and all manners of *flattery*.

Johnson.

2. Any thing continued in a course; uni-  
form tenor.

The eagerness and trembling of the fancy doth  
not always regularly follow the same even *thread*  
of discourse, but strikes upon some other thing that  
bath relation to it.

Burnet.

The gout being a disease of the nervous parts,  
makes it so hard to cure, diseases are so as they  
are more remote in the *thread* of the motion of the  
fluids.

Arbutnot.

**To THREAD. v. a.** [from the noun.]

1. To pass through with a thread.

The largest crooked needle, with a ligature of  
the size of that I have *threaded* it with, in taking  
up the spermatick vessels.

Sharp.

2. To pass through; to pierce through.

Thus out of scaldon *threading* dark eyed night

Shakespeare.

Being prest to the war,  
Even when the maw of the fiend was touch'd,  
They would not *thread* the gates.

Shakespeare.

**THREADBARE. adj.** [*thread* and *bare*.]

1. Deprived of the nap; wore to the naked  
threads.

*Threadbare* coat, and cobbled shoes he wore

Spenser.

The cloth means to dress the commonwealth,  
and set a new nap upon it. so he had need, for  
his *threadbare*.

Shakespeare.

Will any freedom here from you be borne,  
Whole cloaths are *threadbare*, and whole cloaks are  
torn?

Dryden.

He walk'd the streets, and wore a *threadbare*  
cloak.

He did and supp'd at charge of other folk.

Swift.

A Thracian *thread* the porter's place maintain'd,  
Sworn for to *threadbare* supplants, and with pride  
His master's preference, nay, his name, deny'd.

Haste.

2. Worn out; trite.

A hungry lean *thread* villain,

A mere anatomy, a mountebank,

A *threadbare* juggler, and a fortune-teller.

Shall.

Many writers of moral discourses run into stale  
topics and *threadbare* quotations, not handling  
their subject fully and closely.

Swift.

It is invidious to trade, he would not have men-  
tioned this *threadbare* and exploded project.

Child.

**THREADEN. adj.** [from *thread*.] Made  
of thread.

Behold the *threaden* sails,  
Borne with the invisible and creeping wind,  
Draw the huge bottoms through the furrow'd sea.

Shakespeare.

**To THREAP. v. a.** A country word de-  
noting to argue much or contend.

Amf.

**THREAT. n. f.** [from the verb.] Menace;  
denunciation of ill.

There is no terror, Cassius, in your *threats*.

Shakespeare.

The emperor perceiving that his *threats* were  
little regarded, regarded little to threaten any  
more.

Hayward.

Do not believe  
Those rigid *threats* of death: ye shall not die.

Milton.

**To THREAT. v. a.** [Saxon, Sax.]

**To THREATEN. v. a.** [*threat* is seldom used  
but in poetry.]

1. To menace; to denounce evil.

Death to be wail'd  
Though *threaten'd*, which no worse than this can  
bring.

Milton.

2. To menace; to terrify, or attempt to  
terrify, by showing or denouncing evil.

It has *with* before the thing *threaten'd*,  
if a noun; *to*, if a verb.

What *threat* you me with telling of the king?

Shakespeare.

Tell him, and spare not.  
That it spread no further, straightly *threaten* them  
that they speak henceforth to no man in this name.

Acts.

The void profound  
Wide gaping, and with utter lots of being  
*Threaten* him.

Milton.

This day black omens *threat* the brightest fort  
That e'er deferr'd a watchful spirit's cure.

Pope.

3. To menace by action.

Void of fear,  
He *threaten'd* with his long pretended spear.

Dryden.

The noise increases as the billows roar,  
When rowling from star they *threat* the shore.

Dryden.

**THREATENER. n. f.** [from *threaten*.]  
Menacer; one that threatens.

Be stirring as the time; be fire with fire;  
Threaten the *threatener*, and outface the brow  
Of bragging honour.

Shakespeare.

The first it gives you life  
To knowledge by the *threatener*.

Milton.

**THREATENING. n. f.** [from *threaten*.] A  
menace; a denunciation of evil.

Fences their assault and wanted did *threaten*,  
And thus to Laertes loud with friendly *threaten*  
cry'd.

Dryden.

How impossible would it be for a master, that  
thus interceded with God for his servants, to say  
any unkind *threatenings* toward them, to do  
and curse them as dogs and fowls, and to do  
them only as the dogs of the creation.

Locke.

**THREATENINGLY. adv.** [from *threaten*.]  
With menace; in a threatening manner.

The honour that thus flames in your fan eyes,  
Before I speak, too *threateningly* replies.

Shakespeare.

**THREATFUL. adj.** [*threat* and *full*.] Full  
of threats; menacing.

Lake as a warlike brigandine applie  
To fight, lays forth her *threatful* pike, store,  
The engines which in them had death do lie.

Spenser.

**THREE. adj.** [Saxon, Sax. *dry*, Dut. *dry*,  
Welsh and Erse; *tres*, Latin.]

1. Two and one.

Prove this a propitious day, the *three-moon'd*  
world

Shakespeare.

Shall hear the olive freely.  
If you speak *three* words, it will *three times*  
support you the whole three words.

Locke.

Great Atreus' sons, Tydides fix above,  
With *three* aged Nestor.

Crane.

Jove hurls the *three* ton'd thunder from above.

Milton.

These *three* and *three* with other bands we tie.

Pope.

Down to these worlds I tread the dismal way,  
And dragg'd the *three-mouth'd* dog to upper day.

Locke.

A stout needle, such as gloves use, with a *three-  
edged* point, useful in sewing up dead bodies.

Shakespeare.

2. Proverbially, a small number.

Away, thou *three-inch'd* fool, I am no heat.

Shakespeare.

A bafe, proud, shallow, beggarly, *three* fold  
filthy, worsted stocking knave.

Shakespeare.

**THRETFOLD. adj.** [Saxon, Sax.]

Thrice repeated; consisting of three.

A *threefold* cord is not easily broken.

Locke.

By a *threefold* justice the world hath been govern-  
ed from the beginning: by a justice natural, by which  
the parents and elders of families govern'd the  
children, in which the obedience was called for by  
piety; again, by a justice divine, drawn from the  
laws of God; and the obedience was called for  
science; and finally, by a justice civil, begun  
both the former, and the obedience to this was  
duty.

Locke.

A *threefold* off'ring to his altar bring,  
A bull, a ram, a bow.

Pope.

**THREPPENCE. n. f.** [*three* and *pence*.]  
small silver coin valued at three  
pence.

A *threppence* how'd would hire me.

Shakespeare.

Old as I am, to quench it.

Shakespeare.

Laying a conflick, I made an offer the *threppence*,  
of a *threppence*, and gave vent to the matter.

Locke.

**THREPPENNY. adj.** [*triobolaris*, Latin]  
Vulgar; mean.

**THREPPILE. n. f.** [*three* and *pile*.] An  
old name for good velvet.

# THR

I, in my time, wore *threepile*, but am out of kerrie.  
*Shakespeare.*

**THREEPILED**, *adj.* Set with a thick pile; in another place it seems to mean piled one on another.

Thou art good velvet; thou'rt a *threepile* piece: I had as lief be English kersey, as be pil'd as thou art.  
*Shakespeare.*

**THREEPILED** hyperboles; spruce affectation *Shakl.*  
**THRESCO'RE**, *adj.* [*thrice* and *score*.] Thrice twenty; sixty.

*Threescorers*, and then I can remember well. *Shakl.*  
Then lives before the flood were abbreviated ages, and contracted unto hundred and threescore.

By choice our longest fathers eat'd the food, And from the noyes, and purity of the blood, Put we their sons in pumper'd rice of men, Are dandel'd down to threescore years and ten.  
*Dryden.*

**THRENO'DY**, *n. f.* [*Threnodia*.] A song of lamentation.

**THRESHFR**, *n. f.* [*properly thrasher*.] One too the *thrasher* brandishing his flail, Pecks a muster.  
*Dodgley.*

**THRUSHING**. See **TO THRASH**.

The careful ploughman doubling stands Left on the *thrashing* floor his flaves prove chaff.  
*Milton.*

Gideon was taken from *thrashing*, as well as circumcised from the plough, to command armies.  
*Locke.*

**THRISHOLD**, *n. f.* [*Threpsalbs*, Saxon.] The ground or step under the door; entrance; gate; door.

For marching forth in honourable wars, Him at the *thrishold* met the well did enterprize.  
*Spenser.*

Many men, that tumble at the *thrishold*, Are well foretold that danger lurks within *Shakl.*  
Not bitter

Than full at hell's dark *thrishold* I have sat watch (unmind'd, undreaded, and thyself half-flav'd)  
*Milton.*

Before the flarry *thrishold* at Jove's court My mansion is, where those immortal shapes Of bright aerial spirits live inter'd In regions mild, of calm and serene air.  
*Milton.*

There fought the queen's upstart, stood before The peaceful *thrishold*, and besieg'd the door.  
*Dryden.*

**THROW**. The pretent of *throw*.  
A broken rock the force of *Pyrrhus throw* I put on his ankle fell the pound'ous stone, Felt the strong nerves, and crash'd the fold bone.  
*Pope.*

**THREE**, *adv.* [from *three*.] 1. Three times.

*Thrice* he ally'd it from his foot to draw, And *thrice* in vain to draw it did ally, I boded nought to think, to rob him of his prey.  
*Spenser.*

*Thrice* within this hour I lay him down; *thrice* up again and fighting.  
*Shakespeare.*

*Thrice* did he knock his iron teeth; *thrice* howl, And into frowns his wrathful forehead bow.  
*Cowley.*

2. A word of amplification.

*Thrice* noble lord, let me intreat of you To pardon me.  
*Shakespeare.*

*Thrice* and four times happy those That under lian walls before their parents dy'd.  
*Dryden.*

**TO THRID**, *v. a.* [this is corrupted from *thread*; in French *enfiler*.] To slide through a narrow passage.

Some *thrid* the mazy ringlets of her hair, Some hang upon the pendants of her ear.  
*Pope.*

**THRIFT**, *n. f.* [from *thrive*.]

1. Profit; gain; riches gotten; state of prospering.

He came out with all his clowns, horst upon such cartjades, and so furnished, as I thought with myself, if that were *thrift*, I wou'd none of my friends or subjects ever to *thrive*.  
*Sidney.*

# THR

You some permit To second ill with ill, each worse than other, And make them draded to the door's *thrift*.  
*Shakespeare.*

Had I but the means To hold a rival place with one of them, I have a man I prize for me both *thrift*, That I should be fortunate.  
*Shakespeare.*

Should the poor be flatter'd? No; let the candied tongue lick flatter'd pomp, And croak the pregnant burges of the knee, When *thrift* may follow twining.  
*Shakespeare.*

2. Parimony; frugality; good husbandry. The rich man, he is my longer, or while, to fall to the poor, every poor husband.  
*Spenser.*

Out of the present time and untimely *thrift*, there grow many future miseries and continual change in repining and recollecting such miseries of his, it built up to be.  
*Raleigh.*

Thus heaving, though all sufficient, flows a *thrift* In his economy, and bounds his gift.  
*Dryden.*

3. A plant.

**THRIFTY**, *adv.* [from *thrift*.] Frugally; parimoniously.

Comrade after fourcore went to his country, houle to live *thriftly*, and save up money to spend at London.  
*Swift.*

**THRIFTINESS**, *n. f.* [from *thrift*.] Frugality; husbandry.

In any other place you have, Which asks small pains, but the *thrifts* to save.  
*Spenser.*

Some are contented for keeping their own, whom tenderness how to get homely teacheth to spend diffidently; when as such need a great *thriftiness* in preserving their own, who allow more liberty to exorbitant from others.  
*Wotton.*

**THRIFTLESS**, *adj.* [from *thrift*.] Produte; extravagant.

They in idle pomp and wanton play Confused had the good old *thrifts* hours, And thrown themselves into their heavy towsers.  
*Spenser.*

He shall spend more honour with his *thrifts*, As *thrifts* than then toaping fathers' old *thrifts*.  
*Shakl.*

**THRIFTY**, *adj.* [from *thrift*.]

1. Frugal; sparing; not produte; not lavish.

Though some men do, as do they would, Let *thrift* do, as do they should.  
*Tupper.*

Nature never lends The smallest temple of her excellence, But like a *thrift* goddess she determines Herfelt the glory of a creditor.  
*Shakespeare.*

Thinks and ate Left he should neglect his studies.

Take a young man, the *thrift* goddess, For a young mother should be flipp'd, Would she him like a younger child.  
*Swift.*

I am glad he has so much youth and vigour left, of which he hath not been *thrift*, but would he has no more discretion.  
*Swift.*

2. Well husbanded.

I have five hundred crowns, The *thrift* has I say'd dinner your father.  
*Shakl.*

**TO THRILL**, *v. a.* [*Syllian*, Saxon; *drilla*, Swedish.] To pierce; to bore; to penetrate; to drill.

The cruel word her tender heart to *thrill'd*, That sudden cold ran through every vein, And stormy horrors all her limbs fill'd With dying fit, that down the fell for pain.  
*Spenser.*

He pierced through his chaf'd chest With *thrilling* point of bloody iron brand, And lanc'd his lordly heart.  
*Spenser.*

A servant, that he lived, *thrill'd* with remembrance, Oppos'd against the act, bending his sword To his great misser.  
*Shakespeare.*

Nature, that heard each sound, Beneath the hollow round Of Cynthia's feat, the airy region *thrilling*, Now was almost won, To think her part was done.  
*Milton.*

**TO THRILL**, *v. n.*

1. To have the quality of piercing.

The knight his *thrilling* spear again assay'd In his brail-plated body to embols.  
*Spenser.*

With that one of his *thrilling* darts he threw, Headed with ire and vengeable despite.  
*Spenser.*

2. To pierce or wound the ear with a sharp sound.

The piteous maiden, careful, comfortless, Does throw out *thrilling* shrieks, and shrill cries.  
*Spenser.*

3. To feel a sharp tingling sensation.

To feel sweet fidelity, In vaults and prisons, and to *thrill* and shake, In that the cry of our nation's crow, Thinking his voice an arm of Englishmen.  
*Shakl.*

4. To pang with a tingling sensation.

A faint cold fear *thrills* through my veins, That almost freezes up the heat of life.  
*Shakespeare.*

Run through each nerve, and *thrill'd* in every vein, A sudden horror dash.  
*Dryden.*

**TO THRIVE**, *v. n.* *prol.* *throve*, and sometimes less properly, *thrived*; *part. thriven*. [Of this word there is found no satisfactory etymology: in the northern dialect they use *thrid*, to make grow; perhaps *throve* was the original word, from *thra*, to make, to increase.] To prosper; to grow rich; to advance in any thing desired.

The best thou *thrive*st, the gladder am I.  
*Tupper.*

If lord Percy *thrive* not, ere the king Dilutes his power, he nee not visit us.  
*Shakl.*

It grew amongst bushes, where commonly plants do not *thrive*.  
*Bacon.*

They by vice *thrive*, Sail on smooth seas, and at their port arrive.  
*Sandys.*

O thou! why sit we here, each other viewing Idly, while Saturn our great earth *thrive* In other worlds, and happier it provide.  
*Milton.*

Those who have rely'd upon the *thrive* sort of prey, seldom embark all their hopes in one bottom.  
*Pope of Pity.*

A careful shepherd not only turns his flock into a common pasture, but with particular advantage observes the *thrive* of every one.  
*Dryden of Pity.*

Growth is of the very nature of some things: to be and to *thrive* is all one with them; and they know no middle station between their spring and their full.  
*South.*

Spencer's age in the prodigious was lost, For at the *thrive* *thrive*, the loyal court.  
*Dryden.*

Selling a *thrive* man turns his hand into money to make the greater advantage.  
*Locke.*

The *thrive* cake in meads their food for take, And under their trees look before the plentiful rack.  
*Dryden.*

A little hope—but I have more, On art the poor ambitious *thrive*.  
*Dryden.*

Decy a man that me love can live, Such a care hath always been taken of the city chambers, that they have *thrive* and prosper gradually from their infancy to when this very day.  
*Attorney.*

In the last age of plenty, wealth, and ease, Spung the rank weed, and *thrive* with it.  
*Pope.*

Diligence and labour, the way to *thrive* in the riches of the underthan, as well as in gold.  
*Watts.*

Personal pride, and affectation, a delight in beauty, and *thrive* of fancy, are tempers that must either kill all religion in the soul, or be themselves killed by it; they can be more *thrive* together, than health and felicity.  
*Locke.*

**THRIVY**, *n. f.* [from *thrive*.] One that prospers; one that grows rich.

He had so well prospered that little flock in his father left, as he was able to prove a *thrive* in the end.  
*Harvard.*

**THRIVINGLY**, *adv.* [from *thrive*.] In a prosperous way.



**THRO'**. Contracted by barbarians from *through*.

What thanks can wretched fugitives return,  
Who, scatter'd thro' the world, in exile mourn?  
*Dryden.*

**THROAT**, *n. f.* [*Spote, Spota, Sax.*]

1. The forepart of the neck; the passages of nutriment and breath.

The gold I give thee will I melt, and pour  
Down thy ill-uttering throat. *Shakespeare*  
Wherefore could I not pronounce, amen?  
I had most need of blessings, and amen  
Stuck in my throat. *Shakespeare*  
Larilla's gutturals convuls'd his throat;  
He smother'd his voice to the Bizantine note. *Hart*

2. The main road of any place.

Her honour and her courage try'd,  
Calm and intrepid in the very throat  
Of sulphurous war, on Tenier's dreadful field. *Thomson.*

3. To cut the THROAT. To murder; to kill by violence.

These bred up amongst the Englishmen, when  
They become kern, are made more fit to cut their  
throats. *Spenser.*  
A trumpeter that was made prisoner, when the  
soldiers were about to cut his throat, says, Why  
should you kill a man that kills nobody?  
*L'Estrange.*

**THROATPIPE**, *n. f.* [*throat and pipe.*]

The weapon; the windpipe.

**THROATWORT**, *n. f.* [*throat and wort;*

*digitalis*, Lat.] A plant.

**TO THROB**, *v. n.* [*from Spengler, Minshew*

and *Junius*; formed in imitation of the sound, *Skinner*; perhaps contracted from *throce up*.]

1. To heave; to beat; to rise as the breast with sorrow or distress.

Here may his head live on my throbbing breast.  
*Shakespeare*  
My heart throbs to know one thing:  
Shall Daquon's issue ever reign? *Shakespeare.*

'Twas the clash of words: my troubled heart  
Is cast down, and sunk amidst its sorrows,  
It throbs with fear, and akes at every sound. *Addison.*

How that warm'd me! How my throbbing heart  
Leapt to the image of my father's joy,  
When you shall stir me in your folding arms! *Smith.*

2. To beat; to palpitate.

In the depending office there was a throbbing of  
the arterial blood, as in an aneurism, the blood  
being choked in by the constricted flesh. *Wolman.*

**THROB**, *n. f.* [*from the verb.*] Heave;

beat; stroke of palpitation.

She sigh'd from bottom of her wounded breast,  
And after many bitter throbs did throw,  
With lips full pale, and fault'ring tongue oppress'd. *Spenser.*

Thou talk'dst like one who never felt  
Th' impatient throbs and beatings of a soul  
That pant and reaches after distant good. *Atkins.*

**THROB**, *n. f.* [*from Spelman, to suffer,*

*Saxon.*]

1. The pain of travail; the anguish of

confinement; the pain of childbirth.

Thou hast not yet laid bed,  
But took me in my throbs. *Shakespeare.*  
His wife and maid and nurse, who were ex-  
ceeding agreeable to his desires, with him most throbs  
and pangs of birth. *Pell.*

My womb pregnant and now ever live grown,  
Prodigious action felt and mental throbs. *Milton.*

Not knowing 'twas my labour, I complain  
Of sudden fluxions, and of grinding pain;  
My throbs come thicker, and my cries increase'd. *Dryden.*

Reflect on that day, when earth shall be again in

travail with her sons, and at one fruitful throce bring  
forth all the generations of learned and unlearned,  
noble and ignoble dust. *Rogers.*

2. Any extreme agony; the final and mortal struggle.

O man, have mind of that most bitter throce,  
For as the tree does fall, so lies it ever low. *Spenser.*

To ease them of their griefs,  
Their fears of hostile strokes, their aches, losses,  
Their pangs of love, with other mercent throcs,  
That nature's fragile vessel doth fulfill  
In life's uncertain voyage, I will do  
Some kindness to you. *Shakespeare.*

**TO THROE**, *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To

put in agonies.

The setting of thine eye and cheek proclaim  
A matter from thee, and a bath, indeed,  
Which throes thee much to yield. *Shakespeare.*

**THRONE**, *n. f.* [*Thronus, Lat. Spēda.*]

1. A royal seat; the seat of a king.

Round is intemperance hath been  
Th' intemperate emptying of the happy throne,  
And fall of many kings. *Shakespeare.*

Th' eternal Father from his throne beheld  
Their multitude. *Milton.*

Stonehenge, once thought a temple, you have  
found  
A throne where kings were crown'd. *Dryden.*

We have now upon the throne a king willing and  
able to correct the abuses of the age. *Darwin.*

2. The seat of a bishop.

Bishops preached on the steps of the altar stand-  
ing, having not as yet assumed the state of a throne. *Agassiz.*

**TO THRONE**, *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To

enthrone; to set on a royal seat.

They have, as who have not, whom their great  
flair  
Thron'd and set high. *Shakespeare.*

True image of the father, whether thron'd  
In the bosom of bliss and light of light,  
Conceiving or remoting from heav'n, unshin'd  
In bodily tabernacle and human form. *Milton.*

He thron'd in glass, and nam'd it Caroline. *Pope.*

**THRONG**, *n. f.* [*Thrang, Saxon; from*

*Thrangian, to press.*] A crowd; a mul-  
titude pressing against each other.

Let us on heaps go offer up our lives:  
We are now yet living in the field,  
To smother up the English in our throngs. *Shakespeare.*

A throng  
Of thick short fids in thund'ring volleys float,  
And roll themselves over her lubrick throat  
In panting murmurs. *Croshaw.*

This book, the image of his mind,  
Will make his name not hard to find,  
I with the throng of great and good  
Made a less easy underfoot. *Waller.*

With studious thought observ'd th' illustrious  
thrung,  
In nature's order as they pass'd along;  
Then names, their fates. *Dryden.*

**TO THROG**, *v. n.* [*from the noun.*] To

crowd; to come in tumultuous multi-  
tudes.

I have seen  
The dumb men throng to see him, and the blind  
To hear him speak. *Shakespeare.*

His mother could not longer bear the agitations  
of so many persons as throng'd upon her, but fell  
upon his neck, crying out, My son! *Taiter.*

**TO THROG**, *v. a.* To oppress or incom-  
mode with crowds or tumults.

I'll say, thou hast gold:  
Thou wilt be throng'd too shortly. *Shakespeare.*

The multitude throng thee and press thee. *Lake.*

All accents was throng'd, the gates  
Thick swarm'd. *Milton.*

**THROTTLE**, *n. f.* [*Throtte, Sax.*] The

throat; a small singing bird.

The throttle with his note to true,  
The wren with little quill. *Shakespeare.*

The black-bird and throatl with their melodious  
voices bid welcome to the cheerful spring. *Holmes.*

**THROTTLE**, *n. f.* [*from throat.*] The

windpipe; the larynx.

At the upper extremity it hath no larynx or then-  
tle to qualify the sound. *Boon.*

**TO THROTTLE**, *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]

To choke; to suffocate; to kill by stop-  
ping the breath.

I have seen them shiver and look pale,  
Make periods in the midst of sentences,  
Throttle their passions' accents in their tears,  
And, in conclusion, dumbly have broke off. *Shakespeare.*

As when Anteus in Iaffa strove  
With Jove's Achilles, and did not hold his note,  
Receiving from his mother earth new strength,  
Fresh from his fall and fiercer grapple pour'd,  
Throttled at length in th' air, expir'd and fell. *Milton.*

His throat half throttled with corrupted phlegm,  
And breathing through his jaws a belching steam. *Holmes.*

The throttling quinsy 'tis my fear appears,  
And rheumatism I tend to rack the joints. *Dancer.*

Throttle thyself with an ell of strong tape,  
For thou hast not a groat to spare for a rap. *Sam.*

**THROVE**. The preterit of *thrive*.

England never thrived so well, nor was there ever  
brought into England to great an increase of wealth  
since. *Lake.*

**THROUGH**, *prep.* [*Thuph, Saxon; dou,*

*Dutch; durch, German.*]

1. From end to end of; along the whole  
mass or compass.

He hath been so successful with common heads,  
that he hath led them belch through all the works  
of nature. *Bacon.*

A simplicity shines through all he writes. *Dryden.*

Fame of th' asserted sea through Europe blown,  
Made France and Spain ambitious of his bays. *Dryden.*

2. Noting passage.

Through the gate of iv'ry he dismiss'd  
His valiant offspring. *Dryden.*

The same thing happened when I removed the  
prism out of the sun's light, and looking through it  
upon the hole flaming by the light of the clouds  
beyond it. *Newton.*

3. By transmission.

Through these hands this science has pass'd with  
great applause. *Temple.*

Material things are presented only through their  
senses; they have a real influx on the eye, and all our  
knowledge of material things is conveyed into the  
understanding through these senses. *Chapman.*

4. By means of; by agency of; in con-  
sequence of.

The strong through pleasure soonest falls, the  
weak through sin. *Spenser.*

Something you may deceive of him that is not  
deceived. *Shakespeare.*

By much slothfulness the building decays, and the  
through idleness of the hands the house droopeth  
through. *Temple.*

You will not make this a general inference, but  
such from preaching the gospel, as have a  
infirmity fallen. *Baker.*

Some through ambition, or through thirst of  
Have dam their brothers, and their country sold. *Dryden.*

To him, to him 'tis giv'n  
Passion, and care, and anguish to destroy.  
Through him lost peace, and plenty of joy  
Perpetual o'er the world redoubt shall flow. *Locke.*

**THROUGH**, *adv.*

1. From one end or side to the other.

You'd be to learn, that blots of January  
Would blow you through and through. *Shakespeare.*

Inquire how metal may be tinged through and  
through, and with what, and into what colours. *Bacon.*

**Pointed satire runs him through and through.** *Old.*  
To understand the mind of him that writ, is to  
read the whole letter through, from one end to the  
other. *Locke.*

2. To the end of any thing; to the ultimate purpose; to the final conclusion.

Every man brings such a degree of this light into the world with him, that though it cannot bring him to heaven, yet it will carry him so far, that if he follows it faithfully he shall meet with another light, which shall carry him quite through. *South.*

**THRO'UGHED.** *adj.* [through and bred, commonly thoroughbred.] Completely educated; completely taught.

A thoroughbred soldier weighs all present circumstances and all possible contingents. *G. W.*

**THRO'GHIUGHTED.** *adj.* [through and bright.] Lighted on both sides.

That the best pieces be placed where are the fewest lights; therefore not only rooms windowed on both ends, called *throughlighted*, but with two or more windows on the same side, are enemies to the eye. *Watson.*

**THRO'UGHLY.** *adv.* [from through. It is commonly written *thoroughly*, as coming from *through*.]

1. Completely; fully; entirely; wholly.

The fight *thoroughly* him dismay'd,  
That nought but death before his eyes he saw. *Spens.*

For bed then next they were,  
All thoughtly satisfied with complete cheer. *Chapm.*

Rice must be *thoroughly* bodied in respect of its badness. *Bacon.*

2. Without reserve; sincerely.

Though it be somewhat singular for men truly and *thoroughly* to live up to the principles of their religion, yet singularity in this is a singular commendation. *Tillotson.*

**THRO'GHO'UT.** *prep.* [through and out.] Quite through; in every part of.

Thus it stretch even clean *throughout* the whole controversy, about that discipline which is so earnestly urged. *Hooker.*

There followed after the defeat an avoiding of all Spanish forces *throughout* Ireland. *Bacon.*

O for a clap of thunder, as loud  
As to be heard *throughout* the universe,  
To tell the world the fact, and to applaud it! *Ben Jonson.*

Impartially inquire how we have behaved *unfavourably throughout* the course of this long war. *Atterb.*

**THRO'GHO'UT.** *adv.* Every where; in every part.

Subdue it, and *throughout* dominion hold  
Over fish of the sea, and fowl of the air. *Milton.*

His youth and age  
All of a piece *throughout*, and all divine. *Dryden.*

**THRO'GHO'UT.** *adj.* [through and pace.] Perfect; complete.

He is very dextrous in puzzling others, if they be not *throughpaced* speculators in those great theories. *Mare.*

**To THROW.** *v. a.* pret. *threw*; part. pass. *thrown*. [*Spanan, Saxon.*]

1. To fling; to cast; to send to a distant place by any projectile force.

Produce *threw* down upon the Turks fire and falling gilt. *Kneller.*

Simon *threw* stones at him, and cast dust. *2 Sam.*

A poor widow *threw* in two mites, which make a farthing. *Mark.*

He fell  
From heav'n, they fabled, *thrown* by angry Jove  
Sherr'd the crystal battlements. *Milton.*

Calumniate stoutly; for though we wipe away with never so much care the dirt *thrown* at us, there will be left some sullage behind. *Decay of Piety.*

Aristo, in his voyage of Aethiopia to the moon, has a fine allegory of two swans, who, when time had *thrown* the writings of many poets into the river of oblivion, were ever in a readiness to secure the best, and bear them aloft into the temple of immortality. *Dryden.*

When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to throw,  
The line too labours, and the words move slow. *Pope.*

The air-pump, barometer, and quadrant, were *thrown* out to those busy spirits, as tubs and barrels are to a whale, that he may let the ship sail on, while he diverts himself with those innocent amusements. *Spectator.*

2. To toss; to put with any violence or tumult. It always comprises the idea of haste, force, or negligence.

To *throw* the stubborn humor off is hard,  
Wrapp'd in his crimes, against the storm prepar'd;  
But when the milder beams of mercy play,  
He melts, and *throws* his combinous cloak away. *Deben.*

The only means for bringing France to our conditions, is to *throw* in multitudes upon them, and overpower them with numbers. *Addison.*

Labour calls the humors into their proper channels, *throws* off redundancies, and helps nature. *Spectator.*

Make room for merit, by *throwing* down the worthless and depraved part of mankind from those conspicuous stations to which they have been advanced. *Spectator.*

The island Inisme contains, within the compass of eighteen miles, a wonderful variety of hills, vales, rocks, fruitful plains, and barren mountains, all *thrown* together in a most romantic confusion. *Berkley to Pope.*

3. To lay carelessly, or in haste.

His majesty departed to his chamber, and *threw* himself upon his bed, lamenting with much passion, and abundance of tears, the loss of an excellent servant. *Clarendon.*

At th' approach of night  
On the first friendly bunk he *threw* him down,  
Or rests his head upon a rock till morn. *Addison.*

4. To venture at dice.

Learn more than thou *throw'st*,  
Set less than thou *throw'st*. *Shakespeare.*

5. To cast; to flip; to put off.

There the snake *threw* the enamel'd skin,  
Weed wide enough to wrap a larva in. *Shakespeare.*

6. To emit in any careless or vehement manner.

To *arise*; for I have *thrown*  
A brave defiance in king Henry's teeth. *Shaksp.*

One of the Greek orator's antagonists, reading over the oration that procured his banishment, and seeing his friends admire it, asked them, if they were so much affected by the bare reading, how much more they would have been alarmed if they had heard him actually *throwing* out such a storm of eloquence. *Addison.*

There is no need to *throw* words of contempt on such a practice, the very detection of it enters reproach. *Watts.*

7. To spread in haste.

O'er his fair limbs a flow'ry vest he *threw*,  
And issued like a god to mortal view. *Pope.*

8. To overturn in wrestling.

If the fencer shall not only wrestle with this angel, but *throw* him too, and win to complete a victory over his confederate, that all the considerations shall be able to strike no terror into his mind, he is too strong for grace. *South.*

9. To drive; to send by force.

Myself distant, on exile and unknown,  
Debar'd from Europe, and from Asia *thrown*,  
In Libyan deserts wander thus alone. *Deben.*

When seamen are *thrown* upon any unknown coast in America, they never venture upon the first of any tree, unless they observe it marked with the pecking of birds. *Addison.*

Poor youth! how canst thou *throw* him from thee?  
Lacia, thou know'st not half the love he bears thee. *Addison.*

10. To make to act at a distance.

*Throw* out our eyes for love Othello,  
Eventill we make th' aerial blue  
An indistinct regard. *Shakespeare.*

11. To repose.

In time of temptation be not busy to dispute, but  
rely upon the conclusion, and *throw* yourself upon God, and contend not with him but in prayer. *Taylor.*

12. To change by any kind of violence.

A new title, or an unexpected success, *throws* us out of ourselves, and in a manner destroys our identity. *Addison.*

To *throw* his language more out of prose, Homer affects the compound epithets. *Pope.*

13. To turn. [*torque, Latin.*] As bulls *thrown* in a lathe. *Addison.*

14. To *Throw away*. To lose; to spend in vain.

He wants 'em to avoid the courts and camps,  
Where dilatory totum plays the wit  
With the brave, noble, honest, gallant man,  
To *throw* himself away on tools and knives. *Utany.*

In vain on study time *away* we *throw*,  
When we forbear to act the things we know. *Deben.*

A man had better *throw* away his care upon any thing else than upon a garden on wet or in it ground. *Temple.*

Had we but lasting youth and time to spare,  
Some might be *threw* away on time and war. *Dryden.*

He sigh'd, breath'd short, and would have spok'd,  
But was too fierce to *throw* away the time. *Dryden.*

The next in place and punishment are they  
Who prodigally *throw* their souls away;  
Fools who, repining at their wretched state,  
And loathing anxious life, suborn'd their fate. *Dryden.*

In poetry the expression beautifies the design; it is vicious or unpleasing, the cost of colouring is *thrown away* upon it. *Dryden.*

The well-meaning man should rather consider what opportunities he has of doing good to his country, than *throw away* his time in deciding the rights of princes. *Addison.*

She *threw away* her money upon roaring bulls  
That went about the streets. *Arbutnot.*

15. To *Throw away*. To reject.

He that will *throw away* a good book because not pildred, is more curious to please his eye than understanding. *Taylor.*

16. To *Throw by*. To reject; to lay aside as of no use.

It can but *throw*  
Like one of Juno's dignities; and,  
When things succeed, be *thrown by*, or let fall. *Ben Jonson.*

He that I grieve to have any doubt of his tenets, received without examination, ought, in reference to that question, to *throw* wholly by all his former notions. *Locke.*

17. To *Throw down*. To subvert; to overturn.

Must one rash word, th' infamy of age,  
*Throw down* the merit of my better years,  
Thus the reward of a whole life of service? *Addison.*

18. To *Throw off*. To expel.

The furs and skins in the animal body, as soon as they maturely, are *thrown off*, or produce mortal diseases. *Arbutnot.*

19. To *Throw off*. To reject; to discard; as, to *throw off* an acquaintance.

"Would he better  
Could you provoke him to give you the occasion,  
And then to *throw* him off. *Deben.*

Can there be any reason why the household of God alone should *throw off* all that conduct, dependence and duty, by which all other bodies are best governed? *Swift.*

20. To *Throw off*. To exert; to bring forth into act.

She *threw* out thrilling shivers, and then king cries. *Spectator.*

The gods in bounty work up fictions about us,  
That give mankind occasion to exert  
Their hidden strength, and *throw* out into practice  
Virtues which slumber the day. *Addison.*

21. To *Throw out*. To distance; to leave behind.

## T H R

When e'er did Juba, or did Postius, show  
A virtue that has cast me at a distance,  
And thrown me out in the pursuits of honour?

*Addison.*

22. *To Throw out.* To eject; to expel.  
The other two whom they had thrown out, they  
were content should enjoy their exile.

*Swift.*

23. *To Throw out.* To reject; to ex-  
clude.

The oddness of the proposition taught others to  
reflect a little; and the bill was thrown out.

*Swift.*

24. *To Throw up.* To resign angrily.

Bad games are thrown up too soon,  
Until they're never to be won.  
Experienced gamblers throw up their cards when  
they know the game is in the enemy's hand, with-  
out unnecessary vexation in playing it out.  
Life we must not part with foolishly: it must not  
be thrown up in a pet, nor sacrificed to a quarrel.

*Collier.*

25. *To Throw up.* To emit; to eject;  
to bring up.

Judge of the cause by the substances the patient  
throws up.

*Arbutnot.*

26. This is one of the words which is used  
with great latitude; but in all its uses,  
whether literal or figurative, it retains  
from its primitive meaning some notion  
of haste or violence.

*To Throw.* v. n.

1. To perform the act of casting.

2. To cast dice.

3. *To Throw about.* To cast about; to  
try expedients.

Now unto despair I 'gin to grow,  
And mean for better wind about to throw.

*Spenser.*

*Throw.* n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A cast; the act of casting or throwing.

The top he tore

From off a huge rock; and so right a throw  
Made at our ship, that just before the prow  
It overlew and fell.

*Chapman.*

He heav'd a stone, and, rising to the throw  
He sent it in a whirlwind at the foe:  
A tow'rs assaulted by so rude a stroke,  
With all its lofty battlements had shook.

*Addison.*

2. A cast of dice; the manner in which  
the dice fall when they are cast.

If Hercules and Lichas play at dice  
Which is the better man, the greater throw  
May turn by fortune from the weaker hand:  
So it Alcides beaten by his page.

*Shakespeare.*

If they cut finally, it is like a man's missing his  
cast when he throws dice for his life; his being,  
his happiness, and all is involved in the error of  
one throw.

*South.*

Suppose any particular order of the alphabet to be  
assigned, and the twenty-four letters cast at a ven-  
ture, so as to fall in a line; it is many millions of  
millions odds to one against any single throw, that  
the assigned order will not be cast.

*Bentley.*

The world, where lucky throws to blockheads  
fall,

Knaves know the game, and honest men pay all

*Young.*

3. The space to which any thing is thrown.

Take to a bowl upon a table ground,  
I've tumbled past the throw; and in his praise  
Have, almost, stamp'd the leading.

*Shakespeare.*

The Sirenum Scaphi are sharp rocks that stand  
about a stone's throw from the south side of the  
island.

*Addison.*

4. Stroke; blow.

So hence he laid about him, and dealt blows  
On either side, that neither could hold,  
No shield defend the thunder of his throws.

*Spenser.*

5. Effort; violent folly.

Your youth admires  
The threns and swellings of a Roman soul;  
Cato's bold flights, the extravagance of virtue.

*Addison.*

6. The agony of childbirth: in this sense

it is written *throce*. See *THROE*.

## T H R

The most pregnant wit in the world never brings  
forth any thing great without some pain and travail,  
pangs and throes before the delivery.

*South.*

But when the mother's throes begin to come,  
The creature, pent within the narrow room,  
Breaks his hind prison.

*Dryden.*

Say, my friendship wants him  
To help me bring to light a manly birth,  
Which to the world I shall disclose,  
Or, if he fail me, perish in my throes.

*Dryden.*

*THROWER.* n. f. [from *throw*.] One that  
throws.

Fate, against thy better disposition,  
Hath made thy person for the thrower out  
Of my poor babe.

*Shakespeare.*

*THROW.* n. f. [*thraum*, *Islandick*, the end  
of any thing]

1. The ends of weavers threads.

2. Any coarse yarn.

There's her *thrum* hat, and her muffer too.

*Shakespeare.*

O fates, come, come,  
Cut thread and *thrum*,  
Quail, crumb, conclude and quell.

*Shakespeare.*

All mols bath here and there little stalks, besides  
the *low thum*.

*Bacon.*

Would our *thrum*-capp'd ancestors find fault  
For want of *lagar* tong, or *spoons* for salt?

*King.*

*To THRU.* v. a. To grate; to play  
coarsely.

Blunderbusses planted in every loop-hole, go off  
constantly at the squeaking of a fiddle and the  
thrumming of a guitar.

*Dryden.*

*THRUSH.* n. f. [*þrurc*, Saxon; *turdus*,  
Latin.]

1. A small singing bird.

Of singing-birds they have hennets, goldfinches,  
blackbirds, and *thrushes*.

*Carew.*

Pain, and a *fine thrush*, have been severally en-  
deavouring to call off my attention; but both in  
vain.

*Pope.*

2. [from *thrust*: as we say, a *push*; a  
breaking out.] By this name are called  
small, round, superficial ulcerations,  
which appear first in the mouth; but as  
they proceed from the obstruction of the  
emulsaries of the saliva, by the lentor and  
viscosity of the humour, they may affect  
every part of the alimentary duct, except  
the thick guts: they are just the same in  
the inward parts as scabs in the skin,  
and fall off from the inside of the bowels  
like a crust: the nearer they approach  
to a white colour the less dangerous.

*Arbutnot.*

*To THRUST.* v. a. [*trufito*, Lat.]

1. To push any thing into matter, or be-  
tween close bodies.

*Thrust* in thy sickle, and reap.

*Revelations.*

2. To push; to move with violence; to  
drive. It is used of persons or things.

They should not only not be thrust out, but also  
have cities and grants of their lands new made to  
them.

*Spenser.*

When the King comes, offer him no violence,  
Unless he seek to thrust you out by force.

*Shakespeare.*

Lock up my doors, and when you hear the  
drum,  
Clamber not you up to the casements then,  
Nor thrust your head into the publick streets.

*Shakespeare.*

When the ass saw the angel, the *thrust* herself  
unto the wall, and crush'd Balaam's foot.

*Numbers.*

On this condition will I make a covenant with  
you, that I may thrust out all your right eyes.

*Samuel.*

She caught him by the feet; but Gehazi came  
near to thrust her away.

*2 Kings.*

The prince shall not take of the people's inheri-  
tance, by oppression to thrust them out.

*Isaiah.*

Thou Capernaum, which art exalted to heaven  
shalt be thrust down to hell.

*Luke.*

Rich, then lord chancellor, a man of quick and  
lively delivery of speech, but as of *Neau* birth to  
prone to thrust forwards the ruin of great persons,  
in this manner spake.

*Heyward.*

They  
In hate of kings shall cast anew the frame,  
And thrust out Collatine that bore their name.

*Dryden.*

To justify his threat, he thrusts aside  
The crowd of centaurs, and redeems the bride.

*Dryden.*

3. *To stab.*  
Phineus thrust both of them through.

*Numbers.*

4. *To compress.*  
He thrust the fleece together, and wrung the  
dew out of it.

*Job.*

5. *To impel; to urge.*  
We make guilty of our disasters the sun, the  
moon, and stars, as if we were villains on necessity,  
and all that we are evil in, by a divine thrusting  
on.

*Shakespeare.*

6. *To obtrude; to intrude.*  
Who's there, I say? How dare you thrust your  
felves

*Shakespeare.*

Into my private meditations?

*Shakespeare.*

I go to meet  
The noble Brutus, thrusting this report  
Into his ears.

*Shakespeare.*

Should he not do as rationally, who took phys-  
ick from any one who had taken on himself the  
name of physician, or thrust himself into that em-  
ployment?

*Locke.*

*To THRUST.* v. n.

1. To make a hostile push; to attack with  
a pointed weapon.

2. To squeeze in; to put himself into any  
place by violence.

I'll be a Spartan while I live on earth;  
But, when in heav'n, I'll stand next Hercules,  
And thrust between my father and the god.

*Dryden.*

3. To intrude.

Who like intruders thrust into their service,  
Participate their sacred influence.

*Rosce.*

4. To push forward; to come violently,  
to throng; to press.

Young, old, thrust there,  
In mighty concourse.

*Chapman.*

The miserable men which shrink from the work  
were again beaten forward, and presently slain,  
and fresh men full thrust on.

*Kneller.*

*THRUST.* n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Hostile attack with any pointed weapon.  
Zeluane hearkening to no more, began with her  
witty fury to pursue him with blows and threats,  
that nature and virtue commanded him to look to  
his safety.

*Samuel.*

That thrust had been mine enemy indeed,  
But that my coat is better than thou know'st.

*Shakespeare.*

Polites Pyrrhus with his lance pursues,  
And often reaches, and his thrusts renew.

*Dryden.*

2. Assault; attack.

There is one thrust at your pure, pretended me-  
chanism.

*Moe.*

*THRUSTER.* n. f. [from *thrust*.] He that  
thrusts.

*THRUSTLE.* n. f. [from *thrust*.] The thrush;  
the thristle.

No *thrushes* thrill the bramble-bush forsake;  
No chirping lark the welkin thence invokes.

*Gray.*

*To THRYEALLOW.* v. a. [*thrice* and *al-  
low*.] To give the third ploughing in  
summer.

*Thryfallow* betime for destroying her weed,  
Lest thistle and docke sal a blooming and feed.

*Tyler.*

*THUMB.* n. f. [*þuma*, Sax.] The short  
strong finger answering to the other  
four.

Here I have a pilot's thumb,  
Wreck'd as homeward he did come.

*Shakespeare.*

When he is dead you will wear him in clump  
rings, as the Turks did Scamander. *Dryden.*  
Every man in Turkey is of some trade; *Shakspeare.*  
Arbut was a maker of ivory rings, which the  
Turks wear upon their thumbs when they shoot  
their arrows. *Brome.*

The hand is divided into four fingers bending  
forwards, and one opposite bending backwards,  
called the thumb, to join with them severally or  
united, whereby it is fitted to lay hold of objects.

*Ray.*

To THUMB. *v. a.* To handle awkwardly.  
THUMB-BAND. *n. f.* [thumb and band.]

A twist of any materials made thick as  
a man's thumb.

The thumb-bands of hay round them. *Mortimer.*

THUMBSTAIL. *n. f.* [thumb and tail.] A  
thimble.

THUMP. *n. f.* [thombo, Italian.] A hard  
heavy dead dull blow with something  
blunt.

And blund'ring still with smarting rump,  
He gave the knight's steed such a thump  
As made him reel. *Hudibras.*

Before, behind, the blows are dealt; around  
Their hollow sides the rattling thumps rebound.

*Dryden.*

Their thumps and bruises might turn to account,  
If they could beat each other into good manners.

*Addison.*

The watchmen gave so great a thump at my  
door, that I awaked at the knock. *Tatler.*

To THUMP. *v. a.* To beat with dull heavy  
blows.

Those bastard Britons, whom our fathers  
Have in their land beaten, bobbed and thumped.

*Shakspeare.*

To THUMP. *v. a.* To fall or strike with a  
dull heavy blow.

A stone

Levell'd so right, it thump'd upon  
His manly paunch, with such a force,

As almost beat him off his horse. *Hudibras.*

A watchman at midnight thumps with his pole.

*Swift.*

THUMPER. *n. f.* [from thump.] The  
person or thing that thumps.

THUNDER. *n. f.* [Donber, Sunon, Sax.  
dunder, Swedish; donder, Dutch; ton-  
nerre, French.]

1. Thunder is a most bright flame rising on  
a sudden, moving with great violence,  
and with a very rapid velocity, through  
the air, according to any determination,  
upwards from the earth, horizontally,  
obliquely, downwards, in a right line, or  
in several right lines, as it were in se-  
rentine tracts, joined at various angles,  
and commonly ending with a loud noise  
or rattling. *Muschenbrock.*

2. In popular and poetick language, thun-  
der is commonly the noise, and lightning  
the flash; though thunder is sometimes  
taken for both.

I do not bid the thunder bearer shoot,  
Nor tell tales of thee to high-judging Jove. *Shakspeare.*

The revenging gods

Gainst panicles all the thunder bend. *Shakspeare.*

The thunder

Wing'd with red lightning and impetuous rage,  
Perhaps hath spent his shafts, and ceases now  
To below through the vast and boundless deep.

*Milton.*

3. Any loud noise or tumultuous violence.

So fierce he laid about him, and dealt blows  
On either side, that neither mail could hold  
No shield defend the thunder of his throws.

*Spenser.*

Here will we face this form of insolence,  
Nor fear the noisy thunder; let it roll,  
Then bark, and spend at once his idle rage. *Rome.*

To THUNDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

## 1. To make thunder.

His nature is too noble for the world;  
He would not suffer Neptune for his trident,  
Nor Jove for a power to thunder. *Shakspeare.*

## 2. To make a loud or terrible noise.

So soon as some few notable examples had thun-  
dered a duty into the subjects hearts, he soon  
drew no benefit of suspicion. *Shakspeare.*

His dreadful name late through all Spain did  
thunder,

And Hercules' two pillars standing near  
Did make to quake and fear. *Spenser.*

His dreadful voice no more  
Would thunder in my ears. *Milton.*

Like a black sheet the whelming billow spread,  
Burst o'er the boat, and thunder'd on his head.

*Pope.*

To THUNDER. *v. a.*

## 1. To emit with noise and terrour.

Oracles severe

Were daily thunder'd in our general's ear,  
That by his daughter's blood we must appease  
Diana's kindled wrath. *Dryden.*

## 2. To publish any denunciation or threat.

An archdeacon, as being a prelate, may thun-  
der out an ecclesiastical censure. *Ascham.*

THUNDERBOLT. *n. f.* [thunder and bolt,  
as it signifies an arrow.]

## 1. Lightning; the arrows of heaven.

If I had a thunderbolt in mine eye, I can tell  
who should down. *Shakspeare.*

Let the lightning of this thunderbolt, which hath  
been so severe a punishment to one, be a terror to  
all. *King Charles.*

My heart does beat,

As if 'twere forging thunderbolts for Jove. *Denham.*

Who can omit the Gracchi, who declare  
The Scipios' worth, whose thunderbolts of war?

*Dryden.*

The most remarkable piece in Antonine's pillar,  
is Jupiter Pluvius sending down rain on the faint-  
ing army of Marcus Aurelius, and thunderbolts on  
his enemies; which is the greatest confirmation of  
the story of the Christian legion. *Addison.*

2. Fulmination; denunciation: properly  
ecclesiastical.

He severely threatens such with the thunderbolt  
of excommunication. *Hakewill.*

THUNDERCLAP. *n. f.* [thunder and clap.]  
Explosion of thunder.

The kindly bird that bears Jove's thunderclap,  
One day did learn the simple scabbard,

Proud of his highest service, and good hap,  
That made all other fowls his thralls to be. *Spenser.*

When some dreadful thunderclap is nigh,  
The winged fire shoots swiftly through the sky;

Strikes and confuses are fear'd it does appear,  
And, by the sudden ill, prevents the fear. *Dryden.*

When suddenly the thunderclap was heard,  
It took us unprepared and out of guard. *Dryden.*

THUNDER. *n. f.* [from thunder.] The  
power that thunders.

How dare you, ghosts,

Accuse the thunderer, whose bolt you know  
Sky-planted, batters all rebelling coasts? *Shakspeare.*

Had the old Greeks discover'd your abuse,  
Crete had not been the cradle of your god;

On that small island they had look'd with scorn,  
And in Great Britain thought the thunderer born.

*Waller.*

When the bold Typhus

For'd great Jove from his own heav'n to fly,  
The lesser gods, that stor'd his prosperous fate,  
All suffer'd in the evil'd thunderer's fate. *Dryden.*

THUNDEROUS. *adj.* [from thunder.] Pro-  
ducing thunder.

Look in and see each blissful deity,  
How he before the thunderer thron'd doth lie. *Mt.*

THUNDERSHOWER. *n. f.* [thunder and  
shower.] A rain accompanied with  
thunder.

The concert is long in delivering, and at last it  
comes like a thunder shower, full of sulphur and  
darkness, with a terrible crack. *Stillingfleet.*

In thunder showers the winds and clouds are often-  
times contrary to one another, especially if hail falls,

the sultry weather below directing the wind one way  
and the cold above the clouds another. *Denham.*

THUNDERSTONE. *n. f.* [thunder and stone.]

A stone fabulously supposed to be emitted  
by thunder; thunderbolt.

Fear no more the lightning flash,  
Nor th' all-dreaded thunder-stone. *Shakspeare.*

To THUNDERSTRIKE. *v. a.* [thunder and  
strike.]

## 1. To blast or hurt with lightning.

I remained as a man thunder-stricken, not daring,  
may not able, to behold that power. *Sidney.*

The overthrown he rais'd, and as a herd  
Of goats, or tinorous flock, together throng'd.

Drove them before him thunder-struck. *Milton.*

With the voice divine  
Nigh thunder-struck, th' exalted man, to whom  
Such high attit was giv'n, a while survey'd

With wonder. *Milton.*

'Tis said that thunder-struck Euceladas  
Lies stretch'd supine. *Addison.*

## 2. To astonish with any thing terrible.

Fear from our hearts took  
The very life; to be so thunder-struck  
With such a voice. *Chapman.*

THUNDEROUS. *adj.* [thunderer, Latin.]  
Bearing frankincense.

THURIFICATION. *n. f.* [thuris and facio,  
Latin.] The act of fuming with incense;  
the act of burning incense.

The several acts of worship which are required to  
be performed to images are processions, genuflections,  
thurifications, devotions, and oblations.

*Stillingfleet.*

THURSDAY. *n. f.* [thorsday, Danish;  
from thor: Thor was the son of Odin;

yet in some of the northern parts they  
worshipp'd the supreme deity under his  
name, attributing the power over all  
things, even the inferior deities, to him.

*Stillingfleet.* The fifth day of the week.

THUS. *adv.* [Sur, Saxon.]

1. In this manner; in this wife.

It cannot be that they who speak thus, should  
thus judge. *Hooker.*

The knight him calling asked who he was?  
Who lifting up his head, him answer'd thus. *Spenser.*

I returned with similar proof enough,  
With tokens thus, and thus. *Shakspeare.*

To be thus is nothing;

But to be safely thus. *Shakspeare.*

I have kindled against the Lord, and thus and  
thus have I done. *Job.*

The Romans used a like wife endeavour, and  
wholes in a higher, in a wiser strain, making com-  
cord a deity; thus seeking peace, not by an oath,  
but by prayer. *Holaday.*

That the principle that sets on work these or-  
gans, is nothing else but the modification of matter  
thus or thus posited, is false. *Judge Hale.*

Beware, I warn thee yet, to tell thy griefs  
In terms becoming majesty to hear.

I warn thee thus, because I know thy temper  
Is insolent. *Dryden.*

Thus in the triumph of soft peace I reign.

*Dryden.*

All were attentive to the godlike man,  
When from his lofty couch he thus began.

*Dryden.*

2. To this degree; to this quantity.

A countess of state in Spain said to his master,  
I will tell you majesty thus much for your com-  
fort, your majesty hath but two enemies; whereof  
the one is all the world, and the other your own  
ministers. *Lacon.*

Even thus wife, that is, thus peaceable, were  
very leathens; thus peaceable among themselves,  
though without grace, thus peaceable by wife na-  
ture very like grace. *Hobday.*

He said, Thus far extend, thus far thy bounds.

*Milton.*

Thus much concerning the first earth, and its  
production and form.

No man reasonably pretends to know thus much,  
but he must pretend to know all things. *Tillotson.*

# THY

This you must do to inherit life; and if you have come up thus far, actually partake in it. *Wals.*  
**TO THWACK.** *v. a.* [Saccian, Saxon.] To strike with something blunt and heavy; to thrash; to bang; to belabour. A ludicrous word.

He shall not stay;  
 We'll thwack him hence with distaffs. *Shakespeare.*  
 Nick fell foul upon John Bull, to snatch the cudgel he had in his hand, that he might thwack Lewis with it. *Arbutnot.*

These long fellows, as lightly as they are, should find their jackets well thwacked. *Arbutnot.*  
**THWACK.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A heavy hard blow.

But Talgol first with a hard thwack  
 Twice bruised his head, and twice his back. *Hudibras.*

They place several pots of rice, with cudgels in the neighbourhood of each pot; the monkeys descend from the trees, take up the arms, and belabour one another with a storm of thwacks. *Addison.*

**THWART.** *adj.* [Thwyr, Sax. *dwars*, Dut.] 1. Transverse; crooked to something else.

This life to several spheres than most ascribe,  
 Mov'd contrary with thwart obliquities. *Milton.*  
**THWART.** *v. a.*

1. To cross; to lie or come cross any thing.

Swift as a shooting star  
 In autumn thwarts the night. *Milton.*  
 You stream of light, a thousand ways  
 Upward and downward thwarting and convolv'd. *Thomson.*

2. To cross; to oppose; to traverse; to contravene.

Some sixteen months and longer might have staid,  
 If crooked fortune had not thwarted me. *Shakespeare.*  
 Laffer had been

The thwartings of your dispositions, if  
 You had not shew'd how you were dispos'd  
 Ere they lack power to cross you. *Shakespeare.*  
 The understanding and will then never disagreed;  
 For the propolis of the one never thwarted the inclinations of the other. *South.*

The rays both good and bad, of equal pow'r,  
 Each thwarting other made a mingled hour. *Dryden.*  
 In vain did I the godlike youth deplore:  
 The more I begg'd, they thwarted me the more. *Addison.*

Neptune aton'd, his wrath shall now refrain,  
 Or thwart the synod of the gods in vain. *Pope.*  
 By thwarting passions told, by cares oppress'd,  
 He found the tempest pictur'd in his breast. *Young.*

**THWART.** *v. n.* To be in opposition to.

It is easy to be imagined what reception any proposition shall find, that shall at all thwart with these internal oracles. *Locke.*

**THWARTING.** *n. f.* [from *thwart*.] The act of crossing, &c. as the verb.

**THWARTINGLY.** *adv.* [from *thwarting*.] Oppositely; with opposition.

**THY.** *pronoun.* [Thin, Sax.] Of thee; belonging to thee; relating to thee: the possessive of *thou*. See *THOU*.

Whatever God did say,  
 Is all thy clear and smooth uninterrupted way. *Cowley.*

Th' example of the heavenly lark,  
 Thy fellow poet, Cowley, mark. *Cowley.*  
 These are thy works, parent of good! *Milton.*

**THYME wood.** *n. f.* A precious wood.

The merchandise of gold and all thyme wood  
 are departed from thee. *Revelations.*

**THYME.** *n. f.* [thym, Fr. *thymus*, Lat.] A plant.

The thyme hath a labiate flower, consisting of one leaf, whose upper-lip is erect, and generally split in two, and the under-lip is divided into three parts; out of the flower-cup arises the pointal, accompanied by four embryos, which afterward be-

# TIC

come to many seeds, inclosed in a beak, which before was the flower-cup; to these marks must be added hard turgid stalks, and the flowers gathered into heads. *Müller.*

No more, my goats, shall I behold you climb  
 The steepy cliffs, or crop the flow'ry thyme. *Dryden.*  
**THYSELF.** *pronoun reciprocal.* [thy and self.]

1. It is commonly used in the oblique cases, or following the verb.

Come high or low,  
 Thyself and office dently show. *Shakespeare.*  
 It must and shall be so; content thyself. *Shakespeare.*

2. In poetical or solemn language it is sometimes used in the nominative.

These goods thyself can on thyself bestow. *Dryden.*

**TIA'RA.** } *n. f.* [tiare, Fr. *tiara*, Lat.] A

**TIA'RA.** } drefs for the head; a diadem.

His back was turn'd, but not his brightness hid;  
 Of beaming sunny rays a golden tiar  
 Circled his head. *Milton.*

This royal robe and this tiara wore  
 Old Priam, and this golden sceptre bore  
 In full assemblies. *Dryden.*

A tur wreath'd her head with many a fold,  
 Her waist was circled with a zone of gold. *Pope.*  
 Farer she seem'd, distinguish'd from the rest,  
 And better men disclos'd, as better dress:  
 A bright tiara round her forehead ty'd  
 To joster bounds confin'd its rising pride. *Prior.*

**TO TICE.** *v. a.* [from *entice*.] To draw; to allure.

Lovely enchanting language, sugar-cane,  
 Honey of roses, whether wilt thou try?  
 Hath some fond lover to'd thee to thy bane?  
 And wilt thou leave the church, and love a fly? *Herbert.*

**TICK.** *n. f.* [This word seems contracted from *ticket*, a tally on which debts are scored.]

1. Score; trust.

If thou hast the heart to try 't,  
 I'll lend thee back thyself awhile,  
 And once more for that carcase vile  
 Fight upon tick. *Hudibras.*

When the money is got into hands that have bought  
 all that they have need of, whoever needs any thing  
 else must go on tick, or borrow for it. *Locke.*

You would see him in the kitchen weighing the  
 beef and butter, paying ready money, that the maids  
 might not run a tick at the market. *Arbutnot.*

2. [tiqne, Fr. *teke*, Dut.] The louse of dogs or sheep.

Would the fountain of your mind were clear  
 again, that I might water an ass at it! I had rather  
 be a tick in a sheep, than such a valiant ignorance. *Shakespeare.*

3. The case which holds the feathers of a bed.

**TO TICK.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To run on score.

2. To trust; to score.

The money went to the lawyers; council wo'n't tick. *Arbutnot.*

**TICKEN.** } *n. f.* The same with tick.

**TICKING.** } A sort of strong linen for bedding.

**TICKET.** *n. f.* [etiquet, Fr.] A token of any right or debt, upon the delivery of which admission is granted, or a claim acknowledged.

There should be a paymaster appointed, of special trust, which should pay every man according to his captain's ticket, and the account of the clerk of his hand. *Spenser.*

In a lottery with one prize, a single ticket is only enriched, and the rest are all blanks. *Collier.*

Let tops or fortune fly which way they will,  
 Diffinds all lots of tickets or codills. *Pope.*

**TO TICKLE.** *v. a.* [titillo, Latin.]

1. To affect with a prurient sensation by slight touches.

# TID

**Difficultly tickled.** *How do you feel?*  
 Can tickle where the wound is? *Shakespeare.*  
 The mind is moved in great vehemency only by tickling some parts of the body. *Bacon.*

There is a sweetest in good verie, which tickles even while it hurts; and no man can be heartily angry with him who pleases him as with his will. *Dryden.*

It is a good thing to laugh at any rate; and if a straw can tickle a man, it is an instrument of happiness. *Dryden.*

2. To please by slight gratifications.

Duke's, that of all manners of fire could best conceive of golden cloquence, being withstood by Mulidorus's praises, had his brain so turned, that he became slave to that which he had sworn to be his servant offered to give him. *Shelley.*

Expectation tickling Scotch spirits,  
 Sets all on hazard. *Shakespeare.*

Such a nature  
 Ticked with good success, diffinds the shadow  
 Which it treads on at noon. *Shakespeare.*

I cannot rule my spleen,  
 My scorn rebels, and tickles me within. *Dryden.*

Dance at the ball; in streets but scarce allow'd  
 To tickle, on thy straw, the stupid crowd. *Dryden.*

A drunkard's the habitual tickle after his cups  
 drives to the tavern, though he has in his view the  
 loss of health, and perhaps of the joys of another  
 life, the loss of which is such a good as he con-  
 siders is far greater than the tickling of his palate  
 with a glass of wine. *Locke.*

**TO TICKLE.** *v. n.* To feel titillation.

He with secret joy therefore  
 Did tickle away his eye y' veen,  
 And his little heart, brought with all treach'ry's store,  
 Was fill'd with hope, his purpose to perform. *Pope.*

**TICKLE.** *adj.* [I know not whence to deduce the sense of this word.] Tottling; unfixed; unstable; easily overturned.

When the last O'Neil began to stand upon some tickle terms, this fellow, called baron of Duncannon, was set up to beat him. *Spenser.*

Thy head stands so tickle on thy shoulders, that a milkmaid, if she be in love, may fight it off. *Shakespeare.*

The state of Nonnandy  
 Stands on a tickle point, now they are gone. *Shakespeare.*

**TICKLISH.** *adj.* [from *tickle*.]

1. Sensible to titillation; easily tickled.

The palm of the hand, though it be less than a skin as the other parts, yet is not ticklish, because it is accustomed to be touched. *Bacon.*

2. Tottling; uncertain; unfixed.

Ireland was a ticklish and unsettled state, more easy to receive dissensions and mutations than England was.

Did it stand upon so ticklish and tottering foundation as some men's fancy hath placed it on, it would be no wonder should it frequently vary. *Bacon.*

3. Difficult; nice.

How shall our author hope a gentle fate,  
 Who dares most impudently not translate?  
 It had been civil, in these ticklish times,  
 To fetch his fools and knaves from foreign climes. *South.*

**TICKLISHNESS.** *n. f.* [from *ticklish*.] The state of being ticklish.

**TICKTACK.** *n. f.* [titratrac, Fr.] A game at tables. *Bailey.*

**TID.** *adj.* [tybden, Sax.] Tender; soft; nice.

**TIDBIT.** *n. f.* [tid and bit.] A dainty.

**TO TIDDLE.** } *v. a.* [from *tid*.] To use  
**TO TIDDER.** } tenderly; to fondle.

**TIDE.** *n. f.* [tyb, Saxon; tyd, Dutch and Islandick.]

1. Time; season; while.

There they alight, in hope themselves to hide  
 From the fierce heat, and rest their weary limbs  
 in shade. *Spenser.*

They two forth passing  
 Received those two fair brides, their love's delight  
 Which, at the appointed tide,  
 Each one did make his bride. *Spenser.*



What hath this day brought?  
That in its golden letter should be set  
Among the high tides of the calendar? *Shakespeare.*  
At new-year's tide following, the king chose him  
master of the horse. *Wotton.*

### 1. Alternate ebb and flow of the sea.

That motion of the water called tides, is a rising  
and falling of the sea: the cause of this is the at-  
traction of the moon, whereby the part of the water  
in the great ocean which is nearest the moon, being  
most strongly attracted, is raised higher than the  
rest; and the part opposite to it being least attract-  
ed, is also higher than the rest; and these two op-  
posite rises of the surface of the water in the great  
ocean following the motion of the moon from east  
to west, and striking against the large coasts of the  
continents, from thence rebound back again, and  
so make floods and ebbs in narrow seas and rivers. *Locke.*

### 3. Commotion; violent confluence.

As in the tides of people once up, there went not  
stirring winds to make them more rough, in this  
people did light upon two ringleaders. *Bacon.*

### 4. Stream; course.

Thou art the ruins of the noblest man  
That ever lived in the tide of times. *Shakespeare.*  
The rapid currents drive  
Towards the retreating sea their furious tide. *Milton.*

But let not all the gold which Tagus hides,  
And pays the sea in tributary tides,  
Be bribe sufficient to corrupt thy breast,  
Or violate with dreams thy peaceful rest. *Dryden.*

Flows from th' exhilarating fount. *Philips.*  
To TIDE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
drive with the stream.

Their images, the relics of the wreck,  
Torn from the naked poop, are tided back  
By the wild waves, and rudely thrown ashore. *Dryden.*

To TIDE. *v. n.* To pour a flood; to be  
agitated by the tide.

When from his dunt the foe still backward shrunk,  
Wading within the Ouse, he dealt his blows,  
And sent them, rolling, to the tidings Humber. *Philips.*

TIDEGATE. *n. f.* [tide and gate.] A gate  
through which the tide passes into a  
basin. *Bailey.*

TIDESMAN. *n. f.* [tide and man.] A tide-  
waiter or customhouse officer, who  
watches on board of merchant-ships till  
the duty of goods be paid, and the ships  
unloaded. *Bailey.*

TIDEWAITER. *n. f.* [tide and wait.] An  
officer who watches the landing of goods  
at the customhouse.

Employments will be in the hands of English-  
men; nothing left for Irishmen but vicarages and  
dewarries places. *Swift.*

TIDILY. *adv.* [from tidy.] Neatly;  
readily.

TIDINESS. *n. f.* [from tidy.] Neatness;  
readiness.

TIDINGS. *n. f.* [tidan, Saxon, to happen,  
to betide; tidende, Islandick.] News; an  
account of something that has happened;  
incidents related.

When her eyes she on the dwarf had set,  
And saw the signs that deadly tidings speak,  
She fell to ground for sorrowful regret. *Spenser.*  
I shall make my master glad with these tidings. *Shakespeare.*

They win  
Great numbers of each nation to receive,  
With joy, the tidings brought from heav'n. *Milton.*

Fortius, thy looks speak somewhat of importance:  
What tidings doth thou bring? methinks I see  
Casual gladness sparkling in thy eyes. *Addison.*

The messengers of these glad tidings, by whom  
the covenant of mercy was proposed and ratified,  
was the eternal Son of his bosom. *Rogers.*

### TTDY. *adj.* [tide, Islandick.]

#### 1. Seasonable.

If weather be faire and tidy, thy grain  
Make speedie carriage, for leare of a raine. *Tesser.*

#### 2. Neat; ready.

Wherever by yon barley-mow I pass,  
Before my eyes will trip the tidy lads. *Gay.*

#### 3. It seems to be here put by mistake or irony for untidy.

Thou whorson tiddy Bartholomew boar-pig, when  
wilt thou leave fighting? *Shakespeare.*

To TIE. *v. a.* [tjan, tigan, Saxon.]

1. To bind; to fasten with a knot.  
Tie the knee to the cart, and bring their calves  
home from them. *Samuel.*

Thousands of men and women, tied together in  
chains, were, by the cruel Turks, enforced to run  
as fast as their horses. *Kneller.*

#### 2. To knit; to complicate.

We do not tie this knot with an intention to  
puzzle the argument; but the harder it is tied, we  
shall feel the pleasure more sensibly when we come  
to loose it. *Burnet.*

#### 3. To hold; to fasten; to join so as not easily to be parted.

In bond of virtuous love together tied,  
Together serv'd they, and together died. *Fairfax.*  
The intermediate ideas tie the extremes so firmly  
together, and the probability is so clear, that assent  
necessarily follows it. *Locke.*

Certain theorems resolve propositions which  
depend on them, and are as firmly made out from  
thence, as if the mind went afresh over every link  
of the whole chain that ties them to first self-evident  
principles. *Locke.*

#### 4. To hinder; to obstruct: with up in- tensive.

Death, that hath ta'en her hence to make me  
wail,  
Ties up my tongue, and will not let me speak. *Shakespeare.*

Melantius, stay,  
You have my promise; and my last word  
Retrains my tongue, but ties not up my sword. *Waller.*

Honour and good-nature may tie up his hands;  
but as these would be very much strengthened by  
reason and principle, so without them they are only  
infruits. *Addison.*

#### 5. To oblige; to constrain; to restrain; to confine.

Although they profess they agree with us touch-  
ing a prescript form of prayer to be used in the  
church, they have declared that it shall not be pre-  
scribed as a thing whereunto they will tie their  
ministers. *Hooker.*

It is the cowardly terror of his spirit,  
That dares not undertake; he'll not feel wrongs  
Which tie him to an answer. *Shakespeare.*

Cannot God make any of the appropriate acts of  
worship to become due only to himself? cannot he  
tie us to perform them to him? *Stillingfleet.*

They tie themselves so strictly to unity of place,  
that you never see in any of their plays a being  
change in the middle of an act. *Dryden.*

Not tied to rules of policy, you find  
Revenge lets sweet than a forgiving mind. *Dryden.*  
No one seems less tied up to a form of words. *Leake.*

The mind should, by several rules, be tied down  
to this, at last, uneasy talk; and will give it fac-  
ility. *Locke.*

They have no uneasy expectations of what is to  
come, but are ever tied down to the present mo-  
ment. *Arbuthnot.*

A healthy man ought not to tie himself up to  
strict rules, nor to abstain from any sort of food in  
common use. *Arbuthnot.*

6. It may be observed of tie, that it has  
often the particles up and down joined to  
it, which are, for the most part, little  
more than emphatical, and which, when  
united with this word, have at least con-  
sequentially the same meaning.

TIE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

#### 1. Knot; fastening.

### 2. Bond; obligation.

The rebels that had shaken off the great yoke of  
obedience, had likewise cast away the latter tie of  
respect. *South.*

No forest, cave, or savage den  
Holds more pernicious bonds than men;  
Vows, oaths, and contracts they devise,  
And tell us they are sacred ties. *Waller.*

#### 3. A knot of hair.

The well-sworn ties an equal homage claim,  
And either shoulder has its share of fame. *Young.*

TIER. *n. f.* [tiere, tieire, old French; tyger,  
Dutch.] A row; a rank.

Formous, in his choler, discharg'd a tier of great  
ordnance amongst the thickest of them. *Kneller.*

TIERCE. *n. f.* [tiers, tiercier, Fr.] A vessel  
holding the third part of a pipe.

Go now deny his tierce. *Pen Jonson.*

Wt, like tierce claret, when 't begins to pall,  
Neglected lies, and 's of no use at all;  
But in its full perfection of decay  
Turns vine gar, and comes again in play. *Dorset.*

TIERCE. *n. f.* [from tiers, Fr.] A trip-  
let; three lines.

TIEF. *n. f.* [A low word, I suppose with-  
out etymology.]

#### 1. Liquor; drink.

I, whom gripping penny furrows,  
And hunger, lure attendant upon want,  
With scanty meals, and small and stiff,  
Wretched repast! my meagre corps sustain. *Philips.*

#### 2. A fit of peevishness or sullenness; a pet.

To TIEF. *v. n.* To be in a pet; to quar-  
rel. A low word.

TIEFANY. *n. f.* [tiffer, to dress up, old  
Fr. Skinner.] Very thin filk.

The smock of sulphur will not black a paper,  
and is commonly used by women to whiten tiffanies. *Brown.*

TIEK. *n. f.* [In architecture.] The shaft of  
a column from the atragal to the capital. *Bailey.*

TIGER. *n. f.* [tigre, Fr. tigris, Latin.] A  
fierce beast of the leonine kind.

When the blast of war blows in your ear,  
Then imitate the action of the tiger;

Sudden the fancies, fann'd upon the blood, *Shakspeare.*  
Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear,  
The arm'd rhinoceros, or Hyrcanian tiger;

Take any shape but that, and my firm nerves  
Shall never tremble. *Shakspeare.*

Has the steer,  
At whose strong chest the deadly tiger hangs,  
Ever plow'd for him? *Thomson.*

### TIGHT. *adj.* [dicht, Dutch.]

#### 1. Tense; close; not loose.

If the centre holes be not very deep, and the pikes  
fill them not very tight, the strength of the spring  
will alter the centre holes. *Mason.*

I do not like this running knot, it holds too  
tight; I may be stifled all of a sudden. *Arbuthnot.*  
Every joint was well grooved; and the door did  
not move on hinges, but up and down like a sash,  
which kept my closet so tight that very little water  
came in. *Swift.*

#### 2. Free from fluttering rage; less than heat.

A tight mind, ere he for wine can ask,  
Girdle his meaning, and unloose the mask. *Dryden.*  
The girl was a tight clever wench as any. *Arbuthnot.*

O Thomas, I'll make a loving wife;  
I'll spin and card, and keep our children tight. *Gay.*

Drift her again gentle and neat,  
And rather tight than great. *Swift.*

To TIGHTEN. *v. a.* [from tight.] To  
straiten; to make close.

TIGHTEN. *n. f.* [from tighten.] A riband  
or string by which women straiten their  
clothes.

TIGHTLY. *adv.* [from tight.]

1. Closely; not loosely.

2. Neatly; not idly.

*Hold, Arrah, bear you these letters tightly;  
Said like my pinnace to these golden shores. Shakspeare.  
Huddle your pinnace home with dexterity;  
tightly, I say, go tightly to your business; you have  
cost me much. Dryden.*

**TIGHTNESS.** *n. f.* [from *tight*.]

1. Closeness; not looseness.

The bones are inflexible; which arises from the  
greatness of the number of corpuscles that compose  
them, and the strength and tightness of their union.  
Woodward.

2. Neatness.

**TIGRESS.** *n. f.* [from *tiger*.] The female  
of the tiger.

It is reported of the *tigress*, that several spots rise  
in her skin when she is angry. Addison.

**TIKE.** *n. f.* [*tik*, Swedish; *teke*, Dutch;  
*tigue*, French.]

1. The louse of dogs or sheep. See **TICK**.  
Lice and *tikes* are bred by the sweat close kept,  
and somewhat arched by the hair. Bacon.

2. It is in *Shakspere* the name of a dog,  
in which sense it is used in Scotland.  
[from *tijk*, Runick, a little dog.]  
Avant, you ears!  
Hound or spaniel, brabe or hym,  
Or bobtail *tike*, or trundle tail. Shakspeare.

**TILE.** *n. f.* [*tegle* Saxon; *tegel*, Dutch;  
*tuile*, Fr. *tegola*, Italian.] Thin plates of  
baked clay used to cover houses.

The roof is all *tile*, or lead, or stone. Bacon.  
Earth turned into brick serves for building as  
stone doth; and the like of *tile*. Bacon.

Just at the window he climbs, or o'er the tiles.  
Milton.

Worse than all the chattering tithe, and worse  
Than thousand padders was the poet's curse.  
Dryden.

*Tile* pins made of oak, or fir, they drive into holes  
made in the plain tiles, to hang them upon their  
lathing. Mason.

**TO TILE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with tiles.

Moss growth chiefly upon ridges of houses tiled  
or thatched. Bacon.

Sonnets or elegies to Chloris  
Might raise a house above two stories;  
A lyric ode would flate; a catch  
Would *tile*; an epigram wou'd thatch. Swift.

2. To cover as tiles.

The rafters of my body, bone,  
Being fill'd with you, the muscle, sinew and vein,  
Which *tile* this house, will come again. Donne.

**TILER.** *n. f.* [*tailier*, Fr. from *tile*.] One  
whose trade is to cover houses with tiles.

A Flemish *tiler*, falling from the top of a house  
upon a Spaniard, killed him; the next of the blood  
prosecuted his death; and when he was offered  
pecuniary recompence, nothing would serve him  
but *his talonis*: whereupon the judge said to him,  
he should go up to the top of the house, and then  
fall down upon the *tiler*. Bacon.

**TILING.** *n. f.* [from *tile*.] The roof  
covered with tiles.

They went upon the house-top, and let him down  
through the *tiling* with his couch before Jesus. Luke.

**TILL.** *n. f.* A money box in a shop.  
They break up counters, doors and *tills*,  
And leave the empty chests in view. Swift.

**TILL.** *prep.* [*til*, Sax.] To the time of.  
Unhappy *till* the last, the kind releasing knell.  
Cowley

**TILL NOW.** To the present time.

Pleasure not known *till now*. Milton.

**TILL THEN.** To that time.

The earth *till then* was desert. Milton.

**TILL.** *conjunction.*

1. To the time when.

Woods and rocks had ears  
To capture, till the savage clamour drowns'd  
Both harp and voice? Milton.

The unity of place we neither find in Aristotle,  
Horace, or any who have written of it, till in our  
age the French poets first made it a precept of the  
stage. Dryden.

2. To the degree that.

Meditate so long till you make some act of prayer  
to G-d, or glorification of him. Taylor.

To this strange pitch their high assertions flew,  
Till Nature's self scarce look'd on them as two. Cowley.

Goddeff, spread thy reign till Isis' elders reel.  
Pope.

**TO TILL.** *v. a.* [*tyhan*, Saxon; *tehlen*,  
Dutch.] To cultivate; to husband:  
commonly used of the husbandry of the  
plough.

This paradise I give thee, count it thine,  
To till, and keep, and of the fruit to eat. Milton.

Send him from the garden forth, to till  
The ground whence he was taken. Milton.

The husbandman *tillith* the ground, is employed  
in an honest business that is necessary in life, and  
very capable of being made an acceptable service  
unto God. Law.

**TILLABLE.** *adj.* [from *till*.] Arable; fit  
for the plough.

The *tillable* fields are so hilly, that the oxen can  
hardly take sure footing. Corcu.

**TILLAGE.** *n. f.* [from *till*.] Husbandry;  
the act or practice of ploughing or cul-  
ture.

*Tillage* will enable the kingdom for corn for the  
natives, and to spare for exportation. Bacon.

A sweaty reaper from his *tillage* brought  
First-fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf. Milton.

Incite them to improve the *tillage* of their coun-  
try, to recover the bad soil, and to remedy the  
waste. Milton.

Bid the laborious hind,  
Whose harden'd hands did long in *tillage* toil,  
Neglect the promis'd harvest of the soil. Dryden.

That there was *tillage*, Moses intimates; but  
whether bestowed on all, or only upon some parts  
of that earth, as also what sort of *tillage* that was,  
is not expressed. Woodward.

**TILLER.** *n. f.* [from *till*.]

1. Husbandman; ploughman.

They bring in ten-fold partly after their nearness  
to the places, and partly by the good husbandry  
of the *tiller*. Curcu.

Abel was a keeper of sheep, but Cain was a *tiller*  
of the ground. Genesis.

The worm that gnaws the ripening fruit, had  
quest! Canker or locust hurtful to insect  
The blade; while husks elude the *tiller's* care,  
And eminence of want distinguishes the year. Prior.

2. The rudder of a boat.

3. The horse that goes in the thill. Pro-

perly **THILLER**.

4. A till; a small drawer.

Search her cabinet, and thou shalt find  
Each *tiller* there with love epistles lin'd. Dryden.

**TILLYFALLY.** } *adj.* A word used  
**TILLYVALLEY.** } formerly when any  
thing said was rejected as trifling or im-  
pertinent.

Am not I conflagineous? am not I of her  
blood? *tillyvalley* lady. Shakspeare.

*Tilghilly*, Sir John, never tell me; your ancient  
swaggerer comes not in my doors. Shakspeare.

**TILMAN.** *n. f.* [*till* and *man*.] One who  
tills; a husbandman.

Good shepherd, good *tilman*, good Jack and good  
Gill. Tupper.

Makes husband and housewife their coffers to fill.

**TILT.** *n. f.* [*tylb*, Saxon.]

1. A tent; any support of covering over  
head.

The roof of heaven  
Intended for a shelter!  
But the rain made an ark  
Of tilt and canvas,  
And the show which you know is a shelter.  
Dauben.

2. The cover of a boat.

It is a small vessel, like in proportion to a Gravel,  
and tilt-boat. Sandys.

The rowing crew,  
To tempt a fare, clothe all their tilts in blue. Gay.

3. A military game at which the comba-  
tants run against each other with lances  
on horseback.

His study is his tilt-yard, and his loves  
Are heaven's images of canonized saints. Shakspeare.

He talks as familiarly of John of Gaunt, as if  
he had been sworn brother to him; and he never  
saw him but once in the tilt-yard, and then he  
broke his head. Shakspeare.

Images representing the forms of Hercules,  
Apollo, and Diana, he placed in the tilt-yard at  
Constantinople. Kneller.

The spouls of Hippolite the queen,  
What tilts and tourneys at the foak were seen.  
Dryden.

In tilts and tournaments the valiant strove  
By glorious deeds to purchase Emma's love. Prior.

4. A thrust.

His majesty's person dismissed the foreigner till he  
had entertained him with the slaughter of two or  
three of his liege subjects, whom he very dexterously  
put to death with the tilt of his lance. Addison.

5. Inclination forward; as, the vessel is a  
tilt, when it is inclined that the liquor  
may run out.

**TO TILT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover like a tilt of a boat.

Ajax interpos'd  
His sevenfold shield, and screen'd Laertes' son,  
When the insulting Trojans urg'd him fore  
With tiered spears. Philips.

2. To point as in tilts.

Now horrid slaughter reigns:  
Sons against fathers in the fatal lance,  
Careless of duty, and their native grounds  
Dream with kindred blood. Philips.

3. [*tilten*, Dut.] To turn up so as to run  
out; as, the barrel is *tilted*; that is,  
leaned forward.

**TO TILT.** *v. n.*

1. To run in tilts or tournaments.

To describe races and games,  
Or tilting furniture, emblazons'd shields. Milton.

2. To fight with rapiers.

Friends all but even now; and then, but now—  
Swords out and tilting one at other's breast.  
In opposition bloody. Shakspeare.

Scow'ring the watch grows out of fashion wit:  
Now we sweep forth in the pit,  
Where 'tis agreed by bullies, chicken-hearted,  
To fright the ladies first, and then be parted. Dryden.

It is not yet the fashion for women of quality to  
tilt. Collier.

Satire 'my weapon, but I'm too discreet  
To run a much, and tilt at all I meet. Pope.

3. To rush as in combat.

Some say the spirits sit so violently, that they  
make holes where they strike. Collier.

4. To play unsteadily.

The floating vessel swam  
Uplifted; and secure with beaked prow  
Rode tilting o'er the waves. Milton.

The fleet swift tilting o'er the surges flew,  
Till Grecian cliffs appear'd. Pope.

5. To fall on one side.

As the trunk of the body is kept from tilting  
forward by the muscles of the back, so from falling  
backward by those of the belly. Grew.

**TILT.** *n. f.* [from *tilt*.] One who tilts;  
one who fights.

A paining *tilter*, that spurts his horse on one side,  
breaks his staff like a rotten goose. Shakspeare.

He wou'd the only proper *tilter*,  
Death'd from old British shores. Matthew.

After you shall, and blood must needs be spilt here,  
Let me choose to match your sister. *Granville.*  
**TILTH.** *n. f.* [from *till*.] Husbandry;  
culture.  
Boon, bound of land, with vineyard, none;  
No use of metal, corn, or wine, or oil. *Shakespeare.*  
Her piousness won't  
Expresseth its full till and husbandry. *Shakespeare.*  
Give the fallow lands their leisure and their  
till. *Dryden.*  
**TILTH.** *adj.* [from *till*.] Arable; tilled.  
I know not how this word can be so  
used.

He beheld a field,  
Fertile and till; whereon were thieves  
New reaps. *Milton.*  
**TIMBER.** *n. f.* [Cymric, Sax. *to build*.]  
1. Wood fit for building.  
I learn'd of hylar timber cotes to frame,  
Such as might save my sheep and me from shame.

For the body of the ships no nation doth equal  
England for the oak and timber wherewith to build  
them; but there must be a great providence used,  
that our ship timber be not unnecessarily wasted.  
*Bacon.*

The straw was laid below,  
Of chips and ferewood was the second row;  
The third of greens, and timber newly fell'd. *Dryden.*

There are hardly any countries that are destitute  
of timber of their own growth. *Woodward.*  
Upon these walls they plant quick and timber  
trees, which thrive exceedingly. *Mortimer.*  
Who set the twigs, shall be remember,  
That is in haste to sell the timber?  
And what shall of thy woods remain,  
Except the box that threw the maul?  
2. The main trunk of a tree.

We take  
From every tree, top, bark, and part of th' timber;  
And though we leave it with a root this heckt,  
The air will drain the sap. *Shakespeare.*  
3. The main beams of a fabrick.  
4. Materials, ironically.  
Such dispositions are the very errors of human  
nature; and yet they are the fittest timber to make  
pillicks of, like to knee timber, that is good for  
ships to be tacked, but not for houses that shall  
stand firm. *Bacon.*

**TO TIMBER.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To  
light on a tree. A cant word.  
The one took up in a thicket of brush-wood, and  
the other timbered upon a tree hard by. *L'Estrange.*

**TO TIMBER.** *v. a.* To furnish with beams  
or timber.

**TIMBERED.** *adj.* [from *timber*; *timbré*,  
Fr.] Built; formed; contrived.  
He left the succession to his second son; not be-  
cause he thought him the best timbered to support  
it. *Wotton.*

Many heads that undertake learning, were  
never squared nor timbered for it. *Brown.*

**TIMBERSOW.** *n. f.* A worm in wood;  
perhaps the woodlouse.

Divers creatures, though they be loathsome to  
us, are of this kind; as earth-worms, timber-sow,  
fish. *Bacon.*

**TIMBREL.** *n. f.* [timbre, Fr. *tympanum*,  
Lat.] A kind of musical instrument  
played by pulsation.

The dancels they delight  
When they their timbrels strike,  
And thereunto dance and carol sweet. *Spenser.*  
In their hands sweet timbrels all upheld on night.  
*Spenser.*

Praise with timbrels, organs, futes;  
Praise with viols and lutes. *Sandys.*  
For her, through Egypt's fruitful elime resounds,  
The evening Nubian hears the timbrel sound. *Pope.*

**TIME.** *n. f.* [Cymric, Sax. *tym*, Erse.]  
1. The measure of duration.

This consideration of duration, as set out by cer-  
tain periods, and marked by certain measures or  
epochs, is that which most properly we call time.  
*Locke.*

Time is like a fashionable host,  
That slightly shakes his parting guest by th' hand,  
But with his arms out-stretch'd, as he would fly,  
Grasps the incomer. *Shakespeare.*

Come what come may,  
Time and the hour runs through the roughest day.  
*Shakespeare.*

Nor will polished amber, although it send forth  
a gross exhalation, be found a long time defective  
upon the exactest scale. *Brown.*

Time, which consisteth of parts, can be so part  
of infinite duration, or of eternity; for then there  
would be infinite time past to day, which to-mor-  
row will be more than infinite. Time is one thing,  
and infinite duration is another. *Grew.*

2. Space of time.  
Daniel desired that he would give him time, and  
that he would shew him the interpretation. *Daniel.*

If a law be enacted to continue for a certain  
time, when that time is elapsed, the law ceaseth  
without any farther abrogation. *White.*  
He for the time remained stupidly good. *Milton.*  
No time is allowed for digressions. *Swift.*

3. Interval.  
Pomanders, and knots of powders, you may have  
continually in your hand; whereas perfumes you  
can take but at times. *Bacon.*

4. Life considered as employed, or destined  
to employment.

A great devourer of his time, was his agency for  
men of quality. *Fell.*  
All ways of holy living, all instances and all  
kinds of virtue, lie open to those who are masters  
of themselves, their time, and their fortune. *Law.*

5. Season; proper time.  
To every thing there is a season, and a time to  
every purpose. *Ecclesiasticus.*

They were cut down out of time, whose founda-  
tion was overlaid with a flood. *Job.*  
He found nothing but leaves on it; for the time  
of figs was not yet. *Mark.*  
Knowing the time, that it is high time to awake  
out of sleep. *Romans.*  
Short were her marriage joys; for in the prime  
Of youth her lord expired before his time. *Dryden.*  
I hope I come in time, if not to make,  
At least to save, your fortune and your honour.

The time will come when we shall be forced to  
bring our evil ways to remembrance, and then  
consideration will do us little good. *Culamy.*

6. A considerable space of duration; con-  
tinuance; process of time.  
Fight under him, there's plunder to be had;  
A captain is a very gainful trade:  
And when in service your best days are spent,  
In time you may command a regiment. *Dryden.*  
In time the mind reflects on its own operations  
about the ideas got by sensation, and thereby stores  
itself with a new set of ideas, ideas of reflection.

One imagines, that the terrestrial matter which  
is showered down along with rain enlarges the bulk  
of the earth, and that it will in time bury all things  
under ground. *Woodward.*

I have resolved to take time, and, in spite of all  
misfortune, to write you, at intervals, a long let-  
ter. *Swift.*

7. Age; part of duration distinct from  
other parts.

They shall be given into his hand until a time  
and times. *Daniel.*  
If we should impute the heat of the season unto  
the co-operation of any stars with the sun, it seems  
more favourable for our times to ascribe the same  
unto the constellation of Leo. *Brown.*

The way to please being to imitate nature, the  
poets and the painters, in ancient times, and in the  
best ages, have studied her. *Dryden.*

8. Past time.  
I was the man in th' moon when time was. *Shakespeare.*

9. Early time.

Stanley at Radworth-field, though he came some  
enough to save his life, yet he found lodg enough to  
enlarge it. *Barry.*

If they acknowledge repentance and a more  
strict obedience to be one time or other necessary,  
they imagine it is time enough yet to set about  
these duties. *Regenn.*

10. Time considered as affording oppor-  
tunity.

The earl lost no time, but marched day and  
night. *Clarendon.*  
He continued his delights till all the enemies  
were past through his quarters; nor did  
then pursue them in any time. *Clarendon.*

I would ask any man that means to repent at  
his death, how he knows he shall have an hour's  
time for it? *Duty of Men.*

Time is lost, which never will renew,  
While we too far the pleasing path pursue,  
Surveying nature. *Dryden.*

11. Particular quality of some part of du-  
ration.

Comets, importing change of times and states,  
Beardish your crystal tresses in the sky. *Shakespeare.*  
All the prophets in their age, the times  
Of great Messiah sing. *Milton.*  
If any reply, that the times and manners of men  
will not bear such a practice, that is an answer  
from the mouth of a professed time-server. *South.*

12. Particular time.

Give order, that no suit of person  
Have, any time, recourse unto the prisons.

When that company died, what time the fire de-  
voured two hundred and fifty men. *Numbers.*  
The work on me must light, when time shall be.  
*Milton.*

A time will come, when my maturer mind  
In Caesar's wars a nobler theme shall chuse.

These reservoirs of snow they cut, distributing  
them to several shops, that from time to time supply  
Naples. *Addison.*

13. Hour of childbirth.

She intended to stay till delivered; for she was  
within one month of her time. *Clarendon.*  
The first time I saw a lady dressed in one of  
these petticoats, I blamed her for walking abroad  
when she was so near her time; but soon I found  
all the modish part of the sex as far gone as herself.  
*Spektator.*

14. Repetition of any thing, or mention  
with reference to repetition.

Four times he cross'd the car of night. *Milton.*  
Many times I have read of the like attempts  
begun, but never of any finished. *Heylin.*  
Every single particle would have a sphere of  
void space around it many hundred thousand mil-  
lion million times bigger than the dimensions of  
that particle. *Bentley.*  
Lord Oxford, I have now the third time men-  
tioned in this letter, expects you. *Swift.*

15. Musical measure.

Musick do I hear!  
Ha, ha! keep time. How four sweet musick is  
When time is broke, and no proportion kept!  
*Shakespeare.*

You by the help of time and time  
Can make that song which was but rhyme. *Waller.*

On their exalted wings  
To the celestial orbs they climb,  
And with th' harmonious spheres keep time. *Dickens.*

Heroes who o'ercome, or die,  
Have their hearts hung extremely high;  
The strings of which in battle's heat  
Against their very corsets beat;  
Keep time with their own trumpet's measure,  
And yield them most excessive pleasure. *Prior.*

**TO TIME.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adapt to the time; to bring or do  
at a proper time.

There is no greater wisdom than well to time  
the beginning, and outlets of things. *Bacon.*  
It is hard to believe, that where his most nume-  
rous miracles were afforded, they should all want the

advantage of the congruous things to give them their due weight and efficacy. *Hammond.*  
The timing of things is a main point in the dispatch of all affairs. *L'Estrange.*  
This 'tis to have a virtue out of season: Mercy is good, but kidge mistake its timing. *Dryden.*

A man's conviction should be strong, and so well timed, that worldly advantages may seem to have no share in it. *Addison.*

2. To regulate as to time.

To the same purpose old Epicharmus spoke, Who overlook'd the narrow and tum'd the stroke. *Addison.*

3. To measure harmonically.

He was a thing of blood, whose every motion, Was tim'd with dyming cries. *Shakespeare.*

**TIMELY.** *adj.* [time and full.] Seasonable; timely; early.

If this arch-politician find in his pupils any remorse, any feeling of God's future judgments, he persuades them that God hath so great need of men's souls, that he will accept them at any time, and upon any condition; interrupting, by his vigilant endeavours, all offer of *timely* return towards God. *Haleigh.*

**TIMELESS.** *adj.* [from time.]

1. Unseasonable; done at an improper time.

Nor fits it to prolong the heav'nly feast Timeless, indecent, but retiring to rest. *Pope.*

2. Untimely; immature; done before the proper time.

A pack of furrows, which would press you down, If unprevented, to your timeless grave. *Shakespeare.*  
Noble Gloucester's death,

Who wrought it with the king, and who perform'd The bloody office of his timeless end. *Shakespeare.*

**TIMELY.** *adj.* [from time.] Seasonable; sufficiently early.

The well glimmers with some streaks of day, Now spurs the latest traveller apace To gain the timely morn. *Shakespeare.*

Happy were I in my timely death, Could all my travels warrant me they live. *Shakespeare.*  
Left heat should hinder us, his timely care Hath unbefought provided. *Milton.*

I'll to my charge, And show my duty by my timely care. *Dryden.*

**TIMELY.** *adv.* [from time.] Early; soon.

The beds' th' east are soft, and thanks to you, That call'd me *timelier* than my purpose hither. *Shakespeare.*

Sent to forewarn Us timely of what evil might be our loss. *Milton.*

Timely advis'd, the coming evil thou; Better not do the deed, than weep it done. *Prior.*

**TIMELY.** *n. f.* [time and please.]

One who complies with prevailing opinions, whatever they be.

Scandal, the supplicants for the people, call them *Timepleasers*, flatterers, foes to nobleness. *Shakespeare.*

**TIMESERVING.** *n. f.* [time and serve.]

Mean compliance with present power.

It such by *timeserving* and *timeserving*, which are but two words for the same thing, abandon the church of England, this will produce confusion. *South.*

**TIMID.** *adj.* [timide, Fr. *timidus*, Lat.]

Fearful; timorous; wanting courage; wanting boldness.

Poor is the triumph o'er the *timid* hare. *Thomson.*

**TIMIDITY.** *n. f.* [timiditè, Fr. *timiditas*, Lat. from *timid*.] Fearfulness; timor-ousness; habitual cowardice.

The hue of *timid* pusillanimity and timidity from its temper. *Erasmus.*

**TIMOROUS.** *adj.* [timor, Lat.] Fearful; full of fear and scruple.

Preposited heads will ever doubt it, and *timorous* beliefs will never dare to try it. *Brown.*

The infant flames, while yet they were consoling, In *timorous* doubts, with pity I beheld: With easy smiles dispell'd the silent fear, That durst not tell me what I dy'd to hear. *Prior.*

**TIMOROUSLY.** *adv.* [from *timorous*.] Fearfully; with much fear.

We would have had you heard The traitor speak, and *timorously* confess The manner and the purpose of his treasons. *Shakespeare.*

Though they had ideas enough to distinguish gold from a stone, and metal from wood, yet they but *timorously* ventured on such terms which should pretept to signify their real offences. *Lutke.*

Let dastard souls be *timorously* wise: But tell them, Pyrrhus knows not how to form Far-fancy'd ill, and dangers out of fight. *A. Philips.*

**TIMOROUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *timorous*.] Fearfulness.

The clergy, through the *timorousness* of many among them, were refused to be heard by their council. *Swift.*

**TIMOUS.** *adj.* [from *time*.] Early; timely; not innate. Obsolete.

By a wife and *timous* inquisition, the peccant humours and humours must be discovered, purged, or cut off. *Bacon.*

**TIN.** *n. f.* [ten, Dutch.]

1. One of the primitive metals, called by the chymists Jupiter.

Quicksilver, lead, iron, and tin, have opacity or blackness. *Peacham.*

Tin ore sometimes holds about one-sixth of tin. *Woodward.*

2. Thin plates of iron covered with tin.

To **TIN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with tin.

To keep the earth from getting into the vessel, he employed a plate of iron *tin'd* over and perforated. *Boyle.*

The cover may be *tin'd* over only by nailing of single tin plates over it. *Mortimer.*

New *tinning* a saucepan is chargeable. *Swift.*

**TINICAL.** *n. f.* A mineral.

The *tinical* of the Persians seems to be the chrysocola of the ancients, and what our borax is made of. *Woodward.*

To **TINCT.** *v. a.* [tinctus, Lat. *tinct*, Fr.]

1. To stain; to colour; to spot; to die.

Some bodies have a more deperitable nature than others in colouration; for a small quantity of saffron will *tinct* more than a very great quantity of wine. *Bacon.*

Some were *tinct* blue, some red, others yellow. *Brown.*

I distilled some of the *tinct* liquor, and all that came over was as limpid as rock water. *Boyle.*

Those who have preserved an innocence, would not suffer the whiter parts of their soul to be discoloured or *tinct* by the reflection of one sin. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To imbue with a taste.

We have artificial wells made in imitation of the natural, as *tinct* upon vitriol, sulphur, and steel. *Bacon.*

**TINCT.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Colour; stain; spot.

That great medicine bath With his *tinct* gilded thee. *Shakespeare.*

The first scent of a vessel lasts, and the *tinct* the wool first appears of. *Ben Jonson.*

Of evening *tinct* The purple-breasting anarchy is thine. *Thomson.*

**TINCTURE.** *n. f.* [teinture, Fr. *tinctura*, from *tinctus*, Lat.]

1. Colour or taste superadded by something.

The light must be sweetly deceived by an insensible passage from bright colours to dimmer, which Arabian artists call the middle *tinctures*. *Watson.*

Hence the morning planet gilds her horn, By *tincture* or reflection they augment Their small peculiar. *Milton.*

'Tis the fate of princes, that no knowledge Come pure to them, but, passing through the eyes And ears of other men, it takes a *tincture* from every channel. *Denham.*

That beloved thing engrosses him, and, like a coloured glass before his eyes, casts its own colour and *tincture* upon all the images of things. *South.*

To begin the practice of an art with a light *tincture* of the rules, is to expose ourselves to the scorn of those who are judges. *Dryden.*

Malignant tempers, whatever kind of life they are engaged in, will discover their natural *tincture* of mind. *Addison.*

Few in the next generation who will not write and read, and have an early *tincture* of religion. *Addison.*

Size of her joy, and source of her delight! O! wing'd with pleasure, take thy happy flight, And give each future morn a *tincture* of thy white. *Prior.*

All manners take a *tincture* from our own, Or come discolour'd through our passions shown. *Lepe.*

Have a care lest some darling science so far prevail over your mind, as to give a foreign *tincture* to all your other studies, and discolour all your ideas. *Wauk.*

2. Extract of some drug made in spirits.

In *tinctures* drawn from vegetables, the superfluous spirit of wine distilled off, leaves the extract of the vegetable. *Boyle.*

To **TINCTURE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To imbue or impregnate with some colour or taste.

The bright sun compacts the precious stone, Imparting radiant *tincture* like his own: He *tinctures* rubies with their rosy hue, And on the sapphire spreads a heavenly blue. *Blackmore.*

A little black paint will *tincture* and spoil twenty gay colours. *Wauk.*

2. To imbue the mind.

Early were our minds *tinctured* with a distinguishing taste of good and evil; early were the seeds of a divine love, and holy fear of offences, sown in our hearts. *Atterbury.*

To **TIND.** *v. a.* [tendgan, Gothick; rendan, Saxon.] To kindle; to set on fire.

**TINDER.** *n. f.* [tyndne, teyndne, Saxon.]

Any thing eminently inflammable placed to catch fire.

Strike on the *tinder*, ho! *Shakespeare.*

Give me a taper, To these *tinder* pastimes were their youth admitted, thereby adding, as it were, fire to *tinder*. *Hakew.*

Where sparks and fire do meet with *tinder*, Those sparks more fire will still engender. *South.*

Whoever our trading with England would hinder, To inflame both the nations do plainly compare, Because Irish linen will soon turn to *tinder*. *South.*

And wool it is greasy, and quickly takes fire. *South.*

**TINDERBOX.** *n. f.* [tinder and box.]

A box for holding *tinder*.

That worthy patriot, once the bellows And *tinderbox* of all his fellows. *Hudibras.*

He might even as well have employed his tin in catching moles, making lanterns and *tinderboxes*. *Atterbury.*

**TINE.** *n. f.* [tine, Islandick.]

1. The tooth of a harrow; the spike of fork.

In the southern parts of England they dig moles by traps that fall on them, and strike their tines or teeth through them. *Mortimer.*

2. Trouble; distress.

The tragical effect, Vouchsafe, O thou the mournful muse of mine, That wou'dst the tragick stage for to direct, In funeral complaints and wailful *tine*. *South.*

To **TINE.** *v. a.* [tyne, Sax.]

1. To kindle; to light; to set on fire.

# TIN

*Sniffling* *Atin* is their chosen word.  
Cosh of contention and hot vengeance tins'd.  
Spenser.

The clouds  
Judding or puff'd with winds, rude in their shock,  
Toss the faint lightning; whose throat flame driv'n  
down.  
Milton.

Kisses the gummy bark of fir.  
The priest with holy hands was seen to tins  
The cloven wood, and pour the ruddy wine.  
Dryden.

1. [man, Saxon.] To shut.

To TINE. v. n.

1. To rage; to smart. Spenser.

2. To fight.

Eden stain'd with blood of many a band  
Of Scots and English both, that tins'd on his brand.  
Spenser.

To TINGE. v. a. [tingo, Latin.] To im-  
pregnate or imbue with a colour or taste.

So Roger is something of an humourist; and his  
virtues, as well as imperfections, are tinged by a  
certain extravagance, which makes them particu-  
larly his.  
Spenser.

A red powder mixed with a little blue, or a blue  
with a little red, doth not perfectly lose its colour;  
but a white powder mixed with any colour is pre-  
sently tinged with that colour, and is equally ca-  
pable of being tinged with any colour whatever.  
Newton.

If the eye be stung with any colour, as in the  
jaundice, so as to tinge pictures in the bottom of the  
eye with that colour, all objects appear tinged with  
the same colour.  
Newton.

She lays some useful bile aside,  
To tinge the chyle's insipid tide;  
Else we should want both gibe and satire,  
And all be dull with pure good-nature.  
Prior.

The infusions of rhubarb and saffron tinge the  
wine with a high yellow.  
Arbutnot.

TINGENT. adj. [tingens, Latin.] Having  
the power to tinge.

This wood, by the mixture it afforded, appeared  
to have its coloured part genuine; but as for the  
white part, it appears much less enriched with the  
tinted property.  
Boyle.

TINGLASS. n. f. [tin and glass.] Bismuth.

To TINGLE. v. n. [tingelen, Dutch.]

1. To feel a sound, or the continuance of a  
sound, in the ears. This is perhaps rather  
tinkle.

The ears of them that hear it shall tingle. Bible.  
When our ear tingles, we usually say that some-  
body is talking of us, which is an ancient conceit.  
Brown.

2. To feel a sharp quick pain with a sen-  
sation of motion.

The pale boy senator yet tingling stands. Pope.

3. To feel either pain or pleasure with a  
sensation of motion. The sense of this  
word is not very well ascertained.

They suck pollution through their tingling veins.  
Tucker.

In a palsy, sometimes the sensation or feeling is  
either totally abolished, or dull with a sense of  
tingling.  
Arbutnot.

To TINK. v. n. [tinnio, Latin; tincan, Welsh.] To make a sharp shrill noise.

TINKER. n. f. [from tink, because their  
way of proclaiming their trade is to  
beat a kettle, or because in their work  
they make a tinkling noise.] A mender  
of old brails.

Am not I old Sly's son, by education a card-  
maker, and now by present profession a tinker?  
Shakespeare.

My copper medals by the pond  
May be with learned justice weigh'd:  
To turn the balance, Orho's head  
May be thrown in; and for the kettle,  
The coin may mend a tinkler's kettle.  
Prior.

TINKLE. v. s. [tinter, French; tinnio, Latin.]

To make a sharp quick noise; to tinkle.

# TIN

The daughters of Zion are haughty, and walk  
with stretched out necks, making a tinkling with  
their feet.

His feeble hand a javelin threw,  
Which flut'ring, seemed to loiter as it flew;  
Just, and but barely, to the mark it held,  
And faintly tinkled on the brazen shield. Dryden.

The sprightly horse

Moves to the music of his tinkling bells. Dodgson.

2. It seems to have been improperly used  
by Pope.

The wand'ring streams that shine between the  
hills.

The gruts that echo to the tinkling rills. Pope.

3. To hear a low quick noise.

With deeper brown the grove was overspread,  
A sudden horror seiz'd his wildly head,  
And his ears tinkled, and the colour fled. Dryden.

TINMAN. n. f. [tin and man.] A manu-  
facturer of tin, or iron tinned over.

Dull thou never pop

Thy head into a tinman's shop? Prior.

TINNEER. n. f. [from tin; tin, Saxon.]

One who works in the tin mines.

The Cornish man, many of them could for a need  
live under ground, that were tinners. Bacon.

TINNY. adj. [from tin.] Abounding  
with tin.

Thole seas of sea that thrust into the tinny strand  
Dryden.

TINPenny. n. f. A certain customary  
duty anciently paid to the tithingmen.

Bailey.

TINSEL. n. f. [etincelle, French.]

1. A kind of shining cloth.

A tinsel valther amber locks did throw,  
That strove to cover what it could not hide.  
Fairfax.

It's but a night-gown in respect of yours; cloth  
of gold and cuts, underdone with a bluish tinsel.  
Shakespeare.

By Theirs' tinsel slipper'd feet,  
And the songs of fawns sweet. Milton.

2. Any thing shining with false lustre; any  
thing showy and of little value.

For favours cheap and common who would strive?  
Yet scatter'd here and there I found behold,  
Who can discern the tinsel from the gold. Dryden.

If the man will too curiously examine the super-  
ficial tinsel good, he undecives himself to his own  
cost. Norrie.

No glittering tinsel of May-fair  
Could with this rod of sad compute. Swift.

Ye tinsel insects, whom a court maintains,  
That count your beauties only by your fumes,  
Spin all your cobwebs o'er the eyes of day,  
The muse's wing shall brush you all away. Pope.

To TINSEL. v. a. [from the noun.]

To decorate with cheap ornaments; to  
adorn with lustre that has no value.

Hence, you phantastick polishers in tongue,  
My text defeats your art, his Nature's tongue,  
Scorns all her tinsel'd metaphors of pelt.  
Illustrated by nothing but he left. Cleaveland.

She, tinsel'd o'er in robes of varying hues,  
With self-apparell her wild creation views,  
Sees innumerable monsters rise and fall,  
And with her own soul's colours gilds them all. Pope.

TINT. n. f. [teinte, French; tinta, Ital.]

A die; a colour.

Whether thy hand strike out some free design,  
Where life awakes, and dawns at every line;  
Or blend in hazardous tint the colour'd mists,  
And from the canvas call the mimic tree. Pope.

The virtues of most men will only blow,  
Like epy auricles, in Alpin snow;  
Transplant them to the equinoctial line,  
Their vigor lessens, and their tints decline. Marten.

Though it be allowed that elaborate harmony of  
colouring, a brilliancy of tint, is not to the eye  
what an harmonious concert of music does to the  
ear; it will be remembered, that painting is not  
merely a gratification of sight. Reynolds.

# TIP

TIPPOW. n. f. An insult.

TIPY. adj. [tint, tyn, Danish.] Little;

small; puny. A barlesque word.

Any pretty little tiny kickshaw. Shakespeare.

When that I was a little tiny boy,

A foolish thing was but a toy. Shakespeare.

But ah! I fear thy little fancy roves

On little females, and on little loves;

Thy puny children, and thy tiny spouse.

The baby playthings that adorn thy house. Swift.

TIP. n. f. [tip, tipken, Dutch.] Top;

end; point; extremity.

The tip no jewel needs to wear.

The tip is jewel of the ear.

they touch the beard with the tip of their

tongue, and wet it. Sidney.

I trace upon thy finger's tip.

Thrice up a thy rubied lip.

All the pleasure dwells upon the tip of his tongue. Milton.

South.

She has fifty private amours, which nobody yet  
knows any thing of but her self, and thirty clandestine  
marriages, that have not been touched by the  
tip of the tongue. Addison.

I no longer look upon lord Plausible as ridiculous,  
for, admiring a lady's fine tip of an ear and pretty  
elbow. Pope.

To TIP. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To top; to end; to cover on the end.

In his hand a reed

Stood waving, tip'd with fire. Milton.

With truncheon tip'd with iron head,

The warrior to the lists he led. Hudibras.

How would the old king smile

To see you weigh the paws, when tip'd with gold,

And throw the baggy spoils about your shoulders? Addison.

Quarto's, octavo's shape the less'ning pyre,

And last a little Ajax tips the pyre. Pope.

Behold the place, where if a poet

Shin'd in description, he might show it;

Tell how the moon beam trembled falls,

And tips with silver all the walls. Pope.

Tip with jet,

Fair ermine spots as the snows they press. Thomson.

2. To strike slightly; to tap.

She writes love-letters to the youth in grace,

Nay, tips the wink before the cuckold's face. Dryden.

The port jacksnapes t'p'd me the wink, and

put out his tongue at his grandfather. Tatter.

A third rogue tips me by the elbow.

Their judgment was, upon the whole,

that he is the dullest fool.

Then tip their forehead in a jeer,

As who should say, he wants it here. Swift.

When I saw the keeper trown,

Tip him with half a crown,

Nay, said I, we are alone,

Name your horses one by one. Swift.

TIPPER. n. f. [tap et, Saxon.] Some-  
thing worn about the neck.

His carban was white, with a small red cross on  
the top he had also a tipper of fine linnen. Bacon.

To TIPPLE. v. n. [tepel, a dug, old Ten-  
tonick.] To drink luxuriously; to waste  
life over the cup.

I let us grant it not amiss to sit,

And keep the turn of t'ppling with a slave,

To reel the streets at noon. Shakespeare.

To TIPPLE. v. a. To drink in luxury or  
excess.

While his cowering drone-pipe scann'd

The myrtle figures of her hand,

He tips her pamper'd soul and dunes.

On all her torments telling times. Cleaveland.

To a short meal he makes a tedious grace,

Before the barley-quidding comes to place;

Then bids fall on; in haste for fasting on urges

A peck'd field on our ears, and tipplers verjuice. Dryden.

If a slumber haply does invade

My weedy limbs, my fancy's still awake.

Then, hush of drink, and eager, in a dream,

Tipple's lawgiving pots of ale. Philips.



**TIPPLE**. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Drink; liquor.

While the *tipple* was paid for, all went merrily on. *L'Estrange.*

**TIPPLED**. *adj.* [from *tipple*.] Tipfy; drunk.

Alorry, we sail from the east,  
Half tipped at a rainbow feast. *Dryden.*

**TIPPLED**. *n. s.* [from *tipple*.] A sottish drunkard; an idle drunken fellow.

**TIPSTAFF**. *n. s.* [*tip* and *staff*.]

1. An officer with a staff tipped with metal.

2. The staff itself.

One had in his hand a *tipstaff* of a yellow cane, tipped at both ends with blue. *Beacon.*

**TIPSY**. *adj.* [from *tipple*.] Drunk; overpowered with excess of drink.

The riot of the *tipsy* bacchanals,  
Tearing the Thracian singer in their rage. *Shaksp.*

Midnight shout and revelry,  
Topsy dance and jollity. *Milton.*

**TIPTOE**. *n. s.* [*tip* and *toe*.] The end of the toe.

Where the fond ape himself appearing high,  
Upon his *tip-toes* stalketh daintily by. *Spenser.*

He that outlives this day, and comes safe home,  
Will stand a *tip-toe* when this day is nam'd.

And rouse him at the name of Crispian. *Shaksp.*

Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day  
Stands *tip-toe* on the misty mountains tops. *Shaksp.*

Religion stands on *tip-toe* in our land,  
Ready to pass to the American brand. *Herbert.*

Ten ruddy wildings in the wood I found,  
And stood on *tip-toes* from the ground. *Dryden.*

**TIRE**. *n. s.* [*tyr*, Dutch.]

1. Rank; row. Sometimes written *tier*.

Your lowest *tier* of ordnance must lie four foot  
clear above water, when all loading is in, or else  
those your best pieces will be of small use at sea,  
in any grown weather that makes the billows to rise.

Stood rank'd of seraphim another row,  
In posture to displode their second *tier*  
Of thunder. *Milton.*

In all those wars there were few *tirems*, most  
of them being of one size of ours of fifty banks. *Arbuthnot.*

2. [Corrupted from *tiar* or *tiara*, or from *attire*.] A headdress.

On her head she wore a *tiar* of gold,  
Adorn'd with gems and onches. *Spenser.*

Here is her picture: let me see;  
If I had such a *tiar*, this face of mine  
Were full as lovely as is this of hers. *Shaksp.*

The judge of torments, and the king of tears,  
Now sits a burnish'd throne of quenchless fire,  
And for his old fair robes of light he wears  
A gloomy mantle of dark blood; the *tiar*  
That crowns his hated head, on high appears.

When the fury took her stand on high,  
A hiss from all the dusky *tiar* went round. *Pope.*

3. Furniture; apparatus.

Saint George's worth  
Enkindles like desire of high exploits:  
Immediate sieges, and the fire of war  
Rue in thy eager mind. *Philips.*

When they first peep forth of the ground, they  
show their whole *tiar* of leaves, then flowers, next  
seeds. *Woodward.*

**TO TIRE**. *v. a.* [tiran, Saxon.]

1. To fatigue; to make weary; to harass;  
to wear out with labour or tediousness.

Tir'd with toil, all hopes of safety past,  
From pray'rs to wishes he descends at last. *Dryden.*

For this a hundred voices I desire,  
To tell thee what a hundred tongues would *tire*;  
Yet never could be worthily express'd,  
How deeply thou art seated in my breast. *Dryden.*

2. It has often out added, to intend the signification.

Often a few that are stiff do *tire* out a greater  
number that are more moderate. *Beacon.*

A lonely way  
The obscured Albion wander'd half a day;  
Tir'd out, at length a spreading stream he spy'd. *Ticket.*

3. [from *attire* or *tire*, from *tiara*.] To dress the head.

Jemmel painted her face, and *tired* her head. *2 Kings.*

**TO TIRE**. *v. n.* [tiran, Saxon.] To fail with weariness.

**TIREDNES**. *n. s.* [from *tired*.] State of being tired; weariness.

It is not through the *tiredness* of the age of the earth, but through our own negligence, that it hath not satisfied us bountifully. *Hakenill.*

**TIREDSOM**. *adj.* [from *tire*.] Wearisome; fatiguing; tedious.

Since the incubating precept upon precept will prove *tiresome* to the reader, the poet must sometimes relieve the subject with a pleasant and pertinent digression. *Addison.*

Nothing is so *tiresome* as the works of those critics who write in a dogmatick way, without language, genius, or imagination. *Addison.*

**TIREDSOMENESS**. *n. s.* [from *tiresome*.] Aft or quality of being tiresome.

**TIREWOMAN**. *n. s.* [*tire* and *woman*.] A woman whose business is to make dresses for the head.

Why should they not value themselves for this outside fashionableness of the *tirewomen's* making, when their parents have so early instructed them to do so. *Locke.*

**TIRINGHOUSE**. } *n. s.* [*tire* and *house*, or  
**TIRINGROOM**. } *room*.] The room in which players dress for the stage.

This green plot shall be our stage, this hawthorn  
brake our *tiringhouse*. *Shaksp.*

Man's life's a tragedy; his mother's womb,  
From which he enters, is the *tiringroom*;  
This spacious earth the theatre, and the stage  
That country which he lives in; passions, rage,  
Folly, and vice, are actors. *Wotton.*

**TIRWIT**. *n. s.* [*vanellus*, Latin.] A bird. *Ainsworth.*

**TIS**. Contracted for *it is*.

'Tis destiny unshunnable. *Shaksp.*

**TIRICAL**. *adj.* [for *phthysical*.] Consumptive.

**TIRICK**. *n. s.* [corrupted from *phthick*.] Consumption; morbid waste.

**TIRISSUE**. *n. s.* [*tissue*, French; *tiran*, to weave, Norman Saxon.] Cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or figured colours.

In their glittering *tissues* emblaz'd  
Holy memorials, acts of zeal and love,  
Recorded eminent. *Milton.*

A robe of *tissue*, stiff with golden wire;  
An upper vest, once Helen's rich attire;  
From Argos by the sea'd adulteress brought,  
With golden flow'rs and winding foliage wrought. *Dryden.*

**TO TIRISSUE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To interweave; to variegate.

The chariot was covered with cloth of gold *tissued*  
upon blue. *Beacon.*

They have been always frank of their blessings  
to countenance any great action; and then, according as it should prosper, to *tissue* upon it fine pretence or other. *Wotton.*

Mercy will fit between,  
Thron'd in celestiall sheen,  
With radiant feet the *tissued* clouds down steering. *Milton.*

**TIT**. *n. s.*

1. A small horse: generally in contempt.

No stiring of pasture with baggagely *tit*,  
With ragged, with aged, and evil at hit. *Tusser.*

Thou might'st have taken example  
From what thou read'st in story;  
Being as worthy to sit  
On an embling *tit*.

As thy predecessor Dury. *Donham.*

2. A woman: in contempt.

What does this unlovely *tit*, but away to her father with a tale? *L'Estrange.*

A willing *tit* that will venture her corps with you. *Dryden.*

Short pains for thee, for me a son and heir,  
Girls cost as many throes in bringing forth;  
Beside, when born, the *tit* are little worth. *Dryden.*

3. A *tirmouse* or *tomtit*. [*parus*, Latin.] A bird.

**TITBIT**. *n. s.* [properly *tidbit*; *tid*, tender, and *bit*.] Nice bit; nice food.

John pamper'd esquire South with *titbits* till he grew wanton. *Arbuthnot.*

**TITHE**. *n. s.* [teoða, Saxon, *tenth*.]

1. The tenth part; the part assigned to the maintenance of the ministry.

Many have made witty invectives against usury: they say, that it is a pity the devil should have God's part, which is the *tithe*. *Bacon.*

Sometimes comes she with a *tithe* pig's tail,  
Tickling the parson as he lies asleep,  
Then dreams he of another benefice. *Shaksp.*

2. The tenth part of any thing.

I have searched man by man, boy by boy; the  
*tithe* of a hair was never lost in my house before. *Shaksp.*

Since the first sword was drawn about this question,  
Ev'ry *tithe* soul 'mongst many thousand dimes  
Hath been as dear as Heben. *Shaksp.*

3. Small part; small portion, unless it be misprinted for *tithes*.

Offensive wars for religion are seldom to be approved, unless they have some mixture of civil *tithes*. *Bacon.*

**TO TITHE**. *v. a.* [teoðian, Saxon.] To tax; to levy the tenth part.

When I come to the *tithing* of them, I will *tithe* them one with another, and will make an *tithe*man the *tithingman*. *Spenser.*

By decimation and a *tithed* death,  
If thy revenges hunger for that food  
Which nature loathes, take thou the destin'd *tenth*. *Shaksp.*

When thou hast made an end of *tithing* all the  
*tithes* of thine increase, the third year, the year of *tithing*, give unto the Levite, stranger, fatherless,  
and widow. *Deuteronomy.*

**TO TITHE**. *v. n.* To pay *tithe*.

For lamb, pig, and calf, and for other the like,  
*Tithe* to as thy cattle the lord do not strike. *Tusser.*

**TITHEABLE**. *adj.* [from *tithe*.] Subject to the payment of *tithes*; that of which *tithes* may be taken.

The popish priest shall, on taking the oath of  
allegiance to his majesty, be entitled to a tenth part  
or *tithe* of all things *tithable* in Ireland belonging  
to the papists, within their respective parishes. *Swift.*

**TITHER**. *n. s.* [from *tithe*.] One who gathers *tithes*.

**TITHING**. *n. s.* [*tithinga*, law Latin, from *tithe*.]

1. *Tithing* is the number or company of ten men with their families knit together in a society, all of them being bound to the king for the peaceable and good behaviour of each of their society: of these companies there was one chief person, who, from his office, was called (toothingman) *tithingman*; but now he is nothing but a constable.

Though vicar be bad, or the parson be evil,  
Go not for thy *tithing* thyself to the devil. *Tusser.*

**TITHINGMAN**. *n. s.* [*tithing* and *man*.] A petty peaceofficer; an under constable.

His bonded is not at his command further than  
his prince's service; and all every *tithingman* may  
controul him. *Spenser.*

**TITMAL**. *n. f.* [*titmallo*, French; *titmallo*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsw.*  
**To TITILLATE**. *v. n.* [*titillo*, Latin.] To tickle.  
Just where the breath of life his nostrils drew,  
A charge of snuff the wily virgin threw;  
The gnomes direct to every atom just  
The pungent grains of titillating dust. *Pope.*  
**TITILLATION**. *n. f.* [*titillation*, Fr. *titillatio*, Lat. from *titillare*.]  
1. The act of tickling.  
Tickling causeth laughter; the cause may be the effusion of the spirits, and so of the breath, by a slight from titillation. *Bacon.*  
2. The state of being tickled.  
In scents, the acid particles seem so attenuated in the oil, as only to produce a small and grateful titillation. *Arbuthnot.*  
3. Any slight or petty pleasure.  
The delights which result from these nobler entertainments, our cool thoughts need not be ashamed of, and which are dogged by no such sad sequels as are the products of those titillations that reach no higher than the senses. *Glanville.*  
**TITLARK**. *n. f.* A bird.  
The smaller birds do like the like in their seasons; as the levercock, titlark, and linnet. *Walton.*  
**TITLE**. *n. f.* [*titelle*, old Fr. *titulus*, Lat.]  
1. A general head comprising particulars.  
Three draw the experiments of the former four into titles and tables for the better drawing of observations; these we call compilers. *Bacon.*  
Among the many preferences that the laws of England have above others, I shall single out two particular titles, which give a handsome specimen of their excellencies above other laws in other parts or titles of the same. *Hale.*  
2. An appellation of honour.  
To leave his wife, to leave his babes,  
His mansion, and his titles in a place  
From whence himself does fly? *Shakespeare.*  
Man over man  
He made not lord: such title to himself  
Refusing. *Milton.*  
3. A name; an appellation.  
My name's Macbeth.  
—The devil himself could not pronounce a title  
More hateful to mine ear. *Shakespeare.*  
Ill worthy I such title should belong  
To me transgressor. *Milton.*  
4. The first page of a book, telling its name, and generally its subject; an inscription.  
This man's brow, like to a title leaf,  
Foretels the nature of a tragick volume. *Shakespeare.*  
Our adversaries encourage a writer who cannot furnish out so much as a title page with propriety. *Smyth.*  
Others with wishful eyes on glory look,  
When they have got their picture towards a book;  
Or pompous title, like a gaudy sign  
Meant to betray dull fots to wretched wine. *Young.*  
5. A claim of right.  
Let the title of a man's right be called in question, are we not bold to rely and build upon the judgment of such as are famous for their skill in the laws? *Hawker.*  
Is a man impoverished by purchase? it is because he paid his money for a lye, and took a bad title for a good. *South.*  
Tis our duty  
Such monuments, as we can build, to raise;  
Let all the world prevent what we should do,  
And claim a title in him by their praise. *Dryden.*  
If there were no laws to protect them, there were no living in this world for good men; and in effect there would be no laws, if it were a sin in them to try a title, or right themselves by them. *Kebleworth.*  
To revenge their common injuries, though you had an undoubted title by your birth, you had a greater by your courage. *Dryden.*  
Coud would have kept his title to Orange. *Adams.*  
O the discretion of a girl! she will be a slave to any thing that has not a title to make her one. *Southern.*

**To TITL**. *v. e.* [from the noun.] To entitle; to name; to call.  
To these, that sober race of men, whose lives  
Religious titled them the sons of God,  
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame,  
Ignobly! *Milton.*  
**TITLELESS**. *adj.* [from *title*.] Wanting a name or appellation. Not in use.  
He was a kind of nothing, *titleless*.  
Till he had forg'd himself a name o' th' fire  
Of burning Rome. *Shakespeare.*  
**TITLEPAGE**. *n. f.* [*title and page*.] The page containing the title of a book.  
We should have been pleased to have seen our own names at the bottom of the *titlepage*. *Dryden.*  
**TITMOUSE** or **TIT**. *n. f.* [*tyt*, Dutch, a chick, or small bird; *titmugger*, Hollandic, a little bird; *tit* signifies *little* in the Teutonic dialect.] A small species of birds.  
The nightingale is sovereign of song,  
Before him fits the *titmouse* silent by,  
And I unfit to thrust in skulld throng,  
Should Colin make judge of my foolerie. *Spenser.*  
The *titmouse* and the pecker's hungry blood,  
And *Progne* with her bottom flamm'd in blood. *Dryden.*  
**To TITTER**. *v. n.* [formed, I suppose, from the sound.] To laugh with restraint; to laugh without much noise.  
In flow'd at once a gay embroider'd race,  
And *tittering* push'd the pedants off the place. *Pope.*  
**TITTER**. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A restrained laugh.  
2. I know not what it signifies in *Tusser*.  
From wheat go and rake out the titters or tunc,  
If eare be not forth, it will rise againe fine. *Tusser.*  
**TITTLE**. *n. f.* [I suppose from *tit*.] A small particle; a point; a dot.  
In the particular which concerned the church, the Scots would never depart from a *tittle*. *Clarendon.*  
Angels themselves did stand  
T' approach thy temple, give thee in command  
What to the smallest *tittle* thou shalt say  
To thy adorers. *Milton.*  
They thought God and themselves linked in  
so fast a covenant, that, although they never performed their part, God was yet bound to make good every *tittle* of his. *South.*  
Ned Fashion hath been broad about court, and understands to a *tittle* all the punctilios of a drawing-room. *Swift.*  
You are not advanced one *tittle* towards the proof of what you intend. *Waterland.*  
**TITTLETATTLE**. *n. f.* [A word formed from *tattle* by a ludicrous reduplication.] Idle talk; prattle; empty gabble.  
As the foe drew near  
With love, and joy, and life and dear,  
Our don, who knew this *tittle-tattle*,  
Did, sure as trumpet, call to battle. *Prior.*  
For every idle *tittle-tattle* that went about, Jack was suspected for the author. *Arbuthnot.*  
**To TITTLETATTLE**. *v. n.* [from *tattle*.] To prate idly.  
You are full in your *tittle-tattlings* of Cupid, here is Cupid, and there is Cupid. I will tell you now what a good old woman told me. *Sedley.*  
**TITUBATION**. *n. f.* [*titubo*, Lat.] The act of stumbling.  
**TITULAR**. *adj.* [*titulaire*, Fr. from *titulus*, Lat.] Nominal; having or conferring only the title.  
They would deliver up the kingdom to the king of England to shadow their rebellion; and to be titular and painted head of those arms. *Bacon.*  
Thrones, virtues, powers,  
If these magnifick titles yet remain,  
Not merely titular. *Milton.*  
Both Valerius and Auson were titular bishops. *Agyle.*  
**TITULARITY**. *n. f.* [from *titular*.] The state of being titular.  
Julius, Augustus, and Tiberius, with great humi-

They received the name of Imperator; but their successors retain the name even in its titularity. *Brown.*  
**TITULARY**. *adj.* [*titulaire*, Fr. from *titulus*, Lat.].  
1. Consisting in a title.  
The successors of his kingdom have not been bairn nor *titulary* impostors, but of an higher nature. *Bacon.*  
2. Relating to a title.  
William the Conqueror, howsoever he used the power of a conqueror to reward his Normans, yet mixed it with a *titulary* pretence, grounded upon the Confessor's will. *Bacon.*  
**TITULARY**. *n. f.* [from the *adj.*] One that has a title or right.  
The persons deputed for the celebration of these masses were neither *titulars* nor perpetual curates, but persons entirely condescended. *Agyle.*  
**TITVY**. *adj.* [A word expressing speed, from *tantivy*, the note of a hunting-horn.]  
In a bright moon shone while winds whistle loud,  
Tivy, tivy, we mount and we fly,  
All rocking in a downy white cloud.  
And left our leap from the sky should prove too far,  
We slide on the back of a now-staring star. *Dryden.*  
**To**. *adv.* [to, Saxon; *te*, Dutch.]  
1. A particle coming between two verbs, and noting the second as the object of the first.  
The delay of our hopes teaches us to mortify our desires. *South.*  
2. It notes the intention.  
Ambitious fool! with happy boots to pass  
O'er hollow marches of retounding brats,  
To rival thunder. *Dryden.*  
She rais'd a war  
In Italy, to call me back. *Dryden.*  
Urg'd by despair, again I go to try  
The fate of arms, resolv'd in fight to die. *Dryden.*  
3. It notes the consequence.  
I have done my utmost to lead my life so pleasantly as to forget all misfortune. *Pope.*  
4. After an adjective it notes its object.  
We ready are to try our fortunes  
To the last man. *Shakespeare.*  
The lawless sword his children's blood shall shed,  
Increase'd for slaughter, born to beg their bread. *Sandys.*  
5. Noting futurity.  
It is not blood and bones that can be conscious of their own hardness and redness; and we are still to look for something else in our frame that receives those impressions. *Bentley.*  
6. { To and again. } Backward and forward.  
{ To and fro. } ward.  
Many hands and loath'd souls condemn'd to war,  
And sends the devils on errands to and fro. *Farfes.*  
The spirits perverse  
With easy intercourse pass to and fro,  
To tempt or punish mortals. *Milton.*  
Drest it not till the seventh day, and then move  
the joint to and fro. *Wifman.*  
Miles of marble, originally beat off from the  
fruts of the neighbouring rocks, rolled to and again  
till they were rounded to the form of pebbles. *Woodward.*  
The winds in distant regions blow,  
Moving the world of waters to and fro. *Adams.*  
The mind, when torn'd adrift, no rules to guide,  
Drives at the mercy of the wind and tide;  
Fancy and passion toss it to and fro,  
A while torment, and then quite sink in woe. *Young.*  
**To**. *preposition.*  
1. Noting motion toward; opposed to from.  
With that she to him afooth, and surely would  
have put out his eyes. *Sidney.*  
Tybalt fled;  
But by and by comes back to Romeo,  
And as't they go like lightning. *Shakespeare.*  
Give not over to; to him again, enter at him,  
Kneel down before him. *Shakespeare.*

1. *Fill to him again in the name of Break; he'll tell me all his purpose.* *Shakespeare.*  
*I'll to the woods among the happier brutes;*  
*Come, let's away.* *Smith.*

2. **Noting accord or adaptation.**  
*Thus they with sacred thought*  
*Mov'd on with notes to soft pipes.* *Milton.*

3. **Noting address or compellation.**  
*To you, my noble Lord of Westmorland,*  
*I pledge your grace.* *Shakespeare.*  
*Here's to you all, gentlemen; and let him that's*  
*good-natur'd in his drink pledge me.* *Denham.*  
*Now, to you, Raymond: can you guess no reason*  
*Why I suppose such confidence in you?* *Dryden.*

4. **Noting attention or application.**  
*Turn out, you rogue! how like a beast you lie!*  
*Go buckle to the law.* *Dryden.*  
*Sir Roger's kindness extends to their children's*  
*children.* *Addison.*

5. **Noting addition or accumulation.**  
*Wisdom he has, and to his wisdom courage;*  
*Temper to that, and unto all success.* *Denham.*

6. **Noting a state or place whither any one goes.**  
*Take you some company, and away to horse.* *Shakespeare.*  
*He sent his coachman's grandchild to pretence.* *Addison.*

7. **Noting opposition.**  
*No tor, unpunish'd, in the fighting field*  
*Shall dare thee foot to foot with sword and shield.* *Dryden.*

8. **Noting amount.**  
*There were to the number of three hundred horse,*  
*and as many thousand foot English.* *Bacon.*

9. **Noting proportion.**  
*Enoch, whose days were, though many in respect*  
*of ours, yet scarce as three to mine, in comparison*  
*of theirs with whom he lived.* *Hooker.*  
*With these bars against me,*  
*And yet to win her—all the world to nothing.* *Shakespeare.*

*Twenty to one offend more in writing too much*  
*than too little; even as twenty to one fall into sick-*  
*ness rather by overmuch fulness than by any lack.* *Afham.*

*The burial must be by the smallness of the pro-*  
*portion as fifty to one; or it must be holpen by*  
*some what which may fix the silver never to be re-*  
*stored when it is incorporated.* *Bacon.*  
*With a funnel filling bottles; so their capacity*  
*they will all be full.* *Ben Jonson.*  
*Physicians have two women patients to one man.* *Greunt.*

*When an ambassador is dispatched to any foreign*  
*state, he shall be allowed to the value of a shilling*  
*a day.* *Addison.*

*Among the ancients the weight of oil was to that*  
*of wine as nine to ten.* *Arbutnot.*  
*Supposing them to have an equal share, the odds*  
*will be three to one on their side.* *Swift.*

10. **Noting possession or appropriation.**  
*Still a greater difficulty upon translators rises from*  
*the peculiarities every language hath to itself.* *Fellon.*

11. **Noting perception.**  
*The flow'r itself is glorious to behold,*  
*Sharp to the taste.* *Dryden.*

12. **Noting the subject of an affirmation.**  
*I trust, I may not trust thee; for thy word*  
*Is but the vain breath of a common man;*  
*Believe me, I do not believe thee, man;*  
*I have a king's oath to the contrary.* *Shakespeare.*

13. **In comparison of.**  
*All that they did was piety to this.* *Ben Jonson.*  
*There is no fool to the flatterer, who every mo-*  
*ment ventures his soul.* *Tillotson.*

14. **As far as.**  
*Some Americans, otherwise of quick parts, could*  
*not count to one thousand, nor had any distinct*  
*idea of it, though they could reckon very well to*  
*twenty.* *Locke.*  
*Coffee exhales in roasting to the abatement of*  
*nearly one-fourth of its weight.* *Arbutnot.*

15. **Noting intention.**  
*This the counsel took, yet this man lives!*  
*Partakes the publick cares; and with his eye*  
*Marks and points out each man of us to slaughter.* *Ben Jonson.*

16. **After an adjective it notes the object.**

*Draw thy sword in right,*  
*I'll draw it as apparent to the crown,*  
*And in that quarrel use it to the death.* *Shakespeare.*  
*Fate and the dooming gods are deaf to tears.* *Dryden.*

*All were attentive to the godlike man,*  
*When from his lofty couch he thus began.* *Dryden.*

17. **Noting obligation.**  
*The rabbins subtly distinguish between our*  
*duty to God, and to our parents.* *Holyday.*  
*Almansor is taxed with changing sides, and what*  
*tie has he on him to the contrary? He is not born*  
*their subject, and he is injured by them to a very*  
*high degree.* *Dryden.*

18. **Respecting.**  
*He's walk'd the way of nature;*  
*And to our purposes he lives no more.* *Shakespeare.*  
*The effects of such a division are pernicious to*  
*the last degree, not only with regard to those ad-*  
*vantages which they give the common enemy, but*  
*to those private evils which they produce in every*  
*particular.* *Spectator.*

19. **Noting extent.**  
*From the beginning to the end all is due to su-*  
*pernatural grace.* *Hammond.*

20. **Toward.**  
*She stretch'd her arms to heav'n.* *Dryden.*

21. **Noting preference.**  
*She still heareth him an invincible hatred, and*  
*revileth him to his face.* *Swift.*

22. **Noting effect; noting consequence.**  
*Factions carried too high are much to the prej-*  
*udice of the authority of princes.* *Bacon.*  
*He was wounded transverse the temporal muscle,*  
*and bleeding almost to death.* *Wifeman.*  
*By the disorder in the retreat, great numbers*  
*were crowded to death.* *Clarendon.*

*Ingenious to their ruin, ev'ry age*  
*Improves the act and instruments of rage.* *Waller.*  
*Under how hard a fate are women born,*  
*Pri'd to their ruin, or expos'd to scorn!* *Waller.*  
*To prevent the asperion of the Roman majesty,*  
*the offender was whipt to death.* *Dryden.*

*Thus, to their shame when sni'd was the fight,*  
*The victors from their lofty steeds alight.* *Dryden.*  
*O frail estate of human things!*  
*Now to our cost your emptiness we know.* *Dryden.*  
*A British king obliges himself by oath to execute*  
*justice in mercy, and not to exercise either to the*  
*total exclusion of the other.* *Addison.*

*The abuse reigns chiefly in the country, as I*  
*found to my vexation, when I was last there, in a*  
*visit I made to a neighbour.* *Swift.*  
*Why with malignant eulogies increase*  
*The people's fears, and praise me to my ruin?* *Smith.*

*It must be confessed to the reproach of human*  
*nature, that this is but too just a picture of itself.* *Broome.*

23. **After a verb, it notes the object.**

*Give me some wine; fill full:*  
*I drink to th' general joy of the whole table,*  
*And to our dear friend Banquo.* *Shakespeare.*  
*Had the methods of education been directed to*  
*their right end, this too necessary could not have*  
*been neglected.* *Locke.*

*This lawfulness of judicial process appears from*  
*these legal courts erected to minister to it in the*  
*apostle's days.* *Kettleworth.*

*Many of them have expos'd to the world the*  
*private misfortunes of families.* *Pope.*

24. **Noting the degree.**  
*This weather-glass was so placed in the cavity*  
*of a small receiver, that only the slender part of*  
*the pipe, to the height of four inches, remained*  
*exposed to the open air.* *Boyle.*  
*Tell her, thy brother languishes to death.* *Addison.*

*A crow, though hatched under a hen, and who*  
*never has seen any of the works of its kind, makes*  
*its nest the same, to the laying of a stick, with all*  
*the nests of that species.* *Addison.*  
*If he employs his abilities to the best advantage,*  
*the time will come when the Supreme Governor of*  
*the world shall proclaim his worth before men and*  
*angels.* *Spectator.*

25. **Before day, to notes the present day;**  
**before morrow, the day next coming;**

**before night, either the present night, or**  
**night next coming.**

*Banquo, thy soul's flight,*  
*If it find bear's, must find it out to night.* *Shaks.*  
*To day they char'd the bear.* *Orway.*  
*This ought rather to be called a full purpose of*  
*committing sin to day, than a resolution of leaving*  
*it to morrow.* *Colemy.*

26. **To day, to night, to morrow, are used,**  
**not very properly, as substantives in the**  
**nominative and other cases.**

*To morrow, and to morrow, and to morrow,*  
*Creeps in this petty pace from day to day;*  
*And all our yesterdays have lighted fools*  
*The way to dusky death.* *Shakespeare.*

*The father of Solomon's house will have private*  
*conference with one of you the next day after to*  
*morrow.* *Bacon.*

*To day is ours, why do we fear?*  
*To day is ours, we have it here;*  
*Let's banish bus'ness, banish sorrow,*  
*To the gods belongs to morrow.* *Cowley.*

*To morrow will deliver all her charms*  
*Into my arms, and make her mine for ever.* *Dryden.*

*For what to morrow shall disclose,*  
*May spoil what you to night propose:*  
*England may change, or Cloe stray;*  
*Love and life are for to day.* *Prior.*

**TOAD. n. f. [taðe, Saxon.]** A paddock;  
 an animal resembling a frog; but the  
 frog leaps, the toad crawls: the toad is  
 accounted venomous, perhaps without  
 reason.

*From th' extremest upward of thy head,*  
*To the descent and dust below thy foot,*  
*A most toad-spotted traitor.* *Shakespeare.*

*I had rather be a toad,*  
*And live upon the vapour of a dunghill,*  
*Than keep a corner in the thing I love*  
*For others use.* *Shakespeare.*

*In the great plague there were seen, in divers*  
*ditches about London, many toads that had tails*  
*three inches long, whereas toads usually have no*  
*tails.* *Bacon.*

*In hollow caverns vermin make abode,*  
*The hissing serpent, and the swelling toad.* *Dryden.*

**TO'ADYISH. n. f.** A kind of sea fish.

**TO'ADFLAX. n. f.** A plant.

**TO'ADSTONE. n. f. [toad and stone.]** A con-  
 cretion supposed to be found in the head  
 of a toad.

*The toadstone presumed to be found in the head*  
*of that animal, is not a thing impossible.* *Brown.*

**TO'ADSTOOL. n. f. [toad and stool.]** A plant  
 like a mushroom.

*The grilly toadstool grown there mought I see,*  
*And lording paddocks lording on the same.* *Spenser.*

*Another imperfect plant like a mushroom, but*  
*sometimes as broad as a hat, called toadstool, is not*  
*edulent.* *Bacon.*

**TO TOAST. v. a. [torreo, tostum, Latin.]**

1. **To dry or heat at the fire.**

*The earth whereof the grafs is soon parched with*  
*the sun, and toasted, is commonly sorded earth.* *Bacon.*

*To allure mice I find no other magick, than to*  
*draw out a piece of toasted cheese.* *Brown.*

2. **To name when a health is drunk.** To  
 toast is used commonly when women are  
 named.

*Several popish gentlemen toasted many loyal*  
*heads.* *Addison.*

*We'll try the empire you so long have boasted,*  
*And, if we are not prais'd, we'll not be toasted.* *Prior.*

**TOAST. n. f. [from the verb.]**

1. **Bread dried before the fire.**

*You are both as rheumatick as two dry toasts;*  
*you cannot one bear with another's infirmities.* *Shakespeare.*

*Every third day take a small toast of mangel,*  
*dipped in oil of sweet almonds new drawn, and*  
*sprinkled with loaf sugar.* *Bacon.*

2. **Bread dried and put into liquor.**

Where's then the fiery heat  
Co-rival'd greatness? or to harsher fied,  
Or made a *toaf* for Neptune? *Shakespeare.*  
Some squire, perhaps, you take delight to rack;  
Whose game is whiff, whose treat a *toaf* in sack. *Pope.*

3. A celebrated woman whose health is often drunk.

I shall likewise mark out every *toaf*, the club in which she was elected, and the number of votes that were on her side. *Addison.*

Say, why are beauties prais'd and honour'd most,  
The wife man's passion, and the vain man's to rest?  
Why deck'd with all that land and sea afford,  
Why angels call'd, and angel-like ador'd? *Pope.*

TOASTER. *n. f.* [from *toaf*.] He who toasts.

We simple *toasters* take delight  
To see our women's teeth look white;  
And ev'ry saucy ill-bred fellow  
Sneers at a mouth profoundly yellow. *Prior.*

TOBACCO. *n. f.* [from *Tobacco* or *Tobago*, in America.]

The flower of the tobacco consists of one leaf, is funnel-shaped, and divided at the top into five deep segments, which expand like a star; the ovary becomes an oblong roundish membranaceous fruit, which is divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, and is filled with small roundish seeds. *Miller.*

It is a planet now I see;  
And, if I err not, by his proper  
Figure, that's like a tobacco-popper. *Hudibras.*

Bread or tobacco may be neglected; but reason at first recommends their trial, and custom makes them pleasant. *Locke.*

Snuff is to be drained out of the clay by water, before it be fit for the making tobacco pipes or bricks. *Woodward.*

TOBACCONIST. *n. f.* [from *tobacco*.] A preparer and vender of tobacco.

Ton. *n. f.* [*totte haar*, a lock of hair, German. *Skinner*. I believe rightly.]

1. A bush; a thick shrub. Obsolete.

Within the ivy *tod*  
There shrouded was the little god;  
I heard a busy bustling. *Spenser.*

2. A certain weight of wool, twenty-eight pounds.

Every eleven weather *tods*, every *tod* yields a pound and odd shillings. *Shakespeare.*

TOE. *n. f.* [*ta*, Saxon; *teen*, Dutch.] The divided extremities of the feet; the fingers of the feet.

Come, all you spirits,  
And fill me, from the crown to th' *toe*, topful  
Of direct cruelty. *Shakespeare.*

Sport, that wrinkled *Cato* derides,  
And laughter, holding both his sides,  
Come, and trip it, as you go,  
On the light fantastick *toe*. *Milton.*

Left to enjoy her sense of feeling,  
A thousand little nerves she sends  
Quite to our *toes*, and fingers ends. *Prior.*

TORON. *adv.* [*toropan*, Sax.] Before.

Obsolete.

It is an epilogue, to make plain  
Some obscure precedence that hath *tofore* been vain. *Shakespeare.*

So shall they depart the manor with the corn and the bacon *tofore* him that hath won it. *Spectator.*

TORR. *n. f.* [*toftum*, law Latin.] A place where a messuage has stood.

*Cowell and Ainsworth.*

TO'ARD. *adj.* [*togatus*, Latin.] Gowned; dressed in gowns.

The bookish theorick,  
Wherein the *toad* consals can propose  
As masterly as law; more prattle, without practice,  
Is all his soldiership. *Shakespeare.*

TOGETHER. *adv.* [*togethere*, Saxon.]

1. In company.

We turn'd o'er many books together. *Shakespeare.*  
Both together went into the wood. *Milton.*

2. Not apart; not in separation.

That king joined humanity and policy together. *Bacon.*

3. In the same place.

She lodgeth heat and cold, and moist and dry,  
And life and death, and peace and war together. *Davies.*

4. In the same time.

While he and I live together, I shall not be thought the worst poet. *Dryden.*

5. Without intermission.

The Portuguese expected his return for almost an age together after the battle.  
They had a great debate concerning the punishment of one of their admirals, which lasted a month together. *Addison.*

6. In concert.

The subject is his confederacy with Henry the Eighth, and the wars they made together upon France. *Addison.*

7. In continuity.

Some tree's broad leaves together sew'd,  
And girded on our loins, may cover round. *Milton.*

8. TOGETHER WITH. In union with; in a state of mixture with.

Take the bad together with the good. *Dryden.*  
To TOIL. *v. n.* [*tuhan*, Saxon; *tuylen*, Dutch.] To labour; perhaps, originally, to labour in tillage.

This Percy was the man nearest my soul;  
Who, like a brother, *toil'd* in my affairs,  
And laid his love and life under my foot. *Shaksp.*

Others ill-fated are condemn'd to toil  
Their tedious life, and mourn their purpose blasted  
With fruitless act. *Prior.*

He views the main that ever *toils* below. *Thomson.*

To TOIL. *v. a.*

1. To labour; to work at.

*Toil'd* out my uncouth passage, forc'd to ride  
Th' untractable abyss. *Milton.*

2. To weary; to overlabour.

He, *toil'd* with works of war, retir'd himself  
To Italy. *Shakespeare.*

TOIL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Labour; fatigue.

They live to their great both *toil* and grief, where  
The blaphemies of Arius are renewed. *Hooker.*  
Not to *irkome toil*, but to delight  
He made us. *Milton.*

The love of praise, how'er conceal'd by art,  
Reigns more or less, and glows in ev'ry heart;  
The proud to gain it *toils* and *toils* endure,  
The modest shun it, but to make it sure. *Young.*

2. [*toile*, *toiles*, French; *tela*, Lat.] Any net or snare woven or method.

She looks like sleep,  
As she would catch another Antony  
In her strong *toil* of grace. *Shakespeare.*

He had to placed his horse men and footmen in the woods, that he shut up the chaffins as it were in a *toil*. *Knollys.*

All great spirits  
Bear great and sudden change with such impatience  
As a Numidian lion, when first caught,  
Endures the *toil* that holds him. *Danham.*

A fly falls into the *toil* of a spider. *L'Alfange.*  
Fantastick honour, thou hast fram'd a *toil*  
Thyself, to make thy love thy virtue's snail. *Dryden.*

TOILET. *n. f.* [*toilette*, French.] A dressing-table.

The merchant from the exchange returns in peace,  
And the long labours of the *toilet* cease. *Pope.*

TO'ILSOME. *adj.* [from *toil*.] Laborious; weary.

This, were it *toilfome*, yet with thee were sweet. *Milton.*

The law of the fourth commandment was not agreeably to the state of innocence; for in that happy state there was no *toilfome* labour for man or beast. *White.*

While here we dwell,  
What can be *toilfome* in these pleasant walks? *Milton.*

Absent or dead, still let a friend be dear.  
A sigh the absent claims, the dead a tear;

Recall those nights that else'd thy *toilfome* days.  
Still bear thy Parnel in his living lays. *Pope.*

TO'ILSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *toilfome*.] Wearisomeness; laboriousness.

TO'KEN. *n. f.* [*taikna*, Gothic; *taen*, Saxon; *teyken*, Dutch.]

1. A sign.

Shew me a *token* for good, that they which hate me may see it. *Psalms.*

2. A mark.

They have not the least *token* or shew of the arts and industry of China. *Huysin.*

Wherefore ever you see ingratitude, you may as infallibly comprehend that there is a growing stock of ill-nature in that breast, as you may know that man to have the plague upon whom you see the *tokens*. *South.*

3. A memorial of friendship; an evidence of remembrance.

Here is a letter from queen Hecuba.  
A *token* from her daughters, my fair love. *Shakespeare.*  
Whence came this?

This is some *token* from a nearer friend. *Shakespeare.*  
Pigwidgeon gladly would command  
Some *token* to queen Mab to send,  
Were worthy of her wearing. *Dryden.*

To TO'KEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make known. Not in use.

What in time proceeds,  
May *token* to the future our past deeds. *Shakespeare.*

TOLD. [pret. and past. pass. of *tell*.] Mentioned; related.

The acts of God, to human ears,  
Cannot without process of speech be *told*. *Milton.*

To TOLE. *v. a.* [This seems to be some barbarous provincial word.] To train; to draw by degrees.

Whatever you observe him to be more frighted  
At than he should, *tole* him on to by insensible degrees, till at last he masters the difficulty. *Locke.*

TO'LERABLE. *adj.* [*tulerable*, French; *tolerabilis*, Latin.]

1. Supportable; that may be endured or supported.

Yourself, who have sought them, ye so exact,  
as that ye would have men to think ye judge them not allowable, but *tolerable* only, and to be borne with, for the furtherance of your purposes, till the corrupt estate of the church may be better reformed. *Hooker.*

It shall be more *tolerable* for Sodom in the day of judgment than for that city. *Matthew.*

Cold and heat scarce *tolerable*. *Milton.*  
There is nothing of difficulty in the external performance, but what hypocrisy can make *tolerable* to itself. *Tillotson.*

2. Not excellent; not contemptible; passable.

The reader may be assured of a *tolerable* translation. *Dryden.*

Princes have it in their power to keep a majority on their side by any *tolerable* administration, till provoked by continual oppressions. *Suiff.*

TO'LERABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *tolerable*.] The state of being tolerable.

TO'LERABLY. *adv.* [from *tolerable*.]

1. Supportably; in a manner that may be endured.

2. Passably; neither well nor ill; moderately well.

Sometimes are found in these laxer strata bodies that are *tolerably* firm. *Woodward.*

The person to whom this head belonged laughed frequently, and on particular occasions had acquitted himself *tolerably* at a ball. *Spectator.*

TO'LERANCE. *n. f.* [*tolerantia*, Latin; *tolerance*, French.] Power of enduring; act of enduring. Not used, though a good word.

Diogenes one frosty morning came into the market-place shaking, to shew his *tolerance*; many of

the people came about him, pitying him. *Plato* passing by, and knowing he did it to be free, said, If you pity him indeed, let him alone to himself. *Bacon.*

There wants nothing but consideration of our own eternal weal, a tolerance or endurance of being made happy here, and blessed eternally. *Hammond.*

To TOLERATE. *v. a.* [*tolero*, Latin; *tolerer*, French.] To allow for as not to hinder; to suffer; to pass uncensured.

Inasmuch as they did resolve to remove only such things of that kind as the church might best spare, retaining the residue, their whole counsel is, in this point, utterly condemned, as having either proceeded from the blindness of those times, or from negligence, or from desire of honour and glory, or from an erroneous opinion that such things might be tolerated for a while. *Hooker.*

We shall tolerate flying horses, harpies, and infatigables; for these are poetical fancies, whose shaded moralities requite their substantial falsities. *Brown.*

Men should not tolerate themselves one minute in any known sin. *Decay of Piety.*

Crying should not be tolerated in children. *Locke.*

We are fully convinced that we shall always tolerate them, but not that they will tolerate us. *Swift.*

TOLERATION. *n. f.* [*tolero*, Lat.] Allowance given to that which is not approved.

I shall not speak against the indulgence and toleration granted to their men. *South.*

TOLL. *n. f.* [This word seems derived from *tollo*, Latin; *toll*, Saxon; *tol*, Dut. *told*, Danish; *toll*, Welsh; *taille*, Fr.] An excise of goods; a seizure of some part for permission of the rest.

*Toll*, in law, has two significations: first, a liberty to buy and sell within the precincts of a manor, which seems to import as much as a fair or market; secondly, a tribute or custom paid for passage. *Cowell.*

Emption and Undley the people esteemed as his horse-leeches, bold men, that took toll of their master's grief. *Bacon.*

The *Empress* Prusias joined with the Rhodians against the Byzantines, and stopped them from levying the toll upon their trade into the Euxine. *Arbuthnot.*

To TOLL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To pay toll or tallage.

I will buy me a son-in-law in a fair, and toll for him: for this, I'll none of him. *Shakespeare.*

Where, when, by whom, and what y' were told for.

And in the open market toll'd for? *Hadibras.*

2. To take toll or tallage.

The meale the more yieldeth, if servant be true, And miller that tollith takes none but his due. *Tusser.*

3. [I know not whence derived.] To sound as a single bell.

The first bringer of unwelcome news Hath but a losing office; and his tongue Sounds ever after as a fallen bell.

Remember'd tolling a departed friend *Shakespeare.*

Our going to church at the tolling of a bell, only tells us the time when we ought to go to worship God. *Stillingfleet.*

*Toll*, *toll*, Gentle bell, for the soul Of the pure ones. *Denham.*

You love to hear of some prodigious tale,

The bell that toll'd alone, or Irish whistle *Dryden.*

They give their bodies due repose at night;

When hollow murmurs of their evening bells

Disturb the sleepy swains, and tell them to their

crails. *Dryden.*

With horns and trumpets now to madness swell,

Now sink in sorrows with a tolling bell. *Pope.*

To TOLL. *v. a.* [*tollo*, Latin.]

1. To ring a bell.

When any one dies, then by tolling or ringing of a bell the same is known to the hearers. *Grant.*

2. To take away; to vacate; to annul. A term only used in the civil law: in this sense the *o* is short, in the former long.

An appeal from sentence of excommunication does not suspend it, but then devolves it to a superior judge, and tolls the presumption in favour of a sentence. *Ayliffe.*

3. To take away, or perhaps to invite. Obsolete.

The adventitious moisture which hangeth loose in a body, betrayeth and tolleth forth the innate and radical moisture along with it. *Bacon.*

To TOLLBOOTH. *n. f.* [*toll* and *booth*.] A prison. *Ainsworth.*

To TOLLBOOTH. *v. a.* To imprison in a tollbooth.

To these what did he give? why a hen,

That they might tollbooth Oxford men. *Bp. Corbet.*

TOLLGATHERER. *n. f.* [*toll* and *gather*.]

The officer that takes toll.

To TOLSEY. *n. f.* The same with tollbooth. *Diſc.*

TOLUTATION. *n. f.* [*toluto*, Latin.] The act of pacing or ambling.

They move *per latra*, that is, two legs of one side together, which is *tolutation* or ambling. *Brown.*

They rode; but authors having not determin'd whether pace or trot, That is to say, whether *tolutation*, As the *v* do term't, or succussion, We leave it. *Hadibras.*

TOMB. *n. f.* [*tombe*, *tombeau*, Fr. *tumba*, low Latin.] A monument in which the dead are enclosed.

Methinks, I see thee, now thou art below,

As one dead in the bottom of a tomb. *Shakespeare.*

Time is drawn upon tombs an old man bald,

winged, with a sife and an hour-glass. *Peacham.*

Poor heart! the numbers in her silent tomb;

Let her possess in peace that narrow room. *Dryden.*

The secret wound with which I bled

Shall lie wrapt up, ev'n in my hearse;

But on my tomb-stone thou shalt read

My answer to thy dubious verse. *Prior.*

To TOMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bury; to entomb.

Souls of boys were there,

And youths that tomb'd before their parents were. *May.*

To MMBLES. *adj.* [from *tomb*.] Wanting a tomb; wanting a sepulchral monument.

Lay these bones in an unworthy urn,

Tombless, with no remembrance over them. *Shakespeare.*

To MBOY. *n. f.* [*Tom*, a diminutive of *Thomas*, and *boy*.] A mean fellow; sometimes a wild coarse girl.

A lady

Faſten'd to an empery, to be partner'd

With tomboys, lov'd with that self exhibition

Which your own coffers yield! *Shakespeare.*

TOME. *n. f.* [French; *tomé*.]

1. One volume of many.

2. A book.

All those venerable books of scripture, all those sacred tomes and volumes of holy writ, are with such absolute perfection framed. *Hooker.*

TOMTIT. *n. f.* [See *TITMOUSE*.] A titmouse; a small bird.

You would fancy him a giant when you looked

upon him, and a tomtit when you shut your eyes. *Spectator.*

TON. *n. f.* [*tonne*, French. See *TUN*.]

A measure or weight.

Spain was very weak at home, or very slow to move, when they suffered a small fleet of English to fire, sink, and carry away, ten thousand *ten* of their great shipping. *Bacon.*

TON, TUN, in the names of places, are derived from the Saxon, *ton*, a hedge or wall; and this seems to be from *burn*, a hill, the towns being anciently built

on hills, for the sake of defence and protection in times of war. *Gibson's Camden.*

TON. *n. f.* [*ton*, French; *tonus*, Latin.]

1. Note; sound.

Sounds called tones are ever equal. *Bacon.*

The strength of a voice or sound makes a difference in the loudness or softness, but not in the tone. *Bacon.*

In their motions harmony divine

So smooths her charming tones, that God's own ear

Litens delighted. *Milton.*

2. Accent; sound of the voice.

Palamon replies,

Eager his tone, and ardent wore his eyes. *Dryden.*

Each has a little soul he calls his own,

And each enunciates with a human tone. *Harte.*

3. A whine; a mournful cry.

Made children, with your tones, to run for't,

As had as bloody-bones, or Lunsford. *Hadibras.*

4. A particular or affected sound in speaking.

5. Elasticity; power of extension and contraction.

Drinking too great quantities of this decoction,

may weaken the tone of the stomach. *Arbuthnot.*

TONO. *n. f.* [See *TONGS*.] The catch

of a buckle. This word is usually

written *tongue*; but, as its office is to

hold, it has probably the same original

with *tongs*, and should therefore have the

same orthography.

Their hilts were burnish'd gold, and handle strong,

Of mother pearl, and buckled with a golden tong. *Spenser.*

TONGS. *n. f.* [*tanx*, Saxon; *tang*, Dut.]

An instrument by which hold is taken

of any thing; as of coals in the fire.

Another did the dying brands repair

With iron tongs, and sprinkled oft the flame

With liquid waves. *Spenser.*

They turn the glowing mass with crooked tongs,

The fiery work proceeds. *Dryden.*

Get a pair of tongs like a smith's tongs, stronger,

And toothed. *Mortimer.*

TONGUE. *n. f.* [*tanx*, Saxon; *tonghe*,

Dutch.]

1. The instrument of speech in human beings.

My conscience hath a thousand several tongues,

And every tongue brings in a several tale,

And every tale condemns me for a villain. *Shakespeare.*

Who with the tongue of angels can relate?

They are tongue-valiant and as bold as I; *Shakespeare.*

where there's no danger. *Shakespeare.*

My ears still ring with noise; I'm vex'd to find

Tongue-kill'd, and have not yet recover'd breath. *Dryden.*

Tongue-valiant hero, vaunter of thy might,

In threats the foremost; but the lag in fight. *Shakespeare.*

There have been female Pythagoreans, not dis-

standing that philosophy consisted in keeping a

secret, and the discipline was to hold her tongue two

years together. *Adams.*

Though they have those sounds ready at their

tongue's end, yet there are no determined ideas. *Locke.*

I should make but a poor pretence to true learning,

if I had not clear ideas under the words my

tongue could pronounce. *Watts.*

2. The organ by which animals lick.

They hiss for his return'd, with forked tongue. *Milton.*

To forked tongue.

3. Speech; fluency of words.

He said; and silence all their tongues contain'd. *Chapman.*

Much tongue and much judgment seldom go to-

gether; for talking and thinking are two quite

different faculties. *Jefferson.*

First in the council hall to steer the state,

And ever foremost in a tongue debate. *Dryden.*

4. Power of articulate utterance.

Parrots, imitating human tongue, *Dryden.*

And singing-birds in silver cages hung.



Speech, as well or ill used.  
 (Give me thy hand; I am sorry I beat thee:  
 yet, while thou livest, keep a good tongue in thy  
 head. *Shakespeare.*

So brave a knight was Tydous, of whom a foane  
 is prong. *Chapman.*

after our sure in martiall deeds, though higher in  
 his tongue. *Chapman.*

On evil days though fallen and evil tongues.  
*Milton.*

A language.  
 The Lord shall bring a nation against thee, whose  
 tongue thou shalt not understand. *Deuteronomy.*

With wondrous gifts endu'd,  
 to speak all tongues, and do all miracles. *Milton.*

So well he understood the most and best  
 Of tongue that Ebel sent into the west;  
 spoke them so truly, that he had, you'd swear,  
 Not only liv'd, but been born ev'ry where. *Cowley.*

An acquaintance with the various tongues is no-  
 thing but a relief against the mischiefs which the  
 building of Babel introduced. *Watts.*

Speech, as opposed to thoughts or action.  
 Let us not love in word, neither in tongue, but  
 in deed and in truth. *1 John.*

A nation distinguished by their language.  
 A scriptural term.

The Lord shall destroy the tongue of the Egyp-  
 tian sea. *Isaiah.*

A small point: as, the tongue of a bal-  
 lance.

10. To hold the TONGUE. To be silent.  
 'Tis seldom seen that tenors so young  
 know when to speak, and when to hold their tongue.  
*Dryden.*

Whilst I live I must not hold my tongue,  
 And languish out old age in his disciplesure. *Addison.*

To TONGUE. v. a. [from the noun.] To  
 chide; to scold.

But that her tender shame  
 Will not proclaim against her maiden loss,  
 How might the tongue me! *Shakespeare.*

To TONGUE. v. n. To talk; to prate.

'Tis still a dream; or else such stuff, as madmen  
 Tongue, and brain not. *Shakespeare.*

TONGUED. adj. [from tongue.] Having  
 a tongue.

Tongued like the night crow. *Donne.*

TOUGHESS. adj. [from tongue.]  
 1. Wanting a tongue; speechless.

What tongueless blocks would they not speak?  
*Shakespeare.*

Our grave,  
 like Turkish mate, shall have a tongueless mouth. *Shakespeare.*

That blood, like sacrificing Abel's, cries,  
 Even from the tongueless caverns of the earth,  
 To me, for justice. *Shakespeare.*

2. Unnamed; not spoken of.

One good deed; dying tongueless,  
 Slaughter'd a thousand waiting upon that. *Shakespeare.*

TONGUEPAD. n. f. [tongue and pad.] A  
 great talker.

She who was a celebrated wit at London, is, in  
 that dull part of the world, called a tonguepad. *Tatler.*

TONGUEYED. adj. [tongue and tie.]  
 1. Having an impediment of speech.

They who have short tongues, or are tonguey'd,  
 are apt to fall short of the appellation of the tongue  
 to the teeth, and often place it on the gums, and  
 let it and it offend of th and th; as modes for  
 mother. *Holder.*

2. Unable to speak freely, from whatever  
 cause.

Love, and tonguey'd simplicity,  
 In least speak most to my capacity. *Shakespeare.*

He spard the blubbers of the tonguey'd dame. *Tickel.*

TONICAL. } adj. [tonique, Fr. *tonique*.]  
 TONICK. }

Being extended; being elastic.

Station is no rest, but one kind of motion, refu-  
 sing unto that which physicians, from Galen, do  
 name extensive or tonic. *Brown.*

2. Relating to tones or sounds.

TONNAGE. n. f. [from ton.] A custom  
 or impost due for merchandize brought  
 or carried in tons from or to other na-  
 tions, after a certain rate in every ton. *Cowell.*

Tonnage and poundage upon merchandizes were  
 collected, refused to be settled by act of parliament. *Clarendon.*

TONSIL. n. f. [tonsille, French; tonsilla,  
 Latin.]

Tonsils or almonds are two round glands placed on  
 the sides of the basis of the tongue, under the com-  
 mon membrane of the fauces, with which they are  
 covered; each of them hath a large oval sinus, which  
 opens into the fauces, and in it there are a great  
 number of lesser ones, which discharge themselves  
 through the great sinus, of a mucous and slippery  
 matter, into the fauces, larynx, and oesophagus, for  
 the moistening and lubricating these parts. *Quincy.*

TOSSURE. n. f. [tonsure, French; tonsura,  
 Latin.] The act of clipping the hair;

the state of being shorn.

The vestals, after having received the tonsure,  
 suffered their hair to come again, being here full  
 grown, and gathered under the veil. *Addison.*

TOO. adv. [to, Saxon.]

1. Over and above; overmuch; more than  
 enough. It is used to augment the sig-  
 nification of an adjective or adverb to a  
 vicious degree.

Your father's rough and stern,  
 His will too strong to bend, too proud to learn. *Cowley.*

Groundless prejudices and weaknesses of consci-  
 ence, instead of tenderities, instead too many  
 others, too many, otherwise good men. *Spenser.*

It is too much to build a doctrine of so mighty  
 consequence upon so obscure a place of scripture. *Locke.*

These ridiculous stories abide with us too long,  
 and too far influence the weaker part of mankind. *Watts.*

2. It is sometimes doubled to increase its  
 emphasis; but this reduplication always  
 seems harsh, and is therefore laid aside.

Oh, that this too too solid flesh would melt!  
*Shakespeare.*

Sometimes it would be full, and then  
 Oh! too soon decreate again;  
 Eclips'd sometimes, that would so fall,  
 There would appear no hope at all. *Suckling.*

3. Likewise; also.

See what a tongue is laid upon your hate;  
 And I, for winking at your discords too,  
 Have lost a brace of kinsmen. *Shakespeare.*

Let on my cup no wars be found,  
 Let those incite to quarrels too,  
 Which wine itself enough can do. *Oldham.*

The arriving to such a disposition of mind as shall  
 make a man take pleasure in other men's sins, is  
 evident from the text, and from experience too. *South.*

It is better than letting our trade fall for want  
 of current pledges, and better too than borrowing  
 money of our neighbours. *Locke.*

A counter and a patriot too. *Pope.*

Let those eyes that view  
 The daring crime, behold the vengeance too. *Pope.*

TOOK. The preterit, and sometimes the  
 participle passive, of take.

Thy soldiers,  
 All levied in my name, have in my name  
 Took their discharge. *Shakespeare.*

He is God in his friendship as well as in his na-  
 ture, and therefore we sinful creatures are not  
 took upon advantages, nor consumed in our pro-  
 vocations. *South.*

Suddenly the thunder-clap  
 Took us unprepared. *Dryden.*

The same device enclosed the athen of men or  
 boys, maids or matrons; for when the thought took,

though at first it received its rise from flesh, it  
 particular occasion, the ignorance of the sculptors ap-  
 plied it promiscuously. *Addison.*

Thus took up some of his hours every day. *Spock.*  
 The riders would leap them over my hand; and  
 one of the emperor's huntsmen, upon a large coun-  
 ter, took my foot, shoe and all. *Swift.*

Leaving Polybus, I took my way  
 To Cyrrha's temple. *Pope.*

TOOL. n. f. [tol, tool, Saxon.]

1. Any instrument of manual operation.

In mulberries the sap is towards the bark only,  
 into which if you cut a little, it will come forth;  
 but if you pierce it deeper with a tool, it will be  
 dry. *Bacon.*

They found in many of their mines more gold  
 than earth, and which the Americans not re-  
 garding, greedily exchanged for hammers, knives,  
 axes, and the like tools of iron. *Heylin.*

Arm'd with such gardening tools as art, yet rude,  
 Guiltless of fire had form'd. *Milton.*

The ancients had some secret to harden the edges  
 of their tools. *Addison.*

2. A hiring; a wretch who acts at the  
 command of another.

He'd choose  
 To talk with wits in dirty shoes;  
 And scorn the tools with flurs and garters. *Swift.*

So often seen cressling Chatterbox.

To Toor. v. n. [Of this word, in this  
 sense, I know not the derivation; per-  
 haps totan, Saxon, contracted from  
 toetan, to know or examine.]

1. To pry; to peep; to search narrowly  
 and sily. It is still used in the pro-  
 vinces, otherwise obsolete.

I call to go a shooting,  
 Long wand'ring up and down the land,  
 With bow and bolts on either hand,  
 For birds and bushes tooting. *Spenser.*

2. It was used in a contemptuous sense,  
 which I do not fully understand.

This writer should wear a tooting horn. *Howell.*

TOOTH. n. f. plural teeth. *tooth*, Saxon;  
*tand*, Dutch.]

1. The teeth are the hardest and smoothest  
 bones of the body; about the seventh or  
 eighth month they begin to pierce the  
 edge of the jaw: the *dentes incisivi*, or  
 fine teeth of the upper jaw, appear first,  
 and then those of the lower jaw; after  
 them come out the *canini* or eye teeth, and  
 last of all the *molars* or grinders: about  
 the seventh year they are thrust out by  
 new teeth, and if these teeth be lost they  
 never grow again; but some have shed  
 their teeth twice: about the one-and-  
 twentieth year the two last of the *molars*  
 spring up, and they are called *dentes sa-  
 pientie*. *Quincy.*

Avant, you curs!  
 Be thy mouth or black or white,  
 Teeth that poison it it bite. *Shakespeare.*

Defect deferves with characters of beasts  
 A forced residence against the tooth of time,  
 And azure of oblivion. *Shakespeare.*

The teeth alone among the bones continue to  
 grow in length during a man's whole life, as ap-  
 pears by the unsightly length of one tooth when its  
 opposite happens to be pulled out. *Ray.*

2. Taste; palate.

These are not dishes for thy dainty tooth;  
 What, hast thou got an ulcer in thy mouth?  
 Why stand'st thou picking? *Dryden.*

3. A tine, prong, or blade, of any multi-  
 tudinous instrument.

The priest's servant came while the fesh was in  
 seething, with a flesh hook of three teeth. *1 Samuel.*

I made an instrument in fashion of a comb, whose  
 teeth being in number sixteen, were about an inch  
 and an half broad, and the intervals of the teeth  
 about two inches wide. *Newton.*

4. The prominent part of wheels, by which they catch upon correspondent parts of other bodies.

The edge whereon the teeth are is always made thicker than the back, because the back follows the edge. *Mozon.*

In clocks, though the screws and teeth be never so smooth, yet if they be not oiled will hardly move, though you clog them with never so much weight; but apply a little oil, they whirl about very swiftly with the tenth part of the force. *Ray.*

5. *Tooth and nail.* With one's utmost violence; with every means of attack or defence.

A lion and bear were at tooth and nail which should carry off a fawn. *L'Estrange.*

6. *To the TEETH.* In open opposition.

It warms the very sickness in my heart, That I shall live and tell him to his teeth, Thus diddest thou. *Shakespeare.*

The action lies In his true nature, and we ourselves compell'd, Ev'n to the teeth and forehead of our faults, To give in evidence. *Shakespeare.*

The way to our horses lies back again by the house, and then we shall meet 'em full on the teeth. *Dryden.*

7. *To cast in the TEETH.* To insult by open exprobration.

A wife body's part it were not to put out his fire, because his fond and foolish neighbour, from whom he borrowed wherewith to kindle it, might cast him therewith in the teeth, saying, Were it not for me thou wouldst freeze, and not be able to heat thyself. *Hooker.*

8. *In spite of the TEETH.* Notwithstanding threats expressed by showing teeth; notwithstanding any power of injury or defence.

The guiltiness of my mind drove the grossness of the sopor into a received belief, in despite of the teeth of all rumour and reason, that they were fairies. *Shakespeare.*

The only way is, not to grumble at the lot they must bear in spite of their teeth. *L'Estrange.*

9. *To show the TEETH.* To threaten.

When the law shows her teeth, but dares not bite, And South-Sea treasures are not brought to light. *Young.*

*To TOOTH.* v. a. [from tooth.]

1. To furnish with teeth; to indent.

Then saw we tooth'd, and sounding axes made. *Dryden.*

The point hooked down like that of an eagle; and both the edges toothed, as in the Indian crow. *Grew.*

Get a pair of tongs like a smith's tongs, stronger, and toothed at the end. *Mortimer.*

2. To lock in each other.

It is common to tooth in the stretching course two inches with the stretcher only. *Mozon.*

- TOOTHACH.* n. f. [tooth and ach.] Pain in the teeth.

There never yet was the philosopher That could endure the toothach patiently, However at their ease they talk'd like gods. *Shakespeare.*

He that sleeps feels not the toothach. *Shakespeare.*

I have the toothach. —What, sigh for the toothach? Which is but an humour on a worm. *Shakespeare.*

One was grown desperate with the toothach. *Temple.*

- TOOTHDRAWER.* n. f. [tooth and draw.] One whose business is to extract painful teeth.

Nature with Scots, as toothdrawers both dealt, Who use to string their teeth upon their belt. *Claydon.*

When the teeth are to be dislocated, a tooth-drawer is consulted. *Wifeman.*

- TOOTHED.* adj. [from tooth.] Having teeth.

- TOOTHLESS.* adj. [from tooth.] Wanting teeth; deprived of teeth.

Deep-dinted wrinkles on her cheek she draws, Sunk are her eyes and toothless are her jaws. *Dryden.*

They are fed with best minced snail, having not only a sharp head and snout, but a narrow and toothless snout. *Ray.*

- TOOTHPICK.* } n. f. [tooth and pick.]

*TOOTHPICKER.* } An instrument by which the teeth are cleansed from any thing sticking between them.

I will fetch you a toothpicker from the furthest inch of Asia. *Shakespeare.*

He and his toothpick at my worship's meals. *Shakespeare.*

Preserve my woods, whereof, if this course hold, there will hardly be found in some places enough to make a toothpick. *Howell.*

If toothpicks of the lentise be wanting, of a quill then make a toothpick. *Sandys.*

Lentise is a beautiful ever-green, and makes the best toothpickers. *Mortimer.*

- TOOTHISOME.* adj. [from tooth.] Palatable; pleasing to the taste.

Some are good to be eaten while young, but nothing toothsome as they grow old. *Carew.*

- TOOTHISOMENESS.* n. f. [from toothisome.] Pleasantness to the taste.

- TOOTHWORT.* n. f. [dentaria, Lat.] A plant.

*Top.* n. f. [topp, Welsh; top, Sax. top, Dutch and Danish; topper, a crest, Islandick.]

1. The highest part of any thing.

I should not see the sandy crown-glais run, But I should think of shallow and of flats, And see my wealthy Andrew dock'd in sand, Vailing her high top lower than her ribs. *Shakespeare.*

He wears upon his baby brow the round And top of sovereignty. *Shakespeare.*

Here is a mount, whose toppe seems to despise The farre inferior vale that underlies: Who, like a great man rais'd aloft by fate, Measures his height by others mean estate. *Brown.*

Here Sodom's tow'rs raise their proud tops on high; The tow'rs as well as men outbrave the sky. *Cowley.*

Thou nor on the top of old Olympus dwell'st. *Milton.*

One poor roof, made of poles meeting at the top, and covered with the bark of trees. *Heylin.*

That government which takes in the consent of the greatest number of the people, may justly be said to have the broadest bottom; and if it terminate in the authority of one single person, it may be said to have the narrowest top, and so makes the firmest pyramid. *Temple.*

So up the steepy hill with pain The weighty stone is rowl'd in vain; Which having touch'd the top recoils, And leaves the labourer to renew his toils. *Granville.*

Marine bodies are found upon hills, and at the bottom only such as have fallen down from their tops. *Woodward.*

2. The surface; the superficies.

Plants that draw much nourishment from the earth hurt all things that grow by them, especially such trees as spread their roots near the top of the ground. *Bacon.*

Shallow brooks that flow'd so clear, The bottom did the top appear. *Dryden.*

3. The highest place.

He that will not set himself proudly at the top of all things, but will consider the immensity of this fabric, may think, that in other mansions there may be other and different intelligent beings. *Locke.*

What must he expect, when he seeks for preferment, but universal opposition when he is mounting the ladder, and every hand ready to turn him off when he is at the top? *Swift.*

4. The highest person.

How would you be, If he, which is the top of judgment, should But judge you as you are? *Shakespeare.*

5. The utmost degree.

Zeal being the top and perfection of so many religious affections, the causes of it must be most eminent. *Spratt.*

If you attain the top of your desires in fame, all those who envy you will do you harm; and of those who admire you few will do you good. *Pope.*

The top of my ambition is to contribute to that work. *Pope.*

6. The highest rank.

Take a boy from the top of a grammar school, and one of the same age bred in his father's family, and bring them into good company together, and then see which of the two will have the more manly carriage. *Locke.*

Tip the bank with the bottom of the ditch.  
Mortimer.

5. To rise above.

A gourd planted by a large pine, climbing by the boughs twined about them, till it topped and covered the tree.  
L'Estrange.

5. To outgo; to surpass.

He's poor in no one fault, but stor'd with all.

—Especially, in pride.

—And topping all others in boasting. *Shaksp.*

So far he topped my thought.

That I in forgery of shapes and tricks

Come short of what he did. *Shaksp.*

I am, cries the envious, of the same nature with the rest: why then should such a man top me?

Where there is equality of kind, there should be no distinction of privilege. *Collier.*

4. To crop.

Top your rose trees a little with your knife near a leaf bud. *Evelyn.*

5. To rise to the top of.

It might obstruct thy courage, yet stand not still,

But wind about till thou hast topped the hill.

6. To perform eminently; as, he tops his part.

This word, in this sense, is seldom used but on light or ludicrous occasions.

*Denham.*

*TOPARCH. n. f. [τόπος and ἀρχή.]* The principal man in a place.

They are not to be conceived potent monarchs, but *toparchs*, or kings of narrow territories. *Brown.*

*TOPARCHY. n. f. [from toparch.]* Command in a small district.

*TOPAZ. n. f. [topaze, Fr. topazius, low Lat.]*

A yellow gem.

The golden stone is the yellow *topaz*. *Bacon.*

Can blazing carbuncles with her compare?

The *topaz* sent from scorched Merue?

Or pearls presented by the Indian sea? *Sandys.*

With lights own smile the yellow *topaz* burns. *Thomson.*

*TOPE. v. n. [topf, German, an earthen pot; toppen, Dutch, to be mad.]* Skinner prefers the latter etymology; *tope*, Fr.

To drink hard; to drink to excess.

If you *tope* in foam and treat,

To the four sauce to the sweet meat,

The five you pay for being great. *Dryden.*

*TOPPER. n. f. [from tope.]* A drunkard.

*TOPFUL. adj. [top and full.]* Full to the top; full to the brim.

'Tis wonderful

What may be wrought out of their discontent;

Not that their souls are *topful* of offence. *Shaksp.*

Till a considerable part of the air was drawn out of the receiver, the tube continued *topful* of water as at first. *Boyle.*

One was ingenious in his thoughts, and bright in his language; but to *topful* of himself, that he let it full on all the company. *Watts.*

Fill the largest tankard-cup *topful*. *Swift.*

*TOPALANT. n. f. [top and gullant.]*

1. The highest fail.

It is proverbially applied to any thing elevated or splendid.

A role grew out of another, like honey suckles, called *top* and *topgallants*. *Bacon.*

I dare appeal to the consciences of *topgallant* tops. *L'Estrange.*

*TOPACREOUS. adj. [from topus, Latin.]*

Gritty; stony.

Acids mixed with them precipitate a *topaceous* chalky matter, but not a chiefly substance. *Arbuthnot.*

*TOPHEAVY. adj. [top and heavy.]* Having the upper part too weighty for the lower.

A roof should not be too heavy nor too light; but of the two extremes a house *topheavy* is the worst. *Wotton.*

*Topheavy* drones, and always looking down,

As over-ballsed within the crown,

Mult'ring betwixt their lips some mystick thing. *Dryden.*

These *topheavy* buildings, reared up to an invidious height, and which have no foundation in merit, are in a moment blown down by the breath of kings. *Darvunt.*

As to stiff gales *topheavy* pines bow low

Their heads, and lift them as they cease to blow. *Pope.*

*TOPHET. n. f. [תּוֹפֶת, Heb. a drum.]* Hell: a scriptural name.

The pleasant valley of Hinnom, *tophet* thence

And black Gehenna call'd, the type of hell. *Milton.*

Fire and darkness are here mingled with all other ingredients that make that *tophet* prepared of old. *Burnet.*

*TOPICAL. adj. [from τόπος.]*

1. Relating to some general head.

2. Local; confined to some particular place.

*Topical* or probable arguments, either from consequence of scripture, or from human reason, ought not to be admitted or credited, against the consistent testimony and authority of the ancient catholic church. *White.*

An argument from authority is but a weaker kind of proof; it being but a *topical* probation, and an artificial argument, depending on naked asseveration. *Brown.*

Evidences of fact can be no more than *topical* and probable. *Hale.*

What then shall be rebellion? shall it be more than a *topical* sin, found indeed under some monarchical medicines? *Holyday.*

3. Applied medicinally to a particular part.

A woman, with some unusual hemorrhage, is only to be cured by *topical* remedies. *Arbuthnot.*

*TOPICALLY. adv. [from topical.]* With application to some particular part.

This *topically* applied becomes a phlegmus, or rubifying medicine, and is of such fiery parts, that they have of themselves conceived fire and burnt a house. *Brown.*

*TOPICK. n. f. [topique, Fr. τόπος.]*

1. Principle of persuasion.

Contumacious persons, who are not to be fixed by any principles, whom no *topicks* can work upon. *Wilkins.*

I might dilate on the difficulties, the temper of the people, the power, arts, and interest of the contrary party; but those are invidious *topicks*, too green in remembrance. *Dryden.*

Let them argue over all the *topicks* of divine goodness and human weakness, and whatsoever other pretences sinking sinners catch at to save themselves by, yet how trifling must be their plea! *South.*

The principal branches of preaching are, to tell the people what is their duty, and then convince them that it is so: the *topicks* for both are brought from scripture and reason. *Saunders.*

2. A general head; something to which other things are referred.

All arts and sciences have some general subjects, called *topicks*, or common places; because middle terms are borrowed, and arguments derived from them for the proof of their various propositions. *Watts.*

3. A thing as is externally applied to any particular part.

In the cure of scurvy, the *topicks* ought to be discutient. *Wigman.*

*TOPKNOT. n. f. [top and knot.]* A knot worn by women on the top of the head.

This arrogance amounts to the pride of an ass in his trappings; when 'tis but his master's taking away his *topknot* to make an ass of him again. *L'Estrange.*

*TOPLESS. adj. [from top.]* Having no top.

He sent abroad his voice,

Which Pallas far off echo'd, who did betwixt them hoise

Shrill tumult to a *topless* height. *Chapman.*

*TOPMAN. n. f. [top and man.]* The sailor at the top.

The *topman* enters the one end of the *stiff*, the *topman* at the top, and the putman under him, the *topman* observing to guide the *stiff* exactly in the line. *Moreau.*

*TOPMOST. adj. [An irregular superlative formed from top.]* Uppermost; highest.

A swarm of bees,

Unknown from whence they took their airy flight,

Upon the *topmost* branch in clouds alight. *Dryden.*

From sleep to sleep the troops advance'd with pain.

In hopes at last the *topmost* cliff to gain;

But still by new ascents the mountain grew,

And a fresh toil presented to their view. *Addison.*

Men pil'd on men with active leaps arise,

And build the breathing fabric to the skies;

A sprightly youth, above the *topmost* row,

Points the tall pyramid, and crowns the *show*. *Addison.*

*TOPOGRAPHER. n. f. [τόπος and γραφή.]*

One who writes descriptions of particular places.

*TOPOGRAPHY. n. f. [topographie, French, τόπος and γραφή.]* Description of particular places.

That philosophy gives the exactest *topography* of the extramundane spaces. *Glanville.*

The *topography* of Sulmo in the Latin makes but an awkward figure in the version. *Cromwell.*

*TOPPING. adj. [from top.]* Fine; noble; gallant. A low word.

The *topping* fellow I take to be the ancestor of the fine fellow. *Tutler.*

*TOPPINGLY. adv.* Splendidly; nobly. A low word.

*TOPPINGLY. adj. [from topping.]* Fine; gay; gallant; showy. *Oldstyle.*

These *toppingly* galls be in number but ten.

As welcome to daime as heaves among men. *Tusser.*

*TO TOPPLE. v. n. [from top.]* To fall forward; to tumble down.

Though bladed corn be lodged, and trees blown down;

Though castles *topple* on their warders heads. *Shaksp.*

The wisest aunt telling the saddest tale,

Sometimes for three foot stool mistaketh me;

Then slip I from her quite, down *topples* she. *Shaksp.*

*TOPPROUD. adj. [top and proud.]* Proud in the highest degree.

This *topproud* fellow,

By intelligence I do know

To be corrupt and treasonous. *Shaksp.*

*TOPSAIL. n. f. [top and sail.]* The highest sail.

Countenance meeting with the Turk's galleon,

which would not sail their *topsails*, fiercely assailed them. *Kneller.*

Strike, strike the *topsail*; let the main-sheet fly,

And furl your sails. *Dryden.*

*TOPSYTURVY. adv. [This Skinner fancies to top in turf.]* With the bottom upward.

All suddenly was turned *topsyturvy*, the noble lord effeminate was blamed, the wretched people put, and new counsels plotted. *Speyer.*

If we without his help can make a head

To push against the kingdom; with his help

We shall overturn it *topsyturvy* down. *Shaksp.*

Wave woe death wave again, and billow follow

gore, *And topsyturvy* so by tambling to the shoes. *Dryden.*

God told man what was good, but the devil furnished it evil, and thereby turned the world *topsyturvy*, and brought a new chaos upon the whole creation. *South.*

Man is but a *topsyturvy* creature; his head where his heels should be, grovelling on the earth. *Swift.*

*TOR. n. f. [top, Saxon.]*

1. A tower; a turret.
2. A high pointed rock or hill, whence *tor* is the initial syllable of some local names.

**TORCH**, *n. f.* [*torche*, Fr. *torcia*, Italian; *intorritum*, low Lat.] A wax light generally supposed to be bigger than a candle.

Basilus knew, by the waving of the torches, that the night also was far wasted. *Shakspeare.*

Here lies the dusky torch of Mortimer, Chok'd with ambition of the meager sort. *Shakspeare.*

They light the nuptial torch, and bid invoke Hymen. *Milton.*

Never was known a night of such distraction; Noise to confound and dreadful; torches gliding Like meteors by each other in the streets. *Dryden.*

I'm weary of my part; My torch is out; and the world stands before me Like a black desert at the approach of night. *Dryden.*

When men of infamy to grandeur soar, They light a torch to shew their shame the more. *Young.*

**TORCHBEARER**, *n. f.* [*torch* and *bear*.] One whose office is to carry a torch.

He did in a gentle manner chide their negligence, with making them, for that night, the torch-bearers. *Sidney.*

**TORCHER**, *n. f.* [from *torch*.] One that gives light.

Ere the horfes of the sun shall bring Their fiery torcher his diurnal ring. *Shakspeare.*

**TORCHLIGHT**, *n. f.* [*torch* and *light*.] Light kindled to supply the want of the sun.

When the emperor Charles had clasped Germany almost in his list, he was forced to go from Isburg, and, as if in a mask, by torchlight, to quit every foot he had gotten. *Bacon.*

If thou like a child didst fear before, Being in the dark, where thou didst nothing see; Now I have brought thee torchlight, fear no more. *Davies.*

**TORRE**, The preterit, and sometimes participle passive, of *tear*.

Upon his head an old Scotch cap he wore, With a plume feather all to pieces *tore*. *Spenser.*

**TORRE**, *n. f.* [Of this word I cannot guess the meaning.]

Proportion according to rowen or *tore* upon the ground; the more *tore* the less hay will do. *Milton.*

**TO TORMENT**, *v. a.* [*tormentum*, Fr.]

1. To put to pain; to harass with anguish; to excruciate.

No sleep cloie up that deadly eye of thine, Unless it be while some tormenting dream Affrights thee with a hell of ugly devils. *Shakspeare.*

I am glad to be constrain'd to utter what Torments me to conceal. *Shakspeare.*

Art thou come to torment us before the time? *Matthew.*

Evils on me light At once, by my foreknowledge gaining birth, Abortive, to torment me ere their being. *Milton.*

2. To tease; to vex with importunity.

1. [*tormente*, Fr. a great storm] To put into great agitation.

They fanning on man wing Tormented all the air. *Milton.*

**TORMENT**, *n. f.* [*tormentum*, Fr.]

1. Any thing that gives pain, as disease.

They brought unto him all sick people that were taken with divers diseases and torments, and he healed them. *Matthew.*

2. Pain; misery; anguish.

The more I feel Pleasures about me, so much more I feel Torment within me. *Milton.*

3. Penal anguish; torture.

No prisoners there, enforce'd by torments, cry; But fearless by their old tormentors lie. *Sandys.*

Not sharp revenge, nor hell itself, can end, A fiercer torment than a guilty mind, Which day and night doth dreadfully accuse, Condemns the wretch, and still the charge renews. *Dryden.*

**TORMENTIL**, *n. f.* [*tormentilla*, Fr. *tormentilla*, Lat.] A plant; sepfloil.

The root of tormentil has been used for tanning of leather, and accounts it the best astringent in the whole vegetable kingdom. *Miller.*

Refresh the spirits externally by some epithemata of balm, bugloss, with the powder of the roots of tormentil. *Weyman.*

**TORMENTOR**, *n. f.* [from *torment*.]

1. One who torments; one who gives pain.

He called to me for succour, desiring me at least to kill him, to deliver him from those tormentors. *Sidney.*

2. One who inflicts penal tortures.

No prisoners there, enforce'd by torments, cry; But fearless by their old tormentors lie. *Sandys.*

Let his tormentor, conscience, find him out. *Milton.*

Hadst thou full pow'r to kill; Or measure out his torments by thy will; Yet what couldst thou, tormentor, hope to gain? Thy loss continues unrepaired by pain. *Dryden.*

The commandments of God being conformable to the debates of right reason, man's judgment condemns him when he violates any of them; and so the sinner becomes his own tormentor. *South.*

The ancient martyrs passed through such new inventions and varieties of pain as tired their tormentors. *Addison.*

**TORN**, The part, pass. of *tear*.

Ye shall not eat any flesh that is torn of beasts. *Exodus.*

**TORNA'DO**, *n. f.* [*tornado*, Spanish.] A hurricane; a whirlwind.

Nimble convulsions strike the eye, And bold tornadoes bluster in the sky. *Garth.*

**TORPEDO**, *n. f.* [Latin.] A fish which while alive, if touched even with a long stick, benumbs the hand that so touches it, but when dead is eaten safely.

**TORPENT**, *adj.* [*torpens*, Lat.] Benumbed; struck motionless; not active; incapable of motion.

A comprehensive expedient to assist the frail and torpent memory through so multitarious an employment. *Evelyn.*

**TORPID**, *adj.* [*torpidus*, Lat.] Numbed; motionless; sluggish; not active.

Without heat all things would be torpid, and without motion. *Ray.*

The sun awakes the torpid sap. *Thomson.*

**TORPIDNESS**, *n. f.* [from *torpid*.] The state of being torpid.

Though the object about which it is exercised be poor, little, and low; yet a man hath this advantage by the exercise of this faculty about it, that it keeps it from rest and torpidness, it enlargeth and habituates it for a due improvement even about nobler objects. *Hale.*

**TORPITUDE**, *n. f.* [from *torpid*.] State of being motionless; numbness; sluggishness.

Some, in their most perfect state, subsist in a kind of torpitude or sleeping state. *Derham.*

**TORPOR**, *n. f.* [Lat.] Dulness; numbness; inability to move; dulness of sensation.

Motion discusses the torpor of solid bodies, which, beside their motion of gravity, have in them a natural appetite not to move at all. *Bacon.*

**TORREFACTION**, *n. f.* [*torrefactum*, Fr. *torrefacio*, Lat.] The act of drying by the fire.

When torrefied sulphur makes bodies black, why does torrefaction make sulphur itself black? *Boyle.*

If it have not a sufficient insolation, it looketh pale; if it be sunned too long, it suffereth torrefaction. *Brown.*

**TO TORRENT**, *v. a.* [*torrifer*, Fr. *torrefacio*, Lat.] To dry by the fire.

In the sulphur of bodies torrefied consist the principles of inflammability. *Brown.*

The Africans are more peculiarly torched and torrefied from the sun by addition of dryets from the soil. *Brown.*

Divers learned men assign, for the cause of blackness, the sooty steam of adust or torrefied sulphur. *Boyle.*

Torrefied sulphur makes bodies black; I desire to know why torrefaction makes sulphur men black? *Boyle.*

Another elixer is composed of two hemons of white wine, half a hemon of honey, Egyptian nitre torched a quadrant. *Arbutnot.*

**TORRENT**, *n. f.* [*torrent*, French; *torrens*, Latin.]

1. A sudden stream raised by showers.

The near in blood Forsake me like the torrent of a flood. *South.*

Will no kind flood, no friendly rain, Disguise the marshal's plain disgrace; No torrents swell the low Mohayne? *Pratt.*

The world will say he durst not pass.

2. A violent and rapid stream; tumultuous current.

Not far from Caucasus are certain steep-floing torrents, which wash down many grains of gold in many other parts of the world; and the there inhabiting use to set many fleeces of wool these descents of waters, in which the grains of gold remain, and the water passeth through, where Strabo witnesseth to be true. *Boyle.*

The memory of those who, out of duty and science, opposed that torrent which did overwhelm them, should not lose the recompense due to their virtue. *Chambers.*

When shrivell'd herbs on with'ring stems decay, The wary ploughman, on the mountain's brow, Undams his watry stores, huge torrents flow; Tempering the thirsty fever of the field. *Dryden.*

Erasius, that great injur'd name, Stem'd the wild torrent of a barba'rous age. *Porter.*

**TORRENT**, *adj.* [*torrens*, Lat.] Rolling in a rapid stream.

Whose waves of torrent fire inflame with rage. *Philegton.*

**TORRID**, *adj.* [*torride*, Fr. *torridus*, Lat.]

1. Parched; dried with heat.

Galen's commentators mention a twofold dryness; the one concomitant with a heat, what they call a torrid tabes; the other with a coldness when the parts are consumed through extinction of their native heat. *Hart.*

2. Burning; violently hot.

This with torrid heat, And vapours as the Libyan air adust, Began to parch that temperate clime. *Milton.*

3. It is particularly applied to the region or zone between the tropicks.

Columbus first Found a temp'rate in a torrid zone; The fervid air fann'd by a cooling breeze. *Dryden.*

Those who amidst the torrid regions live, May they not gales unknown to us receive? See daily show'rs rejoice the thirsty earth, And bless the flow'ry buds succeeding birth? *Pratt.*

**TORSE**, *n. f.* [In heraldry.] A wreath.

**TORSEL**, *n. f.* [*torse*, Fr.] Any thing twisted form.

When you lay any timber on brickwork, as a scaffold for mantle trees to lie on, or lintels over windows, lay them in torsi. *Mason.*

**TORSION**, *n. f.* [*torso*, Lat.] The act of turning or twisting.

**TORT**, *n. f.* [*tort*, Fr. *tortum*, low Latin]

Mischief; injury; calamity. Obsolete

Then can triumphant trumpets found on high That sent to heav'n the echoed report

Of their new joy, and happy victory

Against him that had been long oppress'd with

And fast imprisoned in sieged fort. *Spenser.*

*The question has been made to court,  
For he old beads would do them any tort.*  
Spenser.

Your disobedience and ill managing  
Of actions, left for want of due support,  
Refer I justly to a further spring,  
Spring of fedition, strife, oppression, tort. Fairfax.  
**TORTILE.** *adj.* [from *tortilis*, Lat.] Twisted;  
wreathed.

**TORTION.** *n. f.* [from *tortus*, Lat.] Torment;  
pain. Not in use.

All purgers have a raw spirit or wind, which is  
the principal cause of *tortion* in the stomach, and  
belly. Bacon

**TORTIOUS.** *adj.* [from *tort.*] Injurious;  
doing wrong. Spenser.

**TORTIVE.** *adj.* [from *tortus*, Latin.]  
Twisted; wreathed.

Knits by the conflux of meeting sap  
Infect the found pine, and divert his grain  
Tortive and errant from his course of growth.  
Shakspeare.

**TORTOISE.** *n. f.* [*tortue*, Fr.]

1. An animal covered with a hard shell:  
there are tortoises both of land and water.  
In his needy shop a tortoise hung,  
An alligator stult.

A living tortoise being turned upon its back, not  
being able to make use of its paws for the returning  
of itself, because they could only bend towards the  
belly, it could help itself only by its neck and  
head; sometimes one side, sometimes another, by  
pushing against the ground, to rock itself as in a  
cradle, to find out where the inequality of the  
ground might permit it to roll its shell. Ray.

2. A form into which the ancient soldiers  
used to throw their troops, by bending  
down, and holding their bucklers above  
their heads so that no darts could hurt  
them.

Their targets in a tortoise cast, the foes  
Secure advancing to the turret's role. Dryden.

**TORTUOSITY.** *n. f.* [from *tortuosus*.]  
Wreath; flexure.

These the midwife contriveth unto a knot close  
unto the body of the infant, from whence ensueth  
that *tortuosity*, or complicated nodosity, called the  
navel. Brown.

**TORTUOUS.** *adj.* [from *tortuosus*, Fr. from  
*tortuosus*, *tortus*, Lat.]

1. Twisted; wreathed; winding.  
So vary'd he, and of his tortuous train  
Cull'd many a wanton wreath. Milton.

Aqueous vapours, like a dry wind, pass through  
so long and tortuous a pipe of lead. Boyle.

2. Mischievous. [Thus I explain it, on  
supposition that it is derived from *tort*,  
wrong; but it may mean *crooked*: as we  
say, *crooked ways* for *bad practices*, *crook-*  
*ed* being regularly enough opposite to  
*right*. This in some copies is *tortious*,  
and therefore from *tort*.]

Ne ought he car'd whom he endamaged  
By tortuous wrong, or whom bereav'd of right.  
Spenser.

**TORTURE.** *n. f.* [*torture*, Fr. *tortura*,  
Latin.]

1. Torments judicially inflicted; pain by  
which guilt is punished, or confession  
extorted.

Hecate  
Then led me trembling through those dire abodes,  
And taught the tortures of th' avenging gods.  
Dryden.

2. Pain; anguish; pang.  
Better be with the dead,  
Than on the torture, of the mind to lie  
In restless ecstasy. Shakspeare.

Grasping pain or racking torture. Milton.

**To TORTURE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To punish with tortures.

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Hipparchus, my enfranchis'd bondman;  
He may at pleasure whip, or hang, or torture.  
Shakspeare.

The scourge inexorable and the torturing hour  
Call us to penance. Milton.

2. To vex; to excruciate; to torment.

Still must I cherish the dear, sad remembrance,  
At once to torture and to please my soul. Addison.

3. To keep on the stretch.

The bow *tortureth* the string continually, and  
thereby holdeth it in a continual trepidation.  
Bacon.

**TORTURER.** *n. f.* [from *torture*.] He who  
tortures; tormentor.

I play the *torturer* by small and small,  
To lengthen out the worst that must be spoken.  
Shakspeare.

When king Edward the second was amongst his  
*torturers*, the more to disgrace his face, they shaved  
him, and washed him with cold water; the king  
said, Well, yet I will have warm water, and so shed  
abundance of tears. Bacon.

**TORTVITY.** *n. f.* [*tortitas*, Lat.] Sour-  
ness; severity of countenance. Not  
used.

**TORTVOUS.** *adj.* [*tortus*, Lat.] Sour of  
aspect; stern; severe of countenance.  
Not used.

That *tortuous* frown look produced by anger, and  
that gay and pleasing countenance accompanying  
love. Deham.

**TORTV.** *n. f.* [A cant term, derived, I sup-  
pose, from an Irish word signifying a  
savage.] One who adheres to the an-  
cient constitution of the state, and the  
apostolical hierarchy of the church of  
England: opposed to a *whig*.

The knight is more a *tory* in the country than the  
town, because it more advances his interest.  
Addison.

This protestant zealot, this English divine,  
In church and in state was of principles found,  
Was truer than steel to the Hammer line,  
And griev'd that a *tory* should live above ground.  
Swift.

To confound his hated coin,  
All parties and religious join,  
Whigs, *toies*. Swift.

**To TOSE.** *v. u.* [of the same original with  
*tease*.] To comb wool.

**To TOSS.** *v. a.* pret. *tossed* or *toft*; part.  
pass. *tossed* or *toft*. [*tassen*, Dutch; *tasser*,  
French, to accumulate. Minshew.  
*Ososai*, to dance; *Meric Casaubon*.  
*Tofen*, German, to make a noise; *Shin-*  
*ner*: perhaps from *to us*, a word used  
by those who would have any thing  
thrown to them.]

1. To throw with the hand, as a ball at  
play.

With this she seem'd to play, and, as in sport,  
*Toft*'d to her love in presence of the court.  
Dryden.

A shepherd diverted himself with *tofting* up eggs  
and catching them again. Andjyon.

2. To throw with violence.  
Bark do I *toft* these treasons to thy head.  
Shakspeare.

Vulcanos discharge forth with the fire not only  
metallick and mineral matter but huge stones, *toft-*  
*ing* them up to a very great height in the air.  
Woodward.

3. To lift with a sudden and violent mo-  
tion.

Behold how they *toft* their torches on high,  
How they point to the Persian abodes. Dryden.  
I call'd to stop him, but in vain:  
He *toft* his arm aloft, and proudly told me.  
He would not stay. Addison

So talk too idle buzzing things,  
*Toft* up their heads, and stretch their wings.  
Prior.

4. To agitate; to put into violent mo-  
tion.

The getting of treasures by a lying tongue is a  
vanity *tofted* to and fro. Proverbs.

Things will have their first or second agitation;  
if they be not *tofted* upon the arguments of counsel,  
they will be *tofted* upon the waves of fortune, and  
be full of inconstancy, doing and undoing. Bacon

Cowls, hoods, and habits, with their wearers *toft*.  
And flatter'd into rage. Milton.

I have made several voyages upon the sea, often  
been *tofted* in storms. Spectator.

5. To make restless; to disquiet.

She did love the knight of the red cross,  
For whole dear sake to many troubles *heft* *toft*.  
Spenser.

Calm region once,  
And fall of peace, now *toft* and turbulent. Milton.

6. To keep in play; to tumble over.

That scholar should come to a better knowledge  
in the Latin tongue, than most do that spend *few*  
years in *tofting* all the rules of grammar in com-  
mon schools. Afschem.

**To TOSS.** *v. n.*

1. To fling; to winch; to be in violent  
commotion.

Due was the *tofting*! deep the groans! despair  
Tended the sick, buffed from couch to couch.  
Milton.

Galen tells us of a woman patient of his whom  
he found very weak in bed, continually *tofting* and  
tumbling from one side to another, and totally de-  
prived of her rest. Harvey.

To *toft* and fling, and to be restless, only frets  
and enrages our pain. Tyllofson.

And thou, my fire, not destin'd by thy birth  
To turn to dust and mix with common earth,  
How wilt thou *toft* and rave, and long to die,  
And quit thy claim to immortality! Addison.

They throw their person with a hoyden air  
Across the room, and *toft* into the chair. Young.

2. To be *tofted*.

Your mind is *tofting* on the sea,  
There where you argosies  
Do overpeer the petty traffickers. Shakspeare.

3. **To TOSS UP.** To throw a coin into the  
air, and wager on what side it shall fall.  
I'd try it any pleasure could be found  
In *tofting* up for twenty thousand pound.  
Bumpton.

**Toss.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of *tofting*.

The discus that is to be seen in the hand of the  
celebrated Callist at Don Lisio's is perfectly round;  
nor has it any thing like a fling falsetted to it, to  
add force to the *toft*. Addison.

2. An affected manner of raising the head.

His various modes from various fathers follow;  
One taught the *toft*, and one the new French  
wallow; His sword-knot this, his cravat that designed.  
Dryden.

There is hardly a polite sentence in the following  
dialogue which doth not require some suitable *toft*  
of the head. Swift.

**TOSSER.** *n. f.* See **TASSER.**

The steepest lower corner a handful of hops with  
a piece of packthread to make a *toft*, by which you  
may conveniently lift the bag when full. Montaner.

**TOSSER.** *n. f.* [from *toft*.] One who  
throws; one who flings and writhes.

**TOSSPOT.** *n. f.* [*toft* and *pot*.] A toper  
and drunkard.

**TOST.** The preterit and part. pass. of *toft*.  
In a troubled sea of passion *toft*. Milton.

**To TAL.** *adj.* [*totus*, Lat. *total*, Fr.]

1. Whole; complete; full.

They set and rise;  
Left *total* darkness should by night regain  
Her old possession, and extinguish life. Milton.

If all the pains that, for thy Britain's sake,  
My past has took, or future *due* may take,  
Be grateful to my queen; permit my pray'r,  
And with this gift reward my total care. Prior.



## 2. Whole; not divided.

Further to *audgero*  
 Myself the total crime; or to accuse  
 My other self, the partner of my fate. *Milton.*  
**TOTALITY.** *n. f.* [totalité, Fr.] Complete sum; whole quantity.

**TOTALLY.** *adv.* [from *total*.] Wholly; fully; completely.

The sound interpreters expound this image of God, of natural reason; which, if it be totally or mostly defaced, the right of government doth cease. *Bacon.*

The obdurate sinner, that hath long hardened his own heart against God, thereby provokes him totally to withdraw all inward grace from him. *Hammond.*  
 Charity doth not end with this world, but goes along with us into the next, where it will be perfected: last faith and hope shall then totally fail; the one being changed into sight, the other into enjoyment. *Alderbury.*

**TOTTER.** *Contracted for the other.*

As bad the one as *tasher.* *Farnaby.*  
**To TOTTER.** *v. n.* [tateren, to stagger, Dutch.] To shake so as to threaten a fall.

What news, in this our tott'ring state?  
 --It is a rocking world indeed, my lord,  
 And I believe will never stand upright. *Shakespeare.*

As a bowing wall shall ye be, and as a tott'ring fence. *Psalms.*

The foes already have possess'd the wall,  
 T'ry roots from high, and totters to her fall. *Dryden.*

**TOTTERY.** *adj.* [from *totter*.] Shaking; totty. } unsteady; dizzy. Neither of those words is used.

Shake thy head very tottie is,  
 So on thy noble shoulder it leans amiss. *Spenser.*  
**To TOUCH.** *v. a.* [toucher, Fr. *tatjen*, Dutch.]

1. To perceive by the sense of feeling.  
 Nothing but body can be touch'd or touch. *Crotch.*

2. To handle slightly, without effort or violence.

In the middle of the bridge there is a draw-bridge made with such artifice, that the sentinel discovering any force approaching may, by only touching a certain iron with his foot, draw up the bridge. *Brown.*

3. To reach with any thing, so as that there be no space between the thing reached and the thing brought to it.

He broke the withers a thread of tow is broken when it toucheth the fire. *Judges.*  
 With thus intent, th'curial with his spear touch'd lightly. *Milton.*

4. To come to; to attain.

Their impious folly dur'd to prey  
 On herds devoted to the god of day;  
 The god vindictive doom'd them, never more,  
 Ah woe! to touch their natal shore. *Pope.*

5. To try, as gold with a stone.

When I have suit,  
 Wherein I mean to touch your love indeed,  
 It shall be full of poise and difficulty,  
 Add fearful to be granted. *Shakespeare.*

Words to debase'd and hard, no Rome  
 Was hard enough to touch them on. *Hudibras.*

6. To relate to.

In ancient times was publicly read first the scripture, as, namely, something out of the books of the prophets of God; some things out of the apostles' writings; and, lastly, out of the holy evangelists, some things which touched the person of our Lord Jesus Christ. *Baaker.*

The quarrel touch'd us none but us alone;  
 Poet-wits themselves let us decide it then. *Shakespeare.*

7. To meddle with; not totally to forbear.

He is light was at hergerdoman,  
 That what he count'd could not be light again. *Spenser.*

## 3. To affect.

What of (sweet  
 Hath touch'd my sense, that seems to this. *Milton.*

9. To move; to strike mentally; to melt.  
 I was sensibly touch'd with that kind impression. *Congreve.*

The tender fire was touch'd with what he said,  
 And hung the blaze of glories from his head,  
 And bid the youth advance. *Addison.*

10. To delineate or mark out.

Nature affords at least a glimmering light:  
 The lines, though touch'd but faintly, are drawn right. *Pope.*

11. To censure; to animadvert upon.  
 Not used.

Doctor Parker, in his sermon before them, touch'd them for their living to near, that they went near to touch him for his life. *Huyward.*

12. To infect; to seize slightly.  
 Pefilent diseases are bred in the summer; otherwise those touch'd are in most danger in the winter. *Bacon.*

13. To bite; to wear; to have an effect on.

Its face must be very flat and smooth, and so hard, that a file will not touch it, as Smiths say, when a file will not eat, or race it. *Mason.*

14. To strike a musical instrument.

They touch'd their golden harps, and prais'd.  
 One dip the pencil, and one touch the lyre. *Pope.*

15. To influence by impulse; to impel forcibly.

No decree of mine,  
 To touch with lightest moment of impulse  
 His free will. *Milton.*

16. To treat of perfunctorily.  
 This thy last reasoning words touch'd only. *Milton.*

17. To TOUCH up. To repair, or improve by slight strokes, or little emendations.

What he saw was only her natural countenance touch'd up with the usual improvements of an aged coquette. *Addison.*

**To TOUCH.** *v. n.*

1. To be in a state of junction so that no space is between them: as, two spheres touch only at points.

2. To fasten on; to take effect on.

Strong waters pierce metals, and will touch upon gold that will not touch upon silver. *Bacon.*

3. To TOUCH at. To come to without stay.

The next day we touch'd at Sidon.  
 Oh fail not to touch at Peru;  
 With gold there our vessel we'll store. *Cowley.*

Civil law and history are studies which a gentleman should not barely touch at, but constantly dwell upon. *Locke.*

A fishmonger lately touch'd at Hammer-smith. *Spectator.*

4. To TOUCH on. To mention slightly.

The showing by what steps knowledge comes into our minds, it may suffice to have only touch'd on. *Locke.*

It is an use no body has dwelt upon; if the antiquaries have touch'd upon it, they immediately quitted it. *Addison.*

5. To TOUCH on or upon. To go for a very short time.

He touch'd upon the Moluccoes. *Abbot.*  
 Which monsters, left the Trojan's pious host  
 Should bear, or touch upon th' enchanted coast,  
 Propitious Neptune steer'd their course by night. *Dryden.*

I made a little voyage round the lake, and touch'd on the several towns that lie on its coast. *Addison.*

6. To TOUCH on or upon. To light upon in mental inquiries.

It is impossible, in such a short compass, to say science which have not been touch'd upon by others. *Spectator.*

**TOUCH.** *n. f.* [from the noun.]

1. Reach, or any thing so that there is no space between the things reaching and reached.

No falsehood can endure  
 Touch of celestial temper, but returns  
 Of force to its own likeness. *Milton.*

2. The sense of feeling.

O dear son Edgar,  
 Might I but live to see thee in my touch,  
 I'd say, I had eyes again. *Shakespeare.*

The spirit of wine, or chemical oils, which are so hot in operation, are to the first touch cold. *Bacon.*

By touch the first pure qualities we learn,  
 Which quicken all things, hot, cold, moist and dry,  
 By touch, hard, soft, rough, smooth, we discern; *Locke.*

By touch, sweet pleasure and sharp pain we try. *Davies.*

The spider's touch how exquisitely fine!  
 Feels at each thread, and lives along the line. *Pope.*

The fifth sense is touch, a sense over the whole body. *Locke.*

3. The act of touching.

The touch of the cold water made a pretty kind of shuddering come over her body, like the twinkling of the laurel among the fixed stars. *Sidney.*

With one virtuous touch  
 Th' arch-chemist's fun produces precious things. *Milton.*

4. State of being touched.

The time was once, when thou unurg'd wouldst vow,  
 That never touch was welcome to thy hand,  
 Unless I touch'd. *Shakespeare.*

5. Examination, as by a stone.

To-morrow, good sir Michell, is a day  
 Wherein the fortune of ten thousand men  
 Must bide the touch. *Shakespeare.*

Ah Buckingham, now do I ply the touch,

To try if thou be current gold indeed. *Shakespeare.*  
 Albert some of these articles were merely devised,  
 yet the duke being of base gold, and fearing the touch, subscribed that he did acknowledge his offences. *Huyward.*

6. Test; that by which any thing is examined.

The law-makers rather respected their own benefit than equity, the true touch of all laws. *Carver.*

7. Proof; tried qualities.

Come, my sweet wife, my dearest mother, and  
 My friends of noble touch / when I am forth,  
 Bid me farewell, and smile. *Shakespeare.*

8. [toucher, Fr.] Single act of a pencil upon the picture.

Artificial strife

Lives in those touches, livelier than life. *Shakespeare.*

It will be the more difficult for him to conceive when he has only a relation given him, without the nice touches which make the graces of the picture. *Dryden.*

Never give the least touch with your pencil, till you have well examined your design. *Dryden.*

9. Feature; lineament.

Thus Rosalind of many parts  
 By heav'nly synod was devis'd;  
 Of many faces, eyes and hearts,  
 To have the touches deusil priz'd. *Shakespeare.*

A son was copy'd from his voice so much,  
 The very same in ev'ry little touch. *Dryden.*

10. Act of the hand upon a musical instrument.

Here let the sounds of music  
 Creep in our ears; soft silken and the night  
 Become the touches of sweet harmony. *Shakespeare.*

Nor wanted power to mitigate and swage,  
 With solemn touches, troubled thoughts. *Milton.*

11. Power of exciting the affections.

Not alone  
 The death of Fulvia, with more urgent touches,  
 Do strongly speak to us. *Shakespeare.*

**TOUCHING** *n. f.* [from *touching*.]  
As which without our nature could not on earth  
But for the world, doth now also, by means thereof,  
Of both make intercession to God for sinners, and  
exercise dominion over all men, with a true, natural,  
and a sensible touch of mercy. *Hooker.*  
He loves us not:  
He wants the natural touch. *Shakespeare.*  
**TOUCHING** *adj.* [from *touch*.]  
Speech of touch towards others should be sparingly  
used; for discourse ought to be as a field, with  
out coming home to any man. *Bacon.*  
**TOUCH** *n. f.* [Fr.] A stroke.  
Our kings no sooner fall out, but their minds  
make war upon one another; one meets sometimes  
with very nice touches of railery. *Addison.*  
Another smart touch of the author we meet with  
in the fifth page, where, without any preparation,  
he breaks out all on a sudden into a vein of poetry. *Addison.*  
Though its error may be such,  
As knags and Burgles cannot hit,  
It yet may feel the nicer touch  
Of Wicherley's or Congreve's wit. *Prior.*  
He gave the little wealth he had  
To build a house for fools and mad;  
To show by one satirick touch,  
No nation wanted it so much. *Swift.*  
**TOUCH** *n. f.* [Fr.] A stroke.  
I never bare any touch of conscience with greater  
regret. *King Charles.*  
Soon mov'd with touch of blame, thus Eve,  
What words have pass'd thy lips, Adam, severe! *Milton.*  
**TOUCH** *n. f.* [Fr.] A stroke.  
Touch kept is commended, yet credit to keep  
Is pay and dispatch him, yet ever so sleeper. *Tupper.*  
Quoth Hudibras, thou offer'st much,  
But art not able to keep touch. *Hudibras.*  
I keep touch both with my promise to Philopoy,  
and with my own usual frugality in these kind  
of collations. *Morgan.*  
He was not to expect that so perfidious a creature  
should keep touch with him. *L'Estrange.*  
**TOUCH** *n. f.* [Fr.] A stroke.  
Madam, I have a touch of your condition,  
That cannot brook the accent of reproof. *Shakespeare.*  
This coming still nearer to an aspiration, a touch  
of it may perhaps be an ingredient in the rough gut-  
tural pronunciation of the Welsh and Irish. *Holder.*  
**TOUCH** *n. f.* [Fr.] A stroke.  
The king your master knows their disposition  
very well; a small touch will put him in mind of  
them. *Bacon.*  
**TOUCH** *n. f.* [Fr.] A stroke.  
Print my preface in such a form as, in the book-  
seller's phrase, will make a fixtury touch. *Swift.*  
**TOUCHABLE** *adj.* [from *touch*.] Tan-  
gible; that may be touched.  
**TOUCH-HOLE** *n. f.* [touch and hole.] The  
hole through which the fire is conveyed  
to the powder in the gun.  
In a piece of ordnance, if you speak in the  
touch-hole, and another lay his ear to the mouth of  
the piece, the sound is far better heard than in  
the open air. *Bacon.*  
**TOUCHINESS** *n. f.* [from *touching*.]  
Previncence; irascibility.  
My friends resented it as a motion not guided  
with such discretion as the touchings of those  
times required. *King Charles.*  
**TOUCHING** *prep.* [This word is origi-  
nally a participle of *touch*.] With re-  
spect, regard, or relation to. It has  
often the particle *as* before it, of which  
there seems to be no use. *Touching* is  
now obsolete though more concise than  
the mode of speech now adopted.  
Touching things which belong to discipline, the  
church hath authority to make canons and decrees,  
even as we read in the apostles times it did. *Hooker.*

**TOUCHING** *verb.* [from *touch*.]  
Touching our person, seek we no revenge;  
But we our kingdom's safety must so tender,  
Whole ruin you three sought, that to her jaws  
We do deliver you. *Shakespeare.*  
The heavens and the earth remained in the same  
state in which they were created, as touching their  
substance, though there was afterwards added  
multiplicity of perfection in respect of beauty.  
*Raleigh.*  
Touching the debt, he took himself to be ac-  
quainted therewith.  
Socrates chose rather to die, than renounce or  
conceal his judgment touching the unity of the  
Godhead. *South.*  
**TOUCHING** *adj.* [from *touch*.] Pathet-  
tick; affecting; moving.  
**TOUCHINGLY** *adv.* [from *touch*.] With  
feeling emotion; in a pathetick manner.  
This last fable shows how touchingly the poet  
argues in love affairs. *Garr.*  
**TOUCHMENOT** *n. f.* [cucumis agrchis, Lat.]  
An herb. *Ainsworth.*  
**TOUCHSTONE** *n. f.* [touch and stone; pierre  
de touche, Fr.]  
1. Stone by which metals are examined.  
Chilon would say, that gold was tried with the  
touchstone, and men with gold. *Bacon.*  
If he intends to deal clearly, why does he not try  
the touchstone faulty, and the standard uncertain? *Collier.*  
2. Any test or criterion.  
Is not this their rule of such sufficiency, that we  
should use it as a touchstone to try the orders of the  
church? *Hooker.*  
The work the touchstone of the nature is;  
And by their operations things are known.  
Money serves for the touchstone of common  
honesty. *L'Estrange.*  
Time is the surest judge of truth. I am not vain  
enough to think I have left no truths in this, which  
that touchstone will not discover. *Dryden.*  
**TOUCHWOOD** *n. f.* [touch and wood.]  
Rotten wood used to catch the fire struck  
from the flint.  
A race of retolent stout trees they are, so abounding  
with metal and heat, that they quickly take  
fire, and become touchwood. *Howell.*  
To make white powder, the powder of rotten  
willows is best; gunk, or touchwood prepared,  
might make it ruder. *Brown.*  
**TOUCHY** *adj.* [from *touch*.] Peevish;  
irritable; irascible; apt to take fire.  
A low word.  
You are upon a touchy point, and therefore treat  
of a subject with proportionable caution. *Collier.*  
You are to touchy, and take things too badly, I  
am sure there must be some mistake in this. *Arbutnot.*  
**TOUGH** *adj.* [tah, Sax.]  
1. Yielding to flexure or extension without  
fracture; not brittle.  
Of bodies some are fragile, and some are tough,  
and not fragile. *Bacon.*  
2. Stiff; not easily flexible.  
The bow he drew,  
And almost join'd the horns of the tough engh. *Dryden.*  
Fate with nature's law would strive,  
To show plain-dealing once an age may thrive,  
And when to tough a frame he could not bend,  
Exceeded her commission to befriend. *Dryden.*  
3. Not easily injured or broken.  
O fides, you are too tough!  
Will you yet hold?  
A body made of brass the crane demands  
For her lov'd nursing, strong with nerves of wire,  
Tough to the last, and with no toil to tire. *Dryden.*  
4. Viscous; clammy; rosy; tenacious.  
**TOUGHEN** *v. n.* [from *tough*.] To  
grow tough.  
Hops off the kiln lay three weeks to cool, give and  
toughen, else they will break to powder. *Mortimer.*  
**TOUGHEN** *v. a.* To make tough.

**TOUGHNESS** *n. f.* [from *tough*.]  
1. Not brittleness; flexibility.  
To make an induration with toughness, and loss  
fragility, delect bodies in water for three days;  
but they must be such into which the water will  
not enter. *Bacon.*  
A well-temper'd sword is bent at will,  
But keeps the native toughness of the steel. *Dryden.*  
2. Viscosity; tenacity; clamminess; glu-  
tinousness.  
In the first stage the viscosity or toughness of the  
fluids should be taken off by diluents. *Arbutnot.*  
3. Firmness against injury.  
I confess me knit to thy deserving with cables of  
perdurable toughness. *Shakespeare.*  
**TOUPEE** *n. f.* [Fr.] A curl an arti-  
ficial lock of hair.  
Remember second-hand toupees and repaired  
ruffles. *Swift.*  
**TOUR** *n. f.* [tour, Fr.]  
1. Ramble; moving journey.  
I made the tour of all the king's palaces. *Addison.*  
Were it permitted, he'd make the tour of the  
whole system of the sun. *Arbutnot and Page.*  
2. Turn; revolution. In both these senses  
it is rather French than English.  
First Ptolemy his scheme collected wrought,  
And of machines a wild provision brought;  
Ours centrick and eccentric he prepares,  
Cycles and epicycles, solid spheres  
In order plac'd, and with bright globes inlaid,  
To solve the tours by heavenly bodies made. *Blackmore.*  
3. In *Milton* it is probably tower; eleva-  
tion; high flight.  
The bird of Jove stoop'd from his airy tour,  
Two birds of gayest plume before him drove. *Milton.*  
**TOURNAMENT** *n. f.* [tournamentum,  
TOURNAY, } low Latin.]  
1. Tilt; joust; military sport; mock en-  
counter.  
They might, under the pretence  
Of tilts and tournaments,  
Provide them horse and armour for defence. *Daniel.*  
For jousts, tournaments, and barriers, the glories of  
them are the chariots wherein challengers make  
their entry. *Bacon.*  
Whence came all those jousts, tilings, and tourna-  
ments, so much in vogue in these parts? *Temple.*  
He liv'd with all the pomp he could devise,  
At tilts and tournaments obtain'd the prize,  
But found no treasure in his lady's eyes. *Dryden.*  
2. *Milton* uses it simply for encounter;  
fleet of battle.  
With cruel tournament the squadrons join;  
Where cattle pass'd late, now scatter'd lies  
With carcasses, and arms, th' intangled field. *Milton.*  
**TOURNAY** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To  
tilt in the tilts.  
An elin born of noble state,  
Well could he tourney, and in tilts debate. *Spenser.*  
**TOURNIQUET** *n. f.* [Fr.] A bandage  
used in amputations, straitened or relaxed  
by the turn of a handle.  
If the orifice does not readily appear, loosen the  
tourniquet, and the effusion of blood will direct  
you to it. *Shelf.*  
**TOUZE** *v. a.* [probably of the same  
original with *taw, tawse, tase*.] To pull;  
to tear; to haul; to drag; whence *toyer*,  
or *tozer*, the name of a man's.  
As a bear whom angry cubs have touch'd,  
Having oil shak'd them and clasp'd their hands,  
Becomes more fell, not all that time with fangs  
Treads down and overthrows. *Spenser.*  
She tosses, tumbles, strikes, turns, touzes, spurs,  
and spralls,  
Casting with twining limbs her holders to the wall. *Drayton.*

# TOW

Take him hence; to th' deck with him: we'll  
toss you joint by joint, but we will know his  
purpose. *Shakespeare.*

To tower such things as flatter,  
To honest Bounce is bread and butter. *Swift.*

Tow, *n. f.* [*top*, Saxon.] Flax or hemp  
beaten and combed into a filamentous  
substance.

Tow twisted round the handle of an instrument  
makes it easier to be held. *Sharp.*

To Tow, *v. a.* [*teon*, *teohan*, Saxon, to  
lead; *toghen*, old Dutch.] To draw by  
a rope, particularly through the water.

Thou knew'st too well  
My heart was to thy rudder ty'd by th' firing,  
And thou should'st tow me after. *Shakespeare.*

The tempest towed, and I floated, till we arrived. *Swift.*

Tow'ard. } *prep.* [*topanb*, Saxon.]  
Tow'ards. }

1. In a direction to.  
He set his face toward the wilderness. *Numbers.*

2. With local tendency to.  
The currents drive  
Tow'ards the retreating sea their furious tide. *Milton.*

3. Near to: as, the danger now comes  
toward him.

4. With respect to; touching; regarding.  
We brought them to a great peace between  
themselves, as love towards us for having made  
the peace. *Sidney.*

Repent you not,  
As that the sin hath brought you to this shame,  
Which sorrow's always tow'ards ourselves, not  
heaven? *Shakespeare.*

His heart relented towards her. *Milton.*  
By our law, no good is to be left undone to-  
wards all, not the good of the tongue, the hand,  
the heart. *South.*

5. With ideal tendency to.  
This was the first alarm England received towards  
any trouble, after it had enjoyed for many years  
the most uninterrupted prosperity. *Clarendon.*

6. Nearly; little less than.  
I am towards nine years older since I left you. *Swift.*

To'ward. } *adv.* [It is doubtful whether  
To'wards. } in this use the word be  
adverb or adjective.] Near; at hand;  
in a state of preparation.

What might be toward, that this sweaty haste  
Doth make the night joint labourer with the day? *Shakespeare.*

To'ward. *adj.* Ready to do or learn;  
not froward.

To'wardliness. *n. f.* [from *towardly*.]  
Docility; compliance; readiness to do  
or to learn.

The beauty and towardliness of these children  
moved her brethren to envy. *Raleigh.*

To'wardly. *adj.* [from *toward*.] Ready  
to do or learn; docile; compliant with  
duty.

Some young towardly noblemen or gentlemen  
were usually sent as assistants or attendants. *Bacon.*

To'wardness. *n. f.* [from *toward*.] Du-  
cility.

Parents will not throw away the towardness of a  
child, and the expense of education upon a profes-  
sion, the labour of which is increased, and the re-  
wards are vanishing. *South.*

To'w. *n. f.* [*touaille*, Fr. *touaglio*, Ital.]  
A cloth on which the hands are wiped.

They with their fine soft grassy towels stand,  
To wipe away the drops and moisture from her  
hand. *Drayton.*

His arm must be kept up with a napkin or towel. *Wife.*

Th' attendants water for their hands supply,  
And, having wash'd, with flannel towels dry. *Dryden.*

# TOW

To'w. *n. f.* [*top*, Sax. *tour*, Fr. *torre*,  
Ital. *turris*, Latin.]

1. A high building; a building raised above  
the main edifice.

Let us build us a city and a tower, whose top  
may reach unto heaven. *Genesis.*

Tow'rs and battlements it sees  
Bosom'd high in tufted trees. *Milton.*

He them beholding, soon  
Comes down to see their city, ere the tow'r  
Obstruct heav'n's tow'rs. *Milton.*

2. A fortress; a citadel.  
A strong tower from the enemy. *Psalms.*

3. A high headress.  
Lay trains of amorous intrigues  
In towers, and curls, and periwigs. *Hudibras.*

4. High flight; elevation.  
To To'w. *v. n.* To soar; to fly or rise  
high.

On th' other side an high rock tower'd still. *Spenser.*

No marvel  
My lord protector's hawk do tower so well. *Shakespeare.*

Circular base of rising folds, that tower'd  
Fold above fold, a surging maze. *Milton.*

Tow'ring his height, and ample was his breast. *Dryden.*

The crooked plough, the share, the tow'ring  
height  
Of waggons, and the cart's unwieldy weight;  
These all must be prepar'd. *Dryden.*

All those sublime thoughts which tower above  
the clouds, and reach as high as heaven itself, take  
their rise not one jot beyond those ideas which sense  
or reflection have offered for the contemplation of  
the mind. *Locke.*

To'wer-mustard. *n. f.* [*turritis*, Lat.]  
A plant. *Miller.*

To'wered. *adj.* [from *tower*.] Adorned  
or defended by towers.

Might the wife Latona be,  
Or the tower'd Cyclops. *Milton.*

To'wery. *adj.* [from *tower*.] Adorned or  
guarded with towers.

Her naked rocks and empty wastes were seen,  
There tow'ry cities, and the forests green. *Pope.*

Rise, crown'd with lights, imperial Salem, rise!  
Exalt thy tow'ry head, and lift thy eyes! *Pope.*

Town. *n. f.* [*town*, Sax. *tuyn*, Dut. from  
*tinan*, Saxon, *hut*.]

1. Any walled collection of houses.  
She let them down by a gun; for her house was  
upon the town wall. *Johnson.*

When Alexandria was belieg'd and won,  
He pass'd the trenches first, and storm'd the town. *Betterton.*

2. Any collection of houses larger than a  
village.

Speak the speech trippingly on the tongue; but if  
you mouth it, as many of our players do, I had as  
lieve the town crier had spoke the lines. *Shakespeare.*

Into whatsoever city or town ye enter, enquire  
who in it is worthy, and there abide. *Matthew.*

Before him towns, and rural works between. *Milton.*

My friend this insult sees,  
And flies from towns to woods, from men to trees. *Broome.*

3. In England, any number of houses to  
which belongs a regular market, and  
which is not a city, or the see of a  
bishop.

4. The inhabitants of a town.  
To the clear spring cold Arden went;  
To which the whole town for their water sent. *Chapman.*

5. The court end of London.  
A virgin whom her mother's case  
Dragg from the town to wholesome country air. *Pope.*

6. The people who live in the capital.  
He all at once let down,  
Stands with his giddy larum half the town. *Pope.*

# TOT

7. It is used by the inhabitants of every  
town or city; as we say, a new family  
is come to town.

There is some new dish or new diversion just  
come to town. *Law.*

8. It is used emphatically for the capital:  
as, he lives six months in town, and six  
in the country. *Law.*

To'wnclerk. *n. f.* [town and clerk.] An  
officer who manages the publick business  
of a place.

The townclerk appealed the people. *Act.*

Townhouse. *n. f.* [town and house.] The  
hall where publick business is transacted.

A townhouse built at one end will front the  
church that stands at the other. *Addison.*

Township. *n. f.* [town and ship.] The  
corporation of a town; the district be-  
longing to a town.

I am but a poor petitioner of our whole township. *Shakespeare.*

They had built houses, planted gardens, erected  
townships, and made provision for their posterity. *Raleigh.*

To'wnsman. *n. f.* [town and man.]

1. An inhabitant of a place.  
Here come the townsfolk on procession,  
Before your highness to present the man. *Shakespeare.*

In the time of king Henry the sixth, in a fight  
between the earls of Ormond and Desmond, almost  
all the townsfolk of Kilkenny were slain. *Darwin.*

They marched to Newcastle, which being de-  
fended only by the townsfolk, was given up to  
them. *Clarendon.*

I left him at the gate firm to your interest,  
To admit the townsfolk at their first appearance. *Dryden.*

2. One of the same town.

Towntalk. *n. f.* [town and talk.] Com-  
mon prattle of a place.

If you tell the secret, in twelve hours it shall be  
towntalk. *L'Estrange.*

To'wnical. *adj.* [*toxicum*, Lat.] Poison-  
ous; containing poison.

Tow. *n. f.* [*tuyen*, *tooghen*, to dress with  
many ornaments, Dutch.]

1. A petty commodity; a trifle; a thing  
of no value.

Might I make acceptable unto her that toy  
which I had found, following an acquaintance of  
mine at the plough. *Shakespeare.*

They exchange for knives, glasses, and such toys,  
great abundance of gold and pearl. *Abbot.*

Because of old  
Thou thyself don't dilt on womankind, admiring  
Their shape, their colour, and attractive grace:  
None are, thou think'st, but taken with such toys. *Milton.*

O virtue! virtue! what art thou become,  
That men should leave thee for that toy a woman! *Dryden.*

2. A plaything; a bauble.

To dally thus with death is no fit toy:  
Go find some other play-fellows, mine own sweet  
boy. *Spenser.*

What a profusion of wealth laid out in coaches,  
trappings, tables, cabinets, and the like precious  
toys! *Addison.*

In Delia's hand this toy is fatal found,  
Nor could that fabled dart more surely wound. *Pope.*

We smile at florits, we despise their joy,  
And think their hearts enamour'd of a toy. *Young.*

3. Matter of no importance.

'Tis a cockle, or a walnut shell,  
A knack, a toy, a trick, a baby's cap. *Shakespeare.*

High and noble things I slightly may not tell,  
Nor light and idle toys my lines may vainly sell. *Drayton.*

4. Folly; trifling practice; silly opinion.

The things which so long experience of all ages  
hath confirmed and made profitable, let us not  
presume to condemn as follies and toys, because  
we sometimes know not the cause and reason of  
them. *Hobbes.*

5. *May; sport; amorous dalliance.*  
Ye sons of Venice, play your sports at will;  
For gladsome pleasure, careless of your toys,  
Shake more upon her paradise of joys.  
So said he, and forbore not glance or toy  
Of amorous intent. *Spenser.*  
*Milton.*

6. *Odd story; silly tale.*  
I never may believe  
These antic fables, nor these fairy toys. *Shaksp.*

7. *Slight representation.*  
Shall that which hath always received this construction,  
be now disguised with a toy of novelty? *Hooker.*

8. *Wild fancy; irregular imagery; odd conceit.*

The very place puts toys of desperation,  
Without more motive, into every brain,  
That looks to many fathoms to the sea,  
And hears it roar beneath. *Shakspere.*

To *TOY*, v. n. [from the noun.] To trifle;  
to dally amorously; to play.

To *TOYISH*, adj. [from *toy*.] Trifling; wanton.

To *TOYISHNESS*, n. f. [from *toyish*.] Nugacity; wantonness.

Your society will discredit that *toyishness* of wanton fancy,  
that plays tricks with words, and frolics with the caprices of frothy imagination. *Glanville.*

To *TOYMAN*, n. f. [from *toy*.] A seller of toys.

But what in oddness can be more sublime,  
Than S—, the foremost *toymen* of his time? *Young.*

To *TOYSHOP*, n. f. [*toy* and *shop*.] A shop where playthings and little nice manufactures are sold.

Fans, silk, ribbands, laces, and gewgaws, lay to thick together, that the heart was nothing else but a *toyshop*. *Addison.*

With varying vanities from every part,  
They shift the moving *toyshop* of their heart. *Pope.*

To *TOZE*, v. a. [See *TOUSE* and *TEASE*.] To pull by violence or importunity.

Think't thou, for that I insinuate, or *toze* from thee thy business, I am therefore no courtier? *Shakspere.*

TRACE, n. f. [*trace*, Fr. *traccia*, Italian.]

1. Mark left by any thing passing; footsteps.

These as a line their long dimension drew,  
Screaking the ground with limous *trace*. *Milton.*

2. Remain; appearance of what has been.

The people of these countries are reported to have lived like the beasts among them, without any traces of orders, laws, or religion. *Temple.*

There are not the least *traces* of it to be met, the greatest part of the ornaments being taken from Trajan's arch, and set up to the conqueror. *Addison.*

The shady empire shall retain no *trace* of war, or blood, but in the sylvan chace. *Pope.*

3. [from *tirasse*, French, *tirasse*, traces.] Harness for beasts of draught.

Her waggon spokes made of long spinners' legs;  
The cover, of the wings of grasshoppers;  
The traces, of the smallest spider's web. *Shaksp.*

The labour'd ox  
In his loose *traces* from the furrow came. *Milton.*

While lab'ring oxen, spent with toil and heat,  
In their loose *traces* from the field retreat. *Pope.*

Twelve young mules,  
New to the plough, unpractis'd in the *trace*. *Pope.*

To *TRACE*, v. a. [*tracer*, French; *tracciare*, Italian.]

1. To follow by the footsteps, or remaining marks.

I feel thy power to *trace* the ways  
Of highest agents. *Milton.*

You may *trace* the deluge quite round the globe in profane history; and every one of these people has a tale to tell concerning the restoration. *Bunnet.*

They do but *trace* over the paths beaten by the ancients, or comment, critic, or flourish upon them. *Temple.*

To this haste of the mind, a not due tracing of the arguments to their true foundation is owing. *Locke.*

2. To follow with exactness.

That servile path thou nobly dost decline,  
Of *tracing* word by word, and line by line. *Denham.*

3. To mark out.

He allows the soul power to *trace* images on the brain, and perceive them. *Locke.*

His pen can *trace* out a true quotation. *Swift.*

4. To walk over.

Men, as they *trace*,  
Both feet and face one way are wont to lead. *Spenser.*

We do *trace* this alley up and down. *Shakspere.*

TRACER, n. f. [from *trace*.] One that traces.

Ambassadors should not be held the *tracers* of a plot of such malice. *Howell.*

TRACK, n. f. [*trac*, old Fr. *traccia*, Ital.]

1. Mark left upon the way by the foot, or otherwise.

Following the *track* of Satan. *Milton.*  
Hang by the neck and hair, and dragg'd around,  
The hostile spear yet sticking in his wound,  
With *tracks* of blood inscrib'd the dusty ground. *Dryden.*

Consider the exterior frame of the globe, if we may find any *tracks* or footsteps of wisdom in its constitution. *Bentley.*

2. A road; a beaten path.

With *track* oblique sidelong he works his way. *Milton.*

Behold Torquatus the same *track* pursue,  
And next, the two devoted Decu view. *Dryden.*

To *TRACK*, v. a. [from the noun.] To follow by the footsteps or marks left in the way.

As shepherd's cur that in dark evening's shade  
Hath *tracked* forth some savage beast's tread. *Spenser.*

He was not only a professed imitator of Horace, but a learned plagiarist in all the others; you *track* him every where in their flow. *Dryden.*

TRACKLESS, adj. [from *track*.] Untrodden; marked with no footsteps.

Lost in *trackless* fields of burning day,  
Unable to discern the way.

Which Nafau's virtue only could explore. *Pope.*

TRACT, n. f. [*tractus*, Latin.]

1. Any kind of extended substance.

How'n ladies nothing from thy view,  
Nor the deep *tract* of hell. *Milton.*

2. A region; a quantity of land.

Only there are some *tracts* which, by high mountains, are barred from air and fresh wind. *Raleigh.*

Monte Citorio, by Homer called Intula, *tract*, is a very high mountain joined to the main land by a narrow *tract* of earth. *Addison.*

3. Continuity; any thing protracted, or drawn out to length.

The myrtle flourisheth still; and wonderful it is,  
that for so long a *tract* of time she should still continue fresh. *Howell.*

Your bodies may at last turn all to spirit,  
Improv'd by *tract* of time, and wing'd ascend  
Ethereal as we. *Milton.*

As in *tract* of speech a dubious word is easily known by the coherence with the rest, and a dubious letter by the whole word; so may a deaf person, having competent knowledge of language, by an acute sagacity, by some more evident word discerned by his eye, know the sense. *Holder.*

4. Course; manner of process; unless it means, in this place, rather, discourse; explanation.

The *tract* of every thing  
Would, by a good discourse, lose some life  
Which action's self was tongue to. *Shakspere.*

5. It seems to be used by *Shakspere* for *tract*.

The weary sun hath made a golden set,  
And, by the bright *tract* of his fiery car,  
Gives signal of a goodly day to-morrow. *Shaksp.*

6. [*tractatus*, Latin.] A treatise; a small book.

The church clergy at that time writ the best collection of *tracts* against popery that ever appeared. *Swift.*

TRACTABLE, adj. [*tractabilis*, Lat. *tractable*, French.]

1. Manageable; docile; compliant; obsequious; practicable; governable.

For moderation of those affections growing from the very natural bitterness and gall of adversity, the scripture much allegeth contrary fruit, which affliction likewise hath, whensoever it falleth on them that are *tractable*, the grace of God's holy spirit concurring therewith. *Hooker.*

Tractable obedience is a slave  
To each invented will. *Shakspere.*

If thou dost find him *tractable* to us,  
Encourage him, and tell him all our reasons;  
If he be leaden, icy, cold, unwilling,  
Be thou so too. *Shakspere.*

As those who are bent to do wickedly will never want tempters to urge them on in an evil course; so those who yield themselves *tractable* to good motions, will find the spirit of God more ready to encourage them. *Tillotson.*

If a strict hand be kept over children from the beginning, they will in that age be *tractable*, and quietly submit. *Locke.*

2. Palpable; such as may be handled.

The other measures are of continued quantity visible, and for the most part *tractable*; whereas time is always transient, neither to be seen nor felt. *Holder.*

TRACTABleness, n. f. [from *tractable*.]

The state of being tractable; compliance; obsequiousness.

It will be objected, that whatsoever I fancy of children's *tractableness*, yet many will never apply. *Locke.*

TRACTABLY, adv. In a tractable manner; gently.

TRACTATE, n. f. [*tractatus*, Latin.] A treatise; a tract; a small book.

Many divines of our own nation, in serious and written *tractates* of the sabbath, and in their explications of the fourth commandment, maintain the *tractate* position. *White.*

Though philosophical *tractates* make enumeration of authors, yet are then tedious usually introduced. *Brown.*

We need no other evidence than *Glanville's tractate*. *Hale.*

TRACTILE, adj. [*tractilis*, Latin.] Capable to be drawn out or extended in length; ductile.

The consistencies of bodies are very divers; *tractile*, tough; flexible, malleable, *tractile*, or to be drawn forth in length, *tractile*. *Bacon.*

TRACTILITY, n. f. [from *tractile*.] The quality of being tractile.

Silver, whose ductility and *tractility* are much inferior to those of gold, was drawn out to so slender a wire, that a single gram amounted to twenty seven feet. *DeLam.*

TRACTION, n. f. [from *tractus*, Latin.]

The act of drawing; the state of being drawn.

The malleus being fixed to an extensible membrane, follows the *traction* of the malleus, and is drawn inwards to bring the *trams* of that line nearer in proportion as it is curved, and to give a tension to the tympanum. *Holder.*

TRADE, n. f. [*tratta*, Italian.]

1. Traffick; commerce; exchange of goods for other goods, or for money.

Whoever commands the sea, commands the *trade*; whoever commands the *trade* of the world, commands the riches of the world, and consequently the world itself. *Raleigh.*

*Trade* increases in one place, and decays in another. *Temple.*

2. Occupation; particular employment, whether manual or mercantile, distinct.

## TRA

quished from the liberal arts or learned professions.

Appoint to every one that is not able to live of his freehold a constant trade of life, which trade he shall be bound to follow. *Spenser*

How ditty! half-way down  
Hangs one that gathers sulphure, dreadful trade! *Shakespeare*

'Till mountebank their loves, and come home be-  
liev'd *Shakespeare*

Of all the trades in Rome. *Shakespeare*  
Fear and piety,  
Instruction, manners, mysteries, and trades,  
Decline to your confounding contractions. *Shaksp*

The rude Equicola,  
Hunting their sport, and plaudring was their  
trade. *Dryden*

Fight under him; there's plunder to be had;  
A captain to a very painful trade. *Dryden*  
The whole division that to Mars pertains,  
All traders of death, yet deal in steel for gains. *Dryden*

The emperor Pertinax applied himself up his  
youth to a gainful trade; his father, judging him  
fit for a better employment, had a mind to turn  
his education another way; the son was obtinate  
in pursuing for profitable a trade, a sort of merchan-  
dise of wood. *Arbutnot*

### 3. Instruments of any occupation.

The shepherd bears  
His house and household goods, his trade of war,  
His bow and quiver, and his trusty cur. *Dryden*

### 4. Any employment not manual; habitual exercise.

Call some of young yeas to train them up in that  
trade; and so fit them for weighty affairs. *Bacon*

### 5. Custom; habit; standing practice.

Thy sin's not accidental, but a trade. *Shaksp*

### 6. Formerly trade was used of domesticity, and traffick of foreign commerce.

### To TRADE, v. n. [from the noun.]

#### 1. To traffick; to deal; to hold commerce.

He commanded their servants to be called, to  
know how much every man had gained by trading. *Luke*

Delos, a sacred place, grew a free port, where  
nations waiting with one another reloaded with  
their goods, and traded. *Arbutnot*

Maximumus traded with the Goths in the pro-  
duct of his estate in Thracia. *Arbutnot*

#### 2. To act merely for money.

Saucy and overbold! how did you dare  
To trade and traffick with Macbeth  
In riddles and affairs of death? *Shakespeare*

#### 3. To have a trade wind.

They on the trading flood ply tow'rd the pole. *Milton*

### To TRADE, v. a. To sell or exchange in commerce.

They were thy merchants; they traded the per-  
sons of men and vessels of bruis in thy market. *Ezekiel*

### TRADE-WIND, n. f. [trade and wind.] The monsoon; the periodical wind between the tropicks.

Thus to the eastern wealth through storms we go,  
But now, the Cape once doubled, fear no more;  
A constant trade-wind will securely blow,  
And gently lay us on the spicy shore. *Dryden*

His were the projects of perpetuum mobilis, and  
of increasing the trade-wind by vast plantations of  
reeds. *Arbutnot*

Comfortable is the trade wind to the equatorial  
parts, without which life would be both short and  
grievous. *Cheyne*

### TRA'DED, adj. [from trade.] Verfed; prac- tised.

Trust not those cunning waters of his eyes;  
For villany is not without such chum:  
And he long tradid in it makes it seem  
Like rivers of remorse and innocence. *Shakespeare*

Eyes and ears,  
Two tradid pilots 'twixt the dangerous shores  
Of will and judgment. *Shakespeare*

## TRA

### TRA'DESMAN, adj. [trade and folk.] Com- mercial; busy in traffick.

Ye tradful merchants, that with weary toll  
Do seek most peevish things to make your gain,  
And both the Indies of their treasure quail,  
What needeth you to seek so far in vain? *Spenser*

### TRA'DER, n. f. [from trade.]

#### 1. One engaged in merchandise or com- merce.

Pilgrims are going to Canterbury with rich offer-  
ings, and traders riding to London with fat purses. *Shakespeare*

Now the victory's won,  
We return to our lusts like fortunate traders.  
Triumphant with spoils. *Dryden*

Many traders will necessitate merchants to trade  
for less profit, and consequently be more frugal. *Child*

That day traders sum up the accounts of the  
week. *Swift*

#### 2. One long used in the methods of money- getting; a practitioner.

### TRA'DESFOLK, n. f. [trade and folk.]

People employed in trades.  
By his advice victuallers and tradesfolk would  
soon get all the money of the kingdom into their  
hands. *Swift*

### TRA'DESMAN, n. f. [trade and man.] A

shopkeeper. A merchant is called a  
trader, but not a tradesman; and it seems  
distinguished in *Shakespeare* from a man  
that labours with his hands.

I live by the awl, I meddle with no tradesmen's  
matters. *Shakespeare*

They rather had belied  
Diffusions numbers peff'ring streets; than see  
Our tradesmen's lining in their shops, and going  
About their functions. *Shakespeare*

Order a trade thither and thence so as to find  
merchants and tradesmen, under colour of fur-  
nishing the colony with necessaries, may not grind  
them. *Bacon*

Tradesmen might conjecture what doings they  
were like to have in their respective dealings. *Graunt*

M. Jourdain would not be thought a tradesman,  
but ordered some silk to be measured out to his  
partner's friends; now I give up my shop. *Prior*

From a plain tradesman with a shop, he is now  
grown a very rich country gentleman. *Arbutnot*

Domesticks in a gentleman's family have more  
opportunities of improving their minds, than the  
ordinary tradesmen. *Swift*

Boastful and rough, your first son is a squire;  
The next a tradesman, weak, and much a liar. *Pope*

Penitens was a busy nothful tradesman, very  
prosperous in his dealings, but died in the thirty-  
fifth year of his age. *Lave*

### TRADITION, n. f. [tradition, Fr. traditio, Latin.]

#### 1. The act or practice of delivering ac- counts from mouth to mouth without written memorials; communication from age to age.

To learn it we have tradition; namely, that so  
we believe, because both we from our predecessors,  
and they from theirs, have so received. *Hooker*

#### 2. Any thing delivered orally from age to age.

They the truth  
With superstitions and traditions tint,  
Left only in those written records pure. *Milton*

It is well known to have been a general tradition  
amongst these nations, that the world was made,  
and had a beginning. *Wilkins*

Our old solemnities  
From no blind zeal or fond tradition rise;  
But, sav'd from death, our Argives yearly pay  
These grateful honours to the god of day. *Pope*

### TRADITIONAL, adj. [from tradition.]

#### 1. Delivered by tradition; descending by oral communication; transmitted by the foregoing to the following age.

Whence may we have the traditionary  
songs or legends, &c. from the Jews of their  
chiefs?

If there be any difference in natural parts, it  
should form the advantage lies on the side of chil-  
dren born from wealthy parents, the more tradi-  
tional cloth and luxury which render their body  
weak, perhaps refining their spirits. *Swift*

#### 2. Obervant of traditions, or idle rules. Not used, nor proper.

God forbid  
We should infringe the holy privilege  
Of sanctuary! *Shakespeare*

You are too senseless obtinate, my lord,  
Too ceremonious and traditional. *Shakespeare*

### TRADITIONALLY, adv. [from tradi- tional.]

#### 1. By transmission from age to age.

There is another channel wherein this doctrine  
is traditionally derived from St. John, namely,  
from the clergy of Asia. *Purser*

#### 2. From tradition without evidence of written memorials.

It crosseth the proverb, and Rome might well be  
built in a day, if that were true which is tradi-  
tionally related by Strabo, that the great cities Anchala  
and Tarsus were built by Sardanapalus both in one  
day. *Bacon*

### TRADITIONARY, adj. [from tradition]

Delivered by tradition; transmissiv-  
handed down from age to age.

Suppose the same traditionary strain  
Of rigid manners in the house remain,  
Inveterate truth, an old plain Sabine's heart. *Dryden*

Oral tradition is more uncertain, especially if  
we may take that to be the traditionary kind of  
texts of scripture. *Tilley*

The fame of our Saviour, which in so few years had  
gone through the whole earth, was confirmed and  
perpetuated by such records as would preserve the  
traditionary account of him to after-ages. *Ady*

### TRADITIVE, adj. [traditive, French, from trado, Latin.] Transmitted or transmissi- ble from age to age.

Suppose we on things traditive divide,  
And both appeal to scripture to decide. *Dryden*

### To TRADUCE, v. a. [traduco, Latin; tra- duire, French.]

#### 1. To censure; to condemn; to represent as blamable; to calumniate; to decry.

The best stratagem that Satan hath, who knoweth  
his kingdom to be no one way more shaken than  
by the public devout prayers of God's church, is  
by traducing the form and manner of them, by  
bringing them into contempt, and so slack the force of  
all men's devotion towards them. *Hos*

Those particular ceremonies which they pretend  
to be so scandalous, we shall more thoroughly see  
when other things also traduced in the public ac-  
ties of the church are, together with these, to be  
touched. *Hos*

Whilst calumny has such potent abettors, we are  
not to wonder at its growth: as long as men are  
malicious and defigning, they will be traducing.

Government of the Tongue  
From that preface he took his hint; though he  
had the business not to acknowledge his benefac-  
tor, but instead of it to traduce me in libel. *Dry*

#### 2. To propagate; to increase or continue by deriving one from another.

None are so gross as to contend for this,  
That souls from bodies may traduced be;  
Between whose natures no proportion is.  
When root and branch in nature full agree. *Dun*

From these only the race of perfect animals were  
propagated and traduced over the earth. *Hos*

Some believe the soul is made by God, some by  
angels, and some by the generant: whether it is  
immediately created or traduced, hath been a  
great ball of contention to the latter ages. *Glen*

### TRADUCEMENT, n. f. [from traduce.]

Censure; obloquy.

Rome hath know  
The value of her own: 'twere a conceitment





Or in a boat, where'er they will,  
Canst make it serve, (besides a trawl)  
To TRAIL, v. g. To be drawn out in length.

When his brother saw the red blood trail  
A down so fast, and all his armour sleepe,  
For very full loud he 'gan to weep. *Spenser.*  
Swift, men of foot, whose broad-set backs their  
trailing hair did hide. *Chapman.*  
Since the flames pursu'd the trailing smoke,  
He knew his boon was granted. *Dryden.*  
From o'er the roof the blaze began to move,  
And trailing vanish'd in the ideal grove?  
It swept a path in heav'n, and shew'd a guide,  
Then in a flaming fench of sulphur dy'd. *Dryden.*

TRAIL, n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Scent left on the ground by the animal  
purged; track followed by the hunter.  
See but the issue of my jealousy: if I cry out  
thus upon no trail, never truit me when I open  
again. *Shakespeare.*

How cheerfully on the false trail they cry!  
Oh, this is counter, you false Danish dogs. *Shaksp.*  
I do think, or else this brain of mine  
Hunts not the trail of policy so sure.  
As I have us'd to do, that I have found  
The very ounce of Hamlet's lunacy. *Shakespeare.*

2. Any thing drawn to length.  
From thence the fuming trail began to spread,  
And lambent glories danc'd about her head. *Dryden.*  
When lightning shoots in glittering trails along,  
It shines, 'tis true, and gilds the gloomy night;  
But when it strikes, 'tis fatal. *Rowe.*

3. Any thing drawn behind in long undulations.  
And round about her work she did empale  
With a fair border wrought of lundry flow'rs,  
Enwoven with an ivy winding trail. *Spenser.*  
A sudden star it shot through liquid air,  
And drew behind a radiant trail of hair. *Pope.*

To TRAIN, v. a. [trainer, French.]

1. To draw along.  
In hollow cube he train'd  
His devilish enginery. *Milton.*

2. To draw; to entice; to invite; to allure.  
If but twelve French  
Were there in arms, they would be as a call  
To train ten thousand English to their side. *Shaksp.*

3. To draw by artifice or stratagem.  
For that cause I train'd thee to my house.  
*Shakespeare.*  
Oh, train me not, sweet mermaid, with thy note!  
To drown me in thy sister's flood of tears.  
Sing, Syren, to thyself, and I will doat:  
Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hair,  
And as a bed I'll take thee, and there lie. *Shaksp.*

4. To draw from act to act by persuasion  
or promise.  
We did train him on,  
And his corruption being ta'en from us,  
We as the spring of all shall pay for all. *Shakespeare.*

5. To educate; to bring up: commonly  
with up.  
I can speak English,  
For I was train'd up in the English court. *Shaksp.*  
A most rare speaker,  
To nature none more bound; his training such,  
That he may furnish and instruct great teachers. *Shakespeare.*

A place for exercise and training up of youth in  
the fashion of the heathen. *Maccabees.*  
Call some of young years to train them up in that  
trade, and so fit them for weighty affairs. *Bacon.*  
Spirits train'd up in feast and song. *Milton.*  
The first christians were by long hardships train'd  
up for glory. *Milton.*

The young soldier is to be trained on to the war-  
fare of life, wherein care is to be taken that more  
things be not represented as dangerous than really  
are so. *Locke.*

6. To exercise, or form to any practice by  
exercise.

Adrian armed his trained servants born in his  
house, and pursued. *Genfild.*  
The warrior hero here bred he's taught to train. *Dryden.*

TRAIN, n. f. [train, French.]

1. Artifice; stratagem of enticement.

He cast by treaty and by train  
Her to persuade. *Spenser.*  
Their general did with due care provide,  
To save his men from ambush and from train. *Fairfax.*

This mov'd the king,  
To lay to draw him in by any train. *Daniel.*  
Swoll with pride, into the snare I fell  
Of fair fallacious looks, veterer'd trains.  
Soft'n'd with pleasure and voluptuous life. *Milton.*

Now to my charms  
And to my wily trains! I shall ere long  
Be well stock'd with as fair a herd as grass'd  
About my mother Circe. *Milton.*

The practice begins of crafty men upon the simple  
and good; these easily follow and are caught, while  
the others lay trains and pursue a game. *Temple.*

2. The tail of a bird.

Costly followers are not to be liked, lest while a  
man makes his train longer he makes his wings  
shorter. *Bacon.*

Contracting their body, and being forced to draw  
in their fore parts to establish the hinder in the ele-  
vation of the train, if the fore parts do part and in-  
clude to the ground, the hinder grow too weak, and  
suffer the train to fall. *Brown.*

The bird guideth her body with her train, and  
the ship is steered with the rudder. *Hakewill.*

Th' other, whose gay train  
Adorns him colour'd with the florid hue  
Of rainbows and sunny eyes. *Milton.*

The train steers their flights, and turns their bod-  
ies like the rudder of a ship; as the kite, by a light  
turning of his train, moves his body which way he  
pleases. *Ray.*

3. The part of a gown that falls behind  
upon the ground.

A thousand pounds a year for pure respect  
That pramits more thousands: honour's train  
Is longer than his fore skirts. *Shakespeare.*

4. A series; a consecution: either local or  
mental.

Rivers now stream, and draw their humid train. *Milton.*

Distinct gradual growth in knowledge carries its  
own light with it, in every step of its progression,  
in an easy and orderly train. *Locke.*

If we reflect on what is observable in ourselves,  
we shall find our ideas always pushing in train, one  
going and another coming, without intermission. *Locke.*

They laboured in vain so far to reach the apostle's  
meaning, all along in the train of what he said. *Locke.*

Some truths result from any ideas, as soon as the  
mind puts them into propositions; other truths re-  
quire a train of ideas placed in order, a due com-  
paring of them, and deduculous made with atten-  
tion. *Locke.*

What wouldst thou have me do? consider well  
The train of ills our love would draw behind it. *Addison.*

The author of your beings can by a glance of the  
eye, or a word speaking, enlighten your mind, and  
conduct you to a train of happy sentiments. *Watts.*

5. Process; method; state of procedure.  
If things were once in this train, if virtue were  
established as necessary to reputation, and vice not  
only loaded with infamy, but made the infallible  
ruin of all men's pretensions, our duty would take  
root in our nature. *Swift.*

6. A retinue; a number of followers or  
attendants.

My train are men of choice and rarest parts,  
That in the most exact regard support  
The worship of their names. *Shakespeare.*

Our fire walks forth, without more train  
Accompany'd than with his own complete  
Perfections. *Milton.*

Thou shouldst be seen  
A goddess among gods, ador'd, and serv'd  
By angels numberless, thy daily train. *Milton.*

He comes not with a train to move our fear. *Dryden.*

The king's daughter, with a lovely train  
Of fellow nymphs, was sporting on the plain. *Addison.*

He would put a check to the fury of war, that a  
stop might be put to those things which are of  
train. *Small.*

7. An orderly company; a procession.

Fairest of stars, last in the train of night,  
If better thou belong not to the dawn. *Milton.*  
Who the knights in green, and what the train  
Of ladies dress'd with daisies on the plain? *Dryden.*

8. The line of powder leading to the mine.  
Since first they fall'd in their designs,  
To take in heav'n by springing mines;  
And with unsunderable barrels  
Of gunpowder, dispute their quarrels;  
Now take a course more practicable,  
By laying trains to fire the rabble. *Hudibras.*  
Shall he that gives fire to the train, pretend to  
wash his hands of the hurt that's done by the play-  
ing of the mine? *Edwards.*

9. TRAIN of artillery. Cannons accom-  
panying an army.

With an army abundantly supplied with a train  
of artillery, and all other provisions necessary, the  
king advanced towards Scotland. *Clarendon.*

TRAINBANDS, n. f. [train and band.]  
I suppose for trained band.] The mil-  
itia; the part of a community trained  
to martial exercise.

He directed the trainbands, which consisted of  
the most substantial householders, to attend. *Clarendon.*

To some bold man, whose loyalty you trust,  
And let him raise the trainbands of the city. *Dryden.*

A council of war was called, wherein we agreed  
to retreat: but before we could give the word, the  
trainbands, taking advantage of our delay, had cut  
off. *Addison.*

TRAINBARGER, n. f. [train and bearer.]  
One that holds up a train.

TRAINOIL, n. f. [train and oil.] Oil  
drawn by coction from the fat of the  
whale.

TRAINY, adj. [from train.] Belonging  
to train oil. A bad word.

Where the huge hogheads sweat with trainy oil. *Locke.*

To TRAIPE, v. a. [A low word. See  
TRAPE.] To walk in a careless or list-  
less manner.

Two slipshod muses traipse along,  
In lolly madness, meditating long. *Pope.*

TRAIT, n. f. [trait, French.] A stroke  
a touch. Scarce English.

By this single trait Homer marks an effect  
difference between the dead and the living; that  
the former the people perished by the folly of the  
kings; in this, by their own folly. *Brown.*

TRAITOR, n. f. [traitre, French; tradi-  
tor, Latin.] One who being truth-  
betray.

The law laid that grievous punishment upon  
traitors, to forfeit all their lands to the prince, so  
men might be terrified from committing treason. *Spenser.*

If you flatter him, you are a great traitor to hu-  
manity. *Locke.*

I'll put him thus far into the plot, that he shall  
be secured as a traitor; but when I am out of it, he  
shall be released. *Dryden.*

There is no difference, in point of morality, be-  
tween a man calls me traitor in one word, or says  
am one hired to betray my religion, and sell my  
country. *Locke.*

TRAITORLY, adj. [from traitor.] Treach-  
erous; perfidious.

These traitorly respects' miseries are to be found  
at, their offences being so capital. *Shakespeare.*

TRAITOROUS, adj. [from traitor.] Treach-  
erous; perfidious; faithless.

What news with him, that traitorous night? *Dryden.*

Postings knows not you,  
While you stand out upon these treacherous terms.

The traitorous or treacherous, who have misled others, he would have severely punished, and the neutrals noted.

More of his majesty's friends have lost their lives in this rebellion than of his traitorous subjects.

**TRAITOROUSLY.** *adv.* [from *traitorous*.] In a manner suiting traitors; perfidiously; treacherously.

Good duke Humphry traitorously is murder'd By Suffolk.

Thou bitter sweet! whom I had laid Next me, me traitorously hast betray'd; And unsuspected half invisibly At once fled into him, and stay'd with me.

They had traitorously endeavoured to subvert the fundamental laws, deprive the king of his regal power, and to place on his subjects a tyrannical power.

**TRAITRESS.** *n. f.* [from *traitor*.] A woman who betrays.

I, what I am, by what I was, overcome: Traitors, restore my beauty and my charms, Nor steal my conquest with my proper arms.

By the dire fury of a traitress wife, Ends the sad evening of a stormy life.

**TRALATI'VE.** *adj.* [from *translativus*, Latin.] Metaphorical; not literal.

**TRALATI'VELY.** *adv.* [from *tralatitius*.] Metaphorically; not literally; not according to the first intention of the word.

Language properly is that of the tongue directed to the ear by speaking; written language is *tralatitiously* so called, because it is made to represent to the eye the same words which are pronounced.

**To TRALI'NEATE.** *v. n.* [*trans* and *line*.] To deviate from any direction.

If you *trilineate* from your father's mind, What are you else but of a bastard kind? Do then as your progenitors have done, And by their virtues prove yourself their son.

**TRAMMEL.** *n. f.* [*trama*, French; *trama*, *tracula*, Latin.]

1. A net in which birds or fish are caught. The *trammel* differeth not much from the shape of the hunt, and serveth to such use as the wear and taking.

2. Any kind of net. Her golden locks she roundly did up In braided *trammels*, that no loose hairs Did out of order stray about her dainty ears.

3. A kind of shackles in which horses are taught to pace.

I may go thus fittingly at first, for I was never before walk'd in *trammels*; yet I shall struggle at constancy, till I have worn out the hitching in my pace.

**To TRAMMEL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To catch; to intercept.

Could *trammel* up the consequence, and catch With us increase success.

**To TRAMPLE.** *v. a.* [*trampe*, Danish.] To tread under foot with pride, contempt, or elevation.

Cast not your pearls before swine, lest they *trample* them under their feet.

My strength shall *trample* thee as mire.

**To TRAMPLE.** *v. n.*

1. To tread in contempt. Diogenes *trampled* on Plato's pride with greater of his own.

Your country's gods I scorn, And *trample* on their ignominious altars.

2. To tread quick and loudly. I hear his thrumming voice resound, And *trampling* feet that shake the solid ground.

**TRAMPLER.** *n. f.* [from *trample*.] One that tramples.

**TRAN'ATION.** *n. f.* [*trano*, Latin.] The act of swimming over.

**TRANCE.** *n. f.* [*trance*, French; *transitus*, Latin.] It might therefore be written *transie*. An ecstacy; a state in which the soul is rapt into visions of future or distant things; a temporary absence of the soul from the body.

Gynecia had been in such a *trance* of musing, that Zelmans was fighting with the lion before the knew of any lion's coming.

Rapt with joy resembling heavenly madness, My soul was rapt quite as in a *trance*. That Tabbellin, once which made the rivers dance, And in his rapture rais'd the mountains from their *trance*.

Sudden he starts, Shook from his tender *trance*.

**TR'ANCED.** *adj.* [from *trance*.] Lying in a *trance* or ecstacy.

His grief grew puerile, and the strings of life Began to crack. Twice then the trumpets sounded, And there I left him *tranc'd*.

**TRANGRAM.** *n. f.* [A cant word.] An odd intricately contrived thing.

What's the meaning of all these *trigrams* and gimerecks? what are you going about, jumping over my master's hedges, and running your lines cross his grounds?

**TR'ANNEI.** *n. f.* A sharp pin. Perhaps from *trennel*.

With a small *trannei* of iron, or a large nail grounded to a sharp point, they mark the brick.

**TR'ANQUILL.** *adj.* [*tranquille*, French; *tranquillus*, Latin.] Quiet; peaceful; undisturbed.

I had been happy, So I had nothing known. Oh now, for ever Farewell the *tranquil* mind! farewell content!

**TRANQUILLITY.** *n. f.* [*tranquillitas*, Latin; *tranquillité*, French.] Quiet; peace of mind; peace of condition; freedom from perturbation.

To let a weary wretch from her due rest, And trouble dying souls *tranquillity*. How reverend is the face of this tall pile, Whose aged pillars rear their marble heads To bear aloft its arch'd and pond'rous roof, By its own weight made steadfast and unmoveable, Looking *tranquillity*!

You can scarce imagine any hero passing from one stage of life to another with so much *tranquillity*, to easy a transition, and to laudable a behaviour.

**To TRANSA'CT.** *v. a.* [*transactus*, Latin.]

1. To manage; to negotiate; to conduct a treaty or affairs.

2. To perform; to do; to carry on. It cannot be expected they should mention particulars which were *transacted* amongst some few of the disciples only, as the transfiguration and the agony.

**TRANSA'CTION.** *n. f.* [*transaction*, French; from *transact*.] Negotiation; dealing between man and man, management; affairs; things managed.

It is not the purpose of this discourse to set down the particular *transactions* of this treaty.

**TRANSANIMATION.** *n. f.* [*transanimatio*.] Conveyance of the soul from one body to another.

If the transmutation of Pythagoras were true, that the souls of men transigrate into species answering their former natures, some men cannot escape that very brood whose sire Satan entered.

**To TRANSCEND.** *v. a.* [*transcende*, Lat.]

1. To pass; to overpass. It is a dangerous opinion to such popes as shall *transcend* their limits, and become tyrannical.

To judge herself, she must herself *transcend*, As greater circles comprehend the less.

2. To surpass; to outgo; to exceed; to excel.

This glorious piece *transcends* what he could think; So much his blood is nobler than his ink.

These are they Deserve their greatness and unenvy'd stand, Since what they act *transcends* what they command.

High though her wit, yet humble was her mind, As it she could not, or she would not find How much her worth *transcended* all her kind.

3. To surmount; to rise above. Make distinction whether these unusual lights be meteorological impressions not *transcending* the upper region, or whether to be ranked among celestial bodies.

**To TRANSCEND.** *v. n.*

1. To climb. Not in use. To conclude, because things do not easily sink, they do not drown at all, the fallacy is a frequent addition in human expressions, which often give distinct accounts of proximity, and *transcend* from one unto another.

2. To surpass thought. The confidence of grace and free will, in this sense, is no such *transcending* mystery, and I think there is no text in scripture that founds any thing towards making it so.

**TRANSCENDENCE.** } *n. f.* [from *transcend*.]  
**TRANSCENDENCY.** } *scend.*

1. Excellence; unusual excellence; supereminence. Exaggeration; elevation beyond truth. It is our greatest to have in one the frailty of a man, and the security of a God: this would have done better in poetry, where *transcendencies* are more allowed.

**TRANSCENDENT.** *adj.* [*transcendens*, Lat; *transcendant*, French.] Excellent; supremely excellent; passing others.

The title of queen is given by Ignatius to the Lord's day, not by way of derogation and diminution, but to signify the eminent and *transcendent* honour of the day.

Thou, whole strong hand, with so *transcendent* worth, Holds high the train of fair Parthenope.

There is, in a lawgiver, a habitual and ultimate intention of a more excellent and *transcendent* nature.

It thou best he - But O! how full'n, how ching'd From him who in the happy realms of light, Cloath'd with *transcendent* brightness, didst outshine Myriads, though bright!

On charming prince! oh *transcendent* maid!

The right our Creator has to our obedience is not to such and *transcendent* a nature, that it can suffer no competition, his commands must have the first and governing influence on all our actions.

**TRANSCENDENTAL.** *adj.* [*transcendentalis*; Low Latin.]

1. General; pervading many particulars.

2. Supereminent; passing others. Though the Deity perceiveth not pleasure nor pain, as we do; yet he must have a perfect and *transcendental* perception of these, and of all other things.

**TRANSCENDENTLY.** *adv.* [from *transcendent*.] Excellently; supereminently.

The law of humanity is eminently and *transcendently* called the word of truth.

**To TRANSCOOT.** *v. a.* [*trans* and *coot*, Latin.] To strain through a sieve or

colander, to suffer to pass, as through a strainer.

The terms are, which pervade like a sponge, unfit to imbed and strengthen the ore. *Harvey.*  
To TRANSCRIBE. *v. a.* [*transcribe*, Lat. *transcribere*, French.] To copy; to write from an exemplar.

He was the original of all these inventions, from which others did but transcribe copies. *Clarendon.*  
The most rigid exactions of mere outward purity do but transcribe the folly of him who pumps very laboriously in a ship, yet neglects to stop the leak. *Decay of Pictg.*

If we imitate their repentance as we transcribe their faults, we shall be received with the same mercy. *Rogers.*

TRANSCRIBER. *n. s.* [from *transcribe*.] A copier; one who writes from a copy.

A coin is in no danger of having its characters altered by copiers and transcribers. *Addison.*  
Writings have been corrupted by little and little, by unskillful transcribers. *Waterland.*

TRANSCRIPT. *n. s.* [*transcript*, French; *transcriptum*, Latin.] A copy; any thing written from an original.

The Grecian learning was but a transcript of the Chaldean and Egyptian; and the Roman of the Grecian. *Glanville.*

The decalogue of Moses was but a transcript, not an original. *South.*

Dictate, O mighty Judge! what thou hast seen Of cities and of courts, of books and men, And deign to let thy servant hold the pen. Through ages thus I may presume to live, And from the transcript of thy praise receive What my own short-lived verse can never give. *Prior.*

TRANSCRIPTION. *n. s.* [*transcription*, French; from *transcriptus*, Latin.] The act of copying.

The ancients were but men; the practice of transcription in our days was no monster in their's; plagiarism had not its nativity with printing, but began its times when thefts were difficult. *Brown.*

The corruptions that have crept into it by many transcriptions was the cause of its great difference. *Brewerwood.*

TRANSCRIPTIVELY. *adv.* [from *transcript*.] In manner of a copy.

Not a few transcriptively subscribing their names to other men's endeavours, transcribe all they have written. *Brown.*

To TRANSCUR. *v. n.* [*transcurro*, Latin.] To run or rove to and fro.

By fixing the mind on one object, it doth not spintate and transcur. *Bacon.*

TRANSCURSION. *n. s.* [from *transcurro*, Latin.] Ramble; passage through; passage beyond certain limits; extraordinary deviation.

In a great whale, the sense and the affects of any one part of the body instantly make a transcurfion throughout the whole. *Bacon.*

I have briefly run over transcurfions, as if my pen had been posting with them. *Wotton.*

His philosophy gives them transcurfions beyond the vortex we breathe in, and leads them through others which are only known in an hypothesis. *Glanville.*

I am to make often transcurfions into the neighbouring forests as I pass along. *Howel.*

If man were out of the world, who were then left to view the face of heaven, to wonder at the transcurfion of comets? *More.*

TRANSE. *n. s.* [*transé*, French. See *TRACE*.] A temporary absence of the soul; an ecstasy.

Abstract as in a transé, methought I saw, Though sleeping, where I lay, and saw the shape Still glorious before whom awake I stood. *Milton.*

TRANSELEMENTATION. *n. s.* [*trans* and *element*.] Change of one element into another.

But we allow; but if they suppose any other transselementation, it neither agrees with Moses's philosophy nor St. Peter's. *Barnet.*

TRANSEXION. *n. s.* [*trans* and *sexus*, Lat.] Change from one sex to another.

It much impedeth the iterated transseion of bates, if that be true which some physicians affirm, that transmutation of sexes was only so in opinion, and that those transseminated persons were really men at first. *Brown.*

To TRANSFER. *v. a.* [*transferer*, French; *transfere*, Latin.]

1. To convey; to make over from one to another: with *to*, sometimes with *upon*.

He that transfers the laws of the Lacedæmonians to the people of Athens, should find a great absurdity and inconvenience. *Spenser.*

Was't not enough you took my crown away, But cruelly you must my love betray?

I was well pleas'd to have transfer'd my right, And better chang'd your claim of lawless might. *Dryden.*

The King, Who from himself all envy would remove, Left both to be determin'd by the laws, And to the Grecian chiefs transferr'd the cause. *Dryden.*

This was one perverse effect of their sitting at ease under their vines and fig-trees, that they forgot from whence that ease came, and transferred all the honour of it upon themselves. *Atterbury.*

Your sacred aid religious monarchs own, When first they merit, then ascend the throne: But tyrants drag you, left your just decree Transfer the power, and set the people free. *Prior.*

By tending we learn not only the actions and the sentiments of distant nations, but transfer to ourselves the knowledge and improvements of the most learned men. *Watts.*

2. To remove; to transport.

The king was much moved with this unexpected accident, because it was stirred in such a place where he could not with safety transfer his own person to suppress it. *Bacon.*

He thirty rolling years the crown shall wear, Then from Lavinium shall the seat transfer. *Dryden.*

TRANSFER. *n. s.* A change of property; a delivery of property to another.

TRANSFERER. *n. s.* He that transfers.

TRANSFIGURATION. *n. s.* [*transfiguration*, French.]

1. Change of form.

In kinds where the discrimination of sexes is obscure, these transformations are more common, and in some, without commixture; as in caterpillars or silkworms, wherein there is a visible and triple transfiguration. *Brown.*

2. The miraculous change of our blessed Saviour's appearance on the mount.

It cannot be expected that other authors should mention particulars which were transfused amongst some of the disciples; such as the transfiguration and the agony in the garden. *Addison.*

Did Raphael's pencil ever chuse to fall?

Say, are his works transfigurations all? *Blackmore.*

To TRANSFIGURE. *v. a.* [*transfigurer*, French; *trans* and *figura*, Latin.] To transform; to change with respect to outward appearance.

I am the more anxious to transfigure your love into devotion, because I have observed your passion to have been extremely impatient of confinement. *Boyle.*

The nuptial right his outrage frant attends, The dow'r desired is his transfigur'd friends: The incantation backward the repeats, Inverts her rod, and what she did defeats. *Garth.*

To TRANSFIX. *v. a.* [*transfixus*, Latin.] To pierce through.

Amongst these mighty men were women mingled; The bold Semiramis, whose sides transfix'd With son's own blade, her soul reproaches spoke. *Spenser.*

With linked thunderbolts Transfix us to the bottom of this gulph. *Milton.*

11

Diana's dart In an unhappy chance transfix'd her heart. *Dryden.*  
Nor good Envyion envy'd him the prize, Though he transfix'd the poison in the skin. *Dryden.*  
Till fate shall with a single dart Transfix the pair it cannot part. *Fenton.*

To TRANSFORM. *v. a.* [*transformer*, Fr. *trans* and *forma*, Latin.] To metamorphose; to change with regard to external form.

She demanded of him, whether the goddess of those woods had such a power to transform every body. *Sidney.*

Love is blind, and lovers cannot see The pretty follies that themselves commit; For if they could, Cupid himself would blush To see us thus transform'd to a boy. *Shakespeare.*

As is the fable of the lady fair, Which for her lust was turn'd into a cow; When thirly to a stream she did repair, And saw herself transform'd she with not how. *Darwin.*

To TRANSFORM. *v. n.* To be metamorphosed.

His hair transforms to down, his fingers meet In skinny films, and shape his oary feet. *Addison.*

TRANSFORMATION. *n. s.* [from *transform*.] Change of shape; act of changing the form; state of being changed with regard to form; metamorphosis.

Something you have heard Of Hamlet's transformation: so I call it, Since not th' exterior, nor the inward man, Remembers that it was. *Shakespeare.*

What beast couldst thou be, that were not subject to a beast?

And what a beast art thou already, and seek not thy loss in transformation! *Shakespeare.*

The mensuration of all manner of curves, and their mutual transformation, are not worth the labour of those who design either of the three learned professions. *Watts.*

TRANSFRETATION. *n. s.* [*trans* and *fretum*, Latin.] Passage over the sea.

Since the last transfection of king Richard the second, the crown of England never sent over numbers of men sufficient to defend the smallest territory. *Darwin.*

To TRANSFUSE. *v. a.* [*transfusus*, Lat.]

To pour out of one into another.

Between men and beasts there is no possibility of social communion; because the well-spring of that communion is a natural delight which man hath to transfuse from himself into others, and to receive from others into himself, especially those things wherein the excellency of his kind doth most consist. *Hooker.*

Transfus'd on thee his ample spirit rests. *Milton.*

When did his muse from Fletcher's veins purine, As thou whose Eth'ridge drink which man hath to But to transfuse, as oil and waters flow, His always floats above, thine links below. *Dryden.*

Where the juices are in a morbid state, it one could suppose all the unfound juices taken away, and found juices immediately transfused, the found juices would grow morbid. *Arbuthnot.*

TRANSFUSION. *n. s.* [*transfusio*, French; *transfusio*, Latin.] The act of pouring out of one into another.

The crooked part of the pipe was placed in a box, to prevent the loss of the quicksilver that might fall aside in the transfusion from the vessel into the pipe. *Boyle.*

Poetry is of so subtle a spirit, that in the pouring out of one language into another it will all evaporate; and if a new spirit be not added in the transfusion, there will remain nothing but a caput mortuum. *Denham.*

Something must be lost in all transfusion, that is, in all translations, and the sense will remain. *Dryden.*

What noise have we had about transplantation of diseases, and transfusion of blood! *Baker.*

To TRANSGRESS. *v. a.* [*transgresser*, Fr. *transgressus*, Latin.]

1. To pass over; to pass beyond.

Long stood the noble youth oppress'd with awe,  
And rapid at the wheel of things he flew,  
Surpassing common faith, transgressing nature's law,  
Dryden.

**2. To violate; to break.**

Let no man doubt but that every thing is well  
done, because the world is ruled by so good a guide  
as *transgresseth* not his own law, than which nothing  
can be more absolute, perfect, and just. Hooker.  
This forrow we must repeat as often as we *trans-*  
*gress* the divine commandments. Wake.

**To TRANSGRESS. v. n. To offend by vio-**  
**lating a law.**

I would not marry her, though she were en-  
dowed with all Adam had left him before he *trans-*  
*gressed*. Shakspeare.  
Achilles *transgressed* in the thing accused. 1 Chronicles.

He upbraideth us with our offending the law,  
and objecteth to our infamy the *transgressings* of  
our education. Wyldon.

**TRANSGRESSION. n. f. [transgression, Fr.**  
**from transgreſs.]**

**1. Violation of a law; breach of a com-**  
**mand.**

Shall I abuse this consecrated gift  
Of strength, again returning with my hair  
After my great *transgression*: to requite  
Favour renew'd, and add a greater sin? Milton.

All accusation still is founded upon some law,  
for where there is no law, there can be no *trans-*  
*gression*; and where there can be no *transgreſ-*  
*sion*, there ought to be no accusation. South.

**2. Offence; crime; fault.**

What's his fault?  
—The flat *transgression* of a school-boy, who,  
being overjoyed with finding a bird's nest, shows it  
his companion, and he steals it.

—Wilt thou make a trait *transgression*? The  
*transgression* is in the stealer. Shakspeare.

Teach us, sweet madam, for our rude *transgreſ-*  
*sion*,  
Some fair excuse. Shakspeare.

**TRANSGRESSIVE. adj. [from transgreſs.]**  
**Faulty; culpable; apt to break laws.**

Though permitted unto his proper principles,  
Adam perhaps would have sinned without the sug-  
gestion of Satan, and from the *transgressive* infirmi-  
ties of himself might have erred alone, as well as  
the angels before him. Brown.

**TRANSGRESSOR. n. f. [transgressor, Fr.**  
**from transgreſs.]** Lawbreaker; violator  
of command; offender.

He intended the discipline of the church should  
be applied to the greatest and most splendid *trans-*  
*gressor*, as well as to the punishment of manner  
offenders. Clarendon.

I go to judge  
On earth these thy *transgressors*; but thou know'st  
Whoever judg'd, the worst on me must light  
When time shall be. Milton.

Ill worthy I, such title should belong  
To me *transgressor*! who, for these ordain'd  
A help, became thy sure. Milton.

**TRANSIENT. adj. [transiens, Latin.]**  
**Soon past; soon passing; short; momen-**  
**tary; not lasting; not durable.**

How soon hath thy prediction, fear blest!  
Measur'd this *transient* world, the race of time,  
Till time stand fix'd. Milton.

He that rides post through a country, may, from  
the *transient* view, tell how in general the parts lie.  
Locke.

Love, hitherto a *transient* guest,  
Ne'er held possession in his breast. Swift.

What is loose love? a *transient* guest,  
A vapour fed from wild desire. Pope.

**TRANSIENTLY. adv. [from transient.]** In  
passage; with a short passage; not with  
continuance.

I touch here but *transiently*, without any strict  
method, on some few of those many rules of limi-  
ting nature which Aristotle drew from Homer.  
Dryden.

**TRANSIENTNESS. n. f. [from transient.]**  
**Shortness of continuance; speedy passage.**

It were to be wished that all words of this sort,  
as they resemble the wind in fury and impetuous-  
ness, so they might do also in *transientness* and sud-  
den expiration. Decay of Piety.

**TRANSILIENCY. } n. f. [from transilio,**  
**TRANSILIENCY. } Latin.] Leap from**  
**thing to thing.**

By an unadvised *transiliency* from the effect to  
the remotest cause, we observe not the connection,  
through the interposal of more immediate causal-  
ties. Glanville.

**TRANSIT. n. f. [transitus, Latin.]** In  
astronomy, the passing of any planet just  
by or under any fixed star; or of the moon  
covering or moving close by any other  
planet. Harris.

**TRANSITION. n. f. [transitio, Latin.]**

**1. Removal; passage from one to another.**  
Heat and cold have a virtual *transition* without  
communication of substance, but moisture not.  
Bacon.

As for the mutation of sexes, and *transition* into  
one another, we cannot deny it in hares, it being  
observable in man. Brown.

I have given some intimations of the changes  
which happen in the interior parts of the earth, I  
mean the *transitions* and removes of metals and  
minerals there. Woodward.

**2. Change; mode of change.**

The spots are of the same colour throughout,  
there being an immediate *transition* from white to  
black, and not declining gradually, and mixing as  
they approach. Woodward.

You can scarce imagine any hero passing from  
one stage of life to another with so easy a *transition*,  
and so laudable a behaviour. Pope.

As once inclin'd in woman's beautiful mould;  
Thence, by a soft *transition* we repair  
From earthly vehicles to these of air. Pope.

**3. [transition, French.] Passage in writing**  
**or conversation from one subject to an-**  
**other.**

He with *transition* sweet new speech resumes.  
Milton.

Covetousness was none of his faults, but detested  
as a veil over the true meaning of the poet, which  
was to satirize his prodigality and voluptuousness,  
to which he makes a *transition*. Dryden.

**TRANSITIVE. adj. [transitivus, Latin.]**

**1. Having the power of passing.**

Our cause of cold is the contact of *cold bodies*;  
for cold is active and *transitive* into bodies adjacent,  
as well as heat. Bacon.

**2. In grammar.**

A verb *transitive* is that which signifies an action,  
conceived as having an effect upon some object,  
as *ferio terram*, I strike the earth. Clarke.

**TRANSITORIALLY. adv. [from transitory.]**

With speedy evanescence; with short  
continuance.

**TRANSITORINESS. n. f. [from transitory.]**  
**Speedy evanescence.**

**TRANSITORY. adj. [transitoire, French;**  
**transitorius, from transio, Latin.]** Con-  
tinuing but a short time; speedily van-  
ishing.

O Lord, comfort and succour all them who in  
this *transitory* life are in trouble. Common Prayer.  
If we love things have taught; age is a thing  
Which we are fifty years in compassing;  
If *transitory* things, which soon decay,  
Age must be loveliest at the last day. Donne.

Religion prefers those pleasures which flow from  
the presence of God evermore, infinitely before  
the *transitory* pleasures of this world. Tillotson.

**To TRANSLATE. v. n. [translatum, Lat.]**

**1. To transport; to remove.**

Since our father is *translated* unto the gods, our  
will is, that they that are in our realm live quietly.  
2 Maccabees.

By faith Enoch was *translated* that he should  
not see death. Hebrews.

Those argon lights  
*Translated* saints or middle spirits hold. Milton.

Of the same soil their nursery prepare  
With that of their plantation, lo! the tree  
*Translated* should not with the soil agree. Dryden.

The gods their shapes to winter birds *translate*,  
But both obnoxious to their former fate. Dryden.

To go to heaven is to be *translated* to that king-  
dom you have longed for; to enjoy the glories of  
eternity. Wake.

**2. It is particularly used of the removal of**  
**a bishop from one see to another.**

Fisher, bishop of Rochester, when the king would  
have *translated* him from that poor bishopric to a  
better, he refused, saying, he would not forsake  
his poor little old wife, with whom he had so long  
lived. Camden.

**3. To transfer from one to another; to**  
**convey.**

I will *translate* the kingdom from the house of  
Saul, and set up the throne of David. 2 Samuel.

Lucian affirms the souls of virtuous, after their  
death, to be metamorphosed, or *translated* into the  
bodies of asses, there to remain for poor men to  
take their pennyworths out of their bones and  
sides with the cudgel and spur. Peacock.

As there are apoplexies from inveterate gout, the  
regimen must be to *translate* the morbid matter  
upon the extremities of the body. Arbuthnot.

Perverse mankind! who's will, created free,  
Charge all their woes on absolute decree;  
All to the dooming gods their guilt *translate*,  
And tollies are miscall'd the crimes of fate. Pope.

**4. To change.**

One do I personate of Timon's frame,  
Whom fortune with her iv'ry hand wasts to her,  
Whose present grace to present slaves and servants  
*Translates* his rivals. Shakspeare.

Happy is your grace,  
That can *translate* the inbornness of fortune  
Into so quiet and so sweet a style. Shakspeare.

**5. [translator, old French.] To interpret**  
**in another language; to change into an-**  
**other language retaining the sense.**

I can construe the action of her familiar file, and  
the hardest voice of her behaviour, to be englished  
right, in, I am fir John Falstaff's.  
—He hath studied her well, and *translated* her  
out of homely into English. Shakspeare.

Nor word for word too faithfully *translate*.  
Recommon.

Read this ere you *translate* one bit  
Of books of high renown. Swift.

We're it mount that in despite  
Of art and nature such dull clouds should write,  
Navius and Mavius had been sav'd by late  
For Settle and for Shadwell to *translate*. Duke.

**6. To explain. A low colloquial use.**

There's matter in these lights, these profound  
heaves  
You must *translate*; 'tis fit we understand them.  
Shakspeare.

**TRANSLATION. n. f. [translatio, Latin;**  
**translation, French.]**

**1. Removal; act of removing.**

His disease was an asthma; the cause, a metasta-  
sis or *translation* of humours from his joints to his  
lungs. Harvey.

*Translations* of morbid matter arise in acute  
dilempters. Arbuthnot.

**2. The removal of a bishop to another see.**

If part of the people be somewhat in the elec-  
tion, you cannot make them nulls or cyphers in the  
privation or *translation*. Bacon.

The king, the next time the bishop of London  
came to him, entertained him with this compella-  
tion, My lord's grace of Canterbury, you are very  
welcome; and gave order for all the necessary  
forms for the *translation*. Clarendon.

**3. The act of turning into another lan-**  
**guage; interpretation.**

A book of his travels hath been honoured with  
*translation* into many languages. Brown.



Not ought a genius less than his that writ,  
Attempt translation; for transplanted wit  
All the defects of air and soil doth lose,  
And colder brains like colder climates are.

Denham.

4. Something made by translation; version.  
Of translations, the better I acknowledge that  
which cometh nearer to the very letter of the very  
original verity.

Hooker.

TRANSLATIVE. *adj.* [*translativus*, Latin.]  
Taken from others.

TRANSLATOR. *n. s.* [*translatur*, old Fr.  
from *translat*.] One that turns any  
thing into another language.

A new and nobler way thou dost pursue,  
To make translations and translators too.

Denham.

No translation our own country ever yet pro-  
duced, both come up to that of the Old and New  
Testament; and I am persuaded, that the trans-  
lators of the bible were masters of an English stile  
much fitter for that work than any we see in our  
present writings, the which is owing to the simpli-  
city that runs through the whole.

Swift.

TRANSLATORY. *n. s.* [from *translat*.]  
Transferring.

The translatory is a lie that transfers the merits  
of a man's good action to another more deserving.

Arbutnot.

TRANSLOCATION. *n. s.* [*trans* and *locus*,  
Latin.] Removal of things reciprocally  
to each other's places.

There happened certain translocations at the de-  
luge, the matter constituting animal and vegetable  
substances being dissolved, and mineral matter sub-  
stituted in its place, and thereby like translocation  
of metals in some springs.

Woodward.

TRANSLUCENCY. *n. s.* [from *translucent*.]  
Diaphaneity; transparency.

Lumps of rock crystal heated red hot, then  
quenched in fair water, exchanged their translu-  
cency for whiteness, the ignition and extinction  
having cracked each lump into a multitude of mi-  
nute bodies.

Boyle.

TRANSLUCENT. } *adj.* [*trans* and *lucens*,  
TRANSLUCID. } or *lucidus*, Latin.]

Transparent; diaphanous; clear; giving  
a passage to the light.

In angels the spirits ascend and wax eager; which  
is seen in the eyes, because they are translucent.

Bacon.

Wherever fountain or fresh current flow'd  
Against the eastern ray, translucent, pure,  
With touch æthereal of heav'n's fiery rod,  
I drink.

Milton.

The golden ewer a maid obsequious brings,  
Replenish'd from the cool translucent springs.

Pope.

TRANSMARINE. *adj.* [*transmarinus*, Lat.]

Lying on the other side of the sea;  
found beyond sea.

She might have made herself mistress of Timau-  
rania, her next transmarine neighbour.

Howell.

To TRANSMUTE. *v. a.* [*transmut*, Latin;  
*transmuer*, French.] To transmute; to  
transform; to metamorphose; to change.  
Obsolete.

When him list the rascal routs appall,  
Men into stones the wreath he could transmute,  
And stones to dust, and dust to nought at all.

Spenser.

TRANSMIGRANT. *adj.* [*transmigrans*, Lat.]

Passing into another country or state.

Besides an union in sovereignty, or a conjunction  
in pact, there are other implicit confederations,  
that of colonies or transmigrants towards their  
mother nation.

Bacon.

To TRANSMIGRATE. *v. n.* [*transmigro*,  
Latin.] To pass from one place or coun-  
try into another.

This complexion is maintained by generation;  
so that strangers contract it not, and the natives  
which transmigrate omit it not without commix-  
ture.

Brown.

If Pythagoras's transmutation were true, that  
the souls of men transmute into species answering  
their former nature, some men must live over  
many servants.

Brown.

Their souls may transmigrate into each other.  
Howell.

Regard

The port of Luns, says our learned bard;  
Who, in a drunken dream, beheld his soul  
The fifth within the transmigrating roll.

Dryden.

TRANSMIGRATION. *n. s.* [*transmigration*,  
French, from *transmigrare*.] Passage from  
one place or state into another.

The sequel of the conjunction of natures in the  
person of Christ is no abolishment of natural pro-  
perties appertaining to either in stance, no transi-  
tion or transmigration thereof out of one substance  
into another.

Hooker.

Seeing the earth of itself puts forth plants with-  
out seed, plants may well have a transmigration of  
species.

Bacon.

From the opinion of the metempsychosis, or trans-  
migration of the souls of men into the bodies of beasts,  
most suitable unto their human condition, after his  
death, Orpheus the musician became a swan.

Brown.

Tasting their passage hence, for microcosm  
Of transmigration, as their lot shall lead.

Milton.

'Twas taught by wife Pythagoras,  
One soul might through more bodies pass:  
Seeing such transmigration there,

Denham.

She thought it not a tale here.

When thou wert torn'd, how did a man begin,  
But the brute soul by chance was snail'd in:

In woods and wilds thy monarchy maintain,  
Where valiant beasts by force and rapine reign,  
In life's next scene, if transmigration be,  
Some bear or lion is reserv'd for thee.

Dryden.

TRANSMISSION. *n. s.* [*transmission*, Fr.  
*transmissus*, Latin.] The act of sending  
from one place to another, or from one  
person to another.

If there were any such notable transmission of a  
colony hither out of Spain, the very chronicles of  
Spain would not have omitted to memorate a  
thing.

Spenser.

Operations by transmission of spirits is one of the  
highest secrets in nature.

Bacon.

In the transmission of the sea-water into the pits,  
the water riseth; but in the transmission of the water  
through the vessels, it falleth.

Bacon.

These move swiftly; but then they require a  
medium well disposed, and their transmission is  
easily stopped.

Bacon.

The eye has a muscular power, and can dilate  
and contract that round hole in it called the pupil,  
for the better moderating the transmission of light.

More.

Languages of countries are lost by transmission  
of colonies of a different language.

Hale.

An inquiry will be of use, as a parallel discov-  
ery of the transmission of the English laws into  
Scotland.

Hale.

Their reflexion or transmission depends on the  
constitution of the air and water behind the glass,  
and not the striking of the rays upon the parts of  
the glass.

Newton.

TRANSMISSIVE. *adj.* [from *transmissus*,  
Latin.] Transmitted; derived from one  
to another.

And still the fire communicates to his son  
Transmissive lessons of the king's renown.

Prior.

Itself a sun; it with transmissive light  
Enlivens worlds deny'd to human sight.

Prior.

Then grateful Greece with streaming eyes would  
raise

Historic marbles to record his praise;  
His praise eternal, on the faithful stone,  
Had with transmissive honour grac'd his son.

Pope.

To TRANSMIT. *v. a.* [*transmitto*, Latin;  
*transmettre*, French.] To send from one  
person or place to another.

By means of writing, former ages transmit the  
memorials of ancient times and things to posterity.

Hale.

He sent orders to his friend in Spain to sell his  
estate, and transmit the money to him.

Addison.

Thus flourish'd love, and beauty reign'd in state,  
Till the proud Spaniard gave this glory's date:  
Past is the gallantry, the same remains.

Transmitted tale in Dryden's lofty verses.  
Shine forth, ye planets, with distinguish'd light;  
Again transmit your friendly beams to earth,  
As when Britannia joy'd for Anna's birth.

Prior.

TRANSMITTAL. *n. s.* [from *transmit*.]  
The act of transmitting; transmission.  
I know not that this word has any  
authority.

Besides the transmittal to England of two-thirds  
of the revenues of Ireland, they make our country  
a receptacle for their superannuated pretenders to  
offices.

Swift.

TRANSMITTER. *n. s.* [from *transmit*.] One  
that transmits.

TRANSMUTABLE. *adj.* [*transmutabilis*, Fr.  
from *transmute*.] Capable of change;  
possible to be changed into another na-  
ture or substance.

It is no easy matter to demonstrate that air is so  
much as convertible into water; how transmutable  
it is unto flesh may be of deeper doubt.

Brown.

The fluids and solids of an animal body are  
easily transmutable into one another.

Arbutnot.

TRANSMUTABLY. *adv.* [from *transmute*.]  
With capacity of being changed into an-  
other substance or nature.

TRANSMUTATION. *n. s.* [*transmutation*,  
French; *transmutatio*, from *transmut*,  
Latin.]

1. Change into another nature or substance.

The great aim of alchemy is the trans-  
mutation of base metals into gold.

Am not I old Sly's son, by birth a pedlar, by  
education a card-maker, by transmutation a bear-  
herd?

Shakespeare.

The transmutation of plants one into another, is  
intermingling nature, for the transmutation of  
species is, in the vulgar philosophy, pronounced  
impossible; but seeing there appear some manifest  
instances of it, the opinion of impossibility is to be  
rejected, and the means thereof to be found out.

Bacon.

The conversion into a body merely new, and  
which was not before, as silver to gold, or iron to  
copper, is better called, for distinction sake, trans-  
mutation.

Bacon.

The changing of bodies into light, and light into  
bodies, is very conformable to the course of nature,  
which seems delighted with transmutations. Water,  
which is a very fluid and delicate salt, the changes by  
heat into vapour, which is a sort of air, and by cold  
into ice, which is a hard, pellucid, brittle, insi-  
lable stone; and this stone returns into water by heat,  
and vapour returns into water by cold.

Newton.

The supposed change of worms into flies is no real  
transmutation; but most of those members, which  
at last become visible to the eye, are existent at the  
beginning, artificially complicated together.

Bentley.

2. Successive change. Not proper.

The same hand successively sundry transmutations  
of owners within one term.

Bacon.

To TRANSMUTE. *v. n.* [*transmut*, Latin;  
*transmuer*, Fr.] To change from one  
nature or substance to another.

Suidas thinks, that by the golden fleece was  
meant a golden book of parchment, which is of  
sheep's skin, and therefore called golden, because  
it was taught therein how other metals might be  
transmuted.

Raleigh.

That metals may be transmuted one into an-  
other, I am not satisfied of the fact.

Ray.

TRANSMUTER. *n. s.* [from *transmut*.] One  
that transmutes.

TRANSON. *n. s.* [*transenna*, Lat.]

1. A thwart beam or lintel over a door.

2. [Among mathematicians.] The vane of  
an instrument called a cross-staff, being  
a piece of wood fixed across with a  
square socket upon which it slides.

Bailey.

TRANSPARENCY. *n. s.* [*transparence*, Fr.  
from *transparent*.] Clearness; diapha-  
neity; translucency; power of transmit-  
ting light.

A set of another nation would not have dwelt  
so long upon the clearness and transparency of the

stream; but in Italy one seldom sees a river that is extremely bright and limpid, most of them being muddy.

Another cause is the greater transparency of the vessels, occasioned by the thinness and delicacy of their coats.

**TRANSPARENT.** *adj.* [*transparent*, Fr. *trans* and *appareo*, Lat.] Pervious to the light; clear; pellucid; diaphanous; translucent; not opaque.

Nor shines the silver moon one half so bright, Through the transparent bosom of the deep.

As doth thy face through tears of mine give light: Thus 'tis in every tear that I do weep.

Wait upon him with whom you speak with your eye; for there be many wise men that have secret hearts and transparent countenances.

Each thought was visible that roll'd within, As through a crystal case the figur'd homs are seen; And heav'n did this transparent veil provide,

Because she had no guilely thought to hide. Her bosom appeared all of crystal, and so wonderfully transparent, that I saw every thought in her heart.

Transparent forms, too fine for mortal sight, Their fluid bodies half dissolv'd in light.

**TRANSPICUOUS.** *adj.* [*trans* and *specio*, Latin.] Transparent; pervious to the sight.

What if that light, sent from her through the wide transpicuous air, In the terrestrial moon be as a star?

Now thy wine's transpicuous, purg'd from all earthly gross; yet let it ice awhile in the fat refuse.

To **TRANSPERCE.** *v. n.* [*transpercer*, Fr. *trans* and *percer*.] To penetrate; to make way through; to permeate.

A mind which through each part infus'd doth pass, Fashions and works, and wholly doth transperce

Ad this great body of the universe. His careful spirit, which, biding as it flows,

Peers'd through the yielding, pliant, jointed wood, the idea transperce'd return a rattling sound, And groans in Greek's inclosed came clanging through the wound.

**TRANSPARATION.** *n. f.* [*transpiration*, Fr.] Emission in vapour.

That a tallet dipped in oil, by preventing the transpiration of air, will carry farther, and pierce deeper, my experience cannot discern.

The transpiration of the obstructed fluids is manifest to be one of the ways that an inflammation is removed.

To **TRANSPIRE.** *v. a.* [*transpiro*, Lat. *transpirer*, Fr.] To emit in vapour.

To **TRANSPIRE.** *v. n.* [*transpirer*, Fr.] To be emitted by insensible vapour.

The nuts flesh got are full of a soft pulpy matter, which in time transpires and passes through the shell.

To **TRANSPARE.** *v. a.* [*trans* and *place*.] To remove; to put into a new place.

To **TRANSPARE.** *v. n.* [*trans* and *place*.] To be removed from the old place to a new place.

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To **TRANSPARE.** *v. n.* [*trans* and *place*.] To be removed from the old place to a new place.

Of light the greater part he took Transplanted from her cloudy shroud, and plac'd In the sun's orb.

He prospered at the rate of his own wishes, being transplanted out of his cold barren diocese of Saint David's into a warmer climate.

**TRANSPLANTATION.** *n. f.* [*transplantation*, French.]

1. The act of transplanting or removing to another soil.

It is confessed, that love changed often doth nothing; nay, it is nothing; for love, where it is kept fixed to its first object, though it burn not,

yet it warms and cherishes, so as it needs no transplantation, or change of soil, to make it fruitful.

2. Conveyance from one to another.

What note have we had for some years about transplantation of duties, and transference of blood?

3. Removal of men from one country to another.

Molt of kingdoms have thoroughly felt the calamities of forcible transplantations, being either overwhelmed by new colonies that fell upon them, or driven, as one wave is driven by another, to seek new seats, leaving long then own.

This appears a replication to what Menelans had offered concerning the transplantation of Ulysses to Sparta.

**TRANSPANTER.** *n. f.* [*from transplant*.] One that transplants.

To **TRANSPORT.** *v. a.* [*trans* and *porto*, Lat. *transporters* French.]

1. To convey by carriage from place to place.

I came hither to transport the tidings. Why should the write to Edmund? might not you transport her purposes by word?

Rivers from one end of the world to the other, which, among other uses, were made to transport men.

A subterranean wind transports a hill Torn from Pileus.

Cesar found the seas betwix France and Britain so all furnished with vessels, that he was able to make ships to transport his army.

In the disturbances of a hate, the wife Pomponius transported all the remaining wisdom and value of his country into the sanctuary of peace and learning.

2. To carry into banishment as a felon.

We return after being transported, and find ourselves greater rogues than before.

3. To sentence as a felon to banishment.

4. To hurry by violence of passion.

You are transported by calumny. Thither where more attends you, and you slander The helms of the state.

They laugh as if transported with some fit Of passion.

I show him once transported by the violence of a sudden passion.

It is really not immediately concerned contribute more than the principal party, he ought to have his place in what's conquered; or, if his conquest disposes him to far as to expect little or nothing, they should make it up in dignity.

5. To put into ecstacy; to ravish with pleasure.

Here transported I behold, transported touch. Those on whom Christ bestowed miraculous cures were to transport with them, that their gratitude supplanted their gratitude.

**TRANSPORT.** *n. f.* [*transport*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Transportation; carriage; conveyance.

For the Romans neglected their maritime affairs, they consulted with the land agents to furnish them with ships for transport and war.

2. A vessel of carriage; particularly a vessel in which soldiers are conveyed.

Not darts his transport vessel cool the waves, With such whose bones are not compos'd of clay.

Some spoke of the men of war only, and others added the transports.

3. Rapture; ecstacy.

A truly pious mind receives a temporal blessing with gratitude, a spiritual one with ecstacy and transport.

4. A felon sentenced to exile.

**TRANSPORTANCE.** *n. f.* [*from transport*.] Conveyance; carriage; removal.

O, betwix my Chalon, And give me twilt transportance to those fields, Where I may wallow in the lay beds

Propos'd for the deliver!

**TRANSPORTATION.** *n. f.* [*from transport*.]

1. Conveyance; carriage.

Cottogel and Porter had been sent before to provide a vessel for their transportation.

2. Transmigration or conveyance.

Some were not so solicitous to provide against the plague, as to know what they had it from the malignity of our own air, or by transportation.

3. Banishment for felony.

4. Ecstacy violence of passion.

All pleasures that affect the body must needs vary, because they transport, and all transportation is a violence; and no violence can be lasting, but determines upon the falling of the spirits.

**TRANSPORTER.** *n. f.* [*from transport*.] One that transports.

The pichard merchant may reap a speedy benefit by dispatching, saving, and selling to the transporters.

**TRANSPORTAL.** *n. f.* [*from transport*.] The act of putting things in each other's place.

To **TRANSPORSE.** *v. a.* [*transporter*, Fr. *transportum*, Latin.]

1. To put each in the place of other.

The letters of Elizabetha regina transportis sunt, Angliae hanc, hanc, hanc, O England's sovereign! thou hast made us happy.

2. To put out of place.

That which you are my thoughts cannot transport.

Angels are bright full, though the brightest fell.

**TRANSPPOSITION.** *n. f.* [*transposition*, Fr. from *transport*.]

1. The act of putting one thing in the place of another.

2. The state of being put out of one place into another.

The common centre of gravity in the terraqueous globe is steady, and not liable to any accidental transposition, nor hath it ever shifted its seat.

To **TRANSSHARE.** *v. a.* [*trans* and *share*.] To transmute; to bring into another shape.

I tell thee how Beatrice prais'd thy wit: I said thou hadst a fine wit, right, said she, a fine little one; nay, said I, he hath the tongue; that I believe, said she, for he wore a thing to me on Monday night, which he wore on Tuesday morning; there's a double tongue, thus did the transfigure thy particular virtues.

To **TRANSMUTATE.** *v. a.* [*transmutant*, Fr.] To change to another substance.

O self-tormentor, I do bring The spider love, which transmutates all, And can convert manna to gall.

Not so cunningly, but with keen dispatch, At read in age, and a creative heat To transmutate; what redounds, transpires Through parts with ease.

**TRANSMUTATION.** *n. f.* [*transmutation*, Fr.] A miraculous operation.

believed in the Romish church, is which the elements of the eucharist are supposed to be changed into the real body and blood of Christ.

Now is a Romish prepared easily to swallow, not only against all probability, but even the clear evidence of his senses, the doctrine of transubstantiation? *Locke.*

**TRANSUDATION.** *n. f.* [from *transude.*]

The act of passing in sweat, or perspirable vapour, through any integument.

The drops proceeded not from the transudation of the liquors within the glass. *Boyle.*

**To TRANSUDE.** *v. n.* [*trans* and *sudo*, Latin.] To pass through in vapour.

Purulent fumes cannot be transuded through-out the body before the maturation of an aposthema, nor after, unless the humour break; because they cannot transude through the bag of an aposthema. *Harvey.*

**TRANSVERSAL.** *adj.* [*transversal*, Fr. *trans* and *versalis*, Lat.] Running crosswise.

An ascending line, direct, as from son to father, or grandfather, is not admitted by the law of England; or in the transversal line, as to the uncle or aunt, great-uncle or great-aunt. *Hale.*

**TRANSVERSELY.** *adv.* [from *transversal*.] In a cross direction.

There are divers subtle enquiries and demonstrations concerning the several proportions of swiftness and distance in an arrow shot vertically, horizontally, or transversally. *Wilkins.*

**To TRANSVERSE.** *v. a.* [*transversus*, Lat.]

To change; to overturn.

Nothing can be believed to be religion by any people, but what they think to be divine; that is, sent immediately from God: and they can think nothing to be so, that is in the power of man to alter or transverse. *Isley.*

**TRANSVERSE.** *adj.* [*transversus*, Lat.]

Being in a cross direction.

His violent touch  
Fled and pursu'd transversely the resonant fuge. *Milton.*

Part in straight lines, part in transverse are found. One forms a crooked figure, one a round; The entrails these embrace in spiral rings, Those clasp the arterial tubes in tender rings. *Blackmore.*

What natural agent could impel them so strongly with a transverse side blow against that tremendous weight and rapidity, when whole worlds are a falling! *Bentley.*

**TRANSVERSELY.** *adv.* [from *transverse*.]

In a cross direction.

At Stonehenge the stones lie transversely upon each other. *Stillingfleet.*

In all the fibres of an animal there is a contractile power; for if a fibre be cut transversely, both the ends shrink, and make the wound gap. *Arbuthnot.*

**TRANSUMPTION.** *n. f.* [*trans* and *sumo*, Lat.] The act of taking from one place to another.

**TRANSERS.** *n. f.* Men who carry fish from the sea-coast to sell in the inland countries. *Bailey.*

**TRAP.** *n. f.* [*trappe*, Sax. *trape*, Fr. *trappola*, Italian.]

1. A snare set for thieves or vermin. Die as thou shouldst, but do not die impatiently, and like a fox caught in a trap. *Taylor.*

The trap-springs, and catches the ape by the fingers. *L'Estrange.*

2. An ambush; a stratagem to betray or catch unawares.

And lurking closely, in await now lay, How he might any in his trap betray. *Spenser.*

God and your majesty  
Protect mine innocence, or I fall into  
The trap is laid for me. *Shakespeare.*

They continually laid traps to ensnare him, and made sinister interpretations of all the good he did. *Calaneo.*

He seems a trap for charity to lay,  
And cons by night his lesson for the day. *Dryden.*

3. A play at which a ball is driven with a stick.

Unruly boys learn to wrangle at trap, or rook at span-farthing. *Locke.*

He that of feeble nerves and joints complains,  
From nine-pins, coits, and from trap-ball abstains. *King.*

**To TRAP.** *v. a.* [*trappan*, Saxon.]

1. To ensnare; to catch by a snare or ambush; to take by stratagem.

My brain, more busy than the lab'ring spider,  
Weaves tedious snares to trap mine enemies. *Shakespeare.*

If you require my deeds, with ambush'd arms  
I trapp'd the foe, or tie'd with false alarms. *Dryden.*

2. [See TRAPPINGS.] To adorn; to decorate.

The steed that bore him  
Was trapp'd with polish'd steel, all shining bright  
And cover'd with th' achievements of the knight. *Spenser.*

To spoil the dead of weed is sacrilege;  
But leave their reliques of his living might  
To deck his hearth, and trap his tomb black steel. *Spenser.*

Lord Lucius presented to you four milk-white  
horses trapt in silver. *Shakespeare.*

Steeds with scarlet trapp'd. *Cowley.*

**TRAPDOOR.** *n. f.* [*trap* and *door*.] A door opening and shutting unexpectedly.

The arteries which carry from the heart to the several parts have valves which open outward like trapdoors, and give the blood a free passage; and the veins, which bring it back to the heart, have valves and trapdoors which open inwards, so as to give way unto the blood to run into the heart. *Ray.*

**To TRAPE.** *v. a.* [commonly written to *traipse*: probably of the same original with *drab*.] To run idly and foolishly about. It is used only of women.

**TRAPES.** *n. f.* [I suppose from *trape*.] An idle flatteringly woman.

He found the fallen trapes  
Possess'd with th' devil, worms, and claps. *Hudibras.*

From door to door I'd sooner whine and beg,  
Than marry such a trapes. *Gay.*

Since tall each other station of renown,  
Who would not be the greatest trapes in town? *Young.*

**TRAPEZIUM.** *n. f.* [*τραπεζίον*; *trapece*, Fr.] A quadrilateral figure, whose four sides are not equal, and none of its sides parallel.

Two of the lateral trapezia are as broad. *Dut.*

**TRAPEZOID.** *n. f.* [*τραπεζίον* and *ιδεο*; *trapezoid*, Fr.] An irregular figure, whose four sides are not parallel. *Dut.*

**TRAPPINGS.** *n. f.* [This word *Minshew* derives from *drap*, French, *clith*.]

1. Ornaments appendant to the saddle. Caparisons and steeds,

Bases and tinsel trappings, gorgeous knights  
At joust and tournament. *Milt. n.*

2. Ornaments; dæds; embellishments; external, superficial, and trifling decoration.

These indeed seem,  
But I have that within which pallieth shew;  
These but the trappings, and the suits of woe. *Shakespeare.*

He has fair words, rich trappings, and large promises; but works only for his master. *L'Estrange.*

The points of honour poets may produce,  
Trappings of life, for ornament, not use. *Dryden.*

Such pageantry be to the people shown;  
These boast thy horse's trappings, and thy own. *Dryden.*

Draw him strictly so,  
That all who view the piece may know  
He needs no trappings of fictitious fame. *Dryden.*

In ships decay'd no mariner considers,  
Lur'd by the gilded stern and painted sides:  
Yet, at a bath, unthinking fools delight  
In the gay trappings of a birth-day night. *Swift.*

**TRAPSTICK.** *n. f.* [*trap* and *stick*.] A stick with which boys drive a wooden ball.

A foolish swoop between a couple of thick hands  
legs and two long trapsticks that had no call. *Spectator.*

**TRASII.** *n. f.* [*trios*, Islandick; *drayen*, German.]

1. Any thing worthless; dross; dregs.

Lay hands upon these traitors, and their trash. *Shakespeare.*

Look what a wardrobe here is for thee!  
—Let it alone, thou fool, it is but trash. *Shakespeare.*

Whop steals my purse, steals trash; 'tis something, nothing;

'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands,  
But he that filches from me my good name,  
Robs me of that which nothing enriches him,  
And makes me poor indeed. *Shakespeare.*

More than ten Hollands, or Halls, or Slows,  
Of trivial household trash he knows; he knows  
When the queen frown'd or fain'd.

The collectors only consider, the greater fame a  
writer is in possession of, the more trash he may  
bear to have tacked to him. *Swift.*

Weak foolish man! will heav'n reward us there?  
With the same trash mad mortals wish for here? *Pope.*

2. A worthless person.

I suspect this trash  
To be a party in this injury. *Shakespeare.*

3. Matter improper for food, frequently eaten by girls in the greenicknels.

O that instead of trash thou 'dst taken steel! *Garth.*

4. I believe that the original signification of *trash* is the loppings of trees, from the verb.

**To TRASH.** *v. a.*

1. To lop; to crop.

Being once perfected how to grant suits,  
How to deny them; whom t' advance, and whom  
To trash for overtopping. *Shakespeare.*

2. To crush; to humble.

Not such as was fit to be imposed on hard-hearted  
Jews, to encumber and trash them, but such as be-  
comes an ingenuous people. *Hannibal.*

**TRASHY.** *adj.* [from *trash*.] Worthless; vile; useless.

A judicious reader will discover in his closet that  
trashy stuff, whose glittering deceived him in his  
action. *Dryden.*

**To TRAVAIL.** *v. n.* [*travailler*, Fr.]

1. To labour; to toil.

2. To be in labour; to suffer the pains of childbirth.

I travail not, nor bring forth children. *Isaac.*

She being with child cried, *travailing* in labour  
and pained to be delivered. *Revelation.*

His heart is in continual labour; it travels with  
the obligation, and is in pangs till it be delivered. *Swift.*

**To TRAVAIL.** *v. a.* To harass; to tire.

As if all these troubles had not been sufficient to  
travail the realm, a great division fell among the  
nobility. *Hume.*

A gleam of light turn'd thitherward in haste  
His travail'd steps. *Milton.*

**TRAVAIL.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Labour; toil; fatigue.

As every thing of price, so this doth require  
travail. *Hobbes.*

Such impotent persons, as are unable for *travail*,  
travail, are yet able to drive cattle to and fro to  
their pasture. *Spenser.*

2. Labour in childbirth.

In the time of her travail twins were in her.  
To procure easy travails of women, the use  
tion is to bring down the child, but not too fast. *Bacon.*

# T R A

**SAVE, TRA'VEL, or TRA'VISE. n. f.** A wooden frame for shoring unruly horses. *Asin.*

**TRA'VEL. v. n.** [This word is generally supposed originally the same with *travel*, and to differ only as particular from general: in some writers the word is written alike in all its senses; but it is more convenient to write *travail* for labour, and *travel* for journey.] To make journeys: it is used for sea as well as land, though sometimes we distinguish it from *voyage*, a word appropriated to the sea.

I've watch'd and *travell'd* hard: some time I shall sleep out; the rest I'll whistle. *Shakespeare.*

In the forest shall ye lodge, O ye *travelling* companies of Dedanum. *Isaiah.*  
Raphael don't d' to *travel* with Tobias. *Milton.*  
I am wou'd I *travel* to some foreign shore, might I to myself myself restore. *Dryden.*  
If others believed he was an Egyptian from his knowledge of their rites, it proves at least that he *travelled* there. *Pope.*

To pass; to go; to move.  
By th' clock 'tis day;  
And yet dark night strangles the *travelling* lamp. *Shakespeare.*

Time *travels* in divers paces with divers persons; I tell you who time ambles withal, who time trots withal. *Shakespeare.*  
Thus flying east and west, and north, and south, News *travell'd* with increase from mouth to mouth. *Pope.*

3. To make journeys of curiosity.  
Nothing tends so much to enlarge the mind as *travelling*, that is, making a visit to other towns, cities, or countries, beside those in which we were born and educated. *Watts.*

4. To labour; to toil. This should be rather *travail*.  
If we labour to maintain truth and reason, let not any think that we *travel* about a matter not useful. *Hooker.*

5. TRA'VEL. v. a.  
1. To pass; to journey over.  
Thither to arrive,  
I *travel* this profound, *Milton.*  
2. To force to journey.

There are other privileges granted unto most of the corporations, that they shall not be charged with garrisons, and they shall not be *travelled* forth within own franchises. *Spenser.*

TRA'VEL. n. f. [*travail*, Fr. from the noun.]  
1. Journey; act of passing from place to place.

Love had cut him short,  
Confin'd within the pincus of his court,  
Three miles he went, nor farther could retreat,  
He *transcended* at his country-seat.  
Slung sent into the dunce  
Memento's brought with all the treasures  
Which thy culture *travel* views. *Prior.*

2. Journey of curiosity or instruction.  
Let him spend his time no more at home,  
Which would be great impeachment to his age,  
Is having known no *travel* in his youth. *Shakespeare.*  
*Travel* in the younger sort is a part of education; in the elder, a part of experience. *Bacon.*  
In my *travels* I had been near their setting out in the day, and at the place of their landing in the night. *Brown.*

A man not enlightened by *travel* or reflection, grows as fond of arbitrary power, to which he hath been used, as of barren countries, in which he has been born and bred. *Addison.*

3. Labour; toil. This should be *travail*: as in *Daniel*.  
He wars with a retiring enemy,  
With much more *travail* than with victory. *Daniel.*

# T R A

What think'st thou of our empire now, though earn'd  
With *travel* difficult? *Milton.*

4. Labour in childbirth. This sense belongs rather to *travail*.  
Thy mother well deserves that short delight,  
The nauseous qualms often long months and *travel* to requite. *Dryden.*

5. TRAVELS. Account of occurrences and observations of a journey into foreign parts.  
A book of his *travels* hath been honoured with the translation of many languages. *Brown.*  
Histories engage the soul by terrible occurrences, as also voyages, *travels*, and accounts of countries. *Watts.*

TRA'VELLER. n. f. [*travailleux*, Fr. from *travail*.]  
1. One who goes a journey; a wayfarer.

The weary *traveller* wand'ring that way,  
Thereto did often quench his thirsty heat. *Spenser.*  
At the olive route  
They drew them then in heaps, most far from foot  
Of any *traveller*. *Chapman.*  
A little ease to these my torments give,  
Before I go where all in silence mourn,  
From whose dark shores no *travellers* return. *Sandys.*

This was a common opinion among the gentiles, that the gods sometimes assumed human shape, and converted upon earth with strangers and *travellers*. *Bentley.*  
It a poor *traveller* tells her, that he has neither strength, nor food, nor money left, he never bids him go to the place from whence he came. *Lane.*

2. One who visits foreign countries.  
Farewel, *monieur traveller*; look you list and wear strange suits, and disable all the benefits of your own country. *Shakespeare.*  
These *travellers* for cloaths, or for a meal,  
At all adventures, any lye will tell. *Chapman.*  
The *traveller* into a foreign country knows more by the eye, than he that stayeth at home can by relation of the *traveller*. *Bacon.*  
They are *travellers* newly arrived in a strange country, we should therefore not mislead them. *Locke.*

TRA'VELTAINED. adj. [*travel* and *tainted*.]  
Harassed; fatigued with travel.  
I have pondered nine score and odd posts: and here, *traveltainted* as I am, have, in my pure and immaculate valour, taken Sir John Coleville. *Shakespeare.*

TRAVERS. adv. [Fr.] Athwart *boards*.  
Not used.  
He swears brave oaths, and breaks them bravely, quite *travers*, athwart the heart of his lover. *Shakespeare.*

TRA'VERSE. adv. [*à travers*, Fr.] Crosswise; athwart.  
Bring water from some hanging grounds in long furrows, and from thence drawing it *traverse* to spread. *Bacon.*  
The ridges of the fallow field lay *traverse*. *Hawward.*

TRA'VERSE. prep. Through crosswise.  
He through the *crossed* files  
Darts his experienc'd eye, and soon *traverse*  
The whole battalion views their order due. *Milton.*

TRA'VERSE. adj. [*transversus*, Lat. *traverse*, Fr.] Lying across; lying athwart.  
The paths cut with *traverse* trenches much encumbered the carriages until the pioneers levelled them. *Hawward.*  
Cal being strong in all positions, may be trusted in *cross* and *traverse* work for hummers. *Watson.*

TRA'VERSE. n. f.  
1. Any thing laid or built cross.

The Tiscan cometh with all his generation; and if there be a mother from whom the whole lineage descended, there is a *traverse* placed in a list where the listeth. *Bacon.*

2. Something that thwarts, crosses, or obstructs; cross accident; thwarting

# T R E

obstacle. This is a sense rather French than English.

A just and lively picture of human nature in its actions, passions, and *traverses* of fortune. *Dryden.*  
He sees no defect in himself, but is satisfied that he should have carried on his designs well enough, had it not been for unlucky *traverses* not in his power. *Locke.*

TO TRA'VERSE. v. a. [*traverser*, Fr.] It was anciently accented on the last syllable.]

1. To cross; to lay athwart.

Myself, and such  
As slept within the shadow of your power,  
Have wander'd with our *traverse* arms, and breath'd  
Our sufferance vainly. *Shakespeare.*  
The parts should be often *traversed* or *crossed* by the flowing of the fields which loosely encompass them, without sitting too straight. *Dryden.*

2. To cross by way of opposition; to thwart with obstacles.  
This treatise has, since the first conception thereof, been often *traversed* with other thoughts. *Hotton.*  
John Bull thought himself now of age to look after his own affairs; Frog reluked to *traverse* this new project, and to make him uneasy in his own family. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To oppose; to cross by an objection. A law term.

You save th' expence of long litigious laws,  
Where suits are *travers'd*, and so little won,  
That he who conquers is but lost undone. *Dryden.*  
Without a good skill in history, and a new geography to understand him aright, one may lose himself in *traversing* the decree. *Baker.*

4. To wander over; to cross.  
He many a walk *travers'd*  
Of *delicest* covert, cedar, pine, or palm. *Milton.*  
He that shall *traverse* over all this habitable earth, with all those remote corners of it, reserved for the discovery of these later ages, may find some nations without cities, schools, houses, garments, corn, but not without their God. *Wilden.*

The lion snarling with the hunter's spear,  
Though deeply wounded, no way yet dismay'd,  
In tullen fury *traverses* the plain,  
To find the vent'rous foe. *Prior.*  
Believe me, prince, there's not an African  
That *traverses* our vast Numidian deserts  
In quest of prey, and lives upon his bow,  
But better prizes these boasted virtues. *Addison.*  
What seas you *traverse*, and what fields you  
tought! *Pope.*

5. To survey; to examine thoroughly.  
My purpose is to *traverse* the nature, principles, and properties, of this detestable vice, ingratitude. *South.*

TO TRA'VERSE. v. n. To use a posture of opposition in fencing.  
To see thee fight, to see thee *traverse*, to see thee here, to see thee there. *Shakespeare.*

TRA'VERSY. adj. [*traversi*, Fr.] Directed to us to be made ridiculous; burlesqued.

TRAUMATICK. adj. [*τραυματικός*.] Vulnerary; useful to wounds.

I directed and disposed the ulcer to incrust, and to do so I put the patient into a *traumatick* decoction. *W. J. Mason.*

TRAY. n. f. [*tray*, Swedish.] A shallow wooden vessel in which meat or fish is carried.

Set it into a *tray* or hole of wood. *Mozon.*  
No more her care shall hit the hollow *tray*,  
To sat the gauding hog's with floods of *whay*. *Gay.*

TRAY'THIP. n. f. A play, I know not of what kind.  
I shall play my freedom at *tray'thip*, and become thy bond slave. *Shakespeare.*

TRACHEROUS. adj. [from *trachery*.] Faithless; peridious; guilty of deserting or betraying.

He had the lion to be remitt'd  
Unto his tent, and those fine *tracherous* vile  
Be punished for their presumptuous *guile*. *Spenser.*

Desire in rapture gaz'd awhile,  
And saw this treach'rous goddess smile. *Swift.*  
**TREACHEROUSLY.** *adv.* [from *treacher-*  
*ous.*] Faithlessly; perfidiously; by trea-  
son; by dishonest stratagem.

Thou art Carausius tyrannize anew,  
And Allectus treacherously flew,  
And took on him the robe of emperor. *Spenser.*

Thou hast slain  
The flower of Europe for his chivalry,  
And treacherously hast thou vanquish'd him. *Shakespeare.*

Let others freeze with angling reeds,  
Or treacherously poor fish beset  
With struggling line, or winding net. *Donne.*  
I treated, trusted you, and thought you mine;  
When, in requital of my best endeavours,  
You treacherously practis'd to undo me,  
Seduc'd my only child, and stole her. *Otway.*  
They bid him strike, to appease the ghost  
Of his poor father treacherously lost. *Dryden.*

**TREACHEROUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *treacher-*  
*ous.*] The quality of being treacher-  
ous; perfidiously.

**TREACHERY.** *n. f.* [*tricherie*, Fr.]  
Perfidy; breach of faith.

**TREACHOR.** *n. f.* [from *tricher*, *tri-*  
*treachour.*] *cheur*, Fr.] A traitor;  
one who betrays; one who vio-  
lates his faith or allegiance. Not in  
use.

Good Claudius with him in battle fought,  
In which the king was by a treachour  
Disgraced slain. *Spenser.*

Where may that treachour then be found,  
Or by what means may I his footing track? *Spenser.*

**TREACLE.** *n. f.* [*triacle*, Fr. *triackle*,  
Dutch; *theriac*, Lat.]

1. A medicine made up of many ingre-  
dients.

The physician that has observed the medicinal  
virtues of *treacle*, without knowing the nature of  
each of the sixty odd ingredients, may cure many  
patients with it. *Boyle.*

*Treacle* water has much of an acid in it. *Floyer.*

2. Molasses; the spume of sugar.

**To TREAD.** *v. n.* pret. *trod*; part. pass.  
*trodden*. [*trudan*, Gothick; *treban*,  
Sax. *treden*, Dutch.]

1. To set the foot.

He ne'er drinks,  
But Timon's silver *treads* upon his lip. *Shakespeare.*

Those which perfume the an' moor, being trodden  
upon and crushed, are harnet, wild thyme, and  
winter mint; therefore set whole alleys of them, to  
have the pleasure when you walk or *tread*. *Bacon.*

Those dropping gums  
Ask riddance, if we mean to *tread* with ease. *Milton.*

Where'er you *tread*, the blushing flow'rs shall rise. *Pope.*

2. To trample; to set the feet in scorn or  
malice.

Thou  
Must, as a foreign recruit, be led  
With manacles along our street, or else  
Triumphantly *tread* on thy country's ruin,  
And bear the palm. *Shakespeare.*

Thou shalt *tread* upon their high places. *Deuteronomy.*

3. To walk with form or state.  
When he walks, he moves like an engine,  
And the ground shrinks before his *treading*. *Shakespeare.*

Ye that stately *tread*, or lowly creep. *Milton.*

4. To copulate as birds.

When shepherd's pipe on oaten draws;  
When turtles *tread*. *Shakespeare.*

What distance between the *treading* uncoupling,  
and the laying of the egg? *Bacon.*

They bill, they *tread*; Alcyone, compress'd,  
Seven days sits brooding on her floating nest. *Dryden.*

**To TREAD.** *v. a.*

1. To walk on; to feel under the foot.  
Would I had never *trod* this English earth.  
Or felt the flatteries that grow upon it! *Shakespeare.*

He dy'd obedient to severest law;  
Forbid to *tread* the promis'd land he saw. *Prior.*

2. To press under the foot.  
*Tread* the snuff out on the floor to prevent stink-  
ing. *Swift.*

3. To beat; to track.  
Full of briars is this working world.  
—They are but burs; if we walk not in the *trod-*  
*den* paths, our very petticoats will catch them. *Shakespeare.*

4. To walk on in a formal or stately manner.  
Methought the *trod* the ground with greater grace. *Dryden.*

5. To crush under foot; to trample in  
contempt or hatred.  
Through thy name will we *tread* them under  
that rise against us. *Psalms.*

Why was I rais'd the meteor of the world,  
Hung in the skies, and blazing as I travell'd,  
Till all my fires were spent; and then cast down-  
ward  
To be *trod* out by Caesar? *Dryden.*

6. To put in action by the feet.  
They *tread* their wine-presses, and suffer thirst. *Job.*

7. To love as the male bird the female.  
He feather'd her and *trod* her. *Dryden.*

**TREAD.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Footing; step with the foot.  
If the streets were pav'd with thine eyes,  
Her feet were much too daintily for such *tread*. *Shakespeare.*

The quail mazes in the winton green,  
For want of *treads*, are unthoughtful. *Milton.*

High above the ground  
Their march was, and the passive an' upbore  
Their nimble *tread*. *Milton.*

The dancer on the rope, with doubtful *tread*,  
Gets wherewithal to clothe and buy him bread. *Dryden.*

How wert thou wont to walk with cautious *tread*,  
A dish of tea, like milk-pool, on thy head? *Saunders.*

2. Way; track; path.  
Cromwell is the king's secretary; further,  
Stands in the gap and *tread* for more pre-  
servation. *Shakespeare.*

3. The cock's part in the egg.

**TREADER.** *n. f.* [from *tread*.] He who  
*treads*.

The *treader's* shall *tread* out no wine in their  
presses. *Isaiah.*

**TREADLE.** *n. f.* [from *tread*.]

1. A part of an engine on which the feet  
act to put it in motion.

The farther the fore-end of the *treadle* reaches  
out beyond the fore-side of the lathe, the greater  
will the sweep of the fore-end of the *treadle* be,  
and consequently the more revolutions are made  
at one *tread*. *Mason.*

2. The sperm of the cock.

Whether it is not made out of the garm, or *tread-*  
*le* of the egg, smeth of lesser doubt. *Brown.*

At each end of the egg is a *treadle*, formerly  
thought to be the cock's sperm. *Derham.*

**TREASON.** *n. f.* [*trahison*, Fr.] An  
offence committed against the dignity  
and majesty of the commonwealth.

It is divided into high *treason* and petit *treason*.  
High *treason* is an offence against the security of  
the commonwealth, or of the king's majesty, whether  
by imagination, word, or deed; as to compass  
or imagine *treason*, or the death of the prince, or  
the queen consort, or his son and heir-apparent;  
or to do violence to the king's wife, or his eldest daughter  
unmarried, or his eldest son's wife; or levy war  
against the king in his realm, or to adhere to his  
enemies by aiding them, or to counterfeit the king's  
great seal, privy seal, or money; or knowingly to  
bring false money into this realm counterfeited like  
the money of England, and to utter the same; or  
to kill the king's chancellor, treasurer, justice of the  
one bench or of the other; justices in eyre, justices

of assize, justices of oyer and terminer, when in their  
place and doing their duty; or forging the king's  
seal manual, or privy signet; or diminishing or im-  
pairing the current money; and in such *treason*, a  
man forfeits his lands and goods to the king; and  
it is called *treason* paramount. Petit *treason* is  
when a servant kills his master, a wife her husband,  
a clerk secular or religious kills his prelate; this  
*treason* gives forfeiture to every lord within his own  
fee: both *treasons* are capital. *Cowell.*

He made the overture of thy *treasons* to us. *Shakespeare.*

Mau disobeying,  
Disloyal breaks his fealty, and sins  
Against the high supremacy of heaven:  
To expiate his *treason* hath nought left. *Milton.*

This being a *treason* against God, by a con-  
merce with his enemy. *Hobbes.*

Athaliah cried, *Treason, treason.* *2 Kings.*

**TREASONABLE.** *adj.* [from *treason*.]  
**TREASONOUS.** *adj.* Having the nature  
or guilt of *treason*. *Treasonous* is out of  
use.

Him by proofs as clear as founts in July  
I know to be corrupt and *treasonous*. *Shakespeare.*

Against th' undivulgd pretence I fight  
Of *treasonous* malice. *Shakespeare.*

Most men's heads had been intoxicated with  
imagination of plots and *treasonable* practices. *Clarendon.*

Were it a draught for Juno when she banquet  
I would not taste thy *treasonous* offer. *Milton.*

A credit to run ten millions in debt without per-  
bmentary security is dangerous, illegal, and  
highly *treasonable*. *Blackstone.*

**TREASURE.** *n. f.* [*trezor*, Fr. *thesaurus*,  
Lat.] Wealth hoarded; riches accu-  
mulated.

An inventory, importing  
The several parcels of his plate, his *treasure*,  
Rich funds. *Shakespeare.*

He used his laws as well for collecting of *treas-*  
*ure*, as for correcting of sinners. *Bacon.*

Gold is *treasure* as well as silver, because both  
crying, and never sinking much in value. *Locke.*

**To TREASURE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
To hoard; to reposit; to lay up.

After thy har'ous and impudent heart, thou  
*treasurest* up unto thyself wealth against the day of  
wrath. *Romans.*

Practical principles are *treasured* up in man's  
mind, that, like the candle of the Lord in  
heart of every man, discovers what he is to  
do and what to avoid. *Saunders.*

No; my remembrance *treasures* home that  
And holds not things like thee; I scorn thy book-  
ship. *Keats.*

Some thought it mounted to the lunar sphere,  
Since all things lost on earth are *treasured* there. *Pope.*

**TREASUREHOUSE.** *n. f.* [*treasure* and  
*house*.] Place where hoarded riches are  
kept.

Let there be any grief or disease incident to the  
soul of man, for which there is not in this *treasure-*  
*house* a present comfortable remedy to be found. *Hobbes.*

Thou sinner *treasurest* house,  
Tell me once more, what tale dost thou bear? *Shakespeare.*

Gather together into your spirit, and as *treasures*  
loose the memory, not only all the pleasures of  
God, but also the former senses of the divine  
fours. *Locke.*

**TREASURER.** *n. f.* [from *treasure*; *trah-*  
*er*, Fr.] One who has care of money;  
one who has charge of *treasure*.

This is my *treasurer*, let him speak  
That I have reserv'd nothing. *Shakespeare.*

Before the invention of laws, private avarices  
in supreme rulers made their own interests  
their *treasures* and hangmen, weighing in the  
balance good and evil. *Blackstone.*

**TREASURERSHIP.** *n. f.* [from *treasurer*.]  
Office or dignity of *treasurer*.



## TRE

No pretence a hasty fellow, who was a sutor for  
the *treasure* ship, before the most worthy.  
Hakewill.

**TREASURY. n. f.** [from *treasure*; *trésorerie*, French.]

A place in which riches are accumulated.

And yet I know not how conceit may rob  
The *treasury* of life, when life itself  
Yields to the theft. *Shakespeare.*

Ulysses' goods. A very *treasury*  
Of brass, and gold, and steel of curious frame.  
*Chapman.*

He had a purpose to furnish a fair case in that  
university with choice collections from all parts,  
like that famous *treasury* of knowledge at Oxford.  
Watton.

The state of the *treasury* the king best knows.  
Temple.

Physicians, by *treasuries* of just observations,  
grow to skill in the heart of healing.

It is used by *Shakespeare* for *treasure*.

And make his chronicle as rich with prize,  
As is the oazy bottom of the sea  
With sunken wreck and sumless *treasuries*.  
*Shakespeare.*

Thy sumptuous buildings  
Have cost a mass of public *treasury*. *Shakespeare.*

To **TREAT. v. a.** [*traiter*, French; *tracto*,  
Latin.]

1. To negotiate; to settle.

To treat the peace, a hundred senators  
Shall be commissioned. *Dryden.*

2. [*tracto*, Lat.] To discourse on.

3. To use in any manner, good or bad.  
He treated his prisoner with great harshness.  
*Spectator.*

Since living virtue is with envy cur'd,  
And the best men are treated like the worst;  
Do thou, just goddess, call our merits forth,  
And give each deed th' exact, intrinsic worth. *Pope.*

4. To handle; to manage; to carry on.

Zeno and Polygnus treated their subjects in  
their pictures, as Homer did in his poetry. *Dryden.*

5. To entertain without expense to the  
guest.

To **TREAT. v. n.** [*traiter*, Fr. *trahian*,  
Saxon.]

1. To discourse; to make discussions.

Of love they treat till th' evening star appear'd.  
*Milton.*

Absence, what the poets call death in love, has  
given occasion to beautiful complaints in those au-  
thors who have treated of this passion in verse. *Add.*

2. To practise negotiation.

The king treated with them. *2 Maccabees.*

3. To come to terms of accommodation.

You, master Dean, frequent the great,  
labour us, will the emp'r treat? *Swift.*

4. To make gratuitous entertainments.

It we do not please, at least we treat. *Prior.*

**TREAT. n. f.** [from the verb.]

1. An entertainment given.

This is the ceremony of my fate:  
A parting treat, and I'm to die in state. *Dryden.*  
He pretends a great concern for his country, and  
insight into matters: now such professions, when  
recommended by a treat, dispose an audience to  
hear reason. *Collier.*

What tender maid but must a victim fall  
For one man's treat, but for another's ball? *Pope.*

2. Something given at an entertainment.

Dry figs and grapes, and wrinkled dates were set  
In cassiers to enlarge the little treat. *Dryden.*

The king of gods revolving in his mind  
Iycan's guilt and his inhuman treat. *Dryden.*

**TREATABLE. adj.** [*traitable*, Fr.] Mode-  
rate; not violent.

A virtuous mind should rather wish to depart this  
world with a kind of treatable dissolution, than be  
suddenly cut off in a moment, rather to be taken  
than snatched away. *Hooker.*

The heats or the colds of seasons are less treat-  
able than with us. *Temple.*

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## TRE

**TREATISE. n. f.** [*tractatus*, Latin.] Dis-  
course; written tractate.

The time has been, my fell of hair  
Would at a dismal *treatise* rouse and stir  
As life were in't. *Shakespeare.*

Besides the rules given in this *treatise* to make a  
perfect judgment of good pictures, there is required  
a long conversation with the best pieces. *Dryden.*

**TREATMENT. n. f.** [*traitement*, French.]

Usage; manner of using, good or bad.

Scarce an humour or character which they have  
not used; all comes as fitted to us; and were they  
to entertain this age, they could not now make  
such plentiful *treatment*. *Dryden.*

Accept such *treatment* as a swain affords. *Pope.*

**TREATY. n. f.** [*traité*, French.]

1. Negotiation; act of treating.

She began a *treaty* to procure,  
And stablsh terms betwix both their requests. *Spenser.*

He cast by *treaty* and by trains

Her to persuade. *Spenser.*

2. A compact of accommodation relating  
to public affairs.

A peace was concluded, being rather a bargain  
than a *treaty*. *Bacon.*

Echion then

Lots fall the guiltless weapon from his hand,  
And with the rest a peaceful *treaty* makes. *Add.*

3. [for *entreaty*.] Supplication; petition;  
solicitation.

I must

To the young man feed humble *treasures*, dog,  
And palter in the shift of lowliness. *Shakespeare.*

**TREBLE. adj.** [*triple*, French; *triplex*,  
*triplex*, Latin.]

1. Threefold; triple.

Some I see,

That twofold balls and *treble* sceptres carry. *Shaksp.*

Who can

His head's huge doors unlock, whose jaws with great  
And dreadful teeth in *treble* ranks are set? *Sandys.*

All his wishes serv'd but to bring forth  
Infinite goodness, grace, and mercy shown  
On man by him reduc'd; but on himself  
*Treble* confusion, wrath, and vengeance pour'd. *Milton.*

A lofty tow'r, and strong on ev'ry side

With *treble* walls. *Dryden.*

The pious Trojan then his jav'lin sent,  
The shield gave way; through *treble* plates it went  
Of solid brass. *Dryden.*

2. Sharp of sound. A musical term.

The sharper or quicker percussive of air causeth  
the more *treble* sound, and the lower or heavier  
the base sound. *Bacon.*

To **TREBLE. v. a.** [from the adjective;

*triplico*, Latin; *triplex*, French.] To

multiply by three; to make thrice as  
much.

She conceiv'd, and *trebling* the due time,  
Brought forth this monstrous mass. *Spenser.*

I would not be ambitious in my wish,  
To wish myself much better; yet for you,  
I would be *trebled* twenty times myself.

A thousand times more fair. *Shakespeare.*

Aquarius shines with feebler rays,  
Four years he *trebles*, and doubles six score days. *Croch.*

To **TREBLE. v. n.** To become threefold.

Whoever annually runs out, as the debt doubles  
and *trebles* upon him, so doth his inability to pay it. *Swift.*

**TREBLE. n. f.** A sharp sound.

The *treble* cutteth the air so sharp, as it returneth  
too swift to make the sound equal; and thus forc-  
a mean or tenor is the sweetest. *Bacon.*

The lute still trembles underneath thy nail.

At thy well-sharpen'd thumb, it on those to shone,  
The *trebles* squeak for fear, the bales roar. *Dryden.*

**TREBLENESS. n. f.** [from *treble*.] The

state of being *treble*.

The just proportion of the air percussive towards  
the baseness or *trebleness* of tones, is a great secret  
in sounds. *Bacon.*

## TRE

**TREBLE. adv.** [from *treble*.] Thrice told;  
in threefold number or quantity.

His jav'lin sent,  
The shield gave way; through *treble* plates it went  
Of solid brass, of linen *treble* roll'd. *Dryden.*

The feed being necessary for the maintenance  
of the federal species, it is in some doubly and  
*treble* defended. *Ray.*

**TREE. n. f.** [*tre*, Islandick; *tree*, Danish.]

1. A large vegetable, rising with one woody  
stem to a considerable height.

Trees and shrubs, of our native growth in England,

are distinguished by Ray. 1. Such as have their  
flowers disjointed and remote from the fruit; and  
these are, 1. Nuciferous ones; as, the walnut tree,  
the hazel nut tree, the beech, the chestnut, and the  
common oak 2. Comiferous ones; of this kind

are the Scotch fir, male and female; the pine, the  
common alder tree, and the larch tree. 3. Hae-  
ciferous; as, the juniper and yew trees. 4. Lanige-  
ferous ones; as, the black, white, and trembling pop-  
lar, willows, and others of all kinds. 5. Such as

bear their seeds, having an imperfect flower, fleshy  
membranes, as, the harte bean. 6. Such as have  
their fruits and flowers contiguous; of these some

are pomiferous; as, apples and pears; and some ha-  
ciferous; as, the torb or tervie tree, the white or  
hawthorn, the wild rose, sweet briar, currants, the  
great bilberry bush, honey-suckle, &c. 7. Pruniferous

ones, whose fruits are pretty large and soft, with a stone  
in the middle; as, the black thorn or sloe tree, the  
black and white bullace tree, the black cherry, &c.

8. Hae-ciferous ones; as, the straw berry tree in the west  
of Ireland, midwort, water elder, large laurel, the  
viburnum or wayfaring tree, the dog berry tree,

the sea black thorn, the berry-bearing elder, the  
privet herbtree, common elder, the holly, the  
blackthorn, the berry-bearing holly, the bramble,

and spindle tree or prickwood. Such as have  
their fruit dry when ripe; as, the bladder nut tree,  
the box tree, the common elm and ash, the maple,

the gaul or sweet willow, common heath, broom,  
dyers wood, furze or gorse, the lingo tree, &c.

Sometimes we see a cloud that's dragonish,  
A locked mountain, or blue promontory  
With trees upon't, that nod unto the world,  
And mock our eyes with air. *Shakespeare.*

Who can bid the tree unfix his earth-bound root,  
Shakspere.

It is pleasant to look upon a tree in summer cov-  
ered with green leaves, decked with blossoms, or  
laden with fruit, and eating a pleasant shade; but  
to consider how this tree sprung from a little seed,  
how nature shaped and fed it till it came to this  
greatness, is a more rational pleasure. *Burnet.*

Trees shoot up in one great stem, and at a good  
distance from the earth spread into branches; thus  
goleberries are shrubs, and oaks are trees. *Locke.*

2. Any thing branched out.

Vain are their hopes who fancy to inherit,  
By trees of pedigree, or time or birth;  
Though plodding heralds through each branch way  
trace *Shakspere.*

Old captains and delators of their race. *Dryden.*

**TREE germander. n. f.** A plant,

**TREE of life. n. f.** [*lignum vite*, Latin.]

An evergreen. the wood is esteemed by  
turners. *Müller.*

**TREE primrose. n. f.** A plant.

**TREEN.** The old plural of *tree*.

Well run greenhood, got between  
Under the sand-bug he was seen;  
Lowing low like a forlorn green,  
He knows his tackle and his team. *Ben Jonson.*

**TREEN. adj.** Wooden; made of wood.

Obsolete.

Sir Thomas Rookby being controlled for fast  
suffering himself to be served in *treen* cups, an-  
swered, these homely cups pay truly for that they  
contain. I had rather drink out of *treen*, and pay  
gold and silver, than drink out of gold and silver,  
and make wooden payments. *Camden.*

**TREFOIL. n. f.** [*trifolium*, Latin.] A  
plant. *Müller.*

# THE

Hope, by the ancients, was drawn in the form of a sweet and beautiful child standing upon tipsies, and a trefoil or three-leaved grass in her hand.

*Peacocks.*  
Some sow trefoil or rye-grass with their clover.

**TREILLAGE.** *n. f.* [French.] A contexture of pales to support espalliers, making a distinct inclosure of any part of a garden.

There are so many kinds of gardening as of poetry: makers of flower-gardens are epigrammatists and sonnetiers; contrivers of bowers, grottos, treillages, and cascades, are romance writers. *Spectator.*  
**TRELLIS.** *n. f.* [French.] A structure of iron, wood, or other, the parts crossing each other like a lattice.

*Tretoux.*  
**TO TREMBLE.** *v. n.* [trembler, French; *trempe*, Latin.]

1. To shake as with fear or cold; to shiver; to quake; to shudder.

My compassionate heart  
Will not permit my eyes once to behold  
The thing, whereat it trembles by surmise? *Shakspeare.*  
God's name

And power thou tremblest not. *Shakspeare.*  
Shew your slaves how choleric you are,  
And make your bondsmen tremble. *Shakspeare.*

When he heard the king, he fell into such a trembling that he could hardly speak. *Clarendon.*  
Frighted Turnus trembled as he spoke. *Dryden.*

He shook the sacred honours of his head,  
With terror trembled heavy's bubbling hill,  
And from his shaken curls ambrosial dews distil. *Dryden.*

Ye pow'rs, revenge your violated altars,  
That they who with unballo'd hands approach  
May tremble. *Rome.*

2. To quiver; to totter.

Sinai's grey top shall tremble. *Milton.*  
We cannot imagine a mass of water to have stood upon the middle of the earth like one great drop, or a trembling jelly, and all the places about it dry. *Burnet.*

3. To quaver; to shake as a sound.

Winds make a noise unequally, and sometimes, when vehement, tremble at the height of their blast. *Bacon.*

**TREMBLINGLY.** *adv.* [from *trembling*.] So as to shake or quiver.

Tremblingly the flood,  
And on the sudden dropt. *Shakspeare.*  
Say, what the use, were finer optics giv'n,  
To inspect a mote, not comprehend the heav'n:  
Or touch, if tremblingly alive all o'er,  
To smart and agonize at every pore? *Pope.*

**TREMENDOUS.** *adj.* [tremendus, Latin.] Dreadful; horrible; astonishingly terrible.

There stands an altar where the priest celebrates  
Some mysteries sacred and tremendous. *Trotter.*  
In that portal should the chief appear,  
Each hand tremendous with a brazen spear. *Pope.*

**TREMOUR.** *n. f.* [tremor, Latin.]

1. The state of trembling.

He fell into an universal tremour of all his joints,  
that when going his legs trembled under him. *Hurvey.*  
By its syrtick and stimulating quality it affects  
the nerves, occasioning tremours. *Arbutnot.*

2. Quivering or vibratory motion.

These stars do not twinkle when viewed through  
telescopes which have large apertures: for the rays  
of light which pass through divers parts of the  
aperture tremble each of them apart, and by means  
of their various, and sometimes contrary tremours,  
fall at one and the same time upon different points  
in the bottom of the eye. *Newton.*

**TREMULOUS.** *adj.* [tremulus, Latin.]

1. Trembling; fearful.

The tender tremulous christian is easily distracted  
and amazed by them. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Quivering; vibratory.

He owned to have some kind of little discompo-  
sure in the choice of things perfectly indifferent;

# TRE

for where there was nothing to determine him, the  
balance by hanging even became tremulous. *Phil.*  
Breath vocalized, that is, vibrated or undulated,  
impresses a swift tremulous motion in the lips,  
tongue, or palate, which breath passing smooth  
does not. *Holder.*

As thus th' effulgence tremulous I drink,  
The lambent lightnings shoot across the sky. *Thomf.*

**TREMULOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *tremulous*.]

The state of quivering.

**TREN.** *n. f.* A fish spear.

**TO TRENCH.** *v. a.* [trancher, Fr.]

1. To cut.

Safe in a ditch he bides,  
With twenty trenched gaffs on his head. *Shakspeare.*

This weak impress of love is as a signre  
Trench'd in ice, which with an hour's heat  
Dissolves to water, and doth lose his form. *Shakspeare.*

2. To cut or dig into pits or ditches.

Trench the ground, and make it ready for the  
spring.  *Evelyn.*  
First draw thy saulchion, and on ev'ry side  
Trench the black earth a culit long and wide. *Pope.*

The trenching plough or conter is useful in pat-  
ture-ground, to cut out the sides of trenches or  
ditches. *Mortimer.*

3. To fortify by earth thrown up.

Pioneers with spades and pickax arm'd,  
Fore-run the royal camp to trench a field. *Milton.*

**TRENCH.** *n. f.* [tranche, Fr.]

1. A pit or ditch.

On that count' build,  
And with a trench enclose the fruitful field. *Dryd.*

When you have got your water up to the highest  
part of the land, make a small trench to carry  
some of the water in, keeping it always upon a  
level. *Mortimer.*

2. Earth thrown up to defend soldiers in  
their approach to a town, or to guard a  
camp.

The citizens of Corioli have issued forth  
And given to Lartius and to Marcus battle:  
I saw our party to the trenches driven,  
And then I came away. *Shakspeare.*

William carries on the trench,  
Till both the town and castle yield. *Prior.*

**TRENCHANT.** *adj.* [trenchant, Fr.] Cut-  
ting; sharp.

He fiercely took his trenchant blade in hand,  
With which he struck so furious and so fell,  
That nothing seem'd the puillance could withstand. *Spenser.*

Against a vanquish'd foe, their swords  
Were sharp and trenchant, not their words. *Hudibras.*

**TRENCHER.** *n. f.* [from *trench*; *trenchoir*,  
French.]

1. A piece of wood on which meat is cut  
at table.

No more  
I'll scrape trencher, nor wash dish. *Shakspeare.*

My estate deserves an heir more rais'd  
Than one which holds a trencher. *Shakspeare.*

When we find our dogs, we set the dish or  
trencher on the ground. *More.*

Their homely fare dispatch'd; the hungry band  
Invade their trenchers' next, and soon devour. *Dryden.*

Many a child may have the idea of a square  
trencher, or round plate, before he has any idea of  
infinity. *Locke.*

2. The table.

How often hast thou,  
Fed from my trencher, kneel'd down at the board  
When I have feasted! *Shakspeare.*

3. Food; pleasures of the table.

It could be no ordinary declension of nature that  
could bring some men, after an ingenious educa-  
tion, to place their summum bonum upon their  
trenchers, and their utmost felicity in wine. *South.*

**TRENCHERLY.** *n. f.* [trencher and *ly*.]

One that haunts tables; a parasite.

He found all people came to him promiscuously,  
and he tried which of them were friends, and which  
only trencherlies and spongers. *L'Estrange.*

# TRE

**TRENCHERMAN.** *n. f.* [trencher and man.]

1. A cook. Obsolete.

Palladius assured him, that he had already been  
more fed to his liking than he could be by the full-  
est trenchermen of Media. *Sidney.*

2. A feeder; an eater.

You had muddy victuals, and he hath help to eat  
it: he's a very valiant trencher man; he hath an ex-  
cellent stomach. *Shakspeare.*

**TRENCHERMATE.** *n. f.* [trencher and mate.]

A table companion; a parasite.

Because that judicious learning of the ancient  
sages doth not in this case serve the turn, these  
trenchermates frame to themselves a way more  
pleasant; a new method they have of turn-  
ing things that are serious into wockery, an art of co-  
tradiction by way of scorn. *Hooker.*

**TO TREND.** *v. n.* To tend; to lie in any  
particular direction. It means a corrup-  
tion of *tend*.

The scouts to several parts divide their way,  
To learn the natives names, their towns, explore  
The customs and trendings of the crooked shore. *Dryden.*

**TRENDLE.** *n. f.* [tzenbel, Saxon.] Any  
thing turned round. Now improperly  
written *trundle*.

**TRENTAIS.** *n. f.* [treinte, Fr.]

Trentais or trigintals were a number of maffs,  
to the tale of thirty, laid on the same account,  
according to a certain order instituted by St.  
Gregory. *Aylmer.*

**TREPAN.** *n. f.* [trepan, Fr.]

1. An instrument by which chirurgeons  
cut out round pieces of the skull.

2. A snare; a stratagem by which any  
one is ensnared. [Of this signification  
*Skinner* assigns for the reason, that some  
English ships in queen Elizabeth's reign  
being invited, with great show of friend-  
ship, into *Trapani*, a part of Sicily, were  
there detained.]

But what a thoughtless animal is man,  
How very active in his own *trepan*! *Roscommon.*

Can there be any thing of friendship in bars,  
hooks, and *trepan*s? *Scott.*

During the commotion of the blood and spirit  
in which passion consists, whatsoever is offered  
the imagination in favour of it, tends only to ne-  
cessitate the reason: it is indeed a real *trepan* upon it,  
feeding it with colours and appearances instead of  
arguments. *South.*

**TO TREPAN.** *v. a.* [from the noun; *tre-  
paner*, French.]

1. To perforate with the trepan.

A putrid matter flowed forth her nostrils, of the  
same smell with that in *trepanning* the bone. *Wijeman.*

Few recovered of those that were *trepanned*. *Arbutnot.*

2. To catch; to ensnare.

They *trepan*'d the state, and fac'd it down  
With plots and projects of our own. *Hudibras.*

Those are but *trepanned* who are called to go-  
vern, being invested with authority but bereav'd  
of power, which is nothing else but to mock and  
betray them into a splendid and magnificent way of  
being ridiculous. *South.*

**TREPINE.** *n. f.* A small trepan; a smaller  
instrument of perforation managed by  
one hand.

I shew'd a trepan and *trepine*, and gave them  
liberty to try both upon a skull. *Wijeman.*

**TREPIDATION.** *n. f.* [trepidatio, Lat.]

1. The state of trembling, or quivering.

The bow tortures the string continually, and  
holdeth it in a continual *trepidation*. *Ramus.*

All objects of the senses which are very offensive,  
cause the spirits to retire; upon which the parts in  
some degree, are deslute; and so there is induced  
in them a *trepidation* and horror. *Ramus.*

Moving of th' earth brings harms and tears,  
Men reckon what it did and meant;

But *regulation* of the spheres,  
though greater far, is innocent.  
They pass the planets for'n, and pass the fix'd,  
and that crystalline sphere whose balance weighs  
the *regulation* talk'd, and that first mov'd.

Donne.

Milton.

## State of terror.

Because the whole kingdom stood in a zealous  
*regulation* of the absence of such a prince, I have  
seen the more desirous to research the several  
passages of the journey.

Wotton.

His first action of note was in the battle of Le-  
santo; where the success of that great day, in such  
*regulation* of the state, made every man meritori-  
ous.

Wotton.

Hurry; confused haste.

TRESPASS, *v. n.* [*trespasser*, Fr.]

To transgress; to offend.

If they shall confess their trespass which they  
trespassed against me, I will remember my cov-  
enant.

Leiticius.

They not only contradict the general design and  
particular exprees of the gospel, but *trespass*  
against all logic.

Norris.

To enter unlawfully on another's ground.

Their morals and economy

Most perfectly they made agree:

Each virtue kept its proper bound,

Nor *trespass'd* on the other's ground.

Prior.

TRESPASS, *n. f.* [*trespas*, French.]

1. Transgression; offence.

Your purpose'd low correction

Is such, as basest and the meanest wretches

For pilfering, and most common *trespass*,

Are punish'd with.

Shakespeare.

Will God incense his ire

For such a petty *trespass*?

Milton.

2. Unlawful entrance on another's ground.

TRESPASSER, *n. f.* [from *trespass*.]

1. An offender; a transgressor.

2. One who enters unlawfully on another's

ground.

If I come upon another's ground without his li-  
cence, or the licence of the law, I am a *trespasser*,  
for which the owner may have an action of trespass  
against me.

Walton.

TRESSED, *adj.* [from *treffe*, Fr.] Knotted  
or curled.

Nor this nor that so much doth make me mourn,

But for the lad, whom long I lov'd so dear,

Now loves a lass that all his love doth scorn,

He plunged in pain his *tressed* locks doth tear.

Spenser.

TRESSES, *n. f.* without a singular. [*treffe*,  
Fr. *treccia*, Ital.] A knot or curl of

hair.

Hung be the heav'n's with black, yield day to

night!

Comets, importing change of times and fates,

Braiidish your crystal *resses* in the sky! Shakespeare

Her swelling breast

Naked, met his under the flowing gold

Of her loose *resses* hid.

Milton.

Adam had wove

Of choicest flow'rs a garland to adorn

Her *resses*, and her rural labours crown.

Milton.

Fair *resses* man's imperial race ensnare,

And beauty draws us with a single hair.

Pope.

Then cease, bright nymph! to mourn the ravish'd

hair,

Which adds new glory to the shining sphere!

Not all the *resses* that fair hair can boast

Shall draw such envy as the lock you lost.

Pope.

TRETABLE, *n. f.* [*trebeau*, French.]

1. The frame of a table.

2. A moveable form by which any thing is  
supported.

TRET, *n. f.* [probably from *tritius*, Lat.]

An allowance made by merchants to re-  
tailers, which is four pounds in every  
hundred weight, and four pounds for  
wale or refuse of a commodity.

Bailey.

TRETHINGS, *n. f.* [*trethingi*, low Latin,

from *trethu*, Welsh, to tax.] Taxes;  
imposts.

TREVERT, *n. f.* [Trepetz, Saxon; *trepied*,  
Fr.] Any thing that stands on three legs:  
as, a stool.

TREY, *n. f.* [*tres*, Lat. *trois*, Fr.] A three  
at cards.

White-handed mistress, one sweet word with thee.

—Honey, milk and sugar; there is three.

—Nay then, two *treys*; metheglin, wort, and  
malmsey.

Shakespeare.

TRIABLE, *adj.* [from *try*.]

1. Possible to be experimented; capable of  
trial.

For the more easy understanding of the experi-  
ments *triable* by our engine, I imbricated that no-  
tion, by which all of them will prove explicable.

Boyle.

2. Such as may be judicially examined.

No one should be admitted to a bishop's chancel-  
lorship without good knowledge in the civil and  
canon laws, since divers causes *triable* in the spi-  
ritual court are of weight.

Ayliffe.

TRIAD, *n. f.* [*trias*, Lat. *triade*, Fr.]  
Three united.

TRIAL, *n. f.* [from *try*.]

1. Test; examination.

With *trial* fire touch me his finger end;

If he be chaste, the flame will back descend,

And turn him to no pain; but if he start,

It is the sign of a corrupted heart.

Shakespeare.

2. Experiment; act of examining by ex-  
perience.

I leave him to your gracious acceptance,

Whole *trial* shall better publish his commendation.

Shakespeare.

Skilful gardeners make *trial* of the seeds by put-  
ting them into water gently boiled; and if good,  
they will sprout within half an hour.

Bacon.

There is a mixed kind of evidence relating both  
to the senses and understanding, depending upon  
our own observation and repeated *trials* of the ef-  
fects and events of actions or things, called ex-  
perience.

Wilkins.

3. Experience; experimental knowledge.

Others had *trial* of cruel mockings and scourg-  
ings.

Hebrews.

4. Judicial examination.

*Trial* is used in law for the examination of all  
causes, civil or criminal, according to the laws of  
our realm: the *trial* is the issue, which is tried  
upon the indictment, not the indictment itself.

Cowell.

He hath resisted law

And therefore law shall scorn him further *trial*

Than the severity of public power.

Shakespeare.

A canon of the Jews required, in all suits and  
judicial *trials* betwixt rich and poor, that either  
each should stand, or both should sit.

Kettlerell.

They shall come upon their *trial*, have all their  
actions strictly examined.

Nelson.

5. Temptation; test of virtue.

Let our *trial*, when least sought,

May find us both perhaps far less prepar'd,

The willing I go.

Milton.

No such company as them thou saw'st  
Intended thee; for *trial* only brought,

To see how thou couldst judge of fit and meet.

Milton.

Every station is exposed to some *trials*, either  
temptations that provoke our appetites, or disquiet  
our fears.

Rogers.

6. State of being tried.

Good shepherd, tell this youth what 'tis to love.

—It is to be all made of sighs and tears;

It is to be made all of faith and fervour;

All humbleness, all patience and impatience;

All purity, all *trial*, all observance.

Shakespeare.

TRIANGLE, *n. f.* [*triangle*, Fr. *triang-  
ulum*, Lat.] A figure of three angles.

The three angles of a *triangle* are equal to two  
right ones.

Locke.

TRIANGULAR, *adj.* [*triangularis*, Lat.]

Having three angles.

The frame thereof seem'd partly circular.

And part *triangular*; O work divine!

These two the first and last proportions are.

Though a round figure be most capacious for the  
honey, and convenient for the bee; yet did she  
not chuse that, because there must have been *tri-  
angular* spaces left void.

Ray.

TRINE, *n. f.* [*trihus*, Lat. from *tres*,  
British; *tr* and *u* being labials of pro-  
nuncious use in the ancient British  
words: *triv* from *trif*, his lands, is  
supposed by Rowland to be Celtick, and  
used before the Romans had any thing to  
do with the British government. This  
notion will not be much recommended,  
when it is told, that he derives *centuria*  
from *triv*, supposing it to be the same  
with our *centur*, importing a hundred  
*triv*s or *tribes*.]

1. A distinct body of the people as divided  
by family or fortune, or any other cha-  
racteristick.

I ha' been writing all this night unto all the *tribes*  
And centuries for their voices, to help Catiline  
In his election.

Ben Jonson.

If the heads of the *tribes* can be taken off, and  
the misled multitude will see their error, such ex-  
tent of mercy is honourable.

Bacon.

Who now shall rear you to the sun, or rank  
Your *tribes*, and water from th' ambrosial fount?

Milton.

Teach straggling mountaineers, for publick good,  
To rank in *tribes*, and quit the savage wood,  
Houses to build.

Tate.

I congratulate my country upon the increase of  
this happy *tribe* of men, since, by the present pa-  
rliament, the race of freeholders is spreading into  
the remotest corners.

Addison.

2. It is often used in contempt.  
Folly and vice are easy to describe.  
The common subjects of our scribbling *tribe*.

Lycammon.

TRIBLET or TRIBULET, *n. f.* A gold-  
smith's tool for making rings.

Ainsw.

TRIBULATION, *n. f.* [*tribulation*, Fr.]  
Persecution; distress; vexation; distur-  
bance of life.

*Tribulation* being present causeth sorrow, and  
being imminent breedeth fear.

Hooker.

The just shall dwell,  
And, after all their *tribulations* long,  
See golden days fruitful of golden deeds.

Milton.

Death becomes  
His final remedy; and after life  
T'y'd in sharp *tribulation*, and refin'd

Milton.

By faith, and faithful works.  
Our church taught us to pray, that God, would,  
not only in all time of our *tribulation*, but in all  
time of our wealth, deliver us.

Atterbury.

TRIBUNAL, *n. f.* [*tribunal*, Latin and  
French.]

1. The seat of a judge.

I th' market place, on a tribunal silver'd,

Cleopatra and heretofore in chairs of gold  
Were publicly enthron'd.

Shakespeare.

He sees the room  
Where the whole nation does for justice come,  
Under whose large roof flourishes the gown,  
And judges grave on high *tribunal* town.

Waller.

There is a necessity of standing at his *tribunal*,  
who is infinitely wise and just.

Grew.

He, who for our takes stood before an earthly  
*tribunal*, might therefore be consulted judge of  
the whole world.

Nelson.

2. A court of justice.

Summoning meekly to proclaim

Milton.

Thy dread *tribunal*.

TRIUNST, *n. f.* [*tribun*, *tribunus*, Lat.]

1. An officer of Rome chosen by the  
people.

These are the *tribunes* of the people,  
The tongues o' th' common mouth: I do despise  
them.

Shakespeare.

## 2. The commander of a Roman legion.

**TRIBUNITIAL.** } *adj.* [*tribunitius*, Lat.]  
**TRIBUNITIONS.** } Suiing a tribune;  
 relating to a tribune.

Let them not come in multitudes, or in a tribu-  
 nitious manner; for that is to clamour counsels,  
 not to inform. *Bacon.*

Oh happy ages of our ancestors!  
 Beneath the kings and tribunitia! powers,  
 One jail did all their criminals restrain. *Dryden.*

**TRIBUTARY.** *adj.* [*tributaire*, Fr. *tributa-  
 rius*, Latin.]

## 1. Paying tribute as an acknowledgment of submission to a master.

Thenceforth this land was tributary made  
 Ambitious Rome, and did their rule obey,  
 Till Arthur all that reckoning did defray:  
 Yet oft the Briton kings against them strongly  
 twy'd. *Spenser.*

Whilft Malvern, king of hills, fair Sever over-  
 looks,  
 Attended on in state with tributary brooks. *Drayton.*

The two great empires of the world I know;  
 And since the earth none larger does afford,  
 This Charles is some poor tributary lord. *Dryden.*

Around his throne the sea-born brothers stood,  
 That swell with tributary urns his flood. *Pope.*

## 2. Subject; subordinate.

These he, to grace his tributary gods,  
 By course commits to feveral government,  
 And gives them leave to wear their saphire crowns,  
 And wield their little tridents. *Milton.*

O'er Judah's king ten thousand tyrants reign,  
 Legions of lust, and various pow'rs of ill  
 Insult the master's tributary will. *Prior.*

## 3. Paid in tribute.

Nor flattery tunes these tributary lays. *Concannon.*

**TRIBUTARY.** *n. f.* [from *tribute*.] One  
 who pays a stated sum in acknowlegd-  
 ment of subjection.

All the people therein shall be tributaries unto  
 thee, and serve thee. *Deuteronomy.*

The Irish lords did only promise to become tri-  
 butaries to king Henry the second: and such as  
 only pay tribute are not properly subjects, but  
 vassals. *Davies.*

**TRIBUTE.** *n. f.* [*tribut*, Fr. *tributum*,  
 Lat.] Payment made in acknowlegd-  
 ment; subjection.

They that received tribute money said, Doth  
 not your master pay tribute? *Matthew.*

She receives  
 As tribute warmth and light. *Milton.*

To acknowledge this, was all he did exact;  
 Small tribute, where the will to pay was act. *Dryden.*

**TRICK.** *n. f.* [I believe this word comes  
 from *trait*, Fr. corrupted by pronuncia-  
 tion.] A short time; an instant; a stroke.

If they get never so great spoil at any time, the  
 same they waste in a trice, as naturally delighting  
 in spoil, though it do themselves no good. *Spenser.*

Just in the nick the cook knock'd thrice,  
 And all the waiters in a trice. *Milton.*

His summons did obey:  
 Each serving man with dith in hand  
 March'd boldly up like our train'd band,  
 Presented, and away. *Suckling.*

We could raise it uples dark and nice,  
 And after solve them in a trice. *Hudibras.*

So when the war had rais'd a storm,  
 I've seen a snake in human form,  
 All stam'd with infamy and vice,  
 Leap from the dunghill in a trice. *Swift.*

It seems incredible at first, that all the blood in  
 our bodies should circulate in a trice, in a very few  
 minutes; but it would be more surprising if we  
 knew the short periods of the great circulation of  
 water. *Bentley.*

A man shall make his fortune in a trice,  
 If blest with plant, though but slender sense,  
 Feign'd modesty, and real impudence. *Young.*

**TRICHOTOMY.** *n. f.* [*τρίχλωμι*.] Divi-  
 sion into three parts.

Some disturb the order of nature by dichotomies,  
*trichotomies*, seven, twelve: let the subject, with  
 the design you have in view, determine the number  
 of parts into which you divide it. *Watia.*

**TRICK.** *n. f.* [*treck*, Dutch.]

## 1. A sly fraud.

Sir Thomas More said, that a trick of law had  
 no less power than the wheel of fortune, to lift men  
 up, or cast them down. *Ruleigh.*

A bantering droll took a journey to Delphos, to  
 try if he could put a trick upon Apollo *L'Estrange.*

Such a one thinks to find some shelter in my  
 friendship, and I betray him: he comes to me for  
 counsel, and I shew him a trick. *South.*

He swore by Styx,  
 Whate'er she would desire, to grant;  
 But wife Ariclia knew his tricks. *Swift.*

## 2. A dexterous artifice.

Gather the lowest, and leaving the top,  
 Shall teach thee a trick for to double thy crop. *Tusser.*

And now, as oft in some dissembler'd state,  
 On one nice trick depends the gen'ral fate. *Pope.*

## 3. A vitious practice.

Suspicion shall be stuck full of eyes:  
 For treason is but trusted like a fox,  
 Who ne'er to tame, for cherish'd and lock'd up.  
 Will have a wild trick of his ancellors. *Shakspeare.*

I entertain you with somewhat more worthy than  
 the stale exploded trick of fulsome panegyrics. *Dryden.*

Some friends to vice pretend,  
 That I the tricks of youth too roughly blame. *Dryden.*

## 4. A juggle; an antick; any thing done to cheat jocosely, or to divert.

A rev'rend prelate stopp'd his coach and fix,  
 To laugh a little at our Andrew's tricks. *Prior.*

## 5. An unexpected effect.

So fellest foes who broke their sleep,  
 To take the one the other, by some chance,  
 Some trick not worth an egg, shall grow dear  
 friends. *Shakspeare.*

## 6. A practice; a manner; a habit. Not in use.

I spoke it but according to the trick: if you'll  
 hang me, you may. *Shakspeare.*

The trick of that voice I well remember. *Shakspeare.*

Behold,  
 Although the print be little, the whole matter  
 And copy of the father; eye, nose, lip,  
 The trick of 's frown, his forehead. *Shakspeare.*

## 7. A number of cards laid regularly up in play: as, a trick of cards.

To TRICK, *v. a.* [from the noun; *tricker*,  
 French.]

## 1. To cheat; to impose on; to defraud.

It is impossible that the whole world should thus  
 conspire to cheat themselves, to put a delusion on  
 mankind, and trick themselves into belief. *Stephens.*

## 2. To dress; to decorate; to adorn; properly, to knot. [Trica, in low Latin, signifies a knot of hair; treccia, Italian: hence trace. Matt. Westmonasteriensis says of Godiva of Coventry, that she rode tricas capitis &amp; crines dissolvens.]

And trick them up in knotted curls anew. *Drayton.*

They turned the imposture upon the king, and  
 gave out, that to defeat the true inheritor he had  
 tricked up a boy in the likeness of Edward Plantage-  
 genet. *Bacon.*

## Horridly trick

With blood of fathers, mothers, daughters, sons,  
 Bak'd and impasted with the parching fires. *Shakspeare.*

This pillar is but a medley, or a mass of all the  
 precedent ornaments, making a new kind by stealth;  
 and though the most richly tricked, yet the poorest  
 in this, that he is a borrower of all his beauty. *Watson.*

Their heads are tricks with tassels and flowers. *Sundys.*

Woe! shepherd, weep no more,  
 For Læolides, your sorrow, is not dead:

Smile though he be beneath the wat'ry moon,  
 So sinks the day-star in the ocean bed,  
 And yet more repairs his drooping head,  
 And ticks his beams, and with new-spangled ore  
 Flames in the forehead of the morning sky. *Milton.*

Not trick'd and froun'd as she was wont  
 With the Atack boy to hunt. *Milton.*

A daw that had a mind to be sparkish, tricked  
 himself up with all the gay feathers he could muster. *L'Estrange.*

Love is an airy good opinion makes,  
 That tricks and dresses up the gaudy dream. *Dryden.*

People lavish it profusely in tricking up their  
 children in fine cloaths, and yet slave their minds. *Lact.*

## 3. To perform with a light touch; though it may here mean to dress.

Come, the colours and the ground prepare.  
 Dip in the rainbow, trick her off in air;  
 Chase a firm cloud before it fall, and in it  
 Catch ere she change the Cynthia of this minute. *Pope.*

To TRICK, *v. n.* To live by fraud.

Thus they jog on, still tricking, never throng,  
 And murthering plays, which still they call reviving. *Dryden.*

TRICKER, *n. f.* [This is often written  
 trigger; I know not which is right.]  
 The catch which being pulled disengages  
 the cock of the gun, that it may give  
 fire.

Pulling aside the tricker we observed, that the  
 force of the spring of the lock was not less abated  
 by the absence of the air. *Boyle.*

As a goole  
 In death contracts his talons close;  
 So did the knight, and with one claw  
 The tricker of his pistol draw. *Hudibras.*

TRICKING, *v. n.* [from *trick*.] Dress,  
 ornament.

Get us properties and tricking for our farces. *Shakspeare.*

TRICKISH, *adj.* [from *trick*.] Knavishly  
 artful; fraudulently cunning; mische-  
 riously subtle.

All he says is in a loose, slippery, and trick-  
 way of reasoning. *Pope.*

To TRICKLE, *v. n.* [Of this word I find  
 no etymology that seems well authorized  
 or probable.] To fall in drops; to run in  
 a slender stream.

He, prick'd with pride,  
 Forth spurred fast, adown his courser's side  
 The red blood trickling, flam'd the way. *Spenser.*

Faith bade there trickled softly down  
 A gentle stream, whose murmur ring wave did play  
 Amongst the pumy stones, and made a sound  
 To lull him fast asleep that by it lay. *Spenser.*

Some notes help sleep; as, the blowing of the  
 wind, and trickling of water, as moving in the  
 spirits a gentle attention, which stills the dis-  
 sive motion. *Bacon.*

He weakened by the tickling of his blood. *Wyllm.*

Beneath his ear the full'ned arrow stood,  
 And from the wound appear'd the trickling blood. *Dryden.*

He lay stretch'd along, his eyes fix upward,  
 And ever and anon a silent tear  
 Stole down, and tickled from his hoary beard. *Dryden.*

The emblems of honour wrought on the face  
 the brittle materials above-mentioned, trickled down  
 under the first impressions of the heat. *Ascham.*

Imbrow'n'd with native brouse, to Henry Hauley  
 Tuning his voice and balancing his hands,  
 How fluent nonsense trickles from his tongue!  
 How sweet the periods, whether said or sung! *Pope.*

They empty heads console with empty sound  
 No more, alas! the voice of fame they hear,  
 The balm of dulness trickling in their ear. *Pope.*

## T. R. I.

**TRICKY, adj.** [from *trick*.] Pretty. This is a word of endearment. *Obsolete.*

The fool hath planted in his memory  
An array of good words; and I do know  
A many fools that stand in better place,  
Garnish'd like him, than for a *tricky* word  
Defy the matter. *Shakespeare.*  
All this service have I done since I went.  
—My *tricky* spirit! *Shakespeare.*

**TRICORPUS, adj.** [*tricorpus*, Latin.] Having three bodies.

**TRIDE, adj.** [among hunters; *tride*, Fr.] Short and ready. *Bailey.*

**TRIDENT, n. f.** [*trident*, Fr. *tridens*, Lat.] A three-forked sceptre of Neptune. His nature is too noble for the world: He would not flatter Neptune for his trident.

Canst thou with fift'ns pierce him to the quick?  
Or in his skull thy barbed trident stick? *Sundys.*  
He lets them wear their taphire crowns,  
And weld their little tridents. *Milton.*  
Several find a mystery in every tooth of Neptune's trident. *Addison.*

**TRIDENT, adj.** Having three teeth.

**TRIDING, n. f.** [*tridunga*, Saxon; rather *trithing*.] The third part of a county or shire. This division is used only in Yorkshire, where it is corrupted into *ruling*.

**TRIDUUM, adj.** [from *triduum*, Lat.]

1. Lasting three days.

2. Happening every third day.

**TRIENNIAL, adj.** [*triennis*, Lat. *triennal*, French.]

1. Lasting three years.

I passed the bill for triennial parliaments.

Richard the third, though he came in by blood, yet the short time of his triennial reign he was without any, and proved one of my best lawgivers. *Howell.*

2. Happening every third year.

**TRIER, n. f.** [from *try*.]

1. One who tries experimentally.

The ingenious triers of the German experiment find, that their glads vessel was lighter when the arch had been drawn out than before, by an ounce and very near a third. *Boyle.*

2. One who examines judicially.

Courts of justice are bound to take notice of acts of parliament, and whether they are truly pleaded or not, and therefore they are the triers of them. *Hale.*

There should be certain triers or examiners appointed by the state to inspect the genius of every particular boy. *Spectator.*

3. Tell; one who brings to the test.

You were used

To say, extremity was the trier of spirits;

That common chances common men could bear.

*Shakespeare.*

**TRIFALLOW, v. a.** [*tres*, Latin, and *fallow*, Sax. a harrow.] To plow land the third time before sowing. *Bailey.*

The beginning of August is the time of trifallowing, or last plowing before they sow their wheat.

*Mortimer.*

**TRIP, adj.** [among botanists.] Cut or divided into three parts. *Bailey.*

**TRISTULARY, adj.** [*tres* and *stula*, Lat.] Having three pipes.

Many of that species whose tristulary bill or many we have beheld. *Brown.*

**TRIFLE, v. n.** [*triflen*, Dutch.]

1. To act or talk without weight or dignity; to act with levity; to talk with folly.

When they saw that we ought to abrogate such popish ceremonies as are unprofitable, or else might have other more profitable in their stead, they *trifle* and they bear the air about nothing which toucheth

## T. R. I.

us, unless they mean that we ought to abrogate all popish ceremonies. *Hooker.*

2. To mock; to play the fool.

Do not believe,

That, from the sense of all civility,

I thus would play and *trifle* with your reverence. *Shakespeare.*

3. To indulge light amusement: as, he trifled all his time.

Whatever raises a levity of mind, a trifling spirit, renders the soul incapable of feeling, apprehending, and relishing the doctrines of piety. *Law.*

4. To be of no importance.

'Tis hard for every trifling debt of two shillings to be driven to law. *Spenser.*

**TO TRIFLE, v. a.** To make of no importance. Not in use.

Threefold and ten I can remember well,  
Within the volume of which time I've seen  
Hours dreadful and things strange; but this fore-  
night

Hath trifled former knowings. *Shakespeare.*

**TRIFLE, n. f.** [from the verb.] A thing of no moment.

The instruments of darkness tell us truths;

Win us with honest trifles, to betray us  
In deep consequence. *Shakespeare.*

Old Chancer doth of Topas tell,  
Mad Rabelais of Pantagruel,  
A later third of Dowdabell,

With such poor trifles playing:

Others the like have labour'd at,  
Some of this thing, and some of that,  
And many of they know not what,  
But that they must be laying. *Dryden.*

The infinitely greatest contented good is neglected to satisfy the successive uneasiness of our desires pursuing trifles. *Locke.*

Brunetta's wife in actions great and rare,  
But learns on trifles to bestow her care.

Thus every hour Brunetta is to blame,  
Because the occasion is beneath her aim.

Hark nought a trifle, though it small appear;

Small lands the mountain, moments make the year:  
And trifles hit. Your ears to trifles give,  
Or you may die before you truly live. *Young.*

**TRIFLER, n. f.** [*trifelaar*, Dutch.] One who acts with levity; one that talks with folly.

A man cannot tell whether Apelles or Albert Durer were the more triflers, whereof the one would make a personage by geometrical proportions, the other by taking the best parts out of divers faces to make one excellent.

Shall I, who can enchant the boist'rous deep,  
Bid Boreas halt, make hills and forests move;

Shall I be buffed by this trifler, love? *Granville.*

As much as systematical learning is decried by some vain triflers of the age, it is the happiest way to furnish the mind with knowledge. *Watts.*

Triflers not ev'n in trifles can excel;

'Tis solid bodies only polish well. *Young.*

**TRIFLING, v. f.** [from *trifle*.] Wanting worth; unimportant; wanting weight.

To a soul supported with an assurance of the divine favour, the honours or afflictions of this life will be equally trifling and contemptible. *Baker.*

**TRIFLINGLY, adv.** [from *trifling*.] Without weight; without dignity, without importance.

Those who are carried away with the spontaneous current of their own thoughts, are never labouring their minds in being thus triflingly busy. *Locke.*

**TRIFOLIATE, adj.** [*tres* and *folium*, Lat.]

Having three leaves.

Trifoliate cythus restrain'd its boughs

For humble sleep to creep, and go to bronze. *Harte.*

**TRIFORM, adj.** [*triformis*, Latin.] Having a triple shape.

The moon her monthly round  
Still adding, still renewing through mid heaven's  
With borrow'd light her countenance *Shakespeare.*

Hence *Alas*, and empties, to enlighten the earth. *Milton.*

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**TRIGGER, n. f.** [derived by *Juvius* from *trigue*, French; from *intricare*, Latin.] See **TRICKER**.

1. A catch to hold the wheel on the ground.

2. The catch that being pulled looses the cock of the gun.

The pulling the trigger of the gun with which the murder is committed, has no natural connection with those ideas that make up the complex one, murder. *Locke.*

**TRIGINTALS, n. f.** [from *triginta*, Latin, thirty.]

Trentals or trigintals were a number of masses to the tale of thirty, instituted by St. Gregory.

**TRIGLYPH, n. f.** [In architecture.] A member of the frieze of the Dorick order, set directly over every pillar, and in certain spaces in the intercolumniations.

The Dorick order has now and then a fiber garnishment of horse heads in the cornice, and of triglyphs and metopes always in the frieze. *Watson.*

**TRI-GON, n. f.** [*trigōn*.] A triangle. A term in astrology.

The ordinary height of a man ninety-six digits, the ancient Egyptians estimated to be equal to that musical cubit among them called *palus flidis*, or the trigon that the Indians make at every step, consisting of three latens, each thirty-two digits. *Hale.*

**TRI-GONAL, adj.** [from *trigon*.] Triangular; having three corners.

A tip of a yellow hue shot into numerous trigonal pointed shoots of various sizes, found growing to one side of a perpendicular fissure of a stratum of free-stone. *Woodward.*

**TRIGONOMETRY, n. f.** [*trigōnōmētrīa* and *metron*.] The art of measuring triangles, or of calculating the sides of any triangle sought, and this is plain or spherical.

On a discovery of Pythagoras, all trigonometry, and consequently all navigation, is founded. *Guardian.*

**TRIGONOMETRICAL, adj.** [from *trigonometry*.] Pertaining to trigonometry.

**TRILATERAL, adj.** [*trilateral*, Fr. *tres* and *latus*, Lat.] Having three sides.

**TRILL, n. f.** [*trillo*, Italian.] Quaver; tremulousness of music.

Long has a race of horses fill'd the stage,  
That rant by note, and through the gamut range,  
In songs and airs expert in their mortal fire,  
Combat in trills, and in a tongue expire. *Addison.*

**TO TRILL, v. a.** [from the noun.] To utter quavering.

Through the soft silence of the listening night,  
The feather-tongued length is trills her lay. *Thompson.*

**TO TRILL, v. n.**

1. To trickle; to fall in drops or slender streams.

Had your letters pierce the queen to any demonstration of grief?

Aye; the look 'em, read 'em in my presence;  
And now and then an ample tear trill'd down  
Her delicate cheek. *Shakespeare.*

2. To play in tremulous vibrations of sound.

Am I call'd upon the grave debate,  
To judge of trilling notes and tripping feet? *Dryden.*

**TRILLION, n. f.** [A word invented by *Locke*.] A million of millions of millions; a million twice multiplied by a million.

**TRILUMINAR, } adj.** [*triluminaris*, Latin.] Having three lights. *Dict.*

**TRIM, adj.** [*gerjymme*, Sax. completed.]



Nice; snug; dressed up. It is used with slight contempt.

'T' one praise in cottage doth take,  
Whom 't' other trim bowers do make. Tuffer.

A trim exploit, a manly enterprise,  
To conjure tears up in a poor maid's eyes  
With your derision. Shakspeare.

The Dorick order has, in comparison of those  
that follow, a more masculine aspect, and little  
trimmer than the Tuscan that went before, save a  
sober garnishment now and then of lions' heads in  
the cornice, and of triglyphs and metopes always  
in the frieze. Wotton.

Dost thou not blush to live so like a beast,  
So trim, so dissolute, so loosely dress'd? Dryden.

To TRIM. v. a. [trimman, Sax. to build.]

#### 1. To fit out.

Melicious censurers ever,  
As ravenous fishes do a vessel follow  
That is new trimm'd. Shakspeare.

#### 2. To dress; to decorate.

Our youth got me to play the woman's part,  
And I was trimm'd in Julia's gown. Shakspeare.  
Pennyroyal and orpin they use in the country  
to trim their houses, binding it with a lath against  
a wall. Bacon.

Two arts attend architecture, like her principal  
gentlewomen, to dress and trim her, picture and  
sculpture. Wotton.

The victim ox that was for altars prest,  
Trimm'd with white ribbons and with garlands  
dress'd. Dryden.

#### 3. To shave; to clip.

Memphotheth had neither dressed his feet, nor  
trimm'd his beard. 2 Samuel.  
Clip and trim those tender strings like a beard.  
Brown.

The barber may trim religion as he pleases.  
Howel.

Trim off the small superfluous branches. Mort.

#### 4. To make neat; to adjust.

I found her trimming up the diadem  
On her dead mistress's. Shakspeare.

Go, sirrah, to my cell; as you look  
To have my pardon, trim it handsomely. Shakspeare.  
Yet are the men more loose than they!

More kemb'd, and bath'd, and rubb'd, and trimm'd,  
More sleek, more soft, and flacker limb'd. Ben Jonson.  
To blast the living gave the dead their due,  
And wreaths herself had tainted, trimm'd anew.  
Tickel.

When workmen fit a piece into other work, they  
say they trim in a piece. Mozon.

Each muse in Leo's golden days  
Starts from her trance, and trims her wither'd brows.  
Pope.

O'er globes, and sceptres, now, on thrones it  
swells,  
Now, trims the midnight lamp in college cells.  
Young.

#### 5. To balance a vessel.

Sir Roger put his coachman to trim the boat.  
Spectator.

#### 6. It has often up emphatical.

He gave you all the duties of a man,  
Trim'd up your praises with a princely tongue,  
Spoke your deservings like a chronicle. Shakspeare.

To TRIM. v. n. To balance; to fluctuate  
between two parties.

If such by trimming and time-serving, which are  
but two words for the same thing, betray the church  
by manipulating her pious orders, this will produce  
confusion. South.

For men to pretend that their will obeys that  
law, while all besides their will serves the faction;  
what is this but a gross, tawdry juggling with their  
duty, and a kind of trimming it between God and  
the devil. South.

He who would hear what ev'ry fool could say,  
Wou'd never fix his thought, but trim his time away.  
Dryden.

TRIM. n. s. Dress; geer; ornaments.  
It is now a word of slight contempt.  
They come like sacrifices in their trim.  
And to the fire-eyed maid of smoky war,  
All hot, and bleeding, will we offer them. Shakspeare.

Your labourious and dainty trim, whereas  
You made great June angry. Shakspeare.

The goodly London in her gallant trim,  
The Phoenix daughter of the vanquish'd old,  
Like a rich bride does to the ocean swim.  
And on her shadow rides in floating gold. Dryden.

TRIMLY. adv. [from trim.] Nicely;  
neatly.

Her yellow golden hair  
Was trimly woven, and in tresses wrought. Spenser.  
The mother, if of the household of our lady, will  
have her son cunning and bold, in making him to  
live trimly. Ascham.

TRIMMER. n. s. [from trim.]

1. One who changes sides to balance parties;  
a turncoat.

The same bat taken after by a weasel begged for  
mercy: No, says the weasel, no mercy to a mouse:  
Well, says t'other, but you may see by my wings  
that I am a bird; and to the bat 'twas in both by  
playing the trimmer. L'Estrange.

To confound his hated coin,  
All parties and religious join,  
Whigs, trices, trimmers. Swift.

2. A piece of wood inserted.

Before they put up the frame of ground-plates,  
they must fit in the summer and the girders, and  
all the joists and the trimmers for the stair-case.  
Moxon.

TRIMMING. n. s. [from trim.] Ornamental  
appendages to a coat or gown.

Judgment without vivacity of imagination is too  
heavy, and like a dress without fancy; and the last  
without the first is too gay, and but all trimming.  
Garth.

TRIMNESS. n. s. [from trim.] Neatness;  
petty elegance of dress.

TRINAT. adj. [trinus, Lat.] Threefold.

Like many an angel's voice,  
Singing before th' eternal majesty,  
In their trinal triplicity on high. Spenser.

That far-beaming blaze of majesty,  
Wherewith he wont at heav'n's high council table  
To sit the midst of trinal unity,  
He laid aside. Milton.

TRINE. n. s. [trine, Fr. trinus, Lat.] An  
aspect of planets placed in three angles of  
a trigon, in which they are supposed by  
astrologers to be eminently benign.

To th' other five,  
Their planetary motions, and aspects,  
In sextile, square, and trine, and opposite,  
Of noxious efficacy. Milton.

Now frequent trines the happier lights among,  
And high-mis'd Jove from his dark prison freed,  
Those weights took off shut on his planet hung,  
Will gloriously the new-hid works succeed. Dryden.

From Aries right-ways draw a line, to end  
In the same round, and let that line subtend  
An equal triangle; now since the lines  
Must three times touch the round, and meet three  
signs.

Where'er they meet in angles those are trines.  
Creesh.

To TRINE. v. a. [from the noun.] To  
put in a trine aspect.

This advantage age from youth has won,  
As not to be outridden, though outrun;  
By fortune he was now to Venus trim'd,  
And with stern Mars in Capricorn was join'd. Dryden.

TRINITY. n. s. [trinitas, Lat. trinité, Fr.] The incomprehensible union of  
the Three Persons in the Godhead.

Touching the picture of the trinity, I hold it  
blasphemous and utterly unlawful. Pencham.

In my whole essay there is not any thing like an  
objection against the trinity. Locke.

TRINET. n. s. [This Skinner derives  
somewhat harshly from trinquet, Fr. trin-  
chetto, Ital. a topfall. I rather imagine  
it corrupted from tricket, some petty  
finery or decoration.]

#### 1. Toys; ornaments of dress; superfluities of decoration.

Beauty and use can so well agree together, that  
of all the trinkets wherewith they are adorned, there  
is not one but serves to some necessary purpose.  
Sidney.

They throng who should buy first, as if my trinkets  
had been hallowed. Shakspeare.  
Let her but have three wrinkles in her face,  
Soon will you hear the saucy steward say,  
Pack up with all your trinkets, and away.

She was not hung about with toys and trinkets,  
tweezer-cases, pocket-glasses. Arbuthnot.  
How Johnny wheedled, threaten'd, fawn'd,  
Till Phyllis all her trinkets pawn'd. Swift.

2. Things of no great value; tackle; tools.  
What husbandlie-husbands, except they be fools,  
But handfom have storehouse for trinkets and tools? Tupper.

Go with all your servants and trinkets about you.  
L'Estrange.

TRIOBOLAR. adj. [tribolaris, Lat.] Vile;  
mean; worthless.

Turn your libel into verse, and then it may pass  
current amongst the balladmongers for a triobolar  
ballad. Chrysol.

To TRIP. v. a. [treper, French; trippen, Dutch.]

1. To supplant; to throw by striking the  
feet from the ground by a sudden motion.

He conjunct  
Tripp'd me behind. Shakspeare.

Be you contented,  
To have a son set your decrees at nought,  
To trip the course of law, and blunt the sword  
That guards the peace and safety of your person. Shakspeare.

2. To strike from under the body.

I tript up thy heels and beat thee. Shakspeare.  
The words of Hobbes's defence trip up the heels  
of his cause; I had once resolved. To resolve pre-  
supposeth deliberation, but what deliberation can  
there be of that which is inevitably determined by  
causes without ourselves? Bramhall.

3. To catch; to detect.

These women  
Can trip me, if I err; who, with wet cheeks,  
Were present when she smil'd. Shakspeare.

To TRIP. v. n.

1. To fall by losing the hold of the feet.

2. To fail; to err; to be deficient.

Saint Jerome, who pardons not over-easily his  
adversaries, if any where they chance to trip, pre-  
sents him as thereby making all sorts of men God's  
enemies. Hooker.

Virgil is so exact in every word, that none can be  
changed but for a worse: he pretends sometimes to  
trip, but it is to make you think him in danger  
when most secure. Dryden.

Many having used their utmost diligence to se-  
cure a retention of the things committed to the me-  
mory, cannot certainly know where it will trip and  
tail them. South.

Will shines in mixed company, making his real  
ignorance appear a seeming one: our club has  
caught him tripping, at which times they never  
spare him. Spectator.

Several writers of uncommon erudition would  
expose my ignorance, if they caught me tripping  
in a matter of so great moment. Spectator.

3. To stumble; to titubate.

I may have the idea of a man's drinking till he  
tongues trips, yet not know that it is called drunk-  
eness. Locke.

4. To run lightly.

In silence sad,  
Trip we after the night's shade. Shakspeare.  
The old saying is, the third pays for all; the tri-  
plex, fir, is a good tripping measure. Shakspeare.

He throws his arm, and with a long-drawn dash  
Blends all together; then distimely trips  
From this to that; then quick returning skips  
And snatches this again, and pounces there. Crahan.

# TRI

On old Lycoris, or Cytherea's hour,  
Trip no more in twilight ranks;  
Though Bryonanth your loss deplores,  
A better foil shall give ye thanks.  
She bounded by, and tripp'd to fight,  
They had not time to take a steady fight.  
Slay, nymph, he cried, I follow not a foe;  
Thus from the lion trips the trembling doe.

Milton.

Well thou dost to hide from common sight  
Thy chaste intrigues, too bad to bear the light:  
Nor doubt I, but the silver-footed dame  
Tripping from sea on such an erand came.  
He'll make a pretty figure in a triumph,  
And serve to trip before the victor's chariot.

Dryden.

The lower plaits of the drapery in antique figures  
in sculpture and painting, seem to have gathered  
the wind when the person is in a posture of trip-  
ping forward.

Addison.

In Britain's isles, as Heylin notes,  
The ladies trip in petticoats.  
They gave me instructions how to slide down,  
and trip up the steepest slopes.

Pope.

To take a short voyage.  
TRIP, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A stroke or catch by which the wrestler  
supplants his antagonist.  
O thou dissembling cub! what wilt thou be,  
When time hath sow'd a grizzle on thy calf?  
Or wilt not else thy craft so quickly grow,  
That thine own trip shall be thine overthrow?

Shakspeare.

He stript for wrestling, suens his limbs with oil,  
And watches with a trip his foe to foil.  
It was a noble time when trips and Cornish lings  
could make a man immortal.

Addison.

2. A stumble by which the foothold is lost.  
3. A failure; a mistake.

He saw his way, but in to swift a pace,  
To chafe the ground might be to lose the race:  
They then, who of each triph th' advantage take,  
Fad but those faults which they want wit to make.

Dryden.

Each seeming trip, and each digressive start,  
Displays their case the more, and deep-plann'd art.

Harte.

4. A short voyage or journey.  
I took a trip to London on the death of the queen.

Pope.

TRIPARTITE, *adj.* [tripartite, Fr. *tripartitus*, Lat.] Divided into three parts;  
having three correspondent copies; relating  
to three parties.

Our indentures tripartite are drawn. Shakspeare.

TRIPPE, *n. f.* [tripe, Fr. *trippa*, Italian and Spanish.]

1. The intestines; the guts.  
How say you to a fat tripe finely broil'd?  
—I like it well.

Shakspeare.

In private draw your poultry, clean your tripe.

King.

2. It is used in ludicrous language for the  
human belly.

TRIPPDAL, *adj.* [tres and pes, Latin.]

Having three feet.

TRIPETALOUS, *adj.* [τριπῆ and ὀττῆρος.]

Having a flower consisting of three  
leaves.

TRIPHTHONG, *n. f.* [τριπῆθῳγ, Fr. *triphtongue*, Lat.]

A coalition of three  
vowels to form one sound: as, *ean, eye*.

TRIPLE, *adj.* [triple, Fr. *triplez*, *tripulus*, Lat.]

1. Threefold; consisting of three con-  
joined.

See in him  
The triple pillar of the world transform'd  
into a trumpet's stool.

Shakspeare.

O night and shades,  
How are ye join'd with hell in triple knot,  
Against th' unarm'd weakness of one virgin,  
Alone and helpless!

Milton.

# TRI

Thrice happy pair! so near ally'd  
In royal blood and virtue too:  
Now love has you together ty'd,  
May none this triple knot undo!

Waller.

By thy triple shape as thou art seen  
In heav'n, earth, hell, grant this.

Dryden.

Strong Alcides, after he had slain  
The triple Geryon, drove from conquer'd Spain  
His captive herds.

Dryden.

Out bound the mastiff of the triple head;  
Away the hare with double swiftness fled.

Swift.

2. Treble; three times repeated.  
We have taken this as a moderate measure be-  
twixt the highest and lowest; but if we had taken  
only a triple proportion, it would have been suffi-  
cient.

Barnet.

If then the atheist can have no imagination of  
more senses than five, why doth he suppose that a  
body is capable of more? If we had double or  
triple as many, there might be the same suspicion  
for a greater number without end.

Bentley.

To TRIPPLE, *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To treble; to make thrice as much, or  
as many.

To what purpose should words serve, when nature  
hath more to declare than groans and strong cries;  
more than streams of bloody sweat; more than his  
doubled and tripled prayers can express?

Hooker.

It these helplessness should gum admittance, in no  
long space of time his limited quantity would be  
tripled upon us.

Swift.

2. To make threefold.  
Time, action, place, are so preserv'd by thee,  
That e'en Cornelia's sight with envy, too  
Th' alliance of his tripl'd unity.

Dryden.

TRIPPLET, *n. f.* [from triple.]

1. Three of a kind.  
There sit C—nts, D—ks, and Harrisons,  
How they swagger, from their garrison;  
Such a triplet could you tell  
Where to find on this side hell?

Swift.

2. Three verses rhyming together: as,  
Waller was smooth, but Dryden taught to join  
The varying verse, the full rebounding line,  
The long to go slack march and energy divine.

Pope.

Some wretched lines from this neglected hand  
May find my hero in the foreign strand,  
Warm with new fires, and pleas'd with new com-  
mend.

Prior.

I frequently make use of triplet rhymes because  
they bound the sense, and ring the last verse of the  
triplet a pindaric.

Dryden.

TRIPPLICATE, *adj.* [from triplex, Latin.]

Made thrice as much.  
Triplicate ratio, in geometry, is the ratio of cubes  
to each other, which ought to be distinguished from  
triple.

Harris.

All the parts, in height, length, and breadth,  
bear a duplicate or triplicate proportion one  
to another.

Crowe.

TRIPPLICATION, *n. f.* [from triplicate.]

The act of trebling, or adding three  
together.

Since the margin of the visible horizon in the  
heavenly globe is parallel with that in the earthly,  
accounted but one hundred and twenty miles dia-  
meter; sense must needs measure the azimuths, or  
vertical circles, by triplication of the same diameter  
of one hundred and twenty.

Glazette.

TRIPPLICITY, *n. f.* [triplicité, Fr. from  
triplex, Latin.] Tribenels; state of  
being threefold.

It was a dangerous triplicity to a monarchy, to  
have the arms of a foreigner, the discontents of sub-  
jects, and the title of a pretender to meet.

Bacon.

Affect not duplicities nor triplicities, nor any  
certain number of parts in your division of things.

Watts.

TRIPNADAM, *n. f.* An herb.  
Tripnadum is used in salads.

Martiner.

TRIPPOD, *n. f.* [tripus, Lat.] A seat with  
three feet, such as that from which the  
priests of Apollo delivered oracles.

Two tripods cast in antick mould,  
With two great talents of the sack gold.

Dryden.

# TRI

TRI'POLY, *n. f.* [I suppose from the place  
whence it is brought.] A sharp cutting  
sand.

In polishing glass with putty, or tripoly, it is not  
to be imagined that those substances can by grat-  
ing and fretting the glass bring all its least particles  
to an accurate polish.

Newton.

TRI'POS, *n. f.* A tripod. See TRIPOD.

Welcome all that lead or follow,  
To the oracle of Apollo;  
Here he speaks out of his pottle,  
Or the tripod, his tower bottle.

Ben Jonson.

Cra'd fool, who would'st be thought an oracle,  
Come down from off the tripod, and speak plain.

Dryden.

TRI'PPER, *n. f.* [from trip.] One who  
trips.

TRI'PPING, *adj.* [from trip.] Quick;  
nimble.

The clear sun of the fresh wave largely drew,  
As after thirst; which made their flowing shrink  
From standing lake, to tripping ebb; that stole  
With soft foot towards the deep.

Milton.

TRI'PPING, *n. f.* [from trip.] Light  
dance.

Back, shepherds, back, enough your play,  
Here be without duck or nod,  
Other trippings to be trod,  
Of lighter toes.

Milton.

TRI'PPINGLY, *adv.* [from tripping.] With  
agility; with swift motion.

This ditty after me  
Sing, and dance it trippingly.

Shakspeare.

Speak the speech trippingly on the tongue; but  
if you mouth it as many of our players do, I had as  
lieve the town-crier had spoke my lines.

Shakspeare.

TRI'PTOTE, *n. f.* [triptoton, Latin.] A  
noun used but in three cases.

Clarke.

TRI'PU'DIARY, *adj.* [tripudium, Lat.] Per-  
formed by dancing.

Chaudus Pulcher underwent the like excess when  
he consumed the tripudary augmentation.

Brown.

TRI'PU'DIATION, *n. f.* [tripudium, Latin.]  
Act of dancing.

TRI'REME, *n. f.* [triremis, Lat.] A galley  
with three benches of oars on a side.

TRI'SECTION, *n. f.* [tres and sectio, Latin.]  
Division into three equal parts: the tri-  
section of an angle is one of the delide-  
rata of geometry.

TRI'STECT, *adj.* [tristis, Latin.] Sad;  
melancholy; gloomy; sorrowful. A bad  
word.

Heavy'n's face dash glow  
With tristful vinge; and, as 'gainst the doom,  
I thought sick at the net.

Shakspeare.

TRI'VUL, *n. f.* [trivulus, Lat.] A thing  
of three joints.

Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's trivule,  
to burn, disperse, and celebrate.

Brown.

TRI'SYLLABICAL, *adj.* [tresyllabe, French,  
from tri syllable.] Consisting of three  
syllables.

TRI'SYLLABLE, *n. f.* [trisyllabu, Latin.]  
A word consisting of three syllables.

TRITE, *adj.* [tritum, Lat.] Worn out,  
stale; common; not new.

These duties cannot but appear of infinite con-  
cern when we reflect how uncertain our time is,  
this may be thought to trite and obvious a reflection,  
that none can want to be reminded of it.

Boyer.

She gives her tongue no moment's rest,  
In phrases batter'd, stale, and trite,  
Which modern ladies call polite.

Swift.

TRI'TENESS, *n. f.* [from trite.] Staleness;  
commonness.

TRI'THEISM, *n. f.* [tritheisme, Fr. trix and  
Sic.] The opinion which holds three  
distinct gods.

# TRI

**TRITURABLE.** *adj.* [*triturable*, Fr. from *trituration*.] Possible to be pounded or comminuted.

It is not only *triturable* and reducible to powder by contrition, but will not subsist in a violent fire.

*Brown.*

**TRITURATION.** *n. f.* [*trituration*, French; *trituro*, Lat.] Reduction of any substances to powder upon a stone with a muller, as colours are ground: it is also called levigation.

He affirmeth, that a pumice stone-powdered is lighter than one entire; that abatement can hardly be avoided in *trituration*.

*Brown.*

**TRIVET.** *n. f.* [See *TREVER*.] Any thing supported by three feet.

The best at horse-race he ordain'd a lady for his prize.

Generally praiseful; fair and young, and skill'd in housewiferies

Of all kind fitting; and withal a *trivet*, that enclos'd

Twenty-two measures.

*Chapman.*

The *trivet* table of a foot was lame;  
A blot which prudent Baucis overcame,  
Who thrulls beneath the limping leg a *therd*.

*Dryden.*

**TRIVIAL.** *adj.* [*trivial*, French; *trivialis*, Latin.]

1. Vile; worthless; vulgar; such as may be picked up in the highway.

Be subjects great, and worth a poet's voice,  
For men of sense despise a *trivial* choice.

*Roscommon.*

2. Light; trifling; unimportant; inconsiderable. This use is more frequent, though less just.

This argues confidence in your grace,  
But the respects thereof are nice and *trivial*,  
All circumstances well considered.

*Shakespeare.*

This way of measuring felicity was so natural to him, that it would occur even in the most *trivial* instances.

*Fell.*

See you mad fools, who, for some *trivial* right,  
For love, or for mistaken honour, fight.

*Dryden.*

Were they only some slight and *trivial* indiscretions, to which the example of the world exposed us, it might perhaps not much concern our religion.

*Rogers.*

In every work regard the writer's end;  
And if the means be just, the conduct true,  
Applause, in spite of *trivial* faults, is due.

*Pope.*

The ancient poets are like many modern ladies; let an action be never so *trivial* in itself, they always make it appear of the utmost importance.

*Pope.*

**TRIVIALLY.** *adv.* [from *trivial*.]

1. Commonly; vulgarly.

Money is not the sinews of war, as is *trivially* said, where the sinews of men's arms, in effeminate people, fail.

*Bacon.*

2. Lightly; inconsiderably.

**TRIVIALNESS.** *n. f.* [from *trivial*.]

1. Commonness; vulgarity.

2. Lightness; unimportance.

**TRUMP.** *n. f.* [*triumphus*, Latin; *trionphe*, French.]

1. Pomp with which a victory is publicly celebrated.

Hence will I drag thee headlong by the heels  
Unto a dunghill, which shall be thy grave;  
And there cut off thy most inglorious head,  
Which I will bear in triumph to the king.

*Shakespeare.*

In ancient times the *triumphs* of the generals from victory, and the great donatives upon disbanding the armies, were things able to enslave all men's courage.

*Bacon.*

2. State of being victorious.

Sublime with expectation when to see  
In triumph issuing forth their glorious chief.

*Milton.*

Hercules from Spain,  
Arriv'd in triumph, from Geryon slain.

*Dryden.*

# TRI

3. Victory; conquest.

*Eros* has

Packet cards with *Cæsar*, and false play'd my glory  
Unto an enemy's triumph.

*Shakespeare.*

Each order bright

Sung triumph, and him sung victorious king.

*Milton.*

If fools admire, or whining coxcombs tease,  
The vain conquests the trifling triumphs boast.

*Legie.*

4. Joy for success.

Great triumph and rejoicing was in heaven.

*Milton.*

5. A conquering card, now called *trump*, See *TRUMP*.

**TRIUMPH.** *v. n.* [*triumpho*, Latin; *trionpher*, French.] This word is always accented in prose on the first syllable, but in poetry sometimes on the last.]

1. To celebrate a victory with pomp; to rejoice for victory.

The triumphing of the wicked is short, and the joy of the hypocrite is but for a moment.

*Job.*

Your victory, alas! begets my fears;  
Can you not then triumph without my tears?

*Dryden.*

2. To obtain victory.

This great commander fought many times to persuade *Solyman* to forbear to use his forces any farther against the christians, over whom he had sufficiently triumphed, and turn them upon the Persians.

*Knolles.*

Then all this earthly grossness quit,  
Attir'd with stars, we shall for ever sit,  
Triumphing over death, and chance, and time.

*Milton.*

There fix thy faith, and triumph o'er the world;  
For who can help, or who can save besides?

*Rowe.*

While blooming youth and gay delight  
Sit on thy ruddy cheeks content,  
Thou hast, my dear, undoubted right  
To triumph o'er this destin'd breath.

*Prior.*

3. To insult upon an advantage gained.

How ill becoming is it in thy sex  
To triumph, like an Amazonian trull!

*Shakespeare.*

Sorrow on all the pack of you,  
That triumph thus upon my misery!

*Shakespeare.*

Our grand foe,  
Who now triumphs, and in th' excess of joy  
Sole reigning holds the tyranny of heaven.

*Milton.*

**TRIUMPHAL.** *adj.* [*triumphal*, French; *triumphalis*, Lat. from *triumph*.] Used in celebrating victory.

He left only triumphal garments to the general.

*Bacon.*

Ye so near heav'n's door,  
Triumphal with triumphal act have met.

*Milton.*

Steel could the works of mortal pride confound,  
And new triumphal arches to the ground.

*Pope.*

Left we should for honour take  
The drunken quarrel of a rake;  
Or think it fented in a fear,  
Or on a proud triumphal car.

*Swift.*

**TRIUMPHAL.** *n. f.* [*triumphalia*, Latin; triumphal ornaments.] A token of victory. Not in use.

He to his crew, that fat consulting, brought  
Joyless triumphs of his boy'd success.

*Milton.*

**TRIUMPHANT.** *adj.* [*triumphans*, Latin; *trionphant*, French.]

1. Celebrating a victory.

Captives bound to a triumphal car.

*Shakespeare.*

It was drawn as a triumphal chariot, which at the same time both follows and triumphs.

*South.*

2. Rejoicing as for victory.

Think you but that I know our state secure,  
I would be so triumphant as I am?

*Shakespeare.*

Off with the traitor's head;  
And now to London with triumphal march,  
There to be crowned.

*Shakespeare.*

Successful beyond hope, to lead ye forth  
Triumphant out of this infernal pit.

*Milton.*

3. Victorious; graced with conquest.

As in the militant church men are excommunicate, not so much for their offence, as for their obstinacy; so shall it be in the church triumphant: the kingdom of heaven shall be barred against men; not

# TRO

so much for their sin committed, as for their lying therein without repentance.

*Perkins.*

He speedily through all the hierarchies  
Intends to pass triumphant, and give laws.

*Milton.*

Athena, war's triumphant maid,  
The happy son will, as the father, aid.

*Pope.*

**TRIUMPHANTLY.** *adv.* [from *triumphant*.]

1. In a triumphant manner in token of victory; joyfully as for victory.

Victory, with little loss doth play  
Upon the dancing banners of the French;

Who are at hand triumphantly display'd.

*Shakespeare.*

Herself in person went to seek the sacred cross  
Whereon our Saviour died; which found, as it was  
fought,

From Salem unto Rome triumphantly she brought.

*Dryden.*

Through armed ranks triumphantly she drives,  
And with one glance commands ten thousand men.

*Granville.*

2. Victoriously; with success.

Thou must, as a foreign recreant, be led  
With manacles along our street: or else  
Triumphantly tread on thy country's ruin,  
And bear the palm.

*Shakespeare.*

3. With insolent exultation.

A mighty governing eye goes round the world,  
and his almost banished truth out of it; and  
reigning triumphantly in its stead, is the source  
of most of those confusions that plague the universe.

*South.*

**TRIUMPHER.** *n. f.* [from *triumph*.] One who triumphs.

These words become your lips, as they pass  
through them,  
And enter in our ears, like great triumphs  
In their applauding gates.

*Shakespeare.*

August was dedicated to Augustus by the senate,  
because in the same month he was the first time  
created consul, and thrice triumphator in Rome.

*Pluchin.*

**TRIUMVIRATE.** *n. f.* [*triumviratus*, or *triumviri*, Latin.] A

coalition or concurrence of three men.

Lepidus of the *triumvirate*  
Should be depos'd.

*Shakespeare.*

The *triumviri*, the three corner cap of low  
During that *triumvirate* of kings, Henry the  
eighth of England, Francis the first of France,  
Charles the fifth emperor of Germany, none of  
three could win a palm of ground but the other  
two would balance it.

*Bacon.*

With these the Piercies then confederate,  
And, as three heads, conjoin in one intent,  
And, instituting a *triumvirate*,  
Do part the land in triple government.

*Dryden.*

From distant regions fortune leads  
An odd *triumvirate* of friends.

*South.*

**TRICENE.** *adj.* [*tres* and *unus*, Lat.] As  
once three and one.

We read in scripture of a *trium* deity, of God  
made flesh in the womb of a virgin, and crucified  
by the Jews.

*Pope.*

**TO TROAT.** *v. a.* [with hunters.] To cry  
as a buck does at rutting time.

*Dryden.*

**TROCAR.** *n. f.* [*trocar*, corrupted from *tro-*  
*quart*, French.] A surgical instrument.

The handle of the *trocar* is of wood, the ear  
of silver, and the perforator of steel.

*South.*

**TROCHICAL.** *adj.* [*trochaïque*, French; *trochæicus*, Lat.] Consisting of troches.

**TROCHANTERS.** *n. f.* [*τροχαντήρες*.] Two  
processes of the thigh bone, called *re-*  
*tor major* and *minor*, in which the  
heads of many muscles terminate.

*Dutch.*

**TROCHEE.** *n. f.* [*trocheus*, Lat. *trochæus*,  
French; *τροχαιος*.] A foot used in Latin  
poetry, consisting of a long and short  
syllable.

**TROCHICKS.** *n. s.* [*τροχικός*, *τροχική*, a wheel.] The science of rotatory motion.

There succeeded new inventions and horologies, composed of *trochicks*, or the artifice of wheels, whereof some are kept in motion by weight, others without.

It is requisite that we rightly understand some principles in *trochicks*, or the art of wheel instruments; as chiefly, the relation betwixt the parts of a wheel and those of a balance, the several proportions in the semidiameter of a wheel being answerable to the sides of a balance.

**TROCHINGS.** *n. s.* The branches on a deer's head.

**TROCHISCH.** *n. s.* [*τροχίσκος*; *trochisque*, French; *trochiscus*, Latin.] A kind of tablet or lozenge.

The *trochisks* of vipers, so much magnified, and the flesh of snakes some ways coarcted and corrected.

**TROD.** } The part. pass. of *tread*.

**TRODDEN.** } Jerusalem shall be trodden down of the gentiles.

Thou, infernal serpent, shalt not long Rule in the clouds; like an autumnal star, Or lightning, thou shalt fall from heav'n trod down Under his feet.  
E'en the rough rocks with tender myrtle bloom, And trodden weeds send out a rich perfume.

**TRODE.** The preterit of *tread*.

They trode the grapes, and made merry.

**TRODE.** *n. s.* [from *trode*, pret. of *tread*.]

Footing.  
The trode is not so tickle.  
They never set foot on that same trode.  
But baulke their right way, and strain abroad.

**TROGLODYTE.** *n. s.* [*τρογλοδύτης*.] One who inhabits caves of the earth.

Procure me a troglodyte footman, who can catch a roe at his full speed.

**TO TROLL.** *v. a.* [*trollen*, to roll, Dutch; perhaps from *trochlea*, Latin; a thing to turn round.] To move circularly; to drive about.

With the phant'ies of hey troll,  
Troll about the bridal bowl,  
And divide the broad-bread cake,  
Round about the bride's stake.

**TO TROLL.** *v. n.*

1. To roll; to run round.  
How pleasant, on the banks of Styx,  
To troll in a coach and six!

2. To fish for a pike with a rod which has a pulley toward the bottom, which I suppose gives occasion to the term.

Not dunn I ponds the golden carp to take,  
Nor trouble for pikes, discompleers of the lake.

**TRO'LOP.** *n. s.* [A low word, I know not whence derived.] A flatteringly loose woman.

**TRO'LMYDAMES.** *n. s.* [Of this word I know not the meaning.]

A fellow I have known to go about with trolmydames. I knew him once a servant of the prince.

**TRO'NAGE.** *n. s.* Money paid for weighing.

**TROOP.** *n. s.* [*troupe*, Fr. *troppa*, Italian; *troupe*, Dutch; *trop*, Swedish; *troppa*, low Latin.]

1. A company; a number of people collected together.

That which should accompany old age,  
As honour, love, obedience, troops of friends,  
I must not look to have.

Saw you not a blessed troop  
Invite me to a banquet, whose bright faces  
Cast thousand beams upon me like the sun?

As the mind, by putting together the repeated ideas of unity, makes the collective mode of any number, as a score, or a gross; so by putting together several particular substances, it makes collective ideas of substances, as a troop, an army.

2. A body of soldiers.

Aeneas seeks his absent foe,  
And sends his slaughter'd troops to shades below.

3. A small body of cavalry.

To TROOP. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To march in a body.  
I do not, as an enemy to peace,  
Troop in the throngs of military men,  
But rather shew a while like fearful war.

They anon  
With hundreds, and with thousands, trooping came,  
Attended!

Armies at the call of trumpet  
Troop to their standard.

2. To march in haste.  
Yonder shines Aurora's harbinger,  
At whose approach ghosts, wand'ring here and there,  
Troop home to churchyards.

The dry streets flow'd with men,  
That troop'd up to the king's capacious court.

3. To march in company.  
I do invest you jointly with my power,  
Preheminence, and all the large effects  
That troop with majesty.

**TROOPER.** *n. s.* [from *troop*.] A horse soldier. A trooper fights only on horseback; a dragoon marches on horseback, but fights either as a horseman or footman.

Custom makes us think well of any thing: what can be more indecent than for any to wear boots but troopers and travellers? yet not many years since it was all the fashion.

**TROPE.** *n. s.* [*τρόπος*; *trope*, Fr. *tropus*, Lat.] A change of a word from its original signification; as, the clouds forecast rain, for *foreflow*.

For rhetoric he could not ope  
His mouth, but out there flew a trope.

If this licence be included in a single word, it admits of tropes; if in a sentence, of figures.

**TROPHIED.** *adj.* [from *trophy*.] Adorned with trophies.

Some greedy minion, or imperious wife;  
The trophy'd arches, story'd halls invade,  
And haunt their slumbers in the pompous shade.

**TROPHY.** *n. s.* [*trophaum*, *trophæum*, Lat.] Something shown or treasured up in proof of victory.

What trophy then shall I most fit devise,  
In which I may record the memory  
Of my love's conquest, peerless beauty's prize  
Adorn'd with honour, love, and chastity?

To have borne  
His braided helmet and his bended sword  
Before him through the city, he forbids;  
Giving all trophy, signal, and ostent,  
Quite from himself to God.

There lie thy bones,  
Till we with trophies do adorn thy tomb.  
Twice will I not review the morning's rife,  
Till I have torn that trophy from thy back,  
And split thy heart for wearing it.

In ancient times, the trophies erected upon the place of the victory, the triumphs of the generals upon their return, the great donatives upon the disbanding of the armies, were things able to inflame all men's courage.

Around the poles hung helmets, darts, and spears,  
And captive chariots, axes, shields, and bars,  
And broken beaks of ships, the trophies of their wars.

The tomb with many arms and trophies grace,  
To shew posterity Elpeur was.  
Set up each senseless wretch for nature's baill,  
On whom praise shines, as trophies on a post.

**TROPICAL.** *adj.* [from *trape*.]

1. Rhetorically changed from the original meaning.  
A strict and literal acceptance of a loose and tropical expression was a second ground.

The words are tropical or figurative, and import an hyperbole, which is a way of expressing things beyond what really and naturally they are in themselves.

2. [from *tropick*.] Placed near the tropick; belonging to the tropick.  
The pine apple is one of the tropical fruits.

**TROPICK.** *n. s.* [*tropique*, Fr. *tropicus*, Lat.] The line at which the sun turns back, of which the north has the tropick of Cancer, and the south the tropick of Capricorn.

Under the tropick is our language spoke,  
And part of Flanders hath receiv'd our yoke.

Since on ev'ry sea, on ev'ry coast,  
Your men have been distress'd, your navy lost,  
Seven times the sun has either tropick view'd,  
The winter banish'd, and the spring renew'd.

**TROPOLOGICAL.** *adj.* [*tropologique*, Fr. *τρόπος* and *λόγος*.] Varied by tropes; changed from the original import of the words.

**TROPOLOGY.** *n. s.* [*τρόπος* and *λόγος*.] A rhetorical mode of speech including tropes, or a change of some word from the original meaning.

Not attaining the deuterology and second intention of words, they omit their imperi consequences, coherence, figures, or tropologies, and are not persuaded beyond their literalities.

**TROUSERS.** *n. s.* [*troussée*, Fr.] Breeches; hose. See TROUSE.

You rode like a kern of Ireland; your French hose off, and in your truit trowsers.

**TO TROT.** *v. n.* [*trotter*, Fr. *trotten*, Dutch.]

1. To move with a high jolting pace.  
Poor Tom, that hath made him proud of heart,  
To ride on a bay trotting horse, over four-miled bridges, to court his own shadow for a tator.

Whom doth time trot withal?  
—He trots hard with a young maid, between the contract of her marriage and the day it is solemnized: if the interim be but a fewnight, time's pace is so hard, that it seems the length of several years.

Take a gentle trotting horse, and come up and see your old friends.

2. To walk fast; or, to travel on foot: in a ludicrous or contemptuous sense.

**TUOT.** *n. s.* [*trot*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. The jolting high pace of a horse.  
His honesty is not  
So loose or easy, that a rustling wind  
Can blow away, or glitt'ring look a blind;  
Who rides his sure and even trot,  
While the world now rides by, now lags behind.

Here lieth one who did most truly prove,  
That he could never die while he could move;  
So hung his destiny, never to rot  
While he might still jog on and keep his trot.

The virtuous's saddle will amble when the world is upon the hardest trot.

# TRO

2. An old woman, in contempt. I know not whence derived.

Give him gold enough, and marry him to an old trot with ne'er a tooth in her head: why, nothing comes amiss, for money comes withal. *Shakespeare.*  
How now, bold-face! cries an old trot; firrah, we eat out own hens, and what you eat you steal. *L'Estrange.*

**TROT.** *n. f.* [*trouth*, old English; *тпоѳъ*, Saxon.]

1. Belief; faith; fidelity.

Saint Withold met the night-mare,  
Bid her light and her troth plight. *Shakespeare.*  
Stephen assails the realm, obtains the crown,  
Such tumults raising as torment them both:  
Th' afflicted state, divided in their troth  
And partial faith, most miserable grows,  
Endures the while. *Daniel.*

2. Truth; verity.

In troth, thou'rt able to instruct grey hairs,  
And teach the wily African deceit. *Addison.*

**TROTHLESS.** *adj.* [from *troth*.] Faithless; treacherous.

Thrall to the faithless waves and trothless sky. *Fairfax.*

**TROTHPLIGHT.** *adj.* [*troth* and *plight*.] Betrothed; affianced.

This, your son in law,  
Is trothplight to your daughter. *Shakespeare.*

**TROTTER.** *n. f.* [from *trot*.]

1. One that walks a jolting pace.

2. A sheep's foot.

**TO TROUBLE.** *v. n.* [*troubler*, Fr.]

1. To disturb; to perplex.

An hour before the worshipp'd sun  
Peer'd through the golden window of the east,  
A troubled mind drew me to walk abroad. *Shakespeare.*

But think not here to trouble holy rest. *Milton.*  
Never trouble yourself about those faults which age will cure. *Locke.*

2. To afflict; to grieve.

It would not trouble me to be slain for thee, but much it torments me to be slain by thee. *Sidney.*  
They pertinaciously maintain, that afflictions are no real evils, and therefore a wise man ought not to be troubled at them. *Tillotson.*

Though it is in vain to be troubled for that which I cannot chuse, yet I cannot chuse but be afflicted. *Tillotson.*

3. To distress; to make uneasy.

He had credit enough with his master to provide for his own interest, and troubled not himself for that of others. *Clarendon.*  
Do not dismay'd nor troubled at these tidings. *Milton.*

He was sore troubled in mind, and much distressed. *1 Maccabees.*

4. To busy; to engage overmuch.

Murtha, thou art careful, and troubled about many things. *Luke.*

5. To give occasion of labour to. A word of civility or slight regard.

I will not trouble myself to prove that all terms are not definable, from that progress in infinitum which it will lead us into. *Locke.*

6. To tease; to vex.

The boy so troubles me;  
'Tis past enduring. *Shakespeare.*

7. To disorder; to put into agitation or commotion.

A woman mov'd is like a fountain troubled;  
Muddy, ill seeming, thick, bereft of beauty. *Shakespeare.*

An angel went down into the pool and troubled the water; whosoever first after the troubling stepped in was made whole. *John.*  
God looking forth will trouble all his host. *Milton.*

Hear how the ear employs;  
Their office is the troubled air to take. *Devis.*

Seas are troubled when they do revoke  
Their flowing waves into themselves again. *Dante.*

It is not bare agitation, but the sediment at the bottom, that troubles and defiles the water. *South.*

The best law in our days is that which continues our judges during their good behaviour, without leaving them to the mercy of such who might, by an undue influence, trouble and pervert the course of justice. *Addison.*

Thy force alone their fury can restrain,  
And smooth the waves, or swell the troubled main. *Dryden.*

8. [In low language.] To sue for a debt.

**TROUBLE.** *n. f.* [*trouble*, Fr.]

1. Disturbance; perplexity.

They all his host derided, while they stood  
A while in trouble. *Milton.*

2. Affliction; calamity.

Double, double, toil and trouble,  
Fire burn, and cauldron bubble. *Shakespeare.*

3. Molestation; obstruction; inconvenience.

Take to thee from among the cherubim  
The choice of flaming warriors, left the fend  
Some new trouble raise. *Milton.*

4. Uneasiness; vexation.

I have dream'd  
Of much offence and trouble, which my mind  
Knew never till this irksome night. *Milton.*

**TROUBLE-STATE.** *n. f.* [*trouble* and *state*.] Disturber of a community; publick makebate.

Those fair baits these trouble-states still use,  
Pretence of common good, the king's ill course,  
Must be cast forth. *Daniel.*

**TROUBLER.** *n. f.* [from *trouble*.] Disturber; confounder.

Unhappy falls that hard necessity,  
Quoth he, the troubler of my happy peace,  
And vowed foe of my felicity. *Spenser.*  
Heav'n's hurl down their indignation  
On thee, thou troubler of the poor world's peace! *Shakespeare.*

The best temper of minds desireth good name and true honour; the lighter, popularity and applause; the more depraved, subjection and tyranny; as is seen in great conquerors and troublers of the world, and more in arch-heretics. *Bacon.*

He knowing well that nation must decline,  
Whole chief support and sinews are of cow,  
Our nation's solid virtue did oppose

To the rich troublers of the world's repose. *Waller.*  
The sword justly drawn by us can scarce safely be sheathed, till the power of the great troubler of our peace be pared, as to be under no apprehensions for the future. *Atterbury.*

**TROUBLESOME.** *adj.* [from *trouble*.]

1. Vexatious; uneasy; afflictive.

Heav'n knows  
By what bye-paths and indirect crooked ways  
I met this crown; and I myself know well  
How troublesome it sat upon my head:  
To thee it shall descend with better quiet. *Shakespeare.*

He must be very wife that can forbear being troubled at things very troublesome. *Tillotson.*

2. Full of molestation.

Though our passage through this world be rough and troublesome, yet the trouble will be but short, and the rest and contentment at the end will be an ample recompence. *Atterbury.*

3. Burdensome; tiresome; wearisome.

My mother will never be troublesome to me. *Pope.*

4. Full of teasing business.

All this could not make us accuse her, though it made us almost pine away for sight, to lose any of our time in so troublesome an idleness. *Sidney.*

5. Slightly harassing.

They, as'd the putting off  
These troublesome disguises which we wear. *Milton.*

Why doth the crown lie there upon his pillow,  
Being so troublesome a bed-fellow? *Shakespeare.*

6. Unseasonably engaging; improperly importuning.

She of late is lightened of her womb,  
That her to see should be but troublesome. *Spenser.*

# TRO

7. Importunate; teasing.

Two or three troublesome old women never let me have a quiet night's rest with knocking me up. *Arbutnot.*

**TROUBLESOMELY.** *adv.* [from *troublesome*.] Vexatiously; wearisomely; unseasonably; importunately.

Though men will not be so troublesomely critical as to correct others in the use of words, yet, where truth is concerned, it can be no fault to define their explication. *Locke.*

**TROUBLESOMENESS.** *n. f.* [from *troublesome*.]

1. Vexatiousness; uneasiness.

The lord treasurer complained of the troublesomeness of the place for that the exchequer was empty; the chancellor answered, Be of good cheer, for now you shall see the bottom of your business at the first. *Bacon.*

2. Importunity; unseasonableness.

**TROUBLOUS.** *adj.* [from *trouble*.] Tumultuous; confused; disordered; put into commotion. An elegant word, but disused.

He along would fly  
Upon the streaming rivers, sport to find;  
And oft would dare tempt the troublous wind. *Spenser.*

Soon as they this mock king did espy,  
Their troublous suite they staid by and by. *Spenser.*

No other noise, nor people's troublous cries,  
As still are wont t' annoy the walled town,  
Might there be heard. *Spenser.*

As a tall ship tossed in troublous seas  
Whom raging winds threaten to make the prey  
Of the rough rocks. *Spenser.*  
Then, masters, look to see a troublous world. *Shakespeare.*

Only one supply  
In four years troublous and expensive reign. *Daniel.*

**TROUVER.** *n. f.* [*trouver*, French.] In the common law, is an action which a man hath against one that having found any of his goods refuseth to deliver them upon demand. *Conrad.*

**TROUGH.** *n. f.* [*тпогъ*, *тпох*, Sax. *troch*, Dutch; *trou*, Danish; *trang*, Icelandic; *truogo*, Italian.] Any thing hollowed and open longitudinally on the upper side.

The bloody boar  
That spoil'd your summer fields and fruitful vines  
Swills your warm blood like wash, and makes a  
trough. *Shakespeare.*

In your embowel'd bowoms.  
They had no ships but big troughs, which they call canoes. *Locke.*

Where there is a good quick fall of rain water, lay a half trough of stone, of a good length, the foot deep, with one end upon the high ground, the other upon the low; cover the trough with boards a good thickness, and cast sand upon the top of the brakes, the lower end of the trough will run like a spring of water. *Bacon.*

Some log, perhaps, upon the water swim,  
An useless drift, which rudely cut within,  
And hollow'd, first a floating trough became.

And cross some riv'let passage did begin. *Dante.*  
That also is accounted virgin quicksilver, which, having no need to pass the fire, is separated by water first in a sieve, and afterwards in a long trough. *Locke.*

The water dissolves the particles of salt mixed in the stone, and is conveyed by long troughs and canals from the mines to Hall, where it is received in vast cisterns, and boiled off. *Locke.*

**TO TROUL.** *v. n.* [*trollen*, to roll, Dutch.] See TROLL.

1. To move volubly.

Bred only, and completed, to the taste  
Of lustful appetite; to sing, to dance,  
To dress, and trowl the tongue, and roll the eye. *Milton.*



## TRO

## 2. To utter volubly.

Let us be jocund. Will you *troul* the catch you taught me while ere? *Shakespeare.*

**TO TROUCE.** *v. a.* [derived by Skinner from *trone* or *tronson*, Fr. a club.] To punish by an indictment or information. More probable, and like to hold than hand, or seal, or breaking gold; For which to many, that renounc'd Their plighted contracts, have been *trounc'd*. *Hudibras.*

If you talk of peaching, I'll peach first; I'll *trounce* you for offering to corrupt my honesty. *Dryden.*

**TROUSERS.** } *n. f.* [*troussé*, Fr. *truih*, Erse.] *TROUSERS.* } Breeches; hose. See TROUSERS.

The leather quilted jack serves under his shirt of mail, and to cover his *trouze* on horseback. *Spenser.*  
The unfitness and pain in the leg may be helped by wearing a laced stocking; a laced *trouze* will do as much for the thigh. *Wifeman.*

**TROUR.** *n. f.* [*trubur*, Sax. *troda*, *truta*, *trutta*, Lat.]

1. A delicate spotted fish, inhabiting brooks and quick streams.

The pond will keep trout and salmon in their seasonable plight, but not in their reddish grain. *Carew.*

Worse than the anarchy at sea,  
Where fishes on each other prey;  
Where every trout can make as high rants  
Or his inferiours as our tyrants. *Swift.*

2. A familiar phrase for an honest, or perhaps for a silly fellow.

Here comes the *trout* that must be caught with tickling. *Shakespeare.*

**TO TROW.** *v. n.* [*træoðian*, Saxon; *træc*, Danish.]

1. To think; to imagine; to conceive. A word now disused, and rarely used even in ancient writers but in familiar language.

What haughtiness, *trow* you, can be observed in that speech, which is made one knows not to whom? *Sidney.*

Is there any reasonable man, *trow* you, but will judge it meet that our ceremonies of christian religion should be popish, than Turkish or heathenish? *Hooker.*

To-morrow next  
We will for Ireland; and 'tis time, I *trow*. *Shaksp.*  
O rueful day! rueful indeed, I *trow*. *Gay.*

2. To believe,  
Lend less than thou owest,  
Lovers more than thou *trowst*. *Shakespeare.*

**TROW.** *interject.* [for *I trow*, or *trow you*.]  
An exclamation of inquiry.

Well, if you be not turn'd Turk, there is no more saying by the *trow*.

—What means the fool, *trow*? *Shakespeare.*

**TROWEL.** *n. f.* [*truelle*, Fr. *trulla*, Lat.]

1. A *trowel* is a tool to take up the mortar with, and spread it on the bricks; with which also they cut the bricks to such lengths as they have occasion, and also stop the joints. *Moxon.*

This was dextrous at his *trowel*,  
That was bred to kill a cow with. *Swift.*

2. It is used for any coarse instrument.

How shall I answer you?

—As wit and fortune will,

—Or as the deity's decree.

—Well said, that was laid on with a *trowel*. *Shakespeare.*

The most accurate engravings or embossments seem such rude, bungling, deformed works, as if they had been done with a mallet, or a *trowel*. *Wilkins.*

**TROY-WIGHT.** } *n. f.* [from *troies*, Fr.]  
**TROY.** } A kind of weight by which gold and bread are weighed, con-

## TRU

sisting of these denominations: a pound = 12 ounces; ounce = 20 pennyweights; pennyweight = 24 grains.

The English physicians make use of *troy-weight* after the following manner:

Grains	20	Scruple	60	3	Drachm	480	24	8	Ounce	5760	288	96	12	Pound
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The Romans left their ounce in Britain, now our averdupois ounce, for our *troy ounce* we had elsewhere. *Arbutnot.*

**TRU'ANT.** *n. f.* [*truand*, old Fr. *treuwant*, Dutch, a *vagabond*.] An idler; one who wanders idly about, neglecting his duty or employment. To play the *truant* is, in schools, to stay from school without leave.

For my part, I may speak it to my shame, I have a *truant* been to chivalry. *Shakespeare.*

Though my self have been an idle *truant*,  
Omitting the sweet benefit of time,  
To clothe mine age with angel like perfection;  
Yet hath Sir Proteus made fair advantage of his days. *Shakespeare.*

Providence would only initiate mankind into the knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to our industry, that we might not live like idle loiterers and *truants*. *More.*

Our ships are laden with the Trojan store,  
And you like *truants* come too late ashore. *Duden.*

**TRU'ANT.** *adj.* Idle; wandering from business; lazy; loitering.

What keeps you from Wertemberg?

—A *truant* disposition, good my lord. *Shakespeare.*

He made a blushing cut of himkiss,  
And clad his *truant* youth with such a grace,  
As if he master'd there a double spirit,  
Of teaching, and of learning instantly. *Shakespeare.*

Where thou feed'st a single sheep remain  
In shades aloof, or couch'd upon the plain,  
Or late to lag behind with *truant* pace,  
Revenge the crime. *Dryden.*

**TO TRU'ANT.** *v. n.* [*truander*, to beg about a country, French; *truanten*, old German.] To idle at a distance from duty; to loiter; to be lazy.

'Tis double wrong to *truant* with your bed,  
And let her read it in thy looks at board. *Shaksp.*

**TRU'ANTSHP.** *n. f.* [*truallé*, old French; from *truant*; *truandise* in *Chaucer* is beggary.] Idleness; negligence; neglect of study or business.

The master should not chide with him if the child have done his diligence, and used no *truantship*. *Ascham.*

**TRUB.** *n. f.* [*tuber*, Latin.] A sort of herb. *Answorth.*

**TRU'BTAIL.** *n. f.* A short squat woman. *Answorth.*

**TRUCE.** *n. f.* [*truga*, low Latin; *tregua*, Italian; *truce*, old French.]

1. A temporary peace; a cessation of hostilities.

Leagues and *truces* made between superstitious persons, and such as serve God aright. *Hooker.*

They pray in vain to have sin pardoned, which seek not also to prevent sin by prayer, even every particular sin, by prayer against all sin, except men can name some transgression wherewith we ought to have *truce*. *Hooker.*

All this utter'd  
With gentle breath, calm look, knees humbly bent,  
Could not make *truce* with the unruly spleen  
Of *Tybal*, deaf to peace. *Shakespeare.*

This token serveth for a flag of *truce*  
Betwixt ourselves, and all our followers. *Shaksp.*  
Men shall be lovers of their own selves, without natural affection, *truce* breakers. *St. Timothy.*

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Left the *truce* with treason should be mixt.

'Tis my concern to have the tree betwixt. *Dryden.*

Shadwell till death true dulness would maintain;  
And in his father's right, and realm's defence,  
Ne'er would have peace with wit, nor *truce* with sense. *Dryden.*

2. Cessation; intermission; short quiet.

There he may find

*Truce* to his restless thoughts, and entertain

The irksome hour. *Milton.*

Sickness, which in the latter years of his life

gave him but short and seldom *truce*. *Fell.*

**TRUCIDATION.** *n. f.* [from *trucido*, Lat.]

The act of killing.

**TO TRUCK.** *v. n.* [*troquer*, French; *truccare*, Italian; *trocar*, Spanish; deduced by *Salmasius* from *τρώγω*, to get money.] To traffick by exchange; to give one commodity for another.

**TO TRUCK.** *v. a.* To give in exchange; to exchange.

The Indians *truck* gold for glasses. *L'Estrange.*

Go, miser! go; for turn sell thy soul,

*Truck* wares for wares, and trudge from pole to pole;

That men may say, when thou art dead and gone,

See, what a vast estate he left his son! *Dryden.*

I see nothing left us, but to *truck* and barter our

goods, like the wild Indians, with each other. *Smyth.*

**TRUCK.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Exchange; traffick by exchange.

It is no less requisite to maintain a *truck* in moral offices, than in the common business of commerce. *L'Estrange.*

Love is covetous; I must have all of you; I heart for heart is an equal *truck*. *Dryden.*

2. [*τροχός*.] Wooden wheels for carriage of cannon. *Answorth.*

**TO TRUCKLE.** *v. n.* [This word is, I believe, derived from *trucklebed*, which is always under another bed.] To be in a state of subjection or inferiority; to yield; to creep.

Shall our nation be in bondage thus  
Unto a hind that *truckles* under us? *Chambers d.*

For which to many a legal engold  
Has been run down in courts, and *truckled*. *Hudibras.*

Men may be stiff and obstinate upon a wrong ground, and ply and *truckle* too upon as false a foundation. *L'Estrange.*

Religion itself is forced to *truckle* to worldly policy. *North.*

His zeal was not to lath our crimes,  
But discontent against the times.

For had we made him truly ours,

To raise his post or fill his coffers,

Perhaps he might have *truckled* down,

Like other brethren of his gown. *Swift.*

They were subdued and ruled by Alexander's captains, and continued under several revolutions a small *trucking* state, of no name till they fell under the Romans. *Swift.*

**TRUCKLEBED,** or *Trundlebed.* *n. f.* [properly *trucklebed*; from *truckle*, Latin, or *τροχός*.] A bed that runs on wheels under a higher bed.

There's his chamber, his house, his castle, his standing bed and *trucklebed*. *Shakespeare.*

If he that is in battle slum

Be in the bed of honour lain;

He that is beaten may be laid

To lie in honour's *trucklebed*. *Hudibras.*

**TRUCULENCE.** *n. f.* [*truculentia*, Latin.]

1. Savageness of manners.

2. Terribleness of aspect.

**TRUCULENT.** *adj.* [*truculentus*, Latin.]

1. Savage; barbarous.

A barbarous Scythia, where the savage and *truculent* inhabitants transfer themselves from place to place in waggons, as they can find pasture, and live upon milk, and flesh roasted in the sun on the pannels of their saddles. *Ray.*

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2. Terrible of aspect.  
3. Destructive; cruel.  
Pestilential feminaries, according to their grossness of subtilty, cause more or less truculent plagues, some of such malignity, that they evacuate in two hours. *Harvey.*  
**TO TRUDGE.** *v. n.* [*truggolare*, Italian.]  
To travel laboriously; to jog on; to march heavily on.  
No man is secure, but night-walking heralds,  
That *trudge* between the king and mistress Shore. *Shakespeare.*  
No sooner was he fit to *trudge*,  
But both made ready to dislodge. *Hudibras.*  
Away they *trudged* together, and about midnight got to their journey's end. *L'Estrange.*  
Once a poor rogue, 'tis true, I trod the street,  
And *trudged* to Rome upon my naked feet:  
Gold is the greatest god. *Dryden.*  
He that will know the truth must leave the beaten track, which none but servile minds *trudge* continually in. *Locke.*  
**TRUE.** *adj.* [*ετυοπα, τυυπα*, Saxon.]  
1. Not false; not erroneous; agreeing with fact, or with the nature of things.  
Of those he chose the falsest two,  
And stult for to forge true seeming lies. *Spenser.*  
Teeth hadst thou in thy head when thou wast born;  
And, if the rest be true which I have heard,  
Thou canst not into the world with thy legs forward. *Shakespeare.*  
Mesperian fables true,  
If true, here only. *Milton.*  
What you said had not been true,  
If spoke by any else but you. *Cowley.*  
2. Not false; agreeing with our own thoughts.  
3. Pure from the crime of falsehood; veracious.  
A true witness delivereth souls. *Proverbs.*  
4. Genuine; real; not counterfeit.  
The darkness is past, and the true light now  
Sheth. *1 John.*  
Among unequals what society  
Can sort? What harmony or true delight? *Milton.*  
Unbind the charms that in slight fables lie,  
And teach that truth is truest poetry. *Cowley.*  
Religion, as it is the most valuable thing in the world, so it gives the truest value to them who promote the practice of it by their example and authority. *Atterbury.*  
5. Faithful; not perfidious; steady.  
My revenge is now at Milford, would I had wings to follow it! come and be true. *Shakespeare.*  
So young, and so untender?  
—So young, my lord, and true.  
—Let it be so; thy truth then be thy dower. *Shakespeare.*  
Do not see  
My fair rose wither; yet look up; behold,  
That you in pity may dissolve to dew,  
And wash him fresh again with true love tears. *Shakespeare.*  
I'll rather die  
Deserted, than oblige thee with a fact  
Perficious to thy peace, chiefly assur'd  
Remarkably so late of thy so true,  
So faithful, love unequal'd. *Milton.*  
The first great work  
Is, that yourself may to yourself be true. *Roscom.*  
When this fire is kindled, both sides inflame it;  
All regard of merit is lost in persons employed, and  
these only choose that are true to the party. *Temple.*  
Smil'd Venus, to behold her own true knight  
Obtain the conquest, though he lost the fight. *Dryden.*  
True to the king her principles are found;  
Oh! that her practice were but half so sound!  
Steadfast in various turns of state the stood,  
And seal'd her vow'd affection with her blood. *Dryden.*  
The trust hearts for Voiture heav'd with sighs;  
Voiture was wept by all the bright eyes. *Pope.*  
True to his charge, the bard preserv'd her long  
In honour's limits; such the pow'r of song. *Pope.*  
6. Honest; not fraudulent.

# TRU

- The thieves have bound the true men: now  
could thou and I rob the thieves, and go merrily to  
London, it would be arguable for a week. *Shakspeare.*  
If king Edward be as true and just,  
As I am subtle, false, and treacherous,  
This day should Clarence closely be mow'd up. *Shakspeare.*  
7. Exact; conformable to a rule.  
If all those great painters, who have left us such  
fair platitudes, had rigorously observed it, they had  
made things more regularly true, but withal very  
unpleasing. *Dryden.*  
He drew  
A circle regularly true. *Prior.*  
Tickel's first book does not want its merit; but  
I was disappointed in my expectation of a translation  
nicely true to the original; whereas in those  
parts where the greatest exactness seems to be demanded,  
he has been the least careful. *Arbutnot.*  
8. Rightful.  
They seize the sceptre;  
Then lose it to a stranger, that the true  
Anointed King Messiah might be born  
Barr'd of his right. *Milton.*  
**TRUEBORN.** *adj.* [*true* and *born*.] Having  
a right by birth to any title.  
Where'er I wander, boast of this I can,  
Though banish'd, yet a trueborn Englishman. *Shakspeare.*  
Let him that is a trueborn gentleman,  
And stands upon the honour of his birth,  
From off this briar pluck a white rose with me. *Shakspeare.*  
**TRUEBRE'D.** *adj.* [*true* and *bred*.] Of a  
right breed.  
Two of them I know to be as truebred cowards  
as ever turned back. *Shakspeare.*  
Baudle do you call him? he's a substantial true-  
bred beast, bravely forward. *Dryden.*  
**TRUEHEARTED.** *adj.* [*true* and *heart*.]  
Honest; faithful.  
I have known no honest or truehearted man:  
fare thee well. *Shakspeare.*  
**TRUELOVE.** *n. f.* An herb.  
**TRUELOVEKNOT.** *n. f.* [*true*, *love*, and  
*TRUELOVEKNOT.* *n. f.* [*knol*.] Lines drawn  
through each other with many involu-  
tions, considered as the emblem of inter-  
woven affection.  
I'll carve your name on barks of trees  
With true love knots, and flourishes,  
That shall misse eternal spring. *Hudibras.*  
**TRUENESS.** *n. f.* [*from true*.] Sincerity;  
faithfulness.  
The even carriage between two factions proceed-  
eth not always of moderation, but of a true-ness to  
a man's self, with end to make use of both. *Bacon.*  
**TRUEPENNY.** *n. f.* [*true* and *penny*.] A  
familiar phrase for an honest fellow.  
Say'st thou so? art thou there, truepenny?  
Come on. *Shakspeare.*  
**TRUEFFLE.** *n. f.* [*truffe*, *truffe*, French.]  
In Italy, the usual method for the finding of truff-  
les, or subterraneous mushrooms, called by the Ita-  
lians *truffoli*, and in Latin *tubera terra*, is by tying  
a cord to the hind leg of a pig, and driving him,  
observing where he begins to root. *Ray.*  
**TRUG.** *n. f.* A hod for mortar.  
**TRULL.** *n. f.* [*trulla*, Italian.]  
1. A low whore; a vagrant trumpeter.  
I'm sure I fear'd the dauphin and his trull. *Shakspeare.*  
A trull who fits  
By the town wall, and for her living knits. *Dryden.*  
So Mævius, when he drum'd his skull,  
To celebrate some suburb trull;  
His similes in order set,  
And ev'ry crambo he cou'd get;  
Before he could his poem close,  
The lovely nymph had lost her nose. *Swift.*  
2. It seems to have had first at least a neu-  
tral sense: a girl; a lass; a wench.  
Among the rest of all the route,  
A passing proper lass,  
A white-haired trull, of twenty years,  
Or more about there was:

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- In stature passing all the rest,  
A gallant girl for bewes;  
To be compar'd with townish nymphs,  
So fair she was to view. *Turberville.*  
**TRULY.** *adv.* [*from true*.]  
1. According to truth; not falsely; faith-  
fully; honestly.  
They thought they might do it, not only  
lingly, because they loved him; and truly, because  
such indeed was the mind of the people; but  
safely, because she who ruled the king was agreed  
thereto. *Shakspeare.*  
No untruth can avail the patron long; for the  
most truly are most behovefully spoken. *Hudibras.*  
2. Really; without fallacy.  
Wisdom alone is truly fair. *Milton.*  
Such as are efficaciously called, justified, and  
sanctified, while they live, are truly holy, and  
when they die, are perfectly holy. *Payne.*  
3. Exactly; justly.  
Right reason is nothing else but the mind of man  
judging of things truly, and as they are in them-  
selves. *Locke.*  
4. Indeed: a slight affirmation, almost ex-  
pletive.  
I have not undertaken it out of any vain  
pleasure in mine own pen; nor truly without  
pondering with myself beforehand what cen-  
sure I might incur. *Hudibras.*  
**TRUMP.** *n. f.* [*trompe*, Dutch, and *trump*,  
French; *tromba*, Italian.]  
1. A trumpet; an instrument of warlike  
music.  
Whilst any trump did sound, or drum struck,  
His sword did ne'er leave striking in the field. *Shakspeare.*  
Yet first to those ychain'd in sleep,  
The wakeful trump of doom must thunder thro'  
the deep. *Milton.*  
I heard  
The neighing couriers and the soldiers cry,  
And sounding trumpets that seem'd to tear the air. *Dryden.*  
Beneath this tomb an infant lies,  
To earth whose body lent,  
Hereafter shall more glorious rise,  
But not more innocent.  
When the archangel's trump shall blow,  
And souls to bodies join,  
What crowds shall with their lives below  
Had been as short as thine! *Shakspeare.*  
2. [*corrupted from triumph*. *Latimer*.] A  
Christmas sermon, exhibited a game at  
cards, and made the ace of hearts *trump*.  
[*For*.] A winning card; a card  
that has particular privileges in a game.  
Him Busto follow'd, but his fate more hard,  
Gain'd but one trump and one plebeian card. *Pope.*  
Now her heart with pleasure jumps,  
She scarce remembers what is *trump*. *Shakspeare.*  
3. To put to or upon the TRUMPS. To put  
to the last expedient.  
We are now put upon our last trump; the fort  
earthed, but I shall send my two turners in after  
him. *Dryden.*  
**TO TRUMP.** *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]  
1. To win with a trump card.  
2. To TRUMP up. [*from tromper*, French;  
to cheat.] To devise; to forge.  
**TRUMPERY.** *n. f.* [*tromperie*, French, a  
cheat.]  
1. Something fallaciously splendid; some-  
thing of less value than it seems.  
The trumpery in my house bring hither,  
For state to catch these thieves. *Shakspeare.*  
2. Falsehood; empty talk.  
Breaking into parts the story of the creation, and  
delivering it over in a mystical sense, wrapping it  
up mixed with other their own trumpery, they have  
sought to obscure the truth thereof. *Haigh.*  
3. Something of no value; trifles.  
Embrios and idiots, eremits and fools,  
White, black, and grey, with all their trumpery. *Milton.*

Another cavity of the head, was stuffed with billet-doux, pricked dances, and other trumpety of the same nature. Addison.

**TRUMPET. n. f.** [*trompette*, French and Dutch.]

1. An instrument of martial musick sounded by the breath.

What's the business,  
That such a hideous trumpet calls to parley  
The sleepers of the house? Shakespeare.

If any man of quality will maintain upon Edmund Earl of Gloster, that he is a manifold traitor, let him appear by the third sound of the trumpet. Shakespeare.

As dispers'd souldiers, at the trumpet's call,  
Haste to their colours all. Cowley.

He blew  
His trumpet, heard in Ork, since perhaps  
When God defended, and perhaps once more  
To sound at general doom. Th' angelick blast  
Filled all the regions. Milton.

The last loud trumpet's wondrous sound  
Shall through the rending tombs rebound.  
And wake the nations under ground. Holcomen.

Things of deep sense we may in prose unfold,  
But they move more in lofty numbers told;  
By the loud trumpet which our courage aids,  
We learn that sound, as well as sense, persuade. Waller.

The trumpet's loud clangor  
Excites us to arms,  
With shrill notes of anger,  
And mortal alarms. Dryden.

Every man is the maker of his own fortune, and must be in some measure the trumpet of his fame. Tatler.

Let the loud trumpet sound,  
Till the roofs all around  
The still echoes rebound. Pope.

2. In military style, a trumpeter.  
He wisely desired, that a trumpet might be first  
sent for a pair. Clarendon.

Among our forefathers, the enemy, when there  
was a king in the field, demanded by a trumpet in  
what part he resided, that they might avoid firing  
upon the royal pavilion. Addison.

3. One who celebrates; one who praises.  
Glorious followers, who make themselves as  
trumpets of the commendation of those they follow,  
taint business for want of secrecy, and export hon-  
our from a man, and make him return in envy. Bacon.

That great politician was pleased to have the  
greatest wit of those times in his interests, and to be  
the trumpet of his praises. Dryden.

**TO TRUMPET. v. a.** [*trompetter*, French;  
from the noun.] To publish by sound  
of trumpet; to proclaim.

That I did love the Moor to live with him,  
My downright violence to form my fortunes  
May trumpet to the world. Shakespeare.

Why so tart a savour  
To trumpet such good tidings! Shakespeare.  
They went with sound of trumpet; for they did  
nothing but publish and trumpet all the reproaches  
they could devise against the Irish. Bacon.

**TRUMPETER. n. f.** [from *trumpet*.]  
1. One who sounds a trumpet.

Trumpeters,  
With brazen din blast you the city's ear,  
Make mingle with our rattling tabourines. Shaksp.  
As they returned, a herald and trumpeter from  
the Scots overtook them. Hayward.

Their men lie securely intrench'd in a cloud,  
And a trumpet hornet to battle sounds loud. Dryden.

An army of trumpeters would give as great a  
strength as this confederacy of tongue warriors, who,  
like those military musicians, content themselves  
with animating their friends to battle. Addison.

2. One who proclaims, publishes, or de-  
nounces.

Where there is an opinion to be credited of virtue  
or greatness, these men are good trumpeters. Bacon.  
How came so many thousands to fight, and die in  
the same rebellion? why were they deceived into  
it by those spiritual trumpeters, who followed them

with continual alarms of damnation if they did not  
venture life, fortune, and all, in that which those  
impostors called the cause of God? South.

3. [*scolopex*.] A fish. Ainsworth.

**TRUMPET-FLOWER. n. f.** [*bignonia*.] A  
tubulous flower. Miller.

**TRUMPET-TONGUED. adj.** [*trumpet* and  
*tongue*.] Having tongues vociferous as  
a trumpet.

This Duncan's virtues  
Will plead, like angels, trumpet-tongued, against  
The deep damnation of his taking off. Shakespeare.

**TRUMPET-LIKE. adj.** Resembling a trumpet.

A breast of brass, a voice  
Infractions and trumpetlike. Chapman.

**TO TRUNCATE. t. a.** [*truncus*, Latin.] To  
maim; to lop; to cut short.

**TRUNCATION. n. f.** [from *truncate*.] The  
act of lopping or maiming.

**TRUNCHEON. n. f.** [*tronçon*, French.]

1. A short staff; a club; a cudgel.

With his truncheon he so rudely stroke  
Cymochles twice, that twice him forc'd his foot re-  
voke. Spenser.

Set limb to limb, and thou art far the lesser;  
Thy hand is but a finger to my fist;  
Thy leg is a stick compared with this truncheon. Shakespeare.

The English flew divers of them with plumets  
offhead tied to a truncheon or staff by a cord. Hayward.

One with a broken truncheon deals his blows. Dryden.

2. A staff of command.

The hand of Mars  
Beckon'd with fiery truncheon my retire. Shakespeare.

No ceremony that to great ones 'longs,  
The martial's truncheon, nor the judge's robe,  
Become them with one half so good a grace,  
As mercy does. Shakespeare.

**TO TRUNCHEON. v. a.** [from the noun.]  
To beat with a truncheon.

Captain! thou abominable cheater! If captains  
were of my mind, they would truncheon you out  
of taking their names upon you before you earned  
them. Shakespeare.

**TRUNCHEONIER. n. f.** [from *truncheon*.]  
One armed with a truncheon.

I mist the meteor once, and hit that woman, who  
cried out, Chubs! when I might see from far some  
tory truncheoniers draw to her succour. Shakespeare.

**TO TRUNDLE. v. n.** [*trondeler*, Picard  
French; *trunbl*, a *boul*, Saxon.] To  
roll; to bowl along.

In the four last it is heaved up by several spon-  
ders intermixed with proper breathing places, and I  
at last trundles down in a continued line of dactyls. Addison.

**TRUNDLE. n. f.** [*trunbl*, Saxon.] Any  
round rolling thing.

**TRUNDLE-TAIL. n. f.** Round tail.

Avast, you curs!  
Hound or spaniel, brace or lynx,  
Or bobtail tike, or trundle-tail. Shakespeare.

**TRUNK. n. f.** [*truncus*, Latin; *trunc*, Fr.]

1. The body of a tree.

He was  
The ivy, which had hid my princely trunk,  
And suckt my verdure out on't. Shakespeare.

About the mossy trunk I wound me torn,  
For high from ground the branch's would require  
Thy utmost reach. Milton.

Creeping 'twixt 'em all, the manning vine  
Does round their trunks her purple clusters twine. Dryden.

Some of the largest trees have seeds no bigger  
than some diminutive plants, and yet every seed is  
a perfect plant, with a true branch, and leaves,  
included in a shell. Bentley.

2. The body without the limbs of an ani-  
mal.

The charm and venom which they drank  
Their blood with ferret filth infected had,  
Being infused through the senseless trunk. Spenser.

Thou bring'st me happiness and peace, son John;  
But health, black, with youthful wings is flown  
From this bare, wither'd trunk. Shakespeare.

3. The main body of any thing.

The large trunks of the veins discharge the re-  
sistent blood into the next adjacent trunk, and so  
on to the heart. Ray.

4. [*trunc*, French.] A chest for clothes;  
sometimes a small chest commonly lined  
with paper.

Neither press, coffer, chest, trunk, well, vault,  
but he hath an abstract for the remembrance of  
such places. Shakespeare.

Some odd fantastick lord would fain  
Carry in trunks, and all my drudgery do. Dryden.

Where a young man learned to dance, there hap-  
pened to stand an old trunk in the room; the idea of  
which had to mixed itself with the turns of all his  
dances, that, though he could dance excellently  
well, yet it was only whilst that trunk was there;  
nor could he perform well in any other place, un-  
less that, or some such other trunk, had its due po-  
sition in the room. Locke.

Your poem sunk,  
And sent in quires to line a trunk;  
If still you be dispos'd to rhyme,  
Go try your hand a second time. Swift.

5. The proboscis of an elephant, or other  
animal.

Leviathan that at his gills  
Draws in, and at his trunk spouts out a sea. Milton.

When elephant gault elephant did rear  
His trunk, and cables jostled in the air,  
My sword thy way to victory had shown. Dryden.

6. A long tube through which pellets of  
clay are blown.

In rolls of parchment trunks, the mouth being  
lead to the one end, and the ear to the other, the  
sound is heard much farther than in the open air. Bacon.

In a shooting trunk, the longer it is to a certain  
limit, the swifter and more forcibly the air drives  
the pellet. Ray.

**TO TRUNK. v. a.** [*truncus*, Latin.] To  
truncate; to maim; to lop. Obsolete.

Large streams of blood out of the trunked flock  
Forth gushed, like water streams from riven rock. Spenser.

**TRUNKED. adj.** [from *trunk*.] Having  
a trunk.

She is thick set with strong and well truncked trees. Howell.

**TRUNK-HOSE. n. f.** [*trunk* and *hose*.]  
Large breeches formerly worn.

The short trunk-hose shall show thy foot and knee  
Licentious, and to common eye-light free,  
And with a bolder trade, and looser air,  
Mingled with men, a man thou must appear. Prior.

**TRUNKIONS. n. f.** [*trognons*, French.]  
The knobs or branchings of a gun, that  
bear it on the cheeks of a carriage. Bailey.

**TRUSTION. n. f.** [*trudo*, Latin.] The act  
of thrusting or pushing.

By attraction we do not understand drawing,  
pumping, sucking, which is really pulsion and trac-  
tion. Bentley.

**TRUSS. n. f.** [*trouffe*, French.]

1. A bandage by which ruptures are re-  
strained from lapsing.

A hernia would turn ead, and the patient be put  
to the trouble of wearing a truss. Wiffman.

2. Bundle; any thing thrust close together.

All as a poor pedler he did wend,  
Bearing a truss of wiles at his back,  
As belles and babies, and glasses in his pack. Spenser.

The rebels first won the plain at the hill's foot by  
assault, and then the even ground on the top, by  
carrying up great trusses of hay before them, to  
dead their shot. Carew.

## TRU

An old was wishing for a mouthful of fresh grass to keep upon, in exchange for a heartless trust of straw.

The fair one devoured a trust of sallet, and drank a full bottle to her share.

3. Trouse; breeches. Obsolete.

To TRUSS. *v. a.* [*trousser*, French.] To pack up close together.

What in most English writers useth to be loose and untight, in this author is well grounded, snugly framed, and strongly trusted up together.

Some of them send the scriptures before, trusts up lag and baggage, make themselves in a readiness, that they may fly from city to city.

You might have trusted him and all his apparel into an eel-skin.

TRUST. *n. f.* [*traust*, Runick.]

1. Confidence; reliance on another.

What a fool is honesty! and trust, his sworn brother, a very simple gentleman.

My misfortunes may be of use to credulous maids, never to put too much trust in deceitful men.

2. Charge received in confidence.

Expect no more from servants than is just; Reward them well, if they observe their trust.

In my wretched case 'twill be more just Not to have promised, than deceive your trust.

Those servants may be called to an account who have broken their trust.

3. Confident opinion of any event.

His trust was with th' Eternal to be deem'd Equal in strength.

4. Credit given without examination.

Most take things upon trust, and misemploy their assent by lazily enshaving their minds to the dictates of others.

5. Credit on promise of payment.

Ev'n such is time, who takes on trust Our youth, our joys, our all we have, And pays us but with age and dust.

6. Something committed to one's faith.

They cannot see all with their own eyes; they must commit many great trusts to their ministers.

Thou the sooner Temptation found'st, or over potent charms, To violate the sacred trust of silence Deposited within thee.

Our taking of a trust doth not engage us to disobey our Lord, or do any evil thing.

7. Deposit; something committed to charge, of which an account must be given.

Although the advantages one man possesseth more than another, may be called his property with respect to other men, yet with respect to God they are only a trust.

8. Confidence in supposed honesty.

Behold, I commit my daughter unto thee of special trust; wherefore do not entreat her evil.

9. State of him to whom something is entrusted.

I serve him truly, that will put me in trust.

Being transplanted out of his cold barren diocese, he was left in that great trust with the king.

To TRUST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place confidence in; to confide in.

I'd be torn in pieces ere I'd trust a woman With wind.

2. To believe; to credit.

Give me your hand: trust me, you look well.

3. To admit in confidence to the power over any thing.

When you lie down, with a short prayer commit yourself into the hands of your faithful Creator, and when you have done, trust him with yourself as you must do when you are dying.

4. To commit with confidence.

Give me good fame, ye pow'rs, and make me just, This much the rogue to publick ears will trust; In private then:—When wilt thou, mighty Jove, My wealthy uncle from this world remove?

## TRU

Whom with your pow'r and fortune, Sir, you trust Now to suspect, is vain.

5. To venture confidently.

Fool'd by thee to trust thee from my side.

6. To sell upon credit.

To TRUST. *v. n.*

1. To be confident of something future.

I trust to come unto you, and speak face to face.

From this grave, this dust, My God shall raise me up, I trust.

Whom I trusted to be my friend, all I had was in his power, and by God's blessing I was never deceived in my trust.

2. To have confidence; to rely; to depend without doubt.

The flies shall wait upon me, and on mine arm shall they trust.

The Lord is a buckler to all that trust in him.

Sin ne'er shall hurt them more who rightly trust In this his satisfaction.

3. To be credulous; to be won to confidence.

Well you may fear too far— Sater than trust too far.

4. To expect.

The simplicity of the goat shews us what an honest man is to trust to that keeps a knave company.

TRUSTEE. *n. f.* [from *trust*.]

1. One entrusted with any thing.

Having made choice of such a confessor that you may trust your soul with, sincerely open your heart to him, and look upon him only as he is a trustee from God, commissioned by him as his ministerial deputy, to hear, judge, and absolve you.

2. One to whom something is committed for the use and behoof of another.

You are not the trustees of the publick liberty; and if you have not right to petition in a crowd, much less to intermeddle in the management of affairs.

TRUSTEE. *n. f.* [from *trust*.] One who trusts.

Nor shall you do mine ear that violence, To make it trustee of your own report Against yourself.

TRUSTINESS. *n. f.* [from *trust*.] Honesty; fidelity; faithfulness.

If the good qualities which lie dispersed among other creatures, innocence in a sheep, trustiness in a dog, are singly to commendable, how excellent is the mind, which embodies them into virtues!

TRUSTLESS. *adj.* [from *trust*.] Unfaithful; unconstant; not to be trusted.

A word elegant, but out of use.

I beheld this fickle trustee's state Of vain world's glory flaring to and fro.

TRUSTY. *adj.* [from *trust*.]

1. Honest; faithful; true; fit to be trusted.

This dastard, at the battle of Poitiers, Before we met, or that a stroke was given, Like to a trusty squire, did run away.

This trusty servant Shall pass between us.

He removeth away the speech of the trusty, and taketh away the understanding of the aged.

Guyomar his trusty slave has sent. These prodigious treasures which flowed in to him, he buried under ground by the hands of his most trusty slaves.

2. Strong; stout; such as will not fail.

When he saw no power might prevail, His trusty sword he called to his aid.

The neighing steed safe to the chariot ty'd, The trusty weapon sits on ev'ry side.

TRUTH. *n. f.* [*treowþa*, Saxon.]

1. The contrary to falsehood; conformity of notions to things.

All truths are equal, veritas non capit magis ac minus.

That men are pubescent at the year of twice seven, is accounted a punctual truth.

## TRY

Persuasive words, impreg'd With reason to her seeming and with truth.

This clue leads them through the maze of opinions and authors to truth and certainty.

2. Conformity of words to thoughts.

Shall trust fail to keep her word? Truth is the joining or separating of signs, as the things signified agree or disagree.

3. Purity from falsehood.

So young and true. —Let it be so, thy truth then be thy dower.

4. Right opinion.

But, self-devoted from the prime of youth To life sequester'd, and ascetic truth, With fasting mortify'd, worn out with tears, And bent beneath the load of seventy years.

5. Fidelity; constancy.

The thoughts of past pleasure and truth, The best of all blessings below.

6. Honesty; virtue.

The money I tender for him in the court, If this will not suffice, it must appear That malice bears down truth.

7. It is used sometimes by way of concession.

She said, truth, Lord: yet the dogs eat of the crumbs which fall.

8. Exactness; conformity to rule.

Ploughs to go true depend much upon the truth of the iron work.

9. Reality; real state of things.

In truth, what should any prayer, framed to the minister's hand, require, but only to be read as becometh?

There are innumerable truths with which we are wholly unacquainted.

10. Of a TRUTH, or in TRUTH. In reality; certainly.

Of a truth, Lord, the kings of Assyria have destroyed the nations.

TRUTINATION. *n. f.* [*trutina*, Lat.] The act of weighing; examination by the scale.

Men may mistake if they distinguish not the sense of levity unto themselves, and in regard of the case or decision of trutination.

To TRY. *v. a.* [*trier*, French.]

1. To examine; to make experiment of.

Some among you have beheld me fighting. Come try upon yourselves what you have seen.

He cannot be a perfect man, Not being true and tutor'd in the world.

Doth not the ear try words, and the mouth take ment?

2. To experience; to assay; to have knowledge or experience of.

Thou know'st only good; but evil hath not tried.

Some to far Oasis shall be sold, Or try the Libyan heat, or Scythian cold.

With me the rocks of Scylla you have try'd, The inhuman Cyclops, and his den dely'd, What greater ill hereafter can you bear?

3. To examine as a judge.

4. To bring before a judicial tribunal.

5. To bring to a decision; with out equivocal.

Nicanor, hearing of their courageous to fight for their country, durst not try the matter by the sword.

6. To act on as a test.

The fire seven times tried this; Seven times tried that judgment is, Which did never chafe amiss.

7. To bring as to a test.

The trying of your faith worketh patience. They open to themselves at length the way Up hither, under long obedience try'd.

# TUB

8. To essay; to attempt.  
Let us try advent'rous work. *Milton.*
9. To purify; to refine.  
After life  
Try'd in sharp tribulation, and red'nd  
By faith and faithful works. *Milton.*
10. To use as means.  
To ease her cares, the force of sleep she tries;  
Still wakes her mind, though slumbers seal her eyes. *Swift.*
- To TRY. v. n. To endeavour; to attempt;  
to make essay.  
He first deceas'd, she for a little try'd  
To live without him, lik'd it not, and died. *Wotton.*
- Up and try. *Woodstock.*
- TUB. n. f. [tobbe, tubbe, Dutch.]  
1. A large open vessel of wood.  
In the East Indies, if you set a tub of water open  
in a room where clothes are kept, it will be drawn  
dry in twenty-four hours. *Bacon.*  
They fetch their precepts from the Cynick tub. *Milton.*
- Skilful coopers hoop their tube  
With Lydian and with Phrygian dabs. *Hudibras.*
2. A state of salivation; so called, because  
the patient was formerly sweated in a  
tub.  
Season the slaves  
For tubs and baths, bring down the rose-cheek'd  
youth *Shakespeare.*
- To th' tub-fast, and the diet. *Shakespeare.*
- TUBE. n. f. [tube, Fr. *tubus*, Latin.] A  
pipe; a siphon; a long hollow body.  
There bellowing engines with their fiery tubes  
Dipers'd æthereal forms, and down they fell, *Reformers.*
- A spot like which astronomer  
Through his glaz'd optick tube yet never saw. *Milton.*
- This bears up part of it out at the surface of the  
earth; the rest through the tubes and vessels of the  
vegetables thereon. *Woodward.*
- TUBERCLE. n. f. [tubercule, Fr. from  
*tuberculum*, Lat.] A small swelling or  
excrecence on the body; a pimple.  
By what degrees the tubercles arise,  
How slow, or quick, they ripen into size. *Sewell.*
- A consumption of the lungs, without an ulcer-  
ation, arrives through a schirrosity, or a crude tuber-  
cle. *Harvey.*
- TUBEROSE. n. f. A flower.  
The stalks of *tuberoses* run up four foot high, more  
or less; the common way of planting them is in  
pots in March, in good earth. *Mortimer.*
- Eternal spring, with shining verdure, here  
Warms the mild air, and crowns the youthful year;  
The tuberose ever breathes, and violets blow. *Garth.*
- TUBEROUS. adj. [tubereus, Fr. from  
*tuber*, Lat.] Having prominent knots or  
excrecences.  
Parts of *tuberosæ hæmatitis* shew several varieties  
in the crust, striature, and configuration of the body. *Woodward.*
- TUBULAR. adj. [from *tubus*, Lat.] Re-  
sembling a pipe or trunk; consisting of  
a pipe; long and hollow; fistular.  
He hath a tubular or pipe-like snout resembling  
that of the hippocampus, or horse-fish. *Grew.*
- TUBULATED. } adj. [from *tubulus*, Lat.]  
TUBULOUS. } fistular; longitudinally  
hollow.  
The teeth of vipers are *tubulated* for the con-  
veyance of the poison into the wound they make;  
but their hollownes doth not reach to the top of  
the tooth. *Derham.*
- TUBULE. n. f. [tubulus, Latin.] A small  
pipe, or fistular body.  
As the ludus Helmuntii, and the other modules  
have in them sea-shells that were incorporated with  
them during the time of their formation at the  
deluge, so these stones had then incorporated with  
them testaceous tubules, related to the *Strophomena*,  
or rather the *vermicular magni*. *Woodward.*

# TUF

- TUCK. n. f. [twecc, Welsh, a knife; *tocco*,  
French; *tocco*, Italian.]  
1. A long narrow sword.  
If he by chance escape your venom'd tuck,  
Our purpose may hold there. *Shakespeare.*  
These being prim'd, with force he labour'd  
To free's sword from retentive scabbard;  
And after many a painful pluck,  
From rusty distance he bail'd tuck. *Hudibras.*
2. A kind of net.  
The tuck is narrower meshed, and therefore scarce  
lawful with a long bunt in the midst. *Currey.*
- To TUCK. v. a. [from *trucken*, German, to  
press. *Skinner.*]  
1. To gather into a narrower compass; to  
crush together; to hinder from spreading.  
She tucked up her vestments like a Spartan vir-  
gin, and marched directly forwards to the utmost  
summit of the promontory. *Addison.*  
The sex, at the same time they are letting down  
their stays, are tucking up their petticoats, which  
grow shorter and shorter every day. *Addison.*  
The following age of females first tucked up their  
garments to the elbows, and exposed their arms to  
the air. *Addison.*
- Dick adept tuck back thy hair,  
And I will pour into thy ear. *Prior.*
2. To enclose, by tucking clothes round.  
Make his bed after different fashions, that he  
may not feel every little change, who is not to  
have his maid always to lay all things in print, and  
tuck him in warm. *Locke.*
- To TUCK. v. n. To contract. A bad  
word.  
An ulcer discharging a nasty thin ichor, the edges  
tuck in, and growing skinned and hard, give it the  
name of a callous ulcer. *Sharp.*
- TUCKER. n. f. A small piece of linen that  
shades the breast of women.  
A female ornament by some call'd a tucker, and  
by others the neck-piece, being a slip of fine linen  
or muslin, used to run in a small kind of ruffle round  
the uppermost verge of the stays. *Addison.*
- TUCKETSONANCE. n. f. The sound of  
the tucket. An ancient instrument of  
musick.  
Let the trumpets sound  
The tucketsonance and the note to mount. *Shaksp.*
- TU'EL. n. f. [tuyrau, Fr.] The anus.  
*Skinner.*
- TUESDAY. n. f. [tuesday, Saxon; *tuý*,  
Saxon, is Mais.] The third day of the  
week.
- TUFT. n. f. [tuffe, French.]  
1. A number of threads or ribands, flowery  
leaves, or any small bodies joined toge-  
ther.  
Upon sweet brier, a fine tuft, or brush of moss  
of divers colours, you shall ever find full of white  
worms. *Bacon.*  
It is notorious for its goatish smell, and tufts not  
unlike the beard of that animal. *More.*  
A tuft of daisies on a flow'ry lea. *Dryden.*  
Near a living stream their mansion place  
Edg'd round with moss and tufts of matted grass. *Dryden.*
- The male among birds often appears in a crest,  
comb, a tuft of feathers, or a natural little plume,  
erected like a pinnacle on the top of the head. *Spectator.*
2. A cluster; a plump.  
Going a little aside into the wood, where many  
times before she delighted to walk, her eyes were  
satisfied with a tuft of trees so close set together, as  
with the shade the moon gave through it, it might  
breed a fearful kind of emotion to look upon it. *Sidney.*
- My house is at the tuft of olives hard by. *Shaksp.*
- An island lie  
Close to the unmeasured sea; and is so nice,  
That in the midst I saw the smoke arise,  
Through tufts of trees. *Chapman.*
- With high woods the hills were crown'd;  
With tufts the valleys, and each fountain side  
With borders long the rivers. *Milton.*

# TUG

- Under a tuft of shade, that on a green  
Stood whisp'ring fast, by a fresh fountain side  
They sat them down. *Milton.*
- To TUFF. v. a. To adorn with a tuft. A  
doubtful word, not authorised by any  
competent writer.  
Sit beneath the shade  
Of solemn oaks, that tuft the swelling mounts,  
Thrown graceful round. *Thomson.*
- TUFF. n. f. [from *tuffed* and  
*tuffity*.] A villous kind of silk.  
His cloaths were strange, tho' coarse, and black,  
tho' bare:  
Sleeveless his jerkin was, and it had been  
Velvet; but it was now, so much ground was seen,  
Became tufftuffity. *Donne.*
- TUFFED. adj. [from *tuff*.] Growing in  
tufts or clusters.  
There does a sable cloud  
Turn forth her silver lining on the night,  
And cast a gleam over this tuffed grove. *Milton.*
- Towers and battlements it sees,  
Bosom'd high in tuffed trees,  
Where perhaps some beauty lies  
The cynosure of neighbouring eyes. *Milton.*
- Mild the desert fruitful fields arise,  
That, crown'd with tuffed trees and springing corn,  
Like verdant isles the sable waste adorn. *Pope.*
- TUFFY. adj. [from *tuff*.] Adorned with  
tufts. A word of no authority.  
Let me strip thee of thy tuffy coat,  
Spread thy unbraided fibres. *Thomson.*
- To TUG. v. a. [tugan, *teogan*, Saxon.]  
1. To pull with strength long continued in  
the utmost exertion; to draw.  
No more tug one another thus, nor maul your-  
selves; receive  
Prize equal; conquests crown ye both: the lists to  
others leave. *Chapman.*
- These two mossy pillars  
With horrible confusion to and fro  
He tugg'd, he shook, till down they came, and drew  
Upon his heads of all that sat beneath  
The whole roof after them, with burst of thunder. *Milton.*
- Take pains the genuine meaning to explore,  
There sweat, there strain, tug the laborious oar. *Reformers.*
2. To pull; to pluck.  
Pine, beware thy board;  
I mean to tug it, and to cuff you soundly. *Shaksp.*
- There leaving him to his repose,  
Secur'd from the pursuit of foes,  
And wanting nothing but a song,  
And a well tun'd theobald hung.  
Upon a bough, to ease the pain  
His tugg'd ears suffer'd with a strain. *Hudibras.*
- To TUG. v. n.  
1. To pull; to draw.  
The weaver fort will tug lustily at one oar. *Sandys.*
- There is tugging and pulling this way and that  
way.  
Thus galley-slaves tug willing at their oar,  
Content to work in prospect of the shore;  
But would not work at all, if not constrain'd before. *Dryden.*
- We have been tugging a great while against the  
stream, and have almost weathered our point; a  
stretch or two more will do the work; but if, instead  
of that, we slacken our arms and drop our oars, we  
shall be hurried back to the place from whence we  
set out. *Addison.*
2. To labour; to contend; to struggle.  
Cast your good counsels  
Upon his passion; let myself and fortune  
Tug for the time to come. *Shakespeare.*
- His face is black and full of blood,  
His hands abroad display'd, as one that grasps  
And tugg'd for life. *Shakespeare.*
- They long wrentled and strenuously tugg'd for  
their liberty, with a no less magnanimous than  
constant pertinacity. *Hume.*
- Go now with some daring drug,  
Bait thy discourse, and while they tug;  
Thou to maintain the cruel snare,  
Spend the dear treasure of thy life. *Craford.*



# TUM

**TUG. n. f.** [from the verb.] Pull performed with the utmost effort.

Downward by the feet he drew  
The tumbler's danger: at the tug he falls,  
Vain struggling along, root from the sinking wall.  
*Dryden.*

**TUGGER. n. f.** [from tug.] One that tugs or pulls hard.

**TUTOR. n. f.** [tutior, from tutor, Lat.] Guardianship; superintendent care; care of a guardian or tutor.

A folly for a man of wisdom to put himself under the tuition of a beast. *Sidney.*

They forcibly endeavour to cast the churches, under my care and tuition, into the moulds they have fashioned to their designs. *King Charles.*

If government depends upon religion, this shews the potential design of those that attempt to distinguish the civil and ecclesiastical interests, setting the latter wholly out of the tuition of the former. *Smith.*

When so much true life is put into them, they talk with them about what most delights them, that they may perceive that those under whose tuition they are, are not enemies to their satisfaction. *Locke.*

**TULIP. n. f.** [tulipe, Fr. tulipa, Latin.] A flower.

The properties of a good tulip are, 1. It should have a tall stem. 2. The flower should consist of six leaves, three within, and three without, the former being larger than the latter. 3. Their bottom should be proportioned to their top; their upper part should be rounded off, and not terminate in a point. 4. The leaves when opened should neither turn inward nor bend outward, but rather stand erect; the flower should be of a middling size, neither over large nor too small. 5. The stripes should be small and regular, arising quite from the bottom of the flower. The chives should not be yellow, but of a brown colour. They are generally divided into three classes, viz. precoces, or early flowers; medias, or middling flowers; and serotines or late flowers. The early blowing tulips are not near so fair, nor rise half so high as the late ones, but are chiefly valued for appearing so early in the spring. *Miller.*

The tulip opens with the rising, and shuts with the setting sun. *Hakewill.*

Why tulips of one colour produce some of another, and, running through all, all escape a blue. *Brown.*

**TULIPTREE. n. f.** A tree.

**TO TUMBLE. v. n.** [tomber, Fr. tombolan, Dutch; tombolare, Italian.]

1. To fall; to come suddenly and violently to the ground.

Though the treasure  
Of nature's germins tumble all together,  
Answer me. *Shakespeare.*

To stand or walk, to rise or tumble,  
As matter and as motion jumble. *Prior.*

Sisyphus lifts his stone up the hill; which carried to the top, it immediately tumbles to the bottom. *Addison.*

2. To fall in great quantities tumultuously.

When riches come by the course of chance and accidents, they come tumbling upon a man. *Bacon.*

3. To fall about.

I saw at the bottom of one tree a gentleman bound with many garters hand and foot, so as well he might tumble and toils. *Sidney.*

Oldster stumbled, and in falling struck me into the tumbling billows of the main. *Shakespeare.*

4. To play tricks by various libations of the body.

Reform our sense, and teach the men's obey;  
They'll leave their tumbling, if you lead the way. *Rowe.*

**TO TUMBLE. v. a.**

1. To turn over; to throw about by way of examination.

When it came to the ears of Maximilian, and tumbling it over and over in his thoughts, that he should at one blow be defeated of the marriage of his daughter and his own, he lost all patience. *Bacon.*

# TUM

A man by tumbling his thoughts, and forming them into expressions, gives them a new fermentation, which works them into a finer body. *Collier.*

They tumbled all their little quivers' er,  
To chase propitious shafts. *Prior.*

2. To throw by chance or violence.

The mind often sets itself on work in search of some hidden ideas; though sometimes they are roused and tumbled out of their dark cells into open day-light by some turbulent passions. *Locke.*

3. To throw down.

Wait thou still by hammering treachery,  
To tumble down thy husband and thyself  
From top of honour to disgrace's feet? *Shakespeare.*  
King Lycurgus, while he fought in vain  
His friends to free, was tumbled on the plain. *Dryden.*

If a greater force than his holds him fast, or tumbles him down, he is no longer free. *Locke.*

**TUMBLE. n. f.** [from the verb.] A fall.

A country-fellow got an unlucky tumble from a tree: why, says a passenger, I could have taught you a way to climb, and never hurt yourself with a fall. *L'Estrange.*

**TUMBLER. n. f.** [from tumble.]

1. One who shows postures by various contortions of body, or feats of activity.

What strange agility and activeness do common tumblers and dancers on the rope attain to by exercise! *Wilkins.*

Nic bounced up with a spring equal to that of the nimblest tumblers or rope-dancers. *Arbuthnot.*

Never by tumbler thro' the hoops was shown  
Such skill in passing all, and touching none. *Pope.*

2. A large drinking glass.

**TUMBLE. n. f.** [tombereau, Fr.] A dung-cart.

Twifallow once ended, get tumble and man,  
And compass that follow as soon as ye can. *Tusser.*

My corps is in a tumble laid, among  
The filth and ordure, and inclos'd with dung;  
That cart arest, and raise a common cry,  
For sacred hunger of my gold I die. *Dryden.*

What shall I do with this beastly tumble? go lie down and sleep, you sot. *Congreve.*

He sometimes rode in an open tumble. *Tatler.*

**TUMEFACATION. n. f.** [tumefactio, Lat.] Swelling.

The common signs and effects of weak fibres, are paleness, a weak pulse, tumefactions in the whole body. *Arbuthnot.*

**TO TUMEFY. v. a.** [tumefacio, Lat.] To swell; to make to swell.

I applied three small causticks triangular about the tumefied joint. *Wifeman.*

A consumption actually begun is when some parts of the lungs are knotted and tumefied. *Blackm.*

A fleshy excrescence, exceeding hard and tumefied, supposed to demand extirpation. *Sharp.*

**TUMID. adj.** [tumidus, Lat.]

1. Swelling; puffed up.

2. Protuberant; raised above the level.

So high as head'd the tumid hills, so low  
Down sunk a hollow vale broad and deep. *Millton.*

3. Pompous; boasted; puffy; falsely sublime.

Though such expressions may seem tumid and aspiring; yet cannot I scruple to see seeming hyperboles in mentioning felicity, which make the highest hyperboles but seeming ones. *Boyle.*

**TUMOROUS. adj.** [from tumor.]

1. Swelling; protuberant.

Who ever saw any cypress or pine, small below and above, and tumorous in the middle, unless some diseased plant? *Wotton.*

2. Fastuous; vainly pompous; falsely magnificent.

According to their subject, their styles vary, for that which is high and lofty, declaring of great matter, becomes vast and tumorous, speaking of petty and inferior things. *Ben Jonson.*

His limbs were rather sturdy than stout, his mien and almost tumorous in his looks and gestures. *Wotton.*

# TUM

**TUMOUR. n. f.** [tumor, Lat.]

1. A morbid swelling.

Tumour is a disease, in which the parts recede from their natural state by an undue increase of their bigness. *Wifeman.*

Having diseased this swelling vice, and seen what it is that feeds the tumour, if the disease be founded in pride, the abating that is the most natural remedy. *Government of the Tongue.*

The formation of knots and tumours in any part of the body, external or internal, that degenerate at length into an ulcer, arise from this, that some parts of the blood becoming by their size of figure disproportioned to the small winding channels of the glands, cannot freely slip through. *Blackmore.*

2. Affected pomp; false magnificence; puffy grandeur; swelling mien; unsustained greatness.

His stile was rich of phrase, but seldom in bold metaphors; and so far from the tumour, that it rather wants a little elevation. *Wotton.*

It is not the power of tumour and bold looks upon the passions of the multitude. *L'Estrange.*

**TO TUNE. [among gardeners.]** To fence trees about with earth.

**TO TUMULATE. v. n.** [tumulo, Latin.]

To swell. This seems to be the sense here, but I suspect the word to be wrong.

Urinous spirits, or volatile alkalis, are such enemies to acid, that as soon as they are put together, they tumulate and grow hot, and continue to fight till they have disarmed or mortified each other. *Boyle.*

**TUMULOSE. adj.** [tumulosus, Lat.] full of hills.

**TUMULOUSITY. n. f.** [tumulus, Latin.] Hilliness.

**TUMULT. n. f.** [tumultus, Fr. tumultus, Latin.]

1. A promiscuous commotion in a multitude.

A tumult is improved into a rebellion, and a government overturned by it. *L'Estrange.*

With ireful taunts each other they oppose,  
Till in loud tumult all the Gods arose. *Pope.*

2. A multitude put into a commotion.

3. A stir; an irregular violence; a wild commotion.

What stir is there in the heart's?

Whence cometh this tumult and this noise? Shall Tumult and confusion all embroil'd? *Milton.*

This piece of poetry can be no nobler than the idea it gives us of the tumult being thrusting a tumult among the elements, and recovering them out of their confusion into a troubling and calming nature? *Spectator.*

**TUMULTUALLY. adv.** [from tumultuarius.]

In a tumultuary manner.

**TUMULTUARINESS. n. f.** [from tumultuarius.]

Turbulence; inclination or disposition to tumults or commotions.

The tumultuaries of the people, or the factionaries of presbyters, gave occasion to invent new models. *King Charles.*

**TUMULTUARY. adj.** [tumultuarius, Fr.]

from tumultus.

1. Disorderly promiscuous; confused.

Perkin had learned, that people under command used to come, and after to march in order, and rebels come wild; and observing their order, and not tumbling, doubted the work. *Bacon.*

My followers were at that time no way proportionable to hazard a tumultuary conflict. *King Charles.*

Is it likely that divided atoms should keep the same ranks in such a variety of tumultuous perturbations in that liquid medium? *Locke.*

2. Disorderly out into irregular commotion.

Men who live without religion, live always in a tumultuary and restless state. *Atterbury.*

**TO TUMULTUATE. v. n.** [tumultuor, Lat.]

To make a tumult.

**TUMULTUATION.** *s. f.* [from *tumultuare*.]  
Irregular and confused agitation.

That in the sound the contiguous air receives many strokes from the particles of the liquor, seems probable by the sudden and eager tumultuation of its parts. *Boyle.*

**TUMULTUOUS.** *adj.* [from *tumult*; *tumultuosus*, French.]

1. Violently carried on by disorderly multitudes.

Many civil broils and tumultuous rebellions, they fairly overcame, by reason of the continual presence of their king, whose only person often-times contains the unruly people from a thousand evil occasions. *Shaffer.*

2. Put into violent commotion; irregularly and confusedly agitated.

The strong rebuff of some tumultuous cloud Hurry'd him aloft. *Milton.*

His dire attempt; which nigh the birth Now rowling, boils in his tumultuous breast, And like a devilish engine back recoils Upon himself. *Milton.*

The vital blood, that hith' forsook my heart, Returns again in such tumultuous tides, It quite o'ercomes me. *Addison.*

3. Turbulent; violent.

Naught refts for me in this tumultuous strife, But to make open proclamation. *Shakespeare.*  
Furiously running in upon him with tumultuous speech, he violently raves, and his head his rich cap of fables. *Knolles.*

4. Full of tumults.

The winds began to speak louder, and, as in a tumultuous kingdom, to think themselves fittest instruments of commandment. *Sidney.*

**TUMULTUOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *tumultuous*.]  
By act of the multitude; with confusion and violence.

It was done by edict, not tumultuously; the sword was not put into the people's hand. *Bacon.*

**TUN.** *n. f.* [tunne, Saxon; tonne, Dutch; tonne, tonneau, French.]

1. A large cask.

As when a spark Lights on a heap of powder, laid fit for the tun, some magazine to store Against a rumour'd war. *Milton.*

2. The measure of four hogheads.

3. Any large quantity of merchandize.

I have over follow'd a tun of wine, Drawn tun of blood out of the country's breast. *Shakespeare.*

4. A drunkard, in burlesque.

Here's a tun of merriment work to come, Or from a treason-tavelling home. *Dryden.*

5. The weight of two thousand pounds.

6. A cubick space in a ship, supposed to contain a tun.

'So fenced about with rocks and lets, that without knowledge of the passages, a boat of ten tuns cannot be brought into the haven. *Baylin.*

7. Dryden has used it for a perimetrical measure, I believe without precedent or propriety.

A tun about was every pillar there; A polish'd mirror shone not half so clear. *Dryden.*

**TO TUN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into casks; to barrel.

It is the must, or wort, while it worketh, before it be tunned, the burrage stay a time, and so often changed with fresh, it will make a foaming drink for melancholy. *Bacon.*

The same fermented juice degenerating into vinegar, yield an acid and corroding spirit. The same juice tunned up, arms itself with tartar. *Boyle.*

**TUNABLE.** *adj.* [from *tune*.] Harmonious; musical.

A cry more tunable Was never hallo'd to, nor cheer'd with horn. *Shakespeare.*

Hard are the ways of truth, and rough to walk; VOL. II.

Smooth on the tongue discount'd, pleasing to the ear, And tunable as sylvan pipe or song. *Milton.*

All tunable sounds, whereof human voice is one, are made by a regular vibration of the sonorous body, and undulation of the air, proportionable to the sentence or gravity of the tone. *Holder.*  
Several lines in Virgil are not altogether tunable to a modern ear. *Gaith.*

**TUNABLENESS.** *s. f.* [from *tunable*.] Harmony; melodiousness.

**TUNABLY.** *adv.* [from *tunable*.] Harmoniously; melodiously.

**TUN-DISH.** *n. f.* [from *tun* and *dish*.] A tunnel.

**TUNE.** *n. f.* [toon, Dut. ton, Swed. tuono, Ital. tone, Fr. tonus, Lat.]

1. A diversity of notes put together. *Locke.*

Came he to sing a raven's note, Whose dismal tune bereft my vital pow'rs? *Shakespeare.*  
Tunes and airs have in themselves some affinity with the affections; as merry tunes, daleful tunes, solemn tunes, tunes inclining men's minds to pity, warlike tunes; so that tunes have a predisposition to the motion of the spirits. *Bacon.*

Keep unsteady nature to her law, And the low world in measure'd motion draw After the heav'nly tune, which none can hear Of human mould with gross unpurged ear. *Milton.*

That sweet song you sung one starry night, The tune I still retain, but not the words. *Dryden.*

The disposition in the fiddle to play tunes. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. Sound; note.

Such a noise arose As the shrouds make at sea in a stiff tempest, As loud, and to as many tunes. *Shakespeare.*

3. Harmony; order; concert of parts.

A continual parliament I thought would but keep the commonwealth in peace, by preserving laws in their due execution and vigour. *King Charles.*

4. State of giving the due sounds; as, the fiddle is in tune, or out of tune.

5. Proper state for use of application; right disposition; fit temper; proper humour.

A child will learn three tunes as much when he is in tune, as he will with double the time and pains, when he goes awkwardly, or is dragged unwillingly to it. *Locke.*

6. State of any thing with respect to order.

Distressed Lear, in his better tune, remembers what we are come about. *Shakespeare.*

**TO TUNE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into such a state, as that the proper sounds may be produced.

His golden harps they took, Harps ever tun'd, that glitter'd by their side. *Milton.*

Tune your harps, Ye angels, to that sound, and thence my heart, Make room to entertain thy flowing joy. *Dryden.*

2. To sing harmoniously.

Fountains, and ye that warble as ye flow, Melodious murmurs, warbling tune let penite. *Milton.*

Rouse up, ye Thebanes, tune your lo Peans; Your king returns, the Argives are o'ercome. *Dryden.*

Leave such to tune their own dull rhymes, and know What's roundly impoet, and languishingly slow. *Pope.*

3. To put into order so as to produce the proper effect.

**TO TUNE.** *v. n.*

1. To form one sound to another.

The winds were hush'd to leaf and bough, At all was seen to stir; Whilst tuning to the water's fall, The small birds sang to her. *Drayton.*

2. To utter with the voice inarticulate harmony.

Some birds not only weave the fibrous parts of

**TUNEFUL.** *adj.* [tune and fall.] Musical; harmonious.

I saw a pleasant grove, With chant of tuneful birds resounding. *Milton.*

Earth smiles with flowers renewing, And birds to lays of love their tuneful notes apply. *Dryden.*

For thy own glory long our foreign's praise, God of verses and of days!

I let all thy tuneful sons adorn Their lasting works with William's name. *Prior.*

Poets themselves must fall, like those they sing, Deat the praise'd ear, and unite the tuneful tongue. *Pope.*

**TUNELISS.** *adj.* [from *tune*.] Unharmonious; unmusical.

When I heard my tuneliss harp I take, Then do I more augment my toes despight. *Spenser.*

Swallow, what dost thou With thy tuneliss lute? *Concluv.*

**TUNER.** *n. f.* [from *tune*.] One who tunes.

The box of such antick, lipping, affected phantasies, these new tuners of accents. *Shakespeare.*

**TUNICK.** *n. f.* [tunique, Fr. tunica, Lat.]

1. Part of the Roman dress.

The tunicks of the Romans, which answer to our waistcoats, were without ornaments, and with very short sleeves. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Natural covering; integument; tunicle.

Loblocks and styrops abate and demolish the hardness of a cough, by mollifying the ruggedness of the intern tunic of the gullet. *Harvey.*

Their fruit is locked up all winter in their genus, and well fenced with neat and close tunicles. *Derham.*

The drop of the tunica vaginalis is owing to a preternatural discharge of that water continually separating on the internal surface of the tunic. *Sharp.*

**TUNICLE.** *n. f.* [from *tunic*.] Natural cover; integument.

The humours and tunicles are purely transparent, to let in the light and colour unfolded. *Roy.*

One single grain of wheat, barley, or rye, shall contain four or five distinct plants under one common tunicle; a very convincing argument of the providence of God. *Bentley.*

**TUNNAGE.** *n. f.* [from *tun*.]

1. Content of a vessel measured by the tun.

The consideration of the riches of the ancients leads to that of their trade, and to inquire into the bulk and tunnage of their shipping. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Tax laid by the tun; as, to levy tunnage and portadage.

**TUNNEL.** *n. f.*

1. The shaft of a chimney; the passage for the smoke.

It was a vault ybuilt for great dispeace, With many ranges rear'd along the wall, And one great chimney, whose long tunnel thence The smoke forth threw. *Spenser.*

The water being rarified, and by rarification forced up, wind will force up the smoke, which otherwise might linger in the tunnel, and often-times revive. *Wotton.*

2. A funnel, or pipe by which liquor is poured into vessels.

For the help of the hearing, make an instrument like a tunnel, the narrow part of the bignets of the hole of the ear, and the broader end much larger. *Bacon.*

3. A net wide at the mouth, and ending in a point, and so resembling a funnel or tunnel.

**TO TUNNEL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To form like a tunnel.

The phalange tribe inhabit the tunnel'd, convolved leaves. *Derham.*

2. To catch in a net.

3. This word is used by *Derham* for to make network; to reticulate.

vegetables, and curiously *tunnal* them into nests, but artificially support them on the twigs of trees.

**TURKEY, n. f.** [*tanen*, Ital. *thynnus*, Lat.] A sea fish.

Some fish are boiled and preserved fresh in vinegar, as *tunny* and *turbot*.

**TURP, n. f.** [I know not of what original.]

A *rain*. This word is yet used in Staffordshire, and in other provinces.

**TO TUR, v. n.** To butt like a ram.

**TURBAN, n. f.** [a Turkish word.] The cover worn by the Turks on their heads.

Gates of monarchs Arch'd are to high, that giants may get through, And keep their impious turban'd on, without Good-morrow to the sun.

His hat was in the form of a *turban*, not so huge as the Turkish *turbans*.

From utmost Indian isle, Taprobane, Dusk faces with white liken *turbans* wreath'd.

I see the Turk nodding with his *turban*. Some, for the pride of Turkish courts design'd, For folded *turbans* singe Holland bear.

**TURBANED, adj.** [from *turban*.] Wearing a *turban*.

A *turban* Turk That beat a Venetian, and traduc'd the state, I took by the throat.

**TURBARV, n. f.** [*turbaria*, low Lat. from *turf*.] The right of digging turf.

**TURBID, adj.** [*turbidus*, Lat.] Thick; muddy; not clear.

Though less make the liquid *turbid*, yet they rene the spirits.

The brazen instruments of death discharge Horrible flames, and *turbid* streaming clouds Of smoke sulphurous: Intens'd with these Large gloious iron dy.

The ordinary springs, which were before clear, fresh, and limpid, become thick and *turbid*, as long as the earthquake lasts.

**TURBIDNESS, n. f.** [from *turbid*.] Muddiness; thickness.

**TURBINATED, adj.** [*turbinatus*, Lat.]

1. Twisted; spiral; passing from power to wider.

Let mechanism here produce a spiral and *turbinated* motion of the whole upped body, without an external director.

2. Among botanists, plants are called *turbinated*, as some parts of them resemble, or are of a conical figure.

**TURBINATION, n. f.** [from *turbinated*.] The act of spinning like a top.

**TURBITH, n. f.** [*turpethus*, Lat.] Yellow mercury precipitate.

I sent him twelve grains of *turbith* mixture, and purged it off with a bitter draught. I took the *turbith* once in three days, and the ulcers healed soon off.

**TURBOT, n. f.** [*turbot*, French and Dutch; *rhombus*, Lat.] A delicate fish.

Some fish are preserved fresh in vinegar, as *turbot*.

Of fishes you shall find in arms the whole, the salmon, the *turbot*.

Nor oysters of the Lucrine lake My sober appetite would with, Nor *turbot*.

**TURBULENCE, n. f.** [*turbulence*, French; *turbulentia*, Latin.]

1. Tumult; confusion.

I have dream'd Of bloody *turbulence*; and this whole night Hath nothing been but forms of slaughter.

Off-times noxious where they light On man, beast, plant, wasteful and turbulent, Like *turbulencies* in the affairs of men.

Over whose heads they roar, and seem to point: They oft forebode and threaten ill.

2. Disorder of passions.

I come to calm thy *turbulence* of mind, If reason will refuse her for reign way.

3. Tumultuousness; tendency to confusion.

You think this *turbulence* of blood From signifying preferes the blood, Which thus fermenting by degrees,

Exalts the spirits, sinks the *liver*.

**TURBULENT, adj.** [*turbulentus*, Latin.]

1. Raising agitation; producing commotion.

From the clear milky juice allaying Thick, and refresh'd; nor envy'd them the *gape*, Whole heads that *turbulent* liquor fills with foam.

2. Exposed to commotion; liable to agitation.

Calm region once, And full of peace; now tost and *turbulent*!

3. Tumultuous; violent.

What wondrous sort of *turbulent* has bear'd design'd For to untand, so *turbulent* a sound?

Nor need we tell what anxious cares attend The *turbulent* mirth of wine, nor all the kinds Of maladies that lead to death's grim cave, Wrought by his temperance.

Men of ambitious and *turbulent* spirits, that were dissatisfied with privacy, were allowed to engage in matters of state.

**TURBULENTLY, adv.** [from *turbulent*.]

Tumultuously; violently.

**TURF, n. f.** [*turf*, Saxon; *turf*, Dutch; *turf*, Swedish.] A clod covered with grass; a part of the surface of the ground.

Where was this lane? Close by the battle, digg'd, and wall'd with *turf*.

*Turf* and peats are cheap fuels, and last long.

Could that divide you from near ushering guides? They left me weary on a grassy *turf*.

Each place some monument of thee should bear; I wish green *turf* would grateful altars raise.

Their backlers ring around, Their trampling turns the *turf*, and shakes the solid ground.

The ambafador every morning religiously saluted a *turf* of earth dug out of his own native soil, to remind him that all the day he was to think of his country.

His flock daily crops Their verdant dinner from the mossy *turf*.

Yet shall they wave with rising flow'r in the dell, And the green *turf* lie lightly on thy breast.

**TO TURF, v. a.** [from the noun.] To cover with turfs.

The face of the bank next the sea is *turfed*.

**TURFING, n. f.** [from *turf*.] The state of abounding with turfs.

**TURF, adj.** [from *turf*.] Full of turfs.

**TURGENT, adj.** [*turgens*, Lat.] Swelling; protuberant; tumid.

Where humours are *turgent*, it is necessary not only to purge them, but also to strengthen the infected parts.

The clusters clear, White o'er the *turgent* film the living dew.

**TURGID, adj.** [*turgidus*, Lat.]

1. The act of swelling; the state of being swollen.

The infant *turgence* is not to be taken off, but by medicines of higher nature.

2. Empty magnificence.

**TURGID, adj.** [*turgidus*, Latin.]

1. Swelling; bloated; filling more room than before.

A bladder, moderately filled with air, and strongly tied, held near the fire grew *turgid* and hard; and brought nearer, suddenly broke with a vehement noise.

The spirits embogled with the malignity, and drowned in the blood *turgid* and tumid by the febrile fermentation, are by phlebotomy relieved.

Disturbance thou thy sapless wood Of its rich progeny; the *turgid* fruit Abounds with mellow liquor.

Those channels, *turgid* with th' obstructed tide, Stretch their *tumid* holes, and make their necks wide.

2. Pompous; tumid; fastuous; vainly magnificent.

Some have a violent and *turgid* manner of talking and thinking; whatsoever they judge of is a picture of this vanity.

**TURORITRY, n. f.** [from *turgid*.] State of being swollen.

The *turoritry* of an apoplexy are dulness, slowness of speech, vertigo, weakness, watering, and *turgidity* of the eyes.

**TURKEY, n. f.** [*turcica*, Latin.] A large domestic fowl supposed to be brought from Turkey.

Here he comes swelling like a turkey cock.

The turkey-cock hath swelling gills, the hen has

So speeds the wild joy, Who lately rich'd the turkey's callow care.

**TURKOIS, n. f.** [*turquoise*, Fr. from *turkey*.] A blue stone numbered among the most precious stones, now discovered to be a bone impregnated with cupreous particles.

Those bony bodies found among copper-ores are tinged with green, or blue; the *turquoise* stone, as it is commonly styled by lapidaries, is part of a bone tinged.

**TURKSCAP, n. f.** [*martagon*.] An herb.

**TURM, n. f.** [*turma*, Lat.] A troop. No: in use.

Legions and cohorts *turns* of horse and wings

**TURMERICK, n. f.** [*turmerica*, Latin.] An Indian root which makes a yellow dye.

**TURMOIL, n. f.** [derived by Skinner from *tremouille*, Fr. a mill-hopper; more probably derived from *moil*, to labour.] Trouble; disturbance; harassing uneasiness; tumultuous molestation. Little in use.

He *tocks* with torment and *turmoil*, To force me live, and *tocks* of let me die.

There I'll rest, as after much *turmoil* A blessed soul doth in *rest*.

Blinded greatness ever in *turmoil*, Still seeking happy life, makes life a toil.

Happy when I, from this *turmoil* set free, That peaceful and diving assembly see.

**TO TURMOIL, v. a.** [from the noun.]

1. To harass with commotion.

That is not fault of will in those godly father but the troublous occasions wherewith that wretched realm hath continually been *turmoiled*.

It is her fatal misfortune above all other countries to be miserably *turmoiled* and *turmoiled* in the *business* of *war*.

Having Juno, who with endless brood Did enter, and bear'd, and Jove himself *turmoiled* At length *to*, his friendly pow'r shall *to*.

2. To weary; to keep in inquietness.

Having newly set those grammatical shallow wheels, they stuck unreasonably to learn a few words, and are transported to be told and to *to* with their unbalanced wits in labours and *to* of controversy.

**TO TURM, v. a.** [*turman*, Saxon; *tourner*, French; from *to*, Latin.]

1. To put into a circular or vertiginous motion; to move round; to revolve.

She would have made Hercules turn the spit; yea, and have cleft his club to make the fire too. *Shakespeare.*

He turned me about with his finger and thumb, as one would set up a top. *Shakespeare.*

Here's a knocking, indeed; if a man were porter of hell gate, he should have old turning the key. *Shakespeare.*

They in numbers that compute Days, months, and years, towards his all-cheering lamp

Turn swift their various motions, of a turn'd By his magnetic beam. *Milton.*

2. To put the upper side downward; to shift with regard to the sides.

When the hen has laid her eggs so that she can cover them, what care does she take in turning them frequently, that all parts may partake of the vital warmth? *Addison.*

3. To change with respect to position.

Expert. When to advance, or stand, or turn the swiftry Of battle. *Milton.*

He bid his angels turn the poles. *Milton.*

4. To change the state of the balance.

You weigh equally, a feather will turn the scale. *Shakespeare.*

If I survive, shall Troy the less prevail? A single soul's too light to turn the scale. *Dryden.*

5. To bring the inside out.

He call'd me out; And told me I had turn'd the wrong side out. *Shakespeare.*

The van abys. Up from the bottom turn'd by furious winds. *Milton.*

6. To change as to the posture of the body, or direction of the look.

Apollo, angry at the sight, from top of Ilion crides; Turne head, ye well-rod peers of Troy. *Chapman.*

His gentle duino expression turn'd at length? The eye of Eve to mark his play. *Milton.*

The rage of thirst and hunger now suppress'd, The monarch turn'd him to his royal guest. *Pope.*

7. To form on a lathe by moving round.

[Torno, Latin.] As the placing one foot of a pair of compasses on a plane, and moving about the other foot, describes a circle with the moving point in any substance, pitched steady on two points, as on an axis, and moved about, also describes a circle concentric to the axis; and an edge-tool set steady to that part of the outside of the substance, will in a circumvolution of that substance cut off all the parts that lie farther off the axis, and make the outside also concentric to the axis. This is the whole sign of turning. *Moxon.*

The whole lathe is made strong, because the matter is turning about it; is heavier than wood, and with forcible coming about, would, if the lathe were flight, make it revolve, and to spoil the work. *Moxon.*

8. To form; to shape.

His whole person is nicely turned, and speaks him a man in quality. *Tatler.*

What nervous arms he boasts, how firm his tread, His limbs how turn'd, how broad his shoulders spread! *Pope.*

9. To change; to transmute; to metamorphose; to transmute.

My throat of war be turn'd To the virgin's voice that babies lull asleep. *Shakespeare.*

10. To make of another colour.

Thath turn'd his bells to gossamers. *Shakespeare.*

Turn the council of Ambrosius into foolstuffs. *Samuel.*

Impatience turns an agreeable fever, a fever to the plague, fear into despair, anger into rage, loss into madness, and sorrow to amazement. *Taylor.*

Of goodness! that shall evil turn to good. *Milton.*

Of footy coal thy empirick alchemie Can turn, or holds it possible to turn Metals of drossiest ore to perfect gold. *Addison.*

11. To change; to alter.

Indign that me, although I be not fair: Doth beauty keep which never sun can burn, Nor florins do turn? *Sidney.*

Some dear friend dead; else nothing in the world Could turn to such the constitution Of any constant man. *Shakespeare.*

12. To make a reverse of fortune.

Fortune confounds the wife, And, when they least expect it, turn the dice. *Dryden.*

13. To translate.

The bard whom pilfer'd pastorals renown'd: Who turns a Persian tale for ball a crown, Just writes to make his barrenness appear. *Pope.*

14. To change to another opinion, or party, worse of better; to convert; to pervert.

Turn ye not unto idols, nor make to yourselves molten gods. *Leviticus.*

15. To change with regard to inclination or temper.

Turn thee unto me, and have mercy upon me. *Psalms.*

The cholera of a hog turned (symp of violets green. *Flaych.*

16. To alter from one effect or purpose to another.

That unreadiness which they find in us, they turn it to the soothing up themselves in that secured fancy. *Hooker.*

When a storm of sad mischance beat upon our spirits, turn it into advantage, to serve religion or prudence. *Taylor.*

God will make these evils the occasion of greater good, by turning them to advantage in this world, or increase of our happiness in the next. *Tillotson.*

17. To betake.

Sheep, and goats, it seems indifferent which of these two ways most turned to. *Temple.*

18. To transfer.

The's came to David to Hebron, to turn the kingdom of Saul to him. *1 Chronicles.*

19. To fall upon by some change.

The destruction of Demetrius, son to Philip II. of Macedon, turned upon the father, who died of repentance. *Bacon.*

20. To make to nauseate.

The report, and much more the sight of a luxurious feeder, would turn his stomach. *Fell.*

This beastly line quite turns my stomach. *Pope.*

21. To make giddy.

Eastern priests in giddy circles run, And turn their heads to imitate the sun. *Pope.*

22. To infuriate; to make mad; applied to the head or brain.

My aching head can scarce support the pain; This carled love will surely turn my brain: Feel how it flings. *Theophrast.*

There is not a more melancholy object than a man who has his head turned with religious enthusiasm. *Addison.*

23. To change direction to or from, any point.

The sun Was bid turn reins from the equinoctial road. *Milton.*

A man, though he turns his eyes towards an object, yet he may close whether he will curiously survey it. *Locke.*

Unless he turns his thoughts that way, he will no more have distinct ideas of the operations of his mind, than he will have of a clock who will not turn his eyes to it. *Locke.*

They turn away their eyes from a beautiful prospect. *Addison.*

24. To direct by a change to a certain purpose or propensity.

My thoughts are turn'd on peace. Addison. Have our quarrels fill'd the world With widows and with orphans. *Addison.*

This turns the bluest spirits from the old notions of honour and liberty to the thoughts of traffick. *Addison.*

His natural magnanimity turned all his thoughts

upon something more valuable than he had in view. *Addison.*

He turned his thoughts rather to books and conversation, than to politics. *Prior.*

He is full to spring from one of a poetical disposition, from whom he might expect a deal turned to poetry. *Pope.*

25. To double in.

This a wife taker is not pinching, But turns at every fresh an inch. *Swift.*

26. To revolve; to agitate in the mind.

Turn these ideas about in your mind, and take a view of them on all sides. *Watts.*

27. To bend from a perpendicular edge; to blunt.

Quick wits are more quick to enter speedily, than able to pierce far; like sharp tools, whose edges be very soon turned. *Affham.*

28. To drive by violence; to expel; with out, or out of.

Another turn this day out of the week; This day of shame. *Shakespeare.*

They turn'd weak people and children unable for service out of the city. *Knollys.*

He now was grown deform'd and poor, And fit to be turn'd out of door. *Hudibras.*

If I had taken to the church, I should have had more sense than to have turn'd myself out of my benefice by writing libels on my parishioners. *Dryden.*

I would be hard to imagine that God would turn him out of paradise, to till the ground, and at the same time advance him to a throne. *Locke.*

A great man, in a peasant's house, finding his wife handsome, turn'd the good man out of his dwelling. *Addison.*

29. To apply by a change of use.

They all the sacred mysteries of heaven To their own vile advantages shall turn. *Milton.*

When the passage is open land will be turned most to great cattle; when fast, to sheep. *Temple.*

30. To reverse; to repeal.

God will turn thy captivity, and have compassion upon thee. *Deuteronomy.*

31. To keep passing in a course of exchange or traffick.

These are certain commodities, and yield the readiest money of any that are turn'd in this kingdom, as they never fail of a price abroad. *Temple.*

A man must guard, if he intends to keep fair with the world, and turn the penny. *Collier.*

32. To adapt the mind.

However improper he might have been for studies of a higher nature, he was perfectly well turn'd for trade. *Addison.*

33. To put toward another.

I will send my fear before thee, and make all thine enemies turn their backs unto thee. *Exodus.*

34. To retort; to throw back.

Luther's conference, by his misgivings, turns these very reasonings upon him. *Atterbury.*

35. To turn away. To dismiss from service; to discard.

She did nothing but turn up and down, as she had been told to turn away the fancy that maddened her. *Sidney.*

Yet you will be hanged for being so long absent, or be turn'd away. *Shakespeare.*

She turned away one servant for putting too much oil in her salad. *Arbuthnot.*

36. To turn away. To avert.

A third part of prayer is deprecation; that is, when we pray to God to turn away from the evil from us. *Duty of Man.*

37. To turn back. To return to the hand from which it was received.

We turn not back the silks upon the merchant, When we have spoil'd them. *Shakespeare.*

38. To turn off. To dismiss contemptuously.

Having brought our treasure, Then take we down his load, and turn him off, Take to the empty air, to make his curse. *Shakespeare.*

The murmurer is turn'd off, to the company of those foolish creatures that inhabit the ruins of Babylon. *Government of the Tongue.*



He turned off his former wife to make room for this marriage. *Addison.*  
 39. To TURN off. To give over; to resign.

The most adverse chances are like the ploughing and breaking the ground, in order to a more plentiful harvest. And yet we are not so wholly turned off to that reversion, as to have no supplies for the present; for beside the comfort of to certain an expectation in another life, we have promises also for this. *Decay of Piety.*

40. To TURN off. To deflect; to divert.

The institution of sports was intended by the government to turn off the thoughts of the people from busy themselves in matters of state. *Locke.*

41. To be TURNED off. To advance in age beyond. An odd ungrammatical phrase.

Narcissus now his sixteenth year began. Just turn'd of boy, and on the verge of manhood. When turned of forty, they determine to retire to the country. *Addison.*

42. To TURN over. To transfer.

Exercising himself, and turning over the faults of fortune; then let it be your ill fortune too. *Sidney.*

43. To TURN over. To refer.

After he had saluted Solymann, and was about to declare the cause of his coming, he was turned over to the Basha's. *Kneller.*

'Tis well the debt no payment does demand, You turn me over to another hand. *Dryden.*

44. To TURN over. To examine one leaf of a book after another.

Some conceive they have no more to do than to turn over a concordance. *Swift.*

45. To TURN over. To throw off the leader.

Criminals condemned to suffer Are blinded first, and then turn'd over. *Butler.*

46. To TURN to. To have recourse to.

He that has once acquired a prudential habit, doth not, in his business, turn to these rules. *Grew.*  
 Helvidius's tables may be turned to on all occasions. *Locke.*

To TURN. T. n.

1. To move round; to have a circular or vertiginous motion.

Such a light and mettled dance Saw you never, And by lead-men for the nonce, That turn round like grindstones. *Ben Jonson.*

The gate on golden hinges turning. *Milton.*

The cause of the imagination that things turn round, is, for that the spirits themselves turn, being compressed by the vapour of the wine; for every liquid body, upon compression, turneth, as we see in water; and it is all one to the sight, whether the visual spirits move, or the object moveth, or the medium moveth. And we see that long turning round breedeth the same imagination. *Bacon.*

2. To show regard or anger, by directing the look toward any thing.

Pompey turned upon him, and bade him be quiet. *Bacon.*

The understanding turns inwards on itself, and reflects on its own operations. *Locke.*

Turn mighty monarch, turn this way; Do not refuse to hear. *Dryden.*

3. To move the body round.

Nature wrought so, that seeing me she turn'd. *Milton.*

He said, and turning short with speedy pace, Casts back a scornful glance, and quits the place. *Dryden.*

4. To move from its place.

The nucle-bone is apt to turn out on either side, by reason of relaxation of the tendons upon the least walking. *Wigman.*

5. To change posture.

If one with ten thousand dice should throw five thousand fives, once or twice, we might say he did it by chance; but if with almost an infinite number he should, without failing, throw the same fives, we

should certainly conclude he did it by art, or that these dice could turn upon no other side. *Cheyne.*

6. To have a tendency or direction.

His cares all turn upon Ashtanax, Whom he has lodg'd within the citadel. *A. Phil.*

7. To move the face to another quarter.

The night seems double with the few, the brings. The morning, as mistaken, turns about. And all her early fires turn to out. *Dryden.*

8. To depart from the way; to deviate.

My lords, turn in, into your patient's house. *Shakespeare.*

Virgil, in describing the fury of his hero in a battle, when endeavouring to raise our operations to the highest pitch, turns short on the sudden into some similitude, which diverts attention from the main subject. *Dryden.*

9. To alter; to be changed; to be transformed.

In some springs of water if you put wood, it will turn into the nature of stone. *Bacon.*

Four bodies may at last turn all to spirit. *Milton.*

Turn of sad mischance will turn into something that is good, if we live to make it so. *Taylor.*

The suspicion turned to jealousy, and jealousy then the disdain, and threatens, and again turns. *Dryden.*

For this I suffer'd Phobus needs to stray, And the mad ruler to misguide the day, When the wide earth to heave of sides turn'd, And heaven itself the wand'ring stars burn'd. *Pope.*

Rather than let a good fire be wanting, enliven it with the butter that happens to turn to oil. *Swift.*

10. To become by a change.

Cygnets from grey turn white; hawks from brown turn more white. *Bacon.*

Oil of vitriol and petroleum, a drachm of each, will turn into a mouldy substance. *Boyle.*

They turn viragos too; the wrestler's toil They try. *Dryden.*

In this disease, the gall will turn of a blackish colour, and the blood verge towards a pitchy consistence. *Arbuthnot.*

11. To change ideas.

I turn'd, and try'd each corner of my bed, To find if sleep were there, but sleep was not. *Dryden.*

As a man in a fever turns often, although without any hope of cure, so men in the extremest misery fly to the first appearance of relief, though never to vain. *Swift.*

12. To change the mind, conduct; or determination.

Turn from thy fierce wrath. *Erodus.*

Turn at my reproof: behold I will pour out my spirit. *Proverbs.*

He will relent, and turn from his displeasure. *Milton.*

13. To change to acid. Used of milk.

Has friendship such a faint and unly heart, It turns in less than two nights? *Shakespeare.*

As milk turneth not so easily as cows. *Bacon.*

14. To be brought eventually.

Let their vanity be shattered with things that will do them good; and let their pride get them on work on something which may turn to their advantage. *Locke.*

Christianity directs our actions so, as every thing we do may turn to account at the great day. *Spect.*

Socrates meeting Alcibiades going to his devotions, and observing his eyes fixed with great ferocity, tells him that he had reason to be thoughtful, since a man might bring down evils by his prayers, and the things which the gods send him as his request might turn to his destruction. *Addison.*

For want of due improvement, the useful inventions have not turned to any great account. *Baker.*

15. To depend upon the chief point.

The question turns upon this point; when the presbyterians shall have got their share of employments, whether they ought not, by their principles, to use the utmost of their power to reduce the whole kingdom to an uniformity. *Swift.*

Conditions of peace certainly turn upon events of war. *Swift.*

The first platform of the poem, which reduces

that one important notion all the particulars upon which it turns. *Pope.*

16. To grow giddy.

I'll look no more, Left my brain turn and the deficient sight Topple down headlong. *Shakespeare.*

17. To have an unexpected consequence or tendency.

If we repent seriously, submit contentedly, and serve him faithfully, afflictions shall turn to our advantage. *Webb.*

18. To TURN away. To deviate from a proper course.

The turning away of the simple shall lay him. *Proverbs.*

19. To return; to recoil.

Sicks no dishonor on our front, but turns Foul on himself. *Milton.*

20. To be directed to, or from, any point; as, the needle turns to the pole.

21. To change attention or practice.

Forthwith from dance to sweet repose they turn. *Milton.*

22. To TURN off. To divert one's course.

The peaceful banks which profound silence keep, The little boat securely passes by; But where with noise the waters creep, Turn off with care, for treacherous rocks are near. *Arnold.*

This word, through all the variety of its applications, commonly preserves that idea of change which is included in its primary meaning, all gyration and all deflection being change of place; a few of its uses imply direction or tendency, but direction or tendency is always the cause and consequence of change of place.

TURN. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. The act of turning; gyration.

2. Meander; winding way.

Fear misled the youngest from his way; But Nilus hit the turns. *Dryden.*

3. Winding or flexuous course.

After a turbulent and noisy course among the rocks, the Tevere falls into the valley, and after many turns and windings glides peacefully into the Tiber. *Adams.*

4. A walk to and fro.

My good and gracious lord of Canterbury! Come, you and I must walk a turn together. *Shakespeare.*

Nothing but the open air will do me good, I take a turn in your garden. *Dryden.*

Upon a bridge somewhat broader than the space a man takes up in walking, laid over a precipice, desire some eminent philosopher to take a turn or two upon it. *Cadair.*

5. Change; vicissitude; alteration.

An admirable facility musick hath to express and represent to the mind, more inwardly than any other sensible mean, the very standing, rising, and falling; the very steps and inflections every way the turns and variation of all passion where the mind is subject. *Hume.*

Oh, world, thy slippery turns! friends now at sworn. *Shakespeare.*

On a dissension of a doit, break out To bitterest animity. *Shakespeare.*

The state of christianism might by the have. *Bacon.*

Thou hath made amends! thou hast turn'd. *Milton.*

Thy work, O Creator, is too glorious! Thy work is too holy to be without design. *Dryden.*

I'll found the bottom of 'ere I believe. *Dryden.*

Too well the turns of mortal chance I know, And hate relaxation of my heavenly foe. *Pope.*

An English gentleman should be well versed in the history of England, that he may observe the causes of state, and how produced. *Locke.*

6. Successive course.

The king with great nobleness and bounty, who had their turns in his nature. *Bacon.*

Edmund Spenser.



# 7. Manner of proceeding; change from the original intention or first appearance.

While this flux prevails, the sweat is much diminished; while the matter that fed them takes another turn, and is excreted by the glands of the intestines. *Blackmore.*

The Athenians were offered liberty; but the wife turn they thought to give the matter, was a sacrifice of the author. *Swift.*

# 8. Chance; hap.

Every one has a fair turn to be as great as he pleases. *Collier.*

# 9. Occasion; incidental opportunity.

An old dog, fallen from his speed, was laden at every turn with blows and reproaches. *L'Estrange.*

# 10. Time at which, by successive vicissitudes, any thing is to be had or done.

Myself would be glad to take some breath, and desire that some of you would take your turn to speak. *Bacon.*

His turn will come to laugh at you again. *Dryden.*

The spiteful stars have shed their venom down, And now the peaceful planets take their turn. *Dryden.*

Though they held the power of the civil sword unlawful, whilst they were to be governed by it, yet they esteemed it very lawful when it came to their turn to govern. *Atterbury.*

A saline constitution of the fluids is acid, alkaline, or marie: of these in their turns. *Arbuth.*

The nymph will have her turn to be The tutor, and the pupil, too. *Swift.*

# 11. Actions of kindness or malice.

Thanks are half lost when good turns are delay'd. *Fairfax.*

Some malicious natures place their delight in doing ill turns. *L'Estrange.*

# 12. Reigning inclination.

This is not to be accomplished but by introducing religion to be the turn and fashion of the age. *Swift.*

# 13. A step off the ladder at the gallows.

They by their skill in palmistry, Will quickly read his destiny; And make him glad to read his lesson, Or take a turn for it at the session. *Ruther.*

# 14. Convenience; use; purpose; exigence.

Dioegenes' dish did never serve his master for more turns, notwithstanding that he made it his dish, cup, cap, measure, and water-pot, than a mantle doth an Irishman. *Spenser.*

They never found occasion for their turn; But almost starv'd did much lament and mourn. *Hubbard's Tale.*

His going I could frame to serve my turn; Save him from danger, do him love and honour. *Shakespeare.*

My daughter Catharine is not for your turn. *Shakespeare.*

To perform this murder was elect; A bad companion, few or none could miss, Who first did serve their turn, and now serves his. *Daniel.*

They tried their old friends of the city, who had served their turns so often, and set them to get a petition. *Clarendon.*

Neither will this shift serve the turn. *Watkins.*

This philosophy may pass with the most sensual, while they pretend to be reasonable; but whenever they have a mind to be otherwise, to drink or to sleep, will serve the turn. *Temple.*

# 15. The form; cast; shape; manner.

Our young men take up some crisp English poet, without knowing wherein his thoughts are improper to his subject, or his expressions unworthy of his thoughts, or the turn of both is unharmonious. *Dryden.*

Seldom any thing raises wonder in me, which does not give my thought a turn that makes my heart the better. *Johnson.*

Female virtues are of a domestic turn. The family is the proper province for private women to shine in. *Johnson.*

An agreeable turn appears in her sentiments upon the most ordinary affairs of life. *Johnson.*

Wit doth not consist so much in advancing things new, as in giving things known an agreeable turn. *Spenser.*

Before I made this remark, I wondered to see the Roman poets, in their description of a beautiful man, so often mention the turn of his neck and arms. *Addison.*

A young man of a sprightly turn in conversation, had no inordinate degree of appearing favourable. *Spenser.*

Books give the true turn to our thoughts and reasoning; their good company does to our conversation. *Swift.*

The very turn of voice, the good pronunciation, and the stirring manner which some teachers have attached, will engage the attention. *Watts.*

They who are conscious of their guilt, are so prepossessed that the justice of the nation should take notice of their guilt, and turn away from all things false turn, and to fill every place with false suggestions. *Davenant.*

The first coin being made of brass, gave the denomination to money among the Romans, and the whole turn of their expressions is derived from it. *Arbuthnot.*

16. The manner of adjusting the words of a sentence.

The turn of words in which Ovid excels all poets are sometimes a fault or sometimes a beauty as they are used properly or improperly. *Dryden.*

The three first stanzas are rendered word for word with the original, not only with the same elegance but the same short turn of expression peculiar to the sapphic ode. *Addison.*

17. New position of things: as, something troublesome happens at every turn.

18. By Turns. One after another; alternately.

They feel by turns the bitter change Of fierce extremes; extremes by change more fierce. *Milton.*

The challenge to Demetrius shall belong. Menelaus shall sustain his under-tong; Each in his turn your angelic numbers bring; By turns the tuneful muses love to sing. *Dryden.*

By turns put on the suppliant, and the lord; Threats and this import, and the next implored. *Prior.*

TURBULENCE. *n. f.* [turn and bench.] A term of turners.

Small work in metal is turn'd in an iron lathe called a *turn-bench*, which they screw in a vice, and having fitted their work upon a small iron axle, with a drill-barrel, fitted upon a square shank, at the end of the axle, in at the left hand, they with a drill-bit, and drill-fling, carry it about. *Moxon.*

TURBOLENT. *n. f.* [turn and coat.] One who forsakes his party or principles; a renegade.

Courtesy itself must turn to disdain, if you come in her presence.—Then is courtesy a *turncoat*. *Shakespeare.*

TURBULENCE. *n. f.* [from turn.] One whole trade is to turn in a lathe.

Nor box nor lines without their use are made, Smooth-grain'd and proper for the turner's trade. *Dryden.*

Some turners, to shew their dexterity in turning, turn long and slender pieces of ivory, as small as an hay-stalk. *Moxon.*

TURBULENCE. *n. f.* [from turn.] Flexure; winding; meander.

I ran with headlong haste Thro' paths and *turnings* often trod by day. *Milton.*

TURBULENCE. *n. f.* [from turning.] Quality of turning; derivation; subterfuge.

So nature *turned* him to all *turningness* of sleights; though no man had less goodness, no man could better find the places whence arguments might grow of goodness. *Johnson.*

TURBULENCE. *n. f.* A white clement root.

The flower consists of four leaves, which are placed in form of a cross, out of the flower cup rises the point, which afterward turns to a pod, divided

into two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the valves adhere on both sides, and are full of roundish seeds; a carnosous and tuberosous root. *Müller.*

November is drawn with bunches of parsnips and turnips in his right hand. *Peacham.*

The goddess rose round the inmost round, With wither'd turnip-tops her temples crown'd. *Gay.*

Turnips hide their swelling heads below. *Gay.*

TURBULENCE. *n. f.* [turn and pike, or pique.] A cross of two bars armed with pikes at the end, and turning on a pin, fixed to hinder horses from entering.

Any gate by which the way is obstructed. *Arbuthnot.*

The gates are shut, and the turnpikes locked. *Arbuthnot.*

TURBULENCE. *adj.* [turn and sack.] Vertiginous; giddy.

He turn'd his number turn swiftly and long; or he look upon wheels that turn, himself woe with *turnpikes*. *Bacon.*

TURBULENCE. *n. f.* [*heliotropium*, Lat.] A plant.

TURBULENCE. *n. f.* [turn and spit.] He that anciently turned a spit, instead of which jacks are now generally used. It is now used of a dog that turns the spit.

I give you joy of the report That he's to have a place at court; Yes, and a place he will grow rich in, A *turnspit* in the royal kitchen. *Swift.*

TURBULENCE. *n. f.* [turn and file.] A turnpike in a footpath.

A *turnpike* is more certain Than, in events of war, dame fortune. *Hudibras.*

Twirling *turnpikes* interrupt the way. The thwarting passenger shall force them round. *Gay.*

TURBULENCE. *n. f.* [*turpentina*, Italian; *terebinthina*, Lat.] The gum exuded by the pine, the juniper, and other trees of that kind.

As the turpentine tree I stretched out my branches. *Faucher.*

Vertigoes guided with *turpentine*, put into a pot, and as you use it warm it. *Peacham.*

TURBULENCE. *n. f.* [*turpitude*, Fr. *turpitude*, from *turnus*, Latin.] Essential deformity of words, thoughts, or actions; inherent vileness; badness.

How wouldst thou have paid My better service, when my *turpitude* Thous dost crown with gold? *Shakespeare.*

Decency imports a certain measure of one thing to another; the preservation of which is properly that rule by which every thing ought to act; and consequently the violation of it implies a *turpitude* or deformity. *South.*

TURBULENCE. *n. f.* See TURBOIS.

One shew'd me a ring, he had of your daughter for a *coukey*.—Out upon her! it was my *turnkey*. I had it when I was a bachelor. *Shakespeare.*

TURBULENCE. *n. f.* [*turreis*, Lat.] A small eminence raised above the rest of the building; a little tower.

Discomie, I pray thee, on this *turret's* top. *Shakespeare.*

All things well ordered, he withdrew with speed Up to the *turret* high, two parts between. That he might be near at every need. And overlook the lands and furrows green. *Fairfax.*

Make Wind for hills in lofty numbers rise, And lift her *turrets* nearer to the skies. *Pope.*

TURBULENCE. *adj.* [from turret.] Foisted like a tower; rising like a tower.

Take a *turreted* lamp of tin, in the form of a square; the height of the turret being thrice as much as the length of the lower part, whereupon the lamp standeth. *Bacon.*

## T U T

**TURTLE.** *n. f.* [turtile, Sax. *tor-*  
**TURTLEDOVE.** } *torcelle*, Fr. *tortorella*,  
Italian; *turtur*, Lat.]

1. A species of dove.  
When shepherds are on oaten straws,  
And merry larks are ploughmen's clocks;  
When turtles tread. *Shakspeare.*  
We'll teach him to know turtles from jays.

Take me an heifer and a turtle-dove.  
Galen propos'd the blood of turtles dropt warm  
from their wings. *Wifeman.*

2. It is used among tailors and gluttons  
for a tortoise.

**TUSH.** *interj.* [Of this word I can find  
no credible etymology.] An expression  
of contempt.

*Tush, say they, how should God perceive it? Is  
there knowledge in the Most High?*  
Sir Thomas More found fault with his lady's  
continual chiding, saying; the consideration of the  
time, for it was lent, should refrain her. *Tush, tush,*  
my lord, said she, look, here is one step to heaven's  
ward, shewing him a frim's girdle. I fear me,  
quoth Sir Thomas, this one step will not bring you  
up a step higher. *Cumden.*

*Tush, never tell me: I take it much unkindly  
That thou, Iago, who hast had my purse  
As if the strings were thine, shouldst know of this.*  
*Shakspeare.*

**TUSK.** *n. f.* [тѣхъ, *teshen*, old Fri-  
sick.] The long tooth of a pugnacious  
animal; the fang; the holding tooth.  
Some creatures have over-long, or out-growing  
teeth, called tusks, or *tusks*; as boars and pikes.  
*Bacon.*

The boar depended upon his tusks. *L'Estrange*  
As two boars,

With rising bristles, and with frothy jaws,  
Their adverse beards with tusks oblique they wound.  
*Dryden.*

A monstrous boar,  
Whetting his tusks, and churning hideous foam.  
*Smith.*

**TU'SKED.** } *adj.* [from *tusk*.] 'Furnished  
**TU'SKY.** } with tusks.

Into the naked woods he goes,  
And seeks the *tusky* boar to rear. *Dryden.*  
Of those beards no one was hornier and *tusked*  
too: the superfluous blood not failing to feed  
both. *Grew.*

**TU'SECK.** *n. f.* [diminutive of *tuz*.] A  
tuft of grass or twigs.

The bird is remarkable for the several *tussecs* or  
bunches of thorns, wherewith it is armed round.  
*Grew.*

**TUT.** *interj.* [This seems to be the same  
with *tush*.] A particle noting contempt.

*Tut, tut!* grace me no grace, nor *tut* me no  
uncle. *Shakspeare.*

*Tut, tut!* here's a mannerly forboarance.  
*Shakspeare.*

**TU'TANAG.** *n. f.*  
*Tutanage* is the Chinese name for *speiser*, which  
we erroneously apply to the metal of which canisters  
are made, that are brought over with the tea from  
China; it being a coarse pewter metal, with the lead  
carried from England, and tin got in the kingdom  
of Quinsang. *Woodward.*

**TU'TELAGE.** *n. f.* [*tutelle*, *tutelage*, Fr.  
*tutela*, Lat.] Guardianship; state of  
being under a guardian.

The *tutelage* whercof, as those past worlds did  
know,  
Sons to Minerva gave, and some to Hercules.  
*Drayton.*

If one in the possession of lands die, and leave a  
minor to succeed to him, his *tutelage* belongeth to  
the king.  
He accepted the ambassage with an article in  
the nature of a request, that the French king might,  
according unto his right of feignory or *tutelage*,  
dispose of the marriage of the young duchess of  
Britany. *Bacon.*

## T U Z

**TU'TELAR.** *adj.* [*tutela*, Lat.] Having  
**TU'TELARY.** } the charge or guardian-  
ship of any person or thing; protecting;  
defensive; guardian.

According to the traditions of these nations, the  
*tutelar* spirits will not remove from their inhabi-  
tations, but at the proper times, they are wont to  
they are protectors.

Temperance, that is, the moderation of  
taste without envy, is the only way to  
with an equality of mind, and a steady  
youth and support of old age, and the  
son, as well as religion, and the  
as well as the body, and the  
and universal medicine, and the  
These *tutelar* spirits, who are  
people, were  
over the  
But, O God, reward me,  
Sure I may place a trust in thee;  
Enter'd the tower, and the gates,  
When I remove, thy *tutelar* spirits,  
Ye *tutelar* spirits, who guard this royal fabric!  
*Rowe.*

**TUTOR.** *n. f.* [*tutor*, Lat. *tutator*, French.]  
One who has the charge of another's learn-  
ing and morals; a teacher or instructor.

When I learn I am a man,  
Approach me, and I will be as thou wilt;  
The *tutor* and the *teacher* of my riotous;  
Till then I banish thee of pain of death. *Shakspeare.*

When nobles are the tutors;  
No heretics burnt but *weathers* tutors. *Shakspeare.*  
A primitive christian, that coming to a friend to  
teach him a psalm, began, I said I will look to my  
ways, that I offend not with my tongue: upon  
which he flopt his tutor, saying, This is enough, if  
I learn it. *Government of the Tongue.*

His body thus adorn'd, he next design'd  
With liberal arts to cultivate his mind:  
He sought a tutor of his own accord,  
And study'd lessons he before unlearn'd. *Dryden.*

No science is so speedily learned by the noblest  
genius without a tutor. *Watts.*  
**TO TU'TOR.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To instruct; to teach; to document.

This boy is foret born,  
And hath been *tutor'd* in the rudiments  
Of many desperate studies by his uncle. *Shakspeare.*

He cannot be a perfect man,  
Not being tried and *tutor'd* in the world. *Shakspeare.*  
The cock has his bones, and he strikes his feet in-  
ward with singular strength and order; yet he does  
not this by any systematical method, but is merely  
*tutor'd* by nature. *Watts.*

2. To treat with familiarity or familiarity.

I hardly yet have learn'd  
To insinuate, flatter, feed, and feed my eyes;  
Give sorrow leave a while to feed me.  
To this submission,  
I take a review of my life, and find  
hobby-horses, and a little girl, and a  
babe. *Shakspeare.*

**TU'TORAGE.** *n. f.* [from *tutor*.] The au-  
thority or solemnity of a tutor.

Children care not for the company of their pa-  
rents or tutors, and men will care less for theirs,  
who would make them children by stripping a  
*tutorage*. *Government of the Tongue.*

**TU'TORESS.** *n. f.* [from *tutor*.] Direc-  
tress; instructress; governess.

Fiducia shall be your *tutress*. *Moore.*  
And, what shall more his flaring virtue try'd,  
His mother, to'tress of that virtue, dy'd. *Harte.*

**TU'TSAN, or TATLEAVES.** *n. f.* [*andro-*  
*sum*, Lat.] A plant.

**TU'TTY.** *n. f.* [from Lat. *tuthe*, Fr.]  
A sublimated acid or camphine collected  
in the furnace.

**TUZ.** *n. f.* [I know not whether it is not  
a word merely of cant.] A lock or tuft  
of hair.

With odorous oil thy head and hair are deck;  
And then thou keep'st the *tuzes* on thy cheek;  
Of these thy barbers take a costly care. *Dryden.*

## T W A

**TWAIN.** *adj.* [twain, batpa, Sax. both,  
twain.] Two. An old word, not now  
used but ludicrously.

'Tis not the trial of a woman's war,  
The bitter clamour of two eager tongues,  
Can arbitrate this cause betwixt us *twain*. *Shakspeare.*

Such smiling rogues as these,  
Like *twain*, oft bite the holy cords in *twain*,  
Two dedicate to unloose. *Shakspeare.*

Of any condition take no care;  
It is not; thou and I long since are *twain*. *Milton.*

When old winter split the rocks in *twain*;  
He knipp'd the bear's-foot of its lenty growth. *Dryden.*

The trembling widow, and her daughters *twain*,  
This woful cackling cry with horror heard. *Dryden.*

**TO TWANG.** *v. a.* [A word formed from  
the sound.] To sound with a quick  
sharp noise.

A thousand *twanging* instruments  
Will how about mine ears. *Shakspeare.*

His quiver o'er his shoulders Phœbus threw,  
His bow *twang'd*, and his arrows rattled in the  
flew. *Dryden.*

With her thum'd ring voice she mew'd high,  
And every accent *twang'd* with mewing sorrow. *Dryden.*

The *twanging* bows  
Send showers of shafts, that on their barbed points  
Alternate ruin bear. *Philips.*

Sounds the tough horn, and *twangs* the quiver  
string. *Page.*

**TO TWANG.** *v. a.* To make to sound  
sharply.

A *twang* of the present sharply *twang'd* off, gives  
manhood a sensation. *Shakspeare.*

**TWANG.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A sharp quick sound.

They by the sound and *twang* of nose,  
If all be found within, disclose. *Beve.*  
So swells each wind-pipe; as intones to air,  
Harmonic *twang* of leather, horn and brass. *Page.*

2. An affected modulation of the voice.

If he be but a person in vogue with the multi-  
tude, he can make popular, rambling, murther at  
stuff, seasoned with *twang* and tautology, put his  
high rhetoric. *Smith.*  
He has such a *twang* in his discourse, and a  
graceful way of speaking through his nose, that  
one can hardly understand him. *Arbutnot.*

**TWANG.** *interj.* A word marking a quick  
action accompanied with a sharp sound.

Little used, and little deserving to be  
used.

There's one, the best in all my quiver,  
*Twang* I thro' his very heart and liver. *Pro.*

**TWANGLING.** *adj.* [from *twang*.] Con-  
tempibly noisy.

Who did call me *twangling*, silder,  
And *twangling* jaws with *twang* such vile terms. *Shakspeare.*

**TO TWANG.** *v. a.* [corrupted from *twang*.]  
To make to sound.

A freeman of London has the privilege of disch-  
arging a whole street with *twanging* of a brass kettle.  
*Add.*

**TWAS.** Corrupted from *it was*.

If he asks who bid thee, say 'twas I. *Dryden.*

**TO TWATTLE.** *v. a.* [*kwatzen*, Germ.]  
To prate; to gabble; to chatter.

It is not for every *twattling* gossip to undertake  
L'Estrange.

**TWAX.** For **TWAIN**.  
Grew's angry blade so fierce did play,  
On the other's helmet, which as I then shone,  
It clove his plumed crest in *twain*. *Spenser.*

**TWATTLER.** *n. f.* [*ophris*, Latin.] A  
polygamious flower, consisting of  
diffuse leaves, of which the five upper  
ones are so disposed, as to represent a

some measure an helmet, the under one being headed and shaped like a man.

Miller.

To **TWACK**. } *v. a.* [It is written *twack* by other writers; *tsacken*, German.] To pinch; to squeeze between the fingers.

Who calls me villain, breaks my pate across, *Shakespeare*

Twacks me by the nose.

To rouse him from lethargick sleep, *Baker*

He twack'd his nose.

Look in their face, they twack'd your nose. *Swift*

**TWAGUE**. } *n. s.* [from the verb.] Perplexity; ludicrous distress.

A low word.

This put the old fellow in a rare twague. *Arbuthnot*

To **TWEDDLE**. } *v. a.* [I know not whence derived.] To handle lightly. Used of awkward fiddling.

A fidler brought in with him a body of luty young fellows, whom he had tweddled into the service. *Addison*

**TWEZERS**. } *n. s.* [*teuy*, French.] Nippers, or small pincers, to pluck off hairs.

There hero's wits are kept in pond'rous safes, And beaus' in fault-boxes and twezer cases. *Pope*

**TWELFTH**. } *adj.* [*twelfta*, Saxon.] Second after the tenth; the ordinal of twelve.

He found Elissa ploughing with twelve yoke of oxen, and he with the twelfth. *King*

Supposing, according to the standard, five shillings were to weigh an ounce, weighing about sixteen grains, whereof one twelfth was copper, and eleven twelfths silver, it is plain that the quantity of silver gives the value. *Locke*

**TWELFTHIDE**. } *n. s.* The twelfth day after Christmas.

Plough-munday, next after that twelfthide, *Ruffs*

Bids out with the plough.

**TWELVE**. } *adj.* [*twelf*, Saxon.] Two and ten; twice six.

Thou hast beat me out twelve several times. *Shakespeare*

Had we no quarrel else to Rome, but that Thou art thence banish'd, we would muster all From twelve to twenty. *Shakespeare*

What man talk'd with you yesternight, Out at your window, betwixt twelve and one? *Shakespeare*

On his left hand twelve reverend owls did fly: St. Romulus, 'tis sung, by Tiber's brook, Preage of sway from twice six vultures took. *Dryden*

**TWELVEMOONTH**. } *n. s.* [twelve and months.] A year, as consisting of twelve months.

I shall laugh at this a twelvemonth hence. *Shakespeare*

This year or twelvemonth, by reason that the moon's months are shorter than those of the sun, is about eleven days shorter than the sun's year. *Holler*

Taking the months of the year, and peering them down in very rich earth perfectly confound, watching them upon all occasions, by this time twelvemonth they will be ready to remove. *Keelyn*

In the space of about a twelvemonth I have run out of a whole thousand pound upon her. *Addison*

Not twice a twelvemonth you appear in print. *Pope*

**TWELVEPENCE**. } *n. s.* [twelve and pence.] A shilling.

**TWELVEPENNY**. } *adj.* [twelve and penny.] Sold for a shilling.

I would with no other revenge, from the chimney-pipe of the twelvepenny gallery. *Dryden*

**TWELVESCORE**. } *adj.* [twelve and forty.] Twelve times twenty; two hundred and forty.

Twelvescore viragos of the Spartan race. *Dryden*

**TWENTIETH**. } *adj.* [*twentigotha*, Saxon.]

Twice tenth; ordinal of twenty.

This year, The twentieth from the firing the capitol, As fatal too to Rome, by all predictions. *Ben Jonson*

What year was I born? twentieth by descent From a royal line, pure of draining kings? *Dryden*

This crown was never bequeathed, and cometh one

From a crown which is nothing but charging

With a crown which is nothing but charging

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**TWINBORN.** *adj.* [*twin* and *born*.] Born at the same birth.

Our sin lay on the king; he must bear all.  
O hard condition, and *twinborn* with greatness!

**To TWINE.** *v. a.* [*epinan*, Saxon; *twynan*, Dutch.]

1. To twist or complicate so as to unite, or form one body or substance out of two or more.

Thou shalt make an hanging of blue, and fine  
*twined* linen, wrought with needlework. *Exodus.*

2. I know not whether this is from *twine* or *twain*.

By original lapse, true liberty  
Is lost, which always with right reason dwells,  
*Twine'd*, and from her hath no dividual being. *Milton.*

3. To unite itself.

Lumps of sugar lose themselves, and *twine*  
Their subtle essence with the soul of wine. *Grayhaw.*

**To TWINE.** *v. n.*

1. To convolve itself; to wrap itself closely about.

Let wreathes of triumph now my temples *twine*  
The victor crown; the glorious prize is mine! *Pope.*

2. To unite by interposition of parts.

Friends now fast sworn, who *twine* in love  
Unseparable, shall, within this hour,  
On a dissolution of a doit, break out  
To bitterest enmity. *Shakespeare.*

3. To wind; to make flexures.

As rivers, though they bend and *twine*,  
Still to the sea their course incline:  
Or as philosophers, who find  
Some favorite system to their mind,  
In every point to make it fit,  
Will force all nature to submit.  
The deer rushes through the *twining* brake. *Swift.*

4. To turn round.

O friends!  
Some one abides within here, that commends  
The place to us, and breathes a voice divine:  
As the some web wrought, or her spindles *twine*,  
She cherishes with her song. *Chapman.*

**TWINE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A twisted thread.

Not any damsel, which her vanities most  
In skillful knitting of soft filken *twine*. *Spenser.*  
A pointed sword hung threatening o'er his head,  
Sustain'd but by a slender *twine* of thread. *Dryden.*

2. Twist; convolution.

Nor all the gods beside  
Longer dare abide,  
Not Typhon huge ending in snaky *twine*. *Milton.*  
Welcome joy and feast,  
Dread your locks with rosy *twine*,  
Dropping tears, dropping wine. *Milton.*

3. Embrace; act of convolving itself round.

Everlasting hate  
The vine to ivy bears, but with am'rous *twine*  
Clasps the tall elm. *Philips.*

**To TWINGE.** *v. a.* [*twingen*, Gerin. *twinge*, Danish.]

1. To torment with sudden and short pain.

The goat charged into the nostrils of the lion,  
and there *twinged* him till he made him rear him-  
self, and so mangled him. *L'Estrange.*

2. To pinch; to tweak.

When a man is past his sense,  
There's no way to reduce him thence,  
But *twinging* him by th' ears and nose,  
Or laying on of heavy blows. *Hudibras.*

**TWINGE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Short sudden sharp pain.

The *twinge* of this old villain startles me,  
and *twinge* for my own sin, though far  
from of him. *Dryden.*

2. A tweak; a pinch.

How can you fawn upon a master that gives you  
so many blows and *twinges* by the ears? *L'Estrange.*

**TWINK.** *n. f.* [See **TWINKLE.**] The

motion of an eye; a moment. Not in use.

She hung about my neck, and kiss on kiss  
She vied to fast, protelling oath on oath.  
That in a twink she won me to her love. *Shakespeare.*

**To TWINKLE.** *v. n.* [*twincelian*, Saxon.]

1. To sparkle; to flash irregularly; to shine with intermitted light; to shine faintly; to quiver.

At first I did adore a *twinkling* star,  
But now I worship a celestial *twink*. *Shakespeare.*  
As plays the fun upon the *twink* stream,  
*Twinkling* another counterfeit beam.  
So seems this gorgeous beauty. *Shakespeare.*  
Some their forked tails stretch forth on high,  
And tear the *twinkling* stars from trembling sky. *Fairfax.*

God comprises all the good we value in the  
creatures, as the *twinkling* light that twinkles in  
the stars. *Boyle.*

The star of love,  
That twinkles you to fair Almeyda's bed. *Dryden.*

Think you your French proselytes are come  
To starve abroad, because they starv'd at home?  
Your benefices twinkled from afar. *Dryden.*

So weak your charms, that, like a winter's night  
*Twinkling* with stars, they freeze me while they  
light. *Dryden.*

These stars do not *twinkle* when viewed through  
telescopes which have large apertures; for the rays  
of light which pass through divers parts of the  
aperture, tremble each of them apart; and by  
means of their various, and sometimes contrary  
tremors, fall at one and the same time upon dif-  
ferent points in the bottom of the eye. *Newton.*

2. To open and shut the eye by turns.

The owl fell a moping and *twinkling*. *L'Estrange.*

3. To play irregularly.

His eyes will *twinkle*, and his tongue will roll,  
As though he beckon'd and call'd back his soul. *Donne.*

**TWINKLE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

**TWINKLING.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A sparkling intermitting light.

2. A motion of the eye.

Suddenly, with a *twinkle* of her eye,  
The damsel broke his misintended dart. *Spenser.*  
I come, I come; the least *twinkle* had brought  
me to thee. *Dryden.*

3. A short space, such as is taken up by a motion of the eye.

Money can thy wants at will supply:  
Shields, steeds, and arms, and all things for thee  
meet.

It can pourvey in *twinkling* of an eye. *Spenser.*  
These false beauties of the stage are no more  
lasting than a rainbow; when the actor quits them  
no longer with his reflection, they vanish in a  
*twinkling*. *Dryden.*

The action, passion, and manners of so many  
persons in a picture, are to be discerned in the  
*twinkling* of an eye, if the sight could take in ever  
so many different objects all at once. *Dryden.*

**TWINKLING.** *n. f.* [diminutive of *twine*.] A

twin lamb; a lamb of two brought at a  
birth.

*Twinklings* increase bring. *Tupper.*

**TWINNER.** *n. f.* [from *twin*.] A breeder  
of twins.

Ewes yearly by twinning rich masters do make,  
The lambs of such *twinnings* for breeders go take. *Tupper.*

**To TWIRL.** *v. a.* [from *whirl*.] To turn  
round; to move by a quick rotation.

Wool and raw silk by moisture incorporate with  
other thread; especially if there be a little *twirling*,  
as appears by the *twirling* and *twirling*  
about of spindles. *Bacon.*

Dextrous dancings of the *twirling* mop. *Gay.*

See *Suddy* made.

Some taught with dextrous hand to *twirl* the wheel. *Dodley.*

**To TWIRL.** *v. n.* To revolve with a quick  
motion.

**TWIRL.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Rotation; circular motion.

2. Twist; convolution.

The *twirl* on this is different from that of the  
others; this being an heterostrophia, the *twirl* be-  
ing from the right hand to the left. *Woodward.*

**To TWIST.** *v. a.* [*twyrtan*, Sax. *twisten*, Dutch.]

1. To form by complication; to form by convolution.

Do but despair,  
And if thou want'st a cord, the smallest thread  
That ever spider *twisted* from her womb  
Will strangle thee. *Shakespeare.*

To reprove discontent, the ancients feigned, that  
in hell stood a man *twisting* a rope of hay; and  
fillets *twisted* on, suffering an ass to eat up all the  
was finished. *Taylor.*

Would Clotho wash her hands in milk,  
And *twist* our thread with gold and silk;  
Would she in friendship, peace, and plenty,  
Spin out our years to four times twenty;  
And should we both in this condition  
Have conquer'd love, and worse ambition;  
Else these two passions by the way  
May chance to shew us scurvy play. *Pope.*

The task were harder to secure my own  
Against the power of those already known;  
For well you *twist* the secret chains that bind  
With gentle force the captivated mind. *Lytelton.*

2. To contort; to writhe.

Either double it into a pyramical, or *twist* it  
into a serpentine form. *Pope.*

3. To wreath; to wind; to encircle by something round about.

There are pillars of smoke *twisted* about with  
wreaths of flame. *Burnet.*

4. To form; to weave.

If thou dost love fair Hero, cherish it,  
And thou shalt have her: 'twas 't not to this end  
That thou begat'st *twist* to fine a story? *Shakespeare.*

5. To unite by intertexture of parts.

All know how prodigal  
Of thy great foul thou art, longing to *twist*  
Bays with that ivy which so early left  
Thy youthful temples. *Waller.*

6. To unite; to inuinate.

When avarice *twists* itself, not only with the  
practices of men, but the doctrines of the church,  
when ecclesiasticks dispute for money, the march  
seems fatal. *Decay of Piety.*

**To TWIST.** *v. n.* To be contorted; to be convolved.

In an ileus, commonly called the *twisting* of the  
guts, is a convolution or inflection of one part of  
the gut within the other. *Arbuthnot.*

Deep in her breast he plung'd the shining sword.  
The *twisting* view the slain with vast surprise,  
Her *twisting* volumes, and her rolling eyes. *Pope.*

**TWIST.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing made by convolution, or winding two bodies together.

Minerva nur'd him  
Within a *twist* of twining-osses laid. *Addison.*

2. A single string of a cord.

Winding a thin string about the work hazards  
breaking, by the *twisting* of the several *twists* against  
one another. *Mason.*

3. A cord; a string.

Through these labyrinths, not my grov'ling soul  
But thy silk *twist*, let down from heav'n to me,  
Did both conduct and teach me, how by it  
To climb to thee. *Herbert.*

About his chin the *twist*  
He ty'd, and soon the strangled soul dismiss'd. *Dryden.*

4. Contortion; writhe.

Not the least turn or *twist* in the fibres of any  
animal, which does not render them more proper  
for that particular animal's way of life than  
of other texture. *Addison.*

5. The manner of twisting.

Jack *twist* at first sight of it; he found fault  
with the length, the thickness, and the *twist*. *Archbishop.*

**TWISTED. n. f.** [from *twist*.]

1. One who twists; a twister.

2. The instrument of twisting. To this word I have annexed some remarkable lines, which explain *twist* in all its senses.When a twister a-twisting will twist him a twist,  
For the twisting of his twist he three twines doth intwine;But if one of the twines of the twist do untwist,  
The twine that untwisteth untwisteth the twist.  
Untwisting the twine that untwisteth between,  
He twists with his twister the two in a twine;  
Then twice having twisted the twines of the twine,  
He twisteth the twine he had twined in twain.  
The twain that in twining before in the twine,  
As twine were intwined, he now doth untwine.  
Twist the twain intwining a twist more between,  
He, twisting his twister, makes a twist of the twine.  
Wubbin.**To TWIT. v. a.** [ebutan, Saxon.] To sneer; to flout; to reproach.When approaching the stormy showers  
We mought with our flounders bear off the sharp showers,And sooth to shine, nought seemeth like strife,  
That shepherds so twiten each other's life, *Spenser.*  
When I protest true loyalty to her,  
She twits me with my falsehood to my friend.Elop minds men of their errors, without twitting them for what's amiss. *Shakespeare.*  
Thus these scoffers twitted the christians with.Galen bled his patients, till by fainting they could bear no longer; for which he was twitted in his own time. *Baker.***To TWITCH. v. a.** [twigan, Saxon.] To vellicate; to pluck with a quick motion; to snatch; to pluck with a hasty motion.He rose, and twitch'd his mantle blue,  
To-morrow to fresh woods, and pastures new.Twitch'd by the sleeve, he mouths it more and more. *Milton.*With a furious leap  
She sprung from bed, disturbed in her mind,  
And fear'd at ev'ry step a twitching fright behind. *Dryden.*Thrice they twitch'd the diamond in her ear. *Pope.***TWITCH. n. f.** [from the verb.]

1. A quick pull; a sudden vellication.

But Hudibras gave him a twitch  
As quick as lightning in the breech. *Hudibras.*  
The lion gave one hearty twitch, and got his foot out of the trap, but left his claws behind. *L'Estrange.*

2. A contraction of the fibres.

Other confed'rate pairs  
Contract the fibres, and the twitch produce,  
Which gently pushes on the grateful food  
To the wide stomach, by its hollow road. *Blackmore.*Mighty physical their fear is;  
For soon as noise of combat near is,  
Their heart descending to their breeches,  
Must give their stomachs cruel twitches. *Prior.*  
A fit of the stone is the cure, from the inflammation and pain occasioning convulsive twitches. *Sharp.***TWITCHGRASS. n. f.** A plant.Twitchgrass is a weed that keeps some land bare, hollow, and draws away the virtue of the ground. *Mortimer.***To TWITTER. v. n.**

1. To make a sharp tremulous intermitted noise.

This must be done;  
Swallows twitter on the chimney-tops.  
They twitter cheerful, till the vernal  
Insists their back. *Thomson.*

2. To be suddenly moved with any inclination. A low word.

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A widow which had a twittering toward a second husband, took a gossiping companion to manage the job. *L'Estrange.***TWITTER. n. f.**

1. Any motion or disorder of passion; such as, a violent fit of laughing, or fit of fretting.

The ancient great knights  
Won all their battle hearts in fights,  
And cut whole giants into fitters,  
To put them into amorous twitters. *Hudibras.*  
The moon was in a heavy twitter, that her cloaths never fitted her. *L'Estrange.*

2. An upbraider.

**TWITTLITWATTLE. n. f.** [A ludicrous reduplication of *twattle*.] Tattle; gabble. A vile word.Inlpid twitlittwattles, frothy jests, and jingling witticisms, inure us to a misunderstanding of things. *L'Estrange.***"TWINT. A contraction of betwixt.**Twilight, short arbiter 'twixt day and night. *Milton.***Two. adj.** [twai, Gothick; *twu*, Saxon.]

1. One and one.

Between two hawks, which flies the higher pitch;  
Between two dogs, which hath the deeper mouth;  
Between two blades, which bears the better temper;  
Between two horses, which doth bear him best;  
Between two girls, which hath the merriest eye,  
I have some shallow spirit of judgment.Three words it will three times report, and then the two latter for some times. *Bacon.*  
Fifteen chambers were to lodge us two and two together. *Bacon.*They lay  
By two and two across the common way. *Dryden.*2. It is used in composition.  
Next to the raven's age, the Pylian king  
Was longest liv'd of any two-legg'd thing. *Dryden.*A rational animal better described man's offence,  
than a two-legged animal, with broad nails, and without feathers. *Locke.*The two-shap'd Erichonius had his birth  
Without a mother, from the teeming earth. *Addison.*  
Her register was a two-leaved book of record,  
one page containing the names of her living, and the other of her deceased members. *Aylmer.***TWO'EDGED. adj.** [two and edge.] Having an edge on either side.Clarissa drew, with tempting grace,  
A two-edg'd weapon from her shining case. *Pope.***TWO'OLD. adj.** [two and fold.] Double; two of the same kind; or two different things coexisting.Our prayer against sudden death importeth a two-fold desire, that death when it cometh may give us some convenient respite, or if that be denied us of God, yet we may have wisdom to provide always before-hand. *Hooker.*Through mirksome air her ready way she makes,  
Her two-fold team, of which two black as pitch,  
And two were brown, yet each to each unlike  
Did softly swim away. *Fairy Queen.*O thou! the earthly author of my blood,  
Whose youthful spirit in me regenerate,  
Doth now with two-fold vigour lift me up,  
To reach at victory above my head,  
Add proof unto mine armour with thy prayers,  
And with thy blessings steel my lance's point. *Shakespeare.*Our two-fold seas wash either side. *Dryden.*  
Time and place taken for distinguishable portions of space and duration, have each of them a twofold acceptance. *Locke.*Ewes, that erst brought forth but single lambs,  
Now drop'd their two-fold burdens. *Prior.*Holiness may be taken in a twofold sense; for that external holiness, which belongs to persons or things offered to God; or for that internal graces which sanctify our natures. *Atterbury.***TWO'OLD. adv.** Doubly.A profelyte you make twofold more the child of hell than yourselves. *Matthew.***TWO'HANDED. adj.** [two and hand.] Large; bulky; enormous of magnitude.With huge two-handed sway,  
Brandish'd aloft, the horrid edge came down,  
Wide wailing. *Milton.*If little, then she's life and soul all o'er;  
An Amazon, the large two-handed whore. *Dryden.***TWO'PENNY. n. f.** A small coin, valued at twice a penny.You all flew like gilt two-pences to me. *Shakspeare.***To TYE. v. a.** To bind. See *TIE*.**TYE. n. f.** [See *TIE*.] A knot; a bond or obligation.Lay your  
Command upon me; to the which my duties  
Are with a most indissoluble tye  
For ever knit. *Shakspeare.*I have no tye upon you to be true,  
But that which loosen'd yours, my love in you. *Dryden.*Honour's a sacred tye, the law of kings,  
The noble mind's distinguishing perfection,  
That aids and strengthens virtue where it meets her,  
And imitates her actions where she is not;  
It ought not to be sported with. *Addison.*Lend me aid, I now conjure thee, lend,  
By the lost tye and sacred name of friend. *Pope.***TYGER. n. f.** See *TIGER*.**TYKE. n. f.** [See *TIGER*.] Tyke in Scottish still denotes a dog, or one as contemptible and vile as a dog; and thence perhaps comes *league*.Rafe tye, call'st thou me host? now,  
By this hand, I swear I scorn the term. *Shakspeare.***TYMBAL. n. f.** [tymbal, French.] A kind of kettledrum.Yet, gracious charity! indulgent guest!  
Were not thy pow'r exerted in my breast,  
My speeches would send up unheeded pray'r!  
The form of life would be but wild despair!  
A tymbal's sound were better than my voice,  
My faith were form, my eloquence were noise. *Prior.***TYMPANITES. n. f.** [τυμπανίτης.] That particular sort of dropsy that swells the belly up like a drum, and is often cured by tapping.**TYMPANUM. n. f.** A drum; a part of the ear, so called from its resemblance to a drum.The three little bones in mentu auditorio, by firming the tympanum, do a great help to the hearing. *Wismen.***TYMPANY. n. f.** [from *tympanum*, Lat.] A kind of obtruded statulence that swells the body like a drum; the wind dropsy.Hope, the christian grace, must be proportioned and attenuated to the promise; if it exceed that temper and proportion, it becomes a tumour and tympany of hope. *Hammond.*He does not shew us Rome great suddenly,  
As if the empire were a tympany;  
But gives it natural growth, tells how and why  
The little body grew so large and high. *Suckling.*Others that affect  
A lofty stile, swell to a tympany. *Roscommon.*  
Pride is no more than an unnatural tympany, that rises in a bubble, and spends itself in a blast. *L'Estrange.*Nor let thy mountain-belly make pretence  
Of likeness; thine's a tympany of sense.  
A ton of man in thy large bulk is writ,  
But sure thou'rt but a kilderkin of wit. *Dryden.*  
The air is so rarified in this kind of dropsical tumour, as makes it hard and tight like a drum, and from thence it is called a tympany. *Arbushnot.***TYNY. adj.** Small.He that has a little tiny wit,  
Must make content with his fortunes fit. *Shakspeare.***TYPE. n. f.** [type, French; *typus*, Latin; *τύπος*.]



# T Y P

## 1. Emblem; mark of something.

*Cleas renouncing*  
The faith they have in tennis, and tall stockings,  
Short bolliet breeches, and those types of travel,  
And understanding again the honest men. *Shaksp.*  
Thy emblem, gracious queen, the British role,  
Type of facet rule, and gentle majesty. *Prior.*

## 2. That by which something future is prefigured.

*Informing them by types*  
And shadows of that destin'd seed to bruise  
The serpent, by what means he shall achieve  
Mankind's deliverance. *Milton.*  
The apostle shews the christian religion to be in  
truth and substance what the jews was only in  
type and shadow. *Tillotson.*

## 3. A stamp; a mark. Not in use.

Thy father bears the type of king of Naples,  
Yet not so wealthy as an English yeoman. *Shaksp.*  
What good is cover'd with the face of heav'n  
To be discover'd, that can do me good?  
—Th' advancement of your children, gentle lady!  
—Up to some scaffold, there to lose their heads!  
—No, to the dignity and height of fortune.  
The high imperial type of this earth's glory. *Shaksp.*

Which, though in their mean types small traister  
doth appear,  
Yet both of good account are reckon'd in the sphere. *Dragton.*

## 4. A printing letter.

*To TYPE, v. a. To prefigure.*  
He ratified ceremonial and positive laws, in re-  
spect of their spiritual use and signification, and by  
fulfilling all things typed and prefigured by them. *White.*

*TY'PICAL. } adj. [typique, French; typi-*  
*TY'PICK. } cus, Latin.] Emblematic-*  
*cal; figurative of something else.*

The Levitical priesthood was only typical of the  
christian; which is so much more holy and honour-  
able than that, as the institution of Christ is more  
excellent than that of Moses. *Atterbury.*

Hence that many couriers ran,  
Hand-in-hand, a goodly train,  
To bless the great Eliza's reign;  
And in the typic glory shew

What fuller bliss Maria shall bestow. *Prior.*  
*TY'PICALLY, adv. [from typical.] In a*  
*typical manner.*

This excellent communicativeness of the divine  
nature is typically represented, and mysteriously  
exemplified by the Porphyrian scale of being. *Norris.*

*TY'PICALNESS, n. f. [from typical.] The*  
*state of being typical.*

*To TY'PIFY, v. a. [from type.] To figure;*  
*to show in emblem.*

The resurrection of Christ hath the power of a  
pattern to us, and is so typified in baptism, as an  
engagement to rise to newness of life. *Hammond.*

Our Saviour was typified indeed by the goat that  
was slain; at the effusion of whose blood, not only  
the hard hearts of his enemies relented, but the  
flinty rocks and wall of the temple were shattered. *Brown.*

*TYPOGRAPHER, n. f. [τύπος and γραφή.]*  
*A printer.*

*TYPOGRAPHICAL, adj. [from typogra-*  
*phy.]*

1. Emblematical; figurative.  
2. Belonging to the printer's art.

*TYPOGRAPHICALLY, adv. [from typo-*  
*graphical.]*

1. Emblematically; figuratively.  
2. After the manner of printers.

*TYPOGRAPHY, n. f. [typographie, Fr.*  
*typographia, Latin.]*

# T Y R

## 1. Emblematical, figurative, or hierogly- phical representation.

Those diminutive and pamphlet treatises daily  
published amongst us, are pieces containing rather  
typography than verity. *Brown.*

## 2. The art of printing.

*TY'RANNESS, n. f. [from tyrans.] A the*  
*tyrant.*

They were, by law of that potent tyrannous,  
Provok'd with wrath and envy's false rumour. *Spenser.*

The tyrannous doth joy to see  
The huge massacres which her eyes do make. *Spenser.*

*TYRANNICAL. } adj. [tyrannus, Latin;*  
*TYRANNICK. } tyrannique, French;*  
*tyrannicus.] Smiting a tyrant; acting*  
*like a tyrant; cruel; despotick; impe-*  
*rious.*

Charge him home that he affects  
Tyrannick power. *Shaksp.*  
You have contriv'd to take  
From Rome all reason'd office, and to wind  
Yourself into a power tyrannical. *Shaksp.*  
Domitian had been tyrannical; and in his time  
many noble houses were overthrown by false ac-  
cusations. *Bacon.*

Subdue and quell, o'er all the earth,  
Brute violence, and proud tyrannick pow'r. *Milton.*

If the spirit of a subject be rebellious, in a prince  
it will be tyrannical and intolerable. *Taylor.*

She hath recourse  
To tears and prayers, again she feels the smart  
Of a fresh wound from the tyrannick dart. *Denham.*

Our feet a more tyrannick power assume,  
And would for scorpions change the rods of Rome. *Recommon.*

And by the nobles, by his commons curst,  
Th' oppressor rul'd tyrannick where he durst;  
Stretch'd o'er the poor and church his iron rod,  
And treats alike his vassals and his God. *Pope.*

*TYRANNICALLY, adv. [from tyrannical.]*  
*In manner of a tyrant.*

*TYRANNICIDE, n. f. [tyrannus and cædo,*  
*Latin.] The act of killing a tyrant.*

*To TY'RANNISE, v. n. [tyranniser, Fr.*  
*from tyrant.] To play the tyrant; to*  
*act with rigour and imperiousness.*

While we trust in the mercy of God through  
Christ Jesus, fear will not be able to tyrannise over  
us. *Hooker.*

Then 'gan Carausius tyrannise anew,  
And 'gainst the Romans bent their proper power,  
And to Alectus treacherously flew,  
And took on him the robe of emperor. *Spenser.*

I made thee miserable,  
What time I threw the people's suffrages  
On him, that thus doth tyrannise o'er me. *Shaksp.*

A crew, whom like ambition joins  
With him, or under him to tyrannise. *Milton.*

Beauty had crown'd you, and you must have been  
The whole world's mistress, other than a queen;  
All had been rivals, and you might have spar'd,  
Or kill'd and tyrannise'd without a guard. *Waller.*

He does violence to his own faculties, tyrannise  
over his own mind, and usurps the prerogative that  
belongs to truth alone, which is, to command by its  
own authority. *Locke.*

*TYRANNOUS, adj. [from tyrant.] Ty-*  
*rannical; despotick; arbitrary; severe;*  
*cruel; imperious. Not in use.*

It is strange to see the unmanlike cruelty of man-  
kind, who, not content with their tyrannous ambi-  
tion to have brought the others virtuous patience  
under them, think their master-ship nothing with-  
out doing injury to them. *Stanley.*

Lately grown into a loathing and detestation of  
the unjust and tyrannous rule of Harold, an usurper. *Spenser.*

# T Y R

Between two clashing words, comes in my father,  
And, like the tyrannous breathing of the north,  
Shakes all our beds from blowing. *Shaksp.*

To have a giant's strength; but it is tyrannous  
To use it like a giant. *Shaksp.*

Fear you his tyrannous passion more, alas!  
Than the queen's life? *Shaksp.*

Subjection to his empire tyrannous.  
After the death of this tyrannous and ambitious  
king, these writings came abroad. *Temple.*

*TY'RANNY, n. f. [tyrannis, Lat. τυραννία,*  
*tyrannie, Fr.]*

1. Absolute monarchy imperiously admi-  
nistered.

Our grand foe,  
Who now triumphs, and, in th' excess of joy,  
Sole reigning holds the tyranny of heav'n. *Milton.*

The cities fell often under tyrannies, which were  
naturally out of popular governments. *Temple.*

2. Unresisted and cruel power.

Boundless intemperance  
In nature is a tyranny; it hath been  
Th' untimely emptying of the happy throne,  
And fall of many kings. *Shaksp.*

3. Cruel government; rigorous command

Bleed, bleed, poor country!  
Great tyranny lay thou thy basis sure,  
For goodness dures not check thee. *Shaksp.*

Suspicious dispose kings to tyranny, and boldness  
to jealousy. *Bacon.*

God, in judgment just,  
Subjects him from without to violent lords;  
Who oft as undeserv'dly intral  
His outward freedom: tyranny must be. *Milton.*

4. Severity; rigour; inclemency.

The tyranny of the open night's too rough  
For nature to endure. *Shaksp.*

*TY'RANT, n. f. [tyrannus; tyrannus, Lat.*  
*Rowland contends that this word, with*  
*the correspondent Greek and Latin, is*  
*derived from tir, Welsh and Erse, land,*  
*and rhanner, Welsh, to thare; q. d. tir-*  
*hanner, a tharer, or divider of and among*  
*his vassals.]*

1. An absolute monarch governing impe-  
riously.

2. A cruel, despotick, and severe master;  
an oppressor.

Love to a yielding heart is a king, but to a resis-  
ting is a tyrant. *Salm.*

I would not be the villain that thou think'st,  
For the whole space that's in the tyrant's grasp,  
And the rich cast to boot. *Shaksp.*

Dissembling courtesy! how fine this tyrant  
Can tickle where she wounds! *Shaksp.*

The house of woe, and danger of our tyrant *Milton.*

Consider those grand agents and lieutenants of the  
devil, by whom he scourges and plagues the world  
under him, to wit, tyrants; and was there ever any  
tyrant who was not also false and perfidious. *Scott.*

Thou mean'st to kill a tyrant, not a king *Dr. G.*

When tyrant custom had not shackled man,  
But free to fellow nature was the mode. *Thomson.*

*TYRE, n. f. [properly tire.] See TIRE.*  
I have seen her beset and bedecked all over  
with emeralds and pearls, ranged in rows about  
the tyre of her head. *Hakelst.*

*TY'RO, n. f. [properly tiro, as in the Lat.]*  
One yet not master of his art; one in his  
rudiments.

There stands a structure on a rising hill,  
Where tyros take their freedom out to kill. *Gold.*

# V.

## V A C

**V** Has two powers, expressed in modern English by two characters, *v* consonant and *a* vowel, which ought to be considered as two letters; but as they were long confounded while the two uses were annexed to one form, the old custom still continues to be followed.

*U*, the vowel, has two sounds; one clear, expressed at other times by *eu*, as *obuse*; the other close, and approaching to the Italian *u*, or English *oo*, as *obtund*.

*V*, the consonant, has a sound nearly approaching to those of *b* and *f*. With *b* it is by the Spaniards and Gascons always confounded, and in the Runick alphabet is expressed by the same character with *f*, distinguished only by a diacritical point. Its sound in English is uniform. It is never mute.

**VACANCY. n. f.** [from *vacant*.]

1. Empty space; vacuity.

How is't,

That thus you bend your eye on vacancy,  
And with th' incorporal air do hold discourse? *Shak.*

2. Chasm; space unfilled.

The reader finds a wide vacancy, and knows not how to transport his thoughts to the next particular, for want of some connecting idea. *Watts.*

3. [*vacance*, Fr.] State of a post or employment when it is unsupplied.

They were content to bribe them with the nomination of some bishops, and disposal of the revenues of some churches during the vacancies. *Leffey.*

In the vacancy of a bishop, the guardian of the spiritualities was summoned to parliament in the bishop's room. *Ayliffe.*

4. [*vacances*, Fr.] Time of leisure; relaxation; intermission; time unengaged.

If, sometimes, each other's eyes we meet,  
Those little vacancies from toil are sweet. *Dryden.*

The daily intervals of time and vacancies from necessary labour, together with the one day in seven in the christian world, allow sufficient time. *Watts.*

5. Idleness; emptiness of thought.

When alone, or in company, they sit still without doing any thing, I like it worse; for all dispositions to idleness or vacancy, even before they are habits, are dangerous. *Watson.*

**VACANT. adj.** [*vacant*, Fr. *vacans*, Lat.]

1. Empty; unfilled; void.

Why should the air so impetuously rush into the cavity of the receiver, if there were before no vacant room to receive it? *Poyle.*

A better race to bring into their vacant room. *Milton.*

2. Free; unencumbered; uncrowded.

Religion is the interest of all; but philosophy of taste only that are at leisure, and vacant from the cares of the world. *Mor.*

A very little part of our life is so vacant from business, as to leave us free to the attraction of temperate good. *Locke.*

3. Not filled by an incumbent, or possessor.

Let the fiend invade vacant possession. *Milton.*  
Others, when they allowed the throne vacant, thought the succession should immediately go to the next heir. *Swift.*

4. Being at leisure; disengaged.

They which have the government, scatter the army abroad, and place them in villages to take their victuals of them, at such vacant times as they lie not in camp. *Spenser.*

Sir John Beikley was the more vacant for that service, by the reduction of Barnstable. *Clarendon.*

Besides those portions of time which the necessities of nature and of civil life extorted from him, there was not a minute of the day which he left vacant. *Fell.*

The memory relieves the mind in her vacant moments, and prevents any chaos of thought, by ideas of what is past. *Addison.*

5. Thoughtless; empty of thought; not busy.

The wretched slave,  
Who with a body fill'd, and vacant mind,  
Gets him to rest, cramp'd with distasteful bread. *Shakespeare.*

The duke had a pleasant and vacant face, proceeding from a singular assurance in his temper. *Watson.*

**To VACATE. v. a.** [*vacare*, Lat.]

1. To annul; to make void; to make of no authority.

That after-act vacating the authority of the precedent, tells the world that some remote touched even Stratford's most implacable enemies. *King Charles.*

The necessity of observing the Jewish sabbath was vacated by the apostolical institution of the Lord's day. *Nelson.*

2. To make vacant; to quit possession of; as, he vacated the throne.

3. To desert; to put an end to.

He vacates my revenge;  
For, while he trusts me, 'twere to buse a part  
To town, and yet betray. *Dryden.*

**VACATION. n. f.** [*vacation*, Fr. *vacatio*, Lat.]

1. Intermision of juridical proceedings, or any other stated employment's; recess of courts or senates.

Vacation is all that time which passes between term and term, at London. *Cowell.*

As these clerks want not their full task of labour during the open term, so there is for them whereupon to be occupied in the vacation only. *Bacon.*

2. Leisure; freedom from trouble or perplexity.

Benefit of peace, quiet, and vacation for piety, have rendered it necessary, in every christian commonwealth, by laws to secure propriety. *Hammond.*

**VACCARY. n. f.** [*vacca*, Lat.] A cow-house; a cow-pasture. *Bailey.*

**VACILLANCY. n. f.** [*vacillans*, from *vacillo*, Latin; *vacillant*, Fr.] A state of wavering; fluctuation; inconsistency. Not much in use.

I deny that all mutability implies imperfection, though some does, as that vacillancy in human souls, and such mutations as are found in corporeal matter. *Mor.*

**VACILLATION. n. f.** [*vacillatio*, from *vacillo*, Lat. *vacillation*, Fr.] The act or state of reeling or staggering.

The muscles keep the body upright, and prevent its falling, by readily assisting against every vacillation. *Dehaem.*

## V A C

## V A C

**VACUATION. n. f.** [from *vacuus*, Latin.] The act of emptying. *Duff.*

**VACUIST. n. f.** [from *vacuum*.] A philosopher that holds a vacuum: opposed to a plenist.

Those spaces, which the vacuists would have to be empty, because they are manifestly devoid of air, the plenists do not prove replenished with subtle matter. *Boyle.*

**VACUITY. n. f.** [*vacuitas*, from *vacuus*, Lat. *vacuit*, Fr.]

1. Emptiness; state of being unfilled.

Hunger is such a state of vacuity, as to require a fresh supply of aliment. *Arbutnot.*

2. Space unfilled; space unoccupied.

In filling up vacancies, turning out shadows and ceremonies, by explicit prescription of substantial duties, which those shadows did obscurely represent. *Hammond.*

He, that feat soon failing, meets  
A vast vacuity. *Milton.*

Body and space are quite different things, and a vacancy is interspersed among the particles of matter. *Bentley.*

God, who alone can answer all our longings, and fill every vacancy of our soul, should entirely possess our heart. *Rogers.*

Redeeming still at night these vacancies of the day. *Fell.*

3. Inanity; want of reality.

The soul is seen, like other things, in the mirror of its effects; but if they'll run behind the glass to catch at it, their expectations will meet with vacancy and emptiness. *Glanville.*

**VACUOUS. adj.** [*vacuus*, Lat. *vacu*, Fr.] Empty; unfilled.

Boundless the deep, because I AM who fill  
Infinitude: nor vacuum the space. *Milton.*

**VACUUM. n. f.** [Latin.] Space unoccupied by matter.

Our enquiries about vacuum, or space and atoms, will show us some good practical lessons. *Watts.*

**TO VACUE. v. a.** [*vacuo*, Lat.] To vanish; to pass away. *Spenser.* A word useful in poetry, but not received.

Be ever gloried here thy sovereign name,  
That thou may'st smile on all which thou hast made;

Whose frown alone can shake this earthly frame,  
And at whose touch the hills in smoke shall fade. *Watson.*

**VAGABOND. adj.** [*vagabundus*, low Lat. *vagabund*, Fr.]

1. Wandering without any settled habitation; wanting a home.

Let them pronounce the steep Tarpeian death;  
Vagabond exile: yet I would not buy  
Their no, y at the price of one fair word. *Shak.*  
A vagabond debtor may be cited in whatever place or jurisdiction he is found. *Ayliffe.*

2. Wandering; vagrant.

This common body,  
Like to a vagabond flag upon the stream,  
Goes to, and back, lacquering the varying tide. *Shak.*  
Their prayers by ruinous winds  
Blown vagabond or frustrate. *Milton.*

**VAGABOND. n. f.** [from the adjective.]

1. A vagrant; a wanderer: commonly in a sense of reproach.

# V A I

We call those people wanderers and *vagabonds*, that have no dwelling place. *Raleigh.*  
*Reduc'd, like Hannibal, to seek relief,*  
*From court to court, and wander up and down*  
*A vagabond in Afric.* *Addison.*

2. One that wanders illegally, without a settled habitation.

*Vagabond* is a person without a home. *Watts.*  
*VAGA'BY. n. f. [from vagus, Lat.] A wild freak; a capricious frolic.*

*They chang'd their minds,*  
*Flew off, and into strange vagaries fell,*  
*As they would dance.* *Milton.*

Would your son engage in some frolic, or take a vagary, were it not better he should do it with than without your knowledge? *Locke.*

*VAGINOPE'NNOUS. adj. [vagina and penna, Lat.] Sheath-winged; having the wings covered with hard cases.*

*VAGOUS. adj. [vagus, Latin; vague, Fr.] Wandering; unsettled. Not in use.*

Such as were born and begot of a single woman, through a *vagous* lust, were called *Sporii*. *Ayliffe.*

*VAGRANCY. n. f. [from vagrant.] A state of wandering; unsettled condition.*

*VAGRANT. adj. Wandering; unsettled; vagabond; unfixed in place.*

Do not oppose popular mistakes and surmises, or *vagrant* and fictitious stories. *Mare.*

'Take good heed what men will think and say; That beautiful Emma *vagrant* courtes took, Her father's house, and civil life forsook. *Prior.*

Her lips no living bard, I ween,  
 May say how red, how round, how sweet;  
 Old Homer only could imitate

Their *vagrant* grace, and soft delight:  
 They stand recorded in his book,  
 When Helen smil'd, and Hebe spoke. *Prior.*

*VAGRANT. n. f. [vagrant, French.] A sturdy beggar; wanderer; vagabond; man unsettled in habitation. In an ill sense.*

*Vagrants* and outlaws shall offend thy view,  
 Train'd to assault, and disciplin'd to kill. *Prior.*

You'll not the progress of your atoms stay,  
 Nor to collect the *vagrants* find a way. *Blackmore.*

To relieve the helpless poor; to make sturdy *vagrants* relieve themselves; to hinder idle hands from being mischievous, are things of evident use. *F. Atterbury.*

Ye *vagrants* of the sky,  
 To right or left unheeded take your way. *Pope.*

*VAGUE. adj. [vague, Fr. vagus, Lat.]*

1. Wandering; vagrant; vagabond.

Gray encouraged his men to set upon the *vague* villains, good neither to live peaceably, nor to fight. *Hayward.*

2. Unfixed; unsettled; undetermined; indefinite.

The perception of being, or not being, belongs no more to these *vague* ideas, signified by the terms, whatsoever and thing, than it does to any other ideas. *Locke.*

*VAIL. n. f. [voile, Fr.] This word is now frequently written veil, from velum, Lat. and the verb veil, from the verb velo; but the old orthography commonly derived it, I believe rightly, from the Fr.]*

1. A curtain; a cover thrown over any thing to be concealed.

While they supposed to lie hid in their secret sins, they were scattered under a dark *veil* of forgetfulness. *Wisdome.*

2. A part of female dress, by which the face and part of the shape is concealed.

3. Money given to servants. It is commonly used in the plural. See *VALE*.

To *VAIL. v. a.* To cover. See *VEIL*.

To *VAIL. v. a.* [avalier le bonet, French. Addison writes it *veil*, ignorantly.]

1. To let fall; to suffer to descend.

They stiffly refused to *veil* their bonnets, which is reckoned intolerable contempt by seafarers. *Carew.*

The virgin 'gan her beavoir *veil*,  
 And thank'd him first, and thus began her tale. *Falstaff.*

2. To let fall in token of respect.

Certain of the Turks gallies, which would not *veil* their topmasts, the Venetians fiercely assailed. *Knelles.*

Before my princely state let your poor greatness fall,  
 And vail your tops to me, the sovereign of you all. *Drayton.*

They had not the ceremony of *veiling* the bonnet in salutations; for, in medals, they still have it on their heads. *Addison.*

3. To fall; to let sink in fear, or for any other interest.

That furious Scot  
 'Gan vail his stomach, and did grace the shame  
 Of those that turn'd their backs. *Shakespeare*

To *VAIL. v. n.* To yield; to give place; to show respect by yielding. In this sense, the modern writers have ignorantly written *veil*.

Thy convenience must *veil* to thy neighbour's necessity; and thy very necessities must yield to thy neighbour's extremity. *South.*

*VAIN. adj. [vain, Fr. vanus, Lat.]*

1. Fruitless; ineffectual.

Let no man speak again  
 To alter this; for counsel is but *vain*. *Shakespeare.*

*Vain* is the force of man,  
 To crush the pillars which the pile sustains. *Dryden.*

2. Empty; unreal; shadowy.

Before the passage horrid Hydra stands,  
 Gorgons, Geryon with his triple frame,  
 And *vain* Chimera vomits empty flame. *Dryden.*

Unmov'd his eyes, and wet his beard appears;  
 And shedding *vain*, but seeming real tears. *Dryden.*

3. Meantly proud; proud of petty things; with of before the cause of vanity.

No folly like *vain* glory; nor any thing more ridiculous than for a *vain* man to be still boasting of himself. *L'Estrange.*

He wav'd a torch aloft, and, madly *vain*,  
 Sought godlike worship from a servile train. *Dryden.*

The minstrels play'd on every side,  
*Vain* of their art, and for the mastery vy'd. *Dryden.*

To be *vain* is rather a mark of humility than pride. *Vain* men delight in telling what honours have been done them, what great company they have kept, and the like; by which they plainly confess, that these honours were more than their due, and such as their friends would not believe, if they had not been told: whereas a man truly proud thinks the honours below his merit, and is scorn to boast. *Swift.*

Al friend! to dazzle let the *vain* design;  
 To raise the thought, and touch the heart, be thine. *Pope.*

Here learn the great unreal wants to feign,  
 Unpleasing truths here mortify the *vain*. *Savage.*

Ye *vain*! do flit from your erroneous strife;  
 Be wise, and quit the false sublime of life;  
 The true ambition there alone resides,  
 Where justice vindicates, and wisdom guides. *Young.*

4. Showy; ostentatious.

Load some *vain* church with old theatrick state. *Pope.*

5. Idle; worthless; unimportant.

Both all things *vain*, and all who in *vain* things  
 Built their fond hopes of glory, or lasting fame,  
 Or happiness. *Milton.*

He heard a grave philosopher maintain,  
 That all the actions of our life were *vain*,  
 Which with our sense of pleasure not conspir'd. *Denham.*

To your *vain* answer will you have recourse,  
 And tell 'tis ingenuit active force. *Blackmore.*

6. False; not true.

7. In *VAIN.* To no purpose; to no end; ineffectually; without effect.

He tempts in *vain*. *Milton.*

# V A I

# V A U

Providence and nature never did any thing in *vain*. *L'Estrange.*

Strong Halys stands in *vain*; weak Phlegyas flies. *Dryden.*

The philosophers of old did in *vain* enquire, whether *summum bonum* consisted in riches, bodily delights, virtue, or contemplation. *Locke.*

If we hope for what we are not likely to possess, we act and think in *vain*, and make life a greater dream and shadow than it really is. *Addison.*

If from this discourse one honest man shall receive satisfaction, I shall think that I have not written nor lived in *vain*. *Wet.*

*VAINGLO'RIOUS. adj. [vanus and gloriosus, Lat.] Boasting without performances; proud in disproportion to desert.*

*Vain-glorious* man, when fluttering wind does blow,  
 In his light wings is lifted up to fly. *Spenser.*

Strength to glory aspires  
*Vain-glorious*, and through infamy seeks fame. *Milton.*

This his arrogant and *vain-glorious* expression witnesseth. *Hale.*

*VAINGLO'RY. n. f. [vana gloria, Latin.]*

Pride above merit; empty pride; pride in little things.

He had nothing of *vain-glory*, but yet kept state and majesty to the height; being sensible, that majesty maketh the people bow, but *vain-glory* boweth to them. *Bacon.*

Expose every blast of *vain-glory*, every idle thought, to be chastened by the rod of spiritual discipline. *Taylor.*

This extraordinary person, out of his natural aversion to *vain-glory*, wrote several pieces which he did not assume the honour of. *Addison.*

A monarch's sword when mad *vain-glory* draws,  
 Not Waller's wreath can hide the nation's scars. *Pope.*

*VAINLY. adv. [from vain.]*

1. Without effect; to no purpose; in vain.

Our cannons' malice *vainly* shall be spent  
 Against th' invulnerable clouds of heav'n. *Shakspeare.*

In weak complaints you *vainly* waste your breath,  
 They are not tears that can revenge his death. *Dryden.*

2. Proudly; arrogantly.

Humility teaches us to think neither *vainly* nor vauntingly of ourselves. *De la V.*

3. Idly; foolishly.

Nor *vainly* hope to be invulnerable. *Milton.*

If Lentulus be ambitious, he shall be *vainly* credulous; presuming his advancement to be decreed by the Sybilline oracles. *Grav.*

*VAINNESS. n. f. [from vain.] The state of being vain; pride; falsehood; emptiness.*

I hate ingratitude more in a man,  
 Than lying, *vainness*, babbling. *Shakespeare.*

*VAIN, or VAINLY. adj. [in heraldry.] Variegated with coverings of gold, red, or other colours.*

*VAINODE. n. f. [vainod, a govtour, Slavonian.] A prince of the Ducian provinces.*

*VALANCE. n. f. [from Valencia, whence the use of them came, Skinner.] The fringes of drapery hanging round the tetter and head of a bed.*

My house  
 Is richly furnished with plate and gold;  
 Valance of Venice, gold in needlework. *Shakspeare.*

Thrust the *valance* of the bed, that it may be full in sight. *Swift.*

To *VALANCE. v. a.* [from the noun.] To decorate with drapery. Not in use.

Old friend, thy face is *valance* since I saw thee last; couldst thou to bend me? *Shakespeare.*

*VALE. n. f. [val, Fr. vallis, Lat.]*

1. A low ground; a valley; a place between two hills. *Vale* is a poetical word.

## VAL

In *Ida vale*: who knows not *Ida vale*?  
As hundred shepherds waned.  
Met in the vale of *Arde*.  
*Spenser*.  
*Shakespeare*.  
*Arden*, in a *flow'ry vale*,  
Review'd his madd'g' love, and took the tale.

In those fair *vales* by nature form'd to please,  
Where *Guadalquivir* serpentine with ease, *Horat.*  
a. [From *avail*, profit; or *vale*, farewell.  
If from *avail*, it must be written *vail*,  
as *Dryden* writes. If from *vale*, which  
I think is right, it must be *vale*.] Money  
given to servants.  
Since our knights and senators account  
To what their fordid, begging rails amount;  
Judge what a wretched share the poor attends;  
Whole whole subsistence on those alms depends.  
*Dryden*.  
His revenue, besides *vales*, amounted to thirty  
pounds.  
*Swift*.  
**VALEDICTION**. *n. f.* [*valedico*, Lat.] A  
farewell.  
A *valediction* forbidding to weep. *Dumne*.  
**VALEDICTORY**. *adj.* [from *valedico*, Lat.]  
Bidding farewell.  
**VALENTINE**. *n. f.* A sweetheart chosen  
on Valentine's day.  
Now all nature seem'd in love,  
And birds had drawn their *valentines*. *Wotton*.  
**VALERIAN**. *n. f.* [*valeriana*, Lat. *valer-*  
*ian*, Fr.] A plant.  
**Valet**. *n. f.* [*valet*, Fr.] A waiting  
servant.  
Giving cast-clothes to be worn by *valets*, has a  
very ill effect upon little minds. *Addison*.  
**VALETUDINARIAN**. } *adj.* [*valetudinaire*,  
**VALETUDINARY**. } Fr. *valetudo*, Lat.]  
Weakly; sickly; infirm of health.  
Physic, by purging noxious humours, prevents  
sickness in the healthy, or recoures thereof in the  
*valetudinary*. *Brown*.  
Shifting from the warmer *vallies* to the colder  
hills, or from the hills to the *vales*, is a great benefit  
to the *valetudinarian*, feeble part of mankind.  
*Perham*.  
Some patients have been liable to this symptom,  
and reduced by it to a *valetudinarian* and very un-  
equal state of health. *Blackmore*.  
Cold of winter, by stopping the pores of perspi-  
ration, keeps the warmth more within; whereby  
there is a greater quantity of spirits generated in  
healthy animals, for the case is quite otherwise in  
*valetudinarian* ones. *Cheyne*.  
*Valetudinarians* must live where they can com-  
mand and scold. *Swift*.  
**VALENCE**. *n. f.* [from *valiant*; *valliance*,  
Fr.] Valour; personal puissance; fierce-  
ness; bravery. Not in use.  
With stiff force he shook his mortal lance  
To let him weet his doughty *valliance*. *Spenser*.  
**VALIANT**. *adj.* [*valliant*, Fr.] Stout;  
personally puissant; brave. We say, a  
*valiant* man; a *valiant* action.  
Only be thou *valiant* for me, and fight the Lord's  
battles. *1 Samuel*.  
Hale, a very *valiant* fencer, undertook to teach  
that science in a look, and was laughed at. *Walton*.  
The church of Antioch might meet at that time  
to celebrate the memory of such a *valiant* combat  
and martyr of Christ. *Nelson*.  
**VALIANTLY**. *adv.* [from *valiant*.] Stout-  
ly; with personal strength; with per-  
sonal bravery.  
Farewel, kind lord; fight *valiantly* to-day:  
Thou art arm'd of the firm truth of valour.  
*Shakespeare*.  
It was the duty of a good soldier valiantly to  
withstand his enemies, and not to be troubled with  
any evil hap. *Kneller*.  
**VALIANTNESS**. *n. f.* [from *valiant*.]  
Valour; personal bravery; puissance;  
fierceuess; stoutness.

## VAL

Thy *valliance* was mine; thou suck'dst it from  
me. *Shakespeare*.  
Achilles having won the top of the walls, by the  
*valliance* of the defendants was forced to retire.  
*Kneller*.  
Shew not thy *valliance* in wine. *Eccelesiasticus*.  
**VALID**. *adj.* [*valide*, Fr. *validus*, Lat.]  
1. Strong; powerful; efficacious; preva-  
lent.  
Perhaps more *valid* arms,  
Weapons more violent, when next we meet,  
May serve to better us, and worse our foes. *Milton*.  
2. Having intellectual force; prevalent;  
weighty; conclusive.  
A difference in their sentiments as to particular  
questions, is no *valid* argument against the general  
truth believed by them, but rather a clearer and  
more solid proof of it. *Stephens*.  
**VALIDITY**. *n. f.* [*validité*, Fr. from  
*valid*.]  
1. Force to convince; certainty.  
You are persuaded of the *validity* of that famous  
verse,  
Tis expectation makes a blessing dear. *Pope*.  
2. Value. A sense not used.  
To thee and thine  
Remain this ample third of our fair kingdom;  
No less in space, *validity*, and pleasure,  
Than that conferr'd on Goneril. *Shakespeare*.  
**VALLANCE**. *n. f.* [from *vallance*.] A large  
wig that shades the face.  
But you, loud sir, who through your curls look  
big,  
Criticks in plume and white *vallance* wig *Dryden*.  
**VALLEY**. *n. f.* [*vallée*, Fr. *vallis*, Lat.]  
A low ground; a hollow between hills.  
*Vallies* are the intervals betwixt mountains.  
*Woodward*.  
Live with me, and be my love,  
And we will all the pleasure prove  
That hills and *vallies* yield. *Raleigh*.  
Sweet interchange of hill and *vallies*. *Milton*.  
I have been ready to freeze on the top of a hill,  
and in an hour's time after have inured my great  
inconvenience from the heat of the *vallies*. *Brown*.  
**VALOROUS**. *adj.* [from *valour*.] Brave;  
stout; valiant.  
The famous warriors of the antique world  
Us'd trophies to erect in stately wife,  
In which they would the records have enroll'd  
Of their great deeds and *valorous* enterprise.  
*Spenser*.  
Captain Juny is a marvellous *valorous* gentleman.  
*Shakespeare*.  
**VALOROUSLY**. *adv.* [from *valorous*.] In  
a brave manner.  
**VALOUR**. *n. f.* [*valour*, Fr. *valor*, Lat.  
*Alisworth*.] Personal bravery; strength;  
prowess; puissance; stoutness.  
That I may pour the spirits in thine ear,  
And chastise, with the *valour* of my tongue,  
All that impedes thee. *Shakespeare*.  
Here I contest  
As hotly and as nobly with thy love,  
As ever an ambitious strength I did  
Contend against thy *valour*. *Shakespeare*.  
When *valour* preys on reason,  
It eats the sword it fights with. *Shakespeare*.  
An innate *valour* appeared in him, when he put  
himself upon the soldier's defence, as he received  
the mortal stab. *Hovel*.  
For contemplation he, and *valour* form'd;  
For softness she, and sweet attractive grace. *Milton*.  
Such were these giants; men of high renown!  
For, in those days, might only shall be admir'd,  
And *valour*, and heroic virtue, call'd. *Milton*.  
*Valour* gives awe, and promises protection to those  
who want heart or strength to defend themselves.  
This makes the authority of men among women;  
and that of a master-back in a numerous herd.  
*Temple*.  
**VALUABLE**. *adj.* [*valable*, Fr. from  
*value*.]  
1. Precious; being of great price.

## VAL

2. Worthy; deserving regard.

A just account of that *valuable* person, *which*  
remains lie before us. *F. Atterbury*.  
The value of several circumstances in story, lessens  
very much by distance of time; though some minute  
circumstances are very *valuable*. *Swift*.  
**VALUATION**. *n. f.* [from *value*.]  
1. The act of setting a value; appraisal-  
ment.  
Humility in man consists not in denying any gift  
that is in him, but in a just valuation of it, rather  
thinking too meanly than too highly. *Ray*.  
2. Value set upon any thing.  
No reason I find of your lives you set  
So slight a *valuation*, should receive  
My orack'd out to more rate. *Shakespeare*.  
Take out of men's minds false *valuations*, and  
it would leave the minds of a number of men poor  
shrunken things. *Bacon*.  
The writers expressed not the *valuation* of the  
denarius, without regard to its present *valuation*.  
*Arbutnot*.  
**VALUATOR**. *n. f.* [from *value*.] An ap-  
praiser; one who sets upon any thing its  
price. A word which I have found now  
where else.  
What *valuators* will the bishops make use of?  
*Swift*.  
**VALUE**. *n. f.* [*value*, Fr. *valor*, Latin:];  
1. Price; worth.  
Ye are physicians of no *value*. *Job*.  
Learn to live for your own sake, and the service  
of God; and let nothing in the world be of any  
*value* with you, but that which you can turn into  
a service to God, and a means of your future hap-  
piness. *Lew*.  
2. High rate.  
Cesar is well acquainted with your virtues,  
And therefore sets this *value* on your life:  
Let him but know the price of Cato's friendship,  
And name your terms. *Addison*.  
3. Rate; price equal to the worth of the  
thing bought.  
He sent him money; it was with this obliging  
testimony, that his design was not to pay him the  
*value* of his pictures, because they were above any  
price. *Dryden*.  
To **VALUE**. *v. a.* [*valoir*, Fr. from the  
noun.]  
1. To rate at a certain price.  
When the country grows better inhabited, the  
tithes and other obligations will be more augment-  
ed, and better *valued*. *Spenser*.  
A man *valuing* his reputation at the due price,  
will repute all dishonest gain much inferior there-  
unto. *Carew*.  
God alone *values* right the good. *Milton*.  
2. To rate highly; to have in high esteem.  
Some of the finest treasures in dialogue, many  
very *valued* pieces of French, Italian, and English  
appear. *Addison*.  
He *values* himself upon the compassion with  
which he relieved the afflicted. *Atterbury*.  
To him your orchard's early fruits are due;  
A pleasing offering, when 'tis made by you;  
He *values* these. *Pope*.  
3. To appraise; to estimate.  
If he be poorer than estimation, the price shall  
*value* him. *Lection*.  
4. To be worth; to be equal in worth to.  
The peace between the French and us not *valued*.  
The cost that did conclude it. *Shakespeare*.  
5. To take account of.  
If a man be in sickness, the time will seem longer  
without a clock than with; for the mind doth *value*  
every moment. *Bacon*.  
6. To reckon at, with respect to number or  
power.  
The queen is *valued* thirty thousand strong;  
Her faction will be full as strong as ours. *Shakespeare*.  
7. To consider with respect to importunee;  
to hold important.  
The king must take it ill.  
So slightly *valued* in his messenger. *Shakespeare*.

## VAN

Neither of them valued their promises, according to rules of honour or integrity. *Cloveland.*

8. To compare with respect to price, or excellence.

It cannot be *valued* with the gold of Ophir. *Joh.*  
9. To raise to estimation. This is a sense not in use.

She ordered all things, resisting the wisdom of the wisest, by making the possessor thereof miserable; *valuing* the folly of the most foolish, by making the success prosperous. *Sidney.*

Some *value* themselves to their country by jealousies of the crown. *Temple.*

Vanity, or a desire of *valuing* ourselves by showing others faults. *Temple.*

VA'LU'LESS. *adj.* [from *value*.] Being of no value.

A counterfeit  
Resembling majesty; which, touch'd and tried,  
Proves *valueless*. *Shakspeare.*

VA'LUER. *n. f.* [from *value*.] He that values.

Hammond was no *valuer* of trifles. *Fell.*

VALVE. *n. f.* [*valva*, Latin.]

1. A folding door.

Swift through the *valves* the visionary fair

Repas'd. *Pope.*

Opening their *valves*, self-mov'd on either side,

The adamantine doors expanded wide:

When death commands they close, when death

commands divide. *Harte.*

2. Any thing that opens over the mouth of

a vessel.

This air, by the opening of the *valve*, and forcing

up of the sucker, may be driven out. *Boyle.*

3. [In anatomy.] A kind of membrane,

which opens in certain vessels to admit

the blood, and shuts to prevent its re-

gress.

The arteries, with a contractile force, drive the

blood still forward; it being hindered from going

backward by the *valves* of the heart. *Arbuthnot.*

VA'LV'LE. *n. f.* [*valvula*, Fr.] A small

valve.

VAMP. *n. f.* The upper leather of a shoe.

*Ainsw.*

To VAMP. *v. a.* [This is supposed pro-

bably enough by *Skinner* to be derived

from *avant*, Fr. *before*; and to mean,

laying on a new outside.] To piece an

old thing with some new part.

You with

To *vamp* a body with a dangerous physick,

Shut's lure of death without. *Shakspeare.*

This opinion hath been *vamped* up by Cardan.

Ventily.

I had never much hopes of your *vamped* play.

VA'MPER. *n. f.* [from *ramp*.] One who

pieces out an old thing with something

new.

VAN. *n. f.* [from *avant*, Fr.]

1. The front of an army; the first line.

Before each can prick forth the airy knights.

*Milton.*

The foe he had survey'd,

Arrang'd, as if him they did appear.

With *van*, main battle, wings and rear. *Hudibras.*

*Van* to run the foremost squadrons meet.

The midmost battles bustling up behind. *Dryden.*

2. [*van*, Fr. *vannus*, Latin.] Any thing

spread wide by which a wind is raised;

a fan.

The other token of their ignorance of the sea was

an oar, they call it a corn can. *Broome.*

3. A wing with which the air is beaten.

His sail-broad *van*

He spreads for flight, and in the surging smoke

Up-blasts from the ground. *Milton.*

A fiery globe

Of unpeopled full sail of wing drew nigh,

Who on their plummy *vans* receiv'd him soft

## VAN

From his uneasy *bedden*, and *apores*,  
As on a floating couch, through the blithe air. *Milton.*

His disabled wing unfurrow'd:  
He wheel'd in air, and stretch'd his *vans* in vain;  
His *vans* no longer could his flight sustain. *Dryden.*

The *vanes* are broad on one side, and narrower  
on the other; both which minister to the progressive  
motion of the bird. *Derham.*

To VAN, *v. a.* [from *vannus*, Lat. *vanner*,

Fr.] To fan; to winnow. Not in use.

The corn which 'in *vanning* lieth lowest in the

best. *Becon.*

VA'NCOURIER. *n. f.* [*avantcourier*, Fr.]

A harbinger; a precursor.

VANE. *n. f.* [*vane*, Dut.] A plate hung

on a pin to turn with the wind.

A man she would spell backward;

If tall, a lance ill-headed;

If speaking, why a *vane* blown with all winds.

*Shakspeare.*

VA'NGUARD. *n. f.* [*avant garde*, Fr.] The

front, or first line of the army.

The king's *vant-guard* maintained fight against

the whole power of the enemies. *Becon.*

The martial Idomen, who bravely stood before

In *vant-guard* of his troops, and march'd, for

strength a savage horse. *Chapman.*

*Vanguard* to right and left the front unfold.

*Milton.*

VAN'ILLA. *n. f.* [*vanille*, Fr.] A plant.

The fruit of those plants is used to scent

chocolate. *Miller.*

When mixed with *vanillas*, or spices, chocolate

acquires the good and bad qualities of aromatic

oils. *Arbuthnot.*

To VA'NISH. *v. n.* [*vanesco*, Lat. *evanescere*,

French.]

1. To lose perceptible existence.

High honour is not only gotten and born by pain

and danger, but must be nursed by the like, or else

*vanisheth* as soon as it appears to the world. *Sidney.*

While fancy brings the *vanish'd* piles to view,

And builds imaginary Rome anew. *Pope.*

2. To pass away from the sight; to dis-

appear.

Whither are they *vanish'd*?

—Into the air; and what seem'd corporal

Melted as breath into the wind. *Shakspeare.*

Now I have taken heart, thou *vanish'st*. *Shakspeare.*

He cut the cleaving sky,

And in a moment *vanish'd* from her eye. *Pope.*

3. To pass away; to be lost.

All these delights will *vanish*. *Milton.*

That spirit of religion and seriousness, by which

we had distinguished ourselves, *vanish'd* all at once,

and a spirit of infidelity and propinquity started

up. *Atterbury.*

VA'NITY. *n. f.* [*vanitas*, Lat. *vanité*, Fr.]

1. Eminentness; uncertainty; inanity.

*Vanities* of *vanities*, all is *vanity*. *Feeblestuffs.*

2. Fruitless desire; fruitless endeavour.

*Vanity* poss'eth many, who are desirous to know

the certainty of things to come. *Sidney.*

Thy pride,

And wand'ring *vanity*, when least was safe,

Rejected my forewarning. *Milton.*

3. Trifling labour.

To use long discourse against those things which

are both against scripture and reason, might rightly

be judged a *vanity* in the answerer, not much in-

ferior to that of the inventor. *Raleigh.*

4. Falshood; untruth.

Here I may well show the *vanity* of that which

is reported in the story of Walsin, hum.

*Sir J. Davies.*

5. Empty pleasure; vain pursuit; idle

show; unsubstantial enjoyment; petty

object of pride.

Were it not strange if God should have made

such store of glorious creatures on earth, and leave

them all to be consumed in secular *vanity*, allow-

ing none but the baser sort to be employed in his

own service? *Hooker.*

## VAN

## VAN

I must  
Bestow upon the eyes of this young couple  
Some *vanity* of mine art. *Shakspeare.*

Cast not her serious wit on idle things;  
Make her free will slave to *vanity*. *Devin.*

Sin with *vanity* had fill'd the works of men. *Milton.*

The eldest equal the youngest in the vanity of

their dress; and no other reason can be given of

it, but that they equal, if not surpass them, in the

vanity of their desires. *Sout.*

Think not, when woman's transient breath is

staid,

That all her *vanities* at once are dead;

Succeeding *vanities* she still regards,

And though she plays no more, o'erlooks the cards. *Pope.*

6. Ostentation; arrogance.

The ground-work thereof is true, however they,

through *vanity*, whilst they would not seem to be

ignorant, do thereupon build many forged histories

of their own antiquity. *Spenser.*

Whether it were out of the same *vanity* which

possessed all those learned philosophers and poets,

that Plato also published, not under the right au-

thors' names, those things which he had read in

the scriptures; or fearing the severity of the Aro-

pugite, and the example of his master Socrates, I

cannot judge. *Ralegh.*

7. Petty pride; pride exerted on slight

grounds; pride operating upon small oc-

casions.

Can you add guilt to *vanity*, and take

A pride to hear the conquests which you make? *Dryden.*

'Tis an old maxim in the schools,

That *vanity's* the food of fools;

Yet now and then your men of wit

Will condescend to take a bit. *Sir J.*

The corruption of the world indulges women in

great *vanity*; and mankind seem to consider the

in no other view, than as to many painted idols, that

are to allure and gratify their passions. *Idem.*

To VA'NQUISH. *v. a.* [*vaincre*, Fr.]

1. To conquer; to overcome; to subdue.

Were't not a shame, that, whilst you live at ease,

The fearful French, whom you late *vanquish'd*,

Should make a start o'er seas, and *vanquish* you? *Shakspeare.*

They subdued and *vanquish'd* the rebels in all

encounters. *Cloveland.*

The gods the victor, Cato the *vanquish'd* check

But you have done what Cato could not do,

To chafe the *vanquish'd*, and reform him too. *Dryden.*

2. To confute.

This bold assertion has been fully *vanquish'd* in

a late reply to the bishop of Meaux's treatise. *F. Atterbury.*

VA'NQUISHER. *n. f.* [from *vanquish*.]

Conqueror; subduer.

He would pawn his fortunes

To hopeless restitution, so he might

Be call'd your *vanquisher*. *Shakspeare.*

I shall rise victorious, and subdue

My *vanquisher*; I spoil'd of his vaunted spoil. *Milton.*

Troy's *vanquisher* and great Achilles' son.

*A. Phillips.*

VA'NTAGE. *n. f.* [from *advantage*.]

1. Gain; profit.

What great *vantage* do we get by the trade of a

pastor? *South.*

2. Superiority; state in which one hath

better means of action than another.

With the *vantage* of mine own excuse,

Hath he excepted most against my love. *Shakspeare.*

He had them at *vantage*, being tired and harassed

with a long march. *Becon.*

The pardoned person must not think to find

upon the same *vantage* of ground with the inno-

cent. *South.*

3. Opportunity; convenience.

Be assur'd, madam, 'twill be done

With his next *vantage*. *Shakspeare.*

To VA'NTAGE. *v. a.* [from *advantage*.]

To profit. Not in use.



# VAP

We yet of present peril be afraid;  
For needful food did never want more. *Spenser.*  
**VANTAGE.** *n. f.* [from *vantage*, French.]  
Armour for the arm.

Till hide my face in a gold beaver,  
And in my mantle wrap me in a brown. *Shak.*  
Put on *mantle*, and grove, and gaudet.  
*Milton.*

**VAPID.** *adj.* [from *rapid*, Latin.] Dead;  
having the spirit evaporated; spiritless;  
mawkish; flat.

Thy wines let feed a while  
On the fat refuse; left, too soon disjointed,  
From sprightly to sharp or rapid change. *Philips.*  
The effects of a rapid and viscous constitution of  
blood, are flaguation, acrimony, and putrefaction.  
*Arbutnot.*

**VAPIDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *rapid*.] The  
state of being spiritless or mawkish;  
mawkishness.

**VAPORATION.** *n. f.* [from *vapor*, Fr. *vapor*,  
Lat. from *vapor*.] The act of  
escaping in vapours.

**VAPORER.** *n. f.* [from *vapor*.] A boaster;  
a braggart.

This shows these vapours, to what scorn they ex-  
pose themselves. *Government of the Tongue*

**VAPORISH.** *adj.* [from *vapor*.]

1. Vaporous; full of vapours.

It proceeded from the nature of the vapourish  
place. *Sandys.*

2. Splenetic; peevish; humourful.

Pallas grew vap'rish once and odd,  
She would not do the least right thing. *Pope.*

**VAPOROUS.** *adj.* [from *vapor*, Fr. from *va-  
pour*.]

1. Full of vapours or exhalations; fummy.

The vaporous might approach. *Shakspere.*

This shifting air abode from the warmer and  
more vaporous air of the vallies, to the colder and  
more subtle air of the hills, is a great benefit to the  
valetudinarian part. *Dehman.*

2. Windy; flatulent.

It the mother eat much beans, or such vaporous  
food, it endangers the child to become flatulent.  
*Bacon.*

Some more subtle corporeal element may  
equally bear against the parts of a little vaporous  
mixture, as to form it into round drops. *More.*

The food which is most vaporous and perspira-  
ble, is the most easily digested. *Arbutnot.*

A little tube, jetting out from the extremity of  
an artery, may carry off these vaporous streams of  
the blood. *Cheyne.*

**VAPOUR.** *n. f.* [from *vapeur*, Fr. *vapor*, Lat.]

1. Any thing exhalable; any thing that  
mingles with the air.

Jove a dreadful storm call'd forth

Against our navy; covered here and all

With gloomy vapours. *Chapman.*

Vapour, and mist, and exhalation hot. *Milton.*

When first the sun too powerful beams displays,

It draws up vapours which obscure its rays;

But ev'n those clouds at last adorn its way,

Reflect new glories, and augment the day. *Pope.*

2. Fume; steam.

The morning is the best, because the imagination

is not clouded by the vapours of meat. *Dryden.*

In distilling hot spirits, if the head of the still be  
taken off, the vapour which ascends out of the still  
will take fire at the flame of a candle, and the flame  
will run along the vapour from the candle to the  
still. *Newton.*

For the impotthame, the vapour of vinegar, and  
any thing which creates a cough, are proper.

*Arbutnot.*

3. Wind; flatulence.

In the Thesalian witches, and the meetings of  
witches that have been recorded, great wonders they  
tell, of carrying in the air, transforming themselves  
into other bodies. These fables are the effects of  
imagination; for ornaments. If laid on any thing  
thick, by stopping of the pores, shut in the vapours,  
and lead them to the head extremely. *Bacon.*

# VAR

4. Mental fume; vain imagination; fancy  
unreal.

If his arrow bring forth amendment, he hath the  
grace of hope, though it be clouded over with a  
melancholy vapour, that it be not discernible even  
to himself. *Hammond.*

5. [In the plural.] Diseases caused by  
flatulence; or by diseased nerves; hy-  
pochondriacal maladies; melancholy;  
spleen.

To this we must ascribe the spleen, so frequent in  
studious men, as well as the vapours, to which the  
other sex are so often subject. *Epistator.*

To VAPOUR. *v. n.* [from *vapor*, Lat.]

1. To pass in a vapour or fume; to fly off  
in evaporations.

When thou from this world wilt go,  
The whole world vapours in thy breath. *Donne.*

2. To emit fumes.

Swift running waters vapour not so much as

standing waters. *Bacon.*

3. To bully; to brag.

Not true, quoth he? How'er you vapour,

I can what I affirm make appear. *Hudibras.*

These are all the mighty pow'rs

You vainly boast, to try down ours;

And what in real value's wanting,

Supply with vapouring and ranting. *Hudibras.*

That I might not be vapour'd down by insigni-  
ficant testimonies, I used the name of your society

to annihilate all such arguments. *Glanville.*

Pe you to us but kind;

Let Dutchmen vapour, Spaniards curse,

No sorrow we shall find. *E. Doucet.*

To VAPOUR. *v. a.* To effuse, or scatter

in fume or vapour.

Break off this last lamenting life,

Which sucks two souls, and caurs both away. *Donne.*

He'd laugh to see one throw his heart away,

Another fighting vapour forth his soul,

A third to melt himself in tears. *Ben Jonson.*

Opium holds some of its poisonous quality, it

evaporated out, and mingled with spirit of wine.

*Bacon.*

It must be helped by somewhat which may fix the

silver, never to be refined, or vapoured away, when

incorporated into such a mass of gold. *Bacon.*

**VARIABLE.** *adj.* [from *variable*, Fr. *vari-  
abilis*, Lat.] Changeable; mutable; in-  
constant.

O swear not by the inconstant moon,

That monthly changes in her cruel orb,

Lest that thy love prove likewise variable. *Shaksp.*

Happy countries differ,

With variable objects, shall expect.

Thus something settled matter in his heart. *Shaksp.*

By the lively image of other creatures did those

ancients represent the variable passions of mortals,

as by serpents were signified deceivers. *Rowleigh.*

His heart I know how variable, and vain,

Self to it. *Milton.*

**VARIABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *variable*.]

1. Changeableness; mutability.

You are not solicitous about the variableness of

the weather, or the change of seasons. *Addison.*

2. Levity; inconstancy.

Censurers subject themselves to the change of

variableness in judgment. *Clariss.*

**VARIABLELY.** *adv.* [from *variable*.] Change-

ably; mutably; inconstantly; uncer-

tainly.

**VARIANCE.** *n. f.* [from *vary*.] Discord;

disagreement; dissension.

I come to let a man at variance against his father.

*Matthew.*

A cause of law, by violent course,

Was, from a variance, now a war become. *Daniel.*

Set not any one doctrine of the gospel at vari-

ance with others, which are all admirably con-

sistent. *Sprutt.*

She runs, but hopes she does not run unseen;

While a kind glance at her pursuer flies,

How much at variance are her feet and eyes! *Pope.*

# VAN

If the learned would not sometimes thought to  
the ignorant; the old to the weakness of the  
young; there would be nothing but confounding  
variance in the world. *Swift.*

Many bleed,  
By sinners' variance betwixt man and man. *Thurston.*

Who are they that set the first and second things  
at variance with each other, when for hundred cen-  
turies, and more, they have agreed most amicably  
together? *Waterland.*

**VARIATION.** *n. f.* [from *variatio*, Latin; *vari-  
ation*, French.]

1. Change; mutation; difference from it-  
self.

After much variation of opinions, the prisoner  
was acquitted of treason, but by most voices found  
guilty of felony. *Hayward.*

The operation of agents will easily admit of in-  
tention and remission; but the senses of things

are conceived not capable of any such variation. *Locke.*

The same of our writers is confined to these two

islands; and it is hard it should be limited in time

as much as place, by the perpetual variations of

our speech. *Swift.*

There is but one common matter, which is diver-

sified by accidents; and the same numerical quan-

tity, by variations of texture, may constitute suc-

cessively all kind of body. *Beutley.*

2. Difference; change from one to another.

In some other places are more learned born than

males; which, upon this variation of proportion, I

recommend to the curious. *Grout.*

Each fish had its peculiar shells, and the same

variety of shells; thus tract abounding such a terri-

ble matter as is proper for the formation of one sort

of shell fish; that of another. *Woodward.*

3. Successive change.

Sir Walter Blunt,

Stain'd with the variation of each soil

Between that Holmedon and this seat of ours. *Shakspere.*

4. [In grammar.] Change of termination

of nouns.

The rules of grammar, and useful examples of the

variation of words, and the peculiar form of speech,

are often appointed to be repeated. *Watts.*

5. Change in natural phenomena.

The duke ran a long course of calm prosperity,

without any visible eclipse or wane in himself,

amidst divers revolutions in others. *Wotton.*

6. Deviation.

He observed the variation of our English from

the original, and made an true translation of the

whole for his private use. *Fell.*

If we admit a variation from the state of his

creation, that variation must be necessarily after an

eternal duration, and therefore within the compass

of time. *Hale.*

I may seem sometimes to have varied from his

sense; but the greatest variations may be fairly de-

duced from him. *Dryden.*

7. Variation of the compass; deviation of

the magnetick needle from an exact pa-

rallel with the meridian.

**VARIABLE.** *adj.* [from *variabilis*, Latin.] Dis-

eased with dilatation.

There are instances of one vein only being vari-

ous, which may be destroyed by tying it above

and below the dilatation. *Sharp.*

To VARIEGATE. *v. a.* [from *variatus*,  
school Latin.] To diversify; to stain

with different colours.

The shells are filled with a white spar, which

variegates and adds to the beauty of the stone. *Woodward.*

They had fountains of variegated marble in these

rooms. *Arbutnot.*

Ladies like variegated tulip show;

To the changes half the clothes we owe.

Such happy spots the nice admirers take,

Five by defect, and delicately weak. *Pope.*

**VARIEGATION.** *n. f.* [from *variatus*.]

Diversity of colours.

# V A R

Plant your choice tulips in natural earth, some-  
what impoverished with very fine sand; else they  
will soon lose their variegations. *Eoslyn.*

**VARIETY.** *n. f.* [*variété*, Fr. *varietas*,  
Latin.]

1. Change; succession of one thing to an-  
other; intermixture of one thing with  
another.

All sorts are here; that all the earth yields;  
*Variety without end.* *Milton.*

Variety is nothing else but a continued novelty.  
*South.*

If the sun's light consisted of but one sort of rays,  
there would be but one colour in the whole world,  
nor would it be possible to produce any new colour  
by reflections or refractions; and by consequence  
that the variety of colours depends upon the com-  
position of light. *Newton.*

2. One thing of many by which variety is  
made. In this sense it has a plural.

The inclosed warmth which the earth hath in it-  
self, stirred up by the heat of the sun, afflueth na-  
ture in the speedier procreation of those varieties  
which the earth bringeth forth. *Ruleigh.*

3. Difference; dissimilitude.

There is a variety in the tempers of good men,  
with relation to the different impressions they re-  
ceive from different objects of charity. *F. Atterbury.*

4. Variation; deviation; change from a  
former state.

It were a great vanity to reject those reasons drawn  
from the nature of things, or to go about to answer  
those reasons by suppositions of a variety in things,  
from what they now appear. *Hale.*

5. Many and different kinds.

He now only wants more time to do that variety  
of good which his soul thirsts after. *Law.*

**VARIOUS.** *adj.* [*varius*, Latin.]

1. Different; several; manifold.

Then were they known to men by various names,  
And various idols, through the heathen world. *Milton.*

2. Changeable; uncertain; unfixed; unlike  
itself.

The names of mixed modes want standards in  
nature, whereby to adjust their signification; there-  
fore they are very various and doubtful. *Locke.*

3. Unlike each other.

He in derision sets  
Upon their tongues a various spirit,  
To raise quite out their native language. *Milton.*

So many and so various laws are given. *Milton.*

Vast crowds of vanquish'd nations march along,  
Various in arms, in habit, and in tongue. *Dryden.*

Various of temper, as of face or frame,  
Each individual: his great end the same. *Pope.*

4. Variegated; diversified.

Herbs sudden flower'd,  
Opening their various colours. *Milton.*

**VARIOUSLY.** *adv.* [*various*, Latin.] In a  
various manner.

Having been variously tossed by fortune, direct-  
ed his course to a safe harbour. *Bacon.*

Various objects from the kine,  
Variously representing. *Milton.*

Those various squadrons, variously design'd;  
Each vessel freighted with a several load;  
Each squadron waiting for a several wind;  
All find but one, to burn them in the road. *Dryd.*

Different ailments, while they repair the fluids  
and solids, act variously upon them according to  
their different natures. *Arbuthnot.*

**VARIX.** *n. f.* [*latius*; *varice*, French.]

A dilatation of the vein.

In ulcers of the legs, accompanied with varices  
or dilatations of the veins, the varix can only be  
assisted by the bandage. *Sharp.*

**VARLET.** *n. f.* [*varlet*, old French, now  
*valet*.]

1. Anciently a servant or footman.

Such lords ill example do give,  
Where varlets and drabs so may live. *Tassier.*

They spy'd  
A varlet running towards them hastily. *Spenser.*

# V A R

2. A scoundrel; a rascal. This word has  
deviated from its original meaning, as  
far in Latin.

I am the varlet that ever cheats. *Shaksp.*

Where didst thou leave these varlets? *Shaksp.*

Thou, varlet, dost thy master's gains devote;  
Thou wilt 't his ewes, and often twice so hour. *Dryden.*

When the Roman legions were in a disposition  
to mutiny, an impudent varlet, who was a private  
centinel, resolv'd to try the power of his eloquence. *Addison.*

**VARLETRY.** *n. f.* [*from varlet*.] Rabble;  
crowd; populace.

Shall they hoist me up,  
And shew me to the shouting varletry  
Of censuring Rome? *Shakspere.*

**VARNISH.** *n. f.* [*vernis*, French; *ver-  
niz*, Latin.]

1. A matter laid upon wood, metal, or  
other bodies, to make them shine.

We'll put on those shall praise your excellence,  
And set a double varnish on the same. *Shakspere.*

The fame of Cicero had not borne her age so  
well, if it had not been joined with some vanity.  
Like unto varnish, that makes ceilings not only  
shine, but last. *Bacon.*

This the blue varnish, that the green eudears,  
The sacred rust of twice ten hundred years. *Pope.*

2. Cover; palliation.

To VARNISH. *v. a.* [*verniffer*, *vernir*, Fr.  
from the noun.]

1. To cover with something shining.

O vanity!  
To set a pearl in steel so meanly varnish'd. *Sidney.*

Clamher not you up to the calcements,  
Nor thrust your head into the public street,  
To gaze on christian fools with varnish'd faces. *Shakspere.*

2. To cover; to conceal or decorate with  
something ornamental.

Specious deeds on earth, which glory excites,  
Or close ambition varnish'd o'er with zeal. *Milton.*

Young people are used to varnish over their non-  
performance and forbearance of good actions by a  
pretence unto humility. *Fell.*

His manly heart was still above  
Dissembled hate, or varnish'd love. *Dryden.*

Men episode the well-endow'd opinions in fashion,  
and then seek arguments to make good their beauty,  
or varnish over and cover their deformity. *Locke.*

3. To palliate; to hide with colour of  
rhetorick.

They varnish all their errors, and secure  
The ill they act, and all the world endure. *Denb.*

Cato's voice was ne'er employ'd  
To clear the guilty, and to varnish crimes. *Addison.*

Speak the plain truth, and varnish not your  
crimes! *Philips.*

**VARNISHER.** *n. f.* [*from tarnish*.]

1. One whose trade is to varnish.

An oil obtained of common oil may probably be  
of good use to surgeons and varnishers. *Boyle.*

2. A disfigurer; an adorning.

Modest dulness lurks in thought's disguise;  
Thou varnisher of fools, and cheat of all the wife. *Pope.*

**VARVELS.** *n. f.* [*vertelles*, French.] Sil-  
ver rings about the leg of a hawk, on  
which the owner's name is engraved. *Diſt.*

To VARY. *v. a.* [*rarior*, Latin; *varier*,  
French.]

1. To change; to make unlike itself.

Let your ceaseless change  
Vary to our great Creator still new praise. *Milton.*

2. To change to something else.

Gods, that never change their state,  
Vary oft their love and hate. *Waller.*

The master's hand, which to the life can trace  
The airs, the lines, the features of the face,  
May, with a free and bolder stroke, express  
A vary'd posture, or a stat'ring dress. *Dendham.*

# V A S

We are to vary the customs, according to the  
time and country where the scene of action lies. *Dryden.*

He varies every shape with ease,  
And tries all forms that may Pomona please. *Pope.*

3. To make of different kinds.

God hath divided the genius of men according  
to the different parts of the world; and varied  
their inclinations, according to the variety of ac-  
tions to be performed. *Bacon.*

4. To diversify; to variegate.

God hath here  
Vary'd his bounty so with new delights. *Milton.*

To VARY. *v. a.*

1. To be changeable; to appear in differ-  
ent forms.

Darkling stands  
The varying shore o' the world. *Shakspere.*

2. To be unlike each other.

Those who made laws, had their minds polished  
above the vulgar; and yet unaccountably the  
public constitutions of nations vary. *Cather.*

3. To alter; to become unlike itself.

He had a strange interchanging of large and in-  
expected pardons, with several executions; which  
could not be imputed to any inconsistency, but to a  
principle he had set unto himself, that he would  
vary, and try both ways in turn. *Bacon.*

So varied he, and of his tortuous tram  
Cur'd many a wanton wretch. *Milton.*

That each from other differs, first confess;  
Next, that he varies from himself no less. *Pope.*

4. To deviate; to depart.

The crime consists in violating the law, and serv-  
ing from the right rule of reason. *Locke.*

5. To succeed each other.

While fear and anger, with alternate grace,  
Pant in her breast, and vary in her face. *Addison.*

6. To disagree; to be at variance.

In judgment of her substance thus they vary,  
And vary thus in judgment of her fort;  
For some her chair up to the brain do carry,  
Some sink it down into the stomach's heat. *Daniel.*

7. To shift colours.

Will the falcon, stooping from above,  
Smit with her varying plumage, spare the dove?  
Admires the jay the insect's gilded wings?  
Or hears the hawk when Philomela sings? *Pope.*

**VARY.** *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] Change;  
alteration. Not in use.

Such smiling rogues as these foother every passion;  
Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks,  
With every gale and vary of their masters. *Shakspere.*

**VASCULAR.** *adj.* [*from vasculum*, Lat.]

Consisting of vessels; full of vessels.

Nutrition of the solids is performed by the cir-  
culating liquid in the smallest vascular solids. *Arbuthnot.*

**VASCULIFEROUS.** *adj.* [*vasculum* and  
*fero*, Latin.] Such plants as have, be-  
side the common calyx, a peculiar vessel  
to contain the seed, sometimes divided  
into cells; and these have always a mu-  
nopetalous flower, either uniform or dis-  
form. *Quincey.*

**VASE.** *n. f.* [*vasse*, French; *vasa*, Latin.]

1. A vessel; generally a vessel rather for  
show than use.

The toilet stands unveil'd,  
Each silver vase in my stick order laid. *Pope.*

2. It is used for a solid piece of ornamental  
marble.

**VASSAL.** *n. f.* [*vassal*, French; *vassallo*,  
Italian.]

1. One who holds of a superior lord.

My pretty prince, vassal to the emperor, can  
cost what money he pleases. *Swift.*

The vassals are invited to bring in their coun-  
plaies to the viceroy, who imprisons and chastises  
their matters. *Addison.*

2. A subject; a dependant.

ASTRIDITY. *n.f.* [*castritas*, Latin; from

4. A Registry for the Club.

Pride, which prompts a man to undervalue and over-  
value what he is, does incline him to disvalue what  
he has. *Government of the Tongue.*

**V. B. B.**

**VEGETABLE**, *n. f.* [*vegetabile*, school  
Latin; *vegetable*, French.] Any thing  
that grows without culture, as  
herbs, trees, &c.

...with different  
from without.  
...fixed to the earth, or to  
...the variety of plants;  
...means of pores distributed over the  
whole surface, as in (sub-marine plants.  
Let fruits and vegetables that cannot drink. Hdt.

There are several kinds of creatures in the world, and degrees of dignity amongst them; some being more excellent than others, animals more than inanimate, sensibles more than vegetables, and men more than brutes.

Other animated substances are called vegetables, which have within themselves the principle of another sort of life and growth, and of various productions of leaves, flowers, and fruit, such as we see in plants, herbs, trees.

VEGETABLE. *adj.* [*vegetabilis*, Latin.]  
1. Belonging to a plant.  
The vegetable world, each plant and tree,  
From the fair cedar on the craggy brow,  
To creeping moss.  
Both mechanisms are equally curious, from one  
uniform figure to extract all the variety of vegetable  
images: or from such variety of effect to deduce the

2. **Near the nature of plants.**  
Amidst them stood the tree of life,  
High eminent, blooming ambrosial fruit  
Of vegetable gold. Milton.  
That vegetative terrestrial hath been ever the

standing fund, out of which is derived the matter of all animal and vegetable bodies. Woodward.

**To VEGETATE. v. n.** [*vegeto*, Latin.] To grow as plants; to shoot out; to grow without sensation.

Rain-water may be endued with some vegetative or prolific virtue, derived from some saline

As long as the seeds remained lodged in a natural soil, they would soon *vegetate*, and send forth a new set of trees. Woodward

See *dying vegetables* life sustain;  
See *life dissolving* *vegetate* again. Pope

**VEGETATION.** *n. f.* [from *vegeto*, Lat.]

1. The power of producing the growth of plants.

The exterior surface consisted of a reddish matter proper for the nourishment of plants, but little entangled with mere mineral matter, the Wood was unfit for vegetation.

The sun, deep-darting to the dark recess

Love warbles through the vocal groves,  
And vegetation paints the plain.

2. The power of growth without fertilisation

Plants, though beneath the excellency of creatures endued with sense, yet exceed them in the faculty of vegetation and of fertility.

**VE'GETATIVE.** *adj.* [*vegetatif*, Fr. *from* *vegetate*.]  
*f.* Having the quality of growing without

1116: Cress-like vegetative and growing like the  
 1117: ~~single~~ ~~themselves~~. Rohy  
 1118: a. Having the power to produce growth  
 1119: plants.  
 1120: The nature of plants each could in have  
 1121: vegetative fruit, by which they receive nourish-  
 1122: ment, and are enabled to multiply it

1970. **kid.**



**VEGETATIVE.** *adj.* [from *vegeto*, Latin.]  
Vegetable; having the nature of plants.  
Nor rent off, but cut off ripe down with a knife,  
For hindering stalks of his vegetative life. *Tupper.*

**VEGETATIVE.** *n. s.* [from the adjective.]  
A vegetable.  
Hence vegetative receive their fragrant birth,  
And clothe the naked bosom of the earth. *Sandys.*  
The tree still panted in the unfinish'd part,  
Not wholly vegetive; and heav'd her heart. *Dryd.*

**VEHEMENCE.** *n. s.* [from *vehementia*, Latin.]  
1. Violence; force.  
Universal hubbub wild,  
Of running sounds and voices all confus'd,  
Assaults his ear with loudest vehemence. *Milton.*

2. Ardour; mental violence; fervour.  
Think ye are men; deem it not impossible for  
you to give life impartially your own hearts, whe-  
ther it be force of reason, or vehemency of affection,  
which hath bred, and still doth feed these opinions  
in you. *Hooker.*

The best persuasions  
Fail not to use; and with what vehemency  
The occasion shall instruct you. *Shakspeare.*  
Would it apply well to the vehemence of your  
affection, that I should win what you would enjoy? *Shakspeare.*

The extremity of the condition produced some  
earnestness and vehemency of expression more than  
ordinary. *Clarendon.*

This pure cause would kindle my rapt spirits  
To such a flame of sacred vehemence,  
That dumb things would be mov'd to sympathize. *Milton.*

He hurries on his action with variety of events,  
and ends it in less compass than two months. This  
vehemence of his is most suitable to my temper. *Dryden.*

Marcus is over-warm; his fond complaints  
Have to much earnestness and passion in them,  
I hear him with a secret kind of horror,  
And tremble at his vehemence of temper. *Addison.*

**VEHEMENT.** *adj.* [vehement, French; *vehemens*, Latin.]  
1. Violent; forcible.

A strong imagination hath more force upon light  
and subtle motions, than upon motions vehement  
or ponderous. *Bacon.*  
Gold will endure a vehement fire for a long time,  
without any change. *Grew.*

2. Ardent; eager; fervent.  
By their vehement instigation,  
Is this just suit come I to move your grace. *Shakspeare.*  
I find  
In all things else delight indeed; but such  
As, us'd or not, works in the mind no change,  
Nor vehement desire. *Milton.*

**VEHEMENTLY.** *adv.* [from *vehement*.]  
1. Forcibly.

1. Pathetically; urgently.  
The christian religion inculcates kindest more  
warmly, and forbids malice and hatred more  
strictly, than any religion did before. *Tillotson.*

**VEHICLE.** *n. s.* [vehiculum, Latin.]  
1. That in which any thing is carried.  
Evil spirits might very properly appear in the  
clothes of flames, to terrify and surprise. *Addison.*

2. That part of a medicine which serves to  
make the principal ingredient potable.  
That the most delicate by one passage; the  
thick, or mollifying vehicle, by another, is a pe-  
culiar secret. *Boyle.*

**VEIL.**  
1. To cover with a veil, or any thing which  
conceals the face.  
Her face was veild; yet, to my fancied sight,  
Lorn sweetest, goodness in her person shined. *Milton.*

2. To cover; to invest.  
It became the Jewish fashion, when they went to  
pray, to veil their heads and faces. *Boyle.*

3. To hide; to conceal.  
From yonder blazing cloud that veils the hill,  
One of the heav'nly hoil. *Milton.*

4. To hide; to conceal.  
Of darkness visible so much be lent,  
As half to show, half sell the deep intent. *Pope.*

**VEIL.** *n. s.* [velum, Latin.]  
1. A cover to conceal the face.  
To feed his fiery lustful eye  
He snatch'd the veil that hung over his face before. *Spenser.*

The Egyptian queen from that deep bathed her face,  
With gored horns, and veil to redely torn.  
Like towry did among the immortals breed. *Waller.*

The famous painter could allow no place  
For private sorrow in a prince's face:  
Yet, that his piece might not exceed belief,  
He cast a veil upon supposed grief. *Waller.*

As veils transparent cover, but not hide,  
Such metaphors appear when right apply'd.  
When through the phrase we plainly see the sense,  
Truth with such obvious meanings will dispense. *Granville.*

She accepts the hero, and the dame  
Wraps in her veil, and frees from sense of shame. *Pope.*

2. A cover; a disguise.  
I will pluck the borrowed veil of modesty from  
the so seeming Mrs. Page; divulge Page himself  
for a secure and wilful Acton. *Shakspeare.*

Knock on my heart; for thou hast skill to find  
If it found solid, or be fill'd with wind;  
And thro' the veil of words thou view'st the naked  
mind. *Dryden.*

The ill-natured man exposes those failings in  
human nature, which the other would cast a veil  
over. *Addison.*

**VEIN.** *n. s.* [veine, French; *vena*, Latin.]  
1. The veins are only a continuation of  
the extreme capillary arteries reflected  
back again towards the heart, and unit-  
ing their channels as they approach it,  
till at last they all form three large veins;  
the *cava descendens*, which brings the  
blood back from all the parts above the  
heart; the *cava ascendens*, which brings  
the blood from all the parts below the  
heart; and the *porta*, which carries the  
blood to the liver. The coats of the  
veins are the same with those of the ar-  
teries, only the muscular coat is as thin in  
all the veins as it is in the capillary ar-  
teries; the pressure of the blood against the  
sides of the veins being less than that  
against the sides of the arteries. In the  
veins there is no pulse, because the blood  
is thrown into them with a continued  
stream, and because it moves from a nar-  
row channel to a wider. The capillary  
veins unite with one another, as the ca-  
pillary arteries. In all the veins perpen-  
dicular to the horizon, excepting those  
of the uterus and of the porta, are small  
membranous or valvular, like so many half  
thimbles stuck to the side of the veins,  
which oppose the blood towards the heart,  
in the motion of the blood towards the

heart, they are every close to the sides  
of the veins; but if blood should fall  
back, it must fill the valves; and being  
distended, stop up the channels, so  
that no blood can repeat them. *Boyle.*  
What! did the first impart any love to me?  
I freely told you all the wealth I had;  
Man in my veins; I was a golden man.  
Honey still  
Man through his veins, and all his joints relax'd. *Milton.*

2. Hollow; cavity.  
Found where casual fire  
Had wasted woods, on mountain, or in vale,  
Down to the veins of earth. *Milton.*

Let the glass of the prism be free from veins, and  
their sides be accurately plane, and well polished,  
without those numberless waves or curls, which  
usually arise from fund-holes. *Newton.*

3. Course of metal in the mine.  
There is a vein for the silver. *Job.*  
Part hidden veins dig'd up, nor hath the earth  
Entrails unlike, of mineral and stone. *Milton.*

It is as men as in fells, where *four times* there is  
a vein of gold which the owner *hath* not all. *Spenser.*

4. Tenderness; softness of the mind or ge-  
nius.  
Invoke the muses, and improve my vein. *Waller.*  
We ought to attempt no more than what is in the  
compass of our genius, and according to our vein. *Dryden.*

5. Favourable moment; time when any  
inclination is predominant.  
Artizans have not only their growths and perfec-  
tions, but likewise their veins and times. *Watson.*

6. Humour; temper.  
I put your grace in mind  
Of what you promis'd me.  
—I am not in the giving vein to-day. *Shakspeare.*

Certainly he that hath a satirical vein, as he  
maketh others afraid of his wit, so he had need to  
be afraid of others. *Bacon.*  
They among themselves in pleasant veins  
Stood scoffing. *Milton.*

Speak 'st thou in earnest or in jesting vein? *Dryden.*  
The carrier struck the usurer upon the right vein. *L'Arrange.*

7. Continued disposition.  
The vein I have had of running into speculations  
of this kind, upon a greater scene of trade, has cost  
me this present sermone. *Temple.*

8. Current; continued production.  
He can open a vein of true and noble thinking. *Swift.*

9. Strain; quality.  
My usual vein. *Oldham.*

10. Streak; variegation; as, the veins of  
the marble.

**VEINED.** *adj.* [veineux, French; from  
*veine*.]  
1. Full of veins.

2. Streaked; variegated.  
The root of an old whig *shall* make very  
fine boxes and combs, and many of them are very  
finely veined. *Mortimer.*  
Effulgent *beams* the veiny marble shines. *Thompson.*

**VELLEITY.** *n. s.* [velleit, French; *vel-  
leitas*, from *velle*, Latin.]  
Velleity is the school-term used to signify the  
lowest degree of desire. *Locke.*

The willing of a thing is not properly the willing  
of it; but it is that which is called by the schools an  
incomplete volition, and imports no more than an idle,  
unoperative contemplation in, and desire of the thing,  
without any consideration of its attainment. *Locke.*

**TO VELLICATE.** *v. s.* [vellicare, Latin.]  
To twitch; to pluck; to *act* by *stimu-  
lation*.  
These smooth are all strong, and *act* the *act*  
these the *act*. *Boyle.*



Convulsions arising from something relieving the nerve in its extremity, but are very dangerous.

**VENUSATION**, *n. f.* [*venustatio*, Latin.] Venereal; stimulation.

They have a kind of twitching and well-known, as the griping, which cometh of wind.

There may be a particular motion and velocity imparted upon the nerves, also the sensation of heat will not be produced.

**VELLUM**, *n. f.* [*velin*, Fr. *velamen*, Lat. rather *vitulinum*, low Latin.] The skin of a calf dressed for the writer.

The skull was very thin, yielding to the least pressure of my finger, as a piece of vellum.

**VELOCITY**, *n. f.* [*velocité*, Fr. *velocitas*, Lat.] Speed; swiftness; quick motion.

Had the velocities of the several planets been greater or less than they are now, at the same distances from the sun; or had their distances from the sun, or the quantity of the sun's matter, and consequently his attractive power, been greater or less than they are now, with the same velocities, they would not have revolved in concentric circles, but moved in hyperbolas, or parabolas, or in ellipses, very eccentric.

**VELVET**, *n. f.* [*veluto*, Ital. *villan*, Lat. *velours*, Fr.] Silk with a short fur or pile upon it.

Clad in white velvet all their troop they led, With each an osen chaplet on his head.

The different ranging, the superficial parts of bodies, as of velvet, watered silk, we think probably is nothing but the different refraction of their insensible parts.

**VELVET**, *adj.*

1. Made of velvet.

This was moulded on a porringer, A velvet dish.

2. Soft; delicate.

Through the velvet leaves the wind, All unseen, 'gan purling find.

Poor deer, quoth he, thou mak'st a testament As worldlings do, giving thy fun of more To that which had too much. Then being alone, Left and abandon'd of his velvet friends; 'Tis right, quoth he: thus misery doth part The flux of company.

Such blessings nature pours, Our flock'd mankind enjoy but half her stores; In distant wilds by human eyes unseen, She rears her flow'rs, and spreads her velvet green.

**TO VELVET**, *v. n.* To paint velvet.

Verdure, ground with a weak gum arabic water, is the palest green that is, but good to velvet upon black in any drapery.

**VELVET**, *n. f.* [*velours*, Fr.] Velvet. An old word.

His horse with one girt, six times plect, and a woman's crupper of velvet, plect with pack-thread.

**VENAL**, *adj.* [*venal*, Fr. *venalis*, Lat.]

1. Mercenary; prostitute.

This verbe be thine, my friend, nor thou shalt be. This, from no venal or ungentle cause.

2. [from *vein*.] Containing the veins. A technical word.

It is unreasonable to affirm, that the cool venal blood should be heated to high in the interval of two pulses.

**VENALITY**, *n. f.* [*venalité*, Fr. from *venal*.] Mercenary; prostitution.

**VENARIES**, *adj.* [*venaries*, Lat.] Used in hunting.

**VENATION**, *n. f.* [*venatio*, Lat.] The act or process of hunting.

The manner of our venation we shall find to be otherwise than following some of trees.

**TO VENATE**, *v. n.* [*venare*, Fr. *venare*, Lat.] To hunt; to follow.

He had a great many of these, but not having the means to make use of them, he made use of his own.

Any thing is sold.

If a vicar sows his glebe, or if he lets the corn, and the rector cuts it, he must pay the vicar the price.

**VENDER**, *n. f.* [*vendeur*, Fr. from *vendre*.] A seller.

Where the consumption of commodity is, the venders seat themselves.

Those make the most noise who have the least to sell, which is very observable in the venders of card-matches.

**VENDIBLE**, *adj.* [*vendibilis*, Lat.] Saleable; marketable.

Silence only is commendable In a neat's tongue dried, and a maid not vendible.

This is profitable and vendible a merchandize, rising not to a proportionable enhancement with other less beneficial commodities.

The ignorant young-man, aiming only at the obtaining a quantity of such a metal as may be vendible under such a determinate name, has neither the design, nor skill to make nice separations of the heterogeneous bodies.

**VENDIBLENESS**, *n. f.* [from *vendible*.] The state of being saleable.

**VENDIBLY**, *adv.* [from *vendible*.] In a saleable manner.

**VENDITATION**, *n. f.* [*venditatio*, from *vendito*, Lat.] Bountiful display.

Some, by a cunning prostitution against all tending, and vendition of their own interests, think to divert the sagacity of their readers from themselves, and cool the scent of their own fox-like thefts; when yet they are so rank as a man may find whole pages together usurped from one author.

**VENDITION**, *n. f.* [*vendition*, Fr. *venditio*, Lat.] Sale; the act of selling.

**TO VENEER**, *v. a.* [among cabinet makers.] To make a kind of marquetry or inlaid work, whereby several thin slices of fine woods of different sorts are fastened or glued on a ground of some common wood.

**VENEFEICE**, *n. f.* [*veneficium*, Lat.] The practice of poisoning.

**VENEFCIAL**, *adj.* [from *veneficium*, Lat.] Acting by poison; bewitching.

The magical virtues of mistletoe, and conceived efficacy unto veneficial intentions, seemeth a pagan relique derived from the ancient druides.

**VENEFCIOUSLY**, *adv.* [from *veneficium*, Lat.] By poison or witchcraft.

Last witches should draw or prick their names therein, and veneficiously mischief their persons, they broke the spell.

**VENEFOUS**, *adj.* [from *venen*, Fr.] Poisonous. Commonly, though not better, venomous.

The barman saw the venomous beast hang on his hand.

**TO VENENATE**, *v. a.* [*veneno*, Latin.] To poison; to infect with poison.

Those who are entering the body, are not so energetic as to permeate the entire mass of blood in an instant.

By giving this fever after calcination, whereby the venenous parts are carried off.

**VENERATION**, *n. f.* [from *venerare*.] 1. Poision; venom.

The venenous shoots from the root, and this way a child may imitate.

**VENERAL**, *adj.* [*venerabilis*, Fr. from *venerare*.] 1. Poision; venom.

2. Venerable; venerable.

3. Venerable; venerable.

4. Venerable; venerable.

5. Venerable; venerable.

6. Venerable; venerable.

7. Venerable; venerable.

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15. Venerable; venerable.

16. Venerable; venerable.

17. Venerable; venerable.

18. Venerable; venerable.

19. Venerable; venerable.

20. Venerable; venerable.

Malice, in his stomach of gall, under which he conceals all preternatural and morbid tumours, and all other diseases that all such tumours, when they are found, are raised up by some venenous and malignant matter, and their eggs, such insects and worms, as are bred from them.

**VENERABLE**, *adj.* [*venerabilis*, Fr. *venerabilis*, Lat.] To be regarded with awe; to be treated with reverence.

As the ministry of saints, it pleased God there to show the rare effect of his power; or in regard of death, which those saints have suffered for the testimony of Jesus Christ, and thereby make the places where they died venerable.

To make the passage easy, safe, and plain, That leads us to this venerable wall.

Ye lamps of heav'n! be said, and lifted high His hands, now free; thou venerable fly!

Invisible powers, adord with dread, Be all of you adjurd.

**VENERABLY**, *adv.* [from *venerabile*.] In a manner that excites reverence.

The Palatine, proud Rome's imperial seat, A awful pile! stands venerably great.

1. Either the kingdoms and the nations come.

**TO VENERATE**, *v. a.* [*venerare*, Fr. *venerare*, Lat.] To reverence; to treat with veneration; to regard with awe.

When baseness is exalted, do not hate The place its honour for the person's sake: The shrine is that which thou dost venerate.

And not the beast that bears it on its back.

The lords and ladies here approaching paid Their homage, with a low obeisance made.

And seem'd to venerate the sacred shade.

A good clergyman must love and revere the gospel that he teaches, and prefer it to all other learning.

Even the peasant dares these rights to scan, And learn to venerate himself as man.

**VENERATION**, *n. f.* [*veneration*, Fr. *veneration*, Lat.] Reverend regard; awful respect.

Theology is the comprehension of all other knowledge, directed to its true end, i. e. the honour and veneration of the Creator, and the happiness of mankind.

We find a secret awe and veneration for one who moves above us in a regular and illustrious course of virtue.

**VENERATOR**, *n. f.* [from *venerate*.] Reverencer.

If the state of things, as they now appear, involve a repugnancy to an eternal existence, the arguments must be conclusive to those great priests and venerated of nature.

**VENEREAL**, *adj.* [*venereus*, Latin.] 1. Relating to love.

These are no venereal signs; Vengeance is in my heart, death in my hand.

Then swollen with pride, into the snare I fell, Of fair fallacious looks, venereal trains.

Softened with pleasure and voluptuous life.

They are avers to venereal pleasure.

Venerable dilettanti confirmed by frequent caprices, where the transient satisfaction is overbalanced by a sad variety of tragical sufferings that attend it, often produce a downright consumption of the lungs.

2. Consisting of copper, called *venereus* chymists.

Blue vitriol, how venereal and unsophisticated, soever, rubbed upon the whetted blade of a sword, will not impart its latent colour.

**VENEROUS**, *adj.* [from *venereus*.] Libidinous; lustful.

3. Venerous; venerous.

4. Venerous; venerous.

5. Venerous; venerous.

6. Venerous; venerous.

7. Venerous; venerous.

8. Venerous; venerous.

9. Venerous; venerous.

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18. Venerous; venerous.

19. Venerous; venerous.

20. Venerous; venerous.

# VEN

Defining beauty of things, and thus, he has  
(partly) interest the vulgar, and thus, he has

The Norman demolished many churches and  
chapels in New England, and thus, he has

2. [from *Venus*.] The pleasures of the bed.  
Contentment, without the pleasures of lawful  
recreation, is considered of unlawful, *Shaksp.*

**VENUSCATION.** *n. f.* [from *Venus* and *Latin*.] Lat.  
Blood-letting; the act of opening a vein;  
phlebotomy.

If the inflammation be sudden, after evacuation  
by leucient purgatives, or a clyster and venesection,  
he resorts to anodynes. *Wijeman.*

**VENEY.** *n. f.* [from *Vene*, Fr.] A bout; a turn  
at fencing.  
I bruis'd my shin with playing at sword and dag-  
ger, three veneys for a dish of stewed prunes. *Shaksp.*

**TO VENGE.** *v. a.* [from *venger*, French.] To  
avenge; to punish.

You justness, that these our nether crimes  
So speedily can venge. *Shaksp.*

**VENGEABLE.** *adj.* [from *venge*.] Revenge-  
ful; malicious.

A thrilant dart he threw,  
Headed with ire and vengeable despite. *Spenser.*

**VENGEANCE.** *n. f.* [from *vengeance*, Fr.]

1. Punishment; penal retribution; avenger-  
ment.  
The right conceit which they had, that to per-  
jury vengeance is due, was not without good effect  
as touching their lives, who feared the wilful viola-  
tion of oaths. *Hooker.*

All the stor'd vengeance of heaven fall  
On her ingrateful top! *Shaksp.*

The souls of all that I had murder'd  
Came to my tent, and every one did threat  
To-morrow's vengeance on the head of Richard. *Shaksp.*

Let me see thy vengeance on them. *Jeremiah.*  
Resolutions of future reforming do not always  
sanctify thy justice, nor prevent thy vengeance for  
former misdeeds. *King Charles.*

Joe's and Latona's son his wrath express'd,  
In vengeance of his violated priest. *Dryden.*

The chorus interceded with heaven for the inno-  
cent, and implored its vengeance on the criminal. *Spectator.*

Round him a crowd of threatening furies stands,  
With instruments of vengeance in their hands. *Harte.*

2. It is used in familiar language. To do  
with a vengeance, is to do with vehemence.

This phrase was formerly solemn and  
dignified; what a vengeance, emphati-  
cally what?

Till the day appear, of respiration to the just,  
And vengeance to the wicked. *Milton.*

When the same king adventured to murder,  
the pope could threaten to teach him his duty with  
a vengeance. *Raleigh.*

Asmodeus the fishy fume  
Drove, though enamour'd, from the spouse  
Of Tobit's son, and with a vengeance sent  
From Mecca post to Egypt, there fast bound. *Milton.*

But what a vengeance takes thee fly  
From me too, as thine enemy? *Hudibras.*

**VENGEFUL.** *adj.* [from *vengeance* and  
*full*.] Vindictive; revengeful; retribu-  
tive.

Doubt not but God  
Hath wickler arm'd his vengeful ire. *Milton.*

Offending for her sake his rising ears,  
And with wide silence pond'ring on his eyes.

**VENIAL.** *adj.* [from *venial*, Fr. from *venia*,  
*Latin*.] Pardonable; susceptible of pardon; ex-  
cusable.

If they do nothing, 'tis a venial slip. *Shaksp.*

# VEN

What honour will invade the mind,  
When the first judge, who would be kind,  
Shall have few venial faults to find! *Itosommon.*

While good men are employed in extirpating  
mortal sins, I should rally the world out of inole-  
scencies and venial transgressions. *Addison.*

3. Permitted; allowed.  
No more of talk where God, or angel-guest,  
With man, as with his friend, familiar us'd  
To fit indulgent, and with him partake  
Rural repast; permitting him the while  
Venial discourse unblam'd. *Milton.*

**VENIALNESS.** *n. f.* [from *venial*.] State  
of being excusable.

**VENISON.** *n. f.* [from *venaison*, Fr.] Game;  
beast of chase; the flesh of deer. *Chap-  
man* writes it as it is spoken, *venison*.

And yet I think me the poor-dissipled fools  
Shou'd have their round haunches stor'd. *Shaksp.*

We have a hot venison party to dinner.  
To our venison's store  
We added wine, till we could wish no more. *Chapman.*

In the records of Ireland, no mention is made  
of any park, tho' there be ven and venison within  
this land. *Duval.*

He for the least prepar'd,  
In equal portions with the venison shar'd. *Dryden.*

**VENOM.** *n. f.* [from *venin*, Fr.] Poison.  
Your eyes, which hitherto have borne in them  
The fatal balls of murdering basilisks:  
The venom of such looks we fairly hope  
Have lost their quality. *Shaksp.*

Beware of your dog;  
Look, when he fawns, he bites; and, when he  
bites,  
His venom tooth will rankle to the death. *Shaksp.*

Like some tall tree, the monster of the wood,  
Overhanging all that under him would grow,  
He sheds his venom on the plants below. *Dryden.*

**TO VENOM.** *v. a.* To infect with venom;  
to poison; to envenom.

**VENOMOUS.** *adj.* [from *venom*.]

1. Poisonous.  
Thy tears are saltier than a younger man's,  
And venomous to thy eyes. *Shaksp.*

2. Malignant; mischievous.  
A posterity not unlike their majority of mis-  
chievous progenitors; a venomous and destructive  
progeny. *Brown.*

This salubrity was broached by Cohebus, a venom-  
ous writer; one careless of truth or falsehood. *Addison.*

**VENOMOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *venomous*.]  
Poisonously; mischievously; malig-  
nantly.

His unkindness,  
That shipp'd her from his benediction, turn'd her  
To foreign casualties;—these things sting him  
So venomously, that burning shame detains him  
From his Cordelia. *Shaksp.*

His praise of foes is venomously nice;  
So touch'd, it turns a virtue to a vice. *Dryden.*

**VENOMOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *venomous*.]  
Poisonousness; malignity.

**VENT.** *n. f.* [from *vente*, French.]

1. A small aperture; a hole; a spiracle;  
passage at which any thing is let out.

On her breast  
There is a vent of blood, and something blown;  
The life is of her arm. *Shaksp.*

They at once their needs  
Put in, and to a narrow vent apply'd  
With silent touch. *Milton.*

Have near the hanging-hole a little vent-hole ap-  
plied with a file. *Mortimer.*

Scarcely any countries that are much annoyed  
with earthquakes, that have not one of these very  
vents, by which the fire, after, by it gains an exit.

# VEN

To draw any drink, he got at the handle of  
opening a vent; or, if you take out the vent, say  
it is a vent. *Shaksp.*

And all the furies issued at the vent.  
2. Passage out of secrecy to public notice.

It failed by late setting-out, and thus, contrary  
of weather, whereby the particular delight that  
vent borehead. *Warton.*

3. The act of opening.  
The farmer's scales mature,  
Now call for vent; his lands exult, permit  
To indulge a while. *Philips.*

4. Emission; passage.  
The mother's fondness burns within him;  
When most it swells and labours for a vent,  
The sense of honour, and desire of fame,  
Drive the big passion back into his heart. *Addison.*

5. Discharge; means of discharge.  
Had, like grief, been draw'd to vent,  
Without the vent of words. *Milton.*

Land-holds are a great improvement of land,  
where a rent can be had. *Mortimer.*

6. [from *vente*, Fr. *venditio*, Lat.] Sale.  
For the mart, it was alledged that the vent for  
English cloths would hereby be open in all times  
of war. *Hayward.*

It is this way there is no rent for any commodity  
but of wood. *Thompson.*

He drew off a thousand copies of a treatise, which  
not one in three score can number, can hardly  
exceed the rent of that number. *Pope.*

**TO VENT.** *v. a.* [from *venter*, Fr. from the noun;  
*ventare*, Italian.]

1. To let out at a small aperture.  
2. To let out; to give way to.

Hunger broke stone walls; that the gods sent not  
Corn for the rich men only; with these threats  
They vented their complainings. *Shaksp.*

When men are young, and have little else to do,  
they might vent the overflowings of their fancy that  
way. *Dickens.*

Lab'ring still, with endless discontent,  
The queen of heav'n did thus her fury vent. *Dryd.*

3. To utter; to report.  
Had it been vented and imposed in some of the  
most learned ages, it might then, with some pre-  
sence of reason, have been said to be the invention  
of some crafty statesman. *Stephens.*

4. To emit; to pour out.  
Revoke thy doom,  
Or, whilst I can vent clamour from my throat,  
I'll tell thee thou dost evil. *Shaksp.*

5. To publish.  
Their sectaries did greatly enrich their inven-  
tions, by venting the stolen treasures of divine  
letters, altered by profane additions, and disguised  
by poetical conversions. *Raleigh.*

6. To sell; to let go to sale.  
This profitable merchandize not rising to a pro-  
portionable enhancement with other less beneficial  
commodities, they impute to the owners not venting  
and venturing the same. *Carriv.*

Therefore did those nations rent such space, two  
gins and pearls, as their own countries yielded. *Raleigh.*

**TO VENT.** *v. n.* To vaunt; as, he vented  
in the air. *Spenser.*

**VENTAIL.** *n. f.* [from *ventail*, Fr.] That  
part of the helmet made to lift up. *Spenser.*

**VENTANNA.** *n. f.* [Spanish.] A win-  
dow.

What after puls'd  
Was far from the rustance, where I sat;  
But you were near, and cau the truth relate. *Dryden.*

**VENTER.** *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. Any cavity of the body, chiefly applied  
to the head, breast, and abdomen, which  
are called by anatomists, the three ven-  
ters.

2. Womb; mother.  
I has like a son, and a son, and a son, and a son,  
venter; and D a son by another venter.

shades in fee, and dies without issue, it shall descend to the other, and not to the brother of the half blood.

**VENTIDUCT. n. f.** [ventus and ductus, Lat.] A passage for the wind.

Having been informed of divers ventiducts, I wish I had had the good fortune, when I was at Rome, to take notice of these organs. Boyle.

**VENTILATE. v. a.** [ventilo, Lat.]

1. To fan with wind.

In close, low, and dirty alleys, the air is penn'd up, and obstructed from being ventilated by the winds. Harvey.

Miners, by perforations with large bellows, letting down tubes, and sinking new shafts, give free passage to the air, which ventilates and cools the mines. Woodward.

2. To winnow; to fan.

3. To examine; to discuss.

Nor is the right of the party, nor the judicial process in right of that party, so far peremptory, but that the same may be begun again, and ventilated de novo. Ayliffe.

**VENTILATION. n. f.** [ventilatio, Latin; from ventilare.]

1. The act of fanning; the state of being fanned.

The soil, worn with too frequent culture, must lie fallow, till it has recruited its exhausted salts, and again enriched itself by the ventilations of the air. Addison.

2. Vent; utterance. Not in use.

To his secretary doctor Mañon, whom he let lie in a pallet near him, for natural ventilation of his thoughts, he would break out into bitter eruptions. Wotton.

3. Refrigeration.

Procure the blood a free course, ventilation and transpiration by suitable and cephalic purges. Harvey.

**VENTILATOR. n. f.** [from ventilare.] An instrument contrived by Dr. Hale to supply close places with fresh air.

**VENTRICLE. n. f.** [ventricule, Fr. ventriculus, Lat.]

1. The stomach.

Whether I will or not, while I live, my heart beats, and my ventricle digests what is in it. Hale.

2. Any small cavity in an animal body, particularly those of the heart. Know'st thou how blood, which to the heart doth flow,

Doth from one ventricle to the other go? Donne.

The heart being a muscular part, the sides are composed of two orders of fibres running spirally from base to top, contrarily one to the other; and so being drawn or contracted, contringe the ventricles, and strongly force out the blood. Ray.

The mixture of blood and chyle, after its circulation through the lungs, being brought back into the left ventricle of the heart, is drove again by the heart into the aorta, through the whole arterial system. Arbuthnot.

**VENTRILOQUIST. n. f.** [ventriloquus, Fr. venter and loquor, Lat.] One who speaks in such a manner as that the sound seems to issue from his belly.

**VENTURE. n. f.** [aventure, Fr.]

1. A hazard; an undertaking of chance and danger.

When he reads Thy personal venture in the rebel's fight, His wonders and his praises do contend Which should be thine or his. Shakespeare.

For a man to doubt whether there be any hell, and thereupon to live so as if absolutely there were none; but when he dies to find himself confuted in the flames, this must be the height of woe and disappointment, and a bitter conviction of an irrational venture and absurd choice. South.

I, in this venture, double gains pursue, And laid out all my stock to purchase you. Dryden. When infinite happiness is put in one scale, against infinite misery in the other; if the worst that comes

to the pious man, if he mistakes, be the best that the wicked can sustain to; if he be in the right, who can, without madness, run the venture? Locke.

2. Chance; hap.

The king resolved with all speed to assist the rebels, and yet with that providence and surety as should leave little to venture or fortune. Bacon.

3. The thing put to hazard; a stake.

My ventures are not in one bottom trusted, Nor to one place. Shakespeare.

On such a full sea are we now afloat; And we must take the current when it serves, Or lose our ventures. Shakespeare.

Thrice happy you, that look as from the shore, And have no venture in the wreck to see. Daniel.

4. At a VENTURE. At hazard; without much consideration; without any thing more than the hope of a lucky chance.

You have made but an estimate of these lands at a venture, so as it should be hard to build any certainty of charge upon it. Spenser.

A bargain at a venture made Between two partners in a trade, Hudibras.

A covetous and an envious man joined in a petition to Jupiter, who ordered Apollo to tell them that their desire should be granted at a venture. L'Estrange.

Here was no scampering away at a venture, without fear or wit. L'Estrange.

If Allah be designed for death, though a soldier in the enemy's army draws a bow at a venture, yet the sure unerring directions of providence shall carry it in a direct course to his heart. South.

To VENTURE. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To dare.

A man were better rise in his suit; for he that would have ventured at first to have lost the suit, will not in the conclusion lose both the suit and his own former favour. Bacon.

Origen mentioning their being cast out of Jerusalem, ventures to assure them that they would never be re-established, since they had committed that horrid crime against the Saviour of the world. Addison.

2. To run a hazard.

Not is indeed that man less mad than those, Who freight a ship to venture on the seas, With one frail interposing plank to save From certain death, roll'd on by every wave. Dryden.

I am so overjoy'd, I can scarce believe I am at liberty; like a bird that has often beaten her wing in vain against her cage, dare hardly venture out, though the fee it open. Dryden.

3. To VENTURE at.

To VENTURE on or upon. } To engage attempts without any security of success, upon mere hope.

That slander is found a truth now; and held for certain,

The king will venture at it. Shakespeare.

It were a matter of great profit, save that it is too conjectural to venture upon, if one could discern what corn, herbs, or fruits are like to be in plenty and scarcity, by some signs in the beginning of the year. Bacon.

I never yet the tragick strain essay'd, Deterr'd by that inimitable maid: And when I venture at the comic style, Thy scornful lady seems to mock my toil. Waller.

Though they had ideas enough to distinguish gold from a stone, yet they but humorously ventured on such terms as aurietas and faxetas. Locke.

Turco-Papismus I would desire him to read, before he ventures at capping of characters. Atterbury.

To VENTURE. v. a.

1. To expose to hazard.

In my school-days, when I had lost one shaft, I shot his fellow of the self-same flight; By vent'ring both, I oft found both. Shakespeare.

2. To put, or send on a venture.

The fifth ventured for France they pack in stanch hogheads, so as to keep them in their pickle. Carew.

**VENTURER. n. f.** [from venture.] He who ventures.

**VENTUROUS. adj.** [from venture.] Bold; daring.

**VENTUROUSLY. adv.** In a bold or daring manner.

**VENTUROUS. adj.** [from venture.] Daring; bold; fearless; ready to run hazards.

Charles was guided by mean men, who would make it their master-piece of favour to give venturesome counsels, which no great or wise man would. Bacon.

He pans'd not, but with vent'rous arm He pluck'd, he tast'd. Milton. Columbus having led the way, was seconded by Americus Vesputius, an old venturesome Florentine. Heylin.

The vent'rous humour of our mariners costs this island many brave lives every year. Temple. Savage pirates seek, through seas unknown, The lives of others, vent'rous of their own. Pope.

**VENTUROUSLY. adv.** [from venturesome.] Daringly; fearlessly; boldly.

'Siege was laid to the fort, by the Lord Gray, then deputy, with a smaller number than there were within the fort; vent'rously indeed; but haste was made to attack them before the rebels came in to them. Bacon.

**VENTUROUSNESS. n. f.** [from venturesome.] Boldness; willingness to hazard.

Her coming into a place where the walls and ceilings were whitened over, much offended her sight, and made her repent her vent'rous journey. Bayly.

**VENUS' bufin.** [Jufucus major, Lat.]

**VENUS' comb.** [pecten Veneris, Lat.]

**VENUS' hair.** [adiantum.]

**VENUS' looking-glass.**

**VENUS' navel-wort.**

**VERACIOUS. adj.** [verax, Lat.] Obedient of truth.

**VERACITY. n. f.** [verax, Lat.]

1. Moral truth; honesty of report.

2. Physical truth; consistency of report with fact. Less proper.

When they submitted to the most ignominious and cruel deaths rather than retract their testimony, there was no reason to doubt the veracity of those facts which they related. Addison.

**VERB. n. f.** [verbe, Fr. verbum, Lat.] A part of speech signifying existence, or some modification thereof, as action, passion. And withal some disposition or intention of the mind relating thereto, as of affirming, denying, interrogating, commanding. Clarke.

Men usually talk of a noun and a verb. Shakespeare.

**VERBAL. adj.** [verbal, Fr. verbalis, Lat.]

1. Spoken; not written.

2. Oral; uttered by mouth.

Made the no verbal quest? — Yes; once or twice she heav'd the name of father.

Pantingly forth as if it prest her heart. Shakespeare.

3. Consisting in mere words.

If young African for same His wasted country freed from Punick rage, The deed becomes unprais'd the man at least, And loses, though but verbal, his reward. Milton. Being at first out of the way to science, in the progress of their inquiries they must lose themselves, and the truth, in a verbal labyrinth. Glanville.

It was such a denial or confession of him as would appear in preaching; but this is managed in words and verbal profession. South.

4. Verbose; full of words. Out of use.

I am sorry

You put me to forget a lady's manners. Shakespeare.

By being so verbal.

5. Minutely exact in words.

Noted the rules each word-book lays,  
For not to know some things is to praise.  
6. **LITERAL**, having words according to words.  
Whoever offers at verbal translation, shall have  
the misfortune of that young traveller, who lost  
his own language abroad, and brought home no  
other instead of it.

The verbal copier is incumber'd with so many  
difficulties at once, that he can never disentangle  
himself from all.

7. [verbal, Fr. in grammar.] A verbal  
noun is a noun derived from a verb.  
**VERBALITY**, *n. f.* [from verbal.] Mere  
words; bare literal expression.

Sometimes it will seem to be charmed with words  
of holy scriptures, and to fly from the letter and  
dead verbatim, who must only start at the life and  
animated materials thereof.

**VERBALLY**, *adv.* [from verbal.]

1. In words; orally.  
The manner of our denying the deity of Christ  
here prohibited, was by words and oral expressions  
verbally to deny it.

2. Word for word.

'Tis almost impossible to translate verbally, and  
well, at the same time.

**VERBATIM**, *adv.* [Latin.] Word for  
word.

Think not, although in writing I prefer'd  
The master of thy vile outrageous crimes,  
That therefore I have forg'd, or am not able  
Verbatim to rehearse the method of my pen.

See the transcripts of both charters verbatim in  
Mat. Paris.

To **VERBERATE**, *v. a.* [terbero, Latin.]  
To beat; to strike.

**VERBERATION**, *n. f.* [verberation, Fr.  
from verberate.] Blows; beating.

Riding or walking against great winds is a great  
exercise, the effects of which are redness and in-  
flammation; all the effects of a soft press or verber-  
ation.

**VERBOSE**, *adj.* [verbosus, Lat.] Exu-  
berant in words; prolix; tedious by  
multiplicity of words.

Ill judging and verbose, from Lethe's lake  
Drew thus unmeasurable.

They ought to be brief, and not too verbose in  
their way of speaking; and to propound the mat-  
ter of their argument in a mild and gentle manner.

**VERBOSITY**, *n. f.* [verbosité, Fr. from  
verbosus.] Exuberance of words; much  
empty talk.

He draweth out the thread of his verbosity  
Finer than the staple of his argument.

To give an hint more of the verbosities of this  
philosophy, a short view of a definition or two will  
be sufficient evidence.

Homer is guilty of verbosity, and of a tedious pro-  
lix manner of speaking; he is the greatest talker of  
all antiquity.

**VERDANT**, *adj.* [verdant, Fr. verdans,  
Lat.] Green. This word is so lately  
naturalized, that Skinner could find it  
only in a dictionary.

Each odorous bushy shrub  
Fenc'd up by the verdant wall.

**VERDIER**, *n. f.* [verdier, Fr. viridarius,  
low Lat.] An officer in the forest.

**VERDICT**, *n. f.* [verum dictum, Lat.]

1. The determination of the jury declared  
to the judge.

Before the jury go together, 'tis all something  
what the verdict shall be.  
They have a longing desire to overrule, and  
to have the verdict pass for them, be it right or  
wrong.

2. Declaration; decision; judgment; opi-  
nion.

Deceived greatly they are, who think that all they

whose names are cited among the authors of this  
work, has to say such things as are to be  
found in the works of the authors.  
They were sometimes condemned by the last  
natural verdict of common humanity; and so very  
gross and foul, that no man could pretend igno-  
rance avoided.

A very likely matter, indeed, that the emperor  
should ask the Arias, whether they would be true  
by the verdict of those who had before condemned  
the Arias by name.

**VERDIGRINE**, *n. f.* The rust of brass,  
which in time being consumed and eaten  
with tallow, turneth into green; in Latin  
*arrugo*; in French *vert de gris*, or the  
hoary green.

Brass turned into green, is called verdigrise.

**VERDITER**, *n. f.* Chalk made green.  
Verditer ground with a weak gum arabic water,  
is the finest and palest green.

**VERDURE**, *n. f.* [verdure, Fr.] Green;  
green colour.

Its verdure clad  
Her universal face with placid green.

Let twined olive bind those laurels fast,  
Whose verdure must for ever last.

**VERDURIOUS**, *adj.* [from verdure.] Green;  
covered with green; decked with green.

Higher than their tops  
The verdurous wall of paradise upspring;  
Which to our general fire gave prospect large.

There the lowing herds chew verdurous pasture.

**VERECUND**, *adj.* [verecund, old Fr. ve-  
recundus, Lat.] Modest; bashful.

**VERGE**, *n. f.* [verge, Fr. verga, Lat.]

1. A rod, or something in form of a rod,  
carried as an emblem of authority.

The mace of a dean.  
Suppote him now a dean compleat,  
Devoutly belling in his seat.

The silver verge, with decent pride,  
Stuck underneath his cushion side.

2. [vergo, Lat.] The brink; the edge;  
the utmost border.

Would the inclusive verge  
Of golden metal, that must round my brow,  
Were red-hot steel to fear me to the brain.

I say, and will in battle prove,  
Or here, or elsewhere, to the furthest verge  
That ever was survey'd by English eye.

You are old  
Nature in you stands on the very verge  
Of her continuance.

Serve thy us a flow'ry verge to land  
The fluid founts of that same wat'ry cloud,  
Lest it again dissolve, and flow'r the earth

Let fortune empty her whole quiver on me,  
I have a foul, that, like an ample shield,  
Can take in all, and verge enough for more.

Every thing great, within the verge of nature, or  
out of it, has a proper part assigned it in this poem.

Then let him chuse a damsel young and fair,  
To bless his age, and bring a worthy heir  
To sooth his care, and free from noise and strife,  
Conduct him gently to the verge of life.

3. In law.

Verge is the compass about the king's court,  
bounding the jurisdiction of the lord steward of the  
king's household, and of the coroner of the king's  
house, and which seem to have been 12 miles round.

Verge hath also another signification, and is used  
for a stick, or rod, whereby one is admitted tenant,  
and, holding it in his hand, sweareth fealty to the  
lord of the manor; who, for that reason, is called  
tenant by the verge.

Fear not; whom we raise,  
We will make fall within a hallow'd verge.

To **VERGE**, *v. n.* [vergo, Lat.] To tend;  
to bend downward.

They serve in the present for several respects;  
no less, and for comfort, in respect of the  
page-appeal; and so much the more verging either  
way, according to the respective occasions.

The nearer I find myself coming to that period  
of life which is to be labour and sorrow, the more I  
poop myself upon those low supports that are left.

Such are indicated, when the juices of a human  
body verge to putrefaction.

Perhaps, as I second to some sphere unknown;  
Touches some wheel, or verges to some goal.  
'Tis but a part we see, and not the whole.

**VERGUE**, *n. f.* [from verge.] He that  
carries the mace before the dean.

I can tip the verge with his own hand,  
into the best feat.

**VERIDICAL**, *adj.* [from veritas.] Test-  
ling truth.

**VERIFICATION**, *n. f.* [from verify.] Con-  
firmation by argument or evidence.

In verification of this we will mention a phre-  
nomenon of our engine.

**VERIFIER**, *n. f.* [from verify.] One  
who assures a thing to be true.

To **VERIFY**, *v. n.* [verifier, Fr.] To  
justify against charge of falsehood; to  
confirm; to prove true.

What seemeth to have been uttered concerning  
sermons, and their efficacy or necessity, in regard  
of divine matter, must consequently be verified in  
fundry other kinds of teaching, if the matter be  
the same in all.

This is verified by a number of examples, that  
whatsoever is gained by an abusive treaty ought  
to be restored.

So shalt thou best fulfil, best verify  
The prophets old, who sing thy endless reign.

So spake this oracle, then verified,  
When Jesus, son of Mary, second Eve,  
Saw Satan fall.

Though you may mistake a year;  
Though your prognosticks run too fast,  
They must be verify'd at last.

Spain shall have three kings; which is now won-  
derfully verified; for besides the king of Portugal  
there are now two rivals for Spain.

**VERITY**, *adv.* [from very.]

1. In truth; certainly.

Verity's better to be lowly born,  
Than to be peck'd up in a glittering grief.

2. With great confidence.

It was truly thought, that had it not been for  
four great disavours of that voyage, the enter-  
prise had succeeded.

By repeating the sacramental test, we are verily  
persuaded the consequence will be an entire altera-  
tion of religion among us.

**VERISIMILAR**, *adj.* [verisimilis, Lat.]

**VERISIMILIOUS**, *adj.* [from verisimilis.] Probable; likely.

Many erroneous doctrines of philosophers are,  
in our days, wholly supported by verisimilious and  
probable reasons.

**VERISIMILITUDE**, *n. f.* [verisimilitudo,  
VERISIMILITY, *Lat.*] Probabili-  
ty; likelihood; resemblance of truth.

Touching the verisimilitude or probable truth of  
this relation, several reasons seem to overthrow it.

A noble nation, upon whom if not such virtues,  
at least such verisimilitudes of fortitude were placed.

Verisimilitude and opinion are an easy purchase,  
but true knowledge is dear and difficult. Like a  
point, it requires an acuteness to its discovery.  
while verisimilitude, like the expanded superficies,  
is obvious, sensible, and affords a large and easy  
field for loose enquiry.

The plot, the wit, the characters, the passions, are  
exalted as high as the imagination of the poet can  
carry them, with proportion to verisimilitude.

Though Horace gives permission to painters and



# V E R

poets to dare every thing, yet he encourages neither to make things out as nature and verities.

**VERITABLE.** *adj.* [veritable, Fr.] True; agreeable to fact.

Indeed! is't true?  
—Must veritable; therefore look to't well.

The preface of the year succeeding made from  
in oak apples, is I doubt too indistinct, nor  
veritable from event.

**VERITABLY.** *adv.* [from veritable.] In a true manner.

**VERITY.** *n. f.* [veritas, Fr., veritas, Lat.]  
1. Truth; consonance to the reality of things.

If any refuse to believe us disputing for the verity  
of things, let them believe God him-  
self, who is the source of all truth.  
I saw more of the verity; there was a noise;  
there was a drawing; there was a noise;  
there was a drawing.

The preface of the year succeeding made from  
in oak apples, is I doubt too indistinct, nor  
veritable from event.

It is a proposition of eternal verity, that none can  
govern while he is defunct. We may as well im-  
agine that there may be a king without majesty, a  
supreme without sovereignty.

2. A true assertion; a true tenet.

And that age, which my grey hairs make seem  
more than it is, hath not diminished in me the power  
to protect an undeniable verity.

Wherefore should any man think, but that read-  
ing itself is one of the ordinary means, whereby it  
pleaseth God, of his gracious goodness, to fulfil that  
colossal verity, which being but so received, is  
nevertheless effectual to save souls?

If there come truth from them,  
Why, by the verities on thee made good,  
May they not be my oracles as well?

Muti virtue be professed by a lie?  
Virtue and truth do ever best agree;  
By this it seems to be a verity.

Since the effects to good and virtuous be.

3. Moral truth; agreement of the words  
with the thoughts.

**VERJUICE.** *n. f.* [verjus, French.] Acid  
liquor expressed from crab-apples. It is  
vulgarly pronounced *vargis*.

Hang a dog upon a crab-tree, and he'll never  
love verjuice.

The barley-pudding comes in place:  
Then bids fall on; himself, for saving charges,  
A peel'd sic'd onion cuts, and tupples verjuice.

The native verjuice of the crab, deriv'd  
Through th' infid' gosh, a grateful mixture forms  
Of tart and sweet.

**VERMICELLI.** *n. f.* [Italian.] A paste  
rolled and broken in the form of worms.

With oysters, eggs, and vermicelli,  
She let him almost burst his belly.

**VERMICULAR.** *adj.* [vermiculus, Latin.]  
Acting like a worm; continued from  
one part to another of the same body.

By the vermicular motion of the intestines, the  
grosser part are deriv'd downwards, while the finer  
are squeezed into the narrow orifices of the lacteal  
vessels.

**TO VERMICULATE.** *v. a.* [vermiculatus, Fr.,  
vermiculatus, Lat.] To inlay; to work  
in chequer work, or pieces of divers  
colours.

**VERMICULATION.** *n. f.* [from vermicu-  
latus.] Continuation of motion from one  
part to another.

My heart moves naturally by the motion of pal-  
pitation; my guts by the motion of vermiculation.

**VERMICULE.** *n. f.* [vermiculus, Fr.,  
vermiculus, Lat.] A little grub, worm.

# V E R

I saw the shining oak-ball ichneumon strike its  
terebro into an oak-apple, to lay its eggs therein;  
and hence are many vermicules seen to issue  
outside of these apples.

**VERMICULOUS.** *adj.* [vermiculosus, Lat.]  
Full of grubs; resembling grubs.

**VERMIFORM.** *adj.* [vermiforme, Fr., ver-  
mis and formo, Lat.] Having the shape  
of a worm.

**VERMIFUGE.** *n. f.* [from vermis and fugo,  
Lat.] Any medicine that destroys or  
expels worms.

**VERMIL.** *n. f.* [vermeil, vermilion,  
French.]

1. The cochineal; a grub of a particular  
plant.

2. Factitious or native cinnabar; sulphur  
mixed with mercury. This is the usual,  
though not primitive, signification.  
The imperfect metals are subject to rust, except  
mercury, which is made into vermilion by solution  
or calcination.

The fairest and most principal red is vermilion,  
called in Latin *minium*. It is a poison, and found  
where great store of quicksilver is.

3. Any beautiful red colour.

How the red roses flush up in her cheeks,  
And the pure snow with goodly vermilion stain,  
Like crimson dy'd in grain.

There grew a goodly tree him fair beside,  
Loaded with fruit and apples robe red,  
As they in pure vermilion had been dy'd.

Whereof great virtues over all were read,  
Simple colours are strong and sensible, though  
they are clear as vermilion.

**TO VERMILION.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
To die red.

A slightly red vermilion all her face,  
And her eyes lustrous with unusual grace.

**VERMIN.** *n. f.* [vermin, Fr., vermis,  
Latin.]

1. Any noxious animal. Used commonly  
for small creatures.

What is your study?  
—How to prevent the fiend, and to kill vermin.

The head of a wolf, dried and hanged up in a  
dove-house, will scare away vermin, such as weas-  
els and polecats.

An idle person only lives to spend his time, and  
eat the fruits of the earth, like a vermin or a wolf.

A weasel taken in a trap was charged with mis-  
demour, and the poor vermin stood much upon  
her innocence.

Great injuries these vermin, mice and rats, do  
in the field.

He that has so little wit  
To nourish vermin, may be hit.

2. It is used in contempt of human beings.  
The stars determine  
You are my prisoners, base vermin.

**TO VERMINATE.** *v. n.* [from vermin.]  
To breed vermin.

**VERMINATION.** *n. f.* [from verminate.]  
Generation of vermin.

Redi discarding anomalous generation, tried ex-  
periments relating to the vermination of serpents  
and fleas.

**VERMINOUS.** *adj.* [from vermin.] Tend-  
ing to vermin; disposed to breed vermin.

A wasting of children's flesh depends upon some  
obstruction of the entrails, or verminous disposition  
of the body.

**VERMIPAROUS.** *adj.* [vermis and pario,  
Lat.] Producing worms.

Hereby they contound the generation of vermi-  
parous animals with oviparous.

**VERNACULAR.** *adj.* [vernaculus, Lat.]  
Native; of one's own country.

# V E R

London weekly bills number deep in c  
tions; the same, twice proving inseparable ac-  
cidents to most other diseases; which influences do  
evidently bring a consumption under the notion of  
a vermicular disease to England.

The histories of all our former wars are translat-  
ed to us in our vernacular idiom. I do not find in  
any of our chronicles, that Edward the third ever  
reconquered the enemy, though he often dis-  
covered the posture of the French, and as often van-  
quished them.

**VERNAL.** *adj.* [vernus, Lat.] Belonging  
to the spring.

With the year  
Seasons return; but not to me returns,  
Or light of vernal bloom, or summer's rose.

**VERNANT.** *adj.* [vernans, Lat.] Flourish-  
ing as in the spring.

Else had the spring  
Perpetual smil'd on earth, with vernal flowers,  
Equal in days and nights.

**VERNALITY.** *n. f.* [verna, Lat.] Servile  
carriage; the submissive sawing beha-  
viour of a slave.

**VERSABILITY.** *n. f.* [versabilis, Lat.]  
Aptness to be turned  
or wound any way.

**VERBAL.** *adj.* [a cant word for universal]  
Total; whole.

Some, for brevity,  
Have cast the verbal world's nativity.

**VERSATILE.** *adj.* [versatilis, Lat.]  
1. That may be turned round.

The adventurous pilot in a single year  
Learn'd his slate cock-boat dextrously to steer,  
Versatile, and sharp-piercing like a new,  
Made good th' old passage, and still bore'd a new

2. Changeable; variable.  
One colour to us standing in one place, had  
contrary aspect in another; as in those secret  
representations in the neck of a dove, and scarlet  
scarlet.

3. Easily applied to a new task.  
**VERSATILENESS.** *n. f.* [from versatile]  
**VERSATILITY.** *n. f.* The quality of be-  
ing versatile.

**VERSE.** *n. f.* [vers, Fr., versus, Lat.]  
1. A line consisting of a certain number  
of sounds, and number of syllable  
Thou halt by moonlight at her window sing,  
With feigning voice, verses of feigning love.

2. [verset, Fr.] A section or paragraph  
of a book.

Thus far the questions proceed upon the con-  
struction of the first earth; in the following verse  
they proceed upon the demolition of that earth.

3. Poetry; lays; metrical language.  
Verses embalm virtue, and tombs and thrones  
of rhymes,  
Preserve frail transitory fame as much  
As spice doth body from air's corrupt touch. Dost  
If envious eyes their hurtful rays have cast,  
More powerful verse shall free thee from the blast.

Whilst she did her various pow'r dispose,  
Virtue was taught in verse, and Athens' glory rose.

You compose  
In splay-foot verse, or hobbling prose.

4. A piece of poetry.  
This verse, my friend, be thine.

**TO VERSE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
tell verse; to relate poetically.

Shape of Corin state all day,  
Pipes of corn, and verse of love.

**TO VERSE.** *v. n.* [versor, Lat.] To  
be skilled in; to be acquainted with.

She might be ignorant of their nations, who  
not versed in their names, as not being present at



the general theory of the world, which is often assigned into every one's hands, and is often used as a common place.

This word is in itself, the infernal knight relates, And then for proof submit their common fate.

**VERSEMAN.** *n. s.* [*verser* and *man*.] A poet; a writer in verse. In ludicrous language.

The god of us performers, you know, child, the fun.

From limbs of this great Hercules are fram'd Whole groups of pigmies, who are versemen nam'd.

**VERSICLE.** *n. s.* [*versiculus*, Latin.] A little verse.

**VERIFICATION.** *n. s.* [*verification*, Fr. from *verfify*.] The art or practice of making verses.

Dante alone had your talent, but was not happy to arrive at your verification.

Some object to his verification; which is in poetry, what colouring is in painting, a beautiful ornament. But if the proportions are just, though the colours should happen to be rough, the piece may be of inestimable value.

**VERIFICATOR.** *n. s.* [*verificator*, Fr. *verifier*.] A verifier; a maker of verses with or without the spirit of poetry.

Statius, the best verifier next Virgil, knew not how to design after him.

In Job and the Psalms we shall find more sublime ideas, more elevated language, than in any of the heathen verifiers of Greece or Rome.

**TO VERIFY.** *v. n.* [*verfifier*, Fr. *verfifier*, Lat.] To make verses.

You would wonder to hear how soon even children will begin to verify.

To follow rather the Goths in rhyming, than the Greeks in true verifying, were even to eat acorns with swine, when we may freely eat wheat bread among men.

I'll verify in spite, and do my best, To make as much waste paper as the rest.

**TO VERIFY.** *v. a.* To relate in verse.

Uninterrupt'd with fictitious fables, I'll verify the truth, not poetize.

**VERSION.** *n. s.* [*verfion*, Fr. *versio*, Lat.]

1. Change; transformation. Springs, the antients thought to be made by the version of air into water.

2. Change of direction. Comets are rather gazed upon, than wisely observed in their effects; that is, what kind of comet, its magnitude, colour, position of the beams, produce what kind of effects.

3. Translation. This exact propriety of Virgil I particularly regarded; but must confess, that I have not been able to make him appear wholly like himself. For where the original is close, no version can reach it in the same compass.

It will be as easy, nay much easier, to invent some pretence or other against the reading, version, or construction.

4. The act of translating.

**VERT.** *n. s.* [*vert*, Fr.]

Vert, in the laws of the forest, signifies every thing that grows, and bears a green leaf within the forest, that may cover and hide a deer.

I find no mention in all the records of Ireland, of a park or free warren, notwithstanding the great plenty of vert and venison.

**VERTICAL.** *adj.* [from *verticillus*, Latin.]

Relating to the joints of the spine.

The carotid, vertebral, and splenic arteries are not only variously connected, but here and there interlaced, to moderate the motion of the blood.

**VERTEBRE.** *n. s.* [*vertebre*, Fr. *vertebra*, Lat.] A joint of the back.

The several vertebrae are so slightly connected together, that they are as strong as if they were but one bone.

**VERTEX.** *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. Zenith; the point over head.

These keep the vertex; but betwixt the bear And shining sodiack, where the planets err, A thousand star'd constellations roll.

2. A top of a hill; the top of any thing. Mountains especially abound with different species of vegetables; every vertex or eminence affording new kinds.

**VERTICAL.** *adj.* [vertical, Fr. from *vertex*.]

1. Placed in the zenith.

'Tis raging noon; and vertical the sun Darts on the head direct his forceful rays.

2. Placed in a direction perpendicular to the horizon.

From these laws, all the rules of bodies ascending or descending in vertical lines may be deduced.

**VERTICALITY.** *n. s.* [from *vertical*.]

The state of being in the zenith.

Unto them the sun is vertical twice a year, making two distinct summers in the different points of the verticality.

**VERTICALLY.** *adv.* [from *vertical*.] In the zenith.

Although it be not vertical unto any part of Asia, yet it vertically passeth over Peru and Brazil.

**VERTICILLATE.** *adj.* [from *verticillum*, Latin.]

Verticillate plants are such as have their flowers intermixt with small leaves growing in a kind of whorls about the joints of a stalk, as pennyroyal, horehound, &c.

**VERTICITY.** *n. s.* [from *vertex*.] The power of turning; circumvolution; rotation.

Those stars do not peculiarly glance on us, but carry a common regard unto all countries, unto whom their verticity is also common.

We believe the verticity of the needle, without a certificate from the days of old.

Whether they be globules, or whether they have a verticity about their own centers, that produce the idea of whiteness in us, the more particles of light are reflected from a body, the whiter does the body appear.

**VERTIGINOUS.** *adj.* [*vertiginosus*, Lat.]

1. Turning round; rotatory.

This vertiginous motion gives day and night successively over the whole earth, and makes it habitable all around.

2. Giddy.

These extinguish candles, make the workmen faint and vertiginous; and, when very great, suffocate and kill them.

**VERTIGO.** *n. s.* [Lat.] A giddiness; a sense of turning in the head.

Vertigo is the appearance of visible objects that are without motion, as if they turned round, attended with a fear of falling, and a dimness of sight.

The forerunners of an apoplexy are dizziness, vertigo, trembling.

That old vertigo in his head

Will never leave him till he's dead.

**VERYAIN.** *n. s.* [*veraine*, Fr. *verbena*, Latin.]

A plant.

The light shade flows to work him ill, Therewith the veryain, and her dill,

That hundred witchers of their will, Some frost'ring pot-herbs here and there he found,

Which, cultivated with his daily care, And bru'd with vinegar, were his frugal fare.

**VERYAIN** mallow. *n. s.* A plant. It

hath the whole habit of the mallow or althoe; but differs from it in having its leaves deeply divided.

**VERVAIN.** *n. s.* [*vervain*, Fr.] A plant tied to a hawk.

**VERY.** *adv.* [*veray*, or *vey*, Fr. whence *veray* is ancient English. It has its origin from *veris* and *veris*.]

1. True; real.

Why do I pity him, That with his very heart despatch not In very deed, as the Lord liveth, O that in very deed we might behold it!

2. Having any qualities, commonly bad, in an eminent degree; complete; perfect; mere.

Those who had drunk of Circe's cup, were turned into very beasts.

There, where very desolation dwells, By grots and caverns shag'd with horrid shales, She may pass on.

3. To note things emphatically, or eminently.

'Tis an ill office for a gentleman; Especially against his very friend.

Was not my love The verier wag o' th' two?

We can contain ourselves, Were he the veriest antick in the world.

In a facing age, the very knowledge of former times passes but for ignorance in a better dress.

The pictures of our great grandmothers in queen Elizabeth's time, are clothed down to the very wrists, and up to their very chin.

4. Same, emphatically.

Women are as roses, whose fair faces Being once display'd, doth full themselves lose.

The cocks beat the partridge, which he laid to heart; but finding this very cocks cutting one another, he comforted herself.

So catholic a grace is charity, that whatever time is the special opportunity of any other Christian grace, that very time is also the special opportunity of charity.

**VERY.** *adv.* In a great degree; in an eminent degree.

The Greek orator was so very famous for this, that his antagonist reading over the oration which had procured his banishment, asked them, if they were so much afflicted by the bare reading of it, how much more they would have been alarmed, had they heard him?

That bold challenge was thought very strange.

**TO VESICATE.** *v. a.* [*vesica*, Lat.] To blister.

Celcius proposes, that all these internal wounds, the external parts be repeated, to make more powerful revulsion from within.

I saw the cuticular vesicated, and shining with a burning heat.

**VESICATION.** *n. s.* [from *vesica*.] Blistering; separation of the cuticle.

I applied some vinegar prepared with litharge, detaching the vesication with plectrets.

**VESICATORY.** *n. s.* [*vesicatorium*, technical Lat.] A blistering medicine.

**VESICLE.** *n. s.* [*vesicula*, Lat.] A small cuticle filled or inflated.

Nor is the humour contained in smaller veins, but in a vesicle, or little bladder.

The lungs are made up of such air pipes and vessels interwoven with blood vessels, to purify, augment, or supply the sanguiferous mass with arterial particles.

**VESICULAR.** *adj.* [from *vesicula*, Lat.]

Hollow; full of small interstices.

A muscle is a bundle of vesicular threads, or of solid filaments, involved in one common membrane.

**VESPER.** *n. s.* [Lat.] The evening star; the evening.

These signs are his, & I hope his pageants.

## VES

**VE'SPERUS. n. f.** [without the singular, from *vesperus*, Lat.] The evening service of the Romish church.

**VE'SPERTINE. adj.** [*vespertinus*, Latin.] Happening or coming in the evening; pertaining to the evening.

**VE'SSEL. n. f.** [*vasselle*, Fr. *vas*, Lat.]

1. Any thing in which liquids, or other things, are put.

For Banquo's issue have I fix'd my mind;  
Put rancours in the vessel of my peace,  
Only for them. *Shakespeare.*

If you have two vessels to fill, and you empty one to fill the other, there still remains one vessel empty. *Burnet.*

2. The containing parts of an animal body.

Of these elements are constituted the smallest fibres; of those fibres the vessels; of those vessels the organs of the body. *Arbutnot.*

Another cause of a wasting ulcer in the lungs, is, the disruption of a vessel, whence the blood issues into the cavities and interstices of the lungs, and is thence expectorated by a cough. *Blackmore.*

3. Any vehicle in which men or goods are carried on the water.

The sons and nephews of Noah, who peopled the seas, had vessels to transport themselves. *Raleigh.*  
The Phœnicians first invented open vessels, and the Egyptians ships with decks. *Heylin.*

The vessel is represented as stranded. The figure before it seems to lift it off the shallows. *Addison.*

From storms of rage, and dangerous rocks of pride,

Let thy strong hand this little vessel guide;  
It was thy hand that made it: through the tide  
Impetuous of this life let thy command  
Direct my course and bring me safe to land. *Prior.*

Now secure the painted vessel glides;  
The sun-beams trembling on the floating tides. *Pope.*

4. Any capacity; any thing containing.

I have my fill  
Of knowledge, what this vessel can contain. *Milton.*

5. [In theology.] One relating to God's household.

If the rigid doctrines be found apt to cool all those men's love of God, who have not the confidence to believe themselves of the number of the few chosen vessels, and to beget security and presumption in others who have conquered those difficulties. *Hammond.*

**TO VE'SSEL. v. a.** [from the noun.] To put into a vessel; to barrel.

Take earth, and vessel it, and in that set the feed. *Bacon.*

**VE'SSETS. n. f.** A kind of cloth commonly made in Suffolk. *Bailey.*

**VE'SSION. n. f.** [among horsemen.] A windgall, or soft swelling on the inside and outside of a horse's hoof. *Dart.*

**VEST. n. f.** [*vestis*, Latin.] An outer garment.

Over his lucid arms  
A military vest of purple flow'd. *Milton.*

When the queen in royal habit's dress,  
Old mystick emblems grace th' imperial vest. *Smith.*

**TO VEST. v. a.** [from the noun.]

1. To dress; to deck; to enrobe.

The verdant fields with those of heav'n may vie,  
With either vest, and a purple sky. *Dryden.*

Light! Nature's resplendent robe;  
Without whose vesting beauty all were wrapt  
In gloom. *Thomson.*

2. To dress in a long garment.

Just Simon and prophetic Anna spoke,  
Before the altar and the vested priest. *Milton.*

3. To make possessor of; to invest with:  
it has with before the thing possessed.

To settle men's consciences, 'tis necessary that

## VET

they know the person who by right is vested with power over them. *Locke.*

Had I been vested with the monarch's pow'r,  
Thou must have fight'd, unlucky youth! in vain. *Prior.*

4. To place in possession: with is before the possessor.

The militia their commissioners positively required to be entirely vested in the parliament. *Clarendon.*

Empire and dominion was vested in him, for the good and behoof of others. *Locke.*

**VE'STAL. n. f.** [*vestalis*, Lat.] A virgin consecrated to *Vesta*; a pure virgin.

Women are not  
In their best fortunes strong; but want will perjure  
The ne'er-touch'd vestal. *Shakespeare.*

How happy is the blameless vestal's lot!  
The world forgetting, by the world forgot. *Pope.*

**VE'STAL. adj.** [*vestalis*, Lat.] Denoting pure virginity.

Her vestal livery is but sick and green,  
And none but fools do wear it. *Shakespeare.*

**VE'STIBULE. n. f.** [*vestibulum*, Latin.]

The porch or first entrance of a house.

**VE'STIGE. n. f.** [*vestigium*, Lat.] Footstep; mark left behind in passing.

The truth passes so slightly through men's imaginations, that they must use great subtilty to track its vestige. *Harvey.*

**VE'STMENT. n. f.** [*vestimentum*, Latin.] Garment; part of dress.

Were it not better that the love which men bear unto God should make the least things that are employed in his service amiable, than that their over-scrupulous dislike of so mean a thing as a vestment, should from the very service of God withdraw their hearts and affections? *Hooker.*

Heaven then would seem thy image, and reflect  
Those subtle vestments, and that bright aspect. *Waller.*

The sculptors could not give vestments suitable to the quality of the persons represented. *Dryden.*

**VE'STRY. n. f.** [*vestiaire*, Fr. *vestiarium*, Latin.]

1. A room appendant to the church, in which the sacerdotal garments and consecrated things are deposited.

Bold Amycus from the robb'd vestry brings  
The chalices of heav'n; and holy things  
Of precious weight. *Dryden.*

2. A parochial assembly commonly convened in the vestry.

They create new vestryors, vestry elders, without any commendment of the world. *White.*

The common-council are chosen every year, so many for every parish, by the vestry and common convention of the people of that parish. *Clarendon.*

Go with me where paltry constables will not summon us to vestries. *Blount.*

**VE'STURE. n. f.** [*vesture*, old Fr. *vestura*, Italian.]

1. Garment; robe.

Her breasts half hid, and half were laid to show;  
Her envious vesture greedy sight repelling. *Fairif.*

What, weep you when you but behold  
Our Cæsar's vesture wounded? *Shakespeare.*

To bear my lady's train, lest the base earth  
Should from her vesture chance to steal a kiss. *Shaks.*

Here ruddy bras and gold resplendent blas'd;  
There polish'd chests embroder'd vestures grac'd. *Pope.*

2. Dress; habit; external form.

There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,  
But in his motion like an angel sings;  
But this muddy vesture of decay  
Doth grossly close us in, we cannot hear it. *Shakespeare.*

Rocks, precipices, and gulfs, apparel'd with a vesture of plants, would resemble mountains and vallies. *Bentley.*

**VETCH. n. f.** [*vicia*, Lat.] A plant with a papilionaceous flower, producing a legume.

## VEX

Where vetches, pulse, and tares have sown,  
And stalks of lupines grow. *Dryden.*

An ervum is a sort of vetch, or small pea. *Arbutnot.*

**VE'TCHY. adj.** [from *vetch*.] Made of vetches; abounding in vetches; consisting of vetch or pea-straw.

If to my cottage thou wilt resort,  
There may'st thou linge in a vetchy bed,  
Till fairer fortune shew forth his head. *Spenser.*

**VE'TERAN. n. f.** [*veteranus*, Lat.] An old soldier; a man long practised in any thing.

The Ariens, for the credit of their faction, took the eldest, the best experienced, the most wary, and the longest practised veterans they had amongst them. *Harley.*

If king Charles II. had made war upon France, he might have conquered it by the many veterans which had been inured to service in the civil wars. *Addison.*

Ensigns that pierc'd the foe's remotest lines,  
The hardy veteran with tears resigns. *Addison.*

We were forced to uncover, or be regarded as veterans in the bear monde. *Addison.*

**VE'TERAN. adj.** Long practised in war, long experienced.

There was a mighty strong army of land-forces, to the number of fifty thousand veteran soldiers. *Hume.*

The British youth shall find thy wife command,  
Thy temper'd ardour, and thy veteran skill. *Tomlin.*

**VETERINARIAN. n. f.** [*veterinarius*, Lat.] One skilled in the diseases of cattle.

That a horse has no gall, is not only swallowed by common farriers, but also received by god veterinarians, and some who have laudably courted upon horses. *Brace.*

**TO VEX. v. a.** [*vexo*, Lat.]

1. To plague; to torment; to harass.

Do you think  
The king will suffer but the little finger  
Of this man to be vex'd? *Shakspeare.*

Do poor Tom some charity, whom the foul fiend vexes. *Shakspeare.*

When she pressed him daily, to that his love was vexed unto death, he told her all his heart. *Jonson.*

Still may the dog the wand'ring troops constrain  
Of airy ghosts, and vex the guilty train. *Dryden.*

You are the cause of all my care  
Your eyes ten thousand dangers dart,  
Ten thousand torments vex my heart;  
I love, and I despair. *Pope.*

2. To disturb; to disquiet.

Alack, 'tis he; why, he was met even now,  
As mad as the west sea, singing aloud. *Shakspeare.*

Rang'd on the banks, beneath our equal sky,  
White curling waves, and the sea's dædal rout. *Pope.*

3. To trouble with slight provocations.

**TO VEX. v. n.** To fret; to be on tenter; to be uneasy.

Ulysses gave good care, and fed  
And drunk his wine, and rest, and reviv'd  
His food for mere vexation. *Chapman.*

**VE'XATION. n. f.** [from *vex*.]

1. The act of troubling.

O that husband,  
My supreme crown of grief, and those repeated vexations of it! *Shakspeare.*

2. The state of being troubled; uneasiness; sorrow.

Vexation almost stops my breath,  
That fondred friends greet in the hour of death. *Shakspeare.*

Passions too violent, instead of heightening our pleasures, afford us nothing but vexation and pain. *Temple.*

3. The cause of trouble or uneasiness.

Your children were vexation to your youth:  
But mine shall be a comfort to your age. *Shakspeare.*

4. An act of harassing by law.

Albeit the party grieved thereby may have some

reason to complain of an untrue charge, yet may he not well call it an unjust vexation. Bacon.

5. A slight teasing trouble.

**VEXATIOUS**, *adj.* [from *vexation*.]

1. Afflictive; troublesome; causing trouble.

Consider him maintaining his usurped title by continual vexations wars against the kings of South.

Vexations thought still found my flying mind,  
Nor bound by limits, nor to place confin'd;  
Haunted my nights, and terrified my days;  
Stalk'd through my gardens, and pursu'd my ways;  
Nor shut from artful bow'rs, nor lost in winding maze. Prior.

2. Full of trouble; full of uneasiness.

He leads a vexatious life, who in his noblest actions is so gored with scruples, that he dares not make a step without the authority of another. Digby.

3. Teasing; slightly troublesome.

**VEXATIONOUSLY**, *adv.* [from *vexatious*.]

Troublesomely; uneasily.

**VEXATIONOUSNESS**, *n. f.* [from *vexatious*.]

Troublesomeness; uneasiness.

**VEXER**, *n. f.* [from *vex*.] He who vexes.

**UGLY**, *adv.* [from *ugly*.] Filthily; with deformity; in such a manner as to raise dislike.

**UGLINESS**, *n. f.* [from *ugly*.]

1. Deformity; contrariety to beauty.

All that else seem'd fair and fresh in sight,  
Was turn'd now to dreadful ugliness. Spenser.  
She takes her topics from the advantages of old age and ugliness. Dryden.

2. Turpitude; loathsomeness; moral depravity.

Their dull ribaldry cannot but be very nauseous and offensive to any one, who does not, for the sake of the sin itself, pardon the ugliness of its circumstances. South.

**UGLY**, *adj.* [This word was anciently written *ougly*; whence *Dier* ingeniously deduces it from *ouphlike*; that is, like an *ouph*, *elph*, or *goblin*. In Saxon *oga* is terrible; and in Gothic *ogan* is to fear.] Deformed; offensive to the sight; contrary to beautiful; hateful.

It Callio do remain,

He hath a daily beauty in his life,  
That makes me ugly. Shakespeare.

O, I have pass'd a miserable night,  
So full of ugly sights, of ghastly dreams. Shakspeare.

Was this the cottage, and the gate above  
Thou toldst me of? What grim aspects are there,  
These ugly-headed monsters? Milton.

**VIAL**, *n. f.* [from *vas*.] A small bottle.

You gods! look down,  
And from your sacred vials pour your grace  
Upon my daughter's head. Shakspeare.

Take thou this vial, being then in bed,

And this distilled liquor drink thou off. Shakspeare.

Another lump burn in an old marble sepulchre  
belonging to some of the ancient Romans inclosed in a glass vial. Walling.

I placed a thin vial, well stopp'd up, within the  
smoke of the vapour, but nothing followed. Addison.

Chemical waters, that are well transparent,  
when separate, ferment into a thick troubled liquor,  
when mixed in the same vial. Addison.

**TO VIAL**, *v. a.* To enclose in a vial.

This she with precious oil'd liquors heals;  
For which the shepherds, at the festivals,  
Carol her goodness loud in rustic lays. Milton.

**VIALD**, *n. f.* [from *viale*, French; *vivanda*, Italian.] Food; meat dressed.

The belly only like a idle reman'd,  
I'th' midst of the body idle and unactive;  
Still cupboarding the wind. Shakspeare.

No matter, since  
They've left their vials behind, for we have flumes.

Will't please you taste of what is here? Shakspeare.

These are not fruits forbidden; no interdiction  
Defends the touching of these vials pure;  
Their taste no knowledge works, at least of evil. Milton.

From some sorts of food less pleasant to the taste,  
persons in health, and in no necessity of using such  
viands, had better to abstain. Ray.

The tables in fair order spread;  
Viands of various kinds allure the taste,  
Of choicest sort and savour; rich repast. Pope.

**VIATICUM**, *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. Provision for a journey.

2. The last rites used to prepare the passing

soul for its departure.

**TO VIATRARE**, *v. a.* [from *viatro*, Latin.]

1. To brandish; to move to and fro with

quick motion.

2. To make to quiver.

Breath vocalized, that is, vibrated or undulated,  
may differently affect the lips, and impress a swift  
tremulous motion, which breath passing smooth  
doth not. Holder.

**TO VIBRATE**, *v. n.*

1. To play up and down, or to and fro.

The air, compressed by the fall and weight of  
the quicksilver, would repel it a little upwards,  
and make it vibrate a little up and down. Boyle.

Do not all fixed bodies, when heated beyond a  
certain degree, emit light, and flame? And is not  
this emission performed by the vibrating motions  
of their parts? Newton.

2. To quiver.

The whisper that to greatness still too near,  
Perhaps, yet vibrates on his sovereign's ear. Pope.

**VIBRATION**, *n. f.* [from *vibro*, Lat.] The  
act of moving or state of being moved  
with quick reciprocations, or returns;  
the act of quivering.

It sparkled like the coal upon the altar, with the  
servants of piety, the heats of devotion, and the  
flicks and vibrations of an humble activity. South.

Do not the rays of light, in falling upon the bot-  
tom of the eye, excite vibrations in the tunica re-  
tina? which vibrations being propagated along the  
solid fibres of the optic nerves into the brain, cause  
the sense of seeing. Newton.

Mild vibrations sooth the parted soul,  
New to the dawning of celestial day. Thomson.

**VICAR**, *n. f.* [from *vicarius*, Latin.]

1. The incumbent of an appropriated or  
impropriated benefice.

Procure the vicar

To stay for me at church, 'twixt twelve and one,  
To give our hearts united ceremony. Shakspeare.

Your is the price,  
The vicar my desert, and all the village see. Dryden.

A landed youth, whom his mother would never  
suffer to look into a book for fear of spoiling his  
eyes, upon hearing the clergy desired, what a com-  
tempt must he entertain, not only for his vicar at  
home, but for the whole order! Swift.

2. One who performs the functions of an-  
other; a substitute.

An archbishop may not only excommunicate  
and interdict his suffragans, but his vicar general  
may do the same. Aylmer.

**VICARAGE**, *n. f.* [from *vicar*.] The benefice  
of a vicar.

This gentleman lived in his vicarage to a good old  
age, and having never defiled his flock, died  
vicar of Bray. Swift.

**VICARIOUS**, *adj.* [from *vicarius*, Latin.] De-  
puted; delegated; acting in the place  
of another.

The soul in the body is but a subordinate effi-  
cient, and vicarious and instrumental in the hands  
of the Almighty, being but his substitute in this re-  
giment of the body. Hale.

What can be more unnatural, than for a man to  
rebel against the vicarious power of God in his  
soul? Norris.

**VICARSHIP**, *n. f.* [from *vicar*.] The office  
of a vicar.

**VICE**, *n. f.* [from *vitium*, Latin.]

1. The course of action opposite to virtue;  
depravity of manners; inordinate life.

No spirit more gro'ss to love  
Vice for itself. Milton.

The foundation of error will lie in wrong mea-  
sures of probability; as the foundation of vice in  
wrong measures of good. Locke.

2. A fault; an offence. It is generally  
used for an habitual fault, not for a sin-  
gle enormity.

No vice, so simple, but assumes  
Some mark of virtue on its outward parts. Shakspeare.

Yet my poor country  
Shall have more vices than it had before;  
More suffer by him that shall succeed. Shakspeare.

Where the excess and defect do make vices, or  
such things as ought not to be, there the medio-  
crity must denote something that ought to be, and  
consequently must be a virtue. Milton.

I govern'd appetite, a brutish vice.  
I cannot blame him for investigating so deeply  
against the vices of the clergy in his age. Dryden.

Proud vices and vain desires in our worldly em-  
ployments, are as truly vices and corruptious, as  
hypocrisy in prayer, or vanity in alms. Law.

3. The fool, or punchinello of old fables.

I'll be with you again  
In a trice, like to the old vice,  
Your need to instant. Shakspeare.

Who with dagger of bath, in his rage and his wrath,  
Cries, Ah, ha! to the devil. Shakspeare.

His face made of brim, like a vice in a game.  
Tupper.

4. [trij, Dutch.] A kind of small iron  
press with screws, used by workmen.

He found that marbles taught him percussion;  
bottle-screws, the vice; whirling, the axis in peri-  
trochio. Arbuthnot and Pope.

5. Gripe; grasp.

If I but hit him once; if he come but within  
my vice. Shakspeare.

6. [vice, Latin.] It is used in composition  
for one, *qui vicem gerit*, who performs,  
in his stead, the office of a superior, or  
who has the second rank in command;  
as, a viceroi, vicechancellor.

**TO VICE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To draw  
by a kind of violence.

With all confidence he swears,  
As he had seen 't, or been an instrument  
To see you to 't, that you have touch'd his queen.  
Forbiddingly. Shakspeare.

**VICEDMIRAL**, *n. f.* [vice and *admi-  
ral*.]

1. The second commander of a fleet.

The far most of the fleet was the admiral; the  
viceadmiral was Carr Mahomed, an arch-pirate.  
The viceadmiral in the middle of the fleet, with  
a great squadron of galleys, struck sail directly.  
Knellet.

2. A naval officer of the second rank.

**VICEDMIRALTY**, *n. f.* [from *viceadmiral*.]

The office of a viceadmiral.

The viceadmiralty is exercised by Mr. Trevelyan.  
Carver.

**VICAGENT**, *n. f.* [vice and *agent*.] One  
who acts in the place of another.

A valiant Satan hath made his vicagent, to cross  
whenever the faithful ought to do. Hooker.

**VICCHANCELLOR**, *n. f.* [from *vicechancellor*,  
Latin.] The second magnitude of the  
universities.

**VICED**, *adj.* [from *vice*.] Vicious; corrupt.  
Not used.

Be as a planetary plague, when Love  
Will o'er some high vic'd city hang his poison.  
In the sick air. Shakspeare.

**VICIGERENCY**, *n. f.* [from *vicigerent*.]

The office of a vicigerent; lieutenantcy;  
deputed power.

The authority of conscience stands founded  
upon its overgenerous and deputation under local  
South.

# VIC

## VICEROENT. *n. f.* [*viceregens*, Lat.]

A lieutenant; one who is intrusted with the power of the superior, by whom he is deputed.

All precepts concerning kings are comprehended in these: remember thou art a man; remember thou art God's viceregent.

Employ it in unfeigned piety towards God; in unshaken duty to his viceregent; in hearty obedience to his church.

Great Father of the gods, when for our crimes Thou send'st some heavy judgment on the times; Some tyrant king, the terror of his age, The type and true viceregent of thy rage, Thus punish.

## VICEROENT. *adj.* [*viceregens*, Latin.]

Having a delegated power; acting by substitution.

Whom send I to judge thee? Whom but thee, Viceregent Son! To thee I have transfer'd All judgment, whether in heav'n, or earth, or hell.

## VICENARY. *adj.* [*vicenarius*, Latin.]

Belonging to twenty.

## VICEROY. *n. f.* [*viceroi*, French.]

He who governs in place of the king with regal authority.

Shall I, for lure of the rest unvanquish'd, Detract so much from that prerogative, As to be call'd but viceroi of the whole?

Mendoza, viceroi of Peru, was wont to say, that the government of Peru was the best place the king of Spain gave, save that it was somewhat too near Madrid.

We are so far from having a king, that even the viceroi is generally absent four fifths of his time.

## VICEROYALTY. *n. f.* [from *viceroi*.] Dignity of a viceroi.

These parts furnish our viceroialties for the grandees; but in war are incumbrances to the kingdom.

## VICTY. *n. f.* [Of this word I know not well the meaning or original: a nice thing is now called in vulgar language, point nice, from the French *point de ruse*, or *point de vice*; whence the barbarous word *victory* may be derived.]

Nicety; exactness. A word not used.

Here is to the fruit of Pemm, Grafted upon Stub his stem; With the peaskish nicety.

And old Sherwood's nicety.

## VICINAGE. *n. f.* [*vicinia*, Lat.]

Neighbourhood; places adjoining.

## VICINAL. *adj.* [*vicinus*, Latin.]

Near; neighbouring.

Opening other *vicine* passages might obliterate any track; as the making of one hole in the yielding mud defaces the print of another near it.

## VICINITY. *n. f.* [*vicinus*, Latin.]

1. Nearness; state of being near.

The position of things is such, that there is a vicinity between agents and patients, that the one incessantly invades the other.

The abundance and vicinity of country feasts.

## VICINITY. *n. f.* [*vicinus*, Latin.]

2. Neighbourhood.

He shall find out and recall the wandering particles home, and fix them in their old vicinity.

Gravity alone must have carried them downwards to the vicinity of the sun.

## VICIOUS. *adj.* [from *vice*.] See VITI-ous.

Devoted to vice; not addicted to virtue.

He heard this heavy strife, Servants of servants, on his vicious race.

## VICISSITUDE. *n. f.* [*vicissitudo*, Latin.]

1. Regular change; return of the same things in the same succession.

# VIC

## VICISSITUDE. *n. f.* [*vicissitudo*, Latin.]

It makes through heav'n's Grateful vicissitude, like day and night. The rays of light are alternately disposed to be reflected or refracted for many vicissitudes.

This succession of things upon the earth, is the result of the vicissitude of seasons, and is as constant as is the cause of that vicissitude, the sun's declination.

## 2. Revolution; change.

During the course of the war, did the vicissitudes of good and bad fortune affect us with humility or thankfulness.

Verse sweetens toil, however rude the sound. All at her work the village maiden sings; Nor, as she turns the giddy wheel around, Revolves the sad vicissitude of things.

## VICINTIENS. In law, vicintiel rents are certain farms for which the sheriff pays a rent to the king, and makes what profit he can of them.

Vicintiel writs are such writs as are triable in the county court, before the sheriff.

## VICTIM. *n. f.* [*vicima*, Latin.]

1. A sacrifice; something slain for a sacrifice.

All that were authors of so black a deed, Be sacrific'd as victims to his ghost. And on the victim pour the ruddy wine.

Clitumnus' waves, for triumphs after war, The victim ox, and snowy sheep prepare.

## 2. Something destroyed.

Behold where ege's wretched victim lies; See his head trembling, and his half-clus'd eyes.

## VICTOR. *n. f.* [*victor*, Latin.]

1. Conqueror; vanquisher; he that gains the advantage in any contest. Victor is seldom used with a genitive; we say the conqueror of kingdoms, not the victor of kingdoms; and never but with regard to some single action or person: as we never say, Cæsar was in general a great victor, but that he was victor at Pharsalia. We rarely say Alexander was victor of Darius, though we say he was victor at Arbela; but we never say he was victor of Persia.

This strange race more strange conceits did yield; Who victor seem'd, was to his ruin brought; Who seem'd o'erthrown, was mistress of the field.

Some time the flood prevails, and then the wind, Both tugging to be victors, breast to breast, Yet neither conqueror, nor conquered. Although the victor, we submit to Cæsar.

Say where and when Their fight; what stroke shall bruise the victor's heel.

Our Hebrew songs and harps in Babylon, That pleas'd so well our victor's ear, declare That rather Greece from us these arts deriv'd.

Their hearts at last the vanquish'd re-assume, And now the victors fall. In love, the victors from the vanquish'd fly; They fly that wound, and they pursue that die.

Fortune's unjust; the ruins of the brave, And him who should be victor, makes the slave.

Loose not a thought on me, I'm out of danger; Heaven will not leave me in the victor's hand.

## 2. Pope has used this word in a manner perhaps unauthorized.

There, victor of his health, his fortune, friends, And fame, this lord of useless thousands ends.

## VICTORIOUS. *adj.* [*victoriosus*, French.]

1. Conquering; having obtained conquest; superiour in contest.

Victory doth more often fall by error of the vanquish'd, than by the valour of the victorious.

# VIE

## The Sea returns'd victorious with his ships.

That happy fun, said he, will rise again, Who twice victorious did our navy see: And I alone must view him rise in vain, Without one ray of all his star for me.

## 2. Producing conquest.

Sudden these honours shall be snatch'd away, And cut for ever this victorious day.

## 3. Betokening conquest.

Now are our brows bound with victorious wreaths; Our bruised arms hung up for monuments.

VICTORIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *victoriosus*.] With conquest; successfully; triumphantly.

That grace will carry us, if we do not wilfully betray our succours, victoriously through all difficulties.

## VICTORIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *victoriosus*.]

The state or quality of being victorious.

## VICTORY. *n. f.* [*victoria*, Lat.]

Conquest; success in contest; triumph. At his nurse's tears

He whin'd and roar'd away your victory, That pages blush'd at him.

Then to the heaven of heavens he shall ascend, With victory, triumphing o'er his foes.

Obedience is a complicated act of virtue, and many graces are exercised in one act of obedience. It is an act of humility, of mortification, and redemption, of charity to God, of care of the publick, of order and charity to ourselves. It is a great instance of a victory over the most refractory passions.

## VICTRESS. *n. f.* [from *victor*.]

A female that conquers. Not used.

I'll lead thy daughter to a conqueror's bed; And she shall be sole victress; Cæsar's wife.

## VICTUAL. } *n. f.* [*victualles*, French, *vittionaglia*, Italian.]

Provision of food; stores for the support of life; meat; sustenance.

Chapman has written it as it is colloquially pronounced.

He landed in these islands, to furnish himself with victuals and fresh water.

You had musty victuals, and he hath hold to eat it: he hath an excellent stomach.

A huge great flagon full I bore, And, in a good large knapsack, cut the store.

He was not able to keep that place three days for lack of victual.

They, unprovided of tackling and victuals, are forced to sea by a storm.

## TO VICTUAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To store with provision for food.

I must go victual Orleans forthwith.

## VICTUALLER. *n. f.* [from *victuals*.]

1. One who provides victuals. They planted their artillery against the baren, to impeach supply of victuals; yet the English victuallers surceased not to bring all things needful.

Their conquest half is to the victualler due.

## 2. One who keeps a house of entertainment.

VIDELICET. *adv.* [Lat.] To wit; that is. This word is generally written *vid.*

## VIDUITY. *n. f.* [from *viduus*, Lat.]

Widowhood.

To VIE. *v. a.* [Of this word the etymology is very uncertain.]

1. To show or practise in competition. They vie power and expence with those that are too high.

You vie happiness in a thousand easy and sweet diversions.

# VIE

9. Is this *padding* the meaning seems to be, to add; to accumulate.

She hung *about* my neck, and kiss and kiss she *view'd* to fall.

That is a *trick* she won me to her love. *Shaksp.*  
To *VIZ.* v. n. To contest; to contend; to strive for superiority.

In a trading nation, the younger sons may be placed in such a way of life, as may enable them to rise with the best of their family. *Addison.*

The wool, when stained with Ancona's dye, May with the proud Tyrian purple vie. *Addison.*

Now voices over voices rise;  
While each to be the loudest vies. *Swift.*

To *VIEW.* v. a. [*veu*, Fr. from *veoir*, or *voir*.]

1. To survey; to look on by way of examination.

Go, and *view* the country. *Joshua.*

Th' almighty Father bent down his eye,  
His own works and their works at once to view. *Milton.*

View not this spire by measures giv'n  
To buildings rais'd by common hands. *Prior.*

Whene'er we view some well-proportion'd dome,  
No single parts unequally surprise;  
All comes united to th' admiring eyes. *Pope.*

2. To see; to perceive by the eye.

They here with eyes aghast

View'd first their lamentable lot. *Milton.*

No more I hear, no more I view;

The phantom flies me, as unkind as you. *Pope.*

*VIEW.* n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Prospect.

You should tread a course

Pretty, and full of view; yes, haply, near

The residence of Posthumus. *Shakspere.*

Vast and indefinite views, which drown all apprehensions of the uttermost objects, are condemned by good authors. *Wotton.*

The walls of Pluto's palace are in view. *Dryd.*

Cut wide views through mountains to the plain,

You'll with your hill a shelter'd hill again. *Pope.*

2. Sight; power of beholding.

I go, to take for ever from your view,

Both the lov'd object, and the hated too. *Dryden.*

These things duly weighed, will give us a clear

view into the state of human liberty. *Locke.*

Instruct me other joys to prize,

With other beauties charm my partial eyes;

Full in my view set all the bright abode,

And make my soul quit Abelard for God. *Pope.*

3. Intellectual sight; mental ken.

Some safer resolution I've in view. *Milton.*

4. Act of seeing.

Th' unexpected sound

Of dogs and men, his wakeful ear does wound;

Rous'd with the noise, he scarce believes his ear,

Willing to think th' illusions of his fear

Had giv'n this false alarm; but straight his view

Confirms that more than all he fears is true. *Deuham.*

5. Sight; eye.

Objects near our view are thought greater than

those of a larger size, that are more remote. *Locke.*

6. Survey; examination by the eye.

Time never will renew,

While we too far the pleasing path pursue,

Surveying nature with too nice a view. *Dryden.*

7. Intellectual survey.

If the mind has made this inference by finding

out the intermediate ideas, and taking a view of

the connection of them, it has proceeded rationally. *Locke.*

8. Space that may be taken in by the eye;

reach of sight.

The flame through all the neighb'ring nations

flow, *Dryden.*

When now the Trojan navy was in view. *Dryden.*

9. Appearance; show.

In that accomplish'd mind,

Help'd by the night, new graces find;

Which, by the splendour of her view

Dazzled, before we never knew. *Waller.*

# VIG

10. Display; exhibition to the sight or mind.

To give a right view of this mistaken part of liberty, would any one be a changeling, because he is less determined by wife considerations than a wife man? *Locke.*

11. Prospect of interest.

No man sets himself about any thing, but upon some view or other, which serves him for a reason. *Locke.*

12. Intention; design.

He who sojourns in a foreign country, refers what he sees to the state of things at home; with that view he makes all his reflections. *Atterbury.*

With a view to commerce, in returning from his expedition against the Parthians, he passed through Egypt. *Arbutnot.*

Either, the Jesuit, in the year 1626, recorded the cardinal in the same place, and upon the same views. *Waterland.*

*VIEWER.* n. f. [from view.] One who views.

*VIEWLESS.* adj. [from view.] Unseen;

not discernible by the sight.

To be imprison'd in the *viewless* winds,

And blown with restless violence about

The pendant world. *Shakspere.*

Each star mysteriously was meant, nor flood,

There always, but drawn up to heav'n sometimes

*viewless.* *Milton.*

Swift through the *viewless* valves the visionary soul

Repas'd, and *viewless* mix'd with common air. *Pope.*

Light-bounding from the earth, at once they rise;

Their feet half *viewless* quiver in the skies. *Pope.*

*VIGESIMATION.* n. f. [*vigesimus*, Lat.]

The act of putting to death every twenty

tieth man. *Bailey.*

*VIGIL.* n. f. [*vigilia*, Latin.]

1. Watch; devotions performed in the

customary hours of rest.

So they in heav'n their odes and *vigils* tun'd.

*Milton.*

Shrines! where their *vigils* pale-eyed virgins

keep,

And pitying saints, whose statues learn to weep. *Pope.*

2. A fast kept before a holiday.

He that outlives this day, and fees old age,

Will yearly on the *vigil* feast his neighbours,

And say, to-morrow is St. Crispian. *Shakspere.*

And that, which on the Baptist's *vigil* lends

To nymphs and twins the vision of their friends. *Harte.*

3. Service used on the night before a holiday.

No altar is to be consecrated without reliques,

which placed before the church door, the *vigils* are

to be celebrated that night before them. *Stillingfleet.*

The rivals call my mate another way,

To sing their *vigils* for th' ensuing day. *Dryden.*

4. Watch; forbearance of sleep.

Though Venus and her son should spare

Her rebel heart, and never teach her cave;

Yet Hymen may perform her *vigils* keep,

And for another's joy suspend her sleep. *Waller.*

Nothing wears out a fine face like the *vigils* of the

card-table, and those cutting passions which attend

them. *Addison.*

*VIGILANCE.* } n. f. [*vigilance*, Fr. *vigi-*

*VIGILANCY.* } *lancia*, Lat.]

1. Forbearance of sleep.

Ulysses yielded unreasonably to sleep, and the

strong passion for his country should have given him

*vigilance.* *Broome.*

2. Watchfulness; circumspection; incessant care.

Shall Henry's conquest, Bedford's *vigilance*,

Your deeds of war, and all our counsel die? *Shaksp.*

In this their military care, there were few remarkable

occasions under the duke, saving his continual

*vigilance*, and voluntary hazard of his person. *Wotton.*

Of these the *vigilance*

I dread; and to elude, thus wrapp'd in mist

Of midnight vapour, glide obscure. *Milton.*

# VIL

We are enabled to subdue all other creatures; and use for our benefit the strength of these, the sagacity and *vigilancy* of the dog. *Ray.*

3. Guard; watch.

No post is free, no place,

That guard and moit must attend. *Shakspere.*

Does not attend my taking. *Shakspere.*

In at this gate none pass.

The *vigilance* here plac'd, but such a scene

Well known from heav'n. *Shakspere.*

*VIGILANT.* adj. [*vigilans*, Lat.] Watchful; circumspect; diligent; attentive.

They have many prayers, but every of them very

short, as if they were darts thrown out with a kind

of sudden quickness; lest that *vigilant* and erect

attention of mind, which in prayer is very necessary,

should be waded or dulled through continuance. *Hooker.*

Take your places, and be *vigilant*;

If any noise or soldier you perceive,

Let us have knowledge. *Shakspere.*

The treasurer, as he was *vigilant* in such cases,

had notice of the clerk's expiration so soon, that he

procured the king to fund a message to the master of

the rolls. *Clarendon.*

*VIGILANTLY.* adv. [from *vigilant*.]

Watchfully; attentively; circumspectly.

Thus in peace, either of the kings so *vigilantly*

observed every motion of the others, as if they had

lived upon the alarm. *Hayward.*

*VIGOROUS.* adj. [from *vigor*, Lat.] For-

rible; not weakened; full of strength

and life.

Fam'd for his valour young;

At sea successful, *vigorous* and strong! *Waller.*

Their appetite is not dulled by being gratified, but

returns always fresh and *vigorous*. *Atterbury.*

Though the beginnings of confederacies have been

always *vigorous* and successful, their progress has

been generally feeble, and event unfortunate. *Davenant.*

*VIGOROUSLY.* adv. [from *vigour*.] With

force; forcibly; without weakness.

The prince had two giant ships:

With his one to *vigorously* he press'd,

And flew to home, they could not rise again. *Dryden.*

If the fire burns bright and *vigorously*, it is no

matter by what means it was at first kindled. *South.*

That prince whose cause you espouse to *vigorously*,

is the principal in the war, and you but a second. *Swift.*

*VIGOROUSNESS.* n. f. [from *vigour*.]

Force; strength.

He hath given excellent sufferance and *vigorousness*

to the soldiers, among them with *franchise*

courage, hardihood, invincible resolution,

and glorious patience. *Taylor.*

*VIGOUR.* n. f. [*vigor*, Latin]

1. Force, strength.

Shame to be overcome.

Would utmost *vigour* raise, and rais'd unite. *Milton.*

Pernicious fire wither'd all their strength,

And of their wonted *vigour* left them drain'd. *Milton.*

The mind and spirit remains

Invincible, and *vigour* soon returns. *Milton.*

No deep within her gulf can hold

Immortal *vigour*. *Milton.*

The *vigour* of this arm was never vain:

Wrench these limbs in *vigour* of slaughter. *Dryden.*

2. Mental force; intellectual ability.

3. Energy; efficacy.

In the fruitful earth.

His beams, unadvised else, their *vigour* find. *Milton.*

How does Caraculus all his sinews strain,

The earth's attractive *vigour* to explain! *Blackmore.*

*VILE.* adj. [*vil*, Fr. *vilis*, Latin.]

1. Base; mean; worthless; sordid; despicable.

Our case were miserable, if that wherewith we

most endeavour to please God, were in his sight so

vile and despicable as men's disdainful speech would

make it. *Hooker.*



# VIL

I disclaim scorn'd, and scorn'd death,  
Rather than I would be *vile* *Shaksp.*  
He to-day that sheds his blood with me,  
Shall be my brother; be he ne'er to vile,  
This day shall gentle his condition. *Shaksp.*  
O ye Paganian nymphs, that, hating *vile* things,  
delight in lofty hills, and in delicious springs!  
*Drayton.*

The inhabitants account gold but as a *vile* thing. *Abbot.*

That sinful creature man elected is,  
And in our place the heavens possess he must;  
*Vile* man, begot of clay, and born of dust. *Fairfax.*

A spontaneous production is against matter of  
fact; a thing without example not only in man,  
but the *vilest* of weeds. *Bentley.*

2. Morally impure; wicked.  
Restor'd by thee, *vile* as I am, to place  
Of new acceptance. *Milton.*

*VILED.* *adj.* [from *vile*; whence *revile*.]  
Abusive; scurrilous; defamatory.  
He granted life to all except to one, who had used  
*viled* speeches against king Edward. *Hayward.*

*VILELY.* *adv.* [from *vile*.] *Basely*; *meanly*;  
*shamefully*.  
The *Volsicians vilely* yielded the town. *Shaksp.*

How can I  
Forget my Hector, treated with dishonour,  
Depriv'd of funeral rites, and *vilely* dragg'd,  
A bloody corse, about the walls of Troy? *A. Phillips.*

*VILENESS.* *n. f.* [from *vile*.]  
1. *Baseness*; *meanness*; *despicableness*.  
His *vileness* us shall never awe:  
But here our sports shall be,  
Such as the golden world first saw,  
Most innocent and free. *Drayton.*

Reflect on the essential *vileness* of matter, and  
its impotence to confer its own being. *Creech.*  
Considering the *vileness* of the clay, I wondered  
that no tribune of that age durst ever venture to  
ask the potter, What dost thou make? *Swift.*

2. Moral or intellectual *baseness*.  
Then, *vileness* of mankind!  
Could none, alas! repeat me good or great,  
Wash my pale body, or bewail my fate? *Prior.*

*VILIFY.* *n. f.* [from *vilify*.] One that  
*vilifies*.  
To *VILIFY.* *v. a.* [from *vile*.]

1. To *debase*; to *degrade*; to *make vile*.  
Their maker's image  
Forsook them, when themselves they *vilify'd*  
To serve ungovern'd appetite, and took  
His image whom they serv'd. *Milton.*

2. To *defame*; to *make contemptible*.  
Tonnain could not abide  
To hear his sovereign *vilify'd*. *Drayton.*

The displeasure of their prince, those may expect,  
who would put in practice all methods to  
*vilify* his person. *Addison.*

Many passions dispose us to depress and *vilify*  
the merit of one rising in the esteem of mankind.  
*Addison.*

*VILL.* *n. f.* [*vile*, Fr. *villa*, Lat.] A village;  
a small collection of houses. Little in  
use.

This book gives an account of the manurable  
lands in every manor, town, or vill. *Hale.*

*VILLA.* *n. f.* [*villa*, Lat.] A country seat.  
The ancient Romans lay the foundations of their  
*villas* and palaces within the very borders of the sea. *Addison.*

At six hours distance from Bismantium's walls,  
Where Bosphorus into the Euxine falls,  
In a gay district, call'd th' Elysian vale,  
A *farm'd villa* stands, propos'd for sale. *Harte.*

All vast possessions; just the same the case,  
Whether you call them *villa*, park, or chase. *Pope.*

*VILLAGE.* *n. f.* [*village*, Fr.] A small  
collection of houses in the country, less  
than a town.

Beggars, with roaring voices, from low farms,  
Or peeping *villages*, sheep coats, and mills,  
Increase their charity. *Shaksp.*

The early *village* cock  
Hath twice done salutation to the morn. *Shaksp.*

2

# VIL

\* You have many enemies, that know not  
Why they are set; but, like the village cure,  
Bark when their fellows do. *Shaksp.*

The country *villages* were burnt down to the  
ground. *Kneller.*  
Those *village-words* give us a mean idea of  
the thing. *Dryden.*

Seam'd o'er with wounds which his own sabre  
gave,  
In the vile habit of a *village* slave. *Pope.*

*VILLAGER.* *n. f.* [from *village*.] An in-  
habitant of the village.  
Brutus had rather be a *villager*,  
Than to repute himself a son of Rome  
Under such hard conditions. *Shaksp.*

When once her eye  
Hath met the virtue of this *innight* dust,  
I shall appear some harmless *villager*,  
Whom thrift keeps up about his country gear. *Milt.*

If there are conveniences of life, which common  
use reaches not, it is not reason to reject them, be-  
cause every *villager* doth not know them. *Locke.*

*VILLAGERY.* *n. f.* [from *village*.] District  
of villages.  
Robin Goodfellow, are you not he  
That fright the maidens of the *villagery*? *Shaksp.*

*VILLAIN.* *n. f.* [*villain*, Fr. *villanus*, low  
Latin.]

1. One who held by a base tenure.  
The Irish inhabiting the lands fully conquered,  
being in condition of slaves and *villains*, did render  
a greater revenue than if they had been made the  
king's free subjects. *Davies.*

2. A wicked wretch.  
We were prevented by a dozen armed knights, or  
rather *villains*, who, using this time of their extreme  
feebleness, all together set upon them. *Sidney.*

O *villain*! *villain*! I have very opinion in the letter.  
Abhorred *villain*! unnatural, detested, brutish *vil-  
lain*! *Shaksp.*

What in the world,  
That names me traitor, *villain*! he lies. *Shaksp.*

He was stabbed to the heart by the hand of a  
*villain*, upon the mere impious pretence of his  
being odious to the parliament. *Clarendon.*

Calm thinking *villains*, whom no faith could fix;  
Of crooked counsels, and dark politics. *Pope.*

*VILLANAGE.* *n. f.* [from *villain*.]  
1. The state of a *villain*; base servitude.  
They exercise most bitter tyranny  
Upon the parts brought into their bondage;  
No wretchedness is like to sinful *villanage*. *Spenser.*

Upon every such surrender and grant, there was  
but one freeholder, which was the lord himself;  
all the rest were but tenants in *villanage*, and were  
not fit to be sworn in juries. *Davies.*

2. *Baseness*; *infamy*.  
If in thy smoke it ends, their glories shine;  
But *infamy* and *villanage* are thine. *Dryden.*

To *VILLANIZE.* *v. a.* [from *villain*.] To  
*debase*; to *degrade*; to *defame*.  
Were virtue by descent, a noble name  
Could never *villanize* his father's fame;  
But, as the first, the last of all the line,  
Would, like the sun, ev'n in descending shine. *Dryden.*

These are the fools, whose solidity can baffle all  
arguments; whose glory is in their shame, in the  
debasing and *villanizing* of mankind to the con-  
dition of beasts. *Bentley.*

*VILLANOUS.* *adj.* [from *villain*.]  
1. *Base*; *vile*; *wicked*.  
2. *Sorry*; in a familiar sense.  
Thou art my son; I have partly thy mother's  
word, partly my own opinion; but chiefly a *villan-  
ous* trick of thine eye doth warrant me. *Shaksp.*

3. It is used by *Shaksp.* to exaggerate  
any thing detestable.  
We shall lose our time,  
And all be turn'd to barnacles or apes,  
With foreheads *villanous* low. *Shaksp.*

*VILLANOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *villanous*.]  
*Wickedly*; *basely*.  
The wandering Numidian falsified his faith, and  
*villanously* slew Selymes the king, as he was bath-  
ing himself. *Kneller.*

# VIN

*VILLANOUSNESS.* *n. f.* [from *villanous*.]  
*Baseness*; *wickedness*.  
*VILLANY.* *n. f.* [from *villain*; *villanerie*,  
old French.]

1. *Wickedness*; *baseness*; *depravity*; *gross*  
*atrociousness*.  
Trust not those envious waters of his eye;  
For *villany* is not without such a rheum;  
And he, long teared in it, makes it seem  
Like rivers of remorse and innocence *Shaksp.*

He is the prince's jester; and the commendation  
is not in his wit, but in his *villany*. *Shaksp.*

2. A wicked action; a crime. In this sense  
it has a plural.  
No *villany*, or flagitious action was ever yet  
committed, but a lie was first or last the principal  
engine to effect it. *South.*

Such *villanies* rous'd Horace into wrath;  
And 'tis more noble to pursue his path,  
Than an old tale. *Dryden.*

*VILLATICK.* *adj.* [*villaticus*, Lat.] Be-  
longing to villages.  
Evening dragon came,  
Assailant on the perched roofs,  
And nests in order rang'd,  
Of tame *villatick* fowl. *Milne.*

*VILLI.* *n. f.* [Lat.] In anatomy, are the  
same as *fibres*; and in botany, small  
hairs like the grain of plumb or flax, with  
which, as a kind of excrecence, some  
trees do abound. *Quincy.*

*VILLOUS.* *adj.* [*villofus*, Latin.] Shaggy;  
rough; furry.  
The liquor of the stomach, which with fasting  
grows sharp, and the quick sensation of the inward  
*villous* coat of the stomach, seem to be the cause of  
the sense of hunger. *Arbutnot*

*VIMINEOUS.* *adj.* [*vimineus*, Lat.] Made  
of twigs.  
As in the hive's *vimineous* dome  
Ten thousand bees enjoy their home;  
Each does her studious action vary,  
To go and come, to fetch and carry. *Tray.*

*VINCIBLE.* *adj.* [from *vincio*, Lat.] Con-  
querable; superable.  
He not *vincible* in spirit, and well assured that  
shortness of provision would in a short time draw  
the feditious to shorter limits, drew his sword. *Hayward.*

\* Because 'twas absolutely in my power to have  
attended more heedfully, there was liberty in the  
principle, the mistake which influenced the error  
was *vincible*. *Arbutnot*

*VINCIBLENESS.* *n. f.* [from *vincible*.] In-  
bleness to be overcome. *Dick.*

*VINCTURE.* *n. f.* [*vinctura*, Latin.] A  
binding. *Bailey.*

*VINDEMIAL.* *adj.* [*vindemia*, Latin.] Be-  
longing to a vintage.  
To *VINDEMIATE.* *v. n.* [*vindemia*, Latin]

To gather the vintage.  
Now *vindemiate*, and take your bees towards the  
expiration of this month. *Tray.*

*VINDEMIATION.* *n. f.* [*vindemia*, Latin]  
Grape-gathering. *Bailey.*

To *VINDICATE.* *v. a.* [*vindico*, Lat.]

1. To *justify*; to *support*; to *maintain*.  
Where the respondent denies any proposition, the  
opponent must directly *vindicate* and confirm the  
proposition; i. e. he must make that proposition  
the conclusion of his next syllogism. *Harte.*

2. To *revenge*; to *avenge*.  
We ought to have added, how far an holy war  
is to be pursued; whether to enforce a new belief  
and to vindicate or punish infidelity. *Pope.*

Man is not more inclinable to obey God than  
man; but God is more powerful to exact sub-  
mission, and to vindicate rebellion. *Pope.*

The more numerous the offenders are, the more  
his justice is concerned to vindicate the injured. *Tray.*

Assemble ours, and all the Theban race,  
To vindicate on Atreus thy disgrace. *Dryden.*

# VIN

3. To assert; to claim with efficacy.  
Never touch'd upon this way, which our poet  
justly has dedicated to himself. *Dryden.*

The beauty of this town, without a fleet,  
From all the world shall vindicate her trade. *Dryd.*

4. To clear; to protect from censure.  
God's ways of dealing with us are by proposition  
of terrors and promises. To these is added the au-  
thority of the commander, vindicated from our  
neglect by the interposition of the greatest signs  
and wonders, in the hands of his prophets, and of  
his Son. *Hammond.*

I may assert eternal providence,  
And vindicate the ways of God to man. *Milton.*  
VINDICATION. *n. f.* [vindication, Fr. from  
indicat.] Defence; assertion; justification.

This is no vindication of her conduct. She still  
acts a mean part, and, through fear, becomes an  
accomplice in endeavouring to betray the Greeks. *Brown.*

VINDICATIVE. *adj.* [from vindicate.] Re-  
vengeful; given to revenge.

He, in heat of action,  
Is more vindicative than jealous love. *Shakespeare.*  
Public revenges are for the most part fortunate;  
but in private revenges it is not so. *Vindicative*  
persons live the life of witches, who, as they are  
mischievous, so end they unfortunate. *Bacon.*

The fruits of adulter'd choler, and the evapora-  
tions of a vindicative spirit. *Howell.*  
Do not too many believe no zeal to be spiritual,  
but what is censorious or vindicative? whereas no  
zeal is spiritual, that is not also charitable. *Spratt.*  
Dispute, betwixt a passion purely vindicative,  
and those counsels where divine justice avenges the  
injury. *L'Estrange.*

VINDICATOR. *n. f.* [from vindicate.] One  
who vindicates; an assertor.

He treats tyranny, and the vices attending it,  
with the utmost rigour; and consequently a noble  
soul is better pleas'd with a jealous vindicator of  
Roman liberty, than with a temporizing poet. *Dryden.*

VINDICATORY. *adj.* [from vindicator.]

1. Punitory; performing the office of ven-  
geance.

The afflictions of Job were no vindicatory punish-  
ments to take vengeance of his sins, but probatory  
chastisements to make trial of his graces. *Bramhall.*

2. Defensory; justificatory.

VINDICTIVE. *adj.* [from vindicta, Lat.]  
Given to revenge; revengeful.

I am vindictive enough to repel force by force. *Dryden.*

Augustus was of a nature too vindictive, to have  
contented himself with so small a revenge. *Dryden.*  
Sins are not reparative, but vindictive, when  
they are commenced against insolvent persons. *Ketticwell.*

VINE. *n. f.* [vinea, Lat.] The plant that  
bears the grape.

The flower consists of many leaves placed in a  
regular order, and expanding in form of a rose; the  
ovary, which is situated in the bottom of the flower,  
becomes a round fruit, full of juice, and contains  
many small stones in each. The tree is climbing,  
sending forth clasps at the joints, by which it  
sustains itself to what plant stands near it, and the  
fruit is produced in bunches. The species are, 1.  
The wild vine, commonly called the claret grape.  
2. The July grape. 3. The Corinth grape, vulgarly  
called the currant grape. 4. The parley-leaved  
grape. 5. The miller's grape. This is called the  
Burgundy in England; the leaves of this sort are  
very much powdered with white in the spring, from  
whence it had the name of miller's grape. 6. Is  
what is called in Burgundy Pincen, and at Orleans  
Averna; it makes very good wine. 7. The white  
chasselas, or royal muscadine: it is a large white  
grape. the juice is very rich. 8. The black chas-  
selas, or black muscadine: the juice is very rich.  
9. The red chasselas, or red muscadine. 10. The  
Turkish grape. 11. The white muscat, or white  
Frontinac. 12. The red Frontinac. 13. The  
black Frontinac. 14. The damask grape. 15.

# VIO

The white sweet water. 16. The black sweet water.  
17. The white muscadine. 18. The red grape.  
19. The Greek grape. 20. The pearl grape. 21.  
The St. Peter's grape, or helperian. 22. The  
malmsley grape. 23. The malmsley muscadine. 24.  
The red Hamburg grape. 25. The black Ham-  
burgh, or warmer grape. 26. The Switzerland  
grape. 27. The white muscat, or Frontinac of  
Alexandria: called also the Jerusalem muscat and  
great muscat. 28. The red muscat, or Frontinac  
of Alexandria. 29. The white muscat grape. 30.  
The white morillon. 31. The Alcant grape. 32.  
The white Auvernat. 33. The grey Auvernat.  
34. The raisin muscat. The late duke of Tuscany,  
who was very curious in collecting all the sorts of  
Italian and Greek grapes into his vineyards, was  
possessed of upwards of three hundred several  
varieties. *Miller.*

The vine-prop elm, the poplar never dry. *Spenser.*

In her days every man shall eat in safety,  
Under his own vine, what he plants. *Shakespeare.*  
The captain left of the poor to be vine droffers. *2 Kings.*

Depending vines the shelving cavern screen,  
With purple clusters blushing through the green. *Pope.*

VINEFRETTER. *n. f.* [from vine and fret.]  
A worm that eats vine leaves.

VINEGAR. *n. f.* [vinaigre, Fr.]

1. Wine grown four; eager wine.  
Vinegar is made by setting the vessel of wine  
against the hot sun; and therefore vinegar will not  
burn, much of the finer parts being exhale. *Racon.*  
Heav'n's blest beam turns vinegar more sour. *Pope.*

2. Any thing really or metaphorically sour.  
Some laugh like parrots at a bag-piper,  
And others of such vinegar aspect,  
That they'll not show their teeth in way of smile. *Shakespeare.*

VINEYARD. *n. f.* [pingearb, Saxon.] A  
ground planted with vines.

Let us not live in France; let us quit all,  
And give our vineyards to a barbarous people. *Shakespeare.*

Though some had so farfetched in the vineyards,  
and with the wine, that they had been left behind,  
the generosity of the Spaniards sent them all home  
again. *Clarendon.*

VINNEWED, or Vinacy. *adj.* Mouldy. *Ainslie.*

VINOUS. *adj.* [from vinum, Lat.] Having  
the qualities of wine; consisting of wine.  
The motion of the body drops may be in part due  
to some partial solution made by the vinous spirit. *Boyle.*

Water will imbibe  
The small remains of spirit, and acquire  
A vinous flavour. *Philips.*

VINTAGE. *n. f.* [vinage, Fr.] The pro-  
duce of the vine for the year; the time  
in which grapes are gathered.

The best wines are in the direct vintage. *Bacon.*  
Our first success in war make Bacchus crown,  
And half the vintage of the year our own. *Waller.*

VINTAGER. *n. f.* [from vintage.] He who  
gathers the vintage. *Ainslie.*

VINTNER. *n. f.* [from vinum, Lat.] One  
who sells wine.

The vintner may draw what religion he pleases.  
The vintner, by mixing poison with his wines,  
destroys more lives than any malignant disease. *Swift.*

VINTRY. *n. f.* The place where wine is  
sold. *Ainslie.*

VIOLE. *n. f.* [violle, Fr. viola, Ital.] A  
stringed instrument of musick.

My tongue's use is to me no more,  
Than an unstringed viol, or a harp. *Shakespeare.*  
To strain a string, stop it with the finger, as in the  
necks of lutes and viols. *Bacon.*  
The trembling lute some touch, some strain the  
viol best. *Dryden.*

# VIO

Loud o'er the red Cremona's tramp doth sound;  
Me softer airs best, and softer strings  
Of lute, or viol, still more apt for mournful things. *Milton.*

VIOLABLE. *adj.* [from violabilis, Lat.]  
Such as may be violated or hurt.

VIOLACEOUS. *adj.* [from viola, Lat.] Re-  
sembling violets.

To VIOLATE. *v. a.* [violo, Lat.]

1. To injure; to hurt.  
I question thy bold entrance,  
Employ'd to violate the sleep of those  
Whose dwelling God hath planted here in bliss. *Milton.*

Kindness for man, and pity for his fate,  
May mix with bliss, and yet not violate. *Dryden.*  
Cease.

To know, what known will violate thy peace. *Pope.*

2. To infringe; to break any thing vene-  
rable.

Some of violated vows  
Twist the souls of friend and friend. *Shakespeare.*  
Those offences which are by their special qua-  
lities breaches of supernatural laws, do also, for  
that they are generally evil, violate in general that  
principle of reason, which willet universally to fly  
from evil. *Hooker.*

Those reasonings which, by violating common  
sense, tend to subvert every principle of rational  
belief, to sap the foundations of truth and science,  
and to leave the mind exposed to all the horrors  
of scepticism. *Beattie.*

3. To injure by irreverence,  
I would violate my own arm rather than a church. *Brown.*

Forbidden to violate the sacred fruit. *Milton.*

4. To ravish; to deflower.

The Sabine's violated charms  
Obtain'd the glory of his rising arms. *Prior.*

VIOLATION. *n. f.* [violatio, Latin.]

1. Infringement or injury of something  
sacred or venerable.  
Their right conceit that to perjury vengeance is  
due, was not without good effect, as touching the  
course of their lives, who feared the wilful violation  
of oaths. *Hooker.*

Men, who had no other guide but their reason,  
considered the violation of an oath to be a great  
crime. *Addison.*

2. Rape; the act of deflowering.

If your pure maidens fall into the hand  
Of hot and forcing violation. *Shakespeare.*

VIOLATOR. *n. f.* [violator, Latin.]

1. One who injures or infringes something  
sacred.  
May such places, built for divine worship, derive  
a blessing upon the head of the builders, as lasting  
as the cists that never fail to rest upon the sacri-  
legious violators of them! *South.*

2. A ravisher.

Angelo is an adulterous thief,  
An hypocrite, a virgin violator. *Shakespeare.*  
How does the subject herself to the violator's up-  
braidings and insults! *Clarissa.*

VIOLENCE. *n. f.* [violencia, Latin.]

1. Force; strength applied to any purpose.  
To be imprison'd in the viewless wind,  
And blown with restless violence about. *Shakespeare.*

All the elements  
At least had gone to wreck, disorder'd and torn  
With violence of this conflict, had not soon  
Th' Eternal King his golden scales. *Milton.*

2. An attack; an assault; a murder.

A noise did scare me from the tomb;  
And she, too desperate, would not go with me;  
But, as it seems, did violence on herself. *Shaksp.*

3. Outrage; unjust force.

Grief'd at his heart, when looking down he saw  
The whole earth fill'd with violence; and all flesh  
Corrupting each their way. *Milton.*

4. Eagerness; vehemence.

That seal  
You ask for with such violence, the king  
With his own hand gave me. *Shakespeare.*

## VIP

### 5. Injury; infringement.

We cannot, without offering violence to all to make divine and human, deny an universal deluge. *Burnet.*

### 6. forcible defecation.

**VIOLANT.** *adj.* [violentus, Latin.]

1. Forcible; acting with strength.

A violent cross wind blows. *Milton.*

2. Produced, or continued by force.

The posture we find them in, according to his doctrine, must be looked upon as unnatural and violent; and no violent state can be perpetual. *Burnet.*

3. Not natural, but brought by force.

Conqueror death discovers them scarce men; violent or shameful death their due reward. *Mit.*

4. Affailant; acting by force.

Some violent hands were laid on Humphry's life. *Shakespeare.*

A foe subtila or violent.

5. Unreasonably vehement.

We might be reckoned fierce and violent, to tear away that, which, if our mouths did condemn, our consciences would storm and repine thereat. *Hooker.*  
The covetous extortioner should remember, that such violence shall not take heaven, but hell, by force. *Deany of Piety.*

6. Extorted; not voluntary.

Vows made in pain, as violent and void. *Milton.*

**VIOLENTLY.** *adv.* [from violent.] With

force; forcibly; vehemently.

Temperately proceed to what you would

Thus violently redress. *Shakespeare.*

Flame burneth more violently towards the sides,

than in the midst. *Bacon.*

Ancient privileges must not, without great necessity,

be revoked, nor forfeitures be exacted violently,

nor penal laws urged rigorously. *Taylor.*

**VIOL.** *n. f.* [viollette, French; viola, Latin.] A flower.

It hath a polypetalous anomalous flower, somewhat

resembling the papilionaceous flower; for its

two upper petals represent the standard, the two side

ones the wings; but the lower one, which ends in a

tail, resembles the iris. Out of the empalement

arises the pointal, which becomes a three-cornered

stalk opening into three parts, and full of roundish

seeds. There are nine species. *Miller.*

When daisies pied, and violets blue,

Do paint the meadows much bedight. *Shakespeare.*

Sweet echo, sweetest nymph that liv'st unseen,

By flow Meander's margin green,

And in the violet-embroider'd vale. *Milton.*

It alters not our simple idea, whether we think

that blue be in the violet itself, or in our mind only;

and only the power of producing it by the texture

of its parts, to be in the violet itself. *Locke.*

**VIOLIN.** *n. f.* [violin, French; from viol.] A fiddle; a stringed instrument

of musick.

Praise with timbrels, organs, flutes;

Praise with violins and lutes. *Sandys.*

Sharp violins proclaim

Their jealous pangs and desperation,

For the fair disdainful dame. *Dryden.*

**VIOLIN.** *n. f.* [from viol.] A player on

the viol.

**VIOLONCELLO.** *n. f.* [Italian.] A

stringed instrument of musick.

**VIPEL.** *n. f.* [vipera, Latin.]

1. A serpent of that species which brings

its young alive, of which many are poi-

sonous.

A viper came out of the heat, and fastened on

his hand. *Acts.*

He'll gall of asps with thirsty lips suck in;

The viper's deadly teeth shall pierce his skin. *Sandys.*

Viper catchers have a remedy, in which they

place fresh at confidence, as to be no more afraid

of the bite of a viper, than of a common puncture.

There is no other than a young viperina, presently

pushed into the wound. *Darham.*

## VIR

### 2. Any thing mischievous.

Where is this viper, That would deposit this city, and He every man himself? *Shakespeare.*

**VIPERINE.** *adj.* [viperinus, Latin.] Be-  
longing to a viper.

**VIPEROUS.** *adj.* [vipereus, Latin] from  
viper.] Having the qualities of a viper.

My tender years can tell,  
Civil dissention is a vip'rous worm,  
That gnaws the bowels of the commonwealth. *Shakespeare.*

We are peremptory to dispatch  
This vip'rous traitor. *Shakespeare.*

Some vip'rous critick may bereave  
Th' opinion of thy worth for some defect. *Daniel.*

**VIPER'S bugloss.** *n. f.* [echium, Latin.]

A plant.

Each flower is succeeded by four seeds, which

are in form of a viper's head. *Miller.*

**VIPER'S gulf.** *n. f.* [scorzonera, Latin.]

A plant.

**VIRAGO.** *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. A female warrior; a woman with the  
qualities of a man.

Melpomene is represented like a virago, or

manly lady, with a majestic and grave counte-

enance. *Peacham.*

To arms! to arms! the fierce virago cries,

And swift as lightning to the combat flies. *Pope.*

2. It is commonly used in detestation for

an impudent turbulent woman.

**VIRELAY.** *n. f.* [virelay, virelai, Fr.]

A sort of little ancient French poem,

that consisted only of two rhymes and

short verses, with strops. *L'Acad.*

The mournful muse in mirth now list no more,

As she was wont in youth and summer days;

But if thou algate lust like virelays,

And looser songs of love to underlong. *Spenser.*

The band of flutes began to play,

To which a lady sung a virelay;

And still at every close she would repeat

The burden of the song. The daisy is so sweet. *Dryden.*

**VIRENT.** *adj.* [virens, Latin.] Green;

not faded.

In these, yet fresh and virent, they carve out the

figures of men and women. *Brown.*

**VIRGE.** *n. f.* [virga, Latin; better verge,

from verge, French.] A dean's mace.

Suppose him now a dean complaisant,

Devoutly lolling in his seat;

The silver virge, with decent pride,

Stuck underneath his cushion side. *Swift.*

**VIRGIN.** *n. f.* [virge, French; virgo,

Latin.]

1. A maid; a woman unacquainted with

men.

This aspect of mine hath fear'd the valiant;

The belt regarded virgins of our clime

Have lov'd it too. *Shakespeare.*

Senseless bauble!

Art thou a sedary for this act, and look'st

So virgin-like without? *Shakespeare.*

The damsel was very fair, and a virgin. *Genes.*

Angelo is an adult'rous thief,

An hypocrite, a virgin violator. *Shakespeare.*

Much less can that have any place,

At which a virgin hides her face. *Cowley.*

2. A woman not a mother. Unusual.

Likely to Ceres in her prime,

Yet virgin of Proserpina from Jove. *Milton.*

3. Any thing untouched or unmingled;

any thing pure; as, virgin honey,

Tapers of white wax, commonly called virgin

wax, burn with less smoke than common yellow

wax. *Boyle.*

I have found virgin earth the best-marshes of

Cheshire. *Woodward.*

Below the upper was a deep bed of sand only,

which I weighed, together with the virgin mould. *Darham.*

## VIR

### 4. The sign of the zodiack in which the sun is in August.

Thence down again by Leo and the Virgin. *Milton.*

**VIRGIN.** *adj.* Befitting a virgin; suitable  
to a virgin; maidenly.

Can you blame her then, being a maid, yet roiled  
over with the virgin crimson of modesty, as the den  
the appearance of a naked blind boy? *Shakespeare.*

What says the silver with her virgin hue? *Shakespeare.*

With ease a brother overcame  
The formal decencies of virgin shame. *Cowley.*

As I look upon you all to be so many great blis-  
sings of a married state; so I leave it to your choice,  
either to do as I have done, or to aspire after higher  
degrees of perfection in a virgin state of life. *Law.*

To VIRGIN. *v. n.* [a cant word.] To

play the virgin.

A kiss

Long as my exile, sweet as my revenge,

I carried from thee, my dear, and my true ly-

Math virgin'd it e'er since. *Shakespeare.*

**VIRGINAL.** *adj.* [from virgin.] Maiden,

maidenly; pertaining to a virgin.

On the earth more fair was never seen,

Of chastity and honour virginal. *Fairy Queen.*

Tears virginal

Shall be to me even as the dew to fire;

And beauty, that the tyrant oft reclaim,

Shall to my flaming wrath be oil and flax. *Shaks.*

Purity is a special part of this superstructure, re-

straining of all desires of the flesh within the known

limits of conjugal or virginal chastity. *Hannover.*

To VIRGINAL. *v. n.* To put; to finish

as on the virginal. A cant word.

Still virginaling upon thy palm. *Shakespeare.*

**VIRGINAL.** *n. f.* [more usually virginals.]

A musical instrument so called, because

commonly used by young ladies.

The musician hath produced two means of fram-

ing strings. The one is stopping them with the

finger, as in the necks of lutes and viols; the other

is the shortness of the string, as in harps and tri-

ngals. *Bacon.*

**VIRGINITY.** *n. f.* [virginitas, Latin]

Maidenhead; unacquaintance with man.

You do impeach your modesty too much,

To trust the opportunity of night,

And the ill counsel of a desert place,

With the rich worth of your virginity. *Shakespeare.*

Natural virginity of itself is not a state more ac-

ceptable to God; but that which is chosen not for

to the conveniences of religion, and separating

from worldly incumbences. *Tasso.*

**VIRILE.** *adj.* [virilis, Lat.] Belonging

to man; not puerile; not feminine.

**VIRILITY.** *n. f.* [virilité, Fr. virilitas,

Lat. from virile.]

1. Manhood; character of man.

The lady made generous advances to the borders

of virility. *Russet.*

2. Power of procreation.

The great climacterical was past, before they

begat children, or gave any testimony of their vir-

ility; for none begat children before the age of

sixty-five. *Brown.*

**VIRMILION.** *n. f.* [properly vermillion.]

A red colour.

Agile, the farrest Nix of the flood,

With a virmillion dyo his temples stain'd. *Religious.*

**VIRTUAL.** *adj.* [virtual, Fr. from virtus.]

Having the efficacy without the real

or material part.

Metallic waters have virtual cold in them.

Put therefore wood into south's water, and it

whether it will not harden. *Boyle.*

Heat and cold have a virtual transition, with

commutation of substance. *Boyle.*

Love not the heavenly parts? And how can it

love

Express they? by looks only? or, do they

irradiance? virtual, or immediate touch? *Milton.*

# VIR

Every kind that lives,  
Fomented by his virtual pow'r, and warm'd.  
*Milton.*

Neither an actual or virtual intention of the  
mind, but only that which may be gathered from  
the outward acts.  
*Stillingfleet.*

VIRTUALITY. *n. f.* [from *virtual*.]  
Efficacy.

In one grain of corn there lieth dormant a virtu-  
ality of many other, and from thence sometimes  
proceed an hundred ears.  
*Brown.*

VIRTUALLY. *adv.* [from *virtual*.] In  
effect, though not materially.

They are *virtually* contained in other words still  
continued.  
*Hammond.*

Such is our constitution, that the bulk of the peo-  
ple *virtually* give their approbation to every thing  
they are bound to obey.  
*Addison.*

To VIRTUATE. *v. a.* [from *virtue*.] To  
make efficacious. Not used.

Portable gold should be endued with a capacity of  
being assimilated to the minute heat, and radical  
moisture; or at least *virtuated* with a power of  
generating the said elements.  
*Havercy.*

VIRTUE. *n. f.* [*virtus*, Lat.]

1. Moral goodness; opposed to *vice*.

Father I'm untaken, or there is *virtue* in that  
fallstaff.  
*Shakespeare.*

And that there is, all nature cries aloud  
Through all her works, he must delight in *virtue*,  
And that which he delights in must be happy.  
*Addison.*

*Virtue* only makes our bliss below.  
The character of prince Henry is improved by  
Shakespeare; and through the veil of his vices and  
irregularities, we see a dawn of greatness and *vir-  
tue*.  
*Shakespeare illustrated.*

2. A particular moral excellence.

In Belmont is a lady,  
And she is fair, and fairer than that word,  
Of wondrous *virtues*.  
*Shakespeare.*

Remember all his *virtues*,  
And shew mankind that goodness is your care.  
*Addison.*

3. Medicinal quality.

All hidden secrets,  
All you unpublish'd *virtues* of the earth,  
Be instant and remediate.  
*Shakespeare.*

4. Medichinal efficacy.

An essay writer must practise the classical mes-  
sage, and give the *virtue* of a full draught in a few  
drops.  
*Addison.*

5. Efficacy; power. Before *virtue* is used  
sometimes *by* and sometimes *in*; by *in  
virtue* is meant *in consequence* of the  
*virtue*.

If neither words nor herbs will do, I'll try flames,  
For there's a *virtue* in them.  
*Lyly.*

Where there is a full purpose to please God, there,  
what a man can do, shall, *by virtue* thereof be  
accepted.  
*South.*

They are not sure *by virtue* of syllogism, that the  
conclusion certainly follows from the premises.  
*Locke.*

Thus they shall attain, partly *in virtue* of the  
principle made by God; and partly *in virtue* of  
poetry.  
*Atterbury.*

He used to travel through Greece, *by virtue* of  
his table, which procured him reception in all the  
towns.  
*Addison.*

6. Acting power.

Jesus knowing that *virtue* had gone out of him,  
turn'd him about.  
*Mark.*

7. Secret agency; efficacy, without visible  
or material action.

She moves the body, which the doth possess;  
Yet no part toucheth, but by *virtue's* touch.  
*Davies.*

8. Bravery; valour.

Trust to thy single *virtue*; for thy soldiers  
Took their discharge.  
*Shakespeare.*

The conquest of Palestine with singular *virtue*

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# VIR

they performed, and held that kingdom some few  
generations.  
*Raleigh.*

9. Excellence; that which gives excel-  
lence.

In the Greek poets, as also in Plautus, the econ-  
omy of poems is better observed than in *Virgil*,  
who thought the sole grace and *virtue* of their fable,  
the *licking* in of sentences, as ours do the forcing  
in of jests.  
*Boa Jonson.*

10. One of the orders of the celestial hier-  
archy.

Thrones, dominations, principdoms, *virtues*,  
powers.  
*Milton.*

A *virtue* *virtue* through the etherial sky,  
From orb to orb unceasing dost thou fly.  
*Lucan.*

VIRTELESS. *adj.* [from *virtue*.]

1. Wanting virtue; deprived of virtue.

2. Not having efficacy; without operating  
qualities.

All second causes, together with nature herself,  
without that operative *virtue*, which God gave  
them, would become altogether inert, *virtueless*,  
and dead.  
*Raleigh.*

*Virtueless* the world's all herbs and charms,  
Wherewith false men incite their patients' harms.  
*Faust.*

Some would make those glorious creatures *vir-  
tueless*.  
*Halewell.*

VIRTUOSO. *n. f.* [Italian.] A man

skilled in antique or natural curiosities;  
a man dulous of painting, statuary, or  
architecture.

Metaphs those generous *virtues* dwell in a higher  
region than other mortals.  
*Glaucus.*

*Virtuoso*, the Italians call a man who loves the  
mable arts, and is a critic in them. And amongst  
our French painters, the word *virtuoso* is under-  
stood in the same signification.  
*De la.*

This building was beheld with admiration by the  
*virtuosi* of that time.  
*Boa.*

Shewers of rain are now met with in every water-  
work, and the *virtuosi* of France covered a little  
vault with artificial snow.  
*Addison.*

VIRTUOUS. *adj.* [from *virtue*.]

1. Morally good; applied to persons and  
practices.

If his occasion were not *virtuous*,  
I should not urge it to him faithfully.  
*Shakespeare.*

*Virtuous* and holy, be these conquests.  
What the will's to do or say,  
Is with *virtuous* deity, divine, best.  
*Milton.*

I would of heaven, who finds  
One *virtuous* rarely found,  
That in domestic good combines.  
*Milton.*

Happy that house, his way to peace is smooth.  
Since there is that necessity of it for God's ser-  
vice, and all *virtuous* ends, it cannot in its own  
nature be a thing offensive and misadvised.  
*Kentworth.*

2. [applied to a woman.] Chaste.

Milton's *Mad*, the maiden wife, the *virtuous* vir-  
tue, that hath the jealous fool to her husband.  
*Shakespeare.*

3. Done in consequence of moral goodness.

Non love is always of a virtuous kind,  
But oft to *virtuous* acts influences the mind.  
*Drayton.*

Consider how often, how powerfully you are en-  
dowed to a *virtuous* life, and what great and glorious  
things God has done for you, and to make you in love  
with every thing that can promote his glory.  
*Law.*

4. Efficacious; powerful.

Before her gates, bull wolves and lions lay,  
Which, with her *virtuous* drags to tame the made,  
That wolf, nor lion, would one man invade.  
*Chapman.*

With one *virtuous* touch, the arch-demon thou  
Produces with terriblest heaviest mind.  
*Milton.*

5. Having wonderful or eminent proper-  
ties.

Out of his hand  
That *virtuous* steel he rudely snatch'd away.  
*Spenser.*

# VIS

Lifting up his *vision* staff on high,  
He mote the sea, which calmed was with speed.  
*Spenser.*

He own'd that *vision* ring and glass.  
*Milton.*

6. Having medicinal qualities.

Some observe that there is a *vision* herb, and  
another without *vision*, the *vision* is taken from  
the heat that feeds where there are medicinal  
herbs, and that without *vision*, from those that  
feed where no such herbs are.  
*Bacon.*

The ladies fought around  
For *vision* herbs, which, gather'd from the  
ground,  
They could the juice, and cooling ointment  
make.  
*Dryden.*

VIRTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *virtuous*.] In  
a virtuous manner according to the rules  
of virtue.

The gods are my witnesses, I desire to do *vir-  
tuously*.  
*Sidney.*

From, then, taught the world no *virtuously*  
how to do, that they had done to see how to live.  
*Hedder.*

They that are *virtuously*, and yet do so,  
The devil then comes suspecting, they to be *virtu-  
ous*.  
*Shakespeare.*

Not from grey hairs authority dost thou,  
Nor from hard words, nor from a wrinkled brow;  
But our poll mix, when *virtuously* thou art,  
Must to our age those happy fruits present.  
*Danham.*

The collection has a little daughter four years  
old, who has been *virtuously* educated.  
*Addison.*

VIRTUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *virtuous*.]

The state or character of being *vir-  
tuous*.

Many other adventures are intermeddled; as the  
love of Britannia, and *virtuousness* of Belphebe;  
and the labyrinth of Heliconia.  
*Spenser.*

VIRULENCE. } *n. f.* [from *virulent*.]

1. Mental poison; malig-  
nity; acrimony of temper; bitterness.

Disputes in religion are mingled with *virulence*  
and intemperance.  
*Dryden of Picty.*

Men by unworthy malice and impotent *virulence*  
had highly abused of him.  
*Fill.*

It is only into their minds the utmost *virulence*,  
instead of that charity which is the perfection and  
ornament of religion.  
*Addison.*

His whole conduct has been marked with a *viru-  
lence*, as he cherishes, at they had not too much  
of it, and of nature's justice of speech, and to *viru-  
lence* of pen, in the most productive of their party.  
*Swift.*

VIRULENT. *adj.* [from *virulent*.] *Viru-  
lent*, Latin.]

1. Poisonous; venomous.

2. Perfumed in the mind; bitter; malign-  
ant.

VIRULENTLY. *adv.* [from *virulent*.]

Maliciously; with bitterness.

VISAGE. *n. m.* [*visage*, Fr. *visagio*, Ital.]

Face; countenance; look. It is now  
rarely used but with some ideas of dis-  
like or horror.

Phoebe dash behind  
Her *visage* in the wat'ry glass,  
Decking with liquid pearls the bladed glass.  
*Shakespeare.*

When she shall hear this of the, with her maid,  
She'll flay the world with *visage*.  
*Shakespeare.*

Who's to be my mercy,  
But to content the rage of offence?  
*Shakespeare.*

With hostile towns,  
And *visage* all of man's, first thus began.  
*Milton.*

By the root, that made the hideous root,  
His *visage* down the stream was sent,  
Down the swift Hebrus to the Trojan shore.  
*Milton.*

Love and beauty fill that *visage* place;  
Death cannot fright 'em from their wonted place.  
*Waller.*

To VISCRUTE. *v. a.* [*viscruta*, Latin.]  
To embowel; to exenterate.

**VISCID.** *adj.* [*viscidus*, Lat.] Glutinous; tenacious.

**VISCIDITY.** *n. f.* [*from viscid.*]

1. Glutinousness; tenacity; ropiness.

This motion in some human creatures may be weak, in respect to the viscosity of what is taken, so as not to be able to propel it. *Arbutnot.*

2. Glutinous concretion.  
Catharticks of mercurials precipitate the viscidities by their syplicity. *Floyer.*

**VISCOSITY.** *n. f.* [*viscosité*, Fr. from *viscous*.]

1. Glutinousness; tenacity.

The air being mixed with the animal fluids, determines their condition as to rarity, density, viscosity, tenacity. *Arbutnot.*

2. A glutinous substance.

A viscous emanation, or continued effluvia, after some distance, retracteth unto itself, as is observable in drops of syrups, and seminal viscosities. *Houan.*

**VISCOUNT.** *n. f.* [*viccomes*, Lat.]

*Viscount* signifies as much as sheriff; between which two words there is no other difference, but that the one comes from our conquerors the Normans, and the other from our ancestors the Saxons. *Viscount* also signifies a degree of nobility next to an earl, which is an old name of office, but a new one of dignity, never heard of amongst us till Henry vi. his days. *Cowell.*

**VISCOUNTESS.** *n. f.* [*from viscount.*]

*Viscount* and *viscountess* are pronounced *vicount* and *vicountess*. The lady of a viscount; a peeress of the fourth order.

**VISCOUS.** *adj.* [*visqueux*, Fr. *viscosus*, Lat.] Glutinous; sticky; tenacious.

The cause of the scouring virtue of nitre is, that it hath a subtle spirit, which severeth and divideth any thing that is foul and viscous. *Bacon.*

Holly is of so viscous a juice as they make birdlime of the bark. *Bacon.*

**VISIBILITY.** *n. f.* [*visibilité*, Fr. from *visible*.]

1. The state or quality of being perceptible by the eye.

The colours of outward objects brought into a darkened room, do much depend for their visibility upon the dimness of the light they are beheld by. *Boyle.*

2. State of being apparent, or openly discoverable; conspicuousness.

They produced this as an influence against the perpetual visibility of the church, and he brings it to prove that it ceased to be a true church. *Sittingfleet.*

In these, the visibility and example of our virtues will chiefly consist. *Rogers.*

**VISIBLE.** *n. f.* Perceptibility by the eye.

*Visible* work upon a looking-glass, which is like the pupil of the eye; and audibles upon the places of echo, which resemble the cavern of the ear. *Bacon.*

**VISIBLE.** *adj.* [*visible*, Fr. *visibilis*, Lat.]

1. Perceptible by the eye.

On this mount he appeared; under this tree stood visible; and I  
Here with him at this fountain talk'd. *Milton.*

Each thought was visible, that roll'd within,  
As through a crystal case the figur'd hours are seen. *Dryden.*

A long series of ancestors shews the native lustre with great advantage; but if he degenerate from his line, the least spot is visible on ermine. *Dryden.*

What's true beauty but fair virtue's face;  
Virtue made visible in outward grace? *Young.*

2. Discovered to the eye.

If that the heavens do not their visible spirits  
Send quickly down to tame the vile offences,  
Humanity must perforce prey on itself,  
Like monsters of the deep. *Shakespeare.*

3. Apparent; open; conspicuous.

The factions at court were greater, or more visible than before. *Clarendon.*

**VISIBILITY.** *n. f.* [*from visible*.] State or quality of being visible.

**VISIBLY.** *adv.* [*from visible*.] In a manner perceptible by the eye.

The day being visibly governed by the sun, is a little longer than the revolution of the equator; so much as is occasioned by the advance of the sun in his annual contrary motion along the ecliptick. *Holder.*

By the head we make known more visibly our supplications, our threatnings: enough to lie the face, and to understand the mind at half a word. *Dryden.*

**VISION.** *n. f.* [*visio*, Fr. *visio*, Lat.]

1. Sight; the faculty of seeing.

Anatomists, when they have taken off from the bottom of the eye that outward and most thick coat called the dura mater, can then see through the thinner coats, the pictures of objects lively painted thereon. And these pictures, propagated by motion along the fibres of the optic nerves into the brain, are the cause of vision. *Newton.*

These theorems being admitted into optics, there would be scope enough of handling that science voluminously, after a new manner; not only by teaching those things which tend to the perfection of vision, but also by determining mathematically all kinds of phenomena of colours which could be produced by refractions. *Newton.*

2. The act of seeing.

*Vision* in the next life is the perfecting of faith in this; or faith here is turned into vision there, as hope into enjoying. *Hemmond.*

3. A supernatural appearance; a spectre; a phantom.

The day seems long, but night is tedious;  
No sleep, but dreams; no dreams, but visions strange. *Shelley.*

Last night the very gods shew'd me a vision. *Shakespeare.*

God's mother deign'd to appear to me;

And, in a vision, full of majesty  
Will'd me to leave my base vocation. *Shakespeare.*

Him God vouchsaf'd  
To call by vision, from his father's house,  
Into a land which he will shew him. *Milton.*

4. A dream; something shown in a dream.

A dream happens to a sleeping, a vision may happen to a waking man. A dream is supported natural, a vision miraculous; but they are confounded.

His dream returns; his friend appears again:  
The murderer's come; now help, or I am slain!  
'Twas but a vision still, and visions are but vain. *Druden.*

The idea of any thing in our mind no more proves the existence of that thing, than the visions of a dream make a true history. *Locke.*

**VISIONARY.** *adj.* [*visionnaire*, Fr. from *vision*.]

1. Affected by phantoms; disposed to receive impressions on the imagination.

No more these haunts my meditation aid,  
Or hilt to rest the visionary mind. *Pope.*

2. Imaginary; not real; seen in a dream; perceived by the imagination only.

The hounds at nearer distance hoarsely bray'd;  
The hunter close pursu'd the visionary maid. *Dryden.*

If you have any skill in dreams, let me know whether I have the same place in the real heart, that I had in the visionary one. *Addison.*

Our victories only led us to further visionary prospects; advantage was taken of the sanguine temper which success had wrought the nation up to. *Swift.*

**VISIONARY.** *n. f.* [*visionnaire*, French.]

1. One whose imagination is disturbed.

This account exceeded all the Noctambuli or visionaries I have met with.  
The lovely visionary gave him perpetual uneasiness. *Turner.*

To VISIT. *v. a.* [*visiter*, Fr. *visito*, Lat.]

1. To go to see.

You must go visit the lady that lies so.—I visit her with my prayers; but I cannot go thither. *Shakespeare.*

2. [*In scriptural language.*] To tend

good or evil judiciously.

When God visiteth, what shall I answer him? *Job.*

Thou shalt be visited of the Lord with thunder. *Job.*

God visit thee in good things. *Job.*

That venerable body is in little concern after what manner their mortal enemies intend to treat them, whenever God shall visit us with so fatal an event. *Bayly.*

3. To salute with a present.

Samson visited his wife with a kid. *Judges.*

4. To come to survey, with judicial authority.

The bishop ought to visit his diocese every year in person. *Ashe.*

To VISIT. *v. n.* To keep up the intercourse of ceremonial salutations at the houses of each other.

Whilst she was under her mother she was forced to be genteel, to live in ceremony, to sit up late at nights, to be in the fully of every fashion, and always visiting on Sundays. *Law.*

VISIT. *n. f.* [*visite*, Fr. from the verb]

The act of going to see another.

In a designed or accidental visit, let some one take a book, which may be agreeable, and read in it. *Bate.*

If this woman would make fewer visits, or be less always talkative, they would neither of them find it half so hard to be affected with religion. *Law.*

VISITABLE. *adj.* [*from visit*.] Liable to be visited.

All hospitals built since the reformation, are visitable by the king or lord chancellor. *Ashe.*

VISITANT. *n. f.* [*from visit*.] One who goes to see another.

He alone

To find where Adam shelter'd, took his way,  
Not unperceiv'd of Adam, who to Eve,  
While the great visitant approach'd, thus spake. *Milton.*

One visit begins an acquaintance; and when the visitant comes again, he is no more a stranger. *South.*

Edward the first, who had been a knight in Spain, upon action in the Holy Land, fixed his quarters by the measures of the east. *Arbutnot.*

Grief'd that a visitant to long should wait  
Unmark'd, unhonour'd, at a monarch's gate,  
Infant he flew. *Pope.*

Acquainted with the world, and quite well bred,  
Druid receives her visitants in bed. *Young.*

VISITATION. *n. f.* [*visito*, Lat.]

1. The act of visiting.

He comes not  
Like to his father's greatness, his approach,  
So out of circumstance and sudden, to his  
'Tis not a visitation from'd, but fore'd  
By need and accident. *Shakespeare.*

What would you with the princes?  
—Nothing but peace and gentle visitation. *Shakespeare.*

2. Object of visits.

O flow'rs,  
My early visitation, and my last. *Milton.*

3. [*visitation*, Fr.] Judicial visit or perambulation.

Your grace, in your metropolitan visitation, hath begun a good work, in taking this into your religious consideration; and you have endeavoured a reformation. *Ashe.*

The bishop ought to visit his diocese every year in person, unless he omits the same because he would not burthen his churches; and then ought to send his arch-deacon, which was the original of the arch-deacon's visitation. *Ashe.*

4. Judicial visitation by God; state of suffering judicially.



That which thou dost not understand when thou  
read'st, thou shalt understand in the day of thy  
visitation. For many secrets of religion are not  
perceived till they be felt, and are not felt in  
the day of a great calamity. *Taylor.*

5. Communication of divine love.  
The most comfortable visitations God hath sent  
men from above, have taken especially the times of  
prayer as their most natural opportunities. *Hooker.*

VISITATORIAL, *adj.* [from *visitator*.] Be-  
longing to a judicial visitor.

Some will have it, that an archdeacon does of  
common right execute this visitatorial power in his  
archdeaconry; but others say that an archdeacon  
has a visitatorial power only of common right *per*  
*modum simplicis jurisdictionis*, as being bishop's vicar. *Ayliffe.*

VISITER, *n. f.* [from *visit*.]

1. One who comes to see another.  
Here's addo to lock up honesty and honour from  
the access of gentle visiters. *Shakespeare.*  
You see this conclusion, this great flood of visiters.

Consumptives of this degree entertain their vi-  
sitors with strange rambling discourses of their in-  
tend of going here and there. *Harvey.*  
I have a large house, yet I should hardly pre-  
vail to find one visiter, if I were not able to lure  
him with a bottle of wine. *Saunders.*

2. [*visiteur*, Fr.] An occasional judge;  
one who regulates the disorders of any  
society.

The visiters expelled the orthodox; they, with-  
out scruple or shame, possessed themselves of their  
colleges. *Wotton.*

To him you must your sickly state refer;  
Your charter claims him as your visiter. *Garth.*  
Whatever abuses have crept into the universi-  
ties, might be reformed by strict injunctions to the  
visitors and heads of houses. *Saunders.*

VISITING, *adj.* [*visit*, Fr. *visus*, Latin.]  
Formed in the act of seeing.

This happens when the axis of the vision concen-  
trated from the object, fall not upon the same  
plane, but that which is conveyed into one eye is  
more depressed or elevated than that which enters  
the other. *Kepler.*

VISOMY, *n. f.* [corrupted from *physio-  
nomy*.] Face; countenance. Not in use.

Twelve gods do sit around in royal state,  
And Jove in midst with awful majesty.  
To judge the strife between their furious late:  
Each of the gods by his like visage  
Each to be known, but Jove above them all,  
By his great looks and pow'r imperial. *Spenser.*

VISOR, *n. f.* [This word is variously  
written, *visard*, *visar*, *visor*, *visard*,  
*visor*. I prefer *visor*, as nearest the Latin  
*visor*, and concurring with *visage*, a kin-  
dred word: *visiere*, Fr.] A mask used  
to disguise and disguise. See VIZARD.

I fear, indeed, the weakness of my government  
before, made you think such a mask would be  
grateful unto me; and my weaker government  
now, makes you pull off the visor. *Saunders.*

This knaveish clown is such that you never saw so  
ill-favoured a visor; his behaviour such, that he is  
beyond the degree of ridiculous. *Saunders.*

By which decent doth mask in visor fair,  
And cast her colours dyed deep in grays,  
To seem like truth, whose shape the well can seem. *Spenser.*

But that thy face is, visor-like, unchanging,  
Made impudent with use of evil deeds,  
I would essay, proud queen, to make thee bluish. *Shakespeare.*

One visor remains,  
And that is Claudio; I know him by his bearing. *Shakespeare.*

The Cyclops, a people of Sicily, remarkable for  
cruelty, might, perhaps, in their wars use a head-  
piece, or visor. *Brown.*

Swarms of knaves the visor quite disgrace,  
And hide secure behind a masked face. *Young.*

VISORED, *adj.* [from *visor*.] Masked.

Hence with thy brew'd enchantments, foul de-  
ceiver!

Hast thou betray'd my credulous innocence  
With visor'd falsehood and base forgery? *Milton.*

VISTA, *n. f.* [Italian.] View; prospect  
through an avenue.

In St. Peter's, when a man stands under the  
dome, if he looks upwards, he is astonished at the  
spacious hollow of the cupola, that makes one of  
the beautifullest vistas that the eye can pass through. *Addison.*

The finish'd garden to the view  
Its vistas opens, and its alleys green. *Thompson.*

VISUAL, *adj.* [*visuel*, French.] Used in  
fight; exercising the power of sight; in-  
strumental to sight.

An eye that looks to as it hangs a pretty distance  
by the visual nerve, hath been without any power  
of sight; and yet, after being replaced, recovered  
sight. *Bacon.*

Not think my hurt offends me; for my fire  
Can scarce repose in it the visual fire. *Chapman.*

The air,  
No where so clear, sharpen'd his visual ray  
To objects distant far. *Milton.*

Then purg'd with euphrasy and rue  
The visual nerve, for he had much to see. *Milton.*

VITAL, *adj.* [*vitalis*, Latin.]

1. Contributing to life; necessary to life.

His heart, broken with unkindness and affliction,  
stretched to far beyond his limits with this excess  
of comfort, as it was able no longer to keep safe  
his vital parts. *Saunders.*

All nature laughs, the groves are fresh and fair;  
The sun's mild lustre warms the vital air. *Pope.*

2. Relating to life.  
Let not Bardolph's vital thread be cut  
With edge of penny cord, and vile reproach. *Shakespeare.*

On the rock a scanty measure place  
Of vital flax, and turn the wheel apace. *Dryden.*

3. Containing life.

Spirits that live throughout,  
Vital in every part, not as frail man,  
In vitals, heart, or head, liver or reins,  
Cannot but by annihilating die. *Milton.*

On the watery calm  
His broad wings the spirit of God outspreads;  
And vital virtue infused, and vital warmth  
Throughout the fluid mists. *Milton.*

4. Being the seat of life.  
The dust flew on, and pierc'd a vital part. *Pope.*

5. So disposed as to live. Little used, and  
rather Latin than English.

Pythagoras and Hippocrates not only affirm the  
birth of the seventh month to be vital, that of the  
eighth mortal, but the progression thereto to be  
measured by rule. *Brown.*

6. Essential; chiefly necessary.

Know, grief's vital part  
Consists in nature, not in art. *Bishop Corbet.*

VITALITY, *n. f.* [from *vital*.] Power of  
subsisting in life.

Whether that motion, vitality and operation were  
by incubation, or how else, the manner is only  
known to God. *Raleigh.*

For the fecundity of species produced only by seed,  
providence hath endued all seed with a lasting vita-  
lity, that if by any accident it happen not to ger-  
minate the first year, it will continue its fecundity  
twenty or thirty years. *Ray.*

VITALLY, *adv.* [from *vital*.] In such a  
manner as to give life.

The organic structure of human bodies, whereby  
they are fitted to live and move, and be vitally in-  
formed by the soul, is the workmanship of a most  
wise, powerful, and beneficent maker. *Bentley.*

VITALS, *n. f.* [Without the singular.]  
Parts essential to life.

By fits my swelling grief appears,  
In rising sighs and falling tears,  
That show too well the warm desires,  
The heat, slow, consuming fires,  
Which on my utmost vitals prey,  
And melt my very soul away. *Philips.*

VITELLARY, *n. f.* [from *vitellus*, Latin.]

The place where the yolk of the egg  
swims in the white.

A greater difficulty in the doctrine of eggs is,  
how the sperm of the cock attacheth into every egg;  
since the vitellary or place of the yolk is very high. *Brown.*

To VITIATE, *v. a.* [*vitio*, Latin.] To

deprave; to spoil; to make less pure.

The sun in his garden gives him the purity of  
visible objects, and of true nature before fire was  
vitiated by luxury. *Locke.*

The organs of speech are managed by too many  
muscles, that speech is not easily destroyed, though  
often from what vitiated as to some particular letter. *Holder.*

Spirits encountering foul bodies, and exciting a  
fermentation of those vitiated humours, precipitate  
into putrid fevers. *Harvey.*

This undistinguishing complaisance will vitiate  
the taste of the readers, and misguide many of  
them in their judgments, where to approve and  
where to censure. *Garth.*

A transposition of the order of the sacramental  
words, in some men's opinion, vitiates baptism. *Ayliffe.*

VITIATION, *n. f.* [from *vitiate*.] De-  
pravation; corruption.

The forward extension of the body is imputed  
to the blood's vitiation by malign putrid vapours  
smoking throughout the vessels. *Harvey.*

To VITILIGATE, *v. n.* [*vitiosus* and  
*litigo*, Latin.] To contend in law litigi-  
ously and cavilously.

VITILIGATION, *n. f.* [from *vitiligate*.]  
Contention; cavillation.

I'll force you, by right ratiocination,  
To leave your vitiligation. *Hudibras.*

VITIOSITY, *n. f.* [from *vitiosus*, Latin.]  
Depravity; corruption.

He charges it wholly upon the corruption, per-  
verseness, and vitiosity of man's will, as the only  
cause that rendered all the arguments his doctrine  
came clothed with, ineffectual. *South.*

VITIOUS, *adj.* [*vicieux*, French; *vitiosus*,  
Latin.]

1. Corrupt; wicked; opposite to virtuous.  
It is rather applied to habitual faults,  
than criminal actions. It is used of  
persons and practices.

Make known  
It is no trivial blot, murder, or foulness  
That hath deprav'd me of your grace. *Shakespeare.*

Witness the irreverent son  
Of him who built the ark, who for the shame  
Drove to his death, and laid his heavy curse,  
'Servant of servants' on his vicious race. *Milton.*

What's what the vicious teach, the virtuous shun;  
By tools 'tis hated, and by knives undone. *Pope.*  
No troops abroad are to all disciplin'd as the  
English, which cannot well be otherwise, while  
the common soldiers have before their eyes the  
virtuous example of their leaders. *Saunders.*

2. Corrupt; having physical ill qualities.

When vicious language contends to be high, it is  
full of rock, mountain, and pointed dunes. *B. Jun.*

Here, from the virtuous air and sickly flocks,  
A plague did on the dumb creation ride. *Dryden.*

VITIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *vitious*.] Not  
virtuously; corruptly.

VITIOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *vitious*.] Cor-  
ruptness; state of being vitious.

When we in our viciousness grow lard,  
The wise gods seal our eyes. *Shakespeare.*

What makes a governor justly detested is his  
vice and ill morals. Virtue must top the preacher's  
tongue and the ruler's scepter with authority. *South.*

VITREOUS, *adj.* [*vitré*, French; *vitreus*,  
Latin.] Glassy; consisting of glass; re-  
sembling glass.

The hole answers to the pupil of the eye; the crystalline humour to the lenticular glass; the dark room to the cavity containing the vitreous humour, and the white paper to the retina.

When the phlegm is too viscous, or separates into too great a quantity, it brings the blood into a morbid state; this viscous phlegm seems to be the vitreous petaine of the ancients.

**VITREOUSNESS**, *n. f.* [from *vitreous*.]

Resemblance of glass.

**VITRIFICABLE**, *adj.* [from *vitricate*.]

Convertible into glass.

**To VITRIFICATE**, *v. a.* [*vitrum* and *facio*, Latin.] To change into glass.

We have metals *vis vitæ*, and other materials, besides those of which you make glass.

**VITRIFICATION**, *n. f.* [*vitrication*, Fr. from *vitricate*.] Production of glass; act of changing, or of state of being changed into glass.

For *vitrication* likewise, what metals will endure it? Also, because *vitrication* is accounted a kind of death of metals, what *vitrication* will admit of turning back again, and what not?

If the heat be more fierce, it maketh the grodder part itself run and melt; as in the making of ordinary glass; and in the *vitrication* of earth in the inner parts of furnaces; and in the *vitrication* of brick and metals.

Upon the knowledge of the different ways of making minerals and metals capable of *vitrication*, depends the art of making counterfeits or fictitious gems.

**To VITRIFY**, *v. a.* [*vitrifier*, Fr. *vitrum* and *facio*, Latin.] To change into glass.

Metals will vitrify; and perhaps some portion of the glass of metal *vitified*, mixed in the pot of ordinary glass metal, will make the whole mass more tough.

Iron-slag, *vitified*, has in it cortices encompassing one another, like those in agates.

**To VITRIFY**, *v. n.* To become glass; to be changed into glass.

Chymists make vessels of animal substances calcined, which will not *vitryfy* in the fire: for all earth which hath any salt or oil in it, will turn to glass.

**VITRIOL**, *n. f.* [*vitriol*, French; *vitriolum*, Latin.]

*Vitriol* is produced by addition of a metallick matter with the fossil acid salt rubbed in with a vitriol-stone.

**VITRIOLATE**, } *adj.* [*vitriolé*, French; *vitriolatus*, Latin.]

Impregnated with vitriol; consisting of vitriol.

Iron may be dissolved by any tart, salt, or vitriolated water.

The water having dissolved the imperfectly calcined body, the *vitriolate* corpuscles swimming in the liquor, by their acrimonies constituted little masses of vitriol, which gave the water they impregnated a fair vitriolate colour.

**VITRIOLICK**, } *adj.* [*vitriolique*, French; *vitriolous*, } from *vitriolum*, Latin.]

Resembling vitriol; containing vitriol.

Copperose of Mars, by some called salt of steel, made by the spirits of vitriol or sulphur, well, after ablation, be attracted by the loadstone, and therefore whether those shooting salts partake but little of steel, and be not rather the *vitriolous* spirits fixed onto salt by the effluvia or odour of steel, is not without good question.

These salts have somewhat of a nitrous taste, but mixed with a smatch of a vitriolick.

By over-fermentation or long-keeping, wine becomes sharp, as in hock, like the vitriolick acidity.

**VITULINE**, *adj.* [*vitulinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a calf, or to veal.

**VITUPERABLE**, *adj.* [*vituperabilis*, Lat.] Blameworthy.

**To VITUPERATE**, *v. a.* [*vituperer*, Fr. *vitupero*, Lat.] To blame; to censure.

**VITUPERATION**, *n. f.* [*vituperatio*, Lat.] Blame; censure.

Such a writing ought to be clean, and free from any cavil or vituperation of satire.

**VIVACIOUS**, *adj.* [*vivar*, Latin.] 1. Long-lived.

Though we should allow them their perpetual calm and equability of heat, they will never be able to prove, that the reform men would be so *vivacious* as they would have us believe.

2. Sprightly; gay; active; lively.

**VIVACIOUSNESS**, } *n. f.* [*vivacité*, Fr. *VIVACITY*, } from *vivacious*.]

1. Liveliness; sprightliness. He had a great *vivacity* in his countenance.

2. Longevity; length of life. Fables are raised concerning the *vivacity* of deer: for neither are their gestation nor increment such as may afford an argument of long life.

3. Power of living. They are esteemed very hot in operation, and will, in a convenient air, survive some days the loss of their heads and hearts; so vigorous is their *vivacity*.

**VIVARY**, *n. f.* [*vivarium*, Latin.] A watten.

**VIVE**, *adj.* [*vif*, Fr. *vivus*, Lat.] Lively; forcible; pressing.

By a *vive* and forcible persuasion, he moved him to a war upon Flanders.

**VIVENCY**, *n. f.* [*vivo*, Lat.] Manner of suppoiting or continuing life, or vegetation.

Although not in a distinct and indisputable way of *vivency*, or answering in all points the property of plants, yet in inferior and defending constitution as they are determined by femmalities.

**VIVES**, *n. f.* A distemper among horses. *Vives* is much like the strangles, and the chief difference is, that for the most part the strangles happen to colts and young horses, while they are at grubs, by feeding with their heads down wards, by which means the swelling inclines more to the jaws; but the *vives* happens to horses at any age and time, and is more particularly seated in the glands and kernels under the ears.

**VIVID**, *adj.* [*vididus*, Latin.] 1. Lively; quick; striking.

The liquor, retaining its former *vivid* colour, was grown clear again.

To make these experiments the more manifest, such bodies ought to be chosen as have the fullest and most *vivid* colours, and two of those bodies compared together.

Ah! what neat his glossy varying dyes; The *vivid* green his flaming plumes unfold; His painted wings, and breast that flames with gold?

2. Sprightly; active. Body is a fit workhouse for sprightly *vivid* faculties to exercise and exert themselves in.

Where the genius is bright, and the imagination *vivid*, the power of memory may lose its improvement.

**VIVIDLY**, *adv.* [from *vidid*.] With life; with quickness; with strength.

In the moon we can, with excellent telescopes, discern many hills and valleys, whereof some are more and some less *vividly* illuminated; and others have a fainter, others a deeper shade.

Sensitive objects affect a man, in the state of this present life, much more warmly and *vividly* than those which affect only his nobler part, his mind.

**VIVIDNESS**, *n. f.* [from *vidid*.] Life; vigour; quickness.

**VIVIFICAL**, *adj.* [*vivificus*, Lat.] Giving life.

**To VIVIFICATE**, *v. a.* [*vivifico*, Lat.]

1. To make alive; to inform with life; to animate.

2. To recover from such a change of form as seems to destroy the essential properties. A chymical term.

**VIVIFICATION**, *n. f.* [*vivification*, Fr. from *vivificare*.] The act of giving life.

If that motion be in a certain order, there follows *vivification* and figuration.

**VIVIFICK**, *adj.* [*vivifique*, Fr. *vivificus*, Latin.] Giving life; making alive.

Without the sun's salutary and quick beams, all motion would cease, and nothing be left but darkness and death.

**To VIVIFY**, *v. a.* [*vivifier*, Fr. *vivus* and *facio*, Lat.] To make alive; to animate; to endure with life.

It hath been observed by the ancients, that there is a worm that breedeth in old snow, of a reddish colour, and dull of motion; which would show that snow hath in it a secret warmth, else it could hardly *vivify*.

Sitting on eggs doth *vivify*, not nourish. Out worms, as soon as *vivified*, creep into the stomach for nutriment.

**VIVIPAROUS**, *adj.* [*vivus* and *parus*, Latin.] Bringing the young alive opposed to *oviparous*.

When we perceive that bats have teats, it is not unreasonable to infer, they give suck; but where no other flying animals have these parts, we cannot from them infer a *viviparous* exclusion.

Their species might continue, though they had been *viviparous*; yet it would have brought their individuals to very small numbers.

It birds had been *viviparous*, the burthen of their womb had been too great and heavy, that their wings would have failed them.

**VIXEN**, *n. f.* *Vixen*, or *fox*, is the name of a fox, otherwise applied to a woman whose nature and conversation is thereby compared to a she-fox.

O! when she's angry, she is keen and shrew, She was a *vixen*, when she went to school, And though she be but little, she is fierce.

See a pack of spaniels, called *lovers*, making pursuit of a two-legged *vixen*, who only flies the whole loud pack, to be singled out by one.

**VIZ**, *adv.* [This word is *videlicet*, written with a contraction.] To wit; that is. A barbarous form of an unnecessary word.

That which to oft, by sundry writers, Has been applied to almost all fighters, More justly may be ascribed to this, Than any other warrior, viz.

None ever acted both parts bolder, Both of a chieftain and a soldier.

The chief of all signs which the Almighty endued man with, is human voice, and the several variations thereof by the organs of speech, and letters of the alphabet, formed by the several motions of the mouth.

Let this be done relatively, viz. one thing is more or stronger, calling the rest behind, and rendering it less sensible by its opposition.

**VIZARD**, *n. f.* [*vizere*, French. See *VIZOR*.] A mask used for disguise.

Let the fouts of the maskers be graciously, and be as become the person when the *vizards* are off.

Brought *vizards* in a civiler disguise. A lie is like a *vizard*, that may cover the face indeed, but can never become it.

Ye shall know them by their fims, not by their well or ill living; for they put on the *vizard* of seeming sanctity.

He mistook it for a very whimsical sort of mask, but upon a nearer view he found, that the field her *vizard* in her hand.

**To VIZARD**, *v.* [from the noun.] To mask.

Degree being awarded,  
Th' unworthiest flows as fairly in the mask.

**VIZIER. n. f.** [properly *vazir*.] The prime minister of the Turkish empire.  
He made him *vizier*, which is the chief of all the baffas.

This grand *vizier* presuming to invest  
The chief imperial city of the west;  
With the first charge compell'd in haste to rise,  
His treasure, tents, and cannon, left a prize.  
**ULCER. n. f.** [*ulcere*, French; *ulcus*, Latin.] A sore of continuance; not a new wound.

Thou answer'st, she is fair;  
Pour'st in the open *ulcer* of my heart  
Her eyes, her hair, her cheek, her gait, her voice!

My *ulcers* swell,  
Corrupt and fell.  
Intestine stone and *ulcer*, colic pangs.  
While he was dressing that opening, other abscesses were raised, and from the several apoplemsations fluorous *ulcers* were made.

**ULCERATE. v. n.** To turn to an ulcer.  
**ULCERATE. v. a.** [*ulcever*, Fr. *ulcero*, Latin.] To diseafe with sores.

Some depend upon the intemperance of the part *ulcerated*; others upon the continual afflux of lacerative humours.  
An acid and purulent matter mixeth with the blood, in such as have *ulcers* in the lungs.

**ULCERATION. n. f.** [*ulceration*, French; *ulceratio*, from *ulcero*, Latin.]  
1. The act of breaking into ulcers.  
2. Ulcer; sore.

The effects of mercury on *ulcerations* are manifest.  
**ULCERED. adj.** [*ulceré*, French; from *ulcer*.] Grown by time from a hurt to an ulcer.

A leucopius went about with a dog and a flag-gout, the first for licking *ulcered* wounds, and the goat's milk for the ailes of the stomach.

**ULCEROUS. adj.** [*ulcerosus*, Latin.] Affected with old sores.

Strangely visited people,  
All swollen and *ulcerous*, he cures.  
An *ulcerous* disposition of the lungs, and an ulcer of the lungs, may be appropiately termed *ulcers* of a pulmonary consumption.

**ULCEROUSNESS. n. f.** [from *ulcerous*.] The state of being ulcerous.

**ULGINOUS. adj.** [*uliginosus*, Lat.] Shiny, muddy.

The *uliginous* lacteous matter taken notice of in the coral fountains upon the coast of Italy, was only a collection of the coralline particles.

**ULTIMATE. adj.** [*ultimus*, Latin.] Intended in the last resort; being the last in the train of consequences.

I would be at the worst; worst is my port,  
My harbour, and my ultimate repose.

Many actions apt to procure fame, are not conducive to this our *ultimate* happiness.  
The *ultimate* allotment of God to men, is really a consequence of their own voluntary choice, in doing good or evil.

**ULTIMATELY. adv.** [from *ultimate*.] In the last consequence.

Charity is more extensive than either of the two other graces, which center *ultimately* in ourselves; for we believe, and we hope for our own sake; but love, which is a more disinterested principle, carries us out of ourselves, into desires and endeavours of promoting the interests of other beings.

Trust in our own powers *ultimately* terminates in the friendship of other men, which these advantages add to us.

**ULTIMITY. n. f.** [*ultimus*, Latin.] The last stage; the last consequence. A word very convenient, but not in use.

Alteration of one body into another, from crudity to perfect concoction, is the *ultimity* of that process.

**ULTRAMARINE. n. f.** [*ultra* and *marinus*, Latin.] One of the noblest blue colours used in painting, produced by calcination from the stone called lapis lazuli.

Others, notwithstanding they are brown, cease not to be soft and taut, as the blue of *ultramarine*.

**ULTRAMARINE. adj.** [*ultra marinus*, Lat.] Being beyond the sea; foreign.

**ULTRAMONTANE. adj.** [*ultramontain*, Fr. *ultra montanus*, Latin.] Being beyond the mountains.

**ULTRAMUNDANE. adj.** [*ultra and mundus*, Latin.] Being beyond the world.

**ULTRONEOUS. adj.** [*ultra*, Latin.] Spontaneous; voluntary.

**UMBEL. n. f.** In botany, the extremity of a stalk or branch divided into several pedicles or rays, beginning from the same point, and opening to as to form an inverted cone.

**UMBELLATED. adj.** In botany, is said of flowers when many of them grow together in umbels.

**UMBELLIFEROUS. adj.** [*umbel* and *fero*, Latin.] In botany, being a plant that bears many flowers, growing upon many footstalks, proceeding from the same centre; and chiefly appropriated to such plants whose flowers are composed of five leaves, as fennel and parsnip.

**UMBER. n. f.**

1. *Umbur* is a sad colour; which grind with gun water, and lighten it with a little cerule, and a shive of fishbone.

I'll put in, self in poor and me in a tatter,  
And with a kind of *umber* touch my face.

*Umbre* is very legible and earthy, it is a smearing but pure black which can dispute with it.

The *umbers*, or blacks, and umbrat's found in the figures, are much finer than those found in the brush.

2. A fish. [*thyrsallus*, Latin.]

The *umber* and grayling differ as the herring and pucker do; but though they may do in other nations, those in England differ nothing but in their names.

**UMBERED. adj.** [from *umber* or *umbra*, Latin.] Shaded; clouded.

From camp to camp, through the foul womb of night,  
Fire in five's fire; and through their pale flames,  
Each battle sees the other's *umbered* face.

**UMBRICAL. adj.** [*umbricula*, French; from *umbilicus*, Latin.] belonging to the navel.

Birds are nourished by *umbrical* veins, and the navel is manifest a day or two after excretion.

In a calf, the *umbrical* vessels terminate in certain bodies divided into a multitude of caecous papillae, received into fourty sockets of the navel, growing on the womb.

**UMBLES. n. f.** [*umbles*, French.] A deer's entrails.

**UMBO. n. f.** [Latin.] The pointed boss, or prominent part of a buckler.

Thy words together ty'd in mutual haiks,  
Close as the Murettan phloxes;  
Or like the *umbo* of the Romans,  
Which scarce'st foes could break by no means.

**UMBRAGE. n. f.** [*umbrage*, French.]  
1. Shade; screen of trees.

O, might I here  
In solitude live savage; in some glade  
Obscur'd, where highest woods, impenetrable  
To star or sun-light, spread their *umbrage* broad,  
And brown as evening!

Men twelfth'ning run  
To grots and caves, and the cool *umbrage* seek  
Of woven arbores.

2. Shadow; appearance.  
The rest are *umbrages* quickly dispell'd; the  
astrologer subjects liberty to the motions of heaven.

The opinion carries no shew of truth nor *umbrage* of reason of its side.

Such a removal of the metal out of one part of the *umbrage*, and collecting of it in another, has melted some, and given *umbrage* to an opinion, that there is a growth of metal in one exposed to the air.

3. Repentment; offence; suspicion of injury.  
Although he went on with the war, yet it should be but with his sword in his hand, to bend the stiff-  
ness of the other party to accept of peace; and for the king should take no *umbrage* of his arming and protection.

**UMBRAGEOUS. adj.** [*umbragius*, Fr.] Shady; yielding shade.

*Umbrageous* grots, and caves of cool recesses.

Walk daily in a pleasant, airy, and *umbrageous* garden.

The shining shower is scarce to patter heard,  
Beneath the *umbrageous* multitude of leaves.

**UMBRAGEOUSNESS. n. f.** [from *umbrageous*.] Shadiness.

The exceeding *umbrageousness* of this tree, he compareth to the dark and shadow'd life of man; through which the sun of justice being not able to pierce, we have all remained in the shadow of death, till it pleased Christ to climb the tree of the cross, for our enlightening and redemption.

**UMBRATILE. adj.** [*umbratilis*, Lat.] Being in the shade.

**UMBRIL. n. f.** [from *umbra*, Latin.]  
**UMBRILLA. n. f.** A skien used in hot countries to keep off the sun, and in others to beat off the rain.

I can carry your *umbrella*, and fan your lady's flap.

Good housewives,  
Defended by the *umbrella's* only shed,  
Safe through the wet and slaking paths tread.

**UMBRILE. n. f.** The vidol of the heathen.

**UMBROUS. n. f.** [*umbrosus*, Lat.] Shadiness; evolution of light.

Oiled paper becomes more transparent, and admits the visible rays with much less *umbrocity*.

**UMPIRAGE. n. f.** [from *umpire*.] Arbitration; friendly decision of a controversy.

**UMPIRE. n. f.** [This word *Minshew*, with great applause from *Skinner*, derives from *un pere*, French, a father.] An arbitrator, one who, as a common friend, decides disputes. It is by *Eron* taken simply for a judge, in a sense not usual.

Give me some pretty countess, or, behold,  
'Tis my extreme, and me, this bloody trade  
Shall play the *umpire*, arbitrating that,  
Which he commeth on of thy years and art  
Could to no end, or to our honour bring.

Just death, and *umpire* of men's miseries,  
With sweet enlargement doth diffuse me hence.

But as *Wayne* unkent led on the plumes,  
And made the echo *umpire* of my braves.

The learned *Skinner*, in that book, takes not upon him to play the advocate for the *umpire*, but the *umpire* between them and the perpetuators.



**UNADVENTUROUS. adj.** Not adventurous.

The wisest, unexperienc'd, will be ever  
Timorous and loth, with voice modestly  
Irresolute, unhardy, unadvent'rous. *Milton.*

**UNADVISED. adj.**

1. Imprudent; indiscreet.

Madam, I have unadvis'd  
Deliver'd you a paper that I should not. *Shakespeare.*

2. Done without due thought; rash.

This contract to-night  
Is too rash, too unadvis'd, too sudden,  
Too like the lightning, which doth cease to be,  
Ere one can say, It lightens. *Shakespeare.*  
These prosperous proceedings were turned back  
by the unadvised forwardness of divers chief coun-  
sellors, in making sudden and unreasonable altera-  
tions. *Hammond.*  
Specifick conformities can be no unadvised pro-  
ductious; but are regulated by the immediate  
efficiency of some knowing agent. *Glauville.*

**UNADVISEDLY. adv.** Imprudently; rash-  
ly; indifferently.

A strange kind of speech to christen ears; and  
such as, I hope, they themselves do acknowledge  
unadvisedly uttered. *Hooker.*

What man's wit is there able to fathom the depth  
of those dangerous and fearful evils, whereinto our  
weak and impotent nature is inchumbled to sink itself;  
rather than to shew an acknowledgment of error in  
that which once we have unadvisedly taken upon  
us to defend, against the stream of a contrary pub-  
lick resolution? *Hooker.*

What is done cannot be now amended;  
Men shall deal unadvisedly sometimes;  
Which after-hours give leisure to repent of. *Shakespeare.*

A word unadvisedly spoken on the same tale, or  
misunderstood on the other, has raised such an aver-  
sion to him, as in time has produced a perfect hatred  
of him. *South.*

**UNADULTERATED. adj.** Genuine; not  
spoiled by spurious mixtures.

I have only discovered one of those channels by  
which the history of our Saviour might be convey-  
ed pure and unadulterated. *Addison.*

**UNAFFECTED. adj.**

1. Real; not hypocritical.

They bore the long  
To lie in solemn state, a publick sight:  
Groans, cries, and howlings fill the crowded place,  
And unaffected sorrow sat in every face. *Druiden.*

2. Free from affectation; open; candid;  
sincere.

The maid improves her charms  
With inward greatness, unaffected wisdom,  
And integrity of manners. *Addison.*

Of soft manners, unaffected mind:  
Lover of peace, and friend of human kind. *Pope.*

3. Not formed by too rigid observation of  
rules; not laboured.

Men divinely taught, and better teaching  
The solid rules of civil government,  
In their majestic, unaffected stile,  
Than all the oratory of Greece and Rome. *Milton.*

4. Not moved; not touched; as, he sat  
unaffected to hear the tragedy.

**UNAFFECTEDLY. adv.** Really; without  
any attempt to produce false appearances.

He was always unaffectedly cheerful, no marks  
of any thing heavy at his heart broke from him. *Locke.*

**UNAFFECTING. adj.** Not pathetick; not  
moving the passions.

**UNAFFECTED, adj.** Free from trouble.

My unaffected mind comforted  
On no unholy thoughts for I couldst. *Daniel.*

**UNAGREEABLE. adj.** Inconsistent; un-  
suitable.

Advent'rous work! yet to thy power and mine  
Not unagreeable, to round a path  
Over this main, from hell to that new world. *Milton.*

**UNAGREEABLENESS. n. f.** Unsuitable-  
ness to; inconsistency with.

Papias, a holy man, and socolar of St. John,  
having delivered the millennium, men chose rather  
to admit a doctrine whose unagreeableness to the  
gospel economy rendered it suspicious, than think  
an apostolick man could seduce them. *Deacy of Piety.*

**UNAIDABLE. adj.** Not to be helped.

The congregated college have concluded,  
That labouring art can never ransom nature  
From her unaidable estate. *Shakespeare.*

**UNAIDED. adj.** Not assisted; not helped.

Their number, counting those th' unaided eye  
Can see, or by invented tales defery,  
The wide stretch of human thought exceeds. *Blackmore.*

**UNAIDING. adj.** Having no particular  
direction.

The noisy culverin, o'ercharg'd, lets fly,  
And bursts, unaiding, in the rending sky,  
Such trantick flights are like a madman's dream;  
And nature suffers in the wild extreme. *Granville.*

**UNAIDING. adj.** Not feeling or causing  
pain.

Shew them th' unaiding fears which I would hide,  
As if I had received them for the lure  
Of then breath only. *Shakespeare.*

**UNALTERABLE. adj.** Not to be trans-  
ferred.

Hereditary right should be kept sacred, not from  
any unalterable right in a particular family, but to  
avoid the consequences that usually attend the  
ambition of competitors. *Steele.*

**UNALTERED. adj.** Not impaired by bad  
mixtures.

Unalloyed satisfactions are joys too heavenly to  
fall to many men's shares on earth. *Boyle.*

**UNALTERED. adj.**

1. Having no powerful relation.

2. Having no common nature; not con-  
genial.

He is compounded of two very different ingre-  
dients, spirit and matter; but how such unaltered  
and distinct portions of substance should set up in each  
other, so men's seeming yet could tell him. *Collier.*

**UNALTERABLE. adj.** Unchangeable; im-  
mutable.

The law of nature, consisting in a fixed, unalter-  
able relation of one nature to another, is indepen-  
dent. *South.*

The first unalterable laws,  
Sustaining the same relation to the same cause. *Creech.*

The truly upright man is indivisible in his up-  
rightness, and unalterable in his purpose. *Atterbury.*

**UNALTERABLENESS. n. f.** Immutabi-  
lity; unchangeableness.

This happens from the unalterableness of the  
corpuscles which constitute and compose those  
bodies. *Woodward.*

**UNALTERABLY. adv.** Unchangeably;  
immutably.

Retain unalterably firm his love intruce. *Myron.*  
The day and year are in order of measures, be-  
cause they are unalterably constituted by those  
motions. *Hobbes.*

**UNALTERED. adj.** Not changed; not  
changeable.

It was thought in him an unpardonable offence  
to alter any thing in an unalterable, that are suber-  
any thing to remain unaltered. *Hooker.*

To whom our Saviour, with unalter'd brow:  
Thy coming father, though I know thy scope,  
I bid not, or forbud. *Milton.*

To shew the truth of my to alter'd I read,  
Know, that your life was giv'n at my request. *Dryden.*

Since these forms begin, and have their end,  
On some unalter'd cause they here depend. *Dryden.*  
Grass and nuts pass often through animals unal-  
ter'd. *Asbathout.*

Amongst the shells that were fair, unaltered, and  
free from such mineral insinuations, there were  
some which could not be matched by any species  
of shell-fish now found upon the sea shores. *Woodward.*

**UNAMAZED. adj.** Not astonished; free  
from astonishment.

Thought at the view of much marveling; at length  
Not unamaz'd, the thick forest broke. *Milton.*

**UNAMBITION. adj.** Free from ambition.

My humble mate, in ambitious trains,  
Paints the green forest, and the flow'ry plains. *Pope.*

I am one of those unambitious people, who will  
have you forty years hence. *Pope.*

**UNAMIDABLE. adj.** [incomparable,  
Lat.] Not to be changed for the better.

He is the true man, to is every one here that  
you know - mankind's unamidable. *Deacy of Piety.*

**UNAMIDABLE. adj.** Not willing to be.

Those who represent religion in an unamiable  
light, are like the boys led by Mithras, to make a  
discovery of the land of promise, when, by their  
reports, they dissuaded the people from entering  
upon it. *Spectator.*

Their men are so well acquainted with the un-  
amiable part of themselves, that they have not the  
confidence to think they are really beloved. *Spectator.*

Nor are the hills unamiable, whole tops  
To heaven's eye. *Philips.*

**UNANIMATED. adj.** Not resolved into  
simple parts.

Some large crystals of refined and unanimated  
matter, appeared to have each of them six flat sides. *Boyle.*

**UNANCHORED. adj.** Not anchored.

A post there is, moor'd on either side,  
Where ships may rest, unanchored, and untied. *Pope.*

**UNANSW'ED. adj.** [un and knell.] Without  
the bell rung. This knell I doubt,

Thus was I, sleeping, by a brother's hand  
Cut off, even in the blossoms of my sin,  
Unhousel'd, unhonour'd, unan'd. *Shakespeare.*

**UNANIMATED. adj.** Not enlivened; not  
vivified.

Look on the half-lives as the imperfect pro-  
ducts of a body made - like the frogs in the Nile,  
part knell'd into life, and part a lump of unim-  
mortal unanimated matter. *Dryden.*

**UNANIMITY. n. f.** [unanimité, French.]  
Agreement in design or opinion.

An to all party of men acting with unanimity,  
are infinitely greater in number, than the same  
party acting at the same end by different views. *Addison.*

**UNANIMOUS. adj.** [unanimus, Fr. unan-  
mus, Lat.] Being of one mind, agree-  
ing in design or opinion.

They went to meet  
So oft in fix'd looks of joy and love  
Unanimous, no tears of our great love,  
Hymn'd the eternal Father. *Milton.*

With those who have the field and Physique,  
All feed in arms, unanims and true. *Dryden.*

**UNANIMOUSLY. adv.** [from unanimous.]  
With one mind.

This particular is unanimously reported by all  
the ancient christian authors. *Addison.*

**UNANIMOUSNESS. n. f.** [from unanimi-  
ous.] The state of being unanimous.

**UNANIMATED. adj.**

1. Not animated.

2. Not prepared for death by extreme un-  
ction.

Thus was I, sleeping, by a brother's hand  
Cut off, even in the blossoms of my sin,  
Unhousel'd, unhonour'd, unan'd. *Shakespeare.*

**UNANSWERABLE. adj.** Not to be refuted.

This is a manifest and unanswerable argument.

I shall not conclude it false, though I think the  
emerging difficulties, which are its attendants, un-  
answerable. *Glauville.*

The pye's question was wisely let fall without a  
reply, to intima that it was unanswerable. *Boylston.*

These speculations are strong intimations, not



only of the excellency of a human soul, but of its independence on the body; and if they do not prove, do at least confirm, these two great points, which are established by many other reasons that are *unassailable*.

As to the excuse drawn from the demands of necessity, it is but real, it is *unanswerable*. *Attentive*  
**UNANSWERABLE, adv.** Beyond confutation.

It will put their little logick hard to it, to prove, that there can be any obedience where there is no command. And therefore it *unanswerably* follows, that the abettors of the tormented principle placed conference in a direct and bare-faced contradiction to God's express command. *South.*

**UNANSWERED, adj.**

1. Not opposed by a reply.  
*Unanswer'd left their boats. Milton.*

Must I namely hear  
This arrogance *unanswer'd*? Thou 'rt a traitor. *Adelphi.*

2. Not confuted.

All these reasons, they say, have been brought, and were hitherto never answered; besides a number of arguments and jets *unanswer'd* like this. *Hooker.*

3. Not suitably returned.

Quench, Corydon, thy long *unanswer'd* fire;  
Mind what the common wants of life require. *Dryden.*

**UNAPPALLED, adj.** Not daunted; not impressed by fear.

If my memory must thus be thrall'd  
To that strange stroke, which conquer'd all my senses;  
Can thoughts still thinking to rest *unappall'd*? *Sidney*

Infernal ghosts  
Environ'd thee; some howl'd, some yell'd, some thrack'd;  
Some bent at thee their fiery darts; while thou  
Saw'st *unappall'd* in calm and silent peace. *Milton.*

As a lion, *unappall'd* with fear,  
Springs on the toils, and rushes on the spear. *Dryden.*

Does this appear like guilt, when thus I come,  
With eyes erect, and visage *unappall'd*,  
Fixt on that awful face, I hand the charge;  
Anna'd, not fearing? *Smith.*

**UNAPPARELLED, adj.** Not dressed; not clothed.

In Peru, though they were an *unapparelled* people,  
and had some curious very barbarous yet the government of the Incas had many parts of civility. *Baron*

Till our souls be *unapparelled*  
Of bodies, they from this are banished. *Donne.*

**UNAPPARENT, adj.** Obsolete; not visible.

Thy potent voice he hears,  
And longer will delay to hear thee tell  
His generation, and the rising birth  
Of nature, from the *unapparent* deep. *Milton.*

**UNAPPASABLE, adj.** Not to be pacified; implacable.

The *unappassable* rage of Hildebrand and his furious never left persecuting him, by raising one rebellion upon another. *Raleigh.*

I see thou art implacable; more deaf  
To pray'st thou winds to seas, yet winds to seas  
Are reconcil'd at length, and kiss to shore.  
Thy anger, *unappassable*, still runs, es,  
Eternal tempest never to be calm'd. *Milton.*

**UNAPPEASED, adj.** Not pacified.

Sacrifice his flesh,  
That to the shadows he not *unappeas'd*. *Shakespeare*  
His son forgot, his empire *unappeas'd*;  
How soon the tyrant with new love is seiz'd! *Dryden.*

**UNAPPLICABLE, adj.** [from *apply*.] Such as cannot be applied.

Gratitude, by being confined to the few, has a very narrow province to work on, being acknowledged to be *unapplicable*, and so consequently ineffectual to all others. *Hammond.*

Their beloved earl of Manchester appeared now as *unapplicable* to their purposes as the other. *Clarendon.*

The singling out, and laying in order those intermediate ideas that demonstratively shew the equality or inequality of *unapplicable* quantities, has produced discoveries. *Locke.*

**UNAPPREHENDED, adj.** Not understood.

They of whom God is altogether *unapprehended*, are but few in number, and for grossness of wit such, that they hardly seem to hold the place of human being. *Hooker.*

**UNAPPREHENSIVE, adj.** [from *apprehend*.]

1. Not intelligent; not ready of conception.

The same temper of mind makes a man *unapprehensive* and insensible of any injury, suffered by others. *South.*

2. Not suspecting.

**UNAPPROACHED, adj.** Inaccessible.

God is light,  
And never but in *unapproach'd* light  
Dwelt from eternity. *Milton.*

**UNAPPROVED, adj.** [from *approve*.] Not approved.

Evil into the mind  
May come and go to *unapproved*, and leave  
No spot behind. *Milton.*

**UNAPT, adj.** [from *apt*.]

1. Dull; not apprehensive.

I am a soldier, and *unapt* to weep. *Shakespeare.*  
My blood hath been too cool and temperate,  
*Unapt* to fire at these indignities. *Shakespeare.*

2. Not ready; not propense.

3. Unfit; not qualified; with *to* before a verb, for before a noun.

Fear doth grow to an apprehension of deity  
induct with irresistible power to hurt, and is, of all ailments (unger excepted) the *unapt* to admit my conference with reason. *Hooker.*

A long time after sensual pleasures is a dissolution of the spirit of a man, and makes it loose, soft and wandering, *unapt* for noble, wide, or spiritual employments. *Taylor.*

4. Improper; unfit; unsuitable.

**UNAPTLY, adv.** [from *unapt*.] Unfitly; improperly.

He swims on his back; and the shape of his back seems to favour it, being very like the bottom of a boat; nor do his hinder legs *unaptly* resemble a pair of oars. *Grew.*

**UNAPPESS, n. f.** [from *unapt*.]

1. Unfitness; unsuitableness.

Men's apparel is commonly made according to their conditions, and their conditions are often governed by the arguments; for the person that is gowned, is by his gown put in mind of gravity, and also restrained from lightness by the very *unapness* of his weed. *Spenser.*

2. Dulness; want of apprehension.

That *unapness* made you minister  
Thus to excite yourself. *Shakespeare.*

3. Unreadiness; disqualification; want of preparation.

The mind, by being engaged in a task beyond its strength, like the body strained by hitting at a weight too heavy, has often its force broken, and thereby gets an *unapness* or an aversion to any vigorous attempt ever after. *Locke.*

**UNARGUED, adj.** [from *argue*.]

1. Not disputed.

What thou bid'st,  
*Unargu'd* I obey; to God ordains. *Milton.*

2. Not censured.

Not that his work liv'd in the hands of foes,  
*Unargu'd* then, and yet hath fame from thine. *Ben Jonson.*

**TO UNARM, v. a.** [from *arm*.] To disarm; to strip of armour; to deprive of arms.

*Unarm, unarm*, and do not fight to-day. *Shakespeare.*  
*Unarm* me, Eros; the long day's talk is done,  
And we must sleep. *Shakespeare.*

Galen would not leave unto the world too subtle

a theory of *unarm*; warning thereby the males of venemous *unarm*. *Brown.*

**UNARMED, adj.** [from *unarm*.] Having no armour; having no weapons.

On the western coast  
Rideth a puissant navy: to our shores  
Through many doubtful, hollow-hearted friends,  
*Unarm'd*, and unresolv'd to beat them back. *Shakespeare.*

He all *unarm'd*  
Shall chase thee with the terror of his voice  
From thy demoniack holds, possession foul;  
Thou and thy legions, yelling they shall fly,  
And beg to hide them in a herd of swine. *Milton.*

Though *unarm'd* I am,  
Here, without my sword or pointed lance,  
Hope not, base man, unquellon'd hence to go. *Dryden.*

Whereas most other creatures are furnished with weapons for their defence; man is born altogether *unarmed*. *Grew.*

**UNARRAIGNED, adj.** Not brought to a trial.

As lawful lord, and king by just descent,  
Should here be judg'd, unheard, and *unarraign'd*. *Daniel.*

**UNARRAYED, adj.** Not dressed.

As if this infant world yet *unarray'd*,  
Naked and bare, in Nature's lap were laid. *Dryden.*  
Half *unarray'd*, he ran to his relief,  
So hally and to articles was his grief. *Dryden.*

**UNARTFUL, adj.**

1. Having no art, or cunning.

A cheerful sweetness in his looks he has,  
And innocence *unartful* in his face. *Dryden.*

2. Wanting skill.

How *unartful* would it have been to have leath in a corner, when he was to have given light and warmth to all the bodies round him! *Chapman.*

**UNARTFULLY, adv.** In an unartful manner.

In the report, although it be not *unartful*, drawn, and is perfectly in the spirit of a pleasure, there is no great skill required to detect the *unartful* mistakes. *Swift.*

**UNARTIFICIALLY, adv.** Contrarily to art.

Not a feather is *unartificially* made, misshap'd, redundant, or defective. *Dickens.*

**UNASKED, adj.**

1. Not courted by solicitation.

With what eagerness, what circumstance  
*Unask'd*, thou tak'st such pains to tell me only  
My ion's the better man. *Shakespeare.*

2. Not sought by entreaty or care.

The bearded corn cutu'd  
From earth *unask'd*, nor was that earth renew'd. *Dryden.*

How, or why  
Should all conspire to cheat us with a lie  
*Unask'd* their pains, ungrateful then advice,  
Starving then gain, and martyrdom their price. *Dryden.*

**UNASPIRING, adj.** Not ambitious.

To be modest and *unaspiring*, in honour preferring one another. *Roger.*

**UNASSAILABLE, adj.** Exempt from assault.

In the number, I do but know one,  
That *unassailable* holds on his rank,  
Unlink'd of motion. *Shakespeare.*

**UNASSAILED, adj.** Not attacked; not assaulted.

As I intend, Chifford, to thrive to-day,  
It grieves my soul to have thee *unassail'd*. *Shakespeare.*

I believe  
That he, the supreme good, to whom all things are  
Are but as slavish officers of vengeance,  
Would send a glistering guard, if need were,  
To keep my life and honour *unassail'd*. *Milton.*

**UNASSAYED, adj.** Unattempted.

What is faith, love, virtue *unassay'd*? *Milton.*  
Alone, without exterior help furnish'd?

**UNASSISTED, adj.** Not helped.

Its victories were the stories of reason, *unassisted*  
by the force of human power, and as gentle as the triumphs of light over darkness. *Adams.*

What *unassisted* reason could not discover, that

God has not chosen before us in the revelation of the gospel; a state of immortal and unchangeable glory.

**UNASSISTED. adj.** Giving no help.

With these I went, a brother of the war;  
Nor idle stood, with unassisting hands,  
When savage beasts, and men's more savage bands,  
Their virtuous toil subdu'd; yet these I sway'd.

Dryden.

**UNASSU'MING. adj.** Not arrogant.

Unassuming worth in secret liv'd

And died neglected.

Thomson.

**UNASSU'RED. adj.**

1. Not confident.

The ensuing treatise, with a timorous and unassured countenance, adventures into your preface.

Glauville.

2. Not to be trusted.

The doubts and dangers, the delays and woes,  
The feigned friends, the unassured loves,  
Do make a lover's life a wretch's hell.

Spenser.

**UNATONED. adj.** Not expiated.

Could you afford him such a bribe as that,  
A brother's blood yet unatoned?

Rome.

**UNATTA'INABLE. adj.** Not to be gained or obtained; being out of reach.

Praise and prayer are God's due worship; which are unattainable by our discourse, simply considered, without the benefit of divine revelation.

Dryd.

I do not expect that men should be perfectly kept from error; that is more than human nature can, by any means, be advanced to: I aim at no such unattainable privilege; I only speak of what they should do.

Locke.

**UNATTA'INABLENESS. n. f.** State of being out of reach.

Desire is stopped by the opinion of the impossibility, or unattainableness of the good proposed.

Locke.

**UNATTEMPTED. adj.** Untried; not assayed.

He left no means unattempted of destroying his son.

Sidney.

Not that I have the power to clutch my hand,  
When his fair angels would salute my palm;  
But that my hand, as unattempted yet,  
Like a poor beggar, raieth on the rich.

Shaksp.

Things unattempted yet in prose or rhyme.

Milton.

Leave nothing unattempted to destroy  
That perjurd race.

Denham.

Shall we be discouraged from any attempt of doing good, by the possibility of our failing in it? How many of the best things would, at this rate, have been left unattempted?

Atterbury.

**UNATTEMPTED. adj.**

1. Having no retinue, or attendants.

With goddess-like demeanor forth she went,  
Not unattended.

Milton.

2. Having no followers.

Such unattended generals can never make a revolution in Parnassus.

Dryden.

3. Unaccompanied; forsaken.

Your constancy  
Hath left you unattended.

Shakspere.

**UNATTENDING. adj.** Not attending.

Ill is lost that praise,  
That is address'd to unattending ears.

Milton.

Ev'ry nymph of the wood, her tresses rendering,  
Throws off her armolet of pearl in the morn;  
Neptune in anguish his charge unattending,  
Vessels are found'ring, and vows are in vain.

Dryden.

**UNATTENTIVE. adj.** Not regarding.

Man's nature is so unattentive to good, that there can scarce be too many monitors.

Government of the Tongue.

Such things are not accompanied with show, and therefore seldom draw the eyes of the unattentive.

Tatler.

**UNAVAILABLE. adj.** Useless; vain with respect to any purpose.

When we have undertaken to find out the strongest cause, where we should imagine that reading is so unavailing, that still we can learn is,

that sermons are the ordinance of God, the scriptures dark, and the labour of reading only.

Howers.

**UNAVAILING. adj.** Useless; vain.

Since my inevitable death you know,  
You safely unavailing pity show:

Dryden.

'Tis popular to mourn a dying foe,  
Supine he tumbles on the trident's side.

Pope.

Before his helpless friends and native bands,  
And spreads for aid his unavailing hands.

Pope.

**UNAVOIDABLE. adj.**

1. Inevitable; not to be shunned.

Oppression on one side, and ambition on the other, are the unavoidable occasions of war.

Dryd.

It is unavoidable to all, to have opinions, without certain proofs of their truth.

Locke.

Single acts of transgression will, through weakness and surprise, be unavoidable to the best guarded.

Rogers.

The merits of Christ will make up the unavoidable deficiencies of our service; will prevail for pardon to our sincere repentance.

Rogers.

All sentiments of worldly grandeur vanish at that unavoidable moment which decides the destiny of men.

Clayton.

2. Not to be missed in ratiocination.

That something is of itself, is self-evident, because we see things are; and the things that we see must either have had some first cause of their being, or have been always, and of themselves; one of them is unavoidable.

Tillotson.

I think it unavoidable for every rational creature, that will examine his own or any other existence, to have the notion of an eternal, wise being, who had no beginning.

Locke.

**UNAVOIDABLENESS. n. f.** Inevitability.

How can we conceive it subject to material impressions? and yet the importunity of pain, and unavoidablefulness of sensations, strongly persuade that we are so.

Glauville.

**UNAVOIDABLY. adv.** Inevitably.

The most perfect administration must unavoidably produce opposition from multitudes who are made happy by it.

Addison.

**UNAVOIDED. adj.** Inevitable.

We see the very wreck that we must suffer;  
And unavoids is the danger now.

Shakspere.

Rare poems ask rare friends;  
Yet satyrs, since the most of mankind be  
Their unavoids subject, fewest see.

Ben Jonson.

**UNAUTHORIZED. adj.** Not supported by authority; not properly commissioned.

To kiss in private?

Shakspere.

An unauthor said this.

Shakspere.

It is for you to ravage seas and land,  
Unauthoris'd by my supreme command.

Dryden.

**UNAWARE. } adv.** [from aware, or

**UNAWARES. } wary.]**

1. Without thought; without previous meditation.

Take heed lest you fall unawares into that inconvenience you formerly found fault with.

Spenser.

It is my father's face,  
Whom, in this conflict, I unawares have kill'd.

Shakspere.

Firm we subsist; yet possible to swerve,  
And fall into deception unware.

Milton.

A pleasant beverage he prepar'd before,  
Of wine and honey mix'd; with added store  
Of opium; to his keeper he brought,  
Whom swallow'd unawares the sleepy draught,  
And snor'd secure.

Dryden.

'Tis a sensation like that of a limb lopped off; one is trying every minute unawares to use it, and finds it is not.

Pope.

2. Unexpectedly; when it is not thought of; suddenly.

Left destruction come upon him at unawares,  
And left his net that he hath hid, catch himself.

Psalms.

My hand, unawares to me, was, by the force of that endeavour it just before employed to sustain the fallen weight, carried up with such violence, that I bruised it.

Boyle.

Though we live never so long, we are still surprised: we put the evil day far from us, and then

it catches us unawares, and we tremble at the prospect.

Waller.

3. In this sense I believe at unawares is the proper use.

He breaks at unawares upon our walks,  
And, like a midnight wolf, invades the fold.

Dryden.

**UNA'WED. adj.** Unrestrained by fear or reverence.

The raging and sanatick distemper of the house of commons must be attributed to the want of such good ministers of the crown, as being unaw'd by any guilt of their own, could have watched other men's.

Clarendon.

Unfore'd by punishment, unaw'd by fear,  
His words were simple and his soul sincere.

Dryden.

**UNBACKED. adj.**

1. Not tamed; not taught to bear the rider.

Then I bent my labor;  
At which like unback'd colts, they prick'd their ears,

Advanc'd their eyelids, lifted up their noses,  
As they smelt music.

Shakspere.

A well-wayed horse will safely convey thee to thy journey's end, when an unback'd filly may give thee a fall.

Shakspere.

They finish like unback'd fillies.

Danville.

2. Not contained; not aided.

Let the weight of thine own infamy  
Fall on thee unsupported, and unback'd.

Daniel.

**UNBALANCED. adj.** Not poised; not in equipoise.

Let earth unbalance'd from her orbit fly,  
Planets and suns run lawless through the sky.

Pope.

**UNBALLAST. } adj.** Not kept steady by

**UNBALLASTED. } ballast; unsteady.**

They having but newly left those grammatical flats, where they struck unreasonably, to learn a few words with lamentable construction; and now on the sudden transported under another climate, to be tost and tumul'd with their unballast'd wits in fathomless and unquiet deeps of controversy, do, for the most part, grow into hatred of learning.

Milton.

As at sea th' unballast vessel rides,  
Cast to and fro, the sport of winds and tides;

So, in the bounding chariot tost'd on high,  
The youth is hurried headlong through the sky.

Addison.

**UNBAND. } [from band.] Wanting**

a string, or band.

Your hole should be ungartered, your honours unband'd, and every thing demonstrating a careless desolation.

Shakspere.

To UNBAR. v. a. [from bar.] To open,

by removing the bars; to unbolt.

'Tis not secure, this place or that to guard,  
If any other entrance stand unbar'd.

Denham.

These rites the king refus'd,  
Deaf to their cries; nor would the gates unbar  
Of sacred peace, or loose th' imprison'd war.

Dryden.

**UNBARBED. adj.** [barba, Latin.] Not shaven. Out of use.

Must I go shew them my unbarbed scence?

Must my base tongue give to my noble heart  
A lie?

Shakspere.

**UNBARKED. adj.** [from bark.] Decorticated; stripped of the bark.

A branch of a tree, unbarbed some space at the bottom, and so set in the ground, hath grown.

Bacon.

**UNBARSHFUL. adj.** Impudent; shameless.

Nor did I with unbarshful forehead woo  
The means of weakness and debility.

Shakspere.

**UNBATE. adj.** [from bate.] Not reprimed; not blunted.

Where is the horse, that doth untread again  
His tedious measures with th' unbat'd fire

Shakspere.

**UNBATHE. adj.** [from bath.] Not wet.

Fierce Palmyra, their passage to prevent,  
Thrust fall on Cymon's back in his descent:

Dryden.

The blade return'd unbathe'd, and to the handle bent.

Dryden.

**UNBATTERED.** *adj.* Not injured by blows.

I cannot strike at wretched kerns, whose arms  
Are bid to bear their slaves: or thou, Macbeth;  
Or else my sword, with an unbutton'd edge,  
I sheath again undeeded. *Shakespeare.*

**TO UNBAY.** *v. a.* To set open; to free from the restraint of mounds.

I ought now to loose the reins of my affections,  
to unbay the current of my passion, and love on  
without boundary or measure. *Norris.*

**UNBEARING.** *adj.* Bringing no fruit.

He with his pruning hook disjoins  
Unbearing branches from their bair,  
And grafts more happy in their stead. *Dryden.*

**UNBEATEN.** *adj.*

1. Not treated with blows.

His mare was truer than his chronicle;  
For she had rode five miles unpur'd, unbeaten,  
And then at last turn'd tail towards Neweaston. *Bp. Corbet.*

2. Not trodden.

We must tread unbeaten paths, and make a way  
where we do not find one; but it shall be always  
with a light in our hand. *Bacon.*

If your bold mule dare tread unbeaten paths. *Rafcommon.*

Virtue, to crown her fav'rites, loves to try  
Some new, unbeaten passage to the sky. *Swift.*

**UNBECOMING.** *adj.* Indecent; unsuitable; indecorous.

Here's our chief guest.—  
—If he had been forgotten,  
It had been as a gap in our great feast,  
And all things unbecoming. *Shakespeare.*

No thought of sight,  
None of retreat, no unbecoming deed  
That argu'd fear. *Milton.*

I should rather believe that the nose was the seat  
of wrath in beasts than in mankind; and that it  
was unbecoming of any but Pan, who had very  
much of the beast in him, to wrinkle up his nose in  
anger. *Dryden.*

My grief lets unbecoming speeches fall:  
I should have dy'd and not complain'd at all. *Dryden.*

This petulance in conversation prevails among  
some of that sex, where it appears the most unbecom-  
ing and unnatural. *Addison.*

Men of wit, learning, and virtue, might strike  
out every offensive or unbecoming passage from  
plays. *Swift.*

Each proceed upon debates without unbecoming  
warmth. *Swift.*

**UNBECOMINGNESS.** *n. f.* Indecency; indecorum.

If words are sometimes to be used, they ought  
to be grave, kind and sober, representing the ill  
or unbecomingness of the fault. *Locke.*

**TO UNBED.** *v. a.* To raise from a bed.

Eels unbed themselves, and stir at the noise of  
thunder. *Walton.*

**UNBEFITTING.** *adj.* Not becoming; not  
suitable.

Love is full of unbecfitting strains,  
All wanton as a child, skipping in vain. *Shaksp.*

Far be it that I should write thee sin, or blame!  
Or think thee unbecfitting holiest place. *Milton.*

He might several times have made peace with  
his disappointed subjects, upon terms not at all un-  
becfitting his dignity or interest; but he rather chose  
to sacrifice the whole alliance to his private pas-  
sion. *Swift.*

**TO UNBEGOT.** *v. a.* To deprive of exist-  
ence.

With each minute he could unbegot  
Those rebel souls who dare usurp his seat. *Dryden.*

**UNBEGOT.**

**UNBEGOTTEN.** *adj.* [from begot.]

1. Eternal; without generation.

Why should he attribute the same honour to  
matter, which is subject to corruption, as to the  
eternal, unbegotten, and immutable God?

2. Not yet generated.

God omnipotent, making

Armies of possibleness; and they shall strike  
Your children yet unborn, and unbegot. *Shaksp.*

It lies yet, ere conception, to prevent  
The race unborn, to being yet unbegot. *Milton.*

3. Not attaining existence.

Where a child finds his own parents his pervers-  
ers, better were it for him to have been unborn and  
unbegot, than ask a blessing of those whose conver-  
sation breathes nothing but a curse. *South.*

**TO UNBEGUILE.** *v. a.* To undeceive;  
to set free from the influence of any  
deceit.

Then unbeguile thyself, and know with me,  
That angels, though on earth employ'd they be,  
Are still in heaven. *Donne.*

Their comeliest unbeguiled the vulgar of the  
odd opinion the loyalists had formerly infused into  
them, by their concionatory invectives. *Hewel.*

**UNBEHELD.** *adj.* Unseen; not discoverable  
to the sight.

These then, though unbeheld in deep of night,  
Shine not in vain. *Milton.*

**UNBELIEF.** *n. f.*

1. Incredulity.

'Tis not vain or fabulous,  
What the sage poets, taught by th' heav'nly muse,  
Storied of old in high immortal verse,  
Of dire chimeras, and enchanted isles,  
And risted rocks, whose entrance leads to hell;  
For such there be: but unbelief is blind. *Milton.*

I'm justly plagued by this your unbelief,  
And am myself the cause of my own grief. *Dryden.*

Such an universal acquaintance with things will  
keep you from an excess of credulity and unbelief;  
i. e. a readiness to believe or to deny every thing  
at first hearing. *Watts.*

2. Infidelity; irreligion.

Where profess'd unbelief is, there can be no  
visible church of Christ; there may be where sound  
belief wanteth. *Hooker.*

**TO UNBELIEVE.** *v. a.*

1. To desert; not to trust.

Heav'n shield your grace from woe,  
As I, thus wrong'd, hence unbelieved go! *Shaksp.*

So great a prince and favourite so suddenly in-  
transformed into travellers with no greater train,  
was enough to make any man unbelieve his five  
senses. *Wotton.*

2. Not to think real or true.

Nor less than sight and hearing could convince  
Of such an unforcen and unbelieved offence. *Dryden.*

**UNBELIEVER.** *n. f.* An infidel; one who  
believes not the scripture of God.

The ancient fathers being often constrained to  
show what warrant they had so much to rely upon  
the scriptures, endeavour'd still to maintain the au-  
thority of the books of God, by arguments such as  
unbelievers themselves must needs think reasonable,  
if they judg'd thereof as they should. *Hooker.*

What endless war would jealous nations tear,  
If none above did witness what they swear?  
Sad fate of unbelievers, and yet just,  
Among themselves to find so little trust. *Waller.*

In the New Testament, religion is usually ex-  
pressed by faith in God and Christ, and the love of  
them. Hence it is that true christians are so fre-  
quently called believers; and wicked and ungodly  
men unbelievers. *Tillotson.*

He pronounces the children of such parents as  
were, one of them a christian, and the other an  
unbeliever, holy, on account of the faith and holi-  
ness of that one. *Afterbury.*

Men always grow vicious before they become  
unbelievers; but if you would once convince profligates  
by topics drawn from the view of their own  
quiet, reputation, and health, their infidelity  
would soon drop off. *Swift.*

**UNBELIEVING.** *adj.* Infidel.

No stay of slaughter found his vigorous arm;  
But th' unbelieving squadrons turn'd to flight,  
Smote in the rear. *Philips.*

This wrought the greatest confusion in the un-  
believing Jews, and the greatest conviction in the  
gentiles. *Addison.*

In the days of the apostles, when all who professed  
themselves disciples of Christ were converts of con-  
science, this latter confession might be restrained to  
the unbelieving part of mankind. *Rogers.*

**UNBELOVED.** *adj.* Not loved.

Whoe'er you are, not unbelov'd by heav'n,  
Since on our friendly shore your ships are driven. *Dryden.*

**TO UNBEND.** *v. a.*

1. To free from flexure.

It is lawful to relax and unbend our bow, but  
not to suffer it to be unready, or unstrung. *Taylor.*

I must be in the battle; but I'll go  
With empty quiver, and unbended bow. *Dryden.*

2. To relax; to remit; to set at ease for a  
time.

Here have I seen the king, when great affairs,  
Gave leave to slacken and unbend his cares,  
Attended to the chase by all the flow'r of youth. *Denham.*

From those great cares when ease your soul  
unbends,  
Your pleasures are design'd to noble ends. *Dryden.*

3. To relax vitiously or effeminately.

You unbend your noble strength, to think  
So brain-sickly of things. *Shakespeare.*

**UNBENDING.** *adj.*

1. Not suffering flexure.

Not so, when swift Camilla scours the plain,  
Flies o'er th' unbending corn, and skims along the  
main. *Pope.*

2. Not yielding; resolute.

Ye noble few, who here unbending stand  
Beneath life's pressures, yet a little while,  
And all your woes are past. *Thomson.*

3. Devoted to relaxation.

Since what was omitted in the acting is now  
kept in, I hope it may entertain your lordship at  
an unbending hour. *Ross.*

**UNBENEFICED.** *adj.* Not preferred to a  
benefice.

More vacant pulpits would more converts make,  
All would have latitude enough to take:  
The rest unbenefic'd your sects maintain. *Dryden.*

**UNBENEFICENT.** *adj.* Not kind.

A religion which not only forbids, but by its na-  
tural influence sweetens all bitterness and asperity  
of temper, and corrects that selfish narrowness of  
spirit which inclines men to a fierce unbeneficent  
behaviour. *Rogers.*

**UNBENIGHTED.** *adj.* Never visited by  
darkness.

Beyond the polar circles; to them day  
Had unbenighted shone, while the low sun,  
To recompense his distance, in their sight  
Had rounded still the horizon. *Milton.*

**UNBENIGN.** *adj.* Malignant; malevo-  
lent.

To th' other five  
Their planetary motions, and aspects,  
In fertile, square, and trine, and opposite,  
Of noxious efficacy; and when to join  
In synod unbeneign. *Milton.*

**UNBENT.** *adj.*

1. Not strained by the string.

Apollo heard, and, conquering his disdain,  
Unbent his bow, and Greece inspir'd again. *Dryden.*

2. Having the bow unstrung.

Why hast thou gone so far,  
To be unbent when thou hast ta'en thy stand,  
Th' elected deer before thee? *Shakespeare.*

3. Not crushed; not subdued.

But thou, secure of soul, unbent with woe,  
The more thy fortune frowns, the more opprobrious. *Dryden.*

4. Relaxed; not intent.

Be not always on affairs intent,  
But let thy thoughts be easy and unent;  
When our mind's eyes are disengag'd and free,  
They clearer, farther, and distinctly see. *Denham.*

**UNBESIMING.** *adj.* Unbecoming.

No civility of manners transported me by the in-  
dignity of his manner, or by any thing un-  
becoming myself. *King Charles.*

The best of his people, him they idolise'd;  
And thence proceeds my mortal hatred to him;  
That, thus unblameable to all beside,  
He err'd to me alone. *Dryden.*

**UNBESOTTED.** *adj.* Not intreated.  
Left host should leave us, his timely care  
Hath, unthought, provided; and his hands  
Cloth'd us as new-born; paying while he judg'd.

**UNBESTOWED.** *adj.* Not given; not disposed of.  
He had now but one son and one daughter unbestowed. *Bacon.*

**UNBETRAYED.** *adj.* Not betrayed.  
Many being privy to the fact,  
How hard is it to keep it unbetray'd? *Daniel.*

**UNBEWAILED.** *adj.* Not lamented.  
Let determin'd things to destiny  
Hold unbewail'd their way. *Shakespeare.*

**TO UNBEWITCH.** *v. a.* [from *witch*.] To free from fascination.

**TO UNBIASS.** *v. a.* To free from any external motive; to disentangle from prejudice.

That our understandings may be free to examine,  
and reason unbias'd give its judgment, being that  
whereon a right direction of our conduct to true  
happiness depends; it is in this we should employ  
our chief care. *Locke.*

The standing evidences of the gospel, every time  
they are considered, gain upon sincere, unbias'd  
minds. *Atterbury.*

The trust service a private man may do his  
country, is by unbiasing his mind, as much as possible,  
between the rival powers. *Swift.*

Where's the man who counsel can bestow,  
Unbias'd or by favour or by spite;  
Not dully prepos'd, nor blindly right? *Pope.*

**UNBIASSEDLY.** *adv.* Without external influence; without prejudice.

I have sought the true meaning; and have unbias'dly  
embraced what, upon a fair enquiry, appeared so to me. *Locke.*

**UNBI'D.** *adj.*

**UNBI'DDEN.** *adj.*

1. Uninvited.

Unbidden guests  
Are often welcome when they are gone. *Shakspeare.*

2. Uncommanded; spontaneous.  
Thorns also and thistles it shall bring thee forth  
Unbid. *Milton.*

Roses, unbid, and ev'ry fragrant flower,  
Flew from their stalks, to strow thy nuptial bow'r.  
*Dryden.*

Unbidden earth shall wreathing ivy bring,  
And fragrant herbs, the promises of spring. *Dryden.*

**UNBOTTLED.** *adj.* Free from bigotry.  
Erasmus, who was an unbottled Roman catholic,  
was so much transported with this passage of  
Socrates, that he could scarce forbear looking upon  
him as a saint, and desiring him to pray for him.  
*Addison.*

**TO UNB'ND.** *v. a.* [from *bind*.] To loose; to untie.

His own woe's author, who bound it finds,  
As did Pyrocles, and it wilfully unbinds. *Spenser.*

Ye Latian dames,  
If there be here, who dare maintain  
My right, nor think the name of mother vain,  
Unbind your fillets, loose your flowing hair,  
And o'erspread and nocturnal rites prepare. *Dryden.*

On the sixth instant it was thought fit to unbind  
his head. *Tatler.*

**TO UNB'SHOP.** *v. a.* [from *bishop*.] To deprive of episcopal orders.

I cannot look upon Titus as so far unbishop'd yet,  
but that he still exhibits to us all the essentials of  
jurisdiction. *South.*

**UNBITTED.** *adj.* [from *bite*.] Unbridled; unrestrained.

We have reason to cool our raging motions, our  
carnal fings, our unbitted lusts; whereof I take  
this love to be a feed or eye. *Shakspeare.*

**UNBLAMABLE.** *adj.* Not culpable; not to be charged with fault.

Much more could I say concerning this unblameable  
inequality of lines and rays. *Bacon.*

He lov'd his people, him they idolise'd;  
And thence proceeds my mortal hatred to him;  
That, thus unblameable to all beside,  
He err'd to me alone. *Dryden.*

**UNBLAMABLY.** *adv.* Without taint of fault.

Ye are witnesses, and God also, how holily, and  
justly, and unblameably we behaved ourselves.

**UNBLAMED.** *adj.* Blameless; free from fault.

Shall spend your days in joy unblam'd, and dwell  
Long time in peace. *Milton.*

Unblam'd, abundance crown'd the royal board,  
What time this dame rever'd her prudent lord,  
Who now is doom'd to mourn. *Pope.*

**UNBLEMISHED.** *adj.* Free from turpitude; free from reproach; free from deformity.

O welcome, pure-ey'd faith, white-handed hope!  
Thou hovering angel, girt with golden wings,  
And thou unblemish'd form of chastity! *Milton.*

Under this flame lies virtue, youth,  
Unblemish'd probity, and truth. *Waller.*

Is none worthy to be made a wife  
In all this town? Suppose her free from strife,  
Rich, fair, and fruitful; of unblemish'd life. *Dryden.*

They appointed, out of these new converts, men  
of the best sense, and of the most unblemish'd lives;  
to preside over these several assemblies. *Addison.*

**UNBLENCED.** *adj.* Not disgraced; not injured by any foil.

There, where very desolation dwells,  
She may pass on with unblenc'd majesty;  
Be it not done in pride, or in presumption. *Milton.*

**UNBLEND.** *adj.* Not mingled.  
None can boast a knowledge deposite from de-  
flement, within this atmosphere of flesh; it dwells  
no where in unblended proportions on this side the  
empyreum. *Glanville.*

**UNBLEST.** *adj.*

1. Accursed; excluded from benediction.  
It is a shameful and unblest thing, to take the  
scum of people, and wicked, condemned men, to  
be the people with whom you plant. *Bacon.*

2. Wretched; unhappy.  
In thy pow'r  
It lies yet, ere conception, to prevent  
The race unblest, to being yet unbegot. *Milton.*

What is true passion, it unblest it dies?  
And where is Emma's joy, if Henry flies? *Prior.*

**UNBLOOD'D.** *adj.* Not stained with blood.

Who finds the partridge in the puttock's nest,  
But may imagine how the bird was dead,  
Although the kite soar with unblooded beak. *Shakspeare.*

**UNBLOODY.** *adj.* Not cruel; not shedding blood; not stained with blood.

Under the ledge of Atlas lies a cave,  
The venerable seat of holy hermits,  
Who there, secure in separated cells,  
From the purring stream, and savage fruits,  
Have wholesome beverage and unbloody meals. *Dryden.*

**UNBLOWN.** *adj.* Having the bud yet unexpanded.

Ah! my poor prince! Ah! my tender babes!  
My unblown flowers, new-appearing sweets! *Shakspeare.*

**UNBLUNTED.** *adj.* Not becoming obtuse.

A sword, whose weight without a blow might  
slay;  
Able, unblunted, to cut hosts away. *Coutley.*

**UNBODIED.** *adj.*

1. Incorporeal; immaterial.  
If we could conceive of things as angels and un-  
bodied spirits do, without involving them in those  
clouds of language throws upon them, we should sel-  
dom be in danger of such mistakes as are perpetu-  
ally committed. *Watts.*

2. Freed from the body.  
She lieth the bonds broke of eternal night;  
Her soul unbodied of the burd'ous corpse. *Spenser.*

All things are but alter'd, nothing dies;  
And here and there th' unbody'd spirit flies. *Dryden.*

**UNBOILED.** *adj.* Not sodden.  
A quarter of a pint of rice unboiled, will suffice to  
a pint boiled. *Bacon.*

**TO UNBO'LT.** *v. a.* To set open; to unbar.

I'll call my uncle down;  
He shall unbolst the gates. *Shakspeare.*

**UNBOLTED.** *adj.* Coarse; gross; not refined, as flower, by bolting or sifting.

I will tread this unbolst villain into mortar, and  
daub the wall of a jakes with him. *Shakspeare.*

**UNBONNETED.** *adj.* Wanting a hat or bonnet.

This night, wherein  
The lion and the belly-pinched wolf  
Keep their fur dry; unbommeted he runs,  
And bids what will, take all. *Shakspeare.*

**UNBOO'KISH.** *adj.*

1. Not studious of books.  
2. Not cultivated by erudition.

As he shall smile, Othello shall go mad;  
And his unbookish jealousy must construe  
Poor Cassio's smiles, gestures, and light behaviour,  
Quite in the wrong. *Shakspeare.*

**UNBO'RN.** *adj.* Not yet brought into life; future; being to come.

Some unborn sorrow, ripe in fortune's womb,  
Is coming tow'rd me. *Shakspeare.*

The woe to come, the children yet unborn  
Shall feel this day, as sharp to them as thorn. *Shakspeare.*

Never so much as in a thought unborn,  
Did I offend you. *Shakspeare.*

He on the wings of cherubim  
Up-lit, in paternal glory rode  
Far into chaos, and the world unborn. *Milton.*

To what wretched state reserv'd!  
Better end here unborn! Why is life giv'n  
To be thus wasted from us? *Milton.*

A queen, from whom  
The souls of kings unborn for bodies wait. *Dryden.*

**UNBORROWED.** *adj.* Genuine; native; one's own.

But the luxurious father of the fold  
With native purple, and unborrow'd gold,  
Beneath his pompous fleece shall proudly sweat. *Dryden.*

In substances, especially those which the common  
and unborrow'd names of any language are applied  
to, some remarkable sensible qualities serve to dis-  
tinguish one from another. *Locke.*

**TO UNBO'SOM.** *v. a.*

1. To reveal in confidence.  
I lov'd thee, as too well thou knew'st,  
Too well, unbosom'd all my secrets to thee,  
Not out of levity, but overpower'd  
By thy request, who could deny thee nothing. *Milton.*

Do we unbosom all our secrets to him, and hide  
nothing that passeth in the depth of our hearts from  
him? *Atterbury.*

2. To open; to disclose.  
Should I thence, hurried on viewless wing,  
Take up a weeping on the mountain wild,  
The gentle neighbourhood of grove and spring  
Would soon unbosom all their echoes mild. *Milton.*

**UNBOTTOMED.** *adj.*

1. Without bottom; bottomless.  
The dark, unbottom'd, infinite abyss. *Milton.*

2. Having no solid foundation; having no reliance.

This is a special act of christian hope, to be thus  
unbottomed of ourselves, and fashioned upon God,  
with a full reliance, trust, and dependence on his  
mercy. *Hammond.*

**UNBOUGHT.** *adj.*

1. Obtained without money.  
The unbought similes of the poor. *Dryden.*

2. Not finding any purchaser.  
The merchant will leave our native commodities  
unbought upon the hands of the farmer, rather than  
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# U N B

export them to a market which will not afford him returns with profit. *Locke.*

**UNBOUND.** *adj.*

1. Loose; not tied.

2. Wanting a cover: used of books.

If that has complex ideas, without particular names for them, would be in no better case than a bookseller who had volumes that lay unbound, and without titles: which he could make known to others, only by shewing the loose sheets. *Locke.*

3. Proterit of *unbind*.

Some from their chains the faithful dogs unbound. *Dryden.*

**UNBOUNDED.** *adj.*

1. Infinite; interminable.

Long were to tell what I have done;  
I voyaged the unreal, vast, unbounded deep  
Of horrible confusion. *Milton.*  
The wide, th' unbounded prospect lies before me;  
But shadows, clouds, and darkness rest upon it. *Addison.*

2. Unlimited; unrestrained.

He was a man  
Of an unbounded stomach, ever ranking  
Himself with princes. *Shakespeare.*  
He had given his curiosity its full, unbounded  
range, and examin'd not only in contemplation, but  
by sensitive experiment, whatever could be good  
for the sons of men. *Decay of Piety.*

**UNBOUNDLESS.** *adv.* Without bounds;  
without limits.

So unboundedly mischievous is that petulant  
member, that heaven and earth are not wide  
enough for its range, but it will find work at home  
too. *Government of the Tongue.*

**UNBOUNDEDNESS.** *n. f.* Exemption from  
limits.

Finitude, applied to created things, imports the  
proportions of the several properties of these things  
to one another. Infinitude, the unboundedness of  
these degrees of properties. *Cicero.*

**UNBOWED.** *adj.* Not bent.

He knits his brow, and shews an angry eye,  
And passeth by with stiff, unbowed knee,  
Disdaining duty that to us belongs. *Shakespeare.*

**TO UNBOWEL.** *v. a.* To exenterate; to  
eviscerate.

In this chapter I'll unbowel the state of the ques-  
tion. *Hale.*

It is now become a new species of divinity, to  
branch out with fond distinctions our holy faith,  
which the pious simplicity of the first christians  
received to practice; not to read upon as an anatomy,  
unbowed and dissect to try experiments. *Decay of Piety.*

**TO UNBRAVE.** *v. a.*

1. To loose; to relax.

With whole reproach and odious menace,  
The knight embowing in his haughty heart,  
Knit all his forces, and 'gan soon unbrace  
His grasping hold. *Spenser.*

Somewhat of mournful sure my ears does wound;  
Drums unbrac'd, with soldiers' broken cries. *Dryden.*

Nought shall the psaltry and the harp avail,  
When the quick spirits their warm march forbear,  
And numbing coldness has unbrac'd the ear. *Prior.*

Wasting years, that wither human race,  
Exhaust thy spirits, and thy arms unbrace. *Pope.*

2. To make the clothes loose.

Is it physical,  
To walk unbrac'd, and suck up the humours  
Of the dank morning? *Shakespeare.*  
Händler, with his doublet all unbrac'd;  
No hat upon his head, his stockings loose. *Shakespeare.*

**UNBREATHED.** *adj.* Not exercised.

They now have toil'd their unbreath'd memories  
With this same plea against our nuptials. *Shakespeare.*

**UNBREATHING.** *adj.* Unanimated.

They spake not a word;  
But like dumb statues, or unbreathing stones,  
Star'd each on other, and look'd deadly pale. *Shakespeare.*

**UNBRED.** *adj.*

# U N B

1. Not instructed in civility; ill edu-  
cated.

Unbred minds must be a little sent abroad.

*Government of the Tongue.*

Children learn from unbred or debauched ser-  
vants, untowardly tricks. *Locke.*

Sure never any thing was so unbred as that odious  
man. *Congreve.*

2. Not taught: with *to*.

A warrior dame,  
Unbred to spinning, in the loom unskill'd. *Dryden.*

**UNBREECHED.** *adj.* Having no breeches.

Looking on my boy's face, methought I did re-  
coil

Twenty-three years, and saw myself unbreech'd,  
In my green velvet coat. *Shakespeare.*

**UNBRIED.** *adj.* Not influenced by money

or gifts; not hired.

The soul gave all:

Unbri'd it gave; or, if a bribe appear,  
No less than heav'n. *Dryden.*

To succour the distress'd;

Unbri'd by love; untern'd by threats. *A. Philips.*

**UNBRI'DLED.** *adj.* Licentious; not re-  
strained.

This is not well, rash and unbri'dled boy,

To fly the favours of so good a king. *Shakespeare.*

To what licence

Dares thy unbri'dled boldness run itself? *B. Jonson.*

We have considered religious zeal, which trans-  
gresses in unbri'dled excess. *Spratt.*

**UNBROKE.** *adj.* [from *break*.]

1. Not violated.

God pardon all oaths that are broke to me;

God keep all vows unbroke, are made to thee. *Shakespeare.*

Some married persons, even in their marriage, do  
please God, by preserving their faith unbroke. *Taylor.*

He first broke peace in heav'n, and faith, till  
then *Milton.*

2. Not subdued; not weakened.

From his seat the Pylion prince arose:

Two centuries already he fulfill'd;

And now began the third, unbroke yet. *Dryden.*

How broad his shoulders spread ' by age unbroke' *Pope.*

3. Not tamed.

A lonely cow.

Unworn with yokes, unbroke to the plow. *Addison.*

**UNBROTHERLIKE.** *adj.* Ill suiting with

**UNBROTHERLY.** *adj.* the character of a  
brother.

Victor's unbrotherlike heat towards the eastern  
churches, fomented that difference about Easter  
into a schism. *Decay of Piety.*

**UNBRUISED.** *adj.* Not bruised; not  
hurt.

On Dardan plains,

The fresh, and yet unbruised Greeks do pitch  
Their brave pavilions. *Shakespeare.*

Care keeps his watch in ev'ry old man's eye:

And where care lodgeth, sleep will never lie;

But where unbruised youth, with unsift brain,  
Doth couch his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign. *Shakespeare.*

**TO UNBUCKLE.** *v. a.* To loose from  
buckles.

We have been down together in my sleep,

Unbuckling helms; sitting each other's throat,  
And wak'd half dead with nothing. *Shakespeare.*

He that unbuckles this, till we do please

To doff 't for our purpose, shall hear a storm. *Shakespeare.*

His starry helm unbuckled, shew'd him prime

In manhood, where youth ended. *Milton.*

All unbuckling the rich mail they wore,  
Laid their bright arms along the sable shore. *Pope.*

**TO UNBUILD.** *v. a.* To raze; to de-  
stroy.

This is the way to kindle, not to quench;

To unbuild the city, and to lay all flat. *Shakespeare.*

# U N C

What with they then but unbuild  
His living temples, built by faith to stand;  
Their own faith, not another's? *Milton.*

**UNBUILT.** *adj.* Not yet erected.

Built walls you thus, unbuilt you see. *Dryden.*

**UNBURIED.** *adj.* Not interred; not ho-  
noured with the rites of funeral.

Why suffer'st thou thy sons, unburied yet,

To hover on the dreadful shore of Styx? *Shakespeare.*

The mists, which groweth upon the skull of a  
dead man unburied, will staunch blood potently. *Bacon.*

Him double cares attend,

For his unburied soldiers, and his friend. *Dryden.*

Breathless he lies, and his unbury'd ghost,

Depriv'd of funeral rites, pollutes your host. *Dryden.*

The wand'ring ghosts

Of kings unbury'd on the waked coasts. *Pope.*

**UNBURNED.** *adj.*

**UNBURN'T.** *adj.*

1. Not consumed; not wasted; not injured  
by fire.

Creon denies the rites of fun'ral fires to those,

Whose breathless bodies yet he calls his toes,  
Unburn'd, unburied, on a heap they lie. *Dryden.*

2. Not heated with fire.

Burnt wine is more hard and astringent, than  
wine unburnt. *Bacon.*

**UNBURNING.** *adj.* Not consuming by  
heat.

What we have said of the unburning fire called  
light, streaming from the flame of a candle, may  
easily be applied to all other light deprived of  
sensible heat. *Dryden.*

**TO UNBURDEN.** *v. a.*

1. To rid of a load.

We'll shake all cares and business from our side,

Conferring them on younger strengths; while we  
Unburden'd crawl tow'rd death. *Shakespeare.*

2. To throw off.

Sharp Buckingham unburthens with his tongue

The envious load that lies upon his heart. *Shakespeare.*

3. To disclose what lies heavy on the  
mind.

From your love I have a warranty

To unburthen all my plots and purposes,  
How to get clear of all the debts I owe. *Shakespeare.*

**TO UNBUTTON.** *v. a.* To loose any thing  
buttoned.

Thou art fat-witted with drinking old sack, and  
unbuttoning thee after supper. *Shakespeare.*

Many catch cold on the breast, by leaving their  
doublets unbuttoned. *Horne.*

This silk waistcoat was unbuttoned in several  
places. *Addison.*

**UNCALCINED.** *adj.* Free from calcina-  
tion.

A saline substance, subtler than sal ammoniac,  
carried up with it uncalcined gold in the form of  
subtle exhalations. *Boyle.*

**UNCALLED.** *adj.* Not summoned; not  
sent for; not demanded.

Basilus had servants, who, though they came  
not uncall'd, yet at call were ready. *Sidney.*

He, bolder now, uncall'd before her stood. *Milton.*

Mild Lucina came uncall'd, and stood

Beside the struggling boughs, and heard the groan,  
Then reach'd her midwife hand to speed the throes. *Dryden.*

**TO UNCALM.** *v. a.* To disturb. A harsh  
word.

What strange disquiet has uncalm'd your breast?

Inhuman fair, to rob the dead of rest? *Dryden.*

**UNCANCELLED.** *adj.* Not erased; not  
abrogated.

I only mourn my yet uncancel'd score;

You put me past the pow'r of paying more. *Dryden.*

**UNCANONICAL.** *adj.* Not agreeable to  
the canons.

**UNCAPTABLE.** *adj.* Incapable, Fr. *incapable*,  
[Lat.] Not capturable; not susceptible.

Now more frequently incapable.



*Though not come to witness  
A fiery adversary, an insidious wretch,  
Unsusceptible of pity, void and empty  
From any dream of mercy.* *Shakespeare.*

He who believes himself *unsusceptible* of pardon,  
goes on without any care of reforming. *Hammond.*  
This, whilst they are under the deceit of it,  
makes them *unsusceptible* of conviction; and they ap-  
plaud themselves as zealous champions for truth,  
when indeed they are contending for error. *Locke.*

**UNCA'RED** *for.* *adj.* Not regarded; not  
attended to.

Their kings, to better their worldly estate, left  
their own and their people's ghastly condition *un-*  
cared *for.*

**UNCA'RNATE.** *adj.* Not fleshly.

Nor need we be afraid to ascribe that to the in-  
carnate son, which sometimes is attributed unto the  
uncarnate father. *Brown.*

**To UNCA'SE.** *v. a.*

1. To disengage from any covering.

See Pompey is *uncovering* for the combat. *Shaksp.*  
Thou shalt be master, Tranio, in my sword.  
'Tis hatch'd, and shall be so: Tranio, at once  
*Uncover* thee; take my colour'd hat and cloak.

*Shakespeare.*  
*Uncover* me, and do with me what you please.  
*Addison.*

2. To slay; to strip.

All men him *uncover'd* 'gan deride. *Ilub. Tale.*  
Partly by his voice, and partly by his ears, the ass  
was discovered; and consequently *uncover'd*, well  
laughed at, and well cudgelled. *L'Estrange.*

**UNCA'UGHT.** *adj.* Not yet caught.

Let him fly far;  
Not in this land shall he remain *uncaught*;  
And found, dispatch'd. *Shakespeare.*  
His bosom glows with treasures yet *uncaught*.  
*Gay.*

**UNCA'USED.** *adj.* Having no precedent  
cause.

**UNCA'UTIONS.** *adj.* Not wary; heed-  
less.

Unforeseen, they say, is unprepar'd:

Uncautions Arctite thought himself alone. *Dryden.*

**UNCE'LEBRATED.** *adj.* Not solemnized.

Thus was the first day, ev'n and morn;  
Nor pass'd uncelebrated, nor untung  
By the celestial chorus. *Milton.*

**UNCE'NSURED.** *adj.* Exempt from pub-  
lick reproach.

How difficult must it be for any ruler to live *un-*  
*cenfured*, where every one at the community is thus  
qualified for modelling the constitution! *Addison.*

Fear most to tax an honourable soul,  
Whole right it is *uncensur'd* to be dull. *Pope.*  
To be *uncensur'd*, and to be obscure, is the same  
thing. *Pope.*

**UNCE'RTAIN.** *adj.* [*uncertain*, Fr. *incertus*,  
Latin.]

1. Doubtful; not certainly known.

That sacred pile, so vast, so high,  
That whether 'tis a part of earth or sky,  
*Uncertain* seems; and may be thought a proud  
Aspiring mountain, or descending cloud. *Denham.*

2. Doubtful; not having certain know-  
ledge.

Man, without the protection of a superior being,  
is secure of nothing that he enjoys, and uncertain of  
every thing that he hopes for. *Tillotson.*

Condemn'd on Cacusas to lie,

Sill to be dying, not to die;

With certain pain, *uncertain* of relief,  
True emblem of a wretched lover's grief. *Graville.*

3. Not sure in the consequence.

I must be married to my brother's daughter,  
Or else my kingdom stands on brittle glass:  
Nurture her brothers, and then marry her!  
*Uncertain* way of gain! *Shakespeare.*

In the bright air the faulchion shone,  
Or whistling sings dismiss'd th' *uncertain* stone. *Gay.*

The search of our future being is but a needless,  
anxious, and *uncertain* business; for we know, sooner  
than we can, what, whilst all this solicitude, we  
shall know a little later. *Pope.*

4. Not exact; not sure.

Africanus young, and eager of his game,  
Soon bent his bow, *uncertain* in his aim;  
But the dire bend the fatal arrow guides,  
Which pierc'd his bowels through his panting sides. *Dryden.*

5. Unsettled; unregular.

As the form of our publick service is not volun-  
tary, so neither are the parts thereof *uncertain*; but  
they are all set down in such order, and with such  
choice, as hath, in the wisdom of the church,  
seem'd best. *Hooker.*

**UNCE'RTAINED.** *adj.* Made uncertain.  
A word not used.

The diversity of senses are not so *uncertain'd* by  
the sun and moon alone, who always keep one and  
the same course, but that the stars have also their  
working therein. *Raleigh.*

**UNCE'RTAINLY.** *adv.*

1. Not surely; not certainly.

Go, mortals, now, and vex yourselves in vain  
For wealth, which so *uncertainly* must come:  
When what was brought so far, and with such pain,  
Was only kept to lose it nearer home. *Dryden.*  
Names must be of very unsteady meaning, if the  
ideas be referred to standards without us, that can-  
not be known at all, or but very imperfectly and  
*uncertainly.* *Locke.*

2. Not confidently.

They that are past all hope of good, are past  
All fear of ill; and yet, if he be dead,  
Speak softly, or *uncertainly.* *Denham.*

**UNCE'RTAINTY.** *n. f.*

1. Dubiousness; want of knowledge.

All great concerns must delays endure;  
Rashness and haste make all things unsecure:  
And if uncertain thy pretensions be,  
Stay till fit time wear out *uncertainty.* *Denham.*  
You common cry of curs, whose breath I hate,  
Here then remain with your *uncertainty*;  
Let ev'ry feeble ramour shake your hearts. *Shaksp.*

2. Inaccuracy.

That which makes doubtfulness and *uncertainty*  
in the signification of some, more than other words,  
is the difference of ideas they stand for. *Locke.*

3. Contingency; want of certainty.

God's omniscience is a light shining into every  
dark corner, steadfastly grasping the greatest and  
most slippery *uncertainty.* *South.*

4. Something unknown.

Our shepherd's staff is every man's case, that quits  
a moral certainty for an *uncertainty*, and leaps from  
the honest habitus he was brought up to, into a  
trade he has no skill in. *L'Estrange.*

**To UNCHA'IN.** *v. a.* To free from  
chains.

Minerva thus to Perseus lent her shield,  
Secure of conquest, sent him to the field:  
The hero asked what the queen ordain'd;  
'So was his home complete, and Andromeda *un-*  
*chain'd.* *Pope.*

**UNCHA'NGEABLE.** *adj.* Immutably; not  
subject to variation.

If the end for which a law provideth, be perpe-  
tually necessary, and the way whereby it provideth  
perpetually also most apt, no doubt but that every  
such law *ought* for ever to remain *unchangeable.*  
*Hooker.*

**UNCHA'NGEABLENESS.** *n. f.* Immuta-  
bility.

This *unchangeableness* of colour I am now to  
describe. *Newton.*

**UNCHA'NGEABLY.** *adv.* Immutably;  
without change.

All truth is *unchangeably* the same; that propo-  
sition, which is true at any time, bring to for ever.  
*South.*

Her first order, disposition, frame,  
Must then subsist *unchangeably* the same. *Blackm.*

**UNCHA'NGED.** *adj.*

1. Not altered.

When our fortunes are violently changed, our  
spirits are *unchanged.* *Taylor.*  
More safe I sing with mortal voice *unchang'd*.  
To house, or mute. *Milton.*

2. Not alterable.

Dismiss thy fear,  
And heav'n's *unchang'd* decrees attentive hear:  
More pow'ful gods have torn thee from thy side. *Dryden.*

Honour *unchang'd*, a principle profess,  
Fixt to one side, but mud'rate to the rest. *Pope.*  
**UNCHA'NGING.** *adj.* Suffering no altera-  
tion.

But that thy face is, vizor-like, *unchanging*,  
Made impudent with use of evil deeds,  
I would essay, proud quon, to make thee blush. *Shakespeare.*

True expression, like th' *unchanging* sun,  
Clears and improves whatever it shines upon:  
It gilds all objects, but it alters none. *Pope.*

**To UNCHA'NGE.** *v. a.* To retract an ac-  
cusation.

Even his mother shall *uncharge* the practice,  
And call it accident. *Shakespeare.*

**UNCHA'RITABLE.** *adj.* Contrary to  
charity; contrary to the universal love  
prescribed by christianity.

All the rich mines of learning ransack'd are  
To furnish ammunition for this war;  
*Uncharitable* zeal our reason whets,  
And double edges on our passion sets. *Denham.*

This fills the minds of weak men with *uncharita-*  
ble interpretations of those actions of which they  
are not competent judges. *Addison.*

**UNCHA'RITABLENESS.** *n. f.* Want of  
charity.

The penitence of the criminal may have num-  
ber'd him among the taints, when our unretreated  
*uncharitableness* may tend us to unquenchable  
flames. *Government of the Tongue.*

God commands us to love our enemies, so that if  
we hate them we sin, and are justly kept back by  
our own *uncharitableness*. *Kettleswell.*  
Heaven and hell are the proper regions of mercy  
and *uncharitableness*. *Atterbury.*

**UNCHA'RITABLY.** *adv.* In a manner  
contrary to charity.

I did not mean the cutting off all that nation with  
the sword; which, far be it from me that I should  
ever think so desperately, or with so *uncharitably*.  
*Spencer.*

Urgo neither charity nor shame to me;  
*Uncharitably* with me have you dealt,  
And shamefully my hopes by you are butcher'd. *Shakespeare.*

Men, imprudently and *uncharitably* often, em-  
ploy their zeal for persons. *Spence.*

**UNCHA'RY.** *adj.* Not wary; not cauti-  
ous; not frugal.

I've said too much unto a heart of stone,  
And laid my honour too *unchary* out. *Shakespeare.*  
**UNCHA'STE.** *adj.* Lewd; libidinous; not  
continent; not chaste; not pure.

One, that in divers places I had heard before  
blamed, as the most impudently *unchaste* woman of  
all Asia. *Sidney.*

In my master's garments,  
Which he intrud'd from me, away he poils  
With *unchaste* purposes, to violate  
My lady's honour. *Shakespeare.*

Whoever is *unchaste*, cannot reverence himself;  
and the reverence of a man's self is, next religion,  
the chiefest bridle of all vices. *Bacon.*

Lust, by *unchaste* looks,  
Lets in desilement to the inward parts. *Milton.*

If she thinks to be separated by reason of her  
husband's *unchaste* life, then the man will be un-  
creably ruined. *Taylor.*

**UNCHA'STITY.** *n. f.* Lewdness; incon-  
tinence.

That generation was more particularly addicted to  
intemperance, sensuality, and *unchastity*. *Woodward.*

When the sun is among the horned signs, he may  
produce such a spirit of *unchastity*, as is dangerous  
to the honour of your worship's families. *Arbucknot.*

**UNCHE'CKED.** *adj.*

1. Unrestrained; not hindered.

Apt the mind, or fancy, to rove  
*Uncheck'd*, and of her roving is no end. *Milton.*

Then on the wing thy uncheck'd vigour bore,  
To wander freely, or securely soar.  
*Smith to J. Phillips.*

3. Not contradicted.

What news on the Rhylo?  
—Why, yet it lives there uncheck'd, that Antonio hath a ship of rich lading wreck'd. *Shaksp.*

UNCHEERFULNESS. *n. f.* Melancholy; gloominess of temper.

Many, by a natural uncheerfulness of heart, love to indulge this uncomfortable way of life. *Spectator.*

UNCHEWED. *adj.* Not masticated.

He fills his famish'd maw, his mouth runs o'er  
With unchew'd morsels, while he churms the gurg. *Druden.*

To UNCHILD. *v. a.* To deprive of children.

He hath widow'd and unchilded many a one,  
Which to this hour bewail the injury. *Shakspere.*

UNCHRISTIAN. *adj.*

Contrary to the laws of christianity.  
It's uncharitable, unchristian, and inhuman, to pass a peremptory sentence of condemnation upon a try'd friend, where there is any room left for a more favourable judgment. *L'Estrange.*

These unchristianishers of men are fatally caught in their own nets. *South.*  
I could dispense with the unphilosophicalness of this their hypothesis, were it not unchristian. *Norris.*

2. Unconverted; infidel.

Whereupon grew a question, whether a christian soldier might herein do as the unchristian did, and wear as they wore. *Hooker.*

UNCHRISTIANNESS. *n. f.* Contrariety to christianity.

The unchristianness of those denials might arise from a displeasure to see me prefer my own divines before their ministers. *King Charles.*

UNCIRCUMCISED. *adj.* Not circumcised; not a Jew.

Th' uncircumcis'd snail'd grimly with disdain. *Cowley.*

UNCIRCUMCISION. *n. f.* Omission of circumcision.

God, that gives the law that a Jew shall be circumcised, thereby constitutes uncircumcision an obliquity; which, had he not given that law, had never been such. *Hammond.*

UNCIRCUMSCRIBED. *adj.* Unbounded; unlimited.

Though I, uncircumscrib'd myself, retire,  
And put not forth my goodness. *Milton.*

An arbitrary prince is the master of a non-resisting people; for where the power is uncircumscrib'd, the obedience ought to be unlimited. *Addison.*

The sovereign was flattered by a set of men into a persuasion that the regal authority was unlimited and uncircumscrib'd. *Addison.*

UNCIRCUMSPECT. *adj.* Not cautious; not vigilant.

Their uncircumspect simplicity had been used, especially in matters of religion. *Hayward.*

UNCIRCUMSTANTIAL. *adj.* Unimportant.

A bad word.  
The like particulars, although they seem uncircumstantial, are oft set down in holy scripture. *Brown.*

UNCIVIL. *adj.* [incivil, Fr. incivile, Lat.] Unpolite; not agreeable to rules of elegance, or complaisance.

Your undutiful, uncivil, and uncharitable dealing in this your book, hath detected you. *Whitgift.*

They love me well, yet I have much to do,  
To keep me from uncivil outrages. *Shakspere.*

My friends are so unreasonable, that they would have me be uncivil to him. *Spectator.*

UNCIVILIZED. *adj.*

Not reclaimed from barbarity.

But we, brave Britons, foreign laws despis'd,  
And kept unconquer'd, and uncivilis'd:  
Fierces for the liberties of wit, and bold,  
We still defy'd the Romans, as of old. *Pope.*

2. Coarse; indecent.

Several, who have been pelished in France, make use of the most coarse, uncivilis'd words in our language. *Addison.*

UNCIVILLY. *adv.* Unpolitely, not complaisantly.

Somewhat in it he would not have done, or desired undone, when he broke forth as desperately, as before he had done uncivilly. *Brown.*

UNCLEARIFIED. *adj.* Not purged; not purified.

One ounce of whey unclarified; one ounce of oil of vitriol, make no apparent alteration. *Bacon.*

To UNCLASP. *v. a.* To open what is shut with clasps.

Thou know'st no less, but all; I have unclasp'd  
To thee the book, e'en of my secret soul. *Shaksp.*

Prayer can unclasp the girdles of the north, say-  
ing to a mountain of ice, Be thou removed hence,  
and cast into the sea. *Taylor.*

UNCLASSICK. *adj.* Not classick.

Angel of dulness, sent to scatter round  
Her magick charms o'er all unclassick ground. *Pope.*

UNCLER. *n. f.* [uncle, Fr.] The brother of one's father or mother.

Hamlet punishes his uncle rather for his own death, than the murder of his father. *Shakspere.*

UNCLEAN. *adj.*

1. Foul; dirty; filthy.

A fordid god: down from his hoary chin  
A length of beard descends, uncomb'd, unclean. *Dryden.*

Priests are patterns for the rest;  
The gold of heav'n, who bear the god imprest'd:  
But when the precious coin is kept unclean,  
The sov'reign's image is no longer seen.  
If they be foul, on whom the people trust,  
Well may the baser brass contract a rust. *Dryden.*

2. Not purified by ritual practices.

3. Foul with sin.

Besides, how vile, contemptible, ridiculous,  
What act more execrably unclean, profane? *Milton.*

What agonies must he endure, what difficulties overcome, before he can cleanse himself from the pollutions of sin, and be a fit inhabitant of that holy place, where no unclean thing shall enter? *Rogers.*

4. Lewd; unchaste.

Let them all encircle him about,  
And, fairy-like too, punch the unclean knight,  
And ask him, why that hoar of fairy revel,  
In their so sacred paths he dares to tread,  
In shape profane. *Shakspere.*

Some tree, whose broad, smooth leaves together  
few'd,  
And girded on our loins, may cover round  
Those middle parts; that this new comer, shame,  
There sit not, and reproach us as unclean. *Milton.*

Adultery of the heart, consisting of inordinate and unclean affections. *Perkins.*

UNCLEANLINESS. *n. f.* Want of cleanliness.

This profane liberty and uncleanliness, the arch-  
bishop resolved to reform. *Clarendon.*

UNCLEANLY. *adj.*

1. Foul; filthy; nasty.

Civet is of a baser birth than tar;  
The very uncleanly flux of a cat. *Shakspere.*

2. Indecent; unchaste.

'Tis pity that these harmonious writers have ever  
indulged any thing uncleanly or impure to defile  
their paper. *Watts.*

UNCLEANNESS. *n. f.*

1. Lewdness; incontinence.

In St. Giles's I understood that most of the vilest  
and most miserable houses of uncleanness were. *Gravett.*

2. Want of cleanliness; nastiness.

Be not curious nor careless in your habit; be not  
troublesome to thyself, or to others, by unhand-  
someness, or uncleanness. *Taylor.*

3. Sin; wickedness.

I will save you from all your uncleannesses. *Eschiel.*

4. Want of titant purity.

UNCLEANNESS. *adj.* Not cleansed.

Pond earth is a good compost, if the pond have  
been long uncleaned; so the water be not too  
hungry. *Bacon.*

To UNCLEW. *v. a.* [from clew.] To undo.

If I should pay you for 't as 'tis entell'd,  
It would unclaw me quite. *Shakspere.*

To UNCLEWICH. *v. a.* To open the closed hand.

The hero to his enterprise recalls;  
His fist unclenches, and the weapon falls. *Gord.*

UNCLIPPED. *adj.* Whole; not cut.

As soon as there began a distinction between clip-  
ped and unclipped money, bullion arose. *Locke.*

To UNCLUT. *v. a.* To strip; to make naked.

The boughs and branches are never unclashed  
and left naked. *Ratcliff.*

Poor orphans' minds are left as unclashed and  
naked altogether, as their bodies. *Atterbury.*

Cover the couch over with thick woollen clothes,  
the warmth whereof will make it come presently,  
which once perceived, forthwith unclash it. *Mortimer.*

To a distinct knowledge of things, we must re-  
cleath them of all those mixtures, that we may con-  
template them naked, and in their own nature. *Watts.*

To UNCLUG. *v. a.*

1. To disencumber; to exonerate.

Could I meet 'em  
But once a-day, it would unclug my heart  
Of what lies heavy to 't. *Shakspere.*

2. To set at liberty.

Then air, because unclug'd in empty space,  
Flies after fire, and claims the second place. *Dryden.*

To UNCLOSE. *v. a.* To set at large.

Why did not I, uncloister'd from the womb,  
Take my next lodging in a tomb? *Maru.*

To UNCLOSE. *v. a.* To open.

Soon as thy letters trembling I unclose,  
That well-known name awakens all my woes. *Pope.*

UNCLOSED. *adj.* Not separated by en-  
cloasures.

The king's army would, through those unclash'd  
parts, have done them little harm. *Clarendon.*

UNCLOUDED. *adj.* Free from clouds,  
clear from obscurity; not darkened.

The father unfolding bright  
Tow'rd the right hand his glory, on the son  
Blas'd forth unclouded deity. *Milton.*

True virtues, with unclouded light,  
All great, all royal, shine divinely bright. *Bozom.*

Blest with temper, whose unclouded ray  
Can make to-morrow cheerful as to-day. *Pope.*

UNCLOUDEDNESS. *n. f.* Openness; free-  
dom from gloom.

The love I would persuade, makes nothing more  
conducive to it, than the greatest uncloudedness of  
the eye, and the perfectest illustration of the object,  
which is such, that the clearest reason is the most  
advantageous light it can desire to be seen by. *Bayle.*

UNCLOUDY. *adj.* Free from a cloud.

Now night in silent, begins to rise,  
And twinkling orbs begin th' uncloudy skies;  
Her borrow'd lustre growing Cynthia leads. *Cry.*

To UNCLUTCH. *v. a.* To open.

If the terrors of the Lord could not melt his  
bowels, unclutch his gripping hand, or disengage him  
from his prey; yet sure it must discourage him from  
grasping of heaven too. *Devy of Pitt.*

To UNCOIL. *v. a.* To pull the cap off.

Yonder are two apple-women scolding, and just  
ready to uncoil one another. *Arbutnot on Pope.*

To UNCOIL. *v. a.* [from coil.] To open  
from being coiled or wrapped one part  
upon another.

The spiral air-vortexes are like threads of cobweb,  
a little uncoiled. *Derham.*

UNCOINED. *adj.* Not coined.

*With thee, O Kato, take a fellow of plain, unpolished countenance.* *Shakespeare.*  
An ounce of refined standard silver, must be of equal value to an ounce of unrefined standard silver. *Locke.*

**UNCOLLECTED, adj.** Not collected; not recollected.

*Alas! d, confus'd, I started from my bed, And to my soul yet uncollected said, Into thyself, fond Solomon! return; Reflect again, and thou again shalt mourn. Prior.*

**UNCOLOURED, adj.** Not stained with any colour, or die.

*Out of things uncoloured and transparent, we can represent unto you all several colours. Bacon.*

*Whether to deck with clouds th' uncoloured sky, Or wet the thirsty earth with falling show'rs; Rising, or falling, still advance his praise. Milton.*

**UNCOMBED, adj.** Not parted or adjusted by the comb.

*They might perceive his head To be unarmed, and curled, uncombed hairs, Upstarting stiff. Spenser.*

*Their locks are beds of uncombed snakes, that wind About their shady brows in wanton rings. Crafshaw.*

*Thy locks uncombed like a rough wood appear. Dryden.*

**UNCOMMEATABLE, adj.** Inaccessible; unattainable. A low, corrupt word.

**UNCOMELINESS, n. f.** Want of grace; want of beauty.

*The ruined churches are so unhandfomely patched, and thatched, that men do even shun the places, for the uncomeliness thereof. Spenser.*

*He prais'd women's modesty, and gave orderly, well-behaved reproof to all uncomeliness. Shaksp.*

*Those arches which the Tuscan writers call *di terza*, and *di quarto acuto*, because they always concur in an acute angle, both for the natural imbecility of the angle itself, and likewise for their very uncomeliness, ought to be exiled from judicious eyes. Watton.*

*Forgetting that duty of modest concealment which they owed to the fathers of their country, in case they had discovered any real uncomeliness. King Charles.*

*The beauty or real uncomeliness in good and ill-breeding, will make deeper impressions on them, in the examples of others, than from any rules. Locke.*

**UNCOMELY, adj.** Not comely; wanting grace.

*Though he thought Inquisitiveness an uncomely guest, he could not but ask who she was. Sidney.*

*Neither is the same accounted an uncomely manner of offering; for great warriors say, they never saw a more comely man than the Irishman, nor that cometh on more bravely in his charge. Spenser.*

*Many, who troubled them most in their councils, durst not go thither, for fear of uncomely affronts. Clarendon.*

*Uncomely courage, unbecoming skill. Thomson.*

**UNCOMFORTABLE, adj.**

1. Affording no comfort; gloomy; dismal; miserable.

*He much complaineth of his own uncomfortable exile, wherein he sustained many most grievous indignities, and endured the want of sundry, both pleasures and honours, before enjoyed. Hooker.*

*Christmas is in the dead, uncomfortable time of the year, when the poor people would suffer very much, if they had not good cheer to support them. Addison.*

*Ours is a melancholy and uncomfortable portion here below! A place, where not a day passes, but we eat our bread with sorrow and cares: the present troubles us, the future amazes; and even the past fills us with grief and anguish. Wake.*

*The sun ne'er views th' uncomfortable seats, When radiant he advances or retreats. Pope.*

2. Receiving no comfort; melancholy.

**UNCOMFORTABLENESS, n. f.** Want of cheerfulness.

*The want of just disposition to the holy sacrament, may occasion this uncomfortable. Taylor.*

**UNCOMFORTABLY, adv.** Without cheerfulness.

**UNCOMMANDED, adj.** Not commanded.

*It is easy to see what judgment is to be pass'd upon all those affected, uncommanded, absurd authorities of the Romish profession. South.*

**UNCOMMON, adj.** Not frequent; rare; not often found or known.

*Some of them are uncommon, but such as the reader must assent to, when he sees them explained. Addison.*

**UNCOMMONLY, adv.** Not frequently; to an uncommon degree.

**UNCOMMONNESS, n. f.** Infrequency; rareness; rarity.

*Our admiration of the antiquities about Naples and Rome, does not so much arise out of their greatness as uncommonness. Addison.*

**UNCOMMUNICATED, adj.** Not communicated.

*There is no such mutual infusion as really causeth the same natural operations or properties to be made common unto both substances; but whatsoever is natural to deny, the same remaineth in Christ uncommunicated unto his manhood; and whatsoever natural to manhood, his deity thereof is incapable. Hooker.*

**UNCOMPACT, adj.** Not compact; not closely adhering.

*These rivers were not streams of running matter; for how could a liquid, that lay hardening by degrees, settle in such a furrowed, uncompact surface? Addison.*

**UNCOMPANIED, adj.** Having no companion.

*Thence the fled, unaccompanied, unfought. Fairfax.*

**UNCOMPASSIONATE, adj.** Having no pity.

*Neither deep groans, nor silver-shedding tears Could penetrate her uncompassionate fire. Shaksp.*

*Hero and Leander were drowned in the uncompassionate surges. Sandys.*

*It thou in strength all mortals dost exceed; In uncompassionate anger do not so. Milton.*

**UNCOMPULLED, adj.** Free from compulsion.

*The amorous needle, once joined to the loadstone, would never, unimpelled, forsake the lustrant mineral. Boyle.*

*Keep my voyage from the royal ear; Nor, unimpell'd, the dangerous truth betray. Till twice six times descends the lamp of day. Pope.*

**UNCOMPLAISANT, adj.** Not civil; not obliging.

*A natural roughness makes a man uncomplaisant to others, so that he has no deference for their inclinations. Locke.*

**UNCOMPLETE, adj.** Not perfect; not finished.

*Various incidents do not make different fables, but are only the uncomplete and unfinished parts of the same fable. Pope.*

**UNCOMPOUNDED, adj.**

1. Simple; not mixed.

*Hardness may be reckoned the property of all uncomounded matter. Newton.*

*Your uncomounded atoms, you Figures in numbers infinite allow; From which, by various combination, springs This unconfined diversity of things. Blackmore.*

2. Simple; not intricate.

*The substance of the faith was comprised in that uncomounded style, but was afterwards prudently enlarged, for the repelling heretical invaders. Hammond.*

**UNCOMPREHENSIVE, adj.**

1. Unable to comprehend.

2. In *Shakspere* it seems to signify incomprehensible.

*The providence that's in a watchful state, Knows almost every grain of Pluto's gold; Finds bottom in th' uncomprehensive deep. Shaksp.*

**UNCOMPRESSED, adj.** Free from compression.

*We might be furnished with a reply, by setting down the differing weight of our receiver, when empty, and when full of uncompress'd air. Boyle.*

**UNCONCEIVABLE, adj.** Not to be understood; not to be comprehended by the mind.

*In the communication of motion by impulse, we can have no other conception, but of the passing of motion out of one body into another; which is as obscure and unconceivable, as how our minds move or stop our bodies by thought. Locke.*

*Those atoms wondrous small must be, Small to an unconceivable degree; Since though these radiant spirits dispers'd in air, Do ne'er return, and ne'er the sun repair. Blackmore.*

**UNCONCEIVABLENESS, n. f.** Incomprehensibility.

*The unconceivableness of something they find in one, throws men violently into the contrary hypothesis, though altogether as unintelligible. Locke.*

**UNCONCEIVED, adj.** Not thought; not imagined.

*Vast is my theme, yet unconceiv'd, and brings Untoward words, scarce loos'd yet from things. Creech.*

**UNCONCERN, n. f.** Negligence; want of interest; freedom from anxiety; freedom from perturbation.

*Such things had been charged upon us by the malice of enemies, the want of judgment in friends, and the unconcern of indifferent persons. Swift.*

**UNCONCERNED, adj.**

1. Having no interest.

*An idle person is like one that is dead, unconcerned in the changes and necessities of the world. Taylor.*

*The earth's motion is to be admitted, notwithstanding the seeming contrary evidence of unconcerned senses. Glauville.*

*It seems a principle in human nature, to incline one way more than another, even in matters where we are wholly unconcerned. Swift.*

2. Not anxious; not disturbed; not affected. Before the thing it has with in Milton, for in Dryden, and at in Rogers.

*See the morn. All unconcern'd with our unrest, begins Her roly progress smiling. Milton.*

*You call'd me into all your joys, and gave me An equal share; and in this depth of misery Can I be unconcerned? Denham.*

*The virgin from the ground Upstart fresh, already clos'd the wound; And unconcern'd for all she felt before, Precipitates her flight along the shore. Dryden.*

*Happy mortals, unconcern'd for more, Confine their wishes to their native shore. Dryden.*

*We shall be easy and unconcerned at all the accidents of the way, and regard only the event of the journey. Rogers.*

**UNCONCERNEDLY, adv.** Without interest or affection; without anxiety; without perturbation.

*Not the most cruel of our conquering foes So unconcern'dly can relate our woes, As not to lend a tear. Denham.*

*Death was denounc'd, that frightful sound, Which ev'n the best can hardly bear: He took the summons, void of fear, And unconcern'dly cast his eyes around, As if to find and dare the grisly challenger. Dryden.*

*Is heaven, with its pleasures for evermore, to be parted with so unconcern'dly? Is an exceeding and eternal weight of glory too light in the balance against the hopeless death of the atheist, and utter extinction? Bentley.*

**UNCONCERNEDNESS, n. f.** Freedom from anxiety, or perturbation.

*No man, having done a kindness to another, would think himself justly dealt with in a cold neglect and unconcernedness of the person who had received that kindness. South.*

**UNCONCERNING**. *adj.* Not interesting; not affecting; not belonging to one.

Things impossible in their nature, or unconcerning to us, cannot beget it. *Deray of Piety.*

This science of medals, which is charged with so many unconcerning parts of knowledge, and built on such mean materials, appears ridiculous to those that have not examined it. *Addison.*

**UNCONCERNMENT**. *n. s.* The state of having no share.

Being privileged by an happy unconcernment in those legal murders, you may take a sweeter relish of your own innocence. *South.*

**UNCONCLUSIVE**. *adj.* Not decisive; **UNCONCLUDING**. *adj.* inferring no plain or certain conclusion or consequence.

Our arguments are inevident and unconcluding. *Hale.*

He makes his understanding only the warehouse of other men's false and unconcluding reasonings, rather than a repository of truth for his own use. *Locke.*

**UNCONCLUDINGNESS**. *n. s.* Quality of being unconcluding.

Either may be much more probably maintained than hitherto, as against the unaccuracy and the unconcludingness of the analytical experiments vulgarly relied on. *Boyle.*

**UNCONCOCTED**. *adj.* Not digested; not matured.

We swallow cherry-stones, but void them unconcocted. *Brown.*

In theology, I put as great a difference between our new *hypotheses* and ancient truths, as between the sun and an unconcocted, evanid meteor. *Glanville.*

Did she extend the gloomy clouds on high, Where all th' amazing fireworks of the sky, In unconcocted seeds fermenting lie. *Blackmore.*

**UNCONDEMNED**. *adj.* Not condemned.

It was a familiar and uncondemned practice amongst the Greeks and Romans, to expose, without pity, their innocent infants. *Locke.*

**UNCONDITIONAL**. *adj.* Absolute; not limited by any terms.

O pass not, Lord! an absolute decree, Or bind thy sentence unconditional;

But in the sentence our remorse foresee, And, in that foresight, thy thy doom recal. *Dryd.*

Our Saviour left a power in his church to absolve men from their sins; but this was not an absolute and unconditional power vested in any, but founded upon repentance, and on the penitent's belief in him alone. *Ayliffe.*

**UNCONFINABLE**. *adj.* Unbounded.

You rogue! you stand upon your honour! why, thou unconfinable baseness, it is as much as I can do to keep mine honour. *Shakspeare.*

**UNCONFINED**. *adj.*

1. Free from restraint.

I would at it, That shows thou art unconfin'd. *Shakspeare.*

Chaucer has refined on Boccace, and has mended the stories he has borrowed: though prose allows more liberty of thought, and the expression is more easy when unconfin'd by numbers. Our countryman carries weight, and yet wins the race at disadvantage. *Dryden.*

Poets, a race long unconfin'd and free, Still fond and proud of savage liberty, Receiv'd his laws. *Pope.*

2. Having no limits; unbounded.

If that which men esteem their happiness, were, like the light, the same sufficient and unconfin'd good, whether ten thousand enjoy the benefit of it, or but one, we should see men's good will and kind endeavours would be as universal. *Spectator.*

Blest with a taste exact, yet unconfin'd;

A knowledge both of books and human kind. *Pope.*

**UNCONFORMED**. *adj.*

1. Not fortified by resolution; not strengthened; raw; weak.

The unexpected speech The king had made upon the new-raised force, In th' unconformed troops much fear did breed. *Deniel.*

2. Not strengthened by additional testimony.

He would have resign'd To him his heav'nly office, nor was long His witness unconform'd. *Milton.*

3. Not settled in the church by the rite of confirmation.

**UNCONFORM**. *adj.* Unlike; dissimilar; not analogous.

Not unconform to other shining globes. *Milton.*

**UNCONFORMABLE**. *adj.* Inconsistent; not conforming.

Unto those general rules, they know we do not defend, that we may hold any thing unconformable. *Hooker.*

Moral good, is an action conformable to the rule of our duty. Moral evil, is an action unconformable to it, or a neglect to fulfil it. *Watts.*

**UNCONFORMITY**. *n. s.* Incongruity; inconsistency.

The moral goodness or evil of men's actions, which consist in their conformity or unconformity to right reason, must be eternal, necessary, and unchangeable. *Smith.*

**UNCONFOUSED**. *adj.* Distinct; free from confusion.

It is more distinct and unconfused than the sensitive memory. *Hale.*

If in having our ideas in the memory ready at hand, consists quickness of parts; in this of having them unconfused, and being able nicely to distinguish one thing from another, consists the exactness of judgment. *Locke.*

**UNCONFOUSELY**. *adv.* Without confusion.

Every one finds that he knows when any idea is in his understanding, and that, when more than one are there, he knows them, distinctly and unconfusedly, from one another. *Locke.*

**UNCONFUTABLE**. *adj.* Irrefragable; not to be convicted of error.

One political argument they boasted of as unconfutable, that from the marriages of ecclesiasticks would ensue poverty in many of the children, and thence a disgrace and burden to the church. *Spratt.*

**UNCONGEALED**. *adj.* Not concentered by cold.

By exposing wine, after four months digestion in horse-dung, unto the extremity of cold, the aqueous parts will freeze, but the spirit retire, and be found uncongealed in the center. *Brown.*

**UNCONJUGAL**. *adj.* Not consistent with matrimonial faith; not besitting a wife or husband.

My name To all posterity may stand defam'd: With malediction mention'd, and the blot Of falsehood most unconjugal traduc'd. *Milton.*

**UNCONNECTED**. *adj.* Not coherent; not joined by proper transitions or dependence of parts; lax; loose; vague.

Those who contemplate only the fragments broken off from any science, dispersed in short unconnected discourses, can never survey an entire body of truth. *Watts.*

**UNCONNING**. *adj.* Not forbearing penal notice.

To that hideous place not so confin'd, By rigour unconning; but that oft, Leaving my dolorous prison, I enjoy Large liberty, to round this globe of earth. *Milton.*

**UNCONQUERABLE**. *adj.* Not to be subdued; insuperable; not to be overcome; invincible.

Louis was darting his thunder on the Alps, and causing his enemies to feel the force of his unconquerable arms. *Dryden.*

Spadillo first, unconquerable lord! Led off two captive trumps, and swept the board. *Pope.*

**UNCONQUERABLY**. *adv.* Invincibly; insuperably.

The herds of Iphycia, detail'd in wrong; Wild, furious herds, unconquerably strong. *Pope.*

**UNCONQUERED**. *adj.* 1. Not subdued; not overcome.

To die so tamely, O'ercome by passion and misfortune, And still unconquer'd by my foes, sounds ill. *Denham.*

Unconquer'd yet, in that forlorn estate, His manly courage overcame his fate. *Dryden.*

2. Insuperable; invincible.

These brothers had a-while served the king of Pontus; and in all his affairs, especially of war, whereunto they were only apt, they had shew'd as unconquer'd courage, so a rude faithfulness. *Sidney.*

What was that snake-headed gorgon shield, That wife Minerva wore, unconquer'd virgin! Wherewith the freed her foes to congeal'd stone. But rigid looks, and chaste austerity, And noble grace, that dash'd brute violence With sudden adoration and blank awe? *Milton.*

**UNCONSCIONABLE**. *adj.*

1. Exceeding the limits of any just claim or expectation.

A man may oppose an unconscionable request to an unjustifiable reason. *L'Estrange.*

2. Forming unreasonable expectations.

You cannot be so unconscionable as to charge me for not subscribing of any name, for that would reflect too grossly upon your own party, who never dare it. *Dryden.*

3. Enormous; vast. A low word.

His giantship is gone somewhat crest-fall'n, Stalking with less unconscionable strides, And lower looks, but in a sultry chafe. *Milton.*

4. Not guided or influenced by conscience.

How infamous is the false, fraudulent, and unconscionable? hardly ever did any man of no conscience continue a man of any credit long. *Scott.*

**UNCONSCIONABLENESS**. *n. s.* Unreasonableness of hope or claim.

**UNCONSCIONABLY**. *adv.* Unreasonably

Indeed 'tis pity you should miss Th' arrears of all your services; And, for th' eternal obligation Y' have laid upon th' ungrateful nation, Be us'd to unconscionably hard, As not to find a just reward. *Hudibras.*

This is a common vice: though all things here Are sold, and sold unconscionably dear. *Dryden.*

**UNCONSCIOUS**. *adj.*

1. Having no mental perception.

Unconscious causes only still impart Their utmost skill, their utmost power exert: Those which can freely chuse, discern, and know, Can more or less of art and care bestow. *Blackmore.*

2. Unacquainted; unknowing.

A yearling bullock to thy name shall smoke, Untam'd, unconscious of the galling yoke. *Pope.*

**UNCONSECRATED**. *adj.* Not sacred; not dedicated; not devoted.

The sin of Israel had even unconsecrated and profaned that sacred edifice, and robbed it of its only defence. *Smith.*

**UNCONSENTED**. *adj.* Not yielded.

We should extend it even to the weakness of our natures, to our proneness to evil: for however these, unconscionable, will not be imputed to us, yet are they matter of sorrow. *Watts.*

**UNCONSIDERED**. *adj.* Not considered; not attended to.

Love yourself; and in that love, Not unconconsidered leave your honour. *Shakspeare.*

It will not be unconconsidered, that we find no open track in this labyrinth. *Brown.*

**UNCONSONANT**. *adj.* Incongruous; unfit; inconsistent.

It seemeth a thing unconsonant, that the world should honour any other as the Saviour, but him whom it honoureth as the creator of the world. *Hooker.*

**UNCONSTANT**. *adj.* [inconstant, French; inconstans, Latin.] Fickle; not steady; changeable; mutable.

More than the sun, who shines  
Ere the sun begins of the north;  
And, being set, a path away from thence,  
Turning his face to the west dropping south.  
*Shakespeare.*

The unconstrained flies  
Do change their course as fav'ral winds arise. May.  
**UNCONSTRAINED.** *adj.* Free from com-  
pulsion.

Will you, with free and unconstrained soul,  
Give me your daughter? *Shakespeare.*  
These be the miseries which our first parents  
brought upon all mankind, unto whom God, in  
his creation, gave a free and unconstrained will.  
*Keble.*

His highness is return'd.  
And unconstrain'd! But with what change  
Of countenance did he receive the message?  
*Deuham.*

Made for his use, yet he has form'd us so,  
We unconstrain'd, what he commands us, do.  
*Dryden.*

**UNCONSTRAINEDLY.** *adv.* Without force  
suffered.  
Such a patron has frankly, generously, and un-  
constrainedly relieved me. *South.*

**UNCONSTRAINED.** *n. s.* Freedom from  
constraint; ease.  
Mr. Dryden writes more like a scholar; and though  
the greatest master of poetry, he wanted that easi-  
ness, that air of freedom and unconstrained, which is  
more sensibly to be perceived than described.  
*Fulton.*

**UNCONSULTING.** *adj.* [*inconsultus*, Lat.]  
Heady; rash; improvident; imprudent.  
It was the fair Zellane, Plexirtus's daughter,  
whom unconconsulting affection, unfortunately born to  
me, had made borrow too much of her natural  
modesty, as to leave her more decent rayments.  
*Sidney.*

**UNCONSUMED.** *adj.* Not wasted; not  
destroyed by any wasting power.

Hope never comes,  
That comes to all, but torture without end  
Still urges, and a fiery deluge fed  
With ever-burning sulphur unconsum'd. *Milton.*  
Fixedness, or a power to remain in the fire uncon-  
sum'd, is an idea that always accompanies our com-  
plex ideas, signified by the word gold. *Locke.*

**UNCONSUMMATE.** *adj.* Not consummated.  
Acron came to the fight,  
Who left his spouse betroth'd, and unconsummated  
night. *Dryden.*

**UNCONTEMNED.** *adj.* Not despised.  
Which of the peers  
Have unconsum'd gone by him, or at least  
Should not neglected? *Shakespeare.*

**UNCONTENTED.** *adj.* Not contented;  
not satisfied.

Permit me, chief,  
To lead this uncontented gift away. *Dryden.*

**UNCONTENTINGNESS.** *n. s.* Want of  
power to satisfy.

The decreed uncontentingness of all other goods,  
richly repaired by its being but an aptness to prove  
a title to our love's settling in God. *Boyle.*

**UNCONTESTABLE.** *adj.* Indisputable;  
not controvertible.

Where is the man that has uncontested evidence  
of the truth of all that he holds, or of the falsehood  
of all he condemns? *Locke.*

**UNCONTESTED.** *adj.* Not disputed; evi-  
dent.

'Tis by experience uncontested sound,  
Bodies orbicular, when whirling round,  
Still shake off all things on their surface plac'd.  
*Hutchinson.*

**UNCONTESTED.** *adj.* Not religiously peni-  
tent.

The priest, by absolving an uncontrite sinner,  
cannot make him contrite. *Hammond.*

**UNCONTROLLABLE.** *adj.* Not  
1. Resilient; powerful beyond opposition.

**Gain means,**  
And all that band them to resist  
His uncontrollable intent. *Milton.*  
2. Indisputable; irrefragable.

The pension was granted, by reason of the king  
of England's uncontrollable title to England.  
*Hayward.*

This makes appear the error of those, who think  
it an uncontrollable maxim, that power is always  
safely lodg'd in many hands, than in one; that  
many are as capable of enslaving as a single person.  
*Swift.*

**UNCONTROLLABLE.** *adv.*

1. Without possibility of opposition.

2. Without danger of refutation.

Uncontrollably, and under general consent, many  
opinions are pass'd, which, upon due examination,  
admit of doubt. *Brown.*  
Since this light was to rest within them, and the  
judgment of it wholly to remain in themselves, they  
might safely and uncontrollably pretend it greater  
or less. *South.*

**UNCONTROLL'D.** *adj.*

1. Unresisted; unopposed; not to be over-  
ruled.

Should I try the uncontroll'd worth  
Of this pure cause, 'twould kindle my rap't spirits  
To such a flame of sacred vehemence,  
That dumb things would be mov'd to sympathize.  
*Milton.*

O'er barren mountains, o'er the flow'ry plain,  
Extends thy uncontroll'd, and boundless reign.  
*Dryden.*

The British navy, uncontroll'd,  
Shall wave her double cross 't' extreme climate  
Terrific, and return with odorous spoils. *Philips.*

2. Not convinced; not refuted.

That Julius Cæsar was so born, is an uncontroll'd  
report. *Hayward.*

**UNCONTROLL'DLY.** *adv.* Without con-  
trol; without opposition.

Mankind avert killing, and being killed; but  
when the phantasm honour has once possessed the  
mind, no reluctance of humanity is able to make  
head against it; but it commands uncontroll'dly.  
*Deacy of Piety.*

**UNCONTROVERTED.** *adj.* Not disputed;  
not liable to debate.

One reason of the uncontroverted certainty of ma-  
thematical science is, because 'tis built upon clear  
and settled significations of names. *Clavius.*

**UNCONVERSABLE.** *adj.* Not suitable to  
conversation; not social.

Faith and devotion are traduced and ridiculed,  
as morose, unconvertible qualities. *Rogers.*

**UNCONVERTED.** *adj.*

1. Not persuaded of the truth of christi-  
anity.

Salvation belongeth unto none, but such as call  
upon the name of our Lord Jesus Christ: which  
nations, as yet unconverted, neither do, nor possibly  
can do, till they believe. *Hosker.*

The unconverted heathens, who were press'd by  
the many authorities that confirmed our Saviour's  
miracles, accounted for them after the same man-  
ner. *Addison.*

The apostle reminds the Ephesians of the guilt  
and misery of their former unconverted estate,  
when aliens from the commonwealth of Israel.  
*Rogers.*

2. Not religious; not yet induced to live  
a holy life. Thus Baxter wrote a Call  
to the Unconverted.

**UNCONVINCED.** *adj.* Not convinced.

A way not to be introduced into the seminaries  
of those, who are to propagate religion, or philoso-  
phy, amongst the ignorant and unconvinced. *Locke.*

**To UNCOIL.** *v. a.* To loose a thing  
bound with cords.

**UNCORRECTED.** *adj.* Inaccurate; not  
polished to exactness.

I have written this too hastily and too loosely: it  
comes out from the first draught, and uncorrected.  
*Dryden.*

**Uncorrupt.** *adj.* Honest; upright;  
not tainted with wickedness; not influ-  
enced by iniquitous interest.

The pleasures of sin, and this world's vanities  
are confuted with uncorrupt judgment. *Milton.*  
Men allege they use'er can find  
Those beauties in a female mind,  
Which raise a flame that will endure  
For ever uncorrupt and pure. *Swift.*

**UNCORRUPTED.** *adj.* Not vitiated; not  
depraved.

Such a hero never springs,  
But from the uncorrupted blood of kings. *Byss.*

Man, yet new,  
No rule but uncorrupted reason knew,  
And with a native bent did good pursue. *Dryden.*

Nothing is more valuable than the records of an-  
tiquity: I wish we had more of them, and more  
uncorrupted. *Locke.*

**UNCORRUPTNESS.** *n. s.* Integrity; up-  
rightness.

In doctrine, shew uncorruptness, gravity, sincere-  
ity. *Titus.*

**To UNCOVER.** *v. a.*

1. To divert of a covering.

After you are up, uncover your bed, and open the  
curtains to air it. *Harvey.*  
Seeing an object several millions of leagues, the  
very instant it is uncovered, may be shown to be a  
mistake in matter of fact. *Locke.*

2. To deprive of clothes.

Thou wert better in thy grave, than to answer,  
with thy uncovered body, this extremity of the  
skies. *Shakespeare.*

3. To strip of the roof.

Porches and schools,  
Uncover'd, and with sculldis lumber'd flood. *Prior.*

4. To show openly; to strip of a veil, or  
concealment.

He cover'd; but his robe  
Uncover'd more; to rose the Dame strong.  
Shorn of his strength. *Milton.*

There will certainly come some day or other, to  
uncover every soul of us. *Lape.*

5. To bare the head, as in the presence of  
a superior.

Rather let my head dance on a bloody pole,  
Than stand uncover'd to the vulgar gown. *Shaksp.*

**UNCONSULLABLE.** *adj.* Not to be ad-  
vised.

It would have been uncounsellable to have  
marched, and have left such an enemy at their  
backs. *Clarendon.*

**UNCOUNTABLE.** *adj.* Innumerable.

Those uncountable glorious bodies were not set in  
the firmament for no other end than to adorn it.  
*Raleigh.*

**UNCONFERRED.** *adj.* Genuine; not  
spurious.

True real is not any one single affection of the  
soul, but a strong mixture of many holy affections,  
filling the heart with all pious intentions; all, not  
only unconfessed, but in it fervent. *Spinoza.*

**To UNCOIL.** *v. a.* To loose dogs from  
their couples.

Uncoil in the western valley, go;  
Dispatch, I say, and find the forest. *Shakespeare.*

The hunt is up, the morn is bright and gay;  
The fields are fragrant, and the woods are green;  
Uncoil here, and let us make a hay. *Shakespeare.*

The land on which they fought, th' appointed  
place,  
In which th' uncoupled hounds began the chase.  
*Dryden.*

**UNCOURTEOUS.** *adj.* Uncivil; unpolite.

In behaviour some will say, ever had, rarely civil,  
and somewhat given to insolence, but never uncor-  
teous. *Sidney.*

**UNCOURTEOUSLY.** *adv.* Uncivilly; un-  
politely.

Though somewhat merrily, yet uncorruptly he  
railed upon England, objecting extreme beggary,  
and mere barbarousness unto it. *Afham.*



**UNCERTAINNESS.** *n. f.* Unstability; of matters to a court; intelligence.

The quakers presented an address, which, notwithstanding the uncertainty of their pleasure, the house was very honest.

**UNCOURTLY.** *adj.* Inselegant of manners; uncivil.

The lord treasurer not entering into those refinements of paying the publick money upon private considerations, hath been so uncourtly as to stop it.

**UNCOUTH.** *adj.* [uncu<sup>3</sup>, Saxon.] Odd; strange; unusual.

A very uncouth sight was to behold, How he did fashion his untoward pace; For as he forward mov'd his footing old, So backward still was turn'd his wrinkled face.

The lovers standing in this doleful wife, A warrior bold unwarlike approached near, Uncouth in arms yclad, and strange disguise.

I am surprized with an uncouth fear; A chilling sweat o'erruns my trembling joints; My heart suspects more than mine eye can see.

The trouble of thy thoughts this night Affects me equally; nor can I like This uncouth dream, of evil sprung, I fear.

For I that day was absent, as befit, Bound on a voyage uncouth, and obscure, Far on excursion toward the gates of hell.

It was so uncouth a fight, for a fox to appear without a tail, that the very thought made him weary of his life.

The secret ceremonies I conceal, Uncouth, perhaps unlawful to reveal.

I am more in danger to misunderstand his true meaning, than if I had come to him with a mind unjustified by doctors of my sect, whose reasonings will of course make all claims that way, and make the genuine meaning of the author seem harsh, strained, and uncouth to me.

He made that a pleasant study, which in the hands of Bartolus and Baldus, was uncouth and rugged.

**UNCOUTHLY.** *adv.* Oddly; strangely. Venetians do not more uncouthly ride, Than did their lubber state mankind beset.

**UNCOUTHNESS.** *n. f.* Oddness; strangeness.

To deny himself in the lesser instances, that so when the greater come, they may not have the disadvantage of uncouthness, and perfect strangeness, to enhance their difficulty, must be acknowledged reasonable.

**TO UNCREATE.** *v. a.* To annihilate; to reduce to nothing; to deprive of existence.

Tempt me with such affrights no more, Lest what I made I uncreate.

Who created thee, lamenting learn; Who can uncreate thee thou shalt know.

Light dies before her uncreating word.

**UNCREATED.** *adj.*

1. Not yet created. How hast thou disturb'd Heaven's blessed peace, and into nature brought misery, uncreated till the crime Of thy rebellion.

2. [inerte, French.] Not produced by creation.

What cause within, or what without is found, That can a being uncreated bound? The next paragraph proves, that the idea we have of God is God himself; it being something, as he says, uncreated.

**UNCREDITABLENESS.** *n. f.* Want of reputation.

To all other dissuaves, we may add this of the uncreditableness: the best that can be said is, that they use wit foolishly, whereof the one part devours the other.

**UNCROPPED.** *adj.* Not cropped; not gathered.

Thy abundance wants Partakers, and uncropped falls to the ground.

**UNCROPPED.** *adj.* Uncancelled.

Such gain the cap of him, that makes them fine, Yet keeps his book uncropped.

**UNCROUDED.** *adj.* Not straitened by want of room.

An amphitheatre, On its publick shows, unpeopled Rome, And held uncrouded nations in its womb.

**TO UNCROWN.** *v. a.* To deprive of a crown; to deprive of sovereignty.

He hath done me wrong; And therefore I'll uncrown him ere 't be long.

**YE POWERS!** See a sacred king uncrown'd; See your offspring, Albion, bound.

**UNCTION.** *n. f.* [unction, French.]

1. The act of anointing. The unction of the tabernacle, the table, the laver, the altar of God, with all the instruments appertaining thereto, made them for ever holy.

2. Unguent; ointment. The king himself the sacred unction made: As king by office, and as priest by trade.

3. The act of anointing medically. Such as are of hot constitutions, should use bathing in hot water, rather than unctions.

4. Any thing softening, or lenitive. I say not that fluttering unction to your soul, That not your trespass, but my madness speaks.

5. The rite of anointing in the last hours. Their extreme unction, administered as the dying man's viaticum, which St. James mentioned as the ceremony of his recovery, may be added.

6. Any thing that excites piety and devotion; that which melts to devotion.

**UNCTUOSITY.** *n. f.* [from unctuous.] Fatness; oiliness.

Fragrant exhalations contain an unctuousity in them, and arise from the matter of flesh.

**UNCTUOUS.** *adj.* Fat; clammy; oily. Dry up thy harrow'd veins, and plough torn leas, Whereof ingrateful man, with liquorish draughts, And morsels unctuous, greases his pure mind.

That from it all consideration slips.

A wand'ring fire, Compact of unctuous vapour, which the night Condenses, and the cold envious round, Kindled through agitation to a flame.

So fat and unctuous, that with the bellies of five of them there is made usually a hoghead of train oil.

The trees were unctuous fir, and mountain alh.

Whether they unctuous exhalations are, Fir'd by the sun, or seeming so alone.

Dilating, and with unctuous vapour fed, Disdain'd their narrow cells.

Cauphure, oil-olive, linseed-oil, spirit of turpentine, and amber, are fat, sulphureous, unctuous bodies.

**UNCTUOUSNESS.** *n. f.* Fatness; oiliness; clamminess; greasiness.

A great degree of unctuousness is not necessary to the production of the like effects.

**UNCUCKLED.** *adj.* Not made a cuckold. As it is a heart-breaking to see a handsome man loose-wiv'd, so it is a deadly sorrow to behold a foul knave uncuckled.

**UNCULLED.** *adj.* Not gathered. A sweet reaper from his tillage brought First fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf.

**UNCULPABLE.** *adj.* Not blamable. Those canons do bind, as they are edicts of nature; which the Jews observing, as yet, unscriptural, and thereby flaming such church orders, as in their law

were not prescribed, are notwithstanding in the respect unscriptural.

**UNCULTIVATED.** *adj.* [uncultus, Latin.]

1. Not cultivated; not improved by tillage. Our life, indeed, too frugal was before; But all uncultivated lay, Out of the solar walk.

God gave the world to men in common; but since he gave it for their benefit, it cannot be supposed he meant it should always remain common and uncultivated.

2. Not instructed; not civilized. The first tragedians found that serious stile Too grave for their uncultivated age.

These are instances of nations, where uncultivated nature has been left to itself, without the help of letters.

**UNCUMBERED.** *adj.* Not burdened; not embarrassed. Load of yourself, uncumber'd with a wife.

**UNCURABLE.** *adj.* That cannot be curbed, or checked. Not used.

So much uncurable her garboles, Caesar, Made out of her impatience, which not wanted Shrewdness of policy.

**UNCURBED.** *adj.* Licentious; not restrained. With frank, and with uncurbed plainness, Tell us the dauphin's mind.

**TO UNCURL.** *v. a.* To loose from ringlets, or convolutions.

There stands a rock; the raging billows roar Above his head in storms; but, when 'tis calm, Uncurl their ridgy backs, and at his feet appear.

The lion's foe lies prostrate on the plain, He sheaths his paws, uncurls his angry mane; And, pleas'd with bloodless honours of the day, Walks over, and disdains th' inglorious prey.

The furies sink upon their iron beads, And uncurl their ridgy backs, and at his feet appear.

The furies sink upon their iron beads, And uncurl their ridgy backs, and at his feet appear.

**TO UNCURL.** *v. n.* To fall from the ringlets. My fleece of woolly hair now uncurls, Ev'n as an adder, when the doth unroll To do some fatal execution.

**UNCURLED.** *adj.* Not collected into ringlets. Alike in feature both, and garb appear; With honest faces, though uncurl'd hair.

But since, alas, frail beauty must decay, Curl'd or uncurl'd, since locks will turn to grey; What then remains, but well our pow'r to use, And keep good-humour still, whate'er we lose.

**UNCURRENT.** *adj.* Not current; not passing in common payment.

Your voice, like a piece of uncurrent gold, is no crack'd within the ring.

I can no other answer make but thanks; And thanks, and ever thanks: and oft good turns Are shuffled off with such uncurrent pay.

**TO UNCURRESE.** *v. a.* To free from an execration.

Uncurse their souls; their peace is made With head, and not with hands.

**UNCURST.** *adj.* Not execrated. Sir John Hotham unapproach'd, unthreaten'd, uncurs'd by any language or secret imprecation, mine, not long after pays his own and his eldest heads.

Heaven sure has kept this spot of earth uncurst To show how all things were created first.

**UNCUR.** *n.* Not cut. We must resign! how'n his great foot dash'd in In flames as loud as his immortal fame!

His dying groans, his last-breath shake only his And trees uncur'd fall for his funeral pile.

A mail uncur'd, and head uncumb'd the loves; And would drag him just-boots as soon as gloves

**To open, to free from the restraint of wounds.**

When the fiery stars too fiercely play,  
And Arctur's dart on withering flames do lay;  
The wary ploughman, on the mountain's brow,  
Undoes his weary fowls. *Dryden.*

**UNDAMAGED. adj.** Not made worse; not impaired.

Plants will frequent changes try,  
Undamag'd, and their marriageable arms  
Conjoin with others. *Philips.*

**UNDAUNTED. adj.** Unsubdued by fear; not depressed.

Bring forth men children only;  
For thy undaunted metal should compose  
Nothing but males. *Shakespeare.*

With him went  
Hannu, who did the twice fir'd Harry save,  
And in his burning ship undaunted fought. *Dryden.*

Mirror of ancient faith in early youth!  
Undaunted worth, inviolable truth!  
No foe unpunish'd, in the fighting fold,  
Shall dare thee. *Dryden.*

**UNDAUNTABLE. adv.** Boldly; intrepidly; without fear.

It shall bid his soul go out of his body undaunt-  
edly, and lift up its head with confidence before  
fiends and angels. *South.*

**UNDAUNTEDNESS. n. f.** Boldness; bravery; intrepidity.

Lather took up a bristler air of assurance, and  
showed a particular undauntedness in the cause of  
truth, when it had so mighty an opposer. *Atterbury.*

The art of war, which they admired in him,  
and his undauntedness under dangers, were such  
virtues as these islanders were not used to. *Pope.*

**UNDAZZLED. adj.** Not dimmed, or con-  
fused by splendour.

Here matter new to gaze the devil met  
Undazzled. *Milton.*

As undazzled and untroubled eyes, as eagles can  
be supposed to cast on glow-worms, when they  
have been newly gazing on the sun. *Boyle.*

**To UNDEAF. v. a.** To free from deaf-  
ness.

Though Richard my life's counsel would not  
hear,  
My death's sad tale may yet undeaf his ear. *Shakspeare.*

**UNDEBAUCHED. adj.** Not corrupted by  
debauchery.

When the world was buxom, fresh and young,  
Her sons were undebauch'd, and therefore strong. *Dryden.*

**UNDECAGON. n. f.** [from *undecim*, Lat.  
and *gonia*.] A figure of eleven angles  
or sides.

**UNDECA'YED. adj.** Not diminished, or  
impaired.

How fierce in fight, with courage undecay'd!  
Judge if such warriors want immortal aid. *Dryden.*  
If, in the melancholy shades below,  
The flames of friends and lovers cease to glow;  
Yet mine shall sacred last; mine undecay'd  
Burn on through life, and animate my shade. *Pope.*

**UNDECA'YING. adj.** Not suffering dimi-  
nution or declension.

The fragrant myrtle, and the juicy vine,  
Their parents' undecaying strength declare,  
Which with fresh labour, and new-er'd care,  
Supplies new plants. *Blackmore.*

**UNDECEIVABLE. adj.** Not liable to de-  
ceive, or be deceived.

It serves for more certain computation, by how  
much it is a larger and more comprehensive period,  
and under a more undecidable calculation. *Holder.*

**To UNDECEIVE. v. a.** To set free from  
the influence of a fallacy.

All men will try, and hope to write as well,  
And not without much pain be undeceiv'd. *Reform.*  
The which deceived, from her urn,  
The golden sword of truth does return  
To smite the murderer, to fight the fight,  
And undeceive the long-achieved age. *Dryden.*

Our coming judgments do in part undeceive us,  
and rectify the greater errors. *Glanville.*

So far as truth gets ground in the world, so far  
as loses it. Christ saves the world by undeceiving  
it. *South.*

**UNDECEIVED. adj.** Not cheated; not  
imposed on.

All of a tenour was their after life,  
No day discolour'd with domestick strife;  
No jealousy, but mutual truth believ'd;  
Secure repose, and kindness undeciv'd. *Dryden.*

**UNDECIDED. adj.** Not determined; not  
settled.

For one thing, which we have left to the order  
of the church, they had twenty which were unde-  
cided by the express word of God. *Hooker.*

To whose muse we owe that sort of verse,  
Is undecided by the men of skill. *Rojemmon.*

Aristotle has left undecided the duration of the  
action. *Dryden.*

When two adverse winds engage with horrid  
shock,

Levying their equal force with utmost rage,  
Long undecided lasts the airy strife. *Philips.*

**UNDECISIVE. adj.** Not decisive; not  
conclusive.

Two nations differing about the antiquity of their  
language, made appeal to an undecisive experiment,  
when they agreed upon the trial of a child brought  
up among the wild inhabitants of the desert. *Glanville.*

**To UNDECK. v. a.** To deprive of orna-  
ments.

I find myself a traitor;  
For I have given here my soul's consent,  
To undeck the pompous body of a king. *Shakspeare.*

**UNDECKED. adj.** Not adorned; not em-  
bellished.

Eve has undeck'd, save with herself. *Milton.*

**UNDECLIN'D. adj.**

1. Not grammatically varied by termina-  
tion.

2. Not deviating; not turned from the  
right way.

In his track my wary feet have stepp'd;  
His undclin'd ways precisely kept. *Sandys.*

**UNDEDICATED. adj.**

1. Not consecrated; not devoted.

2. Not inscribed to a patron.

I should let this book come forth undedicated,  
were it not that I look upon this dedication as a  
duty. *Boyle.*

**UNDEEDED. adj.** Not signalized by ac-  
tion.

My sword, with an unbatter'd edge,  
I sheath again undeeded. *Shakspeare.*

**UNDEFA'CED. adj.** Not deprived of its  
form; not disfigured.

Those arms, which for nine centuries had brav'd  
The wrath of time, on antique stone engrav'd;  
Now torn by mortars, stand yet undefac'd;  
On nobler trophies by thy valour rais'd. *Glanville.*

**UNDEFA'ISIBLE. adj.** Not defensible;  
not to be vacated or annulled.

**UNDEFI'ED. adj.** Not set at defiance; not  
challenged.

False traitor, thou broken haif  
The law of arms, to strike thee undefied;  
But thou thy treason's fruit, I hope, shalt taste  
Right low, and feel the law, the which thou hast  
desec'd. *Spenser.*

Chang'd a blunt cane for a steel-pointed dart,  
And meeting Osmyr next,  
Who wanting time for treason to provide,  
He basely threw it at him, undefied. *Dryden.*

**UNDEFILED. adj.** Not polluted; not  
vitiated; not corrupted.

Virtue wears a crown for ever, having gotten  
the victory, striving for undefiled rewards. *Wisd.*

Which had is undefied, and chaste, pronounce'd.  
*Milton.*

Her Arabian's from remains undefied,  
Unmix'd with foreign taint, and undefied.  
Her wit was more than man, her innocence a child. *Dryden.*

**UNDEFINABLE. adj.** Not to be marked  
out, or circumscribed by a definition.

That which is indefinite, though it hath bounds,  
as not being infinite, yet those bounds to us are  
undefinable. *Crew.*

Why simple ideas are undefinable is, that the  
several terms of a definition, signifying several ideas,  
they can all, by no means, represent an idea, which  
has no composition at all. *Locke.*

**UNDEFINED. adj.** Not circumscribed,  
or explained by a definition.

There is no such way to give defence to absurd  
doctrines, as to guard them round with legions of  
obscure, doubtful, undefined words. *Locke.*

**UNDEFORMED. adj.** Not deformed; not  
disfigured.

The light of so many gallant fellows, with all  
the pomp and glare of war, yet undeformed by bat-  
tles, may possibly invite your curiosity. *Pope.*

**UNDELIBERATED. adj.** Not carefully  
considered.

The prince's undeliberated throwing himself into  
that engagement, transported him with passion. *Clarendon.*

**UNDELIGHTED. adj.** Not pleased; not  
touched with pleasure.

The send  
Saw undelighted all delight; all kind  
Of living creatures, new to sight. *Milton.*

**UNDELIGHTFUL. adj.** Not giving plea-  
sure.

He could not think of involving himself in the  
same undelightful condition of life. *Clarendon.*

**UNDEMLISHED. adj.** Not raised; not  
thrown down.

She undemilish'd stood, and ev'n till now  
Perhaps had stood. *Philips.*

They stood by, and suffered Dunlirk to lie unde-  
milish'd. *Swift.*

**UNDEMONSTRABLE. adj.** Not capable  
of fuller evidence.

Out of the precepts of the law of nature, as of  
certain common and undemonstrable principles,  
man's reason doth necessarily proceed unto certain  
more particular determinations; which particular  
determinations being found out according unto  
the reason of man, they have the names of human  
laws. *Hooker.*

**UNDENI'ABLE. adj.** Such as cannot be  
gain said.

That age which my grey hairs make from more  
than it is, hath not diminished in me the power to  
protect an undeniable verity. *Sidney.*

He supposed the principles upon which he  
grounded his arguments, to have been undeniable. *White.*

Of those of the second class, we have a plain  
and undeniable certainty. *Woodward.*

**UNDENI'ABLY. adv.** So plainly, as to  
admit no contradiction.

It is undeniably founded in the express affirma-  
tions of holy writ. *Hammard.*

This account was differently related by the an-  
cients; that is undeniably rejected by the moderns. *Brown.*

I grant that nature all poets ought to study; but  
then this also undeniably follows, that those things  
which delight all ages, must have been an institu-  
tion of nature. *Dryden.*

**UNDEPI'ED. adj.** Not lamented.

Rise, wretched widow! rise; not undepior'd  
Permit my ghost to pass the Stygian ford;  
But rise prepar'd to mourn thy pain'd and low. *Dryden.*

**UNDEPRA'VED. adj.** Not corrupted.

Knowledge dwelt in our undepri'd nature, as  
light in the sun; it is now hidden in as like sparks  
in a flint. *Glanville.*

**UNDEPRI'ED. adj.** Not deprived by au-  
thority; not stripped of any possession.

He, undepri'd, his benedice forsook. *Dryden.*

**UNDER, preparation.** (*Under, Gothic; under, Saxon; under, Dutch.*)

1. In a state of subjection to.

When good Saturn, banish'd from above,  
Was driven to hell, the world was under Jove.

*Dryden.*

Every man is put under a necessity, by his constitution, as an intelligent being, to be determined by his own judgment, what is best for him to do; else he would be under the determination of some other than himself, which is want of liberty.

*Locke.*

2. In the state of pupillage to.

To those that live

Under thy care, good rules and patterns give.

*Denham.*

The princes respected Helim, and made such improvements under him, that they were instructed in learning.

*Quintilian.*

3. Beneath; so as to be covered, or hidden; not over; not above.

Trout put in bottles, and the bottles let down into wells under water, will keep long.

*Bacon.*

The doctor had before him the barbarous usage of his brethren, clapped on shipboard under hatches.

*Felt.*

It stood always under this form, it would have been under fire, if it had not been under water.

*Burnet.*

Thy bees lodge under covert of the wind.

*Dryden.*

Many a good poetick vein is buried under a trade, and never produces any thing for want of improvement.

*Locke.*

4. Below in place; not above. This is the sense of *under fail*, that is, *having the sails spread aloft*.

As they went under fail by him, they held up their hands and made their prayers.

*Sidney.*

By that fire that burn'd the Carthage queen,  
When the false Trojan under fail was seen.

*Shakspeare.*

Misthios hath been found to put forth under the boughs, and not only above the boughs; so it cannot be any thing that falleth upon the bough.

*Bacon.*

Be gulcher'd now, ye waters, under heav'n.

*Milton.*

5. In a less degree than.

Medicines take effect sometimes under, and sometimes above, the natural proportion of their virtue.

*Hooker.*

If you write in your strength, you stand revealed at first; and should you write under it, you cannot avoid some peculiar graces.

*Dryden.*

6. For less than.

We are thrifty enough not to part with any thing serviceable to our bodies, under a good consideration; but make little account of what is most beneficial to our souls.

*Ray.*

7. Less than; below.

Man, once fallen, was nothing but a total pollution, and not to be reformed by any thing under a new creation.

*South.*

Those men of forehead love to insure a cause, and seldom talk under certainty and demonstration.

*Collier.*

There are several hundred parishes in England under twenty pounds a year, and many under ten.

*Swift.*

8. By the show of.

That which spites me more than all the wants, lies under name of perfect love.

*Shakspeare.*

'Tis hard to bind any syllogism to close upon the mind, as not to be evaded under some plausible distinction.

*Baker.*

9. With less than.

Several young men could never leave the pulpit under half a dozen conceits.

*Swift.*

10. In the state of inferiority to; noting rank or order of precedence.

It was too great an honour for any man under a debt.

*Addison.*

11. In a state of being loaded with.

He shall but bear them as the ass bears gold, To groan and sweat under the burden.

*Shakspeare.*

He holds the people Of no more soul, nor fitness for the world, Than camels in their war; who have their provender

Only for bearing burdens, and for blows.

For fasting under them.

*Shakspeare.*

12. In a state of oppression by, or subjection to.

After all, they have not been able to give any considerable comfort to the mind, under any of the great pressures of this life.

*Tillotson.*

At any rate, we desire to be rid of the present evil, which we are apt to think nothing absent can equal; because, under the present pain, we find not ourselves capable of any the least degree of happiness.

*Locke.*

Women and children did not show the least signs of complaint, under the extremity of torture.

*Collier.*

Illustrious parent! now some token give, That I may Clymene's proud boast believe,

*Addison.*

13. In a state in which one is seized or overborn.

The prince and princess must be under no less amazement.

*Pope.*

14. In a state of being liable to, or limited by.

That which we move for our better instruction's sake, turneth into choler in them; they answer humbly. Yet in this their mood they cast forth somewhat wherewith, under pain of greater displeasure, we must rest contented.

*Hooker.*

The greatest part of mankind is slow of apprehension; and therefore, in many cases, under a necessity of seeing with other men's eyes.

*South.*

A generation springing up amongst us, that flattered princes that they have a divine right to absolute power, let the laws and conditions under which they enter upon their authority be what they will.

*Locke.*

It is not strange to find a country half unpeopled, where so great a proportion of both sexes is tied under such vows of chastity.

*Addison.*

Things of another world are under the disadvantage of being distant, and therefore operate but faintly.

*Atterbury.*

15. In a state of depression, or dejection by; in a state of inferiority.

There is none but he, Whose being I do fear, and under him

*Shakspeare.*

My genius is rebuk'd, as Antony's was by Caesar.

*Shakspeare.*

16. In the state of bearing, or being known by.

This fiction, under the name of Puritan, became very turbulent during the reign of Elizabeth.

*Swift.*

The raising of silver coin has been only by coining it with less silver in it, under the same denomination.

*Locke.*

17. In the state of.

If they can succeed without blood, as under the present disposition of things, it is very possible they may; it is to be hoped they will be satisfied.

*Swift.*

18. Not having reached or arrived to; noting time.

Three sons he dying left under age; By means whereof, their uncle Vortigern

*Spenser.*

Usurp'd the throne during their pupillage.

19. Represented by.

Morpheus is represented by the ancient statuary under the figure of a boy asleep, with a bundle of poppy in his hand.

*Addison.*

20. In a state of protection.

Under favour, there are other materials for a commonwealth, besides stark love and kindness.

*Collier.*

21. With respect to; referred to.

Mr. Duke may be mentioned under the double capacity of a poet and a divine.

*Felton.*

Under this head may come in the several contests and wars betwixt popes and the secular princes.

*Lesley.*

22. Attended by.

Cato Major, who had with great reputation borne all the great offices of the commonwealth, has left us an evidence, under his own hand, how much he was versed in country affairs.

*Locke.*

23. Subjected to; being the subject of.

To describe the revolutions of nature, will require a ready eye; especially so to connect this period and present them all under one view.

*Burnet.*

Nothing is the substance of our ideas. For the narrow mind of man, not being capable of having many ideas under view at once, it was necessary to have a repository to lay them up.

*Locke.*

The thing under proof is not capable of demonstration, and must be submitted to the trial of probabilities.

*Locke.*

Distinct conceptions, that answer their verbal distinctions, serve to clear any thing in the subject under consideration.

*Locke.*

I rather suspect my own judgment, than believe a fault to be in that poem, which lay so long under Virgil's correction, and had his last hand put to it.

*Addison.*

24. In the next stage of subordination.

This is the only safe-guard, under the spirit of God, that dictated these sacred writings, that can be relied on.

*Locke.*

25. In a state of relation that claims protection.

26. It is generally opposed to above or over.

UNDER, *adv.*

1. In a state of subjection, or inferiority.

Ye purpose to keep under the children of Judah for bond-men and bond-women.

*Chronicles.*

2. Below; not above.

3. Less; opposed to over or more.

He kept the main flock without alteration, under or over.

*Spectator.*

4. It has a signification resembling that of an adjective; lower in place; inferior; subject; subordinate. But, perhaps, in this sense it should be considered as united to the following word.

*I will fight*

Against my canker'd country with the spleen Of all the under fiends.

*Shakspeare.*

5. It is much used in composition, in several senses, which the following examples will explain.

UNDERACTION, *n. f.* Subordinate action; action not essential to the main story.

The least episodes, or underactions, interwoven in it, are parts necessary, or convenient to carry on the main design.

*Dryden.*

TO UNDERBEAR, *v. a.* [under and bear.]

1. To support; to endure.

What reverence he did throw away on slaves! Wooing poor craftsmen with the craft of smiles,

*Shakspeare.*

And patient underbearing of his fortune.

2. To line; to guard. Out of use.

The Dutchess of Milan's gown; not like your cloth of gold, set with pearls, down sleeves, sleeves, and skirts round, underborne with a kinship tinsel.

*Shakspeare.*

UNDERBEARER, *n. f.* [under and bear.]

In funerals, those that sustain the weight of the body, distinct from those who are bearers of ceremony, and only hold up the pall.

TO UNDERBID, *v. a.* [under and bid.]

To offer for any thing less than it is worth.

UNDERCLERK, *n. f.* [under and clerk.]

A clerk subordinate to the principal clerk.

Coleby, one of his under-swearers, was tried for robbing the treasury, where he was an under clerk.

*Swift.*

TO UNDERDO, *v. n.* [under and do.]

1. To act below one's abilities.

You overact, when you should underact. A little call yourself again, and think.

*Shakspeare.*

2. To do less than is requisite.

Nature much exceeds overdoes than underdoes you, shall find twenty eggs with two yokes, that have none.

*Shakspeare.*

UNDERFACTION, *n. f.* [under and fact.]

# UND

**UNDERMINING** *n. f.* [under and mine.] Subdivision of a fabric.

Christians by means of underfactions.

*Decay of Piety.*

**UNDERFELLOW** *n. f.* [under and fellow.]

A mean man; a sorry wretch.

They carried him to a house of a principal officer, who with no more civility, though with much more business than those underfellows had shewed, in captious manner put interrogatories unto him.

*Sidney.*

**UNDERFILLING** *n. f.* [under and fill.]

Lower part of an edifice.

To found our habitation firmly, first examine the bed of earth upon which we will build, and then the underfillings, or substructions, as the ancients called it.

*Watson.*

**UNDERFO'ND** *v. a.* [under and fang- gan, Saxon.] To take in hand. Obsolete.

Thou, Menalcas, that by thy treachery Didst underfong my lady to waxe so light, Shouldst well be known for such thy villainy.

*Spenser.*

**TO UNDERFURNISH** *v. a.* [under and furnish.] To supply with less than enough.

Can we suppose God would underfurnish man for the state he designed him, and not all end him a soul large enough to pursue his happiness? *Cotlier.*

**TO UNDERGIRD** *v. a.* [under and gird.]

To bind below; to round the bottom.

When they had taken it up, they used helps, undergirding the ship.

*Acts.*

**TO UNDERGO** *v. a.* [under and go.]

1. To suffer; to sustain; to endure evil.

With mind averse, he rather underwent His people's will, than gave his own consent.

*Dryden.*

2. To support; to hazard. Not in use.

I have now'd certain Romans To undergo with me an enterprise

(Of honourable, dangerous consequence. *Shaksp.*

Such they were, who might presume to have done Much for the king and honour of the state, Having the chiefest actions undergone. *Daniel.*

3. To sustain; to be the bearer of; to possess.

Not in use.

Their virtues else, be they as pure as grace, As minute as man may undergo,

Shall, in the general censure, take corruption From that particular fault. *Shakspere.*

4. To sustain; to endure without fainting.

It rais'd in me An undergoing stomach, to bear up Against what should ensue. *Shakspere.*

5. To pass through.

I carried on my enquiries to try whether this rising world, when finished, woul continue always the same; or what changes it would successively undergo, by the continued action of the same causes.

*Bacon.*

Bread put into the stomach of a dying man, will undergo the alteration that is merely the effect of heat.

*Arbutnot.*

6. To be subject to.

Claudio undergoes my challenge, and either I must shortly hear from him, or I will subscribe him a coward.

*Shakspere.*

**UNDERGROUND** *n. f.* [under and ground.]

Subterraneous space.

They have promised to shew your highness A spirit rais'd from depth of underground. *Shaksp.*

Wash'd by streams

From underground, the liquid ore he drains Into fit moulds prepared. *Milton.*

**UNDERGROWTH** *n. f.* [under and growth.]

That which grows under the tall wood.

So thick entwined, The undergrowth Of bushes and trailing bays, had purple'd All path of man, or beast, that pass'd that way.

*Milton.*

# UND

**UNDERHAND** *adv.* [under and hand.]

1. By means not apparent; secretly.

These multiplied petitions of worldly things in prayer have, besides their direct use, a service whereby the church underhand, through a kind of heavenly fraud, taketh therewith the souls of men, as with certain baits. *Hosker.*

2. Clandestinely; with fraudulent secrecy.

She underhand dealt with the principal men of that country, that they should persuade the king to make Flangus his associate.

*Sidney.*

They, by their precedents of wit,

To out-fast, out-loiter, and out-fit,

Can order matters underhand,

To put all business to a stand.

*Hudibros.*

It looks as if I had desired him underhand to write to ill against me; but I have not bribed him to do me this service.

*Dryden.*

Such mean revenge, committed underhand,

Has rain'd us an acre of good land. *Dryden.*

Wood is still working underhand to force his halfpence upon us.

*Swift.*

I'll hasten to my Roman soldiers,

Inflame the mutiny, and underhand

Blow up their discontent.

*Addison.*

**UNDERHAND** *adj.* Secret; clandestine;

fly.

I had notice of my brother's purpose, and have, by underhand means, laboured to dissuade him.

*Shakspere.*

I should take it as a very great favour from some of my underhand detractors, if they would break all measures with me.

*Addison.*

**UNDERIV'D** *adj.* [from derived.] Not

borrowed.

The ideas it is built about should be, sometimes at least, those more congenial ones, which it had in itself, underiv'd from the body.

*Locke.*

**UNDERLABOURER** *n. f.* [under and labourer.]

A subordinate workman.

About the carriage of one stone for Annals, the distance of twenty days journey, for three years, were employ'd two thousand chosen men, governors, besides many underlabourers.

*Wilkins.*

**TO UNDERLAY** *v. a.* [under and lay.] To

strengthen by something laid under.

**UNDERLEAF** *n. f.* [under and leaf.] A

species of apple.

The underleaf, whose cyder is best at two years, is a plentiful bearer.

*Mortimer.*

**TO UNDERLINE** *v. a.* [under and line.]

1. To mark with lines below the words.

2. To influence secretly.

By mere chance in appearance, though underlined with a providence, they had a full sight of the infants.

*Watson.*

**UNDERLING** *n. f.* [from under.] An inferior

agent; a sorry, mean fellow.

The great men, by ambition never satisfied, grew fastious; and the underlings, glad indeed to be underlings to them they hated least, to preserve them from such they hated most.

*Sidney.*

Hereby the heads of the Septs are made stronger, whom it should be a most special policy to weaken, and to set up and strengthen divers of their underlings against them.

*Spenser.*

The fault is not in our stars,

But in ourselves, that we are underlings. *Shaksp.*

O'er all his brethren he shall reign as king,

Yet every one shall make him underling. *Milton.*

They may print this letter, if the underlings at the post-office take a copy of it.

*Pope and Swift.*

**TO UNDERMINE** *v. a.* [under and mine.]

1. To dig cavities under any thing, so that

it may fall, or be blown up; to sap.

Though the foundation on a rock were laid,

The church was undermin'd, and then betray'd.

*Danbarn.*

An injudicious endeavour to exalt Virgil, is much the same as if one should think to raise the superstructure by undermining the foundation.

*Pope.*

2. To excavate under.

# UND

A vast rock undermin'd from one end to the other, and a highway running through it as long and as broad as the Mall. *Addison.*

3. To injure by clandestine means.

Making the king's sword strike whom they hated, the king's purse reward whom they loved; and, which is worst of all, making the royal countenance serve to undermine the royal sovereignty.

*Steuart.*

They, knowing Eleanor's aspiring humour,

Have bid'd me to undermine the datchbold. *Shaksp.*

The father, secure,

Ventures his filial virtue

Against what'er or may tempt, what'er seduce,

Allure or terrify, or undermine. *Milton.*

The undermining little becomes habitual; and the drift of his plausible conversation is only to flatter one, that he may betray another.

*Dryden.*

He should be warned who are like to undermine him, and who to serve him.

*Locke.*

**UNDERMINER** *n. f.* [from undermine.]

1. He that saps; he that digs away the

supports.

2. A clandestine enemy.

The enemies and underminers thereof are Romish catholics.

*Bacon.*

When I perceiv'd all set on enmity,

As on my enemies where ever chance'd,

I us'd hostility, and took their spoil,

To pay my underminers in their coin. *Milton.*

The most experienced disturbers and underminers of government have always laid their first train in contempt, endeavouring to blow it up in the judgment and esteem of the subject.

*South.*

**UNDERMOST** *adj.* [This is a kind of

superlative, anomalously formed from under.]

1. Lowest in place.

Using oil of almonds, we drew up with the undermost stone a much greater weight.

*Boyle.*

2. Lowest in state or condition.

It happens well for the party that is undermost, when a work of this nature falls into the hands of those who content themselves to attack their principles, without expiating their persons.

*Addison.*

This opinion, taken by other sectaries, was to last no longer than they were undermost.

*Atterbury.*

**UNDERNEATH** *adv.* [Compounded from under and neath, of which we still retain

the comparative *neath*, but in adverbial sense use *beneath*.] In the lower place;

below; under; beneath.

Fortwith up to the clouds

With him I flew, and underneath beheld

The earth outstretch'd immense, a prospect wide.

*Milton.*

And as I wake, sweet music broathe

Above, about, or underneath

Sent by some spirit to mortals good.

*Milton.*

Or follen Mole that rummets under neath,

Or Severn swift, guilty of maiden's death.

*Milton.*

The murther caught in open day,

Includ'd, and in despair to fly away,

How horrible from underneath.

*Dryden.*

The state did not lie flat upon it, but left a free passage underneath.

*Addison.*

**UNDERNEATH** *prep.* Under.

Fellows in arms,

Brav'd underneath the yoke of tyranny.

Thus far into the bowels of the land:

Have we march'd on.

*Shakspere.*

Pray God the prove not masculine ere long!

If underneath the standard of the French

She carry armour, as he hath begun.

*Shakspere.*

Underneath this stone doth lie

As much beauty as could die;

Which in life did harbour give

To more virtue than could live.

*Ben Jonson.*

What is, hath been; what hath been, shall ensue;

And nothing underneath the sun is new.

*Shakspere.*

The north and south, and each contending brook,

Are underneath his wide dominion cast.

*Dryden.*

**UNDEROFFICER** *n. f.* [under and officer.]

An inferior officer; one in subordinate

authority.







**Intelligence; terms of communication.**  
 The word is the property of his duty; he would occur with him in the preserving of a good understanding between him and the people. *Clarendon.*  
 We have got into some understanding with the enemy, by means of don Diego. *Arbuthnot.*

**UNDERSTANDING. *adj.*** Knowing; skillful.

The present physician is a very understanding man, and well read. *Addison.*

**UNDERSTANDINGLY. *adv.*** [from *understand*.]  
 Sundays may be understandingly spent in theology. *Milton.*

**UNDERSTOOD. *The pret. and part. pass. of understand.***

**UNDERSTAPPER. *n. f.*** [under and *trap*.]  
 A petty fellow; an inferior agent.

Every understapper perked up, and expected a regiment, or his son must be a major. *Swift.*

**To UNDERTAKE. *v. a.*** preterit *undertook*; participle passive *undertaken*. [underfängen, German.]

1. To attempt; to engage in.

The talk he undertakes  
 Is numbing sands, and drinking oceans dry. *Shakespeare.*

The charity of his mother, who undertook the manage of his family, became a feasible assistant and expedient in this single state. *Fell.*

Hence our generous emulation came;  
 We undertook, and we performed the same. *Rafsonman.*

Piercer than cannon, and than rocks more hard,  
 The English undertake the unequal war. *Dryden.*

Of dangers undertaken, some achieve'd,  
 They talk by turns. *Dryden.*

2. To assume a character. Not in use.  
 His name and credit shall you undertake,  
 And in my house you shall be friendly lodg'd. *Shakespeare.*

3. To engage with; to attack.  
 It is not fit your lordship should undertake every companion that you give offence to. *Shakespeare.*  
 You'll undertake her no more? *Shakespeare.*

4. To have the charge of.  
 To th' water-side I must conduct your grace,  
 Then give my charge up to Sir Nicholas Vaut,  
 Who undertakes you to your end. *Shakespeare.*

**To UNDERTAKE. *v. n.***

1. To assume any business or province.  
 O Lord, I am oppress'd, undertake for me. *Isaiah.*

I undertook alone to win th' abyss. *Milton.*

2. To venture; to hazard.  
 It is the coward's terror of his spirit,  
 That dare not undertake. *Shakespeare.*

3. To promise; to stand bound to some condition.

If the curious search the hills after rains, I dare undertake they will not lose their labour. *Woodw.*

**UNDERTAKEN. *The part. pass. of undertake.***

**UNDERTAKER. *n. f.*** [from *undertake*.]

1. One who engages in projects and affairs.

Astrim was naturally a great undertaker. *Clarendon.*

Undertakers in Rome purchase the digging of holes, and arrive at great estates by it. *Addison.*

This serves to free the enquiry from the perplexities that some undertakers have encountered it with. *Woodward.*

Oblige thy fairer undertakers  
 To throw me in butt twenty acres. *Prior.*

2. One who engages to build for another at a certain price.

Should they build as fast as write,  
 They'd ruin undertakers quite. *Swift.*

3. One who manages funerals.

While rival undertakers hover round,  
 And with his spade the corpse marks the ground. *Young.*

**UNDERTAKING. *n. f.*** [from *undertake*.]

Attempt; enterprise; management.

Mighty men: they are called; which becometh a strength surpassing others; and men of renown, that is, of great undertaking and adventurous actions. *Bohagh.*

If this seem too great an undertaking for the honour of our age, then such a sum of money ought to be ready for taking off all such pieces of cloth as shall be brought in. *Temple.*

**UNDERTENANT. *n. f.*** [under and *tenant*.]  
 A secondary tenant; one who holds from him that holds from the owner.

Settle and secure the under-tenants; to the end there may be a repose and establishment of every subject's estate, lord and tenant. *Davies.*

**UNDERTOOK. *The preterit of undertake.***

**UNDERVALUATION. *n. f.*** [under and *value*.]  
 Rate not equal to the worth.

There is often failing by an undervaluation; for in divers children their ingenerate powers are of slow disclosure. *Wotton.*

**To UNDERVALUE. *v. a.*** [under and *value*.]

1. To rate low; to esteem lightly; to treat as of little worth.

Her name is Portia, nothing undervalu'd  
 To Cato's daughter. *Shakespeare.*

My chief delight lay in discharging the duties of my station; so that, in companion of it, I undervalued all emblems of authority. *Atterbury.*

2. To depress; to make low in estimation; to despise.

I wrote not this with the least intention to undervalue the other parts of poetry. *Dryden.*

In a kingdom grown glorious by the reputation of a foreigner, multitudes lessen and undervalue it. *Addison.*

Schooling further, an undervaluing term, would make one think that Erasmus had a mean opinion of him. *Atterbury.*

**UNDERVALUE. *n. f.*** [from the verb.]

Low rate; vile price.

The unskillfulness, carelessness, or knavery of the traders, added much to the undervalue and discredit of these commodities abroad. *Temple.*

**UNDERVALUER. *n. f.*** [from *undervalue*.]  
 One who esteems lightly.

An undervalue of money was Sir Henry Wotton. *Wotton.*

**UNDERWENT. *The preterit of undergo.***

**UNDERWOOD. *n. f.*** [under and *wood*.]  
 The low trees that grow among the timber.

When you fell underwood, low haws and flow. *Mortimer.*

**UNDERWORK. *n. f.*** [under and *work*.]  
 Subordinate business; petty affairs.

Those that are proper for war, fill up the laborious part of life, and carry on the underwork of the nation. *Addison.*

**To UNDERWORK. *v. a.*** preterit and part. passive *underworked* or *underwrought*.

1. To destroy by clandestine measures.

Thou from loving England art so far,  
 That thou hast underwrought its lawful king. *Shakespeare.*

To cut off the sequence of posterity. *Shakespeare.*

2. To labour or polish less than enough.

Apelles said of Proteus, that he knew not when to give over. A work may be underwrought as well as underwrought. *Dryden.*

3. To work at a price below the common.

**UNDERWORKMAN. *n. f.*** [under and *workman*.]  
 An inferior or subordinate labourer.

Now would they hire under-workmen to employ their parts and learning to disarm their mother of all. *Leffley.*

Underworkmen are expert enough at making a single wheel in a clock, but are utterly ignorant how to adjust the several parts. *Sugl.*

**To UNDERWRITE. *v. a.*** [under and *write*.]

To write under something else.

He began first with his pipe, and then with his voice, thus to challenge Dorcas, and vouch'd him answered in the underwritten sort. *Addison.*

What addition and changed form made, I have here underwritten. *Addison.*

**UNDERWRITER. *n. f.*** [from *underwrite*.]  
 An inscriber; so called from writing his name under the conditions.

**UNDESCRIPTED. *adj.*** Not described.

They urge, that God left nothing in his word undescribed, whether it concerned the working of God, or outward polity. *Hanmer.*

This is such a singular practice, that I had rather leave it undescribed, than give it its proper character. *Cotter.*

**UNDESCRIPTED. *adj.*** Not seen; unseen; undiscovered.

**UNDESERVED. *adj.***

1. Not merited; not obtained by merit.

This victory obtained with great, and truly not undeserved, honour to the two princes, the whole estate, with one consent, gave the crown to Magnus. *Sidney.*

2. Not incurred by fault.

The same virtue which gave him a disregard of fame, made him impatient of an undeserved reproach. *Addison.*

**UNDESERVEDLY. *adv.*** [from *undeserved*.]  
 Without desert, whether of good or ill.

Our desire is to yield them a just reason, even of the least things, wherein undeservedly they have but as much as dreamed that we do amiss. *Hanmer.*

He which speaketh no more than ediseth, is undeservedly reprehended for much speaking. *Mackay.*

These oft an undeservedly laudal. *Nikola.*

His outward freedom  
 Science distinguishes a man of honour from one of those athletic brutes, whose undeservedly we call heroes. *Dryden.*

**UNDESERVED. *n. f.*** One of no merit.

You see how men of merit are sought after; the underdeserver may sleep, when the man of action is called on. *Shakespeare.*

**UNDESERVING. *adj.***

1. Not having merit; not having any worth.

It exerts itself promiscuously towards the deserv- ing and the undeserving, it it relieves alike the idle and the indigent. *Addison.*

Shall we repine at a little misplaced charity when an all wise Being showers down every day his benefits on the unthankful and undeserving? *Atterb.*

Who lose a length of undeserving days,  
 Would you usurp the lover's dear-bought prize? *Pope.*

2. Not meriting any particular advantage or hurt; with of.

I was carried to dislike, then to hate; lastly, to destroy this fun underriding of destruction. *Sidney.*

My felicity is in retaining the good opinion of honest men, who think us not quite undeserving of it. *Pope.*

**UNDESIGNED. *adj.*** Not intended; not purposed.

Great effects by inconsiderable means are sometimes brought about; and those which are intended by such as are the immediate authors. *South.*

Where you conduct find,  
 Use and convenience; will you not agree,  
 That such effects could not be undesign'd,  
 Nor could proceed but from a knowing mind? *Blackmore.*

**UNDESIGNING. *adj.***

1. Not acting with any set purpose.

Could atoms, which, with undesign'd flight,  
 Roam'd through the void, and roag'd the nooks of night,  
 In order march, and to their posts advance,  
 Led by no guide, but undesigning chance? *Blackm.*

2. Having no artful or fraudulent schemes; sincere.

He looks upon friendship, gratitude, and sense of

honour, as terms to impose upon weak, undesigning minds.  
**UNDESIRABLE**. *adj.* Not to be wished; not pleasing.

To add what wants  
In female sex, there seems to draw his love,  
And under me more equal; and perhaps,  
A thing not undesigning some time  
Superior; for judgment, what is free? *Milton.*  
**UNDESIRABLE**. *adj.* Not wished; not solicited.

O goddess-mother, give me back to fate;  
Yours gift was undesired, and came too late. *Dryden.*

**UNDERRING**. *adj.* Negligent; not wishing.

The baits of gifts and money to despise,  
And look on wealth with underriving eyes:  
When thou canst truly call these virtuous thine,  
Be wise, and free, by heav'n's consent and mine. *Dryden.*

**UNDESTRUCTIBLE**. *adj.* Indestructible; not susceptible of destruction. Not in use.

Common glass, once made, so far resists the violence of the fire, that most chymists think it a body more undestructible than gold itself. *Boyle.*

**UNDESTRUCTED**. *adj.* Not destroyed.

The essences of those species are preserved whole and undestroyed, whatever changes happen to any, or all of the individuals. *Locke.*

**UNDETERMINABLE**. *adj.* Impossible to be decided.

On either side the fight was fierce, and surely undeterminable without the death of one of the chiefs. *Watson.*

Rather an heir had no such right by divine institution, than that God should give such a right, but yet leave it doubtful and undeterminable who such heir is. *Locke.*

**UNDETERMINATE**. *adj.*

1. Not settled; not decided; contingent. Regularly, *indeterminate*.

Surely the Son of God could not die by chance, nor the greatest thing that ever came to pass in nature be left to an undeterminate event. *South.*

2. Not fixed.

Fluid, slippery, and undeterminate it is of itself. *More.*

**UNDETERMINATENESS**. } *n. s.* [from *undeterminate*.]

**UNDETERMINATION**. } *determinate*.  
We say more regularly *indeterminateness* and *indetermination*.]

1. Uncertainty; indecision.

He is not left barely to the undetermination, uncertainty and unsteadiness of the operation of his faculties, without a certain, secret predisposition of them to what is right. *Hale.*

2. The state of not being fixed, or invincibly directed.

The idea of a free agent is *undeterminateness* to one part, before he has made choice. *More.*

**UNDETERMINED**. *adj.*

1. Unsettled; undecided.

He has left his succession as undetermined, as it he had said nothing about it. *Locke.*

Extended wide

In circuit, undetermined, square or round. *Milton.*

2. Not limited; not regulated; not defined.

It is difficult to conceive that any such thing should be so matter, undetermined by something called form. *Hale.*

**UNDEVOTED**. *adj.* Not devoted.

The lords Say and Brooke, two popular men, and most devoted to the church, positively refused to make any such protestation. *Clarendon.*

**UNDIAPHANOUS**. *adj.* Not pellucid; not transparent.

When the materials of glass melted, with calcined tin, have composed a mass undiaphanous and white, this white enamel is the basis of all concrete, that goldsmiths employ in enamelling. *Boyle.*

**UNDID**. The past part of *undo*.  
This to undo, and I could undo more.  
I could attempt, and therefore no more. *Reynolds.*

**UNDIGESTED**. *adj.* Not concocted; not subdued by the stomach.

Ambition, the disease of virtue, bred  
Like ferments from an undigested fulness,  
Meets death in that which is the means of life. *Denham.*

The glaring sun breaks in at every chink,  
Yet pling'd in both we lie, and stare sapine  
As fill'd with fumes of undigested wine. *Dryden.*

Meat remaining in the stomach undigested, dejection of appetite, wind coming upwards, are signs of a phlegmatic constitution. *Abuthnot.*

**UNDIGNITY**. *preterit*. Put off. It is questionable whether it have a present tense.

Obsolete.  
From her fair head her fillets she undight,  
And laid her sole aside. *Spenser.*

**UNDIMINISHED**. *adj.* Not impaired; not lessened.

I still accounted myself undiminished of my largest conceit. *King Charles.*

Think not, revolted spirit! thy shape the same,  
Or undiminish'd brightness, to be known  
As when thou stood'st in heav'n, upright and pure. *Milton.*

Sergius, who a bad cause bravely try'd,  
All of a piece, and undiminish'd, dy'd. *Dryden.*

The deathless muse, with undiminish'd rays,  
Through distant times the lovely dame conveys. *Addison.*

When sacrilegious hands had rased the church  
even to the foundation, these charities they suffered  
to stand undiminish'd, untouched. *Atterbury.*

**UNDINTED**. *adj.* Not impressed by a blow.

I must rid all the sea of pirates: this I greed upon,  
To part with unhack'd edges, and bear back  
Our barge undinted. *Shakespeare.*

**UNDIPPED**. *adj.* [un and dip.] Not dipped; not plunged.

I think thee  
Impenetrably good; but, like Achilles,  
Thou hadst a soft Egyptian heel undipp'd,  
And that has made thee mortal. *Dryden.*

**UNDIRECTED**. *adj.* Not directed.

The realm was left, like a ship in a storm, amidst  
all the raging surges, unruled and undirected of  
any: for they to whom she was committed, fainted  
or forsook their charge. *Spenser.*

Could atoms, which, with undirected flight,  
Roam'd through the void, and rang'd the realms  
of night.

Of reason destitute, without intent,  
In order march? *Blackmore.*

**UNDISCOVERED**. *adj.* Not observed; not discovered; not descried.

Our profession, though it leadeth us into many  
truths undiscerned by others, yet doth disturb their  
communications. *Brown.*

Broken they break, and rallying they renew,  
In other forms, the military shew:  
At last in order undiscern'd they join,  
And march together in a friendly line. *Dryden.*

**UNDISCOVEREDLY**. *adv.* So as to be undiscovered.

Some associated particles of salt-petre, by lurking undiscernedly in the fixed nitre, had escaped the analysing violence of the fire. *Boyle.*

**UNDISCOVERIBLE**. *adj.* Not to be discerned; invisible.

I should be guiltier than my guiltiness,  
To think I should be undiscernible,  
When I perceive your grace. *Shakespeare.*

The apostle, knowing that the distinction of their  
characters was undiscernible by men in this life,  
admonishes those, who had the most comfortable  
assurances of God's favour, to be nevertheless apprehensive. *Rogers.*

**UNDISCOVERIBLY**. *adv.* Invisibly; imperceptibly.

Many secret indispositions will undiscernibly seal

upon the soul, and it will require time and due application to discover it to the spirituality of religion.

**UNDISCOVERING**. *adj.* Intrudicious; incapable of making due distinction.

Undiscerning muse, which heart, which eyes,  
In this new couple dost thou prize?  
His long experience informed him well of the  
state of England; but of foreign transactions he was  
entirely undiscerning and ignorant. *Clarendon.*

Thus her blind sister, sickle fortune, reigns,  
And undiscerning scatters crowns and chains. *Pope.*

**UNDISCIPLINED**. *adj.*

1. Not subdued to regularity and order.  
To be disciplined withal is an argument of natural  
infirmary, if it be necessary; but if it be not, it  
signifies an undisciplined and unmortified spirit. *Taylor.*

Divided from those climes where art prevails,  
Undisciplin'd by precepts of the wife,  
Our inborn passions will not brook controul;  
We follow nature. *Philips.*

2. Untaught; uninstructed.

A gallant man had rather fight to great disadvantage  
in the field, in an orderly way, than dabble  
with an undisciplined rabble. *K. Charles.*

Dry is a man of a clear head, but few words,  
and gains the same advantage over Puzos, that a  
small body of regular troops would gain over a  
numberless undisciplin'd militia. *Spectator.*

**UNDISCORDING**. *adj.* Not disagreeing, not jarring in music.

We on earth, with undiscording voice,  
May rightly answer that melodious noise;  
As once we did, till disproportion'd sin  
Jurr'd against nature's chime. *Milton.*

**UNDISCOVERABLE**. *adj.* Not to be found out.

He was to make up his accounts, and by an art, undiscoverable cheat, he could provide against the impending distress. *Rogers.*

**UNDISCOVERED**. *adj.* Not seen; not discovered; not found out.

Coming into the falling of a way, which led us  
into a place, of each side whereof men might easily  
keep themselves undiscovered, I was encouraged  
suddenly by a great troop of enemies. *South.*

When the griefs of Job were exceeding great, his  
words accordingly to open them were many, he  
be it, still unto his seeming they were undiscovered. *Hobbes.*

Time glides, with undiscover'd haste;  
The future but a length behind the past. *Dryden.*

By your counsels we are brought to view  
A rich and undiscover'd world in you. *Dryden.*

In such passages I discover'd some beauty yet  
undiscover'd. *Dryden.*

**UNDISCREET**. *adj.* Not wise; imprudent.

If thou be among the undiscereet, observe the time  
Eccl'j. x. 1.

**UNDISGUISED**. *adj.* Open; artless; plain; exposed to view.

If thou art Venus,  
Dignify'd in habit, undignify'd in shape:  
O help us captives from our chains to escape. *Dryden.*

If once they can dare to appear openly and undisguis'd, when they can turn the ridicule upon  
seriousness and piety, the contagion spreads like a  
pestilence. *Rogers.*

**UNDISHONOURED**. *adj.* Not dishonoured.

Keep then fair league and truce with thy true  
bed:  
I live, disdained, thou undishonoured. *Shakespeare.*

**UNDISMAYED**. *adj.* Not discouraged; not depressed with fear.

He in the midst thus undismay'd began. *Milton.*

Though oft repuls'd, again  
They rally undismay'd. *Philips.*

He smit'd a blow against his undismay'd adversary. *Arbutnot.*

**UNDISOBEDIENT**. *adj.* Inoffensive.

All this he would have expatiated upon, with  
condemnation of the discoverer, and the most ob-  
liging transgression. *Brown.*



Already in the work begun;  
And we seek all wisdom, shall be done. *Daniel.*  
**UNDOUBTED, adj.** Indubitable; indisputable; unquestionable.

His fact; till now, came not to an undoubted proof. *Shakespeare.*

Thou, Spirit, who led'st this glorious even into the desert, his victorious field, Against the spiritual foe, and brought'st him thence, By proof th' undoubted Son of God, inspire Milton.

The relations of your trials may be received as undoubted records of certain events, and as securely to be depended on as the propositions of Euclid. *Glanville.*

Made the world tremble with a numerous host, And of undoubted victory did boast. *Waller.*

Though none of these be strict demonstration, yet we have an undoubted assurance of them, when they are proved by the best arguments that the nature of the thing will bear. *Tillotson.*

**UNDOUBTEDLY, adv.** Indubitably; without question; without doubt.

Some sank undoubtedly there is in the very resemblance of idolaters. *Hooker.*

This cardinal, undoubtedly Was fashion'd to much honour. *Shakespeare.*

Undoubtedly God will relent, and turn From his displeasure. *Milton.*

The original is undoubtedly one of the greatest this age has produced. *Dryden.*

He that believes the christian doctrine, if he adhere to it, and live accordingly, shall undoubtedly be saved. *Tillotson.*

**UNDOUBTING, adj.** Admitting no doubt.

They to whom all this is revealed, and received with an undoubting faith, if they do not presently set about so easy and so happy a task, must acknowledge themselves in the number of the blind. *Hammond.*

**UNDRAWN, adj.** Not pulled by any external force.

Forth rush'd The chariot of paternal duty undrawn, Flaming thick flames, wheel within wheel; Itself instant with spirit, but convey'd By four cherubick shapes. *Milton.*

**UNDREADED, adj.** Not feared.

Better far, Than still at hell's dark threshold I have set watch, Unarm'd, undreaded, and thyself half-arm'd. *Milton.*

**UNDREAMED, adj.** Not thought on.

A course more promising, Than a wild dedication of yourselves To unpath'd waters, undream'd shores; most certain To miseries enough. *Shakespeare.*

**TO UNDESS, v. a. [from dress.]**

1. To divest of clothes; to strip.

Undress you, and come now to bed. *Shakespeare.*

To counsel and undress the bride. *Suckling.*

Her fellows press'd, And the reluctant nymph by force undress'd. *Addison.*

2. To divest of ornaments, or the attire of ostentation.

Undress'd at evening when the sound Their odours lost, their colours past, She chang'd her look. *Prior.*

**UNDRESS, n. f.** A loose or negligent dress.

Reform her into ease, And put her in undress to make her please. *Dryden.*

**UNDRESSED, adj.**

1. Not regulated.

Thy vineyard lies half prun'd, and half undress'd. *Dryden.*

2. Not prepared for use.

The common country people wore perones, shoes of undressed leather. *Arbuthnot.*

**UNDRIED, adj.** Not dried.

Their titles in the field were try'd: Witness the fresh laments, and sensual tears undry'd. *Dryden.*

Four pounds of undried hops, thorough ripe, will make one of dry. *Mortimer.*

**UNDRIVEN, adj.** Not impelled either way.

As wintry winds contending in the sky, With equal force blustering their titles try; The doubtful rack of heav'n Stands without motion, and the tide undriv'n. *Dryden.*

**UNDROSSY, adj.** Free from recreation.

When a noontide sun with summer beams Darts through a cloud, her watry skirts are edg'd With lucid amber, or undrossy gold. *Philips.*

Of heav'n's undrossy gold, the gods' array Refulgent, shall'd intolerable day. *Pope.*

**UNDUBITABLE, adj.** Not admitting doubt; unquestionable.

Let that principle, that all is matter, and that there is nothing else, be received for certain and undubitable, and it will be easy to be seen, what consequences it will lead us into. *Locke.*

**UNDUE, adj. [indue, French.]**

1. Not right; not legal.

That preceding length at that time taxed for rigorous and undue, in matter and manner, makes it very probable there was some greater matter against her. *Bacon.*

2. Not agreeable to duty.

He will not prostitute his power to mean and undue ends, nor stoop to little and low arts of courting the people. *Atterbury.*

**UNDULARY, adj. [from undulo, Latin.]**

Playing like waves; playing with intermissions.

The blunts and undulary breaths thereof maintain no certainty in their course. *Brown.*

**TO UNULATE, v. a. [from undulo, Lat.]**

To drive backward and forward; to make to play as waves.

Breath vocalized, i. e. vibrated and undulated, may in a different manner affect the lips, or tongue, or palate, and impress a swift, tremulous motion, which breath alone passing smooth doth not. *Holder.*

**TO UNULATE, v. n.** To play as waves in curls.

Through undulating air the sounds are sent, And spread o'er all the fluid element. *Pope.*

**UNDULATION, n. f. [from undulate.]**

Waving motion.

Worms and leeches will move both ways; and so will most of those animals whose bodies consist of round and annular fibres, and move by undulation, that is, like the waves of the sea. *Brown.*

All tuneable sounds are made by a regular vibration of the sonorous body, and undulation of the air, proportionable to the acuteness and gravity of the tone. *Holder.*

Two parallel walls beat the sound back on each other, till the undulation is quite worn out. *Addison.*

**UNDULATORY, adj. [from undulate.]**

Moving in the manner of waves.

A constant undulatory motion is perceived by looking through telescopes. *Arbuthnot.*

**UNDULY, adv.** Not properly; not according to duty.

Men unduly exercise their zeal against persons; not only against evil persons, but against those that are the most venerable. *Spratt.*

**UNDUTIFUL, adj.** Not performing duty; irreverent; disobedient.

She and I, long since contracted, Are now so sure, that nothing can dissolve us; And this deceit loses the name of craft, Of disobedience, or undutious title. *Shakespeare.*

In Latium safe he lay, From his undutious son, and his usurping sway. *Dryden.*

**UNDUTIFUL, adj.** Not obedient; not reverent.

England thinks it no good policy to have that realm planted with English, lest they should grow so undutiful as the Irish, and become more dangerous. *Spenser.*

No man's reason did ever dictate to him, that it is fit for a creature not to love God; to be undutiful to

his great sovereign, and ungrateful to his best benefactor. *Tillotson.*

**UNDUTIFULLY, adv. [from undutiful.]**

Not according to duty.

The fish had long in Caesar's ponds been fed, And from its lord undutifully fled. *Dryden.*

**UNDUTIFULNESS, n. f.** Want of respect, irreverence; disobedience.

I should have thought they would rather have held in, and staid all the other from undutiful days, than need to be forced thereunto themselves.

Forbidding undutifulness to superiors, sedition and rebellion against magistracy. *Tillotson.*

**UNDYING, adj.** Not destroyed; not perishing.

Driven down To chains of darkness, and th' undying worm. *Mt.*

**UNEARNED, adj.** Not obtained by labour or merit.

As I am honest Puck, If we have unearned luck, Now to 'scape the serpent's tongue, We will make amends ere long. *Shakespeare.*

Our work is brought to little, though begun Early, and th' hour of supper comes unearn'd. *Mt.*

Wilt thou rather chuse To lie supinely, hoping heaven will bless Thy slighted fruits, and give thee bread unearn'd? *Philips.*

**UNEARTHED, adj.** Driven from the den in the ground.

The robber of the fold Is from his craggy, winding haunts unearn'd. *Thompson.*

**UNEARTHLY, adj.** Not terrestrial.

The sacrifice How ceremonious, solemn, and unearthly It was th' offering! *Shakespeare.*

**UNEASILY, adv.** Not without pain.

He lives uneasily under the burden. *Le Franc.*

They make mankind their enemy by their unbecoming actions, and consequently live more uneasily in the world than other men. *Tillotson.*

**UNEASINESS, n. f.** Trouble; perplexity; state of disquiet.

Not a subject Sits in heart-grief and uneasiness, Under the sweet shade of your government. *Shakespeare.*

The same uneasiness which every thing Gives to our nature, life must also bring. *Danvers.*

We may be said to live like those who have their hope in another life, if we bear the uneasiness that befalls us here with constancy. *Atterbury.*

Men are dissatisfied with their station, and create to themselves all the uneasiness of want. They fancy themselves poor, and under this person feel all the disquiet of real poverty. *Rice.*

His majesty will maintain his just authority over them; and whatever uneasiness they may give themselves, they can create none in him. *Addison.*

The libels against his grandfather, that fly about his very court, give him uneasiness. *Scott.*

**UNEASY, adj.**

1. Painful; giving disturbance.

The wisest of the Gentiles forbade any libations to be made for dead infants, as believing they passed into happiness through the way of mortality, and for a few months wore an uneasy garment. *Payne.*

On a tottering pinnacle the standing is uneasy, and the fall deadly. *Decay of Power.*

His present thoughts are uneasy, because his present state does not please him. *Le Franc.*

Uneasy life to me, Still watch'd and importun'd, but worse for thee. *Dryden.*

2. Disturbed; not at ease.

Happy low! lie down; Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown. *Shakespeare.*

Uneasy, justice upward flew, And both the sisters to the stars withdrew. *Dryden.*

The passion and ill language proceeded from galled and uneasy mind. *Tillotson.*

It is such a pleasure as makes a man reflect on uneasy, exciting fresh desires. *Addison.*

One would wonder how any person should desire to be king of a country, in which the established religion is directly opposite to that he professes. Were it possible for such a case to accomplish his designs, his own reason might tell him, there could not be a more *uneasy* prince, nor a more unhappy people.

If we imagine ourselves intitled to any thing we have not, we shall be *uneasy* in the want of it; and that uneasiness will expose us to all the evil persuasions of poverty.

The soul, *uneasy* and confin'd from home, Rests and expatiates in a life to come.

3. Constraining; cramping.

Some fervile imitators

Describe at first such strict, *uneasy* rules, As they must ever slavishly observe.

4. Constrained; not disengaged; tuff.

In conversation, a solicitous watchfulness about one's behaviour, instead of being mended, will be constrained, *uneasy*, and ungraceful.

5. Peevish; difficult to please.

A sour, untractable nature makes him *uneasy* to those who approach him.

6. Difficult. Out of use.

We will, not appearing what we are, have some question with the shepherd: from his simplicity, I think it not *uneasy* to get the cause of my son's resort thither.

This swift business

I must *uneasy* make; lest too light winning

Make the prize light.

Divers things, knowable by the bare light of nature, are yet so *uneasy* to be satisfactorily understood, that, let them be delivered in the clearest expressions, the notions themselves will appear obscure.

UNEATEN. *adj.* Not devoured.

Though they had but two horses left *uneaten*, they had never suffered a summons to be sent to them.

UNEATH. *adv.* [from *cath*; *ead*, Saxon, easy.]

1. Not easily. Out of use.

*Uneath* may the endure the stony street, To tread them with her tender feeling feet!

2. It seems in *Spenser* to signify the same as *beneath*. Under; below.

A roaring, hideous sound, That all the air with terror filled wide, And few'd *uneath* to shake the steepest ground.

UNEDEFYING. *adj.* Not improving in good life.

Our practical divinity is as found and affecting, as that of our popish neighbours is flat and unedifying.

UNELECTED. *adj.* Not chosen.

Putting him to rage, You should have ta'en th' advantage of his choler, And pass'd him *unelected*.

UNELEGIBLE. *adj.* Not proper to be chosen.

Both extremes, above or below the proportion of our character, are dangerous; and 'tis hard to determine which is most *unelegible*.

UNEMPLOYED. *adj.*

1. Not busy; at leisure; idle.

Other creatures all day long Rove idle, *unemploy'd*, and leis need rest.

Wilt thou then serve Philistines with that gift, Which was expressly given thee to annoy them? Better at home lie bestrid, not only idle,

Inglorious, *unemploy'd*, with age out-worn.

Our wife Creator has annexed to several objects, and to the ideas we receive of them, as also to several of our thoughts, a concomitant pleasure, that those faculties which we are endowed with, might not remain idle and *unemployed*.

Men, sated with poverty, and *unemployed*, easily give into any prospect of change.

2. Not engaged in any particular work.

Palms unknown'd, Ceres *unemploy'd*, Were all forgot.

UNEMPTYABLE. *adj.* Not to be emptied; inexhaustible. Obsolete.

Whatsoever men or angels know, it is as a drop of that unemptiable fountain of wisdom, which hath diversely imparted her treasures.

UNENDOWED. *adj.* Not invested; not graced.

A man rather unadorned with any parts of quickness, and unendowed with any notable virtues, than notorious for any defect of understanding.

With grace and learning *unendow'd*.

UNENGAGED. *adj.* Not engaged; not appropriated.

When we have sunk the only *unengaged* revenues left, our incumbrances must remain perpetual.

UNENJOYED. *adj.* Not obtained; not possessed.

Each day 's a misstep *unenjoy'd* before; Like travellers, we're pleas'd with seeing more.

UNENJOYING. *adj.* Not using; having no fruition.

The more we have, the meaner is our store; The *unenjoying*, craving which is poor.

UNENLARGED. *adj.* Not enlarged; narrow; contracted.

*Unenlarged* souls are disgusted with the wonders which the microscope has discovered concerning the shape of little animals, which equal not a peepereon.

UNENLIGHTENED. *adj.* Not illuminated.

Moral virtue, natural reason, *unenlightened* by revelation, preterit.

UNENSLAVED. *adj.* Free; not enthralled.

By thee She sits a sov'reign, *unenslav'd* and free.

UNENTERTAINING. *adj.* Giving no delight; giving no entertainment.

It was not *unentertaining* to observe by what degrees I ceased to be a witty writer.

UNENTOMBED. *adj.* Unburied; uninterred.

Think'st thou *unentomb'd* to cross the floods?

UNENVIED. *adj.* Exempt from envy.

The fortune which nobody fees makes a man happy and *unenvied*.

Thus far at least recover'd, hath much more Establish'd in a safe, *unenvied* throne, Yielded with full content.

Since what they act, transcends what they command.

What health promotes, and gives *unenvied* peace, Is all expenceless, and procur'd with ease.

Beneath our humble cottage let us haste, And here, *unenvied*, rural daunties taste.

UNEQUAL. *adj.* Different from itself; diverse.

March and September, the two equinoxes, are the most unsettled and *unequal* of seasons.

UNEQUAL. *adj.* [in *aequalis*, Latin.]

1. Not even.

There sits deformity to mock my body; To shape my legs of an *unequal* size.

You have here more than one example of Chaucer's *unequal* numbers.

2. Not equal; inferior.

Among *unequals*, what society?

To bliss unknown my lofty soul aspires; My lot *unequal* to my vast desires.

3. Partial; not bestowing on both the same advantages.

When to conditions of *unequal* peace He shall submit, then may he not possess Kingdom nor life!

4. [in *egal*, French.] Disproportioned; ill matched.

*Unequal* work we find, Against *unequal* arms to fight in pain.

From his strong arm I saw his rival run, And in a crowd th' *unequal* combat shun.

And oft the furious wasp the live alarms With louder hums, and with *unequal* arms.

Pierce Belinda on the Baron flies, Nor fear'd the chief th' *unequal* fight to try.

5. Not regular; not uniform.

So strong, yet so *unequal* pulses beat.

UNEQUALABLE. *adj.* Not to be equalled; not to be paralleled.

Christ's love to God is silent and *unequalable*.

UNEQUALLED. *adj.* Unparalleled; univalued in excellence.

By those *unequalled* and invaluable blessings, he manifested how much he hated sin, and how much he loved sinners.

Donna came, divested of the scorn Which the *unequal'd* maid to long had worn.

UNEQUALLY. *adv.* In different degrees; in disproportion one to the other.

When we view some well-proportion'd dome No single parts *unequally* surprize;

All comes united to th' admiring eyes.

UNEQUALNESS. *n. f.* Inequality; state of being unequal.

UNEQUITABLE. *adj.* Not impartial; not just.

We force him to stand to those measures which we think too *unequitable* to press upon a murderer.

UNEQUIVOCAL. *adj.* Not equivocal.

This conceit is erroneous, making putrescent generations correspondent unto seminal productions, and conceiving *unequivocal* effects, and univocal conformity unto the efficient.

UNEVERRABLENESS. *n. f.* Incapacity of error.

The many innovations of that church witness the danger of presuming upon the *unerrableness* of a guide.

UNERRING. *adj.* [in *errans*, Latin.]

1. Committing no mistake.

The inestimable infirmities of our nature make a perfect and *unerring* obedience impossible.

Fail in chains constrain the various god; Who bound obedient to superior force, *Unerring* will prescribe your destin'd course.

His javelin threw: Hiding in air th' *unerring* weapon flew.

2. Incapable of failure; certain.

The king a mortal shaft lets fly From his *unerring* hand.

Is this th' *unerring* power? the ghost reply'd; Nor Phœbus flatter'd; nor his answers ly'd.

Of lovers of truth, for truth's sake, there is this one *unerring* mark: the not entertaining any proposition with greater assurance than the proofs it is built upon will warrant.

UNEERRINGLY. *adv.* Without mistake.

What those figures are, which should be mechanically adapted to fall so *unerringly* into regular compositions, is beyond our faculties to conceive.

UNESCHEWABLE. *adj.* Inevitable; unavoidable; not to be escaped. Not in use.

He gave the mayor sufficient warning to shift for safety, if an *uneschewable* destiny had not halted him.

UNESPIED. *adj.* Not seen; undiscovered; undescried.

Treachery, guile, and deceit, are things which may for a while, but do not long, go *unspied*.

From living eyes her open shame to hide, And live in rocks and caves long *unspied*.

Nearer to view his prey, and *unspied* To mark what of their state he more might learn.

The second shaft came swift and *unspied*; And pierc'd his hand, and nail'd it to his side.



# UNE

**UNESSENTIAL.** *adj.*

1. Not being of the last importance; not constituting essence.

Tillotson was moved rather with pity, than indignation, towards the persons of those who differed from him in the *unesential* parts of Christianity. *Adj. n.*

2. Void of real being.

The void profound  
Of *unesential* night receives him next. *Milton.*

**UNESTABLISHED.** *adj.* Not established.  
From plain principles, doubt may be fairly solved; and not clapped up from petitionary touchstones *unestablished.* *Brown.*

**UNEVEN.** *adj.*

1. Not even; not level.

These high wild hills, and rough, *uneven* ways,  
Draw out our miles, and make them wearisome. *Shakespeare.*

Some said it was best to fight with the Turks in that *uneven* mountain country, where the Turk's chief strength consisting in the multitude of his horsemen should stand him in small stead. *Knolles.*  
They made the ground *uneven* about their men, inasmuch that the state did not be that. *Addison.*

2. Not suiting each other; not equal.

The Hebrew verse consists of *uneven* feet. *Pracham.*

**UNEVENNESS.** *n. s.*

1. Surface not level; inequality of surface.  
This softness of the foot, which yields to the ruggedness and *unevenness* of the roads, renders the feet less capable of being worn than if they were more solid. *Ray.*

That motion which can continue long in one and the same part of the body; can be propagated a long way from one part to another, supposing the body homogeneous; to that the motion may not be reflected, refracted, interrupted, or disordered by any *unevenness* of the body. *Newton.*

2. Turbulence; changeable state.

Edward II. though an unfortunate prince, and by reason of the troubles and *unevenness* of his reign, the very law itself had many interruptions; yet it held its current in that state his father had left it in. *Hale.*

3. Not smoothness.

Notwithstanding any such *unevenness* or indistinctness in the style of those places, concerning the origin and form of the earth. *Burnet.*

**UNEVITABLE.** *adj.* [*inevitabilis*, Lat. *inevitabile*, French.] Inevitable; not to be escaped.

So jealous is she of my love to her daughter, that I never yet begun to open my mouth to the *unevitable* Philoclea, but that her miswilled presence gave my tale a conclusion before it had a beginning. *Sidney.*

**UNEVICTED.** *adj.* Not exacted; not taken by force.

All was common, and the fruit'ful earth  
Was free, to give her *unevicted* birth. *Dryden.*

**UNEVAMINED.** *adj.* Not inquired; not tried; not discussed.

Yet within these five hours Hastings liv'd  
Untainted, *unevamin'd*, free at liberty. *Shakespeare.*  
They utter all they think, with a violence and indisposition, *unevamin'd*, without relation to person, place, or fitness. *Ben Jonson.*

The most pompous seeming knowledge, that is built on the *unevamin'd* prejudices of sense, stands not. *Gloucester.*

**UNEVAMPIED.** *adj.* Not known by any precedent or example.

Charles returned with *unevamp'd* loss from Algers. *Raleigh.*

O *unevamp'd* love!  
Love nowhere to be found less than divine. *Milton.*  
God vouchsafed Enoch an *unevamp'd* exemption from death. *Boyle.*

Your twice conquer'd vassals,  
First, by your courage, then your clemency,  
Here humbly vow to sacrifice their lives,  
The gift of this your *unevamp'd* mercy,  
To your command. *Denham.*

# UNE

I took my pipe afresh, each night and day,  
Thy *unevamp'd* goodness to extol. *Philips.*

**UNEXCEPTIONABLE.** *adj.* Not liable to any objection.

Personal prejudices should not hinder us from pursuing, with joint hands and hearts, the *unexceptionable* design of this pious institution. *Atterbury.*

**UNEXCISED.** *adj.* Not subject to the payment of excise.

And beggars taste thee *unexcis'd* by kings. *Brown.*

**UNEXCOGITABLE.** *adj.* Not to be found out.

Whence can man resemble his *unexcogitable* power and perfection? *Rottergh.*

**UNEXECUTED.** *adj.* Not performed; not done.

Leave *unexecuted* your own renowned knowledge. *Shakespeare.*

**UNEXEMPLIFIED.** *adj.* Not made known by instance or example.

Thy wonders a generation returned with so *unexemplified* an ingratitude, that it is not the least of his wonders, that he would vouchsafe to work any of them. *Boyle.*

This being a new, *unexemplified* kind of policy, most puts for the wisdom of this particular age, learning the examples of all former ages. *South.*

**UNEXEMPT.** *adj.* Not free by peculiar privilege.

You invert the cov'nants of her trust,  
And harshly deal, like an ill borrower,  
With that which you receiv'd on other terms,  
Securing the *unexempt* condition. *Milton.*

**UNEXERCISED.** *adj.* Not practised; not experienced.

Mellanus, with his ardour, warms.  
A hesitating train, *unexercis'd* in arms. *Dryden.*  
Abstract ideas are not to obvious to the yet *unexercis'd* mind, as particular ones. *Locke.*

**UNEXHAUSTED.** *adj.* [*inexhaustus*, Lat.] Not spent; not drained to the bottom.

What avail her *unexhausted* stores,  
While proud oppression in her valleys reigns? *Addy.*

**UNEXPANDED.** *adj.* Not spread out.

Every letter bears a secret hoard;  
With sleeping, *unexpanded* issue stor'd. *Blackmore.*

**UNEXPECTED.** *adj.* Not thought on; sudden; not provided against.

Have wisdom to provide always beforehand, that those evils overtake us not, which death *unexpected* doth use to bring upon careless men; and although it be sudden in itself, nevertheless, in regard of our prepared minds, it may not be sudden. *Hooker.*

Six evils, great and *unexpected*, do cause attentions even them to think upon divine power with feeblest suspicions, which have been otherwise the most sacred adorners thereof; how should we look for any constant resolution of mind in such cases, saving only where assigned attention to God hath bred the most assured confidence to be assisted by his hand? *Hooker.*

O *unexpected* stroke! worse than of death!  
Must I thus leave thee, paradise? *Milton.*

Then *unexpected* joy surpris'd,  
When the great enigm of Messiah blaz'd. *Milton.*

Some amusement;  
But such as sprung from wonder, not from fear,  
It was so *unexpected.* *Denham.*

To the pale faces they suddenly draw near,  
And summon them to *unexpected* fight. *Druden.*

Deep was the wound; he stagger'd with the blow,  
And turn'd him to his *unexpected* foe. *Dryden.*

When Barcelona was taken by a most *unexpected* accident of a bomb lighting on the magazine, then the Catalunians revolted. *Swift.*

**UNEXPECTEDLY.** *adv.* Suddenly; at a time unthought of.

Oh! he seems to hide his face,  
But *unexpectedly* returns. *Milton.*

A most beautiful present, when I was most in want of it, came most seasonably and *unexpectedly* to my relief. *Dryden.*

# UNE

If the concernment be poured in *unexpectedly* upon us, it overflows us. *Dryden.*  
You have fairer warning than others who are *unexpectedly* cut off. *Wake.*

My heart was filled with a deep melancholy, to see several dropping *unexpectedly* in the midst of mirth. *Addison.*

**UNEXPECTEDNESS.** *n. s.* Suddenness; unthought of time or manner.

He describes the *unexpectedness* of his appearance. *Wat.*

**UNEXPEDIENT.** *adj.* Inconvenient; unfit.

Musick would not be *unexpedient* after meat, to assist and cherish nature in her first conversation, and tend their minds back to study in good tune. *Middleton.*

**UNEXPERIENCED.** *adj.* Not verified; not acquainted by trial or practice.

The wisest, *unexperie'd*, will be ever Timorous and loth, with novice modesty, Irresolute, unhardy, unadventurous. *Middleton.*

Long use may strengthen men against many such inconveniences, which, to *unexperienced* persons, may prove very hazardous. *Willms.*

The powers of Troy;  
Not a raw and *unexperie'd* train,  
But firm body of embattled men. *Dryden.*

These reproaches are the extravagant speeches of those *unexperienced* in the things they speak against. *Tillotson.*

*Unexperienced* young men, if unwarned, take one thing for another. *Locke.*

The smallest accident intervening, often produces such changes, that a wife man is just as much in doubt of events, as the most ignorant and *unexperienced.* *Scott.*

**UNEXPERT.** *adj.* [*inexpertus*, Lat.] Wanting skill or knowledge.

Receive the partner of my inmost soul:  
Him you will find in letters, and in laws,  
Not *unexpert.* *Prior.*

**UNEXPLORED.** *adj.*

1. Not searched out.

Oh! say what stranger cause, yet *unexplo'd*,  
Could make a gentle belle reject a lord? *Pope.*

2. Not tried; not known.

Under thy friendly conduct will I fly  
To regions *unexplo'd.* *Dryden.*

**UNEXPLOSD.** *adj.* Not laid open to censure.

They will endeavour to diminish the honour of the best treatise, rather than suffer the little mistakes of the author to pass *unexplos'd.* *Harris.*

**UNEXPRESSIBLE.** *adj.* Ineffable; not to be uttered.

What *unexpressible* comfort does overflow the pious soul, from a confidence of its own many sins! *Tillotson.*

**UNEXPRESSIVE.** *adj.*

1. Not having the power of uttering or expressing. This is the natural and logical signification.

2. Inexpressible; unutterable; ineffable; not to be expressed. Improper, and out of use.

Run, run, Orlando, curve on ev'ry tree  
The fur, the chaste, and *unexpressive* thee. *Shakespeare.*

With nectar pure his only locks he loves,  
And hears the *unexpressive* nuptial song,  
In the blest kingdoms, neck, of joy and love. *Middleton.*

The helmed cherubim,  
And sworded seraphim,  
Are seen in glitt'ring ranks, with wings display'd,  
Harping in loud and solemn quire.  
With *unexpressive* notes, to hearer's new-born heir. *Middleton.*

**UNEXTENDED.** *adj.* Occupying no assignable space; having no dimensions.

How inconceivable is it, that a spiritual, i. e. an *unextended* substance, should represent to the mind an extended one, as a triangle! *Locke.*

**UNEXTINGUISHABLE.** *adj.* [*inextinguibile*, French.] Unquenchable; not to be put out.

# U N F

*... of unextinguishable fire*  
 Make exarose us, without hope of end. *Milton.*  
 What nature, unextinguishable beauty must be  
 imperfect through the whole, which the defecation  
 of so many parts by a bad printer, and a worse edi-  
 tor, could not hinder from shining forth! *Bentley.*  
**UNEXTINGUISHED.** *adj.* [inextinctus,  
 Latin.]

1. Not quenched; not put out.  
 The souls, whom that unhappy flame invades,  
 Make endless moans, and, pining with desire,  
 Lament too late their unextinguish'd fire. *Dryden.*  
 'Tisn o'er your cold, your ever-seem'd urn  
 His constant flame shall unextinguish'd burn. *Lyttleton.*

2. Not extinguishable.  
 An ardent thirst of honour; a soul unsatisfied  
 with all it has done, and an unextinguish'd desire  
 of doing more. *Dryden.*

**UNFADED.** *adj.* Not withered.  
 A lovely flower,  
 Unfaded yet, but yet unfed below,  
 No more to mother earth or the green stem shall  
 owe. *Dryden.*

**UNFADING.** *adj.* Not liable to wither.  
 For her the unfading rose of Eden blooms,  
 And wings of seraphs shed divine perfumes. *Pope.*

**UNFAILING.** *adj.* Certain; not missing.  
 Nothing the united voice of all history proclaims  
 so loud, as the certain, unfailling consequence, that has  
 pursued and overtaken knave. *South.*  
 Then, secure of thy unfailling word,  
 Compose thy swelling soul, and sheath thy sword. *Duden.*

**UNFAIR.** *adj.* Disingenuous; subdo-  
 lous; not honest.  
 You come, like an unfa'ir merchant, to charge  
 me with being in your debt. *Swift.*

**UNFAIRLY.** *adv.* [from unfa'ir.] Not  
 in a just manner.

**UNFAITHFUL.** *adj.*  
 1. Perfidious; treacherous.  
 If you break one jot of your promise, I will  
 think you the most atheistical liar of the age,  
 and the most unworthy, that may be clothed out of  
 the gods' band of the unfaithful. *Shakespeare.*  
 My feet, through wine, unfaithful to their  
 weight,  
 Betray'd me tumbling from a tow'ry height. *Pope.*

2. Impious; infidel.  
 Thence shall come  
 To judge th' unfaithful dead; but to reward  
 His faithful, and receive them into bliss. *Milton.*  
**UNFAITHFULLY.** *adv.* Treacherously;  
 perfidiously.

There is danger of being unfaithfully counselled;  
 and more for the good of them that counsel, than  
 for him that is counselled. *Bacon.*

**UNFAITHFULNESS.** *n. s.* Treachery;  
 perfidiousness.  
 As the obscurity of what some writers deliver,  
 makes it very difficult to be understood; so the  
 unfaithfulness of too many others, makes it unfit to  
 be relied on. *Bayle.*

**UNFALLOWED.** *adj.* Not fallowed.  
 Th' unfallow'd glebe  
 Yearly o'ercomes the granaries with stores  
 Of golden wheat. *Philips.*

**UNFAMILIAR.** *adj.* Unaccustomed; such  
 as is not common.  
 The matters which we handle, seem, by reason  
 of newness, dark, intricate, unfamiliar. *Hooker.*  
 Chaucer's uncouth, or rather unfamiliar, lan-  
 guage deters many readers. *Warton.*

**UNFASHIONABLE.** *adj.* Not modish;  
 not according to the reigning custom.  
 A man writes good sense, but he has not a happy  
 manner of expression. Perhaps he uses obsolete  
 and unfashionable language. *Watts.*

**UNFASHIONABLENESS.** *n. s.* Deviation  
 from the mode.  
 Natural unfashionableness is much better than  
 art, affected postures. *Locke.*

# U N F

**UNFA'SHIONABLY.** *adv.* [from unfa'ashion-  
 able.]

1. Not according to the fashion.  
 2. Unartfully.  
 Deform'd, unfa'ishon'd, sent before my time  
 Into this breathing world, scarce half made up;  
 And that so lamely and unfashionably,  
 That dogs bark at me. *Shakespeare.*

**UNFA'SHIONED.** *adj.*  
 1. Not modified by art.  
 Mark but how terribly his eyes appear;  
 And yet there's something roughly noble there;  
 Which, in unfa'ishon'd nature, looks divine.  
 And, like a gem, does in the quarry shine. *Dryden.*  
 2. Having no regular form.  
 A hick'd lump, unfa'ishon'd and unfa'rm'd,  
 Of inbred seeds, and jostly chaos nam'd. *Dryden.*

**TO UNFA'STER.** *v. a.* To loose; to un-  
 fix.  
 He had no sooner unfa'ster'd his hold, but that  
 a wave forcibly spoiled his weaker hand of hold. *Sidney.*

Then in the key hole turns  
 Th' intricate wards, and every bolt and bar,  
 Of iron, iron, or solid lock, with ease  
 Unfa'sters. *Milton.*

**UNFA'THERED.** *adj.* Fatherless; having  
 no father.

They do observe  
 Unfa'ther'd heirs, and leathly births of nature. *Shakespeare.*

**UNFA'ITHOMABLE.** *adj.*  
 1. Not to be founded by a line.  
 In the midst of the plain a beautiful lake, which  
 the inhabitants thereabouts pretend is unfa'ithom-  
 able. *Addison.*  
 Beneath unfa'ithomable depths they faint,  
 And forget in their gloomy caverns paint. *Addison.*

2. That of which the end or extent cannot  
 be found.  
 A thousand parts of our bodies may be diversifi-  
 ed in all the dimensions of solid bodies; which  
 overtake the fancy in a new class of unfa'ithom-  
 able number. *Bentley.*

**UNFA'ITHOMABLY.** *adv.* So as not to be  
 founded.  
 Cover'd pits, unfa'ithomably deep. *Thomson.*

**UNFA'ITHOMED.** *adj.* Not to be founded.  
 The Titan race  
 He fag'd with lightning, towl within the unfa-  
 thom'd space. *Dryden.*

**UNFA'ITIGED.** *adj.* Unwarried; untired.  
 Over drink, and dry,  
 They journey toilsome, unfa'itiged with length  
 Of march. *Philips.*

**UNFA'VGURABLE.** *adj.* Not kind.  
**UNFA'VGURABLY.** *adv.*

1. Unkindly, unpropitiously.  
 2. So as not to countenance, or support.  
 Bacon speaks not unfa'vgurably of this. *Glanville.*

**UNFA'VRED.** *adj.*  
 1. Not affrighted; intrepid; not terrified.  
 Not in use.  
 Though heaven should speak with ill his wrath at  
 our ears,  
 That with his breath he hugs of the world  
 Did crack, we should stand upright and unfa'vred. *In London.*

2. Not dreaded; not regarded with terror.  
**UNFA'VRIABLE.** *adj.* Impredictable.  
**UNFA'VRIED.** *adj.* Implumous; naked  
 of feathers.

The mother nightingale haunts alone;  
 Whose nest some prying churl had found, and thence  
 By stealth, convey'd th' unfa'ver'd innocence. *Dryden.*

**UNFA'VURED.** *adj.* Deformed; wanting  
 regularity of features.  
 Deform'd, unfa'vur'd, and a skin of buff. *Dryden.*

# U N F

**UNFA'D.** *adj.* Not supplied with food.  
 Each bone might through his body well be read;  
 And every sinew seen, through his long fast;  
 For nought he eat'd, his carcase long unfa'd. *Spenser.*  
 A grilly fawning wolf, unfa'd,  
 Met me unfa'm'd, yet trembling dead. *Roscommon.*

**UNFA'ED.** *adj.* Unpaid.  
 It is like the breath of an unfa'ed lawyer; you  
 gave me nothing for't. *Shakespeare.*

**UNFA'ELLING.** *adj.* Insensible; void of  
 mental sensibility.  
 Dull, unfa'elling, barren ignorance  
 Is unto my gash to attend on me. *Shakespeare.*  
 Unlucky Wretched! thy unfa'elling master,  
 The more thou tellest, grips his fit the faster. *Pope.*

**UNFA'IGNED.** *adj.* Not counterfeited;  
 not hypocritical; real; sincere.  
 Here I take the like unfa'igned bath,  
 Never to marry her. *Shakespeare.*  
 Thousand deceancies that daily flow  
 From all her words and actions mix'd with love,  
 And sweet compliances, which declare unfa'igned  
 Union of mind. *Milton.*  
 Sorrow unfa'igned, and humiliation meek.  
 Employ it in unfa'igned pity towards God. *Sparr.*

**UNFA'IGNEDLY.** *adv.* Really; sincerely;  
 without hypocrisy.  
 He pardoneth all them that truly repent, and un-  
 feign'dly believe his holy gospel. *Common Prayer.*  
 How should they be unfa'ignedly just, whom reli-  
 gion doth not enable to be such; or they religious,  
 which are not found such by the proof of their just  
 actions? *Hooker.*

Pincee Dauphin, can you love this lady? —  
 —I love her most unfa'ignedly! *Shakespeare.*  
 Thou hast brought me and my people unfa'ignedly  
 to repent of the sins we have committed. *King Charles.*

**UNFELT.** *adj.* Not felt; not perceived.  
 All my treasury  
 Is but yet unfa'elt thanks, which, more enrich'd,  
 Shall be your love and labour's recompence. *Shakespeare.*  
 Her looks, now that time, unfa'elt  
 Sweeten'd into my heart, unfa'elt before. *Milton.*  
 'Tis pleasant, safely to behold from shore  
 The rowling ships, and hear the tempest roar;  
 Not that mother's pain is our delight,  
 But pains unfa'elt produce the pleasing sight. *Dryden.*

**UNFENC'D.** *adj.*  
 1. Naked of fortification.  
 I'd play incessantly upon these judes;  
 Even till unfa'enc'd desolation  
 Leave the masqued with the vulgar air. *Shakespeare.*  
 2. Not surrounded by any enclosure.

**UNFERMENTED.** *adj.* Not fermented.  
 All such vegetables must be unfermented; for  
 fermentation changes their nature. *Arbuthnot.*

**UNFA'ITILE.** *adj.* Not fruitful; not  
 prolific.  
 There is not such a dry tree, such a sapless, un-  
 fa'itile thing, but that it might fruitfully and increase. *Deacy of Poetry.*

**TO UNFA'ITER.** *v. a.* To unchain; to  
 free from shackles.  
 Unfa'iter me with speed;  
 I see you trouble that I bleed. *Dryden.*

This most useful principle may be unfa'itile, and  
 referred to its own freedom of exercise. *Spectator.*  
 The soul in the unfa'itile is not entirely loose  
 and unfa'itile from the body. *Spectator.*  
 Th' unfa'itile mood by three subm'd. *Thomson.*

**UNFA'ITURED.** *adj.* Representing no animal  
 form.  
 In unfa'itured paintings the noblest is the imitation  
 of man, and of architecture, as arches, free zee. *Bottom.*

**UNFA'ILLED.** *adj.* Not filled; not sup-  
 plied.  
 Come not to table, but when thy need invites  
 there; and if thou beest in health, leave something  
 of thy appetite unfa'illed. *Taylor.*

The air did *unf* precisely fill up the vacuities of the vessel, since it left so many *unfilled*. Boyle.  
The thrice of my forefathers  
Still stands *unfilled*. Addison.

**UNFULFILL'G. adj.** Unfuitable to a son;

You offer him a wrong,  
Something *unfulfill'g*. Shakspeare.  
Teach the people, that to hope for heaven is a  
mercenary, legal, and therefore *unfulfill'g*, affection. Boyle.

**UNFINISHED. adj.** Incomplete; not brought to an end; not brought to perfection; imperfect; wanting the last hand.

It is for that such outward ornament  
Was lavish'd on their sex, that inward gifts  
Were left for hallo *unfinish'd*. Milton.  
I did dedicate to you a very *unfinished* piece. Dryden.

His hasty hand left his pictures so *unfinished*,  
that the beauty in the picture faded sooner than in  
the person after whom it was drawn. Spectator.  
And now let conscious Cecil view the piece,  
Where virtue in her loveliest light is shown;  
Let these *unfinish'd* lays in part express  
Your great forefather's bounties, and your own. Leigh.

This collection contains not only such pieces as  
came under our review; but many others, even  
*unfinish'd*. Swift.

**UNFIRM. adj.**

1. Weak; feeble.

Our fancies are more giddy and *unfirm*  
Than women's arcs. Shakspeare.

So is the *unfirm* king  
In three divided; and his coffers found  
With hollow poverty and emptiness. Shakspeare.

2. Not stable.

Take the time, while stagg'ring yet they stand,  
With feet *unfirm*, and prepossess the strand. Dryden.

**UNFIT. adj.**

1. Improper; unsuitable.

They easily perceive how *unfit* that were for the  
present, which was for the first age convenient  
enough. Hooker.

Neither can I think you would impose upon me  
an *unfit* and over-ponderous argument. Milton.

2. Unqualified.

*Unfit* he was for any worldly thing,  
And eke unable once to sit or go. Spenser.

Old as I am, for ladies' love *unfit*,  
The pow'r of beauty I remember yet. Dryden.

A genius that can hardly take in the connection  
of three propositions, is utterly *unfit* for speculative  
studies. Watts.

**To UNFIT. v. a.** To disqualify.

Those excellencies, as they qualified him for do-  
minion, so they *unfitted* him for a satisfaction or  
acquiescence in his vassals. Gov. of the Tongue.

**UNFITLY. adv.** Not properly; not suit-  
ably.

Others, reading to the church those books which  
the apostles wrote, are neither untruly nor *unfitly*  
said to preach. Hooker.

The kingdom of France may be not *unfitly* com-  
pared to a body that hath all its blood drawn up  
into the arms, breast and back. Howell.

**UNFITNESS. n. f.**

1. Want of qualifications.

In setting down the form of common prayer,  
there was no need that the book should mention  
either the learning of a fit, or the *unfitness* of an  
ignorant minister. Hooker.

It is looked upon as a great weakness, and *unfit-  
ness* for business, for a man to be so open, as really  
to think not only what he says, but what he hears. South.

2. Want of propriety.

**UNFITTING. adj.** Not proper.

Although monosyllables, for use in our tongue, are  
*unfitting* for verses, yet are they the most fit for  
expressing briefly the first conceits of the mind. Camden.

**To UNFIX. v. a.**

1. To loosen; to make less fast.

Ploeking to *unfix* an enemy,  
He doth *unfix* so and shake a friend. Shakspeare.

Who can impress the forest, bid the tree  
*Unfix* his earth-bound root? Shakspeare.

2. To make fluid.

Stuff with eternal ice, and hid in snow,  
The mountain stands: nor can the rising sun  
*Unfix* her frosts, and teach them how to run. Dryden.

**UNFIXED. adj.**

1. Wandering; erratick; inconstant; va-  
grant.

So vast the noise, as if not fleets did join,  
But lands *unfix'd*, and floating nations strove. Dryden.  
Her lovely looks a sprightly mind disclose,  
Quick as her eyes, and as *unfix'd* as those. Pope.

2. Not determined.

Irrolute on which the should rely:  
At last *unfix'd* in all, is only *fix'd* to die. Dryden.

**UNFLEDGED. adj.** That has not yet the  
full furniture of feathers; young; not  
completed by time; not having attained  
full growth.

The friends thou hast, and their ad-  
aption try'd, Grapple them to thy soul with hook or sledge!  
But do not dull thy palm with entertainment  
Of each new-hatch'd *unfledg'd* comrade. Shakspeare.

In those *unfledg'd* days was my wife a girl.  
Shakspeare.

*Unfledg'd* actors learn to laugh and cry. Dryden.

**UNFLESHED. adj.** Not fleshed; not sea-  
soned to blood; raw.

Nature his limbs only for war made fit;  
With some less foe thy *unflesh'd* valour try. Couley.  
As a generous, *unflesh'd* hound, that hears  
From far the hunter's horn and cheerful cry,  
So will I haile. Dryden.

**UNFOLDED. adj.** Unsubdued; not put  
to the worst.

The utmost powers thought themselves secure  
in the strength of an *unfolding* army of sixty thousand  
men, and in a revenue proportionable. Temple.

**To UNFOLD. v. a.**

1. To expand; to spread; to open.

I saw on him rising  
Out of the water, heav'n above the cloud,  
*Unfold* her crystal doors; thence on his head  
A perfect dove descend. Milton.  
Invade his hissing throat, and winding fires,  
'Till stretch'd in length th' *unfolding* toe retires. Dryden.

Ah, what avail—

The vivid green his shining plumes *unfolds*? Pope.  
Sloth *unfolds* her arms, and wakes;  
Lift'ning Envy drops her snakes. Pope.

2. To tell; to declare.

What tidings with our cousin Buckingham?  
—Such as my heart doth tremble to *unfold*. Shakspeare.  
*Unfold* to me why you are heavy. Shakspeare.  
*Unfold* the passion of my love;  
Surprise her with discourse of my dear faith. Shakspeare.

Helen, to you our minds we will *unfold*. Shakspeare.

Ship and men *unfold*  
That to this ill convey you. Chapman.  
How comes it thus? *Unfold*, celestial guide! Milton.

Things of deep sense we may in prose *unfold*;  
But they move more in lofty numbers told. Waller.

3. To discover; to reveal.

Time shall *unfold* what plaited cunning hides:  
Who covers faults, at last with shame derides. Shakspeare.

If the object be seen through two or more such  
convex or concave glasses, every glass shall make a  
new image, and the object shall appear in the place,  
and of the bigness of the last image; which con-  
sideration *unfolds* the theory of microscopes and  
telescopes. Newton.

4. To display; to set to view.

We are the inhabitants of the earth, and endowed  
with understanding: doth it then properly belong  
to us, to examine and *unf* the works of God? Burnet.

5. To release or dismiss from a fold.  
The *unfolding* star calls up the shepherd. Shakspeare.

**To UNFOOL. v. a.** To restore from folly.  
Have you any way to *unfool* me again? Shakspeare.

**UNFORBID. } adj.** Not prohibited.  
**UNFORBIDDEN. }**

If *unforbid* thou may'st *un*fold  
What we, not to explore the secrets, ask  
Of his eternal empire. Milton.

These are the *unforbidden* trees: and here we  
may let loose the reins, and indulge our thoughts. Milton.

A good man not only forbears those gratifications  
which are forbidden by reason and religion, but  
even restrains himself in *unforbidden* instances. Atterbury.

**UNFORBIDDENNESS. n. f.** The state of  
being *unforbidden*.

The heaviest you are so severe to, is no where es-  
pecially prohibited in scripture; and this *unfo-  
rbiddenness* they think sufficient to evince, that the  
sumptuousness you condemn is not in its own na-  
ture sinful. Bayle.

**UNFORCED. adj.**

1. Not compelled; not constrained.

This gentle and *unforc'd* accord of Hamlet  
Sits smiling to my heart. Shakspeare.  
*Unforc'd* by punishment, unaw'd by fear,  
His words were simple, and his soul sincere. Dryden.

2. Not impelled; not externally urged.

No more can impure man retain and move  
In that pure region of a worthy love,  
Than earthly substance can, *unforc'd*, aspire,  
And leave his nature, to converse with fire. Dryden.

3. Not feigned; not artificially heightened.

Upon these tidings they broke forth into such *un-  
forced* and unfeigned passions, as it plainly appeared  
that good-nature did work in them. Hayward.

4. Not violent; easy; gradual.

Wind for the next above the valley swells  
Into my eye, and doth itself present  
With such an easy and *unforc'd* ascent,  
That no stupendous precipice denies  
Access, no horror turns away our eyes. Denham.

5. Not contrary to ease.

If one arm is stretched out, the body must be  
somewhat bowed on the opposite side, in a situation  
which is *unforced*. Dryden.

**UNFORCIBLE. adj.** Wanting strength.

The same reason which causeth to yield that they  
are of some force in the one, will constrain to ac-  
knowledge that they are not in the other altho-  
ugh *unforcible*. Hooker.

**UNFOREBOD'ING. adj.** Giving no omens.

Unnumber'd birds glide through th' aerial way,  
Vagrants of air, and *unforeboding* stray. Pope.

**UNFOREKNOWN. adj.** Not foreseen by  
prescience.

It had no let's prov'd certain, *unforeknown*. Milton.

**UNFORESEEN. adj.** Not known before it  
happened.

*Unforeseen*, they say, is unprepar'd. Dryden.

**UNFORSENNED. adj.** Circumcised.

Won by a Philistine from the *unforsenn'd* race. Milton.

**UNFORFEITED. adj.** Not forfeited.

This was the ancient, and is yet the *unforfeited*  
glory of our religion. Rogers.

**UNFORGIVING. adj.** Relentless; im-  
placable.

The sow with her broad snout for rooting up  
Th' intrusted seed, was judg'd to spoil the crop;  
The covetous churl, of *unforgiving* kind,  
Th' offender to the bloody pitch resign'd. Dryden.

**UNREMEMBERED.** *adj.* Not but to memory.  
The thankful remembrance of so great a benefit received, shall for ever remain *unforgotten*.

**UNFORMED.** *adj.* Not modified into regular shape.  
All perfection being a dissolution of the first form, is a mere confusion, and *unformed* mixture of the parts.

The same boldness discovers itself in the several adventures he meets with during his passage through the regions of *unformed* matter.

**UNFORSAKEN.** *adj.* Not deserted.  
They extend no farther to any sort of sins continued in or *unforgotten*, than as they are reconcilable with sincere endeavours to forsake them.

**UNFORTIFIED.** *adj.*  
1. Not fortified with walls or bulwarks.  
Their weak heads, like towns *unfortified*.  
Twist sense and nonsense daily change their side.

2. Not strengthened; infirm; weak; feeble.  
It shews a will most incorrect to heaven;  
A heart *unfortified*, a mind impatient;  
An understanding simple, and unschooled.

3. Wanting securities.  
They will not restrain a secret mischief, which, considering the *unfortified* state of mankind is a great defect.

**UNFORTUNATE.** *adj.* Not successful; unprosperous; wanting luck; unhappy.  
It is used both of a train of events, as *an unfortunate life*; or of a single event, as, *an unfortunate expedition*; or of persons, as, *an unfortunate man*, an *unfortunate commander*.

All things religiously taken in hand, are prosperously ended; because whether men in the end have that which religion did allow to desire, or that which it teacheth them contentedly to suffer, they are in neither event *unfortunate*.

Whoever will live altogether out of himself, and study other men's humours, shall never be *unfortunate*.

Vindictive persons live the life of witches, who, as they are mischievous, end *unfortunate*.

He that would hunt a hare with an elephant, is not *unfortunate* for missing the mark, but foolish for choosing such an unapt instrument.

The virgin shall on tedious days  
Visit his tomb with flowers, only bewailing  
His lot *unfortunate* in nuptial choice,  
From whence captivity and loss of eyes.

**UNFORTUNATELY.** *adv.* Unhappily; without good luck.  
Unconsulting affection *unfortunately* born to me-  
wards, made Zelmune borrow so much of her natu-  
ral modesty, as to leave her more decent raiment.

Most of these artists *unfortunately* miscarried,  
by falling down and breaking their arms.

She kept her countenance when the lid, remov'd,  
Disclos'd the heart *unfortunately* lov'd.

**UNFORTUNATELY.** *n. f.* [from *unfortunate*.] Ill luck.  
Ome, the only subject of the destinies displeasure,  
whose greatest fortunateness is more *unfortunate*  
than my sister's greatest *unfortunateness*.

**UNFOUGHT.** *adj.* Not fought.  
They used such diligence in taking the passages,  
that it was not possible they should escape *unfought*.

**UNFOULLED.** *adj.* Unpolluted; uncorrupted; not soiled.  
The humour and tunics are purely transparent  
to let in light *unfouled* and unobscured by any  
tarnish.

**UNFOUNDED.** *adj.* Not found; not met with.

Somewhat in her exceeding all her kind,  
Ereited a desire till then unknown;  
Somewhat *unfounded*, or found in her alone.

**UNFRAMABLE.** *adj.* Not to be moulded.  
Not used.  
The canis of their disposition to *unframable* unto  
societies, wherein they live, is for that they discern  
not aright what force these laws ought to have.

**UNFRAMED.** *adj.* Not formed; not fashioned.  
A lifeless lump, *unfashion'd* and *unfram'd*,  
Of jarring seeds, and jolly chaos *unm'd*.

**UNFREQUENT.** *adj.* Uncommon; not happening often.  
But thereof is visible unto any situation; but  
being only discoverable in the night, and when the  
air is clear, it becomes *unfrequent*.

To **UNFREQUENT.** *v. a.* To leave; to cease to frequent. A bad word.  
Glad to shun his hostile gripe.  
They quit their theils, and *unfrequent* the fields.

**UNFREQUENTED.** *adj.* Rarely visited; rarely entered.  
Many *unfrequent'd* plots there are,  
Fitted by kind for rape and villainy.

Being from the popular noise, I seek  
This *unfrequent* place to find some ease.  
How well your cool and *unfrequent* shade  
Suits with the chaste retirements of a maid!

Can he not pass an astronomick line,  
Nor farther yet in liquid ether roll,  
Till he has gain'd some *unfrequent* place?

With what caution does the hen provide herself  
a nest in places *unfrequent*, and free from noise!

**UNFREQUENTLY.** *adv.* Not commonly.  
They, like Judas, desire death, and not *unfre-*  
quently pursue it.

**UNFRIENDED.** *adj.* Wanting friends; uncountenanced; unsupported.  
Their parts to a stranger,  
Unaided and *unfriend*, often prove  
Rough and inhospitable.

Great acts require great means of enterprise;  
Thou art unknown, *unfriend*, low of birth.

(O God!  
Who me *unfriend* brought'st, by wondrous ways,  
The kingdom of my father to possess.

**UNFRIENDLY.** *n. f.* [from *unfriendly*.] Want of kindness; want of favour.  
You might be apt to look upon such disappoint-  
ments as the effects of an *unfriendly* nature  
or fortune to your particular attempts.

**UNFRIENDLY.** *adj.* Not benevolent; not kind.  
What signifies an *unfriendly* parent or brother?  
'Tis friendship only that is the cement which effec-  
tively combines mankind.

This fear is not that servile dread, which flies  
from God as an hostile, *unfriendly* being, delighting  
in the misery of his creatures.

**UNFROZEN.** *adj.* Not congealed to ice.  
Though the more aqueous parts will, by the loss  
of their motion, be turned into ice, yet the more  
subtle parts remain *unfrozen*.

**UNFRUITFUL.** *adj.*  
1. Not prolific.  
Ah! hopeless, lasting flames! like those that  
burn  
To light the dead, and warm th' *unfruitful* urn.

2. Not fructiferous.  
The naked rocks are not *unfruitful* there;  
Their barren tops with luscious food abound.

3. Not fertile.  
Lay down some general rules for the knowing of  
fruitful and *unfruitful* soils.

4. Not producing good effects.

**UNFULFILLED.** *adj.* Not fulfilled.  
Fierce desire,  
Still *unfulfilled* with pain of longing, pines.

To **UNFULFILL.** *v. a.* To expand; to unfold; to open.  
The next motion is that of *unfurling* the flag in  
which are several little flirts and vibrations.

Her ships anchor'd, and her sails *unfurld*  
In either Indies.

His sails by Cupid's hand *unfurld*,  
To keep the fair, he gave the world.

To **UNFURNISH.** *v. a.*  
1. To deprive; to strip; to divest.  
Thy speeches  
Will bring me to consider that which may  
*unfurnish* me of reason.

2. To leave naked.  
The Scot on his *unfurnish'd* kingdom  
Came pouring like a tide into a breach.

**UNFURNISHED.** *adj.*  
1. Not accommodated with utensils, or de-  
corated with ornaments.  
It derogates not more from the goodness of God,  
that he has given us minds *unfurnish'd* with those  
ideas of himself, than that he hath lent us into this  
world with bodies unclothed.

I live in the corner of a vast *unfurnish'd* house.

2. Unsupplied.  
**UNGA'IN.** } *adj.* [ungain, Sax.] Awk-  
**UNGA'INLY.** } waid; uncouth.  
An *ungainly* first in their walk.

**UNGA'ILED.** *adj.* Unhurt; unwounded.  
Let the stricken deer go weep,  
The hart *ungalled* play;  
For some must watch, whilst some must sleep;  
So runs the world away.

**UNGA'RTERED.** *adj.* Being without gar-  
ters.  
You chid at fir Prothens for going *ungartered*.

**UNGA'THERED.** *adj.* Not cropped; not picked.  
We wonder'd why she kept her fruit so long;  
For whom to late th' *ungather'd* apples hang.

**UNGENERATED.** *adj.* Unbegotten; hav-  
ing no beginning.  
Millions of souls must have been *ungenerated*, and  
have had no being.

**UNGENERATIVE.** *adj.* Begetting no-  
thing.  
He is a motion *ungenerative*, that's infallible.

**UNGENEROUS.** *adj.*  
1. Not noble; not ingenuous; not liberal.  
To look into letters already opened or dropped,  
is held an *ungenorous* act.

2. Ignominious.  
The victor never will impose on Cato  
*ungenorous* terms. His enemies contend  
The virtues of humanity are Caesar's.

**UNGENIAL.** *adj.* Not kind or favour-  
able to nature.  
The northern furies have a more cloudy, *ungenial*  
air than any part of Ireland.

Sullen seas that wash th' *ungenial* pole.

**UNGENTLE.** *adj.* Harsh; rude; rugged.  
Smile, gentle heaven! or strike, *ungenite* death!  
For this world frowns, and Edward's sun is clouded.

He is  
Vicious, *ungenite*, foolishly blunt, unkind.

Love, to thee I sacrifice  
All my *ungenite* thoughts.

**UNGENTEMANLY.** *adj.* Illiberal; not  
becoming a gentleman.  
The demeanor of those under Waller was much  
more *ungenite* and barbarous.

This he contradicts in the *ungenite* published

for the present year, and in an ungentlemanly manner.

UNGENTLINESS. *n. f.*

1. Harshness; rudeness; severity.

Rebward not thy sheepe, when ye take off his cotey, With twilches and patches as brand as a goat: Let not such ungentleness happen to thine. *Tuffer.*

2. Unkindness; incivility.

You have done me much ungentleness To show the letter that I writ to you. *Shakespeare.*  
UNGENTLY. *adv.* Harshly; rudely.

You've ungently, Brutus, Stole from my bed. *Shakespeare.*

Why speaks my father so ungently? *Shakespeare.*  
Nor was it ungently received by I. Indanira. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

UNGEOMETRICAL. *adj.* Not agreeable to the laws of geometry.

All the attempts before Sir Isaac Newton, to explain the regular appearances of nature, were un-geometrical, and all of them inconsistent and unintelligible. *Cheyne.*

UNGLIDED. *adj.* Not overlaid with gold.

Con, who each day can theatres behold, Like Nero's palace, shining all with gold, Our mean, unglided stage will scorn. *Denden.*

To UNGIRD. *v. a.* To loose any thing bound with a girdle.

The man ungirded his camels, and gave them draw and provender. *Genesis.*

The blist parent Ungirt her spacious bosom, and discharg'd The pond'rous birth. *Prior.*

UNGIRT. *adj.* Loosely dressed.

One tender foot was bare, the other shod; Her robe ungirt. *Waller.*

Mulciber assigns the proper place For Camans, and th' ungirt Numidian race. *Dryden.*

UNGIVING. *adj.* Not bringing gifts.

In vain at thine th' ungiving suppliant stands; This 'tis to make a vow with empty hands. *Dryden.*

UNGLORIFIED. *adj.* Not honoured; not exalted with praise and adoration.

Left God should be any way unglorified, the greatest part of our daily service consisteth according to the blessed apostle's own private rule, in much variety of psalms and hymns; that, out of so plentiful a treasure, there might be for every man's heart to chuse out for his own sacrifice. *Harker.*

UNGLORVED. *adj.* Having the hand naked.

When we were come near to his chair, he stood up, holding forth his hand unglorved, and in posture of blessing. *Becon.*

To UNGLUE. *v. a.* To loose any thing cemented.

Small rains relax and unglue the earth, to give vent to inflamed uterine. *Harvey.*

She stretch'd, gapes, unglues her eyes, And asks if it be time to rise. *Swift.*

To UNGOD. *v. a.* To divest of divinity.

Were we waken'd by this tyranny, Th' ungod this child again, it could not be I should love her, who loves not me. *Donne.*

This most ungodly way to places rise, And feels may be prefer'd without dignity. *Dryden.*

UNGOODLY. *adv.* Impiously; wickedly.

'Tis but an ill essay of that godly fear, to use that very gospel so irreverently and ungodly. *Government of the Tongue.*

UNGOODLINESS. *n. f.* Impiety; wickedness; neglect of God.

How grossly do many of us contradict the plain precepts of the gospel by our ungoodliness and worldly lusts! *Tillotson.*

UNGOODLY. *adj.*

1. Wicked; negligent of God and his laws.

His just, avenging ire Had driven out th' ungodly from his sight, And the habitations of the just. *Milton.*

The dancer here intended in the ungodly soner he who forgets or denies his God. *Rogers.*

2. Polluted by wickedness.

Let not the hours of this ungodly day Wear out in peace. *Shakespeare.*

UNGO'RD. *adj.* Unwounded; unhurt.

I stand aloof, and will no reconciliation; 'Till, by some elder masters of known honour, I have a voice and precedent of peace, To keep my name ungo'rd. *Shakespeare.*

UNGO'RD. *adj.* Not filled; not fated.

The hellhounds, as ungo'rd with flesh and blood, Pursue their prey. *Dryden.*

Oh ungo'rd appetite! O ravenous thirst Of a lion's blood. *Smith.*

UNGO'T. *adj.*

1. Not gained; not acquired.

2. Not begotten.

He is as free from touch or foil with her, As the from one ungot. *Shakespeare.*

His lions yet full of ungot princes; all His glory in the bud. *Waller.*

UNGOVERNABLE. *adj.*

1. Not to be ruled; not to be restrained.

They'll judge every thing by models of their own; and thus are rendered unmanageable by any authority, and unmanageable by other laws but those of the world. *Glanville.*

2. Licentious; wild; unbridled.

So wild and unmanageable a poet cannot be translated literally; his genius is too strong to bear a chain. *Dryden.*

He was free from any rough, unmanageable passions, which hurry men on to say and do very offensive things. *Atterbury.*

UNGOVERNED. *adj.*

1. Being without government.

The estate is yet ungo'rd. *Shakespeare.*

It pleaseth God above, And all good men of this ungo'rd life. *Shakespeare.*

2. Not regulated; unbridled; licentious.

Let his ungo'rd rage dissolve the life That wants the means to lead it. *Shakespeare.*

Themselves they vilify'd, To serve ungo'rd appetite. *Milton.*

Nor what to bid, or what to bid, he knows; Th' ungo'rd tempest to such fury grows. *Dryden.*

From her own back the burthen would remove, And lays the load on his ungo'rd love. *Dryden.*

UNGRACEFUL. *adj.* Wanting elegance; wanting beauty.

Raphael answer'd heav'n, Nor art thou lips ungraceful, line of men. *Milton.*

A foolishness watchfulness about one's behaviour, instead of being mended, it will be confirmed, unvary, and ungraceful. *Locke.*

He enjoy'd the greatest strength of good sense, and the most exquisite taste of politeness. Without the fifth, learning is but an incumbrance; and without the last is ungraceful. *Addison.*

UNGRACEFULNESS. *n. f.* Inelegance; awkwardness.

To attempt the putting another genius upon him, will be labour in vain; and what is to plant, will have always hanging to it the ungracefulness of constraint. *Locke.*

UNGRACIOUS. *adj.*

1. Wicked; odious; hateful.

He, catching hold of her ungracious tongue, Thereon an iron lock did fasten firm and strong. *Spenser.*

I'll, in the mature time, With this ungracious paper strike the sight Of the death-practis'd duke. *Shakespeare.*

Do not, as some ungracious pastors do, Shew me the steep and thorny way to heav'n; Whilst he, a puffed and reckless libertine, Hints if the primrose path of dalliance leads, And seeks not his own rede. *Shakespeare.*

To the gods alone Our future offspring, and our wives are known; Th' audacious trumpet, and ungracious son. *Dryden.*

2. Offensive; displeasing.

Show the no parts which are ungracious to the fight, as all proportionings usually are. *Dryden.*

Neither is it rare to observe among excellent and learned divines, a certain ungracious manner, or an unhappy tone of voice, which they never have been able to shake off. *Swift.*

3. Unacceptable; not favoured.

They did not except against the persons of any, though several were most ungracious to them. *Clarendon.*

Any thing of grace towards the Irish rebels, was as ungracious at Oxford as at London. *Clarendon.*

UNGRAMMATICAL. *adj.* Not according to grammar.

UNGRANTED. *adj.* Not given; not yielded; not bestowed.

This only from your goodness let me gain, And this ungranted, all rewards are vain. *Dryden.*

UNGRATEFUL. *adj.*

1. Making no returns, or making ill returns for kindness.

No person is remarkably ungrateful, who was not also intolerably proud. *South.*

2. Making no returns for culture.

Most when divin'd by winds, the flaming storm Of the long files d'roy's the beauteous form; Nor will the wither'd flock be green again; But the wild olive shoots, and shades th' ungrateful plain. *Dryden.*

3. Unpleasing; unacceptable.

It cannot be ungrateful, or without some pleasure to posterity, to see the most exact relation in action to full of danger. *Clarendon.*

What is in itself harsh and ungrateful, must make harsh and ungrateful impressions upon us. *Atterbury.*

UNGRATEFULLY. *adv.*

1. With ingratitude.

When call'd to distant wars, His vanquish'd heart remain'd a victim here: Othana's eyes that glorious conquest made, Nor was his love ungratefully repaid. *Granville.*

We often receive the benefit of our prayers when yet we ungratefully charge heaven with denying our petitions. *Blake.*

2. Unacceptably; unpleasingly.

UNGRATEFULNESS. *n. f.*

1. Ingratitude; ill return for good.

Can I, without the detestable stain of ungratefulness, abstain from loving him, who, far exceeding the beautifulness of his shape with the beautifulness of his mind, is content to so noble himself as to become Demetrius's servant for my sake? *Shakespeare.*

2. Unacceptableness; unpleasing quality.

UNGRAVELY. *adv.* Without seriousness.

His present portance Glibly, and ungravely, he did fashion. *Shakespeare.*

UNGROUND. *v. a.* Having no foundation.

Ignorance, with an indifference for truth, is nearer to it than opinion with ungrounded information, which is the great source of error. *Locke.*

This is a confidence the most ungrounded and irrational. For upon what ground can a man presume himself a future repentance, who cannot presume himself a future? *South.*

UNGROUNDINGLY. *adv.* Without ill-will.

willingly; heartily; cheerfully.

If, when all his art and time is spent, He say 'twill ne'er be found, yet be content; Receive from him the doom ungroundingly. *Donne.*

UNGUARDED. *adj.*

1. Undefended.

Proud art thou met? Thy hope was to have reach'd

The throne of God unguarded, and his side Abandon'd. *Milton.*

All through th' unguarded gates with joy resort, To see the flighted camp, the vacant port. *Denden.*



The door there was the unguarded hand to keep.  
On swelling things that's to break in sleep.

**s. Careless; negligent; not attentive to danger.**

All the evils that proceed from an untied tongue, and an unguarded, unlimited will, we put upon the accounts of drunkenness.

The spy, which does this treasure keep,  
Does she no'er say her pray'r, nor sleep?  
Or have not gold and flattery pow'r  
To purchase one unguarded hour?

With an unguarded look the now devour'd  
My nearest face; and now recall'd her eye,  
And heav'd, and strove to hide a sudden sigh.

It was intended only to divert a few young ladies, of good sense and good humour enough to laugh not only at their sex's little unguarded follies, but at their own.

Are we not encompassed by multitudes, who watch every careless word, every unguarded action of our lives?

**UNGUENT. n. s. [unguentum, Latin.] Ointment.**

Pre-occupation of mind every requireth preface of speech, like a fomentation to make the unguent enter.

There is an intercourse between the magnetic unguent and the vulnerated body.

With unguents smooth the lucid marble stone.

**UNGUISHED. adj. Not attained by conjecture.**

He me sent, for cause to me unguish'd.

**UNGUIDED. adj. Not directed; not regulated.**

The blood weeps from my heart, when I do shape,

In forms imaginary, th' unguided days  
And rotten times that you shall look upon,

When I am sleeping with my ancestors.

Can unguided matter keep itself to such exact conformities, as not in the least spot to vary from the species?

They resolve all into the accidental, unguided notions of blind matter.

Measure, void of choice,  
Does by unguided motion things produce,

Regardless of their order.

**UNHABITABLE. adj. [inhabitable, French; inhabitabilis, Lat.] Not capable to support inhabitants; uninhabitable.**

The night and day was always a natural day of twenty-four hours, in all places remote from the uninhabitable poles of the world, and winter and summer always measured a year.

Though the course of the sun be curbed between the tropicks, yet are not those parts directly subject to his perpendicular beams, uninhabitable, or extremely hot.

**UNHACKED. adj. Not cut; not hewn; not notched with cuts.**

With a blessed and unwe'd retire,  
With unhack'd fowls, and helmets all unbruia'd,  
We will bear home that lusty blood again.

Part with unhack'd edges, and bear back  
Our large undinted.

**To UNHALLOW. v. a. To deprive of holiness; to profane; to desecrate.**

Perhaps the fact  
Is not so heinous now, forsaken fruit,  
Profan'd first by the serpent, by him first  
Made common, and unhallow'd, ere our taste.

The vanity unhallows the virtue.

This one use left such an indelible sacredness upon them, that the impiety of the design could be no sufficient reason to unhallow and degrade them to common use.

**UNHALLOWED. adj. Unholy; profane.**

Thy earthy spirit  
Govern'd a wolf, who bang'd for human slaughter:  
E'en from the gallowes did his fell soul fleet;

**UNHANDLED. adj. Not handled; not touched.**

A race of youthful and unhandled colts,  
Fetching mad bounds.

Hath left the cause o' th' king unhandled.

**UNHANDSOME. adj.**

**1. Ungraceful; not beautiful.**

I was glad I had done to good a deed for a gentlewoman not unhandsome, whom before I had in like sort helped.

She that so far the rest outshin'd;  
Sylvia the fair, while she was kind,  
Seems only not unhandsome, now.

At I cannot admit that there is any thing unhandsome or irregular; so much less can I grant that there is any thing inconcommodious in the globe.

**2. Illiberal; disingenuous.**

**UNHANDSOMELY. adv.**

**1. Inelegantly; ungracefully.**

And while then lay'd in thy unhallow'd den  
Infer'd itself in thee.

I had not thought to have unlock'd my lips  
In this unhallow'd air, but that this juggler  
Would think to charm my judgment, as mine eyes  
Obtruding false rules, prank'd in reason's garb.

Nor shall presume to violate those bands,  
Or touch thy person with unhallow'd hands.

Here cease thy sight, nor with unhallow'd lays  
Touch the fair fame of Albion's golden days.

**To UNHAND. v. a. To loose from the hand.**

Sull am I call'd. Unhand me, gentlemen.

Unhand me, traitors.

**UNHANDLED. adj. Not handled; not touched.**

A race of youthful and unhandled colts,  
Fetching mad bounds.

Cardinal Campeias  
Hath left the cause o' th' king unhandled.

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**UNHANDSOMELY. adv.**

**1. Inelegantly; ungracefully.**

The ruined churches are so unhandsome patched and thatched, that men do even shun the places for the unconeliness thereof.

**2. Disingenuously; illiberally.**

He raves, sir; and, to cover my disdain,  
Unhandsome would his denial feign.

**UNHANDSOMENESS. n. s.**

**1. Want of beauty.**

The sweetness of her countenance did give such grace to what she did, that it did make handsome the unhandfulness of it; and make the eye force the mind to believe, that there was a praise in that unkindfulness.

**2. Want of elegance.**

Be not troublesome to thyself, or to others, by unhandfulness or uncleanliness.

**3. Illiberality; disingenuity.**

**UNHANDY. adj. Awkward; not dexterous.**

**To UNHAND. v. a. [from un and hand.] To divest of hangings.**

**UNHANDG. adj. Not put to death by the gallows.**

There live not three good men unhandg in England.

**UNHAPP. n. s. Misluck; ill fortune.**

She visited that place, where first she was so happy as to see the cause of her unhapp.

**UNHAPPY. [This word seems a participle from unhappy, which yet is never used as a verb.] Made unhappy.**

You have mislead a prince,  
A happy gentleman in blood and lineage,  
By you unhappied, and disfigur'd clean.

**UNHAPPILY. adv. [from unhappy.] Miserably; unfortunately; wretchedly; calamitously.**

You hold a fair assembly; you do well, lord. You are a churchman, or I'll tell you, cardinal, I should judge now most unhappily.

He was unhappily too much used as a check upon the lord Coventry.

I unweething have offended,  
Unhappily deceiv'd

There is a day a coming, when all those witty fools shall be unhappily undeceived.

**UNHAPPINESS. n. s.**

**1. Misery; infelicity.**

If ever he have child, abortive be it,  
Prodigious, and untimely brought to light,  
And that be heir to his unhappiness!

The real foundation of our unhappiness would be laid in our reason, and we should be more miserable than the beasts, by how much we have a quicker apprehension.

It is our great unhappiness, when any calamities fall upon us, that we are uneasy and dissatisfied.

**2. Misfortune; ill luck.**

St. Austin hath laid down a rule to this purpose, though he had the unhappiness not to follow it always himself.

**3. Mischievous prank.**

She hath often dreamed of unhappiness, and waked herself with laughing.

There is a day a coming, when all those witty fools shall be unhappily undeceived.

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**UNHAPPY. adj.**

**1. Wretched; miserable; unfortunate; calamitous; distressed. Of persons or things.**

Desire of wand'ring this unhappy morn.

You know not, while you here attend,  
Th' unworthy fate of your unhappy friend:  
Breathless he lies, and his unbury'd ghost  
Depriv'd of funeral rites.

**2. Unlucky; mischievous; irregular. Obsolete.**

**To UNHARBOR. v. a. To drive from shelter.**

**UNHARBORED. adj. Affording no shelter.**

'Tis chastity:  
She that has that is clad in complete steel;  
And, like a quiver'd nymph, with arrows keen,  
May trace huge forests, and unharbour'd leaths,  
Infamous hills, and sandy perilous wilds.

**UNHARDENED. adj. Not confirmed; not made hard.**

Of strong prevailment in unhardened youth.

**UNHARDY. adj. Feeble; tender; timorous.**

The wisest, unexperienc'd, will be ever  
Timorous and loth, with novice modestly;  
Irresolute, unhardy, unadvent'rous.

**UNHARMED. adj. Unhurt; not injured.**

In strong proof of chastity well armed,  
From love's weak, childish bow she lives unharm'd.

Though great light be insufferable to our eyes,  
yet the highest degree of darkness does not disease them; for, causing no disorderly motion, it leaves that curious organ unharmed.

The Syrens once deluded, vainly charm'd;  
Ty'd to the mast, Ulysses sail'd unharmed.

**UNHARMFUL. adj. Innoxious; innocent.**

If themselves unharmed, let them live unharmed;  
Their jaws disabled, and their claws disarm'd.

**UNHARMONIOUS. adj.**

**1. Not symmetrical; disproportionate.**

Those pure, immortal elements, that know  
No gross, no unharmonious mixture foul,  
Eject him, tainted now, and purge him off.

**2. Unmusical; ill-sounding.**

His thoughts are unproper to his subject, his expressions unworthy of his thoughts, or the turn of both is unharmonious.

That barbarous custom of abbreviating words, to fit them to the measure of verses, has formed harsh, unharmonious sounds.

**To UNHARM. v. a.**

**1. To loose from the traces.**

The twining steers unharm'd from the yoke,  
Bring back the crooked plough.

**2. To unharm.**

**3. To unharm.**

**4. To unharm.**

**5. To unharm.**

**6. To unharm.**

**7. To unharm.**

**8. To unharm.**

**9. To unharm.**

**10. To unharm.**

**11. To unharm.**

**12. To unharm.**

**13. To unharm.**



**UNIFORMITY**, *adv.* Without harm; unchangeably.

We laugh at others as innocently and as unchangeably as at ourselves. *Pope to Swift.*

**UNICORN**, *n. f.* [*unicornis*, *unus* and *cornu*, Latin.]

1. A beast, whether real or fabulous, that has only one horn.

Went thou the unicorn, pride and wrath would confound thee. *Shakespeare.*

Unicorn may be betray'd with trees, Bears with glasses, men with flatterers. *Shakespeare.*

Nature in conigerous animals hath placed the horns inverted upwards, as in the rhinoceros, Indian ass, and unicorn beetle. *Brown.*

It is not of consequence, that because Dioscorides hath made no mention of unicorn's horns, there is therefore no such thing in nature. *Brown.*

Some unicorns we will allow even among insects, as those opaculous beetles described by Aldrovandus. *Brown.*

Will the fierce unicorn thy voice obey, Stand at the crib, and feed upon the hay? *Sandys.*

2. A bird.

Of the unicorn bird, the principal marks are these: headed and footed like the dunhill cock, tailed like a goose, horned on his forehead, with some likeness as the unicorn is pictured; spurred on his wings, bigger than a swan. *Grew.*

**UNIFORM**, *adj.* [*unus* and *forma*.]

1. Keeping its tenour; similar to itself.

Though when confusedly mingled, as in this stratum, it may put on a face never to *uniform* and alike, yet it is in reality very different. *Woodward.*

2. Conforming to one rule; acting in the same manner; agreeing with each other.

The only doubt is about the manner of their unity, how far churches are bound to be *uniform* in their ceremonies, and what way they ought to take for that purpose. *Hooker.*

Creators of what condition soever, though each in different manner, yet all with *uniform* consent, admire her, as the mother of their peace and joy. *Hooker.*

Numbers, being neither *uniform* in their designs, nor directed in their views, neither could manage nor maintain the power they got. *Swift.*

**UNIFORMITY**, *n. f.* [*uniformitas*, Fr.]

1. Resemblance to itself; even tenour.

There is no *uniformity* in the design of Spenser; he aims at the accomplishment of no one action. *Dryden.*

Queen Elizabeth was remarkable for that steadiness and *uniformity* which ran through all her actions. *Addison.*

2. Conformity to one pattern; resemblance of one to another.

The unity of that visible body and church of Christ, consisteth in that *uniformity* which all the several persons thereunto belonging have, by reason of that one Lord whose servants they all profess themselves; that one faith which they all acknowledge; that one baptism wherewith they are all initiated. *Hooker.*

The great council of Nice ordained that there should be a constant *uniformity* in this case. *Nelson.*

**UNIFORMLY**, *adv.* [*from uniform*.]

1. Without variation; in an even tenour.

That faith received from the apostles, the church, though dispersed throughout the world, doth notwithstanding keep as safe, as if it dwelt within the walls of some one house, and as *uniformly* held, as if it had but one only heart and soul. *Hooker.*

The capillaments of the nerves are each of them solid and *uniform*; and the vibrating motion of the *uniform* medium may be propagated along them from one end to the other *uniformly*, and without interruption. *Newton.*

2. Without diversity of one from another.

**UNIMAGINABLE**, *adj.* Not to be imagined by the fancy; not to be conceived.

Things to which thought is unimagined, as here in heaven. *Milton.*

The musical organs of his more fancied concert in lofty figures, or the whole symphony, with artful

and unimagineable touches, adorn and grace the well-known melody of their sacred concert. *Milton.*

An infinite succession of the generations of men, without any permanent foundation, is utterly *unimaginable*. *Tillotson.*

**UNIMAGINABLY**, *adv.* To a degree not to be imagined.

Little comasfures, where they adhere, may not be porous enough to be pervious to the *unimaginably* subtle corpuscles, that make up the beams of light. *Boyle.*

**UNIMITABLE**, *adj.* [*inimitable*, French; *inimitabilis*, Latin.] Not to be imitated.

Both these are *unimitable*. *Burnet.*

**UNIMORTAL**, *adj.* Not immortal; mortal.

They betook them several ways, Both to destiny, or *unimortal* make All kinds. *Milton.*

**UNIMPAIRABLE**, *adj.* Not liable to waste or diminution.

If the superior be *unimpairable*, it is a strong presumption that the inferior are likewise *unimpaired*. *Hakewill.*

**UNIMPAIRED**, *adj.* Not diminished; not worn out.

Yet *unimpaired* with labours, or with time, Your age but seems to a new youth to climb. *Dryden.*

If our silver and gold diminishes, our publick credit continues *unimpaired*. *Addison.*

**UNIMPROVED**, *adj.* Not solicited.

It answerable stile I can obtain Of my celestial patroness, who designs Her nightly visitation *unimproved*. *Milton.*

**UNIMPORTANT**, *adj.*

1. Not momentous.

2. Assuming no airs of dignity.

A free, *unimportant*, natural, easy manner; diverting others just as we diverted ourselves. *Pope to Swift.*

**UNIMPORTUNED**, *adj.* Not solicited; not teased to compliance.

Who ever ran To danger *unimportuned*, he was then No better than a sanguine, virtuous man. *Donne.*

**UNIMPROVABLE**, *adj.* Incapable of melioration.

**UNIMPROVABLENESS**, *n. f.* [*from unimprovable*.] Quality of not being improvable.

This must be imputed to their ignorance and *unimprovable*ness in knowledge, being generally without literature. *Hammond.*

**UNIMPROVED**, *adj.*

1. Not made better.

2. Not made more knowing.

Not a mark went *unimproved* away. *Pope.*

3. Not taught; not meliorated by instruction.

Young Fortinbras, Of *unimproved* matter, hot and full. *Shakespeare.*  
Shallow, *unimproved* intellects are confident pretenders to certainty. *Glanville.*

**UNINCREASABLE**, *adj.* Admitting no increase.

That love, which ought to be appropriated to God, results chiefly from an altogether, or almost *unincreasable* elevation and vastness of affection. *Boyle.*

**UNINDIFFERENT**, *adj.* Partial; leaning to a side.

His opinion touching the catholic church was as *unindifferent*, as, trusting our church, the opinion of them that favour this pretended reformation is. *Hooker.*

**UNINDUSTRIOUS**, *adj.* Not diligent; not laborious.

Wide we cannot think falling into or rising from an agent to be so and not *unindustrious* for the purpose. *Decay of Piety.*

**UNINFLAMED**, *adj.* Not set on fire.

When weak bodies come to be inflamed, they gather a much greater heat than others have *uninflamed*. *Boyle.*

**UNINFLAMMABLE**, *adj.* Not capable of being set on fire.

The *uninflammable* spirit of such concrete may be pretended to be but a mixture of phlogiston and salt. *Boyle.*

**UNINFORMED**, *adj.*

1. Untaught; uninstructed.

Nor *uninformed*.  
Of nuptial sanctity, and marriage rites. *Milton.*  
No *uninformed* minds can represent virtue so noble to us, that we necessarily add splendour to her. *Pope.*

2. Unanimated; not enlivened.

**UNINGENUOUS**, *adj.* Illiberal; disingenuous.

Did men know how to distinguish between reports and certainties, this stratagem would be as unskillful as it is *uningenuous*. *Decay of Piety.*

**UNINHABITABLE**, *adj.* Unfit to be inhabited.

If there be any place upon earth of that nature that paradise had, the same must be found within that supposed *uninhabitable* burnt zone, or within the tropicks. *Raleigh.*

Had not the deep been form'd, that might contain All the collected treasures of the main; The earth had still o'erwhelm'd with water flood, To man an *uninhabitable* flood. *Blackmore.*

**UNINHABITABLENESS**, *n. f.* Incapacity of being inhabited.

Divers indicated opinions, such as that of the *uninhabitable*ness of the torrid zone, of the solidity of the celestial part of the world, are generally grown out of request. *Boyle.*

**UNINHABITED**, *adj.* Having no dwellers.

The whole island is now *uninhabited*. *Sandys.*  
*Uninhabited*, untill'd, unsworn  
It lies, and breeds the bleating goat alone. *Pope.*  
I cut anchor on the lee side of the island, which seemed to be *uninhabited*. *Saunders.*

**UNINJURED**, *adj.* Unhurt; suffering no harm.

You may as well spread out the musk'd heaps Of mine's treasure by an outlaw's den, And tell me it is safe; as bid me hope Danger will let a helpless maiden pass *Uninjured* in this wild, surrounding waste. *Milton.*  
Then in full age, and hoary holiness, Retire, great teacher! to thy promise'd bliss: 'Tis touch'd thy tomb, *uninjured* be thy dust, As thy own lair among the future just! *Pratt.*

**UNINSCRIPTIONED**, *adj.* Having no inscription.

Make sacred Charles's tomb for ever known; Obsolete the place, and *uninscribed* the stone. Oh fact arrest! *Pope.*

**UNINSTRUCTED**, *adj.* Not having received any supernatural instruction or illumination.

Thus all the truths that men, *uninstructed*, are enlightened with, came into their minds. *Locke.*  
My pastor, much her humble tribute brings, And yet not wholly *uninstructed* the singer. *Dryden.*

**UNINSTRUCTED**, *adj.* Not taught; not helped by instruction.

That soul intrudes, raw in this great assembly, And *uninstructed* how to stem the tide. *Dryden.*

It will be a prejudice to none but widows and orphans, and others *uninstructed* in the arts and management of more useful men. *Locke.*

It is an unexpressed blessing to be born in those parts where wisdom flourishes; though there, even in those parts, several poor *uninstructed* persons are to be met. *Locke.*

Though we find few amongst us who instruct themselves, *uninstructed* Antioch, yet we may find

among the ignorant and uneducated christians.  
Locke.

**UNINSTRUCTIVE.** *adj.* Not conferring any improvement.

Were not men of abilities thus communicative, their wisdom would be in a great measure useless, and their experience unimprovable. Addison.

**UNINTELLIGENT.** *adj.* Not knowing; not skillful; not having any consciousness.

We will give you sleepy drinks, that your senses may be unintelligent of our insuflience. Shakspeare.  
The visible creation is far otherwise apprehended by the philosophical enquirer, than the unintelligent vulgar. Glanville.

This conclusion if men allowed of, they would not destroy ill-formed productions. Ay, but these monsters. Let them be so; what will your drivelling, unintelligent, untractable changeling be? Locke.

Why then to works of nature is assign'd  
An author unintelligent and blind;  
When ours proceed from choice? Blackmore.  
The obvious products of unintelligent nature. Bentley.

**UNINTELLIGIBILITY.** *n. s.* Quality of not being intelligible.

Credit the unintelligibility of this union and motion. Glanville.

If we have truly proved the unintelligibility of it in all other ways, this argumentation is undeniable. Burnet.

**UNINTELLIGIBLE.** *adj.* [unintelligible, French.] Not such as can be understood.

The Latin, three hundred years before Tully, was as unintelligible in his time, as the English and French of the same period are now. Saut.  
Did Thetis

These arms thus labour'd for her son prepare;  
For that dull soul to stare with stupid eyes,  
On the learn'd unintelligible prize! Dryden.  
This notion must be despised as harmless, unintelligible enthusiasm. Rogers.

**UNINTELLIGIBLY.** *adv.* In a manner not to be understood.

Sound is not unintelligibly explained by a vibrating motion communicated to the medium. Locke.  
To talk of specific differences in nature, without reference to general ideas, is to talk unintelligibly. Locke.

**UNINTENTIONAL.** *adj.* Not designed; happening without design.

Besides the unintentional deficiencies of my style, I have purposely transgressed the laws of oratory, in making my periods overlong. Boyle.

**UNINTERESTED.** *adj.* Not having interest.

The greatest part of an audience is always uninterested, though seldom knowing. Dryden.

**UNINTERMITTED.** *adj.* Continued; not interrupted.

This motion of the heavenly bodies seems to be partly continued and unintermitted, as that motion of the first moveable partly interpolated and interrupted. Hale.

**UNINTERMIXED.** *adj.* Not mingled.  
Unmingled with delusive fantasies,  
I bring the truth, not poetry. Deane.

**UNINTERRUPTED.** *adj.* Not broken; not interrupted.

My constant quiet fits my peaceful brook  
With constant joy, uninterrupted rest. Robinson.  
Glosses are so divided among themselves in matters of religion, that no one of them is far in the right of another. Addison.

The little eye infinitely, and leave the eye a vast, uninterrupted patch. Addison.

The unintermitted skin in superficial wounds is rejected. Sharp.

**UNINTERRUPTEDLY.** *adv.* Without interruption.

A successive organization unintermitted continued in an actual existence of thinking, and conceptions in all ages unto the end of the world. Ray.

The will thus determined, never lets the understanding lay by the object; but all the thoughts of the mind, and powers of the body, are uninterruptedly employed. Locke.

**UNINTRENCHED.** *adj.* Not intrenched.

It had been cowardice in the Trojans, not to have attempted any thing against an army that lay unfortified and unentrenched. Pope.

**UNINVESTIGABLE.** *adj.* Not to be searched out.

The number of the works of this visible world being uninvestigable by us, afford us a demonstrative proof of the unlimited extent of the Creator's skill. Ray.

**UNINVI'TED.** *adj.* Not asked.  
His honest friends, at thirty hour of dusk,  
Come uninvited. Phillips.

**UNJOINTED.** *adj.*

1. Disjointed; separated.

I hear the sound of words; their sense the air  
Dissolves unjointed ere it reach my ear. Milton.

2. Having no articulation.

They are all three immovable or unjointed, of the thickness of a little pin. Grew.

**UNION.** *n. s.* [unio, Latin.]

1. The act of joining two or more, so as to make them one.

Adam, from whose dear side I boast me sprung,  
And glad of our union hear thee speak,  
One heart, one soul, in both! Milton.  
One kingdom, joy, and union without end. Milton.

2. Concord; conjunction of mind or interests.

The experience of those profitable emanations from God, most commonly are the first motive of our love; but when we once have tasted his goodness, we love the spring for its own excellency, passing from considering ourselves, to an union with God. Taylor.

3. A pearl. Not in use.

The king shall drink to Hamlet's better breath;  
And in the cup an union shall be throw,  
Richer than that which four successive kings  
In Denmark's crown have worn. Shakspeare.

4. In law.

Union is a combining or consolidation of two churches in one, which is done by the consent of the bishop, the patron, and incumbent. And this is properly called an union: but there are two other sorts, as when one church is made subject to the other, and when one man is made prelate of both, and when a conventual is made cathedral. Touching union in the first signification, there was a statute, an. 37 Hen. VIII. chap. 21. that it should be lawful in two churches, whereof the value of the one is not above six pounds in the king's books, of the first fruits, and not above one mile distant from the other. Union in this signification is personal, and that is for the life of the incumbent; or real, that is, perpetual, whosoever is incumbent. Cowell.

**UNI'PAROUS.** *adj.* [unus and pario.] Bringing one at a birth.

Others make good the paucity of their breed with the duration of their days, whereof there want not examples in animals uniparous. Brown.

**UNISON.** *adj.* [unus and sonus, Latin.] Sounding along.

Sounds unison'd with voice  
Choral, or unison. Milton.

**UNISON.** *n. s.*

1. A string that has the same sound with another.

When moved matter meets with any thing like that from which it received its primary impress, it will in like manner move it, as in musical strings tuned unison. Glanville.

2. A single unvaried note.

Let was the nation's tone, not could be found,  
While a long, solemn unison went round. Pope.

Disjointed, and without union of atoms.  
From their side, yet unconnected with atoms. Newton.

**UNIT.** *n. s.* [unus, unitus, Latin.] One; the least number; or the root of numbers.

If any atom should be moved mechanically, without attraction, 'tis above a hundred million millions odds to an unit, that it would not strike upon any other atom, but glide through an empty interval without contact. Bentley.

Units are the integral parts of any large number. Watts.

To **UNITÉ.** *v. a.* [unitus, Latin.]

1. To join two or more into one.

The force which went in two to be dispersed, in one alone right hand he now unites. Spenser.  
Whatever truths

Redeem'd from error, or from ignorance,  
Thine in their authors, like rich veins of ore,  
Your works unite, and still discover more. Dryden.

A proposition for uniting both kingdoms was here. Swift.

2. To make to agree.

The king proposed nothing more than to unite his kingdom in one form of worship. Clarendon.

3. To make to adhere.

The pectorum, which is a dry body, may be united with the muscular flesh. Weyman.

4. To join.

In the lawful name of marrying,  
To give our hearts united ceremony. Shakspeare.  
Charity is of a fastening and uniting nature.

Let the ground of the picture be well united with colours of a friendly nature. Dryden.

5. To join in interest.

Unto their assembly mine honour be not thou united. Gen. xi.

To **UNITÉ.** *v. n.*

1. To join in an act; to concur; to act in concert.

If you will now unite in your complaints,  
And force them with a constancy, the cardinal  
Cannot stand under them. Shakspeare.

2. To coalesce; to be cemented; to be consolidated.

3. To grow into one.

**UNITEDLY.** *adv.* With union; so as to join.

The eyes, which are of a watry nature, ought to be much painted, and unitedly on their lower parts; but boldly touched above by the light and shadow. Dryden.

**UNITER.** *n. s.* The person or thing that unites.

Suppose an uniter of a middle constitution, that should partake of some of the qualities of both. Glanville.

**UNITION.** *n. s.* [union, French; from unite.] The act or power of uniting; conjunction; coalition. A word proper, but little used.

As long as any different substance keeps off the union, hope not to cure a wound. Wytman.

**UNITIVE.** *adj.* [from unite.] Having the power of uniting.

That can be nothing else but the unitive way of religion, which consists of the contemplation and love of God. Norris.

**UNITY.** *n. s.* [unitas, Latin.]

1. The state of being one.

Those heretics introduced a plurality of gods; and so made the profession of the unity part of the symbolism, that should discriminate the orthodox from them. Hammond.

The production of one being the destruction of another, although they generate, they increase not, and must not be said to multiply, who do not transcend an unity. Brown.

Man is to bring  
Like of his like; his knaps multiply'd:  
In unity defective; which requires  
Collected love, and depend unity. Milton.



Whether we can consider it as one thing, depends on the understanding the term of unity. *Locke.*

### 9. Concord; conjunction.

That which you hear, you'll swear  
You see, there is such unity in the proofs. *Shakspeare.*  
Nor can we call those many, who endeavour to  
keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace.  
By this, said our Saviour, shall all men know that  
ye are my disciples, if ye have love unto another;  
and this is the unity of charity. *Peterson.*

Take unity then out of the world, and it dissolves  
into a chaos. *Holyday.*

We, of all christians, ought to promote unity  
among ourselves and others. *Spratt.*

### 3. Agreement; uniformity.

To the avoiding of dissension, it availeth much,  
that there be amongst them an unity, as well in  
ceremonies as in doctrine. *Hooker.*

### 4. Principle of dramatick writing, by which the tenour of the story, and propriety of representation, is preserved.

The unities of time, place, and action, are ex-  
actly observed. *Dryden.*

Although in poetry it be absolutely necessary  
that the unities of time, place, and action should  
be thoroughly understood, there is still something  
more essential, that elevates and astonishes the  
fancy. *Addison.*

### 5. In law.

Unity of possession is a joint possession of two  
rights by several titles. For example, I take a  
lease of land from one upon a certain rent; after-  
wards I buy the fee-simple. This is an unity of  
possession, whereby the lease is extinguished; by  
reason that I, who had before the occupation only  
for my rent, am become lord of the same, and am  
to pay no rent to none. *Cowell.*

### UNJUST. *adj.* Not judicially determined.

Castes unjust'd disgrace the loaded file,  
And sleeping laws the king's neglect revile. *Prior.*  
**UNIVERSAL. *adj.* [universalis, Latin.]**

#### 1. General; extending to all.

All forrowed: if all the world could have seen 't,  
the woe had been universal. *Shakspeare.*

Appetite, an universal wolf,  
So doubly seconded with will and power,  
Must make perforce an universal prey,  
And last eat up itself. *Shakspeare.*

Divine laws and precepts simply and formally  
moral, are universal, in respect of persons, and in  
regard of their perpetual obligation. *White.*

This excellent epistle, though, in the front of it,  
it bears a particular inscription, yet in the drift of  
it is universal, as designing to convince all mankind  
of the necessity of seeking for happiness in the  
gospel. *South.*

No subject can be of universal, hardly can it be  
of general concern. *Reynolds.*

#### 2. Total; whole.

From harmony, from heav'nly harmony,  
This universal frame began. *Dryden.*

#### 3. Not particular; comprising all particu- lars.

From things particular  
the death abstract the universal kinds. *Davies.*

An universal was the object of imagination, and  
there was no such thing in reality. *Arbut. and Pope.*

### UNIVERSAL. *n. s.* The whole; the general system of the universe. Not in use.

To what end had the angel been sent to keep the  
entrance into paradise after Adam's expulsion, if  
the universal had been paradise? *Raleigh.*

Plato call'd God the cause and original, the  
nature and reason of the universal. *Raleigh.*

### UNIVERSALITY. *n. s.* [universality, school Latin.] Not particularity; generality; extension to the whole.

This catholicity, or second affection of the  
church, consisteth generally in universality, as em-  
bracing all sorts of persons, as to be disseminated  
through all nations, as comprehending all ages, as  
containing all necessary and saving truths, as  
obliging all conditions of men to all kind of obedi-  
ence, as curing all diseases, and planting all graces  
in the souls of men. *Pearson.*

This dialogue of his is but of an under a limi-  
tation; an universality of sin under a certain kind;  
that is, of all sin of direct and personal commis-  
sion. *South.*

The universality of the deluge I insist upon; and  
that marine bodies are found in all parts of the  
world. *Woodward.*

A special emulsion cannot be inferred from a  
moral universality, nor always from a physical one;  
though it may be always inferred from an univer-  
sality that is metaphysical. *Watts.*

He might have seen it in an instance or two; and  
he mistook accident for universality. *Reynolds.*

### UNIVERSALLY. *adv.* [from universus.]

Throughout the whole; without excep-  
tion.

Those offences which are breaches of superna-  
tural laws, violate in general that principle of rea-  
son, which willeth universally to fly from evil. *Hook.*

There best beheld, where universally admir'd.  
*Milton.*

What he borrows from the antients, he repays  
with usury of his own, in coin as good, and as uni-  
versally valuable. *Dryden.*

This institution of charity-schools universally pre-  
vailed. *Addison.*

### UNIVERSE. *n. s.* [univers, Fr. universum, Lat.] The general system of things.

Creeping murmur, and the poring dark,  
Fills the wide vessel of the universe. *Shakspeare.*

God here sums up all into man; the whole into  
a part; the universe into an individual. *South.*

Father of heav'n!

Whose word call'd out this universe to birth. *Prior.*

### UNIVERSITY. *n. s.* [universitas, Lat.] A school, where all the arts and faculties are taught and studied.

While I play the good husband at home, my son  
and servants spend all at the university. *Shakspeare.*

In the treatises also of place between ecclesiastical  
dignities, or degrees of the universities, such rea-  
sons and authorities are commonly used as may be  
applied likewise to temporal dignities. *Selden.*

The universities, especially Aberdeen, flourish'd  
under many excellent scholars, and very learned  
men. *Clarendon.*

### UNIVOCAL. *adj.* [univocus, Latin.]

#### 1. Having one meaning.

Univocal words are such as signify but one idea,  
or but one sort of thing: equivocal words are such  
as signify two or more different ideas, or different  
sorts of objects. *Watts.*

#### 2. Certain; regular; pursuing always one tenour.

This conceit makes putrefactive generations cor-  
respondent unto seminal productions; and con-  
ceives univocal effects, and univocal conformity  
unto the efficient. *Brown.*

### UNIVOCALLY. *adv.* [from univocal.]

#### 1. In one term; in one sense.

How is sin univocally distinguished into venial  
and mortal, if the venial be not sin? *Hall.*

It were too great presumption to think, that there  
is any thing in any created nature, that can bear  
any perfect resemblance of the incomprehensible  
perfection of the divine nature; very being itself  
does not predicate univocally touching God, and  
any created being, and intellect, and will, as we  
attribute them to him. *Hale.*

#### 2. In one tenour.

All creatures are generated univocally by pa-  
rents of their own kind; there is no such thing as  
spontaneous generation. *Roy.*

### UNJOYOUS. *adj.* Not gay; not cheerful.

Morn, late rising o'er the drooping world,  
Lifts her pale eye unjoyous. *Thomson.*

### UNJUST. *adj.* [injuste, Fr. injustus, Lat.]

Iniquitous; contrary to equity; contrary  
to justice. It is used both of persons  
and things.

I should forgo  
Quarrels unjust against the good and loyal,  
Defending them for weak. *Shakspeare.*

The Flaccian.

Finding his usurpation most unjust,  
Endeavour'd my advancement to the throne. *Shakl.*

He that is unjust in the least, is unjust all in  
much. *Hooker.*

Successing kings' just recovery of their right  
from unjust usurpations and encroachments, shall never  
be prejudiced by any act of mine. *King Charles.*

Th' unjust the just hath slain. *Milton.*

He who was so unjust as to do his brother an in-  
jury, will scarce be so just to condemn himself for it. *Locke.*

### UNJUSTIFIABLE. *adj.* Not to be co- fended; not to be justified.

If their reproaches, which aim only at adoma-  
tion of wit, be to unjustifiable, what shall we say to  
those that are drawn, that are founded in malice? *Government of the Tongue.*

If we could look into effects, we might pronounce  
boldly: but for a man to give his opinion of what  
he sees but in part, is an unjustifiable piece of rati-  
onals. *Addison.*

In a just and honourable war we engaged; not  
out of ambition, or any other unjustifiable motive,  
but for the defence of all that was dear to us. *Atterbury.*

### UNJUSTIFIABLENESS. *n. s.* The quality of not being justifiable.

He wished them to consider of the illegality of  
all those commissions, and of the unjustifiableness of  
all the proceedings which had been by virtue of  
them. *Clarendon.*

When it is unlawful upon the unjustifiableness  
of the ground, we sin in it till we put an end to it. *Kittlewell.*

### UNJUSTIFIABLY. *adv.* In a manner not to be defended.

### UNJUSTLY. *adv.* In a manner contrary to right.

If might against my life  
Thy country fought of thee, it fought unjustly. *Milton.*

Whom, but for voting peace, the Greeks pursue,  
Accus'd unjustly, then unjustly flew. *Denham.*

Your choler does unjustly rise,  
To see your friends pursue your enemies. *Dryden.*

Moderation the one side very justly disowns,  
and the other as unjustly pretends to. *Swift.*

### UNKENNET. *adj.* Not combed, Obsolete.

Thenot, to that I chose thou dost me tempt;  
But ah! too well I wot my humble vines,  
And how my rhymes been rugged and unkempt. *Spenser.*

To UNKENNEL. *v. a.*

#### 1. To drive from his hole.

Search, seek, find out. I warrant we'll unken-  
nel the fox. Let me stop this way first. So, now  
uncape. *Shakspeare.*

I warrant you, colonel, we'll unkenel him. *Dryden.*

#### 2. To rouse from its secrecy or retreat.

It his occult guilt  
Do not itself unkenel in one speech,  
It is a damned ghost that we have seen. *Shakspeare.*

### UNKENT. *adj.* [unk and ken, to know.]

#### Unknown. Obsolete.

Go, little book, thyself present;  
As child whose parent is unkent.

To him, that is the president  
Of nobleness and chivalrie. *Spenser.*

### UNKET. *adj.*

#### 1. Not kept; not retained.

#### 2. Unobserved; unobeyed.

Many things kept generally heretofore, are now  
in like sort generally unkett, and unobserved, every  
where. *Hooker.*

### UNKIND. *adj.* Not favourable; not be- nevolent.

In nature there's no blemish but the mind;  
None can be call'd deform'd, but the unkind. *Shakspeare.*

To the noble mind  
Rich gifts wax poor; when givers prove unkind.

To Nimrod our author seems a little unkind; and  
says, that he against right enlarged his empire. *Locke.*

A real joy I never knew,  
Till I believ'd thy passion true;

A real grief I he'er can find,  
Till thou prov'st perjur'd or unkind. *Prior.*



Or, if they form you, forte you did not mind.  
And, in their height of kindness, are unkind. Young.

**UNKINDLY**, *adv.* [see *unkind*.]

1. **Unnatural; contrary to nature.**  
They, with their steadiness,  
Polluted this fane gentle soil long time,  
That their own mother loath'd their beastliness,  
And 'gan abhor her blood's unkindly crime.  
All were they born of her own native slime. *Spenser.*
2. **Malignant; unfavourable.**  
The goddess, that in rural shrine  
Dwell'd here with Pan, or Sylvan, by blest song  
Forbidding every bleak, unkindly fog  
To touch the prosperous growth of this tall wood. *Milton.*

**UNKINDLY**, *adv.*

1. Without kindness; without affection.  
The herd, unkindly wife,  
Or chaces him from thence, or from him flies. *Denham.*  
If we unkindly part,  
Will not the poor fond creature break her heart? *Dryden.*
2. **Contrarily to nature.**  
All works of nature,  
Abortive, monstrous, or unkindly mix'd. *Milton.*

**UNKINDNESS**, *n. f.* [from *unkind*.] **Malig-  
nity; ill-will; want of affection.**  
Take no unkindness of his hasty words. *Shaksp.*  
His unjust unkindness, that in all reason should  
have quenched her love, hath, like an impediment  
in the current, made it more violent and unruly. *Shaksp.*

After their return, the duke executed the same  
authority in conferring all favours, and in reveng-  
ing himself upon those who had manifested any  
unkindness towards him. *Clarendon.*  
Ever—as one who loves, and some unkindness  
meets.

With sweet, austere composure, thus reply'd. *Milt.*  
Christ, who wastest the only person to have refuted  
this unkindness, finds an extenuation of it. *South.*  
She sigh'd, she wept, she low'd; 'twas all the con'd;  
And with unkindness seem'd to vex the god. *Dryden.*

**TO UNKING**, *v. a.* 'To deprive of royalty.  
God save king Henry, waking'd Richard says,  
And send him many years of sunshine days! *Shak.*  
It takes the force of law: how then, my lord!  
If as they would unking my father now,  
To make you way. *Southern.*

**UNKISS'D**, *adj.* Not kissed.  
Foul words are but foul wind, and foul wind is  
but foul breath, and foul breath is noxious; there-  
fore I will depart unkind. *Shaksp.*

**UNKLE**, *n. f.* [uncle, Fr.] The brother of  
one's father or mother. See **UNCLE**.  
The English power is near, led on by Malcolm,  
His unkle Siward, and the good Macduff. *Shaksp.*  
Give me good fame, ye pow'r'd and make me just:  
Thus much the rogue o' public ears will trust:  
To private then:—When wilt thou, mighty Jove!  
My wealthy unkle from this world remove? *Dryden.*

**UNKIGHTLY**, *adj.* Unbecoming a  
knight.  
With six hours hard riding through wild places,  
I overgot them a little before night, near an old ill-  
favoured castle, the place where I perceived they  
went to perform their unknighly errand. *Sidney.*

**TO UNKNIT**, *v. a.*  
1. To unweave; to separate.  
Would he had continued to his country  
As he began, and not unknit himself  
The noble knot he made! *Shaksp.*

2. **To open.**  
Unknit that threat'ning, unkind brow,  
And dart not scornful glances from those eyes. *Shak.*

**TO UNKNOW**, *v. a.* To cease to know.  
It's already known:  
Oh! can you keep it from yourselves, unknice it? *Smith.*

**UNKNOWABLE**, *adj.* Not to be known.  
Distinguish well between knowables and un-  
knowables. *Watts.*

**UNKNOWING**, *adj.*

1. Ignorant; not knowing: with *of*.

Let us speak to the yet unknown world:  
How these things came about. *Shaksp.*  
Though unknice persons may accuse others,  
yet can they never the more absolve themselves.

**Decay of Piety.**  
Unknowing I prepar'd thy bridal bed;  
With empty hopes of happy issue fed. *Dryden.*

Unknowing he requires it; and when known,  
He thinks it his; and values it, 'tis gone. *Dryden.*  
His hounds, unknowing of his change, pursue  
The chace, and their mistaken master slew. *Dryd.*

Proteus, mounting from the hoary deep,  
Surveys his charge, unknowing of deceit. *Pope.*

2. **Not practised; not qualified.**  
So Lybian huntswen, on some sandy plain,  
From study covert rout'd, the lion chace:  
The kingly beast roars out with loud disdain,  
And slowly moves, unknowing to give place. *Dryden.*

These were they, whose souls the furies steel'd,  
And curs'd with hearts unknowing how to yield. *Pope.*

**UNKNOWINGLY**, *adv.* Ignorantly; with-  
out knowledge.  
The beauty I behold has struck me dead:  
Unknowingly she strikes, and kills by chance. *Dryden.*

They are like the Syrians, who were first smitten  
with blindness, and unknowingly led out of their  
way, into the capital of their enemy's country. *Addison.*

**UNKNOW'N**, *adj.*

1. **Not known.**  
'Tis not unknown to you,  
How much I have dishab'd my estate. *Shaksp.*  
Many are the trees of God, that grow  
In Paradise, and various, yet unknown  
To us. *Milton.*

Here may I always on this downy grass,  
Unknown, unseen, my easy minutes pass! *Roscom.*

If any chance has hitherto brought the name  
Of Palar-dea, not unknown to fame,  
Accus'd and sentenc'd for pretended crimes. *Dryd.*

Though incest is indeed a deadly crime,  
You are not guilty, since unknown 'twas done,  
And, known, had been abhor'd. *Dryden.*

At fear of death, that saddens all  
With terrors round, can reason hold her throne;  
Despise the known, nor tremble at th' unknown? *Pope.*

2. **Greater than is imagined.**  
The planting of hemp and flax would be an un-  
known advantage to the kingdom. *Bacon.*

3. **Not having cohabitation.**  
I am yet  
Unknown to woman; never was forsworn. *Shaksp.*

4. **Not having communication.**  
At a little inn, the man of the house, formerly  
a servant in the family, to do honour to his old  
master, had, unknown to sir Roger, put him up in a  
sign-post. *Addison.*

**UNLABOURED**, *adj.*

1. **Not produced by labour.**  
Unlaboured harvests shall the fields adorn,  
And cluster'd grapes shall blush on every thorn. *Dryden.*

2. **Not cultivated by labour.**  
Not eastern monarchs, on their nuptial day,  
In dazzling gold and purple shine so gay,  
As the bright natives of th' unlaboured field,  
Unvers'd in spinning, and in looms unskill'd. *Blackmore.*

3. **Spontaneous; voluntary.**  
Their charms, if charms they have, the truth  
supplies,  
And from the thorns unlaboured beauties rise. *Tickel.*

**TO UNLACE**, *v. a.*

1. **To loose any thing fastened with strings.**  
He could not endure so cruel case,  
But thought his arms to leave, and helmet to un-  
lace. *Spenser.*

A little river roll'd,  
By which there sat a knight with helm unlac'd,  
Himself refreshing with the liquid cold. *Spenser.*

The helmet from my brow unlac'd. *Pope.*

2. **To loose a woman's dress.**

Can I loose, when they in prison place him,  
With twining arms, in love, and due disengagement,  
She lay for dead, till I help'd with unlacing her? *Sidney.*

Unlace yourself, for that haggardous chime  
Tells me from you, that now it is bed-time. *Donne.*

3. **To divest of ornaments.**  
You unlace your reputation,  
And spend your rich opinion for the name  
Of a night-brawler. *Shaksp.*

**TO UNLACE**, *v. a.*

1. **To remove from the vessel which carries.**  
He's a foolish seaman,  
That, when his ship is sinking, will not  
Unlace his hopes into another bottom. *Denham.*

2. **To exonerate that which carries.**  
The vent'rous merchant, who design'd for far,  
And touches on our hospitable shore,  
Charm'd with the splendour of this northern star,  
Shall here unlade him, and depart no more. *Dryd.*

3. **To put out. Used of a vessel.**  
We laded at Tyre; for there the ship was to  
unlade her burden. *Act.*

**UNLAD'D**, *adj.*

1. **Not placed; not fixed.**  
Whatsoever we do behold now in this present  
world, it was inwrapped within the bowels of di-  
vine mercy, written in the book of eternal wisdom,  
and held in the hands of omnipotent power, the  
first foundations of the world being as yet unlaid. *Hooker.*

2. **Not pacified; not stilled; not sup-  
pressed.**  
No evil thing that walks by night,  
Bine, meagre hag, or stubborn unlaid ghost,  
Hath hurtful pow'r o'er true virginity. *Milton.*

**UNLAMENTED**, *adj.* Not deplored.  
After six years spent in outward opulency, and  
inward murmur that it was not greater, he died  
unlamented by any. *Clarendon.*

Thus unlamented pass the proud away,  
The pride of fools, and pageant of a day. *Pope.*

**TO UNLATCH**, *v. a.* To open by lifting  
up the latch.  
My worthy wife  
The door unlatch'd; and, with repeated calls,  
Invites her former lord within my walls. *Dryden.*

**UNLAWFUL**, *adj.* Contrary to law; not  
permitted by the law.  
Before I be convict by course of law,  
To threaten me with death is most unlawful. *Shaksp.*

It is an unlawful thing for a Jew to cure with  
one of another nation. *Act.*

Shew me when it is our duty, and when un-  
lawful, to take these courses, by some general rule of  
a perpetual, never-failing truth. *South.*

The secret ceremonies I conceal,  
Uncouth, perhaps unlawful to reveal. *Dryden.*

**UNLAWFULLY**, *adv.*

1. **In a manner contrary to law or right.**  
He that gains all that he can lawfully this year,  
next year will be tempted to gain something unlaw-  
fully. *Taylor.*

2. **Illegitimately; not by marriage.**  
I had rather my brother die by the law, than my  
son should be unlawfully born. *Shaksp.*

Give me your opinion, what part I, being un-  
lawfully born, may claim of the man's affection who  
begot me. *Addison.*

**UNLAWFULNESS**, *n. f.*

1. **Contrariety to law; state of being not  
permitted.**  
If those alleged testimonies of scripture did in-  
deed concern the matter to such effect as was pre-  
tended, that which they should infer were un-  
lawful. *Hooker.*

The original reason of the unlawfulness of lying  
is, that it carries with it an act of injustice, and a  
violation of the right of him to whom we were  
obliged to signify our minds. *South.*

2. **Illegitimacy.**

**TO UNLARN**, *v. a.* To forget, or dis-  
use, what has been learned.

...being asked of one, what learning  
was necessary for that? answered, To  
understand what's in a book.  
This were to imply, that all books in being  
should be destroyed; and that all the age should  
take new pains to unlearn those habits which have  
cost them so much labour.  
The government of the tongue is a piece of mo-  
rality which febes nature dictates, which yet our  
greatest scholars have unlearned. *Decay of Poetry.*  
Some cyders have by art, or age, unlearn'd  
Their genuine relish, and off dandy wines  
Adam'd the flavour.  
What they thus learned from him in one way,  
they did not unlearn again in another. *Atterbury.*  
A wicked man is not only obliged to learn to do  
well, but unlearn his former lile. *Rogers.*  
**UNLEARNED. adj.**  
1. Ignorant; not informed; not instruc-  
ted.  
This selected piece, which you translate,  
Foretells your studies may communicate,  
From darker dialect of a strange land,  
Wisdom that here th' unlearn'd shall understand.  
*Davenant.*  
And by succession of unlearned times,  
As bards began, so monks rung on the chimes.  
*Roscommon.*  
Some at the bar with subtilty defend  
The cause of an unlearned, noble friend.  
Though unlearned men well enough understood  
The words white and black, yet there were philo-  
sophers found who had subtilty enough to prove  
that white was black. *Locke.*  
2. Not gained by study; not known.  
They learn mere words, or such things chiefly  
as were better unlearned. *Milton.*  
3. Not suitable to a learned man.  
I will prove those verses to be very unlearned,  
neither favouring of poetry, wit, or invention.  
*Shakespeare.*  
**UNLEARNEDLY. adv.** Ignorantly; grossly.  
He, in his epistle, plainly affirmeth, they think  
unlearnedly who are of another belief. *Brown.*  
**UNLEAVENED. adj.** Not fermented; not  
mixed with fermenting matter.  
They baked unleavened cakes of the dough, for  
it was not leavened. *Exodus.*  
**UNLEISUREDNESS. n. f.** Business; want of  
time; want of leisure. Not in use.  
My essay touching the scripture having been  
written partly in England, partly in another king-  
dom, it were strange if there did not appear much  
unevenness, and if it did not betray the unlesure-  
ness of the wandering author. *Boyle.*  
**UNLESS, conjunct.** Except; if not; sup-  
posing that not.  
Let us not say, we keep the commandments of  
the one, when we break the commandments of the  
other: for unless we observe both, we obey nei-  
ther. *Hooker.*  
Unless I look on Sylvia in the day,  
There is no day for me to look upon.  
What hidden strength,  
Unless the strength of heav'n, if you mean that?  
*Milton.*  
For sure I am, unless I win in arms,  
To stand excluded from Emilia's charms;  
Nor can my strength avail, unless by thee  
Eadu'd with force I gain the victory. *Dryden.*  
The commendation of adversaries is the greatest  
triumph of a writer, because it never comes un-  
less extorted. *Dryden.*  
No poet ever sweetly sang  
Unless he were, like Phœbus, young;  
Nor ever nymph inspir'd to rhyme,  
Unless, like Venus, in her prime. *Swift.*  
**UNLESSONED. adj.** Not taught.  
The full lam of me  
Is an un-fan'd girl, unschoo'd, unpractis'd;  
Happy in this, she is not yet so old  
But she may learn. *Shakespeare.*  
**UNLETTERED. adj.** Unlearned; un-  
taught.  
When the apostles of our lord were detained to  
alter the laws of heathenish religion, St. Paul ex-

posed, the end were unlearned and unlettered  
men.  
Such as the jocund flute, or gamestome pipe  
Sits up among the loose, unletter'd hords,  
Who thank the gods amiss. *Milton.*  
Th' unletter'd christian, who believes in gods,  
Plods on to heav'n, and ne'er is at a loss. *Dryden.*  
**UNL'VELLED. adj.** Not laid even.  
All unwell'd the gay garden lies. *Tickel.*  
**UNLIB'DINOUS. adj.** Not lustful; pure  
from carnality.  
In those hearts  
Love unlibidinous reign'd; nor jealousy  
Was understood, the injur'd lover's hell. *Milton.*  
**UNLICENCED. adj.** Having no regular  
permission.  
Ask what boldness brought him hither  
Unlicens'd. *Milton.*  
Warn the thoughtless, self-confiding train,  
No more, unlicens'd, thus to brave the main. *Pope.*  
**UNLICKED. adj.** Shapeless; not formed:  
from the opinion that the bear licks her  
young to shape.  
Shape my legs of an unequal size,  
To disproportion me in every part,  
Like to a chaos, or unlick'd bear-whelp. *Shaksp.*  
The e unlick'd bear-whelp. *Donne.*  
The bloody bear, as independent beast,  
Unlick'd to form, in ground her hate express. *Dryden.*  
**UNLIGHTED. adj.** Not kindled; not set  
on fire.  
There lay a log unlighted on the earth;  
For th' unborn chief the fatal sisters came,  
And rais'd it up, and tof'd it on the flame. *Dryden.*  
The sacred wood, which on the altar lay,  
Untouch'd, unlighted glows. *Prior.*  
**UNLIGHTSOME. adj.** Dark; gloomy;  
wanting light.  
First the sun,  
A mighty sphere! he fraud, unlightsome first,  
Thought of æthereal mould. *Milton.*  
**UNLIKE. adj.**  
1. Dissimilar; having no resemblance.  
Where cases are so unlike as theirs and ours, I  
see not how that which they did should induce,  
much less inforce us to the same practice. *Hooker.*  
So the twins' humours, in our Terence, are  
Unlike; this harsh and rude, that smooth and fair.  
*Denham.*  
Unlike the niceness of our modern dames,  
Affected nymphs, with new affected names. *Dryd.*  
Our ideas, whilst we are awake, force'd one an-  
other not much unlike the images in the inside of  
a lighthouse. *Locke.*  
Some the disgrac'd, and some with honours  
crown'd;  
Unlike successes equal merits found. *Pope.*  
2. Improbable; unlikely; not likely.  
Make not impossible that which but seems unlike.  
*Shakespeare.*  
What beset the empire of Almague were not  
unlike to beset to Spain, if it should break. *Bacon.*  
**UNLIKELIHOOD. n. f.** [from unlikely.]  
**UNLIKELINESS. }** Improbability.  
The work was carried on, amidst all the unlikeli-  
hoods and discouraging circumstances imaginable;  
the builders holding the sword in one hand, to de-  
fend the trowel working with the other. *South.*  
There are degrees herein, from the very neigh-  
bourhood of demonstration, quite down to impro-  
bability and unlikeliness, even to the confines of im-  
possibility. *Locke.*  
**UNLIKELY. adj.**  
1. Improbable; not such as can be reason-  
ably expected.  
A very unlikely envy she hath stumbled upon.  
*Sidney.*  
2. Not promising any particular event.  
Effects are miraculous and strange, when they  
grow by unlikely means. *Hooker.*  
My advice and actions both have met  
Success in things unlikely. *Denham.*  
This collection we thought not only unlikely to

reach the future, but unworthy of the posthumous  
age.  
**UNLIKELY. adv.** Improbably.  
The pleasures we are to enjoy in that conver-  
sation, not unlikely may proceed from the discoveries  
each shall communicate to another, of God and  
nature. *Pope.*  
**UNLIKENESS. n. f.** Dissimilitude; want of  
resemblance.  
Imitation pleases, because it affords matter for  
enquiring into the truth or falsehood of imitation,  
by comparing its likeness or, unlikely with the  
original. *Dryden.*  
**UNLIMITABLE. adj.** Admitting no  
bounds.  
He tells us 'tis unlimited and unlimitable. *Locke.*  
**UNLIMITED. adj.**  
1. Having no bounds; having no limits.  
So unlimited is our impotence to recompence or  
repay God's dilection, that it fetters our very  
wishes. *Boyle.*  
It is some pleasure to a finite understanding, to  
view unlimited excellencies, which have no bounds,  
though it cannot comprehend them. *Tillotson.*  
2. Undefined; not bounded by proper ex-  
ceptions.  
With gross and popular capacities, nothing doth  
more prevail than unlimited generalities, because  
of their plainness at the first sight; nothing lets,  
with men of exact judgment because such rules are  
not fite to be trusted over far. *Hooker.*  
3. Unconfined; not restrained.  
All the evils that can proceed from an untied  
tongue, and an ungovern'd, unlimited will, we put  
upon the account of drunkenness. *Taylor.*  
Ascribe not unto God such an unlimited exercise  
of mercy, as may destroy his justice. *Rogers.*  
Husbands are commended not to trust too much  
to their wives owning the doctrine of unlimited  
conjugal fidelity. *Arbutnot.*  
**UNLIMITEDLY. adv.** Boundlessly; without  
bounds.  
Many ascribe too unlimitedly to the force of a  
good meaning, to think that it is able to bear the  
fires of whatsoever commissions they shall lay upon  
it. *Decay of Piet.*  
**UNLINEAL. adj.** Not coming in the order  
of succession.  
They put a barren scepter in my gripe,  
Thence to be wrench'd with an unlineal hand,  
No son of mine succeeding. *Shakespeare.*  
**TO UNL'N. v. a.** To untwist; to open.  
About his neck  
A green and gilded snake had wreath'd itself;  
Who with her head, nimble in threats, approach'd  
The opening of his mouth; but suddenly  
Seemg Orlando, it unlick'd itself. *Shakespeare.*  
**UNMELTED. adj.** Unmelted; undil-  
solved.  
Their huge, unwieldy lamps remained in the  
melted matter rigid and unsoften'd, floating in it  
like cakes of ice in a river. *Addison.*  
**TO UNLOAD. v. a.**  
1. To disburden; to exonerate; to free  
from load.  
Like an ass, whose back with ingots bows,  
Thou bear'st thy heavy riches but a journey,  
And death unloadeth thee. *Shakespeare.*  
Vain man, forbear, of cares unload thy mind;  
Forget thy hopes, and give thy fears to wind. *Cresset.*  
Some to unload the fertile branches run. *Pope.*  
2. To put off any thing burdensome.  
To you duke Humphry must unload his grief.  
*Shakespeare.*  
Nor can my tongue unload my heart's great bur-  
then. *Shakespeare.*  
**TO UNLOCK. v. a.**  
1. To open what is shut with a lock.  
I have seen her unlock her closet, take forth  
paper. *Shakespeare.*  
She springs a light,  
Unlocks the door, and, entering out of breath,  
The dying law, and instruments of death.  
*Dryden.*

## 2. To open in general.

My party, my passion, my business means,  
 He all unlock'd to your occasions. *Shakespeare.*  
 I yielded, and unlock'd her all my heart.  
 Who, with a gain of manhood well resolv'd,  
 Might easily have shook off all her snares. *Milton.*  
 Good is an advantage to cold clays, in that it  
 warms them, and unlocks their binding qualities.  
*Mortimer.*

A mixture of quick-lime unlocks the salts that  
 are engag'd in the viscid juices of some scorbutic  
 persons. *Arbuthnot.*

Thy forests, Windfor! and thy green retreats  
 Invite my lays. Be present, Sylvan maids!  
 Unlock your springs, and open all your shades. *Pope.*

UNLOCKED. *adj.* Not fastened with a  
 lock.

UNLOOKED. *adj.* Unexpected; not  
 UNLOOKED for. } foreseen.

Yet perhaps had their number prevailed, if the  
 king of Pontus had not come unlooked for to their  
 succour. *Sidney.*

How much unlock'd for is this expedition!  
*Shakespeare.*

God, I pray him  
 That none of you may live your natural age,  
 But by some unlock'd accident cut off. *Shakespeare.*  
 Whatsoever is new is unlock'd for; and ever it  
 incites them, and piques others. *Bacon.*

From that high hope, to what relapse  
 Unlock'd for are we fall'n! *Paradise Regained.*  
 Your affairs I have recommended to the king,  
 but with unlock'd success. *Denham.*

Nor same I slight, nor for her favours call;  
 She comes unlock'd for, if she comes at all. *Pope.*  
 To UNLOCK. *v. a.* To loose. A word  
 perhaps barbarous and ungrammatical,  
 the particle prefixed implying negation;  
 so that to unlock, is properly to bind.

York, unlock your long imprison'd thoughts,  
 And let thy tongue be equal with thy heart. *Shakspeare.*  
 The weak, wanton Cupid  
 Shall from your neck unlock his am'rous fold;  
 And, like a dew-drop from the lion's mane,  
 Be shook to air. *Shakspeare.*

Turn him to any cause of folly;  
 The gordian knot of it he will unlock,  
 Familiar as his garter. *Shakspeare.*  
 It rested in you,  
 To unlock this tied-up justice when you pleas'd.  
*Shakspeare.*

The latchet of his shoes I am not worthy to stoop  
 down and unlock. *Mark.*

He that should spend all his time in tying inex-  
 tricable knots only to baffle the industry of those  
 that should attempt to unlock them, would be  
 thought not much to have served his generation.  
*Decay of Piety.*

To UNLOOSE. *v. n.* To fall in pieces; to  
 lose all union and connection.

Without this virtue, the publick union must un-  
 loose; the strength decay; and the pleasure grow  
 faint. *Collier.*

UNLOOSE. *adj.* [A word rarely used.]  
 Not to be lost.

Whatever may be said of the unloose mobility  
 of atoms, yet divers parts of matter may compose  
 bodies that need no other cement to unite them,  
 than the just position and resting together of their  
 parts, whereby the air, and other fluids that might  
 dissipate them, are excluded. *Boyle.*

UNLOVED. *adj.* Not loved.

As love does not always reflect itself, Zelmene,  
 though reason there was to love I'll thus, yet  
 could not ever persuade her heart to yield with  
 that pain to Palladius, as they feel, that feel un-  
 loved love. *Sidney.*

What though I be not fortunate;  
 But miserable not, to love unloved! *Shakspeare.*  
 He was generally unloved, as a proud and super-  
 cilious person. *Clarendon.*

UNLOVELINESS. *n. s.* Unamiableness;  
 inability to create love.

The old man, growing only in age and affection,  
 followed his suit with all means of unloveliness,  
 large promises, and each thing else that might help  
 to counterail his own unloveliness. *Sidney.*

UNLOVELY. *adj.* That cannot excite love.  
 Therefore, by this word generally understood  
 intended than barely negation. See UN-  
 LOVELINESS.

UNLOVING. *adj.* Unkind; not fond.

Thou, blest with a goodly son,  
 Didst yield content to disinherit him;  
 Which arg'd thee a most unloving father. *Shakspeare.*

UNLUCKILY. *adv.* Unfortunately; by ill  
 luck.

Things have fallen out so unluckily,  
 That we have had no time to move our daughter.  
*Shakspeare.*  
 An ant dropt unluckily into the water. *L'Estr.*  
 A fox unluckily crossing the road, drew off a con-  
 siderable detachment. *Addison.*

UNLUCKY. *adj.*  
 1. Unfortunate; producing unhappiness.

This word is generally used of accidents  
 slightly vexatious.

You may make an experiment often, without  
 meeting with any of those unlucky accidents which  
 make such experiments misferry. *Boyle.*

2. Unhappy; miserable; subject to fre-  
 quent misfortunes.

Then shall I you recount a rueful case,  
 Said he; the which with this unlucky eye  
 I late beheld. *Spenser.*

3. Slightly mischievous; mischievously  
 waggish.

His friendship is counterfeit, seldom to trust;  
 His doings unluckie, and ever unjust. *Tupper.*

Why, cries an unlucky wag, a less bag might  
 have served. *L'Estrange.*

There was a lad, th' unluckiest of his crew,  
 Was still contriving something bad, but new. *King.*

4. Ill-omened; inauspicious.

When I appear, see you avoid the place,  
 And baunt me not with that unlucky face. *Dryden.*

UNLUSTROUS. *adj.* Wanting splendour;  
 wanting lustre.

Should I join gripes with hands  
 Made hard with hourly sal blood, as with labour;  
 Then glad myself with peeping in an eye,  
 Pale and unlustrous as the smoky light  
 That's fed with sinking tallow. *Shakspeare.*

To UNLUTE. *v. a.* To separate vessels  
 closed with clymical cement.

Our antimony thus handled, affordeth us an  
 ounce of sulphur, of so sulphureous a smell, that,  
 upon the unluting the vessels, it infected the room  
 with a scarce supportable stink. *Boyle.*

UNMADE. *adj.*  
 1. Not yet formed; not created.

Thou wast begot in Demogorgon's hall,  
 And saw'st the secrets of the world unmade. *Spenser.*  
 Then might'st thou tear thy hair,  
 And fall upon the ground as I do now,  
 Taking the measure of an unmade grave. *Shakspeare.*

2. Deprived of form or qualities.

The first earth was perfectly unmade again, taken  
 all to pieces, and fram'd a-new. *Woodward.*

3. Omitted to be made.

You may the world of more defects upbraid,  
 That other works by nature are unmade;  
 That she did never at her own expence  
 A palace rear. *Blackmore.*

UNMAIMED. *adj.* Not deprived of any  
 essential part.

An interpreter should give his author entire and  
 unmaimed; the diction and the verification only  
 are his proper province. *Pope.*

UNMAKABLE. *adj.* Not possible to be  
 made.

If the principles or bodies are unalterable, they  
 are also unmakeable by any but a divine power. *Grew.*

To UNMAKE. *v. a.* To deprive of former  
 qualities before possessed; to deprive of  
 form or being.

They've made themselves, and their suits now  
 Does unmake you. *Shakspeare.*

God does not make or unmake things, in any ex-  
 periment.  
 Suppose I often poor and despicable thing.  
 When such as these make, or unmake a king. *Dryden.*

Being this guide of the light within to the trial;  
 God, when he makes the prophet, does not unmake  
 the man. *Locke.*

To UNMAN. *v. a.*

1. To deprive of the constituent qualities  
 of a human being, as reason.

What quite unman'd in folly? *Shakspeare.*  
 Gross errors unman, and strip them of the very  
 principles of reason and sober discourse. *South.*

2. To emascuate.

3. To break into irresolution; to deject.

Her clamours pierce the Trojans' ears,  
 Unman their courage, and augment their fears. *Dryden.*

Ulysses vail'd his pensive head;  
 Again unman'd, a shower of sorrows shed. *Pope.*

UNMANAGEABLE. *adj.*

1. Not manageable; not easily governed.

They'll judge every thing by models of their own,  
 and thus are rendered unmanageable by any au-  
 thority but that of absolute dominion. *Glavinille.*

None can be concluded unmanageable by the  
 milder methods of government, till they have been  
 thoroughly tried upon him; and if they will not  
 prevail, we make no excuses for the obstinate. *Locke.*

2. Not easily wielded.

UNMANAGED. *adj.*

1. Not broken by horsemanship.

Like colts, or unmanaged horses, we start at dead  
 bones and lifeless blocks. *Taylor.*

2. Not tutored; not educated.

Savage princes flash out sometimes into an irre-  
 gular greatness of thought, and betray, in their actions,  
 an unguided force, and unmanaged virtue. *Fedor.*

UNMANLIKE. *adj.*

1. Unbecoming a human being.

It is strange to see the unmanlike cruelty of man-  
 kind, who, not content with their tyrannous ambi-  
 tion, to have brought the others' virtuous patience  
 under them, think their masterhood nothing, with-  
 out doing injury to them. *Sidney.*

Where the act is unmanly, or the expectation  
 contradictory to the attributes of God, our hopes  
 we ought never to entertain. *Collier.*

2. Unsuitable to a man; effeminate.

By the greatness of the cry, it was the voice of  
 man; though it was a very unmanlike voice, so to  
 cry. *Sidney.*

New customs,  
 Though never so ridiculous,  
 Nay, let them be unmanly, yet are follow'd. *Shakspeare.*

This is in thee a nature but affected;  
 A poor unmanly melancholy, sprung  
 From change of fortune. *Shakspeare.*

My servitude, ignoble,  
 Unmanly, ignominious, infamous. *Milton.*

Unmanly dread invades the French aston'd,  
 And fright their useless arms they quit. *Philips.*

Think not thy friend can ever feel the soft  
 Unmanly warmth and tenderness of love. *Addison.*

UNMANNERED. *adj.* Rude; brutal; un-  
 civil.

You have a slanderous, beastly, unmanly tongue  
 In your rude mouth, and favouring yourself,  
 Unmanner'd lord. *Pan Jansen.*

If your barking dog disturb her ease,  
 Th' unmanner'd mulefactor is arraign'd. *Dryden.*

UNMANNERLINESS. *n. s.* Breach of civi-  
 lity; ill behaviour.

A sort of unmannerliness is apt to grow up wit-  
 young people, if not early restrained; and that  
 a forwardness to interrupt others speaking. *Locke.*

UNMANNERLY. *adj.* Ill-bred; not civil  
 not complaisant.

Sweetheart,  
 I were unmanly to take you out,  
 And not to kiss you. *Shakspeare.*

He will prove the weeping philosopher when he grows old, being in full of unmanly sadness in his youth. *Shakespeare.*

Unmanly is both unmanly in itself, and fulsome to the reader. *Dryden.*  
A divine dares hardly show his person among fine gentlemen; or, if he fall into such company, he is in continual apprehension that some great man of pleasure should break an unmanly jest, and render him ridiculous. *Swift.*

**UNMANNERLY. adv.** Uncivily.  
Forgive me, if I have us'd myself unmannerly. *Shakespeare.*

**UNMANNERED. adj.** Not cultivated.  
The land, in antique times, was savage wilderness; unpeopled, unmanner'd, unprov'd, unprais'd. *Spenser.*

**UNMARKED. adj.** Not observed; not regarded.  
I got a time, unmarked by any, to steal away, I cared not whither, so I might escape them. *Sidney.*

This place unmark'd, though oft I walk'd the green, in all my progress I had never seen. *Dryden.*

Entering at the gate, conceal'd in clouds, He mix'd, unmark'd, among the busy throng, Borne by the tide, and pass'd unseen along. *Dryden.*

Unmark'd, unhonour'd at a monarch's gate. *Pope.*

**UNMARRIED. adj.** Having no husband, or no wife.  
Unmarried men are best friends, best masters, best servants, but not always best subjects, for they are light to run away. *Bacon.*

Husbands and wives, boys and unmarried'd maids. *Dryden.*

**UNMASK. v. a.**  
1. To strip of a mask.  
2. To strip of any disguise.

With full cups they had unmask'd his soul. *Reformation.*

Though in Greek or Latin they amuse us, yet a translation unmasks them, whereby the cheat is transparent. *Glanville.*

**UNMASK. v. n.** To put off the mask.  
My husband bids me; now I will unmask. This is that face was worth the looking on. *Shakespeare.*

**UNMASKED. adj.** Naked; open to the view.  
O, I am yet to learn a statesman's art; My kindness and my hate unmask'd I wear, For friends to trust, and enemies to fear. *Dryden.*

**UNMASTERABLE. adj.** Unconquerable; not to be subdued.  
The factor is unmasterable by the natural heat of man; not to be dulcified by concection, beyond unfavourable condition. *Brown.*

**UNMASTERED. adj.**  
1. Not subdued.  
2. Not conquerable.

Weigh what loss your honour may sustain, if you Or lose your heart, or your chaste treasure open To his unmaster'd importunity. *Shakespeare.*

He cannot his unmaster'd grief sustain, But yields to rage, to madness and disdain. *Dryden.*

**UNMATCHABLE. adj.** Unparalleled; unequalled.  
The soul of Christ, that saw in this life the face of God, was, through so visible presence of Deity, filled with all manner of graces and virtues, that unmatchable degree of perfection; for which, of him we read it written, that God with the oil of gladness anointed him. *Hooker.*

England breeds very valiant creatures; their matchless are of unmatchable courage. *Shakespeare.*

**UNMATCHED. adj.** Matchless; having no match, or equal.  
That glorious day, which two such navies saw, As each, unmatch'd, might to the world's eye law. *Locke.*

Neptune, yet doubtful whom he should obey. He sits them both the instant of the day. *Shakespeare.*

**UNMEANING. adj.** Expressing no meaning; having no meaning.  
With round, unmeaning face. *Pope.*

**UNMEANT. adj.** Not intended.  
The flying spear was after this sent: But Rhætus happen'd on a death unmeant. *Dryden.*

**UNMEASURABLE. adj.** Boundless; unbounded.  
Common mother! thou Whose womb unmeasurable, and infinite breast Teems and feeds all. *Shakespeare.*

You preserved the lustre of that noble family, which the unmeasurable profusion of ancestors had eclipsed. *Swift.*

**UNMEASURED. adj.**  
1. Immense; infinite.  
Does the sun dread th' imaginary sign, Nor farther yet in liquid ether roll, Till he has gain'd some unmeasured place, Lost to the world, in vast, unmeasur'd space? *Blackmore.*

2. Not measured; plentiful beyond measure.  
From him all perfect good, unmeasur'd out, descends. *Milton.*

**UNMEDDLED with. adj.** Not touched; not altered.  
The flood-gate is opened, and closed for six days, continuing other ten days unmeddled with. *Carew.*

**UNMEDITATED. adj.** Not formed by previous thought.  
Neither various style, Nor holy rapture, wanted they, to praise Their Maker, in fit strains pronounc'd, or sung Unmeditated. *Milton.*

**UNMET. adj.** Not fit; not proper; not worthy.  
Madam was young, unmet the rule of seny. *Spenser.*

I am unmet; For I cannot flatter thee in pride. *Shakespeare.*

O my father! Prove you that any man with me convers'd At hours unmet, refuse me, hate me. *Shakespeare.*

Alack! my hand is torn Ne'er to pluck thee from thy thorn; Vow, alack! for youth unmet, Youth so apt to pluck a sweet. *Shakespeare.*

Its fellowship unmet for thee, Good reason was thou freely should'st dislike. *Milt.*

That muse desires the lust, the lowest place, Who, though unmet, yet touch'd the trembling string For the fair fame of Anne. *Prior.*

**UNMELLOWED. adj.** Not fully ripened.  
His years but young, but his experience old; His head unmelow'd, but his judgment ripe. *Shakespeare.*

**UNMELTED. adj.** Undissolved by heat.  
Snow on Ætna does unmelted lie, Whence rowling flames and scatter'd cinders fly. *Wallar.*

**UNMENTIONED. adj.** Not told; not named.  
They left not any error in government unmentioned or unpressed, with the sharpest and most pathetic expressions. *Clarendon.*

Oh let me here sink down Into my grave, unmention'd and unmourn'd! *Southern.*

**UNMERCHANTABLE. adj.** Unsaleable; not vendible.  
They feed on salt, unmerchantable pilchard. *Caruso.*

**UNMERCIFUL. adj.**  
1. Cruel; severe; inclement.  
For the handling of this unmerciful pride in the eagle, providence has found out a way. *Farraige.*

The pleasant lustre of flame delights children at first; but when experience has convinced them, by the exquisite pain it has put them to, how cruel and unmerciful it is, they are afraid to touch it. *Locke.*

Whatsoever is done against nature, as unjust and unmerciful, cannot be from God, because it is contrary to the very foundation of religion. *Bacon.*

2. Unconscionable; exorbitant.  
Not only the peace of the house, unwriting subject was daily molested, but unmerciful demands were made of his applaude. *Pope.*

**UNMERCIFULLY. adv.** Without mercy; without tenderness.  
A little warm fellow fell most unmercifully upon his Gallick majesty. *Addison.*

**UNMERCIFULNESS. n. f.** Inclemency; cruelty; want of tenderness.  
Consider the rules of friendship, lest justice turn into unmercifulness. *Taylor.*

**UNMERRITABLE. adj.** Having no desert. Not in use.  
Your love deserves my thanks; but my desert, Unmeritable, thins your high request. *Shakespeare.*

**UNMERTED. adj.** Not deserved; not obtained otherwise than by favour.  
This day, in whom all nations shall be blest, Favour is granted by me, who fought Forbidden knowledge by forbidden means. *Milton.*

A tottering pinnacle unmerited greatness is. *Government of the Tongue.*

**UNMERTEDNESS. n. f.** State of being undeserved.  
As to the freeness or unmeritedness of God's love; we need but consider, that he so little could at first deserve his love, that he loved us even before we had a being. *Boyle.*

**UNMILKED. adj.** Not milked.  
The ewes full toiled with distended thighs, Unmilk'd, lay bleating in distressful cries. *Pope.*

**UNMINDED. adj.** Not heeded; not regarded.  
He was A poor, unminded outlaw, sneaking home; My father gave him welcome to the shore. *Shakespeare.*

He after Eve seduc'd, unminded, sought Into the wood. *Milton.*

**UNMINDFUL. adj.** Not heedful; not regardful; negligent; inattentive.  
Worldly sights in place Leave off their work, unmindful of this law, To gaze on them. *Spenser.*

I shall let you see, that I am not unmindful of the things you would have me remember. *Boyle.*

Who now enjoys thee, credulous, all gold; Who always variant, always amiable, Hopes thee, of flattering gales Unmindful. *Milton.*

Unmindful of the crown that virtue gives, After this mortal change, to her true servants, Amongst the enthroned gods on sainted seats. *Milt.*

He, not unmindful of his usual art, First in dissembled fire attempts to part; Then roaring heave he tries. *Dryden.*

When those who dislike the constitution, are so very zealous in their offers for the service of their country, they are not wholly unmindful of their party, or themselves. *Swift.*

**TO UNMINGLE. v. a.** To separate things mixed.  
It will unmix the wine from the water; the wine ascending, and the water descending. *Bacon.*

**UNMINGLEABLE. adj.** Not susceptible of mixture. Not used.  
The sulphur of the concrete loses by the fermentation, the property of oil being unmingable with water. *Boyle.*

The unmingable liquors retain their distinct surfaces. *Boyle.*

**UNMINGLED. adj.** Pure; not vitiated by any thing mingled.  
A easy may't thou fall A drop of water in the breaking gulph, And take unmingled thence your drop again. *Shakespeare.*

Without addition or diminishing Springs on high hills are pure and unmingled. *Bacon.*

His cup is full of pure and unmingled sorrow. *Taylor.*



*Metaphors, metaphors, and metaphors.*  
**UNMIXED.** *adj.* Not mixed with dirt.  
Pais, with safe, smiling feet,  
Where the rain's pavement leads allward the street.  
*Gay.*

**UNMIXED.** *adj.* Not softened.  
With public accusation, uncovered slander,  
unmitigated rancour. *Shakespeare.*  
**UNMIXED.** *adj.* Not mingled with any  
thing; pure; not corrupted  
by additions.

Thy commandment all alone shall live  
Within the book and volume of my brain,  
Unmix'd with baser matter. *Shakespeare.*  
It exhibits a mixture of new conceits and old;  
whereas the infaturation gives the new, unmixed  
otherwise than with some little asperion of the old.  
*Bacon.*

Thy constant quiet fills my peaceful breast  
With unmix'd joy, uninterrupted rest. *Ryckman.*  
What is glory but the blaze of fame,  
The people's praise, if always praise unmix'd?  
*Milton.*

Thy Arethusean stream remains unfold'd;  
Unmix'd with foreign silt, and undisturb'd. *Dryden.*  
Together out they fly,  
Inseparable now, the truth and lie:  
And this or that unmix'd no mortal ear shall find.  
*Pope.*

**UNMIXED.** *adj.* Not lamented.  
Fatherless distress was left unmix'd;  
Your widow dolours likewise be unwept. *Shakespeare.*  
**UNMIXED.** *adj.* Not wet.  
Volatils Hermes, fluid and unmoist,  
Mounts on the wings of air. *Philips.*

**UNMIXED.** *adj.* Not made wet.  
The incident light that meets with a grosser li-  
quor, will have its beams more or less interrupt-  
edly reflected, than they would be if the body had  
been unmoistened. *Boyle.*

**UNMIXED.** *adj.* Free from disturb-  
ance; free from external troubles.  
Cleopatra was read o'er,  
While Scot, and Wake, and twenty more,  
That teach one to deny one's self,  
Stood unmolested on the shelf. *Prior.*  
The fowls of the air, and the beasts of the field,  
are supplied with every thing, unmolested by hopes  
or fears. *Rogers.*  
Safe on my shore each unmolested swain  
Shall tend the flocks, or reap the bearded grain.  
*Pope.*

**TO UNMOOR.** *v. a.*  
1. To loose from land, by taking up the  
anchors.

We with the rising morn our ships unmoor'd,  
And brought our captives and our stores aboard  
*Pope.*

2. *Prior* seems to have taken it for casting  
anchor.

Soon as the British ships unmoor,  
And jolly long-boats row to shore. *Prior.*

**UNMORTGAGED.** *adj.* Unmortgaged by mo-  
rtgages.

This transferred to the mask of a dissolute and  
unnatural temper. *Norris.*

**UNMORTGAGED.** *adj.* Not mortgaged.  
Is there one God unsworn to my destruction?  
The debt unmortgag'd hope? for, if there be,  
My debts I cannot fall. *Dryden.*

This has been repeated so often, that at present  
there is scarce a single gabel unmortgaged.  
*Addison.*

**UNMORTIFIED.** *adj.* Not subdued by  
sorrow and feverance.

If our conscience reproach us with unmortified  
sin, our hope is the hope of an hypocrite. *Rogers.*

**UNMORTIFIED.** *adj.* Such as cannot be  
removed or altered.

Whereas constitute the precise and unmovable bound-  
aries of that species. *Locke.*

**UNMOVED.** *adj.*  
1. Not put out of one place into another.

*Figure that do fly*  
The light, oft under woman's heels do lie. *Mary.*  
Men's minds, and woman's rage o' colours  
His hasty body, but unmoved grows. *Dryden.*

Chess-men standing on the same squares of the  
chess-board; they say they are all in the same place,  
or unmoved; though, perhaps, the chess-board hath  
been carried out of one room into another. *Locke.*

2. Not changed in resolution.  
Among innumerable false, unmoved,  
Unshaken, uneduc'd. *Milton.*

3. Not affected; not touched with any pas-  
sion.

Cæsar, the world's great master and his own,  
Unmov'd, superiour still in every state,  
And scarce detested in his country's fate. *Pope.*

4. Unaltered by passion.  
I meant to meet  
My fate with face unmov'd, and eyes unwept.  
*Dryden.*

**UNMOVING.** *adj.*

1. Having no motion.  
The celestial bodies, without impulse, had con-  
tinued inactive, unmoving heaps of matter.  
*Chryse.*

2. Having no power to raise the passions;  
unaffected.

**TO UNMOV'D.** *v. a.* To change as to the  
form.

*Its passing poison*  
The visage quite transforms of him that drinks,  
And this inglorious likeness of a beast  
Fixes instead, unmoulding reason's mintage,  
Character'd in the face. *Milton.*

**UNMOV'D.** *adj.* Not lamented; not  
deplored.

O let me here sink down  
Into my grave unmourn'd and unmourn'd.  
*Southern.*

**TO UNMUFFLE.** *v. a.* To put off a co-  
vering from the face.

Unmuffle, ye faint stars! and thou, fair moon,  
That won't it to love the traveller's benison,  
Scoop thy pale visage through an amber cloud,  
And disinherit chaos, that reigns here  
In double night, of darkness and of shades.  
*Milton.*

**UNMUSICAL.** *adj.* Not harmonious; not  
pleasing by sound.

Let argument bear no unmusical sound,  
Nor just interpose, sacred friendship to grieve.  
*Ben Jonson.*

One man's ambition wants satisfaction, another's  
avarice, a third's spleen; and this discord makes  
up the very unmusical harmony of our murmurs.  
*Decay of Piety.*

**TO UNMuzzle.** *v. a.* To loose from a  
muzzle.

Now unmuzzle your wisdom. *Shakespeare.*  
Have you not let mine honour at the stake,  
And baited it with all th' unmuzzled thoughts  
Thy tyrannous heart can think? *Shakespeare.*

**UNNAMED.** *adj.* Not mentioned.  
Author of evil, unknown till thy revolt,  
Unnam'd in heav'n. *Milton.*

**UNNATURAL.** *adj.*

1. Contrary to the laws of nature; con-  
trary to the common instincts.

Her offence  
Must be of such unnatural degree,  
That monsters it. *Shakespeare.*

People of weak heads on the one hand, and vile  
affections on the other, have made an unnatural  
divorce between being wife and good. *Clanville.*  
The irreverent and unnatural, to scoff at the in-  
firmities of old age. *L'Estrange.*

2. Acting without the affections implanted  
by nature.

Rome, whose gratitude  
Tow'rd her delivering children is unwell'd  
In Jove's own book, like an unnatural dam,  
Should now eat up her own. *Shakespeare.*

What tyrant were,  
To a son to be so unnatural,  
What will he be to us? *Dryden.*

3. Forced; not agreeable to the real state  
of persons or things; not representing  
nature.

They admire only glittering trifles, that in a seri-  
ous poem are needless, because they are unnatural.  
Would any man, who is ready to die for love, de-  
scribe his passion like Narcissus? *Dryden.*

In an heroic poem, two kinds of thoughts are  
carefully to be avoided; the first, are such as are  
affected and unnatural; the second, such as are  
mean and vulgar. *Addison.*

**UNNATURALLY.** *adv.* In opposition to  
nature.

All the world have been frighted with an ap-  
position of their own fancy, or they have been  
unnaturally compelled to coven themselves. *Tillotson.*

**UNNATURALNESS.** *n. s.* Contrariety to  
nature.

The God which is the God of nature doth never  
teach unnaturalness. *Sidney.*

**UNNAVIGABLE.** *adj.* Not to be passed by  
vessels; not to be navigated.

Pindar's unnavigable song  
Like a swift stream from mountains pours along.  
*Cowley.*

Some who the depths of eloquence have found,  
In that unnavigable stream were drown'd. *Dryden.*  
Let wit her sails, her oars let wisdom lend;  
The helm let politick experience guide:  
Yet cease to hope thy short-liv'd bark shall ride  
Down spreading fate's unnavigable tide. *Pope.*

The ladies less were believed to be unnavigable.  
*Arbuthnot.*

**UNNECESSARY.** *adv.* Without neces-  
sity; without need; needlessly.

To abrogate, without constraint of manifest harm  
thereby arising, had been to alter unnecessarily, in  
their judgment, the ancient received custom of  
the whole church. *Hobbes.*

'Tis highly imprudent, in the greatest of men,  
unnecessarily to provoke the monster. *L'Estrange.*  
These words come in without any connexion with  
the story, and consequently unnecessarily. *Brown.*

**UNNECESSARINESS.** *n. s.* Needlessness.

These are such excuses as afford no middle for  
industry to exist, hope being equally out-dated by  
the desperateness or unsuccessfulness of an under-  
taking. *Decay of Piety.*

**UNNECESSARY.** *adj.* Needless; not want-  
ed; useless.

The doing of things unnecessary, is many times  
the cause why the most necessary are not done.  
*Hobbes.*

Thou whoreison wret; thou unnecessary letter.  
*Shakespeare.*

Let brave spirits, fitted for command by fit or  
land, not be laid by as persons unnecessary for the  
time. *Bacon.*

Lay that unnecessary fear aside;  
Mine be the care new people to provide. *Dryden.*

Unnecessary coinage, as well as unnecessary  
revival of words, runs into affectation; a fault to be  
avoided on either hand. *Dryden.*

They did not only shun persecution, but affirmed  
that it was unnecessary for their followers to bear  
their religion through such fiery trials. *Addison.*

**UNNEIGHBOURLY.** *adj.* Not kind; not  
suitable to the duties of a neighbour.

Parasitus is but a barren mountain, and its in-  
habitants make it more so by their unneighbourly de-  
portment. *Cowley.*

**UNNEIGHBOURLY.** *adv.* In a man-  
ner not suitable to a neighbour; with male-  
volence; with mutual mischief.

These two christian armies might combine  
The blood of malice in a vein of league,  
And not to spend it so unneighbourly. *Shakespeare.*

**UNNEIGHBOURLY.** *adj.* Weak; feeble. A  
bad word.

Scalliger calls them thus, and lively in William;  
but albeit, unneighbourly and unneighbourly in Mo-  
mor. *Brown.*

**TO UNNEIGHBOURLY.** *v. a.* To weaken; to re-  
flect.



And when he minute and full of eloquence, that they wept, and wept, his verie. Addison.

UNWEAKED. *adj.* Weak; feeble.

Pyrrhus at Priam drives, in rage strikes wide;  
But with the whiff and wind of his fell sword  
The unweaken'd father falls. Shakespeare.

UNWEATH. } *adv.* [This is from us and  
UNWEATHES. } *adv.* Saxon, *easy*; and  
ought therefore to be written *unweath*.]

Scarcely; hardly; not without difficulty.

Obsolete.

Diegon, I am so stiff and stank,  
That unweath I may stand any more;  
And how the western wind bloweth fore,  
Beating the wither'd leaf from the tree. Spenser.

A shepherd's boy,  
When winter's wasteful spight was almost spent,  
Led forth his flocks, that had been long ypent;  
So faint they were, and feeble in the fold,  
That now unweath their feet could 'em uphold.

UNWOMBLE. *adj.* Mean; ignominious;  
ignoble.

I have offend'd reputation;  
A most unwomble (werving. Shakespeare.

UNNOTED. *adj.*

1. Not observed; not regarded; not  
heeded.

They may just  
Till their own scorn return to them unnoted. Shakespeare.

He drew his seat familiar to her side,  
Far from the fuitor train, a brutal crowd;  
Where the free guest unnoted might relate,  
If haply conscious of his father's fate. Pope.

2. Not honoured.

A shameful fate now hides my hopeless head,  
Unwept, unnoted, and for ever dead. Pope.

UNNUMBERED. *adj.* Innumerable.

The skies are painted with unnumber'd sparks;  
They are all fire, and every one duth shine; Shakespeare.  
Our bodies are but the avails of pain and diseases,  
and our minds the hives of unnumbered cares and  
passions. Raleigh.

Of various forms, unnumber'd spectres, more  
Centurs, and double shapes, besiege the door. Dryden.

Pitchy and dark the night sometimes appears;  
Our joy and wonder sometimes she excites,  
With stars unnumber'd. Prior.

UNOBEYED. *adj.* Not obeyed.

Not leave  
Unworshipp'd, unobeyed, the throne supreme. Milt.

UNOBJECTED. *adj.* Not charged as a  
fault, or contrary argument.

What will he leave unobjected to Luther, when  
he makes it his crime that he defied the devil? Atterbury.

UNOBNOXIOUS. *adj.* Not liable; not  
exposed to any hurt.

So unobnoxious now, she hath buried both;  
For none to death sins, that to sin is loth. Donne.

In fight theylood  
Unwearied, unobnoxious to be pain'd. Milton.

UNOBSEQUIOUSNESS. *n. s.* Incompli-  
ance; disobedience.

They make one man's particular failings, con-  
fessing laws to others; and convey them as such to  
their successors, who are bold to misname all un-  
obsequiousness to their iniquity, presumption. Brown.

UNOBSERVABLE. *adj.* Not to be observed;  
not discoverable.

A piece of glass reduced to powder, the same  
which, when entire, freely transmitted the beams  
of light, acquiring by confusion a multitude of  
minute surfaces, reflects, in a confused manner,  
little and singly unobservable images of the lucid  
body, that from a diaphanous is degenerated into a  
white body. Boyle.

UNOBSERVANT. *adj.*

1. Not obsequious.

2. Not attentive.

The unobservant multitude may have some gene-

ral, connected apprehensions of a deity, that glides  
the subtlest beams of the universe. As . . .

UNOBSERVED. *adj.* Not regarded; not  
attended to; not heeded; not minded.

The motion in the minute parts of any solid body,  
which is the principal cause of violent motion,  
though unobserved, passeth without found. Bacon.

They the Son of God, our Saviour mock,  
Sung victor; and from heavenly feast refresh'd,  
Brought on his way with joy; he, unobserved,  
Home to his mother's house private return'd. Milton.

Every unwonted meteor is portentous, and the  
appearance of any unobserved star, some divine  
pneumatik. Glanville.

Such was the Boyne, a poor, inglorious stream,  
That in Hibernian vales obscurely stray'd,  
And, unobserved, in wild meanders play'd. Addy.  
Had I erred in this case, it had been a well-merit  
milk, and might have passed unobserved. Atterbury.

UNOBSERVING. *adj.* Inattentive; not  
heedful.

His similitudes are not placed, as our unobserving  
criticks tell us, in the heat of any action; but  
commonly in its declining. Dryden.

UNOBSERVED. *adj.* Not hindered;  
not stopped.

Unobserved matter flies away,  
Ranges the void, and knows not where to stay. Blackmore.

UNOBSERVATIVE. *adj.* Not raising any  
obstacle.

Why should he halt at either station? why  
Not forward run in unobservative sky? Blackmore.

UNOBTAINED. *adj.* Not gained; not  
acquired.

As the will doth now work upon that object by  
desire, which is motion towards the end, as yet  
unobtained: so likewise, upon the same hereafter  
received, it shall work also by love. Hooker.

UNOBVIOUS. *adj.* Not readily occurring.  
Of all the metals, not any so constantly discolors  
its unobvious colour, as copper. Boyle.

UNOCCUPIED. *adj.* Unpossessed.

If we shall discover further to the north pole, we  
shall find all that tract not to be vain, useless, or  
unoccupied. Ray.

Thy fancy hath power to create them in the sen-  
sories, then unoccupied by external impressions. Grewe.

UNOFFENDING. *adj.*

1. Harmless; innocent.

Thy unoffending life I could not save;  
Nor weeping could I follow to thy grave. Dryden.

2. Sinless; pure from fault.

It is holy and unoffending spirits, the angels,  
veil their faces before the throne of his majesty;  
with what awe should we, sinful dust and ashes, ap-  
proach that infinite power we have so grievously  
offended! Rogers.

UNOFFERED. *adj.* Not proposed to ac-  
ceptance.

For the sad business of Ireland, he could not ex-  
press a greater sense, there being nothing left on  
his part unoffered or undone. Clarendon.

To UNOIL. *v. a.* To free from oil.

A tight maid, ere he for wine can ask,  
Guesses his meaning, and un oils the flask. Dryden.

UNOPENING. *adj.* Not opening.

Beuighted wanderers, the forest o'er,  
Curse the fav'd candle, and unopening door. Pope.

UNOPERATIVE. *adj.* Producing no ef-  
fects.

The wishing of a thing is not properly the willing  
of it, but an imperfect velocity; and imports no  
more than an idle, unoperative complacency in the  
end, with a direct abhorrence of the means. Smith.

UNOPPOSED. *adj.* Not encountered by  
any hostility or obstruction.

Proud, art thou met? thy hope was to have  
reach'd  
The height of thy aspiring, unoppos'd,  
The throne of God unguarded. Milton.

To every public portion of the town  
The curious gossamer will show its little  
Is parties now they struggle up and down  
As armies, nations, for very little. Dryden.  
The people has a headlong torrent go,  
And every dam they break or overflow  
But unoppos'd they either lose their force,  
Or wind in volumes to their former course. Dryden.

UNORDERLY. *adj.* Disordered; ir-  
regular.

Since some ceremonies must be used, every man  
would have his own fashion; whereas what other  
would be the issue, but infinite distraction and un-  
orderly confusion in the church? Sanderson.

UNORDINARY. *adj.* Uncommon; un-  
usual. Not used.

I do not know how they can be excused from  
murder, who kill monstrous births, because of an  
unordinary shape, without knowing whether they  
have a rational soul or no. Locke.

UNORGANIZED. *adj.* Having no parts  
instrumental to the motion or nourish-  
ment of the rest.

It is impossible for any organ to regulate itself:  
much less may we refer this regulation to the ani-  
mal spirits, an unorganised fluid. Grewe.

UNORIGINAL. } *adj.* Having no birth;

UNORIGINATED. } ungenerated.

I toil'd out my uncouth passages, forc'd to ride  
Th' untractable abyss, plung'd in the womb  
Of unoriginal night, and chaos wild. Milton.

In scripture, Jehovah signifies, that God is un-  
derived, unoriginated, and self-existent. Stephens.

UNORTHODOX. *adj.* Not holding pure  
doctrine.

A fat benefice became a crime against its incum-  
bent; and he was sure to be unorthodox that was  
worth the plundering. Deacy of Pity.

UNOWNED. *adj.* Having no owner.

England now is left  
To tug and scramble, and to part by th' tooth  
The unowned interest of proud, swelling state. Shakespeare.

UNOWNED. *adj.*

1. Having no owner.

2. Not acknowledged; not claimed.

Of night or loneliness it recks me not;  
I fear the dread events that dog them both,  
Left some ill-greeting touch attempt the person  
Of our unowned sister. Milton.

O happy, unown'd youths! your limbs can bear  
The scorching dog star, and the winter's air;  
While the rich infant, nurs'd with care and pain,  
Thrills with each heat, and coughs with ev'ry rain. Gay.

To UNPACK. *v. a.*

1. To disturb; to exonerate.

I, the son of a dear father warner'd,  
Must, like a whore, unpack my heart with words. Shakespeare.

2. To open any thing bound together.

He had a great parcel of glasses packed up,  
which when he had unpack'd, a great many crack-  
ed at themselves. Boyle.

UNPACKED. *adj.* Not collected by un-  
lawful artifices.

The knight  
Resolv'd to leave him to the fury  
Of justice, and an unpack'd jury. Hudibras.

UNPAID. *adj.*

1. Not discharged.

Receive from us knee tribute not unpaid. Milton.

Now hecatomb unfain, nor vows unpaid,  
On Greeks, accus'd, this dire confusion bring. Dryden.

What can atone, oh ever-injur'd shade!  
Thy fate unpay'd, and thy rites unpaid? Pope.

2. Not receiving dues or debts.

How often are relations neglected, and tradesmen  
unpaid, for the support of the vanity! Collier.  
Th' embroider'd silk, as last, he took'd his  
prize;

That suit, an unpaid tailor snatch'd away. Page

3. **UNPAID** *for*. That for which the price is not yet given; taken on trust.

Richer, than doing nothing for a hauberk;  
Prouder, than robbing in unpaid for silk. *Shaksp.*

**UNPAINED** *adj.* Suffering no pain.  
Too unequal work we find,  
Against unequal arms to fight in pain;  
Against unpa'nd, in pain. *Milton.*

**UNPAINFUL** *adj.* Causing no pain.  
That is generally called hard, which will put us  
to pain, sooner than change nature; and that soft,  
which changes the situation of its parts, upon an  
easy and unpa'ful touch. *Locke.*

**UNPALATABLE** *adj.* Nauseous; disgusting.

The man who laugh'd but once to see an ass  
Mumbling to make the cross grain'd thistles pass,  
Might laugh again to see a jery chaw  
The prickles of unpalatable law. *Dryden.*

A good man will be no more disturbed at the  
methods of correction, than by seeing his friend  
take unpalatable physic. *Collier.*

**UNPARAGONED** *adj.* Unequalled; unmatched.

Either your unparagon'd mistress is dead, or she's  
out-par'nd by a trifle. *Shakspere.*

**UNPARALLELED** *adj.* Not matched; not to be matched; having no equal.

The book of his good acts, whence men have read  
His fame, unparallel'd, happily amplified. *Shaksp.*  
Who had thought this chime had held  
A deny for unparallel'd? *Milton.*

The father burst out again in tears, upon receiv-  
ing this instance of an unpa'atlet's fidelity from  
one, who he thought had given himself up to the  
possession of another. *Adisson.*

O fact unparallel'd! Charles! best of kings!  
What stars their black, disastrous influence shed  
On thy nativity? *Philips.*

**UNPARDONABLE** *adj.* [unpardonable, Fr.] Irremissible.

It was thought in him an unpardonable offence  
to alter any thing; in us as intolerable, that we  
suffer any thing to remain unaltered. *Hooker.*

Oh, his a fault too unpardonable. *Shakspere.*  
The kinder the waiter, the more unpardonable  
is the traitor. *LeStrange.*

Consider how unpardonable the refusal of so much  
grace must render us. *Hogers.*

**UNPARDONABLY** *adv.* Beyond forgiveness.

Luther's conscience turns these reasonings upon  
him, and insists, that Luther must have been un-  
pardonably wicked in using maled for fifteen years.  
*Atterbury.*

**UNPARDONED** *adj.*

1. Not forgiven.  
How know we that our souls shall not this night  
be required, laden with those unpardoned sins for  
which we proposed to repent to-morrow? *Rogers.*

2. Not discharged; not cancelled by a legal pardon.

My returning into England unpardoned, hath  
destroyed that opinion. *Raleigh.*

**UNPARDONING** *adj.* Not forgiving.

Curse on th' unpard'ning prince, whose tears  
can draw  
To no remorse; who rules by lion's law;  
And deaf to pray'rs, by no submission bow'd,  
Kends all a like, the penitent and proud! *Dryden.*

**UNPARLIAMENTARINESS** *n. f.* Con-  
trariety to the usage or constitution of  
parliament.

Sensible he was of that distress; reprehending  
them for the unparliamentariness of their remon-  
strance in print. *Clarendon.*

**UNPARLIAMENTARY** *adj.* Contrary to  
the rules of parliament.

The secret of all this unprecedented proceeding  
in their matters, they must not impute to their  
freedom in debate, but to that unparliamentary  
habit of setting individuals upon their Rulers,  
who were hated by God and man. *Swift.*

**UNPARTED** *adj.* Undivided; not sepa-  
rated.

Too little it eludes the dazzled sight,  
Becomes mix'd blackness, or unperted light. *Prior.*

**UNPARTIAL** *adj.* Equal; honest. Not  
in use.

Clear evidences of truth, after a serious and un-  
partial examination. *Sunderfen.*

**UNPARTIALLY** *adv.* Equally; indif-  
ferently.

Deem it not impossible for you to err; sit unpar-  
tially your own hearts, whether it be force of rea-  
son, or vehemency of affection, which hath bred  
these opinions in you. *Hooker.*

**UNPASSABLE** *adj.*

1. Admitting no passage.

Every country, which shall not do according to  
these things, shall be made not only unpassable for  
men, but most hateful to wild beasts. *Fisher.*

They are vast and unpassable mountains, which  
the labour and curiosity of no mortal has ever yet  
known. *Temple.*

You swell yourself as though you were a man of  
learning already; you are thereby building a most  
unpassable barrier against all improvement. *Watts.*

2. Not current; not sufficed to pass.

Making a new standard for money, must make  
all money which is lighter than that standard, un-  
passable. *Locke.*

**UNPASSIONATE** } *adj.* Free from pas-  
**UNPASSIONATED** } sion; calm; im-  
partial.

He attended the king into Scotland, and was  
sworn a confessor in that kingdom; where, as I  
have been instructed by unpassionate men, he did  
carry himself with singular sweetness. *Watson.*

More sober heads have a set of misconceits, which  
are as absurd to an unpassionate reason, as those to  
our unbiassed senses. *Glauville.*

The rebukes, which their faults will make hardly  
to be avoided, should not only be in sober, grave,  
and unpassionate words, but also alone and in pri-  
vate. *Locke.*

**UNPASSIONATELY** *adv.* Without pas-  
sion.

Make us unpassionately to see the light of reason  
and religion. *King Charles.*

**UNPATHE** *adj.* Untracked; unmarked  
by passage.

A course more promising,  
Than a wild dedication of yourselves  
To unpath'd waters, undream'd shores; most certain  
to miseries enough. *Shakspere.*

**UNPAID** *adj.* Not given to pledge.

He roll'd his eyes, that witness'd huge dismay,  
Where yet, unpa'nd, much learned lumber lay. *Pope.*

**TO UNPAY** *v. a.* To undo. A low  
ludicrous word.

Pay her the debt you owe her, and unpay the  
villany you have done her: the one you may do  
with sterling money, and the other with current re-  
pentance. *Shakspere.*

**UNPEACEABLE** *adj.* Quarrelsome; in-  
clined to disturb the tranquillity of  
others.

Lord, purge out of all hearts those unpeaceable,  
rebellious, mutinous, and tyrannising, cruel spirits;  
those pricks and haughtinesses, judging and con-  
demning, and despising of others. *Hammond.*

The design is to restrain men from things which  
make them noxious to themselves, unpeaceable  
and troublesome to the world. *Tillotson.*

**TO UNPECK** *v. a.* To open any thing  
closed with a peg.

Unpeg the basket on the house's top;  
Let the birds fly. *Shakspere.*

**UNPENSIONED** *adj.* Not kept in de-  
pendance by a pension.

Could pension'd Boswell lash in honest strain  
Flatterers and bigots, ev'n in Louis's reign;  
And I not limp the gliding off a knave,  
Unplac'd, unpension'd, no man's heir or slave? *Pope.*

**TO UNPEOPLE** *v. a.* To depopulate; to  
deprive of inhabitants.

The land  
In antique times was savage wilderness,  
Unpeopled, unmanur'd. *Spenser.*

Shall war unpeopled this my realm? *Shakspere.*

To few unknown  
Long after; now unpeopled, and untrod. *Milton.*  
The lofty mountains feed the savage race,  
Yet few, and strangers, in th' unpeopled place.

He must be thirty-five years old, a doctor of the  
faculty, and eminent for his religion and honesty;  
that his rashness and ignorance may not be the  
commonwealth. *Drake.*

**UNPERCEIVED** *adj.* Not observed; not  
heeded; not sensibly discovered; not  
known.

The allies, wind unperceived shakes off. *Bacon.*  
He alone

To find where Adam shelter'd, took his way,  
Not unperceiv'd of Adam.

Thus daily changing, by degrees, I'd wish  
Still quitting ground, by unperceiv'd decay,  
And steal myself from life, and melt away in air  
Unperceiv'd the heav'n with stars were hung. *Drake.*

Oh in pleasing tasks we wear the day,  
While summer suns roll unperceiv'd away. *Pope.*

**UNPERCEIVEDLY** *adv.* So as not to be  
perceived.

Some obnoxious particles, unperceivedly, se-  
cated themselves to it. *Psalm.*

**UNPERFECT** *adj.* [unparfait, Fr. imper-  
fectus, Latin.] Incomplete.

Apelles's picture of Alexander at Typhesus, and  
his Venus, which he left at his death unperfected  
in Chios, were the chiefest. *Peacock.*

**UNPERFECTNESS** *n. f.* Imperfection,  
incompleteness.

Virgil and Horace spying the unperfection in  
Ennius and Plautus, by true imitation of Homer  
and Euripides, brought poetry to perfection. *Apollon.*

**UNPERFORMED** *adj.* Undone; not done.

A good law without execution is like an unper-  
formed promise. *Trich.*

**UNPERISHABLE** *adj.* Lasting to perpe-  
tuity; exempt from decay.

We are secured to reap in another world ever-  
lasting, unperishable felicities. *Hume.*

**UNPERJURED** *adj.* Free from perjury.

Beware of death; thou canst not die unperjur'd,  
And leave an unaccomplish'd love behind.  
Thy vows are mine. *Dryden.*

**UNPERPLEXED** *adj.* Disentangled; not  
embarrassed.

In learning, little should be proposed to the mind  
at once; and that being fully mastered, proceed to  
the next adjoining part, yet unknown, simple, un-  
perplexed proposition. *Locke.*

**UNPERFORABLE** *adj.* Not to be emit-  
ted through the pores of the skin.

Bile is the most unperforable of animal fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

**UNPERSUADABLE** *adj.* Inexorable; not  
to be persuaded.

He, finding his sister's unpersuadable melancholy,  
through the love of Amphylus, had for a time let  
her court. *Sidney.*

**UNPERTURBED** *adj.* Not turned to  
stone.

In many concentered plants, some parts remain  
unperturb'd; that is, the quick and livelier parts re-  
main as wood, and were never yet converted. *Brown.*

**UNPHILOSOPHICAL** *adj.* Unfuitable to  
the rules of philosophy, or right reason.

Your conceptions are unphilosophical. You for-  
get that the brain has a great many small fibres in  
its texture: which, according to the different strokes  
they receive from the animal spirits, awaken a  
correspondent idea. *Collier.*

It became him who created them to set them in  
order: and if he did so, it is unphilosophical to look

for any other origin of the world, or to pretend that it might arise out of chaos by the mere laws of nature.

**UNPHILOSOPHICALLY**, *adv.* In a manner contrary to the rules of right reason. They forget that he is the first cause of all things, and discourse most unphilosophically, absurdly, and unsensibly to the nature of an infinite being; whose influence must set the first wheel a-going.

**UNPHILOSOPHICALNESS**, *n. f.* Incongruity with philosophy.

I could dispense with the unphilosophicalness of this their hypothesis, were it not unchristian.

**To UNPHILOSOPHIZE**, *v. a.* To degrade from the character of a philosopher. A word made by Pope.

Our passions, our interests flow in upon us, and we philosophize us into mere mortals.

**UNPIERCED**, *adj.* Not penetrated; not pierced.

The unpierc'd shade imbrown'd the noontide bow'rs.

True Witney broad-cloth with its shag unshorn, unpierc'd, is in the lasting tempest worn.

**UNPILLED**, *adj.* Deprived of pillars. See the cirque falls: the unpillared temple nods! Streets pav'd with heroes! Tiber chok'd with gods!

**UNPILLOWED**, *adj.* Wanting a pillow. Perhaps some cold bank is her bolster now, to grieve the rugged brow of some broad elm leans her unpillow'd head fraught with sad fears.

**UNPIN**, *v. a.* To open what is shut or fastened with a pin.

My love doth so approve him, that even his stubbornness, his checks and frowns, thy those unpinned have grace and favour in them.

Upon that spangled breast-plate which you wear, that thy eyes of busy fools may be kept there.

Who is the honest man? He that doth still and strongly good pursue, to God, his neighbour, and himself most true:

Whom neither force nor fawning can spin, or wrench from giving all their due.

**UNPINNED**, *adj.* Not marked with eyelet holes. Gabriel's pumps were all unpinn'd with the heel.

**UNPITIED**, *adj.* Not compassionate; not regarded with sympathetic sorrow. Richard yet lives; but at hand, at hand, his life's piteous and wretched end.

Rich in the world's opinion, and men's praise, And full in all we could desire, but days: He that is warn'd of this, and shall forbear to vent a sigh for him, or shed a tear; May he live long scorn'd, and unpity'd fall, And want a mourner at his funeral!

But he whose words and fortunes disagree, Aband' unpity'd, grows a publick jest.

He that does not secure himself of a flock of reputation in his greatness, shall most certainly fall unpitied in his adversity.

As the greatest curse that I can give, unpitied be depos'd, and after live.

As some fast turtle his lost love deplores; how far from Delia, to the winds I mourn, like unheard, unpity'd, and forlorn.

Passion unpity'd and successful love, and dangers in my heart, and aggravate all other griefs.

**UNPITYFULLY**, *adv.* Unmercifully; without mercy. He beat him most pityfully.

Nay, that he did not; he beat him most unpityfully.

**UNPITYING**, *adj.* Having no compassion. To shame, to chain, or to a certain grave, and so, unpitying guides! behold your fate.

**UNPLACED**, *adv.* Having no place or dependence.

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**To UNPLACED**, *v. a.* To strip of plumes; to degrade.

In the most ordinary phenomena in nature, we shall find enough to inspire confidence, and un-  
prime dogmatizing.

**UNPOETICAL**, *adj.* Not such as be-  
UNPOETICK. comes a poet.

Nor for an epithet that fails,  
Blue off your unpoetical tails.

Unpoet! why should you, in such veins,  
Reward your fingers for your brains?

**UNPOLISHED**, *adj.* Not smoothed; not brightened by attrition.

Palladio, having noted in an old arch at Verona some part of the masonry cut in fine forms, and some unpolished, doth conclude, that the ancients did leave the outward face of their temples, or free-  
stone, without any sculpture, till they were laid in the body of the building.

He affirms it to have been the ancient custom of all the Greeks, to let up unpolished stones, instead of images, to the honour of the Gods.

2. Not civilized; not refined.

Such as of old wife and employ'd to make  
Unpolish'd men their wild rears to forsake.

Those first unpolish'd matrons, big and bold,  
Gave suck to infants of gigantic mould.

**UNPOLITE**, *adj.* [unpoli, Fr. impolite, Latin.] Not elegant; not refined; not civil.

Discourses for the pulpit should be cast into a plain method, and the reasons ranged under the words, first, secondly, and thirdly, however they may be now hurried to found unpolite, or unpolite-  
able.

**UNPOLLED**, *adj.* [unpollut, Latin.] Not corrupted; not defiled.

Lay her 'till the earth;  
And from her fair and unpolluted flesh  
May violets spring!

I'll oft converse with heavenly beauties  
Pegm to cut a beam on the outward shape,  
The unpolluted temple of the mind,  
And turn it by degrees to the soul's essence.

Though unpolluted yet with actual ill,  
She last commits, who first but in her will.

**UNPOPULAR**, *adj.* Not fitted to please the people.

The practices of these men, under the covert of  
freed men, made the appearance of sincere de-  
votion ridiculous and unpopular.

**UNPORTABLE**, *adj.* Not to be carried.

Had their cables of iron chains had any great  
length, they had been unportable; and being  
short, the ships must have sunk at an anchor in any  
stream of weather or counter-tide.

**UNPOSSESS'D**, *adj.* Not had; not held; not enjoyed.

He claims the crown —  
— Is the chair empty? is the sword unpossess'd?  
Is the king dead? the empire unpossess'd?

Such vast roots in nature unpossess'd  
Py living soul, desert, and desolate,  
Only to mine, yet scarce to contribute  
Each orb a glimpse of light.

The cruel something unpossess'd  
Corrodes and leaves all the will.

**UNPOSSESSING**, *adj.* Having no pos-  
session.

Thou unpossessing bastard, dost thou think,  
That I would stand against thee?

**UNPRACTICABLE**, *adj.* Not feasible.

I tried such of the things that come into my  
thoughts, as were not in that place and time un-  
practicable.

**UNPRACTISED**, *adj.* Not skilful by use and experience; raw; being in the state of a novice.

The tall firm of me  
Is an unlesson'd girl, untaught, unpractis'd.

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*Unpractic'd, unprepar'd, and still to seek. Milt.*  
I am young, a novice in the trade;  
The fool of love, unpractic'd to persuade,  
And want the soothing arts. *Dryden.*

s. Not known; not familiar by use.

His tender eye, by too direct a ray,  
Was clouded, and lying from unpractic'd day. *Prior.*  
**UNPRACTICED. adj.** Not celebrated; not praised.

The land  
In antique times was savage wilderness;  
Unpeopled, unmanur'd, unprov'd, unprais'd. *Spenser.*

If young African for suns  
His wasted country freed from Punick rage,  
The deed becomes unprais'd, the man at least,  
And justice, though but verbal, his reward. *Milton.*  
Not pass unprais'd the vest and veil divine,  
Which wand'ring foliage and rich flow'rs entwining. *Dryden.*

**UNPRECARIOUS. adj.** Not dependant on another.

The stars, which grace the high expansion bright,  
By their own beams, and unprecarious light,  
At a vast distance from each other lie. *Blackmore.*

**UNPRECEDENTED. adj.** Not justifiable by any example.

The secret of all this unprecedented proceeding  
In their matters, they must not impute to freedom. *Swift.*

To UNPREDICT. v. a. To retract prediction.

Means I must use, thou say'st prediction else  
Will unpredict, and fail me of the throne. *Milton.*

**UNPREPARED. adj.** Not advanced.  
To make a scholar, keep him under, while he is young, or unprepared. *Collier.*

**UNPREGNANT. adj.** Not prolific; not quick of wit.

This deed unthaps me quite, makes me unpregnant. *Shakespeare.*

And dull to all proceedings. *Shakespeare.*  
**UNPREJUDICATE. adj.** Not prepossessed by any settled notions.

A pure mind in a chaste body is the mother of wisdom, sincere principles, and unprejudicate understanding. *Taylor.*

**UNPREJUDICED. adj.** Free from prejudice; free from prepossession; not preoccupied by opinion; void of preconceived notions.

The meaning of them may be so plain, as that any unprejudiced and reasonable man may certainly understand them. *Tillotson.*

Several, when they had informed themselves of our Saviour's history, and examined, with unprejudiced minds, the doctrines and manners of his disciples, were so struck, that they professed themselves of that sect. *Addison.*

**UNPRELATICAL. adj.** Unsuited to a prelate.

The archbishop of York, by such unprelatical, ignominious arguments, in plain terms advised him to push that act. *Clarendon.*

**UNPREPARED. adj.** Not prepared in the mind beforehand.

Ask me what question thou canst possible,  
And I will answer unprepared. *Shakespeare.*  
She dictates to me stumbling, or inspires  
Early my unprepared verse. *Milton.*

The flow of speech makes unprepared harangues, or converse readily in languages that they are but little acquainted with. *Addison.*

**UNPREPARED. adj.** Not fitted by previous measures.

In things which most concern  
Unprais'd, unprepar'd and still to seek. *Milton.*  
To come unprepared before him, is an argument that we do not esteem God. *Dappa.*

Fields are full of eyes, and woods have ears;  
For thus the wife are ever on their guard,  
For, unforeseen, they say, is unprepar'd. *Dryden.*

2. Not made fit for the dreadful moment of departure.

I would not kill thy unprepared spirit;  
No; heavens forbid. *Shakespeare.*  
My unprepar'd and unrepenting breath  
Was snatch'd away by the swift hand of death. *Reform.*

**UNPREPAREDNESS. n. s.** State of being unprepared.

I believe my innocency and unpreparedness to assert my rights and honour, make me the most guilty in their esteem; who would not so easily have declared a war against me, if I had first assaulted them. *King Charles.*

**UNPREPOSSESSED. adj.** Not prepossessed; not preoccupied by notions.

The unprepossessed on the one hand, and the well-disposed on the other, are affected with a due fear of these things. *South.*

It finds the mind naked, and unprepossessed with any former notions, and so easily and sensibly gains upon the assent. *South.*

**UNPRESSED. adj.**

1. Not pressed.  
Have I my pillow left unpress'd in Rome? *Shakespeare.*

In these soft shades, unpress'd by human feet,  
Thy happy Phœnix keeps his balmy seat. *Tickell.*

2. Not enforced.  
They left not any error in government unmentioned, or unpress'd, with the sharpest and most pathetic expressions. *Clarendon.*

**UNPRITENDING. adj.** Not claiming any distinctions.

Bad writers are not ridiculed, because ridicule ought to be a pleasure; but to undecieve and vindicate the honest and unpretending part of mankind from imposition. *Pope.*

**UNPREVAILING. adj.** Being of no force.

Threw to earth this unprevailing woe. *Shaksp.*  
**UNPREVENTED. adj.**

1. Not previously hindered.  
A pack of sorrows, which would press you down,  
If unprevent'd, to your timeless grave. *Shakespeare.*

2. Not preceded by any thing.

Thy grace  
Comes unprevent'd, unimplo'd, unthought. *Milton.*  
**UNPRINCIPALLY. adj.** Unsuited to a prince.

I could not have given my enemies greater advantages, than by so unprincipally an inconsistency. *King Charles.*

**UNPRINCIPLED. adj.** Not settled in tenets or opinions.

I do not think my sister so to seek,  
Or so unprincipled in virtue's book,  
As that the single want of light and noise  
Could stir the constant mood of her calm thoughts. *Milton.*

Others betake them to state affairs, with souls so unprincipled in virtue and true generous breeding, that flattery, and court shifts, and tyrannous aphorisms, appear to them the highest points of wisdom. *Milton.*

**UNPRINTED. adj.** Not printed.

Defer it, till you have finished these that are yet unprinted. *Pope.*

**UNPRISABLE. adj.** Not valued; not of estimation.

A haubling vessel was he captain of,  
For shallow draught and bulk unprisable. *Shaksp.*

**UNPRISONED. adj.** Set free from confinement.

Several desires led parts away,  
Water declin'd with earth, the air did stay;  
Fire rose, and cash from other but melted,  
Themselves unprison'd were, and purify'd. *Donne.*

**UNPRIS'D. adj.** Not valued.

Not all the dukes of wat'rish Burgundy  
Can buy this unpris'd, precious maid of me. *Shakespeare.*

**UNPROCLAIMED. adj.** Not notified by a publick declaration.

The Syrian king, who to surprise  
One man, assassin-like, had levied war,  
War unproclaim'd. *Milton.*

**UNPROFANED. adj.** Not violated.  
Unprofan'd shall be her arms, and unprofan'd  
Her holy laubs with any human hand;  
And in a durable tomb laid in her native land. *Dryden.*

**UNPROFITABLE. adj.** Useless; serving no purpose.

The church being eased of unprofitable labours,  
needful offices may the better be attended. *Hooker.*  
Should he reason with unprofitable talk? *J. J.*

My son Orestes I have begotten in my bonds,  
which in time past was to thee unprofitable, but now profitable to thee and me. *Phedon.*

They receive aliment sufficient, and yet no more than they can well digest; and withal sweat out the coarsest and unprofitablest juice. *Bacon.*

It is better to fall honourably, than to survive in an unprofitable and unglorious life. *L'Estrange.*

Then they who brothers' better claim disown,  
Defraud their clients, and, to lucre sold,  
Sit brooding on unprofitable gold. *Dryden.*

With shame and sorrow fill'd,  
For plotting an unprofitable crime. *Dryden.*

An ox that waits the coming blow,  
Old and unprofitable to the plough. *Dryden.*

With tears so tender,  
As any heart, but only her's could move;  
Trembling before her bolted doors he stood,  
And there pour'd out th' unprofitable flood. *Dryden.*

**UNPROFITABLENESS. n. s.** Uselessness.

We are so perfused of the unprofitableness of your science, that you can but leave us where you find us; but if you succeed, you increase the number of your party. *Addison.*

**UNPROFITABLY. adv.** Uselessly; without advantage.

I should not now unprofitably spend  
Myself in words, or catch at empty hope,  
By airy ways, for solid certainties. *Ben Jonson.*

Our country's cause,  
That drew our swords, now wrecks 'em from our hands,  
And bids us not delight in Roman blood  
Unprofitably shed. *Addison.*

**UNPROFITED. adj.** Having no gain.

Be clamorous, and keep all civil bounds,  
Rather than make unprofit'd return. *Shakespeare.*

**UNPROFITICK. adj.** Barren; not productive.

Great rains drown many insects, and render their eggs unprofitick, or destroy them. *Male.*

**UNPROMISSING. adj.** Giving no promise of excellence; having no appearance of value.

If he be naturally listless and dreaming, this unpromising disposition is none of the easiest to be dealt with. *Locke.*

An attempt as difficult and unpromising of success, as if he should make the assay, to produce some new kinds of animals out of such senseless materials. *Bentley.*

**UNPROMOUNCED. adj.** Not uttered; not spoken.

Mad imperfect words, with childish trips,  
Unpromounc'd, slide through my infant lips. *Milton.*

**UNPROPER. adj.**

1. Not peculiar.  
Millions nightly lie in those unproper beds,  
Which they dare swear peculiar. *Shakespeare.*

2. Unfit; not right.

**UNPROPERLY. adv.** Contrarily to propriety; improperly.

I kneel before thee, and unproperly  
Shew duty as mistaken all the while  
Between the child and parent. *Shakespeare.*

**UNPROPTIOUS. adj.** Not favourable; insuspicious.

'Twas when the dog-star's unpropitious ray  
Smote ev'ry brain, and wither'd ev'ry bay,  
Sick was the sea. *Pope.*

**UNPROPORTIONED. adj.** Not suited to something else.

Give thy tongue no tongue,  
Nor any unproportion'd thought his act. *Shaksp.*  
**UNPROPOS'D. adj.** Not proposed.

The means are *unpropp'd*.  
**UNPROPPED**, *adj.* Not supported; not upheld.

He lives at random, carelessly diffus'd,  
With languish'd head *unpropp'd*,  
As one past hope, abandon'd,  
And by himself given over.

The fatal fang drove deep within his thigh,  
And cut the nerves; the nerves no more sustain  
The bulk; the bulk, *unpropp'd*, falls headlong on  
the plain.

**UNPROSPEROUS**, *adj.* [*improsser*, Lat.]  
Unfortunate; not prosperous.

The winter had been very *unprosperous* and un-  
successful to the king.  
Nought *unprosp'rous* shall thy ways attend,  
Born with good omens, and with heav'n thy friend.

**UNPROSPEROUSLY**, *adv.* Unsuccessfully.

When a prince fights justly, and yet *unprosper-  
ously*, if he could see all those reasons for which  
(and hath he ordered it, he would think it the most  
reasonable thing in the world.

**UNPROTECTED**, *adj.* Not protected;  
not supported; not defended.

By woeful experience, they both did learn, that  
to forsake the true God of heaven, is to fall into all  
such evils upon the face of the earth, as men, either  
defaute of grace divine, may commit, or unpro-  
tected from above, endure.

**UNPROVED**, *adj.*

1. Not tried; not known by trial.  
In antique times was savage wilderness,  
Unpeopled, unmanur'd, *unprov'd*, unprov'd.

There I found a fresh *unprov'd* knight,  
Whose manly hands imbrued in guilty blood  
Had never been.

2. Not evinced by argument.  
There is much of what should be demonstrated,  
left *unprov'd* by those chymical experiments

To **UNPROVIDE**, *v. a.* To divest of re-  
solution or qualifications; to unfurnish.  
I'll not expostulate with her, lest  
Her beauty *unprovide* my mind again.

Prosperity, inviting every sense  
With various arts to *unprovide* my mind;  
What but a Spartan spirit can sustain  
The shocks of such temptations?

**UNPROVIDED**, *adj.*  
1. Not secured or qualified by previous  
measures.

Where shall I find one that can steal well? O, for  
a fine thief of two and twenty, or thereabout; I am  
heavily *unprovided*.

With his prepared sword he charges home  
My *unprovided* body, lanc'd my arm.  
Tears, for a stroke foretold, afford relief;  
But *unprovided* for a sudden blow,  
Like Niobe we marble grow,  
And petrify with grief.

2. Not furnished; not previously supplied.  
Those *unprovided* of tackling and vidual are  
forced to sea.

The seditious had neither weapons, order, nor  
counsel; but, being in all things *unprovided*, were  
soon like beasts.

The ambitious conspire with her son in joy'd,  
And, in his brother's absence, has design'd  
The *unprovided* towns to take.

True zeal is not a solitary, melancholy grace, as  
if only fit to dwell in mean minds; such as are  
nearly *unprovided* of all other natural, moral, or  
spiritual abilities.

Courts are seldom *unprovided* of persons under  
this character, on whom most employments natu-  
rally fall.

**UNPROVOKED**, *adj.* Not provoked.

The tearing earth, yet gullible of the plough,  
And *unprovok'd*, the fruitful breast of the plough,  
Let them, farthest off, and from the methods  
of encouraging a rebellion to dissimulation, and to  
unprovoked.

**UNPROVING**, *adj.* Giving no offence.  
I stabbed him a stranger, *unproving*, *unprovoked*,  
five.

**UNPROVED**, *adj.* Not cut; not lopped.

The whole land is full of weeds;  
Her fruit-trees all *unprov'd*.

**UNPUBLICK**, *adj.* Private; not gene-  
rally known, or seen.

Virgins must be retired and *unpublick*: for all  
freedom of society is a violence done to virginity,  
not in its natural, but in its moral capacity: that is,  
it loses part of its severity and strictness, by publish-  
ing that person, whose work is religious, whose  
thoughts must dwell in heaven.

**UNPUBLISHED**, *adj.*  
1. Secret; unknown.

All bless'd souls;  
All you *unpublish'd* virtues of the earth,  
Spring with my tears.

2. Not given to the publick.  
Apply your care wholly to those which are *un-  
published*.

**UNPUNISHED**, *adj.* [*impunis*, Fr.] Not  
punished; suffered to continue in im-  
punity.

Bind not one sin upon another, for in one thou  
shalt not be *unpunished*.

Divine justice will not let oppression go *unpunish'd*.

The vent'rous victor march'd *unpunish'd* hence,  
And seem'd to boast his fortunate offence.

**UNPURCHASED**, *adj.* Unbought.  
Unpurchas'd plenty our full tables loads,  
And part of what they lent, return t' our gods.

**UNPURGED**, *adj.* Not purged; unpu-  
rified.

Is Brutus sick?  
And will he steal out of his wholesome bed,  
To tempt the rheumy and *unpurged* air,  
To add unto his sickness?

In her visage round those spots, *unpurged*,  
Vapours not yet into her substance turn'd.

**UNPURIFIED**, *adj.*  
1. Not freed from recrement.

2. Not cleaned from sin.  
Our sinful nation having been long in the furnace,  
is now come out, but *unpurified*.

**UNPURPOSED**, *adj.* Not designed; not  
intentional.

Do it,  
Or thy precedent services are all  
But accidents *unpurpos'd*.

**UNPURSUED**, *adj.* Not pursued.  
All night the dreadful angel *unpursued*  
Through heav'n's wide champain held his way.

**UNPUTRIED**, *adj.* Not corrupted by  
rottenness.

Meat and drink last longer *unputrified*, or un-  
sour'd, in winter than in summer.

No animal *unputrified*, being burnt, yields any  
alkaline salt, but, putrified, yields a volatile alkali.

**UNQUALIFIED**, *adj.* Not fit.  
Till he has denuded himself of all these incum-  
brances, he is utterly *unqualified* for these agonies.

All the writers against christianity, since the revo-  
lution, have been of the lowest rank in regard to  
literature, wit, and sense; and upon that account  
wholly *unqualified* to propagate heretics, unless  
among a people already abandoned.

Tories are more hated by the zealous whigs, than  
the very papists, and as much *unqualified* for the  
smallest offices.

To **UNQUALIFY**, *v. a.* To disqualify;  
to divest of qualification.

Arbitrary power is diminish'd the base of the  
female figure, and *unqualify* a woman for an even-  
ing walk.

Our private misfortune may *unqualify* us for  
charity; but reflect, whether they may not have  
been *unqualify'd* by their own misfortune, and by the  
misfortune of others.

Death's *unqualify* me for all company. *Swift*  
**UNQUALIFIABLE**, *adj.* Such as can-  
not be impugned.

There arise unto the examination such satisfac-  
tory and *unqualifiable* reasons, as may confute the  
charges generally received.

To **UNQUEEN**, *v. a.* To divest of the  
dignity of queen.

Enshrine me,  
Then lay me forth; although *unqueen'd*, yet like  
A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me!

**UNQUEENCHABLE**, *adj.* Unextinguish-  
able.

We represent wildfires burning in water and *un-  
quenchable*.

The people on their holidays,  
Impetuous, insolent, *unquenchable*.

The criminal's penitence may have numbered  
him among the saints, when our unretreated un-  
charitableness may send us to *unquenchable* flames.

Government of the Tongue.  
Our love of God, our *unquenchable* desires to pro-  
mote our well-grounded hopes to enjoy his glory,  
should take the chief place in our zeal.

**UNQUEENCHABLENESS**, *n. f.* Unextin-  
guishableness.

I was amazed to see the *unquenchableness* of this  
fire.

**UNQUENCHED**, *adj.*

1. Not extinguished.  
We have heaps of dung, and of lime *unquenched*.

2. Not extinguishable.  
Sadness, or great joy, equally dissipates the spirits,  
and immoderate exercise in hot air, wash *unquenched*  
thirst.

**UNQUESTIONABLE**, *adj.*

1. Indubitable; not to be doubted.  
The duke's carriage was surely noble through-  
out; of *unquestionable* courage in himself, and ra-  
ther fearful of samethan danger.

One reason that mathematical demonstrations are  
uncontroverted, is because interest hath no place  
in those *unquestionable* verities.

There is an *unquestionable* magnificence in every  
part of Paradise lost.

2. Such as cannot bear to be questioned  
without impudence: this seems to be the  
meaning here.

What were his marks? —  
A lean cheek, which you have not; an *un-  
questionable* spirit, which you have not.

**UNQUESTIONABLY**, *adv.* Indubitably;  
without doubt.

If the fathers were *unquestionably* of the household  
of faith, and all to do good to them; then certainly  
their children cannot be strangers in this household.

St. Austin was *unquestionably* a man of parts, but,  
interposing in a controversy where his talent did not  
lie, shewed his zeal against the antipodes to very  
ill purpose.

**UNQUESTIONED**, *adj.*

1. Not doubted; passed without doubt.  
Other relations in good authors, though we do  
not positively deny, yet have they not been *unques-  
tioned* by some.

2. Indisputable; not to be opposed.  
It did not please the gods, who instruct the  
people;

And their *unquestion'd* pleasures must be stor'd.

3. Not interrogated; not examined.

She muttering pray'r was holy rites she meant,  
Through the divided crowd *unquestion'd* went.

**UNQUIET**, *adj.* Motionless; not alive.

His senses droop, his steady eyes *unquiet*;  
And much he sighs, and yet he is not sick.

**UNQUIETENED**, *adj.* Not animated;  
not ripened to vitality.

Heavy fate bears a secret board,  
With sleeping *unquieten'd* life stor'd;



Which numerous, but unquiet and progeny,  
Clasped, and enwrap'd within each other lie.

*Blackmore.*

**UNQUIET.** *adj.* [inquiet, French; inquietus, Latin.]

1. Moved with perpetual agitation; not calm; not still.

From grammatical flats and shallows, they are on the sudden transported to be tossed and tumbled with their unballasted ways, in tumultuous and unquiet depths of controversy. *Milton.*

2. Disturbed; full of perturbation; not at peace.

Go with me to church, and call me wife,  
And then away to Venice to your friend;  
For never shall you be by Portia's side  
With an unquiet soul. *Shakespeare.*

Thy love laqueous to regain,  
From thee I will not hide  
What thoughts in my unquiet breast are risen.

*Milton.*

3. Restless; unsatisfied.

She glazes in balls, front boxes, and the ring;  
A vain, unquiet, glittering, wretched thing. *Pope.*  
Mirth from company is but a fluttering, unquiet motion, that beats about the breast for a few moments, and after leaves it empty. *Pope.*

**UNQUIETLY.** *adv.* Without rest.

Who's there besides foul weather? —  
—One minded like the weather, most  
Unquietly. *Shakespeare.*

**UNQUIETNESS.** *n. s.*

1. Want of tranquillity.

Thou, like a violent noise, cam'st rushing in,  
And mak'st them wake and start to new unquietness. *Denham.*

2. Want of peace.

It is most enemy to war, and most hateth unquietness. *Spenser.*

3. Restlessness; turbulence.

What pleasure can there be in that estate,  
Which your unquietness has made me hate? *Dryden.*

4. Perturbation; uneasiness.

—Is my lord angry? —  
—He went hence but now,  
And certainly in strange unquietness. *Shakespeare.*  
From inordinate love, and vain fear, comes all unquietness of spirit, and distraction of our senses. *Taylor.*

**UNRA'CKED.** *adj.* Not poured from the lees.

Hack the one vessel from the lees, and pour the  
lees of the racked vessel into the unracked vessel. *Bacon.*

**UNRA'KED.** *adj.* Not thrown together and covered. Used only of fires.

Cricket, to Windsor chimneys shall thou leap;  
Where fires thou fadest unra'k'd, and hearths un-  
sweet. *Shakespeare.*

**UNRA'CKED.** *adj.* Not pillaged.

He gave that liberty for a prey into his soldiers,  
who left neither house nor corner thereof unra-  
cked. *Knollys.*

**UNRA'NSOMED.** *adj.* Not set free by payment for liberty.

Unransom'd here receive the spotless fair,  
Accept the heretomb the Greeks prepare. *Pope.*

**TO UNRA'VEL.** *v. a.*

1. To disentangle; to extricate; to clear.

He has unraveled the studied sheats of great artificers. *Pell.*

There unravel all  
This dark design, this mystery of fate. *Addison.*

With Machiavelian sagacity thou unravels'st  
intrigues of state. *Arbutnot.*

2. To disorder; to throw out of the present order.

How can any thing succeed well with people  
that are to be pleased with nothing, unless the ball  
of the universe may be unraveled, and the laws of  
Providence reversed? *L'Estrange.*

O the traitor's name!

I'll know it; I will not shall be conjured for it.  
And nature all unra'vell'd. *Dryden and Lee.*

So prophage and sceptical an age takes a pride  
in unravelling all the received principles of reason  
and religion. *Tillotson.*

3. To clear up the intrigue of a play.

The solution or unravelling of the intrigue com-  
mence'd, when the reader begins to see the doubts  
cleared up. *Pope.*

'Tis thus supernaturally is the plot brought to perfec-  
tion; nor is the unravelling of it less happily im-  
agined. *Shakespeare Illustrated.*

**UNRA'RORED.** *adj.* Unshaven.

As smooth as Hebe's their unrav'or'd lips. *Milton.*

**UNRA'CHED.** *adj.* Not attained.

Labour with unequal force to climb  
That lofty hill, unra'ch'd by former trace. *Dryden.*

**UNRA'ED.** *adj.*

1. Not read; not publicly pronounced.

These books are safer and better to be left pub-  
licly unra'ed. *Hooker.*

His nurse had starv'd, had not a piece unra'ed,  
And by a player brought, suppli'd her bread, *Dryden.*

2. Untaught; not learned in books.

Uncertain whole the narrower spin,  
The clown unra'ed, or half-ra'ed gentleman. *Dryden.*

**UNRA'EDINESS.** *n. s.*

1. Want of readiness; want of prompt-  
ness.

This im-  
preparation and unra'edness when they  
find in us, then turn it to the soothing up of them-  
selves in that necessary fancy. *Hooker.*

2. Want of preparation.

Nothing is so great an enemy to tranquillity, and  
a contented spirit, as the amazement and confusions  
of unra'edness and inconsideration. *Taylor.*

**UNRA'EDY.** *adj.*

1. Not prepared; not fit.

The tury knight  
Departed thence, albe his wounds wide,  
Not thoroughly heal'd, unra'edy were to ride. *Spenser.*

How now, my lords? what all unra'edy to? *Shakespeare.*

2. Not prompt; not quick.

From a temperate inactivity, we are unra'edy to  
put in execution the suggestions of reason; or by  
a content in every species of truth, we embrace the  
shadow thereof. *Brown.*

3. Awkward; ungain.

Young men, in the conduct of actions, use ex-  
treme remedies at first, and, that which doubteth  
all errors, will not acknowledge or retract them;  
like an unra'edy horse, that will neither stop nor  
turn. *Bacon.*

**UNRA'AL.** *adj.* Unsubstantial; having  
only appearance.

Hence, terrible shadow!  
Unra'el mock'ry, hence! *Shakespeare.*

I with pain  
Voyag'd th' unra'el, vast unbounded deep  
Of horrible confusion. *Milton.*

**UNRA'ASONABLE.** *adj.*

1. Not agreeable to reason.

No reason known to us; but that there is no  
reason thereof, I judge most unra'asonable to imagine. *Hooker.*

It is unra'asonable for men to be judges in their  
own cases; self-love will make men partial to  
themselves and their friends. *Locke.*

She entertained many unra'asonable prejudices  
against him, before she was acquainted with his  
personal worth. *Addison.*

2. Exorbitant; claiming or insisting on  
more than is fit.

Since every language is so full of its own pro-  
perties, that what is beautiful in one, is often bar-  
barous in another, it would be unra'asonable to have  
a translator to the narrow compass of his author's  
words. *Dryden.*

My intention in publishing your papers, is not to  
desecrate your protection of the following papers, which

ought to be a very unra'asonable request, since, by  
being inscribed to you, you cannot recommend them  
without some suspicion of partiality. *Seyt.*

3. Greater than is fit; immoderate.

Those that place their hope in another world  
have, in a great measure, conquered dread of death,  
and unra'asonable love of life. *Asterbury.*

**UNRA'ASONABLENESS.** *n. s.*

1. Inconclendency with reason.

The unra'asonableness and presumption of those  
that thus project, have not so much as a thought,  
all their lives long, to advance so far as attitud. *Hanmond.*

2. Exorbitance; excessive demand.

The unra'asonableness of their propositions is not  
more evident, than that they are not the joint de-  
sires of the major number. *King Charles.*

A young university disputant was once a member  
of the unra'asonableness of a lady, with whom he was  
engaged in a point of controversy. *Addison.*

**UNRA'ASONABLY.** *adv.*

1. In a manner contrary to reason.

2. More than enough.

I'll not over the threshold, till my lord return  
from the wars.—Fye! you confine yourself most  
unra'asonably. *Shakespeare.*

**TO UNRA'VE.** *v. a.* [now unravel; from  
un and reave, or ravel; perhaps the same  
with rive, to tear, or break asunder.]

To unwind; to disentangle.

Penelope, for her Ulysses' sake,  
Devis'd a web her woovers to deceive;  
In which the work that the all day did make,  
The same at night she did unra've. *Spenser.*

**UNREBA'TED.** *adj.* Not blunted.

A number of scencers try it out with unra'ebated  
swords. *Hakewill.*

**UNREBU'KABLE.** *adj.* Obnoxious to no  
censure.

Keep this commandment without spot, unrebuk-  
able, until the appearing of Christ. *1 Timothy.*

**UNRECEIVED.** *adj.* Not received.

Where the signs and sacraments of his grace are  
not, through contempt, unra'ceived, or received with  
contempt, they really give what they promise, and  
are what they signify. *Hooker.*

**UNRECLAIMED.** *adj.*

1. Not tamed.

A savageness of unreclaimed blood,  
Of general assault. *Shakespeare.*

2. Not reformed.

This is the most favourable treatment a sinner can  
hope for, who continues unreclaimed by the good-  
ness of God. *Rogers.*

**UNRECONCILABLE.** *adj.*

1. Not to be appeased; implacable.

Let me lament,  
That our stars, unreconcilable, should have divided  
Our equalness to this. *Shakespeare.*

2. Not to be made consistent with.

He had many infirmities and sins, unreconcilable  
with perfect righteousness. *Hammond.*

**UNRECONCILED.** *adj.* Not reconciled.

If you bethink yourself of any crime  
Unreconcil'd as yet to heav'n and grace,  
Solicit for it straight. *Shakespeare.*

**UNRECORDED.** *adj.* Not kept in remem-  
brance by public monuments.

Unrecorded left through many an age,  
Worthy t' have not remain'd so long unra'ed. *Milton.*

The great Antiochus! a name  
Not unrecorded in the rolls of fame. *Pope.*

**UNRECORDED.** *adj.* Not told; not  
related.

This is yet but young, and may be left  
To some ears unrecorded. *Shakespeare.*

**UNRECU'ITABLE.** *adj.* Incapable of  
repairing the deficiencies of an army.

Empty and unrecusable columns of twenty  
men in a company. *Milton.*

**UNRECU'RING.** *adj.* Irremediable.

I found her *unregarded*;  
Seeking to hide herself; as doth the dove,  
That hath receiv'd some sorrowing wound.

**UNREDUCED. adj.** Not reduced.  
The earl divided all the rest of the Irish countries *unreduced*, into shires.

**UNREFORMABLE. adj.** Not to be put into a new form.  
The rule of faith is alone unmoveable and *unreformable*; to wit, of believing in one only God omnipotent, creator of the world, and in his son Jesus Christ, born of the virgin Mary.

**UNREFORMED. adj.**  
1. Not amended; not corrected.  
This general revolt, when overcome, produced a general reformation of the Irishry, which ever before had been *unreformed*.

2. Not brought to newness of life.  
If he may believe that Christ died for him, as now he is an *unreformed* christian, then what needs he reformation?

**UNREFRACTED. adj.** Not refracted.  
The sun's circular image is made by an *unrefracted* beam of light.

**UNREFRESHED. adj.** Not cheered; not relieved.  
His symptoms are a spontaneous lassitude, being *unrefreshed* by sleep.

**UNREGARDED. adj.** Not heeded; not respected; neglected.  
We, ever by his might,  
Had threaten'd to ground the *unregarded* right.

**UNREGISTERED. adj.** Not recorded.  
Unregistered in vulgar fame, you have  
Luxuriously pick'd out.

**UNREINED. adj.** Not restrained by the bridle.  
Left from thy flying steeds *unrein'd* as once  
Bellerophon, though from a lower clime  
Discounten'd on the Alban field I fall.

**UNRESENTING. adj.** Harsh; cruel; feeling no pity.  
By many hands your father was subdued;  
But only daughter'd by the ireful arm  
Of unrelenting Clifford.

**UNRELIABLE. adj.** Admitting no factoring.  
As no degree of stress is *unreliable* by his power, so no extremity of it is inconsistent with his compassion.

**UNREPEALABLE. adj.** Not capable of being removed.  
Like Teneriff or Atlas *unremov'd*.

**UNREPAID. adj.** Not recompensed; not compensated.  
Hast thou full pow'r  
To measure out his torments by thy will;  
Yet what couldst thou, tormentor, hope to gain?  
Thy loss continues, *unrepaid* by pain.

**UNREPEAL'D. adj.** Not revoked; not abrogated.  
When you are pinch'd with any *unrepaid* act of parliament, you declare you will not be obliged by it.

**UNREPENTANT. adj.** Not repenting; not penitent; not sorrowful for sin.  
Should I of these the liberty regard  
Who feed, as to their ancient patrimony,  
Unhumbled, *unrepentant*, unreform'd,  
Hedding would follow.

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Unhumbled, *unrepentant*, unreform'd,  
Hedding would follow.

**UNREPRESENTABLE. adj.** Not capable of being represented.  
The unrepresentable is not lessened by continuance, but grows the more unsupportable.

**UNREMARKABLE. adj.** Not capable of being observed.  
Our understanding, to make a complete notion, must add something else to this fleeting and *unremarkable* superficiality, that may bring it to our acquaintance.

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Her favour I should never part withal.  
2. Not called.  
The uncall'dness of uncall'd things is not lessened by continuance, but grows the more unsupportable.

**UNREMARKABLE. adj.**  
1. Not capable of being observed.  
Our understanding, to make a complete notion, must add something else to this fleeting and *unremarkable* superficiality, that may bring it to our acquaintance.

2. Not worthy of notice.  
**UNREMARKABLE. adj.** Admitting no remedy.  
He so handled it, that it rather seemed he had more come into a defence of an *unremovable* mischief already committed, than that they had done it at first by his consent.

**UNREMEMBERED. adj.** Not retained in the mind; not recollected.  
I cannot pass *unremembered* their manner of dignifying the shafts of calumnies in various insinuations, whereof the noblest is the pyramidal.

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Her favour I should never part withal.  
2. Not called.  
The uncall'dness of uncall'd things is not lessened by continuance, but grows the more unsupportable.

**UNREMARKABLE. adj.**  
1. Not capable of being observed.  
Our understanding, to make a complete notion, must add something else to this fleeting and *unremarkable* superficiality, that may bring it to our acquaintance.

2. Not worthy of notice.  
**UNREMARKABLE. adj.** Admitting no remedy.  
He so handled it, that it rather seemed he had more come into a defence of an *unremovable* mischief already committed, than that they had done it at first by his consent.

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3. Open; frank; concealing nothing.

**UNRESERVEDLY.** *adv.*

1. Without limitations.

I am not to embrace absolutely and *unreservedly* the opinion of Aristotle. *Boyle.*

2. Without concealment; openly.

I know your friendship to me is extensive; and it is what I owe to that friendship, to open my mind *unreservedly* to you. *Pope.*

**UNRESERVEDNESS.** *n. f.*

1. Unlimitedness; frankness; largeness.

The tenderness and *unreservedness* of his love made him think those his friends, or enemies, that were so to God. *Bayle.*

2. Openness; frankness.

I write with more *unreservedness* than ever man wrote. *Pope.*

**UNRESISTED.** *adj.*

1. Not opposed.

The ætherial spaces are perfectly fluid; they neither assist nor retard the planets, which roll through as free and *unresisted* as if they moved in a vacuum. *Bentley.*

2. Resistless; such as cannot be opposed.

Those gods! whose *unresisted* might hath sent me to these regions void of light. *Dryd.*

What wonder then, thy hairs should feel the quaking force of *unresisted* steel? *Pope.*

**UNRESISTING.** *adj.* Not opposing; not making resistance.

The sheep was *unresist'd* on no pretence, But meek and *unresisting* innocence: *Dryden.*

A patient useful creature. Since the planets move horizontally through the liquid and *unresisting* spaces of the heavens, where no bodies at all, or inconsiderable ones, occur, they may preserve the same velocity which the first impulse impressed. *Bentley.*

**UNRESOLVABLE.** *adj.* Not to be solved; insoluble.

For a man to run headlong, while his ruin stares him in the face; still to press on to the embraces of sin, is a problem *unresolvable* upon any other ground, but that sin infatuates before it destroys. *South.*

**UNRESOLVED.** *adj.*

1. Not determined; having made no resolution: sometimes with *of*.

On the western coast Ridesh a puissant navy: to our shores Throng many doubtful, hollow-hearted friends, Unarm'd, and *unresolv'd* to beat them back. *Shakspeare.*

Tarnish, *unresolv'd* of flight, Movers tardy back, and just recedes from fight. *Dry.*

2. Not solved; not cleared.

I do not so magnify this method, to think it will perfectly clear every hard place, and leave no doubt *unresolved*. *Locke.*

**UNRESOLVING.** *adj.* Not resolving; not determined.

She has arms about her *unresolving* husband. *Dryden.*

**UNRESPECTIVE.** *adj.* Inattentive; taking little notice.

I will converse with iron-witted fools, And *unrespective* boys; none are for me That look into me with considerate eyes. *Shakspeare.*

**UNREST.** *n. f.* Disquiet; want of tranquillity; uneasiness. Not in use.

Wife babble, these creeping flames by reason to subdue, Redoubt their rage grew to so great *unrest*. *Spenser.*

Report, sweet gold, for their *unrest*, They have their aims out of the emperor's chest. *Shakspeare.*

**UNRESTFUL.** *adj.* Not at rest; uneasy.

His mind's confusion all posses'd To restless troops, bearing their plot destroy'd: Then came smart'd distress, with sad *unrest*. *Daniel.*

To this, to that; to fly, to stand, to hide. Silence, in truth, would speak my sorrow best; My sleepless wounds can teach their feelings well; Yet let me borrow from mine own *unrest*. *Shakspeare.*

**UNRESTING.** *adj.* Not resting; not at ease.

His mind's confusion all posses'd To restless troops, bearing their plot destroy'd: Then came smart'd distress, with sad *unrest*. *Daniel.*

**UNRESTLESS.** *adj.* Not resting; not at ease.

His mind's confusion all posses'd To restless troops, bearing their plot destroy'd: Then came smart'd distress, with sad *unrest*. *Daniel.*

**UNRESTINGLY.** *adv.* Not resting; not at ease.

His mind's confusion all posses'd To restless troops, bearing their plot destroy'd: Then came smart'd distress, with sad *unrest*. *Daniel.*

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His mind's confusion all posses'd To restless troops, bearing their plot destroy'd: Then came smart'd distress, with sad *unrest*. *Daniel.*

Up they rose, as from a trance, and each the other viewing, Even found their eyes how open'd, and their minds how darken'd! *Milton.*

**UNRESTORED.** *adj.*

1. Not restored.

2. Not cleared from an attainder.

The fou of an *unrestored* traitor has no pretences to the quality of his ancestors. *Collier.*

**UNRESTRAINED.** *adj.*

1. Not confined; not hindered.

My tender age in luxury was train'd, With idle ease and pageants entertain'd; My hours my own, my pleasures *unrestrain'd*. *Dryden.*

2. Licentious; loose.

Two taverns he daily doth frequent, With *unrestrained* loose companions. *Shakspeare.*

3. Not limited.

Were there in this aphorism an *unrestrained* truth, yet were it not reasonable to infer from a caution a non-usage, or abolition. *Brown.*

**UNRETRACTED.** *adj.* Not revoked; not recalled.

The penitence of the criminal may have numbered him amongst the faints, when our *unretracted* uncharitableness may send us to unquenchable flames. *Government of the Tongue.*

Nothing but plain malice can justify disunion; malevolence shewn in a single outward act, *unretracted*, or in habitual ill-nature. *Collier.*

**UNREVEALED.** *adj.* Not told; not discovered.

Had ye once seen these her celestial treasures, And *unrevealed* pleasures, Then would ye wonder, and her praises sing. *Spenser.*

Dear, fatal name! rest ever *unrevealed*; Nor pass these lips, in holy silence seal'd. *Pope.*

**UNREVENGED.** *adj.* Not revenged.

So might we die, not envying them that live; So would we die, not *unrevenge'd* all. *Fairfax.*

Unhonour'd though I am, Not *unrevenge'd* that impious act shall be. *Dryden.*

Great Pompey's shade complains that we are slow, And Scipio's ghost walks *unrevenge'd* amongst us. *Addison.*

**UNREVEREND.** *adj.* Irreverent; disrespectful.

See not your bride in these *unreverend* topos. *Shakspeare.*

Fie! *unreverend* tongue! to call her bad, Whose sovereignty oft thou hast priz'd, With twenty thousand soul-confirming oaths. *Shakspeare.*

**UNREVERENTLY.** *adv.* Disrespectfully.

I did *unreverently* blame the gods, Who wake for thee, though thou sware for thyself. *Ben Jonson.*

**UNREVERSED.** *adj.* Not revoked; not repealed.

She hath offer'd to the doom, Which *unreversed* stands in effectual force, A sea of melting tears. *Shakspeare.*

**UNREVO'KED.** *adj.* Not recalled.

Hear my decree, which *unrevok'd* shall stand. *Milton.*

**UNREWARD'D.** *adj.* Not rewarded; not recompensed.

Providence takes care that good offices may not pass *unrewarded*. *L'Estrange.*

Since for the common good I yield the fair, My private loss let grateful Greece repair; Nor *unrewarded* let your prince complain, That he alone has sought, and bled in vain. *Pope.*

**TO UNRA'IDLE.** *v. a.* To solve an enigma; to explain a problem.

Some kind power *unraiddle* where it lies, Whether my heart be faulty, or her eyes! Seeking. *Shakspeare.*

The Platonic principles will not *unraiddle* the doubt. *Glennville.*

A reverse often shows up the passage of an old poet, as the poet often shows up the reverse. *Addison.*

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If an indifferent and specious object could draw this resemblance upon a smile, he hardly could with propriety wish paper mistress thereof. *Brown.*

**TO UNRA'IDLE.** *v. a.* To strip of the tackle.

Rhodes is the sovereign of the sea no more; Their ships *unraigg'd*, and spent their naval force. *Dryden.*

**UNRA'IGHT.** *adj.* Wrong. In *Spenser*, this word should perhaps be *unright*.

What in most English writers used to be loose, and as it were *unright*, in this author is well grounded, timely framed, and strongly trusted up together. *Gliffery to Kalcider.*

Show that thy judgment is not *unright*. *Wisdom.*

**UNRA'IGHTEOUS.** *adj.* Unjust; wicked; sinful; bad.

Otharius here leapt into his room, And it usurped by *unrighteous* doom; But he his title justify'd by might. *Spenser.*

Within a month! Ere yet the salt of most *unrighteous* tears Had left the flushing in her galled eyes, She married—Oh most wicked speed! *Shakspeare.*

Let the wicked man forsake his way, and the *unrighteous* man his thoughts, and let him return unto the Lord. *Isiah.*

**UNRA'IGHTEOUSLY.** *adv.* Unjustly; wickedly; sinfully.

For them Their foes a deadly Shibboleth devise: By which *unrighteously* it was decreed, That none to trust or profit should succeed, Who would not swallow first a poisonous wicked weed. *Dryden.*

A man may fall *unrighteously* under public disgrace, or is *unrighteously* oppressed. *Collier.*

**UNRA'IGHTEOUSNESS.** *n. f.* Wickedness; injustice.

Our Romanists can no more abide this proposition converted, than themselves. All say they, is a transgression of the law; but every transgression of the law is not sin. The apostle, therefore, turns it for us: all *unrighteousness*, says he, is sin; but every transgression of the law is *unrighteousness*, faith Austin upon this place. *Hall.*

Some things have a natural deformity in them, as perjury, perfidiousness, *unrighteousness*, and ingratitude. *Tillotson.*

**UNRA'IGHTFUL.** *adj.* Not rightful; not just.

Then, which know'st the way To plant *unrightful* kings, with know again To pluck him headlong from th' usurped throne. *Shakspeare.*

**TO UNRA'IDLE.** *v. a.* To deprive of a ring.

Be forc'd to impeach a broken hedge, And pigs *unraigg'd* at vit. franc. pledge. *Hudibras.*

**TO UNRA'ID.** *v. a.* [This word is improper; there being no difference between rip and unrip; and the negative particle is therefore of no force; yet it is well authorised.] To cut open.

Like a traitor Didst break that vow, and, with thy treacherous blade, Unrip'd the bowels of thy foreign's son. *Shakspeare.*

He could not now, with his honour, to unrip, and put a lie upon all that he had said and done before, as to deliver him up. *Beacon.*

We are angry with searhens when they break open trunks, and unrip packs, and open sealed letters. *Taylor.*

Cato well observes, that friendship ought not to be unripp'd, but unripped. *Collier.*

**UNRA'ID.** *v. a.*

1. Immature; not fully corrected.

Purpose is of violent birth, but poor validity; Which now, like fruit upon the tree, Is full of unripen'd when they mature be. *Shakspeare.*

In this machine, which is a body of unripen'd matter, which is a body of unripen'd matter, which is a body of unripen'd matter. *Walker.*

2. Not consummated; not yet proper.

His son's his words were unripen'd, and his thoughts were unripen'd, and his thoughts were unripen'd. *Dryden.*

To unripen'd in the garden of his thoughts. *Dryden.*

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## 3. Too early.

Who hath not heard of the valiant, wife, and  
Jail Dorcas, whose words death doth yet, so many  
years since, draw tears from virtuous eyes? Sidney.

UNRIPENED. *adj.* Not matured.

Were you with these, you'd soon forget  
The pale, unripen'd beauties of the north. Addison.  
UNRIPENESS. *n. s.* Immaturity; want  
of ripeness.

The ripeness or unripeness of the occasion must  
ever be well weighed; and generally it is good to  
consult the beginnings of all great actions to Ari-  
stotle, with his hundred eyes; and the ends to Bri-  
areus, with his hundred hands. Bacon.

UNRIVALLED. *adj.*

## 1. Having no competitor.

Honour forbid! at whose unrival'd shrine  
Ease, pleasure, virtue, all our sex resign. Pope.

## 2. Having no peer or equal.

To UNROLL. *v. a.* To open what is rolled  
or convolved.

O horror!

The queen of nations, from her ancient seat,  
Is sunk for ever in the dark abyss;  
Time has unroll'd her glories to the last,  
And now clos'd up the volume. Dryden.

UNROMANTICK. *adj.* Contrary to ro-  
mance.

It is a base unromantick spirit not to wait on you.  
Swift.

To UNROOF. *v. a.* To strip off the roof  
or covering of houses.

The rabble should have first unroof'd the city,  
Ere to prevail'd with me. Shakespeare.

UNROOSTED. *adj.* Driven from the roof.

Thou dotard! thou art woman-air'd, unroosted,  
By thy old dame Parollet-here. Shakespeare.

To UNROOT. *v. a.* To tear from the  
roots; to extirpate; to eradicate.

Since you've made the days and nights as one,  
To wear your gentle limbs in my affairs,  
Be bold; you do so grow in my requital,  
That nothing can unroot you. Shakespeare.  
Unroot the forest oaks, and bear away  
Flcks, foids, and trees, an undisturb'd prey.  
Dryden.

UNROUGH. *adj.* Smooth.

And many unrough youths, that even now  
Protect their first of manhood. Shakespeare.

UNROUNDED. *adj.* Not shaped; not cut  
to a round.

Those unroll'd pistolets,  
That more than common-shot avail or lets;  
Which, negligently left unrounded, look  
Like many-angled figures in the back  
Of some dread conjurer. Donne.

UNROYAL. *adj.* Unprincely; not royal.

By the advice of his envious counsellors, he sent  
them with unroyal reproaches to Mithridates and  
Pyrrhus, as if they had done traitorously. Sidney.

To UNRUFFLE. *v. n.* To cease from  
commotion, or agitation.

Where'er he guides his finny couriers,  
The waves unruuffle, and the sea subsides. Dryden.

UNRUFFLED. *adj.* Calm; tranquil; not  
tumultuous.

Vent all thy passion, and I'll stand its back,  
Calm and unruddled as a summer's sea,  
When not a breath of wind stirs o'er its surface. Addison.

UNRUL'D. *adj.* Not directed by any  
superior power.

The realm was left, like a ship in a storm, unroll'd  
all the raging passions, unroll'd and undirected of any;  
for they to whom she was committed, faintest in  
their labour, or fastest their change. Spenser.

UNRULINESS. *n. s.* (from unruly.) Tur-  
bulence; tumultuousness; licentiousness.

By the negligence of those who were hardly to  
be commanded, and by the dissipation of others  
who without leave were full of idleness, in this all bo-  
rder of viciousness increased. M.  
The unruled and unruly of the nation.

or the reputation of justice. Although all their  
sacrifices they never furnished so much as one just  
South.

UNRULY. *adj.* Turbulent; ungovernable;  
licentious; tumultuous.

In sacred bands of wedlock ty'd  
To Thetis, a loose unruly swain;  
Who had more joy to range the forest wide,  
And chase the savage beast with busy pain. Spenser.

Down I come, like glittering Phaeton,  
Wanting the manage of unruly jades. Shakespeare.  
The best and foudest of his time hath been but  
rash; then must we look from his age to receive but  
unruly waywardness. Shakespeare.  
The tongue is an unruly evil, full of deadly poison.  
James.

Thou dost a better life, and nobler vigour give;  
Dost each unruly appetite controul. Keats.  
Love insults, disguised in the cloud,  
And welcome force of that unruly crowd. Weller.

Passions kept their place, and transgressed not the  
boundaries of their proper natures; nor were the  
disorders begun, which are occasioned by the li-  
cency of unruly appetites. Clarendon.

You must not go where you may dangers meet.  
Th' unruly sword will no distinction make,  
And beauty will not there give wounds, but take. Dryden.

UNSAFE. *adj.* Not secure; hazardous;  
dangerous.

If they would not be drawn to seem his adver-  
saries, yet others should be taught how unsafe it was  
to continue his friends. Hooker.

With speed retir'd,  
Where erst was thickest fight, th' angelick throng,  
And left large field, unsafe within the wind  
Of such commotion. Milton.

Uncertain ways unsafe are,  
And doubt a greater mischief than despair. Denham.

Phlegyan robbers made unsafe the road. Dryden.

UNSAFELY. *adv.* Not securely; dan-  
gerously.

Take it, while yet 'tis praise, before my rage,  
Unsafely just, break loose on this mad age;  
So bad, that thou thyself hadst no defence  
From vice, but barely by departing hence. Dryden.

As no man can walk, so neither can he think,  
uneasily or unsafely, but in using, as his legs, so  
his thoughts, amiss; which a virtuous man never  
doth. Green.

UNSAID. *adj.* Not uttered; not men-  
tioned.

Chanticleer shall with his words unsaid. Dryden.  
That I may leave nothing material unsaid, among  
the several ways of imitation, I shall place transla-  
tion and paraphrase. Felton.

UNSAULTED. *adj.* Not pickled or seasoned  
with salt.

The maritick scurvy, induced by too great  
quantity of sea-salt, and common among mariners,  
is cured by a diet of fresh unsalted things, and  
watery liquor acidulated. Arbuthnot.

UNSAUTED. *adj.* [insalutatus, Latin.]  
Not saluted.

Gods! I prate;  
And the most noble mother of the world  
Leave unsaluted. Shakespeare.

UNSACTIFIED. *adj.* Unholy; not con-  
secrated; not pious.

Her obsequies have been so far enlarged  
As we have warranty; her death was doubtful;  
And but that great command o'erflows the order,  
She should in ground unsanctified have lodg'd  
Till the last trumpet. Shakespeare.

UNSATISFIED. *adj.* [insatiabilis, Latin.]  
Not to be satisfied; greedy without  
bounds.

Unsatisfiable in their longing to do all manner of  
good to all the creatures of God, but especially  
men. Hooker.

Consider the Roman, for his unsatisfiable greediness,  
was called the goliath of avarice. Raleigh.

UNSATISFACTORINESS. *n. s.* Failure of  
giving satisfaction.

That which most does not from such trials is  
their unsatisfactoriness, though they should suc-  
ceed. Bayle.

UNSATISFACTORY. *adj.*

## 1. Not giving satisfaction.

## 2. Not clearing the difficulty.

That speech of Adam, The woman thou gavest  
me to be with me, gave me of the tree; and I  
did eat, is an unsatisfactory reply, and therein was  
involved a very impious error. Brown.

Latria to the cross, is point blank against the defi-  
nition of the council of Nice; and it is an unsatis-  
factory answer to say, they only were against latria  
given to images for idolselves. Stillingfleet.

UNSATISFIED. *adj.*

## 1. Not contented; not pleased.

Queen Elizabeth being to resolve upon a great  
officer, and being by some put in some doubt of that  
person whom she meant to advance, said, She was  
like one with a lantern looking at a man, and seem-  
ed unsatisfied in the choice of a man for that place. Bacon.

Flashy wit, who cannot fathom a large discourse,  
must be very much unsatisfied of me. Digby.

## 2. Not settled in opinion.

Concerning the analytical preparation of gold  
they leave persons unsatisfied. Bayle.

## 3. Not filled; not gratified to the full.

Though he were unsatisfied in getting,  
Yet in following he was most princely. Shakespeare.

Whether shall I, by justly plugging  
Him whom I hate, be more unjustly cruel  
To her I love? or being kind to her,  
Be cruel to myself, and leave unsatisfied  
My anger and revenge? Denham.

Eternity human nature cannot look into, with-  
out a religious awe; our thoughts are lost in the  
endless view, and return to us weary and unsatis-  
fied, without finding bounds or place to fix on. Rogers.

UNSATISFIEDNESS. *n. s.* [from unsatis-  
fied.] The state of being not satisfied.

Between my own unsatisfiedness in confidence,  
and a necessity of satisfying the importunities of  
some, I was persuaded to chuse rather what was  
safe, than what seemed just. King Charles.

That unsatisfiedness with transitory pleasures,  
that men deplore as the unhappiness of their na-  
ture, is indeed the privilege of it, as it is the pre-  
rogative of men not to be pleased with such fond  
toys as children doat upon. Bayle.

UNSATISFYING. *adj.* Unable to gratify  
to the full.

Nor is fame only unsatisfying in itself, but the  
desire of it lays us open to many accidental troubles. Addison.

UNSAVOURINESS. *n. s.* [from unsavoury.]

## 1. Bad taste.

## 2. Bad smell.

If we concede a national unsavouriness in any  
people, yet shall we find the Jews less so than  
than any. Brown.

UNSAVOURY. *adj.*

## 1. Tasteless.

Can that which is unsavoury be eaten without  
salt? or is there any taste in the white of an egg? Job.

## 2. Having a bad taste.

Unsavoury food, perhaps, Milton.

## 3. Having an ill smell; fetid.

Some may emit an unsavoury odour, which may  
happen from the quality of what they have taken. Brown.

## 4. Unpleasant; disgusting.

Things of so mean regard, although necessary to  
be ordered, are notwithstanding very unsavoury,  
when they come to be disputed of; because dispa-  
tation presupposes some difficulty in the matter. Hooker.

Unsavoury news; but how made he escape? Shakespeare.

To UNSAY. *v. a.* To retract; to recede;  
to deny what has been said.







do, even in the very falling down, rather than  
 those foods which for a while lie upon and  
 buried in the earth; but afterward spring up  
 again no less plentiful than at the first. *Shakspeare.*

3. **Unfitted; unperformed.**  
 He was not *unfitted* in the affections of the court,  
 but had not reputation enough to reform it: *Clarendon.*

**UNSE'LFISH. adj.** Not addicted to private  
 interest.

The most interested cannot purpose any thing to  
 much to their own advantage, notwithstanding  
 which the inclination is nevertheless *unselfish.* *Spenser.*

**UNSENT. adj.**

1. Not sent.

2. **UNSENT. fur.** Not called by letter or  
 messenger.

It a physician must go from house to house *un-*  
*sent for*, and enquire, what woman hath a cancer,  
 or what man a fistula, he would be as unwelcome  
 as the disease itself. *Taylor.*

Somewhat of weighty consequence brings you  
 here so often, and *unsent for.* *Dryden.*

**UNSE'PARABLE. adj.** Not to be parted;  
 not to be divided.

Oh world, thy slippery turnst Friends now fast  
 sworn,

Who twine as 'twere in love  
*Unseparable*, shall, within this hour,  
 break out to bitterest enmity. *Shakspeare.*

**UNSE'PARATED. adj.** Not parted.

There seek the Theban bard;  
 To whom Persephone, entire and whole,  
 gave to retain th' *unseparated* soul. *Pope.*

**UNSE'RVICABLE. adj.** Useless; bringing  
 no advantage or convenience.

The best, important of his smarting wound,  
 Though with his wings to fly above the ground,  
 But his late wounded wing *unserviceable* found. *Spenser.*

'Tis certainly demonstrated, that the condensa-  
 tion and expansion of any proportion of the air, is  
 always proportional to the weight incumbent upon  
 it; so that, if the atmosphere had been much  
 greater or less than it is, it would on the surface of  
 the earth have been *unserviceable* for vegetation  
 and life. *Bentley.*

It can be no *unserviceable* design to religion, to  
 deceive men in so important a point. *Rogers.*

**UNSE'RVICABLY. adv.** Without use;  
 without advantage.

It does not enlarge the dimensions of the globe, or  
 he idly and *unserviceably* there; but part of it is in-  
 troduced into the plants which grow thereon; and  
 the rest either recombines again, with the ascending  
 vapour, or is wafted down into rivers. *Woodward.*

**UNSET. adj.** Not set; not placed.

They urge that God felt nothing in his word un-  
 described, nothing *unset* down; and therefore  
 charged them strictly to keep themselves to that  
 without any alteration. *Houder.*

**To UNSETTLE. v. a.**

1. To make uncertain.

Such a doctrine *unsettles* the titles to kingdoms  
 and estates; for if the actions from which such fei-  
 fdoms spring were illegal, all that is built upon  
 them must be loose; but the last is absurd, there-  
 fore the first must be as likely. *Arbutnot.*

2. To move from a place.

As big as he was, did there need any great mat-  
 ter to *unsettle* him? *LEStrange.*

3. To overthrow.

**UNSETTLED. adj.**  
 Not fixed in resolution; not determined;  
 not steady.

A solemn silence and the best comforter  
 To an *unsettled* fancy, cure thy brains. *Shakspeare.*

Prepar'd I was not

For such a business; these are I found  
 So much *unsettled.* *Shakspeare.*

With them, a harvest of the king decreed,  
 And all th' *unsettled* business of the land,  
 Had, independent, they, voluntary. *Shakspeare.*

**UNSETTLED. adj.** Not settled;  
 unsettled in mind and conduct.

A doctor's man deliberated betwixt the quins  
 of a wambling stomach, and an *unsettled* mind. *LEStrange.*

**Unsettled virtue stormy may appear;**  
 Honour, like mine, serenely is severe. *Dryden.*

Impartially judge, whether from the very first  
 day that our religion was *unsettled*, and church  
 government hung out of doors, the civil govern-  
 ment has ever been able to fix upon a sure founda-  
 tion. *South.*

2. **Unequable; not regular; changeable.**  
 March and September, the two equinoxes, are the  
 most windy and tempestuous, the most *unsettled* and  
 unequal seasons in most countries. *Bentley.*

3. **Not established.**

My cruel fate,  
 And doubts attending an *unsettled* state,  
 For'd me to guard my coast. *Dryden.*

4. **Not fixed in a place of abode.**

David supposed that it could not stand with the  
 duty which he owed unto God, to let himself in an  
 house of cedar trees, and to behold the ark of the  
 Lord's covenant *unsettled.* *Hooker.*

**UNSETTLEDNESS. n. s.**

1. **Irresolution; undetermined state of mind.**

The *unsettledness* of my condition has hitherto  
 put a stop to my thoughts concerning it. *Dryden.*

2. **Want of fixity.**

When the sun shines upon a river, though its  
 waves roll this way and that by the wind, yet, for  
 all their *unsettledness*, the sun strikes them with a  
 direct and certain beam. *South.*

**UNSE'VEKED. adj.** Not parted; not di-  
 vided.

Honour and policy, like *unsever'd* friends  
 I th' war, do grow together. *Shakspeare.*  
 Their hands, though slack, no dissolution fear;  
 Th' *unsever'd* parts the greatest prize still bear;  
 Though loose, and fit to flow, they still cohere. *Blackmore.*

**To UNSE'X. v. a.** To make otherwise than  
 the sex commonly is.

All you spirits  
 That tend on mortal thoughts, *unsex* me here,  
 And fill me, from the crown to th' toe, top full  
 Of direst cruelty. *Shakspeare.*

**UNSHAD'D. adj.** Not clouded; not  
 darkened.

He alone sees all things with an *unshadowed*,  
 comprehensive vision, who eminently is all. *Glanv.*

**UNSHAKEABLE. adj.** Not subject to con-  
 cussion. Not in use.

Your life stands,  
 As Neptune's park, ribbed and paled in  
 With rocks *unshakeable*, and roaring waters. *Shakspeare.*

**UNSHAKED. adj.** Not shaken. Not in  
 use.

I know but one,  
 That *unshakable* holds on his rank,  
 Unshak'd of motion. *Shakspeare.*

**UNSHAKEN. adj.**

1. **Not agitated; not moved.**

Of violent birth, but poor validity;  
 Which now, like fruits unripe, sticks on the tree,  
 But fall *unshaken* when they mellow be. *Shakspeare.*

The wicked's spite against God is but like a  
 madman's running his head against the wall, that  
 leaves the wall *unshaken*, but dashes his own brains  
 out. *Boyle.*

2. **Not subject to concussion.**

3. **Not weakened in resolution; not moved.**  
 If such thou shoudst them,  
 O patient Son of God! yet only *shak'd* *Milton.*

Employ is *unshaken* piety towards God, in  
 unshaken duty to his viceroy. *Arbutnot.*

His *unshaken* was founded in reason, and im-  
 parted by virtue, and therefore did not lie at the  
 mercy of ambition; his passion was no less steady  
 and *unshaken*, than his reason. *Shakspeare.*

**To UNSHAKLE. v. a.** To loose from  
 bonds.

A landable freedom of thought *unshakles* the  
 minds from the narrow prejudices of education,  
 and opens their eyes to a more extensive view of  
 the public good. *Addison.*

**UNSHA'MED. adj.** Not shamed.

The brave man seeks not popular applause;  
*Unsham'd*, though foil'd, he does the best he can;  
 Force is of brutes, but honour is of men. *Dryden.*

**UNSHAP'EN. adj.** Mismatchen; deformed.

This *unshapen* earth we now inhabit, is the form  
 it was found in when the waters had retired. *Burnet.*

Gasping for breath, th' *unshapen* Phœnix die,  
 And on the boiling waves extended lie. *Addison.*

**UNSHA'RED. adj.** Not partaken; not had  
 in common.

Bliss, as thou hast part, to me is bliss;  
 Tedious *unshar'd* with thee, and odious soon. *Milton.*

**To UNSHEATH. v. a.** To draw from the  
 scabbard.

Executioner, *unsheath* thy sword. *Shakspeare.*  
 Mowbray, the bishop Scroop, Hastings, and all  
 Are brought to the correction of your law;  
 There is not now a rebel's sword *unsheath'd*. *Shakspeare.*

Far hence ho souls profane!  
 Now, Trojans, take the way thy fates afford;  
 Assume thy courage, and *unsheath* thy sword. *Dryden.*

The Roman senate has resolv'd,  
 Till time give better prospects, still to keep  
 The sword *unsheath'd*, and turn its edge on Caesar. *Addison.*

Each chief his sev'nfold shield display'd,  
 And half *unsheath'd* the shining blade. *Pope.*

**UNSHED. adj.** Not spilt.

To blood *unshed* the rivers must be turn'd. *Milton.*

**UNSHETTERED. adj.** Wanting a screen;  
 wanting protection.

He is breeding that worm, which will smite this  
 guard, and leave him *unsettled* to that scorching  
 wrath of God, which will make the improvement  
 of Jonah's passionate wish, that God would take  
 away his life, his most rational desire. *Decay of Piety.*

**UNSHIELD'D. adj.** Not guarded by the  
 shield.

He try'd a tough, well-chosen spear;  
 Though Cygnus then did no defence provide,  
 But scornful offer'd his *unshield'd* side. *Dryden.*

**To UNSHUT. v. a.** To take out of a  
 ship.

At the Cape we landed for fresh water; but dis-  
 covering a leak, we *unshipped* our goods, and  
 watered there. *Swift.*

**UNSHO'CKED. adj.** Not disgusted; not of-  
 fended.

Thy spotted thoughts *unshock'd* the priest may  
 hear. *Pickel.*

**UNSHO'D. adj.** [from *unshod*.] Having no  
 shoes.

Their feet *unshod*, their bodies wrapt in rags;  
 And both so swift on foot, as chafed flags. *Spenser.*

Withhold thy foot from being *unshod*. *Jeremiah.*

The king's army, naked and *unshod*, would,  
 through those inclosed parts, have done them little  
 harm. *Clarendon.*

**UNSHO'OK. part. adj.** Not shaken.

Pit, box, and gallery in convulsions *unshook'd*,  
 Thus stand it *unshook* amidst a bursting world. *Pope.*

**UNSHO'UN. adj.** Not clipped.

This *unshorn*, *unshaven*,  
 No less through all my sinews, joints, and bones,  
 Than thine, while I preserv'd thy locks *unshorn*. *Milton.*

The pledge of my unviolated vow  
 Straight as a line in beauteous order stood.  
 Of oak *unshorn*, a venerable wood. *Dryden.*

**UNSHO'T. part. adj.** Not hit by shot.

The pumps and valves are fully equipped, so let us fight and become victorious and glorified by any means necessary.

Blue vitriol how *unrefined* and *unpolished* ever, rubbed upon the whorled blade of a knife, will not impart its latent colour. *Bayly.*

If authors will not keep close to truth by unvaried terms, and plain, *unfalsified* arguments; yet it concerns readers not to be imposed on by fallacies. *Locke.*

**UNFOUNDED.** *adj.* Not distributed by proper separation.

Their ideas, ever indifferent and repugnant, lie in the brain *unsorted*, and thrown together without order. *Watts.*

**UNFOUGHT.** *adj.*

1. Had without seeking.

Blad man, that does seek Occasion of wrath, and cause of strife; She comes *unfought*; and thinned, follows eke. *Speyer.*

Her virtue, and the conscience of her worth, That would be woo'd, and not *unfought* be won. *Milton.*

They new hope refuse.

To find whom at the first they found *unfought*. *Milton.*

The sea o'er-fraught would swell, and th' *unfought* diamonds Would to emblaze the forehead of the deep. *Milt.*

When call'd before to come, now came *unfought*. *Milton.*

If some foreign and *unfought* ideas offer themselves, reject them, and keep them from taking off our minds from its present pursuit. *Locke.*

Thou that art ne'er from velvet slipper free, Whence comes this *unfought* honour unto me? *Fenton.*

2. Not searched; not explored.

Hopeless to find, yet loth to leave *unfought*, Or that, or any place that harbours men. *Shaksp.*

**UNFOUNDED.** *adj.*

1. Sickly; wanting health.

Intemperate youth Ends in an age, imperfect, and *unfounded*. *Denham.*

An animal whose juices are *unfounded*, can never be duly nourished; for *unfounded* juices can never duly repair the fluids and solids. *Arbuthnot.*

Not free from cracks.

Rotten; corrupted.

2. Not orthodox.

Their arguments being found and good, it cannot be *unfounded* or evil to hold still the same assertion. *Hooker.*

Eutyches of sound belief, as touching their true personal copulation, become *unfounded*, by denying the difference which still continueth between the one and the other nature. *Hooker.*

3. Not honest; not upright.

Do not tempt my misery. Let it should make me so *unfounded* a man, As to upbraid you with those kindnesses That I have done for you. *Shakspere.*

4. Not true; not certain; not solid.

Their vain banquets, fed With fruitless follies and *unfounded* delights. *Spenser.*

5. Not fast; not calm.

The now sad king, Told here and there, his quiet to confound, Feels sudden terror bring cold shivering; Lids not to rest; still moans; deeps *unfounded*. *Daniel.*

6. Not close; not compact.

Some lands make *unfounded* chere, notwithstanding all the care of the good housewife. *Mortimer.*

7. Not sincere; not faithful.

This Boubeyron foot drops upon the ground, A certain token that his love's *unfounded*; While Labberchin sticks firmly. *Gay.*

8. Not solid; not material.

Of such subtle substance and *unfounded*, That like a ghost he wanders, whose grave-chamber is unobscured. *Speyer.*

9. Erroneous; wrong.

What fury, what conceit *unfounded*, Prompteth here to death to meet a child? *Shaksp.*

His passions, rushing forth, As from a furnace, seem to burn, And to be kindled by the fire of love. *Milton.*

10. Not fast; not solid.

What fury, what conceit *unfounded*, Prompteth here to death to meet a child? *Shaksp.*

His passions, rushing forth, As from a furnace, seem to burn, And to be kindled by the fire of love. *Milton.*

11. Not fast; not solid.

**UNFOUNDED.** *adj.* Not tried by the flame.

Unfounded yet, and full of deep deceit. *Shakspere.*

Orpheus' late was strong with poets' power; Whole golden touch could soften steel and stones; Make tigers tame, and huge leviathans Forlike *unfounded* deeps to dance on lands. *Shak.*

**UNFOUNDED.** *s. f.*

1. Errorousness of belief; want of orthodoxy.

If this be unfound, wherein doth the point of *unfoundedness* lie? *Hooker.*

2. Corruptness of any kind.

Neither is it to all men apparent, which complain of unfound parts, with what kind of *unfoundedness* every such part is possessed. *Hooker.*

3. Want of strength; want of solidity.

The *unfoundedness* of this principle has been often exposed, and is universally acknowledged. *Addison.*

**UNFOUNDED.** *adj.*

1. Not made four.

Meat and drink last longer unputrified and unfaded in winter than in summer. *Bacon.*

2. Not made porous.

Secure these golden early joys, That youth *unfaded* with sorrow bears. *Dryden.*

**UNFOUNDED.** *adj.* Not propagated by scattering seed.

Mushrooms come up hastily in a night, and yet are *unfaded*. *Bacon.*

If the ground lie fallow and unfown, corn-flowers will not come. *Bacon.*

The flow'rs *unfown* in fields and meadows reign'd, And western winds immortal spring maintain'd. *Dryden.*

**UNFOUNDED.** *adj.* Not spared.

Whatever thing The scythe of time mows down, devout *unspared*. *Milton.*

**UNFOUNDED.** *adj.*

1. Not parsimonious.

She gathers tribute large, and on the board Heaps with *unsparring* hand. *Milton.*

2. Not merciful.

To **UNFOUNDED.** *v. a.* To retract; to recant.

I put myself to thy direction, and *Unspoke* my own direction! here abjure The taints and blames I laid upon myself. *Shaksp.*

**UNFOUNDED.** *adj.* Not to be expressed; ineffable; unutterable.

A thing, which uttered with true devotion and zeal of heart, affordeth to God himself that glory, that aid to the weakest sort of men, to the most perfect that solid comfort, which is *unspokeable*. *Hooker.*

A heavier task could not have been imposed, Than I to speak my grief *unspokeable*. *Shakspere.*

*Unspokeable*: for who, though with the tongue Of angels, can relate? *Milton.*

The comfort it conveys is something bigger than the capacities of mortality; mighty, and *unspokeable*; and not to be understood, till it comes to be felt. *South.*

This fills the minds of yean men with growling fears and *unspokeable* rage towards their fellow subjects. *Addison.*

**UNFOUNDED.** *adv.* Inexpressibly; ineffably.

When nature is in her dissolution, and presents us with nothing but bleak and barren prospects, there is something *unspokeably* cheerful in a spot of ground which is covered with trees, that smile amidst all the rigours of winter. *Speyer.*

**UNFOUNDED.** *adj.* Not particularly mentioned.

Were it not requisite that it should be concealed, it had not passed *unspokeable*. *Brown.*

**UNFOUNDED.** *adj.* Not theoretical.

Some *unspokeable* men may not have the skill to express their affections. *Government of the Tongue.*

**UNFOUNDED.** *adj.* Not depended on; not confirmed.

Veritas vincit. *Hooker.*

Upped the furnace of all common sense. *Hooker.*

**UNFOUNDED.** *adj.* Not wasted; not diminished; not weakened; not exhausted.

The found included within the stars of the ball, cometh forth at the holes *unspent* and more strong. *Bacon.*

Thy flame, not circumscrib'd with English ground, Flies like the nimble journeys of the light, And is, like that, *unspent* too in its flight. *Dryden.*

To **UNFOUNDED.** *v. a.* To remove from its orb.

You put me off with limber vows; but I, Though you would seek t' *unspoke* the *sun* with outis, Should yet say, *no*, no going. *Shakspere.*

Let my lamp at midnight hour Be seen in some high lonely tow'r, Where I may oft out-watch the bear, With thrice great *Hermes*; or *unspoke* The spirit of Plato, to unfold What worlds or what vast regions hold Th' immortal mind. *Milton.*

**UNFOUNDED.** *adj.*

1. Not searched; not explored.

With narrow search I must walk round This garden, and no corner leave *unspoke*. *Milton.*

2. Not seen; not discovered.

Resolv'd to find some fault, before *unspoke*; And disappointed, if but satisfy'd. *Tillot.*

**UNFOUNDED.** *adj.*

1. Not shed.

That blood which thou and thy great grandfathers shed, And all that since these sister nations bled, Had been *unspoke*, had happy Edward known, That all the blood he spilt had been his own. *Donk.*

2. Not spoiled; not marred.

To borrow to-day, and to-morrow to mis, For lender or borrower nance it is; Then have of thine own, without lending, *unspoke*. *Tillot.*

To **UNFOUNDED.** *v. a.* To dispirit; to depress; to deject.

Denmark had continued ever since weak and *unspirited*, bent only upon safety. *Temple.*

Could it be in the power of any temporal lord, so much to discompose and *unspirit* my soul? *Norris.*

**UNFOUNDED.** *adj.*

1. Not plundered; not pillaged.

All the way that they seek, for very daylight, in their return they utterly wasted whatever they had before left *unspoiled*. *Speyer.*

The English searched the rivers in fast fury, as they left few ships *unspoiled* or untouched. *Dryden.*

*Unspoiled* shall be her arms, and unspared Her holy limbs. *Dryden.*

2. Not marred; not hurt; not made useless; not corrupted.

Bathurst, yet *unspoiled* by wealth. *Pope.*

**UNFOUNDED.** *adj.*

1. Not marked with any stain.

A milk-white hind, Without *unspotted*, innocent within. *Dryden.*

Seven bullocks yet sayok'd for Phœbus' chaise, And for Diana seven *unspotted* ewes. *Dryden.*

2. Immaculate; not tainted with guilt.

Satyrus bid him other business ply, Than hunt the shape of pure, *unspotted* maid. *Speyer.*

A heart *unspotted* is not easily doubted. *Shaksp.*

There is no king, be his eagle never so spotted, if it comes to the adornment of *unspotted*, can try it out with all *unspotted* soldiers. *Shakspere.*

Papa; light and undivided within, to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself *unspotted* from the world. *James.*

Widdow the grey hair to men, and on *unspotted* life to old age. *Shakspere.*

Makes her his eternal bride; And from her fair *unspotted* side Two blissful twins are to be born. *Milton.*

# U N S

Thou wilt not leave me in the loathsome grave  
The prey, nor suffer my unspotted soul  
For ever with corruption there to dwell. *Milton.*  
Vindicate the honour of religion, by a pure and  
unspotted obedience to its precepts. *Rogers.*

**UNSPARKED.** *adj.* Not formed; irregular.  
When he speaks,  
'Tis like a chime a-mending, with terms un-  
sparked;

Which, from the tongue of roaring Typhon dropt,  
Would seem hyperbolic. *Shakespeare.*

**UNSTABLE.** *adj.* [*instabilis*, Latin.]

1. Not fixed; not fast.  
A popular state not founded on the general in-  
terests of the people, is of all others the most uncer-  
tain, unstable, and subject to the most easy changes. *Temple*  
Thus air was void of light, and earth unstable. *Dryden*  
See hamlets' seeds desert the stony town,  
And wander roads unstable, not their own. *Gay*

2. Inconstant; irresolute.  
Where gentry, title, wisdom,  
Cannot conclude by the yea or no  
Of general ignorance, it must omit  
Real necessities, and give way the while  
To unstable lightness. *Shakespeare.*

A double-minded man is unstable. *James.*

**UNSTABLE.** *adj.* Not cool; not prudent;  
not settled into discretion; not steady;  
mutable.

His unstable youth had long wandered in the  
common labyrinth of love, in which time, to warn  
young people of his unfortunate folly, he compiled  
these twelve epilogues. *Spenser.*

To the gay gardens his unstable desire  
Him wholly carried, to retire his fighths. *Spenser.*  
Will the king come, that I may breathe my last  
In wholesome counsel to his unstable youth? *Shakespeare.*

Tell me, how will the world repute me,  
For undertaking to unspaid a journey?  
I fear it will make me scandalized. *Shakespeare.*

Wo to that land,  
Which gapes beneath a child's unspaid command! *Sandys.*

**UNSTABLE.** *n. f.*

1. Indiscretion; volatile mind.  
2. Uncertain motion.

The oft changing of his colour, with a kind of  
shaking unspaid over all his body, he might see  
in his countenance some great determination mixed  
with fear. *Shakespeare.*

**UNSTAINED.** *adj.* Not stained; not died;  
not discoloured; not dishonoured; not  
polluted.

Pure and unstained religion ought to be the  
highest of all cares appertaining to public reg-  
imen. *Hume.*

Ne let her waves with any filth be dy'd  
But ever, like herself, unstain'd hath been try'd. *Spenser.*

I do commit into your hand  
Th' unstained sword that you have us'd to bear,  
With this remembrance, that you use the same  
With a like bold, just, and impartial spirit  
As you have done' gamit me. *Shakespeare.*

I will do it without fear or doubt,  
To live an unstain'd wife to my sweet love. *Shakespeare.*

Your youth,  
And the true blood which preps forth faintly  
through it,  
Do plaiisly give you out an unstain'd shepherd. *Shakespeare.*

The hooked chariot flood  
Unstain'd with hostile blood. *Milton.*

That good earl, once president  
Of England's counsel, and her treasury;  
Who liv'd in both unstain'd with gold or fee,  
And left them both, more in himself content. *Mil.*

Her people guiltless, and her fields unstain'd. *Johnson.*

These, of the garter call'd, of faith unstain'd,  
In fighting fields the laurel have obtain'd. *Dryden.*

**TO UNSTAIN.** *v. a.* To put out of dig-  
nity.

# U N S

High-banded Caesar will  
Against a twister. *Shakespeare.*

I would unspate myself, to be in a due resolution  
Shakespeare.

**UNSTABLE.** *adj.* Contrary to sta-  
tute.

That plea did not avail, although the lease were  
notionally unstable, the rent reserved being  
not a seventh part of the real value. *Swift.*

**UNSTAYED.** *adj.* Not stayed; not  
stayed.

With the issuing blood  
Stille the valian, whose unlaunched thirst  
You and young Rutland could not lusty. *Shakespeare.*

**UNSTAYED.** *adj.* Not fixed; not fast;  
not resolute.

I'll send you matter,  
As full of pearl and advent'rous spirit,  
As to o'erwalk a current, coming loud,  
On the unstable footing of a spear. *Shakespeare.*

**UNSTAYED.** *adj.*

1. Without any certainty.  
2. Inconstantly; not consistently.

He that uses his words loosely and unstay'dly,  
will not be minded, or not understood. *Lack.*

**UNSTAYED.** *n. f.* Want of constancy;  
irresolution; mutability.

A prince of this character will instruct us, by his  
example, to fix the unstay'dness of our points. *Addison.*

In the result, we find the same spirit of cruelty,  
the same blindness, and obstinacy, and any cadence. *Sage.*

**UNSTAYED.** *adj.*

1. Inconstant; irresolute.  
And her unstay'd hand hath often plac'd  
Men in high pow'r, but seldom holds them fast. *Denham.*

No measures can be taken of an unstay'd mind,  
full 'tis too much, or too little. *L'Alphange.*

While choice remains, he will be full unstay'dly,  
And nothing but necessity can fix him. *Ross.*

2. Mutable; variable; changeable.  
If the motion of the sun were as unequal as that  
of a ship driven by unstay'd winds, it would not  
at all help us to measure time. *Locke.*

3. Not fixed; not settled.

**UNSTAYED.** *adj.* Not soaked.  
Other wheat was sown unstay'd, but watered  
twice a day. *Bacon.*

**TO UNSTAY.** *v. a.* To disarm of a  
sting.

He has disarm'd his afflictions, unstay'd his mis-  
eries; and though he has not the proper happiness  
of the world, yet he has the greatest that is to be  
enjoyed in it. *South.*

**UNSTAYED.** *adj.* Not limited.  
In the works of nature is unstay'd goodness  
shown us by then author. *Shelton.*

**UNSTAYED.** *adj.* Not stirred; not agi-  
tated.

Such steaming milks suffered to stand unstirred,  
let fall to the bottom a refinous substance. *Boyle.*

**TO UNSTAY.** *v. a.* To open by picking  
the stitches.

Cato well observes, though in the phrase of a  
taylor, friendship ought not to be unripp'd, but  
unspiced. *Colver.*

**UNSTAYING.** *adj.* Not bending; not  
yielding.

Such neighbour nearness to our sacred blood  
Should nothing privilege him, nor partialize  
Th' unspicing humors of my upright soul. *Shakespeare.*

**TO UNSTAY.** *v. a.* To free from stop or  
obstruction; to open.

Such white fumes have been afforded, by un-  
staying a liquor diaphanous and red. *Boyle.*

The eyes of the blind shall be opened, and the  
ears of the deaf unstopped. *Isaiah.*

One would wonder to find such a multitude of  
niches unstopped. *Addison.*

# U N S

**UNSTOPPED.** *adj.* Meeting no resistance.  
The flame unstopp'd, at first more fury gains,  
And Vulcan rides at large with loosen'd reins. *Dryden.*

**UNSTRAINED.** *adj.* Easy; not forced.  
By an easy and unstrained derivation, it implies  
the breath of God. *Hakewill.*

**UNSTRAITENED.** *adj.* Not contracted.  
The eternal wisdom, from which we derive our  
being, enriched us with all these ennoblements,  
that were suitable to the measures of an unstrai-  
ned goodness, and the capacity of such a creature. *Glanville.*

**UNSTRENGTHENED.** *adj.* Not supported,  
not assisted.

The church of God is neither of capacity to work,  
nor to strengthen with authority from above,  
but that her laws may exact obedience at the hand  
of her own children. *Hobbes.*

**TO UNSTRING.** *v. a.*

1. To relax any thing strung; to deprive  
of strings.

My tongue's use is to me no more  
Than an unstring'd viol or harp. *Shakespeare.*

Eternal structures let them raise  
On William and Maria's praise;  
Nor fear they can exhaust the store,  
Till nature's music lies unstring'd. *Pope.*

His horn on fragrant myrtle hangs;  
His arrows scatter'd and his bow unstring'd. *Shakespeare.*

2. To loose; to untie.

Invaded thus, for want of better hands  
His gauds they unstring, and bind his hands. *Dry.*

**UNSTRUCK.** *adj.* Not moved; not af-  
fected.

Over dank and dry,  
They journey toilsome, unattuned with length  
Of march, unstruck with horror at the sight  
Of Alpine ridges bleak. *Plumptre.*

**UNSTRUCK.** *adj.* Not premeditated;  
not laboured.

In your conversation I could observe a certain  
of notion expressed in ready and unstruck words. *Dryden.*

**UNSTRUCK.** *adj.* Unfilled; not crowded.  
Care keeps his watch in every old man's eye,  
And where care lodgeth, sleep will never lie  
But where unbruted youth with unstruck brain  
Doth couch his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign. *Shakespeare.*

**UNSUBSTANTIAL.** *adj.*

1. Not solid; not palpable.  
Welcome, thou unsubstantial air that I embrace!  
The worth that thou hast blown unto the world,  
Owes nothing to thy breath. *Shakespeare.*

Darkness now rose,  
As daylight sunk, and brought in lowering night,  
Her shadowy offspring, unsubstantial both,  
Privation mere of light and absent day. *Milton.*

2. Not real.

If empty unsubstantial beings may be ever made  
use of on this occasion, there were never any more  
nearly imagined and employed. *Addison.*

**UNSUCCESSFUL.** *adj.* Not succeeded.

Unquit equal o'er equals to let reign;  
One over all, with unsucceeded power. *Milton.*

**UNSUCCESSFUL.** *adj.* Not having the  
wished event; not fortunate.

O the sad fate of unsuccessful sin!  
You see you heads without: there's worse within. *Cleland.*

Ye pow'r's return'd  
From unsuccessful charge! be not dismay'd. *Mil.*

Hence appear the many mistakes, which have  
made learning generally to unpleasing and fa-  
voured. *Mil.*

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Hence appear the many mistakes, which have  
made learning generally to unpleasing and fa-  
voured. *Mil.*

# U N S

Successful authors do what they can to exclude a competitor; while the *unsuccessful*, with as much eagerness, lay their claim to him as their brother.

*Addison*

There are generally more *unsuccessful* in their pursuit after fame, who are more desirous of obtaining it.

*Addison*

Leave dangerous truths to *unsuccessful* satire.

*Pope*

**UNSUCCESSFULLY.** *adv.* Unfortunately; without success.

The humble and contented man pleases himself innocently; while the ambitious man attempts to please others falsely, and, perhaps, in the *unsuccessfully* to.

*South*

**UNSUCCESSFULNESS.** *n. f.* Want of success; event contrary to wish.

Admonitions, fraternal or paternal, then more public reprehensions, and, upon the *unsuccessful* of all these milder medicaments, the censures of the church.

*Hammond*

**UNSUCCESSIVE.** *adj.* Not proceeding by flux of parts.

We cannot sum up the *unsuccessive* and stable duration of God.

*Brown*

The *unsuccessive* duration of God with relation to himself, doth not communicate unto other created beings the same manner of duration.

*Hall*

**UNSUCCESSFUL.** *adj.* Not having the breasts drawn.

*Unluck'd* of lamb or kid, that tend their play.

*Milton*

**UNSUFFERABLE.** *adj.* Not supportable; intolerable; not to be endured.

The hideous deformities, when by, through endless and senseless effusions of indignant prayers, they oftentimes disgrace, in most *unsufferable* manner, the worthiest part of christian duty towards God.

*Hooker*

That glorious form, that light *unsufferable*, And that far-beaming blaze of majesty, Wherewith he went at heav'n's high council table To sit the midst of trinal unity,

*Milton*

A sinking breath, and twenty ill smells besides, are more *unsufferable* by her natural stinkiness.

*Swift*

**UNSUCCESSFULNESS.** *n. f.* [*insufficiency*, Fr.] Inability to answer the end proposed.

The error and *insufficiency* of the arguments, doth make it on the contrary side against them, a strong presumption that God hath not moved their hearts to think such things as he hath not enabled them to prove.

*Hooker*

**UNSUCCESSFUL.** *adj.* [*insufficient*, Fr.] Unable; inadequate.

Malebranche having shew'd the difficulties of the other ways, and how *unsuccessful* they are, to give a satisfactory account of the ideas we have, erects that, of seeing all things in God, upon their ruin, as the true.

*Locke*

**UNSUGAR'D.** *adj.* Not sweetened with sugar.

Try it with sugar put into water formerly sugar'd, and into other water *unsugar'd*.

*Bacon*

**UNUSUITABLE.** *adj.* Not congruous; not equal; not proportionate.

Virginty, like an old courtier, wears her cap out of fashion; richly fustied, but *unsuitable*, just like the brough and the tooth-pick, which we wear not now.

*Shakespeare*

He will smile upon her; which will now be so *unsuitable* to her disposition, being addic'd to a melancholy, that it cannot but turn him into contempt.

*Shakespeare*

That would likewise render contempt in kind; Hard recompence, *unsuitable* return For so much good.

*Milton*

All that heaven and happiness signifies is *unsuitable* to a wicked man; and therefore could be no felicity to him.

*Tillotson*

Consider whether they be not unnecessary expenses, such as are *unsuitable* to our circumstances.

*Atterbury*

To enter into a party, as into an order of wars, with a resigned obedience to superiors, is very

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# U N S

*unsuitable* with the civil and religious liberties so to zealously affect.

*Swift*

**UNUSUITABLENESS.** *n. f.* Incongruity; unsuitness.

The *unsuitableness* of one man's aspect to another man's fancy, has rais'd such an aversion, as has produced a perfect hatred of him.

*South*

**UNUSUALLY.** *adj.* Not fitting; not becoming.

Whilst you were here, o'erwhelm'd with your grief,

A passion most *unusually* such a man.

*Shakespeare*

I leave thy joys, *unusually* such an age,

To a fresh corner, and I telen the stage.

*Dryden*

**UNUSUALLY.** *adj.* Not fouled; not disgraced; pure.

My mind's honour yet is pure As the *unusually* lily.

*Shakespeare*

To royal authority a most dutiful obsequy, has ever been the proper, *unusually* honour of your church.

*Spitt*

Rays which on Hough's *unusually* water shone.

*Pope*

These an altar raise An hecatomb of pure, *unusually* lays

That altar crowns.

*Pope*

**UNUSUALLY.** *adj.* Not celebrated in verse; not recited in verse.

Thus was the first day ev'n and morn, Nor pass'd uncelebrated nor *unusually* By the celestial choirs.

*Milton*

Halt yet remains *unusually*; but narrower bound Within the visible diurnal sphere.

*Milton*

Hence the mute to oft her hark his strong, That not a mountain rears its head *unusually*.

*Addison*

**UNUSUALLY.** *adj.* Not exposed to the sun.

I thought her as chaste as *unusually* snow.

*Shakespeare*

You may as well spread out the *unusually* heaps Of insects to abuse by an outlaw's den,

And tell me it is late, as bid me hope

Danger will wait an opportunity,

And let a single help's madden pass

Unjur'd in this wild surrounding waste.

*Milton*

**UNUSUALLY.** *adj.* Not more than enough.

Nature's full blessings would be well dispens'd In *unusually*, even proportion,

And the no what cumm'd with her store.

*Mit*

**UNUSUALLY.** *adj.*

1. Not forced or thrown from under that which supports it.

Gladstone they quaff, yet not encroach on night, Season of rest, but well bedew'd repair

Each to his home with *unusually* rest.

*Philips*

2. Not defeated by stratagem.

**UNUSUALLY.** *adj.* Not supplied; not accommodated with something necessary.

Prodigal in every other grant,

Her fire left *unusually* her only want.

*Dryden*

Every man who enjoys the possession of what he naturally wants, and is unmindful of the *unusually* distress of other men, betrays the same temper.

*Spectator*

**UNSUPPORTABLE.** *adj.* [*insupportable*, French.] Intolerable; such as cannot be endured.

The weakness of our lived thirst, by continuance grows the more *unsupportable*.

*Boyle*

The waters mounted up into the air, thicken and cool it, and, by their interposition betwixt the earth and the sun, fence off the ardent heat, which would be otherwise *unsupportable*.

*Woodward*

**UNSUPPORTABLY.** *adv.* Intolerably.

For a man to do a thing, while his conscience assures him that he shall be infinitely, *unsupportably* miserable, is certainly unnatural.

*South*

**UNSUPPORTED.** *adj.*

1. Not sustained; not held up.

Then she up-lays

Gently with myrtle band; muddled the while

Herself, though fairest *unsupported* flow'rs.

*Milton*

# U N S

2. Not assisted.

Nor have our solitary attempts been so discouraged, as to despair of the favourable look of learning upon our single and *unsupported* endeavours.

*Brown*

**UNSURE.** *adj.* Not fixed; not certain.

What is love? 'Tis not betwixt:

Potent mirth hath potent laughter;

What's to come is still *unsure*.

The moon be past but late,

To hard alloys mix'd, *unsure* at need,

Yet arm'd to point in well attempted point *unsure*.

The king, supping his estate to be most late,

When mid'd most *unsure*, advanced many to new honours.

How vain that second line to other's breath!

Th' estate which wits inherit after death!

Fate, health, and life, for this they must resign.

*Unsure* the tenure, but how vast the fine!

*Unsurementable.* [*insupportable*, French.] Insupportable; not to be overcome.

What safety is it, for avoiding so many abundances, and *insupportable* subsistence, to take refuge in the contrary, which is built on something altogether as insupportable?

*Unsurementable.* [*insupportable*, French.] Incapable; not liable to admit.

She, a goddess died in grief,

Was *unsusceptible* of shame.

*Unsuspect.* } *adj.* Not considered

*Unsuspected.* } as likely to do or mean ill.

Here is the head of that ignoble traitor,

The dangerous and *unsuspected* hangings.

Author *unsuspected*

Friendly to man, far from decent or guile.

On the coast were

From entrance, or charlock watch, by stealth

Found *unsuspected* way.

This day, my Pericles, thou shalt perceive,

Whether I keep my felt those rules I give,

Or else an *unsuspected* glutton live.

The rare perons of innumerable abilities, altogether *unsuspected* of avarice or corruption.

*Unsuspecting.* [*insuspecting*, Fr.] Not imagining that any ill is designed.

When Alibon sends her eager sons to war,

Pleas'd, in the general's fight, the host he down

Sudden before him *unsuspecting* town.

The captive race one instant makes our prize,

And high in our Britannia's standard flies.

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# U N T

**TO UNSWEAT.** *v. a.* To ease after fatigue; to cool after exercise.

The interim of *unsweating* themselves regularly, and convenient rest before meat, may, with profit and delight, be taken up with solemn music.

Milton.

**UNSWEATING.** *adj.* Not sweating.

In frost and snow, if you complain of heat, They rub th' *unsweating* brow, and swear they sweat.

Dryden.

**UNSWEET.** *adj.* Not sweet; disagreeable.

Long were to tell the troublous forms that told The private state, and make the life *unsweet*.

Spenser.

**UNSWEEP.** *adj.* Not brushed away; not cleaned by sweeping.

What custom wills in all things, should we do't. The dust of antique time would be *unswept*.

Shakespeare.

**UNSWORN.** *adj.* Not bound by an oath.

You are yet *unsworn*: When you have vow'd, you must not speak with men.

Shakespeare.

**UNTAINTED.** *adj.*

1. Not sullied; not polluted.

Sweet prince, th' *untainted* virtue of your years Hath not yet this'd into the world's deceit.

Shakespeare.

What stronger bread-plate than a heart *untainted*?

Shakespeare.

In land's *untainted* loyalty remain'd. Compare the ingenuous pliancy to virtuous counsels in youth, as it comes fresh and *untainted* out of the hands of nature, with the confirmed obliquity in an age'd sinner.

South.

This *untainted* year is all your own; Your glories may, without our crime, be shown.

Dryden.

The most *untainted* credit of a witness will be able to hold belief.

Locke.

Keep the air of the room *untainted* with fire, smoke, or the breaths of many people.

Arbutnot.

2. Not charged with any crime.

And yet within the five hours Hangings he'd *untainted*, unexamn'd, free at liberty.

Shakespeare.

3. Not corrupted by mixture.

The conscious walls conceal the fatal secret; Th' *untainted* winds relate th' infecting load.

Smith.

**UNTAKEN.** *adj.*

1. Not taken.

Until this day remaineth the sail *untaken* away.

2 C. Vaughan.

The English fenc'd the rivers in such sort, as they left few ships *untaken* or *untaken* in Hazard.

Hayward.

Dispos'd already of th' *untaken* spoil.

Waller.

Otherwise the whole business had miscarried, and Jerusalem remain'd *untaken*.

Dryden.

A thousand schemes the monarch's mind employ.

Pope.

2. **UNTAKEN up.** Not filled.

The narrow limits of this discourse will leave no more room *untaken up* by heaven.

Boyle.

**UNTAUKED of.** *adj.* Not mentioned in the world.

Spread thy close curtain, love performing night, That the runaway's eyes may wink, and Romeo Leap to these arms, *untalk'd of* and unseen.

Shakespeare.

No happiness can be, where is no rest. Th' unknown, *untalk'd of* men is only blest.

Dryden.

**UNTAKEABLE.** *adj.* Not to be tamed; not to be subdued.

Gold is so *untakeable* by the fire, that, after many meltings and violent heats, it does scarce diminish.

Wilkins.

He is swifter than any other bull, and *untakeable*.

Grew.

**UNTAHMED.** *adj.* Not subdued; not suppressed; not softened by culture or discipline.

A people very stubborn and *untamed*, or, if ever tamed, yet lately have quite shaken off their yoke, and broken the bonds of their obedience.

Spenser.

What death his heav'n design'd, For to *untam'd*, to turbulent a mind?

Dryden.

Man alone acts more contrary to nature, than the wild and most *untamed* part of the creation.

Locke.

**TO UNTANGLE.** *v. a.* To loose from intricacy or convulsion.

O time, thou must *untangle* this, not I; It is too hard a knot for me t' *untie*.

Shakespeare.

This is that very Mab, That takes the ellocks in fool, fluttish hairs,

Which, once *untangled*, much unlortune bodes.

Shakespeare.

I'll give thee up my bow and dart; *Untangle* but this cruel chain,

And freely let me fly again.

Prior.

**UNTAISED.** *adj.* Not tasted; not tried by the palate.

The tall flag it solves to try The combat to at; but if the cry Invades again his trembling ear,

He straight it tames his wonted care; Leaves the *untasted* spring behind,

And, war'd with fear, outlives the wind.

Waller.

It be chance to find A new revolt, or an *untasted* spring,

Blethes his fibres, and thinks it luxury.

Addy.

**UNTAISING.** *adj.*

1. Not perceiving any taste. Whole balmy juice glides o'er th' *untaising* tongue.

Smith.

2. Not trying by the palate. **UNTAUGHT.** *adj.*

1. Uninstructed; uneducated; ignorant; unlettered.

He is continually in the mouth of the *untaught*.

Eccelesiastes.

Taught, or *untaught*, the dance is still the same, Yet still the wretched master bears the blame.

Dryden.

On every thorn delightful wisdom grows, In every rillum a sweet instruction flows,

But some *untaught* o'erhear the whispering rill, In taste of sacred lecture, blockheads still.

Young.

2. Debarred from instruction. He, that from a child *untaught*, or a wild inhabitant of the woods, will respect principles of sciences, will find himself *untaken*.

Taylor.

3. Unkilled; new; not having use or practice.

Sutolk's imperial tongue is stern and rough, Us'd to command, *untaught* to plead for favour.

Shakespeare.

**TO UNTAUCH.** *v. a.* To make to quit, or forget what has been inculcated.

That elder-betters are poison, as we are taught by tradition, experience will *untauch* us.

Brown.

Their customs are by nature wrought; But we, by art, *untauch* what nature taught.

Dryden.

**UNTEACHABLE.** *adj.* That cannot be taught.

**UNTEMPERED.** *adj.* Not tempered.

One built up a wall, and others daubed it with *untemper'd* mortar.

Ex. 1. c. 1.

**UNTEMPED.** *adj.*

1. Not embarrassed by temptation. In temptation dispute not, but rely upon God; and contend not with him but in prayer, and with the help of a prudent *untempted* guide.

Taylor.

2. Not invited by any thing alluring. *Untempted*, or by wager, or by price, He would attempt to climb the precipice.

Cotton.

**UNTEENABLE.** *adj.*

1. Not to be held in possession. 2. Not capable of defence.

He produced a warrant, that, the town being *unteenable*, he should retire.

Clarendon.

Calaubon abandons a post that was *unteenable*.

Dryden.

**UNTEANTED.** *adj.* Having no tenant.

The country seems to be full *stock'd* with cattle, no ground being *unteanted*.

Temple.

# U N T

**UNTERED.** *adj.* Not having any attendance.

They fall, unblest, *untended*, and unmournd.

Thomson.

**UNTERER.** *adj.* Wanting softness; wanting affection.

So young, and so *untender*?—  
—So young, my lord, and true.

Shakespeare.

**UNTERED.** *adj.* Not offered.

Calibbel granted Rome a tribute, Yearly three thousand pounds, which by thee lately is left *untered*.

Shakespeare.

**TO UNTEST.** *v. a.* To bring out of a tent.

Will he not, upon our fair request, *Untest* his person, and share the air with us?

Shakespeare.

**UNTESTED.** *adj.* [from *tent*.] Having no medicaments applied.

Platts and fogs upon thee! Th' *untented* woundings of a father's curse Pierce every sense about thee!

Shakespeare.

**UNTRAFIED.** *adj.* Not affrighted; not struck with fear.

Among innumerable false, unmov'd, Unshaken, uneduc'd, *untrified*, To meet our thro' the dust;

Milton.

Unbrib'd by love, *untrified* by threats; These are exploits worthy Achilles' son.

A. Philips.

**UNTHANKED.** *adj.*

1. Not repaid with acknowledgment of kindness.

It fill the world Should in a pet of temperance feed on pulle, Drink the clear stream, and nothing wear but freeze,

Th' All-giver would be *unthank'd*, would be unprais'd.

Milton.

Their batter'd admiral too soon withdrew, *Unthank'd* by ours for his unfinish'd fight.

Dryden.

2. Not received with thankfulness. For'd from her presence, and condemn'd to live in welcome freedom, and *unthank'd* reprieve.

Dryden.

**UNTHANKFUL.** *adj.* Ungrateful; returning no acknowledgment for good received.

The eating away of things profitable for subsistence, is an *unthankful* abuse of the laws.

Hobbes.

He is kind to the *unthankful*.

Locke.

They which he created, were *unthankful* to him which prepared life for them.

2 J. 1. c. 1.

If you reckon that for evil, you are *unthankful* for the blessing.

Taylor.

The bare supposal of one petty loss makes us *unthankful* for all that is left.

11 J. 1. c. 1.

**UNTHANKFULLY.** *adv.* Without thanks; without gratitude.

I judg'd it requisite to try something, to prevent my being thought to have *unthankfully* taken out of the chief passages of my discourse from a book to which I was utterly a stranger.

For.

**UNTHANKFULNESS.** *n. s.* Neglect or omission of acknowledgment for good received; want of sense of benefits; ingratitude.

Thou diest in thine *unthankfulness*, and therefore norance makes thee away.

Shakespeare.

Immoderate favours breed first *unthankfulness*, and afterwards hate.

Haw.

The *unthankful* stand reckoned among the most enormous sinners; which evinces the virtue of *unthankfulness* to bear the same place in the rank of duties.

South.

**UNTHAWED.** *adj.* Not dissolved after frost.

Your wine lock'd up, Or *unthaw'd*, the river yet *unthaw'd*.

Pope.

**TO UNTHINK.** *v. a.* To recall, or dismiss a thought.

Unthink your speaking, and say so no more.

Shakespeare.

**UNTHINKING.** *adj.* Thoughtless; not given to reflection.

# U N T

Grey-headed infant, and in vain grown old !  
Art thou to learn, that in another's gold  
The charms refulsels ? that all laugh to find  
Unlinking plannets to o'erspread thy mind.

*Creagh.*  
An effectual remedy for the wandering of thoughts  
whenever shall propose, would do great service to  
the pious, and perhaps help unthinking men to  
become thinking. *Locke.*

The *unthinking* part contract an unreasonable  
ascription to that ecclesiastical constitution. *Addison.*  
With earnest eyes, and round *unlinking* face,  
He fir'd the funeral-box open'd, then the cate. *Pope*

**UNTHINKING. adj.** Not obstructed by  
prickles.  
It were some extension of the curfew, it in  
fact *unthink* *un* were confinable into comical  
excitations, and there still remained a paradox,  
or *unthinking* place of knowledge. *Brown.*

**UNTHOUGHT OF. adj.** Not regarded; not  
heeded.

That shall be the day, when'er it lights,  
This gallant *unthought*, this all-praised knight,  
And your *unthought* of Harry chance to meet. *Shakespeare*

**TO UNTHREA'D. v. a.** To loose.  
He with his bone wand can *unthread* thy joints,  
And crumble all thy sinews. *Milton.*

**UNTHREA'VING. adj.** Not menaced.  
Sir John Hotham was *unthrea'v'd*, and *un-*  
*threa'v'd*, by any language of mine. *King Charles*

**UNTHRIFT. n. f.** An extravagant; a pro-  
digal.

My rights and royalties  
Pluckt from my arms perforce, and giv'n away  
To upstart *unthrifts*. *Shakespeare.*  
The curious *unthrif* makes his cloaths too wide,  
And spares himself, but would his taylor chide. *Herbert*

Yet nothing full; then poor and naked come,  
Thy father will receive his *unthrif* home,  
And thy blent Saviour's blood discharge the mighty  
fine. *Dryden*

**UNTHRIFT. adj.** Profuse; wasteful; pro-  
digal; extravagant.

In such a night  
Did Jessica steal from the wealthy Jew,  
And, with an *unthrif* love, did run from Venice. *Shakespeare.*

**UNTHRIFTILY. adv.** Without fruga-  
lity.

Our attainments cannot be overlarge, and yet we  
manage a narrow fortune very *unthrif*ly. *Colley*

**UNTHRIFTINESS. n. f.** Waste; prodiga-  
lity; profusion.

The third sort are the poor by idleness or *un-*  
*thrif*ness, as riotous spenders, vagabonds, lottery-  
rascals. *Hawward*

The more they have hitherto embazled their  
pots, the more should they endeavour to expiate  
their *unthrif*ness by a more careful managing for  
the future. *Government of the Tongue.*

**UNTHRIFTY. adj.**

1. Prodigal; profuse; lavish; wasteful.

The cattle I found of good strength, having a  
great mote round about it; the work of a noble  
continuum of whose *unthrif*ty son he had bought it.  
*Sidney.*

Can no man tell me of my *unthrif*ty son ?  
*Shakespeare.*

2. Not in a state of improvement.

Our absence makes us *unthrif*ty to our know-  
ledge. *Shakespeare.*

3. Not easily made to thrive or fatten. A  
low word.

Grains given to a hide-bound or *unthrif*ty horse  
never him. *Mortimer.*

**UNTHRIVING. adj.** Not thriving; not  
prospering; not growing rich.

Let all who thus unhappily employ their inven-  
tive faculty, consider, how *unthriving* a trade it is  
finally like to prove, that their false accusations of  
others will rebound in true ones on themselves.  
*Government of the Tongue.*

# U N T

**TO UNTHRO'NE. v. a.** To pull down from  
a throne.

Him to *unthron*e, we then  
May hope, when evening late shall yield  
To fickle chance, and chaos judge the strife. *Milton*

**TO UNTIE. v. a.**

1. To unbind; to free from bonds.  
Though you *untie* the winds, and let them fight  
Against the churches, though the yesty waves  
Confound and swallow navigation up. *Shakespeare*  
2. To loosen; to make not fast; to un-  
fasten.

All that of myself is mine,  
Lovely Amant, is thine;  
Sacharissa's captive thou  
Wouldst *untie* his iron chain,  
And, those too long beams to flum,  
To fly gentle shadow run. *Waller*

The chain I'll in return *untie*,  
And freely thou again shalt fly. *Prior.*

3. To loosen from convolution or knot.  
The key he had, whole, on Coeetus' bunk,  
Her tasks *untied*, to pleasure's waters drunk. *Pope.*

4. To set free from any obstruction.  
All the evils of an *untied* tongue we put upon  
the accounts of drunkenness. *Taylor.*

5. To resolve; to clear.  
They quicken flesh, perplexities *untie*;  
Make roughness smooth, and hardness mollify. *Denham.*

A little more *untie* will solve those difficulties, *un-*  
*tie* the knot and make your doubts vanish. *Watts.*

**UNTIE'D. adj.**

1. Not bound; not gathered in a knot.  
Her hair  
*Untie'd*, and ignorant of artful aid,  
A-down her shoulders loosely lay display'd. *Prior.*

2. Not fastened by any binding, or knot.  
Your hole should be ungartered, your shoe *un-*  
*tie'd*, and every thing about you demonstrating a  
careless dereliction. *Shakespeare.*

3. Not fast.

4. Not held by any tie or band.

**UNTI'L. adv.**

1. To the time that.  
The scepter shall not depart from Judah, nor a  
lawgiver from between his feet, *untill* Shiloh come. *Genesis*

Treasons are acted  
As soon as thought, though they are never believ'd  
*untill* they come to act. *Denham.*

2. To the place that.

In open prospect nothing bounds our eye,  
*untill* the earth seems pour'd unto the sky. *Dryden.*

3. To the degree that.

Thou shalt push Syria *untill* they be consumed.  
*Chronicles.*

**UNTIL. prep.**

1. To. Used of time.  
His sons were priests of the tribe of Dan *untill*  
the day of the captivity. *Judges.*

2. To. Used of objects. Obsolete.  
So soon as he from far descry'd  
Those gl'ring arms, that heaven with light did fill,  
He rous'd himself full blithe, and hasten'd the in  
*untill*. *Spenser.*

**UNTILLED. adj.** Not cultivated.

The glebe *untill'd* might plenteous crops have  
born;

Rich fruits and flow'rs, without the gard'ner's pains,  
Might every hill have crown'd, have honour'd all  
the plains. *Blackmore.*

Lands lam long *untill'd* contract a four juice,  
which causes the land to run to unprofitable tram-  
pery. *Mortimer.*

The soil *untill'd* a ready harvest yields;  
With wheat and barley wave the golden fields. *Pope.*

**UNTIMBER'D. adj.** Not furnished with  
timber; weak.

Where's then the fancy boat,  
Whose weak *untimber'd* sides but even now  
Co-rival'd greatness ? or to harbour fled,  
Or made a tomb for Neptune ? *Shakespeare.*

# U N T

**UNTIMELY. adj.** Happening before the  
natural time.

Boundless intemperance hath been  
Th' *untimely* emptying of the happy throne. *Shakespeare.*

Matrons and maids  
With tears lament the knight's *untimely* late. *Dryden.*

Such were the notes thy once lov'd peet sung,  
Till death *untimely* stopp'd his tuneful tongue  
Oh just beheld and lost ! *Pope*

**UNTIMELY. adv.** Before the natural  
time.

He only fair, and what he fair hath made,  
All other fan, like flowers, *untimely* fade. *Spenser.*  
If ever he have child, abortive be it,  
Prodigious and *untimely* brought to light. *Shakespeare.*

Butchers and villains  
How sweet a plant you have *untimely* crop ! *Shakespeare.*

Call up our friends,  
And let them know what we mean to do,  
And what's *untimely* done. *Shakespeare*

Why come I to *untimely* forth  
Into a world, which, wanting there,  
Could entertain us with no worth ? *Waller.*

**UNTING'D. adj.**

1. Not stained; not discoloured.  
It appears what beams are *unting'd*, and which  
paint the primory or secondary us. *Boyle*

2. Not infected.  
Your attention I cannot pardon; Pope has  
the same defect, neither is Bolingbroke *unting'd*  
with it. *Swift to Gay.*

**UNTRIABLE. adj.** Indefatigable; un-  
wearied.

A most incomparable man, breath'd as it were  
To an *untriab*le, and continue goodfuchs. *Shakespeare.*

**UNTRI'D. adj.** Not made weary.

Hath he so long held out with me *untri'd*,  
And stops he now for breath ? *Shakespeare.*  
See great Marcellus ! how *untri'd* in toils  
He moves with manly grace, how rich with regal  
trunks. *Dryden.*

**UNTITLED. adj.** Having no title.

O nation *untitl'd* !  
With an *untitl'd* tyrant, bloody scepter'd !  
When shalt thou see thy wholesome days again ? *Shakespeare.*

**UNTO. prep.** [It was the old word for *to*;  
now obsolete.] To. See *TO*.

O continue thy loving kindness *unto* them ! *Palmer.*

It was their hart *untruly* to attribute such great  
power *unto* false gods. *Hooker.*

She, by her wicked arts, and wily skill,  
Unwears me wrought *unto* her wicked will. *Spenser.*

The use of the navel is to continue the infant  
*unto* the mother, and by the vessels thereof convey  
its sustentation. *Brown.*

Children permitted the freedom of both hands,  
often confine *unto* the left. *Brown.*

Me when the cold Digestive stream revives,  
What does my friend by here I think or ask ?  
Let me yet his possels, to I may live  
Whate'er of life remains unto myself. *Temple.*

**UNTO'D. adj.**

1. Not related.  
Better a thousand such as I,  
Their grief *unto'd*, should pain and die ;  
Than her bright morning, overcast. *Waller.*

2. Not revealed.  
Obscene words are very indecent to be heard;  
for that reason, such a tale shall be left *unto'd* by  
me. *Dryden.*

3. Not numbered.

**UNTOUCH'D. adj.**

1. Not touched; not reached.

Achilles, though dipt in Styx, yet having his  
heel *untouch'd* by that water, was slain in that  
part. *Brown.*  
Three men passed through a fiery furnace *un-*  
*touch'd*, unglued. *Stephens.*

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## 2. Not moved; not affected.

They, like persons wholly *untouched* with his agonies, and unmoved with his passionate entreaties, deep away all concern for him or themselves.  
*Sidney.*

## 3. Not meddled with.

We must pursue the sylvan lands;  
Th' abode of nymphs, *untouch'd* by former hands  
*Dryden.*

Several very ancient trees grow upon the spot;  
from whence they conclude, that these particular  
tracts must have lain *untouched* for some ages.  
*Addison*

## UNTO'WARD, *adj.*

## 1. Irregular; perverse; vexatious; not easily guided, or taught.

Have to my window, and if he be froward,  
Then hast thou taught Horatio to be *untoward*.  
*Shakespeare.*

The ladies prove averse,  
And more *untoward* to be won,  
Than by Caligula the moon.  
*Hudibras.*  
They were a rascally, odd, *untoward* people. *South.*  
Some men have made a very *untoward* use of this, and such as he never intended they should.  
*Woodward*

## 2. Awkward; ungraceful.

Vain is my theme, yet *unconcern'd*, and brings  
*Untoward* words, scarce loos'd from the tongue.  
*Creech*

Some clergymen hold down their heads within  
an inch of the cushion, which, besides the *untoward*  
manner, hinders them from making the best ad-  
vantage of the voice.  
*Swift.*

## 3. Inconvenient; troublesome; unmanageable.

The rabbins write, when any Jew  
Did make to God or man a vow,  
Which afterwards he found *untoward*,  
Or stubborn to be kept, or too hard,  
Any three other Jews o' th' nation  
Might free him from the obligation.  
*Hudibras.*

## UNTO'WARDLY, *adj.* Awkward; perverse; froward.

They learn, from unbridled or debauched servants,  
*untowardly* tricks and vices.  
*Locke*

## UNTO'WARDLY, *adv.* Awkwardly; un- gainly; perversely.

He that provides for this short life, but takes no care for eternity, acts as *untowardly* and as crostly to the reason of things as can be.  
*Tillotson*

He explained them very *untowardly*.  
*Tillotson.*

## UNTRA'CEABLE, *adj.* Not to be traced.

The workings of providence are secret and *untraceable*, by which it disposes of the lives of men.  
*South*

## UNTRA'CED, *adj.* Not marked by any footsteps.

Nor wonder, if advantag'd in my flight,  
By taking wing from thy auspicious height,  
Through *untrac'd* ways and airy paths I fly,  
More boundless in my fancy than my eye.  
*Denham.*

## UNTRA'CTABLE, *adj.* [intractable, French; intractabilis, Latin.]

## 1. Not yielding to common measures and management; not governable; stubborn.

The French, supposing that they had advantage over the English, began to be stiff, and almost *untractable*, sharply pressing for speedy resolutions and short meetings.  
*Hayward.*

If my father have a son thus perverse, and *untractable*, I know not what more he can do but pray for him.  
*Locke*

Others *untractable* in the legs, with a gangrenous appearance in the skin.  
*Arbuthnot.*

## 2. Rough; difficult.

I forc'd to ride th' *untractable* abyss.  
*Milton.*

## UNTRA'CTABLENESS, *n. f.* Unwillingness, or unfitness to be regulated or managed; stubbornness.

The great difference in men's intellects arises from a defect in the organs of the body particularly adapted to think; or in the defects and *untractableness* of those faculties, for want of use.  
*Locke*

# U N T

## UNTRA'DING, *adj.* Not engaged in commerce.

Men leave estates to their children in land, as not so liable to casualties as money in *untrading* hands.  
*Locke.*

## UNTRAINED, *adj.*

## 1. Not educated; not instructed; not disciplined.

My wit *untrain'd* in any kind of art. *Shaksp*  
The king's forces charged lively, and they again as stoutly received the charge; but being an *untrained* multitude, without any soldier or guide, they were soon put to flight.  
*Hayward.*

To noble and ignoble, is more sweet  
*Untrain'd* in arms, where rashness leads not on.  
*Milton.*

No expert general will bring a company of raw, *untrained* men into the field; but will, by little bloodlets, discipline, instruct them in the manner of the fight.  
*Decay of Picty.*

## 2. Irregular; ungovernable.

Gad not abroad at ev'ry quest and call  
Of an *untrained* hope or passion.  
To court each place of fortune that doth fall,  
Is wantonness in contemplation.  
*Herbert.*

## UNTRASFERABLE, *adj.* Incapable of being given from one to another.

In parliament there is a rare co-ordination of power, though the sovereignty remain still entire and *untransferable* in the prince.  
*Howel.*

## UNTRANSPARENT, *adj.* Not diaphanous; opaque.

Though held against the light they appeared of a transparent yellow, yet looked on with one's back turned to the light, they exhibited an *untransparent* blue.  
*Boyle.*

## UNTRAVELLED, *adj.*

## 1. Never trodden by passengers.

We had no open track or constant manuduction in this labyrinth, but are oftentimes fain to wander in America and *untravell'd* parts.  
*Brown.*

## 2. Having never seen foreign countries.

An *untravell'd* Englishman cannot relish all the beauties of Italian pictures; because the postures expressed in them are often such as are peculiar to that country.  
*Addison.*

## To UNTR'AD, *v. a.* To tread back; to go back in the same steps.

We will *untr'ad* the steps of damned flight,  
And, like a baited and retired flood,  
Leaving our rankness and irregular course,  
Stoop low within those bounds we have overlook'd  
*Shakspere*

## UNTR'ASURED, *adj.* Not laid up; not repositied.

Her attendants  
Saw her a bed, and in the morning early  
They found the bed *untr'asur'd* of their mistress.  
*Shakspere*

## UNTR'EATABLE, *adj.* Not treatable; not practicable.

Men are of to *untractable* a temper, that nothing can be obtained of them.  
*Decay of Picty.*

## UNTR'IED, *adj.*

## 1. Not yet attempted.

It behaves,  
From hard essays, and all successes past,  
A faithful leader, not to hazard all  
Through ways of danger by himself *untry'd*.  
*Milton.*

That she no ways nor means may leave *untry'd*,  
Thus to her sister she herself apply'd.  
*Denham.*

## 2. Not yet experienced.

Never more  
Mearn I to try, what rash *untry'd* I sought,  
The pain of absence from thy sight.  
*Milton.*

The happiest of mankind overlooking those solid blessings, which they already have, set their hearts upon somewhat which they want; some *untried* pleasure, which if they could but taste, they should then be completely blest.  
*Atterbury.*

Self-preservation, the long acquaintance of soul and body, the untried condition of a separation, are

# U N T

sufficient reasons not to turn our backs upon life, out of an humour.  
*Collier.*

Eternity! thou pleasing dreadful thought!  
Through what variety of *untry'd* being,  
Through what new scenes and changes must we pass?  
*Addison.*

## 3. Not having passed trial.

The Father, secure,  
Ventures his filial virtue, though *untry'd*,  
Against what'er may tempt.  
*Milton.*

## UNTRI'UMPHABLE, *adj.* Which allows no triumph.

What towns, what garrisons might you  
With hazard of this blood, subdue;  
Which now y' are bent to throw away  
In vain, *untriumphable* fray?  
*Hudibras.*

## UNTR'O'D, } *adj.* Not passed; not UNTR'O'DDEN, } marked by the foot.

The way he came not having mark'd, return  
Was difficult, by human steps *untr'o'd*.  
*Milton.*  
Now while the heav'n, by the sun's team *untr'o'd*,  
Hath took no print of the approaching light,  
And the spangled host keep watch.  
*Milton.*

A stand made of such new bays,  
And fought in such *untr'o'dden* ways,  
As no man's temples e'er did crown.  
*Wallis.*

Who was the first to explore th' *untr'o'dden* path,  
When life was hazarded in ev'ry step?  
*Addison.*

## UNR'OLLED, *adj.* Not bowled; not rolled along.

Hard fate! *untr'o'd* is now the charming dye,  
The playhouse and the parks unvisited must lie.  
*Dryden.*

## UNTRO'UBLED, *adj.*

## 1. Not disturbed by care, sorrow, or guilt.

Quiet, *untr'o'dden* soul, awake! awake!  
Arm, fight and conquer, for four England's sake.  
*Shakespeare.*

## 2. Not agitated; not confused; free from passion.

Our Saviour meek, and with *untr'o'dden* mind,  
After his airy javant, though hurry'd lore,  
Hungry and cold, betook him to his rest.  
*Milton.*

## 3. Not interrupted in the natural course.

Would they think with how small allowance  
*Untr'o'dden* nature doth herself suffice,  
Such superfluities they would despise.  
*Spenser.*

## 4. Transparent; clear; not muddled.

The equal distribution of the spirits in the liquor with the tangible parts, ever representeth bodies clear and *untr'o'dden*.  
*Bacon.*

## UNTRU'E, *adj.*

## 1. False; contrary to reality.

By what construction shall any man make those comparisons true, holding that distinction *untrue*?  
*Hooker.*

That a vessel filled with ashes will receive the like quantity of water that it would have done if it had been empty, is utterly *untrue*, for the water will not go in by a fifth part.  
*Bacon.*

## 2. False; not faithful.

I cannot break to sweet a bond,  
Unless I prove *untrue*;  
Nor can I ever be so fond,  
To prove *untrue* for you.  
*Shakspere.*

Flora commands those nymphs and knights,  
Who liv'd in slothful ease, and loose delights,  
Who never acts of honour durst pursue,  
The men inglorious knights, the ladies all *untrue*.  
*Dryden.*

## UNTRU'LY, *adv.* Falsely; not according to truth.

It was their hurt *untrue*ly to attribute to great power unto false gods.  
*Howel.*  
On these mountains it is generally received that the ark rested, but *untrue*ly.  
*Halcyon.*

## UNTRU'SINESS, *n. f.* Unfaithfulness.

Secretary Peter under pretence of gravity cover'd much *untrustings* of heart.  
*Hayward*

## UNTRU'TH, *n. f.*

## 1. Falshood; contrariety to reality.

## 2. Moral falshood; not veracity.

He who is perfect, and abhors *untruth*,  
With heavenly influence inspires my youth.  
*Sandys.*

## 3. Treachery; want of fidelity.

# UNT

**I would,**  
So my untruth had not provok'd him to it,  
The king had cut off my head with my brother's.  
*Shakespeare.*

## 4. False assertion.

In matter of speculation or practice, no untruth  
can possibly avail the patron and defender long;  
and things most truly are likewise most behovefully  
spoken.  
*Hooker.*

There is little hope for common justice in this  
dispute, from a man, who lays the foundations of  
his reasonings in so notorious an untruth. *Atterbury.*  
**UNUSABLE. adj.** Unharmonious; not  
musical.

My news in dumb silence will I bury,  
For they are harsh, untunable, and bad. *Shaksp.*  
A lute-strung, merely unequal in its parts, giveth  
a harsh and untunable sound; which strings we  
call false. *Bacon.*

This harsh untunable pipe is no more fit than a  
raven's to join with the music of a choir. *Tutler.*  
**TO UNTUNE. v. a.**

1. To make incapable of harmony.  
Take but degree away, untune that string,  
And hark what discord follows. *Shakespeare.*

When the last and dreadful hour  
This rumbling pageant shall devour,  
The trumpet shall be heard on high,  
The dead shall live, the living die,  
And music shall untune the sky. *Dryden.*

The captives, as their tyrant shall require  
That they should breathe the song, and touch the  
lyre.

Shall say; can Jacob's fervile race rejoin,  
Untune'd the music, and disu'd the voice? *Prior.*

2. To disorder.  
O you kind gods!  
Cure this great breach in his abused nature;  
For untune'd and jarring senses O wind up  
Of this child-changed father! *Shakespeare.*

**UNTURNED. adj.** Not turned.  
New crimes invented, lest untune'd no stone,  
To make my guilt appear, and hide his own.  
*Dryden.*

So eager hath the inquisitive part of mankind  
been to bring this matter to a fair issue, that no  
stone hath been left untuned, no way whereby  
these things could have been brought forth of the  
sea, but one or other hath pitched upon.  
*Woodward.*

**UNTAUGHT. adj.** Uninstructed; un-  
taught.

Thy mother took into her blunnet bed  
Some stern untutor'd churl, and noble stock  
Was graft with crab-tree slip, whose fruit thou art  
*Shakespeare.*

Thy even thoughts with so much plainness flow,  
Thou seem'st untutor'd infancy may know:  
Yet to such height is all that plainness wrought,  
We may admire, and letter'd pride be taught.  
*Prior.*

**TO UNTWINE. v. a.**

1. To open what is held together by con-  
volution.

But since the filers did so soon untwine  
Solar a thread, I'll strive to piece the line.  
*Waller.*

2. To open what is wrapped on itself.  
It turns finely and softly three or four turns,  
caulk'd by the untwining of the beard by the monk-  
ton. *Bacon.*

3. To separate that which clasps round  
any thing.

Divers worthy gentlemen of England, all the  
sweet songs of Italy could never untwine from the  
chain of God's word. *Afham.*

**TO UNTWIST. v. a.** To separate any  
things involved in each other, or wrap-  
ped up on themselves.

Untwisting his deceitful clew,  
He gan to weave a web of wicked guile. *Spenser.*  
The interest of prince and people is so enfolded  
in a mutual embrace, that they cannot be untwisted  
without pulling a limb off. *Taylor.*

Untwisting all the chains that tie  
The hidden soul of harmony. *Milton.*

# UNV

No, I'll untwist you;  
I have occasion for your stay on earth. *Dryden.*  
Tared hempen ropes cut small and untwisted,  
are beneficial for lands. *Mortimer.*

Untwist a wire, and from her gums  
A set of teeth completely comes. *Swift.*  
**TO UNVAIL. v. a.** [See UNTIE.] To  
loose.

O time! thou must untangle this, not I:  
It is too hard a knot for me t' untie. *Shakespeare.*  
Unlac'd her flays, her night-gown is untwist'd,  
And what she has of head-dress is aside. *Young.*

**TO UNVAIL. v. a.** To uncover; to strip  
of a veil. This word is *unvail*, or *un-  
veil*, according to its etymology. See  
VALE, and VEIL.

Troy reviv'd, her mourning face unvail'd.  
*Denham.*

**UNVALUABLE. adj.** Inestimable; being  
above price.

Secure the innocence of children, by imparting  
to them the invaluable blessing of a virtuous and  
pious education. *Atterbury.*

**UNVALUED. adj.**

1. Not prized; neglected.  
He may not, as unvalued persons do,  
Carve for himself; for on his choice depend  
The safety and the health of the whole state.  
*Shakespeare.*

2. Inestimable; above price.  
I thought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks;  
Inestimable stones, unvalued jewels. *Shakespeare.*

**UNVANQUISHED. adj.** Not conquered;  
not overcome.

Shall I for laurel of the rest unvanquish'd,  
Detract so much from that prerogative,  
As to be call'd but viceroy of the whole? *Shaksp.*  
Victory doth more often fall by error of the un-  
vanquish'd, than by the valour of the victorious.  
*Hagyard.*

They rise unvanquish'd. *Milton.*

**UNVARIABLE. adj.** [invariable, French.]  
Not changeable; not mutable.

The two great hinges of morality stand fixt and  
unvariable as the two poles: whatever is naturally  
conducive to the common interest, is good, and  
what ever has a contrary influence is evil. *Acorns.*

**UNVARIED. adj.** Not changed; not di-  
versified.

If authors cannot be prevailed with to keep close  
to truth and instruction, by unvaried terms, and  
plain, unphilosophical arguments, yet it concerns  
readers not to be imposed on. *Locke.*

They run round the same unvaried chimes,  
With foretold tunes of still expected rhymes. *Pope.*

**UNVARNISHED. adj.**

1. Not overlaid with varnish.

I will a round, unvarnish'd tale deliver,  
Of my whole course of love, what dresses, what  
chairs. *Shakespeare.*

2. Not adorned; not decorated.

I was his daughter with  
**UNVARYING. adj.** Not liable to change.

We cannot keep by us any thing long, and every  
man, of duration, who has admits in a constant  
flux, and is subject to certain lengths of  
extension, as riches marked out in permanent par-  
cels of matter. *Locke.*

**TO UNVEIL. v. a.** [See VEIL and UNVAIL.]

1. To uncover; to divert of a veil.

The moon,  
Apparent queen, unveil'd her peerless light. *Milton.*

To the limpid stream direct thy way,  
When the gay morn'ning heralds her fading ray. *Pope.*

2. To disclose; to show.

The providence, that's in a watchful state,  
Knows almost every grain of Plato's seed;  
Does ev'n our thoughts unveil in their dumb cradles. *Shakespeare.*

Now unveil'd, the toilet stands unveil'd,  
Each silver vase in my tick order laid. *Pope.*

**UNVEILEDLY. adv.** Plainly; without  
disguise.

# UNU

Not knowing what use you will make of what  
has been unweildly communicated to you, I was  
unwilling that some things, which had cost me  
pains, should fall into any man's hands that seems  
to purchase knowledge with pains. *Boyle.*

**UNVENTILATED. adj.** Not fanned by  
the wind.

This, animals, to succour life, demand;  
Nor should the air unventilated stand;  
The hot deep corrupted would contain  
Blue deaths. *Blackmore.*

**UNVERITABLE. adj.** Not true.

All these preceded upon unvertitable grounds.  
*Brown.*

**UNVERSED. adj.** Unacquainted; un-  
skilled.

Not eastern monarchs, on their nuptial day,  
In dazzling gold and purple thine to gay  
As the bright natives of the unlabour'd field  
Unvers'd in ploughing, and unknown to till'd. *Blackmore.*

**UNVEXED. adj.** Untroubled; undisturbed.

With a blest and unvexed retire,  
With unback'd swords, and unbent arms unvex'd,  
We will bear home that lusty blood again. *Shakespeare.*

Unvex'd with thought of wants which may be told,  
Or for to-morrow's dinner to provide. *Dryden.*

**UNVIOLEATED. adj.** Not injured; not  
broken.

Herein you war against your reputation,  
And draw within the compass of suspect  
The unviolated honour of your wife. *Shakespeare.*

He, with singular constancy, preserved his duty  
and fidelity to his majesty unviolated. *Clarendon.*

This strength diffus'd  
No less through all my sinews, joints, and bones,  
Than thine, while I prefer'd these locks unshorn,  
The pledge of my unviolated vow. *Milton.*

**UNVIRTUOUS. adj.** Wanting virtue.

If they can find in their hearts that the poor, un-  
virtuous, fat knight shall be any further afflicted,  
we two will be the sufferers. *Shakespeare.*

**UNVISITED. adj.** Not resorted to.

In some wild zone  
Dwell, not unvisited of heav'n's far light,  
Secure. *Milton.*

The playhouse and the park unvisited must lie.  
*Dryden.*

**UNUNIFORM. adj.** Wanting uniformity.

Such an ununiform party is in many to exactly  
apportioned to Satan's interest, that he has no cause  
to wish the change of his nature. *Deacon of Paty.*

**UNVOYAGEABLE. adj.** Not to be passed  
over or voyaged.

Not this unvoyageable gulph obscure,  
Dream from following thy illud non track. *Milton.*

**UNWRIT D. adj.** Not merited, not prest'd.

The time was once, when then unwrit'd wouldst  
vow,

That never words were music to thine ear,  
Unle I spoke. *Shakespeare.*

**UNWRIT D. adj.**

1. Not put to use; unemployed.

She whole husband about that time died, forget-  
ting the absent Pliny, or, at least, not hoping of  
him to attain so stirring a purpose, lest he art un-  
writ, which might keep the line from breaking,  
where the fat was already taken. *Shakespeare.*

Looking before and after, eyes to not  
That cupidity and postlike reason,  
To rest in ununwrit. *Shakespeare.*

2. Not accustomed.

I, unaccustomed to such entertainment, did shortly  
and plainly answer what he was. *Shakespeare.*

Oh, whole eyes,  
Albeit unwrit to the melting mood,  
Dropt tears as fast as the Arabian trees  
Their medicinal gum. *Shakespeare.*

What art thou?

Not from above; no, thy wan looks betray  
Dim unlit light, and eyes unlit to day. *Dryden.*

**UNUSEFUL. adj.** Useless; serving no  
purpose.

# U N W

I was persuaded, by experience, that it might not be *unwifful* in the capacities it was intended for. *Granville.*

Birds flutter with their wings, when there is but a little down upon them, and they are as yet utterly *unwifful* for flying. *More.*

As when the building gains a surer fluy,  
We take the *unwifful* scaffolding away. *Dryden.*

Declining, not *unwifful* to his lord. *Philips.*  
**UNUSUAL.** *adj.* Not common; not frequent; rare.

With this *unusual* and strange course they went on, till God, in whole heav'n's worldly judgments, I nothing doubt but that the re may be hidden mercy, gave them over to their own vicious. *Hobbs.*  
You gain your point, if your inducement at  
Can make *unusual* words easy and plain. *Rojammon.*

A sprightly red vermilion all her face,  
And her eyes lanch with *unusual* grace. *Granville.*

That peculiar turn, that the words shall appear new, yet not *unusual*, but very proper to his auditors. *Felton.*

The river flows redundant, and attacks  
The lingering remnant with *unusual* tide. *Philips.*  
**UNUSUALNESS.** *n. f.* Uncommonness; infrequency.

It is the *unusualness* of the time, not the appearance, that inspires Almon's. *Bacon.*  
**UNUSUALLY.** *adv.* [from *unusual*] Not in the usual manner.

**UNUTTERABLE.** *adj.* Ineffable; inexpressible.

Sighs now breath'd  
Unutterable; which the spirit of prayer  
Inspir'd, and whig'd for heaven with speedier flight  
Than loudest raptory. *Milton.*

What think's he of the happiness of another life,  
wherein God will fill us with *unutterable* joy? *Kettlewell.*

It wounds my soul  
To think of your *unutterable* sorrows,  
When you shall find Hippolytus was guiltless. *Smith.*

**UNVULNERABLE.** *adj.* Exempt from wound; not vulnerable.

The god of toblers inform  
Thy thoughts with nobleness, that thou may'st prove  
To flame *unvulnerable*, and tick t' the wars  
Like a great f' a mark, standing every blow. *Shakespeare.*

**UNWA'KINGED.** *adj.* Not roused from sleep.

His wonder was, to find *unwak'd* Eve  
With restless discompos'd. *Milton.*

**UNWA'LL'D.** *adj.* Having no walls.  
He came to Tauris, a great and rich city, but  
*unwalled*, and of no strength. *Knapp's.*

**UNWA'RES.** *adv.* Unexpectedly; before any caution, or expectation.

She, by her wicked nity,  
Too false and strong for earthly skill or might,  
Unwares no wrought unto her wicked will. *Spenser.*

The deity  
Hath given to many other gifts and cares  
To my attendant fite, that well *unwares*. *Chapman.*  
You might be hurt for me.

His loving mother came upon a day  
Unto the wood, to see her little son,  
And chanc'd *unwares* to meet him in the way,  
After his sports and cruel passion done. *Fairfax.*

Still we sail, while prosperous blows the wind,  
Till on some secret rock *unwares* we light. *Fairfax.*

**UNWA'RILY.** *adv.* Without caution; carelessly; heedlessly.

The best part of my powers  
Were in the waves all *unwared*. *Shakespeare.*  
Devoured by the unexpected flood.

If I had not unwarily engaged myself for the present publishing it, I should have kept it till I had looked over it. *Dugby.*

By such principles, they renounce their legal claim to liberty and property, and *unwarily* submit to what they really abhor. *Frecholder.*

**UNWA'RINGS.** *n. f.* [from *unwary*.] Want of caution; carelessness.

The same temper which inclines us to a desire of fame, naturally betrays us into such slips and *unwaringness*, as are not incident to men of a contrary disposition. *Spectator.*

**UNWA'RILKE.** *adj.* Not fit for war; not used to war; not military.

He safely might old troops to battle lead  
Against th' *unwarlike* Persian, and the Mede;  
Whole hasty flight did from a bloodless field,  
More spoils than honour to the victor yield. *Waller.*

Avert *unwarlike* Indians from his Rome,  
Triumph abroad, secure our peace at home. *Dryden.*

**UNWA'RNED.** *adj.* Not cautioned; not made wary.

Unexperienced young men, if *unwarned*, take one thing for another, and judge by the outside. *Locke.*

May hypocrites,  
That sly speak one thing, another think,  
Drink on *unwarn'd*, till by enchanting cups  
Instructed, they their wily thoughts disclose! *Phil.*

**UNWA'RRANTABLE.** *adj.* Not defensible, not to be justified; not allowed.

At very distant removes an extemporary intercourse is sensible, and may be compassed without *unwarrantable* correspondence with the people of the air. *Granville.*

He who does an *unwarrantable* action through a false information, which he ought not to have believed, cannot in reason make the guilt of one sin the excuse of another. *South.*

**UNWA'RRANTABLY.** *adv.* Not justifiably; not defensibly.

A true and humble sense of your own unworthiness, will not suffer you to rise up to that confidence, which some men *unwarrantably* pretend to, say, *unwarrantably* require of others. *Wake.*

**UNWA'RRANTED.** *adj.* Not ascertained; uncertain.

The subjects of this kingdom believe it is not legal for them to be enforced to go beyond the seas, without their own consent, upon hope of an *unwarranted* conquest, but to resist an invading enemy, the subject must be commanded out of the counties where they inhabit. *Bacon.*

**UNWA'RY.** *adj.*

1. Wanting caution; imprudent; hasty; precipitate.

Nor think me for *unwary*.  
To bring my feet again into the snare  
Where once I have been caught. *Milton.*

So spoke the tall archangel, and infus'd  
Bad influence into th' *unwary* breast. *Milton.*  
Turning short he struck with all his might  
Full on the helmet of th' *unwary* knight:  
Deep was the wound. *Dryden.*

Propositions about religion are insinuated into the *unwary* as well as mislaid underhandings of children, and riveted there by long custom. *Locke.*

2. Unexpected. Obsolete.

All in the open hall amazed stood,  
At suddenness of that *unwary* flight,  
And wonder'd at his breathless hasty mood. *Spenser.*

**UNWA'SH'D.** } *adj.* Not washed; not  
**UNWA'SHEN.** } cleansed by washing.

Another lean *unwash'd* artificer  
Cuts off his tale, and talks of Arthur's death. *Shakespeare.*

To eat with *unwashed* hands defileth not a man. *Matthew.*

He accepts of no unclean, no *unwashed* sacrifice; and if repentance usher not in, prayer will never find admittance. *Dugby.*

When the fleece is thorn, if sweat remains  
*Unwash'd*, it soaks into their empty veins. *Dryden.*

**UNWA'STED.** *adj.* Not consumed; not diminished.

# U N W

Why have those rocks so long *unwashed* stood,  
Since, lavish of their flock, they through the flood  
Have, ages past, their melting crystal spread,  
And with their spoils the liquid regions red? *Blackmore.*

**UNWA'STING.** *adj.* Not growing less; not decaying.

Purest love's *unwasting* treasure;  
Constant faith, fair hope, long lusture;  
Sacred Hymen! these are thine. *Pope.*

**UNWA'YED.** *adj.* Not used to travel; not seasoned in the road.

Beasts, that have been rid off their legs, are as much for a man's use, as colts that are *unwared*, and will not go at all. *Suckling.*

**UNWE'AKENED.** *adj.* Not weakened.

By reason of the exclusion of some air out of the glass, the elastical power of the remaining air was very much debilitated, in comparison of the *unweakened* pressure of the external air. *Boyle.*

**UNWE'APONED.** *adj.* Not furnished with offensive arms.

As the beasts are armed with fierce teeth, paws, horns, and other bodily instruments of much advantage against *unweaponed* men; so hath reason taught man to strengthen his hand with such offensive arms, as no creature else can well avoid. *Rule 24.*

**UNWE'ARIABLE.** *adj.* Not to be tired, indefatigable.

Desire to reimburse him in goodness, maketh them *unvariable*. *Hobbes.*

**UNWE'ARIED.** *adj.* 1. Not tired; not fatigued.

The Creator from his work  
Deisting, though *unwearied*, up return'd. *Milton.*  
Their bloody talk *unwearied*, still they ply. *Haller.*

Still th' *unwearied* fire pursues the tuneful train. *Dryden.*

2. Indefatigable; continual; not to be spent; not sinking under fatigue.

He joy'd to range abroad in fresh attire,  
Through the wide compass of the airy coast,  
And with *unwearied* limbs each part's acquire. *Spenser.*

Godlike his *unwearied* bounty flows;  
First loves to do, then loves the good he does. *Denham.*

A winged virtue, through th' ethereal sky,  
From orb to orb, *unwearied* dost thou fly. *Taylor.*  
An *unwearied* devotion in the service of God is commended the gospel to the world. *Rege.*

The righteous shall certainly be saved, but the christian character of a righteous man implies constant, *unwearied* perseverance in many painful instances of duty. *Roger.*

**TO UNWE'ARY.** *v. a.* To refresh after weariness.

It *unwearies* and refreshes more than thy after too great labour. *Temple.*

**UNW'ED.** *adj.* Unmarried.

This servitude makes you to keep *unwed*. *Shakespeare.*

**UNWE'DGEABLE.** *adj.* Not to be clove

Merciful heaven!  
Thou rather with thy sharp and sulph'rous bolt  
Split'st the *unwedged* and gnarled oak.  
Than the soft myrtle. *Shakespeare.*

**UNWEE'D.** *adj.* Not cleared from weeds

Field 'tis an *unweeded* garden,  
That grows to feed; things rank, and gross in nature. *Shakespeare.*

**UNWEEP'D.** *adj.* Not lamented. *N. unwept.*

He must not float upon his warty bier  
*Unwept*, and welter to the parching wind,  
Without the meed of some melodious tear. *Mit.*

**UNWETTING.** *adj.* Ignorant; unknowing.

Her seeming dead he found with feigned life  
As all *unwetting* of that well she knew;  
And pain'd himself with busy care to rear  
Her out of careless swoon. *Spenser.*



# U N W

But contrary, *unweaving* he fulfill'd  
The purpos'd counsel, pro-ordain'd and fix'd,  
Of the most high. *Milton.*

**UNWEIGHED, adj.**

1. Not examined by the balance.

Solomon left all the vessels *unweighed*, because  
they were exceeding many. *1 Kings.*

2. Not considerate; negligent.

What *unweighed* behaviour hath this Flennish  
drunkard pickt out of my conversation, that he  
dares in this manner essay me? why, he hath not  
been thrice in my company. *Shakespeare.*

Daughter, what words have pass'd thy lips *un-*  
*weigh'd*,  
From not unjustly by my doom oppress'd,  
Or human race the wisest and the best. *Pope.*

**UNWEIGHING, adj.** Inconsiderate; thought-  
less.

Wife? why, no question but he was—a very su-  
perficial, ignorant, *unweighing* fellow. *Shakespeare.*

**UNWELCOME, adj.** Not pleasing; not  
grateful; not well received.

Such welcome and *unwelcome* things at once,  
Is hard to reconcile. *Shakespeare.*

Soon as th' *unwelcome* news  
From earth arriv'd at heaven-gate, displeas'd,  
All were who heard. *Milton.*

Though he that brings *unwelcome* news  
Has but a losing office, yet he that shews  
Your danger first, and then your way to safety,  
May heal that wound he made. *Denham.*

Fore'd from her presence, and condemn'd to live,  
*Unwelcome* freedom, and unthank'd reprove. *Dryden.*

From the very full instances of perception, some  
things are grateful, and others *unwelcome* to them;  
some things that they incline to, and others that  
they fly. *Lodge.*

Such hasty nights as these, would give very *un-*  
*welcome* interruptions to our labours. *Bentley.*

**UNWERT, adj.** Not lamented; not be-  
mourned.

Our fatherless distress was left *unmourn'd*;  
Your widow dolorous likewise be *unwept*. *Shakespeare.*

We, but the slaves that mount you to the throne.  
A base, ignoble crowd, without a name;  
Unhappy, unworthy of the funeral flame;  
By duty bound to brist each his life. *Dryden.*

**UNWILT, adj.** Not moist.

Once I meant to meet  
My late with face *unwilt'd*, and eyes *unwet*;  
Yet since I have there here in narrow room,  
My tears shall set thee first *unwet* within thy tomb. *Dryden.*

**UNWORTH, adj.** Not punished; not cor-  
rected with the rod.

Tremble thou wretch,  
That hast within thee undivulged crimes  
Unhappy of justice. *Shakespeare.*

Once I caught him in a lie;  
And then, *unwilt*, he had the sense to cry. *Pope.*

**UNWORTHFUL, adj.**

1. Infamous; mischievous to health.

The discovery of the disposition of the air is  
good for the prognosticks of wholesome and *un-*  
*wholesome* years. *Bacon.*

There I a prisoner chain'd scarce freely draw  
The air imprison'd also, close and damp,  
Unwholesome draught; but here I find amends,  
In a breath of heav'n fresh-blowing, pure and sweet,  
With day-spring bars; here leave me to respire. *Milton.*

How can any one be assured, that his meat and  
drink are not poisoned, and made *unwholesome* be-  
cause they are brought to him? *South.*

Rome is never fuller of nobility than in summer;  
For the country towns are so infected with *unwhol-*  
*esome* vapours, that they dare not trust themselves  
there while the heats last. *Addison.*

Children, born healthy, often contract diseases  
from an *unwholesome* nurse. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Corrupt; tainted.

Will use this *unwholesome* humidity; this gross,  
silly pumpkin; we'll teach him to know turtles  
from jays. *Shakespeare.*

**UNWIELDY, adv.** Heavily; with diffi-  
cult motion.

*Unwieldily* they wallow first in ooze;  
Then in the shady covert seek repose. *Dryden.*

**UNWIELDINESS, n. f.** Heaviness; diffi-  
culty to move, or be moved.

To what a cumbersome *unwieldiness*,  
And burdensome corpulence, my love had grown,  
But that I made it feed upon  
That which love worst endures, discretion! *Dennis.*

The supposed *unwieldiness* of its massy bulk  
grounded upon our experience of the magnitude of  
great and heavy bodies to motion, is a more impos-  
sible of our senses. *Glanville.*

**UNWIELDY, adj.** Unmanageable; not  
easily moving or moved; bulky; weigh-  
ty; ponderous.

An *ague*, meeting many humours in a fat, *un-*  
*wieldy* body of fifty-eight years old, in four or five  
fits carried him out of the world. *Clarendon.*

Part, huge of bulk!  
Wallowing *unwieldily*, enormous in their gait,  
Tempet the ocean. *Milton.*

*Unwieldy* fons of wealth, which higher mount  
Than in files of martial'd figures can account. *Dryden.*

Nothing here th' *unwieldy* rock avails,  
Rebounding bullets from the plated scales,  
That, hardly pour'd, prefer'd him from a wound,  
With native armour cruell'd all around. *Addison.*

What carriage can bear away all the rude and *un-*  
*wieldy* hoppings of a brachy tree at once? *Watts.*

**UNWILLING, adj.** Loath; not contented;  
not inclined; not complying by inclina-  
tion.

The nature of man is unwilling to continue doing  
that wherein it shall always condemn itself. *Hooker.*

It then doth find him tractable,  
Encourage him, and tell him all our reasons:  
If he be leaden, icy, cold, *unwilling*,  
Be thou so too. *Shakespeare.*

If the sun rise *unwilling* to his race,  
Clouds on his brows, and spots upon his face,  
Subject a drizzling day. *Dryden.*

Heaven's unchang'd decrees attentive hear:  
More powerful gods have torn thee from my side,  
*Unwilling* to resign, and doom'd a bride. *Dryden.*

At length I drop, but in *unwilling* ears,  
This saving counsel, keep your peace nine years. *Pope.*

**UNWILLINGLY, adv.** Not with good-  
will; not without loathness.

The whining school-boy, with his fat head,  
And shining morning face, creeping like snail  
*Unwillingly* to school. *Shakespeare.*

A feast the people hold to Dagon, and forbid  
Laborious works, *unwillingly* this rest  
Their superstition yields. *Milton.*

By fear or flies, *unwillingly* they stay'd. *Denham.*

These men were once the prince's slaves, and then  
*Unwillingly* they made him great. But now,  
Being his friends, shall willingly undo him. *Denham.*

The dire contagion spreads so fast,  
That, where it seizes, all relief is vain;  
And therefore must *unwillingly* lay waste  
That country, which would else die but maintain. *Dryden.*

**UNWILLINGNESS, n. f.** Loathness; disin-  
clination.

Obduracy, with professed *unwillingness* to obey,  
is no better than manifest disobedience. *Hooker.*

What moved the man to yield to her persua-  
sions? Even the same cause that hath moved  
men to an *unwillingness* to give her, and to  
her sad, left she should pine, and be overcome with  
sorrow. *Raleigh.*

I live with what *unwillingness*  
You lay upon me this command, and through your  
fears  
Discern your love, and therefore must obey you. *Denham.*

There is in most people a reluctance and *unwill-*  
*ingness* to be forgotten. We observe, even among  
the vulgar, how loath they are to have an inter-  
ruption over their grave. *Swift.*

To UNWILT, v. a. pret. and past. passive  
*unwilted*.

# U N W

1. To separate any thing convolved; to  
untwist; to untwine.

All his subjects having by some years learned to  
hope for good and fear harm, only from her, that  
it should have in itself a stronger virtue than his, to  
have *unwound* to deeply an entered vice. *Sidney.*

Empirick politicians use decent  
You boldly shew that skill which they pretend,  
And work by means as noble as your end;  
Which should you veil, we might *unwind* the clue,  
As men do mist, till we come to you. *Douglas.*

2. To disentangle; to loose from entangle-  
ment.

Belong to serve God as they ought, but being  
not so skilful as in every point to *unwind* them-  
selves where the traces of gloomy teach he to run-  
tangle them, as in mind not a little troubled, when  
they hear to better themselves against that, which  
this church hath taught them to reverence as holy.  
*Hooker.*

As you *unwind* her love from him,  
Left it should unravel, and be good to none,  
Bottom it on me. *Shakespeare.*

To UNWIND, v. a. To admit evolution.

Put the bottoms into clean furling water, and  
they will easily *unwind*. *Motmore.*

**UNWIPED, adj.** Not cleaned by rubbing.

Their hands and faces were all *unwip'd* with blood,  
So were their diggers, which *unwip'd* we found.  
Upon their pillows. *Shakespeare.*

**UNWISD, adj.** Weak; defective in wis-  
dom.

O good, but most *unwise* patricians! why,  
You grive, but reckon toators, have you thus  
Giv'n Hydra here to chafe an officer? *Shakespeare.*

Be not taken tardy by *unwise* delay. *Shakespeare.*

He who of those delights can judge, and spare  
To interpolate them oft, is not *unwise*. *Milton.*

Thus the Greeks say, this the barbarians; the  
wife and the *unwise*. *Tillotson.*

When kings grow stubborn, foolish, or *unwise*,  
Each private man for public good should rise. *Dryden.*

When the balance of power is duly fix'd in a  
state, nothing is more dangerous or *unwise*, than to  
give way to the first its popular encroachments.  
*Swift.*

**UNWISELY, adv.** Weakly; not prudently;  
not wisely.

Lady Zelmane, like some, *unwisely* liberal, that  
more delight to give pretents than pay debts, chose  
rather to bestow her love upon me, than to recom-  
pense him. *Sidney.*

*Unwisely* we the wiser East  
Pity, supposing them oppress'd  
With tyrant's force. *Waller.*

To UNWISH, v. a. To wish that which  
is, not to be.

My love, would you and I alone,  
Without more help, could fight this royal battle.—  
—Why now thou hast *unwish'd* five thousand  
men; *Shakespeare.*

Which likes me better than to wish us one.

To desire there were no God, were plainly to *un-*  
*wish* their own being, which must be annihilated in  
the subtraction of that essence, which substantially  
supporteth them. *Bacon.*

**UNWISHED, adj.** Not fought; not de-  
sired.

So jealous is she of my love to her daughter,  
that I never yet begun to open my mouth to the  
uncertain Philotas, but that her *unwished* pre-  
ference gave my tale a conclusion, before it had a  
beginning. *Sidney.*

To his *unwished* yoke  
My soul consents not to give lov'reignty. *Shakespeare.*

While heaping *unwish'd* wealth I distant roam,  
The best of brothers at his natal home,  
By the dire fury of a traitress wife,  
Ends the sad evening of a stormy life. *Pope.*

**UNWISIT, adj.** Unthought of; not known.

To UNWIT, v. a. To deprive of under-  
standing. Not used.

Friend all but now; even now  
In quarters, and in terms like bride and groom  
Dressing them for bed; and then but now,  
As if some planet had unwitting men,  
Swords out, and tilting one at other's breasts.

*Shakespeare*

**UNWITHDRAWING.** *adj.* Continually liberal.

When first did Nature pour her humours forth,  
With such a full and unwithdrawing hand,  
Covering the earth with odours, fruits, and flocks?

*Milton*

**UNWITHSTOOD.** *adj.* Not opposed.

Crisply plains,  
And Agamemnon, deep ting'd with blood, confess  
What the Sibyls' vigour unwithstood  
Could do in rigid fight.

*Philips*

**UNWITNESSED.** *adj.* Wanting testimony, wanting notice.

Let their zeal to the cause should any way be  
unwitnessed.

*Hooker*

**UNWITTINGLY.** *adv.* [Properly *unwittingly*, from *unwitting*.] Without knowledge; without consciousness.

In these fatal things it falls out that the high-  
working powers make second causes unwittingly  
accolly to their determinations.

*Sidney*

These things are termed most properly natural  
agents, which keep the law of their kind unwit-  
tingly, as the heavens and elements of the world  
which can do no other with than they do.

*Hooker*

Atheists upbraid all title to heaven, merely for  
present pleasure; besides the extreme madness of  
running such a desperate hazard after death, they  
unwittingly deprive themselves here of that tran-  
quillity they seek for.

*Bentley*

**UNWONTED.** *adj.*

1. Uncommon; unusual; rare; infrequent.

His sad, dull eyes, sunk deep in hollow pits,  
Could not endure the unwanted him to view.

*Spenser*

My father's of a better nature

Than he appears by speech, this is unwanted

*Shakespeare*

Which now came from him.

*Glanville*

Every unwanted meteor is portentous, and some  
divine prognostick.

*Glanville*

Thick breath, quick pulse, and heaving of my  
heart.

All signs of some unwanted change appear.

*Dryden*

2. Unaccustomed; unused.

Philoclea, who blessing, and wiled smiling,  
making shamefacedness pleasant, and pleasure  
shamefaced, tenderly moved her feet, unwanted  
to feel the naked ground.

*Sidney*

Sea calves unwanted to fresh waters fly.

*May*

On faith and changed gods complain; and seas,  
Rough with black winds and storms,

*Milton*

Unwanted shall admire.

**UNWORKING.** *adj.* Living without labour.

Lazy and unworking slothkeepers in this being  
worse than gamblers, do not only keep to match  
the money of a country in their hands, but make  
the public pay them for it.

*Locke*

**UNWORSHIPPED.** *adj.* Not adored.

He resolv'd to leave  
Unworshipp'd, moody'd, the throne supreme.

*Milton*

**UNWORTHILY.** *adv.* Not according to desert; either above or below merit.

I vow'd, bate knight,  
To tear the garter from thy craven leg.

*Shakespeare*

Which I have done, because unworthily.

Thou wast installed.

*Shakespeare*

Fearing lest my jealous aim might err,  
And to unworthily disgrace the ear,

*Shakespeare*

I gave him gentle looks.

*Shakespeare*

If we look upon the Odyssey as a fiction, we  
consider it unworthily. It ought to be read as a  
story founded upon truth, adorned with embellish-  
ments of poetry.

*Brown*

**UNWORTHINESS.** *n. f.* Want of worth; want of merit.

A mind fearing the unworthiness of every word  
that should be presented to her ears, at length  
brought it forth in this manner.

*Sidney*

O let not an excellent spirit do itself such wrong,  
as to think where it is placed, embraced, and  
loved, there can be any unworthiness; since the  
weakest soul is not easier driven away by the sun,  
than that is chased away with too high thoughts.

*Sidney*

Every night he comes with songs compos'd  
To her unworthiness: it nothing leads us  
To clude him from our eaves, for he persists.

*Shakespeare*

I fear'd to find you in another place;  
But since you're here, my jealousy grows less.

*Dryden*

You will be kind to my unworthiness.

*Dryden*

Have a true and humble sense of your own un-  
worthiness, which will not suffer you to rise to a  
confidence unwarrantably pretended to by some.

*Wake*

**UNWORTHY.** *adj.*

1. Not deserving; whether good or bad.

The Athanasian creed and dogology should re-  
main in note; the one as a most divine explication  
of the chiefest articles of our christian belief; the  
other as an heavenly acclamation of joyful applause  
to his piety, in whom we believe: neither the one  
nor the other unworthy to be heard founding, as  
they are in the church of Christ.

*Hooker*

Every particular accident, not unworthy the re-  
membrance, for brevity I wittingly pass over.

*Kneller*

2. Wanting merit.

Degree being vizarded,  
Th' unworthy thews as fairly in the mask

*Shakespeare*

So may I, blind fortune leading me,  
Miss that which one unworthy may attain;

*Shakespeare*

And die with grieving

*Shakespeare*

Are there unworthy men chosen to offices?

*Whitgift*

3. Mean; worthless; contemptible.

Tell me, Philoclea, did you ever see such a  
shepherd? did you ever hear of such a prince? and  
then tell me if a small or unworthy assent have  
conquered me?

*Sidney*

4. Not suitable; not adequate.

I bid it her feet a work, which was unworthy  
her, but which I hope she will forgive.

*Dryden*

Our friend's papers are in my hands, and I will  
take care to suppress things unworthy of him.

*Pope to Swift*

Care is taken to intersperse additions in such a  
manner, that scarce any book can be bought, with-  
out purchasing something unworthy of the author.

*Swift*

5. Unbecoming; vile.

The brutal action rous'd his manly mind:  
Mov'd with unworthy usage of the maid,

*Dryden*

He, though unarm'd, resolv'd to give her aid.

*Dryden*

**UNWOUND.** *pret. and part. pass. of un-*  
*wind.* Untwined.

Thatchers tie with withs, but old pitched ropes  
unwound are more lasting.

*Mortimer*

**UNWOUNDED.** *adj.*

1. Not wounded.

We may offend  
Our yet unwounded enemies.

*Milton*

2. Not hurt.

Oh blest with temper!  
She who can love a sister's charms, or hear  
Sighs for a daughter with unwounded ear.

*Pope*

**TO UNWRAPE.** *v. a.* To open what is  
folded.

**UNWREATH.** *v. a.* To untwine.

The beads of wild oats, and of divers other wild  
plants, continually wreath and unwreath them-  
selves, according to the temperature of the ambient  
air.

*Boyle*

**UNWRITING.** *adj.* Not assuming the  
character of an author.

The peace of the honest unwriting subject was  
daily molested.

*Arbuthnot*

**UNWRITTEN.** *adj.*

1. Not written; not conveyed by writing;  
oral; traditional.

A rule of right unwritten, but delivered by tra-  
dition from one to another.

*Spenser*

The laws of England may be divided into the  
written law, and the unwritten.

2. Not containing writing.

As to his understanding, they bang him in road  
of all notion, a rule, unwritten blank, making  
him to be created as much an infant, as others are  
born.

**UNWROUGHT.** *adj.* Not laboured; not  
manufactured.

On prove at least to all of wiser thought,  
Their hearts were fertile land, although unwrought.

*Farmer*

Yet thy moist clay is pliant to command,  
Unwrought and easy to the potter's hand.

Now take the mold, now bend thy mind to feel  
The first sharp motions of the forming wheel.

*Dryden*

**UNWRUNG.** *adj.* Not pinched.

We that have free souls, it touches us not, let  
the galled jade winch, our withers are unwrung.

*Shakespeare*

**UNYIELDING.** *adj.* Not given up.

O'erpower'd at length, they force him to the  
ground,

Unyielding as he was, and to the pillar bound.

*Dryden*

**TO UNYOKE.** *v. a.*

1. To loose from the yoke.

Our army is dispers'd already:  
Like youthful steers unyok'd, they took their course  
East, west, north, south.

Homers calls them like gods, and yet gives them  
the employment of slaves, they unyoke the mules.

*Brown*

2. To part; to disjoin.

Shall these hands, so lately purg'd of blood,  
So join'd in love, so strong in both,

Unyoke this seizure, and this kind regret? Shall we

**UNYOKED.** *adj.*

1. Having never worn a yoke.

Se'ven bullocks yet unyok'd for Phœbus chariot,  
And for Diana sev'n untapped ewes.

*Dryden*

2. Licentious; unrestrained.

I will awhile uphold  
The unyok'd humour of your idleness.

**UNYOKED.** *adj.* Not bound with a yoke.

Eady her motion seem'd, serene her air,  
Full, though unyok'd her bosom.

*Pope*

**VOCABULARY.** *n. f.* [*vocabularium*, Lat.  
*vocabulaire*, French.] A dictionary, a  
lexicon; a wordbook.

Some have delivered the polity of spirits, and  
that they stand in awe of conjurations, which is  
unity nothing, not only in the dictionary of words  
but in the subtler vocabulary of Satan.

Among other books, we should be furnished with  
vocabularies and dictionaries of several sorts.

**VOCAL.** *adj.* [*vocal*, French; *vocalis*,  
Latin.]

1. Having a voice.

Eyes are vocal, tears have tongues;  
And there be words not made with lungs;

Sententious show'st! O let them fall!

Their cadence is rhetorical.

Witness if I be silent, morn or even,  
To hill, or valley, fountain, or fresh shade,

Made vocal by my song, and taught his praise.

*Milton*

Smooth-sliding Miniclus, crown'd with reeds,  
That strain I heard was of a higher mood.

None can animate the lyre,  
And the mute strings with vocal souls inspire.

As Helen, in whole eyes ten thousand cupid  
dwell.

*Dryden*

Mennon, though stone, was counted vocal,  
But 'twas the god, mean while, that spoke all.

Rome oft has heard a cross haranguing,  
With prompting priest behind the hanging.

*Prior*

2. Uttered or modulated by the voice.

They which, under pretence of the law cere-  
monial being abrogated, require the abrogation of  
instrumental music, approving nevertheless the  
use of vocal melody to remain, must show some re-  
ason wherefore the one should be thought a less  
ceremony, and not the other.

*Howe*

They join'd their vocal worship to the choir  
Of creatures waiting voice. *Milton.*

**VOCALITY.** *n. f.* [*vocalitas*, Latin; from *vocal*.] Power of utterance; quality of being utterable by the voice.

L and R being in extremes, one of roughness, the other of smoothness and freeness of *vocality*, are not easy in tract of vocal speech to be pronounced distinctly. *Halder.*

**TO VOCALIZE.** *v. a.* [from *vocal*.] To form into voice.

This is one thing to give an impulse to breath alone, another thing to vocalize that breath, i. e. in its passage through the larynx to give it the sound of human voice. *Halder.*

**VOCALLY.** *adv.* [from *vocal*.] In words; articulately.

Although it is as natural to mankind to express their desires *vocally*, as it is for brutes to use their natural vocal signs; yet the forming of languages into this or that fashion, is a business of institution. *Hale.*

**VOCATION.** *n. f.* [*vocation*, French; *vocatio*, Latin.]

1. Calling by the will of God.

Neither doth that which St. Paul, or other apostles, teach, enforce the utter disability of any other man's *vocation* thought requisite in this church for the saving of souls. *Hooker.*

They which thus were in God eternally by their intended admission to life, have, by *vocation* or adoption, God actually now in them. *Hooker.*

2. Summons.

What can be urged for them, who not having the *vocation* of poverty to scribble, out of mere wantonness make themselves ridiculous? *Dryden.*

3. Trade; employment; calling.

He would think his service greatly rewarded, if he might obtain by that means to live in the light of his prince, and yet practise his own chosen *vocation*. *Sidney.*

God's mother, in a vision full of majesty,  
Would me to leave my base *vocation*. *Shakspeare.*

God has furnished men with faculties sufficient to direct them in the way they should take, if they will seriously employ them, when their ordinary *vocations* allow them the leisure. *Locke.*

4. It is used ironically in contempt.

But lest you should for honour take  
The drunken quarrels of a rake,  
Or when a whore in her *vocation*  
Keeps punctual to an assignation. *Swift.*

**VOCATIVE.** *n. f.* [*vocativus*, French; *vocativus*, Latin.] The grammatical case used in calling or speaking to.

**VOCIFERATION.** *n. f.* [*vociferatio*, *vociferio*, Latin.] Clamour; outcry.

The lungs, kept too long upon the stretch by *vociferation*, or loud singing, may produce the same effect. *Arbuthnot.*

**VOCIFEROUS.** *adj.* [*vocifero*, Latin.] Clamorous; noisy.

Three three *vociferous* heralds rose to check the rout. *Chapman.*

Several templars, and others of the more *vociferous* kind of critics, went with a resolution to hiss, and outskilt they were forced to laugh. *Pope.*

**VOGUE.** *n. f.* [*vogue*, French; from *voguer*, to float, or fly at large.] Fashion; mode; popular reception.

It is not more absurd to undertake to tell the taste of an unknown person by his looks, than to such a man's faithfulness from the *vogue* of the world. *South.*

We may revive the obsoletest words,  
And banish those that now are most in *vogue*. *Roscommon.*

What fashions th' have, and what they drive at  
In public *vogue*, or what in private. *Hudibras.*  
In the *vogue* of the world, it passes for an exploit of honour, for kings to run away with whole countries that they have no pretence to. *L'Estrange.*

No periodical writer, who always maintains his gravity, and does not sometimes sacrifice to the graces, must expect to keep in *vogue* for any time. *Addison.*

At one time they keep their patients to close and warm, as almost to stifle them, and all on a sudden the cold regimen is in *vogue*. *Baker.*

**VOICE.** *n. f.* [*voir*, French; *vox*, *voxis*, Latin.]

1. Sound emitted by the mouth.

I assay to see  
The works of men, or heave mortalities  
Expire a *voice*. *Chapman.*

2. Sound of the mouth, as distinguished from that uttered by another mouth.

Air in sounds that are not tones, which are all equal, admitteth much variety, as in the *voices* of living creatures, and in the *voices* of several men; for we can discern several men by their *voices*. *Bacon.*

3. Any sound made by breath.

O Marcus, I am warm'd, my heart  
Leaps at the trumpet's *voice*, and burns for glory. *Addison.*

4. Vote; suffrage; opinion expressed.

Are you all resolv'd to give your *voices*?  
But that's no matter, the greater part carries it. *Shakspeare.*

I've no words;  
My *voice* is in my word! thou bloodier villain—  
Than terms can give thee out. *Shakspeare.*

The state was betrayed by the multitude and corruption of *voices*, and must shortly perish, if not committed to the grave judgment of some few, for two hundred gave *voices*, reducing that multitude to fifty, who, for their experience, were holden for men of great gravity. *Knollys.*

Some laws ordain, and some attend the choice  
Of holy *senates*, and elect by *voice*. *Dryden.*

5. Language; words; expression.

Let us call on God in the *voice* of his church. *Fell.*

**TO VOICE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To rumour; to report. Out of use.  
Is this th' Athenian manor, whom the world  
Fanc'd to regardfully? *Shakspeare.*

It was *voiced* that the king purposed to put to death Edward Plantagenet, prisoner in the Tower, whereat there was great murmur. *Bacon.*

Many fought to feed  
The early creditors of novelities,  
By *voicing* him alive. *Daniel.*

2. To vote. Obsolete.

Your minds, pre-occupied with what  
You rather must do, than what you should do,  
Made you, against the gram, to *voice* him cruel. *Shakspeare.*

**TO VOICE.** *v. n.* To clamour; to make outcries. Obsolete.

Sur not questions of jurisdiction, and rather assume thy right in silence, than *voice* it with claims. *Bacon.*

It is not the gift of every person to harangue the multitude, to *voice* it loud and high. *South.*

**VOICED.** *adj.* [from the noun.] Furnished with a voice.

That's Erythra,  
Or some angel *voic'd* like her. 'Tis she! my struggling soul  
Would fain go out to meet and welcome her! *Dennis.*

**VOID.** *adj.* [*void*, French.]

1. Empty; vacant.

The earth was without form and *void*, and darkness was upon the face of the deep. *Genesis.*  
I'll get me to a place more *void*, and there  
Speak to great Cæsar as he comes along. *Shakspeare.*

2. Vain; ineffectual; null; vacated.

If it be *void*, and to no purpose, that the names of men are so frequent in their books, what did move them to bring them in? *Hooker.*

My word shall not return *void*, but accomplish that which I please. *Isaiah.*

This custom made their whole government *void*, as an engine built against human society, worthy to be fired and pulled down. *Bacon.*

Though the wisdom of a future parliament may find cause to declare this or that act of parliament *void*, yet there will be the same temper requisite to repeal it. *Clarendon.*

The two houses declared, that nothing which should from that time pass under the great seal, should be good and valid, but *void* and null. *Clarendon.*

Some kind of subjection is due from every man to every man, which cannot be made *void* by any power whatsoever. *Sage.*

3. Unsupplied; unoccupied.

Queen Elizabeth, importuned much to supply divers great offices that had been long *void*, answered nothing to the matter, but rose up on the sudden, and said, I am sure my office will not be long *void*. *Camden.*

4. Wanting; unfurnished; empty.

If some be admitted into the ministry, *void* of learning, or few in life, are all the rest to be condemned? *Whitgift.*

How *void* of reason are our hopes and fears!  
Dreaden.

Being *void* of all friendship and enmity, they never complain. *Sage.*

5. Unsubstantial; unreal.

Sinners, hypocrites, *void* and vain. *Pope.*

**VOID.** *n. f.* [from the adjective.] An empty space; vacuum; vacancy.

Pride, where wit fails, steeps us our defence,  
And fills up all the mighty *void* of sense. *Pope.*

With what power  
Were first th' unwieldy planets launch'd along  
Th' illustrious *void*? *Thomson.*

**TO VOID.** *v. a.* [from the adjective; *vulgar*, French.]

1. To quit; to leave empty.

If they will fight with us, bid them come down,  
Or *void* the field. *Shakspeare.*

Towards this passage, somewhat darker than the chamber which he *voided*, this assassin gave him, with a back blow, a deep wound into his left side. *Wotton.*

2. To emit; to pour out.

The ascending water is vented by fits, every convolution *voiding* only so much as is contained in one helix. *Wilkins.*

3. To emit as excrement.

Excrements incline all to the same creature that *voideth* them, and the cat burieth what he *voideth*. *Bacon.*

Believ'd the heavens were made of stone,  
Because the sun had *voided* one. *Hudibras.*

Healthy blennorrhæ, or matter *voided* by urine, are suspicious symptoms of a stone in the kidneys, especially if the patient has been subject to *voiding* of gravel. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To vacate; to nullify; to annul.

It was become a practice, upon any specious pretence, to *void* the security that was at any time given for money so borrowed. *Clarendon.*

**TO VOID.** *v. n.*

1. To be emitted.

By the use of emulsions, and frequent emollient injections, his urine *voided* more easily. *Hoffmann.*

2. To receive what is emitted.

How in our *voiding* lobby hall thou stood,  
And duly waited for my coming forth? *Shakspeare.*

**VOIDABLE.** *adj.* [from *void*.] Such as may be annulled.

If the metropolitan, pretending the party deceased had been *intubatus* in divers dioceses, granted letters of administration, such administration is not *void*, but *voidable* by a sentence. *Ayliffe.*

**VOIDANCE.** *n. f.* [from *void*.]

1. The act of emptying.

2. Ejection from a benefice.

**VOIDER.** *n. f.* [from *void*.] A basket, in which broken meat is carried from the table.

A *voider* for the nonce,  
I wrong the devil should I pick their bones. *Clarendon.*

**VOIDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *void*.]

# U N W

Friends all but now; even now  
In quarrels, and in terms like bride and groom  
Dissembling their love; and then but now,  
As if some planet had unsettled men,  
Swords out, and tilting one at other's bridle.

**UNWITHDRAWING**, *adj.* Continually liberal.

When fate did Nature pour her bounties forth,  
With such a full and *unwithdrawing* hand,  
Covering the earth with odours, fruits, and flowers?

**UNWITHSTOOD**, *adj.* Not opposed.

On thy plains,  
And in court, deep ting'd with blood, confers  
What the Silesian vigour *unwithstood*  
Could do in rigid fight.

**UNWITNESSED**, *adj.* Wanting testimony, wanting notice.

Let their zeal to the cause should any way be  
*unwitnessed*.

**UNWITTINGLY**, *adv.* [Properly *unwittingly*, from *unwitting*.] Without knowledge; without consciousness.

In these fatal things it falls out that the high-  
working powers make second causes *unwittingly*  
necessary to their determinations.

Those things are termed most properly natural  
agents, which keep the law of their kind *unwittingly*,  
as the heavens and elements of the world  
which can do no other wise than they do.

Atheists repudiate all title to heaven, merely for  
present pleasure; besides the extreme madness of  
running such a desperate hazard after death, they  
*unwittingly* injure themselves here of that tranqui-  
lity they seek for.

**UNWORTED**, *adj.*

1. Uncommon; unusual; rare; infrequent.  
His sad, dull eyes, sunk deep in hollow pits,  
Could not endure the *unworted* sun to view.

My father's of a better nature  
Than he appears by speech, this is *unworted*.  
Which now came from him.  
Every *unworted* meteor is portentous, and some  
divine prognostick.

Thick breath, quick pulse, and heaving of my  
heart,  
All signs of some *unworted* change appear.

2. Unaccustomed; unused.  
Philocles, who blushing, and withal frowning,  
making shamefacedness pleasant, and pleasure  
shamefaced, tenderly moved her feet, *unworted*  
to feel the naked ground.

See calves *unworted* to fresh waters fly.

O how oft shall he  
On faith and changed gods complain, and fears,  
Rough with black winds and storms,  
*Unworted* shall admire.

**UNWORKING**, *adj.* Living without labour.

Laws and unworking slothkeepers in this being  
wre than parasites, do not only keep to such  
of the money of a country in their hands, but make  
the publick pay them for it.

**UNWORSHIPPED**, *adj.* Not adored.

He refus'd to love  
*Unworshipp'd*, unobey'd, the throne supreme.

**UNWORTHILY**, *adv.* Not according to desert; either above or below merit.

I vow'd, base knight,  
To tear the garter from thy craven leg,  
Which I have done, because *unworthily*.

Thou wast insulted.  
Fearing lest my jealous aim might err,  
And to *unworthily* disgrace the man,  
I gave him gentle looks.

If we look upon the *Odyssey* as all a fiction, we  
consider it *unworthily*. It ought to be read as a  
story founded upon truth, adorned with embellish-  
ments or poetry.

**UNWORTHINESS**, *n. f.* Want of worth; want of merit.

A mind fearing the *unworthiness* of every word  
that should be presented to her ears, at length  
brought it forth in this manner.

# U N W

O let not an excellent spirit do itself such wrong,  
as to think where it is placed, embraced, and  
loved, there can be any *unworthiness*; since the  
workest mit is not easilier driven away by the sun,  
than that is chaf'd away with so high thoughts.

Every night he comes with songs compos'd  
To her *unworthiness*: it nothing teads us  
To chide him from our eaves, for he persists.

I fear'd to find you in another place;  
But since you're here, my jealousy grows less:  
You will be kind to my *unworthiness*.

Have a true and humble sense of your own *un-  
worthiness*, which will not suffer you to rise to a  
confidence unwarrantably pretended to by some.

**UNWORTHY**, *adj.*

1. Not deserving; whether good or bad.

The Athanasian creed and dogmology should re-  
main mute; the one as a most divine explication  
of the choicest articles of our christian belief; the  
other as an heavenly acclamation of joyful applause  
to his praises, in whom we believe: neither the one  
nor the other *unworthy* to be heard founding, as  
they are in the church of Christ.

2. Wanting merit.

Deceit being vizarded,  
Th' *unworthiest* shews as fairly in the mask.

So may I, blind fortune leading me,  
Miss that which one *unworthier* may attain;  
And die with grieving  
Are there *unworthy* men chosen to offices?

3. Mean; worthless; contemptible.

Tell me, Philocles, did you ever see such a  
shepherd? did you ever hear of such a prince? and  
then tell me if a small or *unworthy* assault have  
conquered me?

4. Not suitable; not adequate.

I laid at her feet a work, which was *unworthy*  
her, but which I hope she will forgive.  
Our friend's papers are in my hands, and I will  
take care to suppress things *unworthy* of him.

Care is taken to interperse additions in such a  
manner, that scarce any book can be bought, with-  
out purchasing something *unworthy* of the author.

5. Unbecoming; vile.

The brutal action rous'd his manly mind:  
Mov'd with *unworthy* usage of the mind,  
He, though maim'd, resolv'd to give her aid.

**UNWORTH**, *pret. and part. pass. of un-  
wind*. Untwisted.

Thatchers tie with withs, but old pitched ropes  
*unwound* are more lasting.

**UNWORTHED**, *adj.*

1. Not wounded.

Our yet *unwounded* enemies.

2. Not hurt.

Oh blest with temper!  
She who can love a sister's chums, or hear  
Sighs for a daughter with *unwounded* ear.

**TO UNWRAPE**, *v. a.* To open what is  
folded.

**UNWRATH**, *v. a.* To untwine.

The beards of wild oats, and of divers other wild  
plants, continually wreath and *unwrath* them-  
selves, according to the temperature of the ambient  
air.

**UNWRITING**, *adj.* Not assuming the  
character of an author.

The peace of the honest *unwriting* subject was  
daily molested.

**UNWRITTEN**, *adj.*

1. Not written; not conveyed by writing;  
oral; traditional.

A rule of right *unwritten*, but delivered by tra-  
dition from one to another.

# V O C

The laws of England may be divided into the  
written law, and the *unwritten*.

2. Not containing writing.

As to his understanding, they bring him in void  
of all notion, a rude, *unwritten* blank; making  
him to be created as much an infant, as others are  
born.

**UNWROUGHT**, *adj.* Not laboured; not  
manufactured.

Or prove at least to all of wiser thought,  
Their hearts were fertile land, although *unwrought*.

Yet thy moist clay is pliant to command;  
*Unwrought* and easy to the potter's hand;  
Now take the mold, now bend thy mind to feel  
The first sharp motions of the forming wheel.

**UNWRUNG**, *adj.* Not pinched.

We that have free souls, it touches us not, let  
the galled jade wince, our withers are *unwring*.

**UNYIELDED**, *adj.* Not given up.

O'erpower'd at length, they force him to the  
ground,  
*Unyielded* as he was, and to the pillar bound.

**TO UNYOKE**, *v. a.*

1. To loose from the yoke.

Our army is dispers'd already:  
Like youthful steers *unyok'd*, they took their course  
East, west, north, south.

Homer calls them like gods, and yet gives us  
the employment of slaves; they *unyoke* the mules.

2. To part; to disjoin.

Shall these hands, so lately purg'd of blood,  
So join'd in love, so strong in both,  
*Unyoke* this seizure, and thus *unyoke* regret?

**UNYOKED**, *adj.*

1. Having never worn a yoke.  
Seven bullocks yet *unyok'd* for Phœbus chariot,  
And for Diana ten unspotted ewes.

2. Licentious; unrestrained.

I will awhile uphold  
The *unyok'd* humour of your ill-ness.

**UNYOKED**, *adj.* Not bound with a gad.

Early her motion seem'd, serene her air,  
Full, though *unyok'd* her bosom.

**VOCABULARY**, *n. f.* [*vocabularium*, Lat.  
*vocabulaire*, French.] A dictionary; a  
lexicon; a wordbook.

Some have delivered the polity of spirits, and  
that they stand in awe of conjurations, which is  
nearly nothing, not only in the dictionary of words,  
but in the subtiler *vocabulary* of Satan.

Among other books, we should be furnished with  
*vocabularies* and dictionaries of several sorts.

**VOCAL**, *adj.* [*vocal*, French; *vocalis*,  
Latin.]

1. Having a voice.

Eyes are *vocal*, tears have tongues;  
And there be words not made with lungs,  
Sententious shows! O let them fall!

Their cadence is rhetorical.

Victuals if I be silent, worn or even,  
To hill, or valley, fountain, or fresh shade,  
Made *vocal* by my song, and taught his praise.

Smooth-sliding Mincius, crown'd with reed  
reeds,

That strain I heard was of a higher mood.

None can animate the lyre,  
And the mute strings with *vocal* souls inspire.

As Helen, in whose eyes ten thousand captives  
dwelt.

Mennon, though stone, was counted *vocal*;  
But 'twas the god, mean while, that spoke all.

Rome oft has heard a cross haranguing,  
With prompting priest behind the hauging.

2. Uttered or modulated by the voice.

They which, under pretence of the law cere-  
monial being abrogated, require the abrogation of  
instrumental music, approving nevertheless the  
use of *vocal melody* to remain, must show some rea-  
son wherefore the one should be thought a legal  
ceremony, and not the other.

They join'd their vocal worship to the choir  
Of creatures wanting voice. *Milton.*

**VOCALITY.** *n. f.* [*vocalitas*, Latin; from *vocal*.] Power of utterance; quality of being utterable by the voice.

L and R being in extremes, one of roughness, the other of smoothness and freeness of vocalty, are not only in tract of vocal speech to be pronounced partially. *Holder.*

**To VOCALIZE.** *v. a.* [from *vocal*.] To form into voice.

It is one thing to give an impulse to breath alone, another thing to vocalize that breath, i. e. in its passage through the larynx to give it the sound of human voice. *Holder.*

**VOCALLY.** *adv.* [from *vocal*.] In words; articulately.

Although it is as natural to mankind to express their desires vocally, as it is for brutes to use their natural vocal figures; yet the forming of languages into this or that fashion, is a business of imitation. *Hale.*

**VOCATION.** *n. f.* [*vocation*, French; *vocatio*, Latin.]

1. Calling by the will of God.

Neither doth that which St. Paul, or other apostles, teach, enforce the utter disability of any other men's vocation thought requisite in this church for the saving of souls. *Hooker.*

They which thus were in God eternally by their intended admission to life, have, by vocation or adoption, God actually now in them. *Hooker.*

2. Summons.

What can be urged for them, who not having the vocation of poverty to scribble, out of meer wantonness make themselves ridiculous? *Dryden.*

3. Trade; employment; calling.

He would think his service greatly rewarded, if he might obtain by that means to live in the light of his prince, and yet practise his own chosen vocation. *Sidney.*

God's mother, in a vision full of majesty, Will'd me to leave my base vocation. *Shakspeare.*

God has furnished men with faculties sufficient to direct them in the way they should take, if they will seriously employ them, when their ordinary reasons allow them the leisure. *Locke.*

4. It is used ironically in contempt.

But lest you should for honour take the drunken quarrels of a rake, Or when a whore in her vocation Keeps punctual to an assignation. *Swift.*

**VOCATIVE.** *n. f.* [*vocativus*, French; *vocatus*, Latin.] The grammatical case used in calling or speaking to.

**VOCIFERATION.** *n. f.* [*vociferatio*, *vocifero*, Latin.] Clamour; outcry.

The lungs, kept too long upon the stretch by agitation, or loud singing, may produce the same effect. *Arbuthnot.*

**VOCIFEROUS.** *adj.* [*vocifero*, Latin.] Clamorous; noisy.

Three three vociferous heralds rose to check the rout. *Chapman.*

Several templars, and others of the more vociferous kind of critics, went with a resolution to hiss, and confound if they were forced to laugh. *Pope.*

**VOGUE.** *n. f.* [*vogue*, French; from *voguer*, to float, or fly at large.] Fashion; mode; popular reception.

It is not more absurd to undertake to tell the name of an unknown person by his looks, than to wish a man's friendship from the vogue of the world. *South.*

We may revive the obsolete words,

And banish those that now are most in vogue. *Roscommon.*

What factions th' have, and what they drive at in public vogue, or what in private. *Hudibras.*

In the vogue of the world, it passes for an exploit of honour, for kings to run away with whole countries that they have no pretence to. *L'Estrange.*

VOL. II.

No periodical writer, who always maintains his gravity, and does not sometimes sacrifice to the graces, must expect to keep in vogue for any time. *Addison.*

At one time they keep their patients so close and warm, as almost to suffocate them, and all on a sudden the cold regimen is in vogue. *Baker.*

**VOICE.** *n. f.* [*voix*, French; *vox*, *voxis*, Latin.]

1. Sound emitted by the mouth.

I assay to see  
The works of men, or heave mortalities  
Expire a voice. *Chapman.*

2. Sound of the mouth, as distinguished from that uttered by another mouth.

Air in sounds that are not tones, which are all equal, admitteth much variety, as in the voices of living creatures, and in the voices of several men; for we can discern several men by their voices. *Bacon.*

3. Any sound made by breath.

O Marcus, I am warn'd, my heart  
Leaps at the trumpet's voice, and burns for glory. *Addison.*

4. Vote; suffrage; opinion expressed.

Are you all resolv'd to give your voices?  
But that's no matter, the greater part carries it. *Shakspeare.*

I've no words;  
My voice is in my sword! thou bloodier villain  
Than terms can give thee out. *Shakspeare.*

The state was betrayed by the multitude and corruption of voices, and must shortly perish, if not committed to the grave judgment of some few, for two hundred gave voices, reducing that multitude to fifty, who, for their experience, were holden for men of greatest gravity. *Knollys.*

Some laws ordain, and some attend the choice  
Of holy features, and elect by voice. *Dryden.*

5. Language; words; expression.

Let us call on God in the voice of his church. *Fell.*

**To VOICE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ramour; to report. Out of use.

Is this th' Athenian union, whom the world  
Vain'd for regardfully? *Shakspeare.*

It was voiced that the king purposed to put to death Edward Plantagenet, prisoner in the Tower, whereto there was great murmur. *Bacon.*

Many fought to feed  
The easy creditors of novelists,  
By voicing him alive. *Daniel.*

2. To vote. Obsolete.

Your minds, pre-occupied with what  
You rather must do, than what you should do,  
Made you, against the grain, to voice him counsel. *Shakspeare.*

**To VOICE.** *v. n.* To clamour; to make outcries. Obsolete.

Stir not questions of jurisdiction, and rather assume thy right in silence, than voice it with claims. *Bacon.*

It is not the gift of every person to harangue the multitude, to voice it loud and high. *South.*

**VOICED.** *adj.* [from the noun] Furnished with a voice.

That's Erythra,  
Or some angel voic'd like her. 'Tis she! my struggling soul  
Would fain go out to meet and welcome her! *Dennis.*

**VOID.** *adj.* [*vide*, French.]

1. Empty; vacant.

The earth was without form and void, and darkness was upon the face of the deep. *Genesis.*

I'll get me to a place more void, and there  
Speak to great Caesar as he comes along. *Shakspeare.*

2. Vain; ineffectual; null; vacated.

If it be void, and to no purpose, that the names of men are so frequent in their books, what did more them to bring them in? *Hooker.*

My word shall not retain void, but accomplish that which I please. *Shakspeare.*

This custom made their whole government void, as an engine built against human society, worthy to be fired and pulled down. *Bacon.*

Though the wisdom of a future parliament may find cause to declare this or that act of parliament void, yet there will be the same temper requisite to repeal it. *Clarendon.*

The two houses declared, that nothing which should from that time pass under the great seal, should be good and valid, but void and null. *Clarendon.*

Some kind of subjection is due from every man to every man, which cannot be made void by any power whatsoever. *Sayl.*

3. Unsupplied; unoccupied.

Queen Elizabeth, importuned much to supply divers great offices that had been long void, answered nothing to the matter, but rose up on the sudden, and said, I am sure my office will not be long void. *Camden.*

4. Wanting; unfurnished; empty.

If thou be advanced into the ministry, void of leaven, &c. or lewd in life, are all the rest to be condemned? *Whitgift.*

How void of reason are our hopes and fears! *Dodd.*

Being void of all friendship and civility, they never complain. *Swift.*

5. Unsubstantial; unreal.

Sensels, intellects void, void and vain. *Pope.*

**VOID.** *n. f.* [from the adjective.] An empty space; vacuum; vacancy.

Pride, where wit fails, steps in to our defence,  
And fills up all the mighty void of sense. *Pope.*

With what power  
Were first th' unwieldy planets launch'd along.  
Th' illustrious void? *Thomson.*

**To VOID.** *v. a.* [from the adjective; *videri*, French.]

1. To quit; to leave empty.

If they will fight with us, bid them come down,  
Or void the field. *Shakspeare.*

Towards this passage, somewhat darker than the chamber which he voided, this affluence gave him, with a back blow, a deep wound into his left side. *Watson.*

2. To emit; to pour out.

The ascending water is vented by fits, every convulsion voiding only so much as is contained in one helix. *Wilkins.*

3. To emit as excrement.

Excrements smell all to the same creature that voideth them, and the cat burieth what she voideth. *Bacon.*

Believ'd the heav'ns were made of stone,  
Because the sun had voided one. *Hudibras.*

Hefty bladders, or matter voided by urine, are suspicious symptoms of a stone in the kidneys, especially if the patient has been subject to voiding of gravel. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To vacate; to nullify; to annul.

It was become a practice, upon any specious pretences, to void the security that was at any time given for money to be borrowed. *Clarendon.*

**To VOID.** *v. n.*

1. To be emitted.

By the use of emulsions, and frequent emollient mixtures, his urine voided more easily. *Weseman.*

2. To receive what is emitted.

How in our voiding lobby hast thou stood,  
And duly waited for my coming forth? *Shakspeare.*

**VOIDABLE.** *adj.* [from *void*.] Such a may be annulled.

If the metropolitan, pretending the party deceased had been intestate in divers respects, grants letters of administration, such administration is void, but voidable by a sentence. *Ayliffe.*

**VOIDANCE.** *n. f.* [from *void*.]

1. The act of emptying.

2. Ejection from a benefice.

**VOIDER.** *n. f.* [from *void*.] A basket, in which broken meat is carried from the table.

A voider for the name,  
I wrong the devil should I pick their bones. *Cicciacaud.*

**VOIDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *void*.]



1. Emptiness; vacuity.

2. Nullity; inefficiency.

3. Want of substantiality.

It is by you made that their production and production of all mixtures, go of divines are of opinion, that the work of the creation was not in itself dignified by days.

**VOLTEUR.** *n. f.* [French.] Carriage, transportation by carriage. Not in use. They ought to be executed by carriage or carriage.

**VOLANT.** *adj.* [volans, Latin; volant, French.]

1. Flying; passing through the air.

The volant or flying automaton, are such mechanical contrivances as have a self motion, whereby they are carried aloft in the air, like birds. Hutton.

2. Nimble; active.

The volant touch, Instruct through all proportions, low and high, Fleed, and pursued transcends the slowest figure.

Blind British birds, with volant touch, Traverse liquors strong, whose volent notes Provokes to hasty travels.

**VOLATILE.** *adj.* [volatilis, Latin.]

1. Flying; passing through the air.

The caterpillar towards the end of summer waxeth volatile, and turneth into a butterfly. Bacon.

There is no creature only volatile, or no flying animal but hath feet as well as wings, because there is not sufficient food for them always in the air.

2. [volatile, French.] Having the power to pass off by spontaneous evaporation.

In van, though by their powder at thy hand Volatile Hermes.

When arsenick with sulphur exa regulus, and with mercury sublimates a volatile sulphide salt, like butter of antimony; doth not this show that arsenick, which is a substance totally volatile, is compounded of fixed and volatile parts, strongly cohering by a mutual attraction; in that the volatile will not ascend without carrying up the fixed?

3. Lively; nether; changeable of mind; full of spirit; airy.

Active spirits, whose ever skimming over the surface of things with a volatile temper, will fix nothing in their mind.

You are as giddy and volatile as ever, just like the reverend of Mr. Pope, who hath always loved a domestic life.

**VOLATILE.** *n. f.* [volatile, French.] A winged animal.

The air conveys the heat of the sun, maintains fires, and leaves for the flight of volatiles.

**VOLATILITAS.** *n. f.* [volatilité, Fr.]

**VOLATILITAS.** *n. f.* [from volatile.]

1. The quality of flying away by evaporation; not fixity.

Upon the compound body, chiefly observe the colour, fragility, or pliancy, the volatility or fixity, compared with simple bodies.

Of volatility the utmost degree is, when it will fly away without returning.

Heat conveys the spirits to search some issue out of the body, as in the volatility of metals.

The animal spirit cannot, by reason of their volatility and volatility, be discovered to the taste.

The volatility of mercury argues that they are not much together; nor may they be united, lest they lose their opacity.

By the spirit of a plant, which is by reason of its extreme volatility, exhibits spontaneously, in which the odour or smell consists.

2. Mutability of mind; inconstancy; inconstancy.

**VOLATILIZATION.** *n. f.* [from volatilize.] The act of making volatile.

Chymists have, by a variety of ways, attempted to reduce the constitution of the salt of tartar.

**To VOLATILIZE.** *v. a.* [volatiliser, Fr. from volatile.] To make volatile; to subtilize to the highest degree.

Spirit of wine has a reactive power, in a middle degree between those of water and oily substances, and accordingly seems to be composed of both, united by fermentation: the water, by means of some saline spirits with which it is impregnated, dissolving the oil, and volatilizing it by the action.

Spontaneous liquors are far from attenuating, volatile, and therefore, perhaps the animal fluids, that they rather condense them.

**VOLCANO.** *n. f.* [Italian, from Vulcan.] A burning mountain.

Navigators tell us there is a burning mountain in an island, and many volcanoes and fiery hills.

When the Cyclops o'er their anvils sweat, From the volcanoes goals eruption life, And torrid floods of smoke obscure the skies.

Sulterraneous minerals ferment, and caustic earthquakes, and caustic eruptions of volcanoes, and tumble down broken rocks.

Why want we then incursions on the form, Or flame, or volcano? They perform Their mighty deeds; they heave like conflagration, And spread their smoke detests in a day.

**VOLLE.** *n. f.* [volle, French.] A deal of cards, that draws the whole tricks.

Pat fix, and not a living fool! I might by this have won a vole.

**VOLERY.** *n. f.* [volerie, French.] A flight of birds.

An old boy, at his first appearance, is sure to draw on him the eyes and chirping of the whole town.

Volery, amongst which, there will not be wanting some birds of prey, that will presently be on the wing for him.

**VOLITION.** *n. f.* [volito, Latin.] The act or power of flying.

Birds and flying animals are almost erect, advancing the head and breast in their progression, and only prone in the act of volition.

**VOLITION.** *n. f.* [volito, Latin.] The act of willing, the power of choice exerted.

To say that we cannot tell whether we have liberty, because we do not understand the manner of volition, is all one as to say, that we cannot tell whether we see or hear, because we do not understand the manner of sensation.

There is as much difference between the apprehension of the judgment, and the actual volitions of the will, as between a man's viewing a desirable thing with his eye, and reaching after it with his hand.

Volition is the actual exercise of the power the mind has to order the consideration of any idea, or the forbearing to consider it; or to prefer the notion of any part of the body to its self, by directing any particular action, or its forbearance.

**VOLITIVE.** *adj.* Having the power to will.

They not only perfect the intellectual faculty, but the volitive, making the man not only more knowing, but more wise and better.

**VOLLEY.** *n. f.* [volée, French.]

1. A flight of shot.

From the wood a volley of shot flew two of his company.

Here on his guns relies than on his sword, From whence a fatal volley we received.

2. A burst; an emission of many at once.

A fine volley of words, gentlemen, and quickly shot off.

Diffident sense with modest caution speaks; It still looks home, and short excursions makes; But rattling nonsense in full volleys breaks.

**VO'LE.** *v. n.* To throw out.

The holding every man shall beat as loud As his strong sides can suffer.

**VO'LE.** *adj.* [from volley.] Disploded; discharged with a volley.

I flood Thy sterco, when in battle to thy aid The blating volley'd thunder made all speed.

The Gallick navy, impotent to bear this noise, it under, torn, disordered, fled.

**VOLTE.** *n. f.* [volte, French.]

Volte is a round or a circular tread: a gate of two treads made by a horse going sideways, not a center; so that these two treads make parallel lines, the one which is made by the fore feet, and the other by the hinder feet fullier, the horse is bearing outwards, and the croupe approaching towards the center.

**VOLUBILITY.** *n. f.* [volubilité, French, volubilitas, from volubilis, Latin.]

1. The act or power of rolling.

Volubility, or aptness to roll, is the property of a bowl, and is derived from its roundness.

Then celestial spheres should forget their waltz motions, and by irregular volubility turn the spheres any way, as a night happens.

2. Activity of tongue; fluency of speech.

Say the he miter, and will not speak a word. Then I'll commend her volubility.

He expiated himself with great volubility at words, natural and proper.

3. Mutability; hability to revolution.

He that's a victor this moment, may be a slave the next; and this volubility of human affairs, is the judgment of providence, in the punishment of opposition.

**VOLUBLE.** *adj.* [volubilis, Latin.]

1. Formed so as to roll easily; formed so as to be easily put in motion.

Neither the weight of the matter of which a cylinder is made, nor its round shape, which, meeting with a perpendicular, do necessarily continue the motion of it, are any more imputable to that effect, choice is creature in its first motion.

The adventitious copules may produce volubility in the matter they pervade, by expelling those volatile particles, which, whilst they continued and by their shape unfit for cohesion, or by their motion, oppose cohesion.

2. Rolling; having quick motion.

By shorter flight to th' east, had left him there.

Then volatile and bold; now hid, now free, Among thick woe'sen abozers.

3. Nimble; active. Applied to the tongue.

A friend promised to direct a woman's tongue, and examine whether there may not be more than just, which render it to wonderfully quick and suppliant.

There, with a voluble and suppliant tongue, come mere echoes.

4. Fluent of words. It is applied to the speech, or the speaker.

Came, a brave very voluble, no farther from, than in putting on the mean form of civil and humane seeming, for the better composing of his rude affection.

It is voluble and sharp discourse be married. Unkindness blunts it more than marble hard.

**VOLUME.** *n. f.* [volumen, Latin.]

1. Something rolled, or convolved.

2. As much as seems convolved at once, as a fold of a serpent, a wave of water.

Threefold and ten I can remember well, Within the volume of which time I've been.

Hours dreadful, and things strange, Unoppos'd they e'er their love their force, Or wind in volumes to their former course.

Behind the general mends his weary pace, And silently to his revenge he sails.

So glides some trodden serpent on the grass, And long behind his wounded volute trails.

## Thames' fruitful tides

Flow through the vale in silver volumes play.

*Lepton.*

By the insinuations of these crystals, the volumes of air and heaven out of the watry particles, and many of them uniting, form larger volumes, which thereby have a greater force to expand themselves *Cheyne.*

3. [volume, French.] A book; so called, because books were anciently rolled upon a staff.

Gay on all this while his book did read,  
He yet has ended; for it was a great

And ample volume, that doth far exceed

My leisure, so long leaves here to repeat. *Spenser*

'Calmy, I do beseech you.—

A e, as an boiler, that for the poorest piece

Will bear as the name by th' volume *Shakespeare.*

The most sagacious man is not able to find out any  
bit of error in this great volume of the world.

I shall not now enlarge on the wrong judgments  
whereby men mislead themselves. This would make  
a volume *Locke.*

It one short volume could comprize

All that was witty, learn'd and wise,

How would it be esteem'd and read? *Suift.*

VOL'UMINOUS. *adj.* [from volume.]

1. Consisting of many complications.

The serpent roll'd voluminous and vast. *Milton.*

2. Consisting of many volumes, or books.

If heav'n wrote ought of fate, by what the stars

luminous, or single characters

In their conjunction met, gave me to spell. *Milton.*

There is pleasure in doing something new, though  
never so little, without pattering the world with  
voluminous transcriptions *Grant.*

The most severe reader makes allowances for  
many rells and nodding-places in a voluminous  
water *Spectator.*

3. Copious; diffusive.

He did not bear contradiction without much passion,  
and was too voluminous in discourse. *Clarendon.*

VOL'UMINOUSLY. *adv.* [from volumi-

nous.] In many volumes or books.

The controversies are hotly managed by the di-

vided schools, and voluminously every where  
huddled. *Granville.*

VOLUNTARILY. *adv.* [volontiers, French;

from voluntary.] Spontaneously; at

one's own accord; without compulsion.

Sub there is no likelihood that ever voluntarily  
they will seek instruction at our hands, it remaineth  
that unless we will suffer them to perish, salvation  
must seek them. *Hooker.*

To be agents voluntarily in our own destruction,  
against God and nature. *Hooker.*

Self preservation will oblige a man voluntarily,  
and by choice, to undergo any less evil, to secure  
himself but from the probability of an evil incon-

spicably greater. *South.*

VOLUNTARY. *adj.* [volontaire, Fr.

voluntarius, Latin.]

1. Acting without compulsion; acting by

choice.

God did not work as a necessary, but a voluntary  
agent, intending before hand, and decreeing with  
deliberation, that which did outwardly proceed from him.

The lottery of my destiny  
Ras me the right of voluntary choosing. *Shakespeare.*

2. Willing; acting with willingness.

1. A suture was no more; her guard away,  
To hit a voluntary prey. *Pope.*

3. Done by design; purposed.

1. A man be opping a tree, and his ax-head fall  
to the beak, out of his hand, and kills another  
man, by here is indeed man-slaughter, but no  
murder. *Perkins.*

4. Done without compulsion.

The forbearance denotes the forbearance  
in action, consequent to an order of the mind

The old duke is banished; the new duke, and  
the old lord leaving lords, have put themselves into  
voluntary exile with him. *Shakespeare.*

They must have recourse to abstinence, which is  
but voluntary fasting, and to exercise, which is but  
voluntary labour. *Scid.*

5. Acting of his own accord; spontaneous.

The public prayers of the people of God, in  
churches thoroughly settled, but never me to be  
voluntary duties, proceeding from any man's ex-

temporal wit. *Hooker.*

Thoughts which voluntary move

Harmonious numbers. *Milton.*

VOLUNTARY. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A volunteer; one who engages in any

affair of his own accord.

All the untitled humours of the land,

Rath, meconfid'rate, fiery volunteers. *Shakespeare.*

Ajax was here the voluntary, and you as under  
an impulse. *Shakespeare.*

The hording wars were made altogether by vol-

untaries, upon their own head. *Davies.*

Aids came in partly upon mislives, and partly

voluntaries from all parts. *Bacon.*

2. A piece of music played at will, with-

out any settled rule.

Whistling winds like organs play'd,  
Until their voluntaries made

The waken'd earth in odorous rise,

To be her morning sacrifice. *Cleveland.*

By a voluntary before the first lesson, we are pre-

pared for admission of those divine truths, which  
we are shortly to receive *Spectator.*

VOLUNTEER. *n. f.* [volontaire, French.]

A soldier who enters into the service of

his own accord.

Congreve, and the author of the Relapse, being

the principals in the dispute, I satisfy them, as for  
the volunteers, they will find themselves affected  
with the misfortune of their friends. *Collier.*

All Asia now was by the ears;

And gods beat up for volunteers *Prior*

To Greece and Troy.—

To VOLUNTEER. *v. n.* To go for a sol-

dier. A cant word.

Leave off the se wages, for in conference speaking,

The city needs not your new tricks for breaking

And if you fallants lose, to all appearing,

You'll want an equipage for volunteering. *Dryden.*

VOL'PTUARY. *n. f.* [voluptaire, Fr.

voluptuarius, Latin.] A man given up

to pleasure and luxury.

Does not the voluptuary understand, in all the

liberties of a loose and a lewd conversation, that  
he runs the risk of body and soul? *L'Estrange.*

The parasite was intended against the voluptu-

aries, men who lived like heathens, dissolutely, with-

out regarding any of the restraints of religion.

Atterbury.

VOLUPTUOUS. *adj.* [voluptuosus, Lat.

voluptuosus, French.] Given to excess

of pleasure; luxurious.

He then deceives, deceiv'd in his deceit;

Made drunk with drugs of dear voluptuous receipt.

*Spenser.*

If a new sect have not two properties, it will not

spread. The one is, the supplanting, or the opposing

of authority established; the other is, the giving li-

cence to pleasures, and a voluptuous life. *Bacon.*

Thou wilt bring me from

To that new world of light and bliss, among

The gods, who live at ease, where I shall reign

At thy right hand voluptuous, without end. *Milton.*

Then swol'n with pride, into the bare I fell

Of fair fallacious looks, a venereal train,

Soft'n'd with pleasure, and voluptuous life. *Milton.*

Speculative atheism admits only in our specula-

tion, whereas really human nature cannot be guilty

of the crime. Indeed a few sensual and voluptuous

persons may for a season eclipse this native light of

the soul, but can never wholly smother and extin-

guish it. *Bentley.*

VOLUPTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from voluptuous.]

Luxuriously; with indulgence of excel-

sive pleasure.

Had I a dozen sons, I had rather eleven died

nobly for their country, than one voluptuously tur-

teit out of action. *Shakespeare.*

This cannot be done, if my will be so worldly or  
temporally disposed, as never to interfere to think  
of them, but perpetually to carry away and apply  
my mind to other things. *South.*

VOLUPTUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from voluptu-

ous.] Luxuriolousness; addictedness to

excess of pleasure.

There's no bottom

In my voluptuousness, your wives, your daughters,

Your nation, and your minds, could not fill up

The excess of my lust. *Shakespeare.*

If he fill'd his vanity with his voluptuousness,

Full tarsens, and the dynmcs of his bones,

Call on him for it. *Shakespeare.*

Here, where full evening is, not noon nor night;

Where no voluptuousness, yet all delight. *Dante.*

These tons of Epicurus, the voluptuousness and

irreligion, must pass for the only wits of the age.

You may be free, unless

Your other lord forbids voluptuousness. *Dryden*

VOLUTATION. *n. f.* [volutatio, Latin.]

Wallowing; rolling.

VOLUTE. *n. f.* [volute, French.] A mem-

ber of a column.

That part of the capitals of the Ionick, Corinth-

ian, and Composite orders, which is supposed to re-

present the back of trees twisted and turned into spir-

al lines, or, according to others, the head and neck of

virgins in their long hair. According to Vitruvius,

those that appear above the stems in the Corinthian

order, are sixteen in every capital, four in the Ionick,

and eight in the Composite. These volutes are

more especially remarkable in the Ionick capital,

representing a pillow or cushion laid between the

abacus and column: whence that ancient architect

calls the voluta pulviscus. *Hart.*

It is said there is an Ionick pillar in the Santa

Maria Trinitaria, where the marks of the capitals

are still to be seen on the volute; and that Palladio

learned from thence the working of that difficult

problem. *Addison.*

VOMICA. *n. f.* [Latin.] An encysted

tumour in the lungs.

When the ulcer is not broke, it is commonly called

a vomica, attended with the true symptoms as an

empyema, because the vomica communicating with

the vessels of the lungs, must necessarily void some

of the purid matter, and taint the blood.

*Arbuthnot.*

VOMICK NUT. *n. f.*

Vomick nut is the nucleus of a fruit of an East-

India tree, the wood of which is the lignum colu-

mbum, or Indian wood of the shops. It is flat,

compressed, and round, of the breadth of a fluting,

and about the thickness of a crown piece. It is

certainly potent to quench colds and hoarseness, and taken

internally, in small doses, it distends the whole

human frame, and brings on convulsions. *Hill.*

To VOMIT. *v. n.* [vomo, Lat.] To cast

up the contents of the stomach.

The dog, when he is sick at the stomach, knows

his cure, falls to his guly, vomits, and is well.

More.

To VOMIT. *v. a.* [vomir, Fr.]

1. To throw up from the stomach: often

with up or out.

As though some world unknown,

By pamp'rd nature's store too prodigally fed,

And vomiting therewith, her lutescent vomit.

*Dryden.*

The sick vomited out loath upon the dry land.

*Job.*

Vomiting is of life, when the contents of the

stomach require it. *Boerhaave.*

Weak stomachs vomit up the wine that they

drink in too great quantity, with the ferment of sugar.

*Boerhaave.*

2. To throw up with violence from any

hollow.

VOMIT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The matter thrown up from the stomach.

He cast up his words with his hands devoutly,

Like vomit from his nostrils, entirely purged.

*South.*

# VOT

2. An emetick medicine; a medicine that causes vomits.

This vomit may be repeated often, if it be found to be useful. *Markness*  
Whether a vomit may be safely given, must be judged by the circumstances; if there be any symptoms of an inflammation on the stomach, a vomit is extremely dangerous. *Arbuthnot*

**VOMITION.** *n. f.* [from *vomere*, Lat.] The act or power of vomiting.

How many have saved their lives, by spewing up their debauch? Whereas, if the stomach had wanted the faculty of vomition, they had inevitably died. *Grew*

**VOMITIVE.** *adj.* [from *vomitus*, Fr.] Emetick; causing vomits.

From the vitriolous quality, mercurius dulcis, and vitriol vomitive, occasion black ejaculations. *Brown*

**VOMITORY.** *adj.* [from *vomere*, Fr. *vomitarius*, Lat.] Procting vomits; emetick.

Since regimens of Abdomen, or glands of intemperance, will communicate to water or wine a purging or vomitory operation, yet the body itself, after iterated infusions, abates, or vomits or weight. *Brown*

Some have vomited up such bodies as these, namely, thick, dark, bloody pus, which, by framing, they vomit again, or by taking vomits privately. *Harris*

**VORACIOUS.** *adj.* [from *vorare*, Fr. *vorax*, Latin.]

1. Greedy to eat; ravenous; edacious.

So voracious is this hound grown, that it draws in every thing to feed it. *Gorton of the tongue*

2. Rapacious; greedy.

**VORACIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *voracious*.]

Greedy; ravenously.

**VORACIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *voracitas*, Fr.]

**VORACITY.** *n. f.* [from *voracitas*, Lat. from *vorare*.] Greediness; ravine; ravenousness.

He is as well contented with this, as those that with the carities of the earth pamper their voracity. *Saunders*

Creatures by their voracity pernicious, have commonly fewer young. *Deham*

**VORTICES.** *n. f.* In the plural *vortex*. [Latin.] Any thing whirled round.

If many contiguous vortices of multi-pitch were each of them as large as those which some suppose to revolve about the sun and fixed stars, yet these, and all their parts, would by their tenacity and fulness communicate the motion to one another. *Newton*

Nothing else could impel it, unless the ethereal matter be supposed to be carried about the sun, like a vortex, or whirlpool, as a vehicle to convey it and the rest of the planets. *Hentley*

The gathering number, as it moves along, involves a vast involuntary throng;

Who gently drawn, and struggling left and left, Roll in her vortex, and her power controls. *Pope*

**VORTICATE.** *adj.* [from *vortex*] Having a whirling motion.

If three equal round vessels be filled, the one with cold water, the other with oil, the third with multi-pitch, and the liquors be stirred about alike, to give them a vorticate motion; the pitch, by its tenacity, will lose its motion quickly; the oil, being less tenacious, will keep it longer; and the water, being still less tenacious, will keep it longest, but yet will lose it in a short time. *Newton*

It is not a magnetic power, nor the effect of a vorticate motion, that common attempts towards the explanation of gravity. *Bentley*

**VOTARIES.** *n. f.* [from *votum*, Lat.] One devoted to any pious or laudable thing; one given up by a vow to any service or worship; votary.

I with a more strict restraint Upon the sisterhood, the votaries of St. Clare. *Shakespeare*

Earth, yield me roots! What is here? Gold! yellow, glittering, precious gold! No, gods, I am no idle votary! *Shakespeare*

# VOT

The grey-headed votary,  
Like a sad votary in palmer's weed,  
Rote from the hindmost wheels of Phæbus' train. *Milton*

**VOTARY.** *n. f.* One devoted, as by a vow, to any particular service, worship, study, or state of life.

Wherefore waste I time to count thee?  
Thou art a votary to fond desire. *Shakespeare*

Thou, fond god of sleep! forget that I Was ever known to be thy votary.

No more my pillow shall thine altar be,  
Nor will I seek any more to thee Myself a nothing sacrifice. *Crawshaw*

'Twas the coldness of the votary, and not the prayer, that was in fault, whenever fervor was deficient at the public office of the church. *Fell*

By the means, men worship the idols which have been set up in their minds, and stamping the characters of divinity upon absurdities and errors, become zealous votaries to bulls and monkeys. *Locke*

The enemy of our happiness has his servants and votaries among those who are called by the name of the son of God. *Rogers*

How can heavenly wisdom prove An instrument to earth's love?

Know'st thou not yet, that men commence Thy votaries for want of sense? *Swift*

**VOTARY.** *adj.* Consequent to a vow.

Superstition is now so well advanced, that men of the first blood are as firm as butchers by occupation, and votary resolution is made equivalent to custom, even in matters of blood. *Bacon*

**VOTARINESS.** *n. f.* [female of *votary*.] A woman devoted to any worship or state.

The imperial votaries passed on In maiden meditation, fancy free. *Shakespeare*

His mother was a votary of his pride;  
And, in the spiced Indian air by night,  
Full often the bath gullip'd by his side. *Shakespeare*

No votary this votary needs,  
Her very syllables are beads. *Clarendon*

Thy votary from my tender years I am;  
And love, like thee, the woods and tylvan game. *Dryden*

What force have pious vows? the queen of love  
His sister sends, her votary from above. *Pope*

**VOTE.** *n. f.* [from *votum*, Latin.] Suffrage; voice given and numbered.

He that joins instruction with delight,  
Profit with pleasure, carries all the votes. *Reform*

How many have no other ground for their tenets, than the sup old honesty or learning of those of the same persuasion? as if truth were to be established by the vote of the multitude. *Locke*

The final determination arises from the majority of opinions or votes in the assembly, because they ought to be wayed by the superior weight of reason. *Harris*

**TO VOTE.** *v. a.*

1. To choose by suffrage; to determine by suffrage.

You are not only in the eye and ear of your master, but you are also a favourite, the favourite of the time, and to are in his bottom also, the world hath also voted you, and doth to esteem of you. *Bacon*

2. To give by vote.

The parliament voted them one hundred thousand pounds, by way of recompence for their sufferings. *Swift*

**VOTER.** *n. f.* [from *votum*.] One who has the right of giving his voice or suffrage.

Electors growing chargeable, the voters that in the bulk of the common people, have an universally festured into bribery, and drunkenness, mabec, and stunder. *Swift*

He hates an action bare,  
Can sometimes drop a vote's claim,  
And give up party to his lane. *Swift*

**VOTIVE.** *adj.* [from *votum*, Lat.] Given by vow.

Such in life's temple you may find,  
On votive tablets to the life-patray'd. *Dryden*

Venus! take my votive plate;  
Since I am not what I was,

# VOW

What from this day I shall be,  
Venus! let me never see.

**TO VOUCH.** *v. a.* [from *vouchere*, Norman Fr.]

1. To call to witness; to obtest.

The sun and day are witnesses for me;  
Let him who fights unseen relate his own,  
And touch the silent stars and conscious moon. *Dryden*

2. To attest; to warrant; to declare; to maintain by repeated affirmations.

You do not give the cheer; the feast is told  
That is not often touched, while 'tis making,  
'Tis given with welcome. *Shakespeare*

The sufficiency of the discourse, and the pertinency of it to the design he is upon, touches it worthy of our great apostle.

They made him assumed to touch the truth of the relation, and afterwards to credit it. *Atterbury*

**TO VOUCH.** *v. n.* To bear witness; to appear as a witness; to give testimony.

He declares he will not believe lies, until the elector of Hanover shall vouch for the truth of what he hath so solemnly affirmed. *Swift*

**VOUCH.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Warrant, attestation.

What praise couldst thou bestow on a deserving woman indeed? one that, in the authority of her merit, did justly put on the vouch of very male worth? *Shakespeare*

**VOUCHER.** *n. f.* [from *vouch*.]

1. One who gives witness to any thing.

All the great writers of that age stand up together as vouchers for one another's reputation. *Spectator*

I have added nothing to the malice or absurdity of them; which it behoves me to declare, since the vouchers themselves will be so soon lost. *Pope*

2. Testimony.

Better to starve,  
Than crave the hire which first we do deserve  
Why in this wolfish gown should I stand here,  
To beg of Hob and Dick, that do appear  
Their needful voucher? *Shakespeare*

The stamp is a mark, and a public voucher, that a piece of such denomination is of such a weight, and of such a fineness, &c. has so much silver in it. *Locke*

**TO VOUCHSAFE.** *v. a.* [from *vouch* and *safe*.]

1. To permit any thing to be done without danger.

2. To condescend to grant.

He grew content to mark their speeches, the marvel at such wit in shepherds, after to like their company, and lastly to vouchsafe conference. *Shakespeare*

Shall I vouchsafe your worship a word or two -  
Two thousand, fair woman, and I'll  
Vouchsafe thee hearing. *Shakespeare*

But it is the sense of two from such delight  
Beyond all other, that the same vouchsafed  
To cattle and each beast. *Milton*

It is not I, by the apostle, that God hath  
Vouchsafed to the heathens the means of eternal life; and yet I will not affirm that God will give eternal life to those, to whom the sound of the gospel never reached. *Swift*

**TO VOUCHSAFE.** *v. n.* To design; to condescend; to yield.

Do I not see *Zeluinde*, who does not think a thought which is not first weighed by wisdom as a virtue? do I not the vouchsafe to love me with like ardour? *Sidney*

Vouchsafe, divine perfection of a woman,  
Of these supposed crimes to give me leave  
By circumstance but to acquit myself. *Shakespeare*

Vouchsafe, illustrious Ormond, to behold  
What power the charms of beauty had of old. *Dryden*

**VOUCHSAFE.** *n. f.* [from *vouchsafe*.]

Grant; condescension.

The infinite superiority of God's nature, places a vast disparity between his greatest communication and his creatures incommunicable, and thence follows.

**VOW.** *n. f.* [from *vovum*, Lat.]

1. Any promise made to a divine power;

an act of devotion, by which some part of life, or some part of possessions, is consecrated to a particular purpose.

The gods are deaf to hot and peevish vows; they are polluted offerings. *Shakespeare*

Where honour or where conscience does not bind, No other law shall shackle me, 'Tis to myself I will not be,

Nor shall my future actions be confin'd By my own present mood.

Who by resolves or vows engag'd does stand

For days that yet belong to fate,

Does, like an unthrif, mortgage his estate

Before it comes into his hand.

The boundness of the chafier to

All that he does receive does always owe;

And full, as time comes in, it goes away,

Not to enjoy, but debts to pay.

Unhappy flower, and pupil to a bell,

Which his hour's work, as well as hours, does tell.

Unhappy till the last, the kind releasing knell.

If you take that vow and that wish to be all one,

you are mistaken; a wish is a far lower degree than a vow.

She took a vow for his return with vain devotion pays.

2. A solemn promise, commonly used for a promise of love or matrimony.

By all the vows that ever men have broke,

In number more than ever women spoke.

Those who wear the woodbine on their brow,

Were knights of love, who never broke their vow,

From to their pig-die land.

To Vow, *v. a.* [vow, Fr. *votum*, Lat.]

1. To consecrate by a solemn dedication; to give to a divine power.

David often teacheth unto God the sacrifice of praise, and thanksgiving to the congregation.

For not pay unto the Lord.

When we have not only vowed, but delivered them over into the possession of Almighty God, for the maintenance of his public worship, and the services thereof, they are not now arbitrary, nor to be revoked.

Whoever takes these irreligious men,

With burden of a tickle, weak and faint,

But hears them taking of religion then,

And taking of them soul to evilly tint.

This plant Latinus, when his town he wall'd,

Then found, and from the air Lauratum eul'd;

And last, in honour of his new shade,

He could the laurel to the land be god.

To devote, a ceremonial phrase.

To matter Harvey, upon a time of consideration, I have vowed this my labour.

To Vow, *v. n.* To make vows or solemn promises.

Do justice how much regard I do you.

That piece of beauty that

There was a time, when I did vow

To be alone, but now the fate of faces

Vowen, *part. pass.* [from the verb.] Consecrated by solemn declaration.

Vowel, *n. f.* [vowelle, Fr. *vocalis*, Lat.] A letter which can be uttered by itself.

I distinguish letters into vowels and consonants,

yet not wholly upon their reason, that a vowel may be sounded alone, a consonant not without a vowel,

while will not be found all true; for many of the consonants may be sounded alone, and some joined together without a vowel; as, bl, ft; and as we pronounce the latter syllable of people, riddle.

Vowel makes the two vowels meet without an elision.

VOWELOW, *n. f.* [vow and yellow.] One bound by the same vow.

Who are the votaries,

That are vowless with this virtuous king?

VOYAGE, *n. f.* [voyage, French.] A travel by sea.

On your forward ran his voyage make,

With his black palmer, that him guided still.

Our ships went sundry voyages, as well to the pillars of Hercules, as to other parts in the Atlantic and Mediterranean seas.

This great man acted like an able pilot in a long voyage; contented to sit in the cabin while the winds were abated, but ready to resume the helm when the storm arose.

2. Course; attempt; undertaking. A low phrase.

If he should intend his voyage towards my wife,

I would turn her loose to him, and what he gets more of her than sharp words, let it be on my head.

If you make your voyage upon her, and prevail, I am no further your enemy.

3. The practice of travelling.

All nations have interknowledge of one another, by voyage into foreign parts, or strangers that come to them.

To VOYAGE, *v. n.* [voyager, Fr. from the noun.] To travel by sea.

For, voyaging to learn the dreadful art,

To hunt with deadly drugs the barbed dart;

His restless impact the baneful trust.

To VOYAGE, *v. a.* To travel; to pass over.

I with pain

Voyag'd the untried, vast, unbounded deep

Of horrible confusion.

VOYAGER, *n. f.* [voyageur, French, from voyage.] One who travels by sea.

Did not in thy constant travelling

To do as other voyagers, and make

Some turns into left creeks, and wisely take

Fresh water at the Hellicoman spring.

How comfortable this is, voyagers can best tell.

Deny yourself, ye deny in vain,

A private voyager I pass the main.

UP, *adv.* [up Sax. *op*, Dutch and Danish.]

1. Aloft; on high; not down.

From those two brethren, admire the wonderful changes of worldly things; now up, now down, as if the life of man were not of much more certainty than a stage play.

Hath his course he bends, but up or down,

By center, or eccentric, hard to tell,

Or longitude.

2. Out of bed; in a state of being risen from rest.

Helen was not up, was she?

His chamber being commonly fix'd with doors,

when he was up, he gave his legs, arms, and breast to his servants to dress him, his eyes to his letters, and ears to petitioners.

3. In the state of being risen from a seat.

Upon his first rising, a general whisper ran among the country people, that the Roger was up.

4. From a state of decumbiture or concealment.

5. In a state of being built.

Up with my tent, here will I lie to-night;

But where to-morrow — well, all's one for that.

6. Above the horizon.

As soon as the sun is up, set upon the city.

Now morn with rosy light had streak'd the sky,

Up rose the sun, and up rose Emily;

Adapted her early steps to Cynthia's face.

7. To a state of proficiency.

Till we have wrought ourselves up into this degree of christian indifferency, we are in bondage.

8. In a state of exaltation.

Those that were up themselves kept others low;

Those that were low the melior held others hard,

Ne suffer'd them to rise, or greater grow.

Henry the fifth is crown'd, up, vanity!

Down, royal state! all you large councillors, hence!

9. In a state of climbing.

Straight the rumour flew

Up to the city; which heard, up they drew

By dices and breaks.

10. In a state of insurrection.

The gentle archbishop of York is up

With well appear'd powers.

Relics there are up,

And put the English men into the sword.

Thou hast heard me, my foul's up in arms,

And many each part about me.

11. In a state of being increased, or raised.

Great and profound as the sea is raised in little brooks by a sudden rain; the year quickly up, and at the commencement he poured unexpectedly in upon us, it overtook us.

12. From a remoter place, coming to any person or place.

As a boat was whetting his teeth, up comes a fox to him.

13. Into order, as, he drew up his regiment.

14. From younger to elder years.

I am ready to die from my youth up.

15. Up and down. Dapperly; here and there.

Abundance of them are seen scattered up and down like many little islands when the tide is low.

16. Up and down. Backward and forward.

Our defence is, in this present controversy, not to be carried up and down with the waves of uncertain arguments, but rather positively to lead on the minds of the simpler sort by plain and easy degrees, till the very nature of the thing itself do make manifest what is truth.

The skipping king he tumbled up and down,

With shallow jesters.

Up and down he travels his ground;

Now wants nothing below, now takes again;

Then humbly thrusts a thistle, then lends a wound;

Now back he gives, then rubs communion.

Now an I death

Shall dwell at ease, and up and down unben

Will sit on the bottom air.

On this windy sea of land, the fond

Walks up and down a while, but on his prey.

What a notable life dost thou lead, says a dog to a hen, to run haying up and down thus in weeds.

She has got the wanders up and down

Through all her face, and lights up every charm.

17. Up to. To an equal level with.

I think was parallel with the eye of an overcast thrift, and set on the chimney water, that led from his lips when ever he attempted to drink it.

18. Up to. Adequately to.

The water in the city is raised up to the religion of the country, when the law nothing is applicable to morality.

The eyes determined to have up to the long rule by which they receive judgment lives to work.

We must not only mortify all the passions that solicit us, but we must learn to do so with and up to the positive precepts of our duty.

19. Up with. A phrase that signifies the act of raising any thing to give a blow.

She, quick and proud, and who on I'd's quite,

Up with her fist, and took him on the face.

Another came, quoth she, become more wild;

Thus she did kiss her hand with little grace.

20. It is added to verbs implying some accumulation, or increase.

If we could number up those prodigious towns that sprung in every part of the Empire of old Rome, they would amount to more than can be found in any the parts of Europe at the time existent.

UP, *interj.*

1. A word signifying to rise from bed.

Up, up, comes glaucy, his break of day,

Go drive the deer, and chase the gray pig.

2. A word of exhortation, exciting or rousing to action.

# U P B

Up there, Methusalem, the monarch's wife of mine;  
Such came of mourning never lastly done;  
Up, grails glows, and up, my mortal time;  
Matter of nothing now, but thou have none more.

Put up, and enter now into full bliss  
Up, up, for thou'st take, twelve lemons with  
you.

And long to call you chert  
Up, prep. From a lower to a higher part;  
not down.

In going up a hill, the faces will be most weary;  
In going down, the thighs; for that in lifting the  
feet, when a man goeth up the hill, the weight of  
the body bears it most upon the knees, and in  
going down, upon the thighs.

To UPRIDE, *v. a. pret. upbore; part. pall*  
*upborn. [up and bear.]*

1. To sustain aloft; to support in elevation.  
Upbore with indistinguishable wings  
Rang'd in a line the ready warriors found,  
Saw from the coach, and smelt the overboard;  
Saw as on wings of wind upbore the yells,  
And drifts of tiding dust involve the sky.

2. To raise aloft.  
Thus with prayer,  
Or one short flight of human breath, upbore  
Even to the tent of God.

A monstrous wave upbore  
The chief, and dash'd him on the craggy shore.

3. To support from falling.  
Vital powers, given way both weak and vain,  
For want of food and sleep, which two upbore,  
The weary patient, the frail bed of man.

To UPRIDE, *v. a. [upgeladen, up-  
geped in, Saxon.]*

1. To charge contemptuously with any  
thing disgraceful. It has commonly *with*,  
sometimes *of*, before the thing imputed;  
sometimes it has only an accusative of  
the thing, as in *Milton*, and sometimes  
the person without the thing, or the  
thing without the person.

The fathers, when they were upriden with that  
defect, comforted themselves with the meditation  
of God's most glorious nature, who did not there-  
fore the less accept of their hearty affection.

It forc'd in me  
But as an honour forc'd in with bold's hand,  
And I had many living to upbraid  
My gain of it by their allurances,  
Which daily grew to quarrel.

2. To object as matter of reproach, with  
to be fore the person.

Those that have been bred together, are  
apt to envy their equals when raised; for a doll  
upbraid unto them their own fortunes, and pointeth  
at them.

Any of these, without regarding the pains of  
churchmen, grog or upbraid to them those that  
remains of intemperate pity, which the rapacity of  
some ages has borne in.

3. To urge with reproach.  
I have too long born  
Your blunt upbraidings, and your bitter scoffs.

He that knowingly commits an ill, has the up-  
braidings of his own conscience.

He that knowingly commits an ill, has the up-  
braidings of his own conscience.

He that knowingly commits an ill, has the up-  
braidings of his own conscience.

He that knowingly commits an ill, has the up-  
braidings of his own conscience.

He that knowingly commits an ill, has the up-  
braidings of his own conscience.

# U P H

4. To reproach on account of a benefit re-  
ceived from the reproacher.

Every hour  
He flings into one gross crime or other;  
His knights grow riotous, and he himself up-  
braideth us.

On every tongue.  
If any lack wisdom, let him ask of God that  
giveth liberally, and upbraideth not.

5. To bring reproach upon; to show faults  
by being in a state of comparison.

Alh, my son, how evil sits it me to have such a  
foe; and how much doth thy kindness upbraid my  
wicked deeds!

The counsel which I cannot take,  
Instead of healing, but upbraideth my weakness.

6. To treat with contempt. Not in use.  
There also was that mighty monarch laid,  
Low under all, yet above all in pride;  
That name of native he did foul upbraid,  
And would, as Amos's son, be magnify'd.

UPRAIDER, *n. f.* [from upbraid.] One  
that reproaches.

UPRAIDINGLY, *adv.* By way of re-  
proach.

The time was when men would learn and study  
good things, not envy those that had them. Then  
men were had in price for learning; now letters  
only make men vile. He is upraidingly called a  
poet, as if it were a contemptible nickname.

To UPRAY, *v. a.* [A word formed from  
upbraid by *Spenser*, for the sake of a  
rhyming termination.] To shame.

Vile knight,  
That knights and knight-hood doth with shame  
upbraid.

And do wilt th' ensample of thy child-hood might,  
Unhappily, weak, old women thus to fight.

UPROUGHT, *part. pass. of upbring.* Edu-  
cated; nurtured.

Divinely wrought,  
And of the blood of angels, heavenly born,  
And with the crew of blessed souls upbrought,  
Each of which did her with her gifts adorn.

UPRIFT, [Participle from *to cast up.*] Thrown  
upward.

Prads with upcast eyes forsake their shade,  
And gaze, as if I were to be obey'd.

UPRIDE, *n. f.* A term of howling; a  
throw; a calf.

Was there ever man had such luck? when I killed  
the jack, upon an upcast to be hit away!

To UPRIDE, *v. a. [up and gather.]* To  
contract.

Houdell he close upgall'd more and more  
Into his den, that his decedent traitor  
By his there being might not be heard,  
Ne any note, ne any question made.

UPRAID, *adj.* [up and hand.] Lifted by  
the hand.

The upraid sledge is used by an few known  
workmen, who work is not of the finger, yet requires  
help to gather. They use it with both their hands  
before them, and seldom hit the hammer by her  
than their head.

UPRIED, *pret. and part. pass. of uphold.*  
Maintained; sustained.

He who reigns  
Monarch in heav'n, till then, as one to cure,  
Sat on his throne, upheld by old repaire.

UPRIED, *adj.* [up and hold.] Difficult;  
like the labour of climbing a hill.

What an upraid labour must it be to a farmer,  
who has those first inducements to mow at twenty  
years of age, which others are taught at ten.

# U P H

Yet, as immortal, in our uphill chase  
We press our fortune with unslacken'd pace.

To UPHOLD, *v. a. [up and board.]* To  
treasure; to store; to accumulate in pri-  
vate places.

Heaps of huge words uphoarded hideously  
With horrid found, though having little sense,  
They think to be chief pride of poetry;

And thereby wanting due intelligence,  
Have marr'd the face of goodly poeche,  
And made a monster of their fantastic.

1. To uphold; to support; to sustain; to keep from  
falling.

The mournful train with groans, and hands up-  
held,  
Befought his pity.

2. To support; to sustain; to keep from  
falling.

White life upholds this arm,  
This arm upholds the house of Lancaster.

3. To keep from dejection.

There is due from the judge to the advocate  
for a commendation, where a man is upbraid-  
ed, for that upholds in the client the reputation of his  
counsel, and beats down in him the content of his  
enemies.

4. To support in any state of life.

Many younger brothers have neither lands nor  
means to uphold themselves.

5. To continue; to keep from defeat.

6. To keep from being lost.

In spite of spite, alone upholds the day.

7. To continue without failing.

8. To continue in being.

UPHOLDER, *n. f.* [from uphold.]

1. A supporter.

2. A sustainer in being.

3. An undertaker; one who provides for  
funerals.

UPHOLD, *v. a.* [a corruption of up-  
holder.] One who furnishes houses; one  
who fits up apartments with beds and  
furniture.



If a corner of the hanging wants a single nail,  
Send for the upholsterer.

Here wax as yet, you fashion him with ease,  
Your barber, cook, upholsterer.  
UPLAND, *n. s.* [*up and land.*] Higher ground.

Men at first, after the flood, lived in the uplands  
and holes of the mountains, and by degrees sunk  
into the plains.

UPLAND, *adj.*

1. Higher in situation.

Here in Cornwall do no more, by nature than  
others; for where by choice, conceive themselves  
an enlarged society from the upland dwellers, and  
carry animosity against them.

Sometimes with become delight  
The upland hamlets will invite.

2. Rude; savage. This is the meaning in  
*Chapman*; probably because the up-  
landers, having less commerce, were  
less civilized.

And long'd to see this heap of fortune,  
That to literature was, and upland rude,  
That lawless domineer'd humane he had learn'd

UPLANDISH, *adj.* [*from upland.*] Moun-  
tainous, inhabiting mountains.

Loon-like, uplandish, and mere wild,  
Slave to his pride, and all his nerves being natu-  
rally cougl'd  
Of eminent strength, stalks out and preys upon a  
fily sheep

UPPLA'S, *v. a.* [*up and lay.*] To board,  
to lay up.

We are but farmers of ourselves; yet may,  
If we can stock ourselves and thrive, *up* a  
Much, much good treasure for the great rent day.

TO UPPLA'T. *v. a.* [*up and lyt.*] To rati-  
ficate.

Mechanick fl vcs,  
With greasy aprons, rules and hammers, shall  
Up it as to the view.

The haughty Polingbrooke repeats himself,  
And, with uplaid aims, is late arriv'd  
At Rivermouth.

Together both, with next t' almighty, and  
Uplaid monument, one broke they am'd; Milton  
Stout talking to his nearli-mind.

With head uplaid above the wave, and eyes  
But sparkling haz'd.

When by pull, engam'd golly mortals perish,  
He gods behind them, punishment with pleasure,  
And lay the uplaid under-bolt aside.

Songs, fennets, epigrams, the winds uplaid,  
And whist them back to Evans, Young, and Swift

UPMOST, *adj.* [*an irregular superlative  
formed from up.*] Highest; topmost.

Away! ye flurs,  
That full life upmost when the nation boils,  
That have but just enough of sense to know  
The maker's voice, when called to depart

UPON'S, *prep.* [*up and on.*]

1. Not under; noting being on the top.  
As I did stand my watch upon the hill,  
I look'd toward Birnam; and anon methought  
The wood began to move.

2. Not within; being on the outside.  
Blood that is upon the altar.

3. Thrown over the body, as clothes.  
I have seen her rise from her bed, draw her  
Eight-gown upon her

4. By way of imprecation or imprecation.  
Hard-hearted Clifford! take me from the world;  
My tool to heaven, my blood upon your heads.

No man, who had a mind to do wrong, would be  
awed from doing it by a law that is always to be a  
foe to a feckard, and must never be pleaded  
against him, or executed upon him

5. It expresses oblation, or profection.  
How? that I should see her?  
Upon the love, and truth, and vows, which I  
Have made to thy command!—I, her!—her blood!

UPON, *prep.* [*up and on.*]

6. It is used to express any hardship or  
mischievous.

If we would neither impose upon ourselves, nor  
others, we must lay aside that fallacious method of  
confining by the lump.

That is not a fault inseparable from faults, but is  
the sin of the managers; it is not naturally upon  
the thing, but only upon the contingent circum-  
stances and manner of doing

7. In consequence of. Now little in use.

Let me not find you before me again upon any  
complaint who never

Then the princes of Germany had but a due fear  
of the greatness of Spain, upon a general apprehen-  
sion of the ambitious designs of that nation.

I wish it may not be concluded, left upon second  
cognitions, there should be cause to alter

These forces took hold of divers, in some upon  
dilettant, in some upon ambition, in some upon  
levity, and desire of change, and in some few upon  
confidence and belief, but in most upon supposition;  
and in divers out of dependence upon some of the  
better sort, who did in secret favour their aims

He made a great difference between people that  
did rebel upon wantonness, and them that did re-  
bel upon want

Upon pay they were taken away, upon ignorance  
they are again demand'd

Promises can be of no force, unless they be  
freed to be conditional, and unless that duty pro-  
posed to be a force by them, be acknowledged to  
be part of that condition, upon performance of which  
those promises do, and upon the neglect of which  
those promises shall be of no long to any.

The king had no kindness for him upon an old  
account, as remembering the part he had acted  
against the earl of Strafford

Though his offers did in never for pleasing and  
alarming a shock at first, yet the remote and re-  
ward regrets of the soul, upon the commission of it,  
immediately overbalance those faint and transient  
gladifications.

The common corruption of human nature, upon  
the bare stock of its original depravity, does nat-  
urally proceed to far.

When we make judgments upon general pro-  
pensions, they are made rather from the impulse  
of our own fancy, than from reason

'Tis not the thing that is done, but the intention  
in doing it, that makes good or evil. There is a  
great difference between what we do upon force,  
and what upon inclination

The determination of the said upon enquiry, is  
following the direction of that mode.

There broke out an imputation quarrel between  
the parents, the one valuing himself too much  
upon his birth, and the other upon his possessions

The design was discovered by a person, as much  
noted for his skill in guile, as in politics, upon  
the false, mercenary end of getting money by was-  
ters.

8. In immediate consequence of.

Waller should not make advantage upon that in-  
terprise, to find the way open to him to march into  
the sea

A louder kind of sound was produced by the im-  
petuous eruptions of the numerous flames of the  
saltpetre, upon calling a live coal thereon

So far from taking little advantages against us  
for every thing, that he is willing to pardon our  
most wilful misbehaviour, upon our repentance and  
amendment

Upon lessening interest to four per cent, and  
the price of your native commodities, of lessening  
your trade

The mind, upon the forgetting of any new no-  
tion, runs immediately after failures to make it the  
clearer.

If, upon the perusal of such writings, he does not  
find himself delighted; or if, upon reading the ac-  
cused passages in such authors, he finds a coldness  
and indifference in his thoughts, he ought to con-  
clude, that he wants the faculty of discovering  
them.

This advantage we lost upon the invention of  
fire-arms.

9. In a state of view.

Is it upon record? or else reported  
Superstitiously, from age to age?

The next heroes we meet with upon record were  
Romulus and Numa.

The athletes taken notice of among the ancients  
are left behind upon the records of history

10. Supposing a thing granted.

If you lay down this is the nature of nature and in-  
vention, and there was no necessity, here, and  
therefore the things were slowly invented, this is  
a good answer upon our last objection

11. Relating to a subject.

Ambitious Contention would not cease,  
Till the low-angled France, and all the world,  
Upon the right and party of her son

Yet when seven minutes were over to serve,  
Would you but in some words upon it business,  
If you would cut the time

Upon this, I remember a friend of refined civility,  
that when any woman went to see another of equal  
birth, she worked at her own work in the other's  
house

12. With respect to.

The English lawyers, who were sent for, were ex-  
amined upon all questions proposed to them.

13. In consideration of.

Upon the whole matter, and humbly speaking,  
I doubt there was a rash somewhere.

Upon the whole, it will be necessary to avoid that  
perpetual repetition of the same epithets which we  
had at Home

14. In naming a particular day.

Constantly he looks upon us, even away to his  
rest, upon the day on which their marriage was  
to be solemnized

15. Noting reliance or trust.

We now very hardly spend upon the hope  
Of what is to come in

God commands us, by our dependence upon his  
truth, and his holy word, to believe a fact that we  
do not understand; and this is no more than what  
we do every day in the works of nature, upon the  
credit of men's hearing

16. Near to; noting situation.

The enemy had set themselves at Aldermston,  
and there, in Newbury and Reading, in two  
other battles upon the river Kennet, over which  
he was to pass

The Lord spoke of a prescription for hunting in  
one of the king's forests, that lies upon their manors

17. In the state of.

They were contented with the greatest magni-  
ficence that could be, upon no greater warning

18. On occasion of.

The earl of Chevalier, a man of signal courage,  
and an excellent officer upon any field enterprise,  
advanced

19. Noting assumption; as, he takes state  
upon him; he took an oath upon him.

Since he acts as his friend, he takes his judicial  
determination upon himself, as it were his own.

20. Noting the time when an event came  
to pass. It is seldom applied to any de-  
termination of time longer than a day.

In the twelfth month, on the thirteenth day

21. Noting security.

We have baricaded money for the king's tribute,  
and put upon our lands and upon our vineyards

22. Noting attack.

The Phalaris be upon thee, Sampson, Judges.

23. On pain of.

In such a cruel degree of trafficking her she had  
brought him, that the cruel punishment of a word,  
that upon our lives we should do whatever the  
commander says

24. At the time of, on occasion of.

Important as it is to the moral conduct of  
the prebendary up to their two great events, and  
the prebendary to favour which they challenge  
upon them.

## 25. By inference from.

Without it, all discourses of government and obedience, upon his principles, would be to no purpose. *Locke.*

## 26. Noting attention.

He patiently bore the sight of what he was upon, his mind was filled with disorder and confusion. *Locke.*

## 27. Noting particular place.

Provide ourselves of the virtuous's saddle, which will be sure to amble, when the world is upon the hardest trial. *Dryden.*

## 28. Exactly; according to.

In goodly form comes on the enemy;  
And by the ground they hide, I judge the number  
Upon or near the rate of thirty thousand. *Shakespeare.*

## 29. By noting the means of support.

Upon a closer inspection of these bodies, the shells are added to the numbers of them in such a manner, as bodies lying on the sea-shores upon which they live. *Woodward.*

30. *Upon* is, in many of its significations, now contracted into *on*, especially in poetry. See *ON*. The meaning of this particle is very multifarious; for it is applied both to place, which seems its original signification; to time, which seems its secondary meaning; and to intellectual or corporeal operations. It always retains an intimation, more or less obscure, of time, *substitution*, something precedent, or some subject. It is not only to reduce it to any general idea.

UPPER. *adj.* [a comparative from *up*.]

1. Superiour in place; higher.  
Give the lion head a majestic grace, the month smiling; which you shall do by making a thin upper lip, and shadowing the month line a little in the corners. *Peacham.*

Our knight did have no less a pack  
Of his own buttocks on his back;  
Which now had almost got the upper  
Hand of his head for want of crupper. *Hudibras.*  
The understanding was then clear, and the soul's upper region lofty and serene, free from the vapours of the inferior affections. *South.*

With speed to-night repair.  
For not the gods nor angry Jove will bear  
Thy lawless wounding walks in upper air. *Dryden.*  
Deep as the dark internal waters lie  
From the bright regions of the cheerful sky,  
So far the proud ascending rocks invade  
Heaven's upper realms, and cast a dreadful shade. *Addison.*

## 2. Higher in power or dignity.

The like corrupt and unreasonable custom prevailed far, and got the upper hand of right reason with the greatest part. *Hooker.*

UPPERMOST. *adj.* [superlative from *upper*.]

1. Highest in place.  
The waters, called the waters above the heavens, are but the clouds, and waters engendered in the uppermost air. *Balegh.*

In all things follow nature, not painting clouds in the bottom of your piece, and waters in the uppermost parts. *Dryden.*

## 2. Highest in power or authority.

The lower powers are gotten uppermost, and we see, like men on our heads, as Plato observed of old, that on the right hand, which is indeed on our left. *Glennville.*

'Tis all one to the common people who's uppermost. *L'Estrange.*

This species of discretion will carry a man late through all parties, so far, that whatever station happens to be uppermost, his claim is allowed for a share. *Swift.*

## 3. Predominant; most powerful.

As in perfumes composed with art and cost,  
'Tis hard to lay what scent is uppermost,  
Nor this part musk or civet can we call,  
Or amber, but a rich result of all,  
So she was all a sweet. *Dryden.*

UPRIS. *adj.* [from *up*.] Proud; arrogant. A low word.

To UPRIS. *v. a.* [up and raise.] To raise up; to exalt.

This would interrupt his joy  
In our confusion, and our joy upraise  
In his disturbance. *Milton.*

To UPRIS. *v. a.* [up and rear.] To rear on high.

Heaven-born charity! thy blessings shed;  
But mingle want upon her lucky head. *Gay.*

UPRIGHT. *adj.* [up and right.] This word, with its derivatives, is in prose accented on the first syllable; but in poetry seems to be accented indifferently on the first or second.]

1. Straight up; perpendicularly erect.  
Couch down his hair; look! look! it stands upright. *Shakespeare.*

They are upright as the palm-tree; *Jeremiah.*  
In the morning, taking of somewhat of early digestion, as milk, furthers nourishment, but this should be done sitting upright, that the milk may pass more speedily to the stomach. *Bacon.*

A tree, at first setting, should not be shaken; and therefore put two little forks about the bottom of your trees, to keep them upright. *Bacon.*  
Circe, the daughter of the sun; whose charms  
Whoever tasted, lost his upright shape.  
And do inward fell into a growling tame. *Milton.*

Fourthly upright he rears from off the pool  
His mighty statue. *Milton.*

2. Erected; pricked up.  
All have their ears upright, waiting when the watchword shall come, that they should all arise into rebellion. *Spenser.*

Stood Theodore surpris'd in deadly fright,  
With chattering teeth, and bristling hair upright. *Dryden.*

3. Honest; not declining from the right.  
Such neighbour nearness should not partialize  
Th' untopping firmness of my upright soul. *Shakespeare.*

How hast thou intoll'd

Thy malice into thousands, once upright  
And faithful, now prov'd false? *Milton.*

The most upright of mortal men was he;  
The most sincere and holy woman he. *Dryden.*

UPRIGHT. *n. f.* Elevation; orthography.

You have the orthography, or upright, of this ground-plot, and the explanation thereof, with a scale of feet and inches. *Morton.*

UPRIGHTLY. *adv.* [from *upright*.]

1. Perpendicularly to the horizon.

2. Honestly; without deviation from the right.

Men by nature apter to rage than decent, not greatly ambitious, more than to be well and uprightly dealt with. *Salicy.*

Prints in judgment, and their delegate judges, must judge the causes of all persons uprightly and impartially, without any personal consideration. *Taylor.*

To live uprightly then is sure the best,  
To save ourselves, and not to damn the rest. *Dryd.*

UPRIGHTNESS. *n. f.* [from *upright*.]

1. Perpendicular erection. This was anciently accented on the second.

So the fair tree, which still peeks eyes  
Her form and state while no wind blows,  
In forms from that upright's flowers,  
And the glad earth about her throws.

With treasure from her yielding boughs. *Waller.*

2. Honesty; integrity.

The hypocrite bends his principles and practice to the fashion of a corrupt world; but the truly upright man is inflexible in his *uprightness*, and unalterable in his purpose. *Atterbury.*

To UPRIS. *v. n.* [up and rise.]

1. To rise from decumbiture.

Early, before the morn with crimson ray  
The windows of bright heaven opened had,  
Through which into the world the dawning day  
Might look, that maketh every creature glad.

Upse Sir Guyon. *Spenser.*

Thou knowest my down-sitting, and mine up-  
rise. *Shakspeare.*

Upse the virgin with the morning light,  
Obedient to the vision of the night. *Pope.*

2. To rise from below the horizon.

Upse the sun. *Cowley.*

3. To rise with activity.

Was that the king that spur'd his horse so hard  
Against the steep uprising of the hill? *Shakspeare.*

UPRIS. *n. f.* Appearance above the horizon.

Did ever raven sing so like a lark,  
That gives sweet tidings of the sun's uprise? *Shakspeare.*

UPROAR. *n. f.* [uproer, Dutch.] This word likewise is accented on the first syllable in prose; in verse, indifferently on either.] Tumult; battle; disturbance; confusion.

The Jews, which believed not, set all the city on an uproar. *Acts.*

It were well if his holiness had not let the world in an uproar, by nourishing of war. *Raleigh.*

He levied forces in a disordered uproar, about the treason rested in him and some other his accomplices. *Hayward.*

The uproar was so loud, that the accusation itself could not be heard. *Holaday.*

Others, with vast Typhoean rage more fell,  
Rend up both rocks and hills, and ride the air  
In whirlwind; hell scarce holds the wild uproar. *Milton.*

Horror thus prevail'd,  
And wild uproar 'd wh, who at length will end  
This long pernicious fray? *Philips.*

The impiety of this sentiment set the audience in an uproar; and made Savanes, though an intimate friend of the poet, go out of the theatre with indignation. *Addison.*

To UPROAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To throw into confusion. Not in use.

Had I power, I should  
Pour the sweet milk of concord into hell,  
Uproar the universal peace, confound  
All unity on earth. *Shakespeare.*

To UPROOT. *v. a.* [up and root.] To tear up by the root.

Orpheus could lead the savage race,  
And trees uprooted left their place;  
Seductions of the lyre.  
But bright Cecilia rais'd the wonder higher;  
When to her organ vocal breath was giv'n,  
An angel heard,  
And fought appear'd,  
Mistaking earth for heav'n. *Dryden.*

To UPROUSE. *v. a.* [up and rouse.] To waken from sleep; to excite to action.

Thou art uprous'd by some distemperature. *Shakespeare.*

UPSHOT. *n. f.* [up and shot.] Conclusion; end; last amount; final event.

With this he knoll'd his ambitious flights  
To like desire and praise of noble fame,  
The only upshot whereto he dath aim. *Hubb. Tale.*

I cannot pursue with any safety this sport to the upshot. *Shakespeare.*

In this upshot, purposes mislook  
Fall on the inventors heads. *Shakespeare.*

Every leading demonstration to the main upshot of all, which is the proportion betwixt the sphere and cylinder, is a pledge of the wit and reason of that mathematician. *Marr.*

Upon the upshot, afflictions are but the methods of a merciful providence, to force us upon the only means of testing matters right. *L'Estrange.*

Here is an end of the matter, says the prophet here is the upshot and result of all; here terminate both the prophecies of Daniel and St. John. *Barnet.*

Let's now make an end of matters peaceably, as we shall quickly come to the upshot of our affair. *Arbutnot.*

At the upshot, after a life of perpetual application, to reflect that you have been doing nothing for yourself, and that the fame or less industry might have gained you a friendship that can never deceive; and a glory, which, though not to be had till after death, yet shall be felt and enjoyed to eternity. *Pope.*

# U P T

**UPSIDE down.** [an adverbial form of speech.]

1. With the lower part above the higher.

In the day-time they sit in their boats, which they draw unto the land at night; and, turning them upside down, sleep under them. *Heylin.*

2. In confusion; in complete disorder.

In his lap a mass of corn he told, And turned upside down, to feed his eye And covetous desire with his huge treasure. *Spenser.*  
The flood did not so turn upside down the face of the earth, as thereby it was made part knowledge, since the waters were decreed. *Raleigh.*

The severe notions of christianity turned all this upside down, filling all with surprise and amazement. They came upon the world like light darts, falling full upon the face of a man asleep, who had a mind not to be disturbed. *South.*

**UPSPRING.** *n. f.* [up and spring.] This word seems to signify upstart; a man suddenly exalted. Not used.

The king doth wake to-night, and takes his rouse, Keeps wassel, and the fivag's ring upspring revels. *Shakespeare.*

**UPSTAND.** *v. n.* [up and stand.] To be erected.

Sea-calves unwonted to fresh rivers fly; The water snakes with scales upstanding die. *Man.*

**UPSTART.** *v. n.* [up and start.] To spring up suddenly.

He upstart brave Out of the well, wherein he drenched lay, As eagle fresh out of the ocean wave. *Spenser.*

Thus having spoke, he sat; thus answer'd them, Upstarting from his throne, the king of men, His breast with fury fill'd. *Dryden.*

**UPSTART.** *n. f.* [up and start.] One suddenly raised to wealth, power, or honour; what suddenly rises and appears.

Two hundred in a place will be enough for the safeguard of that country, and keeping under all sudden upstarts, that shall seek to trouble the peace thereof. *Spenser.*

My rights and royalties Pluckt from my arms perforce, and given away To upstart unthrifts. *Shakespeare.*

Mushrooms have two strange properties; the one, that they yield so delicious a meat; the other, that they come up so basely, even in a night, and yet they are unown'd; and therefore such as are upstarts in state, they call in reproach mushrooms. *Bacon.*

The king did not neglect Ireland, the soil where these mushrooms and upstart weeds, that spring up in a night, did chiefly prosper. *Bacon.*

A place of bliss In the purlieus of heav'n, and therein plac'd A race of upstart creatures, to supply Perhaps our vacant room. *Milton.*

Inordinate desires, And upstart passions, catch the government From reason. *Milton.*

Mean upstarts, when they come once to be preferred, forget their fathers. *1<sup>st</sup> Esdras.*

Trade, he said, carried from us the commodities of our country, and made a parcel of upstarts as rich as men of the most ancient families. *Addison.*

**UPSTAY.** *v. a.* [up and stay.] To sustain; to support.

Them the uplays Gently with myrtle band; ramble the while Beneath, though fairest unsupported flow'r. *Milton.*

**UPSWARM.** *v. a.* [up and swarm.] To raise in a swarm. Out of use.

You've taken up the subjects of my father, And both against the voice of heav'n and him Have here upswarm'd them. *Shakespeare.*

**UPTAKE.** *v. a.* [up and take.] To take into the hands.

He hearken'd to his reason, and the child To take to the palmer gave to bear. *Spenser.*

**UPTRAIN.** *v. a.* [up and train.] To bring up; to educate. Not used.

Vol. II.

# U R C

King Lear in happy peace long reign'd, But had no issue male him to succeed But three fair daughters, which were well uptrain'd.

In all that seemed fit for kingly feed. *Spenser.*  
**UPTURN.** *v. a.* [up and turn.] To throw up; to furrow.

So scented the grim feature, and upturn'd His nostrils wide into the murky air. *Milton.*  
Beyond all marks, with many a giddy round Down rushing, it upturns a hill of ground. *Lope.*

**UPWARD.** *adj.* [up, and perhaps, Saxon.] Directed to a higher part.

Spread upon a lake, with upward eye, A plump of fowl behold their foe on high. *Dryden.*  
The angel said;

With upward speed his agile wings he spread Prior. **UPWARD.** *n. f.* The top. Out of use.

From the extremest upward of thy head To the detest and dust below thy foot, A most toud-spotted traitor. *Shakespeare.*

**UPWARD.** } *adv.* [up and perhaps.]

1. Toward a higher place: opposed to downward.

I thought To smooth your passage, and to lessen death: For I would have you, when you upward move, Speak kindly of me to our friends above. *Dryden.*

In fleets of rain the sky descends, And ocean swell'd with waters upwards tends; One rising, falling one, the heav'n and sea Meet at their confines, in the middle way. *Dryden.*

A man on a cliff is at liberty to leap twenty yards downwards into the sea, not because he has power to do the contrary action, which is to leap twenty yards upwards, for that he cannot do; but he is therefore free, because he has a power to leap, or not to leap. *Locke.*

2. Toward heaven and God.

Looking upward, we are stricken dumb; looking upward, we speak and prevail. *Hooker.*

3. With respect to the higher part.

Dagon, sea-monster! upward man, And downward fish. *Milton.*

4. More than; with tendency to a higher or greater number.

Their council must seem very unreasonable, who advise men now to suspect that, wherewith the world hath had, by their own account, twelve hundred years acquaintance and upwards, enough to take away suspicion. *Hooker.*

I have been your wife in this obedience Upward of twenty years; and have been blest With many children by you. *Shakespeare.*

5. Toward the source.

Be Homer's works your study; Thence form your judgment, thence your notions bring. And trace the muses upward to their spring. *Pope.*

**UPWIND.** *v. a.* pret. and part. upwound. [up and wind.] To convolve.

As she lay upon the dirty ground, Her huge long tail her den all overspread, Yet was in knots and many boughs upwound. *Spenser.*

**URBANITY.** *n. f.* [urbanité, Fr. urbanitas, Lat.] Civility; elegance; politeness; merriment; facetiousness.

A rustic severity banishes all urbanity, whose harmless condition is consistent with religiousness. *Brown.*

Railery is the sauce of civil entertainment; and without some such tincture of urbanity, good humour withers. *1<sup>st</sup> Esdras.*

Moral doctrine, and urbanity, or well-mannered wit, constitute the Roman satire. *Dryden.*

**URCHIN.** *n. f.* [heurechin, Armorick; erinaceus, Latin.]

1. A hedgehog.

Urchins shall, for that vast of night that they may work, All exercise on thee. *Shakespeare.*

A thousand stends, a thousand hissing snakes, Ten thousand swelling toads, as many urchins,

# U R G

Would make such fearful and confused cries, As my mortal body, hearing it, Would straight fall mad. *Shakespeare.*

That nature designs the preservation of the more infirm creatures by the defensive armour it hath given them, is demonstrable in the common hedgehog, or urchin. *Ray.*

2. A name of slight anger to a child.

Pleas'd Cupid heard, and check'd his mother's pride;

And who's blind now, reviv'd the urchin cried, 'Tis Chloe's eye, and cheek, and lip, and breast: Friend Howard's genius touch'd all the rest. Prior.

**UR.** *n. f.* Practice; use; habit. Obsolete. Is the warrant sufficient for any man's conscience to build such proceedings upon, as are and have been put in use for the establishment of that cause? *Hooker.*

He would keep his hand in ure with somewhat of greater value, till he was brought to justice. *1<sup>st</sup> Esdras.*

**URTER.** *n. f.* [urter; ureter, Fr.] Ureters are two long and small canals from the basin of the kidneys, one on each side. Their use is to carry the urine from the kidneys to the bladder.

**URIN.** *n. f.* [urine; uret, Fr.] The passage of the urine.

Caruncles are little flesh arising in the urethra. *Wigman.*

**URINE.** *n. f.* [urine; uret, Fr.] The passage of the urine.

Caruncles are little flesh arising in the urethra. *Wigman.*

**URGE.** *v. a.* [urgeo, Latin.]

1. To incite; to push; to press by motives. You do mistake your bullets: my brother Did urge me in his act. *Shakespeare.*

What I have done my safety urg'd me to. *Shakespeare.*

This urges me to fight, and fires my mind. *Dryden.*

High Epidaurus urges on my speed, Fain'd for his hills, and for his horse's breed. *Dryden.*

The heathens had but uncertain apprehensions of what urg's men most powerfully to forsake their sins. *Tillotson.*

2. To provoke; to exasperate.

Urge not my father's anger, Iglamour, But think upon my grief. *Shakespeare.*

3. To follow close, so as to impel.

Alas! and for ever wretch! what wouldst thou have? Her urges bear, like wave impelling wave. *Pope.*

4. To labour vehemently; to do with eagerness or violence.

He, with horror, in the shades of night, Through the thick darkness headlong urg'd his flight. *Pope.*

5. To press; to enforce.

The enemy's in view; draw up your powers; Your battle is now urg'd on you. *Shakespeare.*

Urge your petitions in the street. *Shakespeare.*

And great Achilles urge the Trojan fate. *Dryden.*

6. To press as an argument.

He pleaded still not guilty; The king's attorney, on the contrary, Urg'd on examinations, proofs, confessions, Of divers witnesses. *Shakespeare.*

Urge the necessity and state of times, And be not peevish. *Shakespeare.*

But against all this some may urge two places, which seem to take away all suits among christians. *Kettwell.*

7. To importune; to solicit.

He urg'd love, With piercing words and pitiful implore, Him basely to arise. *Spenser.*

8. To press in opposition, by way of objection.

Though every man have a right in dispute to urge a false religion, with all its absurd consequences; yet it is barbarous men to do so, and that who is so account religion. *Tillotson.*

**URGE.** *v. a.* To press forward.

## URI

A palace, when 'tis that which it should be,  
Strides such, or else decays:  
But he which dwells there is not so; for he  
Strives to *urge* upward, and his fortune rises.

Donne.

**URGENCY**, *n. f.* [from *urgent*.] Preflure  
of difficulty or necessity.

Being for some hours extremely pressed by the  
necessities of nature, I was under great difficulties  
between *urgency* and shame.

Gulliver.

**URGENT**, *adj.* [urgent, Fr. *urgens*, Lat.]

1. Cogent; pressing; violent.

Things are ordained to be kept; howbeit not  
necessarily any longer than till there grow some  
*urgent* cause to ordain the contrary.

Hooker.

Not alone

The death of Fulvia, but more *urgent* touches,  
Do strongly speak t' us.

Shakespeare.

This ever hath been that true cause of more wars  
than upon all other occasions, though it least par-  
takes of the *urgent* necessity of state.

Raleigh.

Let a father seldom strike, but upon very *urgent*  
necessity, and as the last remedy.

Locke.

2. Importunate; vehement in solicitation.

The Egyptians were *urgent* upon the people, that  
they might lend them out in haste.

Exodus.

**URGENTLY**, *adv.* [from *urgent*.] Co-  
gently; violently; vehemently; impor-  
tunately.

Acerimony in their blood, and afflux of humours  
to their lungs, *urgently* indicate phlebotomy.

Horne.

**URGER**, *n. f.* [from *urge*.] One who pre-  
sSES; importuner.

I wish Pope were as great an *urger* as I.

Swift.

**URGENDER**, *n. f.* A sort of grain.

This barley is called by some *urgender*.

Mortimer.

**URIM**, *n. f.*

*Urim* and *thummim* were something in Aaron's  
breast-plate; but what, critics and commentators  
are by no means agreed. The word *urim* signifies  
light, and *thummim* perfection. It is most proba-  
ble that they were only names given to signify the  
clearness and certainty of the divine answers which  
were obtained by the high priest consulting God  
with his breast-plate on, in contradistinction to the  
obscure, enigmatical, uncertain, and imperfect  
answers of the heathen oracles.

Newton.

He in celestial pompously all arm'd,  
Of radiant *urim*, work divinely wrought.

Milton.

**URINAL**, *n. f.* [urinal, Fr. from *urine*.]

A bottle, in which water is kept for in-  
spection.

These follies shine through you, like the water  
in an *urinal*.

Shakespeare.

A candle out of a market will pierce through an  
inch board, or an *urinal* force a nail through a  
plank.

Brown.

This hand, when glory calls,  
Can breadth aim as well as *urinals*.

Garth.

Some with scymtars in their hands, and others  
with *urinals*, ran to and fro.

Spectator.

**URINARY**, *adj.* [from *urine*.] Relating to  
the urine.

The urachus or ligamentous passage is derived  
from the bottom of the bladder, whereby it dis-  
charges the watery and urinary part of its con-  
tents.

Brown.

Diuretics that relax the urinary passages, should  
be used before such as stimulate.

Arbutnot.

**URINATIVE**, *adj.* Working by urine;  
provoking urine.

Medicines *urinate* do not work by rejection  
or exclusion, as saline do.

Bacon.

**URINATOR**, *n. f.* [urinator, Fr. *urinator*,  
Lat.] A diver; one who searches under  
water.

The precious things that grow there, as pearl,  
may be much more easily fetched up by the help of  
this, than by any other way of the *urinators*.

Wilkins.

Those relations of *urinators* belong only to those  
places where they have divid, which are always  
rocky.

Ray.

## USA

**URINE**, *n. f.* [urine, Fr. *urina*, Lat.]  
Animal water.

Drink, fir, is a great provoker of nose-painting,  
sleep, and *urine*.

Shakespeare.

As though there were a femality in *urine*, or  
that, like the seed, it carried with it the idea of  
every part, they foolishly believe we can visibly be-  
hold therein the anatomy of every particle.

Brown.

The chyle cannot pass by *urine* nor sweat.

Arbutnot.

**TO URINE**, *v. n.* [uriner, Fr. from the  
noun.] To make water.

Places where men *urine* commonly have some  
smell of violets.

Bacon.

No oviparous animal, which spawn or lay eggs,  
doth *urine*, except the tortoise.

Brown.

**URINOUS**, *adj.* [from *urine*.] Partaking  
of urine.

The putrid matter being distilled, affords a water  
impregnated with an *urinous* spirit, like that ob-  
tainable from animal substances.

Arbutnot.

**URN**, *n. f.* [urne, Fr. *urna*, Latin.]

1. Any vessel, of which the mouth is nar-  
rower than the body.

Vetia is not displeas'd, if her chaste urn  
Do with repaired fuel burn;

But my faint frowns, though to her honour'd name  
I consecrate a never-dying flame.

Curcio.

Minos, the strict inquisitor, appears,  
And lives and crimes, with his affections, hears;  
Round in his urn the blended balls he rolls;  
Absolves the just, and dooms the guilty souls.

Dryden.

2. A water-pot; particularly that in the  
sign of Aquarius.

The fish opposite the maid, the watry urn  
With adverse fires sees raging Leo burn.

Creech.

3. The vessel in which the remains of burnt  
bodies were put.

Or lay these bones in an unworthy *urn*,  
Tonbells, with no remembrance over them.

Shakespeare.

A rutick digging in the ground by Padua, found  
an *urn*, or earthen pot, in which there was another  
*urn*; and, in this lesser, a lamp clearly burning.

Wilkins.

His scatter'd limbs with my dead body burn;  
And once more join us in the pious *urn*.

Dryden.

**UROSCOPY**, *n. f.* [from *ur* and *scop*.] In-  
spection of urine.

In this work, attempts will exceed performances;  
it being composed by batches of time, as medical  
vacations, and *uriscopy*, would permit.

Brown.

**URRY**, *n. f.* A mineral.

In the coal-mines they dig a blue or black clay,  
that lies near the coal, commonly called *urry*,  
which is an unripe coal, and is very proper for hot  
baths, especially pituitous-ground.

Mortimer.

**US**, The oblique case of *we*.

The lord made not this covenant with our fathers,  
but with us, even us, who are all of us here alive  
this day.

Deuteronomy.

**USAGE**, *n. f.* [usage, French.]

1. Treatment.

Which way

Might'st thou deserve, or they impote, this *usage*.

Shakespeare.

The lustre in your eye, heav'n in your cheek,  
Head you fair *usage*.

Shakespeare.

Is prisoner to the bishop, at whose hands  
He hath good *usage*, and great liberty.

Shakespeare.

The rest were sav'd, and made enthralled slaves  
To all the hateful *usages* that he bred.

Crappan.

What *usages* have I met with from this adversary,  
who presses by the very words I committed, and pro-  
duces other passages; and then heedless and cries  
out of my dissimilarity?

Shakespeare.

Are not hawks brought to the hand and to the  
lure, and hounds reclaimed, by good *usage*?

L'Estrange.

He was alarmed with the expectation of that  
*usage*, which was then a certain consequent of such  
meritorious acts.

Fell.

## USE

Neptune took kindly to be bound,  
And Eurus never such hard *usage* found  
In his *Æolian* prison.

Dryden.

2. Custom; practice long continued.

Of things once received and confirmed by *use*,  
long *usage* is a law sufficient. In civil affairs, when  
there is no other law, custom itself doth stand for  
law.

Hooker.

3. Manners; behaviour. Obsolete.

A gentle nymph was found,  
Bright *Astery*, excelling all the crew  
In courteous *usage*, and unstained hue.

Spenser.

**USAGER**, *n. f.* [usager, Fr. from *usage*.]  
One who has the use of any thing in  
trust for another.

He consum'd the common treasury,  
Whereof he being the simple *usager*  
But for the state, not in propriety,  
Did alien t' his minions.

Daniel.

**USANCE**, *n. f.* [usance, French.]

1. Use; proper employment.

What art thou,

That here in desert hast thine habitation,  
And these rich heaps of wealth dost hide apart  
From the world's eye, and from her right *usance*?

Spenser.

2. Usury; interest paid for money.

He lends out money gratis, and brings down  
The rate of *usance*.

Shakespeare.

**USE**, *n. f.* [usus, Latin.]

1. The act of employing any thing to any  
purpose.

The fat of the beast that dieth of itself, may be  
used in any other *use*.

Leviticus.

Number the mind makes *use* of in measuring all  
things by its measurable.

Locke.

Consider the history, with what *use* our author  
makes of it.

Locke.

Things may, and must, differ in their *use*, but  
yet they are all to be used according to the will of  
God.

Law.

2. Qualities that make a thing proper for  
any purpose.

Rice is of excellent *use* for illnesses of the stomach,  
that proceed from cold or moist humours, a great  
digestor and restorer of appetite.

Temple.

3. Need of, occasion on which a thing can  
be employed.

This will secure a father to my child;  
That done, I have no farther *use* for life.

A. Philips.

4. Advantage received; power of receiving  
advantage.

More figures in a picture than are necessary, our  
author calls figures to be let, because the picture  
has no *use* for them.

Dryden.

5. Convenience; help; usefulness.

Distinct growth in knowledge carries its own  
light in every step of its progression, than which  
nothing is of more *use* to the understanding.

Locke.

Nothing would be of greater *use* towards the im-  
provement of knowledge and politeness, than some  
effectual method for correcting, enlarging, and as-  
certaining our language.

Swift.

When will my friendship be of *use* to thee?

A. Philips.

You shew us Rome was glorious, not profuse;  
And pompous buildings once were things of *use*.

Pope.

6. Usage; customary act.

That which those nations did use, having been  
also in *use* with others, the ancient Roman laws do  
forbid.

Hooker.

He that first brought the word *shame*, wheeled  
it banter, in *use*, put together, as he thought  
these ideas he made it stand for.

Locke.

7. Practice; habit.

Sweetness, truth, and every grace  
Which time and *use* are wont to teach,  
The eye may in a moment reach,  
And read distinctly in her face.

Wallis.

8. Custom; common occurrence.

O Caesar! these things are beyond all *use*,  
And I do fear them.

Shakespeare.

9. Interest; money paid for the use of  
money.

# USE

If it be good, thou hast received it from God, and then thou art more obliged to pay duty and tribute, *use* and principal, to him. *Taylor.*

Molt of the learned, heathen and christian, assert the taking of *use* to be unlawful; yet the divines of the reformed church beyond the seas, do generally affirm it to be lawful. *South.*

[*USE*. v. a. [*user*, Fr. *usus*, Latin.]

1. To employ to any purpose

You're welcome, Most learned, rev'rend sir, into our kingdom; I strive'd to know up. *Shakespeare.*

They could *use* both the right hand and the left in holding stones and flouting arrows. 1 *Chronicles.*

This occasion gave For me to *use* my wits, which to their height I strive'd to know up. *Chapman.*

Two trumpets of silver, that thou mayest *use* for the calling of the assembly. *Numbers.*

He was unhappily too much *used* as a check upon the lord Coventry; and when that lord perplexed their counsels with inconvenient objections, the authority of the lord Manchester was still called upon. *Clarendon.*

These words of God to Cain, are, by many interpreters, understood in a quite different sense than what our author *uses* them in. *Locke.*

That prince was *using* all his endeavours to introduce popery, which he openly professed. *Saunders.*

To accustom; to habituate.

He that intends to gain the Olympic prize, Must *use* himself to hunger, heat, and cold. *Ricciard.*

Those who think only of the matter, *use* themselves only to speak extempore. *Locke.*

I've hitherto been *us'd* to think A blind officious zeal to serve my king. *Addison.*

The ruling principle. A people long *us'd* to hardships, those by degrees the very notions of liberty; they look upon themselves as at mercy. *Swift.*

2. To treat.

Why dost thou *use* me thus? I know thee not. *Shakespeare.*

When he came to ask leave of Solymann that he might depart, he was courteously *us'd* of him. *Knotles.*

I know My Aurengsebe would ne'er have *us'd* me so. Dry. Is Virgil or Ovid be thus *us'd*, 'tis no longer to be called their work, when neither the thoughts nor words are drawn from the original. *Dryden.*

St. Paul was not afraid to plead his own cause, and serve himself of law, when others went about to *use* him with violence, contrary to it. *Kettles.*

I love to *use* people according to their own sense of good-breeding. *Tattler.*

Cato has *us'd* me ill; he has refus'd his daughter Marcia to my ardent vows. *Addison.*

Only *us'd* as the friends of tories are by whigs, and generally by tories too. *Pope to Swift.*

4. To practise customarily.

*Use* hospitality one to another, without grudging. *Peter.*

5. To behave: with the reciprocal pronoun. Out of *use*.

Pray forgive me, if I have *us'd* myself unmanly. *Shakespeare.*

To *USE*. v. n.

1. To be accustomed; to practise customarily.

They *use* to place him that shall be their captain upon a stone, always reserved for that purpose, and placed commonly upon a hill. *Spenser.*

In polling of trees, many do *use* to leave a bough or two on the top, to help to draw up the sap. *Haem.*

A prudent governor, to advance religion, will not consider men's duty, but their practice; not what they ought to do, but what they *use* to do. *South.*

2. To be customarily in any manner; to be wont.

Fears *use* to be represented in such an imaginary fashion, as they rather dazzle men's eyes than open them. *Bacon.*

The waterspouting and returning as the waves and great commotions of the sea *use* to do, retired leisurely. *Burnet.*

# USH

3. To frequent; to inhabit. Obsolete.

Conduct me well In these strange ways, where never foot did *use*. *Spenser.*

Snakes that *use* within the house for shade Securely lurk, and like a plague invade Thy cattle with venom. *Mary.*

Ye valleys low, where the mild whispers *use* Of shades, and wanton winds, and gushing brooks. *Milton.*

USEFUL. *adj.* [*use* and *full*.] Convenient; profitable to any end; conducive or helpful to any purpose; valuable for *use*.

Providence would only enter mankind into the *useful* knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to employ our industry. *Mary.*

Gold and silver being little *useful* to the life of man, in proportion to food, raiment, and carriage, has its value only from the content of men. *Locke.*

That the legislature should have power to change the succession, is very *useful* towards preserving our religion and liberty. *Swift.*

Deliver a particular account of the great and *useful* things already performed. *Swift.*

Next to reading, meditation, and prayer, there is nothing that so secures our hearts from foolish passions, nothing that preserves to holy and wise a frame of mind, as some *useful*, humble employment of ourselves. *Law.*

USEFULLY. *adv.* [from *useful*.] In such a manner as to help forward some end.

In this account they must constitute two at least, male and female, in every species; which chance could not have made so very nearly alike without copying, nor so *usefully* differing without contrivance. *Bentley.*

USEFULNESS. *n. f.* Conduciveness or helpfulness to some end.

The grandeur of the commonwealth shows itself chiefly in works that were necessary or convenient. On the contrary, the magnificence of Rome, under the emperors, was rather for ostentation than any real *usefulness*. *Addison.*

USELESS. *adj.* [from *use*.] Answering no purpose; having no end.

So have I sent the lost clouds pour Into the sea an *useless* shower. *Waller.*

The hurtful teeth of vipers are *useless* to us, and yet are parts of their bodies. *Bogle.*

His friend, on whose assistance he most relied, either proves false and forsakes him, or looks on with an *useless* pity, and cannot help him. *Regent.*

The waterman forlorn along the shore Penive reclines upon his *useless* oar. *Gay.*

USELESSLY. *adv.* [from *useless*.] Without the quality of answering any purpose.

In a humming humour, some, out of cation, let a good part of their lives run *uselessly* away, without business or recreation. *Locke.*

USELESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *useless*.] Unfitness to any end.

He made a learned discourse on the trouble, *uselessness*, and indecency of toises as wing tails. *Elfr.*

He would convince them of the vanity and *uselessness* of that learning, which makes not the possessor a better man. *South.*

USER. *n. f.* [from *use*.] One who uses.

Such things which, by imparting the delight to others, make the *user* thereof welcome, as music, dancing, hunting, feasting, riding. *Sidney.*

That wind-like *user* of his feet, fair Thetis' progeny. *Chapman.*

My lord received from the counsels of Warwick, a lady powerful in the court, and indeed a virtuous *user* of her power, the best advice that was ever given. *Wotton.*

USHER. *n. f.* [*huissier*, French.]

1. One whose business is to introduce strangers, or walk before a person of high rank.

The wife of Antony Should have an army for an *usher*, and The nois of horse to tell her approach, Long ere she did appear. *Shakespeare.*

# USU

You make guards and *ushers* march before, and then enters your prince. *Taylor.*

Gay paid his courtship with the crowd, As far as modest pride allow'd; Rejected a servile *usher's* place, And leaves St. James's in disgrace. *Swift.*

2. An under-teacher; one who introduces young scholars to higher learning.

Though grammar's profits less than rhetoric's are, Yet even in those his *usher* claims a share. *Dryden.*

To USHER. v. a. [from the noun.] To introduce as a forerunner or harbinger; to fore-run.

No fun shall ever *usher* forth my honours, Or gild again the noble troops that waited Upon my toils. *Shakespeare.*

The fun, Declin'd, was passing now with prone career To th' ocean flies; and, in th' ascending scale Of heav'n, the stars, that *usher* evening, rose. *Milton.*

As the deluge is represented a disruption of the axis, so the future confusion of the earth is to be *ushered* in, and accompanied, with violent earthquakes upon nature, and the chief will be earthquakes. *Burnet.*

With songs and dance we celebrate the day, And with due honours *usher* in the May. *Dryden.*

The Examiner was *ushered* into the world by a letter, setting forth the great genius of the author. *Addison.*

Oh name for ever sad, for ever dear! Still breath'd in sighs, still *ushers* d with a tear. *Pope.*

USQUEB'RGH. *n. f.* [An Irish and Erse word, which signifies the water of life.]

It is a compounded distilled spirit, being drawn on aromatics; and the Irish sort is particularly distinguished for its pleasant and mild flavour. The Highland sort is somewhat hotter; and, by corruption, in Scottish they call it *whisky*.

USURION. *n. f.* [*usurion*, Fr. *usur*, Latin.]

The act of borrowing; the state of being borrowed.

USURIOUS. *adj.* [*usurum*, Latin.] Having the quality of borrowing.

The power of a borrowing glass is by an *usurious* quality in the mirror or glass, arising from a certain unknown substantial form. *Watts.*

USUAL. *adj.* [*usuel*, French.] Common; frequent; customary; frequently occurring.

Consultation with oracles was a thing very *usual* and frequent in their times. *Hooker.*

Could I the care of Providence deserve, Heav'n must destroy me, if it would preserve; And that's my lot, or sure it would have lent Some *usual* evil for my punishment. *Dryden.*

For roots and herbage, rais'd at Laura's spire, With humble milk, compos'd his *usual* fare. *Harte.*

USUALLY. *adv.* [from *usual*.] Commonly; frequently; customarily.

The similarity and the similitudes of different things, wherein the force is convenient, is *usually* a bar to the discerning the dissimilitudes of similar appearances, which is the business of discretion. *Fell.*

If men's desires are *usually* as large as their abilities, what could we look to allure the former, by that we might engage the latter. *South.*

Where men err against this method, it is *usually* on purple, and to show their learning. *Swift.*

USUALNESS. *n. f.* [from *usual*.] Commonness; frequency.

USURPTION. *n. f.* [*usur* and *capis*, Lat.]

In the civil law, the acquisition of the property of a thing by possession and enjoyment thereof for a certain term of years prescribed by law. *Di.*

USURV'CT. *n. f.* [*usuravit*, French; *usur*



# U S U

and *fructus*, Latin.] The temporary use; enjoyment of the profits, without power to alienate.

The persons receiving the same have only the usufruct thereof, and not any fee or inheritance therein.

**USUFRUCTUARY.** *n. f.* [*usufructuaire*, Fr. *usufructuarius*, Latin.] One that has the use and temporary profit, not the property, of a thing.

The portions of parishes are not in law accounted proprietors, but only usufructuaries, as having no right of fee simple vested in them.

**TO USURE.** *v. n.* [*usura*, Latin.] To practise usury; to take interest for money.

Is this the balsam that the *usurer* lends,  
Pours into captain's wounds?

**USURER.** *n. f.* [*usurier*, French; *usura*, Latin.] One who puts money out at interest. Commonly used for one that takes exorbitant interest.

Thou shalt not think thy shape, thy love, thy wit,  
Which, like an *usurer*, abroad 'tis lent,  
And usest none in that true use indeed,  
Which should be *best* thy shape, thy love, thy wit.

When *usurers* tell their gold 't' the field,  
And bawds and whores do churches build,  
If thou lend money to any that is poor,  
Thou shalt not lend to him as an *usurer*, nor lay upon him usury.

There may be no commutative injustice, while each retains a mutual benefit, the *usurer* for his money, the borrower for his industry.  
The *usurer* often occasions great tumults among the people; yet he that took it was not reckoned to transgress any law; and there were some greedy *usurers* that exacted double, triple.

**USURIOUS.** *adj.* [*usurarius*, French; from *usury*.] Given to the practice of usury; exorbitantly greedy of profit.

For every hour that thou wilt spare me now,  
I will allow,  
*Usurious* god of love, twenty to thee,  
When with my brown my grey hairs equal be.

**TO USURP.** *v. a.* [*usurper*, French; *usurpo*, Latin.] To possess by force or intrusion; to seize or possess without right.

So ugly a darkness, as it would prevent the night's coming, *usurped* the day's right.  
Not having the natural superiority of fathers, their power must be *usurped*, and then unlawful; or, if lawful, then granted or contented unto by them over whom they exercise the same, or else given them extraordinarily from God.

In as much as the due estimation of heavenly truth dependeth wholly upon the known and approved authority of those famous oracles of God, it greatly behoves the church to have always most special care, lest by an invocations *usurp* the room and title of divine worship.

Victorious prince of York!  
Before I see thee seated in that throne  
Which now the house of Lancaster *usurps*,  
These eyes shall never close.

What art thou, that *usurp'st* this time of night,  
Together with that too and warlike form?  
Their fox-like thefts are in rank, as a man may  
And whole pages *usurp* d from one author.

So he dies,  
But soon revives; death over him no pow'r  
Shall long *usurp*; ere the third dawning light  
Return, the stars of *usurp* shall see him rite  
Out of his grave.

All fountains of the deep  
Broke up, shall leave the ocean to *usurp*  
Beyond all bounds, till inundation rise  
Above the highest hills.

Farewell court,  
Where vice not only hath *usurp'd* the place,  
But the reward, and even the name, of virtue.

# U T E

Your care about your banks infers a fear  
Of threatening floods and inundations near:  
If so, a just reprisal would only be  
Of what the land *usurp'd* upon the sea.

Who next *usurps* will a just prince appear,  
So much your ruin will his reign endure.

Struggling in vain, impatient of her load,  
And lab'ring underneath the pond'rous God,  
The more she strove to shake him from her breast,  
With more and far superior force he prest'd,  
Commands his entrance, and without controul  
*Usurps* her organs, and inspires her soul.

Who's this, that dares *usurp*  
The guards and habit of Numidia's prince?

**USURPATION.** *n. f.* [*usurpation*, French; from *usurp*.] Forceful, unjust, illegal seizure or possession.

The Piercies,  
Finding his *usurpation* most unjust,  
Endeavour'd by advancement to the throne.

Succeeding kings recovery of their right from  
ing *usurpations*, shall never be prejudiced by  
any act of mine.

To raise a tempest on the sea was *usurpation* on  
the prerogative of Neptune, who had given him  
no leave.

O baseness to support a tyrant throne,  
And crush your treblehorn between of the world!  
Nay, to become a part of *usurpation*,  
T' expose the tyrant's person and her crimes.

Whatever opposition was made to the *usurpations*  
of king James, proceeded altogether from the  
church of England.

**USURPER.** *n. f.* [from *usurp*.] One who  
seizes or possesses that to which he has no  
right. It is generally used of one who  
excludes the right heir from the throne.

Ever since he hath continued his first *usurped*  
power, and now exacteth upon all men what he  
list: so that now to induce or expel an *usurper*,  
should be no unjust enterprise, but a restoration of  
antient right unto the crown.

Richard duke of York  
Was rightful heir unto the English crown;  
And that your majesty was an *usurper*.

But this *usurper* his encroachment proud  
Stays not on man; to God his tow'rd intends  
Siege and defiance.

A few *usurpers* to the shades descend  
By a dry death, or with a quiet end.

He griev'd, the land he freed should be oppress'd,  
And he left for it than *usurpers* do.

**USURPINGLY.** *adv.* [from *usurp*.] With-  
out just claim.

Lay aside the sword,  
Which sways *usurpingly* these several titles,  
And put the same into young Arthur's hand.  
Thy right royal sovereign.

**USURY.** *n. f.* [*usuré*, French; *usura*, Latin.]

1. Money paid for the use of money; interest.

He that high does sit, and all things see  
With equal eyes their merits to refigure,  
Behold, what ye this day have done for me,  
And what I cannot quit, requite with *usury*.

The wished day is come at last,  
That shall, for all the pains and sorrows past,  
Pay to her *usury* of long delight.

Our angles too like money put to *usury*, they  
may thrive, though we sit still and do nothing.

What he borrows from the antients, he repays  
with *usury* of his own; in coin as good, and almost  
as universally valuable.

2. The practice of taking interest. It is  
commonly used with some reproach.

*Usury* bringeth the treasure of a realm into few  
hands, for the *usurer* being at certainties, and  
others at uncertainties, at the end most of the mo-  
ney will be in the box.

**UTENSIL.** *n. f.* [*utensile*, French; *utensile*,  
low Latin.] An instrument for any use,

# U T M

such as the vessels of the kitchen, or tools  
of a trade.

Burn but his books; he has brave *utensils*,  
Which, when he has a house, he 'll deck withal.

Mules after these, camels and dromedaries,  
And waggons fraught with *utensils* of war.  
Tithes and lands given to God are never, and  
plate, vestments, and other sacred *utensils*, are  
seldom consecrated.

The springs of life their former vigour feel;  
Such zeal he had for that vile *utensil*.

**UTERINE.** *adj.* [*uterin*, French; *uterinus*,  
Latin.] Belonging to the womb.

In hot climates, and where the *uterine* parts ex-  
ceed in heat, by the coldness of some simple, they  
may be reduced unto a conceptive constitution.

The vessels of the interior glandulous substance  
of the womb, are contorted with turnings and  
meanders, that they might accommodate them-  
selves without danger of rupture to the necessary  
extension of the *uterine* habitation.

**UTERUS.** *n. f.* [Latin.] The womb.

**UTILITY.** *n. f.* [*utilité*, French, *utilitas*,  
Latin.] Usefulness; profit; conveni-  
ence; advantageousness: applied to  
things only; as, *this book is of great*  
*utility*; not, *this book was written for*  
*the utility of scholars*.

Those things which have long gone together, are  
contemperate; whereas new things piece not so  
well; but though they help by their *utility*, yet  
they growable by their incontinuity.

Should we blindly obey the restraints of phys-  
icians and astrologers, we should confine the *utility*  
of physick unto a very few days.

M. Zulchem desired me that I would give a  
relation of the cure of the gout, that might be made  
publick, as a thing which might prove of commo-  
n *utility* to a great numbers as were subject to that  
disease.

**UTIS.** *n. f.* A word which probably is  
corrupted, at least is not now understood.

*Utis* was the octave of a faint's day, and  
may perhaps be taken for any festivity.  
Then here will be old *utis*: it will be an excel-  
lent stratagem.

**UTMOST.** *adj.* [*utimæst*, Saxon; from  
*utren*.]

1. Extreme; placed at the extremity.  
Much like a subtle spider, which doth sit  
In middle of her web, which spreadeth wide;  
It might do touch the *utmost* thread of it.

She feels it infinitely on every side.  
As far remov'd from God, and light of heav'n,  
As from the center thence to th' *utmost* pole.

I went, by your command,  
To view the *utmost* limits of the land.

2. Being in the highest degree.

I'll undertake to bring him,  
Where he shall answer by a lawful form.

In peace, to his *utmost* peril.

**UTMOST.** *n. f.* The most that can be;  
the greatest power; the highest degree;  
the greatest effort.

What miseries,  
Shall be the general's fault, though he perform  
To th' *utmost* of a man.

I will be free,  
Even to the *utmost* as I please in words.

Such a conscience, as has employed the *utmost*  
of its ability to give itself the best information, and  
clearest knowledge of its duty, that it can, is a  
rational ground for a man to build such an hope  
upon.

Try your fortune.—  
—I have to the *utmost*. Dost thou think me despe-  
rate?

Without just cause?  
A man, having carefully enquired into all the  
grounds of probability and unlikelihood, and done  
his *utmost* to inform himself in all particulars, may  
come to acknowledge on which side the probabi-  
lity rests.

The enemy thinks of raising three score thousand

# U T T

men: let us perform our utmost, and we shall overcome them with our multitudes. Addison.

UTTER. *adj.* [utteren, Saxon.]

1. Situate on the outside, or remote from the centre.

In my sight  
Through utter and through middle darkness borne,  
I long of chaos and eternal night. Milton.

1. Placed beyond any compass; out of any place.

Pursue these fons of darkness; drive them out  
From all heav'n's bounds into the utter deep Milton.

Extreme; excessive; utmost. This seems to be Milton's meaning here, though the former sense may serve.

Such place eternal justice had prepar'd  
For those rebellious, here their prison ordain'd  
In utter darkness, and their portion set  
As far remov'd from God, and light of heav'n,  
As from the center thrice to th' utmost pole Milton.

Complete; total.

The parliament thought the utter taking it away  
necessary for the preservation of the kingdom Clarendon.

Peremptory.

There could not be any other estimate made of  
the loss, than by the utter refusal of the auxiliary  
regiments of London and Kent to march farther Clarendon.

Perfect; mere.

They feel fewer corporal pains, and are utter  
angers to all those anxious thoughts which dis-  
turb mankind. Atterbury.

UTTER. *v. a.* [from the adjective;  
to make publick, or let out; *palam jacere.*]

1. To speak; to pronounce; to express.

Men speak not with the instruments of writing,  
neither writ with the instruments of speech, and  
yet things recorded with the one, and uttered with  
the other, may be preached well enough with both. Hooker.

These very words I've heard him utter. Shakspeare.

There's more gold: but, firrah,  
We say the dead are well. Bring it to that,  
The gold I give thee will I melt, and pour  
Down thy ill-uttering throat. Shakspeare.

Shall not they teach thee and tell thee, and  
utter words but of their heart? Job.

Who knows but his poor, bleeding heart,  
And oft agonies, remember'd Marcia,  
And the last words he utter'd call'd me cruel! Addison.

2. To disclose; to discover; to publish.

When do partial and sinister affections more  
utter the insides, than when an election is com-  
mitted to many. Whigitt.

Were it folly to be modest in uttering what is  
known to all the world? Raleigh.

I cannot my words should not reach your ears;  
but what I utter'd was most true. Dryden.

3. To tell; to vend.

Such mortal drugs I have, but Mantua's law  
Is death to any he that utters them. Shakspeare.

They bring it home, and utter it commonly by  
the name of Newfoundland fish. Abbot.

The Devonshire and Somersetshire graziers feed  
scarcely great drives of cattle in the north quarter  
of Cornwall, and utter them at home. Carew.

4. To disperse; to emit at large.

To preserve us from ruin, the whole kingdom  
should continue in a firm resolution never to re-  
cede or utter this fatal coin. Swift.

UTTERABLE. *adj.* [from utter.] Expressible;  
such as may be uttered.

UTTERANCE. *n. f.* [from utter.]

1. Pronunciation; manner of speaking.

He with utterance grave, and countenance sad,  
Pursued to point discourses of his voyage. Spenser.

Many a man thinks admirably well, who has a  
poor utterance; while others have a charming  
manner of speech, but their thoughts are trifling. Watts.

# V U L

2. [outrance, French.] Extremity; terms  
of extreme hostility. Out of use.

Of him I gather'd honour;  
Which he to seek of me again perforce,  
Behoves me keep at utterance. Shakspeare.

Come, fate, into the list,  
And champion me to th' utterance. Shakspeare.

3. Vocal expression; emission from the  
mouth.

Till Adam, though no less than Eve abus'd,  
At length gave utterance to these words constrain'd. Milton.

Speaking is a sensible expression of the notions of  
the mind, by several intonations of utterance  
of voice, used as signs, having by consent several  
determinate significances. Holder.

There have been some inventions, which have  
been able for the utterance of articulate sounds, as  
the speaking of certain words. Withins.

UTTERER. *n. f.* [from utter.]

1. One who pronounces.

2. A divulger; a discloser.

Utters of secrets to no thence debar'd;  
Babblers of folly, and blabbers of crime. Spenser.

3. A teller; a vender.

UTTERLY. *adv.* [from utter.] Fully; com-  
pletely; perfectly. For the most part  
in an ill sense.

God, whose property is to show his mercies, then  
greatly, when they are nearest to be utterly de-  
spaired. Hooker.

Arguments taken from the authority of men, may  
not only to far truth as hath been declared, but  
further also, be of some force in human sciences;  
which force, be it never so small, doth show that  
they are not utterly naught. Hooker.

All your interest in those territories  
Is utterly bereft you; all is lost. Shakspeare.

He was so utterly tired with an employment to  
contrary to his humour, that he did not consider the  
means that would lead him out of it. Clarendon.

There is no where any nation to utterly lost to  
all things of law and morality, as not to believe  
the existence of God. Withins.

While in the flesh, we cannot be utterly intelli-  
ble of the afflictions that befall us. Atterbury.

UTTERMOST. *adj.* [from utter.]

1. Extreme; being in the highest degree.

Whereon I live! thy gentle looks, thy aid,  
Thy counsel, in this uttermost distress. Milton.

2. Most remote.

The land, from the uttermost end of the straits on  
Peru side, did go towards the south. Abbot.

UTTERMOST. *n. f.* The greatest.

There needed neither promise nor persuasion to  
make her do her uttermost for her father's service.  
Sidney.

He cannot have sufficient honour done unto him,  
but the uttermost we can do, we must. Hooker.

UTEROUS. *adj.* [from *utero*, Latin.]

The uterus coat, or iris, of the eye, hath a mu-  
cous power, and can dilate and contract that  
round hole in it, called the pupil. Ray.

VULCANO. *n. f.* [Italian.] A burning  
mountain: it is commonly written after  
the Italian, *vulcano*.

Earth caldred fires off into the air; the ashes of  
burning mountains, in volcanos, will be carried to  
great distances. Arbuthnot.

VULGAR. *adj.* [vulgaire, French; vulgaris,  
Latin.]

1. Plebeian; suited to the common  
people; practised among the common  
people.

Men who have passed all their time in low and  
vulgar life, cannot have a suitable idea of the several  
beauties and blessings in the actions of great  
men. Addison.

2. Vernacular; national.

It might be more useful to the English reader,  
who was to be his immediate care, to write in our  
vulgar language. Pell.

# V U L

3. Mean; low; being of the common  
rate.

It requiring too great a sagacity for vulgar  
minds, to draw the line between virtue and vice,  
no wonder if most men attempt not a laborious  
scrutiny into things themselves, but only take  
names and words, and so rest in them. South.

Now wasting years my former strength confound,  
And added woes have bow'd me to the ground;  
Yet by the rubble you may guess the grain,  
And mark the ruins of no vulgar man. Browne.

4. Publick; commonly bruited.

Do you hear aught of a battle toward? —  
—Molt rare, and vulgar, every one hears that. Shakspeare.

VULGAR. *n. f.* [vulgaire, Fr.] The com-  
mon people.

I'll about;  
Drive away the vulgar from the streets. Shakspeare.

Those men, and their adherents, were then  
looked upon by the sophisticated vulgar as greater  
protectors of their laws and liberties than myself. King Charles.

The most considering and wisest men, in all ages  
and nations, have constantly suffered from the  
vulgar in their thought. Withins.

The vulgar imagine the pretender to have been  
a child imposed upon the nation by the fraudulent  
zeal of his parents, and their bigotted counsellors. Swift.

VULGARISM. *n. f.* [from vulgar.] Gross-  
ness; meanness; vulgarity.

The great events of Greek and Roman fable and  
history, which early education, and the usual course  
of reading, have made familiar and interesting to  
all Europe, without being degraded by the vulgari-  
ty of ordinary life in any country. Reynolds.

VULGARITY. *n. f.* [from vulgar.]

1. Meanness; state of the lowest people.

Although their condition may place them many  
degrees above the multitude, yet are they still  
within the line of vulgarity and democratical en-  
emies to truth. Brown.

True it is, and I hope I shall not offend their  
vulgarity if I say, they are daily mocked into  
error by deists. Brown.

2. Mean or gross mode.

Is the grandiloquence of Persius, and the sublimity  
of Juvenal, to be circumscribed with the meanness  
of words, and vulgarity of expression? Duden.

VULGARLY. *adv.* [from vulgar.] Com-  
monly; in the ordinary manner; among  
the common people.

He was, which people much respect  
In princes, and which pleases vulgarly,  
Of goodly personage and of sweet aspect. Daniel.

He that believes himself incapable of pardon,  
goes on without thought of reforming; such an one  
we call vulgarly a desperate person. Hammond.

As it is vulgarly understood, that he cut a pas-  
sage for his army through their mighty mountains,  
it may seem incredible. Brown.

VULNERABLE. *adj.* [vulnerable, Fr. vul-  
nerabilis, Lat.] Susceptive of wounds;  
liable to external injuries.

I let fall thy blade on vulnerable crests,  
I bear a charmed life, which must not yield  
To one of woman born. Shakspeare.

Achilles, though dipped in Styx, yet having his heel  
untouched by that water, although he were touched  
elsewhere, he was slain in that part, namely vul-  
nerable in the interior and brutal part. Brown.

VULNERARY. *adj.* [vulnerarius, Fr. vul-  
nerarius, Lat.] Useful in the cure of  
wounds.

Try whether the same effect will not arise by  
common vulnerary balms. Proust.

I kept the office open, and presented him, viz.  
vulnerary. Withins.

TO VULNERATE. *v. a.* [vulnero, Latin.]

To wound; to hurt.

There is an utterance between the magnetic  
agent and the vulnerable body. Glanville.

VULNERE. *adj.* [vulnus, Lat.] Belonging  
to a fox.

## U V U

**Vu'ture, n. f.** [*vultur*, Lat.] A large bird of prey, remarkable for voracity. Nor the night raven, that still deadly yells, Nor greedy vultures, make us once afraid.

Spenser

We've willing dames enough, there cannot be That *vulture* is you, to devour in many As will to greatness dedicate themselves.

Shaksp.

A rav'nous *vulture* in his open'd side Her crooked beak and cruel talons tried.

Dryden.

**Vu'turine, adj.** [*vulturinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a vulture

**Uvula, n. f.** [*uvula*, Lat.] In anatomy,

## U X O

a round soft spongy body, suspended from the palate, near the foramina of the nostrils, over the glottis.

Dict.

By an instrument bended up at one end, I got up behind the uvula.

Wijeman.

**UXORIOUS, adj.** [*uxorius*, Latin.] Submissively fond of a wife; infected with connubial dotage.

Towards his queen he was nothing *uxorius*, nor scarce indulgent; but companionable and respectful.

Huom.

That *uxorius* king, whose heart, though large,

## U X O

Beguild by fair idolatresses, sold To idols foul.

Milton.

How wouldst thou insulk, When I must live *uxorius* to thy will In perfect thralldom! how again betray me!

Milton.

**UXORIOUSLY, adv.** [from *uxorius*.] With fond submission to a wife.

If thou art thus *uxoriously* inclin'd To bear thy bondage with a willing mind, Prepare thy neck.

Dryden.

**UXORIOUSNESS, n. f.** [from *uxorius*.] Connubial dotage; fond submission to a wife.

## W.

### W A D

**W** is a letter of which the form is not to be found in the alphabets of the learned languages; though it is not improbable that by our *w* is expressed the sound of the Roman *v*, and the Eolick *f*. Both the form and sound are excluded from the languages derived from the Latin. *W* is sometimes improperly used in diphthongs as a vowel for *u*; view, *threw*: the sound of *w* consonant, if it be a consonant, is uniform.

**To WA'DDLE, v. n.** [a low barbarous word.] To move from side to side; to change direction.

If in your work you find it *waddle*; that is, that one side of the flat inclines to the right or left hand, with soft blows of an hammer set it to rights, and then screw it hard up.

Mozon.

**WAD, n. f.** [peob, hay, Saxon.]

1. A bundle of straw or other loose matter thrust close together.

2. *Wadd*, or black lead, is a mineral of great use and value.

Woodward.

**WADDING, n. f.** [from *wad*, *cad*, Islandick.] A kind of soft stuff loosely woven, with which the skirts of coats are lined out.

**To WA'DDLE, v. n.** [*wagg'helen*, Dutch, to *waggle*; whence, by a casual corruption *waddle*.] To shake, in walking, from side to side; to deviate in motion from a right line.

She could have run and *waddled* all about.

Shakspere.

The strutting petticoat smooths and leels all distinctions, while I cannot but be troubled to see so many well-shaped, innocent virgins bloated up, and *waddling* up and down, like big-bellied women.

Spectator.

The farmer's goose, Grown fat with corn and sitting still, Can scarce get o'er the hard-door sill, And hardly *waddles* forth to cool Her belly at the neighbour's pool.

Swift.

Dulness, of business the dire-bug foul, To human heads like hogs to the bawl; Which, as more pond'rous, makes their aim more true, Obliquely *waddling* to the mark in view.

Pope.

### W A D

She draws her word, and *waddles* in her pace; Unwailt her hands, and much besmaltt her face.

Young.

**To WAD, v. n.** [from *vadum*, Lat. pronounced *vadum*.]

1. To walk through the waters; to pass water without swimming.

We'll *wade* to the market place in Frenchmen's blood.

Shakspere.

She *waded* through the dirt to pluck him off.

Shakspere.

I am in blood

Stept in so far, that, should I *wade* no more, Returning were as tedious as go o'er.

Shakspere.

He staid seven days at the Crassus, until a bridge was made for the transporting of his army, for that the river was not to be *waded* over.

Knolles.

Then, since fortune's favours fade,

You that in her arms do sleep,

Learn to swim, and not to *wade*,

For the hearts of kings are deep.

Wotton.

With head, hands, wings, or feet pursues his way, And swims, or sinks, or *wades*, or creeps, or flies.

Milton.

It is hard to *wade* deep in baths where springs arise.

Brown.

Fowls that frequent waters and only *wade*, have as well long legs as long necks; and those that are made for swimming have feet like ours.

More.

2. To pass difficultly and laboriously.

They were not permitted to enter into war, nor conclude any league of peace, nor to *wade* through any act of moment between them and foreign states, unless the oracle of God, or his prophets, were first consulted with.

Hooker.

I have *waded* through the whole cause, searching the truth by the causes of truth.

Hooker.

Virtue gives herself light, through darkness for to *wade*.

Spenser.

Occasions you have met with to excite your faculties to *wade* a little farther into the positive part of these doctrines.

Hanmond.

I should chafe rather with spitting and scorn to be tumbled into the dust in blood, bearing witness to any known truth of our Lord; than, by a denial of those truths, through blood and perjury *wade* to a sceptre, and lord it in a throne.

South.

'Tis not to my purpose to *wade* into those bottomless controversies, which, like a gulph, have swallowed up to much time of learned men.

Decay of Piety.

The dame

Now tried the stairs, and *wading* through the night, Search'd all the deep recess, and usher'd into light.

Dryden.

### W A F

The wrathful God then plunges from above, And where in thickest waves the sparkles drove, There lights, and *wades* through fumes, and gropes his way.

Dryden.

Halt-fing'd, halt-fisted. The king's admirable conduct has *waded* through all these difficulties.

Duvenant.

Simonides, the more he contemplated the nature of the deity, found that he *waded* but the more out of his depth, and that he lost himself in the thought.

Addison.

**WAFER, n. f.** [*wafel*, Dutch.]

1. A thin cake.

Wife, make us a dinner; spare flesh, neither corn;

Make *wafers* and cakes, for our sheepe must be floure.

Tufter.

Poor Sancho they persuaded that he enjoyed a great dominion, and then gave him nothing to subsist upon but *wafers* and marmalade.

Pope.

2. The bread given in the eucharist by the Romanists.

That the same body of Christ should be in a thousand places at once; that the whole body should be hid in a little thin *wafel*, yet so that the members thereof should not one run into another, but continue distinct, and have an order agreeable to a man's body, it doth exceed reason.

Hall.

3. Paste made to close letters.

**To WAF, v. a. pret.** *wafed*, or perhaps *waft*; participle passive *wafed* or *waft*. [probably from *ware*.]

1. To carry through the air, or on the water.

A braver choice of dauntless spirits, Than now the English bottoms have *waft* o'er.

Did never float upon the swelling tide.

Shakspere.

Our high admiral

Shall *waft* them over with our royal fleet.

Shakspere.

Thence *wafed* with a merry gale, Secs Lemler, and the golden vale.

Dryden.

Nor dares his transport-vessel cross the waves, With such whole bones are not compos'd in graves: A hundred years they wander on the shore, At length, their penance done, are *wafed* o'er.

Dryden.

Lend to this wretch your hand, and *waft* him o'er

To the sweet banks of yon forbidden shore.

Dryden.

From hence might first spring that opinion of the vehicles of spirits; the vulgar conceiving that the breath was that wherein the soul was *wafed* and carried away.

Ray.

They before *wagted*, over their troops into Sicily  
in open vessels. *Arbutnot.*

In vain you tell your parting lover,  
You with fair winds may *wag* him over:  
Alas! what winds can happy prove,  
That bear me far from what I love? *Prior.*

Speed the soft intercourse from soul to soul,  
And *wag* a sigh from Indus to the pole. *Pope*  
2. To buoy; to make float; to hinder  
from sinking.

Whether cripples, who have lost their thighs,  
will not sink but float; their lungs being able to  
cast up their bodies, which are in others overpoised  
by the hinder legs, we have not made experiment. *Brown.*

3. To beckon; to inform by a sign of any  
thing moving.

To WAIT. *r. n.* To float.

It *wagted* under yet, and then the knew,  
That what before she but turns'd, was true. *Dryden.*

Those trumpets his triumphant entry tell,  
And now the fleets *wag* near the citadel. *Dryden.*

WAG, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A floating body. I know not whether  
authorized.

From the bellowing east oft the whirlwind's  
*wag*  
Sweeps up the lurcher of whole wintry plains,  
In one wide *wag*. *Thomson*

2. Motion of a streamer. Used as a token  
or mean of information at sea.

WAGSTAGE, *n. f.* [from *wag*.] Carriage  
by water or air. Not in use.

What ship of Epidaurum stays for me?—  
—A flap you sent me to, to lure *wagstage*. *Shakespeare*

I stalk about her door,  
Like a strange soul upon the Stygian banks,  
Saying for *wagstage*. *Shakespeare*

WAGFLER, *n. f.* [from *wag*.] A passage  
boat. *Ainsworth.*

WAGTIRE, *n. f.* [from *wag*.] The act  
of waving. Not in use.

You answer'd not;  
But with an angry *wag* of your hand  
Gave sign for me to leave you. *Shakespeare.*

To WAG, *v. a.* [pagan, Sax. *waggen*,  
Dutch.] To move lightly; to shake  
slightly.

You may as well forbid the mountain pines  
To *wag* their high tops, and to make a noise,  
When they are fretted with the gusts of heav'n. *Shakespeare.*

All that puff his and *wag* their heads at thee. *Lamentations.*

Thou canst not *wag* thy finger, or begin  
The least light motion, but it tends to sin. *Dryden*

A prating thing, a muggie light,  
Majestically stalk;  
A stately, worthless animal,  
That plies the tongue, and *wags* the tail,  
All butter, pride, and talk *Swift.*

To WAG, *v. n.*

1. To be in quick or ludicrous motion.  
Pe merry, be merry, my wife has all;  
For women are throwers, both short and tall;  
'Tis merry in hall, where beads *wag* all. *Shakespeare.*

I can counterfeet the deep tragedian,  
Tremble and start at *wagging* of a frow. *Shakespeare.*

I will fight with him upon this theme,  
Until my eyelids will no longer *wag*. *Shakespeare.*

2. To go; to pack off.

I will provoke him to 't, or let him *wag*. *Shakespeare.*

3. To be moved.

Her charms the matter'd o'er;  
And yet the reily fieve *wag*'d ne'er the more:  
I wpt for woe. *Dryden.*

WAG, *n. f.* [pagan, Sax. to cheat.] Any

one ludicrously mischievous; a merry  
droll.

Cupid the *wag*, that lately conquer'd had  
Wife counsellors, stout captains puffant;  
And tied them fast to lead his triumphs bad,  
Glutted with them, now plays with meanest things. *Sidney.*

Was not my lord the verier *wag* o' th' two? *Shakespeare*

We wink at *wags* when they offend,  
And spare the boy, in hopes the man may mend. *Dryden*

A counsellor never pleaded without a piece of  
packthread in his hand which he used to twist about  
a finger all the while he was speaking: the *wags*  
used to call it the thread of his discourse. *Addison.*

WAG, *n. f.* the plural *wages* is now only  
used. [*wagen*, or *wagen*, German; *gages*,  
French.]

1. Pay given for service.

All friends shall taste  
The *wages* of their virtue, and all foes  
The cup of their deservance. *Shakespeare*

The last position is for my men, they are the  
poorest.

But poverty could never draw them from me;  
That they may have their *wages* duly paid them,  
And something over to remember me. *Shakespeare.*

He with a mighty *wage*  
Won such, themselves by oath as deeply dust en-  
gage. *Drayton*

By Tom Thumb, a fairy page,  
He sent it, and doth him engage,  
By promise of a mighty *wage*.

It is to carry. *Drayton.*

The thing itself is not only our duty, but our  
glory: and he who hath done this work, has in the  
very work partly received his *wages*. *South.*

2. *Gage*; pledge. *Ainsworth.*

To WAGE, *v. a.* [The origination of this  
word, which is now only used in the  
phrase to *wage war*, is not easily dis-  
covered; *waegen*, in German, is to at-  
tempt any thing dangerous.]

1. To attempt; to venture.

We must not think the Turk is so unskilful,  
Neglecting an attempt of ease and gain,  
To wake and *wage* a danger probable. *Shakespeare.*

2. To make; to carry on. Applied to  
war.

Return to her, and fifty men dismiss'd!  
No, rather labour all roofs, and chuse  
To *wage*, gainst the enemy o' th' air,  
To be a comrade with the wolf. *Shakespeare.*

The furies of Greece *wag*'d war at Troy. *Chapman*

Your reputation *wages* war with the enemies of  
your royal family, even within their trenches. *Dryden.*

He ponder'd which of all his sons was fit  
To reign, and *wage* immortal war with wit. *Dryden*

3. [from *wage*, *wages*.] To set to hire.  
Not in use.

Thou must *wage*  
Thy works for wealth, and live for gold engage. *Spenser.*

4. To take to hire; to hire for pay; to  
hold in pay; to employ for wages. Ob-  
solete.

I from'd his follower, not partner; and  
He *wag*'d me with his countenance, as if  
I had been mercenary. *Shakespeare.*

The officers of the admiralty having places of to  
good benefit, it is their parts, being well *waged* and  
rewarded, exactly to look into the sound building  
of ships. *Itaugh*

The king had directed his courts of ordinary  
reform, and was at the charge not only to *wage*  
justice and their ministers, but also to appoint the  
safe custody of records. *Bacon.*

This great lord came not over with any great  
number of *waged* soldiers. *Davies.*

5. In law.

When an action of debt is brought against one,  
as for money or chattels lent or lent the defendant,

the defendant may *wage* his law; that is, swear,  
and certain persons with him, that he owes nothing  
to the plaintiff in manner as he hath declared. The  
offer to make the oath is called *wager of law*; and  
when it is accomplished, it is called the making or  
doing of law. *Blount.*

WAGER, *n. f.* [from *wage*, to venture.]

1. A bett; anything pledged upon a chance  
or performance.

Love and mischief made a *wager*, which should  
have most power in me. *Sidney.*

Full fast the sled, ne ever look'd behind;  
As it her life upon the *wager* lay. *Spenser.*

As soon hereafter will I *wagers* lay  
'Gainst what an oracle shall say;  
Fool that I was, to venture to deny  
A tongue so us'd to victory!

A tongue to bid by nature and by art,  
That never yet it spoke but gain'd a heart. *Cowley.*

Besides these plates for horse-races, the *wagers*  
may be as the perions please. *Temple.*

Factions, and tawling this or t' other side,  
Their *wagers* back their wiles. *Dryden.*

It may atheist can shake his soul for a *wager*,  
against such an inexhaustible disproportion, let him  
never hereafter accuse others of credulity. *Bentley.*

2. Subject on which bets are laid.

The sea strove with the winds which should be  
louder; and the rounds of the ship, with a ghastral  
noise, to them that were in it, witnessed that their  
run was the *wager* of the other's contention. *Sidney.*

3. [In law.] An offer to make oath.  
See To WAGE in law.

Multiplication of actions upon the case were rare  
formerly, and there by *wager of law* outed; which  
discouraged many suits. *Hale.*

To WAGER, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
lay; to pledge as a bett; to pledge upon  
some casualty or performance.

'Twas merry, when you *wagered* on your angling. *Shakespeare.*

He that will lay much to stake upon every flying  
story, may as well *wager* his estate which way the  
wind will sit next morning. *Green of the Tongue.*

I fed my father's flock;  
What can I *wager* from the common flock? *Dryden.*

WAGER, *n. f.* See WAGE.

WAGGERY, *n. f.* [from *wag*] Mis-  
chievous mentiment; roguish trick;  
farcaical gayety.

'Tis not the *waggers* or cheats practis'd among  
school-boys, that make an able man; but the prin-  
ciples of justice, generosity, and sobriety. *Locke.*

WAGGISH, *adj.* [from *wag*.] Naughtily  
merry; merrily mischievous; frolick-  
some.

Change fear and uneasiness,  
The handmaids of all women, or more truly,  
Woman its pretty self, to *waggish* courage. *Shakespeare.*

This new concert is the *waggish* suggestion of  
some fly and skulking atheists. *More.*

A company of *waggish* boys watching of frogs at  
the side of a pond, full as many of them put up their  
heads, they would be pelting them down with stones.  
Children, says one of the frogs, you never consider,  
that though this may be play to you, 'tis death to us. *Exchange.*

As boys, on holidays let loose to play,  
Lay *waggish* traps for us; and that pass that way,  
Then about to be in dut and deep distress. *Dryden.*

WAGGISHLY, *adv.* [from *waggish*] In a  
*waggish* manner.

WAGGISHNESS, *n. f.* [from *waggish*.]  
Merry mischief.

A christian boy in Constantinople had like to have  
been torn for a *waggish*, in a *waggish*, a long  
billed hawk. *Bacon.*

To WAGGLE, *v. n.* [*wagghelen*, Germ.]  
To waddle; to move from side to side.

The sport of hisions would shew to Solomon, was  
the mounting of his hawk at a beiron, which getting

upon his *wagging* wings with pain, as though the air next to the earth were not fit for his great body to fly through, was now grown to diminish the light of himself.

Why do you go nodding and *wagging* so, as it hip-flot? says the goose to her gosseling.

**WAGGON.** *n. f.* [*wagen*, Sax. *waghen*, Dutch; *wagn*, Hollandic.]

1. A heavy carriage for burdens.  
The Hungarian tents were enclosed round with *waggons*, one chained to another.

2. A chariot. Not in use.  
Now fair Phyllis' gown doth lie in haste  
His weary *wagon* to the western vale.

Then to her *wagon* the betakes,  
And with her bears the wail.  
O Ptolemy,  
For the flowers now that brighted thou let'st fall  
From this *wagon*.

Her *wagon* spoked made of long spinners' looms,  
The cover of the wings of giant-coppers.

**WAGGONAGE.** *n. f.* [from *wagon*.] Money paid for carriage in a wagon.

**WAGGONER.** *n. f.* [from *wagon*.] One who drives a wagon.

By this, the northern *waggoners* had set  
His elevenfold team behind the sledfast steed.

That was in ocean waves yet never wet  
Galloping pace, you ferry-loaded loads.

Tow'd Phobus' raiment! such a *waggoner*  
As Phobos would whip you to the well.

A *waggoner* took notice, upon the wheeling of a wheel, that it was the wheel that made in his nose.

The *waggoners* that curse their flandering teams  
Would wail e'en drowsy. Drusus from his dreams.

**WAGTAIL.** *n. f.* [*motacilla*, Lat.] A bird.

**WAIL.** [I suppose for *waild*.] Cried.  
His horse *wail* in the back, and shoulder shotten.

**WAIL.** *n. f.* [*uarium*, *waicium*, law Lat. from *ware*.] Goods found, but claimed by no body; that of which every one waves the claim. Sometimes written *wey*, or *weft*.

To **WAIL.** *v. a.* [*gualare*, Italian.] To moan; to lament; to bewail.

Wife men ne'er *wail* their present woes,  
But presently prevent the ways to *wail*.

Say, if my spouse maintains her royal track?  
Or is no more her absent lord she *wails*.

But the false woman of the wife prevails? Pope.

To **WAIL.** *v. n.* To grieve audibly; to express sorrow.

Tom shall make him weep and *wail*.  
I will *wail* and howl.

**WAIL.** *n. f.* Audible sorrow.

Around the woods  
She fights her long, which with her *wail* rebound.

**WAILING.** *n. f.* [from *wail*.] Lamentation; moan; audible sorrow.

Other cries anough the Irish favour of the Sey  
than barbarian, as the lamentations of their fu-  
rials, with despairful outcries, and unnumbered  
*wailings*.

The camp filled with lamentation and mourning,  
which would be increased by the weeping and *wail-  
ing* of them which should never see them but then.

Take up *wailing* for us, that our eyes may run  
down with tears.

The *wailings* of a maiden I once  
Sorrowful, mournful.

Lay time to *wail* her desires  
By a few fountains, whose computed rhimes  
Should be full fraught with terrible vows.

**WAILFUL.** *adj.* [from *wail* and *full*.] Sorrowful, mournful.

He chose a thousand horse, the flower of all  
His warlike troops, to *wail* the funeral.

To attend as a consequence of some-  
thing.

Such doom  
Waits luxury, and lawless care of gain.

Remorse and heaviness of heart shall wait thee,  
And everlasting anguish be thy portion.

To watch as an enemy.  
He is waited for of the sword.

To **WAIT.** *v. n.*

**WAIT.** *n. f.* [contracted from *wagon*.] A carriage.

There antient night arriving, did alight  
From her high weary *wait*.

You're the harvest; 'tis the beggar's gam  
To glean the millings of the loaded *wait*.

**WAITAGE.** *n. f.* [from *wait*.] A find-  
ing of carriages.

**WAITROPE.** *n. f.* [*wait* and *rope*.] A  
large cord with which the load is tied on  
the wagon; cartrope.

Oxen and *waitropes* cannot hale them together.

**WAITSCOT.** *n. f.* [*wagfischot*, Dutch.]  
The inner wooden covering of a wall.

Some have the vens more varied and chamblet-  
ted; as oak, when of *waitscot* is made.

She never could part with plain *waitscot* and  
clean hangings.

A put your utmost rage desires,  
That late behind the *waitscot* lies.

To **WAITSCOT.** *v. a.* [*wargenschotten*,  
Dutch.]

1. To line walls with boards.

Methinks touch'd better in chambers *waitscotted*,  
than hang'd.

2. To line buildings with different mate-  
rials.

It is most eminently lined, or *waitscotted*, with a  
white terebinthous stuff, of the same substance and  
thickness with the *tubuli mauer*.

One side commands a view of the garden, and  
the other is *waitscotted* with looking-glass.

**WAIT.** *n. f.* [In carpentry.] A piece of  
timber two yards long, and a foot broad.

**WAIVER.** *n. f.* [*grafe*, Welsh; from the  
verb *grafen*, to press or bind.]

1. The smallest part of the body; the part  
below the ribs.

The one seem'd woman to the *waist*, and fair,  
Put ended found in many a ready fold,

Voluminous and vast.

She, as a veil, down to her slender *waist*  
Her unadorn'd golden tresses wore

Dimple'd.

They seiz'd, and with entangling folds embrac'd,  
His neck twice compassing, and twice his *waist*.

Stiff stays constrain her slender *waist*.

2. The middle deck, or floor, of a ship.

Sheets of water from the clouds are sent,  
Which hissing through the planks, the flames pre-  
vent.

And stop the fiery pest; four flaps alone  
Burn to the *waist*, and for the fleet alone.

**WAISTCOAT.** *n. f.* [*waist* and *coat*.] An  
inner coat; a coat close to the body.

Selby leaned out of the coach to show his faced  
*waistcoat*.

To **WAIT.** *v. a.* [*wachten*, Dutch.]

1. To expect; to stay for.

And then prepare within;  
I am to blame to be thus *waited* for.

Aw'd with these words, in campsthey stillabide,  
And *wait* with longing looks their promis'd guide.

Such courage did the antient heroes show,  
Who, when they might prevent, would *wait* the  
blow.

2. To attend; to accompany with submis-  
sion or respect.

He chose a thousand horse, the flower of all  
His warlike troops, to *wait* the funeral.

3. To attend as a consequence of some-  
thing.

Such doom  
Waits luxury, and lawless care of gain.

Remorse and heaviness of heart shall wait thee,  
And everlasting anguish be thy portion.

4. To watch as an enemy.

He is waited for of the sword.

To **WAIT.** *v. n.*

1. To expect; to stay in expectation.

All the days of my appointed time will I *wait*  
till my change come.

He never suffered any body to *wait* that came  
to speak with him, though upon a mere visit.

The poultry stand  
Waiting upon her charitable hand.

I know, if I am depriv'd of you, I die:  
But oh I die if I *wait* longer for you.

2. To pay servile or submissive attendance;  
with *on* before the subject.

Though Syrix your Pan's mistress were,  
Yet Syrix well might wait on her.

One morning *waiting* on him at Caudham, smil-  
ing upon me, he said, he could tell me some news  
of myself.

Fortune and victory he did pursue,  
To bring them, as his slaves, to wait on you.

A parcel of soldiers robbed a farmer of his  
poultry, and then made him *wait* at table.

We can now not only converse with, but *wait* on  
attend and *wait* upon, the poorest kind of people.

3. To attend; with *on*. A phrase of cere-  
mony.

The dinner is on the table; my father desires  
your worship's company.

—I will *wait* on him.

4. To stay; not to depart from.

How shall we know when to wait for, when to  
decline, perleration?

With Vulcan's rage the rising winds conspire,  
And near our pulce rolls the flood of fire.

Haste, my dear father, 'tis no time to *wait*,  
And load my shoulders with a willing freight.

5. To stay by reason of some hindrance.

6. To look watchfully.

It is a point of cunning to *wait* upon him, with  
whom you speak, with your eye, as the Jews give  
it in precept.

7. To lie in ambush as an enemy.

Such ambush *waited* to intercept the way.

8. To follow as a consequence.

It will import those men, who dwell carelessly, to  
enter into serious consolation how they may avoid  
that ruin, which *waits* on such a supine temper.

**WAIT.** *n. f.* Ambush; insidious and secret  
attempts. It is commonly used in these  
phrases, to *lay wait*, and to *lie in wait*.

It he hurt at him by laying of *wait*, that he die,  
he that smote him shall be put to death.

As a lion shall lie in *wait* for them.

Why sat'st thou like an enemy in *wait*?

**WAITER.** *n. f.* [from *wait*.] An atten-  
dant; one who attends for the accom-  
modation of others.

Let the drawers be ready with wine and fresh  
glasses;

Let the *waiters* have eyes, though their tongues  
must be tied.

The least tart or pie,  
By any *waiter* there stolen and set by.

A man of fire is a general enemy to all the  
*waiters* where you drink.

The *waiters* stand in ranks; the yeomen cry.  
Make room, as it a duke were passing by.

**WAITING gentlewoman.** *n. f.* [from  
*wait*.] An

**WAITING maid.** *n. f.* [from *wait*.] An  
*wait*.] An upper ser-  
vant, who attends on a lady in her  
chamber.

He made me mad  
To talk so like a *waiting gentlewoman*.

Of guns, and drums, and wounds.

Flibbertigibbet, prince of mopping and mowing,  
since possesses chambermaids and *waiting women*.

All the little lime twigs laid  
By Machavel, the *waiting maid*.

The *waiting-woman* might be convenient in  
romances.

The *waiting-maid* hopes to ingratiate herself



# W A K

To **WAKE**. *v. n.* [*waken*, Gothic; *pacian*, Saxon; *wacchen*, Dutch.]

1. To watch; not to sleep.  
All night she watch'd, ne once a-down would lay  
Her dainty limbs in her sad dreriment,  
But praying still did wake, and waking did lament

The father waketh for the daughter, and the care  
for her taketh away sleep. *Ecclesiasticus.*  
Thou holdest mine eyes waking. *Psalms.*  
I cannot think any time, waking or sleeping,  
without being sensible of it. *Locke.*  
Though widows wake, suspicion sleeps. *Milton.*

2. To be roused from sleep.  
Each tree stirr'd appetite, whereat I wak'd.

3. To cease to sleep.  
The sisters awaked from dreams, which flattered  
them with more comfort than their waking would  
consent to. *Sidney.*

Come, thou powerful God,  
And thy leaden charming rod,  
Dipt in the Lethargic lake,  
O'er his watchful temples shake,  
Lest he should sleep, and never wake. *Denham.*

4. To be quick; to be alive.  
In the valley of Jehoshaphat,  
The judging God shall close the book of fate;  
And there the last allies keep.  
For those who wake, and those who sleep. *Dryden.*

5. To be put in action; to be excited.  
Gentle airs to fan the earth now wak'd. *Milton.*

To **WAKE**. *v. a.* [*weccian*, Saxon; *wecken*, Dutch.]

1. To rouse from sleep.  
They wak'd each other, and I stood and heard  
them. *Shakspeare.*  
Shock, who thought she slept too long,  
Leap'd up, and wak'd his mistress with his tongue. *Pope.*

2. To excite; to put in motion or action.  
Prepare war; wake up the mighty men, let them  
come up. *Isaiah.*  
Thine, like Amphion's hand, had wak'd the  
stone,  
And from destruction call'd the rising town;  
Nor could he burn so fast as thou couldst build. *Prior.*

What you've said  
Has wak'd a thought in me which may be lucky. *Rowe.*

To wake the soul by tender strokes of art,  
To raise the genius, and to mend the heart. *Prologue to Cato.*

3. To bring to life again, as if from the  
sleep of death.  
To second life  
Wak'd, in the renovation of the just. *Milton.*

WAKE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The feast of the dedication of the church,  
formerly kept by watching all night.  
Hill oven ful of flames, Ginnie pisse not for  
sleep,  
To-morrow thy father his wake-daie will keepe. *Tusser.*

The droiling peasant scarce thinks there is any  
world beyond his village, nor gentry beyond that  
of a wake. *Government of the Tongue.*

Patting all the Grecian actors down,  
And winning at a wake their parsley crown. *Dryden.*

Sometimes the vulgar will of mirth partake,  
And have excessive doings at their wake. *King.*

2. Vigils; state of forbearing sleep.  
By dimpled brook, and fountain brim,  
The wood-nymphs deckt with daisies trim  
Their merry wakes and pastimes keep:  
What hath night to do with sleep? *Milton.*

WAKEFUL. *adj.* [*wake* and *full*.] Not  
sleeping; vigilant.

Before her gate high God did sweat ordain,  
And wakeful watches, ever to abide. *Spenser.*

Why dost thou shake thy leaden sceptre? go,  
Besow thy poppy upon wakeful woe,  
Sickness and sorrow, whose pale lids ne'er know

Vol. II.

# W A L

Thy downy finger; dwell upon their eyes,  
Shut in their tears, shut out their miseries. *Croft.*

All thy fears,  
Thy wakeful terrors, and affrighting dreams,  
Have now their full reward. *Denham.*

Dissembling sleep, but wakeful with the fright,  
The day takes off the pleasure of the night. *Dryden.*

WAKEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *wakeful*.]

1. Want of sleep.  
Other perfumes are fit to be used in burning agues,  
consumptions, and too much wakefulness. *Bacon.*

2. Forbearance of sleep.  
To WAKE. *v. n.* [from *wake*.] To wake;

to cease from sleep; to be roused from  
sleep.  
Early Turnus wak'ning with the light,  
All clad in armour, calls his troops to fight. *Dryden.*

To WAKE. *v. a.*

1. To rouse from sleep.  
When he was wak'd with the noise,  
And saw the beast so small;  
What's this, quoth he, that gives so weak a voice,  
That wakens men withal? *Spenser.*

A man that is wak'd out of sleep. *Zechariah.*  
We wake no longer slay; go, waken Eve. *Milton.*

2. To excite to action.  
Then Homer's and Tyrtæus' martial muse  
Wak'd the world, and sounded loud alarms. *Reformation.*

3. To produce; to excite.  
They introduce  
Their sacred song, and waken raptures high. *Milton.*

WAKEROBIN. *n. f.* [*arum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

WALE. *n. f.* [*pel*, Saxon, a web] A rising  
part in the surface of cloth.

To WALK. *v. a.* [*walen*, German; *pealcan*,  
Saxon, to roll.]

1. To move by leisurely steps, so that one  
foot is set down before the other is  
taken up.  
A man was seen walking before the door very  
composedly. *Clarendon.*

The self-same fun  
At once doth flow and twitly run.  
Swiftly his daily journey he goes,  
But treads his annual with a stately pace,  
And does three hundred rounds enclose  
Within one yearly circle's space  
Thus with a double course, in the same sphere,  
He runs the day and walks the year. *Cowley.*

2. It is used in the ceremonious language  
of invitation, for come or go.  
Sir, walk in. *Shakspeare.*

—I had rather walk here, I thank you. *Shakspeare.*

3. To move for exercise or amusement.  
What mean you, Cæsar? think you to walk  
forth? *Shakspeare.*

These bow'rs as wide as we need walk. *Milton.*

4. To move the slowest pace; not to trot,  
gallop, or amble. Applied to a horse.

5. To appear as a spectre.  
The spirits of the dead  
May walk again, if such things be, thy mother  
Appear'd to me last night. *Shakspeare.*

It then draws near the season  
Wherein the spirit is wont to walk. *Shakspeare.*

There were walking spirits of the house of York,  
as well in Ireland as in England. *Darwin.*

Some say no evil thing that walks by night,  
In fog, or fire, by lake, or moorish fen,  
Blue meagre hag, or stubborn unkind ghost  
That breaks his magic chains at curfew tune,  
No goblin, or swift fury of the mine,  
Hath harmful power o'er true virginity. *Milton.*

In vain the cock has summon'd sprights away,  
She walks at noon, and bleats the bloom of day. *Young.*

6. To act on any occasion.  
Do you think I'd walk in any plot,  
Where madam Sempronius should take place of me,  
And Fulvia come a th' rear? *Ben Jonson.*

# W A L

7. To be in motion. Applied to a clamorous  
or abusive female tongue; and is still  
in low language retained.

As she went, her tongue did walk  
In foul reproach, and terms of vile despight;  
Provoking him by her outrageous talk. *Spenser.*

8. To act in sleep.  
When was it she last walk'd?

—I have seen her rise from her bed, unlock  
her closet, take forth paper, fold it, write upon't,  
read it, and return to bed; yet all this while in a  
most fast sleep. *Shakspeare.*

9. To range; to be stirring.  
Affairs that walk,  
As they say spirits do at midnight, have  
In them a milder nature than the business  
That seeks dispatch by day. *Shakspeare.*

10. To move off; to depart.  
When he comes forth, he will make their cows  
and garrans to walk, if he doth no other harm to  
their persons. *Spenser.*

11. To act in any particular manner.  
Do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with  
thy God. *Micah.*

I'll love with fear the only God, and walk  
As in his presence. *Milton.*

12. To travel.  
The Lord hath blessed thee; he knoweth thy  
walking through this wilderness. *Deuteronomy.*

To WALK. *v. a.*

1. To pass through.  
I do not without danger walk these streets. *Shakspeare.*

No rich or noble knave  
Shall walk the world in credit to his grave. *Pope.*

2. To lead out, for the sake of air or exer-  
cise: as, he walked his horse in the  
meadow.

WALK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of walking for air or exercise.  
Not walk by moon, without thee, is sweet. *Milton.*

Her keeper by her side,  
To watch her walks, his hundred eyes applied. *Dryden.*

Philander used to take a walk in a neighbouring  
wood. *Addison.*

I long to renew our old intercourse, our morning  
conferences, and our evening walks. *Pope.*

2. Gait; step; manner of moving.  
Morpheus, of all his numerous train, express'd  
The shape of man, and imitated best;  
The walk, the words, the gesture could supply,  
The habit mimic, and the mien belie. *Dryden.*

3. A length of space, or circuit, through  
which one walks.  
He usually from hence to th' palace gate  
Makes it his walk. *Shakspeare.*

4. An avenue set with trees.  
He hath left you all his walks,  
His private arbours, and new planted orchards,  
On that side the Tiber. *Shakspeare.*

Goodliest trees planted with walks and bow'rs. *Milton.*

5. Way; road; range; place of wandering.  
The mountains are his walks, who wand'ring  
feeds  
On slowly-springing herbs. *Sandys.*

If that way be your walk, you have not far. *Milton.*

Set women in his eye, and in his walk,  
Among daughters of men the fairest found. *Milton.*

Our souls, for want of that acquaintance here,  
May wander in the flerry walks above. *Dryden.*

That bright companion of the sun,  
Whose glorious aspect fear'd our new-born king,  
And now a round of greater years begun,  
New influence from his walks of light did bring. *Dryden.*

6. Region; space.  
Wanting an ampler sphere to expatiate in, he  
opened a boundless walk for his imagination. *Pope.*

# W A L

They are to be cautiously studied by those who are ambitious of treading the great walk of history.

7. [*turbo*, Lat.] A fith. *Reynolds.*  
8. *Walk* is the slowest or least raised pace, or going, of a horse.

In a *walk*, a horse lifts two legs of a side, one after the other, beginning with the hind leg first, as suppose that he leads with the legs on his right side, then he lifts his far hind foot first; and in the time that he is setting it down, which in a step is always short of the tread of his fore foot upon the same side, he lifts his far fore foot, and sets it down before his near foot, and just as he lifts up his near hind foot, and sets it down again just short of his near fore foot, and just as he is setting it down, he lifts his near fore foot, and sets it down just before his far fore foot. *Farrar's Dict.*

**WALKER.** *n. f.* [from *walk*.] One that walks.

I ride and walk, and am reputed the best *walker* in this town. *Swift to Gay*  
May no such vicious *walkers* crowd the street. *Gay.*

**WALKINGSTAFF.** *n. f.* A stick which a man holds to support him in walking. The club which a man of ordinary size could not lift, was but a *walking-staff* for Hercules. *Glanville.*

**WALL.** *n. f.* [*wal*, Welsh; *wallum*, Latin; *wall*, Saxon; *walle*, Dutch.]

1. A series of brick or stone, or other materials carried upward, and cemented with mortar; the side of a building.

Poor Tom! that eats the wall-newt and the water-newt. *Shakespeare.*

Where though I mourn my mateless lots alone, And none between my weakness judge and me; Yet ev'n these gentle walls allow my moan, Whose doleful echoes with my plaints agree. *Barton.*

Part rise in crystal wall or ridge drift. *Milton.*

2. Fortification; works built for defence. In this sense it is commonly used plurally.

With love's light wings did I o'erperch these walls; *Shakespeare.*

For strong limits cannot hold out love. *General, the walls are mine.*

Witness the world, that I create thee here. *Shakespeare.*

My lord and master. *Aprey.*

To that proud city, whose high walls thou saw'st Left in confusion. *Milton.*

Truth undaunted to defend the walls. *Dryden.*

3. To take the wall. To take the upper place; not to give place.

I will take the wall of any man or maid of Montague's. *Shakespeare.*

When once the poet's honour ceases, From reason far his transports rose; And Boileau, for eight hundred pieces, Makes Louis take the wall of Jove. *Prior.*

**To WALL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To enclose with walls.

\*There bought a piece of ground, which, Birta call'd From the bull's hide they first inclos'd and wall'd. *Dryden.*

2. To defend by walls.

The walled towns do work my greater woe - The forest wide is fitter to rebound

The hollow echo of my careful cries. *Spenser.*

His counsel advis'd him to make himself master of some good walled town. *Bacon.*

The Spaniards cut themselves continually into roundels, their strongest ships waiting in the rest. *Bacon.*

The terror of his name, that walks us in From danger. *Denham.*

**WALLCREEPER.** *n. f.* [*picus martius*, Lat.] A bird. *Ansforth.*

**WALLEY.** *n. f.* [peallian, to travel, Sax.]

1. A bag in which the necessaries of a traveller are put; a knapsack.

# W A L

Having entered into a long gallery, he laid down his wallet, and spread his carpet, in order to repose himself upon it. *Addison.*

2. Any thing protuberant and swagging.

Who would believe, that there were mountaineers Dewlap like bulls, whose throats had hanging at them

Wallets of flesh? *Shakespeare.*

**WALLEYF.** *n. f.* [from *wall* and *eye*.] A disease in the chryalline humour of the eye; the glaucoma.

**WALLEYED.** *adj.* [with *wall* and *eye*.] Having white eyes.

Wall-eyed slave! whether wouldst thou convey This growing image of thy fiend-like face? *Shakespeare.*

**WALLFLOWER.** *n. f.* [*parietaria*, Latin.] A species of stock-gillflower.

**WALLFRUIT.** *n. f.* Fruit which, to be ripened, must be planted against a wall.

To wallfruit and garden plants there cannot be a worse enemy than frost. *Mortimer.*

**To WALLUP.** *v. n.* [pealan, to boil, Saxon.] To boil.

**WALTOWSE.** *n. f.* [*cimeas*, Lat.] An insect; a bug. *Ansforth.*

**To WALLOW.** *v. n.* [*walugan*, Goth. palpin, Saxon.]

1. To move heavily and clumsily.

Part, lance of hulk! Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait, Tempest the ocean. *Milton.*

2. To roll himself in mire, or any thing filthy.

God thee with sackcloth, and wallow thyself in ashes. *Jeremiah.*

Dead bodies, in all places of the camp, unflowed in their own blood. *Knollys.*

A lion was wallowing in the water, when a horse was coming to drink. *Flourge.*

3. To live in any state of filth or gross vice.

God sees a man wallowing in his native impurity, delivered over as an absolute captive to sin, polluted with his guilt, and embayed by its power; and in this most heathen condition fixes upon him as an object of his distinguishing mercy. *South.*

**WALLOW.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A kind of rolling walk.

One taught the tofs, and one the French new wallow; *Dryden.*

His sword knot thus, his cravat that design'd *Dryden.*

**WALLOW'S.** *n. f.* [*calantum album*, Latin.] An herb. *Ansforth.*

**WALLWORT.** *n. f.* [*bulum*, Latin.] A plant, the same with dwarf-elder, or danewort.

**WALNUT.** *n. f.* [pall hnutta, Saxon; *nox juglans*, Lat.] A tree and fruit.

The characters are, it hath male flowers, or catkins, which are produced at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree, the outer cover of the fruit is very thick and green, under which is a rough hard shell, in which the fruit is inclosed, surrounded with a thin skin: the kernel is deeply divided into four lobes, and the leaves of the tree are pinnated or winged. The species are, 1. The common walnut. 2. The large French walnut. 3. The thin-shelled walnut. 4. The double walnut. 5. The late ripe walnut. 6. The hard-shelled walnut. 7. The Virginian black walnut. 8. Virginian black walnut, with a long furrowed fruit. 9. The hickery, or white Virginian walnut. 10. The small hickery, or white Virginian walnut. *Miller.*

'Tis a cockle, or a walnut-shell; A knuck, a toy. *Shakespeare.*

Help to search my house this one time; if I find not what I seek, let them say of me, as jealous as Ford, that searcheth a hollow walnut for his wife's lemon. *Shakespeare.*

Some woods have the veins smooth, as fir, and walnut. *Bacon.*

# W A N

**WALTRON.** *n. f.* The morse, or waltron, is called the sea-horse. *Woodward.*

**To WAMBLE.** *v. n.* [*wemmelen*, Dutch.] To roll with nausea and sickness. It is used of the stomach.

A covetous man deliberated betwixt the qualms of a wambling stomach, and an unsettled mind. *Elfrange.*

**WAN.** *adj.* [penn, Saxon; *wan*, weakly, Welsh.] Pale, as with sickness; languid of look.

Sad to view his visage pale and wane, Who erst in flowers of freshest youth was clad. *Spenser.*

All the charms of love, Salt Cleopatra, fotten thy wan lip! Let wucherat join with beauty. *Shakespeare.*

Why to pale and wan, fond lover? Pr'ythee, why to pale?

Will, when looking well can't move her, Looking ill prevail? *Swetlag.*

Their course through thickest confessions held, Spreading their bane; the blasted stars lock'd none. *Milton.*

How clung'd from him, Companion of my arms! how lean, how dim, How faded all thy glories! *Dryden.*

**WAN,** for *wan*; the old pretent of win. And those with which the Eulcan young man won

Swift Atlanta, when through craft he her outran. *Spenser.*

Th' report of his great acts that over Europe ran, In that most famous field he with the cup of wan. *Dryden.*

He won the king with secrecy and diligence, but chiefly because he was his old servant in his left fortunes. *Bacon.*

**WAND.** *n. f.* [*taand*, Danish.]

1. A small stick, or twig; a long rod.

The skilful shepherd peel'd me certain wands *Shakespeare.*

With a whip or wand if you strike the air, the sharper and quicker you strike it, the louder sound it giveth. *Bacon.*

His spear, to equal which the tallest pine Hewn on Norwegian hills, to be the mast Of some great admiral, were but a wand. *Milton.*

A child runs away laughing with good stout blows. A wand on his back, who would have need for an unkind word. *Teale.*

2. Any staff of authority, or use.

Though he had both tips and wands, they seem'd rather minks of sovereignty, than instruments of punishment. *South.*

He held before his decent steps a silver wand. *Milton.*

3. A charming rod.

Nay, lady, let it I but wave this wand, Your nerves are all charm'd up in a halabaster. *Milton.*

He bore a buckle in his hand, His other wand'd a long divining wand. *Dryden.*

**To WANDER.** *v. n.* [pandrian, Saxon; *wandelen*, Dutch.]

1. To rove; to ramble here and there; to go without any certain course. It hath always a sense either evil or slight, and imports either idleness, wantonness, or misery.

I have no will to wander forth of doors. *Shakespeare.*

I will go lose myself, And wander up and down to view the city. *Shakespeare.*

The old duke is banished; four loving lords have put themselves into exile with him, whose revenues enrich the new duke; therefore he lets them good leave to wander. *Shakespeare.*

Then came wand'ring by A shadow like an angel, with bright hair Dabbled in blood, and he shriek'd out aloud. *Shakespeare.*

They wander'd about in sheep and goats hair. *Shakespeare.*

Let them wander up and down for me. *Shakespeare.*

Let them wander up and down for me. *Shakespeare.*

Let them wander up and down for me. *Shakespeare.*

Let them wander up and down for me. *Shakespeare.*

Let them wander up and down for me. *Shakespeare.*

Let them wander up and down for me. *Shakespeare.*

Let them wander up and down for me. *Shakespeare.*

Let them wander up and down for me. *Shakespeare.*

Let them wander up and down for me. *Shakespeare.*

Let them wander up and down for me. *Shakespeare.*

Let them wander up and down for me. *Shakespeare.*

From this nuptial bow'r  
How shall I part, and whither wander down  
Into a lower world? Milton.  
They give the reins to wand'ring thoughts,  
Till, by their own perplexities involv'd,  
They tangle more. Milton.

Here should my wonder dwell, and here my  
praise;  
But my fixt thoughts my wand'ring eye betrays.

A hundred years they wander on the shore.  
Dryden.

Virgil introduces his Æneas in Carthage, before  
he brings him to Laurentum; and even after that  
he wanders to the kingdom of Evander. Dryden.

2. To deviate; to go astray.

O let me not wander from thy commandments.

Psalms.

To WA'NDER, v. a. To travel over, with-  
out a certain course.

The author flood  
Rears diverse, wand'ring many a famous realm.

Milton.

Those few escap'd  
Famine and anguish will at last consume,  
Wand'ring that wot'ry desert.

Milton.

See harlots' d' seeds desert the stony town,  
And wander roads unsuitable, not their own.

Gay

WANDERER, n. f. [from wander.] Rover;  
rambler.

Not for my peace will I go far,  
As wanderers that till do roam.

But make my strengths, such as they are,  
Here in my bosom, and at home.

Ben Jonson

He here to every thirsty wanderer,  
By thy entertainment, gives his baneful cup.

Milton.

The whole people is a race of such merchants as  
are wanderers by profession, and at the same time  
are in all places incapable of lands or offices.

Spektor.

Taste, that eternal wanderer, which flies  
From head to ears, and now from ears to eyes.

Pope.

WANDERING, n. f. [from wander.]

1. Uncertain peregrination.

He asks the god, what new appointed home  
Should end his wand'ring, and his toils relieve?

Addison.

2. Aberration; mistaken way.

If any man's eagerness of glory has made him  
ever the way to it, let him now recover his  
wanderings.

Dean of Pity

3. Uncertainty; want of being fixed.

A proper remedy for this wandering of thoughts  
would do great service to the studious.

Lacke

When a right knowledge of ourselves enters into  
our minds, it makes as great a change in all our  
thoughts and apprehensions, as when we awake  
from the wanderings of a dream.

Law.

To WANE, v. n. [wanian, to grow less,  
Saxon.]

1. To grow less; to decrease. Applied to  
the moon: opposed to wax.

The husbandman, in sowing and setting, upon  
good reason observes the waxing, and waning of  
the moon.

Hakevall.

Waning moons their settled periods keep,  
To swell the billows, and ferment the deep.

Addison.

2. To decline; to sink.

A lady far more beautiful  
Than any woman in this waning age.

Shakespeare.

I will interchange  
My waning state for Henry's regal crown.

Shaksp.

Your father were a fool  
To give thee all; and in his waning age

Set not under thy table.

Shakespeare

In these confines slyly have I lurk'd,  
To watch the waning of mine enemies.

Shaksp.

Nothing more jealous than a favourite, towards  
the waning time, and suspect of satiety.

Wotton.

I'm waning in his favour, yet I love him.

Dryden.

You saw but sorrow in its waning form,  
A springing sea remaining from a storm;

Whence the now weary waves roll o'er the deep,  
And hully murmur, ere they fall asleep.

Dryden.

Land and trade ever will wax and wane together.

Child.

Her waning form no longer shall incite  
Easy in women, or desire in man.

Roué.

WANE, n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Decrease of the moon.

The sowing at the wane of the moon is thought  
to make the corn found.

Bacon

Young cattle, that are brought forth in the full  
of the moon, are stronger and larger than those that  
are brought forth in the wane.

Bacon.

This is fair Diana's case,  
For all astrologers maintain,  
Each night a bit drops off her face,  
When mortals say she's in her wane.

Swift.

2. Decline; diminution; declension.

You're call upon an age in which the church is  
in its wane.

South.

Land and trade ever will wax and wane together.

Child.

Her waning form no longer shall incite

Easy in women, or desire in man.

Roué.

WANE, n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Decrease of the moon.

The sowing at the wane of the moon is thought

to make the corn found.

Bacon

Young cattle, that are brought forth in the full

of the moon, are stronger and larger than those that

are brought forth in the wane.

Bacon.

This is fair Diana's case,

For all astrologers maintain,

Each night a bit drops off her face,

When mortals say she's in her wane.

Swift.

2. Decline; diminution; declension.

You're call upon an age in which the church is

in its wane.

South.

WANG, n. f. Jaw teeth.

WANNED, adj. [from wan.] Turned pale

and faint-coloured.

Is it not monstrous that this player here,

But in a fiction, in a dream of passion,

Could force his soul to his own content,

That, from her working, all his visage wain'd?

Shakespeare

WANNES, n. f. [from wan.] Paleness;

languor.

To WANT, v. a. [wana, Saxon.]

1. To be without something fit or neces-  
sary.

Want no money, fir John; you shall want none.

Shakespeare

A man to whom God hath given riches, so that  
he want nothing for his soul of all that he de-  
sireth, yet God giveth him not power to eat thereof.

Eachus

Smells do most of them want names.

Locke.

2. To be defective in something.

Nor can this be,  
But by fulfilling that which thou dost want,

Obedience to the law.

Milton.

3. To fall short of; not to contain.

Nor think, though men were more,  
That heav'n would want spectators, God want

praise.

Milton.

4. To be without; not to have.

By defending from the thious above,  
Those happy places thou hast design'd a while

To want, and banish these.

Milton.

How loth I am to have recourse to rites  
So full of horror, that I once renounce

I want the use of fight.

Dryden and Lee

The unhappy never want enemies.

Richardson.

5. 'To need', to have need of; to lack.

It hath caus'd a great irregularity in our ex-  
pend, and wants to be reformed, and the equinox  
to be rightly computed.

Holder.

The tyler wants to their shades retire;

Those very shades and streams new shades and

streams require;

And want a cooling breeze of wind to fan the raging

fire.

Dryden

God, who sees all things intuitively, does not  
want helps, he neither stands in need of books,  
nor uses it.

Baker.

6. To wish; to long; to desire.

Down I come, like gliding Phaeton,  
Wanting the manage of unruly jades.

Shakespeare.

What wants my son? I know

My son thou art, and I must call thee so.

Addison

Men who want to get a woman into their power,  
feldom trouble the means.

Richardson.

To WANT, v. n.

1. To be wanted; to be improperly absent;

not to be in sufficient quantity.

Nor did there want corn or treasure.

Milton

Finds wealth where 'tis, bestows it where it wants;

Cities in deserts, woods in cities plants.

Denham.

We have the means in our hands, and nothing  
but the application of them is wanting.

Addison.

As in bodies, thus in souls, we find  
What wants in blood and spirits, I will'd with wind.

Pope.

The design, the disposition, the manners, and the  
thoughts, are all before it; where any of those are

wanting, or imperfect, so much wants in the in-  
tation of human life.

Dryden.

2. 'To fail; to be deficient.

Nor shall I to the work thou enterprisest  
Be wanting, but afford thee equal aid.

Milton.

Though England is not wanting in a learned  
nobility, yet unhappy circumstances have confined  
me to a narrow choice.

Dryden.

Whatever fortune, good or bad, betide,  
No time shall find me wanting to my truth.

Dryden.

Religion will never be without enemies, nor  
those enemies be wanting in endeavours to expose  
it to the contempt of mankind.

Rogers

Several are against his severe usage of you, and  
would be glad of an occasion to convince the rest  
of their error, if you will not be wanting to your  
self.

Swift

3. To be mist; to be not had.

Twelve, wanting one, he flew,

My brethren: I alone surviv'd.

Dryden.

Gregarious mammals have a long colour and  
carnivorous, which in carnivorous are wanting.

Arbuthnot

WANT, n. f.

1. Need.

It refers the good

By thee communicated, and our want.

Milton

Parents should distinguish between the wants of  
fancy, and those of nature.

Lacke.

Here learn the great unreal wants to feign,  
Unpleasing truths here mortally vain.

Savage.

Ev'n to brute beasts his righteous care extends,  
He feels their full rings, and their wants betrays.

Harte.

2. Deficiency.

This proceeded not from any want of knowledge,  
but of judgment.

Dryden

One objection to Civita Vecchia is, that the air  
is not wholesome. this proceeds from want of in-  
habitants.

Addison.

The blood flows through the vessels, by the excess  
of the force of the heart above the incumbent pres-  
sure, which in fat people is excessive; and as want  
of a due quantity of motion of the fluids increaseth  
fat, the disease is the cause of itself.

Arbuthnot.

Wants of all kinds are made to frame a plan,  
One learns to limp, another not to lee.

Young.

3. The state of not having.

You shall have no reason to complain of me, for  
want of a generous didam of this world.

Pope.

4. Poverty; penury; indigence.

Nothing is so hard for those who abound in  
riches, as to conceive how others can be in want.

Swift.

5. [prob, Saxon.] A mole.

A kind of hare resembling a want in his feet  
and a cat in his tail.

Hephia.

WANTON, adj. [This word is derived by  
Minsheu from want one, a man or woman  
that wants a companion. This etymo-  
logy, however odd, Junius silently  
adopts. Skinner, who had more acuteness,  
cannot forbear to doubt it, but  
offers nothing better.]

1. Lascivious; libidinous; lecherous; lust-  
ful.

Thou art froward by nature, enemy to peace,  
Lascivious, wanton, more than well becomes  
A man of thy profession.

Shakespeare.

Entic'd to do him wanton rice.

Milton.

2. Licentious; dissolute.

My plentiful joys,  
Wanton in fulness, seek to hide themselves  
In drops of sorrow.

Shakespeare.

Men grown wanton by prosperity  
Study'd new arts of luxury and ease.

Rowson.

3. Frolicksome; gay; sportive; airy.

As flies to wanton boys, we are to the gods;  
They kill us for their sport.

Shakespeare.

Note a wild and wanton herd,  
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,  
Fetching mad bounds.

Shakespeare.

# W A N

How eagerly ye follow my disgrace,  
As if it led ye! and how sleek and wanton  
Y' appear, in every thing may bring my ruin.

Shakespeare.

Time drives the flocks from field to fold;  
The fowls do fade, and wanton fields  
To wayward winter reckoning yields.

Raleigh.

4. Loose; unrestrained.  
How does your tongue grow wanton in her praise!

Addison.

5. Quick and irregular of motion.  
She has a well down to the slender waist  
Her unadorned golden tresses wore,  
Dishevel'd, but in wanton ringlets wav'd,  
As the vine curls her tendrils.

Milton.

6. Luxuriant; superfluous.  
What we by day lop overgrown,  
One night or two with wanton growth derides,  
Tending to wild.

Milton.

Women richly gay in gems and wanton drest.  
7. Not regular; turned fortuitously.  
The quaint makes in the wanton green,  
For want of tread are undistinguishable.

Milton.

WA'NTON. *n. f.*  
1. A lascivious person; a strumpet; a  
whoremonger.

To lip a wanton in a secure couch,  
And to suppoise her chaste.

Shakespeare.

2. A trifler; an insignificant flatterer.

Shall a beardless boy,  
A cocker'd, sicken wanton, brave your fields,  
Mocking the air with colours idly spread,  
And find no check?

Shakespeare.

Pats with your best violence;  
I am afraid you make a wanton of me.

Shakespeare.

3. A word of slight endearment.  
Peace, my wantons; he will do  
More than you can aim unto.

Ben Jonson.

To WA'NTON. *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
1. To play lasciviously.

He from his guards and midnight tent  
Disguis'd o'er hills and valleys went  
To wanton with the sprightly dame,  
And in his pleasure lost his fame.

Prior.

2. To revel; to play. In *Otway* it may  
be an adjective.

Oh! I heard him wanton in his praise;  
Speak things of him might charm the ears.

Otway.

Nature here  
Wanton'd as in her prime, and play'd at will  
Her virgin fanciers.

Milton.

O ye muses! deign your blest retreat,  
Where Horace wanton at your springs,  
And Pindar sweeps a bolder string.

Fenton.

3. To move nimbly and irregularly.  
WA'NTONLY. *adv.* [from *wanton*.] Laf-

civiously; frolicsomely; gayly; sport-

tively; carelessly.  
Into what sundry gyres her wonder'd self she  
throws,

And oft insides the shore, as wantonly she flows.

Drayton

Thou dost but try how far I can forbear,  
Nor art that monster which thou wouldst appear.  
But do not wantonly my passion move,  
I pardon nothing that relates to love.

Dryden.

WA'NTONNESS. *n. f.* [from *wanton*.]  
1. Lasciviousness; lechery.

The spirit of wantonness is fear'd out of him.

Shakespeare

Bulls and goats bled apace; but neither the vio-

lence of the one, nor the wantonness of the other,  
over-died a victim at any of their altars.

South.

2. Sportiveness; frolic; humour.  
As find as night,

Shakespeare.

Only for wantonness.  
Love, rais'd on beauty, will like that decay;  
Our hearts may bear its slender chain a day:

As flow'ry bands in wantonness are worn,  
A morning's pleasure, and an evening torn.

Pope.

3. Licentiousness; negligence of restraint.  
The tumults threaten'd to abuse all acts of grace,  
and turn them into wantonness.

King Charles.

# W A R

Wantonness and pride  
Raise out of friendship hostile deeds in peace.

Milton.

WA'NTWIT. *n. f.* [want and wit.] A fool;  
an idiot.

Such a wanton sadness makes of me,  
That I have much ado to know myself.

WA'NTY. *n. f.* [I know not whence de-

rired.] A broad girth of leather, by  
which the load is bound upon the horse;  
a surcingle.

A pannel and wanty, pack-saddle and ped,  
With line to fetch liver.

Tusser.

WA'PED. *adj.* [Of this word I know not  
the original, except that to *whape*, to  
shock, or deject, is found in *Spenser*;  
from which the meaning may be gather-

ed.] Dejected; crushed by misery.

This makes the waped widow weep again.

Shakf.

WA'PENTAKE. *n. f.* [from *pepun*, Saxon,  
and *take*; *wapentakium*, *wapentagium*,  
low Latin.]

*Wapentake* is all one with what we call a hun-

dred: as, upon a meeting for that purpose, they  
touched each other's weapons, in token of their  
fidelity and allegiance.

Cowell.

Hundred signifieth a hundred pledges, which  
were under the command and assistance of their  
alderman; which, as I suppose, was also called a  
*wapentake*; so named of touching the weapon or  
spear of their alderman, and swearing to follow him  
faithfully, and serve their prince truly. But others  
think that a *wapentake* was ten hundreds, or  
boroughs.

Spenser.

WAR. *n. f.* [*werre*, old Dut. *guerre*, Fr.]

1. War may be defined the exercise of violence  
under sovereign command against  
withstanders; force, authority, and re-

sistance, being the essential parts thereof.

Violence, limited by authority, is suf-

ficiently distinguished from robbery, and  
the like outrages; yet, consisting in re-

lation towards others, it necessarily re-

quires a supposition of resistance, whereby  
the force of war becomes different from  
the violence inflicted upon slaves or yield-

ing malefactors.

Ruleigh.

On, you noblest English,  
Whole blood is fetcht from fathers of war proof

Shakespeare.

After a denunciation or indictment of war, the war  
is no more confined to the place of the quarrel, but  
left at large.

Bacon.

I twine the figure and armour of him that headed  
the peasants in the war upon them, with the several  
weapons found on his followers.

Addison.

2. The instruments of war, in poetical  
language.

The god of love inhabits there,  
With all his rage, and dread, and grief, and care;  
His complement of stores, and total war.

3. Forces; army. Poetically.  
On th' embattled ranks the waves return,  
And overwhelm the war.

Milton.

4. The profession of arms.  
Thine almighty word leapt down from heaven,  
as a fierce man of war into the midst of a land of  
destruction.

Wisd.

5. Hostility; state of opposition; act of  
opposition.

Turn'd wild in nature, broke their stalls, flung out,  
Contenting 'gainst obedience, as they would  
Make war with man.

Shakespeare.

To WAR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make  
war; to be in a state of hostility.

Was this a face  
To be expos'd against the warring winds?

Shakf.  
Why should I war without the walls of Troy,  
That find such cruel battle here within?  
Make peace with God, for you must die, my  
lord.—

# W A R

—Have you that holy fasting in your soul,  
To counsel me to make my peace with God;  
And are you yet to your own souls in blood,  
That you will war with God by murdering me?

Shakespeare.

He teacheth my hands to war.  
This charge I commit unto thee, son Timothy,  
that thou by them mightest war a good warfare.

1 Timothy.

He limited his forces, to proceed in aid of the  
Britons, but in no wise to war upon the French.

Bacon.

We seem ambitious God's whole work 'undo;  
With new diseases on ourselves we war,  
And with new physick, a worse engine far.

Donne.

His next design  
Was all the Theban race in arms to join,  
And war on Thebes.

Dryden.

To the island of Delos, hy being reckoned a  
sacred place, nations warring with one another  
resorted with their goods, and traded as in a neu-

Arbutnot.

tral country.  
To WAR. *v. a.* To make war upon. Not  
used. In *Spenser* it is probably falsely  
printed for *warraid*.

And them long time before great Nimrod was,  
That first the world with sword and fire warred.

Spenser.

To them the same was render'd, to the end,  
To war the Scot, and borders to defend.

Daniel.

To WA'RBLE. *v. a.* [*warben*, old Teuto-

nick; *wervelen*, German, to twirl, or  
turn round.]

1. To quaver any sound.  
Fountains, and ye that warble as ye flow,  
Melodious murmurs, warbling tune his praise.

Milton.

2. To cause to quaver.  
Follow me as I sing,  
And touch the warbled string.

Milton.

3. To utter musically.  
She can thaw the numbing spell,  
If she be right invok'd with warbled song.

Milton.

To WA'RBLE. *v. n.*  
1. To be quavered.

Such strains as war warble in the linnet's throat.

Guy.

2. To be uttered melodiously.  
A pleasing long plain singing voice requires,  
For warbling notes from upward cheering flow.

Sidney.

There birds resort, and in their kind thy praise  
Among the branches chant in warbling lays.

Wotton.

3. To sing.  
Creatures that liv'd, and mov'd, and walk'd, or  
flow;

Birds on the branches warbling; all things smil'd.

Milton.

She warbled in her throat,  
And tun'd her voice to mimic a merry note,  
But indistinct.

Dryden.

A bird amid the joyous circle sings  
High airs attemper'd to the vocal strings;  
Whilst warbling to the varied strain advance  
Two sprightly youths to form the bounding dance.

Pope.

WA'RBLE. *n. f.* [from *warble*.] A singer;  
a songster.

Hark! on ev'ry bough,  
In lulling strains, the feather'd warblers woo.

Tickel.

WARD. A syllable much used as an affix  
in composition, as *acavenward*, with  
tendency to heaven; *hitherward*, this  
way; from *peapb*, Saxon: it notes ten-

dency *to* or *from*.

Before he could come to the arbour, the faw  
walking from her-ward a man in shepherd's ap-

Sidney.

To WARD. *v. a.* [*wardian*, Saxon; *ward*,  
Dutch; *garder*, French.]

1. To guard; to watch.

# WAR

He marched forth towards the castle wall,  
Those gates he found left shut; no living sight  
To ward the same, nor answer comers' call.  
*Spenser.*

To defend; to protect.

Tell him it was a hand that warded him  
From thousand dangers, bid him bury it. *Shaksp.*  
To fence off; to obstruct or turn aside  
any thing mischievous. It is now used  
with *off*, less elegantly.

Not once the baron lift his armed hand  
To strike the maid, but gazing on her eyes,  
Where lordly Cupid seem'd in arms to stand,  
To way to ward or than her blows he tries.  
*Fairfax.*

Up and down he traverses his ground;  
Now wards a felling blow, now strikes again.  
*Daniel.*

Toxens amass'd, and with amazement flow,  
Or to revenge or ward the coming blow  
Too doubting; and, while doubting thus he stood,  
Received the steel bath'd in his brother's blood.  
*Dryden.*

The pointed javelin warded off his rage *Addison.*  
The provision of bread for food, clothing to  
ward off the inclemency of the air, were to be first  
looked after. *Woodward.*

It instructs the scholar in the various methods of  
warding off the force of objections, and of dis-  
covering and repelling the subtle tricks of sophisters.  
*Watts.*

WARD. *v. n.*

To be vigilant; to keep guard.

To act upon the defensive with a  
weapon.

So redoubling her blows, drove the stranger to  
a other fluit than to ward and go back. *Sidney.*  
Shout crooked swords in closer fight they wear,  
and on their warding arms light bucklers bear.  
*Dryden.*

WARD. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

Watch; act of guarding.

Still when the slept he kept both watch and ward.  
*Spenser.*

Sublime on these a tow'r of steel is rear'd,  
and dire Tiphoeus there keeps the ward;  
Sirt in her sanguine gown, by night and day  
Observant of the souls that pass the downward way.  
*Dryden.*

Garrison; those who are intrusted to  
keep a place.

By reason of these two forts, though there be but  
mall wards left in them, there are two good towns-  
now grown, which are the greatest stay of both  
those two countries. *Spenser.*

The assidged castles ward  
their steadfast floods did mightily maintain *Spenser.*

Guard made by a weapon in fencing.  
Then know'st my old ward; here I lay, and  
has I bore my point. *Shakspere*

Come from thy ward,  
For I can here disarm thee with this stick. *Shaksp.*

Now by proof it shall appear,  
Whether thy horns are sharper, or my spear.  
At this I threw: for want of other ward.  
He fitted up his hand his front to guard. *Dryden.*

Fortress; strong hold.

She dwells securely on the excellency of her  
honour. Now could I come to her with any detec-  
tion in my hand, I could drive her from the ward  
of her purity, her reputation, and thousand other  
her defences, which now are too strongly embattled  
against me. *Shakspere.*

[warda. law Lat.] District of a town.

Throughout the trembling city plac'd a guard,  
Dealing an equal share to every ward. *Dryden.*

Custody; confinement.

That wretched creature, bring deprehened in  
that impiety, was held in ward. *Hooker.*

Stop there was his too veh'ement speech with  
speed,  
And he sent close to ward from whence he stood.  
*Daniel.*

The part of a lock, which, correspond-  
ing to the proper key, hinders any other  
from opening it.

# WAR

In the key-hole turns  
Th' intricate wards, and ev'ry bolt and bar.  
*Milton.*

As there are locks for several purposes, so are  
there several inventions in the making and contriv-  
ing their wards, or guards. *Mason.*

The keys, as well as the locks, were fitted ward  
to ward by the same wisdom. *Grew.*

8. One in the hands of a guardian.

The king causeth bring up his wards, but be-  
floweth no more of their rents upon them than is  
useful. *Drummond.*

You know our father's ward,  
The fur Mounia. is your heart at peace?  
Is it so guarded that you could not love her? *Otwy.*

Thy Violante's heart was ever thine,  
Compell'd to wed before she was my ward *Dryden.*

When, stern as tutors, and as uncles hard,  
We lash the pupil, and defraud the ward. *Dryden.*

Titles of honour, and privileges, the rich and  
the great can never deserve, unless they employ  
them for the protection of these, the true wards  
and children of God. *Sprat*

9. The state of a child under a guardian.

I must attend his majesty's command, to whom  
I am now in ward, evermore in subjection. *Shaksp.*

Lewis the eleventh of France having much  
abated the greatness and power of the peers, would  
say, that he had brought the crown out of ward.  
*Bacon.*

10. Guardianship; right over orphans.

It is also inconvenient, in Ireland, that the  
wards and marriages of gentlemen's children should  
be in the disposal of any of those lords. *Spenser.*

WARDEN. *n. f.* [warden, Dutch.]

1. A keeper; a guardian.

2. A head officer.

The warden of apothecaries hall. *Garth.*

3. Warden of the cinque ports.

A magistrate that has the jurisdiction of those  
havens in the east part of England, commonly  
called the cinque ports, or five havens, who has  
there all that jurisdiction which the admiral of  
England has in places not exempt. The reason  
why one magistrate should be assigned to these  
havens seems to be, because, in respect of their  
situation, they formerly required a more vigilant  
care than other havens, being in greater danger of  
invasion by our enemies. *Cowell*

4. [pyram. vulcanum, Latin. I know not  
whence denominated.] A large pear.

Nor must all shoots of pears alike be let,  
Crustumian, Syrian pears, and warden's grent.  
*May.*

Ox-check when hot, and warden's bak'd, some  
cry. *King*

WARDEN. *n. f.* [from ward.]

1. A keeper; a guard.

Upon those gates with force he fiercely flew,  
And rending them in pieces, felly flew  
Those warden's fringe, and all that else he met.  
*Spenser.*

Where be these warden's, that they want not here?  
Open the gates. *Shakspere.*

Though bladed corn be lodg'd, and trees blown  
down,

Though castles topple on their warden's heads.  
*Shakspere.*

The warden's of the gate but scarce maintain  
Th' unequal combat, and resist in vain. *Dryden*

2. A truncheon by which an officer of  
arms forbade fight.

Then, then, when there was nothing could have  
stand

My father from the breast of Bollingbroke,  
O, when the king did throw his warden down,  
His own life hung upon the staff he threw. *Shaksp.*

WARDMOT. *n. f.* [peapb and mot, or  
gemot, Sax. wardemotus, low Lat.] A

meeting; a court held in each ward or  
district in London, for the direction of  
their affairs.

WARDROBE. *n. f.* [garderobe, Fr. garde-  
robe, low Lat.] A room where clothes  
are kept.

# WAR

The third had of their wardrobe custody,  
In which were not rich tires nor garments gay.

The plumes of pride, and wings of vanity,  
But cloaths meet to keep keen cold away. *Spenser.*

I will kill all his quans,  
I'll murder all his wardrobe piece by piece,  
Until I meet the king. *Shakspere.*

Behold,  
What from his wardrobe her below'd allows,  
To deck the wedding day of his unpotted spouse.  
*Dryden.*

It would not be an impertinent design to make  
a kind of an old Roman wardrobe, where you  
should see togas and tunics, the chiburns and tra-  
bea, and all the different vests and ornaments so  
often mentioned in the Greek and Roman authors.  
*Addison.*

WARDSHIP. *n. f.* [from ward.]

1. Guardianship.

By reason of the tenures in chief revived, the sums  
for respect homage he encreased, and the profits  
of wardships cannot but be much advanced. *Bacon.*

2. Pupillage; state of being under ward.

The houses freed out their tivity, and redeemed  
themselves from the wardship of tumults.  
*King Charles.*

WARF. The pretext of wear, more fre-  
quently wore.

A certain man wore no cloaths. *Lake.*

WARE. *adj.* [for this we commonly say  
aware.]

1. Being in expectation of; being provided  
against.

The lord of that servant shall come in a day  
when he looketh not for him, and in an hour that  
he is not ware of him. *Matthew.*

2. Cautious; wary.

What man so wide, what warily wit so ware,  
As to detect the crafty cunning him  
By which deceit doth mask in vizor fair. *Spenser.*

Did he well be ware and full erect. *Milieu.*

TO WARE. *v. n.* To take heed of; to  
beware.

A shuffled, fullen, and uncertain light  
That dances through the clouds, and flits again,  
Then ware a rising tempest on the main. *Dryden.*

WARE. *n. f.* [papi, Sax. weare, Dutch;  
wara, Swedish.] Commonly something  
to be sold.

Let us, like merchants, shew our foulest wares,  
And think, perchance, they'll sell. *Shakspere.*

If the people bring ware or any victuals in sell,  
that we would not buy it. *Nichemiah.*

I know thou whole art but a shop  
Of toys and trifles, traps and snares,  
To take the weak, and make them stop;  
Yet not thou faster than thy wares. *Ben Jonson.*

Why should any black thy love impair?  
Let the dark shop commend the ware. *Cleveland.*

London, that vents of false ware so much store,  
In no ware deceives us more. *Cowley.*

He turns himself to other wares which he finds  
your markets take off. *Locke.*

WAREFUL. *adj.* [ware and full.] Cau-  
tious; timorously prudent.

WAREFULNESS. *n. f.* [from wareful.]  
Cautiousness. Obsolete.

With pretence from Strephon her to guard,  
He met her full; but full of warefulness. *Sidney.*

WAREHOUSE. *n. f.* [ware and house.] A  
storehouse of merchandise.

His understanding is only the warehouse of other  
men's lumber, I mean false and unconvincing rea-  
sonings, rather than a repository of truth for his own  
use. *Locke.*

She had never more ships at sea, greater quantities  
of merchandise in her warehouses, than at present.  
*Addison.*

She the big warehouse built,  
Ran'd the strong crane. *Thomson.*

WARELESS. *adj.* [from ware.] Uncau-  
tious; unwary. *Spenser.*

WARILY. *adv.* [from ware.] Warily;  
cautiously; timorously.



# WAR

They bound him hand and foot with iron chains,  
And with continual watch did warily keep.

**WARFARE**, *n. f.* [*war* and *fare*.] Military service; military life; state of contest and solicitude.

In the wilderness

He shall first lay down the rudiments

Of his great warfare, ere I send him forth  
To conquer sin and death

Paulina hath been your warfare, and of God

Accepted, fearless in his righteous cause

Tully, when he read the fates, was thinking  
on the war, which was his field of battle: the know-  
ledge of warfare is thrown away on a general who  
does not make use of what he knows.

The state of Christians, even when they are not  
actually persecuted, is a perpetual state of warfare  
and voluntary sufferings

The scripture has directed us to refer their mis-  
fortunes on our Christian warfare to the power of  
three enemies.

To WARFARE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

To lead a military life.

That was the only amulet, in that credulous war-  
faring age, to escape dangers in battles.

**WARHABLE**, *adj.* [*war*, and *habile*, from  
*habilis*, Lat. or *able*.] Military; fit for  
war.

The weary Britons, whose warhable youth

Was by Maximilian lately led away,

With wretches led naked and woful rattle,

Were to those Pugins made an open prey.

**WARILY**, *adv.* [from *wary*.] Cautiously;  
with timorous prudence; with wife fore-  
thought.

The charge thereof unto a courteous frute

Commended was, who thereby did attend,

And warily awaited day and night,

From other covetous heads it to defend.

The change of laws, especially concerning matters  
of religion, must be warily proceeded in.

So rich a prize could not to warily be forced,

but that Portuguese, French, English, and now at  
late the Low Country men, have had in their own  
barns part of the Spaniards harvest.

They searched diligently, and concluded warily

It will concern a man to treat confidence awfully  
and warily, by still observing what it commands,  
but especially what it forbids

**WARINESS**, *n. f.* [from *wary*.] Caution;  
prudent forethought; timorous scrupu-  
lousness.

For your own conscience he gives innocence,

But for your fame a discreet wariness.

It will deserve our special care and wariness to  
deliver our thoughts in this manner.

To determine what are little things in religion,  
great wariness is to be used.

The path was so very slippery, the shade to ex-  
ceeding gloomy, and the whole wood to full of  
echoes, that they were forced to march with the  
greatest wariness, circumspection, and silence.

Men have too much of all nature, or of all  
weakness, as not to loath the vanity of the ambitious  
man.

I look upon it to be a most clear truth, and ex-  
pected it with more wariness and reserve than was  
necessary.

**WARK**, *n. f.* [anciently used for *work*;  
whence *bulwark*.] Building.

Thou findest work where any's to be found,

And buldest strong work upon a weak ground

**WARLIKE**, *adj.* [*war* and *like*.]

1. Fit for war; disposed to war.

She doing so strange, and yet so well succeeding  
temper made her people by peace warlike.

Old Sward with ten thousand warlike men,

All ready at appoint, was setting forth.

When a warlike state grows soft and effeminate,  
they may be sure of a war.

O imprudent Gauls,

Relying on false hopes, thus to incense

The warlike English.

# WAR

2. Military; relating to war.

The great arch-angel from his warlike toil

Success'd.

**WARLING**, *n. f.* [from *war*.] This

word is I believe only found in the fol-  
lowing adage, and seems to mean, one  
often quarrelled with.

Better be an old man's darling than a young

man's warling.

**WARLOCK**, *n. f.* [*wardlook*, Islandick,

a charm; *peplo*, Saxon,

an evil spirit. This etymology was

communicated by Mr. Hysc.] A male

witch; a wizzard.

*Warlock* in Scotland is applied to a

man whom the vulgar suppose to be con-  
vertant with spirits, as a woman who car-  
ries on the same commerce is called a  
witch: he is supposed to have the invul-  
nerable quality which *Dryden* mentions,  
who did not understand the word.

He was no warlock, as the Scots commonly call  
such men, who they say are iron free or lead free.

**WARM**, *adj.* [*warm*, Gothick; *peppin*,  
Saxon; *warm*, Dutch.]

1. Not cold, though not hot; heated to a  
small degree.

He stretched himself upon the child, and the  
flesh of the child waxed warm.

Man's ocean flow'd not idle, but with warm

Proflück humour fort'ning all her globe.

We envy not the warmer clime that lies

In ten degrees of more indulgent skies.

2. Zealous; ardent.

I never thought myself so warm in any party's

cause as to deceive their money.

Each worm with springs mutual from the heart

Scalger in his poetries is very warm against it.

3. Habitually passionate; ardent; keen.

4. Violent; furious; vehement.

Welcome day-light; we shall have warm work

on't:

The Moor will rage

His utmost forces on his next assault,

To win a queen and kingdom.

5. Busy in action; heated with action.

I hate the bustling humours to attend,

Death all at once would be a nobler end;

Fate is unkind methinks a general

Should warm, and at the head of armies fall.

6. Fanciful; enthusiastic.

It there be a sober and a wise man, what differ-  
ence will there be between his knowledge and that  
of the most extravagant fancy in the world? If there  
be any difference between them, the advantage will  
be on the warm-headed man's side, as having the  
more ideas, and the more lively.

7. Vigorous; sprightly.

Now warm in youth, now with'ring in thy

blooin,

Lost in a convent's solitary gloom.

To WARM. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To free from cold; to heat in a gentle  
degree.

It shall be for a man to burn, for he shall take  
thereof and warm himself.

The mounted sun

Shot down direct his fervid rays, to warm

Earth's inmost womb.

These soft fires, with kindly heat

Of various influence, foment and warm.

2. To heat mentally; to make vehement.

The action of Homer being more full of vigour  
than that of Virgil, is more pleasing to the reader;  
one warms you by degrees, the other sets you on fire  
all at once, and never intermits his heat.

To WARM. *v. n.* To grow less cold.

These shall not be a coal to warm at, nor fire to  
sit before it.

# WAR

**WARWINGPAN**, *n. f.* [*warm* and *pan*.]  
A covered brass pan for warming a bed  
by means of hot coals.

**WARWINGSTONE**, *n. f.* [*warm* and *stone*.]

To stones add the warming stone, digged

in Cornwall, which being well heated at

the fire retains warmth a great while,

and hath been found to give ease in the  
internal hæmorrhoids.

**WARMLY**, *adv.* [from *warm*.]

1. With gentle heat.

There the warming ion first warmly smote

The open field.

2. Eagerly; ardently.

Now I have two right honest wives;

One to Atides I will send,

And t'other to my Trojan friend;

Each prince shall thus with honour have

What both so warmly seem to crave.

The ancients expect you should do them right in  
the account you intend to write of their characters.

I hope you think more warmly than ever of that  
design.

**WARMLY**, *n. f.* [from *warm*.]

1. Gentle heat.

Then am I the prisoner, and his bed my goal,

from the loathed warmth whercof deliver me.

Cold plants have a quicker perception of the heat  
of the sun increasing than the hot herbs have; as a  
cold hand will sooner find a little warmth than an  
hot.

He vital virtue infus'd, and vital warmth,

Throughout the fluid masts,

Here kindly warmth their mounting juice fer-  
ments,

The nobler tastes, and more exalted scents.

2. Zeal; passion; fervour of mind.

What warmth is there in your affection towards  
any of these princely tutors that are already come?

Our duties towards God and man we should per-  
form with that unteigned integrity which belongs to  
Christian piety; with that temper and sobriety which  
becomes Christian produce and clarity; with that  
warmth and affection which agrees with Christian  
zeal.

Your opinion, that it is entirely to be neglected,  
would have been my own, had it been my own  
case; but I felt more warmth here than I did when  
first I saw his book against myself.

The best patriots, by terming with what warmth  
and zeal the smallest corruptions are defended,  
have been wearied into silence.

3. Fancifulness; enthusiasm.

The same warmth of head disposes men to both

To WARN. *v. a.* [*pannian*, Saxon; *uarn-  
nen*, Dutch; *uarna*, Swedish; *varna*,  
Islandick.]

1. To caution against any fault or danger;  
to give previous notice of ill.

What, dost thou scorn me for my gentle council?

And saith the devil that I warn thee from?

The hand can hardly lift up itself high enough to  
strike, but it must be seen, so that it warns while it  
threatens; but a false insidious tongue may whisper  
a lie so close and low, that though you have ears to  
hear, yet you shall not hear.

Joturna warns the Dauman chief

Of Lausus' danger, urging swift relief.

He had chidden the rebellious winds for obeying  
the command of their usurping master; he had bested down  
warned them from the seas; he had bested down  
the billows.

If we consider the mistakes in men's disputes and  
notions, how great a part is owing to words, and  
their uncertain or mistaken significations; this we  
are the more carefully to be warned of, because the  
arts of improving it have been made the business  
of men's study.

The father, whilst he warn'd his erring son

The sad examples which he ought to show

Defen'd.

When first young Maro sung of kings and wars,  
Ere warning Phœbus touch'd his trembling ears,  
Perhaps he seem'd above the critic's law,  
And but from nature's fountains scorn'd to draw.

Pope

2. To admonish of any duty to be performed, or practice or place to be avoided or forsaken.

Cornelius was *warn'd* from God, by an holy angel, to fend for thee.

Acts

3. To inform previously of good or bad.

He wonders to what end you have assembled  
Such troops of citizens to come to him,  
His grace not being *warn'd* thereof before.

Shakespeare

He charg'd the soldiers, with preventing cure  
Their flags to follow, and their arms prepare,  
Warn'd of th' ensuing light, and bade 'em hope the war.

Dryden

Man, who knows not hearts, should make examples,  
Which like a *warning-piece* must be shot off,  
To fright the rest from crime.

Dryden

4. *Milton* put no preposition before the thing.

Our first parents had been *warn'd*  
The coming of their secret foe, and scap'd  
His mortal snare.

Paradise Lost

WAR'NING, *n. f.* [from *warn*.]

1. Caution against faults or dangers; previous notice of ill.

I will thank the Lord for giving me *warning* in the night.

Psalms

He, groaning from the bottom of his breast,  
This *warning* in these mournful words express'd.

Dryden

Here wretched Phlegias warns the world with cries,  
Could *warning* make the world more just or wise.

Dryden

You have fairer *warning* than others who are  
Unexpectedly cut off, and to have a better opportunity,  
as well as greater engagements, to provide for your latter end.

Baker

A true and plain relation of my misfortunes may be of use and *warning* to credulous minds, never to put too much trust in decaying men.

Swift

2. Previous notice: in a sense indifferent.

Suppose he have a more leisurely death, if at some date give him *warning* of its approach, yet perhaps he will not understand that *warning*, but will still flatter himself, as very often sick people do with hopes of life to the last.

Duty of Man

Death called up an old man, and bade him come, the man excus'd himself, that it was a great journey to take upon so short a *warning*.

L'Estrange

I saw, with time did not, more nonsense than either I or as bad a poet, could have crammed into it at a month's *warning*, at which time it was wholly written.

Dryden

WARP, *n. f.* [pearp, Sax. *werp*, Dutch.]

That order of thread in a thing woven that crosses the woof.

The placing of the tangle parts in length or transverse, as it is in the *warp* and the woof of texture, more inward or more outward.

Bacon

To WARP, *v. n.* [pearp, Sax. *werpen*, Dutch, to throw; whence we sometimes say, *the work warps*.]

1. To change from the true situation by intestine motion; to change the position of one part to another.

This fellow will but join you together as they are wadded, then one of you will prove a shank pine, and, like green timber, *warp*.

Shakespeare

They clasp one piece of wood to the end of another piece, to keep it from casting or *warping*.

Moxon

2. To lose its proper course or direction.

There's our commission  
From which we would not have you *warp*.

Shakespeare

This is strange! methinks  
My favour here begins to *warp*.

Shakespeare

All attest this doctrine, that the Pope can give

away the right of any sovereign, if he shall never to little *warp*.

Dryden

This we should do as directly as may be, with as little *warping* and declension towards the creature as is possible.

Nares

3. To turn. I know not well the meaning here.

The potent rod  
Of Amram's son, in Egypt's evil day  
Way'd round the coast, up call'd a puffy cloud  
Of locusts *warping* on the eastern wind,  
That o'er the realm of impious Pharaoh hung  
Like night.

Milton

To WARP, *v. a.*

1. To contract; to shrivel.

2. To turn aside from the true direction.

This bet avow'd, nor folly *warp'd* my mind;  
Nor the bad texture of the female kind  
Betray'd my virtue.

Dryden

Not foreign or domestic treachery  
Could *warp* thy soul to their unjust decree.

Dryden

A great argument of the goodness of his cause,  
which required in its defender zeal, to a degree of warmth able to *warp* the sacred rule of the word of God.

Locke

I have no private considerations to *warp* me in this controversy, since my first entering upon it.

Addison

Not *warp'd* by passion, aw'd by rumour,  
Nor grove through pride, or gay through folly;  
An equal mixture of good-humour,  
And sensible soft melancholy.

Swift

A constant watchfulness against all those prejudices that might *warp* the judgment aside from truth.

Watts

Aristotle's moral, rhetorical, and political writings, in which his excellent judgment is very little *warp'd* by logical subtleties, are far the most useful part of his philosophy.

Butler

3. It is used by *Shakespeare* to express the effect of fiolt.

Freeze, freeze thou bitter sky,  
Thou dost not bite to nigh  
As benefits forgot  
Though thou the waters *warp*,  
Thy sting is not so sharp  
As friends remember'd not.

As you like it

To WAR'NT, *v. n.* [garantir, Fr.]

1. To support or maintain; to attest.

She needed not disdain my service, though never so mean, which was *war'nt* by the fact of name of father.

Sidney

He that is clothed unto us the scriptures delivereth all the myriads of faith, and not any thing among them all more than the mouth of the Lord doth *war'nt*.

Hooker

It is this internal light be conformable to the principles of reason, or to the word of God, which is attested revelation, reason *war'nts* it, and we may safely receive it for true.

Locke

2. To give authority.

Now we'll together, and the chance of goodness  
Be like our *war'nted* quarrel.

Shakespeare

3. To justify.

How can any one *war'nt* himself in the use of those things against such suspicions, but in the truth he has in the common honesty and truth of men in general?

S. ult.

True fortitude is seen in great exploits,  
That justice *war'nts* and that wisdom guides;  
All else is tow'ring frenzy and distraction.

Addison

4. To exempt; to privilege; to secure.

If my coming, whom the fact, he feared, as soon as he knew me by the armour, had not *war'nted* her from that near approaching cruelty.

Sidney

These thoughts cannot, in this year loneliness, *war'nt* you from suspicion in others, nor defend you from melancholy in yourself.

Sidney

I'll *war'nt* him from drowning.

Shakespeare

In a place  
Less *war'nted* than this, or less secure,  
I cannot be, that I should fear to change it.

Milton

5. To declare upon surety.

What a galled neck have we here! Look ye, mine's as smooth as silk, I *war'nt* ye.

L'Estrange

The Moor king

Is safe enough, I *war'nt* him for one.

Dryden

WAR'NT, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A writ conferring some right or authority.

Are you now going to dispatch this deed?  
—We are, my lord, and go to have the *war'nt*.

Shakespeare

He sent him a *war'nt* for one thousand pounds a year pension for his life.

Clarendon

2. A writ giving the officer of justice the power of caption.

There was a dam'd design, cries one, no doubt;  
For *war'nts* are already issued out.

Dryden

3. A secure inviolable grant.

His promise is our plan *war'nt*, that in his name what we ask we shall receive.

Hooker

4. A justificatory commission.

Is this a *war'nt* sufficient for any man's confidence to build such proceedings upon, as have been and are put in use for the establishment of that cause?

Hooker

When at any time they either wilfully break any commandment, or ignorantly mistake it, that is no *war'nt* for us to do likewise.

Kettwell

5. Attestation.

The place of paradise might be seen unto Moses, and unto the prophets who succeeded him, both which I take for my *war'nt* to guide me in this discovery.

Raleigh

His *war'nt* does the christian faith defend;  
On that relying, all their quarrels end.

Waller

The Jewish religion was yet in possession, and therefore, that this might be enter us not to intrude, it was to bring its *war'nt* from the same hand of Omnipotence.

South

6. Right; legality. Obsolete.

I attach the  
For an abuser of the world, a practitioner  
Of mis inhabited and out of *war'nt*.

Shakespeare

Therefore to honor,  
And let us not be dainty of leave-taking,  
Put this away—there's *war'nt* in that theft,  
Which fills itself when there's no mercy left.

Shakespeare

WAR'NTABLE, *adj.* [from *war'nt*.]

Justifiable; defensible.

To purchase a clear and *war'ntable* body of truth, we must forget and part with much we know.

Roman

He is not a saint and short, his employment *war'ntable*, he is certain and it is long.

South

If I am ment my condition by any *war'ntable* industry, the way is far and open; and that's a privilege every reasonable creature has in his constitution.

L'Estrange

WAR'NTABLENESS, *n. f.* [from *war'ntable*.]

Justifiableness.

By the fact, that you may see the nobleness of his desire to you, and the *war'ntable*ness of your favour to me.

Sidney

WAR'NTABLY, *adv.* [from *war'ntable*.]

Justifiably.

The faith which God requires is only this, that he will certainly reward all those that believe in him, and obey his commandments, but for the particular application of this faith to ourselves, that deserves no more of our assent, nor can we *war'ntably* have it, than what is founded upon the serious consideration of our own performances.

Wake

WAR'NTER, *n. f.* [from *war'nt*.]

1. One who gives authority.

2. One who gives security.

WAR'NTISE, *n. f.* [warrantise, law Latin; from *warrant*.] Authority; security.

There's none protector of the realm but I:  
Break up the gates, I'll be your *war'ntise*.

Shakespeare

WAR'NTY, *n. f.* [warrantia, law Latin.]

1. [In the common law.] A promise made in a deed by one man unto another, for

himself and his heirs, to secure him and his heirs against all men, for the enjoying of any thing agreed of between them.

Cowell.

### 2. Authority; justificatory mandate.

Her obsequies have been so far enlarg'd  
As we have warranty: her death was doubtful;  
And, but that great command o'erflows the order,  
She should in ground unsanctify'd have lodg'd  
Till the last trumpet. *Shakespeare.*

In the use of those epithets we have the warranty  
and consent of all the churches, since they ever  
had a liturgy. *Taylor.*

If they disobey any precept, that is no excuse to us, nor gives us any warranty, for company's sake, to disobey likewise. *Kettwell.*

### 3. Security.

Every one cannot distinguish between fine and mixed silver: those who have had the care and government of politick societies, introduced coinage as a remedy; the stamp was a warranty of the publick, that under such a denomination they should receive a piece of such a weight and fineness. *Locke.*

To WARRA'Y. *v. a.* [from war; or from guerroyer, old Fr.] To make war upon.

A word very elegant and expressive, though obsolete.

But Ebrase salv'd both their infancies  
With noble deeds, and warra'y'd on Branchild  
In Hainault, where yet of his victories  
Brave monuments remain, which yet that land  
envys. *Spenser.*

Of these a mighty people shortly grew,  
And puissant kings, which all the world warra'id,  
And to themselves all nations did subdue. *Spenser.*

This continual, cruel, civil war,  
The which myself against myself do make,  
Whilst my weak powers of passions warra'id are,  
No skill can stint, nor reason can assuage. *Spenser.*  
Six years were run since first in martial guise  
The christian lords warra'id the eastern land. *Faulstich.*

WARRE. *adj.* [parrp, Saxon.] Worse. Obsolete.

They say the world is warre than it wont,  
All for her shepherds is beately and blount:  
Others saue, but how truly I note,  
All for they holden shame of their cote. *Spenser.*

WARREN. *n. f.* [waerande, Dutch; guereune, Fr.] A kind of park for rabbits.

I found him here, as melancholy as a lodge in a warren. *Shakespeare.*

The coney convenes a whole warren, tells her story, and advises upon a revenge. *L'Estrange.*  
Men should let snare in their warrens to catch polecats and foxes. *Dryden.*

WARRENER. *n. f.* [from warren.] The keeper of a warren.

WARRIANGLE. *n. f.* [lanio.] A hawk.

WARRIOUR. *n. f.* [from war.] A soldier; a military man.

I came from Corinth,  
Brought to this town by that most famous warrior,  
Duke Menaphon. *Shakespeare.*

Fierce fiery warriors fight upon the clouds  
In ranks and squadrons, and right form of war,  
Which drizzled blood upon the capitol. *Shaksp.*  
I sing the warrior and his mighty deeds. *Lauderdale.*

The warrior horses tied in order fed. *Dryden.*  
The auto-walls relate the warrior's fame,  
And Trojan chiefs the Lyrians pity claim. *Dryden.*

Camilla led her troops, a warrior dame;  
Unbred to spinning, in the loom unskill'd,  
She chose the nobler Pallas of the field. *Dryden.*  
Desire of praise first broke the patriot's rest,  
And made a bulwark of the warrior's breast. *Young.*

WART. *n. f.* [parrp, Sax. werte, Dutch.]

1. A cornuous excrescence; a small protuberance on the flesh.

If thou prate of mountains, let them throw  
Millions of acres on us, till our ground,

Singeing his pate against the burning sun,  
Make Ofs like a wart. *Shakespeare.*

In old statues of stone, which have been put in cellars, the feet of them being bound with lenden bands, there it appeared the lead did swell, inasmuch as it hanged upon the stone like warts. *Bacon.*

Like vile bones lying in saffron'd tin,  
Or warts, or warts, it hangs upon her skin. *Donne.*

In painting, the warts and moles, adding a likeness to the face, are not to be omitted. *Dryden.*

### 2. A protuberance of trees.

Malpighi, in his treatise of galls, under which he comprehends all preternatural and morbose tumours of plants, doth demonstrate that all such warts, tumours, and excrescences, where any insects are found, are excited or raised up by some venenose liquors, which with their eggs such insects shed; or boring with their terebræ, infill into the very pulp of such buds. *Ray.*

WAR'TWORT. *n. f.* [wart and wort; verrucaria, Lat.] Spurge. *Ainsworth.*

WAR'TY. *adj.* [from wart.] Grown over with warts.

WAR'WORN. *adj.* [war and worn.] Worn with war.

Their gesture sad,  
Invest in lank lean cheeks and warworn coats,  
Presented them unto the gazing moon  
So many horrid ghasts. *Shakespeare.*

WAR'Y. *adj.* [parr, Sax.] Cautious; scrupulous; timorously prudent.

He is above, and we upon earth; and therefore it behoveth our words to be wary and few. *Hooker.*  
Leontius, their bishop, although an enemy to the better part, yet wary and subtle, as all the heads of the Ariana faction were, could at no time be plainly heard to use either form. *Hooker.*

Good cause he had to hasten thence away;  
For on a day his wary dwarf had spy'd,  
Where in a dungeon deep huge numbers lay  
Of captive wretched thralls, that wailed night and day. *Spenser.*

Each thing feigned ought more wary be. *Spenser.*

Each warn a warrior carriage in the thing,  
Left blind presumption work their running. *Daniel.*  
Others grow wary in their praises of one, who sets too great a value on them, lest they should raise him too high in his own imagination. *Spectator.*

WAS. The preterit of To BE.

Enoch walked with God, and was not; for God took him. *Genesis.*

To WASH. *v. a.* [parcan, Sax. wasschen, Dutch.]

### 1. To cleanse by ablution.

How fair, like Pilate, would I wash my hands  
Of this most grievous guilty murder done! *Shakespeare.*

Look how she rubs her hands. —  
—It is an accustomed action with her to seem thus washing her hands. *Shakespeare.*

Wash me thoroughly from mine iniquity, and cleanse me from my sin. *Psalms.*  
Thou didst wash thyself. *Ezekiel.*

2. To moisten; to wet: as, the rain washes the flowers; the sea washes many islands.

3. To affect by ablution.

Be baptized, and wash away thy sins. *Acts.*  
Sins of irreligion must still be so accounted for, as to crave pardon, and be washed off by repentance. *Taylor.*

Recollect the things you have heard, that they may not be washed all away from the mind by a torrent of other engagements. *Watts.*

### 4. To colour by washing.

To wash over a coarse or insignificant meaning, is to counterfeit nature's coin. *Collier.*

Shall poetry, like law, turn wrong to right,  
And dedications wash an Ethiop white? *Young.*

To WASH. *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of ablution.

I will go wash;  
And, when my face is fair, you shall perceive  
Whether I blush or no. *Shakespeare.*

Wash, and be clean. *2 Kings.*

Let each beam his troubled brow,  
Wash and partake forever the steady light. *Pope.*

### 2. To cleanse clothes.

She can wash and scour. —  
—A special virtue; for then the need not be washed and scoured. *Shakespeare.*

WASH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Alluvion; any thing collected by water. The wash of pastures, fields, commons, and roads, where rain-water hath strong time settled, is of great advantage to all land. *Mortimer.*

2. A bog; a marsh; a fen; a quagmire. Full thirty times hath Phobus' car gone round Neptune's salt wash, and Tellus' orb'd ground. *Shakespeare.*

The best part of my power  
Were in the washes all unwarily  
Devoured by the unexpected flood. *Shakespeare.*

### 3. A medical or cosmetick lotion.

Try whether children may not have some wash to make their teeth better and stronger. *Bacon.*

They paint and patch their imperfections  
Of intellectual complections,  
And daub their tempers o'er with washes  
As artificial as their faces. *Hudibras.*

He tried all manner of washes to bring him to a better complexion; but there was no good to be done. *L'Estrange.*

None are welcome to such, but those who speak paint and wash; for that is the thing they love, and no wonder, since it is the thing they need. *South.*

To steal from rainbows, ere they drop in show'rs,  
A brighter wash. *Pope.*

Here gallypots and vials plac'd,  
Some fill'd with washes, some with paste. *Swift.*

### 4. A superficial stain or colour.

Imagination stamps signification upon his face, and tells the people he is to go for so much, who oftentimes being deceived by the wash, never examine the metal, but take him upon content. *Collier.*

5. The feed of hogs gathered from washed dishes.

The wretched, bloody, and usurping boar,  
That spoil'd your summer-fields and fruitful vines,  
Swills your warm blood like wash, and makes his trough. *Shakespeare.*

In your embowell'd bosoms.  
6. The act of washing the clothes of a family; the linen washed at once.

WA'SH-BALL. *n. f.* [wash and ball.] Ball made of soap.

I asked a poor man how he did; he said he was like a washball, always in decay. *Swift.*

WA'SHER. *n. f.* [from wash.] One that washes.

Quickly is his laundress, his washer, and his wringer. *Shakespeare.*

WA'SH-POT. *n. f.* [wash and pot.] A vessel in which any thing is washed.

Behold sev'n comely blooming youths appear,  
And in their hands sev'n golden washpots bear. *Cowley.*

WA'SHY. *adj.* [from wash.]

### 1. Watery; damp.

On the washy oze deep channels wore,  
Easy, ere God had bid the ground be dry. *Milton.*

### 2. Weak; not solid.

A polish of clearness, evenly and smoothly spread, not over thin and washy, but of a pretty solid confidence. *Wotton.*

WASP. *n. f.* [parrp, Sax. vespa, Lat. guespe, Fr.] A brisk stinging insect, in form resembling a bee.

More wasp, that buzz about his nose,  
Will make this sting the sooner. *Shakespeare.*

Why, what a wasp-tongued and impatient Art thou, to break into this woman's mood,  
Tying thine ear to no tongue but thine own? *Shakespeare.*

Encountering with a wasp,  
He in his arms the fly doth clasp. *Dayton.*

WA'SPISH. *adj.* [from wasp.] Peevish; malignant; irritable; irascible.



Before her gate high God did sweat ordain,  
And woful watches, ever to abide. *Spenser.*  
Such stand in narrow lanes,  
And beat our watch, and rob our passengers. *Shakspere.*

The ports he did shut up, or at least kept a  
watch on them, that none should pass to or fro that  
was suspected. *Baron.*

When by God's mercy in Christ, apprehended  
by faith, our hearts shall be purified, then to set  
watch and ward over them, and to keep them with  
all diligence. *Perkins.*

The towers of heaven are full'd  
With armed watch, that render all access  
Impregnable. *Milton.*

An abridg'd our Saviour accounted it for the  
blind to lead the blind, and to punish that cannot  
see to the office of a watch. *South.*

6. Place where a guard is set.  
He upbraid's Inge, that he made him  
Brave me upon the watch. *Shakspere.*

7. Post or office of a watchman.  
As I did find my watch upon the hill,  
I look'd to ward him, and anon methought  
The wood began to move. *Shakspere.*

8. A period of the night.  
Your fair daughter,  
At this odd, even, and dull watch o' the night,  
Is now disappointed with a goodly lord  
To the gro's clasp of a lascivious Moor. *Shaksp.*

All might he will pursue; but his approach  
Dawns in darkness between, till morning watch Milt.  
The better watch of waiting night,  
And setting bars, to kindly sleep invite. *Deppen.*

9. A pocket clock, a small clock moved  
by a spring.  
A watch, besides the hour of the day, gives the  
day of the month, and the place of the sun in the  
zodiac. *Hall.*

On the theatre we are confined to time, and  
though we talk not by the hour-glass, yet the watch  
often drawn out of the pocket, warns the actors  
that their audience is away. *Dryden.*

That Chloe may be forc'd in state,  
The hours wait at her toilet wail,  
Whilst all the reasoning tools below  
Wonder their watches go to flow. *Prior.*

10. To WATCH, v. n. [pactum, Saxon.]  
1. Not to sleep; to wake.  
I have two nights watch'd with you; but can  
perceive no truth in your report. *Shakspere.*

Watching care will not let a man slumber, as a  
sore disquiet breaketh sleep. *Keble.*  
Sleep, hithering to thee, will watch. *Milton.*

2. To keep guard.  
I will watch over them for evil, and not for good.  
*Jeremiah.*

In our watching we have watch'd for a nation  
that could not save us. *Lamentations.*  
He gave signal to the minister that watch'd.  
*Milton.*

3. To look with expectation.  
My soul waiteth for the Lord, more than they  
that watch for the morning. *Psalms.*

4. To be attentive; to be vigilant.  
Watch thou in all things, endure afflictions,  
*2 Timothy.*

5. To be cautiously observant.  
Watch over thyself, counsel thyself, judge thy  
self impartially. *Taylor.*

6. To be industriously attentive.  
He somewhere nigh at hand  
Watches, no doubt, with greedy hope to find  
His will, and best advantage as a founder,  
Hopeless to circumvent us join'd. *Milton.*

7. To guard; to have in keep.  
Flaming minsters watch and tend their charge.  
*Milton.*

8. To observe in ambush.  
Saul sent messengers unto David's house to watch  
him, and to slay him. *1 Samuel.*

He is bold, and lies near the top of the water,  
watching the motion of any water-rat that swims  
between him and the sky. *Watson.*

They under rocks their food  
In jointed armour watch. *Milton.*

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3. To tend.  
Paris watch'd the flocks in the groves of Ida. *Broome.*

4. To observe, in order to detect or prevent.  
WATCHER, n. f. [from watch.]

1. One who sits up; one who does not go  
to sleep.  
Get on your night-gown, left occasion call us,  
And shew us to be watchers. *Shakspere.*

2. Diligent overlooker or observer.  
Love hath clad's sleep from my enthralled eyes,  
And made them watchers of mine own heart's  
forrow. *Shakspere.*

It is observed by those that are more attentive  
watchers of the works of nature. *More.*

WATCHFUL, adj. [pactum, Saxon, weak.  
Skinner.] Blue; pale blue.

Who 'midst the Alps do hang their throats surprise?  
Who flares in Germany at watchful eyes? *Dryden.*

WATCHFUL, adj. [watch and full.] Vigilant;  
attentive; cautious; nicely observant. It has of before the thing to be  
regulated, and again before the thing  
to be avoided.

Call home our evil'd friends,  
That fled the snares of watchful tyranny. *Shakspere.*

Be watchful, and strengthen the things ready to  
die. *Revelations.*

Nodding a while, and watchful of his blow,  
He fell; and falling crush'd the mortal anvil  
below. *Dante.*

Readers should not lay by that caution which  
becomes a sincere pursuit of truth, and should find it  
their duty to watchful against whatever might con-  
ceal or mislead them. *Locke.*

Be watchful in their behaviour, and as ready to  
require of them an exact observance of the duties  
of Christianity, as of the duties of their servants. *Locke.*

WATCHFULLY, adv. [from watchful.]  
Vigilantly; cautiously; attentively; with  
cautious observation; heedfully.

This experiment were very watchfully tried in  
vessels of several sizes, some such things may be  
discovered. *Boyle.*

WATCHFULNESS, n. f. [from watchful.]  
1. Vigilance; heed, suspicious attention;  
cautious regard; diligent observation.

The experience of our own frailties, and the  
consideration of the watchfulness of the tempter,  
discourage us. *Hammont.*

Love, fantastick power! that is afraid  
To tread abroad till watchfulness be laid,  
Undaunted then o'er cliffs and valleys strays,  
And leads his votaries late through pathless ways. *Prior.*

Husbands are counselld not to trust too much  
to their wives owing the doctrine of unlimited con-  
jugal fidelity, and to neglect a due watchfulness  
over their manners. *Arbutnot.*

Prejudices are cured by a constant jealousy and  
watchfulness over our passions, that they may never  
interpose when we are called to pass a judgment. *Watts.*

By a solicitous watchfulness about one's be-  
haviour, instead of being incited, it will be con-  
strained. *Locke.*

2. Inability to sleep.  
Watchfulness, sometimes called a coma vigil,  
often precedes too great sleepiness. *Arbutnot.*

WATCHHOUSE, n. f. [watch and house.]  
Place where the watch is set.

Where statues breath'd, the works of Phidias'  
hands, *Gay.*

A wooden pump or lonely watchhouse stands. *Gay.*

WATCHING, n. f. [from watch.] Inability  
to sleep.  
The bullet, not having been extracted, occasioned  
great pain and watchings. *Wijeman.*

WATCHMAKER, n. f. [watch and maker.]  
One whose trade is to make watches, or  
pocket clocks.

Smithing comprehends all trades which use forge  
or file, from the anchorsmith to the watchmaker,  
they all using the same tools, though of several  
sizes. *Baron.*

WATCHMAN, n. f. [watch and man.]  
Guard; sentinel; one set to keep ward.  
On the top of all I do espy  
The watchman waiting, tidings glad to hear. *Spenser.*

Turn him into London streets, that the watchmen  
might carry him before a justice. *Baron.*

Dimkeness call's off the watchmen from their  
towers; and then all evils that proceed from a  
loose heart, an untied tongue, and a dissolute  
spirit, we put upon its account. *Taylor.*

Our watchmen from the towers, with longing eyes,  
Expect his swift arrival. *Dryden.*

The melancholy tone of a watchman at midnight  
Swells.

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WATCHTOWER, n. f. [watch and tower.]  
Tower on which a sentinel was placed  
for the sake of prospect.

In the day time the watch in a watchtower, and  
flashes forth by night. *Baron.*

Up into the watchtower get,  
And see all things a despoil'd of tallaces. *Dante.*

To hear the bark begin his flight,  
And imagine flatter the dull night  
From his watchtower in the sky,  
Till the dappled dawn a doth rise. *Milton.*

The sentries in the head, as sentinels in a watch-  
tower, convey to the soul the impressions of external  
objects. *Baron.*

WATCHWORD, n. f. [watch and word.] The  
word given to the sentinels to know  
their friends.

All have their ears upright, waiting when the  
watchword shall come, that they should all arise  
into rebellion. *Spenser.*

We have heard the climes at midnight, wailing  
Shallow.

-- That we have, sir John: our watchword, hem!  
boys. *Shakspere.*

A watchword every minute of the night given  
about the walls, to testify their vigilance. *Spenser.*

WATER, n. f. [water, Dutch; potter, Saxon.]

1. Sir Isaac Newton defines water, when  
pure, to be a very fluid salt, volatile,  
and void of all savour or taste; and it  
seems to consist of small, smooth, hard,  
porous, spherical particles, of equal di-  
ameters, and of equal specific gravities,  
as Dr. Cheyne observes; and also that  
there are between them spaces so large,  
and ranged in such a manner, as to be  
pervious on all sides. Their smoothness  
accounts for their sliding easily over one  
another's surfaces; their sphericity keeps  
them also from touching one another in  
more points than one; and by both these  
their friction in sliding over one another  
is rendered the least possible. Their  
hardness accounts for the incompressibility  
of water, when it is free from the  
intermixture of air. The purity of  
water is so very great, that there is at  
least forty times as much space as matter  
in it; for water is nineteen times spec-  
ifically lighter than gold, and consequently  
rarer in the same proportion. *Quincy.*

My mildness hath allay'd their swelling griefs,  
My meekness dry'd their water-flowing tears. *Shaksp.*

Your water is a fore decay of your whorl  
dead body. *Shakspere.*

The sweet manner of it forc'd  
Those waters from me, which I would have stopp'd,  
But I had not so much of man in me;  
But all my mother came into mine eyes,  
And gave me up to tears. *Shakspere.*

Men's evil manners live in brass, their virtues  
We write in water. *Shakspere.*

Those healths will make thee and thy flesh look  
ill, Timon; here's that which is too weak to be a



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inner, honest water, which ne'er left man i' the mire. *Shakespeare.*

Water is the chief ingredient in all the animal fluids and solids; for a dry bone, distilled, affords a great quantity of insipid water: therefore water seems to be proper drink for every animal. *Arbut.*

## 2. The sea.

Travel by land or by water. *Common Prayer.*  
By water they found the sea, westward from Penn, always very calm. *Abbot.*

## 3. Urine.

If thou couldst, doctor, cast  
The water of my land, had her disease  
And purge it to a sound and pristine health,  
I would applaud thee. *Shakespeare.*

## 4. To hold WATER. To be found; to be tight.

From a vessel that will not leak.  
A good christian and an honest man must be all of a piece, and inequalities of proceeding will never hold water. *Exchange.*

## 5. It is used for the lustre of a diamond.

'Tis a good term,  
And rich: here is a water, look ye! *Shakespeare.*

## 6. WATER is much used in composition for things made with water, being in water, or growing in water.

She might see the same water-sprite, which  
before had hunted, come and fetch away one of  
Philoctetes' gloves, whose fine proportion shewed  
well what a dainty guest was wont there to be lodged.  
*Sidney.*

Oh that I were a mockery king of snow,  
Standing before the sun of Bohemia;  
And melt myself away in water drops. *Shakespeare.*

Poor Tom eats the wall-newt, and the water-newt.

Touch me with noble anger!  
O let not women's weapons, water-drops,  
Stain my man's cheeks. *Shakespeare.*

Let not the water-flood overflow me. *Shakespeare.*

They shall spring up as among the grass, as willows by the water-courses. *Isaiah.*

As the hart panteth after the water-brook,  
to panteth my soul after thee, O God. *Psalms.*

Deep calleth unto deep, at the noise of thy water-spouts. *Psalms.*

He turneth rivers into a wilderness, and the water-springs into dry ground. *Psalms.*

The reeds were left for water-pots of stone. *John.*

Hercules's page, Hyllus, went with a water-pot to fill it at a pleasant fountain that was near. *Bacon.*

As the carp is accounted the water-fox for his cunning, to the roach is accounted the water-cup. *Watson.*

Some calves excommunicated to fish rivers by;

The water-drinks with leads upstanding. *Mar.*

By making the water wheels larger, the motion will be to flow, that the screw will not be able to supply the outward streams. *Watson.*

But carried away apples, together with a dung-hill that lay in the water-course. *Utrange.*

Oh help, in this extremest need,  
If water-gods are deities indeed. *Dryden.*

Became the outwardmost coat of the eye might be pricked, and this humour let out, the before nature hath made provision to repair it by the help of certain water-pipes, or lymphatics, infused into the bulb of the eye, proceeding from glands that separate this water from the blood. *Ray.*

The lucerna aquatica, or water-newt, when young, hath four neat ramified fins, two on one side, growing out a little above its forelegs, to poise and keep its body upright, which fall off when the legs are grown. *Dryden.*

Other manner, used in making water-courses, cisterns, and fish-ponds, is very hard and durable. *Morton.*

The most brittle water-carnage was used among the Egyptians, who, as Strabo saith, would fail sooner in boats made of earthen ware. *Arbut.*

A gentleman carried red taffan in dry weather at new towing out, when it came up, with a water-cart, carrying his water in a cask, to which there was a tap at the end, which lets the water run into a long trough full of small holes. *Mortimer.*

In Hampshire they fill water-trefoil as dear as hops. *Mortimer.*

## To WATER, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To irrigate; to supply with moisture.

A river went out of Eden to water the garden. *Genesis.*

A man's nature runs to herbs or weeds; therefore let him reasonably water the one, and destroy the other. *Bacon.*

Of the moral writing we may learn from hence, Neglect of which no wit can recompense; The fountain which from Dehon proceeds, That sacred stream, should never water weeds. *Haller.*

Could tears water the lovely plant, so as to make it grow again after once it is cut down, your friends would be for it from accusing your passion, that they would encourage it, and flatter it. *Temple.*

You may water the lower land when you will. *Mortimer.*

2. To supply with water for drink.

Now 'g in the golden Phœbus for to sleep  
His fiery face in billows of the west,  
And his burnt cheeks water'd in ocean deep,  
Whilst from their journal labours they did rest. *Spenser.*

Doth not each on the sabbath loose his ox from the stall, and lead him away to watering. *Luke.*

His hostmen kept them in so strict, that no man could, without great danger, go to water his horse. *Knelles.*

Water him, and, drinking what he can,  
Encourage him to thirst again with bran. *Dryden.*

3. To fertilize or accommodate with streams.

Mountains, that rise from one extremity of Italy to the other, give rise to an incredible variety of rivers that water it. *Addison.*

4. To diversify as with waves.

The different ranging the superficial parts of velvet and watered silk, does the like. *Locket.*

To WATER, v. n.

1. To shed moisture.

I stain'd this napkin with the blood  
That valiant Clifford with his rapier's point  
Made issue from the bottom of the boy,  
And it thine eyes can water for his death,  
I give thee this to dry thy cheeks withal. *Shakespeare.*

2. To get or take in water; to be used in supplying water.

He let the rods he had pulled before the flocks in the gutters in the watering troughs. *George.*

Mahomet sent many small boats, manned with barquemen and small ordnance, into the lake near unto the camp, to keep the Christians from watering there. *Knelles.*

3. The mouth WATERS. The man longs; there is a vehement desire. From dogs that drip their flaver when they see meat which they cannot get.

Cardinal Wolsey's teeth watering at the bishoprick of Winchester, sent one unto bishop Fox, who had advanced him, for to move him to resign the bishoprick, because extreme age had made him blind, which Fox did take in all part, that he willed the messenger to tell the cardinal, that, although I am blind, I have eiped his majesty on thankfulness. *Camden.*

These reasons made his mouth to water.

With amorous longings to be at her. *Hudibras.*

Those who contend for 4 per cent. have set men's mouths a-watering for money at that rate. *Locket.*

WATERCOLOURS. n. f. [water and colours.]

Painters make colours into a soft consistence with water or oil, those they call watercolours, and these they term oil colours. *Boyle.*

Let's should I dawb it over with transitory praise,  
And watercolours of these days:  
These days! where e'en the extravagance of poetry  
Is at a loss for figures to express  
Men's folly, whimsies, and inconstancy. *Saunders.*

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WATERCRESS. n. f. [*Rijmbrium*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

The nymphs of floods are made very beautiful, upon their heads are garlands of water-cresses. *Peachment.*

WATERER. n. f. [from water.] One who waters.

This weed, rather cut off by the ground than plucked up by the root, twice or thrice grew forth again, but yet, manage the warmers and waterers, hath been ever parched up. *Carew.*

WATERFALL. n. f. [water and fall.] Cataract; cascade.

I have seen in the ladies far greater waterfalls than those of Nile.

Not Lacedæmon charms me more  
Than high Alkana's airy walls,  
Retounding with her waterfalls. *Addison.*

WATERLACE. n. f. [from water and lace; *iris aquatica*, Latin.] Water flower-de-luce.

WATERFOWL. n. f. Fowl that live or get their food in water.

Waterfowl joy most in that air which is likeliest water. *Bacon.*

Waterfowl supply the want of a long flight by taking water, and numbers of them are found in islands, and in the main ocean.

Fun and waterfowl, who feed of turbid and muddy stony water, are accounted the cause of plague. *Flower.*

WATERGRUEL. n. f. [water and gruel.] Food made with oatmeal boiled in water.

I've breakfast, milk, milk-pottage, watergruel and thimble, are very fit to make for children. *Locket.*

The aliment ought to be slender, as watergruel acerbated. *Arbutnot.*

WATERLIES. n. f. [from water and hen; *fulica*, Lat.] A coot; a waterfowl.

WATERINESS. n. f. [from watery.] Humidity; moisture.

The humours of an apoplexy are dulness, heaviness, weakness, wateriness, and languidity of the eyes. *Whithorn.*

WATERISH. adj. [from water.]

1. Resembling water.

Where the principles are only plenary, what can be expected from the waterish matter, but an insipid manhood, and a stupid old infancy? *Dryden.*

2. Moist; boggy.

Some parts of the earth grow moorish or waterish, others dry. *Hale.*

WATERINESS. n. f. [from waterish.]

Thinness, resemblance of water.

A peadalous humours answers a peadous state, or an acidity, which retards the motion of our humours, or waterishness, which is like the viscosity of our blood. *Boyer.*

WATERLILY. n. f. A plant. *Miller.*

WATERLILY. n. f. [*nymphæa*, Latin.] A plant.

Let them be dry twelve months to kill the water-lilies, water-cresses and wall-flowers. *Watson.*

WATERMAN. n. f. [water and man.] A ferryman; a boatman.

Having blacked up the passage to Greenwich, they ordered the watermen to let fall their oars made gently. *Dryden.*

Bubbles of air working upward from the very bottom of the lake, the watermen told us that they are observed always to rise in the same places. *Addison.*

The waterman forlorn, along the shore,  
Pensive reclines upon his wretched oar. *Gay.*

WATERMARK. n. f. [water and mark.]

The utmost limit of the rise of the flood.

Men and beasts

Were borne above the tops of trees that grew  
On the utmost margin of the watermark. *Dryden.*

WATERMILON. n. f. A plant.

It bath trailing branches, as the cucumber or

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melon, and is distinguished from other cucurbitaceous plants, by its leaf deeply cut and jagged, and by its producing uneatable fruit. *Milner.*

**WATERMILL. n. f.** [from *water* and *mill*.] A mill turned by water. *Shakespeare.*

Forth flowed fresh  
A gushing river of black gory blood,  
That drowned all the land whereon he stood:  
The stream thereof would drive a watermill. *Shakespeare.*

Corn ground by windmills, erected on hills, or in the plants where the water runs. *Milner.*

**WATERMINT. n. f.** [*mentha aquatica*.] A plant. *Shakespeare.*

**WATERRADISH. n. f.** A species of watercresses. *Shakespeare.*

**WATERRAT. n. f.** [*mus aquaticus*.] A rat that makes holes in banks. *Shakespeare.*

There be land rats and water rats. *Shakespeare.*  
The pike is bold, and lies near the top of the water, watching the motion of any frog, or water-rat, or mouse. *Walton.*

**WATERROCKET. n. f.**

1. A species of watercresses. [*crucula aquatica*.]

2. A kind of firework to be discharged in the water. *Walton.*

**WATERVIOLET. n. f.** [*hottonia*, Latin.] A plant. *Walton.*

**WATERSAPPHIRE. n. f.** A sort of stone. *Walton.*  
Watersapphire is the celebrated sapphire, and is neither of so bright a blue, nor so hard, as the oriental. *Walton.*

**WATERWILLOW. n. f.** [from *water* and *willow*; *lysimachia*, Lat.] A plant. *Walton.*

**WATERWITH. n. f.** [*water* and *with*.]

A plant. *Walton.*

The waterwith of Jamaica, growing on dry hills in the woods, where no water is to be met with, its trunk, if cut into pieces two or three yards long, and held by either end to the mouth, affords to plentiful a humid, innocent, and refreshing water, or sap, as gives new life to the droughty traveller or hunter. *Walton.*

**WATERWORK. n. f.** [*water* and *work*.] Play of fountains; artificial spouts of water; any hydraulic performance. *Walton.*

Engines invented for mines and waterworks often fail in the performance. *Walton.*

The French took from the Italians the full play of their gardens, as well as waterworks. *Walton.*

**WATERY. adj.** [from *water*.]

1. Thin; liquid; like water. *Walton.*

Quicksilver, which is a most crude and watery body, heated, and put in, hath the like taste with gunpowder. *Walton.*

The bile, by its saponaceous quality, mixt with the oily and watery parts of the aliment together. *Walton.*

2. Tasteless; insipid; vapid; spiritless. *Walton.*

We'll use this insipidulous humidity, this gross, watery pumpkin. *Shakespeare.*

No heterogeneous mixture use, as some With watery turneps have debas'd their wares. *Shakespeare.*

3. Wet; abounding with water. *Shakespeare.*

When the big lip, and a watery eye,  
Tell me the riding storm is high;  
'Tis then thou art you angry man,  
Deform'd by winds, and dash'd by rain. *Prior.*

4. Relating to the water. *Shakespeare.*

On the brims her face, the watery god,  
Roll'd from a silver urn his crystal flood. *Dryden.*

5. Consisting of water. *Shakespeare.*

The watery kingdom is no bar  
To stop the foreign spirits, but they come,  
As o'er a brook, to see fair Pontus. *Shakespeare.*

Those few steep'd  
Famine and anguish will at last consume,  
Ward'ring that watery desert. *Milton.*

Between us and you wide oceans flow,  
And wat'ry depths. *Dryden.*

Perhaps you'll say,

# W A V

That the attracted wat'ry vapours rise,  
From lakes and seas, and fill the lower skies. *Blackmore.*

**WAT'LE, n. f.** [from *waghen*, to shake, German. *Skinner.*]

1. The barbs, or loose red flesh that hangs below the cock's bill. *Walton.*

The loach is of the shape of an eel, and has a beard of wattles like a barbel. *Walton.*

The barbel is so called, by reason of his barbs, or wattles, at his mouth, which is under his nose or chops. *Walton.*

The cock's comb and wattles are an ornament becoming his martial spirit. *More.*

2. A handle. *Anfworth.*

To WAT'LE. *v. a.* [patellar, Sax. twigs.] To bind with twigs; to form by plating twigs one within another. *Walton.*

Might we but hear  
The folded flocks prim'd in their wattled cotes,  
Or fowls of pastoral feed with oaten tops. *Milton.*

A plough was found in a very deep bog, and a hole watted standing. *Milton.*

**WAVE. n. f.** [page, Sax. wagh, Dutch; vague, French.]

1. Water raised above the level of the surface; billow; water driven into inequalities. *Walton.*

The shore, that o'er his wave-worn basis bow'd. *Shakespeare.*

The waves that life would drown the highest hill;  
But at thy cheek they flee, and when they bear  
Thy thund'ring voice, they pelt to do thy will. *Walton.*

Amidst these toils succeeds the Lamy night;  
Now lulling waters the quench'd guns retire;  
And weary waves withdrawing from the fight,  
As hush'd, and pant upon the silent shore. *Dryden.*

The wave behind impels the wave before. *Pope.*

Luxuriant on the wave-worn bank he lay  
Stretch'd forth and pointing in the sunny ray. *Pope.*

2. Unevenness; inequality. *Walton.*

Thus it happens, if the glass of the pulvis be free from veins, and their sides be accurately plane and well polished, without those lambeles, or rays, or curls, which usually arise from sand-holes a little smoothed in polishing with putty. *Newton.*

To WAVE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To play loosely; to float. *Walton.*

I may find  
Your warlike engins waving in the wind. *Dryden.*

He faces on, and wears the waving crest. *Dryden.*

2. To be moved as a signal. *Walton.*

A bloody man it is, that holds a pine  
Laght above the capitol, and now  
It waves unto us. *Ben Jonson.*

3. To be in an unsettled state; to fluctuate; to waver. *Walton.*

They wave in and out, no way sufficiently grounded, no way resolved, what to think, speak, or write, more than only that, because they have taken it upon them, they must be opposite. *Hooker.*

If he did not care whether he had their love or no, he waver'd indifferently betwixt doing them neither good nor harm. *Shakespeare.*

To WAVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To raise into inequalities of surface. *Walton.*

He had a thousand notes,  
Horus welk'd and wav'd like the emerald sea. *Shakespeare.*

2. To move loosely. *Walton.*

They wav'd their fiery swords, and in the air  
Made horrid circles. *Milton.*

Aeneas wav'd his fatal sword  
High o'er his head. *Dryden.*

He beckoned to me, and by the waving of his hand, directed me to approach the place where he sat. *Addison.*

3. To waft; to remove any thing floating. *Walton.*

# W A V

Some men never conceive how the motion of the earth below should wave one from a knock peculiarly directed from a body in the air above. *Brown.*

4. To beckon; to direct by a waft or motion of any thing. *Shakespeare.*

Look with what courteous action  
It wavers you to a more removed ground:  
But do not go with it. *Shakespeare.*

5. [*gucfer*, Fr. *Skinner.*] To put off; to quit; to depart from. *Walton.*

He resolv'd not to wave his way upon this reason, that if he should but once, by such a diversion, make his enemy believe he were afraid of danger, he should never live without. *Walton.*

These, waving plots, found out a better way;  
Some god defended, and prefer'd the play. *Dryden.*

6. To put aside for the present. *Walton.*

I have wav'd the subject of your greatness, to resign myself to the contemplation of what is more peculiarly yours. *Dryden.*

Since the her interest for the nation's weal,  
Than I, who wav'd the king, the nation sav'd. *Dryden.*

If my had a better right, they were content to wave it, and recognize the right of the other. *Dryden.*

To WAVE. *v. n.* [papian, Sax.]

1. To play to and fro; to move loosely. *Walton.*

I took two magicians, a glass, and one of them being kept fast in the same posture, that the one propied on the floor might not wave, I sat on the same floor another man, with another prism, moving it to and fro. *Dryden.*

The whitening flower descends,  
At full their waving. *Shakespeare.*

2. To be unsettled; to be uncertain or inconsistent; to fluctuate; not to be determined. *Walton.*

In which amazement when the miscreant  
Perceiv'd him to wave, weak and frail,  
Wish'd to adding honour did his confidence draw,  
And to his anguish I his soul sav'd. *Shakespeare.*

Remember where we are;  
In France, among a fickle wavering nation. *Shakespeare.*

Flou almost wak'd me wave in my faith,  
To hold opinion with Pythagoras,  
That souls of animals use themselves  
Into the trunks of men. *Shakespeare.*

Hold fast the faith without wavering. *Shakespeare.*

The wavering faith of people vain and light. *Dryden.*

Faith is absolutely determines our minds, and as perfectly excludes all wavering, as our knowledge is itself, and we may as well doubt of our own being, as we can whether any revelation from God be true. *Locke.*

What if Hofmannian should have said, that Luther waver'd in the point of the Incarnate? does it follow that he really did so? *Attwood.*

They, who at this distance from the first rule of the gospel, after weighing the several evidences of it, waver in their faith, would have waver'd though they had seen the first pronouncers work wonders. *Attwood.*

3. To totter; to be in danger of falling. *Walton.*

Has any disloyalty dared to feign that religion wavers? They foolishly mistake; as commonly they do, that are more cunning in other men's lives than in their own, 'tis not religion wavers, but their loyalty. *Hobbes.*

**WAV'ER. n. f.** [from *water*.] One unsettled and irresolute. *Walton.*

Come, young waverer, come, and go with me;  
In one respect I'll thy assistant be. *Shakespeare.*

**WAVY. adj.** [from *wave*.]

1. Riling in waves. *Walton.*

In safe conduct of these  
Did thirty hollow-bottom'd barks divide the wavy seas. *Chapman.*

For thee the ocean smiles, and smooths her wavy breast;  
And heav'n itself with more serene and purer light is blest. *Dryden.*

2. Playing to and fro, as in undulations. *Walton.*

## WAX

Where full-eared sheaves of rye  
Grow waxy on the tilth, that soil select  
For apples. *Philips.*

Let her glad vallies smite with waxy corn;  
Let fleecy flocks her rising hills adorn. *Prior.*

WAXES, or WAES. *n. f.* A word used by  
*Spenser*, according to the Saxon pronun-  
ciation.

1. For waves.  
Another did the dying brands repair  
With waxy tongs, and sprinkled oft the flame  
With waxy waxes. *Spenser.*

2. In the following passage it seems to be  
for wax. [*pa, Sax-on.*]  
Which they fly that gulf's devouring jaws,  
They on this rock are sent, and tent in help-lefs  
wax. *Spenser.*

To WAX. *v. n.* [*pa, grief, Sax-on.*] To  
cry; to howl.

The first time that we smell the air,  
We waxy and cry. *Shakespeare.*

WAX. *n. f.* [*pa, wax, Sax-on; wex, Dutch;*  
*wax, Dutch.*]

1. The thick tenacious matter gathered by  
the bee, and formed into cells for the re-  
ception of the honey.

Wax consists of an acid spirit of a rancid taste,  
and an oil, or butter, which is collected, by the  
and analysed. *Aschmole.*

They give us food which may with wax be  
And wax, that does the abbe in full supply. *Pope.*  
All the magistrates, every new or full moon, give  
honour to Confucius with burnings, wax-candles,  
and incense. *Barbington.*

While gifts shall be paid on solemn days,  
When numerous wax lights in bright ord'ly blaze,  
So long as honour, name, and praise shall live. *Pope.*

2. Any tenacious mass, such as is used to  
fasten letters.

We soften the wax before we set on the seal.

3. A kind of concretion in the flesh.  
A wound in her neck was much inflamed, and  
many wax-kernels about it. *Hoffman.*

To WAX. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
smear; to join with wax.

He found the reeds, proportion'd as they are,  
Unequal in their length, and wax'd with care,  
They still retain the name of his ungrateful fair. *Dryden.*

To WAX. *v. n.* pret. *wax, waxed*; part.  
pass. *waxed, waxy*, [*peaxan, Sax-on;*  
*wachfen, German.*]

1. To grow; to increase; to become big-  
ger, or more. Used of the moon in op-  
position to *wane*, and figuratively of  
things which grow by turns bigger and  
less.

The husbandman in sowing and setting, upon  
good reason, observes the *waxing* and *waning* of  
the moon. *Hakewill.*

They wax and wane  
Twixt thrift and penny. *Cree.*

2. To pass into any state; to become; to  
grow. It is in either sense now almost  
disused.

Where things have been instituted, which, being  
convenient and good at the first, do afterward in pro-  
cess of time wax otherwise, we make no doubt  
but they may be altered, yea, though counsels or  
customs general have received them. *Hobbes.*

Cæsar's the man from wax, and his wit weak  
Was overcome of things that did him please. *Spenser.*

Art thou like the adder waxen deal? *Shakespeare.*  
We will destroy this place; because the cry of  
it is waxen great before the Lord. *Genesis.*

Flowers removed wax greater, because the nour-  
ishment is more easily come by in the loose earth.  
*Bacon.*

This answer given, Argantes wild drew near,  
Trembling for ire, and waxing pale for rage;  
Nor could he hold. *Fairfax.*

## WAY

If I were but cold in my desire,  
Think hear'n hath motion lost, and the world fire. *Donne.*

Their manners wax more and more corrupt, in  
proportion as their blessings abound. *Atterbury.*

WAXCHANDLER. *n. f.* [from *wax* and  
*chandler*.] A maker of wax candles.

WAXEN. *adj.* [from *wax*.] Made of wax.  
Swarming next appea'd

The female bee, that feeds her husband drone  
Deliciously, and buds her waxen cells,  
With honey stor'd. *Milton.*

I can yet smelt beams, whose heat can melt  
The waxen wings of this ambitious boy. *Denham.*

So waxy bees in little cells repose,  
But it might robbers hit the well-wax'd hive.

An humming through them a city grows,  
And out upon each other's wings they drive. *Dryden.*

WAY. *n. f.* [*pa, way, Sax-on; wech, Dutch.*]

1. The road in any travels. This  
word is applied in many relations which  
seem unlike one another, but have all the  
original of *road* or *travel*, noting either  
progression, or the mode of progression,  
local or intellectual.

I am amaz'd, and lose my way  
Among the thorns and dangers of this world. *Shakespeare.*

You cannot see your way —  
I have no way, and therefore want no eyes:  
I stumbled when I saw. *Shakespeare.*

To God's eternal house direct the way,  
A broad and ample road. *Milton.*

Flattering the god, and weeping said,  
Pity poor Cupid, generous maid!  
Who happen'd, being blind, to stray,  
And on thy bosom lost his way. *Prior.*

2. Road made for passengers.  
Know'st thou the way to Dover? —  
—Both stile and gate, horse-way, and foot-path. *Shakespeare.*

Attending long in vain, I took the way  
Which the sheep-path but scarcely print'd lay. *Dryden.*

3. A length of time.  
Time and top it extends a great way, wherein  
so many deer, wild wars, loves, wolves, and  
bears. *Brown.*

An old man, that had travelled a great way under  
a huge burden, knock'd to weary, that he  
called upon death to receive him. *Leibniz.*

4. Course; direction of motion; local  
tendency.

I now go toward him, therefore follow me,  
And mark what way he takes. *Shakespeare.*

Come a little nearer this way, I want the con-  
veyance. *Shakespeare.*

He stood in the gate, and ask'd of every one  
Which way the truck, and whence the way was. *Dryden.*

With downward faces he took his way,  
And red his yellow flukes to the town. *Dryden.*

My seven have for this in one fatal day,  
To death's dark mansion took the mortal way. *Dryden.*

To observe every the least difference that is in  
things, keeps the mind standing steady and right in  
its own conclusion. *Locke.*

5. Advance in life.

The boy was to know his father's circumstances,  
and that he was to make his way by his own indu-  
stry. *Speelman.*

6. Passage; power of progression made or  
given.

Back do I take the creature to thy head:  
This word of mine shall give thee instant way,  
Where they shall rest no more. *Shakespeare.*

The ancient chairs,  
On each hand, put to his speed gave way. *Milton.*

Through all the empire road,  
Youth and vain confidence thy life betray:  
Through narrow this he made his way. *Ball.*

The sun may be, that men to him come into  
those paths till after forty, about which time the  
natural heat beginning to decay, makes way for  
those distempers. *Temple.*

The air could not readily get out of those prisons,  
but by degrees, as the earth and water above would  
give way. *Burnet.*

## WAY

As a soldier, foremost in the fight,  
Makes way for others. *Dryden.*

Some make themselves way, and are suggested  
to the mind by all the ways of sensation and reflec-  
tion. *Locke.*

7. Vacancy made by timorous or respectful  
recession.

There would be left no difference between truth  
and falsehood, if what we certainly know give way  
to what we may possibly be mistaken in. *Locke.*

Nor was he satisfied, unless he made the pure  
profession of the gospel give way to superstition and  
idolatry, wherever he had power to expel the one,  
and establish the other. *Atterbury.*

The senate, forced to yield to the tribunes of the  
people, thought it their wit to give way  
who to the time. *Suift.*

I would give way to others, who might argue  
very well upon the same subject. *Suift.*

8. Course; regular progression.

But give me leave to leave my defin'd prey,  
And let eternal justice take the way. *Dryden.*

9. Course or progress considered as ob-  
structed or hindered.

The imagination being extremely tumultuous,  
interposes itself without asking leave, casting  
thoughts in our way, and forcing the understanding  
to attend upon them. *Duppa.*

10. Tendency to any meaning, or act.

There is nothing in the words that bound that  
way, or points particularly at perfection. *Atterbury.*

11. Access, means of admittance.

Being once at liberty, 'twas said, having made  
my way, with some foreign pounce, I would turn  
private. *Raleigh.*

12. Sphere of observation.

These inquiries were never without baseness, and  
very often led to the cautious inquirer. For men  
stand upon their guards against them, laying all  
their counsels and secrets out of their way. *Bayly.*

The general officers and the publick numbers  
that fell in my way, were generally subject to the  
point. *Temple.*

13. Means; mediate instrument; interme-  
diate step.

By noble means we conquer will prepare;  
First offer peace, and that refus'd, make war. *Dryden.*

What conceivable means are there, when by no  
should come to be assured that there is such a being  
as God? *Tillotson.*

A child has in them a well-interested way in  
progress, that he knows the limits of the four parts  
of the world. *Locke.*

It is not impossible to God to make a creature  
with more ways to convey into the understanding  
the notions of corporeal things, than there five he  
has given to man. *Locke.*

14. Method; scheme of management.

He didn't take upon a way again at them, and as  
hard it was to take a to them, he being to contin-  
ually follow it by the hills, and every way abridg'd  
that region. *Suift.*

A physician once pointed with your body, my  
put your mind to a present cure, but afterwards  
with your health in some other hand. *Bacon.*

Will not my val'd crown ride in my breast?  
Sustain I fear it is there no way but death? *Dryden.*

As by calling evil good, a man is misrepresen-  
ted to himself in the way of battery, so by calling good  
evil, he is misrepresen-ated to others in the way of  
robbery. *South.*

Now that my way is my will, let it  
How they the monarch and the monarch's clerk. *Prior.*

15. Private determination; particular will  
or humour.

He was of an high mind, and had his own will  
and his way, as one that revered himself, and would  
often indeed. *Bacon.*

If I had my way,  
He had new'd in flames at home, not in the  
fence; *Ben Jonson.*

I had find'd his fury by this time.

16. Manner; mode.

She with a calber and she let every thing slide,  
as we do by their preacher, who neither in matter  
nor person do any way belong unto us. *Didron.*

Chalybeate temper'd fuel, and frock of mail,  
Adamantine proof. *Milton.*  
**WEAPON-SALVE, n. f.** [*weapon* and *salve*.]  
A salve which was supposed to cure the  
wound, being applied to the weapon that  
made it.

That the sympothetick powder and the *weapon-*  
*salve* constantly perform what is promised, I leave  
others to believe. *Boyle.*

**To WEAR, v. a.** preterit *wore*, participle  
*worn*. [*weapen*, Saxon.]

1. To waste with use, or time, or instru-  
ment; to impair or lessen by gradual  
diminution.

O wicked world! one that is well nigh worn to  
pieces with age, to this limited a young child. *Shakespeare.*

Protagoras could lay his claim on a coat that  
tho' once being worn out, a tailor should have sold to  
the number of five. *Pratt.*

Waters *wear* the stones. *Job.*

An hasty word, or an indirect action, does not  
dissolve the bond, but that fastidius may be still  
found in heart, and to *outgrow* and *wear* out these  
false differences. *South.*

They have had all advantages to the making  
their wife into falsities, yet under their imbrood  
to *wear* out and obliterate all their rudiments of  
their youth. *Dryden of Picta.*

To his name infern'd, their tears the *per,*

Till years and kisses *wear* his name away. *Dryden.*

Kings titles commonly begin by force,

Which time *wears* out and in flows into night. *Dryden.*

No differences of age, temper, or education,  
can *wear* out religion, and let any considerable  
number of men free from it. *Locke.*

The callosities exerted himself to animate his po-  
tent in the course of life he was content upon,  
and *wear* out of her mind and good affections. *Spenser.*

2. To consume tediously.

What makes, what dances,

To *wear* away this long age of three hours? *Shakespeare.*

In most places, then, to die to extreme as they  
cannot endure it above four hours, the residue  
they *wear* out at notes and kayas. *Carac.*

What and left of men full of the world,

With goodly principles, not to rest.

The penitent, but ever to forgive. *Milton.*

Are drawn to *wear* out notable days.

3. To carry appendant to the body.

This pale and angry rote

Will I ever *wear*. *Shakespeare.*

Why art thou angry?

—That such a slave as this should *wear* a sword,

Who *wears* not homely. *Shakespeare.*

What is this

That *wears* upon his baby brow the round

And top of sovereignty? *Shakespeare.*

I am the first-born son of him that left

For the imperial shadow of Rome. *Shakespeare.*

Their adorning, let it not be that or toward adorning

of plating the hair, and of *wearing* of gold. *Peter.*

Could the putting off

These troublesome dignities which we *wear*. *Milton.*

He ask'd what arms the twelfth Mennon *wore*,

What troops he land'd. *Dryden.*

This is unconformable dealing, to be made a

slave, and not know whose fiery line. *Dryden.*

On her white breast a sparkling cross the *wore*

. *Pope.*

4. To exhibit in appearance.

Such infectious face for sorrow *wears*,

I can bear death, but not Cydaria's tears. *Dryden.*

5. To affect by degrees.

Trials *wear* us into a habit, of what possibly, in

the first essay, duplicated as. *Locke.*

A man who has any wish for fine writing, from

the masterly strokes of a great author, every time

he peruses him, *wears* himself into the same man-  
ner. *Spenser.*

6. To WEAR out. To be used.

He shall *wear* out the land. *Daniel.*

7. To WEAR out. To waste or destroy by  
degrees.

This very reverent letter, quite *worn* out

With rheumatism, and crippled with his gout. *Dryden.*

**To WEAR, v. n.**

1. To be wasted with use or time. It has

commonly four particles, as, *out*, *away*,

*off*.

Thou wilt surely *wear away*. *Erasmus.*

In those who have lost their fight when young,

in whom the ideas of colours having been but

slightly taken notice of, and ceasing to be repeated,

do quite *wear out*. *Locke.*

2. To be tediously spent.

Thou *wear* out thyself, and now the herald lack

I, I have round me high towering to decay

the main's approach, and greet her with his song. *Milton.*

3. To pass away by degrees.

If passion causes a present terror, yet it soon

becomes *wear*, and inclination will easily learn to fight

such accessories. *Locke.*

The difficulty will every day grow less and less

off, and at once become easy and familiar. *Regis.*

**WEAR, n. f.** [from the verb.]

1. The act of wearing, the thing worn.

It was the melancholy of her riches

that made me apply to your company, but

that in return would pay the expense, *Hudibras.*

The *wear* and tear of consequence

2. [Sax., Saxon, a ten; *wedr*, German, a

mound.] A dam to shut up and raise

the water; often written *wear* or *wier*.

They will force their heads through flood gates,

or over *wears*, hedges, or tops in the water. *Walton.*

3. A net of twigs to catch fish.

**WEARD, n. f.** *Weard*, whether initial or

final, signifies watchfulness or care; from

the Saxon *weapdan*, to ward or keep. *Gilpin.*

**WEAR, n. f.** [from *wear*.]

1. One who has any thing appendant to

his person.

Were I the *wearer* of Antonio's head,

I would not have it to-day. *Shakespeare.*

Cows, hounds, and habits, with their *wearers*

And flatter'd into rags. *Milton.*

Arms bears off habits, and preserves the

*wearer* in the day of battle, but the danger once

repell'd, it is laid aside as being too rough for civil

conversation. *Dryden.*

We ought to leave room for the humour of the

artist or *wearer*. *Addison.*

2. That which wastes or diminishes.

Take away this measure from our dress and ha-

bits, and all is turned into such point and glitter,

and ridiculous ornaments, as are a real shame to

the *wearer*. *Locke.*

**WEARINESS, n. f.** [from *wear*.]

1. Lattitude; state of being spent with

labour.

Come, our stomachs

Will make what's hoarsely favour; *weariness*

Can more upon the flint, when really both

Finds the down pillow hard. *Shakespeare.*

Water flows supply the *weariness* of a long flight

by taking water. *Hud.*

Heaven, when the creature lies prostrate in the

weakness of sleep and *weariness*, spreads the cover-

ing of night and darkness to conceal it. *South.*

To full bowls each other they provoke,

At length, with *weariness* and wine oppress'd,

They rise from table, and withdraw to rest. *Dryden.*

2. Fatigue; cause of lattitude.

The more removed out of the *weariness* and

fatigue of their late marches. *Clarendon.*

3. Impatience of any thing.

4. Tediousness.

**WEARING, n. f.** [from *wear*.] Clothes.

It was his bidding;  
Give me my nightly *wearing*, and add *Sax.*  
**WEARISH, adj.** [I believe from *weary*, *Sax.*  
a quagmire. See **WEARISH**.]

1. Boggy; watery.

2. Weak; watery.

A garment over rich and wide for many of their

*wearish* and ill disposed bodies. *Carew.*

**WEARISOM, adj.** [from *weary*.] Trouble-

som; tedious; causing weariness.

The soul pretends to rest in ignorance before

*wearisome* labour to know. *Hud.*

The high wild hills, and rough uneven ways,

Draw out our miles, and make them to arise. *Shakespeare.*

Troops came to the army the day before, had off'd

with a long and *wearisome* march. *Dryden.*

Costly I reckon not them alone which charge

the party, but which are *wearisome* and impatience

in fun. *Bacon.*

Shrinking up or stretching out are *wearisome* po-

sitions, and such as perturb the quiet of those parts. *Bacon.*

This must be our task

To leave in this our delight, how *wearisome*

It may be spent, in worship paid

I will be late. *Milton.*

Some from all things else doth come,

then the mind to itself grow *wearisome*. *Denham.*

**WEARISOMELY, adv.** [from *wearisome*.]

Tediously, so as to cause weariness.

As of Nimrod, to are the opinions of waters

different touching. *Abur*, and the beginning of that

great Rate of Adyria; a controversy *wearisomely*

disputed, without any direct proof or certainty. *Raleigh.*

**WEARISOMENESS, n. f.** [from *wearisome*.]

1. The quality of tiring.

2. The state of being easily tired.

A wit, quick without lightness, sharp without

brutleness, delicious of good things without new-

fangledness, diligent in painful things without a *wearisome*

fatigue. *Locke.*

**To WEARY, v. a.** [from the adjective.]

1. To tire; to fatigue; to harass; to sub-

due by labour.

Better that the enemy seek us,

So shall he waste his means, *wear* his soldiers,

Doing himself office. *Shakespeare.*

The people labour in the very fire, *wear* them-

selves for very vanity. *Hud.*

Dewy drops oppress'd them *wear*d. *Milton.*

So a would be pools without the brushing air,

To end the waves, and turn some little care

Should *wear* nature to, to make her want repose. *Dryden.*

You have already *wear*d fortune for

She cannot rather be your friend or foe,

But fits a Liba athlete. *Dryden.*

It would not be difficult to examine a paper

beginning the same labours, and *wear*ing out the

reader with the same thoughts in a different place. *Locke.*

2. To make impatient of continuance.

I may too long by thee, *wear* in thee. *Shakespeare.*

Should I the government be *wear*d out of us

proportion, what is to be expected by such

trouble? *Locke.*

3. To subdue or harass by any thing in-  
ferior.

Ma'waz all her wiles,

With bladders of peash, and remembrance of tales,

Tongue-batterers, the success'd out day nor night

To form me over watch'd and *wear*d out. *Milton.*

**WEARY, adj.** [Sax., *warren*, to be

tired, Dutch.]

1. Subdued by fatigue; tired with labour.

Earl Flambard, Can di chio, in battle.

His *wear*y wagg on to the withered vale. *Spenser.*

Gentle Warwick,

Let me embrace thee in my *wear*y arms!

I, that did never weep, now melt with woe. *Shakespeare.*

I am weary, yea, my memory is tir'd:  
 Have we no wine here? *Shakspeare.*  
 An old man, broken with the storms of state,  
 To come to lay his weary bones among ye:  
 Give him a little earth for charity. *Shakspeare.*  
 Let us not be weary in well doing. *Galatians.*  
 Our words so wholly did the fates employ,  
 That they at length grew weary to destroy:  
 Refus'd the work we brought, and out of breath,  
 Made sorrow and despair attend for death. *Dryden.*

2. Impatient of the continuance of any thing painful or irksome.

The king was as weary of Scotland, as he had been impatient to go thither, finding all things proposed to him without consideration of his honour or interest. *Clarendon.*

My hopes all flat, nature within me seems,  
 In all her functions, weary of herself. *Milton.*

3. Desirous to discontinue.  
 See the revolution of the times,  
 Make mountains level, and the continent,  
 Weary of solid firmness, melt itself  
 Into the seas. *Shakspeare.*

4. Causing weariness; tiresome.  
 Their gates to all were open evermore  
 That by the weary way were travelling;  
 And one sat waiting ever them before,  
 To call in comers by that needy woe and poor. *Spenser.*

The weariest and most loathed life  
 That age, ach, penury, imprisonment,  
 Can lay on nature, is a paradise  
 To what we fear of death. *Shakspeare.*

Put on what weary negligence you please,  
 You and your fellows; I'd have it come to question. *Shakspeare.*

**WEASAND.** *n. f.* [*paren*, Saxon.] This word is very variously written, but this orthography is nearest to the original word. The windpipe; the passage through which the breath is drawn and emitted; the larynx.

Marry Diggon, what should him affray,  
 To take his own where-ever it lay;  
 For had his weasand been a little wider,  
 He would have devoured both hidder and snider. *Spenser.*

Cut his weasand with thy knife. *Shakspeare.*  
 Matter to be discharged by expectoration must first pass into the lungs, then into the *aspera arteria*, or *weasand*, and from thence be coughed up, and spit out by the mouth. *Wicman.*

The shaft that slightly was impress'd,  
 Now from his heavy fall with weight increas'd,  
 Drove through his neck adiant, he spins the ground,  
 And the soul issues through the weasand's wound. *Dryden.*

**WEASEL.** *n. f.* [*perpel*, Sax. *wesfel*, Dutch; *musfela*, Lat.] A small animal that eats corn and kills mice.

Ready in gybes, quick-answer'd, saucy, and  
 As quarrelsome as the weasel. *Shakspeare.*

A weasel once made shift to sink  
 In at a corn-loft through a chink. *Pope.*

**WEATHER.** *n. f.* [*peben*, Sax.]

1. State of the air, respecting either cold or heat, wet or dryness.

Who 's there, besides foul weather?—One  
 manded like the weather, most unquietly. *Shakspeare.*

I am far better born than is the king;  
 But I must make fair weather yet a while,  
 Till Henry be more weak, and I more strong. *Shakspeare.*

Again the northern winds may fling and plow,  
 And fear no haven but from the weather now. *Cowley.*

Men must content themselves to travel in all  
 weathers, and through all difficulties. *L'Estrange.*  
 The sun

Foretels the change of weather in the skies;  
 Whence'er through mists he shoots his fullen beams,  
 Suspect a drizzling day. *Dryden.*

2. The change of the state of the air.

It is a reverend thing to see an ancient castle not  
 in decay; how much more to behold an ancient  
 family, which have stood against the waves and  
 weathers of time? *Baron.*

3. Tempest; storm.  
 What gusts of weather from that gath'ring cloud  
 My thoughts preface! *Dryden.*

**TO WEATHER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To expose to the air.  
 He perched on some branch thereby,  
 To weather him, and his moist wings to dry. *Spenser.*

Mustard-seed gather for being too ripe,  
 And weather it wel, yer ye give it a stripe. *Tusser.*

2. To pass with difficulty.  
 He weather'd tell Charybdis, but ere long  
 The skies were darken'd, and the tempests strong. *Garth.*

Could they weather and stand the shock of an  
 eternal duration, and yet be at any time subject to  
 a dissolution? *Hale.*

3. To WEATHER a point. To gain a point  
 against the wind; to accomplish against  
 opposition.

We have been tugging a great while against the  
 stream, and have almost weathered our point; a  
 stretch or two more will do the work. *Addison.*

4. To WEATHER out. To endure.  
 When we have pass'd these gloomy hours,  
 And weather'd out the storm that beats upon us. *Addison.*

**WEATHERBEATEN.** *adj.* Harassed and  
 seasoned by hard weather.

They perceived an aged man and a young, both  
 poorly arrayed, extremely weatherbeaten; the old  
 man blind, the young man leading him. *Sidney.*  
 She enjoys sure peace for evermore,  
 As weatherbeaten ship arriv'd on happy shore. *Spenser.*

Thrice from the banks of Wye,  
 And landy-bottom'd Severn, have I sent  
 Him bootless home, and weatherbeaten back. *Shakspeare.*

I hope, when you know the worst, you will at  
 once leap into the river, and swim through hand-  
 somely, and not weatherbeaten with the divers  
 blasts of irresolution, stand shivering upon the  
 brink. *Suckling.*

A weatherbeaten vessel holds  
 Gladly the port. *Milton.*

Dido receiv'd his weatherbeaten troops. *Dryden.*  
 The old weatherbeaten soldier carries in his hand  
 the Roman eagle. *Addison.*

**WEATHERBOARD, or Weatherbow.** *n. f.*  
 In the sea language, that side of a ship  
 that is to the windward. *Dict.*

**WEATHERCOCK.** *n. f.* [weather and cock.]

1. An artificial cock set on the top of a  
 spire, which by turning shows the point  
 from which the wind blows.

But, alas! the sun keeps his light, though thy  
 faith be darken'd; the rocks stand full, though  
 thou change like a weathercock. *Sidney.*

A knightrill hauged by the bill, converting the  
 breast to that point of the horizon from whence the  
 wind doth blow, is a very strange introducing of  
 natural weathercocks. *Brown.*

2. Any thing fickle or inconstant.

Where had you this pretty weathercock?—I  
 cannot tell: what his name is my husband had him  
 of. *Shakspeare.*

He break my promise and absolve my vow!  
 The word which I have given shall stand like fate,  
 Not like the king's, that weathercock of state. *Dryden.*

**WEATHERDRIVEN.** *part.* Forced by  
 storms or contrary winds.

Philip, during his voyage towards Spain, was  
 weatherdriven into Weymouth. *Carew.*

**WEATHERGAGE.** *n. f.* [weather and  
 gage.] Any thing that shows the wea-  
 ther.

To vere and tack, and flee a cause  
 Against the weathergauge of laws. *Hudibras.*

**WEATHERGLASS.** *n. f.* [weather and  
 glass.]

1. A barometer; a glass that shows the  
 weight of the air.

John's temper depended very much upon the  
 air; his spirits rose and fell with the weatherglass. *Arbuthnot.*

We shall hardly wish for a perpetual equinox to  
 save the charges of weatherglasses; for the two  
 equinoxes of our year are the most windy and  
 tempestuous. *Bentley.*

2. A thermometer. Less used.

As in some weatherglass my love I hold,  
 Which falls or rises with the heat or cold,  
 I will be constant yet. *Dryden.*

**WEATHERSPY.** *n. f.* [weather and spy.]

A stargazer; an astrologer; one that  
 foretels the weather.

And sooner may a gulling weather-spy,  
 By drawing forth heav'n's scheme, tell certainly  
 What fashion'd hats, or ruffs, or suits, next year  
 Our giddy-headed antick youth will wear. *Donne.*

**WEATHERWISE.** *adj.* [weather and wise.]  
 Skillful in foretelling the weather.

**WEATHERWISER.** *n. f.* [weather, and  
 wiser, Dutch, to show.] Any thing  
 that foreshows the weather.

Most vegetables expand their flowers and down  
 in warm sunbiny weather, and again close them to-  
 ward the evening, or in rain, as is in the flowers of  
 pimpernel, the opening and shutting of which are  
 the countryman's weatherwiser. *Derham.*

**TO WEAVE.** *v. a.* *pres.* wove, *weaved*;  
*part.* wove, *weaved*. [*pepan*, Sax.  
*woven*, Dutch.]

1. To form by texture; to form by insert-  
 ing one part of the materials within an-  
 other.

Here in her hairs  
 The painter plays the spider, and hath woven  
 A golden mesh to intrap the hearts of men;  
 Fuller than guits in cobwebs. *Shakspeare.*  
 The women weave hangings for the grove. *2 Kings.*

There our secret thoughts unceas  
 Like nets be weav'd and interwiv'd,  
 Wherewith we catch other's mind. *Carow.*  
 White seem'd her robes, yet wove so they were,  
 As snow and gold together had been wrought. *Dryden.*

Their purple vests were weav'd by Dardan dames. *Dryden.*

Dan Pope, for thy misfortune griev'd,  
 With kind concern and skill has weav'd  
 A silken web, and ne'er shall fade  
 Its colours; gently has he laid  
 The mantle o'er thy sad distress:  
 And Venus shall the texture bless. *Prior.*

2. To unite by intermixture.

When religion was woven into the civil govern-  
 ment, and flourished under the protection of the em-  
 perors, men's thoughts and discourses were full of  
 secular affairs, but in the three first centuries of  
 christianity, men who embraced this religion had  
 given up all their interests in this world, and lived  
 in a perpetual preparation for the next. *Addison.*

3. To interpose; to insert.

The duke be here to-night! the better! best!  
 This weaves itself perforce into my business. *Shakspeare.*

**TO WEAVE.** *v. n.* To work with a loom.

**WEAVER.** *n. f.* [from weave.] One who  
 makes thread into cloth.

Upon these taxations,  
 The clothiers all, not able to maintain  
 The many to them longing, have put off  
 The spinners, carders, tilters, weavers. *Shakspeare.*

My days are swifter than a weaver's shuttle, and  
 are spent without hope. *Jub.*  
 The weaver may cast religion upon what loom  
 he please. *Moor.*



# W E D

Her flag aloft spreads calling to the wind,  
And fanning fire-embers from the flood to fire;  
The *weaver*, charmed with what his loom de-  
signed.

Goes on to feed, and knows not to retire. *Dryden*.  
WIAVERKESB. *n. f.* [*arancus pifivis*, Lat.]  
A rib. *Anjcauth*.

WEB. *n. f.* [*pebba*, Sax.]  
1. Texture; any thing woven.  
Penelope, for her Ulysses' sake,  
Devis'd a web her woe to deceive;  
In which she wove that the all day did make,  
The same at night she did again unweave. *Spenser*.  
She sat at gate,  
And heard within the middlest elevate  
A voice divine, as if her web she wrought,  
Subtle, and glorious, and past earthly thought.

Spiders touch'd, feel their web's inmost part. *Chapman*.  
By day the web and loom,  
And homely household task, shall be her do. *Darwin*.

The fates, when they this happy web have spun,  
Shall bless the sacred clue, and bid it smoothly run. *Dryden*.

2. Some part of a sword. Obsolete.  
The sword, whereof the web was steel;  
Pommel, rich stone, hilt, gold, approv'd by touch. *Farfax*.

3. A kind of dusky film that hinders the  
sight; falsification.  
This is the foul libertigibbet; he gives the web  
and the pin, squints the eye, and makes the hore-  
lip. *Shakespeare*.

WEBBED. *adj.* [from *web*.] Joined by a  
film.

Such as are whole footed, or whose toes are web-  
bed together, their legs are generally short, the  
most convenient size for swimming. *Darham*.

WEBFOOTED. *adj.* [*web* and *foot*.] Pal-  
mipede; having films between the toes.  
Webfooted fowls do not live constantly upon the  
land, nor fear to enter the water. *Ray*.

WEBSTER. *n. f.* [*pebwepe*, Sax. a woman-  
weaver.] A weaver. Obsolete.  
After local names, the most in number have  
been derived from occupations, as, Taylor, Web-  
ster, Wheeler. *Cumden*.

To WED. *v. a.* [*pebian*, Sax.]

1. To marry; to take for husband or wife.  
If one by one you wedd'd all the world,  
Or, from the all that are, took something good  
To make a perfect woman; the you kill'd  
Would be unparalleled. *Shakespeare*.

Never did thy beauty, since the day  
I saw thee first, and wedd'd thee, adorn'd  
With all perfection, so inflame my fanks. *Milton*.  
Chloe, blind to wit and worth,  
Weds the rich dabbles of some son of earth. *Pope*.

2. To join in marriage.  
In Syracuse I was born, and wed  
Unto a woman happy but for me. *Shakespeare*.  
Then I shall be no more;  
And Adam, wedd'd to another Eve,  
Shall live with her. *Milton*.

The woman in us still prosecutes a decent like  
that begun in the garden; and our understandings  
are wedd'd to an Eve; as fatal as the mother of  
their miseries. *Glanville*.

3. To unite for ever.  
Affliction is enamour'd of thy parts,  
And thou art wedd'd to calamity. *Shakespeare*.

4. To take for ever.  
Though the principal men of the house of com-  
mons were again elected to serve in this parliament,  
yet they were far from wedd'ing the war, or taking  
themselves to be concerned to make good any de-  
claration made by the former. *Clarendon*.  
They positively and concern'dly wedd'd his cause.

5. To unite by love or fondness.  
Men are wedd'd to their lusts, and resolv'd upon  
a wicked course; and so it becomes their interest  
to wish there were no God. *Tillotson*.

# W E D

To WED. *v. n.* To contract matrimony.  
When I shall wed,  
That lord whose hand shall take my plight, shall  
carry  
Halt my love with him, half my care and duty. *Shakespeare*.

To love, to wed,  
For Hymen's rites, and for the marriage bed,  
You were ordain'd. *Suckling*.  
Nor took I Grief, by blind fancy led,  
Or hasty choice as many women wed;  
But with deliberate care. *Dryden*.

WEDDING. *n. f.* [from *wed*.] Marriage;  
nuptials; the nuptial ceremony.  
Come, away!

For you shall hence upon your wedding day.  
I will dance and eat plums at your wedding. *Shakespeare*.  
Let her beauty be her wedding dowry;  
For me and my possessions she esteems not. *Shakespeare*.

When my son was entered into his wedding-  
clamber, he fell down and died. *2 Ffion*.  
These three country bills agree, that each wed-  
ding produces four children. *Graunt*.  
His friends were invited to come and make  
merry with him, and this was to be the wedding-  
feast. *L'Arrange*.

It affirmed herself a virgin, the must on her  
wedding-day, and in her wedding cloths perform  
the ceremony of going alone into the den, and stay  
an hour with the lion. *Swift*.  
A woman seldom asks advice before she has  
bought her wedding-cloths. *Spectator*.

WEDGE. *n. f.* [*ugge*, Danish; *wegge*,  
Dutch.]

1. A body which, having a sharp edge con-  
tinually growing thicker, is used to  
cleave timber; one of the mechanical  
powers.

A barbarous troop of clownish fane  
The honour of these noble boughs down threw;  
Under the wedge I heard the trunk to groan. *Spenser*.

The fifth mechanical faculty is the wedge used  
in the cleaving of wood.  
He left his wedge within the cloven oak. *Dryden*.

The oak let many a heavy groan, when he was  
cleft with a wedge of his own timber. *Airbuthnot*.

2. A mass of metal.  
As sparkles from the anvil us'd to fly,  
When heavy hammers on the wedge are swaid. *Spenser*.

When I saw a goodly Babylonish garment, and  
a wedge of gold of fifty shekels weight, then I co-  
veted them. *Joshua*.

3. Any thing in the form of a wedge.  
In warlike matters they appear,  
In rhombs, and wedges, and half-moons, and wings. *Milton*.

To WEDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cleave with a wedge.  
My heart,  
As wedged with a sigh, would live in twain,  
Lest Hector, or my father, should perceive me. *Shakespeare*.

2. To drive as a wedge is driven.  
Where have you been broiling?—  
—Among the crowd? 'th' abbey, where a finger  
Could not be wedg'd in more. *Shakespeare*.

3. To force as a wedge forces.  
Part  
In common rang'd in figure wedge their way,  
Intelligent of seasons. *Milton*.

4. To fasten by wedges.  
Wedge on the keenest scythes,  
And give us steeds that stout against the foe. *A. Philips*.

5. To fix as a wedge.  
Your wit will not so soon out as another man's  
will; it is strongly wedged up in a blockhead. *Shakespeare*.

# W E E

Sergefthus in the centaur, soon he  
Wedg'd in the rocky shoals and cliffs.

What impulse can be propagated from one  
ele, entombed and lodged in the very center of the  
earth, to another in the center of Saturn? *Bentley*.  
WEDLOCK. *n. f.* [*peb* and *lac*, Saxon,  
marriage and gift.] Marriage; matri-  
mony.

She doth stray about  
By holy crosses, where the kneels and prays  
For happy wedlock hours. *Shakespeare*.  
Sirrah, your brother is legitimate;  
Your father's wife did after wedlock bear him,  
And if she did play false, the fault was hers. *Shakespeare*.

Can wedlock know to great a curse,  
As putting husbands out to nurse? *Clarendon*.  
He his happiest choice too late  
Shall meet already link'd, and wedlock-bound  
To a fell adversary. *Milton*.

May not a prison or a grave,  
I die wedlock, banon's title have? *Darham*.  
One thought the sex's prime felicity  
Was from the bonds of a wedlock to be free,  
And uncontroll'd to give account to none. *Dryden*.  
A man determin'd, about the fiftieth year of his  
age, to enter upon wedlock. *Addison*.

WEDNESDAY. *n. f.* [*pobernstag*, Saxon;  
*odenstag*, Swedish; *woensdag*, Dutch;  
*woensdag*, Islandick.] The fourth day  
of the week, so named by the Gothick na-  
tions from *Woden* or *Odin*.

Where is the honour of him that died on Wed-  
nesday? *Shakespeare*.  
The offices of prayer he had in his church, not  
only upon the Sundays, and festivals, and their  
eves, as also Wednesdays and Fridays. *Fell*.

WEE. *adj.* [a Saxon word of the same root  
with *weem*, Dutch; *wenig*, German.]  
Little; small; whence the word *weeple*  
or *weefel* is used for little; as, a *weefel*  
face. In Scotland it denotes small or  
little; as *wee* ane, a little one, or child,  
a *wee* bit, a little bit.

Does he not wear a great round heud, like a  
glover's paring knife?—No, farfooth, he hath but  
a little *wee* face, with a little yellow beard. *Shakespeare*.

WE'CHELM. *n. f.* [This is often written  
*witch elm*.] A species of elm.

A cion of a *weechelm* grafted upon an ordinary  
elm, will put forth leaves as broad as the him of  
a hat. *Bacon*.

WEED. *n. f.* [*peob*, Saxon, tares.]

1. An herb noxious or useless.  
If he had an immoderate ambition, which is a  
weed, if it be a weed, apt to grow in the best soils,  
it doth not appear that it was in his nature. *Clarendon*.

He wand'ring feeds  
On slowly growing herbs and ranker weeds. *Sandys*.

Too much manuring fill'd that field with weeds,  
While sects, like locusts, did destroy the seed. *Denham*.

Stinking weeds and poisonous plants have their  
use. *More*.  
When they are cut, let them lie, if weeds, to  
kill the weeds. *Mortimer*.

Their virtue, like their Tyber's flood  
Rolling, its course design'd the country's good;  
But oft the torrent's too impetuous speed  
From the low earth tore some polluting weed;  
And with the blood of Jove there always ran  
Some viler part, some tincture of the mud. *Prior*.  
If they are often seen to lose that little religion  
they were taught in their youth, 'tis no more to be  
wondered at, than to see a little flower choked  
and killed amongst rank weeds. *Lau*.

2. [*peba*, Saxon; *waed*, Dutch.] A gar-  
ment; clothes; habit; dress. Now  
scarce in use, except in widow's weeds,  
the mourning dress of a widow.

My mind for weeds your virtue's fiery wears.

Neither is it any man's business to cloath all his servants with one weed, nor theirs to cloath themselves so, if left to their own judgments. *Hooker.*

They meet upon the way

An aged fire, in long black weeds yclad;

His feet all bare, his beard all hoary gray.

And by his belt his hook he hanging had. *Spenser.*

Livery is also called the upper weed which a serving man wears, so called as it was delivered and taken from him at pleasure. *Spenser.*

The luteke throws her enamell'd skin.

Feed wide enough to wrap a fairy in. *Shakespeare.*

Throgs of knights, and barons bold,

In weeds of peace high triumphs hold,

With force of ladies. *Milton.*

Lately you fan hand in woman's weed

Weep'd my glad heart. *Waller.*

3 It is used by *Chapman* for the upper garment.

The morning, in her throne of gold,

Survayd the vast world, by whose green light

The nymph ador'd me with attires as bright;

Her own hands putting on both shirt and weed. *Chapman.*

TO WEED, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To rid of noxious plants.

When you tow the berries of bays, weed not the borders for the first half year; for the weed growth then shade. *Bacon.*

Your seedlings having stood till June, bestow a weeding or a slight hawing upon them. *Mortimer.*

2. To take away as noxious plants.

Oh Marcius,

Each word thou'lt spoke hath weeded from my heart

A root of ancient envy. *Shakespeare.*

Sarcasms, contumelies, and invectives, till to many pages of our controversial writings, that were those weeded out, many volumes would be reduced to a more moderate bulk and temper. *Dec. of Priests.*

3. To free from any thing hurtful or offensive.

He weeded the kingdom of such as were devoted to Flaminia, and munimized it from that most dangerous confederacy. *Houbl.*

4. To root out vice.

Wise fathers be not as well aware in weeding from their children all things, as they were before in grafting in them learning. *Afham.*

One by one, as they appeared, they might all be weeded out, without any signs that ever they had been there. *Locke.*

WEEDER, *n. f.* [from weed.] One that takes away any thing noxious.

A weeder out of his proud adversaries,

A liberal rewarder of his friends. *Shakespeare.*

WEEDHOOK, *n. f.* [weed and hook.] A hook by which weeds are cut away or extirpated.

In May get a weedhook, a scotch, and a glove,

And weed out such weeds as the corn doth not love. *Taylor.*

WEEDLESS, *adj.* [from weed.] Free from weeds; free from any thing useless or noxious.

So many weedless paradises be,

Which of themselves produce no venomous sin. *Doane.*

A crystal brook,

When troubled most it does the bottom flow;

'Tis weedless all above, and rocklets all below. *Dryden.*

WEEDY, *adj.* [from weed.]

1. Consisting of weeds.

There on the pendant boughs her coronet weed

Clumb'ring to hang, an envious river broke,

When down her weedy trophies and herself

I fell in the weeping brook. *Shakespeare.*

2. Abounding with weeds.

Had in a weedy lake all night I lay,

Secure of safety. *Dryden.*

If it is weedy, let it lie upon the ground. *Mortimer.*

WEEK, *n. f.* [peoc, Sax. *weke*, Dutch; *veck*, Swedish.] The space of seven days.

Fulfil her week, and we will give thee this also. *Genesis.*

The division of time by weeks hath been universally observed in the world, not only amongst the civilized, but likewise among the most barbarous nations. *Hildes.*

WEEKDAY, *n. f.* [week and day.] Any day not Sunday.

One said dith his weed day meal affords,

An added pudding salu'd the Lord's. *Pop.*

WEEKLY, *adj.* [from week.] Happening, produced or done once a week; hebdomadary.

The Jews had always their weekly readings of the law of Moses. *Hooker.*

So he'd out fires, ere doctors learn'd to kill,

And multiply'd with leens their weekly bill. *Dryden.*

Nothing more frequent in their weekly papers, than affecting to confound the terms of clergy and high-clutch, and then loading the latter with calumny. *Suiff.*

WEEKLY, *adv.* [from week.] Once a week; by hebdomadal periods.

There are obliged to perform divine worship in their times weekly, and are sometimes called hebdomadal canons. *Ayliffe.*

WELL, *n. f.* [wel, Saxon.]

1. A whirlpool.

2. [perhaps from willow.] A twiggen snare or trap for fish.

TO WERN, *v. n.* [penan, Saxon; *waenen*, Dutch.] To think; to imagine; to form a notion; to fancy. *Obsolete.*

Al lady dear, quoth then the gentle knight,

Well may I ween your guest is wondrous great. *Spenser.*

So well it her befeems, that ye would ween

Some angel she had been. *Spenser.*

When weening to return whence they did stray,

They cannot find that path which first was shown;

But wander to and fro in ways unknown,

Further from end than when they weared ween. *Spenser.*

Thy father, in pity of my hard distress,

I leved an army, weening to redeem

And ransom me in the diadem. *Shakespeare.*

When you of better luck,

I mean in perjur'd witness, than your master,

Whole number you are, while here he liv'd

Upon this naughty earth. *Shakespeare.*

They ween'd

That self-same day, by fight or by surprise,

To win the mount of God; and on his throne

To set the envy of his state, the proud

Aspirer; but their thoughts prov'd fond and vain. *Milton.*

TO WEEP, *v. n.* pret. and part. pass. *wept*,

*wepted.* [peopan, Saxon.]

1. To show sorrow by tears.

In that sad time

My manly eyes did scorn an humble tear;

And what these sorrows could not hence exhale,

That beauty hath, and made them blind with weeping. *Shakespeare.*

I fear he will prove the weeping philosopher when he grows old, being so full of unmanly sadness in his youth. *Shakespeare.*

The days of weeping and mourning for Mules were ended. *Deuteronomy.*

Have you wept for your sin, so that you were indeed sorrowful in your spirit? Are you so sorrowful that you hate it? Do you so hate it that you have left it?

Away! with women weep, and leave me here,

Fix'd like a man, to die without a tear,

Or live or slay us both. *Dryden.*

A corps it was, but whole it was, unknown;

Yet mov'd, however, she made the case her own,

Took the bad omen of a shipwreck'd man,

As for a stranger wept. *Dryden.*

When Darius wept over his army, that within a single age not a man of all that confluence would be left alive, Artabanus improved his meditation by adding, that yet all of them should meet with too many evils, that every one should with himself dead long before. *Wake.*

2. To shed tears from any passion.

Then they for sudden joy did weep,

And I for sorrow sung,

That such a king should play bo-peep,

And go the fools among. *Shakespeare.*

3. To lament; to complain.

They weep unto me, saying, Give us flesh that we may eat. *Numbers.*

TO WEEP, *v. a.*

1. To lament with tears; to bewail; to bemoan.

If thou wilt weep my fortunes, take my eyes.

Nor was I near to close his dying eyes,

To wash his wounds, to accept his obseques. *Dryden.*

We weand'ring go

Through dreary wailes, and weep each other's woe. *Pop.*

2. To shed moisture.

Thus was this place

A happy seat of various view,

Graves whose rich trees wept od'rous gums and balsm. *Milton.*

3. To drop.

Let India boast her plants; nor envy we

The weeping amber of the balmy tree,

While fly our oaks the precious loads are borne,

And realms commanded which those trees adorn. *Pop.*

4. To abound with wet.

Rye-grass grows on clayey and weeping grounds. *Mortimer.*

WEPPER, *n. f.* [from weep.]

1. One who sheds tears; a lamenter; a bawler; a mourner.

If you have loved God in a holy life, send away the women and the weepers, tell them it is a sign of intemperance to weep too much as to laugh too much, if thou art alone, or with fitting company, die as thou shouldst, but do not die impatiently, and like a fox caught in a trap. *Taylor.*

Laughter is easy, but the wonder lies,

What store of time supply'd the weeper's eyes. *Dryden.*

2. A white border on the sleeve of a mourning coat.

WEIRISH, *adj.* [See WEARISH.] This old word is used by *Afham* in a sense which the lexicographers seem not to have known. Applied to tuffe, it means insipid; applied to the body, weak and wulhy; here it seems to mean, sour, fairly.

A voice not soft, weak, piping, womanish; but audible, strong, and manlike: a counter-sense not weirish and crabbed, but fair and comely. *Afham.*

TO WEIR, *v. n.* preterit *weir* or *wote*.

[piran, Sax. *weiran*, Dut.] To know;

to be informed; to have knowledge. *Obsolete.*

Him the prince with gentle court did board,

Sir knight, might I of you this courtly read,

To weir why on your shield, to quality lord,

Bear ye the picture of that lady's head? *Spenser.*

I had,

On pain of punishment, the world to weir

We found up predest, *Shakespeare.*

But we'll weir thy cruel wrong

Adorns a nobler poet's tongue. *Prior.*

WEIRLESS, *adj.* [from weir.] Unknown;

ing. *Spenser.*

WEIRH, *n. f.* [pepel, Sax. *weir*, Dut. *weirho*, Lat.] A grub.

A worm called a weirh, bred under ground, feedeth upon roots, as parsnips and carrots. *Bacon.*

Corn is so innocent from breeding of mice, that it doth not produce the very vermin that live in it and consume it. *Bentley.*

**WEASEL.** *n. f.* [See **WEASEL.**]

I suck melancholy out of a song, as a weasel sucks eggs. *Shakespeare.*

The corn-devouring weasel here abides, And the wife ant. *Dryden.*

**WEFT.** The old preterit and part. pass. from **TO WAVE.** *Spenser.*

**WEFT.** *n. f.* [*guave*, Fr. *vafa*, to wander, Islandick; *vagus*, Latin.]

1. That of which the claim is generally waved; any thing wandering without an owner, and seized by the lord of the manor.

His horse, it is the herald's weft; No, 'tis a mare. *Ben Jonson.*

2. It is in **Bacon** for **wast**, a gentle blast. The smell of violets exceedeth in sweetness that of spices, and the strongest sort of smells are best in a weft ular off. *Bacon.*

**WEFT.** *n. f.* [*pefta*, Sax.] The woof of cloth.

**WEFTAGE.** *n. f.* [from **weft**.] Texture.

The whole muscles, as they lie upon the bones, might be truly tanned; whereby the *weftage* of the fibres might more easily be observed. *Cru.*

**TO WEIGH.** *v. a.* [*wagen*, Sax. *weyhen*, Dutch.]

1. To examine by the balance.

Earth taken from land adjoining to the Nile, and preserved so as not to be wet nor wasted, and weighed daily, will not alter weight until the seventeenth of June, when the river beginneth to rise; and then it will grow more and more ponderous, till the river cometh to its height. *Bacon.*

Th' Eternal hung forth his golden scales, Wherein all things created first he weigh'd. *Milton.*  
She does not weigh her meat in a pair of scales, but she weighs it in a much better balance; so much as gives a proper strength to her body, and renders it able and willing to obey the soul. *Law.*

2. To be equivalent to in weight.

They that must weigh out my afflictions, They that my trust must grow to, live not here; They are, as all my comforts are, far hence. *Shakespeare.*

By the exsuction of the air out of a glass vessel, it made that vessel take up, or suck up, to speak in the common language, a body weighing divers ounces. *Boyle.*

3. To pay, allot, or take by weight.

They weighed for my price thirty pieces of silver. *Zechariah.*

4. To raise; to take up the anchor.

Barbarossa, using this exceeding cheerfulness of his soldiers, weighed up the fourteen galleys he had sunk. *Kneller.*

They having freight Their ships with spoil enough, weigh anchor freight. *Chapman.*

Here he left me, ling'ring here delay'd His parting kiss, and there his anchor weigh'd. *Dryden.*

5. To examine; to balance in the mind; to consider.

Regard not who it is which speaketh, but weigh only what is spoken. *Hooker.*  
I have in equal balance justly weigh'd What wrongs our arms may do, what wrongs we suffer.

And find our griefs heavier than our offences. *Shak.*  
The ripeness or unripeness of the occasion must ever be well weigh'd. *Bacon.*

His majesty's speedy march left that design to be better weigh'd and digested. *Clarendon.*

You chose a retreat, and not till you had maturely weigh'd the advantages of rising higher with the banners of the fall. *Dryden.*

All grant him prudent; prudence interest weighs, And interest bids him seek your love and praise. *Dryden.*

The mind, having the power to suspend the satis-

faction of any of its desires, is at liberty to examine them on all sides, and weigh them with others. *Locke.*

He is the only proper judge of our perfections, who weighs the goodness of our actions by the sincerity of our intentions. *Spectator.*

6. To compare by the scales.

Here in nice balance truth with gold she weighs, And solid quidding against empty praise. *Pope.*

7. To regard; to consider as worthy of notice.

I weigh not you— You do not weigh me; that is, you care not for me. *Shakespeare.*

8. To weigh down. To overbalance.

Four weighs down a faith with shame. *Daniel.*

9. To weigh down. To overburden; to oppress with weight; to depress.

In thy blood will reign A melancholy damp of cold and dry, To weigh thy spirits down. *Milton.*  
Her father's crimes Sit heavy on her, and weigh down her prayers; A crown usurp'd, a lawful king depos'd, His children murder'd. *Dryden.*

My soul is quite weigh'd down with care, and asks The lost refreshment of a moment's sleep. *Addison.*  
Excellent persons, weigh'd down by this habitual sorrow of heart, rather deserve our compassion than reproach. *Addison.*

**TO WEIGH.** *v. n.*

1. To have weight.

Exactly weighing, and strangling a chicken in the scales, upon an immediate ponderation, we could discover no difference in weight; but suffering it to lie eight or ten hours, until it grew perfectly cold, it weighed most sensibly lighter. *Brown.*

2. To be considered as important; to have weight in the intellectual balance.

This objection ought to weigh with those, whose reading is designed for much talk and little knowledge. *Locke.*

A wife man is then best satisfied, when he finds that the same argument which weighs with him has weighed with thousands before him, and is such as hath born down all opposition. *Addison.*

3. To raise the anchor.

When gathering clouds o'ershadow all the skies, And shoot quick lightning, weigh, my boys, he cries. *Dryden.*

4. To bear heavily; to press hard.

Canst thou not muller to a mind dispos'd, And with some sweet oblivious antidote Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff Which weighs upon the heart? *Shakespeare.*

5. To sink by its own weight.

The Indian fig boweth so low, as it taketh root again; the plenty of the sap, and the softness of the stalk, making the bough, being overladen, weigh down. *Bacon.*

**WEIGHED.** *adj.* [from **weigh**.] Experienced.

In an embassy of weight, choice was made of some sad person of known experience, and not of a young man, not weigh'd in state matters. *Bacon.*

**WEIGHED.** *n. f.* [from **weigh**.] He who weighs.

**WEIGHT.** *n. f.* [piht, Saxon.]

1. Quantity measured by the balance.

Tobacco cut and weighed, and then dried by the fire, loseth weight; and, after being laid in the open air, recovereth weight again. *Bacon.*

Fain would I chuse a middle course to steer; Nature's too kind, and justice too severe: Speak for us both, and to the balance bring, On either side, the father and the king: Heav'n knows my heart is bent to favour thee; Make it but scanty weight, and leave the rest to me. *Dryden.*

So was every thing of the temple, even to the weight of a flesh-hook, given to David, as you may see. *Leffry.*

Boerhaave fed a sparrow with bread four days, in which time it eat more than its own weight; and yet there was no acid found in its body. *Arbutnot.*

2. A mass by which, as the standard, other bodies are examined.

Just balances, just weights, shall ye have. *Leviticus.*

Undoubtedly there were such weights which the physicians used, who, though they might reckon according to the weight of the money, they did not weigh their drugs with pieces of money. *Arbutnot.*

When the balance is entirely broke, by mighty weights fallen into either scale, the power will never continue long in equal division, but run entirely into one. *Swift.*

3. Ponderous mass.

A man leaseth better with weights in his hands than without; for that the weight, if proportionable, strengtheneth the sinews by contracting them, otherwise, where no contraction is needful, weight hindereth; as we see, in horse-races, men are curious to forester that there be not the least weight upon the one horse more than upon the other. In leaping with weights, the arms are first cast backwards, and then forwards, with so much the greater force. *Brown.*

Wolsey, who from his own great store might have A palace or a college for his grave, Lies here interr'd:—

Nothing but earth to earth, no pond'rous weight Upon him, but a pebble or a quoit:

Is thus thou best neglected, what must we Hope after death, who are but shreds of thee? *Bishop Corbet.*

All their confidence

Under the weight of mountains buried deep. *Milton.*  
Pride, like a gulf, allows us up; our very virtues, when to leavened, becoming weights and plummet to sink us to the deeper ruin. *Gow of the Tong.*

Then thou the ill; and know, my dear, Kindness and constancy will prove The only pillars fit to bear

So vast a weight as that of love. *Prior.*

4. Gravity; heaviness; tendency to the centre.

Heaviness or weight is not here considered as being such a natural quality, whereby condensed bodies do of themselves tend downwards; but rather as being an affection, whereby they may be measured. *Huygens.*

The shaft, that slightly was impress'd, Now from his heavy fall with weight increas'd, Drove through his neck. *Dryden.*

What natural agent impel them so strongly with a transverse side blow against that tremendous weight and rapidity, when whole worlds are falling? *Bentley.*

5. Pressure; burden; overwhelming power.

Thou art no Atlas for to great a weight. *Shaksp.*  
As some of the angels did scarce sooner receive than break the law of obedience; so some men, by an unhappy imitation of such angels, are more ready to slander the weight of their yoke than to bear it. *Holyday.*

So shall the world go on, To good malignant, to bad men benign, Under her own weight groaning. *Milton.*

We must those, who grow beneath the weight Of age, disease, or want, commiserate. *Denham.*

The prince may carry the plough, but the weight lies upon the people. *L'Estrange.*

Possession's load was grown so great, He sunk beneath the cumbrous weight. *Swift.*

They are like so many weights upon our minds, that make us less able and less inclined to raise up our thoughts and affections to the things that are above. *Law.*

6. Importance; power; influence; efficacy; consequence; moment.

How to make ye suddenly an answer, In such a point of weight, so near mine honour, In truth I know not. *Shakespeare.*

It is the right of heir carry any weight with it, if it be the ordinance of God, must not all be subject to it? *Locke.*

To make the sense of esteem or disgrace sink the deeper, and be of the more weight, other agreeable or disagreeable things should constantly accompany these different states. *Locke.*

An author's arguments lose their weight, when we are persuaded that he only writes for argument's sake. *Addison.*

See *Light*, the sorrows of my heart,  
 Ere yet it be too late;  
 And bear my Saviour's dying groans,  
 To give those sorrows weight.  
 The solemnities that encompass the magnificent  
 add dignity to all his actions, and weight to all his  
 words. *Atterbury*

**WEIGHTILY**, *adv.* [from *weighty*.]

1. Heavily; ponderously.

2. Solidly; importantly.

Is his poetry the worse, because he makes his  
 agents speak *weightily* and sententiously? *Broome*  
**WEIGHTINESS**, *n. f.* [from *weighty*.]

1. Ponderosity; gravity; heaviness.

2. Solidity; force.

I fear I have dwelt longer on this passage than the  
*weightiness* of any argument in it requires. *Locke*  
 3. Importance.

The apparent defect of her judgment, joined  
 to the *weightiness* of the adventure, caused many  
 to marvel. *Hopwood*

**WEIGHTLESS**, *adj.* [from *weight*.] Light;  
 having no gravity.

How by him balanc'd in the *weightless* air?  
 Canst thou the wisdom of his works declare?  
*Sandys*

It must both *weightless* and immortal prove,  
 Because the centre of it is above. *Dryden*

**WEIGHTY**, *adj.* [from *weight*.]

1. Heavy; ponderous.

You have already weary'd fortune so,  
 She cannot further be your friend or foe,  
 But fits all breathless, and admires to feel  
 A fate to *weighty* that it stops her wheel. *Dryden*

2. Important; momentous; efficacious.

I to your assistance do make love,  
 Making the business for the common eye  
 For tundry *weighty* reasons. *Shakespeare*

It only forbids suits in lighter loss and indig-  
 nities, such as our Lord there mentions, and making  
 the law the instrument of revenge in *weightier*  
 matters. *Ketticell*

No fool Pythagoras was thought:  
 Whilst he his *weighty* doctrines taught,  
 He made his listening scholars stand,  
 Their mouth still cover'd with their hand:  
 Else, may be, some odd thinking youth,  
 Let friend to doctrine than to truth,  
 Might have refused to let his ears  
 Attend the music of the spheres. *Prior*

Thus spoke to my lady the knight full of care,  
 Let me have your advice in a *weighty* affair. *Swift*

3. Rigorous; severe. Not in use.

If, after two days thine, Athens contains thee,  
 Attend our *weighty* judgment. *Shakespeare*

**WELAWAY**, *interj.* [This I once believed a  
 corruption of *wel away*, that is, *happi-  
 ness is gone*: so *Junius* explained it; but  
 the Saxon exclamation is *palapa*, *wo*  
 on *wo*. From *welaway* is formed by  
 corruption *wellday*.] Alas.

Harrow now out, and *welaway*, he cried,  
 What dismal day hath sent this cursed light! *Spenser*

Ah, *welaway*, most noble lords, how can  
 Your cruel eyes endure to precious sight? *Spenser*

*Welaway*, the while I was so fond,  
 To leave the good that I had in hand. *Spenser*

**WELCOME**, *adj.* [*bien venu*, French;  
*placume*, Saxon; *welkom*, Dutch.]

1. Received with gladness, admitted wil-  
 lingly to any place or enjoyment; grate-  
 ful; pleasing.

I serve you, madam:  
 Your graces are right *welcome*. *Shakespeare*

He, though not of the plot, will like it,  
 And with it should proceed; for, into men  
 Prefert with their wants, all change is ever *welcome*.  
*Ben Jonson*

Here let me earn my bread,  
 Till oft invoked death  
 Halten the *welcome* end of all my pains. *Milton*  
 He that knows how to make those he converses  
 with easy, has found the true art of living, and  
 being *welcome*, and valued every where. *Locke*

2. To bid **WELCOME**. To receive with  
 professions of kindness.

Some stood in a row in to civil a fashion, as if to  
*welcome* us; and divers put their arms a little  
 abroad, which is their gesture when they bid any  
 welcome. *Bacon*

**WELCOME**, *interj.* A form of salutation  
 used to a new comer, elliptically used  
 for *you are welcome*.

*Welcome*, he said,  
 O long expected, to my dear embrace! *Dryden*  
*Welcome*, great monarch, to your own. *Dryden*  
**WELCOME**, *n. f.*

1. Salutation of a new comer.

*Welcome* ever smiles, and farewell goes out sighing.  
*Shakespeare*  
*Welcome* opening his free arms, and weeping  
 His *welcome* forth. *Shakespeare*

2. Kind reception of a new comer.

I should be free from injuries, and abound as  
 much in the true causes of *welcomes*, as I should  
 find want of the effects thereof. *Sidney*  
 I look'd not for you yet, nor am provided  
 For your fit *welcome*. *Shakespeare*  
 Madam, new years may well expect to find  
*Welcome* from you, to whom they are so kind:  
 Still as they pass they court and smile on you,  
 And make your beauty, as themselves, seem new.  
*Waller*

Where diligence opens the door of the under-  
 standing, and impartiality keeps it, truth finds an  
 entrance and a *welcome* too. *South*

To **WELCOME**, *v. a.* To salute a new comer  
 with kindness.

I know no can'te  
 Why I should *welcome* such a guest as grief,  
 Save bidding farewell to so sweet a guest  
 As my sweet Richard. *Shakespeare*  
 They stood in a row in so civil a fashion, as if to  
 welcome us. *Bacon*

Thus we salute thee with our early song,  
 And *welcome* thee, and with thee long. *Milton*

To *welcome* home  
 His warlike brother, is Prithous come. *Dryden*  
 The lark and linnet from their warbling throats,  
 To *welcome* in the spring. *Dryden*

**WELCOME to our house**, *n. f.* [*lactuca ma-  
 rina*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainsworth*

**WELCOMENESS**, *n. f.* [from *welcome*.]  
 Gratefulness.

Our joys, after longer centuries of years, may  
 seem to have grown older, by having been enjoyed  
 to many ages; yet will they really still continue  
 new, not only upon the scores of their *welcomeness*,  
 but by their perpetually equal, because minute,  
 distance from a period. *Bage*

**WELCOMER**, *n. f.* [from *welcome*.] The  
 saluter or receiver of a new comer.

Farewell, thou woful *welcomer* of glory!  
*Shakespeare*

**WELD**, or **WOULD**, *n. f.* [*luteola*, Latin.]

Yellow weed, or diers weed.

To **WELD**, for **To weld**. *Spenser*

To **WELD**, *v. a.* To beat one mass into  
 another, so as to incorporate them.

Sparkling or *welting* heat is used when you double  
 up your iron to make it thick enough, and to *weld* on  
 work in the doubling into one another. *Mason*

**WELDER**, *n. f.* [a term perhaps merely  
 Irish; though it may be derived from  
*To weld*, to turn or manage: whence  
*welder*, welder.] Manager; actual oc-  
 cupier.

Such immediate tenants have others under them  
 and for a third and fourth in subordination, till a  
 comes to the *welder*, as they call him, who sits at a  
 rack-rent, and lives miserably. *Swift*

**WELFARE**, *n. f.* [*well* and *fare*.] Happi-  
 ness; success; prosperity.

If friends to a government forbear their assistance  
 they put it in the power of a few desperate men to  
 ruin the *welfare* of those who are superior to them  
 in strength and interest. *Addison*

Discretion is the perfection of reason: cunning  
 is a kind of instinct that only looks out after our  
 immediate interest and *welfare*. *Spencer*

To **WELK**, *v. a.* [Of this word in *Spenser*  
 I know not well the meaning: *pelcan*,  
 in Saxon, is to roll; *wolken*, in German,  
 and *pelcen*, in Saxon, are clouds; whence  
 I suppose *welk*, or *whilk*, is an undula-  
 tion or corrugation, or corrugated or  
 convolved body. *Whilk* is used for a  
 small shellfish.] To cloud; to ob-  
 scure. It seems in *Spenser* both active  
 and neuter.

Now sad winter *welked* bath the day,  
 And Phœbus, weary of his yearly task,  
 Establish'd bath his steeds in lowly lay,  
 And taken up his inn in fibres hark. *Spenser*  
 As gentle shepherd in sweet eventide;  
 When ruddy Phœbus' guns to *welken* west,  
 Marks which do bite their hasty supper best. *Spenser*

The *welked* Phœbus 'gan avale  
 His weary wain. *Spenser*

**WELKED**, *adj.* Set with protuberances.  
 Properly, I believe, *welkel*, from  
*whelk*.

Methought his eyes  
 Were two full moons, he had a thousand noses,  
 Horns *welk'd* and wav'd like the curridged sea. *Shakespeare*

**WELKIN**, *n. f.* [from *pelcan*, to roll, or  
*pelcen*, clouds, Saxon.]

1. The visible regions of the air. Out of  
 use, except in poetry.

Ne in all the *welkin* was no cloud. *Chaucer*  
 He leaves the *welkin* way most beaten plain,  
 And rapt with whirling wheels inflames the skyen  
 With fire not made to burn, but fairly for to shine. *Spenser*

The swallow peeps out of her nest,  
 And cloudy *welkin* cleareth. *Spenser*  
 Spur your proud horses hard, and ride in blood;  
 Amaze the *welkin* with your broken shaves. *Shakespeare*

With seats of arms  
 From either end of heav'n the *welkin* burns; *Milton*

Now my task is smoothly done,  
 I can fly or I can run  
 Quickly to the green earth's end,  
 Where the bow'd *welkin* flow doth bend. *Milton*

Their hideous yells  
 Rend the dark *welkin*. *Philips*

2. **WELKIN** Eye, is, I suppose, blue eye;  
 skycoloured eye.

Yet were it true  
 To say this boy were like me! Come, for page,  
 Look on me with your *welkin* eye, sweet villain. *Shakespeare*

**WELL**, *n. f.* [*pelle*, *pell*, Saxon.]

1. A spring; a fountain; a source.

Be gin then, fountains of the sacred *well*,  
 That from beneath the seat of Jove doth spring. *Milton*

As the root and branch are but one tree,  
 And *well* and stream do but one river make;  
 So the root and *well* corrupted be,  
 The stream and branch the same corruption take. *Deetes*

2. A deep narrow pit of water.

Now up, now down, like buckets in a *well*.  
*Dryden*

The muscles are so many *well*-buckets; when  
 one of them acts and draws, 'tis necessary that the  
 other must obey. *Dryden*

3. The cavity in which stairs are placed. *§*

Hollow newelled stairs are made about a square  
 hollow newel; suppose the *well*-hole to be eleven  
 foot long, and six foot wide, and we would bring  
 up a pair of stairs from the first floor eleven foot  
 high, it being intended a sky-light shall fall  
 through the hollow newel. *Mason*

To **WELL**, *v. n.* [*peallan*, Saxon.] To  
 spring; to issue as from a spring.

Then by a crystal stream did gently play,  
Which from a sacred fountain welled forth always.  
*Spenser*

A dreary corse,  
All wallow'd in his own yet lake warm blood,  
That from his wound yet welled forth, alas!  
*Spenser*  
Think it shifts to hit him from the ground,  
With elated locks, and blood that welld from out  
the wound.  
*Dryden*  
From his two springs  
Pore welling out, he through the lucid lake  
Of four Danube rolls his infant stream.  
*Thomson*

To WILL. A. A. To pour any thing  
forth.

To her people wealth they forth do well,  
And health to every foreign nation.  
*Spenser*  
WELL. *adj.* [*Well* seems to be sometimes  
an adjective, though it is not always  
easy to determine its relations.]

1. Not sick; being in health.  
Lady, I am not well, else I should answer  
From a full flowing stomach.  
*Shakespeare*  
In poison there is physick; and this news,  
That would, had I been well, have made me sick,  
Being sick, hath in some measure made me well.  
*Shakespeare*

While thou art well, thou mayest do much good;  
but when thou art sick, thou canst not tell what  
thou shalt be able to do: it is not very much nor  
very good. Few men mend with sickness, as there  
are but few who by travel and a wandering life  
become devout.  
*Taylor*  
Men under irregular appetites never think  
themselves well, so long as they fancy they might  
be better, then from better they must rise to best.  
*Jeffrange*

'Tis easy for my, when well, to give advice to  
them that are not.  
*Wake*  
2. Happy.  
Mark, we use  
To say the dead me well.  
*Shakespeare*  
Holdings were so plentiful, and holders so scarce,  
as well was the landlord, who could get one to be  
his tenant.  
*Carrus*  
Charity is made the constant companion and  
perfection of all virtues; and well it is for that vir-  
tue where it most enters and longest stays.  
*Spratt*

3. Convenient; advantageous.  
This exactness is necessary, and it would be well  
too if it extended itself to common conversation.  
*Locke*  
It would have been well for Genoa, if she had  
followed the example of Venice, in not permitting  
her nobles to make any purchase of lands in the  
dominions of a foreign prince.  
*Addison*

4. Being in favour.  
He followed the fortunes of that family; and  
was well with Henry the Fourth.  
*Dryden*  
5. Recovered from any sickness or mis-  
fortune.  
I am sorry  
For your displeasure; but all will sure be well.  
*Shakespeare*

Just thoughts and modest expectations are easily  
satisfied. If we don't over-rate our pretensions, all  
will be well.  
*Collier*  
WELL. *adv.* [*well*, Gothic; *pell*, Saxon;  
*well*, Dutch; *vel*, Islandick.]

1. Not ill; not unhappily.  
Some gentle, and more chaste, kind heav'n  
To this well-totter peer has given:  
What then? he must have rule and sway;  
Else all is wrong till he is in play.  
*Prior*

2. Not ill; not wickedly.  
My bargains, and well-won thrift, he calls inter-  
red.  
*Shakespeare*  
Thou one bad act with many deeds well done  
Mayst cover.  
*Milton*

3. Skillfully; properly; in a laudable  
manner.  
Beware, and govern well thy appetite.  
*Milton*  
Whether the learn'd Minerva be her theme,  
Or chaste Diana bathing in the stream,  
None can record their heavenly praise to well.  
*Dry*  
What poet would not mourn to see  
His brother write as well as he?  
*Swift*

4. Not amiss; not unsuccessfully; not  
erroneously.  
Soliman commended them for a plot so well by  
them laid, more than he did the victory of others  
got by good fortune, not grounded upon any good  
reason.  
*Knollys*  
The fall of that philosopher well-blund,  
Who long and loudly in the schools declaim'd.  
*Danham*  
'Tis almost impossible to translate verbally and  
well.  
*Dryden*

5. Not insufficiently; not defectively.  
The plain of Jordan was well watered every  
where.  
*Geopys*  
We are well able to overcome it.  
*Numbers*  
The merchant adventurers, being a strong com-  
pany, and well underfitted with rich men, held out  
bravely.  
*Bacon*

6. To a degree that gives pleasure.  
I like well, in some places, fair columns upon  
frames of carpenter's work.  
*Bacon*  
7. With praise; favourably.  
All the world speaks well of you.  
*Pope*

8. Well is sometimes, like the French *bien*,  
a term of concession.  
The knot might well be cut, but tied it could  
not be.  
*Sidney*

9. Conveniently; suitably.  
Know  
In measure what the mind can well contain.  
*Milton*

10. To a sufficient degree: a kind of slight  
sense.  
A private caution I know not well how to fort,  
unless I should call it political, by no means to  
build too near a great neighbour.  
*Hutton*

11. It is a word by which something is  
admitted as the ground for a conclusion.  
Well, let's away, and say how much is done.  
*Shakespeare*  
Well, by this author's confession, a number  
superior are for the succession in the house of  
Hanover.  
*Swift*

12. As well as. Together with; not less  
than.  
Long and tedious, as well as grievous and uneasy  
courses of physick, how necessary forever to the  
cure, much entangle the patient, and reduce him  
to a low and languishing state.  
*Blackmore*  
Ceptos was the magazine of all the trade from  
Aethiopia, by the Nile, as well as of those com-  
modities that came from the west by Alexandria.  
*Arbuthnot*

13. Well enough. In a moderate degree;  
tolerably.  
14. Well is him or me; bene est, he is  
happy.  
Well is him that dwelleth with a wife of under-  
standing, and that hath not slipped with his tongue.  
*Feelingness*

15. Well nigh. Nearly; almost.  
I fixed well nigh half th' angelick name.  
*Milton*

16. It is used much in composition, to ex-  
press any thing right, laudable, or not  
defective.  
Antiochus understanding him not to be well af-  
fected to his affairs, provided for his own safety.  
*2 Mac*  
There may be safety to the well affected Per-  
sians; but to those which do contumpe against us, a  
memorial of destruction.  
*Esther*  
Should a whole host at once discharge the bow,  
My well-ann'd shaft with death prevents the foe.  
*Pope*  
What well-appointed leader fronts us here?  
*Shakespeare*  
Well apparell'd April on the heel  
Of limping winter treads.  
*Shakespeare*  
The pow'r of wisdom march'd before,  
And, ere the sacrificing throng he join'd,  
Admonish'd thus his well-attending mind.  
*Pope*  
Such music  
Before was never made,  
But when of old the sons of morning sung,  
Whilst the Creator great

His constellations set,  
And the well-balanc'd world on hinges set.

Learners must at first be believers, and then  
master's rules having been once made known to  
them, they mislead those who think it to be better to  
excuse them, if they go out of their way in a  
beaten track.  
*Locke*  
He chose a thousand horse, the flower of all  
His warlike troops, to wait the funeral.  
To bear him back, and thence Evander's ge-  
A well-becoming, but a weak relief.  
*Dryden*

Those opposed files,  
Which lately met in the midline shock  
And furious close of civil butchery,  
Shall now in mutual well-belov'd rank  
March all one way.  
*Scott*  
O'er the Elean plains thy well-breath'd horse  
In pelt the flying ear, and wins the course.  
*Dryden*  
More distant than the loud discharg'd roar  
Of brazen engines, that's each other's storm  
The fashion of a well-bred rate.  
*Thompson*

He conducted his circle among the same well  
chosen friendships and alliances with which he be-  
gan it.  
*Adams*  
My son corrupts a well derived nature  
With his inducement.  
*Shakespeare*  
If good advice, 'tis concern'd me to com-  
the late and intemperate, and only happening  
times to well doers.  
*Pope*

It grieves me he should desperately adventure  
the loss of his well-deserving life.  
*Dryden*  
What a pleasure is well directed study in the  
search of truth!  
*Locke*

A certain spark of honour, which rose in her  
disput'd much, made her fear to be alone with him,  
with whom alone she desired to be.  
*Sidney*  
The omnipotent, the well-disposed, who both  
together make much the major part of the world,  
are affected with a due fear of these things.  
*South*

A clear idea is that, whereof the mind hath such  
a full and evident perception, as it does receive  
from an outward object, operating duly on a well-  
disposed organ.  
*Locke*

And the main two mighty fleets engage;  
Acquiesces the well-disput'd prize.  
*Dryden*

The ways of well-doing are in number even as  
many as are the kinds of voluntary actions. In  
that whatsoever we do in this world, and may do  
it all, we shew ourselves therein by well doing to  
be wise.  
*Hobbes*

The conscience of well-doing may pay for a re-  
compence.  
*Jeffrange*  
Beg God's grace, that the day of judgment may  
not overtake us unwares, but that by a patient  
well-doing we may wait for glory, honour, and  
immortality.  
*Newton*

God will judge every man according to his works,  
to them, who by patient continuance in well doing  
endure through the heat and burden of the day,  
he will give the reward of their labour.  
*Regis*

As for the spar I throw,  
As flies an arrow from the well-drawn bow.  
*Pope*  
Fair nymphs and well-drest'd youths around  
her throne,  
*Pope*  
But every eye was fix'd on her alone.  
*Pope*

Such a doctrine in St. James's air  
Should chance to make the well-drest'd rabble  
stare.  
*Pope*  
The desire of esteem, riches, or power, makes  
men espouse the well-endowed opinions in fashion.  
*Locke*

We ought to stand firm in well-established prin-  
ciples, and not be tempted to change for every  
difficulty.  
*Helienus sage, a venerable man!*  
Whose well-taught mind the present age surpass'd.  
*Pope*

Some reliques of the true antiquity, though dis-  
guised, a well-eyed man may happily discover.  
*Spenser*

How sweet the products of a peaceful reign!  
The heav'n-taught poet, and enchanting strain,  
The well-fill'd palace, the perpetual fest,  
A land rejoicing, and a people blest.  
*Pope*

Turkish blood did his young hands imbue:  
From thence returning with deserv'd applause,  
Against the Moors his well-bell'd sword he drew.  
*Dryden*

Fairest piece of well-form'd earth,  
Urge not thus your haughty birth.  
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His constellations set,  
And the well-balanc'd world on hinges set.

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Urge not thus your haughty birth.  
*Walter*



## W E L

A *well-formed* soul can be no more discerned in a *well-formed* than ill-shaped infant. *Locke*

A *well-formed* proposition is sufficient to communicate the knowledge of a subject. *Watts*

Oh! that I'd died before the *well-fought* wall! Had some distinguished day renown'd my fall, All Greece had paid my solemn funeral. *Pope*

Good men have a *well-grounded* hope in another life; and are as certain of a future recompence, as of the being of God. *Atterbury*

Let firm, *well-hammer'd* soles protect thy feet Through freezing snows. *Gay*

The camp of the heathen was strong, and *well-hampered*, and compass'd round with horsemens.

1. *Mar.*  
Among the Romans, those who saved the life of a citizen, were dressed in an *oaken* garland; but among us, this has been a mark of such *well-intentioned* persons as would betray their country. *Addison*

He, full of fraudulent arts, This *well-invented* tale for truth imports. *Dryden*

He, by enquiry, got to the *well-known* house of Kalandar. *Southey*

Soon as thy letters trembling I unfold, That *well-known* name awakens all my woes. *Pope*

Where proud Athens rears her tow'ry head, With opening streets and flaming structures spread, She pass'd, delighted with the *well-known* fens. *Pope*

From a confus'd *well-mann'd* store You both employ and feed the poor. *Waller*

A noble soul is better plac'd with a zealous vindicator of liberty, than with a temporizing poet, or *well-mannered* court slave, and one who is ever decent, because he is naturally ferule. *Dryden*

*Well-manners* think no harm; but for the rest, Things faced they pervert, and hence is the lie. *Dryden*

By craft they may prevail on the workmen of some *well-meaning* men to engage in their designs. *Rogers*

He examines that *well-meant*, but unfortunate, lie of the conquest of France. *Arbuthnot*

A critic supposes he has done his part, if he proves a writer to have failed in an expression; and can't be wonder'd at, if the poet seem resolv'd not to own themselves in any error: for as long as one side disputes a *well-meant* endeavour, the other will not be satisfied with a moderate approbation. *Pope*

Many sober, *well-minded* men, who were real lovers of the peace of the kingdom, were imposed upon. *Clarendon*

Jarring interests of themselves create Th' according music of a *well-mix'd* state. *Pope*

When the blast of winter blows, Into the naked wood he goes, And seeks the tusk'd boar to rear, With *well-mouth'd* hounds and pointed spear. *Dryden*

The applause that other people's reason gives to virtuous and *well-ordered* actions, is the proper guide of children, till they grow able to judge for themselves. *Locke*

The fruits of unity, next unto the *well-pleasing* of God, which is all in all, are towards those that are without the church; the other towards those that are within. *Bacon*

The exercise of the offices of charity is always *well-pleasing* to God, and honourable among men. *Atterbury*

My voice shall found as you do prompt mine ear; And I will stoop and humble my intents To your *well-practis'd* wise directions. *Shakespeare*

The *well-proportion'd* shape, and beauteous face, Shall never more be seen by mortal eyes. *Dryden*

'Twas not the hasty product of a day, But the *well-ripen'd* fruit of wise delay. *Dryden*

Procure those that are fresh gathered, straight, smooth, and *well-rooted*. *Mortimer*

If I should instruct them, to make *well-running* verses, they want genius to give them strength. *Dryden*

The eating of a *well-seasoned* dish, suited to a man's palate, may move the mind, by the delight itself that accompanies the eating, without reference to any other end. *Locke*

Instead of *well-set* hair, baldness. *Isaiah*

A *sharp* edg'd sword be girt about His *well-spread* shoulders. *Chepman*

## W E L

Abraham and Sarah were old, and *well-stricken* in age. *Genesis*

Many *well-shaped* innocent virgins are waddling like big-bellied women. *Spectator*

We never see beautiful and *well-tasted* fruits from a tree choked with thorns and briars. *Dryden*

The *well-tim'd* oars With sounding strokes divide the sparkling waves. *Smith*

Wisdom's triumph is *well-tim'd* retreat, As hard a science to the fair as great. *Pope*

Mean time we thank you for your *well-tim'd* labour. *Shakespeare*

Go to your rest. Oh you are *well-tim'd* now, but I'll let down the pegs that make this music. *Shakespeare*

Her *well-tim'd* neck he view'd, And on her shoulders her diluvell'd hair. *Dryden*

A *well-weigh'd* judicious poem, which at first gains no more upon the world than to be just received, insinuates itself by insensible degrees into the liking of the reader. *Dryden*

He rails On me, my bargains, and my *well-won* thrift, Which he calls int'rest. *Shakespeare*

Each by turns the other's bound invade, As, in some *well-wrought* picture, light and shade. *Pope*

WELLADAY. *interject.* [This is a corruption of *wellaway*. See WELAWAY.]

Alas, O *welladay*, mistress Ford, having an honest man to your husband, to give him some such cause of suspicion! *Shakespeare*

Ah, *welladay*, I'm silent with baneful smart! *Gay*

WELLBEING. *n. f.* [*well* and *be*.] Happiness; prosperity.

Man must depend upon the uncertain dispositions of men for his *wellbeing*, but only on God and his own spirit. *Taylor*

For whose *wellbeing* So amply, and with hands so liberal, Thou hast provided all things. *Milton*

The most sacred ties of duty are founded upon gratitude, such as the duties of a child to his parent, and of a subject to his sovereign. From the former there is required love and honour, in recompence of being, and from the latter obedience and subjection, in recompence of protection and *wellbeing*. *South*

All things are subservient to the beauty, order, and *wellbeing* of the whole. *I. E. change*

He who does not co-operate with this holy spirit, receives none of those advantages which are the perfecting of his nature, and necessary to his *wellbeing*. *Spectator*

WELLBO'RN. *adj.* Not meanly descended.

One whose extraction from an ancient line Gives hope again that *wellborn* ours may shine. *Waller*

Heav'n, that *wellborn* souls inspires, Prompts me through hitted swords and riling fires, To rush undaunted to defend the walls. *Dryden*

WELLBRE'D. *adj.* [*well* and *bred*.] Elegant of manners; polite.

None have been with admiration read, But who, besides their learning, were *wellbred*. *Postcomm.*

Both the poets were *wellbred* and well-natured. *Dryden*

*Wellbred* spirits civilly delight In mauling of the game they dare not bite. *Pope*

WELLDO'NE. *interject.* A word of praise. *Welldone*, thou good and faithful servant. *Matthew*

WELLFARE. *n. f.* [*well* and *fare*.] Happiness; prosperity.

They will ask, what is the final cause of a king? and they will answer the people's *wellfare*. Certainly a true answer, and as certainly an imperfect one. *Hobbes*

WELLFA'VOUR'D. *adj.* [*well* and *favoured*.] Beautiful; pleasing to the eye.

His wife seems to be *wellfavoured*. I will use her as the key of the cuckoo's cage. *Shakespeare*

## W E L

WELLMEET. *interject.* [*well* and *meet*.] A term of salutation.

Once more to-day *wellmeet*, discomper'd lords; The king by me requests your presence straight. *Shakespeare*

WELLNATURED. *adj.* [*well* and *nature*.] Good-natured; kind.

On their life no grievous burden lies, Who are *wellnature'd*, temperate, and wise. But an inhuman and ill-temper'd mind Not any easy part in life can find. *Denham*

The manners of the poets were not unlike; both of them were well-bred, *wellnatured*, amorous, and libertine, at least in their writings, it may be also in their lives. *Dryden*

Still with esteem no less convers'd than read; With wit *wellnature'd*, and with books well-bred. *Pope*

WELLNIGH. *adv.* [*well* and *nigh*.] Almost.

The fame so sure annoy'd has the knight, That, *wellnigh* choak'd with the deadly stink, His forehead. *Spenser*

My feet were almost gone: my steps had *well-nigh* slip'd. *Psalms*

England was *wellnigh* ruined by the rebellion of the barons, and Ireland utterly neglected. *Davies*

Whoever shall read over St. Paul's enumeration of the duties incumbent upon it, might conclude, that *wellnigh* the whole of christianity is laid on the shoulders of charity alone. *Spratt*

Notwithstanding a small diversity of positions, the whole aggregate of matter, as long as it retained the nature of a chaos, would retain *wellnigh* an uniform tenacity of texture. *Bentley*

WELLPE'NT. *adj.* Passed with virtue. They are to be down without any thing to support them in their age, but the confidence of a *wellpent* youth. *I. E. change*

What a refreshment then will it be, to look back upon a *wellpent* life! *Calamy*

The constant tenour of their *wellpent* days, Not less deserv'd a just return of praise. *Pope*

WELLSPRING. *n. f.* [*well* and *spring*, Sax.] Fountain; source.

The fountain and *wellspring* of impiety, is a resolved purpose of mind to reap in this world what sensual profit or sensual pleasure forever the world yields th. *Hooker*

Understanding is a *wellspring* of life. *Proverbs*

WELLWILLER. *n. f.* [*well* and *will*.] One who means kindly.

Disarming all his own countrymen, that no man might show himself a *wellwiller* to mine. *Sidney*

There are fit occasions manifested for men to purchase to themselves *wellwillers*, by the colour under which they oftentimes prosecute quarrels of envy. *Hooker*

WELLWISH. *n. f.* [*well* and *wish*.] A wish of happiness.

Let it not enter into the heart of any one, that hath a *wellwish* for his friends or country, to think of a peace with France, till the Spanish monarchy be entirely torn from it. *Addison*

WELLWISHER. *n. f.* [*from wellwish*.] One who wishes the good of another.

The actual traitor is guilty of perjury in the eyes of the law, the secret one *wellwisher* of the cause is false before the tribunal of conscience. *Addison*

Betray not any of your *wellwishers* into the like misadventures. *Spectator*

No man is more your sincere *wellwisher* than myself, or more the sincere *wellwisher* of your family. *Pope*

WELT. *n. f.* A border; a guard; an edging.

Little low hedges made round like *welts*, with some pretty pyramids, I like well. *Bacon*

Certain fish, or matters, are busy in the skirts and outfalls of learning, and have scarce any thing of solid literature to recommend them. They may have some edging or trimming of a scholar, a *welt* or so, but no more. *Ben Jonson*

To WELT. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To sew any thing with a border.

## W E N

To **WELTER**. *v. n.* [*pealtan*, Saxon; *welteren*, Dutch; *volutari*, Latin.]

1. To roll in water or mire.

He must not float upon his wat'ry bier  
Unweep'd, nor *welter* to the parching winds. —  
Milton.

The companions of his fall o'erwhelm'd  
He soon discerns, and *weltring* by his side  
The next himself. — Milton.

The gasping head flies off; a purple flood  
Flows from the trunk, that *welters* in the blood. —  
Dryden.

He sung Darius, great and good,  
By too severe a fate,  
Fallen from his high estate,  
And *weltring* in his blood. — Dryden.

Bellous waders in blood; that mangled body,  
Deform'd with wounds and *weltring* in its gore,  
I know it well! Oh close the dreadful scene!  
Believe me, Phœbus, I have seen too much. —  
Murphy.

2. To roll voluntarily; to wallow.  
• If a man inglut himself with vanity, or *welter* in  
sluttishness like a swine, all learning, all goodness, is  
soon forgotten. —  
African.

**WEMM**. *n. f.* [*pem*, Saxon.] A spot; a  
scar.

Although the wound be healed, yet the *wemme*  
or scar still remaineth. —  
Brevintout.

**WEN**. *n. f.* [*pen*, Saxon.] A fleshy or  
callous excrescence or protuberance.

Warts are said to be destroyed by the rubbing  
them with a green elder stick, and then burying  
the stick to rot in muck. It would be tried with  
orns and *wens*, and such other excrescences. —  
Bacon.

Mountains seem but so many *wens* and unnatu-  
ral protuberances upon the face of the earth. —  
More.

The poet rejects all incidents which are foreign  
to his poem: they are *wens* and other excres-  
cences, which belong not to the body. —  
Dryden.

A promontory *wen*, with grizzly grace,  
Stood high upon the handle of his face. —  
Dryden.

**WENCH**. *n. f.* [*pencle*, Saxon.]

1. A young woman.

What do I, silly *wench*, know what love hath  
prepared for me? —  
Sidney.

Now—how dost thou look now? Oh ill-star'd  
*wench*!

Pale as thy snook! when we shall meet at court,  
This look of thine will hurl my soul from heav'n,  
And fiends will snatch at it. Cold, cold, my girl,  
Ev'n like thy chastity. —  
Shakespeare.

Thou wouldst persuade her to a worse offence  
Than that whereof thou didst accuse her *wench*. —  
Donne.

2. A young woman in contempt; a strumpet.

But the rude *wench* her answer'd nought at all  
—  
Spenser.

Do not pray in *wench*-like words with that  
Which is so serious. —  
Shakespeare.

Men have their ambitious fancies,  
And wanton *wenches* read romances. —  
Prior.

3. A strumpet.

It is not a digression to talk of bawds in a dis-  
course upon *wenches*. —  
Spectator.

To **WENCH**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To  
frequent loose women.

They asked the knight, whether he was not  
ashamed to go a *wenching* at his years. —  
Addison.

**WENCHER**. *n. f.* [from *wench*.] A for-  
nicator.

He must be no great eater, drinker, or sleeper;  
no gamester, *wencher*, or fop. —  
Greiv.

To **WEND**. *v. n.* pret. *went*. [*penban*,  
Saxon.]

1. To go; to pass to or from. This word  
is now obsolete, but its preterit *went* is  
still in use.

Back to Athens shall the lovers *wend*  
With league whose date till death shall never end. —  
Shakespeare.

They went on, and interred, that if the world  
were a living creature, it had a soul. —  
Bacon.

## W E S

When Rome shall *wend* to Benevento,  
Great feats shall he achieve! —  
Arbutnot.

2. To turn round. It seems to be an old  
sea term.

A ship of 600 tons will carry as good ordnance  
as a ship of 1200 tons; and though the greater have  
double the number, the lesser will turn her broad-  
sides twice, before the greater can *wend* once. —  
Raleigh.

**WENNEL**. *n. f.* [a corrupted word for  
*weasel*.] An animal newly taken from  
the dam.

Pinch never thy *wennels* of water or meat,  
If ever ye hope for to have them good neat. —  
Tusser.

**WENNY**. *adj.* [from *wen*.] Having the  
nature of a wen.

Some persons, so deformed with these, have suf-  
fered them to be *wenny*. —  
Wifeman.

**WENT**. *preterit*. See **WEND** and **GO**.

**WEPT**. The preterit and participle of  
*weep*.

She for joy tenderly *wept*. —  
Milton.

**WERE**, of the verb *to be*. The plural in all  
persons of the indicative imperfect, and  
all persons of the subjunctive imperfect  
except the second, which is *wert*.

To give our fillet to one uncircumcised, were a  
reproach unto us. —  
Genesis.

In infusions in things that are of too high a spi-  
rit, you were better pour off the first infusion, and  
use the latter. —  
Bacon.

Henry divided, as it *were*,  
The person of himself into four parts. —  
Daniel.

As though there were any fermentation in nature, or  
*justitians* imaginable in professions, this season is  
termed the physicians vacation. —  
Brown.

He had been well affur'd that *were*  
And conduct *were* of war the better part. —  
Dryden.

**WERE**. *n. f.* A dam. See **WEAR**.

O river! let thy bed be turned from fine gravel  
to weeds and mud; let some unjust muggers make  
*were* to spoil thy beauty. —  
Sidney.

**WERT**. The second person singular of the  
subjunctive imperfect of *To be*.

Thou *wert* heard. —  
Ben Jonson.

O that thou *wert* as my brother.  
All join'd, and thou of many *wert* but one. —  
Dryden.

**WERTH**, *weorth*, *wyrth*, whether initial or  
final, in the names of places, signify a  
farm, court, or village; from the Saxon  
*werthig*, used by them in the same sense. —  
Gibson.

**WESIL**. *n. f.* See **WEASAND**.

The *wesil*, or windpipe, we call *aspersa arteria*. —  
Bacon.

**WEST**. *n. f.* [*perre*, Saxon; *west*, Dutch.]

The region where the sun goes below the  
horizon at the equinoxes.

The *west* yet glimmers with some streaks of day;  
Now spurs the latest traveller apace,  
To gain the timely inn. —  
Shakespeare.

The moon in levell'd *west* was set.  
All bright Phœbus views in early morn,  
Or when his evening beams the *west* adorn. —  
Pope.

**WEST**. *adj.* Being toward, or coming  
from, the region of the setting sun.

A mighty strong *west* wind took away the locusts.  
—  
Exodus.

This shall be your *west* border. —  
Numbers.

The Phœnicians had great fleets; so had the  
Carthaginians, which is yet farther *west*. —  
Bacon.

**WEST**. *adv.* To the west of any place;  
more westward.

*West* of this forest,  
In goodly form comes on the enemy. —  
Shakespeare.

What earth yields in India east or *west*. —  
Milton.

*West* from Orontes to the ocean. —  
Milton.

**WESTERING**. *adj.* Passing to the west.  
The star that rose at evening bright  
Toward heav'n's descent had stop'd his *westering*  
wheel. —  
Milton.

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**WESTERLY**. *adj.* [from *west*.] *Passing*  
or being toward the west.

These hills give us a view of the most *western*,  
southerly, and *western* parts of England. —  
Grafton.

**WESTERN**. *adj.* [from *west*.] Being in  
the west, or toward the part where the  
sun sets.

Now fair Phœbus 'gan decline in haste  
His weary waggon to the *western* vale. —  
Spenser.

The *western* part is a continued rock. —  
Addison.

**WESTWARD**. *adv.* [*perreward*, Saxon.]  
Toward the west.

By water they found the sea *westward* from  
Peru, which is always very calm. —  
Ablot.

The grove of lycamore,  
That *westward* rooteth from the city side. —  
Shakespeare.

When *westward* like the sun you took your way,  
And from beighted Britain bore the day. —  
Dryden.

The storm flies  
From *westward*, when the showery kids arise. —  
Addison.

At home then stay,  
Nor *westward* curious take thy way. —  
Prior.

**WESTWARDLY**. *adv.* [from *westward*.]  
With tendency to the west.

If our loves taint, and *westwardly* decline,  
To me thou falsely thin'st,  
And I to thee mine actions shall disguise. —  
Dunne.

**WET**. *adj.* [*paet*, Sax. *waed*, Danish.]

1. Humid; having some moisture adher-  
ing: opposed to *dry*.

They are *wet* with the showers of the mountains. —  
Job.

The soles of the feet have great affinity with the  
head, and the mouth of the stomach; as going *wet*-  
shod, to those that use it not, affecteth both. —  
Bacon.

Fishermen, who know the place *wet* and *dry*,  
have given unto seven of these valleys peculiar  
names. —  
Brown.

2. Rainy; watery.

*Wet* weather seldom hurts the most unwise. —  
Dryden.

**WET**. *n. f.* Water; humidity; moisture.  
rainy weather.

Plants appearing weathered, stubby, and curled,  
is the effect of immoderate *wet*. —  
Bacon.

Now the sun, with more effectual beams,  
Had cheer'd the face of earth, and dy'd the *wet*  
From drooping plant. —  
Milton.

Tuberose will not endure the *wet*; therefore set  
your pots into the conserve, and keep them *dry*. —  
Forsk.

Your master's riding-coat turn inside out, to  
preserve the outside from *wet*. —  
Swift.

To **WET**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To humectate; to moisten; to make to  
have moisture adherent.

Better learn of him, that learned be,  
And have been water'd at the muses well;  
The kindly dew drops from the higher tree.  
And *wets* the little plants that lowly dwell. —  
Spenser.

A drop of water running swiftly over straw, *wet*  
teth not. —  
Bacon.

*Wet* the thirsty earth with falling showers. —  
Milton.

2. To moisten with drink.

Let's drink the other cup to *wet* our whistles  
and so sing away all sad thoughts. —  
Milton.

**WETHER**. *n. f.* [*peben*, Saxon; *weder*,  
Dutch.] A ram castrated.

I am a tainted *wether* of the flock,  
Meetest for death. —  
Shakespeare.

He doth not apprehend how the tail of an Afi-  
can *wether* outweigheth the body of a good calf. —  
Brown.

Although there be naturally of horses, bulls, or  
rams, more males than females; yet artificially,  
that is, by making geldings, oxen, and *wethers*,  
there are fewer. —  
Grafton.

When Blowzelling expir'd the *wether's* bell  
Before the drooping flock toll'd forth her knell. —  
Gay.

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**WETTER.** *n. f.* [from *wet*.] The state of being wet; moisture; humidity.  
The wetness of these bottoms often spoils them for corn. *Mortimer.*

**WEX.** *v. a.* [corrupted from *war* by *Spenser*, for a rhyme, and imitated by *Dryden*.] To grow; to increase.  
She first taught men a woman to obey;  
But when her son to man's estate did wex,  
She it surrender'd. *Spenser.*  
She trod a waxing moon, that soon would wane,  
And drinking borrow'd light, be fill'd again. *Dryden.*

Counting sev'n from noon,  
Tis Venus hour, and in the waxing moon. *Dryden.*  
**WEZAND.** *n. f.* See **WEASAND**. The wind-pipe.  
Air is inguifible, and by the rough artery, or wezand, conducted into the lungs. *Brown.*

**WHALE.** *n. f.* [hipale, Sax. *balena*, Lat.] The largest of fish; the largest of the animals that inhabit this globe.  
God created the great whales, *Genesis.*  
Bar'd up with ribs of whale-bone, she did herself  
None of the whale's length, for it reach'd her knees. *Bishop Corbett.*  
The preatest whale that swims the sea  
Dores instantly by pow'r obey. *Swift.*

**WHALY.** *adj.* [See **WEAL**.] Marked in streaks; properly *wealy*.  
A bearded goat, whose rugged hair,  
And whaly eyes, the sign of jealousy,  
Was like the perion's felt whom he did bear. *Fairy Queen.*

**WHAME.** *n. f.*  
The whame, or barrel-fly, is vexatious to horses in summer, not by stinging, but by their buzzy noise, or tickling them in sticking their tails on the hair. *Decham.*

**WHARF.** *n. f.* [warf, Swedish; *werf*, Dutch.] A perpendicular bank or mole, raised for the convenience of lading or emptying vessels; a quay, or key.  
Duller shouldst thou be than the fat weed  
That roots itself in each unletting wharf,  
Wouldst thou not sit in this. *Shakespeare.*

There were not in London used so many wharfs, or keys, for the lading of merchants goods. *Child.*

**WHARFAGE.** *n. f.* [wharf, Dutch.] Dues for landing at a wharf.

**WHARFINGER.** *n. f.* [from *wharf*.] One who attends a wharf.

**TO WHURR.** *v. n.* To pronounce the letter *r* with too much force. *Dut.*

**WHAT.** *pronoun.* [hæet, Saxon; *uat*, Dutch.]

1. That which: pronoun indefinite.  
What you can make her do,  
I am content to look on; what to speak,  
I am content to hear. *Shakespeare.*  
Let them say what they will, she will do what she list. *Drayton.*

In these cases we examine the why, the what, and the how of things. *L'Estrange.*  
He's with a superstitious fear not aw'd,  
For what betrays at home, or what abroad. *Dryden.*  
It can be no more fin to ask what God grants. *Kittelowith.*

A satire on one of the common flatterers never meets with that approbation, as what is aimed at a person whose merit places him upon an eminence. *Addison.*

Mark what it is his mind aims at in the question, and not what words he expresses. *Locke.*  
If any thing be stated in a different manner from what you like, tell me freely. *Pope to Swift.*  
Whatever commodities lie under the greatest disadvantages from England, those are what they are most industrious in cultivating. *Swift.*

2. Which part.

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# W H A

If we rightly estimate things, what in them is purely owing to nature, and what to labour, we shall find ninety-nine parts of a hundred are wholly to be put on the account of labour. *Locke.*

3. Something that is in one's mind indefinitely.  
I tell thee what, corporal, I could tear her. *Shakespeare.*

4. Which of several.  
Comets are rather gazed upon than wisely observed; that is, what kind of comet for magnitude, colour, placing in the heaven, or lasting, produceth what kind of effect. *Bacon.*  
See what natures accompany what colours; for by that you shall induce colours by producing those natures. *Bacon.*

Show what ailment is proper for that intention, and what intention is proper to be pursued in such a constitution. *Asbuthnot.*

5. An interjection by way of surprise or question.

What! couldst thou not forbear me half an hour, Thoa get thee gone, and dig my grave thyself. *Shakespeare.*

What! if I advance an invention of my own to supply the defect of our new writers? *Dryden.*

6. **WHAT THOUGH.** *What imports it though?* notwithstanding. An elliptical mode of speech.

What though a child may be able to read? There is no doubt but the meanest among the people under the law had been as able as the priests themselves were to offer sacrifice, did this make fornice of no effect. *Hooker.*

What though none live my innocence to tell? I know it, truth may own a generous pride, I clear myself, and care for none beside. *Drayton.*

7. **WHAT TIME.** *What day.* At the time when; on the day when.

What day the goddess came to our fire Brought her more lovely than Pandora. *Milton.*  
The holy sleep had charm'd my eyes to rest,  
What time the morn mysterious visions bring,  
While pure flames spread their golden wings. *Pope.*

Me sole the daughter of the deep address'd;  
What time, with honey'd pur'd, my absent mates  
Roam'd the wild ile in search of rural cates. *Pope.*

8. [pronoun interrogative.] Which of many? interrogatively.

What art thou,  
That here in desert dost thy habitation? *Spenser.*  
What is 't to thee if be neglect thy arm,  
Or without spices let thy body burn? *Dryden.*  
What'er I begg'd, thou like a dotard speak'st  
More than is requisite; and what of this?  
Why is it mention'd now? *Dryden.*

What one of an hundred of the zealous bigots, in all parties, ever examin'd the tenets he is to fill in? *Locke.*

When any new thing comes in their way, should they ask the common question of a stranger, what is it? *Locke.*

9. To how great a degree. used either interrogatively or indefinitely.

Am I too much desir'd?  
What partial judges are our love and hate! *Dryden.*

10. It is sometimes used for *whatever*.

Whether it were the shortness of his foresight, the strength of his will, or the dazzling of his suspicions, or what it was, certain it is that the perpetual troubles of his fortunes could not have been without some main error in his nature. *Bacon.*

11. It is used adverbially for partly; in part.

The enemy having his country wasted, what by himself and what by the soldiers, findeth success in no place. *Spenser.*

Thus, what with the war, what with the sweat, what with the gallows, and what with poverty, I am custom'd thus. *Shakespeare.*

The year before, he had so used the matter, that what by force, what by policy, he had torn from the christians above thirty small castles. *Ameltes.*

When they come to cast up the profit and loss,

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what betwixt force, interest, or good manners, the adventurer escapes well if he can but get off. *L'Estrange.*

What with carrying apples, grapes, and fewel, he finds himself in a hurry. *L'Estrange.*

What with the benefit of their situation, the art and parsimony of their people, they have grown so considerable, that they have treated upon an equal foot with great princes. *Temple.*

They live a popular life, and then what for business, pleasures, company, there's scarce room for a morning's reflexion. *Norris.*

If these halpence should gain admittance, in no long space of time, what by the clandestine practices of the coiners, what by his own counterfeiters and those of others, his limited quantity would be tripled. *Swift.*

12. **WHAT HO!** An interjection of calling.

What ho! thou genius of the chime, what ho! Lull thou asleep beneath these hills of snow? Stretch out thy lory limbs. *Dryden.*

**WHATSOEVER.** } pronouns. [from *what* and *whatsoever*.] } *What's* is not now in use.

1. Having one nature or another; being one or another, either generically, specifically, or numerically.

To fortify all your goods, lands, tenements, Castles, and whatsoever, and to be Out of the king's protection. *Shakespeare.*

Whatsoever is first in the invention, is last in the execution. *Hammond.*

If thence he 'scape into whatever world. *Milton.*

In whatsoever shape he lurk I'll know. *Milton.*

Wisely restoring whatsoever grace

It lost by change of times, or tongues, or place. *Denham.*

Holy writ abounds in accounts of this nature, as much as any other history whatsoever. *Addison.*

No contrivance, no prudence whatsoever can deviate from his scheme, without leaving us worse than it found us. *Atterbury.*

Thus whatever successive duration shall be bounded at one end, and be all past and present, must come infinitely short of infinity. *Hentley.*

Whatever is read differs as much from what is repeated without book, as a copy does from an original. *Swift.*

I desire nothing, I press nothing upon you, but to make the most of human life, and to aspire after perfection in whatever state of life you chuse. *Law.*

2. Any thing, be it what it will.

Whatsoever our luxury hath more than theirs, they eat it off. *Hooker.*

Whatever thing

Thy scythe of time mows down, devour. *Milton.*

3. The same, be it this or that.

Be what'er Virginius was before. *Pope.*

4. All that; the whole that; all particulars that.

From hence he views with his dark-hulld eye  
Whatso the heaven in his wide vault contains. *Spenser.*

What'er the ocean pales, or sky inclips,  
Is thine. *Shakespeare.*

At once came forth whatever creeps. *Milton.*

**WHEAL.** *n. f.* [See **WHEAT**.] A pustule; a small swelling filled with matter.

The humour a most troublesome, whereupon it corrupts, and raises little wheals or blubs. *Wijewam.*

**WHEAT.** *n. f.* [hpeate, Saxon; *wryde*, Dutch; *tritum*, Latin.] The grain of which bread is chiefly made.

It hath an apertulous thaws, disposed into spikes; each of these consists of many stamens, which are enclosed in a parallel sheath, having at the point a ribbed center, which afterwards becomes a long feed, coming on one side, but forward on the other; it is five-crested, and enclosed by a coat which before was the flower cup, there are produced singly, and collected in a close spike, being

affixed to an indented axis. The species are,  
1. White or red wheat, without awn. 2. Red wheat, in some places called *Kentish wheat*.  
3. White wheat. 4. Red-eared bearded wheat.  
5. Cone wheat. 6. Grey wheat, and in some places duck-bill wheat and grey-pollard. 7. Polanion wheat. 8. Many-eared wheat. 9. Summer wheat. 10. Naked barley. 11. Long grained wheat. 12. Six rowed wheat. 13. White eared wheat with long awns. Of all these sorts, cultivated in this country, the cone wheat is chiefly preferred, as it has a larger ear and a fuller grain than any other, but the seeds of all should be annually changed, for if they are sown on the same farm they will not succeed so well as when the seed is brought from a distant country. *Milner*  
He milks the white wheat, and lents the poor creature of the earth. *Shakespeare*  
Reubru went in the days of wheat harvest.

*George*  
August shall bear the form of a young man of a fierce aspect, upon his head a garland of wheat and rice. *Pearson*

Next to rice is wheat; the bran of which is highly selected. *Arbuthnot*  
The dumplings laughing fly, the eadly cloven Agnus upon a wheat-thief drops down. *Gay*

**WHEAT'EN, adj.** [from *wheat*.] Made of wheat.

Of wheaten flour shalt thou make them. *Psalms*

Here summer in her wheaten garland crown'd. *Johnson*

The office of wheaten bread is in London. *Johnson*

His task it was the wheat to leave to fry, And from the banquet take the bowl away. *Pope*

There is a project on foot for transporting our best wheaten straw to Dunstable, and obliging us by law to take oil yearly to many tun of the straw hats. *Swift*

**WHEAT'EAT, n. f.** [*oculanthe*, Latin.] A small bird very delicate.

What cook would lose her time in pickingbuds, wheatears, and other small birds? *Swift*

**WHEAT'EUM, n. f.** A sort of plum. *Ainsworth*

**To WHEEDLE, v. a.** [Of this word I can find no etymology, though used by good writers. *Locke* seems to reckon it as a cant word. To entice by soft words, to flatter; to persuade by kind words.

His business was to pump and wheedle, And men with their own keys were woe. To make them to themselves give answers, For which they pay the money over. *Thalberg*

A fox food licking of his lips at the clock, and wheedling him to get him down. *Locke*

His fire From Mars his forge lent to Minerva's tools, To learn the unlicky art of wheedling tools. *Duden*

He that first brought the word thim, or wheed, in use, put together, as he thought at, once he made it stand for. *Locke*

A laughing to me, who, Pong, whimp'ring me, Shall make him and me our country's no page. *Ross*

The world has never been prepared for these trifles by prefaces, wheedled or troubled with excuses. *Pope*

Let my wheedle, thou art not, fawn'd, Till I shall all her trunks pawn'd. *Swift*

**WHEEL, n. f.** [Heol, Sax. *wiel*, Dutch; *hwal*, Islandic.]

1. A circular body that turns round upon an axis.

Camality within rules all the combustions without: this is the great wheel to which the clock owes its motion. *Dryden of Puty*

Where never yet did pry The busy morning's curious eye, It's wheels at thy best coach put quick and free, And all seem open and to thee. *Catlin*

The happy character I wish the wheel Of his own car. *Dryden*

Fortune fits all breathless, and admires to feel A fate so weighty, that it stops her wheel. *Dryden*

Some watches are made with four wheels. *Locke*

A wheel plough is one of the easiest draughts. *Mortimer*

2. A circular body. Let go thy hold when a great wheel runs down a hill, lest it break thy neck with following it. *Shakespeare*

3. A carriage that runs upon wheels. Through the proud street the moves the publick gaze, The turning wheel before the palace stays. *Pope*

4. An instrument on which criminals are tortured. Let me pull all about more ears, present me Death in the wheel, or at wild horses heels. *Shakespeare*

Then at a foul accident, but I am bound Upon a wheel of fire. *Shakespeare*

For all the toments of her wheel May you be many pleasure there. *Walter*

His examination is like that which is made by the wheel and clock. *Addison*

5. The instrument of spinning. A wheel ceases care, however rude the found, All at once work the village maiden loses, Nor, as she turns the idly wheel around, Reveals the trifling secrets of things. *Gifford*

6. Rotation, revolution. Look not too long upon these turning wheels of vicissitude, lest we become giddy. *Bacon*

According to the common Aristotle and wheel of their, the proud and the insolent, after long triumphing upon others, come at length to be triumphed upon themselves. *South*

7. A compass about; a track approaching to circularity. He shows his flight in many an airy wheel. *Milton*

To WHEEL, v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To move on wheels.

2. To turn on an axis. The moon carried about the earth always shows the same face to us, not once wheeling upon her own center. *Bentley*

3. To revolve; to have a rotatory motion. The course of justice wheel'd about, And left thee but a very prey to truth. *Shakespeare*

4. To turn; to have vicissitudes. To turn; to have vicissitudes. To turn; to have vicissitudes. *Spenser*

5. To letch a compass. Hold me by choice, that I was forc'd to wheel Three or four miles about. *Shakespeare*

6. To letch a compass. You, my Myrmidons, Mark what I say, attend me where I wheel. *Shakespeare*

Continually wheeling about, he kept them in to that, that no man could, without great danger, go to water his horse. *Knollys*

He at hand prevails His rage, and plies him with redoubled strokes, Whence as he wheels. *Dryden*

Half the draw off, and coast the south With first it watch, the other wheel the north, Our circuit meets full well, as flame they part, Ha! wheeling to the field, halt to the spear. *Milton*

Now I earthly sees through a his rapid flight, Then wheeling down the steep of to av' he flies, And draws a radiant circle o'er the skies. *Pope*

7. To letch a compass. To roll toward. Thunder Must wheel on the earth, devouring where it rolls. *Milton*

To WHEEL, v. a. To put into a rotatory motion; to make to whirl round. Henry's row'd Her motions, as the great first Mover's hand Felt much then count. *Milton*

**WHEELBARRROW, n. f.** [*wheel* and *barrow*.] A carriage driven forward on one wheel. Carry bottles in a wheelbarrow upon rough ground, but not filled full, but leave some air. *Bacon*

Pippins did in wheelbarrows about. *Locke*

**WHEELER, n. f.** [from *wheel*.] A maker of wheels. After local names, the most have been derived from occupations, as Potter, Smith, Brafter, H. Keeler, Wright. *Cauden*

**WHEELWRIGHT, n. f.** [*wheel* and *wright*.] A maker of wheel carriages. It is a tough wood, and all heart, being good for the wheelwright. *Mortimer*

**WHEELY, adj.** [from *wheel*.] Circular; suitable to rotation. Hands execute the pointed steel On the hard rock, and give a wheely turn To the expected grinder. *Philips*

**To WHEEZE, v. n.** [*hpeoron*, Saxon.] To breathe with noise. The constriction of the trachea frightens the passage of the air, and produces the wheezing in the asthma. *Flower*

It is easy to run into ridicule the best defect, who once a man is in the humour of laughing, till he wheezes at his own dull jest. *Dryden*

The tawny dog runs mad, the wheezing fawn With coughs is choak'd. *Dryden*

Prepare balsamick cups, to wheezing lungs Mechanical, and short-breath'd. *Philips*

Wheezing asthma loth to stir. *Swift*

**WHEEL, n. f.** [See *To WHEEL*.]

1. An inequality; a protuberance. This face is all but a wheel, and wheels, and flames of fire. *Shakespeare*

2. A punicle. [See *WEAL*.]

**To WHEEL, v. a.** [*aphulpan*, Sax. *wilma*, Islandic.]

1. To cover with something not to be thrown off; to bury. Cruelous murther is which a wicked lay Had wrought, and many wheel'd in deadly pain. *Spenser*

This punk is my prize, or ocean wheel'd them all. *Shakespeare*

On their curled engines triple row They saw them wheel'd, and all their confidence Under the weight of mountains bury'd deep. *Milton*

So the sad offence deserves, Plung'd in the deep for ever let me lie, Wheel'd under seas. *Shakespeare*

Discharge the load of earth that lies on ye, like one of the mountains under which the poets lay the giants and men of the earth are wheel'd. *Pope*

Deplore The wheeling bellow and the faithful ear. *Gay*

2. To throw upon something so as to cover or bury it. Whelm some things over them, and keep them there. *Mortimer*

**WHELP, n. f.** [*welp*, Dutch; *kuelpu*, Islandic; *hwalp*, Swedish.]

1. The young of a dog; a puppy. They call'd us, for our recruits, laugh'd dogs, Now, like their whelps, we crying ran away. *Shakespeare*

Whelps come to their growth within three quarters of a year. *Bacon*

Whelps are blind nine days, and then begin to see, as generally believed, but, as we have elsewhere declared, it is rare that their eye-lids open until the twelfth day. *Bacon*

2. The young of any beast of prey. The lion's whelp shall be to himself unknown. *Shakespeare*

Those murther bear whelps. *Douglas*

3. A son. In contempt. The young whelp of Falbot's raging brood Did test his puny sword in Fienclien's blood. *Shakespeare*

4. A young man. In contempt. Slave, I will strike your foul out with my foot, Let me but find you again with such a foot. *Ben Jonson*

You whelp! That awkward whelp, with his money bag, would have made his entrance. *Adams*

# W H E

**To WHERE. v. n. To bring young.** Applied to beasts, generally beasts of prey. A lioness hath *whelp'd* in the streets, And graves have yawn'd. *Shakespeare*  
In their palaces,  
Where luxury late reign'd, sea-monsters *whelp'd* Milton.  
And flabbed.  
In a bitch ready to *whelp* we found four puppies. *Boyle*.

**WHEN. adv.** [*whan*, Gothick; *hwanne*, Saxon; *wanneer*, Dutch.]

1. At the time that.  
Others curious men judg'd that one Theodosius should succeed, *when* indeed Theodosius did. *Camden*

One who died several ages ago, raises a secret of doubts and benevolence for him in our minds, *when* we read his story. *Addison*

2. At what time? interrogatively.  
*When* was it she last walk'd? —  
—Since his majesty went into the field. *Shaksp*  
It there's a pow'r above us,  
And that there is all nature craves aloud  
Through all her works, he must delight in virtue,  
And that which he delights in must be happy.  
But *when*? or where? *Addison*

3. Which time.  
I was adopted heir by his consent;  
Since *when*, his oath is broke. *Shaksp*

4. After the time that.  
*When* I have once handed a report to another,  
how know I how he may improve it? *Government of the Tongue*

5. At what time.  
Kings may  
Take their advantage *when* and how they list *Daniel*

6. At what particular time.  
His feed, *when* is not let, shall bruise my head. *Milton*

7. **WHEN. adv.** At the time when; what time. Obsolete.  
Thy *when* as Guyon saw, he 'gan enquire  
What meant that piece about that lady's throe. *Spenser*

*When* as sacred light began to dawn  
In Eden on the bound flow'rs; that had a'd  
Their morning incense, and the human pair. *Milton*

**WHENCE. adv.** [formed from *whence*, by the same analogy with *hence* from *here*.]

1. From what place?  
*Whence* and what art thou, execrable shape? *Milton*

2. From what person?  
*Whence*, to be sure? shall we summon and,  
By our pity and our pride betray'd? *Prior*

3. From what cause?  
*Whence* comes this unthought honour unto me?  
*Whence* does this gay contention flow? *Conan*

4. From which premises.  
Their practice was to look no farther before  
than in the next line, *whence* it will follow, that  
they can drive to no certain point. *Dennie*

5. From what place or person indefinitely.  
Grateful to acknowledge *whence* his good descends. *Milton*

6. For which cause.  
Recent a me, distilled with a fixed alkali, is  
tamed into an alkaline nature; *whence* alkaline  
sals, taken into a human body, have the power of  
turning its benign salts into fiery and volatile. *Arbuthnot*

7. From which source: indefinitely.  
I have shewn *whence* the understanding may get  
ad the idea is his. *Locke*

8. From which cause.  
Others which consider *whence* the windpapt  
dry and less flexible, *whence* that fluttering proceeds. *Blackmore*

9. **From WHENCE.** A vitious mode of speech.

# W H E

**From whence** he views, with his black-lidded eye,  
What to the heaven in his wide vault contains. *Spenser*

To leave his wife, to leave his babe,  
His mansion, and his titles, in a place?  
*From whence* himself does fly. *Shaksp*  
O how unlike the place from *whence* they tell! *Milton*

10. **Of WHENCE.** Another barbarism.  
He ask'd his guide,  
What and of *whence* was he who pret'd the hero's  
side? *Dryden*

**WHENCESOEVER. adv.** [*whence* and  
*ever*.] From what place forever; from  
what cause forever.  
Any place, *whencesoever* we have it, contains in  
it all the properties it has. *Locke*

Wretched name, or arbitrary thing,  
*Whence* ever I thy cruel name bring,  
I own thy influence, for I feel thy sting. *Prior*

**WHENCEVER. } adv.** [*when* and *ever*,  
*whence* and *ever*.] At what-  
soever time.  
O we come hear *whencever*? Why delays  
Hush, and to execute? *Milton*

Men grow fast acquainted with many of their  
felt-existent truths, upon their being proposed, not  
became more so, but because the consideration of the  
nature of the things, contained in those words,  
would not suffer him to think otherwise, how *whence*  
*whence* is brought to reflection. *Locke*

Our nature, *whencever* it is truly received into  
the heart, will appear in justice, friendship and  
charity. *Rogers*

**WHITHER. adv.** [*hwar*, Sax; *waer*, Dutch.]

1. At which place or places.  
She asked in a phoebe *whither* she was so happy  
as to be the cause of her chap. *Shaksp*  
God doth in publick prayer respect the solemnity  
of places, *whither* his name should be called on  
amongst his people. *Hooker*

In every land we have a larger space  
*Whither* we wish green adorn our fairy bow'rs. *Dryden*

In Lydia town,  
*Whither* plentiful harvests the fat fields adorn. *Dryden*

The solid parts, *whither* the fibres are more close  
and compacted. *Blackmore*

2. At what place?  
*Whither* were ye, nymphs, when the amiablest  
died?  
Clos'd o'er the head of your lov'd Lycidas? *Milton*

3. At the place in which.  
*Whither* I thought the remnant of mine age  
Should have been cherish'd by her child-like duty,  
I know not full resolv'd to take a wife. *Shaksp*

4. **Any WHITHER.** At any place.  
Hole nutritious waters were averted, as a  
dilution of the exterior earth could not be made  
*any whither* but it would fall into waters. *Burnet*

5. **WHITHER, like here and there,** has in com-  
position a kind of pronominal signifi-  
cation; as, *whercof*, of which.

6. It has the nature of a noun. Not now  
in use.  
He shall find no *whither* fate to help himself. *Spenser*

But them farewell, Cordelia, though unkind,  
Thou hast left a better *whither* to find. *Shaksp*

**WHITHERABOUT. adv.** [*whence* and *about*.]

1. Near what place? as, *whitherabout* did  
you lose what you are seeking?

2. Near which place.  
Thou firmest earth,  
Hear not my steps, which way the y walk, for I fear  
Thy very tones prove of my *whitherabout*. *Shaksp*

3. Concerning which.  
The greatness of all actions is measured by the  
worthiness of the subject from which they proceed,  
and the object *whitherabout* they are conversant: we  
must of necessity, in both respects, acknowledge

# W H E

that this present world affordeth not any thing com-  
parable unto the duties of religion. *Hooker*

**WHITHER. adv.** [*where* and *as*.]

1. **When on the contrary.**  
Are not those found to be the greatest of all who  
are most notoriously ignorant? *whither* true zeal  
should always begin with true knowledge. *Spenser*  
The aliment of plants is nearly one uniformance,  
*whence* animals live upon very different sorts of  
aliments. *Arbuthnot*

2. At which place. Obsolete.  
They came to fiery flood at Nile's jeton.  
*Whence* the damned phots in torments lie. *Long Quen*

Prepare to ride into St. Albans.  
*Whence* as the king and queen do mean to hawk. *Shaksp*

3. The thing being so that. Always re-  
ferred to something different.  
*Whence* we read to many of them so much com-  
mended, some for their mild and merciful disposi-  
tion, some for their virtuous severity, some for in-  
tegrity of life. If these were the fruits of true and  
infallible principles delivered unto us in the word  
of God. *Hooker*

*Whence* all bodies seem to work by the commu-  
nication of their nature, and impressions of their  
motions, the diffusion of species visible seemeth to  
participate more of the former, and the species un-  
visible of the latter. *Race*

*Whence* was the generally causes of poverty,  
the special nature of this war with Spain, it may  
by this, is like to be a lucrative war. *Bacon*

*Whence* being requires light, a free medium,  
and a right line to the object, we can hear in the  
dark, muffled, and by curve lines. *Hobbes*

*Whence* at first we had only three of these prin-  
ciples, their number is already twain to five. *Baker*

4. But on the contrary.  
One imagines that the terrestrial matter, *which*  
is dissolved down with rain, enlarges the bulk of  
the earth, another fancies that the earth will ere  
long all be washed away by rains, and the waters  
of the ocean turned forth to overabound the dry  
land; *whence*, by this distribution of matter, con-  
tinual provision is every where made for the sup-  
ply of bodies. *Woodward*

**WHITHER. adv.** [*where* and *at*.]

1. At which.  
This he thought would be the fittest resting place,  
till we might go farther from his mother's fury;  
*whither* he was no less angry, and ashamed, than  
determined to obey Zeluarte. *Sotomayor*

There is, in man's conversation unto God, the best  
beginning *whither* his eye towards heaven beginneth. *Hooker*

*Whither* I said, and found  
Pleasure mine eyes, all real, as the dream  
Hath lively shadow'd. *Milton*

When we have done any thing *whither* they are  
displeased, if they have any reason for it, we should  
seek to rectify the mistakes about it, and inform  
them better. *Kettlewell*

2. At what? as, *whence* are you offended?

**WHITHER. adv.** [*where* and *by*.]

1. By which.  
But even that, you must confess, you have re-  
ceived of her, and so are rather gratefully to thank  
her, than to prize any further, till you bring some-  
thing of your own, *whither* to commend it. *Sotomayor*

They on those evils *whither* by the hearts of men are  
lost. *Hooker*

You take my life,  
*Whence* you do take the means *whence* I live. *Shaksp*

If an enemy hath taken all that from a prince  
*whence* he was a king, he may cherish himself by  
considering all that is left him, *whence* he is a man. *Taylor*

This is the most rational and most profitable way  
of learning languages, and *whence* we may best  
hope to give account to God of our youth spent  
herein. *Milton*

This delight they take in doing of mischief,  
*whence* I mean the pleasure they take to put any  
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thing in pain that is capable of it, is no other than a foreign and introduced disposition. *Locke.*

2. By what? *us, whereby* wilt thou accomplish thy design?

**WHERE'EVER.** *adv.* [*where and ever.*] At whatsoever place.

Which to avenge on him they dearly vow'd,  
Wherever that on ground they mought him find *Spenser.*

Him serve, and fear!  
Of other creatures, as him pleases best,  
Where'er plac'd, let him dispose. *Milton.*

Not only to the sons of Abraham's loins  
Salvation shall be preach'd; but to the sons  
Of Abraham's faith, wherever through the world. *Milton.*

Where'er thy navy spreads her canvas wings,  
Homage to thee, and peace to all, she brings. *Waller.*

The climate, about thirty degrees, may pass for  
the Helpmates of our age, whatever of *where'er*  
the other was. *Temple*

He cannot but love virtue, wherever it is. *F. Atterbury.*

Where'er he hath receded from the Mosack ac-  
count of the earth, he hath receded from nature  
and matter of fact. *Hoodward.*

Where'er Shakspeare has invented, he is greatly  
below the novelty, since the incidents he has added  
are neither necessary nor probable. *Shakspeare illustrated.*

**WHY'REFORE.** *adv.* [*where and for.*]

1. For which reason.  
The ox and the ass desire their food, neither pur-  
sue they unto themselves any end *wherefore.* *Hooker.*

There is no cause *wherefore* we should think God  
more desirous to manifest his favour by temporal  
blessings towards them than towards us. *Hooker.*

Shall I tell you why? —

—Ay, sir, and *wherefore*; for, they say, every  
why hath a *wherefore.* *Shakspeare.*

2. For what reason?  
Wherefore gaze this goodly company,  
As if they saw some wondrous monument? *Shakspeare.*

O *wherefore* was my birth from heav'n foretold  
Twice by an angel? *Milton.*

**WHEREIN.** *adv.* [*where and in.*]

1. In which.  
When ever yet was your appeal denied?  
Wherein have you been galled by the king? *Shakspeare.*

Try waters by weight, *wherein* you may find  
some difference, and the lighter account the better  *Bacon*

Heav'n  
Is as the book of God before thee set,  
Wherein to read his wondrous works. *Milton.*

Too soon for us the circling hours  
This dreaded time have compass'd, *wherein* we  
Must bide the stroke of that long threaten'd wound *Milton.*

This is the happy morn  
Wherein the son of heav'n's eternal King  
Our great redemption from above did bring. *Milton.*

Had they been treated with more kindness, and  
their questions answered, they would have taken  
more pleasure in improving their knowledge,  
*wherein* there would be full necessity. *Locke.*

Their treaty was finished, *wherein* I did them  
several good offices by the credit I now had at  
court, and they made me a visit. *Suiff.*

There are times *wherein* a man ought to be cau-  
tious as well as innocent. *Suiff.*

2. In what?  
They say, *wherein* have we wearied him? *Malachi.*

**WHEREINTO.** *adv.* [*where and into.*]  
Into which.

Where 's the palace *whereinto* foul things  
Sometimes intrude not? *Shakspeare.*

Another delicate is the putting forth of wild oats,  
*whereinto* corn oftentimes degenerates. *Bacon.*

My subject does not oblige me to point forth the  
place *whereinto* this water is now retreated. *Hoodward.*

**WHEREOF.** *n. s.* [*from where.*] Ubiety;  
imperfect locality.

A point hath no dimensions, but only a *where-  
ness*, and is next to nothing. *Crew.*

**WHEREON.** *adv.* [*where and on.*]

1. Of which.  
A thing *whereof* the church hath, ever since the  
first beginning, reaped singular commodity. *Hooker.*

I do not find the certain numbers *whereof* then  
names do consist. *Darvies.*

'Tis not very probable that I should succeed in  
such a project, *whereof* I have not had the least hint  
from any of my predecessors, the poets. *Dryden.*

2. Of what, and dimly.

How this world, when and *whereof* created. *Milton.*

3. Of what? interrogatively: as, *whereof*  
was the house built?

**WHEREON.** *adv.* [*where and on.*]

1. On which.

As for those things *whereon*, or else *wherewith*,  
superstition worketh, polluted they are by such  
abuse. *Hooker.*

Infested be the air *whereon* thy yoke,  
So looks the strand, *whereon* th' impetuous flood  
Hath left a winneth'd usurpation. *Shakspeare.*

He lack'd the ground *whereon* the road. *Milton.*

2. On what? as, *whereon* did he sit?

**WHEREON.** } *adv.* [*where and so-*  
**WHEREON'EVER.** } *ever.*]

1. In what place forever. *Wherefo* is ob-  
solete.

That short revenge the man may overtake,  
*Wherefo* he be, and soon upon him light. *Spenser.*

Poor naked wretches, *wherefo* 're you are,  
That bide the peeting of this pitiless storm,  
How shall your houseless heads defend you  
From fearful such as these? *Shakspeare.*

He sit  
Frequented their assemblies, *wherefo* met. *Milton.*

2. To what place forever. Not proper.

Can safety no place of safety know?

The note pursues me *wherefo* 'er I go. *Dryden.*

**WHEREON.** } *adv.* [*where and to, or*  
**WHEREONTO.** } *unto.*]

1. To which.

She brought forth no kind of creature *where-  
to* she is wanting in that which is needful. *Hooker.*

What scripture doth plainly deliver, to that the  
first place both of credit and obedience is due; the  
next *whereunto* is, whatsoever any man can nec-  
essarily conclude by force of reason; after that, the  
voice of the church takes edith. *Hooker.*

I hold an old account'd feast,  
Wherein I have invited in many a guest. *Shakspeare.*

Wherein th' Almighty answer'd, not displeas'd. *Milton.*

2. To what? to what end? as, *where-  
to* is this expense?

**WHEREON.** } *adv.* [*where and upon.*]

Upon which.

The townsmen mutual, and sent to Essex,  
*whereupon* he came thither. *Clarendon.*

Whereupon there had risen a war betwixt them,  
if the earl of Desmond had not been sent into Eng-  
land. *Darvies.*

**WHEREWITH.** } *adv.* [*where and with,*  
**WHEREWITH'AL.** } *or withal.*]

1. With which.

As for those things *wherewith* superstition work-  
eth, polluted they are. *Hooker.*

Her bliss is all in pleasure and delight,  
*wherewith* she makes her lovers drunken. *Spenser.*

No, thunderbolt, thou ladder *wherewithal*  
The mounting Bolingbroke ascends my throne. *Shakspeare.*

In regard of the troubles *wherewith* this king was  
distressed in England, this army was not of sufficient  
strength to make an entire conquest of Ireland. *Darvies.*

The builders of Babel still, with vain design,  
New Babels, had they *wherewithal*, would build. *Milton.*

You will have patience with *where*, *where* has  
an inclination to pay you his obligations, if he had  
*wherewithal* ready about him. *Wycherley.*

The prince could save from such a number of  
spoilers *wherewithal* to carry on his wars abroad. *Dowdant.*

The frequency, warmth, and affection, *where-  
with* they are proposed. *Rogers.*

But it is impossible for a man, who openly de-  
clares against religion, to give any reasonable secu-  
rity that he will not be false and cruel, whenever a  
temptation offers which he values more than he  
does the power *wherewith* he was trusted. *Suiff.*

2. With what? interrogatively.

If the salt hath lost its favour, *wherewith* shall it  
be salted? *Matthew.*

3. I know not that *wherewithal* is ever  
used in question.

**TO WHEREIN.** *v. a.* [*corrupted, I sup-  
pose, from ferret.*]

1. To hurry; to trouble; to tease. A low  
colloquial word.

2. To give a box on the ear. *Ainsworth.*

**WHERE'Y.** *n. s.* [*of uncertain derivation.*]

A light boat used on rivers.  
And falling down into a lake,  
Which run up to the neck doth take,  
His fury somewhat it doth slake,  
He calleth for a ferry;

What was his club he made his boat,  
And in his naked cup doth float  
As safe as in a wherry. *Dryden.*

Let the vessel split on helms,  
With the freight catch themselves:  
Safe within my little wherry,  
All their madness makes me merry. *Suiff.*

**TO WHET.** *v. a.* [*hypocrit, Sax. wetton,*  
*Dutch.*]

1. To sharpen by attrition.

Fool, thou *whet* a knife to kill thyself. *Shakspeare.*

Thou had'st a thousand daggers in thy thoughts,  
Which thou had'st *whetted* on thy stony heart,  
To stab at half an hour of my frail life. *Shakspeare.*

This citation  
Is but to *whet* thy almost blunted purpose. *Shakspeare.*

Unpoliticated virtue, rubbed on the *whet*  
blade of a knife, will not impart its colour. *Locke.*

There is the Roman slave *whetting* his knife, and  
listening. *Adams.*

The presence, smooth and cutting, is like a razor  
*whetted* with oil. *Suiff.*

2. To edge, to make angry or acrimo-  
nious: it is used with *on* and *forward*,  
but improperly.

Peace, good queen!

O *whet* not on the too too furious peers;  
For blessed are the peace-makers! *Shakspeare.*

Since Catharine did *whet* me against Cetera,  
I have not slept. *Shakspeare.*

I will *whet* on the king.

He favoured the christian merchants, and the  
more to *whet* him *forward*, the buffa had cum-  
ingly insinuated into his acquaintance one Ma-  
learabe. *Kneller.*

Let not thy deep bitterness beget  
Circlets despair in me, for that will *whet*  
My mind to ruin. *Dowdant.*

The cause why onions, salt, and pepper, in baked  
meats, move appetite, is by vesication of those  
nerves; for motion *whet*eth. *Bacon.*

A disposition in the king began to be discovered,  
which, nourished and *whetted* on by bad counsellors,  
improved the blot of his times; which was the *whet*  
ing treasure out of his subjects' purses by *whet*  
ing. *Bacon.*

'Tis sad that we should sacrifice the church's  
peace to the *whetting* and inflaming of a little vain  
curiosity. *Decay of Piety.*

Great contempt *whet* and cultivate each  
other. *Dryden.*

Himself invented the shining throne,  
And *whetted* human industry by care;

Nor suffer'd sloth to rust his active reign. *Dryden.*

**WHET.** *n. s.* [*from the verb.*]

# W H E

1. **The act of sharpening.**  
2. **Any thing that makes hungry, as a dram.**

An iv'ry table is a certain *whet*;  
You would not think how heartily he 'll eat.

He assisted at four hundred bowls of punch, not to mention *hips*, *drams*, and *whets*.

**WHETHER.** *adv.* [hwæðer, Saxon.] A particle expressing one part of a disjunctive question in opposition to the other: answered by *or*.

As they, for we have likewise a publick form, how to serve God both morning and evening, *whether* sermons may be had or no.

Refolve *whether* you will or no.  
Perkins' three counsellors is gifted themselves faculty-men, and *whether* upon pardon obtained, or continuance within the privilege, they were not proceeded with.

If we adjourn to the lords, *whether* they prevail or not, we engulf ourselves into assured danger.

Then didst thou found that order, *whether* love Or victory thy royal thoughts did move,  
Each was a noble cause.

It has been the question of some curious wits, *Whether* in the world there are more heads or feet?

Epictetus forbids a man, on such an occasion, to consult with the oracle *whether* he should do it or no, it being necessary to be done.  
*Whether* by health or sickness, life or death, mercy is full continuing and carrying on the spiritual good of all who have God.

This assistance is only offered to men, and not forced upon them *whether* they will or no.

When our foreign trade exceeds our exportation of commodities, our money must go to pay our debts, *whether* melted or not.

*Whether* it be that the neglect of their discoveries fall not into the pope's hands, or for some other reason, the prince of Larcie will keep this feat from being turned up, till one of his own family is in the chair.

**WHETHER.** *pronoun.* Which of two.  
Whether when they came, they fed at words  
If *whether* of the world could be the lord of words.

*Whether* of them twain did the will of his father?

*Whether* is more beneficial, that we should have the same yearly quantity of boat distributed equally, or a greater store in summer, and an winter a less?

Let them take *whether* they will, if they desire all a man's most single pains, even to make the record of a page, to be waste after a copy.

**WHETSTONE.** *n. f.* [whet and stone.] Stone on which any thing is whetted, or rubbed to make it sharp.

The minds of the afflicted do never think they have fully conceived the weight or measure of their own woe, they use their affection as a *whetstone* both to wit and memory.

What avoid'st her resolution chafes,  
Whole substance lost were *whetstones* to desire?

These the *whetstone* sharps to eat,  
And cry, millions are good meat.

Diligence is to the understanding as the *whetstone* to the razor; but the will is the hand that must apply the one to the other.

A *whetstone* is not an instrument to carve with, but it sharpens that that do.

**WHETTER.** *n. f.* [from whet.] One that whets or sharpens.

Love and enmity are notable *whetters* and quickeners of the spirit of life in all animals.

**WHY.** *n. f.* [hwæ, why, Dutch.]

1. The thin or fermented part of milk, from which the oleose or grumous part is separated.

# W H I

I 'll make you feed on curds and *whies*.

Milk is nothing but blood turned white, by being diluted with a greater quantity of serum or *whiey* in the glandules of the breast.

2. It is used of any thing white and thin.

Those linen cheeks of thine  
Are counsellors to fear. What, soldiers *whiey* face!

**WHI'KEY.** } *adj.* [from *whiey*.] Partak-  
**WHI'YISH.** } ing of *whiey*; resembling *whiey*.

Those medicines being opening and piercing, fortify the operation of the liver, in sending down the *whiey* part of the blood to the reins.

He that quails  
Such *whiey* liquors, oit with cholick pangs  
He'll roar.

**WHICH.** *pron.* [hwile, Sax. wilek, Dutch.]

1. The pronoun relative, relating to things.  
The apostles term it the pledge of our heavenly inheritance, sometimes the handker or earnest of that which is to come.

He defers us by delay, the remnant *which* hap to be reserved are ignorant.

To *which* their want of judging abilities, add also their want of opportunity to apply to such consideration as may let them into the true goodness and evil of things, *which* are qualities *which* seldom display themselves to the full view.

The queen of furies by their hide is set,  
And matches from their mouths th' untaught ment,  
Which if they touch, her hiding makes the tears.

After the several earths, consider the parts of the surface of this globe *which* are barren, as land and rocks.

2. It had formerly sometimes the before it.  
Do they not blaspheme that worthy name by the *which* ye are called?

3. It formerly was used for *who*, and related likewise to persons: as in the first words of the Lord's Prayer.

The Almighty, *which* everth with whom to whomsoever it pleases him, did, for the good of his church, say those eager utterances.

Do you hear, my of a battle?  
—Every one be as that,  
Which can be mouth found.

Had I been in the *which* on a filly woman,  
The table's she should have told me on then policy.  
Before I would have granted to that act.

4. The genitive of *which*, as well as of *who*, is *whose*, but *whom*, as derived from *which*, is scarcely used but in poetry.

Of man's last disobedience, and the front  
Of that lost Eden tree, *which* is most taste.

5. It is sometimes a demonstrative: as, take *which* you will.

What is the night?  
—Almost at odds with morning, *which* is *which*.

6. It is sometimes an interrogative: as, *which* is the man?

Which of you can say me of his?  
For *which* of these works do ye blame me?

Two twin twins,  
The puzzled fingers, *which* is *which* enquire.

**WHICHEVER.** *pron.* [hwile and soever.]  
Whether one or the other.

Whichever of these he takes, and how often for, he doubles it, he finds that he is not one jot nearer the end of each addition than at first setting out.

**WHIFF.** *n. f.* [chwylth, Welsh.] A blast; a puff of wind.

Pythius at Trin drives, in rage strikes wale,  
But with the *whiff* and sound of his full sword  
Th' untaught d, ther will.

If some wafery *whiff* betray the crime,  
Invent a quarrel bright.

# W H I

Three pipes after dinner he constantly smokes, And seasons his *whiffs* with impertinent jokes.

Nick pulled out a boatswain's whistle: upon the first *whiff* the tradesmen came jumping in.

**TO WHIFFLE.** *v. n.* [from *whiff*.] To move incontinently, as if driven by a puff of wind.

Nothing is more familiar, than for a *whiffing* fop, that has not one grain of the sense of a man of honour, to play the hero.

Was our reason given to be thus puff'd about,  
Like a dry leaf, an idle straw, a feather,  
The sport of every *whiffing* blast that blows?

A person of a *whiffing* and unsteady turn of mind cannot keep close to a point of controversy, but wanders from it perpetually.

**WHIFFLE.** *n. f.* [from *whiffle*.]

1. A harbinger; probably one with a horn or trumpet.

2. The bench.  
Pales in the flood with men, with wicks and boys,  
Whole shouts and taps outvoice the deep-mouth'd ten.

Which, like a mighty *whiffle* fore the king,  
Seems to prepare his way.

2. One of no consequence; one moved with a whiff or puff.

Our fine young ladies retain in their service a great number of supernumerary and insignificant fellows, *which* they use like *whiffle*, and commonly call them *whiffle*.

Every *whiffle* in a laced coat, who frequents the delectable bands, shall talk of the confusion.

**WHIG.** *n. f.* [hwæg, Saxon.]

1. Whiey.

2. The name of a faction.

The south-west counties of Scotland have seldom a common, to drive them through the year, and the northern parts producing more than they need, there in the west come in the summer to buy at each the horse that come from the north; and to a word, whigging, it is driving the horses, all that drove were called the *whiggoners*, and thence the *whigs*. Now in that year, before the news came down of duke Hamilton's defeat, the mounties, animated their people to rise and march to Edinburgh; and they came up marching at the head of their parades with an number of fury, praying and preaching all the way as they came. The members of Aryle and his party came and headed them, they being about six thousand. This was called the *whiggoners* mood, and ever after that, all that opposed the court came in contempt to be called *whigs*, and from Scotland the word was brought into England, where it is now one of our unhappy terms of distinction.

Whoever have true value for church and state, should avoid the extremes of *whig* for the sake of the former, and the extremes of tory on the account of the latter.

**WHIGGISM.** *adj.* [from *whig*.] Relating to the whigs.

She 'll prove herself a tory plain,  
From principles the whigs maintain;  
And, to defend the *whiggish* cause,  
Her topics from the Tories draws.

**WHIGGISM.** *n. f.* [from *whig*.] The notions of a whig.

I could quote passages from fifty pamphlets, wholly made up of *whiggism* and *athism*.

**WHILE.** *n. f.* [wail, Germ. hwile, Saxon.]

Time; space of time.

If my beauty is any thing, then let it obtain this much of you, that you will remain long *while* in this company, to ease your own *whiggish* solitaires.

I have been her life from her bed, and again return to bed; yet all this *while* in a most sad sleep.

One *while* we thought him innocent,  
And then we were so close to him  
We found him to be a dog come,  
And on his neck a burden hugging home.

Most highly hogg, of fere-wood; which the ple  
That led his fire faggade all supper while.

I hope all ingenious persons will adventure u  
to say, it they think it worth their while, of wh  
they delight in it.  
Praising a while, thus to herself she mus'd.

How couldst thou look for other, but that God  
should condemn thee for the doing of those things  
for which thing own conscience did condemn thee  
all the while thou wast doing of them.

That which I have all this while been endeavour-  
ing to convince men to, is no other but what God  
himself hath particularly recommended.

Few, without the hope of another life, would  
think it worth the while to live above the allu-  
ments of sense.

What fate has dispos'd of the papers, 'tis not  
worth while to tell.

**WHILE.** *adv.* [hpile, Saxon.] *It hiles*  
**WHILERS.** *is now out of use.*

### 1. During the time that.

*While I was protector,*  
Pity was all the fault that was in me. *Shakespeare*  
What we have, we prize not to the worth  
*While* we enjoy it, but when; lack and loss,  
Why then we rack the value. *Shakespeare*  
Repeat it, while the sedentary earth  
Attends her end. *Milton.*

### 2. As long as.

Use your memory; you will sensibly experience  
a gradual improvement, *while* you take care not to  
overload it. *Watts.*

### 3. At the same time that.

*Whiles* by the experiment of this manifestation  
they glory God, for your professed subjection  
unto the gospel. *2 Corinthians.*

Can he imagine that God lends forth an inex-  
haustible strength against some fins, *while* in others he  
permits men a power of repelling his grace?

All hearts still bend, and every voice  
In loud applauding throngs rejoice,  
*While* all his gracious aspects smile,  
And crowds grow loyal as his gaze. *Addison.*

He has attentive to his own applause;  
*White* wits and temples every sentence raise,  
And wonder with a foolish face of praise. *Pope*  
**To WHILE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] *To*  
*loiter.*

Men guilty this way never have observed that  
the *whiling* time, the gathering together, and wait-  
ing a little before dinner, is the most awkwardly  
passed away of any. *Speator.*

**WHILER.** *adv.* [while and ere, or be-  
fore.] A little while ago; ere while.  
Not in use.

That cruel wight from whom I fear'd *wh* I live,  
A man of hell, that calls himself Despair. *Spenser.*  
Let us be jocund: will you troul the catch  
You taught me, but *while* ere? *Shakespeare*

Those armies, that *while* ere  
Afrighted all the world, by him struck dead with  
fear. *Drayton*

Here lies Hobbinol, our shepherd *whiler*.  
*Raleigh.*

He who, with all heaven's heraldry, *whiler*  
Enter'd the world, now bleeds to give us ease. *Milton.*

**WHILOM.** *adv.* [hphilom, Saxon, that is,  
once on a time.] Formerly; once; of  
old. Not in use.

Where now the studious lawyers have their  
bowers.

There *whilom* went the Temp'or night-bird,  
Till they decayed through pain. *Spenser.*

There where oftime a val'rous knight  
And count'ss fiddler. *Hudibras.*

Yet art thou not inglorious in thy fate;  
For so Apollo, with unweaving hand,  
*Whilom* did slay his dearly loved mate. *Milton.*

**WHIM.** *n. f.* [This word is derived by  
*Skinner* from a thing turning round; nor

can I find any etymology more proba-  
ble.] A freak; an odd fancy; a cap-  
rice; an irregular motion of desire.

All the inperious *whims* relate,  
That fill a female gambler's pate. *Swift*  
He leant his *whims* and high-flown notions too,  
Such as her men adopt, and fine men rue. *Hort.*  
**To WHIMPER.** *v. n.* [zimmeren, German.]  
*To cry without any loud noise.*

The father by his authority should always stop  
this sort of crying, and silence their *whimpering*.  
*Locke.*

A laughing, toying, wheedling, *whimpering* the  
Saffron ke him as he on a god's in stage. *Roe.*

In peals of merriment, the roars, and now  
She gently *whimpers* like a lowing cow. *Saunders.*  
**WHIMPER.** *adj.* [I suppose from *whimper*.]

This word seems to mean distorted with  
crying.

This *whimpered*, whiming, purland, wayward  
boy.

This giant Juno's giant dwarf, Dan Cupid,  
Ruler of love-chairs, lord of fold-dams,  
Th' annotated sovereign of sighs and groans. *Shakespeare*

**WHIMSEY.** *n. f.* [only another form of  
the word *whim*.] A freak; a caprice;  
an odd fancy; a whim.

At this rate a pretended freak or *whimsy* may  
be justified. *Life-long.*

All the ridiculous and extravagant shapes that  
can be imagined, all the fancies and *whimsies* of  
poets and painters, and Egyptian idolaters, it to  
be they are consistent with life and propriety, and  
would be now actually in being if our athletes' no-  
tion were true. *Ray*

So now, as health or temper changes,  
In larger compass *Whims* ranges;  
This day I follow, the next above,  
As light or bold *whimsies* move. *Prior.*

What I speak, my son Chloe, and what I write,  
Thou'st.

The difference there is between nature and art,  
I count others in verse, but I love thee in prose.  
And they love my *whimsies*, but thou hast my  
heart. *Prior.*

Oranges in *whimsy* boards went round.  
He spoke with in a tedious and muddled  
mood, that I could not impute it to melancholy, or  
a spleenish *whimsy*. *Blackmore*

The extravagance of poetry  
Is not a loss for figures to express  
Men's folly, *whimsies*, and inconsistency. *Swift.*

**WHIMSEY.** *adj.* [from *whimsy*.] Freak-  
ish; capricious; oddly fanciful.

In another instance I am particular, or, as  
my neighbours call me, *whimsical*, as my good in-  
vites into it all the hard, I do not under any one  
to destroy their joys. *Hobbs.*

**WHIM.** *n. f.* [ch-en, Welsh; genia, Spanish,  
Latin.] *Fun*, *grief*.

With *whims* or with torments thy love's renew.  
*Tupper*

Plants that have peckles in their leaf are holly,  
juniper, *whim*-bush, and thistle. *Bacon*

**To WHINE.** *v. n.* [pman, Saxon; we-  
nen, Dutch; exnan, Welsh.] *To la-*  
*ment in low murmurs; to make a plain-*  
*tive noise; to moan meanly and ethimi-*  
*nately.*

They came to the wood, where the hounds were  
in couples haying their coming, but with a *whim*,  
without craving liberty. *Sidney*

At his nurse's tears  
He *whim'd* and roar'd away your victory,  
That pangs blubb'd at him. *Shakespeare.*

Twice and once the hedge-pug *whim'd*. *Shakespeare*  
Whim him.

Till, like a boy, you see him range his face,  
And *whine* aloud for mercy. *Shakespeare.*

The common people have a *whining* tone and  
accent in their speech, as if they did still suffer  
some oppression. *Davies.*

Then at we *whine*, look pale,  
And tell our tale,

Men are in pain

For us again;

So neither speaking doth become

The lover's state, nor being dumb.

He made a viler noise than swine

In windy weather, when they *whine*.

Some, under sheep's clothing, had the propen-

ties of wolves; that is, they could *whine* and howl,

as well as bite and devour.

I was not born to hate to flatter crowds,

And move your pity by a *whining* tale.

Laughing at their *whining* may perhaps be the

proper method.

Late was given for noble purposes; and therefore

it must not be sacrificed to a quarrel, nor *whined*

away in love.

Upon a general mourning, merchants and woollen-

drapers would in four-and-twenty hours rate their

cloths and silks to above a double price, and if

the mourning continued long, come *whining* with

petitions to the court, that they were ready to

starve.

**WHINE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] *Plaintive*

*noise; mean or affected complaint.*

The favourable opinion of men comes often-

times by a few demure looks and affected *whines*,

set off with some odd devotional pictures and gas-

maces.

Thy hateful *whine* of woe

Breaks in upon my thoughts, and distracts

My jarring fancies with thy lugger's cry.

**To WHINSEY.** *v. n.* [whinn, Latin; from

the found.] *To make a noise like a*

*horse or colt.*

**WHINSEY.** *n. f.* [pman and ape, to

gain honour, Saxon. *Skinner.* I know

not whether this word was ever used seri-

ously, and therefore perhaps it might be

denominated in contempt from *whin*, a

tool to cut *whins*.] *A sword, in con-*

*tempt.*

He hatch'd his *whinny* up, that fled

When he was tall, or his steed

**To WHIP.** *v. a.* [hpeopan, Saxon, *whi-*

*pen, Dutch.*

1. *To strike with any thing tough and*

*flexible.*

He took

The harness'd foals, that still with horrid snook,

And plies them with the lash, and *whips* 'em on,

And, as he *whips*, upbraids 'em with his tan.

2. *To sew slightly.*

In both *whip* needles use less he.

3. *To drive with lashes.*

His unheard horns, and by both troops,

The kee doth back, and is well prepared

To *whip* his dwellers, the pamyans,

From out the circle of his territories.

Let's at up the in cages over the sea, and

Lath hence those over-weening rags of traitors.

These rags'd be a rest.

Since I play'd a rest, play'd to me, and a rest

top, I knew not what it was to be beaten till lastly.

4. *To order every day to whip his top, as long as*

*to make him weary, he will whip for his top, at yet*

*praise it him as a reward of having whip'd his top*

*loudly quite out.*

Whip every, unfortified with wine or heat

Proth'd by that flatterer, indifference.

5. *To correct with lashes.*

UP leave you to the hearing of the cause,

Hope you'll find good cause to *whip* them all.

Reason with the fellow,

Before you punish him, where he heard this,

Left you should chance to *whip* your morma

Hourly we see some raw pin-feather'd thing

Attempt to mount, and heroes sing

Who for bibe on *whip* at school

But other day, *whip* grammar rule.

How did he *whip* the hungry brave?

Who *whip* the winds, and made the sea his slave?

More than feting children a task,  
and *whipping* them, without any more ado, if it be  
not done to our fancy. *Locke.*

Oh chain me! *whip* me! let me be the scorn  
Of fordid rabbles and insulting crowds!  
Give me but life. *Smith.*

Heirs to titles and large estates have a weakness  
in their eyes, and are not able to bear the pain  
and indignity of *whipping*. *Swift.*

5. To lash with farcacin.

They would *whip* me with their five wits, till I  
was as erelt fallen as a dried pear. *Shakespeare.*

6. To inwarp.

It being is firmly *whipt* about with small put,  
that it may the easier move in the edge of the row-  
er. *Milton.*

To *WHIP*, *v. a.* To take any thing  
nimble; always with a particle deter-  
mining the style; as, out, on, up, away.  
A ludicrous use.

In his lawless fit,  
Behind the arras hanging something fir,  
He *whipt* his rapier out, and cries, a rat!  
And in this brimful apprehension kills  
The unseen good old man. *Shakespeare.*

She in a hurry *whips* up her darling under her  
arm. *Leitch.*

Ride yourself upon your hinder legs, and then  
stretch out your head: I can easily *whip* up to your  
horns, and so out of the wall. *Leitch.*

With Susan *whips* her linen from the rope,  
Whilst the first dazling shower is born aloope.

The *whipped*, it lies ready for you to *whip* it out  
in a moment. *Swift.*

To *WHIP*, *v. n.* To move nimble. A  
ludicrous word.

Two friends travelling together, met a bear upon  
the way: the one *whips* up a tree, and the other  
throws himself flat upon the ground. *Leitch.*

The humble figure made a sudden start to fol-  
low, but the justice of the quorum *whipped* her  
back. *Tait.*

*WHIP*, *n. f.* [leop, Saxon.] An in-  
strument of correction tough and phant.

There fit internal Pain,  
And far beside him sat tumultuous State;

The one in hand no non *whip* did lean,  
The other brandish'd a bloody knife. *Spenser.*

Put in every honest hand a *whip*,  
To lash them if they slack'd through the world. *Shakespeare.*

Love is merely a mischievous, and defies as well a  
dark debate and a *whip* as men can do. *Shakespeare.*

High on her head the reins two tawny snakes,  
He chain'd her rather, and her *whip* she flings. *Dryden.*

In his right hand he holds the *whip*, with which  
he is appointed to drive the hosts of the sun. *Dryden.*

*WHIP and spur.* With the utmost haste.  
I wish each poleman.

Come *whip* and *spur*, and dash'd thro' them and  
thick. *Dryden.*

*WHIPCORD*, *n. f.* [*whip* and *cord*.] Cord  
of which laces are made.

In Raphael's mist works are many fresh boldings,  
often repeated, which look like to many *whip*  
cords. *Dryden.*

*WHIPGRAFTING*, *n. f.* [In gardening.]  
A kind of grafting.

*WHIPHAND*, *n. f.* [*whip* and *hand*.] Ad-  
vantage over.

The archangel, when Discord was retired, and  
could not be drawn from her heaven-mould'd eye,  
with fair words, has the *whiphand* of her, and  
drew her out with many stripes. *Dryden.*

*WHIPLASH*, *n. f.* The lash or small end  
of a whip.

Have *whiplash* well knotted and cartope mough  
Tuffe.

*WHIPPER*, *n. f.* [From *whip*.] One who  
punishes with *whip*.

Love is merely a *whip* as women do; and the  
reason why they are not so punished is, that the  
*whippers* are in love too. *Shakespeare.*

*WHIPPINGPOST*, *n. f.* [*whip* and *post*.] A  
pillar to which criminals are bound  
when they are lashed.

Could not the *whippingpost* prevail,  
With all its rick, nor the jail,  
To keep from flying scourge thy skin,  
And snail tree from non gun? *Hudibras.*

*WHIPSAW*, *n. f.* [*whip* and *saw*.]  
The *whipsaw* is used by joiners to saw such great  
pieces of wood that the hand saw will not easily reach  
through. *Warton.*

*WHIPSTAFF*, *n. f.* [On shipboard.] A  
piece of wood fastened to the helm,  
which the steersman holds in his hand to  
move the helm and turn the ship. *Barley.*

*WHIPSTER*, *n. f.* [from *whip*.] A nimble  
fellow.

I am not valiant neither;  
But every puny *whipster* gets my sword. *Shakespeare.*

Give that *whipster* but his sword,  
He takes my lord chief justice' warrant. *Prior.*

*WHIP*, for *whipped*.  
In *Whip* I am never to sleep,  
To be wroth than the due to be kept. *Leitch.*

To *WHIRL*, *v. a.* [Hebrew, *Sarot*;  
*zabelen*, *Dut.*] To turn round rapidly.

My thoughts are *whirled* like a potter's wheel.  
I know not where I am, nor what I do. *Shakespeare.*

He *whirls* his sword around without delay,  
And brows through adverse foes a simple way. *Dryden.*

With his mill for he *whirl'd* it all around,  
But the soft yielding air receiv'd the wound. *Dryden.*

Falling from on high, with bedewing sound  
Whirls the black waves and rattling stones around. *Addison.*

With impetuous motion *whirl'd* space,  
This magic wheel still moves, yet keeps its place. *Cowley.*

They have ever been taught by their senses,  
that the sun, with all the planets and the fixed stars,  
are *whirled* round this little globe. *Watts.*

To *WHIRL*, *v. n.*  
1. To run round rapidly.

Be, rapt with *whirling* wheels, and flames the fly  
With fire not made to burn, but fairly set to dance. *Spenser.*

Five moons were seen to whirl,  
Four faces, and the whirl did whirl about.  
The other four in wondrous motion. *Shakespeare.*

As young stoppings *whirl* the top for sport  
On the smooth pavement of an empty court,  
The wooden engine flies and *whirls* about,  
Admire'd with clamours of the beautiful rout. *Dryden.*

Wild and placed with their fears,  
They girdling dance amidst the storming deeps;  
The flood away the struggling toppling sweeps,  
And men, and arms, and horses *whirling* bears. *Smith.*

2. To move hastily.

She what he twains repents no more  
Than the dead rocks when the loud billows roar;  
But *whirl'd* away to fling his hateful flight,  
Hid in the foam. *Dryden.*

*WHIRL*, *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Gyration; quick rotation; circular  
motion; rapid circunvolution.

I were well on judgments but in plays of range;  
But even your journey and I should be change  
With such a *whirl* of parts of your age.  
Are not, and cannot score the moon the finger. *Dryden.*

Wings raise my feet; I'm pleas'd to mount on  
high,  
Trace all the mazes of the liquid sky;  
Their various turnings and their *whirls* declare,  
And live in the vast regions of the air. *Creech.*

Nor *whirl* of time, nor flight of years, can waste  
Creech.

I have been watching what thoughts came up in  
the *whirl* of fancy, that were worth communicating  
Pope.

How the car rattles, how its landing wheels  
Smoke in the *whirl*; the carting loud steeds,  
And in the noble dust the chariot's loft. *South.*

3. Any thing moved with rapid rotation.  
For though in dreadful *whirls* we hang  
High on the broken wave,  
I knew thou wert not flow to hear,  
Nor impatient to save. *Spenser.*

*WHIRL*, *n. f.* [*whirl* and *whirl*.] Any  
thing moved rapidly round to give a  
blow. It is frequently used by the poets  
for the ancient *celtus*.

At *whirl* but he had slain many, and was now  
himself slain by Pollux. *Leitch.*

The *whirl*'s falling blow they mingly than,  
And win the race ere they begin to run. *Creech.*

The guardian angels of kings have been rejected, so  
Dares did the *whirls* of the sky, when they were  
the own to fore him by Eutelus. *Dryden.*

The *whirl* and the rapid race shall be  
Rever'd for Cæsar, and ordon'd by me. *Dryden.*

*WHIRLSTONE*, *n. f.* The patella; the cap  
of the knee. *Amfworth.*

*WHIRTING*, *n. f.* [*whirl* and *gig*.] A  
toy which children spin round.

He found that marble taught him percussion, and  
at *whirl* the axis in peritrochio. *Arch. and Pope.*

That once they gave them their beginning,  
And let this *whirl* gig whirling. *Prior.*

*WHIRRING*, *n. f.* [*whirl* and *gig*.] A  
place where the water  
moves circularly, and draws whatever  
comes within the circle toward its centre;  
a vortex.

Poor Tom! whom the foul hand had led through  
ford and *whirlpool* over bar; and *whirlpool*. *Shakespeare.*

In the *whirlpool* is profound  
Down sunk they, like a falling stone,  
By raging *whirlpools* overthrow. *Spenser.*

This calm of heaven, the mermaid's melody,  
Told an untold *whirlpool* draws you fast. *Dryden.*

And in a moment looks you  
Said forth, ye wide! and forth you *whirling*  
thought.

I let it turn with empty notions fraught  
Of many columns every moment broke,  
Of *whirling* *whirlpools*, and of spheres of smoke. *Prior.*

There might arise to be voracious motions or  
at *whirlpools* in the matter of the chaos, whereby the  
atoms must be thrust and crowded to the middle of  
these *whirlpools*, and there conspire one another  
into great solid bodies. *Bentley.*

*WHIRLWIND*, *n. f.* [*whirl* and *wind*, Germ.]  
A stormy wind moving circularly.

In the very instant and *whirlwind* of your pas-  
sion, beget a temperance that may give it smooth-  
ness. *Shakespeare.*

With *whirlwinds* from beneath the told the  
ship.

And bare expos'd the bosom of the deep. *Dryden.*

*WHIRRING*, *adj.* A word formed in imi-  
tation of the sound expressed by it.

From the lake the *whirling* pheasant springs,  
And mounts exulting on triumphant wings. *Pope.*

*WHISK*, *n. f.* [*whischen*, to wipe, Germ.]  
1. A small belem or broth.

The white of an egg, though in part transparent,  
yet being long agitated with a *whisk* or spoon, loses  
its transparency. *Boyle.*

If you break any china with the top of the *whisk*  
on the *whisk*-tree, gather up the fragments. *Swift.*

2. A part of a woman's dress.

An easy means to prevent being one farthing the  
worse for the abatement of interest, is wearing a  
*whisk* instead of a point de Venise. *Chad.*

To *WHISK*, *v. a.* [*whischen*, to wipe, Germ.]  
1. To sweep with a *whisk* all before.

2. To move nimble; to whisk.

Cardan believ'd great states could  
Upon the tip of the head's tail's end;  
That, as the *whisk* it it wards the fin.  
Strow'd mightily rapiers up and down. *Hudibras.*

*WHISKER*, *n. f.* [from *whisk*.] The hair  
growing on the upper lip unshaven; the  
mustachro.

A sacrifice to fall of state,  
Whose thread of life the fatal filters  
Did twist together with its *whiskers*.  
Behold four kings, in majesty rever'd,  
With hoary *whiskers* and a forky beard. *Pope*  
A painter added a pair of *whiskers* to the face. *Addison*

**TO WHISPER.** *v. n.* [*uisperen*, Dutch.]  
To speak with a low voice, so as not to be heard but by the ear close to the speaker; to speak with suspicion or timorous caution.

He sometimes with fearful countenance would define the King to look to himself; for that all the court and city were full of *whisperings*, and expectation of some sudden change. *Shakespeare*  
All that hate me *whisper* together against me. *Pope*

In speech of man, the *whispering* or faltering, whether louder or softer, is an interior sound; but the speaking out is an exterior sound, and the more you can never make a tone, nor sing, in a *whispering*, but in speech you may. *Bacon*

The king *Aceffis* calls;  
Then softly *whisper'd* in her faithful ear,  
And bade his daughters at the rites appear. *Pope*  
It is as offensive to speak wit in a fool's company, as it would be ill manners to *whisper* in it; he is displeased at both, because he is ignorant of what is said. *Pope*  
The hollow *whispering* breeze, the phant'ral rills  
Purle down amid the twisted roots. *Thompson*

**TO WHISPER.** *v. a.*  
1. To address in a low voice.

When they talk of him, they shush then heads,  
And *whisper* one another in the ear. *Shakespeare*  
Give softer words, the grief that does not speak  
*Whispers* the overhaught heart, and bids it break. *Shakespeare*

He first *whispers* the man in the ear, that such a man should think such a end. *Bacon*  
The steward *whispered* the young Templar, that's true to my knowledge. *Laurel*

2. To utter in a low voice.  
You have heard of the news abroad, I mean the *whispered* ones, for they are yet but casual arguments. *Shakespeare*

Sit and cut your bread,  
Nor *whisper* more a word, or get ye gone,  
And weep without doors. *Chapman*  
They might buzz and *whisper* it one to another,  
and, tacitly withdrawing from the apostles, note it about the city. *Bentley*

3. To prompt secretly.  
Charles the emperor,  
Under pretence to see the queen his aunt,  
For 't was indeed his colour, but he came  
To *whisper* Wolsey, here makes visitation. *Shakespeare*  
**WHISPER.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A low soft voice; cautious and timorous speech.  
The extension is more in tones than in speech; therefore the inward voice or *whisper* cannot give a tone. *Bacon*

Strictly observe the first hints and *whispers* of good and evil that pass in the heart, and this will keep conscience quick and vigilant. *South*

Soft *whispers* through th' assembly went. *Dryden*  
He uncall'd, his patron to controul,  
Direful'd the secret *whispers* of his soul. *Dryden*  
With such like false *whispers*, in former reigns,  
the ears of princes have been poisoned. *Davenant*

**WHISPERER.** *n. f.* [from *whisper*.]

1. One that speaks low.  
2. A private talker; a teller of secrets; a conveyer of intelligence.

Kings trust in eunuchs hath rather been as to good spies and good *whisperers* than good magistrates. *Bacon*

[This word is called by Skinner, who misdoth erre, an interjection commanding silence, and so it is commonly used; but *Shakespeare* uses it as a verb, and *Milton* as an adjective or a participle.]

3. Are silent.

Come unto these yellow sands,  
And then take hands;  
Cord'ed when you have, and lift,  
The wild waves *whift*. *Shakespeare*

2. Still; silent; put to silence.  
The winds, with wonder *whift*,  
Smoothly the waters kiss'd.  
Whispering new joys to the mild ocean. *Milton*

3. Be still.  
**WHIST.** *n. f.* A game at cards, requiring close attention and silence; vulgarly pronounced *whifk*.  
The chessman add to play at *whift* and twobbers. *Swift*

*Whift* awhile  
Walls his grave round, beneath a cloud of smoke  
Wealth'd to grant from the pipe. *Thomson*

**TO WHISTLE.** *v. n.* [*hijstlan*, Saxon; *hifulo*, Latin.]

1. To form a kind of musical sound by an articulate modulation of the breath.  
I've watch'd and travel'd hard.  
Some time I shall sleep out, the rest I'll *whistle*. *Shakespeare*

Let one *whistle* at the one end of a trunk, and hold your ear at the other, and the sound shall strike to sleep as you can scarce endure it. *Bacon*  
While the plowman near at hand  
His *whistles* o'er the furrow'd land. *Milton*

Shouldst Bertram found his trumpets,  
And Fortinbras but *whistle* through his fingers,  
He draws his army off.  
He *whistled* as he went for want of thought. *Dryden*

The ploughman leaves the talk of day,  
And trading homeward *whistles* on the way. *Gay*

2. To make a sound with a small wind instrument.  
3. To sound shrill.

His big manly voice  
Changing again toward childish tinkle pipes,  
He *whistles* in his hand. *Shakespeare*

Soft *whispers* run along the leafy woods,  
And mountains *whistle* to the murm'ring floods. *Dryden*

Rhetus from the hearth a burning brand  
Selects, and whirling waves, till from his hand  
The fire took flame, then dash'd it from the right  
On tan Charax's temple, near the fight  
Then *whistling* past came on. *Dryden*

When wings of death in *whistling* arrows fly,  
With thou, thought wounded, yet undaunted lay,  
Perform thy part, and share the dangerous day. *Prior*

The wild winds *whistle*, and the billows roar,  
The splitting raft the horrors to my eye. *Pope*  
**TO WHISTLE.** *v. a.* To call by a whistle.

Let him *whistle* them backwards and forwards,  
till he is weary  
He chanced to miss his dog: we stood full till he  
had *whistled* him up. *Addison*

When humble pride for flattery makes demands,  
May dance by dance be *whistled* off my hands! *Pope*

**WHISTLE.** *n. f.* [*hijstle*, Saxon.]

1. Sound made by the modulation of the breath in the mouth.

My fire in caves confirms the wind,  
Can with a breath their clam'rous rage appease;  
They fear his *whistle*, and forsake the seas. *Dryden*

2. A sound made by a small wind instrument.

3. The mouth; the organ of whistling.  
Let's drink the other cup to wet our *whistles*,  
and to sing away all sad thoughts. *Watson*

4. A small wind instrument.  
The masters and pilots were so astonished, that they knew not how to direct, and it they knew, they could scarcely, when they directed, hear their own *whistle*. *Sidney*

Behold  
Upon the hepp'n tackle shipboys climbing;  
Hear the thrill *whistle*, which doth order give  
To founds confus'd. *Shakespeare*

Small *whistles*, or shepherds' oaten pipes, give a

found, because of their extreme loudness, when by the air is more pent than in a wider pipe. *Bacon*  
Her infant grandame's *whistle* next it grew.  
The bells she gungled, and the *whistle* blew. *Pope*

5. The noise of winds.

6. A call, such as sportsmen use to their dogs.

Madam, here comes my lord.—  
—I have been worth the *whistle*. *Shakespeare*  
The knight, pursuing this epistle,  
Believ'd he'd brought her to his *whistle*. *Hudibras*  
**WHISTLER.** *n. f.* [from *whistle*.] One who whistles.

The prize was a gnuca, to be conferred upon the ablest *whistler*, who could whistle clearly, and go through his tune without laughing. *Addison*

**WHIT.** *n. f.* [white, a thing; aphte, any thing, Saxon.] A point; a jot.

We have, and are no whit repaid. *Shakespeare*  
Her sacred book with blood yew'd,  
That none could read except the old man teach,  
She into him distil'd every *whit*,  
And heavenly documents thereof did preach. *Spenser*

The motive came of doing it is not in words, but came thus as if the wind should drive a feather in the air; we no *whit* furthering that whereby we are driven. *Hooker*

Although the lord became the king's to him, his country was no *whit* reformed thereby, but remained in the former barbarism. *Bacon*

Nature's full blessings would be well dispens'd in unsuperfluous, even proportion.  
And the *whit* enumber'd with her store. *Milton*

It does not me a *whit* displease,  
That the rich all honours seize. *Cowley*

In accounts of an art or trade, it ought to be any enquirer, if they can be brought any *whit* to one another. *Prior*

It is every *whit* as honourable to admit a good minister, as to oppose a bad one. *Addison*

**WHIT.** *adj.* [white, Saxon; *wt*, Dutch.]

1. Having such an appearance as arises from the mixture of all colours; grey.

When the paper was held near to any colour than to the rest, it appeared of that colour to which it approached nearest, but when it was equally, almost equally, distant from all the colours, whether it might be equally illuminated by them all, it appeared *white*. *Newton*

Why round our coaches crowd the *white* gloves because? *Pope*

2. Having the colour of fear; pale.  
My hands are of your colour, but I flame  
To wear a heart to *white*. *Shakespeare*

3. Having the colour appropriated to happiness and innocence.  
Welcome, pure-eyed faith, *white*-handed hope,  
Thou have rung angel gut with golden wings,  
And thou unblemish'd form of chastity. *Milton*

Wert thou that sweet smiling youth?  
Or that crown'd matron tapers, *white*-robed? *Swift*

Let this auspicious morning be express'd  
With a *white* stone distinguish'd from the rest,  
*White* as thy time, and as thy honour clear,  
And let new joys attend on thy new-added year. *Davenant*

To faithful mirth be this *white* hour assign'd,  
And sweet discourse, the banquet of the mind. *Pope*

Peace o'er the world her olive wand extend,  
And *white*-rob'd innocence from heav'n descend. *Pope*

4. Gray with age.  
I call you servile ministers,  
That have with two pernicious daughters join'd  
Your high engender'd battles 'gainst a head  
So old and *white* as this. *Shakespeare*

So minutes, hours, and days, weeks, months, and years,  
Past over, to the end they were created,  
Would bring *white* to a quiet grave. *Shakespeare*

5. Pure; unblemish'd.

Unhappy *Dryden* in all Charles's days  
Rofcommon only boasts unpotted joys.  
And in our own, excite fine courtly fits.  
No *whiter* page than *Addison*'s remains. *Pope*



**WHITE, n. f.**

1. **Whiteness**; any thing white; white colour.

My Nan shall be the queen of all the fannies,  
Finely attired in a robe of white. *Shakespeare*

A friend coming to visit me, I stopped him at the door, and before I told him what the colours were, or what I was doing, I asked him which of the two whites were the best, and wherein they differed: and after he had at that distance viewed them well, he answered, that they were both good whites, and that he could not say which was best, nor wherein their colours differed. *Newton*

2. The mark at which an arrow is shot, which used to be painted white.

It is a mark he set up for an archer at a great distance, let him aim as exactly as he can, the hawk will shoot take his arrow, and direct it from the white. *Dryden*

Remove him, then, and all your plots fly fast,  
Paint blank, and level to the very white  
Of your deliquis. *Southern*

3. The albuminous part of an egg.

I'll fetch some flax and whites of eggs  
To apply to this bleeding face. *Shakespeare*

The strongest repellents are the whites of new-laid eggs beaten to a froth with alum. *Hogman*

When latex among the stars do grow,  
Thou into the close in time dost creep;  
And there, with piercing eye,  
Through the firm shell and the thick white dost spy  
Yours to come a-forming lie,  
Close in their sacred fecundine asleep. *Colley*

What principle manages the white and yolk of an egg into such a variety of textures, as is requisite to furnish a chick? *Boyle*

The two in most regions represent the yolk and the membrane that lies next above it, for the exterior region of the earth is as the shell of the egg, and the abyss under it as the white that lies under the shell. *Eusebius*

4. The white part of the eye.  
Our general humilit  
Sacrifices himself with 's hands,  
And turns up th' white o' th' eye to his discourse. *Shakespeare*

The horny or pellucid coat of the eye doth not lie in the same imperious with the white of the eye, but siteth up, as a hill-top, above its convexity. *Boyle*

To **WHITEN**, v. a. [from the adjective.]  
To make white; to dealbate; to whiten-wash.

His raiment became shining, exceeding white as snow, so as no fuller on earth can white them. *Mark*

Take unto white sepulchres, which appear beautiful outward, but are within full of dead men's bones. *Matthew*

**WHITELAND, n. f.**

White-lead is made by taking sweet-lead, and having cut it into long and narrow slips, they make it up into rolls, but so that a small distance may remain between every spiral revolution. These rolls are put into earthen pots, so ordered that the lead may not sink down above built way, or four small matter more, in them; these pots have each of them very sharp vinegar in the bottom, so full as almost to touch the lead. When the vinegar and lead have both been put into the pot, it is covered up close, and is left for a certain time, in which space the corrosive fumes of the vinegar will reduce the surface of the lead into a mere white calc, which they separate by knocking it with a hammer. There are two sorts of this sold at the colour shops; the one called crane, which is the most pure part, and the other is called white-lead. *Quincy*

**WHITELIVERED, adj.** [from white and liver.] Envious; malicious; cowardly.

**WHITELY, adj.** [from white.] Coming near to white.

A whitely wanton, with a velvet brow,  
With two pitch balls stuck in her face for eyes. *Shakespeare*

Now, governor, I see that I must bluish  
Quite through this veil of night a whitely shame,  
To think I could design to make those free  
Who were by nature slaves. *Southern*

**WHITMEAT, n. f.** [white and meat.] Food made of milk.

Much saltness in whitmeat is ill for the stone. *Puffin*

The fish handled into the mountains, lived only upon whitmeats. *Speiser*

To **WHITEN**, v. a. [from white.] To make white.

The fumes of sulphur will not blacken paper, and is commonly used by women to whiten their faces. *Boyle*

Flax the food and climate are proper for whiten-  
ing, by the frequency of brooks, and also of winds. *Temple*

Women of my complexion ought to be more modest, especially since our faces declare us from all artificial whitenings. *Guarison*

Striking her child, the storm confirms her pow'r,  
The waves but whiten her triumphant shore. *Prior*

Whether the darkened moon to mute white,  
Or whitened wall provide the flower to white;  
In dance, exile, Pedium, or the most,  
Like her or Budgeff, I will shame and paint. *Pope*

To **WHITEN**, v. n. To grow white.

The bark expects its freight;  
The loofed canvas trembles with the wind,  
And the sea whitens with suspicious gales. *Smith*

**WHITENER, n. f.** [from whiten.] One who makes any thing white

**WHITENESS, n. f.** [from white.]

1. The state of being white; freedom from colour.

His doth lead me to her hand,  
Of my first love the fatal hand,  
White whiteness doth for ever lie,  
Nature herself cannot mend it. *Sidney*

Whiteness is a mean between all colours, having disposed itself indifferently to them all, as with equal facility to be tinged with any of them. *Newton*

2. Paleness.

Thou tremblest, and the whiteness of thy cheek  
Is sifter than thy tongue to tell thy errand. *Shakespeare*

3. Purity; cleanness.

The least spot is visible on crime, but to preserve this whiteness in its original purity, you have, like that crime, forsaken the common track of business, which is not always to be in. *Dryden*

**WHITENESS, n. f.** A kind of food.

Conwall squash-pye, and Devon whiteness brings. *King*

**WHITEN, n. f.** [from white.] It arises from a laxness of the glands of the uterus, and a cold pituitous blood. *Quincy*

**WHITETHORN, n. f.** [from white and thorn.] A species of thorn.

As little as a whithorn and a pear-tree seem of kin, a croon of the latter will sometimes prosper well, being grafted up in a stock of the former. *Boyle*

**WHITWASH, n. f.** [white and wash.]

1. A wash to make the skin seem fair.  
The clergy, during Cromwell's usurpation, were very much taken up in retouching the female world; I have heard a whole sermon against a whitewash. *Addison*

2. A kind of liquid plaster with which

Faint rooms above, below, this mansion grace'd,  
With white-wash deckt, and river-sand o'er-cast. *Harte*

**WHITWINE, n. f.** [white and wine.] A species of wine produced from the white grapes.

The seeds and roots are to be cut, beaten, and infused in white-wine. *Wigman*

**WHITHER, adv.** [hyphen, Saxon.]

1. To what place? interrogatively.  
Sister, wilt meet, whither away to suit?—  
No farther than the Tower. *Shakespeare*

The common people swarm like summer flies;  
And whither fly the gnats but to the sun? *Shakespeare*

Ah! whither am I hurried? ah! to give,  
Ye shades, and let your officer's influence. *Dryden*

2. To what place? absolutely.  
I stay'd I knew not whither. *Milton*

3. To which place? relatively.

Whither when as they came, they tell at words,  
Whether of them should be the lord of lands. *Spenser*

At Canterbury, whither some your way was on  
before, the mayor seized on them, as they were taking fresh horses. *Hutton*

That lord advanced to Winchester, whither Sir John Berkley brought him two fragments more of fact. *Clarendon*

4. To what degree? Obsolete; perhaps never in use.

Whither at length wilt thou abuse our patience?  
Still shall thy fury mock us? *Ben Jonson*

**WHITHERSOEVER, adv.** [whither and soever.] To whatsoever place.

For whatever end faith is designed, and whither-  
fore the nature and imitation of the grace does drive us, whither we must go, and to that end we must direct all our actions. *Taylor*

**WHITING, n. f.** [whitting, Dut. alburnus, Latin.]

1. A small sea fish,  
Some fish are gutted, split, and kept in pickle, as whiting and mackerel. *Corru*

The mother fishes of fishes are more tender than those of terrestrial animals, and more tender substance more watery. Some fishes, as whittings, can be almost entirely dissolved into water. *Arbutnot*

2. [from white.] A soft chalk.

That this impregnated liquor may be improved, they pour it upon whiteness, which is a white chalk or clay, finely powdered, cleaned, and made up into balls. *Boyle*

When you clean your plate, leave the whiting plainly to be seen in all the clinks. *Swift*

**WHITISH, adj.** [from white.] Somewhat white

The same aqua-fortis, that will quickly change the redness of red lead into a darker colour, will, being put upon crude lead, produce a whitish substance, as with copper it did a bluish. *Boyle*

**WHITISHNESS, n. f.** [from whitish.] The quality of being somewhat white.

Like good venetian vitrol of a deep blue, and compare with some of the entire cy flais, purposely reserved, some of the vitrol's powder of the same salt, which will exhibit a very considerable degree of whitishness. *Boyle*

**WHITELAND, n. f.** [white and leather.]

Leather dressed with alum, remarkable for toughness.

Whole bundle and saddle, whither and nal,  
With collars and harness. *Taffer*

He bar'd the nerves through, from the heel to th' ankle, and then knit  
Both to his chariot with a thong of whitelander. *Chapman*

Nor do I care much, if her pretty mouth  
Meet with her furrow'd chin, and both together  
Hem in her lips as dry as good whitelander. *Suckling*

**WHITLOW, n. f.** [hyphen, Saxon, and low, a wolf. Skinner. hyphen, Saxon, and low, a flame. Lye.] A swelling between the cuticle and cutis, called the mild whitlow; or between the periosteum and the bone, called the malignant whitlow.

Paronychia is a small swelling about the nails and ends of the fingers, by the vulgar people generally called whitlow. *Boyle*

**WHITSOOT, n. f.** A kind of apple.

**WHITSTER, or Whiter, n. f.** [from white.] A whiteners.

Carry it among the whistlers in Dutchet mound. *Shakespeare*

**WHITSEL, n. f.** A provincial word.

Their meat was whitsel, as they call it; namely, milk, four milk, cheese, curds, butter. *Circus*

**WHIT'SUNTIDE.** *n. f.* [*white* and *sunday*; because the converts newly baptized appeared from Easter to Whitsuntide in white. *Skinner.*] The feast of Pentecost. Strephon, with leafy twigs of laurel tree, A garland made on temples for to wear; For he then chosen was the dignity Of village lord that Whitsuntide to bear. *Sidney.* This they employ in brewing and baking against Whitsuntide. *Carew.* And let us do it with no shew of fear; Nor with no more than if we heard that England Were busied with a Whitsun morrice dance. *Shakspeare.* **WHITTENTREE.** *n. f.* [*Umbucus aquatica*.] A sort of tree. *Ainsworth.* **WHITTLE.** *n. f.* [*hytel*, Saxon.] 1. A white dress for a woman. Not in use. 2. [*hytel*, Saxon.] A knife. There's not a whittle in the antly camp But I do prize it at my love, before The reverend'st throat in Athens. *Shakspeare.* A dagger hanging at his belt he had, Made of an antique sword's well-temper'd blade; He wore a Sheffield whittle in his hole. *Bretton.* **TO WHITTLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To cut with a knife. 2. To edge; to sharpen. Not in use. When they are come to that once, and are thoroughly whittled, then shall you have them cast their wanton eyes upon men's wives. *Hakewill.* **TO WHIZZ.** *v. n.* [from the found that it expresses.] To make a loud humming noise. The exhalations, whizzing in the air, Give so much light that I may read by them. *Shakspeare.* Turn him about; I know him, he'll but whizz, and straight go out. *Dryden.* Soon all with vigour bend their trusty bows, And from the quiver each his arrow chole; Hippocoon's was the first; with forceful sway It flew, and whizzing cut the liquid way. *Dryden.* **WHO.** *pronoun.* genitive *whose*; other cases *whom*. [*hpa*, Saxon; *wic*, Dutch.] 1. A pronoun relative, applied to persons. We have no perfect description of it, nor any knowledge how, or by whom, it is inhabited. *Abbott.* Oft have I seen a timely-parted ghoul, Of ashy semblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless, Being all descended to the lab'ring heart, Was, in the conflict that it holds with death, Attract the fame for aidance 'gainst the enemy. *Shakspeare.* Were the grac'd person of our Banquo present, Whom I may rather challenge for unkindness, Than pity for mischance. *Shakspeare.* The son of Duncan, From whom this tyrant holds the due of birth, Liveth in the English court. *Shakspeare.* 2. Which of many. A man can never be obliged to submit to any power, unless he can be satisfied who is the person who has a right to exercise it. *Locke.* We are still as much at a loss who civil power belongs to. *Locke.* 3. *As who should say*, elliptically for *as one who should say*. Hope thrown a generous contempt upon all rage, and looks like a beneficent essence of a misfortune; as who should say, rage is somewhat troublesome now, but I shall overcome you. *Cotton.* 4. *Who's* is the genitive of *who*, as *as of who*, and is applied to persons and things. *John.* In what the best of men I require, In these any other doctrine, whose followers are perished? *Addison.* 5. It has sometimes a disjunctive sense. There thou rest'st of kings, and who aspire; Who fall, who rise, who triumph, who do mean. *Deniel.*

Tell who loves who; what favours some partake, And who is jilted. *Dryden.* 6. It is used often interrogatively; as, *who* is this? meaning, what is the character or name of this person? *Who* shall do this? that is, where shall any be found that can do this? In the grave who shall give thee thanks? *Psalms.* Who is like unto the Lord? *Psalms.* Who is this that darkeneth counsel by words without knowledge? *Job.* Who first seduc'd them to that dire revolt? The infernal serpent. *Milton.* Who feeds that alms-house neat, but void of state, Where age and want sit smiling at the gate? Who taught that heav'n-direct'd spire to rise? The man of Rots, each rising babe repines. *Pope.* **WHOEVER.** *pronoun.* [*who* and *ever*.] Any one, without limitation or exception. Whoever doth to temperance apply His steadfast life, and all his actions frame, Trust me, shall find no greater enemy, Than stubborn perturbation to the same. *Spenser.* I think myself beholden, whoever shows me my mistakes. *Locke.* Whoever thou art, that fortune brings to keep The rights of Neptune, monarch of the deep; These first it fits, O stranger, to prepare The due libation, and the solemn prayer. *Pope.* Whoever is really brave, has always this comfort when he is oppressed, that he knows himself to be superior to those who injure him, by forgiving it. *Pope.* **WHOLE.** *adj.* [*palz*, Saxon; *heel*, Dutch.] 1. All; total; containing all. All the whole army stood agaz'd at him. *Shakspeare.* This I my glory account, My exaltation, and my whole delight. *Milton.* Looking down he saw The whole world fill'd with violence, and all flesh Corrupting each their way. *Milton.* Wouldst thou be soon destroy'd, and perish whole, Trust Maorus with thy lie, and Milbourne with thy foul. *Dryden.* Pierce extremes Contiguous might disemper the whole frame. *Milton.* 2. Complete; not defective. The elder did whole regiments afford, The younger brought his fortune and his sword. *Waller.* 3. Uninjured; unimpaired. Anguish is come upon me, because my life is yet whole in me. *2 Samuel.* For while unhurt, divine Jordain, Thy work and Scenera's remain; Thou keep'st his body, they his soul, He lives and breathes, restor'd and whole. *Prior.* 4. Well of any hurt or sickness. When they had done circumcising all the people, They abode in the camp till they were whole. *Joshua.* **WHOLE.** *n. f.* 1. The totality; no part omitted; the complex of all the parts. Fear God, and keep his commandments, for this is the whole of man. *Ecclesiastes.* It contained the whole of religion amongst the ancients; and made philosophy more agreeable. *Broome.* There is a metaphysical whole, when the essence of a thing is said to consist of two parts, the genus and the difference, i. e. the general and the special nature, which, being joined together, make up a definition. *Watts.* 2. System; a regular combination. Begin with sense, of every art the fount; Parts answering parts shall slide into a whole. *Pope.* **WHOLESALE.** *n. f.* [*whole* and *sale*.] 1. Sale in the lump, not in separate small parcels. 2. The whole mass. Some from vanity, or envy, despise a valuable book, and throw contempt upon it by *wholesale*. *Watts.* **WHOLESALE.** *adj.* Buying or selling in the lump, or in large quantities.

These are *wholesale* not truck and barter, and the whole herd. This cost me, at the *wholesale*, a hundred drachmas; I make two hundred by selling it in retail. **WHOLESOME.** *adj.* [*heesam*, Dutch; *heylsum*, Teutonick; both from *hael*, Saxon, *health*.] 1. Sound. Contrary to *unsound*; in doctrine. So the doctrine contained be but *wholesome* and edifying, a want of exactness in speaking may be overlooked. *Atterbury.* 2. Contributing to health. Night not now, as ere man fell, *Wholesome*, and cool, and mild; but with black air Accompany'd, with damps and dreadful gloom. *Milton.* Besides the *wholesome* luxury which that place abounds with, a kitchen garden is a more pleasant fight than the finest orangery. *Addison.* She held it *wholesome* by much To rest a little on the couch. *Prior.* 3. Preserving; salutary. Obsolete. The Lord helpeth his anointed, and will hear him from his holy heaven; even with the *wholesome* strength of his right hand. *Psalms.* 4. Useful; conducive to happiness or virtue. They suffer us to famish, repeal daily any *wholesome* act established against the rich, and provide more piercing statutes to chain up the poor. *Shakspeare.* 'Tis no less To govern justly, make your empire flourish, With *wholesome* laws, in riches, peace, and plenty, Than, by the expence of wealth and blood, to make New acquisitions. *Denham.* 5. Kindly; pleasing. A burlesque use. I cannot make you a *wholesome* answer, my wit's diseased. *Shakspeare.* To wail friends lost, Is not by much so *wholesome*, profitable, As to rejoice at friends but newly found. *Shakspeare.* **WHOLESOMELY.** *adv.* [from *wholesome*.] Salubriously; salutiferously. **WHOLESOMENESS.** *n. f.* [from *wholesome*.] 1. Quality of conducing to health; salubrity. His palate was so tractable, and subdued to the dictates of a higher choice, that he really thought no meat pleasant, but in proportion to its *wholesomeness*. *John.* We made a standard of the healthfulness of the air from the proportion of acute and epidemical diseases, and of the *wholesomeness* of the food from that of the chronical. *Grant.* At London they shewed us a great fountain of water, that is in great esteem for its *wholesomeness*; weighing two ounces in a pound less than the same measure of the lake water. *Addison.* Little foretold he that th' Almighty pow'r, Who feeds the faithful at his chosen hour, Consists not taste, but *wholesomeness* of food, Nor means to please their sense, but do them good. *Harte.* 2. Salutariness; conduciveness to good. **WHOLLY.** *adv.* [from *whole*.] 1. Completely; perfectly. The thrust was so strong, that he could not wholly beat it away, but that it met with his thigh, through which it ran. *Sidney.* Thus equal deaths are dealt with equal chance; By turns they quit their ground, by turns advance. Victors and vanquish'd in the various field. *Dryden.* Nor wholly overcome, nor wholly yield. This story was written before *Boocace*; but its author being wholly lost, Chaucer is now become an original. *Dryden.* 2. Totally; in all the parts or kinds. Metals are *wholly* strany. *Bacon.* For *wholly* I serv'd a prey; Of it restor'd. *Dryden.* They *wholly* give up *wholly* in doublet life; and, provided a woman could keep her house in order, she never could herself about regulating the commonwealth. *Addison.*

AND *whore*, singular

As *Chorus* is a holy in himself, so he might communicate his faculty to the sons of men, whom he intended to bring into the fruition of himself.

There be men in the world, whom you had rather have your son be, with five hundred pounds, than some other with five thousand.

WHOMSOEVER. *prop.* [oblique case of *who/soever*.] Any without exception.

With whomsoever thou findest thy goods, let him not live.

Nature has bestowed mines on several parts, but their riches are only for the industrious and frugal. If *whomsoever* else they visit, 'tis with the diligent and labor only they stay.

WHOOBUB. *n. f.* Hubbub. See *HUBBUB*.

In this time of lethargy, I picked and cut most of their festive parties: and had not the old man come in with a *whoolub* against his daughter, and scared my thoughts from the chaff, I had not left a particle in the whole army.

WHOOOP. *n. f.* [See *HOOP*.]

1. A shout of pursuit.

Let them breathe awhile, and then cry *whoop*, and let them on again.

A fox crossing the road, drew off a considerable detachment, who clapped spurs to their horses, and pursued him with *whoops* and halloos.

2. [pupa, Latin.] A bird.

To WHOOP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To shout with malignity. It is written by *Drayton*, a *whoop*.

Treason and murder ever kept together, As two yoke devils sworn to either's purpose: Working too grossly in a natural cause, That admiration did not *whoop* at them. Satyrs, that in shades and gloomy dingles dwell, Run *whooping* to the hills to clap their under hands.

To WHOOP. *v. a.* To insult with shouts.

While he trusts me, 'twere to buse a part To fawn, and yet betray; I should be his'd And *whoop'd* in hell for that ingratitude.

WHORE. *n. f.* [hop, Sax. *hore*, Dut.]

1. A woman who converses unlawfully with men; a fornicatress; an adulteress; a strumpet.

To put out the word *where*, thou dost me wrong throughout my book; troth, put out woman too.

2. A prostitute; a woman who receives men for money.

Conveys his wealth to Tiber's hungry shores, And tatters Italy with foreign *whores*.

We wend'd should he down in death, This cheat of life would take no more.

If you thought time but empty breath, Your Phillis but a perjur'd *whore*.

To WHORE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To converse unlawfully with the other sex.

'Tis a noble general's prudent part, To cherish valour, and reward desert:

Let him be dubb'd with lace, live high, and *where*, Sometimes be lousy, but be never poor.

To WHORE. *v. a.* To corrupt with regard to chastity.

Have I *whor'd* your wife?

WHOREDOM. *n. f.* [from *whore*.] Fornication.

Some let go *whoredom* as an indifferent matter, which yet strive for an holy-day as for their life.

WHOREMASTER. *n. f.* [from *whore* and *master*, or *monger*.]

One who keeps *whores*, or converses with a fornicatress.

What is a *whoremonger*, fool?—A fool in good cloaths, and something like thee.

As if we were drunkards by a planetary influence; an admirable evasion of *whoremonger*, man, to lay his gonith disposition on the change of a star.

Art thou fully persuaded that no *whoremonger* nor adulterer shall have any inheritance in the kingdom of God? and dost thou continue to practise these vices?

A rank notorious *whoremonger*, to choose To thrust his neck into the marriage noose.

If he were jealous, he might clip his wife's wings; but what would this avail, when there were flocks of *whoremongers* perpetually hovering over his house?

WHO'RESON. *n. f.* [whore and *son*.] A bastard. It is generally used in a ludicrous dislike.

Whoreson, mad compound of majesty, welcome. Thou *whoreson* Zed! thou unnecessary letter.

How now, you *whoreson* peasant, Where have you been these two days loitering?

Frog was a fly *whoreson*, the reverse of John.

WHO'RISH. *adj.* [from *whore*.] Unchaste; incontinent.

You, like a lecher, out of *whorish* loins Breed your whorers.

By means of a *whorish* woman a man is brought to a piece of bread.

WHO'RISHLY. *adj.* [from *whorish*.] Harlot like.

WHO'RLEBERRY. *n. f.* [heortzenian, Saxon; *utis idua*.] Bilberry. A plant.

WHOSE. *n. f.* Genitive of *who*.

With barefac'd power sweep him from my sight, And bid my will avouch it, yet I must not;

For certain friends that are both his and mine, Whose loves I may not drop.

2. Genitive of *which*.

Thy name affrights me, in *whose* sound is death.

Those darts *whose* points nimbly gods adore His night, and deprecate his power.

WHO'SO. {pronoun. [who and *soever*.]}

WHOSOE'ER. {Any, without restriction. *Whoso* is out of use.

*Whoso* is out of hope to attain to another's virtue, will seek to come at even hand, by depressing another's fortune.

Let there be persons licensed to lend upon usury; let the rate be somewhat more easy for the merchant than that he formerly paid; for all borrowers shall have some ease, be he merchant or *whore*.

He inclin'd Knowledge of good and evil in this tree, That *who* eats thereof, forthwith attains Wisdom.

*Whosoever* hath Christ for his friend, shall be sure of counsel; and *whosoever* is his own friend, will be sure to *deceit*.

WHURRY. *n. f.* A whortleberry; a bilberry.

For fruits, both wild, as *whurrs*, strawberry pears, and plums, though the meaner sort come short, the gentlemen skip not far behind those of other parts.

WHY. *adv.* [hpi, pophpi, Saxon.]

1. For what reason? interrogatively.

If it be lawful to support the faith of the church against an irreconcilable party, *why* not the government and discipline of the church?

The/ both deal justly with you: *why* not from any regard they have for justice, but because their fortune depends on their credit.

2. For which reason: relatively.

In every sin, men must not consider the unlawfulness thereof only, but the reason *why* it should be unlawful.

Mortar will not have attained its utmost compactness till fourscore years after it has been employed, and this is one reason *why*, in demolishing ancient fabrics, it is more easy to break the stone than the mortar.

No ground of enmity *Why* he should mean me ill.

Such, whose sole bliss is eating; who can give But that one brutal reason *why* they live.

3. For what reason: relatively.

I was dispatch'd for their defence and guard, And listen *why*, for I will tell you now.

We examine the *why*, the what, and the how of things.

Turn the discourse; I have a reason *why* I would not have you speak so tenderly.

4. It is sometimes used emphatically.

Nims' tomb, man; *why*, you must not speak that yet: that you answer to Pyram.

You have not been abed then? *Why*, no; the day had broke before we parted.

If her chill heart I cannot move, *Why* I'll enjoy the very love.

Whence is this *why*, from that essential sustenance which obedience has to the relation which is between a rational creature and his Creator.

WHY'NOT. *adv.* A cant word for violent or peremptory procedure.

Capoc'h'd your rabbins of the synod, And snapp'd their canons with a *whynot*.

W1. [Saxon.] Holy. Thus *wimund*, holy peace; *wibert*, eminent for sanctity; *awti*, altogether holy; as Hierocles, Hieronymus, Hosius, &c.

WIC, *Wick*, comes from the Saxon *wic*, which, according to the different nature and condition of places, hath a threefold signification; implying either a village, or a lay made by the winding banks of a river, or a cattle.

WICK. *n. f.* [weoce, Sax. *wicke*, Dut.] The substance round which is applied the wax or tallow of a torch or candle.

But true it is, that when the oil is spent The light goes out, and *wick* is thrown away;

So, when he had resign'd his regiment, His daughter 'gan despise his drooping day.

There lives within the very flame of love A kind of *wick* or fuel that will abate it.

Bodies are inflamed wholly and immediately, without any *wick* to help the inflammation.

Little unions of oil or melted wax continually ascend space up the *wick* of a burning candle.

The fungous parcels about the *wicks* of candles only signify a moist and pluvial air about them.

WICKED. *adj.* [Of this common word the etymology is very obscure: *picca*, is an *rackanter*; *paccan*, is to oppress; *piman*, to curse; *piced*, is crooked; all these, however, Skinner rejects for *virtutis*, Latin. Perhaps it is a compound of *pic*, vile, bad, and *head*; *malum caput*.]

Given to vice; not good; flagitious; morally bad.

The dwelling place of the wicked shall come to nought.

And as the better spirit, when the wicked is a scorn of death, dath show the wicked soul.

So when the wicked soul dath show the wicked soul, Ev'n then she proves her own eternity.

He of their wicked ways shall them admonish.

But since thy veins paternal virtue flow, Go and succeed! the rivals aims despise;

For never, never wicked man was vile.

# W I D

1. It is a word of ludicrous or slight blame.

That same wicked bastard of Venus, that blind rascally boy, that abuses every one's eyes because his own are out, let him be judge how deep I am in love. *Shakespeare.*

3. Cursed; baneful; pernicious; bad in effect, as medicinal things are called virtuous.

The wicked weed which there the fox did lay, From underneath his head he took away! *Spenser.*  
As wicked dew as e'er my mother breath'd  
With raven's feather from unwholesome fen,  
Drop on you both. *Shakespeare.*

- WICKEDLY.** *adv.* [from *wicked*.] Criminally; corruptly; badly.

I would now send him where they all should see,  
Clear as the light, his heart flame; where no man  
Could be so wickedly or fondly stupid,  
But should cry out, *law law*, touch'd, felt wicked-  
ness. *Ben Jonson.*

He behaved himself with great modesty and won-  
derful repentance; being convinced in his con-  
science that he had done wickedly. *Clarendon.*  
That thou may'st be the better bring about  
Thy wishes, thou art wickedly devout. *Dryden.*

'Tis phrase absurd to call a villain great:  
Who wickedly is wise or madly brave,  
Is but the more a fool, the more a knave. *Pope.*

- WICKEDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *wicked*.] Corruption of manners; guilt; moral ill.

It is not good that children should know any  
wickedness; old folks have discretion and know  
the world. *Shakespeare.*

These tents thou saw'st so pleasant, were the tents  
Of wickedness; wherein shall dwell his race  
Who slew his brother. *Milton.*

- WICKER.** *adj.* [vigre, a twig, Danish; *twiggen*, Dutch.] Made of small sticks.

Each one a little wicker basket had,  
Made of fine twigs entangled curiously,  
In which they gather'd flowers. *Spenser.*

Then quick did drofs  
His halfe milke up for cheere, and in a presse  
Of wicker prest it. *Chapman.*

The long broad shields, made up of wicker rods,  
which are commonly used among the northern  
Irish, but especially among the Scots, are brought  
from the Scythians. *Spenser.*

If your influence be quite damn'd up  
With black usurping mist, some gentle taper,  
Though a rush candle from the wicker hole  
Of some clay habitation, visit us  
With thy long-level'd rule of streaming light. *Milton.*

A foolish painter drew January sitting in a wicker  
chair, with four nightcaps on, by the fire; and  
without doors green trees, as if it had been in the  
midst of July. *Percy.*

- WICKET.** *n. f.* [wicked, Welsh; *guiglet*, Fr. *wicket*, Dutch.] A small gate.

When none yielded, her unruly page  
With his rude claws the wicket open rent,  
And let her in. *Spenser.*

These wickets of the soul are pluck'd on high,  
Because all sounds do lightly mount aloft. *Davies.*  
Now St. Peter at heaven's wicket seems  
To wait them with his keys. *Milton.*

The cave was now a common way;  
The wicket, often open'd, knew the key. *Dryden.*  
The chattering with dissenters, and dodging  
about this or the other ceremony, is like opening a  
few wickets, by which no more than one can pass  
in at a time. *South.*

- WIDE.** *adj.* [pibe, Saxon; *wid*, Dutch.]

1. Broad; extended far each way.

He wand'ring long a wider circle made,  
And many-langw'd nations he survey'd. *Pope.*

2. Broad to a certain degree: as, three inches wide.

3. Deviating; remote.

Many of the fathers were far wide from the un-  
derstanding of this place. *Raleigh.*

Consider the absurdities of that distinction be-  
tween the act and the obliquity; and the contrary  
being so wide from the truth of scripture and the  
attributes of God, and so noxious to good life, we  
may certainly conclude, that to the perpetration of  
whatsoever sin there is not at all any predestination  
of God. *Hammond.*

To move  
His laughter at their quaint opinions wide. *Milton.*  
On wide of nature must he act a part,  
Make love in tropes, in bombast break his heart. *Tickle.*

- WIDE.** *adv.*
1. At a distance. In this sense wide seems to be sometimes an adverb.

A little wide  
There was a holy chapel edified,  
Wherein the hermit wont to lay  
His holy things each morn and even tide. *Spenser.*  
The Chinese, a people whose way of thinking  
seems to be as wide of ours in Europe as their coun-  
try does. *Temple.*

2. With great extent.
- Of all these bounds enrich'd  
With plentiful rivers, and wide fertile meads,  
We make thee lady. *Shakespeare.*  
On the east side of the garden place  
Cherubic watch, and of a sword the flame  
Wide-waving; all approach far off to fright. *Milton.*

She open'd, but to shut  
Excell'd her power, the gates wide open flood. *Milton.*

With huge two-handed sway  
Brandish'd aloft, the horn'd edge came down,  
Wide waving. *Milton.*  
The south wind rose, and with black wings  
Wide hovering, all the clouds together drove  
From under heav'n. *Milton.*

Stretch'd at ease the panting lady lies,  
To shun the fervour of meridian flies;  
While sweating slaves catch ev'ry breeze of air,  
And with wide-spreading fans refresh the fair. *Gay.*

Yet wide was spread their fame in ages past,  
And poets once had promis'd they should last. *Pope.*

- WIDELY.** *adv.* [from *wide*.]

1. With great extent each way.
- Any that considers how minute the intervals of  
the chaos are, in proportion to the bulk of the  
atoms, will hardly induce himself to believe, that  
particles so widely disseminated could ever throng  
one another to a compact texture. *Bentley.*

2. Remotely; far.
- Let him exercise the freedom of his reason, and  
his mind will be strengthened, and the light which  
the remote parts of truth will give to one another,  
will to assist his judgment, that he will seldom be  
widely out. *Locke.*

- To WIDEN.** *v. a.* [from *wide*.] To make wide; to extend.

So now the gates are open; now prove good se-  
conds;  
'Tis for the followers fortune widens them,  
Not for the flyers. *Shakespeare.*  
These accidents, when they first happen, seem  
but small and contemptible; but by degrees they  
branch out and widen themselves into a numerous  
train of mischievous consequences. *South.*

He was accustomed to sleep with a peaceable  
nose, fastening in his slumbers the wrinkles of it,  
and the anger which commonly mounted to that  
part; but now his nostrils were widened to the last  
degree of fury. *Dryden.*

- To WIDEN.** *v. n.* To grow wide; to extend itself.

It is in this that the species of brutes are dis-  
tinguished from man, and that proper difference  
wherein they are wholly separated, and which at  
last widens to a vast distance. *Locke.*

With her the temple ev'ry moment grew,  
Upward the columns shoot, the roofs ascend,  
And arches widen, and long aisles extend. *Pope.*

- WIDENESS.** *n. f.* [from *wide*.]

1. Breadth; large extent each way.
- The rugged hair began to fall away;  
The sweetness of her eyes did only stay, *Milton.*

Though not so large;  
The wideness of her jaws.

2. Comparative breadth.

Within the same annual time, the number of the  
earth is carried above fifty times as far round the  
orbis magnus, whose wideness we now assume to be  
twenty thousand territorial diameters. *Hentley.*

- WIDGEON.** *n. f.* A waterfowl, not un-  
like a wild duck, but not so large.

Among the first sort we reckon creyfers, curlews,  
and widgeons. *Curre.*

- WIDOW.** *n. f.* [pibpa, Saxon; *weduw*, Dutch; *weddu*, Welsh; *vidua*, Latin.] A woman whose husband is dead.

To take the widow,  
Exasperates, makes mad her sister Goneril. *Shakespeare.*  
Catharine no more

Shall be call'd queen; but princess dowager,  
And widow to prince Arthur. *Shakespeare.*

Our fatherless distress was left unmoan'd,  
Your widow-dolours likewise be unwept. *Shakespeare.*  
And will she yet debate her eyes on me,  
That crop the golden prime of this sweet prince,  
And made her widow to a woful bed? *Shakespeare.*

And you, fair widow, who stay here alive,  
Since he to much rejoices, cease to grieve;  
Your joys and pains were wont the time to be,  
Begin not now, blest pair! to disagree. *Conway.*  
The barren they more miserable make,  
And from the widow, all her comfort take. *Sandys.*

He warns the widow, and her household gods,  
To seek a refuge in remote abodes. *Dryden.*  
Who has the paternal power whilst the widow  
queen is with child? *Locke.*

- To WIDOW.** *v. a.* [from *widow*.]

1. To deprive of a husband.
- In this city he  
Hath widow'd and unchilded many a one,  
Which to this hour bewail the injury. *Shakespeare.*

You are beguil'd,  
Both you and I, for Romeo is call'd;  
He made you for a highway to my bed;  
But I, a maid, the maiden widdow'd. *Shakespeare.*

Thy little cure to mend my widow'd nights,  
Has forc'd me to recourte of marriage rites,  
To fill an empty side. *Dryden.*

2. To endow with a widow-right.

For his possessions,  
Although by confiscation they are ours,  
We do inflate and widow you withal,  
To buy you a better husband. *Shakespeare.*

3. To strip of any thing good.

The widow'd ale in mourning  
Dies up her tears. *Dryden.*  
Inclement weather and frosty blasts deface  
The blithe some year, trees of their flourish'd leaves  
Are widow'd, dreary forms o'er all prevail. *Philips.*

- WIDOWER.** *n. f.* [from *widow*.] One who has lost his wife.

The king, sealing up all thoughts of love under  
the image of her memory, remained a widower  
many years after. *Shakespeare.*

The man consents are had, and here we'll fly  
To see our widower's second marriage day. *Shakespeare.*

They that marry, as they that shall get no chil-  
dren; and they that marry not, as the widower. *2 I John.*

- WIDOWHOOD.** *n. f.* [from *widow*.]

1. The state of a widow.

Cecropia, having in her widowhood taken this  
young Anaxia into her charge, had taught her to  
think that there is no widowhood but in including both  
heaven and earth in one's self. *Shakespeare.*

Ne ween my right with strength adown to tread,  
Through weakness of my widowhood us woe,  
For truth is strong. *Spenser.*

She employed her left widowhood to work no  
less bountiful than a stable. *Carew.*

'Tis of great consequence to abstain from things  
deceivable, that a person may be content to leave  
them; as they who are easily beguile life prefer vi-  
cious mirth before widowhood. *Watson.*

Church thy barren widowhood with the gold  
Of matrimonial treasure; so farewell. *Milton.*

**WIDOW.** Not in use.  
 I'll assure her of  
 Her ~~widow~~, be it that she survives me,  
 In all my lands. *Shakespeare.*  
**WIDOWHUNTER.** *n. f.* [*widow* and *hunter*.] One who courts widows for a  
 jointure.  
 The *widowhunters* about town often find them  
 great diversion. *Addison.*  
**WIDOWMAKER.** *n. f.* [*widow* and *maker*.] One who deprives women of their husbands.

It grieves my soul  
 That I must draw this metal from my side  
 To be a *widowmaker*. *Shakespeare.*  
**WIDOW-WAIL.** *n. f.* [*widow* and *wail*.] A  
 plant. *Milner.*  
**WIDTH.** *n. f.* [from *wide*.] Breadth;  
 wideness. A low word.  
 For the *width* of the morrow's gage this side, then  
 for the tenant gage on that end of the quarter you  
 intend the tenant shall be made. *Mason.*  
 Let thy vines in intervals be set;  
 Indulge their width, and add a roomy space,  
 That their extremest vines may leaved embrace.  
*Duden.*

**WIELD.** *v. a.* [pealban, Saxon, to  
 manage in the hand]  
 1. To use with full command, as a thing  
 not too heavy for the holder.  
 His looks are full of peaceful majesty,  
 His head by nature fram'd to wear a crown,  
 His hand to *wield* a scepter, and himself  
 Likely in time to bleat a regal throne. *Shakespeare.*  
 'Mongst forests, hills, and floods, was ne'er such  
 heave and move,  
 Since Albion's *laid arms* against the son of Jove  
 Drayton  
 There is that hand bolden'd to Elad and war,  
 That must the sword in wondrous actions *wield*.  
*Daniel.*  
 They are in the dark before they are aware, and  
 then they make at note only with terms; which,  
 like too heavy weapons that they cannot *wield*,  
 carry their strokes beyond their aim. *Dugby.*  
 The least of whom could *wield*  
 These elements, and arm him with the force  
 Of all their regions. *Milton.*  
 Part *wield* their arms, part curb the foaming flood.  
*Milton.*  
 Rome's great senate could not *wield* that sword,  
 Which of the conquer'd world had made the  
 lord;  
 What hope had ours, while yet their power was  
 new,  
 To rule victorious armies, but by you? *H.*  
 He worthily, after him, his sword to *wield*.  
 Or war his armour, or sustain his shield. *Dugby.*  
 2. To handle: in an ironical sense.  
 Bate Hungarian *wight*, wilt thou the tug of *wield*?  
*Shakespeare.*

**WIELDY.** *adj.* [from *wield*.] Manage-  
 able.  
**WIERY.** *adj.* [from *wire*.]  
 1. Made of wire: it were better written  
 wiry.  
 Your gown going off such beautiful state reveals  
 As when through flow'ry meads the lion's shadow  
 steals;  
 Off with that *wiery* coronet, and show  
 The hairy diadem which on your head doth grow.  
*Daniel.*  
 2. Drawn into wire.  
 Polymnia shall be drawn with her hair hanging  
 loose about her shoulders, resembling *wiery* gold.  
*Peckham.*

3. [from *pen*, a pool.] Wet; wearish,  
 moist. Obsolete.  
 Where but by chance a silver drop bath fall'n,  
 Ev'n to that drop ten thousand *wiery* friends  
 Do glew themselves in *wiery* gels. *Shakespeare.*  
**WIRE.** *n. f.* plural *wires*, *wire*, Sax. *wir*,  
 Dutch.]  
 1. A woman that has a husband.

There's no bottom, none,  
 In my voluptuousness: your wives, your daughters,  
 Your matrons, and your maids could not fill up  
 The cistern of my lust. *Shakespeare.*  
 The kings of Spain have been used to say, that  
 they loved the East Indies for their mistresses only, in  
 whose favours they could patiently enough endure  
 a rival; but esteemed America as their *wife*, in  
 whose love they could not brook a competitor  
 without soul dishonour. *Heylin.*  
 The *wife*, where danger or dishonour lurks,  
 Safe and securest by her husband stays. *Milton.*  
 The *wife* her husband murders, he the *wife*.  
*Dryden.*

Fond of his friend, and civil to his wife. *Pope.*  
 2. It is used for a woman of low employ-  
 ment.  
 Strawberry *wives* lay two or three great straw-  
 berries at the mouth of their pot, and all the rest  
 are little ones. *Bacon.*  
**WIG.** *n. f.* *Wig*, being a termination in  
 the names of men, signifies war, or else  
 a hero; from *piga*, a word of that signi-  
 fication. *Gibson.*  
**WIG.** *n. f.* [contracted from *periwig*.]  
 1. False hair worn on the head.  
 Triumphant tories and desponding whigs  
 Forget their leuds, and join to save their wigs.  
*Swift.*  
 2. A sort of cake. *Ainsworth.*  
**WIGHT.** *n. f.* [yibz, Saxon.] A person;  
 a being. Now used only in irony or  
 contempt.  
 Beware the witch! with venomous *wight* she  
 stings.  
 Tedium is hell; but flies the grasp of love,  
 With wings more momentary swift than thought.  
*Shakespeare.*

This world below did need one *wight*,  
 Which might thereof distinguish every part.  
*Daniel.*  
 This meaner *wights*, of trust and credit bare,  
 Not to respected, could not look t' effect. *Daniel.*  
 A *wight* he was, whose very light would  
 Enoble him mirror of knight-hood. *Hudibras.*  
 The water does all tane of living *wight*. *Milton.*  
 How couldst thou suffer thy devoted knight,  
 On thy own day, to fall by her oppress'd,  
 The *wight* of all the world who lov'd thee best?  
*Dryden.*  
 His station he yielded up to a *wight* as disagre-  
 able as himself. *Addison.*  
 In face's full bloom lies Florio down at night,  
 And wiles at day a most glorious *wight*.  
 The tump's dead. *Young.*  
**WIGHT.** *adj.* Swift; nimble. Out of  
 use.  
 He was so *wimble* and so *wight*,  
 From bright to bright he leaped light,  
 And oft the punies latched. *Spenser.*  
**WIGHT.** an mutual in the names of men,  
 signifies strong; nimble; luty; being  
 purely Saxon. *Gibson.*

**WIGHTLY.** *adv.* [from *wight*.] Swiftly;  
 nimbly. Obsolete.  
 Her *wight* her, while it was day light,  
 But now her is a most wretched *wight*;  
 For day that was *wight* a path,  
 And now at last the night doth last. *Spenser.*  
**WILD.** *adj.* *Wild*, Saxon; *wild*, Dutch.]  
 1. Not tame; not domestic.  
 For I am here, and born to tame you, Kate;  
 And bring you from a *wild* to a *kate*,  
 Conformable as other household *wilds*. *Shakespeare.*  
 Winter's not gone yet, if the *wild* gets by that  
 way. *Shakespeare.*  
 All beasts of the earth since *wild*. *Milton.*  
 2. Propagated by nature; not cultivated.  
 Whence or will make a *wild* tree a garden tree,  
 will make a garden tree to have his core or stone.  
*Bacon.*  
 Grose grass or *wild* tansy is a weed that brings  
 no very subject to. *Notimer.*  
 The *wild* bee breeds in the flocks of old willows,  
 in which they first bore a canal, and furnish after-

wards with hangings, made of rose leaves: and  
 to finish their work, divide the whole into several  
 rooms or nests. *Grew.*

3. Desert; uninhabited.  
 The wild beast where he wons in forest *wild*.  
*Milton.*

4. Savage; uncivilized: used of persons,  
 or practices.  
 Affairs that walk,  
 As they say spirits do, at midnight, have  
 In them a *wilder* nature than the business  
 That looks dispatch by day. *Shakespeare.*  
 Though the foundation destroyed man and beast  
 generally, yet some few *wild* inhabitants of the  
 woods escaped. *Bacon.*  
 When they might not converse with any civil  
 men without peril of their lives, whither should  
 they fly but into the woods and mountains, and  
 there live in a *wild* and barbarous manner.  
*Daniel.*

May those already curst Essexian plains,  
 Where hasty death and pining sickness reigns,  
 Prove as a desert, and none there make stay  
 But savage beasts, or men as *wild* as they. *Waller.*  
 5. Turbulent; tempestuous; irregular.  
 His passions and his virtues lie confus'd,  
 And mixt together in so *wild* a tumult,  
 That the whole man is quite desigur'd in him.  
*Addison.*

6. Licentious; ungoverned.  
 The barbarous dissonance  
 Of that *wild* rout that tore the Thracian bard.  
*Milton.*  
 Valour grown *wild* by pride, and pow'r by rage,  
 Did the true chains of majesty impair:  
 Rome by degrees advancing more in age,  
 Shew'd sad remains of what had once been fair.  
*Prior.*

7. Inconstant; mutable; fickle.  
 In the ruling passion, these alone,  
 The *wild* are constant, and the cunning known.  
*Pope.*

8. Inordinate; loose.  
 Other bars he lays before me,  
 My riots pull, my *wild* torments. *Shakespeare.*  
 Besides, thou art a beau, what's that my child?  
 A top well dress'd, extravagant, and *wild*:  
 She that craves her due has it impertinence,  
 And in her asking more of common sense.  
*Dryden.*

9. Uncouth; strange.  
 What are these,  
 So wither'd, and so *wild* in their attire,  
 That look not like th' inhabitants of th' earth,  
 And yet are on't? *Shakespeare.*

10. Done or made without any consistent  
 order or plan.  
 With mountains as with weapons arm'd, they  
 make  
 Wild work in heav'n. *Milton.*  
 The sea was very necessary to the ends of provi-  
 dence, and it would have been a very *wild* world  
 had it been without. *Woodward.*

11. Merely imaginary.  
 As universal as their appetite to be, an effectual  
 remedy might be applied. I am not at present upon  
 a *wild* speculative project, but such a one as may  
 be easily put in execution. *Swift.*

**WILD.** *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A  
 desert; a tract uncultivated and uninhab-  
 ited.  
 Whence the scorching sky  
 Dost singe the sandy *wilds* of spacious Barbary.  
*Drayton.*

We sometimes,  
 Who dwell the *wild*, constrain'd by want come  
 forth  
 To town or village night. *Milton.*  
 This gentle knight  
 Forsook his cosy couch at early day,  
 And to the woods and *wilds* pursued his way. *Dryden.*

Then Lybia first, of all her moisture drain'd,  
 Became a barren waste, a *wild* of sand. *Addison.*  
 Is there a nation in the *wilds* of Africa,  
 Amidst the barren rocks and burning sands,  
 That does not tremble at the Roman name? *Addison.*



You rais'd these hallow'd walls; the desert  
smil'd,

And paradise was open'd in the wild. Pope.  
**WILD Basil.** *n. f.* [*acinus*, Lat.] A plant.  
Miller.

**WILD Cucumber.** *n. f.* [*elaterium*, Lat.]  
A plant.

The branches are somewhat like those of the cu-  
cumber, but have no tendrils, the fruit is prickly,  
and when ripe bursts with great elasticity, and  
abounds with fetid juice. Miller.

**WILD Olive.** *n. f.* [*oleagnus*, Latin; from  
*laia*, *oliva*, and *oleos*, *viter*.] This  
plant hath leaves like those of the chaste  
tree, and a fruit like an olive. Miller.

**To WILDER.** *v. a.* [from *wild*.] To lose  
or puzzle in an unknown or pathless  
tract.

The little courtiers, who ne'er come to know  
The depth of factions, as in mazes go,  
Where interests meet, and crofs to oth', that they  
With too much care are wilder'd in the way.

O thou! who free'st me from my doubtful state,  
Long lost and wilder'd in the maze of fate,  
Be present still. Pope.

**WILDERNESS.** *n. f.* [from *wild*.]  
1. A desert; a tract of solitude and savage-  
ness.

He travell'd through wide wasteful ground,  
That nought but desert wildernesses flow'd all around.

When as the land she saw no more appear,  
But a wild wilderness of waters deep,  
Then 'gan she greatly to lament and weep.

O my poor kingdom, sick with civil blows!  
When that my care could not withhold thy riots,  
What wilt thou do when riot is thy care?  
O, thou wilt be a wilderness again,  
Peopled with wolves, thy old inhabitants!

But who can always on the billows lie?  
The wat'ry wilderness yields no supply. Waller.  
All those animals have been obliged to change  
their woods and wildernesses for lodgings in cities.  
Arluhot and Pope.

2. The state of being wild or disorderly.  
Not in use.

The paths and how'rs doubt not but our joint  
hands

Will keep from wilderness with ease. Milton.

**WILDFIRE.** *n. f.* [*wild* and *fire*.] A  
composition of inflammable materials,  
easy to take fire, and hard to be extin-  
guished.

When thou rain'st up, Godhill in the night to  
catch my horse, I did think thou hadst been an  
ignis fatuus, or a ball of wildfire. Shakspeare.

Though brimstone, pitch, wildfire, burn equally,  
and are hard to quench, yet they make no such  
fiery wind as gunpowder. Bacon.

Yet shall it in his boiling stomach turn  
To bitter poison, and like wildfire burn;  
He shall cast up the wealth by him devour'd.

No matter in the world so proper to write with as  
wildfire, as no characters can be more legible than  
those which are read by their own light. Addison.  
In flames, like Semel's, he brought to bed,  
While opening hell spouts wildfire at your head.

**WILDGOOSECHASE.** *n. f.* A pursuit of  
something as unlikely to be caught as  
the wild goose.

If our wits run the wildgoosechace, I have done;  
for thou hast more of the wildgoose in one of thy  
wits, than I have in my whole five. Shakspeare.

Let a man consider the time, money, and vexa-  
tion, that this wildgoosechase has cost him, and  
then say, what have I gotten to answer all this ex-  
pence, but giddy frolick? L'Estrange.

**WILDLING.** *n. f.* [*wildelinghe*, Dutch.] A  
wild four apple.

Ten ruddy wildings in the wood I found,  
And stood on tip-toes, reaching from the ground.

The red streak, of all cyder fruit, hath obtained  
the preference, being but a kind of wilding, never  
pleasing to the palate. Mortimer.

The wilding's fibres are contriv'd  
To draw th' earth's purest spirit, and resist  
its ferulence. Philips.

**WILDLY.** *adv.* [from *wild*.]

1. Without cultivation.  
That which grows wildly of itself, is worth  
nothing. More.

2. Without tameness; with ferity.  
3. With disorder; with perturbation or  
distracton.

Put your discourse into some frame, and start not  
to wildly from my affair. Shakspeare.  
Mrs. Page, at the door, sweating, blowing, and  
looking wildly, would needs speak with you.

Young mothers wildly stare with fear oppress'd,  
And strain their helpless infants to their breast.

His fever being come to a height, he grew deli-  
rious, and talked very wildly. Female Quirre.

4. Without attention; without judgment;  
heedlessly.

As th' unthought accident is guilty  
Of what we wildly do, to we protect  
Ourselves to be the slaves of chance, and flies  
Of every wind that blows. Shakspeare.

5. Capriciously; irrationally.  
Who is there so wildly sceptical as to question  
whether the sun shall rise in the east? Wilkins.

6. Irregularly.  
She, wildly wanton, wears by night away  
The sign of all our labours done by day. Dryden.

**WILDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *wild*.]  
1. Rudeness; disorder like that of unculti-  
vated ground.

The heath, which was the third part of our plot,  
I will to be framed, as much as may be, to a natu-  
ral wildness. Bacon.

Vainly thou tell'st me what the woman's care  
Shall in the wildness of the wood prepare. Prior.

2. Inordinate vivacity; irregularity of  
manners.

This fume starv'd justice hath done nothing but  
priced to me of the wildness of his youth, and the  
seats he hath done about Fumal-drect; and  
every third word a lie. Shakspeare.

He is giv'n  
To sports, to wildness, and much company. Shakspeare.

3. Savageness; brutality.  
He came in like a wild man, but such a wildness  
as shew'd his eye-sight had tamed him; full of  
withered leaves, which, though they fell not, still  
threaten'd falling. Sidney.

4. Ferity; the state of an animal untamed;  
contrary to *tameness*.

5. Uncultivated state.  
Their wildness life, and quitting nature's part,  
Obey the rules and discipline of art. Dryden.

6. Deviation from a settled course; irre-  
gularity.

A delirium is but a short wildness of the imagi-  
nation; a settled irregularity of fancy is distracton  
and madness. Watts.

7. Alienation of mind.  
Ophelia, I wish  
That your good beauties be the happy cause  
Of Hamlet's wildness; so shall I hope your virtues  
May bring him to his wonted way again.

**WILDSERVICE.** *n. f.* [*crategus*, Latin.]  
A plant. Miller.

**WILE.** *n. f.* [*pile*, Saxon; *wiel*, Islandick.]  
A deceit; a fraud; a trick; a strata-  
gem; a practice artful, sly, and inli-  
dious.

Their leader by his wiles had much obtain'd,  
And done much mischief on the English state. Dryden.

My sentence is for open war;  
More unexpert, I boast not; yet  
Contrive who need.

Life essay'd the surest wile,  
Gilding itself with Laura's smile. Rastomon.  
So Sforza, curs'd with a too fertile brain,  
Lost by his wiles the pow'r his wit did gain.

The head of man is so full of wiles, artifices, and  
deceit, there is no guessing at what he is from his  
speeches. Addison.

Wildom's above suspecting wiles,  
The queen of learning gravely smiles. Swift.

**WILFUL.** *adj.* [*will* and *full*.]

1. Stubborn; contumacious; perverse; in-  
flexible.

The wilful never want woe. Proteus.  
2. Done or suffered by design.  
Stenobea herself did choak  
With wilful cord, for wanting of her will.

Thou to me  
Art all things under heav'n, all places thou,  
Who for my wilful crime art banish'd hence.

The silent stranger stood amaz'd to see  
Contempt of wealth, and wilful poverty. Dryden.

By chance he ancient amities forgot,  
Or else expung'd them with one wilful blot;  
Nor knew he God nor man, nor faith, nor friends,  
But for by-purposes and worldly ends. Ilave.

**WILFULLY.** *adv.* [from *wilful*.]  
1. Obstinately; stubbornly.

The mother, who being determinately, least I  
should say of a great lady wilfully, bent to marry  
her to Demagoras, tried all ways which a witty and  
hard-hearted mother could devise. Sidney.

Evil could he conceal her fire, and wilfully per-  
fected the in it. Sidney.

Religion is matter of our freest choice; and it  
men will obstinately and wilfully set themselves  
against it, there is no remedy. Tillotson.

2. By design; on purpose.  
That will carry us, if we do not wilfully betray  
our succours, through all difficulties. Hammond.

If you do not wilfully pass over any of your greater  
offences, but confess particularly, and repent te-  
rionally, of them, God will more easily pass by your  
lesser infirmities. Bishop Taylor.

This let him know;  
Left, wilfully offending, he pretend  
Surprised.

**WILFULNESS.** *n. f.* [from *wilful*.] Ob-  
stinacy; stubbornness; perverseness.

So full of wilfulness and self-living is our nature,  
that without some definitive sentence, which, being  
given, may stand, small hope there is that strifes  
will end. Hooker.

Thy causeless ruth repress;  
He that his sorrow fought through wilfulness  
And his too tender'd would release again,  
Deceives to misle his toly's fruit. Spenser.

Never hydra-headed wilfulness  
So soon did lose his seat, and all at once,  
As in this king. Shakspeare.

Sins of presumption are such as proceed from  
pride, arrogance, wilfulness, and haughtiness of  
man's heart. Perkins.

A stiff and stubborn obstinacy is not so much  
firmness and resolution, as wilfulness. L'Estrange.

That is not hastily to be interpreted obstinacy or  
wilfulness, which is the natural product of their  
age. Locke.

**WILLY.** *adv.* [from *wily*.] By strata-  
gem; fraudulently.

They did work willy, and went and made as if  
they had been ambassadors. Joshua.

**WILINESS.** *n. f.* [from *wily*.] Cunning;  
guile.

The ungodly, for his own lust, doth persecute the  
poor: let them be taken in the crafty wiliness that  
they have imagined. James.

She supplied the weakness of force by wiliness  
of art, and made a treaty. Howell.

**WILL.** *n. f.* [*will*, Saxon; *wille*, Dutch.]  
1. That power by which we desire and  
purpose; volition.

will naturally, under this corrupt state, I do not consider. *Hammond.*  
The will cannot be constrained. *Perkins.*

Two principal fountains there are of human actions, knowledge and will; which will, in things tending towards any end, is termed choice. *Hooker.*

## 2. Choice; arbitrary determination.

Will is the power which the mind has to order the consideration of any idea, or the forbearing to consider it, or to prefer the motion of any part of the body to its rest, and vice versa. *Locke.*

Is it her nature, or is it her will,

To be so cruel to an humble foe?

If nature, then she may it mend with skill;

If will, then she at will may will forego. *Spenser.*

These things have a few of wisdom in will, worship and humility. *Coffinius.*

Will holds the scepter in the soul,

And on the passions of the heart doth reign. *Davies.*

The truth is, such a man understands by his will, and believes a thing true or false, merely as it agrees or disagrees with a violent inclination; and therefore, whilst that inclination lasts in its strength, he discovers nothing of the different degrees of evidence. *Atterbury.*

## 3. Discretion; choice.

Religion was observed in the beginning of the world, before there were civil laws amongst them; I mean any other than the mere wills of their princes and governors. *Wilkens.*

Go, then, the guilty at thy will chastise. *Pope.*

## 4. Command; direction.

At his first sight the mountains are shaken, and at his will the south wind bloweth. *Ecclesiastes.*

Our prayers should be according to the will of God; they should have nothing in them but what is wise, and holy, and heavenly. *Law.*

## 5. Disposition; inclination; desire.

I make bold to press upon you with so little preparation.

—You're welcome; what's your will?

*Shakespeare.*

He hath a will, he hath a power to perform. *Drummond.*

He said, and with so good a will to die

Did to his breast the fatal point apply,

It found his heart. *Dryden.*

## 6. Power; government.

Deliver me not over unto the will of mine enemies.

He had his will of his man before he could go;

he had the mastery of his parents ever since he could prattle; and why, now he is grown up, must he be restrained? *Locke.*

## 7. Divine determination.

I would give a thousand furlongs of sea for an acre of barren ground. The will above be done;

but I would lam die a dry death. *Shakespeare.*

## 8. Testament; disposition of a dying man's effects.

Another branch of their revenue still

Remains, beyond their boundless right to kill,

Their father yet alive, impow'rd to make a will. *Dryden.*

Do men make their last wills by word of mouth only? *Stephens.*

## 9. Good-will. Favour; kindness.

I'll to the doctor, he hath my good-will,

And none but he to marry with Nan Page. *Shakespeare.*

## 10. Good-will. Right intention.

Some preach Christ of envy, and some of good-will. *Philippians.*

## 11. Ill-will. Malice; malignity.

Will with a wisp. *n. f.* Jack with a lantern.

Will with the wisp is of a round figure, in figure like the flame of a candle; but sometimes broader, and like a bundle of twigs set on fire. It sometimes gives a brighter light than that of a wax-candle; at other times more obscure, and of a purple colour. When viewed from a distance, it shines less than at a distance. They wander about in the air, not far from the surface of the earth; and are more frequent in places that are marshy, mouldy, marshy, and abounding with reeds. They haunt

burying-places, places of execution, and daughills. They commonly appear in summer and at the beginning of autumn, and are generally at the height of about six feet from the ground. Now they dilute themselves, and now contract; now they go on like waves, and rain as it were sparks of fire, but they burn nothing. They follow those that run away, and fly from those that follow them. Some that have been caught were observed to consist of a thin, viscous, and gelatinous matter, like the spawn of frogs, not hot or burning, but only flaming; to that the matter seems to be phosphorus, prepared and raised from putrified plants, or carcasses by the heat of the sun; which is condensed by the cold of the evening, and then shines. *Muschenbroek.*

Will-a-wisp meads might facing clowns

O'er hells and sinking bogs. *Gow.*

To WILL. *v. a.* [*wilgan*, Gothick; *willan*, Saxon; *willen*, Dutch.]

1. To desire that any thing should be, or be done; or not be, or not be done.

To will, is to bend our souls to the having or doing of that which they too be good. *Hooker.*

Let Richard be refuted by his blood,

As will the rest, for *wildest* Winchester. *Shakespeare.*

I speak not of God's determining his own will, but his predetermining the acts of our will. There is as great difference betwixt these two, as betwixt my willing a lawful thing myself, and my inducing another man to do that which is unlawful. *Hammond.*

Whoever wills the doing of a thing, it the doing of it be in his power, he will certainly do it; and whoever does not do that thing which he has in his power to do, does not properly will it. *South.*

A man that fits full is said to be at liberty, because he can walk if he will. *Locke.*

2. To be inclined or resolved to have.

She's too rough for me;

There, there, Hontebon, will you any wife? *Shakespeare.*

3. To command; to direct.

St. Paul did *wil* them of Corinth, every man to lay up some what on the Sunday, and to relieve it in store for the church of Jerusalem, for the relief of the poor there. *Hooker.*

How rarely does it meet with this time's gate,

When man was will'd to love his enemies? *Shakespeare.*

Our battle is more full of names than yours,

Our men more perfect in the use of arms,

Our armour's all as strong, our cause the best,

Then reason wills our hearts should be as good. *Shakespeare.*

He will'd him to be of good comfort, promising to bestow upon him whatsoever he should win. *Knollys.*

If they had any business, his majesty will'd that they should attend. *Clarendon.*

'Tis yours, O queen! to will

The work which duty binds me to fulfill. *Dryden.*

4. It has a loose and slight signification.

Let the circumstances of his be what or where they will, a man should never neglect improvement. *Watts.*

5. It is one of the signs of the future tense, of which it is difficult to show or limit the signification.

I will come. I am determined to come: importing choice.

Thou wilt come. It must be so that thou must come, importing necessity; or, it shall be that thou shalt come, importing choice.

Will thou come? Hast thou determined to come? importing choice.

He will come. He is resolved to come; or, it must be that he must come: importing either choice or necessity.

It will come. It must so be that it must come: importing necessity.

The plural follows the analogy of the singular.

WILL and WIL, among the English Saxons, as *viele* at this day among the Germans, signified many. So *Willelmus* is the defender of many; *Wifred*, peace to many; which are answered in sense and signification by *Polymachus*, *Polycrates*, and *Polyphilus*. *Gibson.*

WILLING, *adj.* [from *will*.]

1. Inclined to any thing; consenting; not disposed to refuse.

Some other able, and as willing, pays

The rigid satisfaction. *Milton.*

Can any man trust a better support, under affliction, than the friendship of Omnipotence, who is both able and willing, and knows how to relieve him? *Bentley.*

2. Pleased; desirous.

He, willing to please one in authority, forced all his skill to make the resemblance of the best fashion. *Wisdome.*

He sleep'd with weary wings and willing feet. *Milton.*

3. Favourable; well disposed to any thing.

As many as were willing-hearted brought bracelets and earrings. *Exodus.*

4. Ready; complying.

Religion hath force to qualify all sorts of men, to make governors the apter to rule with confidence, ministers for conscience sake the willing to obey. *Hooker.*

We're willing daunces enough. *Shakespeare.*

5. Chosen.

They're held with his melodious harmony

In willing chains and sweet captivity. *Milton.*

6. Spontaneous.

Forbear, if thou hast pity;

These groans proceed not from a senseless plant,

No founts of blood run willing from a tree. *Dryden.*

7. Consenting.

How can hearts not free serve willing?

*Milton.*

WILLINGLY, *adv.* [from *will*.]

1. With one's own consent; without dislike; without reluctance.

That preservation of peace and unity amongst christian churches should be by all good means procured, we join most willingly and gladly with them. *Hooker.*

I dare not make myself so guilty,

To give up willingly that noble title

Your master wed me to. *Shakespeare.*

This ransom, if my whole inheritance

May compass it, shall willingly be paid. *Milton.*

2. By one's own desire.

The condition of that people is not so much to be envied, as some would willingly represent it. *Addison.*

WILLINGNESS, *n. f.* [from *willing*.] Consent; freedom from reluctance; ready compliance.

We praise the things we hear with much more willingness than those we see; because we envy the present, and reverence the past, thinking ourselves instructed by the one, and overlaid by the other. *Ben Jonson.*

It is not doing good after that same wonderful manner, that Christ's example obligeth us unto, but to a like willingness and readiness to do good, as far as our power reacheth. *Calamy.*

Fear never yet a generous mind did gain;

We yield on parley, but are storm'd in vain;

Contraint, in all things, makes the pleasure less;

Sweet is the love which comes with willingness. *Dryden.*

WILLOW, *n. f.* [*salix*, Sans. *salix*, Latin; *gwilou*, Welsh.] A tree worn by forlorn lovers.

It hath amentaceous flowers, consisting of several stamens, which are collected into a spike, but are barren. The embryos are produced upon different trees from the male flowers, and afterwards become a fruit or husk, shaped like a cone, opening in two parts, and containing downy seeds. *Milner.*

# WIN

I offered him my company to a willow tree, to make him a garland, as being forsaken; to bind him up a rod, as being worthy to be whipt.

Shakspeare.

In such a night  
Stood Dido with a willow in her hand  
Upon the wild sea banks.

Shakspeare.

Tell him, in hope he'll prove a widower shortly,  
I wear the willow garland for his sake.

Shakspeare.

When heaven's burning eye the fields invades,  
To marshes he resorts obtruded with reeds,  
And hoary willows which the moisture feeds.

Sandys.

Afflicted Israel shall sit weeping down,  
Their harps upon the neighbouring willows hung,  
No joyous hymn encouraging their tongue.

Penn.

WILLOWISH, *adj.* [from willow.] Resembling the colour of willow.

Make his body with greenish coloured crewel,  
or willowish colour.

Watson

WILLOWEED, *n. f.* [from willow and weed; *lysimachia*, Latin.] A plant.

Ainsworth.

WILLOWORT, *n. f.* A plant.

Milner.

WILY, *adj.* [from *wile*.] Cunning; sly; full of stratagem; fraudulent; invidious; subtle; mischievously artful.

They are so cautious and wily headed, especially being men of small practice in law matters, that you would wonder whence they borrow such subtilities and shifts.

Spenser

In the wily snake  
Whatever slights, none would suspicious mark,  
As from his wit and native subtilty  
Proceeding.

Milton.

Since this false, wily, doubling disposition of mind is so intolerably mischievous to society, God is sometimes pleased, in mere compassion to men, to give them warning of it, by setting some odd mark upon such Causes.

South.

My wily nurse by long experience found,  
And first discover'd to my soul its wound:  
'Tis love said she.

Dearden.

WIMBLE, *n. f.* [winpel, old Dutch, from *wemelen*, to bore.] An instrument with which holes are bored.

At harvest home, trembling to approach  
The little barrel which he fears to brouch,  
He flays the wimble, often draws it back,  
And deals to thirsty servants but a smack.

Dryden.

As when a shipwright stands his workmen o'er,  
Who ply the wimble, some huge beam to bore;  
Urg'd on all hands it nimbly spins about,  
The grain deep piercing till it leaps it out.

Pope.

The trepan is like a wimble used by joiners.

Sharp

WIMBLY, *adj.* Active; nimble; shifting to and fro. Such seems to be the meaning here.

He was so wimble and so wight,  
From bough to bough he leaped light,  
And oft the pines he latched:

Spenser.

Therewith afraid I ran away;  
But he, that erst seem'd but to play,  
A thrust in earnest inatched.

Spenser.

WIMPLE, *n. f.* [pe; lion, Latin.] A hood; a veil. It is printed in *Spenser*, perhaps by mistake, *wimble*.

So fair and fresh, as fairest flower in May,  
For he had laid her mournful stole aside,  
And widow-like in wimble thrown away.

Spenser.

The Lord will take away the changeable suits of apparel, and the wimples, and the wringing pins.

Isaiah.

WIMPLE, *v. a.* To draw down as a hood or veil.

Under a wimpled head hide  
The face and hide  
WIN, whether initial or final, in the names of men, may either denote a masculine temper, from pin, which signifies in Saxon, war, strength, &c. or else the

general love and esteem he hath among the people, from the Saxon pine, *i. e.* dear, beloved. In the names of places it implies a battle fought there.

Gibson.

To WIN, *v. a.* pret. *wan* and *won*; part. *puif. won.* [pinna, Sax. *winnen*, Dutch.]

1. To gain by conquest.

The town of Gaza, where the enemy lay encamped, was not so strong but it might be won.

Kneller.

He gave him a command in his navy, and under his good conduct won many islands.

Heylin.

His whole descent, who thus shall Canaan win.

Milton.

Follow cheerful to the trembling town;  
Pret's but an entrance, and pretence it won.

Dryden.

2. To gain the victory in a contest.

Loyalty is still the fame,  
Whether it win or lose the game;  
True as the dial to the sun,  
Altho' it be not shin'd upon.

Hudibras.

I live years at Trentum won  
The quiet ship, and then our love began.

Dehnam.

Thy well-breath'd hoile  
Impels the flying car, and wins the course.

Dryden.

3. To gain something withheld, or something valuable.

When you see my son, tell him, that his sword  
can never win the honour that he loses.

Shakspeare.

Resolved to win, he meditates the way  
By force to ravish, or by fraud betray.

Pope.

4. To obtain; to allure to kindness or compliance.

Thy virtue won me; with virtue preserve me.  
Dost thou love me? Keep me then still worthy to be beloved.

Sidney.

Deviish Macbeth  
By many of these trains hath sought to win me.

Shakspeare.

5. To gain by play.

He had given a disagreeable vote in parliament,  
for which reason not a man would have to much correspondence with him as to win his money.

Addison.

6. To gain by persuasion.

They win great numbers to receive  
With joy the tidings brought from heav'n.

Milton.

7. To gain by courtship.

She's beautiful, and therefore to be won'd;  
She is a woman, therefore to be won.

Shakspeare.

No tears, Celia, now shall win  
My resolv'd heart to return;

Carw.

I have search'd thy soul within,  
And find nought but pride and scorn.

Carw.

That flood witness'd his inconstant flame,  
When thus he swore, and won the yielding dame.

Gay.

To WIN, *v. n.*

1. To gain the victory.

That he, who in debate of truth hath won,  
Should win in arms.

Milton.

2. To gain influence or favour.

You express yourself very desirous to win upon the judgment of your master, and not upon his affections only.

Bacon.

You have a softness and sweetness winning on the hearts of others.

Dryden.

Thy words like music every breast controul,  
Swail thro' the air, and win upon the soul.

Pope.

3. To gain ground.

The rabble will in time win upon power.

Shakspeare.

4. To be conqueror or gainer at play.

Charles, I will play no more to-night:  
My mind's not on't, you are too hard for me.

Shakspeare.

—Sir, I did never win of you before.

Shakspeare.

—But little, Charles;

Shakspeare.

Not shall not, when my fancy's on my play.

Shakspeare.

To WINCE, *v. n.* [gwingo, Welsh.] To

kick, as impatient of pain.

I will sit as quiet as a lamb,  
I will not stir, nor wince, nor speak a word.

Shakspeare.

Room, room, for my horse will wince,  
If he came within so many yards of a prince.

Ben Jonson.

The angry beast did straight resent  
The wrong done to his fundament,  
Began to kick, and sting, and wince,  
As it had been beside his sense.

Hudibras.

WINCE, *n. f.* [from wince.] A kicking brast.

WINCH, *n. f.* [guincher, Fr. to twist.] A windlass; something held in the hand by which a wheel or cylinder is turned.

Put a winch with the wheel.

Mortimer.

To WINCH, *v. a.* [The same with wince; or perhaps from *guincher*, French, to twist; *winch* signifying sometimes to writhe or contort the body.] To kick with impatience; to shrink from any uneasiness.

We who have free souls  
It touches not, let the gall'd jade wince;  
Our withers are unwringing.

Shakspeare.

Have these bones rattled, and this head  
So often in the quarrel bled!

Hudibras.

Nor did I ever wince, or grudge it.

Hudibras.

This installation gall'd the panther more;  
Yet seem'd the not to wince, though thrav'dly pun'd.

Dryden.

Their confidences are gul'd; and this makes them wince and sting, as if they had some mettle.

Tillotson.

WINSCOPE, *n. f.*

There is a small red flower in the stubble-fields, which country people call the *winscope*; which if it opens in the morning, you may be sure a rainy day will follow.

Bacon.

WIND, *n. f.* [pinb, Saxon; *wind*, Dutch; *gwynt*, Welsh.]

1. Wind is when any tract of air moves from the place it is in, to any other, with an impetus that is sensible to us: wherefore it was not ill called by the ancients a swifter course of air; a flowing wave of air; a flux, effusion, or stream of air.

Muschenbruck.

The worthy fellow is our general. He's the rock, the oak, not to be wind shaken.

Shakspeare.

Love's heralds should be thoughts  
Which ten times faster glide than the sun beams,  
Driving back shadows over lowering hills,  
Therefore do wimble-pinion'd doves draw love;  
And therefore hath the wind-swift Cupid wings.

Shakspeare.

Falmouth lieth farther on in the trade way, and so offeth a sooner opportunity to wind-driven ships than Plymouth.

Carw.

Wind is nothing but a violent motion of the air, produced by its rarefaction more in one place than another, by the sun-beams, the attractions of the moon, and the combinations of the earth's motions.

Chryse.

2. Direction of the blast from a particular point; as eastward, westward.

I'll give thee a wind,  
I myself have all the other,  
And the very points they blow;  
All the quarters that they know  
I'th' shipman's card.

Shakspeare.

In the year 1500, one Flavio of Malphi, in the realm of Naples, tow'd out the compass, or *pin's nautica*, consisting of eight winds only, the four principal, and four collateral; and not long after, the people of Bruges and Antwerp perfected that excellent invention, adding twenty-four other subordinate winds.

Heglin.

3. Breath; power or act of respiration.

If my wind were but long enough to say my prayers, I would repeat.

Shakspeare.

He took the cup as at his  
observed the rule of drinking  
with one breath. *Hobart.*

The perfume of the flowers, and their virtues to  
sure shortness of wind in purify old men, seems to  
agree most with the orange. *Temple*

It shipp'd at once the passage of his wind,  
And the first soul to sitting air resign'd. *Dryden.*

4. Air caused by any action.  
On each side her  
Stood pretty dimpled boys, like smiling Cupids,  
With divers colour'd faws, whose wind did seem  
To glow the delicate cheeks which they did cool. *Shakespeare*

In an organ, from one blast of wind,  
To many a raw of pipes the sound-board breathes. *Milton.*

5. Breath modulated by an instrument.  
Where the air is pent, there breath or other  
blowing, which carries but a gentle percussion, suf-  
fices to create sound; as in pipes and wind instru-  
ments. *Bacon.*

Their instruments were various in their kind;  
Some for the bow, and some for breathing wind. *Dryden.*

6. Air impregnated with scent.  
A hare had long escap'd pursuing hounds,  
By often flitting into distant grounds,  
Till finding all his artifices vain,  
To save his life, he leapt into the main,  
But there, alas! he could no safety find,  
A pack of dog fish had him in the wind. *Swift.*

7. Flatulence; windiness.  
It turns  
Wisdom to folly, as nourishment to wind. *Milton.*

8. Any thing insignificant or light as wind.  
Think not with wind of airy threats to awe. *Milt.*

9. Down the Wind. To decay.  
A man that had a great veneration for an image  
in his house, found that the more he prayed to it to  
protect him in the world, the more he went down  
the wind still. *L'Estrange.*

10. To take or have the Wind. To gain  
or have the upper hand.  
Let a king's council beware how he opens his  
own inclinations too much; for else counsellors  
will but take the wind of him, instead of giving free  
counsel. *Bacon.*

To Wind. v. a. pret. wound, in Pope  
winded; part. wound, [pindean, Saxon;  
winden, Dutch; from the noun.]

1. To blow; to found by inflation.  
The figure ran nigher to approach,  
And wind his horn under the castle wall,  
That with the noise it shook as it would fall. *Spenser.*  
Every Triton's horn is winding,  
Welcome to the wat'ry plain. *Dryden.*  
Ye vigorous swains! while youth ferments your  
blood,  
Wind the shrill horn, or spread the waving net. *Pope.*

2. To turn round; to twist.  
Nero could touch and tune the harp well; but  
in government sometimes he used to wind the pins  
too high, and sometimes let them down too low. *Bacon.*

The figure of a sturdy woman, done by Michael  
Angelo, washing and winding off linen cloaths; in  
which act she wrings out the water that made the  
loutskin. *Watson.*

Wind the wood-bine round this arbour. *Milton.*

3. To regulate in motion; to turn to this  
or that direction.  
He vaulted with such ease into his seat,  
As if an angel dropt down from the clouds,  
To turn and wind a fiery Pegasus,  
And witch the world with noble horsemanship. *Shakespeare.*

In a common wealth or realm,  
The government is call'd the helm;  
With which, like vessel's steering sail,  
They're turn'd and steered as they shall. *Hudibras.*

4. To nose; to follow by the nose.

5. To turn by the nose of the wind.  
Whence coming of religion's winds  
The meads in faith and wind a trade. *Hudibras.*  
Voss II.

Mr. Whiston did not care to give more than short,  
general hints of this famous challenge, and the issue  
of it; but he endeavours to wind and turn himself  
every way to evade its force. *Waterland.*

6. To introduce by insinuation.  
You have contriv'd to take  
From Rome all sensu'd offices, and to wind  
Yourself into a power tyrannical. *Shakespeare.*

Edmund, seek him out, and send me into him, frame  
the business after your own wisdom. *Shakespeare.*

7. To change.  
Were our legislature vested in the prince, he might  
wind and turn our constitution at his pleasure, and  
shape our government to his fancy. *Addison.*

8. To entwine; to enfold; to encircle.  
Sleep thou, and I will wind thee in my arms. *Shakespeare.*

You know me well, and herein spend but time  
To wind about my love with circumstance. *Shakespeare.*

Sometimes am I  
All wound with adders, who with cloven tongues  
Do hiss me into madness. *Shakespeare.*

9. To Wind out. To extricate.  
When he found himself dangerously embarked,  
he bethought himself of all possible ways to dis-  
entangle himself, and to wind himself out of the laby-  
rinth he was in. *Clarendon.*

10. To Wind up. To bring to a small  
compass, as a bottom of thread.  
Without solemnly winding up one argument, and  
intimating that he began another, he lets his thoughts,  
which were fully possessed of the matter, run in  
one continued strain. *Locke.*

11. To Wind up. [used of a watch.] To  
convolve the spring.  
I shewn the while, and perchance wind up my  
watch, or play with some rich jewel. *Shakespeare.*

12. To Wind up. To put into a state of  
renovated or continued motion.  
Fate seem'd to wind him up for fourscore years,  
Yet freshly run he on ten winters more;  
Till, like a clock worn out with calling time,  
The wheels of weary life at last stood still. *Dryden.*

Will not the author of the universe, having made  
an automaton which can wind up itself, see whether  
it hath stood still or gone true? *Grew.*

Is there a tongue, like Dehn's o'er her cup,  
That runs for ages without winding up? *Young.*

13. To Wind up. To raise by degrees.  
These he did so wind up to his purpose, that they  
withdrew from the court. *Hayward.*

When they could not coolly convince him, they  
railed, and called him an heretic: thus they  
wound up his temper to a pitch, and teacherously  
made use of that infirmity. *Atterbury.*

14. To Wind up. To tighten a string by  
turning that on which it is rolled; to put  
in tune.  
Hylas! why fit we nutes,  
Now that each bird salutes the spring.  
Wind up the slacken'd strings of thy lute,  
Never canst thou want matter to sing. *Waller.*

Your lute may wind its strings but little higher,  
To tune their notes to that immortal quire. *Prior.*

15. To Wind up. To put in order for reg-  
ular action: from a watch.  
O you kind gods!  
Cure this great breach of his abused nature;  
Th' untun'd strings of sense O wind up  
Of this child's wild nature. *Shakespeare.*

The weary waves, hand in hand,  
Potters of the sea and land,  
Thus do go about, about,  
Thrice to thine, and thrice to mine,  
And thrice again to make up nine;  
Peace! the charm's wound up. *Shakespeare.*

To Wind. v. n.

1. To turn; to change.  
So swift your judgments turn and wind,  
You cast your fleetest wits a mile behind. *Dryden.*

2. To turn; to be convolved.  
Some plants can support themselves; and some  
others creep along the ground, or wind about other  
trees, and cannot support themselves. *Bacon.*

Stairs of a solid novel spread only upon one  
small novel, as the several folds of a fan spread about  
their centre; but these, because they sometimes  
wind, and sometimes fly off from that winding,  
take more room up in the staircase. *Mason.*

3. To move round.  
If aught obstruct thy course, yet stand not still,  
But wind about till thou hast topp'd the hill. *Dromio.*

4. To proceed in flexures.  
It shall not wind with such a deep indent,  
As rob me of so rich a bottom here. *Shakespeare.*

Ever more did winds  
About his bosom a most crafty winds. *Chapman.*

He winds with ease  
Through the pure marble air his oblique way,  
Amongst innumerable stars. *Milton.*

It was a rock winding with one ascent. *Milton.*

The silver Thames, her own downy flood,  
Shall bear her vessels, like a sweeping train;  
And often wind, as of his mistress proud,  
With longing eyes to meet her face again. *Dryden.*

You that can search those many corner'd minds,  
Where woman's crooked saucy turns and winds. *Dryden.*

Sull fix thy eyes intent upon the throng,  
And, as the paces open, wind along. *Gay.*

5. Wound is commonly the proterit. Pope  
has used *winded*.  
Swift ascending from the azure wave,  
He took the path that wind'd to the cave. *Pope.*

6. To be extricated; to be disentangled;  
with out.  
Long labouring underneath, ere they could wind  
Out of such prison. *Milton.*

WINDBOUND, adj. [wind and bound.]  
Confined by contrary winds.  
Yet not for this the wind-bound navy weigh'd;  
Slack were their sails, and Neptune disobey'd. *Dryden.*

When I bestir myself, it is high sea in his house;  
and when I sit still, his affairs forsooth are a *wind-  
bound*. *Spectator.*

Is it reasonable that our English fleet, which  
used to be the terror of the ocean, should be *wind-  
bound*? *Spectator.*

WINDING, n. f. An egg not impreg-  
nated; an egg that does not contain the  
principles of life.

Sound eggs sink, and such as are addled swim;  
as do also those termed hypenemata, or *windings*. *Brown.*

WINDING, n. f. [from wind.]

1. An instrument or person by which any  
thing is turned round.  
The *winder* shows his workmanship so rare  
As doth the fleece excel, and mocks her looser clew;  
As neatly bottom'd up as nature forth it drew. *Drayton.*

To keep troublesome servants out of the kitchen,  
leave the *winder* sticking on the jack, to fall on  
their heads. *Swift.*

2. A plant that twists itself round others.  
Plants that put forth their sap tardily, have their  
bodies not proportionable to their length; and  
therefore they are *winders* and creepers, as ivy and  
bryony. *Bacon.*

WINDFALL, n. f. [wind and fall.]

1. Fruit blown down from the tree.  
Gather now, if ripe, your winter fruits, as ap-  
ples, to prevent their falling by the great winds;  
also gather your *windfalls*. *Evelyn.*

2. An unexpected legacy.

WINDFLOWER, n. f. The anemone.

WINDGALL, n. f. [wind and gall.]  
*Windgalls* are soft, yielding, fluctuant tumours  
or bladders, full of corrupt jelly, which grow on  
each side of the fetlock joint, and are the pain-  
fullest of the horse's limbs, especially in hot weather  
and hard riding, and they may be made to  
heal by salt. They are sometimes cured by draining,  
or by a horse's standing on his hind legs, or from  
extreme labour and heat. *Far. Dict.*

His horse infected with the infection, full of  
*windgalls*, and sped with spavine. *Shakespeare.*

WINDGUN, n. f. [wind and gun.] Gun  
6 L

which discharges the bullet by means of wind compressed.

The *windgun* is charged by the forcible compression of air, being injected through a tyming, the slide and diffusion of the impulsive air serving, by the help of little bells or flutes within, to stop and keep close the vents by which it was admitted.

For'd from *windguns*, lead and life in fly,  
And pound'rous flugs cut swiftly through the sky.

Pope.

**WINDINESS. n. f.** [from *windy*.]

1. Fulness of wind; flatulence.

A *windiness* and puffing up of your stomach after dinner, and in the morning.

Harvey.

Onicks are prepared for the letting forth of the rusted spirits in rusts, or *windiness*, the common effects of all fermented liquors.

Flager.

2. Tendency to generate wind.

Scarcely forthwith of its *windiness* by decocting, and, generally, subtle or windy parts are taken off by incision or evaporation.

Paeon.

3. Tumour; puffiness.

From this his modest and humble charity, virtues which rarely cohabit with the swelling *windiness* of much knowledge, issued this.

Threacood.

**WINDING. n. f.** [from *wind*.] Flexure; meander.

It was the pleasantest voyage in the world to follow the *windings* of this river Inn, through such a variety of pleasing scenes as the course of it naturally led us.

Addison.

The ways of heaven are dark and intricate;  
Our minds climbing traces them in vain,  
Nor fees with loss much at the *windings* run,  
Nor where the regular confusion ends.

Addison.

**WINDING-SHEET. n. f.** [*wind* and *sheet*.] A sheet in which the dead are enwrapped.

The arms of mine shall be thy *winding sheet*;  
My heart, sweet boy, shall be thy *feather*;  
For from my heart thine image ne'er shall go.

Shakespeare.

The great *winding sheets*, that bury all things in oblivion, are deluges and earthquakes.

Bacon.

The chaste Penelope having, as she thought, left Ulysses at sea, employed her time in preparing a *winding sheet* for Laertes, the father of her husband.

Spectator.

**WINDLASS. n. f.** [*wind* and *lace*.]

1. A handle by which a rope or lace is wrapped together round a cylinder.

2. A handle by which any thing is turned.

Thus do we of wisdom and of truth,  
With *windlasses*, and with assays of bias,  
By inductions find directions out.

Shakespeare.

**WINDLE. n. f.** [from *To wind*.] A spindle.

Amfworth.

**WINDMILL. n. f.** [*wind* and *mill*.] A mill turned by the wind.

We, like Don Quixote, do advance  
Against a *windmill* our vain force.

Waller.

Such a sailing chariot might be more conveniently framed with moveable sails, whose force may be impelled from their motion, equivalent to those in a *windmill*.

Wilkins.

*Windmills* grind twice the quantity in an hour that watermills do.

Mortimer.

His fancy has made a giant of a *windmill*, and he's now engaging it.

F. Atterburn.

**WINDOW. n. f.** [*windue*, Danish. *Skinner* thinks it originally *wind-door*.]

1. An aperture in a building by which air and light are intermitted.

Being one day at my *window* all alone,  
Many strange things happened me to see.

Spenser.

A fair view her *windoe* yields,  
The town, the river, and the fields.

Waller.

He through a little *window* cast his sight,  
Though thick of bars that have a feinty light;  
But ev'n that *chamber* serv'd him to delect  
Th' inevitable charms of Emily.

Dryden.

When you leave the *windows* open for air, leave books on the *window*-seat, that they may get air too.

Seyt.

2. The frame of glass or any other materials that cover the aperture.

To thee I do commend my watchful soul,  
Ere I let fall the *windows* of mine eyes:

Sleeping or waking, oh defend me still!

Shaksp.

In the ten's light, let into my darkened chamber through a small round hole in my *window* shutter, at about ten or twelve feet from the *window*, I placed a lens.

Newton.

3. Lanes crossing each other.

The *windute*, that just begins to prattle,  
Is very homophonous, and makes great clatter,  
Till he has *winduous* on his bread and butter.

King.

4. An aperture resembling a window.

To *W's* cow, v. a. [from the noun.]  
1. To furnish with windows.

Between pale hall columns above, the whole room was *windued* round.

Hutton.

With port that eyes the *windue*'d well its head;  
A brain of leather, and a heart of lead.

Pope.

2. To place at a window.

Wouldst thou be *windue*'d in great Rome, and live

Thy master thus with pleacht arms, bending down

His cornible neck, his face subdued

To penetrative flame?

Shakspere.

3. To break into openings.

Poor waked wretches, wheretoe'er you are,  
That hide the peeling of this pitiless storm,  
How shall your housele be heads, and unted sides,  
Your loop'd and *windue*'d raggedness, defend you

From fections such as these?

Shakspere.

**WINDPIPE. n. f.** [*wind* and *pipe*.] The passage for the breath; the *appra arteria*.

Let gillows gaze for dogs, let man go free,  
And let not hemp his *windpipe* fulminate.

Shaksp.

The *windpipe*, rough artery, or *windpipe*, is a part inferient to voice and inspiration; thereby the air descendeth into the lungs, and is communicated into the heart.

Brown.

The quacks of government, who fat  
At th' unregarded helm of state,  
Consider'd timely how t' withdraw,

And save them *windpipes* from the law.

Hudibras.

Beane (cont) and respiration is necessary for the support of our lives, the *windpipe* is made with annular cartilages.

Ray.

The *windpipe* divides itself into a great number of branches, called bronchiae: these end in small air bladders, capable to be inflated by the admission of air, and to subside at the expulsion of it.

Arbuthnot.

**WINDWARD. adv.** [from *wind*.] Toward the wind.

**WINDY. adj.** [from *wind*.]  
1. Consisting of wind.

See what *flowery* arise,  
Blown with the *windy* tempest of my soul

Upon thy wounds, that kill mine eyes and heart.

Shakspere.

Subtle or *windy* spirits are taken off by incision or evaporation.

Bacon.

2. Next the wind.

Lady, you have a merry heart.—

—Yes, my lord, I thank it, poor fool!

It keeps on the *windy* side of care.

Shakspere.

3. Empty; airy.

Why should calumny be full of words?

*Windy* attunes to their client woes.

Poor breathing outlets of mine eyes.

Shakspere.

What *wind* in joy this day and evening's?

Hopeful of his drive cy, which now drives

Above, as the fast-born bloom of spring

Nipt with the lagging rear of winter's frost!

Milton.

Look, here 's that *windy* applause, that poor transitory pleasure, for which I was dishonoured.

South.

Of ev'ry nation each illustrious name  
Such toys these have elevated into fame,  
Exchanging loud quiet to obtain  
The *windy* intrusion of the brain.

Dryden.

4. Tempestuous; molested with wind.

On this *windy* sea of land the fiend

Walk'd up and down.

Milton.

It is not bare agitation, but the bottom, that troubles and defiles the water; and when we see it windy and dusty, the wind does not make but only raise dust.

South.

5. Puffy; flatulent.

In such a *windy* colic, water is the best remedy after a surfeit of fruit.

Arbuthnot.

**WINE. n. f.** [pin, Saxon; *vin*, Dutch.]

1. The fermented juice of the grape.

The *wine* of life is drawn, and the meier lees

Is left this vault to brag of.

Shakspere.

Do not fall in love with me;

For I am taller than vows made in wine.

Shaksp.

The increase of the vineyards for the *wine* cellars

Chambers.

Be not amongst *wine*-bibbers, amongst riotous eaters.

Proverbs.

Thy garments like him that treadeth in the vine fat.

Isaiah.

They took old sacks upon their asses, and *wine*-bottles old and rent, and bound up.

Job.

Where the *wine*-press is hard-wrought, it yields a harsh *wine* that takes of the grape-stone.

Bacon.

His troops on my strong youth like torrents rush;

As in a *wine*-press Jotham's daughter crush'd.

Shaksp.

With large *wine* offerings pour'd, and sacred feast.

Milton.

Shall I, to please another *wine*-sprung mind,

Loose all mine own? God hath giv'n me a measure

Short of his came and body: must I find

A pain in that, wherein he finds a pleasure?

Isaiah.

The firstlings of the flock are doom'd to die;

No fragrant *wines* the cheering bowl supply.

Pope.

If the highroad falls short, the *wine*-cooper had not fill'd it in proper time.

Saunders.

2. Preparations of vegetables by fermentation, called by the general name of *wines*, have quite different qualities from the plant; for no fruit, taken crude, has the intoxicating quality of *wine*.

Arbuth.

**WING. n. f.** [*gehpung*, Saxon; *unge*, Danish.]

1. The limb of a bird by which it flies.

As Venus' bird, the white swift lovely dove,

Doth on her *wings* her utmost swiftness prove,

Finishing the gaze of talent here not far.

Sidney.

Ignorance is the cante of God,

Knowledg the *wing* wherewith we fly to heaven.

Shakspere.

An eagle stirr'd up her nest, spreadth abroad

her *wings*, taketh them and beareth them on her

*wings*.

Deuteronomy.

A pleasant wind to stretch

Her *wings* to wait us, and to urge'd our keel.

Chap.

The pounce of augurs, Heisterles, rail;

Present he view'd th' aerial tracts, and drew

A sure preface from ev'ry wing that flew.

Pope.

2. A fan to window.

It is, cartave, and bushel, peck, ready at hand.

Taylor.

3. Flight; passage by the wing.

Light flocks, and the crow

Makes *wing* to th' rooky wood.

Good things of day begin to droop and drowse,

While night's black agents to their prey do rouse.

Shakspere.

Thy affections hold a *wing*

Quite from the sight of all thy successors.

Shaksp.

I have pursued her as love hath pursued no, on

the *wing* of all occasions.

Shakspere.

While passion is upon the *wings*, and the man

fully engaged in the prosecution of some dastard

object, no remedy or controul is to be expected

from his reason.

South.

You are too young your power to understand,

Lovers take wing upon the keel command.

Dryden.

And fir, light, with inborn vigour, on the wing,

Like mounting larks, to the new morning sing.

Dryden.

Then life is on the *wing*; then most the larks

When most the seems reviv'd.

South.

4. The motive or incitement of flight.

Fearful *wing*

Is leaden servitude, and dull delay;

Delay leads hapless and that-pac'd beggary;

Then fiery expedition be my *wing*;

Jore's Mercury, and herald for a king.

Shakspere.



**WINGED BODIES of an army.**

The footmen were Germans, to whom were joined as wings certain companies of Italians. *Kneller*

The left wing put to flight,

The chief's o'erborn, he rushes on the right. *Dryden*  
6. Any side-piece.

The plough proper for stiff clays is long, large, and broad, with a deep head and a square earthen-board, the coulter long and very little bending, with a very large wing. *Motimer*

**To WING, v. a. [from the noun.]**

1. To furnish with wings; to enable to fly.  
The speed of gods

Time counts not, though with swiftest minutes wing'd. *Milton*

Who knows but he, whose hand the lightning forms,

Who heaves old ocean, and who wings the storms,  
Pours fierce ambition in a mortal mind,  
Or turns young Ammon back to scourge mankind? *Pope*

2. To supply with side bodies.

We outflank will follow  
In the main battle, which on either side  
Shall be well winged with our chosen horse. *Shakespeare*

**To WING, v. n.**

1. To transport by flight.

I, an old tutor,  
Will wing me to some wilder'd bough, and there  
My mate, that's never to be found again,  
I meant till I am lost. *Shakespeare*

2. To exert the power of flying.

Worn'd with more patches of heavenly flame,  
He wing'd his upward flight, and fear'd to fall;  
The rest remain'd below, a crowd without a name. *Dryden*

Struck with the horror of the fight,  
She turns her head, and wings her flight. *Prior*  
From the Meons to the northern sea,  
The goddess wings her desperate way. *Prior*

**WINGED, adj. [from wing.]**

1. Furnished with wings; flying.  
And shall grace not find means, that finds her way

The swiftest of thy winged messengers,  
To visit all thy creatures? *Milton*

We can tear no force  
But winged troops on Protestant horse. *Waller*

The winged lion's not to force in flight,  
As Libya's hand pretends him to our sight. *Waller*

The cockney is impudant in many actions of the quadruped and winged animals in the fields. *Watts*

2. Swift; rapid.

Now we bear the king  
Tow'rd Calais, grant him there, and there being seen,

Heave him away upon your winged thoughts  
Aloft the seas. *Shakespeare*

Hie, good Sir W's back, bear this foaled brief  
With winged haste to the lord in chief. *Shakespeare*

**WINGEDPEA, n. f. [ochrus, Latin.]** A plant. *Miller*

**WINGHELL, n. f. [wing and hell.]** The shell that covers the wing of insects.

The long shelled goat chafer is above an inch long, and the wing sheath of themselves an inch, and half an inch broad, so deep as to come down below the belly on both sides. *Grew*

**WINGY, adj. [from wing.]** Having wings; resembling wings.

They spring together out, and swiftly bear  
The flying youth through clouds and yielding air;  
With wingy speed outstrip the eastern wind,  
And leave the breezes of the moon behind. *Addis*

**To WINK, v. n. [pinctan, Sax. wincken, Dutch.]**

1. To shut the eye.

Let's see thine eyes, now open them:  
In me of men yet thou art not well. *Shakespeare*

They're fustier, that speak to them shall die:  
I wink and catch; no man their sports must eye. *Shakespeare*

**His false cunning**

Taught him to face me out of his acquaintance,  
And grew a twenty years removed thing,  
While one would wink. *Shakespeare*

He, with great imagination,  
Proper to madmen, led his power to death,  
And, winking, leap'd into destruction. *Shakespeare*

In despite of all this, he runs foolishly into his sin and ruin, merely because he winks hard, and rushes violently like a horse into the battle. *Taylor*

The Scripture represents wicked men as without understanding: not that they are destitute of the natural faculty, they are not blind, but they wink. *Tillotson*

If any about them should make them think there is any difference between being in the dark and winking, get it out of their minds. *Locke*

2. To hint, or direct, by the motion of the eyelids.

You saw my master wink and laugh upon you. *Shakespeare*

Send him a spoon when he wants a knife: wink at the footman to leave him without a plate. *Swift*

3. To close, and exclude the light.

While flames play'd and smog, and told his tale,  
The keeper's winking eyes began to fail,  
And drowsy slumber on his lids to creep,  
Till all the watchman was not length asleep. *Dryden*

When you shoot, and shut one eye,  
You cannot think he would deny

To lend the t'other friendly aid,  
Or wink, as coward and afraid. *Prior*

4. To connive; to seem not to see; to tolerate.

They be better content with one that will wink at their faults, than with him that will improve them. *Whigft*

I, for winking at your disorders too,  
Have lost a brace of kinsmen. *Shakespeare*

Let not night see my black and deep desires;  
The eye winks at the hand! *Shakespeare*

The king gave him great gifts, and winked at the great spoil of Bosworth-field, which came almost wholly to this man's hands. *Bacon*

Let us not write at a loose resembling rate,  
To hope the world will wink at all our faults. *Botemmon*

Obstinacy cannot be winked at, but must be subdued. *Locke*

Cato is firm, and awful as a god:  
He knows not how to wink at human frailty,  
Or pardon weakness that he never lost. *Ad'ison*

5. To be dim.

The fallen tyrant slept not all the night,  
But, bare's walking by a winking light,  
Sob'd, wip'd, and groan'd, and beat his waker'd breast. *Dryden*

**WINK, n. f. [from the verb.]**

1. Act of closing the eye.

You doing thus,  
To the perpetual wink for ay might put  
This ancient moral. *Shakespeare*

At every wink of an eye some new grace will be born

Since I needn't command to do this business,  
I have not slept one wink. *Shakespeare*

The fawns to revel and frolic,  
Do thou not think

I could erpise and cloud them with a wink,  
But that I would not lose her sight so long? *Donne*

It rag'd in thought, that I could not sleep a wink. *Temple*

No, but then I think;  
And for my foot I cannot sleep a wink. *Pope*

2. A hint given by motion of the eye.

Her wink each bold attempt forbids. *Sidney*

The stockjobber thus from 'Change-alley goes down,

And tips you the freeman a wink;  
Let me have bet your vote to serve for the town,  
And here is a guinea to drink. *Swift*

**WINKER, n. f. [from wink.]** One who winks.

A set of nodders, winkers, and whisperers, whose business is to strangle all others offspring of wit in their birth. *Pope*

**WINKINGLY, adv. [from winking.]** With the eye almost closed.

If one beholdeth the light, he vieweth it winkingly, as those do that are palsied; but if any thing that is black, he looketh upon it with a broad and full eye. *Peachment*

**WINNER, n. f. [from win.]** One who wins.

A gamester, having lost all, borroweth of his next fellow gamester some hat to maintain play; which he setting unto him again, shortly winneth all from the winner. *Spenser*

Go together,  
You precious winners all, your exultation  
Postake to every one. *Shakespeare*

Bethrew the winners, for they play'd too false. *Shakespeare*

Whether the winner laughs or no, the loser will complain; and rather than quarrel with his own skill, will do it at the dice. *Temple*

**WINNING, participial adj. [from win.]**

Attractive; charming.

Yet less fair,  
I fear a winning face, less amably mild,  
Than that smooth watery image. *Milton*

On her, as queen,  
A pomp of winning graces waited full;  
And from about her that darts of desire  
Into all eyes, to wither her full in fight. *Milton*

Shines out in every thing she acts or speaks,  
While winning mildness and attractive smiles  
Dwell in her looks, and with becoming grace  
Soft'n the rigour of her father's virtues. *Addison*

**WINNING, n. f. [from win.]** The sum won.

A simile in one of Congreve's prologues compares a writer to a buttering gamester, that takes all his winnings upon every call; so that if he loses the bet throw, he is sure to be undone. *Addison*

**To WINNOW, v. a. [pinthian, Saxon; cranno, Latin.]**

1. To separate by means of the wind; to part the grain from the chaff.

Wee our royal faith mingles in love,  
We shall be wassail'd with to rough a wind,  
That even our corn shall be as high as chaff. *Shakespeare*

And good from bad find no partition. *Shakespeare*

In the sun your golden grain display,  
And thrash it out and winnow it by day. *Dryden*

2. To fan; to beat as with wings.

Now on the polar winds, then with quick fan  
It moves the buxom air. *Milton*

3. To sift; to examine.

Winnow well thy thought, and you shall find  
'Tis light as chaff that flies before the wind. *Dryden*

4. To separate; to part.

Put her to the trial  
Winnow the truth from falsehood. *Shakespeare*

**To WINNOW, v. n.** To part corn from chaff.

It came not with every wind, and go not into every way. *Isidore*

**WINNOWER, n. f. [from winnow.]** He who winnows.

**WINTER, n. f. [pincep, Saxon; winter, Danish, German, and Dutch.]** The cold season of the year.

Though he were already kept into the winter of his age, he found himself warm to that degree which were in his last far more excusable. *Samuel*

After summer evermore succeeds  
The barren winter with his nipping cold. *Shakespeare*

A woman's story at a winter's fire. *Shakespeare*

He hath bought a pair of cast lips of Diana's  
Mum of winter's silverhood kisses not more richly;  
The very eye of chastity is in them. *Shakespeare*

The two beneath the distant poles comply  
Of endless winter and perpetual rain. *Lyden*

Let thou sleep beneath that hill of snow?  
Stretch out thy lazy limbs; awake, awake,  
And winter from thy thrice mantle shake. *Lyden*

Suppose our poet was your foe before,  
Yet now the business of the field is o'er:  
'Tis time to let your civil wars alone,  
When troops are into winter quarters gone.

*Dryden*  
He that makes no reflections on what he reads,  
only loads his mind with a rhapsody of tales, fit in  
winter-nights for the entertainment of others.

*Locke*  
Stern winter smiles on that auspicious clime,  
The fields are florid with un fading prime. *Pope*  
To define winter, I consider first wherein it  
agrees with summer, spring, autumn, and I find  
they are all seasons of the year; therefore a season  
of the year is a genus: then I observe wherein it  
differs from these, and that is in the shortness of  
the days; therefore this may be called its special  
nature, or difference: then, by joining them toge-  
ther, I make a definition. Winter is that season of  
the year, wherein the days are shortest. *Watts*.

To WINTER, v. n. [from the noun.] To  
pass the winter.  
The fowls shall summer upon them, and all the  
beasts of the earth shall winter upon them.

*Spenser*  
Because the haven was not commodious to winter  
in, the more part advised to depart. *Acts*

To WINTER, v. a. To feed or manage  
in the winter.

The cattle generally fold for slaughter within, or  
exportation abroad, had never been handled or win-  
tered at hand-meet. *Temple*

Young lean cattle may by their growth pay for  
their wintering, and so be ready to fat next sum-  
mer. *Moutmer*

WINTER is often used in composition.

The king sat in the winter-house, and there was  
a fire burning before him. *Jeremiah*  
It is in November and December they fallow, 'tis  
called a winter-fallowing. *Moutmer*  
Shred it very finely with thyme, sweet marjoram,  
and a little winter-flavoury. *Hallam*

WINTERBEATEN, adj. [winter and beat.]  
Harassed by severe weather.

He compareth his careful care to the sad season  
of the year, to the frosty ground, to the frozen trees,  
and to his own winterbeaten flocke. *Spenser*

WINTERCHERRY, n. f. [allackenge.] A  
plant. The fruit is about the bigness of  
a cherry, and inclosed in the cup of the  
flower, which swells over it in form of a  
bladder. *Miller*

WINTERCITRON, n. f. A sort of pear.

WINTERGREEN, n. f. [pyrola, Latin.]  
A plant. *Miller*

WINTERLY, adj. [winter and like.] Such  
as is suitable to winter; of a wintry  
kind.

If 't be summer news,  
Smile to't before; if winterly, thou need'st  
But keep that countenance still. *Shakspeare*

WINTERY, adj. [from winter.] Brumal;  
hyemal; suitable to winter.

He saw the Trojan feet dispers'd, dispers'd,  
By stormy winds and wintry heav'n oppress'd. *Dryden*

WINTY, adj. [from wine.] Having the  
taste of quantities of wine.

Set an end among milk-melons, and see whe-  
ther the melons will not be more winty, and better  
tasted. *Bacon*

WIPE, v. a. [wipen, Saxon.]

To cleanse by rubbing with something  
soft.

Such a handkercher,  
I'm sure it was your wife's, did I to-day  
See Cassio wipe his beard with. *Shakspeare*  
She a gentle tear let fall  
From either eye, and wip'd them with her hair.

Then with her vest the woged she wip'd and  
dried. *DeWan*

2. To take away by friction.

Calumniate stoutly; for though we wipe away  
with never so much care the dirt thrown at us,  
there will be left some sullage behind.

*Decay of Piety.*

3. To strike off gently.

Let me wipe off this honourable dew,  
That silverd doth progress on thy cheeks.

*Shakspeare*

Some natural tears they dropp'd, but wip'd them  
soon. *Milton*

A young man, having suffered many tortures,  
escaped with life, and told his fellow christians,  
that the pain of them had been rendered tolerable  
by the presence of an angel, who stood by him and  
wiped off the tears and sweat. *Addison*

4. To clear away.

Macduff, this noble passion,  
Child of integrity, hath from my soul  
Wip'd the black scruples; reconcil'd my thoughts  
To thy good truth and honour. *Shakspeare*

5. [emungo.] To cheat; to defraud.

The next bordering lords commonly encroach  
one upon another, no one is stronger, or he full in  
want to wipe them out of their hands. *Spenser*

6. To WIPE out. To efface.

This blot, that they object against your house,  
Shall be wip'd out in the next parliament.

*Shakspeare*

As thou lov'st me, Camillo, wipe not out the  
rest of thy services by leaving me now. *Shakspeare*

Take one in whom deep old age has blotted  
out the memory of his past knowledge, and clearly  
wiped out the ideas his mind was formerly stored  
with, and topped up all the passages for new ones,  
to enter; or it there be some of the inlets yet left  
open, the impressions made are thence perceived. *Locke*

WIPE, n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Act of cleansing.

2. A blow; a stroke; a jeer; a gibe; a  
sarcasm.

To flatterer would you give a wipe,  
You print it in Italian type:  
When letters are in vulgar shapes,  
'Tis ten to one the wit escapes;  
But when in capitals express'd,  
The duldest reader smokes the jest. *Swift*

3. [ancillus.] A bird. *Ainsworth*

WIPE, n. f. [from wipe.] An instru-  
ment or person by which any thing is  
wiped.

The maids and their makes,  
At dancing and wakes,  
Had their napkins and posies,  
And the wipes for their noses. *Ben Jonson*

WIPE, n. f. [wiper, French, to draw round.]

WIPE, n. f. Metal drawn into slender  
threads.

'Twas the damsel, and without remorse  
The king condemn'd her, gaily, to the fire;  
Her veil and mantle pluck'd they off by force,  
And bound her tender arms in twisted wire. *Fairfax*

Thou shalt be whipt with wire, and strew'd in  
thyme.

Smothering in ling'ring pickle. *Shakspeare*

The soldier, that man of non,  
Whom ribs of horror all environ,  
That's strong with wire instead of veins,  
In whose embraces you're in the clutches. *Fletcher*

And the cherub host, in thousand quires,  
Toush their immortal harps of golden wires. *Milt.*  
Some roll a mighty stone, four laid along,  
And bound with burning wires, on spokes of  
wheels are hung. *Dryden*

To WIREDRAW, v. a. [wire and draw.]

1. To spin into wire.

2. To draw out into length.

A fluid moving through a flexible canal, when  
small, by its friction will naturally lengthen and  
wire draw the sides of the canal, according to the  
direction of its axis. *Arbuthnot*

3. To draw by art or violence.

I have been wrongfully accused, and my sense  
wire drawn into blasphemy. *Dryden*

WIREDRAW, n. f. [wire and draw.]  
One who spins wire.

Those who have need of unmixed silver, as goldsmiths  
and wire drawers, must, besides an equal weight of  
silver mixed with other metals, give an overplus to  
reward the refiner's skill. *Locke*

To WISE, v. a. pret. and part. pass. wif.  
[wifin. German; wyfen, Dutch.] To  
think; to imagine. Obsolete.

Thus proud and fierce, unto the hearts he kept  
Of them poor souls; and cutting reason's reins,  
Made them his own before they had it wif.

*Sidney*

When Mammon saw his purpose mist,  
Him to entrap unware, another way he wif.

*Spenser*

This book, advisedly read, and diligently follow-  
ed but one year at home, would do a young gentle-  
man more good, I wif, than three years travel  
abroad. *Aylmer*

There be fools alive, I wif,  
Silver'd o'er, and so was this. *Shakspeare*

Marry with a king;

A bachelor, a handsome tripling too,

I wif your grandson had a wiser match. *Shakspeare*

When for more worlds the Macedonian cried,  
He wif not Thetys in her lap did hide  
Another yet, a world reserv'd for you,  
To make more great than that he did subdue. *Waller*

WISDOM, n. f. [pydom, Saxon; wifdom,  
Danish.]

1. Sequence; the power of judging right-  
ly; the knowledge of divine and human  
things.

That which moveth God to work is goodness,  
and that which ordereth his work is wisdom, and  
that which perfecteth his work is power. *Hooker*

As from senses reason's work doth spring,  
So many reasons understanding gain,  
And many understandings knowledge bring,  
And by much knowledge wisdom we obtain. *Dantes*

Wisdom is that which makes men judge what are  
the best ends, and what the best means to attain  
them, and gives a man advantage of counsel and  
direction. *Temple*

As science is properly that knowledge which relat-  
eth to the essences of things, so wisdom to their  
operations. *Gruw*

O sacred solitude! divine retreat!  
Choice of the prudent, envy of the great!  
By thy pure stream, or in the waving shade,  
We court fair wisdom, that celestial maid. *Young*

2. Prudence; skill in affairs; judicious  
conduct.

'Tis much he dares,  
And to that damsel's temper of his mind,  
He hath a wisdom that doth guide his valour  
To act in safety. *Shakspeare*

Wisdom and fortune combating together,  
If that the former dare but what it can,  
No chance may shake it. *Shakspeare*

WIS, adj. [wif, Saxon; wif, Dutch and  
Danish.]

1. Sapient; judging rightly; having much  
knowledge.

Heav'n is for thee too high; be lowly wif.

*Milton*

All the writings of the ancient Goths were cou-  
pied in verse, which were called runes, or verses,  
and from thence the term of wif came. *Temple*

Since the floods demand  
For their descent a prone and sinking land,  
Does not this due declivity declare  
A wif director's providential care? *Blackmore*

The wif and best men, in all ages, have lived  
up to the religion of their country, when they saw  
nothing in it opposite to morality. *Addison*

2. Judicious; wisely; practically know-  
ing.

These were ten virgins; five of them were wif,  
and five were foolish. *Matthew*

I would have you wif unto that which is good,  
and simple concerning evil. *Romans*

At a declining, Alma flies  
At a declining, the mighty and the wife?  
By nature more an eagle than a dove,  
She impiously preys the world to love. Young.

3. Skillful; dexterous.

Speak unto all that are wife-hearted, whom I  
have filled with the spirit of wisdom, that they  
may make Aaron's garments. Exodus.

Do we count him a wife-man, who is wife in any  
thing but his own proper profession and employ-  
ment, and wife for every body but himself? Tiltonson.

They are wife to do evil, but to do good they  
have no knowledge. Jeremiah.

4. Skilled in hidden arts; a female some-  
what ironical.

There was an old fat woman even now with  
me. —

—Pray, wasn't not the wife woman of Brainford?  
Shakespeare.

5. Grave; becoming a wife man.

One man in a wife doth speak much. Milton  
It must be a wife being that is the cause of those  
wife etc. is. William.

WISE, *n. f.* [pire, Saxon; *wyfe*, Dutch;  
*wife*, German; *guife*, Fr. *guise*, Italian.]  
Manner; way of being or acting. This  
word, in the modern dialect, is often  
corrupted into *ways*.

This is the most commanding wife;  
Come, therefore buy, he now thy he be bow'd  
To make me to my life a slave. Sidney

Here we sat her pifs, I will devise  
A passport for a hussy, in fitt wife. Spenser  
On this wife ye that I held'st friend. Numbers.

The lovers standing in this doleful wife,  
A warrior bold approached. Fairfax.

With foam upon thy lips, and sparkling eyes,  
Thou say'st and dost in such outrageous wife,  
That mid Orestes, if he saw the show,  
Would swear thou wert the madder of the two. Dryden

'Tis in no wife strange that such a one should  
believe, that things were blindly shuffled. Wood

WISACRE, *n. f.* [It was anciently writ-  
ten *wisefegger*, as the Dutch *wiseggher*,  
a foolfayer.]

1. A fool or contentious man. Obsolete.

2. A fool; a dunce.

Why, says a *wisacere* that sat by him, were I as  
the king of France, I would soon to take part  
with footmen. Addison

WISELY, *adv.* [from *wife*.] Judiciously;  
prudently.

It thou covest death, as utmost end  
Of misery, so thinking to evade  
The penalty pronounc'd, doubt not God  
Hath wifely arm'd his vengeance. Milton.

He is like a discontented Damocles,  
When by the sportive tyrant wifely shown  
The dangerous pleasure of a flatter'd throne. Dryden.

Admitting their principles to be true, they act  
*wisely*: they keep their end, evil as it is, steadily  
in view. Rogers.

The doctors, tender of their fame,  
*Wisely* on melody all the blame;  
We must confess his case was nice,  
But he would never take advice. Swift.

WISERNESS, *n. f.* [from *wife*.] Wisdom;  
sapience. Obsolete.

No less deserveth his wittiness in devising, his  
pittiness in uttering, his pastoral rudeness, and his  
moral wifeness. Spenser.

To WISH, *v. n.* [pirean, Saxon.]

1. To have strong desire; to long.

The sun heat upon the head of Jonah, that he  
fainted, and *wished* in himself to die. Jonah

Full the year were playing holidays,  
To sport would be as tiring as to work;  
But when they told that they *wish'd* for  
more. Shakespeare.

They have more heart than could wish. Paine.

With longing wish'd from her seat,

And grace, that won who saw to wish her stay.  
Rose, and went forth. Milton.

There are ships prepar'd by my command,  
That shall convey you to the wish'd-for port. Addison.

That Noah or Janna understood navigation, may  
be very well supported by his image found upon  
the first Roman coins. One side was stamp'd with a  
Janus bifrons, and the other with a rostrum, or  
prow of a ship. This is as good an argument as an  
antiquary could wish for. Arbuthnot.

And much he wish'd, but durst not ask to part.  
Parnel.

2. To be disposed or inclined.

Those potentates, who do not *wish* well to his  
affairs, have shown respect to his personal cha-  
racter. Addison.

3. It has a slight signification of hope or  
fear.

I wish it may not prove some ominous foretold  
of misfortune, to have met with such a under as I  
am. Subey.

To WISH, *v. a.*

1. To desire; to long for.

He was fain to pull him out by the heels, and  
show him the beast as dead as he could wish it.  
Sidney.

2. To recommend by wishing.

Had I as many tows as I have hairs,  
I would not wish them to a fanner death.  
Shakespeare.

3. To imprecate.

It heavens have any grievous plague in store,  
Exceeding those that I can wish upon thee;  
O let them keep it till thy sins be ripe,  
And then hurl down their indignation. Shakespeare.

4. To ask.

Digby should find the best way to make Antrim  
communicate the affair to him, and to wish his  
assistance. Clarendon.

WISH, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Longing desire.

To his wish,  
Beyond his hope, Eve separate he flies. Milton.

A wish is properly the desire of a man sitting or  
lying still, but an act of the will, is a man of busi-  
ness vigorously going about his work. South.

2. Thing desired.

What next I long shall please thee; be assur'd,  
Thy likeness, thy fit help, thy other self,  
Thyself, exactly to thy heart's desire. Milton.

3. Desire expressed.

Shame come to Romeo —  
— Blister'd be thy tongue  
For such a wish! I admire your whig principles of reliance in  
the spirit of the Baconians. I join in your wish  
for them. Pope

WISHEDLY, *adv.* [from *wish'd*.] Ac-  
cording to desire. Not used.

What could have happened unto him more  
*wishedly*, than with his great honour to keep the  
town still. Knollys.

WISHER, *n. f.* [from *wish*.]

1. One who longs.

2. One who expresses wishes.

Wishers and woulders are never good household-  
ers. Proverbs.

Wish half that with the other's eyes he wish'd.  
Shakespeare.

WISHFUL, *adj.* [from *wish* and *full*.]

1. Longing; desiring.

From Scotland am I flung, even of pure love,  
To greet mine own land with my wishful sight. Shakespeare.

2. Desirable; exciting wishes.

Nor could I see a Gule, where'er I came,  
More sweete and wishful. Chapman.

WISHFULLY, *adv.* [from *wishful*.] Ear-  
nestly; with longing.

WISKET, *n. f.* A basket. Ainsworth.

WISP, *n. f.* [wisp, Swed. and old Dutch.]  
A small bundle, as of hay or straw.  
A wife of straw for a ballad. Shakespeare.

A gentleman would fast five days, without meat,  
bread, or drink; but the issue used to have con-  
tinually a great wife of herbs that he swallowed on;  
and amongst those some excellent herb of strong  
seed, as onions. Bacon.

Jews, who their whole wealth can lay  
In a small basket, on a wife of hay. Dryden.

WIST, The past and part. of *wis*.

WISTFUL, *adj.*

1. Attentive; earnest; full of thought.

Why, Grubbiel, dost thou to *wistful* seem?  
There's sorrow in thy look. Gay.

2. It is used by Swift, as it seems, for  
*wistful*; though it may mean *earnest*,  
*eager*.

Looking up one of my fathers, I cast many a *wistful*  
melancholy look towards the sea. Swift.

WISTFULLY, *adv.* [from *wistful*.] At-  
tentively; earnestly.

With that he fell again to pray  
Through perspective more *wistfully*. Hudibras.

WISTLY, *adv.* [from *wis*.] Attentively;  
earnestly.

Speaking it, he *wistly* look'd on me,  
As who shall say, I would thou wert the man. Shakespeare.

To WIT, *v. n.* [pirean, Saxon.] To know.

This word is now only used in the phrase  
*to wit*, that is to say.

There is an officer, to wit, the sheriff of the shire,  
whose office it is to walk up and down his bailiwick.  
Spenser.

Yet are these feet, whose strengthless stay is numb,  
Unable to support this lump of clay,  
Swift-winged with desire to get a grave;  
As willing I no other comfort have. Shakespeare.

WIT, *n. f.* [rgepit, Saxon; from *pirean*,  
to know.]

1. The powers of the mind; the mental  
faculties; the intellects. This is the  
original signification.

Who would let his wit to so foolish a bird?  
Shakespeare.

The king your father was reputed for  
A prince most prudent, of an excellent  
And unmatch'd wit and judgment. Shakespeare.

Will puts in practice what the wit deviseth,  
Will even acts, and not contemplates still;  
And as from not the power of wisdom rieth,  
All other virtues daughters are of will.

Will is the prince, and wit the counsellor  
Which doth for common good in council sit;  
And when wit is resolv'd, will lends her power  
To execute what is advis'd by wit. Dantes.

For wit and power their last endeavours bend  
To outline each other. Dryden.

2. Imagination; quickness of fancy.

They never met, it is a strength of wit  
between them. — Alas, in our last conflict, *fourth*  
his five wits went halting on, and now is the old  
man govern'd by one. Shakespeare.

I wad, shallow, half-brain'd brags make atheistic,  
and contempt of religion, the only badge and cha-  
racter of wit. South.

And though a ton in thy large bulk be writ,  
Yet thou art but a kilderkin of wit. Dryden.

If a lying most in the assemblage of idoms, and  
putting those together with quickness and variety,  
wherein can be found any resemblance or con-  
gruity, thereby to make up pleasant pictures in the  
fancy. Judgment, on the contrary, lies in separa-  
ting carefully one from another ideas wherein can  
be found the least difference, thereby to avoid  
being misled by similitude. Locke.

Could any but a knowing prudent cause  
Begin such motions, and assign such laws?  
If the great mind had form'd a different frame,  
Might not your wanton wit the system blame? Blackmore.

3. Sentiments produced by quickness of  
fancy, or by genius; the effect of wit.

All sorts of men take a pleasure to gird at me.  
The brain of this foolish compounded clay, man, is  
not able to invent any thing that tends more to  
laughter than what I invent, and is invented on me.

I am not only witty in myself, but the cause that  
wits is in other men. *Shakespeare.*

His works become the frippery of wit. *B. Jonson.*  
The Romans made those times the standard of  
their wit, when they falsified the world. *Spenser.*

The definition of wit is only this, that it is a prop-  
riety of thoughts and words; or, in other terms,  
thoughts and words elegantly adapted to the sub-  
ject. *Dryden.*

Let a lord once but own the happy lines,  
How the wit brightens, and the style refines! *Pope.*

4. A man of fancy.  
Intemperate wits will spare neither friend nor  
foe, and make themselves the common enemies of  
mankind. *L'Estrange.*

A poet, being too witty himself, could draw  
nothing but wits in a comedy: even his tools were  
infected with the disease of their author. *Dryden.*  
To tell them would a hundred tongues require;  
Or one vain wit's, that night a hundred tire. *Pope.*

5. A man of genius.  
Hence 'tis a wit, the greatest word of fame,  
Grows such a common name;  
And wits by our creation they become,  
Just as titular bishops made at Rome:

'Tis not a rule, 'tis not a jest  
Admir'd with laughter at a feast,  
Nor florid talk, which can that title gain;  
The proofs of wit for ever must remain. *Cowley.*  
Searching wits, of more mechanic parts,  
Who grac'd their age with new-invented arts;  
Those who to worth their bounty did extend,  
And those who knew that bounty to commend. *Dryden.*

How vain that second life in others breath,  
Th' effate which wits inherit after death!  
Ease, health, and life for this they must resign;  
Unsure the tenure, but how vast the fine!  
The great man's curse without the gain endure;  
Be envy'd, wretched; and be flatter'd, poor. *Pope.*  
Nought but a genius can a genius fit;  
A wit herself, Amelia weds a wit. *Young.*

6. Sense; judgment.  
Strong was their plot,  
Their practice close, their faith suspected not,  
Their states far off, and they of wary wit. *Daniel.*

Come, leave the loathed stage,  
And this more harmless age;  
Where pride and impudence, in faction knit,  
Usurp the chair of wit. *Ben Jonson.*  
Though his youthful blood be fir'd with wine,  
He wants not wit the danger to decline. *Dryden.*

7. Faculty of the mind.  
If our wits run the wildgoose-chase, I have done;  
For thou hast more of the wildgoose in one of thy  
wits, than I have in my whole five. *Shakespeare.*

8. [In the plural.] Soundness of under-  
standing; intellect not crazed; sound  
mind.

I had a son,  
Now outlaw'd from my blood; he fought my life;  
The grief hath craz'd my wits. *Shakespeare.*  
Are his wits safe? is he not light of brain? *Shakespeare.*

Sound sleep cometh of moderate eating; he  
iseth early, and his wits are with him, but the  
man of watching, and choler, and pangs of the  
rely, are with an untatuable man. *Eccelesiasticus.*  
No man in his wits can make any doubt, whether  
there be such things as motion, and sensation,  
and continuity of bodies. *Wilkins.*

Wickedness is voluntary frenzy, and every sinner  
does more extravagant things than any man that is  
crazed, and out of his wits, only that he knows  
better what he does. *Tillotson.*  
No man in his wits can seriously think that his  
own soul hath exist'd from all eternity. *Bentley.*  
Contrivance; stratagem; power of ex-  
pedients; invention; ingenuity.

How can it chide but bring the simple to their  
wits end? how can it abuse but vex and amaze  
them? *Hooker.*

I was like to be apprehended for the witch of  
Brainford; but that my admirable dexterity of  
wit, counterfeiting the action of an old woman, de-  
livered me. *Shakespeare.*

Slights from his wit and subtlety proceed.

The neighbourhood were at their wits end, to  
consider what would be the issue. *L'Estrange.*

WITCH, n. f. [piece, Saxon.]

1. A woman given to unlaful arts.  
Wife images have prescribed, that men may not  
rally believe the confessions of witches, nor the  
evidence against them. For the witches themselves  
are imaginative; and people are credulous, and  
ready to impute accidents to witchcraft. *Bacon.*  
View the ruder wits, the conjurer by root, and  
has the not store of ignorance, and zeal of mischief? *Holyday.*

The night-hag comes to dance  
With Lapland witches, while the lab'ring moon  
Eclipses at their charms. *Milton.*  
When I consider whether there are such persons  
as witches, my mind is divided: I believe in general  
that there is such a thing as witchcraft, but can  
give no credit to any particular instances of it. *Spenser.*

2. [from pie, Sax.] A winding sinuous  
bank.  
Leave me those hills where harbrough is to free,  
Nor holy bath, nor briar, nor winding witch. *Spenser.*

To WITCH, v. a. [from the noun.] To  
bewitch; to enchant.

Me ill befits, that in der-doing arms,  
And honour's hut, my vowed days do spend,  
Unto thy bounteous baits, and pleasing charms,  
With which weak men thou witch'st, to utter! *Spenser.*

'Tis now the very witching time of night,  
When church-yards yawn. *Shakespeare.*  
I'll witch sweet ladies with my words and looks. *Shakespeare.*

WITCHCRAFT, n. f. [witch and craft.]

1. The practices of witches.  
People are credulous, and ready to impute ac-  
cidents and natural operations to witchcraft. *Bacon.*

2. Power more than natural.  
Granta name, whose force he knew so well,  
He quickly knew what witchcraft gave the blow. *Saturn.*  
Have not some of learning and civility thought  
themselves wise, in thinking witchcraft rather a  
mistake than a crime? *Holyday.*

If you cannot  
But his access to the king, never attempt  
Any thing on him, for he hath a witchcraft.  
Over the king's tongue. *Shakespeare.*  
What subtle witchcraft man contrains  
To change his pleasure into pains? *Denham.*

WITCHERY, n. f. [from witch.] En-  
chantment.

Another kind of petty witchery, it is not alto-  
gether decent, they call charming of hearts and  
buds. *Raleigh.*

Great Comus!  
Deep skill'd in all his mother's witcheries. *Milton.*

WITCHCRACKER, n. f. [wit and cracker.]

A joker; one who breaks a jest.  
A college of witchcrackers cannot float me out of  
my humour; dost thou think I care for a lecture or  
an epigram? *Shakespeare.*

WITCHCRAFT, n. f. [wit and craft.] Con-  
trivance; invention. *Obsolete.*

He was no body that was hammer out of  
his name an invention of this witch, and picture  
accordingly. *Camden.*

WITE, v. a. [witan, Sax.] To blame;  
to reproach.

The palmer 'gan most bitterly  
Her to rebuke, for being loose and light;  
Which not abiding, but more licentiously  
Scoffing at him, that did her jolly wite,  
She torn'd her boat about. *Spenser.*

WITE, n. f. [from the verb.] Blame;  
reproach. *Spenser.*

WIT, preposit. [wit, Saxon.]

1. By; noting the cause.

Truth, th'd with iterat  
As true as steel, as pliant to the moon. *Shakespeare.*  
With thy powerful blast,  
Heat apace, and cool as fast. *Cure.*  
They adhered to John, their deprived bishop;  
and could not be charmed with the flimsiness of  
any second bishop, during his life. *Leigh.*  
With every stab her bleeding heart was torn,  
With wounds much harder to be seen than born. *Rowe.*

2. Noting the means.  
Rude and unpolished are all operations of the  
soul in their beginnings, before they are cultivated  
with art and study. *Dryden.*

3. Noting the instrument.  
Bonas as through the lazy vapour flies,  
And sweeps, with healthy wings, the rank polluted  
flakes. *Rowe.*  
By persulations with large bellows, miners give  
motion to the air. *Woodward.*

4. On the side of; for: noting confede-  
racy or favour.  
Fear not, for I am with thee. *Genesis.*

5. In opposition to; in competition or  
contest.  
I do contest  
As hotly and as nobly with thy love,  
As ever 'gainst thy valour. *Shakespeare.*  
He shall be with any irar in Spain. *Dryden.*

6. Noting comparison.  
Can blazoning caruncles with her compare? *Saunders.*

7. In society: noting connexion.  
God gave man a lion that should live for ever,  
although the body be decayed; and those who  
were good should be with him. *Stillingfleet.*  
In all thy humours, whether grave or mellow,  
Thou 'rt such a touchy, telly, pleading fellow;  
Hast thou much wit, and much, and I'll be true to thee,  
There is no living with thee, nor without thee. *Tatler.*

8. In company of.  
At the instant that your messenger came, in lov-  
ing visitation was with me a young doctor from  
Rome. *Shakespeare.*

9. In appendage: noting consequence or  
concomitance.  
Men might know the persons who had a right  
to regal power, and with it to their obedience. *Locke.*

10. In mutual dealing.  
I will buy with you, sell with you, talk with  
you, walk with you, and so following; but I will  
not eat with you, drink with you, nor pray with  
you. *Shakespeare.*

11. Noting confidence: as, I trust you with  
all my secrets; or, I trust all my secrets  
with you.

12. In partnership.  
Though Jove himself no less content would be,  
To part his throne and share his heaven with thee. *Pope.*

13. Noting connexion.  
Pity your own, or pity our estate,  
Nor twist our fortunes with your sinking fate. *Dryden.*

14. Immediately after.  
With that she told me, that, though the spake of  
her father Cremes, she would hide no truth from  
me. *Edwards.*

With that, he crawled out of his nest,  
Forth creeping on his castif hails and thighs. *Fairy Queen.*

In falling, both an equal fortune tried,  
Would fortune for my lust so well provide!  
With this he pointed to his face, and show'd  
His hands and all his habit smear'd with blood. *Dryden.*

With that the god his darling phantom calls  
And from his fast'ning this message falls. *Gaith.*

15. Among.  
The duke of Buckingham the king used to  
employ with the first in his... *Bacon.*

ly, with the antients, a piece  
Immortal powers the term of conference know,  
But interest is her name with men below.  
*Dryden*

## 5. Upon.

Such arguments had invincible force with those  
Immortal powers who became christians. *Addy.*

## 7. In content: noting parity of state.

See who on earth the now're glories lie,  
With her they flourish'd, and with her they die.  
*Pope.*

3. This preposition might perhaps be ex-  
emplified in many more relations, for its  
use is very frequent, and therefore very  
lay and various. *With* and *by* it is not  
always easy to distinguish, nor perhaps is  
any distinction always observed. *With*  
seems rather to denote an instrument, and  
by a cause: thus, *he killed his enemy with  
a sword, but he died by an arrow.* The  
arrow is considered rather as a cause, as  
there is no mention of an agent. If the  
agent be more remote, *by* is used; as,  
*the victim which he could not kill with  
his gun, he killed by poison:* if these two  
prepositions be transposed, the sentence,  
though equally intelligible, will be less  
agreeable to the common modes of  
speech.

9. *With*, in composition, signifies opposi-  
tion or privation; except *withal*.

A perfect natural good may be parted *with*,  
upon a profitable expectation of a future moral  
good. *Hobbes*

WITHA'L. *adv.* [with and all.]

Along with the rest; likewise; at the  
same time.

Yet it must be *withal* considered, that the greatest  
part of the world are they which be tainted from  
perfection. *Hobbes*

How well supplied with noble counsellors!

How modest in exception, and *withal*

How terrible in constant resolution! *Shakespeare*

The one contains my picture, price;

If you chuse that, then I am yours withal. *Shakespeare*

This that prince did not transmit as a power,  
to make conquest, but as a return for his loss, and  
*withal*, to enable him to recover some part of  
his loss.

The river being wholly of fresh water, and to  
large *withal*, thick with the air.

God, when he gave me strength, to show *withal*  
how slight the gift was, hung it in my hair.

Necessary men should be out of their homage  
before they attain to an actual use of this prin-  
ciple; and, *withal*, that they should be ready to  
exert and exercise their faculties. *Watkins*

I cannot, cannot bear; 'tis past, 'tis done;

Perish this impious, this detested son!

Perish his life, and perish I *withal*,  
And let the house's hen and the hop'd kingdom  
fall. *Dryden*

Christ had not only an infinite power to work  
miracles, but also an equal wisdom to know the just  
force and measure of every argument to persuade,  
and *withal* to look through and through all the  
dark corners of the soul of man, and to discern what  
prevails upon them, and what does not. *South.*

2. It is sometimes used by writers where  
we now use *with*, but I think improp-  
erly.

Time brings means to furnish him *withal*;  
Let him but wait th' occasions as they fall. *Daniel.*

It is to know what *withal* delights us,  
and is pleased with *withal* have no do in  
order to our happiness. *Tibbston*

We owe to the *withal* the discovery of the most  
perfect rule of *withal* over the world was ac-  
counted to *withal*. *Tibbston*

To WITHDRAW. *v. a.* [with and draw;  
from *pið*, or *piðen*, Saxon, *against*, and  
*draw*.]

## 1. To take back; to bereave.

It is not possible they should observe the one,  
who from the other *withdraw* unnecessarily obe-  
dience. *Hooker.*

Impossible it is that God should *withdraw* his  
presence from any thing, because the very sub-  
stance of God is infinite. *Hooker*

## 2. To call away; to make to retire.

Nathan is *withdrawn*, and a whole nation in-  
troduced, for a more general praise of *Lyfies*. *Bacon.*

To WITHDRAW. *v. n.* To retire; to re-  
treat.

She from her husband soft *withdrew*. *Milton.*

At this excess of courage all amaz'd,  
The foremost of his foes awhile *withdrew*.

With such respect in enter'd Rome they gaz'd,  
Who on high chairs the godlike fathers saw.

Darius has passed the noon of life; but cannot  
*withdraw* from entertainments which are pardon-  
able only before that stage of our being. *Tatler.*

WITHDRAWING-ROOM. *n. f.* [withdraw  
and room.] Room behind another room,  
for retirement.

For an ordinary gentleman, a hall, a great par-  
lour, with a *withdrawing-room*, with a kitchen, but-  
teries, and other conveniences, is sufficient. *Mortimer.*

WITH. *n. f.*

## 1. A willow twig.

As *with* reel'd up a petition, that he might  
be hang'd in a *with*, and not a halter, because it  
had been to med with former rebels. *Bacon.*

Tell I, of cut-up others, did imply

A *with*, a tathome bag, with which his feet

I made together in a sure league meet. *Chapman.*

## 2. A band, properly a band of twigs.

[*piðe* signifies a band.]

These coats and *withs* will hold men's con-  
fidences, when force attends and twigs them. *King Charles*

Booker of use for ox yokes, hoops, levers, *withs*  
for laggots. *Mortimer.*

To WITHER. *v. n.* [*zēp, zēpōd*, Saxon,  
dry, faded.]

## 1. To fade; to grow sapless; to dry up.

That which is of God's debt, to the utter-  
most of that ability which he hath given, that  
which is otherwise, let it *wither* even to the root  
from whence it hath sprung. *Locke.*

When I have pluck'd thy roses,  
I cannot give it vital growth again;

It needs must *wither*. *Shakespeare.*

It shall *wither* in all the leaves of his spring.

The soul may flourish leave off to furnish them to  
love; and, like the vine, it *withers* and dies, if it  
has nothing to embrace. *South.*

## 2. To waste, or pine away.

Are there to many left of your own family, that  
you should desire wholly to reduce it, by suffering  
the last branch of it to *wither* away before its  
time? *Temple.*

## 3. To lose or want animal moisture.

Van men, *with* in the grave.

Now warm *with*, now *with* in the grave. *Dryden.*

To WITHER. *v. a.*

## 1. To make to fade.

The sun is no sooner risen with a burning heat,  
but it *withereth* the grass, and the dowers thereof  
falleth. *Jerome.*

## 2. To make to shrink, decay, or wrinkle,

for want of animal moisture.

Age cannot *wither* her, nor custom stale her in-  
finite variety. *Shakespeare.*

Look how I am bewitch'd; behold, mine aim

Is, like a blasted sapling, *wither'd* up. *Shakespeare.*

What are they,

So *wither'd*, and so wild in their attire,

That look not like th' inhabitants of th' earth?  
And yet are on it? *Shakespeare.*

Thy youth, thy strength, thy beauty, which will  
change

To *wither'd*, weak, and grey. *Milton.*

In Spanish troops, like old men's children, be  
Decay'd and *wither'd* from their infancy;

No kindly flowers fall on our barren earth,  
To hatch the tendons in a timely birth. *Dryden.*

WITHERBAND. *n. f.* A piece of iron

which is laid under a fiddle, about four

fingers above the horse's withers, to keep

the two pieces of wood tight that form

the bow. *Farrer's Dict.*

WITHEREDNESS. *n. f.* [from *withered*.]

The state of being withered; marci-

dity.

Water them as soon as fit, till they have re-  
covered their *witheredness*. *Mortimer.*

WITHERS. *n. f.* Is the joining of the

shoulder-bones at the bottom of the neck

and mane, towards the upper part of the

shoulder. *Farrer's Dict.*

Let the gall'd breast wince,

We are unwary in the *withers*. *Shakespeare.*

Rather than let your mind take long journeys,  
conceive that the fable may push the beast in his

*withers*. *Swift.*

WITHERWIND. The hurt expressed by

*withering* sometimes is caused by a

bite of a horse, or by a saddle being un-

fit, especially when the bows are too

wide; for, when they are lo, they bruise

the flesh against the spines of the second

and third vertebra of the back, which

forms that prominence that rises above

their shoulders. *Farrer's Dict.*

To WITHHOLD. *v. a.* [with and hold.]

*Withhold*, or *withholden*, pret. and part.

*Spenser* has, for the sake of rhyme, very

licentiously written *withhaul*.

## 1. To refrain; to keep from action; to

hold back.

That hand, which is no kind of imminent danger  
could cause us to *withhold* itself, to neither have  
any practices, so many, so bloody, following since,  
been ever able to make weary. *Hooker.*

With mine he is, or free or bound;

*Withhold*, O love, your power, your hasty hand

From knitting to go with him. *Spenser.*

The prince

Would fain have come with me to meet your grace;

And by his mother was perforce *withheld*. *Shakespeare.*

A great number of laws are for abusive words, or

a box on the ear, or other trivial matters, which

have no permanent ill effects, but, if our passions

may be *withheld* from stimulating them, pass off

without making us the worse, or doing us any pre-

judice. *Ketticwell.*

Be careful to *withhold*

Your passions from the wretched and the bold;

Temper not the brave and ready to despair;

For, though your violence should leave them bare

Of gold and silver, swords and darts remain. *Dryden.*

Volition is an act of the mind, knowingly exert-

ing that dominion it takes itself to have over any

part of man, by employing it in, or *withholding* it

from, any particular action. *Locke.*

To hinder; to obstruct.

What difficulties there are such as yet *withhold*

our ascent, till we be further and better furnished,

hope no indifferent amongst them will be so

refuse to hear. *Newton.*

## 3. To take away; to refuse.

Soon as Titan gain his head exalt,

And soon again as he his light *withhaul*,

Their wicked engines they against it bent. *Spenser.*

WITHHOLDEN. *part. pass.* of *withhold*.

The word keep back, sheweth that it was a thing

formerly due unto God; for we cannot say that any

thing is kept back, or *withholden*, that was not due

before. *Spelman.*



**WITHHOLDEN. n. f.** [from *withhold*.] He who withholdeth.

**WITHIN. prep.** [pi'diŋnan, Saxon.]

1. In the inner part of.

Who then shall blame  
His peſter'd ſenſes to recoil and ſtart,  
When all that is *within* him does condemn  
Itſelf for being there? *Shakſpeare.*

By this means, not only many helpleſs perſons  
will be provided for, but a generation of men will  
be bred up, *within* ourſelves, not perverted by any  
other hopes. *Sparr.*

Till this be cured by religion, it is as impoſſible  
for a man to be happy, that is, pleaſed and con-  
tented *within* himſelf, as it is for a ſick man to be  
at eaſe. *Tillotſon.*

The river is afterwards wholly loſt *within* the  
waters of the lake, that one diſcovers nothing like  
a ſtream, till within about a quarter of a mile from  
Geneva. *Adairſon.*

2. In the compaſs of; not beyond; uſed  
both of place and time.

Next day we ſaw, *within* a kenning before us,  
thick clouds, which put us in hope on hand. *Bacon.*  
A beech-wood and a raſh-wood, which had all  
their leaves cut cloſe to the roots, *within* fix weeks  
had ſeen leaves. *Bacon.*

Moſt birds come to their growth *within* a ſhort  
night. *Bacon.*  
With a ſome while the king had taken up ſuch  
living of his portion, that he reſolved to make him  
a maſterpiece. *Watſon.*

The invention of arts neceſſary or uſeful to human  
life, hath been *within* the knowledge of man.

As to infinite ſpace, a man can no more have a  
poſitive idea of the greater, than he has of the  
leſt ſpace. For in this latter, which is more *within*  
our comprehension, we are capable only of a com-  
parative idea of ſmaltheſs, which will always be  
leſs than any one whereof we have the poſitive  
idea. *Locke.*

This, with the green hills and naked rocks  
*within* the neighbourhood, makes the moſt agree-  
able contemtion. *Tillotſon.*

Boundleſs deſires *within* the line which birth and  
fortune have marked out, is an unſupportable duty.

3. Not reaching to any thing external.

Were every action concluded *within* itſelf, and  
drew no conſequence after it, we could undoubtedly  
never err in our choice of good. *Locke.*

4. Not longer ago than.

*Within* theſe five hours Haſtings had  
untainted, unſtain'd, free in liberty. *Shakſpeare.*

*Within* theſe three hours, I ſhall  
alone I thought in your Court walls,  
And mad what work I pleas'd. *Shakſpeare.*

5. Into the reach of.

When on the brink the forming hour I met,  
The deſperate ſavage ruſh'd a thouſand force,  
And bore me headlong with him down the rock. *Quincy.*

6. In the reach of.

Secure of outward force, *within* himſelf  
The dangers lie, yet lies *within* his power;  
Againſt his will he can receive no harm. *Milton.*

I have ſuffer'd in your woe;  
Nor ſhall be wanting aught *within* my power  
For your relief. *Dryden.*

Thou Aurengzebe return a conqueror,  
Both he and the air ſtill *within* my power. *Dryden.*

7. Into the heart or confidence of.

When by ſuch inſinuations they have once got  
*within* him, and are able to drive him on from one  
exceſs to another, no wonder if they reſolve to  
be guilty of all villainy. *South.*

8. Not exceeding.

Be inform'd how much your husband's revenue  
amounts to, and be ſo good a computer as to keep  
*within* it. *Swift.*

9. In the enclosure of.

No interwoven reeds a garland made,  
To hide his brows *within* the vulgar ſhade;  
But poplar wreaths around his temples ſpread. *Addiſon.*

Sedentary and *within*-door arts, and delicate  
manufactures, that require rather the finger than  
the arm, have a contrariety to a military diſpoſi-  
tion. *Bacon.*

**WITHIN. adv.**

1. In the inner parts; inwardly; inter-  
nally.

This is yet the outward, faireſt ſide  
Of our deſign. *Within* reſts more of fear,  
More diſcord of bad event yet undeferr'd. *Daniel.*

Yet ſure, tho' the ſkin  
Be cloſ'd without, the wound feſters *within*. *Carew.*

Death thou haſt ſeen  
In his ſiſt ſhape on man; but many ſhapes  
Of death, and many are the ways that lead  
To his grim cave; all diſmal! yet to ſenſe  
More terrible at th' entrance than *within*. *Milton.*

2. In the mind.

Language ſeems too low a thing to expreſs your  
excellence, and our ſouls are ſpeaking to much  
*within*, that they deſpise all foreign converſation,  
*Dryden.*

The ſe as the guards from outward harms are ſent,  
His from *within*, thy reaſon muſt preſent. *Dryden.*

**WITHIN. adv.** [*within* and *ſide*.] In  
the interior parts.

The forceps for extracting the ſtone is repre-  
ſented a little open, that the teeth may be better  
ſeen *withinſide*. *Sharp.*

**WITHIN. prep.** [pi'dutan, Saxon.]

1. Not with.

Many there are whoſe deſires have prevented  
their deſires, and made their good motives the  
wards of their executors, not *without* interable ſuc-  
ceſs. *Halk.*

2. In a ſtate of abſence from.

Halt to much wit, and mirth, and ſpleen about  
thee,  
There is no living with thee, nor *without* thee. *Taiter.*

3. In the ſtate of not having.

The virtuous beaſt is taken from the beaſt that  
feedeth upon the mountains; and that *without* vir-  
tue, from thoſe that feed in the valleys. *Bacon.*

Intelliſibility and mercantile are aſſumed and  
loſed by the Roman church, *without* any in-  
terable ground to hold it on. *Hammond.*

If the deſires be not innate, there was a time when  
the mind was *without* thoſe principles, and then  
they will not be innate, but be derived from ſome  
other original. *Locke.*

4. Beyond; not within the compaſs of.

It is only, before the world and after, is *without*  
our reach, but that little ſpot of ground that lies  
between thoſe two great oceans, this we are to cul-  
tivate. *Burnet.*

5. Suppoſing the negation or omiſſion of.

*Without* the ſeparation of the two main chies,  
the moſt advantageous terms from the French muſt  
be in our deſtruction. *Addiſon.*

6. Not by; not by the uſe of; not by the

help of.

Exceſs of diet, in coſtly meats and drinks fetched  
from beyond the ſeas, would be avoided; while men  
will do it *without* a law; I would there might be  
a law to refrain ſouls. *Bacon.*

There is in a manner two ſorts of virgin mer-  
curey; the one running out and diſcovering itſelf  
*without* labour; the other requiring ſome way of  
extraction and ſeparation, not ſo high an  
one as by fire. *Brown.*

7. On the outside of.

*Without* the gate  
drive the cars, and ſome the courſers rein. *Dryden.*

8. Not within.

When the weather hinders me from taking my  
diverſions *without* doors, I frequently make a little  
party with ſelect friends. *Addiſon.*

9. With exemption from.

The great lords of Ireland informed the king,  
that the Iriſh might not be naturalized *without*  
damage to themſelves or the crown. *Daniel.*

Happineſs under this view every one conſtantly  
pursues. Other things, acknowledged to be good,  
he can look upon *without* deſire.

content *without*.

**WITHOUT. adv.**

1. Not on the inside.

Forming trees and ſhrubs into ſundry ſhapes, is  
done by moulding them *within*, and cutting them  
*without*. *Bacon.*

Wile men uſe ſtudious; for they teach not their  
own ſelf; but that is a wiſdom *without* them, and  
above them, won by obſervation. *Bacon.*

They were from *without* the growing miſeries.  
Having gone as far as they could *without*, they  
began to obſerve them *within*. *Grew.*

2. Out of doors.

The reception of light into the body of the build-  
ing was very prompt from *without* and from *within*. *Watſon.*

Their doors are barr'd againſt a bitter ſtorm;  
Shut, if you pleaſe, but you ſhall ſhut a ſtorm. *Dryden.*

3. Externally; not in the mind.

**WITHOUT. conjunct.** Unless; if not;

except. Not in uſe, except in converſa-  
tion.

I find my love ſhall be proved no love, *without*  
leave to love, being too muſt a veſſel in whom to  
high thoughts ſhould be engraved. *Sidney.*

You will never live to my age, *without* you keep  
yourſelves in breath with exercise, and in heart  
with joyfullneſs. *Sidney.*

**WITHOUTEN. prep.** [pi'dutan, Saxon.]

*Withouten.* Obſolete.

Her face ſo fair, as ſhe ſeem'd not,  
But heavenly portrait of bright angel's hue,  
Clear as the ſky, *withouten* blame or blot,  
Through goodly mixture of complexion's dew. *Spenser.*

**To WITHSTAND. v. a.** [*with* and *ſtand*.]

To gainſtand; to oppoſe; to reſiſt.

The violence of ſorrow is not at the firſt to be  
ſtriven *withal*; being, like a mighty beaſt, ſooner  
tamed with following, than overthrow by *with-  
ſtanding*. *Seneca.*

The wonderful zeal and fervour with which ye  
have *withſtood* the received orders of this church,  
was the ſiſt thing which cauſed me to enter into  
conſideration, whether every chriſtian man, fearing  
God, ſhould bound to join with you. *Hooker.*

It is our faculty that in many things we all do  
amifs, but a virtue that we could do amifs in no-  
thing, and a testimony of that virtue, that when we  
pray, that what occasion of fin forever do offend,  
we may be ſtrengthened from above to *withſtand*  
it. *Hooker.*

They ſoon ſet fail; nor now the ſates *withſtand*;  
Their forces trull'd with a foreign hand. *Truſter.*

When Elmas *withſtood* Paul and Barnabas, and  
when Paul ſays of Alexander, he hath goodly *with-  
ſtood* our words, do we think the *withſtanding* there  
was *without* ſpeaking? *Addiſon.*

**WITHSTANDER. n. f.** [from *withstand*.]

An opponent; reſiſting power.

Whereby he deſired the ſerious of violence  
under ſome ſign command, againſt *withſtander*,  
force, authority, and reſiſtance being the ſubſtantial  
parts thereof. *Hooker.*

**WITHWIND. n. f.** [*convolutus*, Latin.]

An herb.

**WIT. n. f.** [pi'dig, Saxon.] Willow.

A tree.

**WITLESS. adj.** [from *wit*.] Wanting  
underſtanding; inconfiderate; wanting  
thought.

Why then ſhould a *witless* man ſo much miſſeen  
That nothing is but that which he hath ſeen? *Spenser.*

I have ever lov'd the life remov'd;  
And held in idleness, and want ſolace;  
Where you are, and where you are, and where you are, *Shakſpeare.*

Quality of my ſelf, and of my ſelf, and of my ſelf, *Shakſpeare.*

As vain as *witless*, and as vain, and as vain, *Donne.*

Which dwell in court.

which we say prove  
That which is said to be true. *Paraph.*

The apple's outward form,  
Delectable, the wit's vain beguile,  
Till with a withen mouth and spattering noise  
He takes the bitter morsel and rejects. *Philips.*

**WITLING**, *n. f.* [diminutive of *wit*.] A  
pretender to wit; a man of petty smart-  
ness.

You have taken off the senseless ridicule which  
for many years the wittings of the town have turned  
upon their fathers and mothers. *Spectator.*

Those half-learn'd wittings, vain in our life  
As half-form'd infants on the banks of Nile. *Pope.*

A beau and witting perit'd in the throng;  
One died in metaphor, and one in song. *Pope.*

**WITNESS**, *n. f.* [pretterre, Saxon.]

1. Testimony; attestation.

The devil can cite scripture for his purpose;  
An evil soul producing holy witness  
Is like a villain with a smiling cheek,  
A goodly apple rotten at the heart. *Shakespeare.*

May we, with the warrant of womanhood, and  
the witness of a good conscience, pursue him with  
any further revenge? *Shakespeare.*

If I bear witness of myself, my witness is not  
true. *John.*

Many bare false witness, but their witness agreed  
not. *Milk.*

Nor was long his witness unconfuted. *Milton.*

Ye moon and stars, bear witness to the truth!  
His only crime, if friendship can offend,  
Is too much love to his unhappy friend. *Dryden.*

Our senses bear witness to the truth of each  
other's report, concerning the existence of sensible  
things. *Locke.*

2. One who gives testimony.

The king's attorney  
Urg'd on examinations, proofs, confessions  
Of diverse witnesses. *Shakespeare.*

God is witness betwixt me and thee. *Genesis.*

The trial chooseth  
With me, best witness of thy virtue tried. *Milton.*

A fat benefice became a crime, and witness too  
against its incumbent. *Deacy of Piety.*

Nor need I speak my deeds, for these you see;  
The sun and day are witnesses for me. *Dryden.*

3. With a WITNESS. Effectually; to a  
great degree, so as to leave some lasting  
mark or testimony behind. A low  
phrase.

Here was a blessing handed out with the first pairs  
of animals at their creation; and it had effect with  
a witness. *Woodward.*

Now gall is bitter with a witness;  
And love is all delight and sweetness. *Prior.*

To WITNESS, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
attest; to tell with asseveration.

There ran a rumour  
Of many worthy fellows that were out,  
Which was to my belief witness'd the rather,  
For that I saw the tyrant's power a-foot. *Shakespeare.*

Though by the father he were h'd to this,  
He ne'er could witness any touch or kiss. *Donne.*

These be those discourses of God, whose effects  
show that live witness in themselves; the sensible  
in their sensible natures, the reasonable in their  
reasonable souls. *Raleigh.*

To WITNESS, *v. n.* To bear testimony.

The sea strive with the winds which should be  
londer, and the grounds of the ship, with a ghastly  
noise, to them that were in it witness'd that their  
run was the wager of the others caution. *Sidney.*

Mine eye doth his effigies witness  
Most truly liv'd and living in your face. *Shaksp.*

Witness, you ever-burning lights above!  
You elements that clip us round about!  
Witness that here Iago must give  
The execution of his villainous heart  
To Othello's service. *Shakespeare.*

Shall witness I have done to you. *Shakespeare.*

The times witness them in. *Shakespeare.*

Vol.

Another fourth witness of me, and I know that  
the witness which he witnesseth of me is true. *John.*

The Americans do acknowledge and speak of the  
deluge in their continent, as Acosta witnesseth, and  
Laet, in the histories of them. *Burnet.*

Witness, ye heavens! I live not by my fault,  
I strove to have deferr'd the death I sought. *Dryd.*

Lord Falkland witnesseth for me, that in a book  
there were many subjects that I had thought on  
for the stage. *Dryden.*

Witness for me, ye awful gods!  
I took not arms till urg'd by self-defence,  
The eldest law of nature. *Rowe.*

**WITNESS**, *interj.* An exclamation signi-  
fying that person or thing may attest it.

For want of words, or lack of breath,  
Witness, when I was worried with thy peals. *Milton.*

**WITSNAPPER**, *n. f.* [wit and snap.] One  
who affects repartee.

Go in, sirrah; bid them prepare for dinner.—  
—That is done, sir; they have all stomachs.—  
—What a whistler are you! *Shakespeare.*

**WITTED**, *adj.* [from wit.] Having wit;  
as, a quick witted boy.

**WITTICISM**, *n. f.* [from witty.] A mean  
attempt at wit. This word Dryden in-  
novated. 'A mighty witticism, pardon  
a new word.' Dryden's preface to the  
State of Innocence.

We have a libertine tooling even in his last agonies,  
with a witticism between his teeth, without any  
regard to sobriety and confidence. *Jefferson.*

He is full of conceptions, points of epigram, and  
witticisms, all which are below the dignity of  
heroic verse. *Addison.*

**WITTY**, *adv.* [from witty.]

1. Ingeniously; cunningly; artfully.

But is there any other beast that lives,  
Who his own harm to wittily contrives? *Dryden.*

2. With flight of imagination.

In conversation wittily pleasant, pleasantly game-  
some. *Sidney.*

The old hermit, that never saw pen and ink,  
very wittily said to a niece of king Gorbodach, that  
that is, is. *Shakespeare.*

Obstinate contemners of all helps and arts, such  
as, precluding on their natural parts, dare deride all  
diligence, and seem to mock at the terms when they  
understand not the things, think that way to get  
off wittily with their ignorance. *Pen Jonson.*

**WITTINESS**, *n. f.* [from witty.] The  
quality of being witty.

No less doth he witness in devising, his  
patience in waiting, his pastoral rudeness, and his  
moral wisdom. *Spenser.*

**WITTINGLY**, *adv.* [from witting, know-  
ing; prean, Saxon, to weet or know.]

Knowingly; not ignorantly; with know-  
ledge; by design.

Whatever we work as men, the same we do  
wittingly work and freely; neither are we, accord-  
ing to the manner of natural agents, any way so  
tied, but that it is in our power to leave things we  
do undone. *Hooker.*

Withhold revenge, 'tis not my fault,  
Nor wittingly have I infring'd my vow. *Shaksp.*

During that desperate surge, every particular ac-  
cident for broke the vessel's parts over. *Kaestler.*

He knoweth and wittingly brought evil into  
the world.

No furer he was wittingly and wittingly brought  
out the scene of his own destruction.

**WITTOL**, *n. f.* [pretol, Saxon, to know.] A man who knows the  
truthhood of his wife, and seems con-  
tented; a lame cuckold.

O Mary, for what dost serve thy name as I  
To let that which beest confute in name  
Thy Venus child. *Shaksp.*

Amalthea feeds well; Lucifer well; yet they  
are the names of gods; but each old, wittol, the  
devil himself hath not such a name. *Shakespeare.*

The Theban wittol, when he once defied  
Jove is his rival, falls to sacrifice. *Shakespeare.*

**WITTOLLY**, *adj.* [from wittol] Cuck-  
oldly.

The jealous wittol knave hath passions of money. *Shakespeare.*

**WITTY**, *adj.* [from wit.]

1. Judicious; ingenious; inventive.

The deep-revolving, witty Buckingham  
No more shall be the neighbour to my counsels. *Shakespeare.*

Thou art beautiful in thy countenance, and witty  
in thy words. *Judith.*

2. Full of imagination.

Histories make witty poets witty, the ma-  
thematically subtle. *Bacon.*

Where there is a real stock of wit, yet the wit-  
ty sayings will be found in a great measure the  
issue of chance. *South.*

In gentle verse the witty told their flame,  
And grac'd their choicest songs with Emma's name. *Prior.*

3. Sarcaslick; full of taunts.

Honeycomb, who was formerly witty upon  
the women, has given the ladies ample satisfaction  
by marrying a woman's enemy. *Spectator.*

**WITWAL**, *n. f.* [wico, lat.] A bird. *Ainsworth.*

**WITWORM**, *n. f.* [wit and worm.] One  
that feeds on wit; a canker of wit.

Thus to come forth to suddenly a witworm. *Ben Jonson.*

To WIVE, *v. n.* [from wife.] To marry;  
to take a wife.

Were she as rough  
As are the swelling Adriatick seas,  
I come to woo it wealthily in Padua. *Shakespeare.*

The ancient saying is no heresy.  
Hanging and wiving goes by destiny. *Shakespeare.*

A shop of all qualities that man loves woman for;  
besides that hook of wiving, fairness, which strikes  
the eye. *Shakespeare.*

Design or chance makes others wive,  
But nature did this match contrive. *Wallor.*

To WIVE, *v. a.*

1. To match to a wife.

She dying gave it me;  
And bid me, when my fate would have me wive'd,  
To give it her. *Shakespeare.*

2. To take for a wife.

If he have the condition of a saint, and the com-  
plexion of a devil, I had rather he should strive  
than wive me. *Shakespeare.*

**WIVELY**, *adv.* [from wive.] It were  
written more analogically wifely, that  
is, wife-like. Belonging to a wife.

Rashness could not abstain from praising Parthenia  
as the perfect picture of a womanly virtue, and  
wively truthfulness.

**WIVES**, *n. f.* The plural of wife.

A man of his learning should not so lightly have  
been carried away with old wives tales, from the  
providence of his own reason. *Spenser.*

**WIZARD**, *n. f.* [from wife.] A conjurer;  
an inchanter; a he witch. It had prob-  
ably at first a laudable meaning.

Patience, good lady; wizards know their times. *Shakespeare.*

He hearkens after prophecies and dreams,  
And from the cross-row plucks the letter G;  
And says, a wizard told him that by G  
his wife should die. *Shakespeare.*

The wizard's daughter, hid in thy disguise,  
By my return I know, and meet  
thy love, ere my last speech could prevent  
thy death's inhumanity, his wife's prayer. *Shakespeare.*

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The wizard's daughter, hid in thy disguise,  
By my return I know, and meet  
thy love, ere my last speech could prevent  
thy death's inhumanity, his wife's prayer. *Shakespeare.*

The king is mad; how stiff is my vile sense,  
That I stand up and have ingenuous feeling  
Of my huge sorrows! better I were distract;  
So should my thoughts be sever'd from my griefs;  
And woe, by wrong imaginations, lose  
The knowledge of themselves. *Shakespeare.*

So many miseries have crush'd my voice,  
That my woe-wearied tongue is still. *Shakespeare*  
Her rash hand in evil hour

Forth reaching to the fruit, Eve pluck'd, the cat:  
Earth felt the wound; and nature from her seat  
Sighing through all her works, gave signs of woe  
That all was lost. *Milton.*

O'er dreary wastes they weep each other's woe. *Pope.*

2. It is often used in denunciations, *woe be*;  
or in exclamations of sorrow, *wo is*; un-  
certainly *wo wurth*; *pu pun'd*, Saxon.

All is but lip wisdom which wants experience: I  
saw, *wo is* we, do try what love can do. *Sidney.*

Wo is my heart;  
That poor soldier, that so richly fought,  
Whole rags shan'd gilded arms, whose naked breast  
Crept before shields of proof, cannot be found. *Shakespeare.*

Many of our princes, woe the while!  
Lie drown'd and sink'd in mercenary blood. *Shakespeare.*

Happy are they which have been my friends;  
and woe to my lord chief justice. *Shakespeare.*

How! ye, no worth the day  
Who be to the shepherds of Israel that do feed  
themselves. *Ezekiel.*

Wo is me for my hurt, my wound is grievous. *Jeremiah.*

He took and laid it by, and wept for woe. *Chapman.*

If God be such a being as I have described, woe  
to the world if it were without him: this would be  
a thousand times greater loss to mankind than the  
extinguishing of the sun. *Tillotson.*

Woe to the vanquish'd, woe!  
*Dryden.*

3. A denunciation of calamity; a curse.  
Can there be a woe or curse in all the stores of  
vengeance equal to the malignity of such a prac-  
tice, of which one single instance could involve all  
mankind in one contusion? *South.*

4. *Wo* seems in phrases of denunciation or  
imprecation to be a substantive, and in  
exclamation an adjective; as particular-  
ly in the following lines, which seem  
improper and ungrammatical.

Woe are we, fir! you may not live to wear  
All your true followers out. *Shakespeare.*

WOOD, *n. f.* [pab, Sax. *glafum*, Lat.] A

plant cultivated for the dyes, who use it  
for the foundation of many colours. *Miller.*

At times of old, when British nymphs were known  
To love no foreign fashions like their own;  
When dress was modest, and fig-leaves the mode,  
And quality put on no paint but woad. *Garth.*

WOEBEGONE, *adj.* [wo and begone.] Lost in  
wo; distracted in wo; overwhelmed with  
sorrow.

Such a man,  
So dull, so dead in look, so woebegone,  
Drew Priam's curtain in the dead of night,  
And would have told him how his Troy was burn'd;  
But Priam found the fire, ere he his tongue. *Shakespeare.*

Who so woebegone  
For Ochy, as the life of ancient Avalon? *Dryden.*

Tancred he saw his life's joy set at naught,  
So woebegone was he with pain of love. *Pope.*

Woe. The obsolete participle passive from  
*woe*.

A braver choice of danteless spirits  
Than now the English bottoms have made  
Did never float upon the swelling tide. *Shakespeare.*

WO'FUL, *adj.* [wo and full.]

1. Sorrowful; afflicted; mourning.

The woful Gynecia, to whom rest was no ease,  
had left her loathed lodging, and gotten herself into  
the solitary places those defence were full of. *Sidney.*

How many woful widows left to low  
To sad disgrace!  
In a town, and never to be loos'd,  
The woful captive kinsmen are inclos'd. *Dryden.*

2. Calamitous; afflictive.

Willful extravagance ends in woful want. *Proverbs.*

O woful day! O day of woe!  
3. Wretched; paltry; sorry.

What woful fruit this madrigal would be,  
In some flurr'd hackney-fommeteer, or me?  
But let a lord once own the happy lines,  
How the wit brightens! how the style refines! *Pope.*

WO'FULLY, *adv.* [from woful.]

1. Sorrowfully; mournfully.

2. Wretchedly; in a sense of contempt.

He who would pass such a judgment upon his  
condition, as shall be confirmed at that great tribu-  
nal, from which there lies no appeal, will find him-  
self wofully deceived, if he judges of his spiritual  
estate by any of these measures. *South.*

WO'FULNESS, *n. f.* [from woful.] Misery;  
calamity.

WOLD, *n. f.* Wold, whether singly or  
jointly, in the names of places, signifies  
a plain open country; from the Saxon  
wold, a plain and a place without wood. *Gilpin.*

Wold and wold with the Saxons signified a taylor  
or governor; from whence *herewold* is a famous  
governor; *ethewold* a noble governor; *herewald*,  
and by derivation *uadher*, a general of an army. *Gilpin.*

WOLF, [pulp, Saxon; wolf, Dutch.]

1. A kind of wild dog that devours sheep;  
thence any thing ravenous or destructive.

Advance our waving colours on the walls,  
Refined Orleans from the English wolves. *Shakespeare.*

No, rather I abjure all roofs, and choose  
To be a comrade with the wolf and owl,  
Necessity's sharp pinch. *Shakespeare.*

If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that stern time,  
Thou shouldst have said, O, porter, turn the key,  
All craves else subscribe'd. *Shakespeare.*

2. An eating ulcer.

How dangerous it is in sensible things to use meta-  
phorical expressions, and what absurd conceits the  
vulgar will swallow in the literals, an example we  
have in our profession, who having called an eating  
ulcer by the name of wolf, common apprehension  
conceives a reality therein. *Brown.*

WO'LFDOG, *n. f.* [wolf and dog.]

1. A dog of a very large breed kept to  
guard sheep.

The lurchers prey how treach'rous tumbler gain,  
And dante's wolf dogs shake the lion's mane. *Tickle.*

2. A dog supposed to be bred between a  
dog and wolf.

WO'LFISH, *adj.* [from wolf.] Resembling  
a wolf in qualities or form.

Thy desires  
Are wolfish, bloody, starv'd, and ravenous. *Shakespeare.*

I have another daughter,  
Who, I am sure, is kind and comfortable;  
When she shall hear this of thee, with her nails  
She'll bay thy wolfish ears. *Shakespeare.*

Nothing more common than to see wolfish back-  
friends in all our professions. *L'Estrange.*

pretences of modesty is the universal tale to all  
projects of selfish designs with under thep's  
disguise. *Government of the Tongue.*

WO'LSRANK, *n. f.* [wolf and rank; aconite,  
Lut.] A poisonous plant; aconite. *Miller.*

Wolfsbane is an early flower. *Northing.*

WO'LSMILK, *n. f.* [wiltymilk, Latin.]

An herb.

WO'LVISH, *adj.* [from wolves, of wolf;  
wolfish is more proper.] Resembling a  
wolf.

Why in this woful woe  
To beg of Hob and Dick?  
My people are grown half wild, they would not  
worry one another so in that woful belline  
ner offe. *Shakespeare.*

There is a base woful principle within that is  
gratified with another's misery. *Shakespeare.*

WO'MAN, *n. f.* [pifman, pifman, Sax.]

whence we yet pronounce woman, in the  
plural, *wimmen*. *Skinner and Wallis.*

1. The female of the human race.

That man who hath a tongue is no man,  
If with his tongue he cannot win a woman. *Shakespeare.*

Thou dotard, thou art woful, woful, woful,  
By thy dame Parlet here. *Shakespeare.*

Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible,  
Thou stern, obdurate, flinty, rough, remorseless. *Shakespeare.*

And Abimelech took men servants and women  
servants. *Genesis.*

O woman, lovely woman, nature form'd thee  
To temper man; we had been brutes without thee. *Osborn.*

Ceneus a woman once, and once a man;  
But ending in the sex the first began. *Dryden.*

Women are made as they themselves would chide,  
Too proud to ask, too humble to refuse. *Garth.*

Women in their nature are much more gay and  
joyous than men; whilst it be that their blood is  
more refined, their fibres more delicate, and their  
animal spirits more light; vivacity is the gift of  
woman, gravity that of men. *Addison.*

2. A female attendant on a person of rank.

I could not personally deliver to her  
What you commanded me; but by her woman  
I sent your message. *Shakespeare.*

TO WOMAN, *r. a.* [from the noun.] To  
make pliant like a woman.

I've felt such jerks of joy and grief,  
That the first face of neither on the start  
Can woman me unto it. *Shakespeare.*

WO'MANED, *adj.* [from woman.] Accom-  
panied or united with a woman.

I do attend here on the general,  
And think it no addition, nor my wish,  
To have him see me woman'd. *Shakespeare.*

WOMANHATER, *n. f.* [woman and hate.]

One that has an aversion for the female  
sex.

How could it come into your mind,  
To pitch on me, of all mankind,  
Against the sex to write a satire,  
And brand me for a womanhater? *Swift.*

WO'MANHEAD, } *n. f.* [from woman.]

WO'MANHOOD, } The character and  
collective qualities of a woman. Ob-  
lete.

Ne in her speech, ne in her haviour,  
Was lightness seen, or looser vanity,  
But gracious womanhood and gravity. *Spenser.*

There dwells sweet love and constant chastity,  
Unspotted faith, and comely womanhood,  
Regard of honour, and mild modesty. *Spenser.*

'Tis present death I beg; and one thing more,  
That womanhood denies my tongue to tell:  
O keep me from their works than killing lust. *Shakespeare.*

When my grave is broke up again,  
Some second guest to entertain;  
For graves have learn'd that womanhead,  
To be to more than one a bed. *Douglas.*

TO WO'MANISE, *r. u.* [from woman.] To  
emaculate; to effeminate; to soften.

Proper, but not used.

This effeminate love of a woman doth womanize  
a man. *Sidney.*

WO'MANISH, *adj.* [from woman.] Suitable  
to a woman; having the qualities of a  
woman; resembling a woman.

Neither do I think I wear a woman's  
apparel, I wear a woman's mind; since I assure  
you, there is more in me than falls to  
prove myself a man. *Sidney.*

Zeluane making a woman of the lips  
of her boldness, gives her the lips

While within the paradise of her mind. *Sidney*  
A voice not soft, weak, piping, and womanish,  
but audible, strong, and manlike. *Afchm.*  
She then to him these womanish words 'gan say,  
For love of me, leave off. *Speiser.*

Our fathers minds are dead,  
And we are govern'd with our mothers spirits;  
Our yoke and suff'rance thus in womanish. *Shaksp.*  
I do not think he fears death;  
He never was a womanish. *Shaksp.*

During his banishment, he was so softened and  
dejected, as he wrote nothing but a few womanish  
epistles. *Bacon.*

In a sad look or womanish complaint.  
I melt to womanish tears, and if I stay,  
I find my love my courage will betray. *Dryden.*

The godlike hero in his breast  
Diffid'd, or was ashamed to show  
So weak, to womanish a woe. *Dryden.*

WOMANKIND. *n. f.* [woman and kind.]  
The female sex; the race of women.

Mulidorus had over bitterly glanced against the  
reputation of womankind. *Sidney.*  
So early is 't appreciate the stormy wind  
Of malice, in the calm of pleasant womankind. *Spenser.*

Because thou dost on womankind, admiring  
Their shape, their colour, and attractive grace,  
None are, thou thinkst, but taken with such toys. *Milton.*

Each inconvenience makes their virtue cold;  
But womankind in ill is ever bold. *Dryden.*  
Juba might make the proudest of our sex,  
Any of womankind but Marcia, happy. *Addison.*

She advanc'd, that womankind  
Would by her model form their mind. *Swift.*

WOMANLY. *adj.* [from woman.]  
1. Becoming a woman; suiting a woman;  
feminine; not masculine.

I'm in this earthly world, where to do harm  
Is often laudable; to do good sometime  
Accounted dangerous folly; why then, alas!  
Do I put up that womanly defence,  
To say I'd done no harm? *Shaksp.*

She brings your toward wives,  
As prisoners, to her womanly persuasion. *Shaksp.*  
All will try in thy face  
A blushing womanly discovering grace. *Donne.*

Rage chokes my words; 'tis womanly to weep. *Dryden.*

Let him be taught to put off all those tender arts,  
affected smiles, and all the evasive womanly  
behaviour that has made him the object of his own  
admiration. *Southwell and Pope.*

2. Not childish; not girlish.

Young persons, under a womanly age, are often  
troubled with some of the same symptoms. *Arbuth.*

WOMANLY. *adj.* [from woman.] In the  
manner of a woman; effeminately.

WOMB. *n. f.* [wamba, Gothic; punib,  
Saxon; wamb, Islandick.]

1. The place of the fetus in the mother.

When yet he was but tender bodied, and the  
only son of my womb. *Shaksp.*  
New-born children bring not many ideas into the  
world, bating some faint ideas of hunger and thirst  
which they may have felt in the womb. *Luke.*

Conceiving, as the deep, her fruitful womb  
Swell'd with the founder of immortal Rome. *Addison.*

2. The place whence any thing is produced.

The earth was form'd, but in the womb as yet  
Of waters, embryo immature involv'd,  
Appear'd not. *Milton.*

The womb of earth the genial seed receives. *Dryden.*

3. Any cavity.

An amphitheatre unpeopled Rome,  
And held, uncrowded, nations in its womb. *Addison.*

To WOMAN. *v. a.* [from woman.] To dis-  
close; to betray a secret.

Nay, the sea-farers, or  
The cloister'd nuns, will speak my oath  
To this. *Shaksp.*

WOMAN. *adj.* [from womb.] Capacious.  
Not in use.

He'll call you to so hot an answer for it,  
That caves and womby vaultages of France  
Shall chide your trespass, and turn your mock,  
In second accent to his ordinance. *Shaksp.*

WOMEN. *Plural of woman.*  
Thus it shall betel  
Him who to worth in women over trusts. *Milton.*

WOM. The preterit and participle passive  
of win.

All these the Parthian  
From the luxurious kings of Antioch won. *Milton.*

Against myself I victoriously have won,  
And by my fatal absence am undone. *Dryden.*  
My mother is won over to my side, but darts not  
mention me to my father, for fear of provoking  
him. *Spectator.*

To WON. *v. n.* [punian, Saxon; wunden,  
German.] To dwell; to live; to have  
abode. Not in use.

Him fortune'd  
To come where ycle Arcasius does won. *Spenser.*  
Out of the ground uprole,  
As from his lair, the wild beast where he won. *Milton.*

A people near the northern pole that won;  
Whom Ireland sent from loughs and forests hore. *Fairfax.*

WON. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Dwelling;  
habitation. Obsolete.

What secret place, quoth he, can safely hold  
So huge a mass, and hid from heaven's eye?  
Or where hast thou thy won, that so much gold  
Thou canst preserve from wrong and robbery? *Spenser.*

The solitary won  
Of dreaded beats, the Libyan lion's won. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

To WONDER. *v. n.* [punbrian, Saxon;  
wonder, Dutch.] To be struck with  
admiration; to be pleased or surprised by  
as to be astonished: with at, rarely with  
after.

The want of these magazines of victuals I have  
complained of in England, and wonder'd at in other  
countries. *Spenser.*

His deadly wound was healed: and all the world  
wonder'd after the feat. *Revelations.*

No wonder to us, who have conversed with too  
many strange actions, how to wonder at any thing:  
wonder is from surprise, and surprise ceases upon  
experience. *South.*

King Tarnus wonder'd at the sight review'd. *Dryden.*

Who can wonder that the sciences have been to  
overcharged with intemperate and doubtful ex-  
pressions, capable to make the most quick sighted little  
the more knowing? *Locke.*

I could not sufficiently wonder at the intemperance  
of these diminutive mortals, who durst venture to  
mount and walk upon my body. *Swift.*

WONDER. *n. f.* [wunder, Saxon; wonder,  
Dutch.]

1. A mutation; astonishment; amazement;  
surprise caused by something unusual or  
unexpected.

What is he, whose griefs  
Bear such an emphasis; whose phrase of sorrow  
Conjures the ghost of his late, and makes the mind  
Like wonder-struck spectators. *Shaksp.*

Wonder is such astonishment, or an humorous  
possession of the body; for to wonder the spirit is  
not as it fears, but only feels. *Locke.*

2. Cause of wonder; a strange thing;  
something more or greater than can be  
expected.

The Cornish wonder-gatherers describ'd the  
same. *Carew.*

Great effects come of industry in civil business,  
and to try things out, and never to give over, doth  
wonder. *Bacon.*

Lo, a wonder strange!  
Of every bent, and bird, and insect small  
Cause is there, and pairs. *Milton.*

What woman will you find,  
Though of this age the wonder and the same,  
On whom his lecture will vouchsafe an eye  
Of fond desire? *Milton.*

No wonder sleep from careful lovers flies,  
To bathe himself in a child's eyes;  
As far Africa once from earth to heav'n  
By strife and loud impiety was driven. *Waller.*

Drawn for your price, that sword could wonder  
do:  
The better cause makes wine the sharper now. *Waller.*

It is no wonder if part of the matter of this dis-  
ease, which so early adheres to the glands, and  
augments and thickens them to an unnatural densi-  
ty, should at length hop in the lungs. *Blackmore.*

3. Any thing mentioned with wonder.

There Babylon, the wonder of all tongues. *Milton.*

Ample souls among mankind have arrived at  
that prodigious extent of knowledge, which ren-  
ders them the wonder and glory of the nation where  
they live. *Watts.*

WONDERFUL. *adj.* [wonder and full.] Ad-  
mirable; strange; astonishing.

I entered that which I understood not, things  
too wonderful for me which I knew not. *Job.*

Strange  
Hath been the cause, and wonderful to hear. *Milton.*

WONDERFUL. *adv.* To a wonderful de-  
gree. Improperly used.

The house which I am about to build shall be  
wonderful great. *2 Chronicles.*

WONDERFULLY. *adv.* [from wonderful.]  
In a wonderful manner; to a wonderful  
degree.

The pope, knowing himself to be unprofitable to  
the christian world, was wonderfully glad to hear  
that there were such echoes of him sounding in re-  
mote parts. *Bacon.*

There is something wonderfully divine in the  
art of this picture. *Addison.*

It is a man out of vanity, or from a desire of being  
in the fashion, or in order to pass for wonderfully  
wise, that say that Berkeley's doctrine is true, while  
at the same time his belief is precisely the same  
with mine. I leave him to enjoy the fruits of his  
hypocrisy. *Beattie.*

WONDERMENT. *n. f.* [from wonder.]  
Astonishment; amazement. Not in use,  
except in low language.

When my pen would write her titles true,  
It ravish'd is with fancy's wonderment. *Spenser.*

Those things which I here set down, do naturally  
take the sense, and not respect petty wonderments. *Bacon.*

The neighbours made a wonderment of it, and  
ask'd him what he meant. *1st Kings.*

WONDERSTUCK. *adj.* [wonder and strike.]  
Amazed.

Alas, my wonderstruck to see  
That image of his final pity. *Dryden.*

WONDER-WORKING. *adj.* [from wonder  
and working.] One that does surprising  
things.

WONDEROUS. *adj.* [This is contracted from  
wonderous, of wonder.]

1. Admirable; marvellous; strange; sur-  
prising.

This credit of whole virtue rest with thee;  
I wonder indeed, it cause of such effects. *Milton.*

In such chance she paid the day,  
Thus wonderous how she found an hour to pray. *Shaksp.*

Reproaches into the springs of nature's wisdom,  
and their wisdom, should awaken us to admire  
the wondrous wisdom of our Creator in all the  
works of nature. *Watts.*

2. [Wonderous is barbarously used for an  
adverb.] In a strange degree.

From that part where Africa remembereth the  
ghosts, begotten by the lust of good men upon the  
daughters of the wicked, all they deal their woe. *Milton.*

drous great acts of their ancient kings and powerful giants.

There is a place deep, wondrous deep, below,  
Which genuine night and horrors do overflow.

To flun th' allotment is not hard  
To minds ready'd, forewarn'd, and well prepar'd;  
But wondrous doth, when once beto't,  
To struggle through the fruits, and break th' involving net.

You are so beautiful,  
So wondrous fair, you justify rebellion.  
Sylphs, yet mindful of their ancient race,  
Are, as when women, wondrous kind at place.

WONDROUSLY. *adv.* [from wondrous.]  
1. To a strange degree.

My lord led wondrously to discontent.  
Make to them the greater speed,  
For fear that they too much in I bleed,  
Which wondrously has troubled.

Such declensions in the pigeon house were taught  
You need not ask how wondrously they wrought.

Of injur'd fame, and mighty wrongs recent'd,  
Coe complaints, and wondrously's aggrieved.

2. In a strange manner.

Then medicines wondrously compos'd the skilful  
leech applied.

To WONT. *v. n.* [pretent and participle  
To be WONT. } *wont*; punnin, Saxon;  
gewoonen, Dutch.] To be accustomed,  
to use; to be used.

A yearly solemn feast the wont to make,  
The day that full doth lend the year around.

Through power of that, his cunning thence cries  
He wants to work, that none the lamp spies.

Jason the Theban w's wont to say, that some  
things must be done unjustly, that many things may  
be done justly.

This night have dream'd,  
If dream'd, not as I sit am wont, of thee,

But of offence and trouble.

The eagle's fate and mine are one,  
Which on the thrust that made him die

Bipy'd a father of his own,  
Wherewith he went to tour to high

For others that he law perplexed about the man-  
age of them difficult affairs, he was wont to ask  
them, when they would begin to trust God, or per-  
suit him to govern the world?

A mother was wont always to indulge her  
daughters, when any of them desired quirrels or  
birds, but then they must keep them well.

Another sort of sophism is wont to be called an im-  
perfect enumeration or false induction, when from a  
few experiments men infer general theorems.

WONT, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Custom;  
habit; use. Out of use.

Falling their time according to their wont, they  
waited for the coming of Phalaris.

Things natural in that regard forget their ordi-  
nary natural wont, that which is heavy mounting  
sometime upwards of its own accord.

Tis not his wont to be the kindest man,  
Whate'er occasion keeps him from us now.

They are by sudden alarm or watchword to be  
called out to their military motions under sky or  
covert, according to the lesson, as was the Roman  
wont.

WON'T. A contraction of would not, used  
for will not.

WONTED. *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Ac-  
customed; used; usual; used both of  
persons and things.

The champion stout, to aid his friend,  
To his wonted weapon proved.

So pray'd they, innocent, and to their thoughts  
firm peace recover'd soon, and wonted calm.

The pond-frog would fain have gotten the other  
frog over; but he was wonted to the place, and  
would not remove.

Who have no house, sit round where once it was,  
And with full eyes each wonted room require;

Haunting the yet warm ashes of the place,  
As murder'd men walk where they did expire.

2. The substance of trees; timber.

WOOD. *n. f.* [pube, Sax. woud, Dutch.]  
1. A large and thick collection of trees.

The wood-born people fall before her flat,  
And worship her as goddess of the wood.

St. Valentine is said:  
These wood-birds but to couple now?

The woods are ruthless, dreadful, deaf, and dull:  
There speak and strike.

Light thickens, and the crow  
Makes wing to the rooky wood.

Amongst his well-grown woods the flag-bird  
sings and.

Hecate, when she gave to rule the woods,  
Then led me trembling through those dire abodes.

WONTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from wonted.]  
State of being accustomed to. Not in  
use.

Did I see any thing more of Christ in those that  
pretend to other modes of government, I might  
suspect my judgment biased with prejudice or  
wontedness of opinion.

WONTLESS. *adj.* [from wont.] Unaccus-  
tomed; unusual. Obsolete.

Whether, love, wilt thou now carry me?  
What wondrous fury dost thou now inspire  
Into my feeble heart, when full of thee?

To Woo. *v. a.* [apagob, courted, Sax.]  
1. To court; to sue for love.

We cannot fight for love, as men may do;  
We should be woo'd, and were not made to woo.

Some lay in dead men's skulls; and in those holes  
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,  
As 'twere in from of eyes, reflecting gems;

But woo'd to the slimy bottom of the deep,  
And mock'd the dead bones that lay fester'd by.

Fancies and notions he pursues,  
Which ne'er had being but in thought:

Each like the Grecian artist wows  
The image he himself has wrought.

My proud rival wows  
Another partner to his throne and bed.

How is the loosestone, nature's subtle pride,  
By the rude iron woo'd, and made a bride.

Oh stretch thy roign, fair peace! from thine to  
thine,

Till conquest cease, and slav'ry be no more;  
Till the freed Indians in their native groves  
Recap their own fruits, and wear their fable loves.

2. To court solicitously; to invite with  
importunity.

Yet can the love a foreign emperor,  
Whom of great worth and pow'r the hears to be;

If the he woo'd but by ambassador,  
Or but his letters or his pictures see:

So while the virgin foul on earth doth stay,  
She woo'd and tempted is ten thousand ways  
By these great pow'rs which on the earth bear  
sway.

The wisdom of the world, wealth, pleasure, praise.  
Most musical, most melancholy!

Thee, chauntress oft the woods among,  
I woo to hear thy even-song.

To Woo. *v. n.* To court; to make love.

With pomp, and trains, and in a crowd they  
woo.

When true felicity is but in two.

WOOD, *adj.* [wods, Gothick; pob, Saxon;  
wood, Dutch.] Mad; furious; raging.  
Obsolete.

Winds do rage as winds were wood,  
And cause spring tides to raise great food.

Coal-black floods yborn of hellish brood,  
That on their rusty bits did clasp as they were  
wood.

Calm the tempest of his passion wood;  
The banks are overflown, when stopp'd is the flood.

WOOD. *n. f.* [pube, Sax. woud, Dutch.]  
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Bare his foul head with woad, and burn  
And burn sweet woad to make the lodging better.

The cavity of the tin plate was filled with a  
melted cement, made of pitch, rosin, and woad  
ashes, well incorporated.

Having filled it about five inches with thoroughly  
kindled wood-coals, we let it down into the glass.

Of long growth there stood  
A laurel's trunk, a venerable wood.

The soft wood turners use commonly.  
The size of seggots and wood-stacks differs.

Herrings must be smoked with woad.  
WOODA'NEMOE. *n. f.* A plant.

WOODDRINK. } *n. f.* [pubbiud, Saxon;  
WOODDRINE. } *periclymenon*, Lat.] Ho-  
neyuckle.

Beatrice, e'en now  
Couch'd in the woadline coverture.

The nymphs of the mountains would be drawn  
upon their heads garlands of woodbine and wild  
roses.

WOODCOCK. *n. f.* [pobucoc, Sax. *halopax*,  
Lat.] A bird of pullage with a long  
bill; his food is not known. It is a  
word ludicrously used for a dunc.

He hath bid me to a calve's heart and a capon;  
shall I not had a woodcock too?

Soon as in doubtful day the woodcock lies,  
Her closely paid the pretty housewife bears.

WOODDRINK. *n. f.* Decoction or infusion  
of medicinal woods, as assafetida.

The drinking elder-wine or wood-drinks are very  
useful.

WOODEN. *adj.* [from wood.] Supplied with  
wood.

Wooded so,  
It makes a spring of all kinds that grow.

The lord Strutts have been possessed of a very  
great landed estate, well-conditioned, wooded and  
watered.

WOODEN. *adj.* [from wood.]  
1. Ligneous; made of wood; timber.

Like a strutting player, whose conceit  
Lies in his humming, he doth think it rich  
To hear the wooden dialogue and found  
'Twixt his stretch'd footing and the scaffoldage.

They used to vault or leap up; and therefore  
they had wooden horses in their houses and abroad.

Prefs'd with the burden, Caneus pants for breath,  
And on his shoulders bears the wooden death.

The haberdasher stole off his hat that hung upon  
a wooden peg.

2. Clunfy; awkward.

I'll win this lady Margaret: for whom?  
Why, for my king: tush, that's a wooden thing.

When a bold man is out of countenance, he  
makes a very wooden figure on it.

WOODPRETTER. *n. f.* [teres, Latin.] An  
insect; a woodworm.

WOODHOLE. *n. f.* [wood and hole.] Place  
where wood is laid up.

What should I do, or whither turn? amaz'd,  
Confounded to the dark recess I fly  
Of woodhole.

WOODLAND. *n. f.* [wood and land.] Woods;  
ground covered with woods.

This household beast that us'd the woodland  
grounds,

Was view'd at first by the young hero's bounds.  
As down the stream he swam.

He that rides post through a country, may, from  
the transient view, know the parts lie; here a  
mountain, and there a woodland in one part.

By her woad, she  
To hail the coming king.

And tempts me to return  
Soft warbling to the vernal air.



**Woolly**, *adj.* [from *wool*.] The woolly, the woolly and the plain, Here earth and water seem to strive again. Pope.  
**WOOLBARK**, *n. f.* [*galerita arborea*, Lat.] A melodious sort of wild lark.

**WOOLHOUSE**, *n. f.* [*wood and house*.] An insect.

The millepes or *woodlouse* is a small insect; it has only fourteen pair of short legs; it is a very swift runner, but it can occasionally roll itself up into the form of a ball. They are found under old logs of wood or large stones, or between the bark and wood of decayed trees. Hall.

Wrap thyself up like a *woodlouse*, and dream revenge. Congreve.

There is an insect they call a *woodlouse*, That folds up itself in itself, for a house, As round as a ball, without head, without tail, Lucius'd creep up in a strong coat of mail. Swift  
**WOODMAN**, *n. f.* [*wood and man*.] A sportsman; a hunter.

Their cry being composed of so well sorted mouths, that any man would perceive therein some kind of proportion, but the *woodmen* did find a musick. Sidney.

The duke is a better *woodman* than thou takest him for. Shakespeare.

This is some one, like us, ought-founded here, Or else some neighbour *woodman*. Milton.

So when the *woodman's* toil her cave surrounds, And with the hunter's cry the grove resounds, With a riel and rage the mother lion stings, Fearless herself, yet trembles for her young. Pope.

**WOODMONGER**, *n. f.* [*wood and monger*.] A woodfeller.

**WOODNIGHTSHADE**, *n. f.* [*Solanum nigrum*, Lat.] A plant.

**WOODNOTE**, *n. f.* Wild musick.

Thou to the well-trad stage anon, If Jonson's learned sock be on; Or sweetest Shakespeare, fancy's child, Warble his native *woodnote* wild. Milton.

**WOODNYMPH**, *n. f.* [*wood and nymph*.] A fabled goddess of the woods.

Soft she withdrew, and like a *woodnymph* light, Oread, or Dryad, or of Delia's train, Betook her to the groves. Milton.

By dimpled brook and fountain brim, The *woodnymphs*, deck'd with daisies trim, Their merry wakes and pastimes keep. Milton.

**WOODOFFERING**, *n. f.* Wood burnt on the altar.

We cast the lots for the *wood-offering*. Nehemiah.

**WOODPECKER**, *n. f.* [*wood and peck*; *picus martius*, Lat.] A bird.

The structure of the tongue of the *woodpecker* is very singular, whether we look at its great length, its bones and muscles, its uncompassing parts of the neck and head, the better to exert itself in length, and again to retract it into its cell; and lastly, whether we look at its sharp, horny, bearded point, and the gluey matter at the end of it, the better to stab and draw little maggots out of wood. Dehaan.

**WOODPIGEON**, or *Woodcutter*, *n. f.* [*palumbus*, Lat.] A wild pigeon.

**WOODROOF**, *n. f.* [*asperula*, Latin.] An herb. Ausworth.

**WOODSARE**, *n. f.*

The froth called *woodsare*, being like a kind of spittle, is found upon herbs, as lavender and sage. Bacon.

**WOODSBERE**, *n. f.* [*wood and bere*.] The time when there is sap in the tree. Obsolete.

From May to October leave cropping, for why, In *woodsere* whatsoever thou croppest shall die. Tupper.

**WOODSORREL**, *n. f.* [*arys*, Lat.] A plant. Miller.

**WOODWARD**, *n. f.* [*wood and ward*.] A forester.

**WOODWORM**, *n. f.* [*wood and worm*; *colle*, Lat.] A worm bred in wood.

**WOODY**, *adj.* [*from wood*.]

# 1. Abounding with wood.

Of in glimmering bow'rs and glades He met her, and in secret shades Of woody Ida's inmost grove. Milton.

Four times ten days I've pass'd Wand'ring this woody maze, and human food Nor tasted, nor had appetite. Milton.

Diana's woody realms be next invades, And crosses through the consecrated shades. Addison.  
2. Ligneous; consisting of wood.

In the woody parts of plants, which are their bones, the principles are so compounded as to make them flexible without joints, and also elastic. Grew.

Herbs are those plants whose stalks are soft, and have nothing woody in them, as grass and hemlock. Locke.

# 3. Relating to woods; sylvan.

With the woody nymphs when the did play. Spenser.

All the fateses from their woody kind, And henceforth nothing tan but her on earth they find. Spenser.

**WOOF**, *n. f.* [*from wool*.] One who courts a woman.

The woofers must are toucht on this offence, To whom are dangers great and imminent. Chapman.

Antippos said, that those that studied particular sciences, and neglected philosophy, were like Penelope's woofers, that made love to the waiting woman. Bacon.

Ursprung woofers felt his thund'ring sword, And willing nations knew their native lord. Creech.

# Woor, n. f. [*from wove*.]

1. The set of threads that crosses the warp; the weft.

The placing of the tangle parts in length or transverse, as in the warp and the woor of textile, is more inward or more outward. Bacon.

2. Texture; cloth.

A veil of purple flow'd, Iris had dipp'd the woor. Milton.

I must put off These my sky-robes, spun out of Iris' woor. Milton.

To spread the pall beneath the regal chair, Of softest woor, is bright Alcippe's care. Pope.

**WOOLING**, *adv.* [*from wooing*.] Pleasingly; so as to invite stay.

The temple-haunting martlet does approve, By his lov'd mansionry, that heaven's breath Smells woefully here. Shakespeare

**WOOL**, *n. f.* [*pul*, Sax. *wollen*, Dutch.]

1. The fleece of sheep; that which is woven into cloth.

A gown made of the finest wool, Which from our pretty lambs we pull; Fair lined dippers for the cold, With buckles of the purest gold. Raleigh

Concerning their complaint for price of wool, he would give orders that his commissioners should cause clothiers to take wool, paying only two parts of the price. Hayward.

Sirathium is a root used by the wool-dressers. Arbuthnot.

2. Any short thick hair.

In the cauldron boil and bake; Wool of bat and tongue of dog. Shakespeare.

**WOOLVEL**, *n. f.* [*wool and fell*.] Skin not stripped of the wool.

Wool and woofels were even of little value in this kingdom. Davies.

**WOOLLEN**, *adj.* [*from wool*.] Made of wool not finely dressed, and thence used likewise for anything coarse: it is likewise used in general for made of wool, as distinct from linen.

I was wont To call them *woollen* vassals, things created To bay and sell with groats. Shakespeare.

I could not endure a husband with a beard on his face: I had rather lie in *woollen*. Shakespeare.

Woollen cloth will teaze, linen scarcely. Bacon.

At dawn of day our general cleft his pate, Spite of his *woollen* night cap. Dryden.

**WOOLLEN**, *n. f.* Cloth made of wool.

His breeches were of *inged woollen*, And had been at the siege of Bullen. Hudibras.

Odious! in *woollen*! 'twould a faint provoke! No, let a charming chutz and Brudels lace Wrap my cold limbs and shade my lifeless face. Pope.

He is a bel-spirit and a *woollen*-draper. Swift.

**WOOLLY**, *adj.* [*from wool*.]

1. Clothed with wool.

When the work of generation was Between the *woolly* breeders, The skul'd shepherds peep'd me certain wands. Shakespeare

2. Consisting of wool.

Some few, by temperance taught, approaching flow, To distant fate by easy journey go: Gently they lay 'em down, as evening sheep On their own *woolly* fleeces idly sleep. Dryden.

3. Resembling wool.

My fleece of *woolly* hair, that now uncurls? Shakespeare.

Nothing profits more Than frequent snows. Oh may it thou often see Thy furrows whiten'd by the *woolly* rain, Nutritious! Philips.

**WOOLPACK**, } *n. f.* [*wool, pack, and*  
**WOOLPACK**, } *jack*.]

1. A bag of wool; a bundle of wool.

2. The seat of the judges in the house of lords.

At bar abusive, on the bench unable, Knave on the *woolpack*, top at council-table. Dryden.

3. Any thing bulky without weight.

Chaos of pulch'ry, where by men guide With the tame *woolpack* clergy by their side. Cleveland.

**WOOLWARD**, *adv.* [*wool and ward*.] In wool. Not used.

I have no shirt: I go *woolward* for penance. Shakespeare.

**WOOF**, *n. f.* [*rubicilla*, Lat.] A bird.

**WOOS**, *n. f.* [*alga*, Lat.] Sea-weed. Aph.

**WORD**, *n. f.* [*word*, Sax. *woord*, Dutch.]

1. A single part of speech.

If you speak three words, it will three times report you the three words. Bacon.

As conceptions are the images of things to the mind within itself, so are words or names the marks of those conceptions to the minds of them we converse with.

Amongst men who confound their ideas with words, there must be endless disputes, wrangling and jargon. Locke.

Each night who reads not, and but scans and speaks.

Each word catcher that lives on syllables. Pope.

2. A short discourse.

Shall I vouchsafe your worship a word or two? —Two thousand, and I'll vouchsafe thee the hearing. Aph.

A word, Lucius, How he receiv'd you. Shakespeare.

A friend who shall own thee in thy low condition, answer all thy wants, and, as a word, never leave thee. Swift.

In a word, the angel describes God to us in all respects such a one as we would wish him to be. Taylor.

3. Talk; discourse.

Why should calamity be full of words? —Let them have scope; though what they do is part.

Help nothing else, yet they do ease the heart. Shakespeare.

He commanded the men to be ranged in battalions, and rid to every squadron, giving them such words as were proper to the occasion. Clarendon.

If you dislike the play, Pray make no words on 't till the second day.

Or third be past; for we would have you know it,  
The loss will fall on us, not on the poet. *Denham.*  
Cease this contention: by thy words severe,  
Sharp as his merits, but the sword forbear.

If words are sometimes to be used, they ought to  
be grave, kind, and sober, representing the ill, or  
unbecomingness of the faults. *Locke.*

If I appear a little word-bound in my first solu-  
tions, I hope it will be imputed to the lack of  
speech. *Spektor.*

4. Dispute; verbal contention.  
In argument upon a case,  
Some words there grew 'twixt Somerset and me.  
*Shakespeare.*

5. Language; oral expression; living  
speech.  
Found you no displeasure by word or counte-  
nance? *Shakespeare.*

I'll write thee a challenge, or I'll deliver thy  
indignation to him by word of mouth. *Shakespeare.*  
Why should she write to Edmund? Might not  
you

transport her purposes by word? *Shakespeare.*  
An easy way, by word of mouth communicated  
to me. *Boyle.*

6. Promise.  
Obey thy patents, keep thy word justly, swear  
not.  
I take your princely word for these redresses.  
—I give it you, and will maintain my word.  
*Shakespeare.*

All of them stout and hard people, false of their  
words, treacherous in their practices, and merciless  
in their revenges. *Heylin.*

The duke shall wield his conquering sword,  
The king shall pass his honest word. *Dryden.*

7. Signal; token; order.  
Every soldier kill his prisoners;  
Obey the word through. *Shakespeare.*

8. Account; tidings; message.  
Bring me word thither  
How the world goes, that to the pace of it  
I may turn on my journey. *Shakespeare.*

Two optick nerves she ties,  
Like spectacles, across the eyes;  
By which the spirits bring her word,  
Whence'er the bulls are fed or sturd. *Prior.*

9. Declaration; purpose expressed.  
I know you brave, and take you at your word;  
That present service, which you vaunt, afford.  
*Dryden.*

10. Affirmation.  
Every person has enough to do to work out his  
own salvation; which, if we will take the apostle's  
word, is to be done with fear and trembling.  
*Decay of Piety.*

I desire not the reader should take my word, and  
therefore I will set two of their discourses in the  
sunlight for every man to judge. *Dryden.*

11. Scripture; word of God.  
They say this church of England neither hath  
the word purely preached, nor the sacraments su-  
pererogated. *Whitgift.*

12. The second person of the ever adori-  
able Trinity. A scripture term.  
Thou my Word, begotten son, by thee  
This I perioria. *Milton.*

To Word. v. n. [from the noun.] To  
dispute.  
He that defends not to word it with a shrew,  
does worse than beat her. *L'Estrange.*

To Word. v. a. To express in proper  
words.  
Whether his extemporary speaking might not be  
his ruin. *Fell.*

Whether his blacken him what we call, said Harrison  
of the good king, upon the word and drawing  
up his charge against approaching trial. *South.*

Whether I have improved these fables or no, in  
the word or meaning of them, the book must  
stand or fall to itself. *L'Estrange.*

The apology for the king is the same, but worded  
with greater deference to that great prince.  
*Addison.*

Wordy. adj. [from word.] Verbose;  
full of words.

Phocion, beholding a wordy orator, while he  
was making a magnificent speech full of vain pro-  
mises, said, I now fix my eyes upon a cypress-tree:  
it has all the pomp imaginable in its branches, leaves,  
and height; but it bears no fruit. *Spektor.*

We need not lavish honours in wordy periods,  
As do the Romans, ere they dare to fight.  
*Phillips.*

Intemperate rage, a wordy war, began.  
Work. The preterit of wear.  
This on his helmet wore a lady's glove,  
And that a sleeve embroidered by his love. *Dryden.*

My wife, the kindest, dearest, and the truest  
That ever wore the name. *Rice.*

To WORK. v. n. pret. worked, or wrought.  
[peoplen, Saxon; werken, Dutch.]

1. To labour; to travail; to toil.  
Good Kent, how shall I live and work  
To match thy goodness? life will be too short.  
*Shakespeare.*

Go and work; for no straw shall be given you.  
*Exodus.*

Whether we work or play, or sleep or wake,  
Our life doth pass, and with time's wings doth fly.  
*Davies.*

2. To be in action; to be in motion.  
Glory grows guilty of detected crimes,  
When for fame's sake  
We bend to that the working of the heart.  
*Shakespeare.*

In Morat your hopes a crown design'd,  
And all the woman work'd within your mind.  
*Dryden.*

3. To act; to carry on operations.  
Our better part remains,  
To work in close design. *Milton.*

4. To operate as a manufacturer.  
They that work in fine flax. *Isaiah.*

5. To ferment.  
Into wine and strong beer put some like sub-  
stances, while they work, which may make them  
some and mellow leis. *Bacon.*

Try the force of imagination upon slaying the  
working of beer, when the harm is put in. *Bacon.*

If in the wort of beer, while it worketh, before it  
is tunned, the barm be often changed with fresh,  
it will make a foreign drink for melancholy.  
*Bacon.*

6. To operate; to have effect.  
With some other business put the king  
From these sad thoughts that work too much upon  
him. *Shakespeare.*

All things work together for good to them that  
love God. *Romans.*

Gravity worketh weakly, both far from the  
earth, and also within the earth.

Although the fine tribute laid by consent, or by  
imposing, be all one to the purse, yet it works di-  
versely on the courage; no people overcharged  
with tribute is fit for empire. *Bacon.*

These political undertakings wrought upon many  
to think that this opportunity should not be lost.  
*Clarendon.*

Nor number nor example with him wrought  
To twine from truth, or change his constant mind.  
*Milton.*

We see the workings of gratitude in the Israelites.  
*South.*

Objects of pity, when the cause is new,  
Would work too fiercely on the giddy crowd.  
*Dryden.*

Poison will work against the stars: beware,  
For every meal an antidote prepare. *Dryden, jun.*

When this reverend begins to work in him, next  
consider his temper of mind. *Locke.*

This is wrought upon the child, that afterwards  
he is desired to be taught. *Locke.*

Honours and manners work more in the meaner  
sort than with the nobility. *Addison.*

The Ishabacca is a foot round, and three yards  
and a half long; his colours are white, black, and  
red: of all serpents his bite is the most pernicious;  
yet worketh the slowest. *Offen.*

7. To obtain by diligence.  
Without the king's assent  
You wrought to be a legate. *Shakespeare.*

8. To act internally; to operate as a purge,  
or other physick.

My medicine, work! thus credulous I am.  
*Shakespeare.*

I should have doubted the operations of anatomy,  
where such a potion could not work. *Bacon.*

It is beaught, or far from the nature of anatomy,  
into which, upon defect of working, it is often  
converted. *Bacon.*

Moon purges heat a little; and all of these work  
best, that is, cause the blood to do, as do fer-  
menting liquors, in warm weather, or in a warm  
room. *Gray.*

9. To act as on a subject.  
Let it be pain of body or distress of mind,  
there's matter yet left for philosophy and con-  
sistency to work upon. *L'Estrange.*

Natural philosophy has sensible objects to work  
upon; but then it often puzzles the reader with the  
intricacy of its notions. *Addison.*

The predictions Bickerstaff published, relating to  
his death, too much affected and worked on his  
imagination. *Swift.*

10. To make way.  
Body shall up to spirit work. *Milton.*  
Who would trust chance, since all men have the  
seeds

Of good and ill, which should work upward first?  
*Dryden.*

11. To be tossed or agitated.  
Vex'd by wintry storms, Benacus raves,  
Confus'd with working sands and rolling waves.  
*Addison.*

To WORK. v. a. pret. and part. passive  
worked or wrought.

1. To labour; to manufacture; to form  
by labour.

He could have told them of two or three gold  
mines, and a silver mine, and given the reason why  
they forbore to work them at that time, and when  
they left off from working them. *Raleigh.*

The chaos, by the Divine power, was wrought  
from one form into another, till it settled into an  
habitable earth. *Burnet.*

This mint is to work off part of the metals found  
in the neighbouring mountains. *Addison.*

The young men acknowledge in love-letters,  
sealed with a particular wax, with certain enchant-  
ing words wrought upon the seals, that they died  
for her. *Taiter.*

They now begin to work the wondrous frame,  
To shape the parts, and raise the vital flame.  
*Blackmore.*

The industry of the people works up all their  
native commodities to the last degree of manufac-  
ture. *Bayle.*

2. To bring by action into any state.  
So the pure limpid stream, when foul with stains  
Of rushing torrents and descending rains,  
Works itself clear, and, as it runs, refines.

Till by degrees the floating mirror shines. *Addison.*

3. To influence by successive impulses.  
If you would work any man, know his nature  
and fashions, and so lead him. *Bacon.*

To hasten his destruction, come yourself,  
And work your royal father to his ruin. *A. Philips.*

4. To make by gradual labour, or con-  
tinued violence.  
Sidelong he works his way. *Milton.*

Through winds, and waves, and storms, he works  
his way.

Impatient for the battle: one day more  
Will set the victor thundering at our gates. *Addison.*

5. To produce by labour; to effect.  
Fly the dreadful war,  
That in thyself thy lesser parts do move.

Our light affliction for a moment worketh for us  
a far more eternal weight of glory. *2 Corinthians.*

We might work any effect, not helped by the  
co-operation of spirits, but only by the unity of  
nature. *Bacon.*

Misture, although it doth not pass through  
solid without the operation of some substance,  
yet it produces such effects by qual-  
ity of the heat and the nature of the matter.  
*Bacon.*

Such power, being applied to the understanding  
of man, our countrymen, such won-  
ders.

*With this confusion wrought:  
As the proud tow'rs, whose points the clouds did  
By the confusion was to ruin brought. Davies.  
Of the tree,  
Which, tafted, works knowledge of good and evil.  
Thou may'ft not: in the day thou eat'ft, thou dieft.  
Milton.  
Each herb he knew that works or good or ill.  
More learn'd than Melvo, half as learn'd as Hill.  
Horie.*

6. To manage in a ftate of motion; to put into motion.

Mere perfonal valour could not fupply want of knowledge in building and working fhips. *Truth*

7. To put to labour; to exert.

Now, Marcus, thy virtue 's on the proof.  
Put forth thy utmoft ftrength, work every nerve,  
And call up all thy father in thy foul. *Addifon.*

8. To embroider with a needle: as, the worked an apron.

I worked a violet leaf. *Spectator.*

9. To work out. To effect by toil.

Not only every fociety, but every fingle perfon, has enough to do to work out his own falvation. *Decay of Piety.*

The mind takes the hint from the poet, and works out the reft by the ftrength of her own faculties. *Addifon.*

10. To work out. To erase; to efface.

Tears of joy, for your returning fpite,  
Work out and expiate our former guilt. *Dryden.*

11. To work up. To raife.

That which is wanting to work up the pity to a greater height, was not afforded me by the ftory. *Depl'm.*

This lake refembles a fea when worked up by ftorms. *Addifon.*

The fun, that rolls his chariot o'er their heads,  
Works up more fire and colour in their cheeks. *Addifon.*

We fhould inure ourfelves to fuch thoughts, till they have worked up our fouls into filial awe and love of him. *Atterbury.*

12. To work up. To expend in any work, as materials.

Work. *n. f.* [people, Sax. *werk*, Dutch.]

1. Toil; labour; employment.

Bread, correction, and work for a fervant. *Ecclefiafticus.*

In the bottom of fome mines in Germany there grow vegetables, which the work-folks fay have magical virtue. *Bacon.*

The ground, unbid, gives more than we can ask,  
But work is plenty, when we chufe our task. *Dry.*

2. A ftate of labour.

All the world is perpetually at work, only that our poor mortal lives fhould juft be the happier for that little time we poffefs them, or elfe end the better when we lofe them: upon this occafion riches came to be coveted, honours eftimated, friendfhip purfued, and virtues admired. *Temple.*

3. Bungling attempt.

It is pleasant to fee what work our adverfaries make with this innocent canvas: fometimes 'tis a mere forgery of heroicks, and fometimes the bi-topics that met there were not fo wife as they fhould have been. *Settling fleet.*

4. Flowers or embroidery of the needle.

Round her work the did employ  
With a fair border wrought of fundry flowers,  
Inwoven with an ivy-winding trail. *Spenser.*

That handkerchief you gave me: I muft take out the work: a likely piece of work, that you fhould find it in your chamber, and know not who left it there. This is fome man's taken, and I muft take out the work? There, give it your hobby-horfe: wherefoever you had it, I'll take out no work on 't. *Shafpeare.*

Flavia is very idle, and not very fond of her work: this makes her not working in bed until noon. *Lew.*

5. Any fabric or ornament of art.

Not worth the knowledge by foms alone,  
But felt the warmth of two warm a fun. *Rope.*

6. Action; deed.

The instrumentalnefs of riches to works of charity, has rendered it neceffary in every christian commonwealth by law to fecure propriety. *Hamm.*

Nothing lovelier can be found in woman,  
Than good works in her husband to promote. *Milt.*

Not in the work of bloody Mars employ'd,  
The wanton youth inglorious peace enjoy'd. *Pope.*

7. Any thing made.

Where is that holy fire, which verfe is fad  
To have? Is that enchanting force decay'd?  
Verfe, that draws nature's works from nature's law,  
There, her beft work, to her work cannot draw. *Donne.*

O faireft of creation! laft and beft  
Of all God's works! creature in whom exels  
Whatever can to fight or thought be found;  
Holy, divine, good, amiable, or fave,  
How art thou loft! *Milton.*

8. Operation.

As to the compofition or diffolution of mixt bodies, which is the chief work of elements, and requires an intire application of the agents, water hath the primipality and excefs over earth. *Digby.*

9. Effect; confequence of agency.

Fancy  
Wild work produces oft, and moft in dreams. *Milt.*

10. Management; treatment.

Let him alone; I'll go another way to work with him. *Shafpeare.*

11. To fet on work. To employ; to engage.

It feteth thofe wits on work in better things,  
which would be elfe employed in worfe. *Hooker.*

WORKER. *n. f.* [from *work*.] One that works.

Ye fair nymphs, which oftentimes have lov'd  
The cruel worker of your kindly farts,  
Prepare yourfelves, and open wide your hearts. *Spem.*

His father was a worker in brats. *King.*

You fpoke me fure, but betrayed me: depute  
from me, you profefors of holinefs, but workers of unquity. *South.*

WORKFELLOW. *n. f.* [work and fellow.]

One engaged in the fame work with another.

Timotheus, my workfellow, and Lucius, fubtle you. *Romans.*

WORKHOUSE. } *n. f.* [from work and  
WORKINGHOUSE. } *houfe.*]

1. A place in which any manufacture is carried on.

The quick forge and workinghoufe of thought. *Shafpeare.*

Protagenes had his workhoufe in a garden out of town, where he was daily finifhing thofe pieces he began. *Dryden.*

2. A place where idlers and vagabonds are condemned to labour.

Hath thou fuffered at any time by vagabonds and pilferers? Eftem and promote thofe ufeful charities which remove fuch pelfs into prifons and work-houfes. *Atterbury.*

WORKINGDAY. *n. f.* [work and day.]

Day on which labour is permitted; not the fubboth: it therefore is taken for coarfe and common.

How full of briars is this workingday world! *Shafpeare.*

Will you have me, lady:—  
—No, my lord, unlefs I might have another for workingdays: your grace is too cuftly to wear every day. *Shafpeare.*

WORKMAN. *n. f.* [work and man.] An artifer; a maker of any thing.

When workmen drive to do better than well,  
They do confound their skill in covetoufnefs. *Shaf.*

If prudence works, who is a more cunning workman? *Byfion.*

There was no other caufe preceding than his own will, no other matter than his own power, no other workman than his own word, and no other confideration than his own infinite goodnefs. *Raleigh.*

They have inverted the pedefial, to fhew their value for the workman. *Addifon.*

WORKMANLY. *adj.* [from *workman*.]

Skilful; well performed; workmanlike.

WORKMANLY. *adv.* Skilfully; in a manner becoming a workman.

In having but little force workmanly dight,  
Take fuffron enough for a lord and a knight. *Tupper.*

We'll fetch thee taught  
Daphne toaming through a thorny wood,  
Scratching her legs, that one fhall fwear the bleeds,  
And at that fight fhall fad Apollo weep,  
So workmanly the blood and tears are drawn. *Shaf.*

WORKMANSHIP. *n. f.* [from *workman*.]

1. Manufacture; fomething made by any one.

Nor any fhall'd in workmanfhip embold,  
Nor any fhall'd in loops of t'ingling fire,  
Might in their divers cunning ever dare  
With this curious network to compare. *Spem.*

By how much Adam exceeded all men in perfection, by being the immediate workman of God, fo to much did that chofen garden exceed all parts of the world. *Raleigh.*

He moulded him to his own ideen, delighting in the choice of the materials; and afterwards, as great architects ufed to do, in the workmanfhip of his regal hand. *Wotton.*

What more reasonable than to think, that if we be God's workmanfhip, he fhall fet this mark of himfelf upon all reafonable creatures: *Tillotfon.*

2. The fhall of a worker; the degree of fhall difcovered in any manufacture.

The Tritonian goddefs having heard  
Her blazed fame, which all the world had fill'd,  
Came down to prove the truth, and due reward  
For her praife-worthy workmanfhip to yield. *Spem.*

The wand'ring freams in whole entrancing gyres  
Wife Nature oft herfelf her own workmanfhip adorns. *Dryden.*

3. The art of working.

If there were no metals, 'tis a myftery to me how  
Tubalcain could ever have taught the workmanfhip  
and ufe of them. *Hoodward.*

WORKMASTER. *n. f.* [work and master.]

The performer of any work.

What time this world's great workmaster did call  
To make all things, fuch as we now behold,  
It came that he before his eyes had plac'd  
A goodly pattern, to whole perfect mould  
He fathom'd them fo comely. *Spem.*

Every carpenter and workmaster that laboureth. *Ecclefiafticus.*

Defire, which tends to know  
The works of God, then by to glorify  
The great workmaster leads to no exefs. *Milton.*

WORKWOMAN. *n. f.* [work and woman.]

1. A woman fhalled in needlework.

The moft fine-fingered workwoman on earth,  
Arachne, by his name was vanquifh'd. *Spem.*

2. A woman that works for hire.

WORKDAY. *n. f.* [corrupted from *work* and *day*.] The day not the fubboth.

Tell her but a workingday to-morrow,  
Sunday, the other days, and then  
Make up a new man, whole face thou art;  
The workday are the back part. *Herbert.*

Holydays, if I fupply the were gone,  
Like workdays, I wifh would foon be done. *Gay.*

WORLD. *n. f.* [people, Saxons; *wereld*, Dutch.]

1. World is the great collective idea of all bodies whatever. *Pocke.*

2. System of beings.

Begotten by the world. *Nicene Creed.*

God hath in four laft days foken unto his Son, by whom he made the world. *Know how this world.*

3. The earth; the terraqueous globe.

He the world  
Built on circumfufus waters. *Milton.*

Frydman and Magellan was the firft that compaffed the whole world. *Haglin.*

4. Prefent ftate of exiftence.

I'm in this earthly world, where to do harm  
Is often unavoidable, to do good fometimes  
Accounted dangerous folly. *Shafpeare.*

The making of a will is generally an easy task, as being at once a double parting with the world. *Fell.*  
I was not come into the world then. *L'Estrange.*  
He wistfully brought evil into the world. *More.*  
Christian fortitude consists in suffering, for the love of God, whatever hardships can befall in the world. *Dryden.*

5. A secular life.

Happy is the that from the world retires,  
And carries with her what the world admires;  
Thrice happy she, whose young thoughts fix above,  
While the lovely does to heav'n make love:  
I need not urge your promise, ere you find  
An entrance here, to leave the world behind. *Waller.*

By the world, we sometimes understand the things of this world; the variety of pleasures and interests which steal away our affections from God. Sometimes we are to understand the men of the world, with whose solicitations we are so apt to comply. *Rogers.*

6. Publick life; the public.

Why dost thou draw me thus to th' world?  
Bear me to prison. *Shakespeare.*  
Hence banish'd, is banish'd from the world;  
And world-exil'd is death. *Shakespeare.*

7. Business of life; trouble of life.

Here I'll set up my everlasting rest,  
And shake the yoke of man's suspicious fears  
From this world-wearied flesh. *Shakespeare.*

8. Great multitude.

You a world of curles undergo,  
Being the agents, or busy second means. *Shakespeare.*  
Nor doth this wood luck worlds of company;  
For you in my respect are all the world. *Shakespeare.*  
I leave to speak of a world of other matter,  
Furnished by kings. *Raleigh.*

Garnments richly woven  
And worlds of prize. *Chapman.*  
In double sitis table hark: with him a world  
of men.

Most strong and full of valour went. *Chapman.*  
What a world of contradictions would follow upon  
the contrary opinion, and what a world of confu-  
sion upon the contrary practice! *Bishop Sanderson.*

Just to romances are, for what else  
Is in them all but love and battles?  
O' th' first of these we have no great matter  
To treat of, but a world o' th' latter. *Hudibras.*

It brought into this world a world of woe. *Milton.*  
There were a world of paintings, and among the  
rest the picture of a lion. *L'Estrange.*

Manage draws a world of business on our hands,  
Subjects us to law-suits, and loads us with domestick  
cares. *Dryden.*

From thy corporeal prison freed,  
Soon hast thou reach'd the goal with mended pace;  
A world of woes dispatch'd in little space. *Dryden.*  
Why will you fight against in twain a passion,  
And steel your heart to such a world of charms? *Addison.*

9. Mankind; a hyperbolical expression for many: all the world is a favourite phrase, in French, for many.

This hath bred high terms of separation between  
such and the rest of the world, whereby the one sort  
are named the brethren, the godly; the other,  
worldlings, time-servers, pleasers of men more than  
of God. *Hooker.*

'Tis the duke's pleasure,  
Whose disposition, all the world well knows,  
Will not be rubb'd nor stopp'd.  
Thus the world may see what 'tis to innovate! *Dryden.*

He was willing to declare to all the world, that,  
as he had been brought up in that religion established  
in the church of England, he would maintain the  
same by unanswerable reasons. *Clarendon.*  
To turn them over to the study of beauty and  
pleasure, and the whole world conspires to make them  
thus something else. *Law.*

10. Course of life.

Persons of conscience will be afraid to begin the  
world unjustly. *Clarissa.*

11. Universal empire.

Rome was to sway the world. *Milton.*  
This through the east just vengeance hurl'd,  
Love lost poor Antony the world. *Prior.*

12. The manners of men; the practice of life.

Children should not know any wickedness. Old  
folks have discretion, and know the world. *Shakespeare.*  
What, hast thou when sixty years have spread  
Their grey experience o'er thy hoary head?  
Is this the all observing age could gain?  
Or hast thou known the world so long in vain? *Dryden.*

If knowledge of the world makes man perditionous,  
May I but ever live in ignorance. *Addison.*  
The owl might pass, if we could get her  
To know the world a little better;  
To know the world! a modern phrase  
For vults, ombers, bulls, and plays. *Swift.*

13. Every thing that the world contains.  
Had I know a thousand worlds, I would give them  
all for one year more, that I might present to God  
one year of such devotion and good works, as I  
never before to much as intended. *Law.*

14. A large tract of country; a wide com-  
pass of things.  
'Tis I who love's Columbus am, 'tis I  
That must new worlds in it descry. *Cowley.*

15. A collection of wonders; a wonder.  
Obsolete.  
The balls having recommended Barlaam, it  
was a world to see, how the court was changed  
upon him. *Kueller.*

16. Time. A sense originally Saxon; now  
only used in *World without end.*  
17. In the world. In possibility.  
All the precautions in the world were taken for  
the marriage of his younger brother. *Addison.*

18. For all the world. Exactly. A ludi-  
crous sense, now little used.  
He had a pair of horns like a bull, his feet cloven,  
as many eyes upon his body as my grey mare hath  
dapples, and for all the world to placed. *Sidney.*

19. Worldliness. *n. f.* [from *worldly*.]  
Covetousness; addictions to gain.

20. Worldling. *n. f.* [from *world*.] A  
mortal set upon profit.  
Base minded wretches! are your thoughts so  
deeply bimmed in the trade of ordinary worldlings,  
as for respect of gain to let so much time pass? *Sid.*

The one sort are named the brethren, the godly;  
the other worldlings, time-servers, and pleasers of  
men more than pleasers of God. *Hooker.*  
God of the world and worldlings,  
Great Mammon! greatest god below the sky. *Spenser.*  
For his weeping in the needful stream;  
Poor dear, quoth he, thou mak'st a testament  
As worldlings do, giving thy fun of more  
To that which had too much. *Shakespeare.*

That other on his friends his thoughts bestows;  
The covetous worldling, in his anxious mind,  
Thinks only for the wealth he left behind. *Dryden.*  
If we consider the expectations of futurity, the  
worldling gives up the argument. *Rogers.*

21. Worldly. *adj.* [from *world*.]  
1. Secular; relating to this life, in contra-  
distinction to the life to come.  
He is divinely bent to meditation;  
And in no worldly lusts would he be moved,  
To draw him from his holy exercise. *Shakespeare.*  
Hast thou not worldly pleasure at command? *Shakespeare.*

The fortitude of a christian consists in patience;  
not in enterprises which the poets call heroic, and  
which are commonly the effects of interest, pride,  
and worldly honour. *Dryden.*  
Compare the happiness of men and beasts no far-  
ther than it results from worldly advantages. *Atterbury.*

As to worldly affairs, which my friends thought  
so heavy upon me, they are most of them of our own  
making, and fall away as soon as we know our-  
selves. *Low.*

2. Bent upon this world; not attentive to  
a future state.  
They'll practise how to live secure,  
Worldly or dissolute, on that their lords  
Shall leave them to enjoy. *Milton.*

3. Human; common; belonging to the  
world.  
Many years it hath continued, standing by no

other worldly man. *Shakespeare.*  
Times and places are approved witnesses of  
worldly actions. *Raleigh.*

22. Worldly. *adv.* [from *world*.] With  
relation to the present life.

It is a token of a worldly wife man, who is con-  
tend in vain against the nature of times which is  
liveth. *Shakespeare.*

Subverting worldly strong and worldly wife  
By simply meek. *Milton.*  
This cannot be done, if my will be worldly or  
voluptuously disposed. *South.*  
Since your mind is worldly bent,  
Therefore of the two gifts in my dispose,  
Think ere you speak, I grant you leave to choose. *Dryden.*

23. Worm. *n. f.* [pym, Sax. *worm*, Dutch;  
*vermis*, Latin.]

1. A small harmless serpent that lives in  
the earth.  
Both the princes  
Thy broken faith hath made a prey to worms. *Shakespeare.*

Help me into some house,  
Or I shall turn! A plague o' both your houses!  
They have made worms meat of me. *Shakespeare.*  
Though worms devour me, though I turn to  
mould,  
Yet in my teeth I shall his face behold:  
I from my marble monument shall rise  
Again intire, and see him with these eyes. *Shakespeare.*  
At once came forth whatever creeps the ground,  
Infect or worm. *Milton.*

2. A poisonous serpent.  
The mortal worm. *Shakespeare.*

3. Animal bred in the body.  
Physicians observe these worms engendered with-  
in the body of man. *Harvey.*

4. The animal that spins silk; silk worm.  
Thou owest the worm no silk, the sheep no wool. *Shakespeare.*

5. Grubs that gnaw wood and furniture.  
'Tis no awkward clasp,  
Pick'd from the worm-holes of long-vanish'd days,  
Nor from the dust of old oblivion rak'd. *Shakespeare.*

6. Something tormenting.  
The worm of conscience hath begnaw thy soul.  
The chains of darkness, and th' undying worm. *Shakespeare.*

7. Any thing vermiculated, or turned  
round; any thing spiral.  
The threads of screws, when bigger than can be  
made in iron-plates, are called worms. The  
length of a worm begins at the one end of the spi-  
ral, and end at the other; the length of the worm  
is contained between any two grooves on the spi-  
ral, the depth of the worm is cut into the diam-  
eter of the spiral, viz. the depth between the out-  
side of the worm, and the bottom of the groove. *Mason.*

24. To worm. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To  
work slowly, secretly, and gradually.  
When debates and treading jealousy  
Did worm and work within you more and more,  
Your colour faded. *Herbert.*

25. To worm. *v. a.*  
1. To drive, by slow and secret means,  
perhaps as by a screw.  
They find themselves wormed out of all power,  
by a new spawn of independents, sprung from your  
own bowels. *Swift.*

2. To deprive a dog of something, nobody  
knows what, under his tongue, which is  
said to prevent him, nobody knows why,  
from running mad.  
Every one that keepeth a dog, should have him  
wormed. *Mortimer.*

26. To worm. *v. a.* [from *worm* and *eat*.]  
1. To worm.  
For his worm, nobody knows what, under his  
tongue, which is said to prevent him, nobody knows  
why, from running mad. *Shakespeare.*

2. Old; worthless.





**Worst.** *adj.* [the superlative of *bad*, formed] from *worfe*; *bad*, *worfe*, *worst*.] Most *bad*; most ill.

It thou hadst not been born the *worst* of men,  
Thou hadst been knave and flatterer. *Shakespeare*  
The pain that any one actually feels is full of all  
other the *worst*, and it is with anguish they cry out.  
*Locke*

**Worst.** *n. f.* The most calamitous or  
wicked state; the utmost height or de-  
gree of any thing ill.

Who is't that say I'm at the *worst*?  
I'm worse than ever I was,  
And worse I may be yet: the *worst* is not,  
So long as we can fly, this is the *worst*. *Shakespeare*  
That you may be armed against the *worst* in this  
unhappy time of affliction in our distressed country, I  
send you these considerations on the nature and  
immortality of the soul. *Digby*  
Happy the man, and happy be above,  
He who can call to-day his own.  
He who seems within can lay,  
To-morrow do thy *worst*, for I have had to-day  
*Shakespeare*

Sir Roger gets into the frontiers of his church, be-  
fore he beats about in search of a horse, on purpose  
to spare his own fields, where he is always sure of  
finding diversion when the *worst* comes to the  
*worst*. *Spenser*

**To Worst.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To  
defeat; to overthrow.

The case will be no worse than where two duel-  
lists enter the field, where the *worst* of party hath  
his sword given him again without further hurt.  
*Shakespeare*

The bear was in a greater fight,  
Beat down and *worsted* by the knight. *Halliday*  
It is downright madness to contend where we  
are sure to be *worsted*. *Shakespeare*

The victorious Philistines were *worsted* by the  
captivated ark, which taught them to carry more  
than a conquering army. *South*  
She could have brought the chariot again, when  
she saw her brother *worsted* in the duel. *Shakespeare*

**Worsted.** *n. f.* [from *Worsted*, a town in  
Norfolk famous for the woollen manu-  
facture.] Woollen yarn; wool spun.

A bafe, proud, shallow, be-garly, false, fat, and  
hundred pound, filthy, no *flod*-stocking, knave.  
*Shakespeare*

There Rulph, Roper on Izeld might ye view,  
The very *worst* full to the black and blue. *Peep*  
**Wort.** *n. f.* [pint, Saxon; *wort*, Dutch.]

1. Originally a general name for an herb;  
whence it still continues in many, as  
*liverwort*, *spleenwort*.

2. A plant of the cabbage kind.

3. [hyme, Saxon.] New beer, either unfer-  
mented, or in the act of fermenting.

If in the wort of beer, while it works the be-  
er it be tunned, the barge be often charged with  
fresh, it will make a sovereign drink for intem-  
perately. *Bacon*

**To Wortit, or Wurt.** *v. n.* [pe-wortian,  
Saxon.] To be. This word is only now  
retained in *wo worth*, or *wurt*; *wo be*.

Wo worth the man  
That first did teach the curled steel to bite  
In his own flesh, and make way to the living spirit.  
*Spenser*

**WORTH**, in the termination of the names  
of places, comes from *worth*, a court or  
farm, or *poth* *g* *road*. *Gibson*

**WORTH.** *n. f.* [worth, Saxon.]  
Value.

Your honesty will take in good *worth* the offer  
of these my simple and mean labours. *Hooker*  
What is *worth* in any thing,  
But so much money as 'twill bring? *Halliday*  
A common mercantile shall have the colour of  
gold exactly; and yet upon trial yield nothing at  
all but verd and green. *Woodward*

2. Excellence; virtue.

How can you him unworthy then decree,  
In whose chief part your *worths* implanted be?  
*Sidney*

Is there any man of *worth* and virtue, although  
not instructed in the school of Christ, that had not  
rather end the days of this transitory life as Cyrus,  
than to sink down with them of whom Elhu hath  
said, *inemento mortemur*? *Hooker*

Having from these sack'd all they had of *worth*,  
And brought home that faith which you carried forth,  
I thoroughly love. *Donne*

Her virtue, and the confidence of her *worth*,  
That would be *would*. *Milton*

A nymph of your own train  
Given us your character in such a strain,  
As none but her, who in that court did dwell,  
Could know such *worth*, or *worth* describe so well.  
*Wells*

Detest'd *worth*, like beauty dilapidat'd,  
To cover the loss of prime itself afraid. *Young*

3. Importance; valuable quality.

Peradventure those things, whereupon time was  
then well spent, have *worth* that lost their *worth*,  
and *worth*. *Halliday*  
Take a man possessed with a strong desire of any  
thing, and the *worth* and excellency of that thing  
appears much greater than when that desire is  
quite extinguished. *South*

**WORTH.** *adj.*

1. Equal in price to; equal in value to.

Women will love her that is a woman,  
More *worth* than any man, men that be is.  
The rarest of all women. *Shakespeare*  
You have not thought it *worth* your labour to  
enter a professed diffinitive of a philosophy,  
which the most part of Europe have detected,  
as a mere waste of *worth*. *Gould*

As it is a *worth* *worth* that has come cold,  
And *worth* is not to come, till we've it. *Shakespeare*  
It is a while to consider how *worth*, he  
has turned the *worth* of his marionette, and made  
his *worth* and *worth* concerned even in what relate  
to the *worth*. *Shakespeare*

If you in *worth* produce no conviction, they  
are *worth* nothing to me. *Bacon*

2. Deserving of; either in a good or bad  
sense.

You to mind daughter found this in *worth* *worth*  
The *worth* in which he is *worth*. *Shakespeare*  
The *worth* appears to be a place *worth* the  
keeping, and capable to be made *worth* against a  
good army. *Shakespeare*

How we may retain *worth*; and, in my choice,  
To let it be *worth* ambition, though in hell. *Milton*  
Hath *worth*, I've, and *worth* thy fight behead.  
Fills not among these trees, what glorious shape  
Comes this way moving. *Milton*

Whatever  
Is *worth* of the love is *worth* then answer. *Donne*

This is his *worth*, his *worth* *worth* *worth*;  
Such life as *worth* never felt till now. *Shakespeare*  
I have long had it in my thoughts to trouble you  
with a letter, but was discouraged for want of  
something that I could think *worth* sending fifteen  
hundred lines. *Bacon*

Many things are *worth* enquiry to one man,  
which are not to another. *Watts*

3. Equal in possessions to.

Dangerous rocks,  
Which, touching but my gentle vessel's side,  
Would scatter all the spices on the stream,  
Enoble the roaring waters with my silks,  
And, in a word, but even now *worth* this,  
And now *worth* nothing. *Shakespeare*

Although *worth* nothing, he shall be proffered  
the best endowed and most beautiful virgin of their  
land. *Shakespeare*  
At Geneva are merchants reckoned *worth* twenty  
hundred thousand crowns. *Shakespeare*

**WORTHY.** *adv.* [from *worthy*.]  
1. Suitably; not below the rate of.

The divine signal of our souls hath little in-  
fluence upon us to engage us to walk *worthy* of our  
extra word, and to do nothing that is base. *Bacon*

2. Deservedly; according to merit.

They are betray'd,  
While they pervert pure nature's healthful rules,  
For loathing the sickness, *worthy*, since they  
God's charge did not reverence in themselves. *Milton*

You *worthily* succour your ancestors, but also your nation. *Dryden*

3. Justly; not without cause.

Christian men having, besides the common light  
of all men, to great help of heavenly direction  
from above, together with the lamps of bright  
examples as the church of God doth yield, it can-  
not but *worthily* seem reproachful for us to have  
both the one and the other. *Hooker*

The king is present; if it be known to him  
That I gain say my deed, how may be wound,  
And *worthily*, my fallhood! *Shakespeare*

A christian cannot lawfully hate any one, and  
yet I affirm that some may very *worthily* deserve to  
be hated; and, of all, the deceiver deserves it most.  
*South*

**WORTHINESS.** *n. f.* [from *worthy*.]

1. Desert; merit.

The prayers which our Saviour made were, for  
his own *worthiness*, accepted; our God accepteth  
not, but with this condition, if they be joined with  
a belief in Christ. *Hooker*

2. Excellence; dignity; virtue.

Determining never to marry but him whom she  
thought *worthy* of her, and that was one in whom  
all *worthiness* were harboured. *Shakespeare*

He that is at all times good, must hold his virtue  
to you, whole *worthiness* would fit it up where it  
wanted, rather than slack it where there is such  
abundance. *Shakespeare*

Who is here he hath a font, unless  
It be and judge, and follow *worthiness*,  
And by deeds prove it; he who doth not this,  
May judge an inmate font, but is not his. *Donne*

What let my thoughts on *worthiness* was the *worthiness*  
and *worthiness* of the subject in it. *Halliday*

3. State of being *worthy*; quality of ac-  
quiring.

She is not *worthy* to be loved, that hath a  
fourth part of her own *worthiness*. *Shakespeare*

**WORTHLESS.** *adj.* [from *worth*.]

1. Having no virtues, dignity, or excel-  
lence.

You, his false hopes, the trust of England's  
honour,  
Keep on aloof with *worthless* emulation. *Shakespeare*  
A little time will reach her to a new thought,  
And *worthless* a doctrine shall be taught. *Shakespeare*  
On the *worthless* ship you lay,  
Cluding the *worthless* crowd away. *Reynolds*

2. Having no value.

Anxious pains we all the day,  
In search of what we like, employ;  
Scorning at night the *worthless* prey,  
We find the *worthless* have the prey. *Pope*  
Am I then bound to fall  
By a boy's hand, and for a *worthless* woman?  
*Shakespeare*

**WORTHLESSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *worthless*.]

Want of excellence; want of digni-  
ty; want of value.

But that mine own *worthlessness* spoils the  
content, I could think our company parallel to  
seven with mine *worthlessness*. *Shakespeare*

A notable account is given us by the apostle  
of this windy insignificant class of the *worthless*,  
that the *worthlessness* of it, not enhanced by deeds.  
*South*

**WORTHY.** *adj.* [from *worth*.]

1. Deserving; such as merits; with of be-  
fore the thing deserved.

She determined never to marry any but him who  
she thought *worthy* of her, and that was one in  
whom all *worthiness* were harboured. *Shakespeare*

Further, I will not flatter you,  
That all I see in you is *worthy* love,  
Than this; that nothing do I see in you  
That should merit hate. *Shakespeare*

Thou art *worthy* of the sway,  
To whom the heavens by thy nativity  
Had judg'd an olive branch and laurel crown. *Shakespeare*

2. Deserving; according to merit.

It is the best things have the best *worth* and best  
operations, it will follow, that *worth* man is the  
*worthiest* creature on earth, and the society of  
*worth*



**WOUND.** The preterit and participle passive of *wind*.

He had rais'd to every airy blow

A front of great height, and in such a place

That round ye might behold, of circular grace,

A walk so wound about it. *Chapman.*

Their mathematical engines cannot be so easily and speedily wound up, and to certainly levelled, as the other. *Wilkins.*

The parliament being called here, and the main settlement of Ireland wound up in England, and put into the duke of Ormond's hands to pass here into an act, all persons came over in a throng. *Temple.*

**WOUND'ER.** *n. f.* [from *wound*.] He that wounds.

**WOUNDLESS.** *adj.* [from *wound*.] Exempt from wounds.

**WOUNDWORK.** *n. f.* [*vulneraria*, Lat.] A plant. *Müller.*

**WOUNDY.** *adj.* Excessive. A low bad word.

We have a world of holidays; that 'tis a woundy hindrance to a poor man that lives by his labour. *LeStrange.*

These stockings of Susan's cost a woundy deal of pains the pulling on. *Cowley.*

**WOX.** } The preterit of *war*. Became.

**WOXE.** } Obsolete.

The ape in wron from his furching war,

Strongly encouraged by the empty tor. *Spenser.*

Not one puff of wind there did appear,

That all the three the great war much afraid. *Spenser.*

**WO'X.** The participle of *To war*. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

**WRACK.** *n. f.* [*wrack*, Dut. *præce*, Sax. a wreck. The poets use *wrack* or *wreck* indifferently, as rhyme requires; the later writers of prose commonly *wreck*. See *WRACK*.]

1. Destruction of a ship by winds or rocks.

Now with full sail into the port I move,

And safely can unlade my brea'd of love,

Quiet and calm: why should I then go back,

To tempt the second hazard of a wreck? *Dryden.*

2. Ruin; destruction. This is the true Saxon meaning.

With use of evil, growing more and more evil,

they took delight in slaughter, and pleased themselves in making others *wrack* the effect of their power. *Salway.*

A world devote to universal *wrack*. *Milton.*

**To WRACK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To destroy in the water; to wreck. See *WRACK*.

2. It seems in *Milton* to mean, to rock; to shake.

Each on his rock transfixed, the sport and prey

Of *wrecking* whirlwinds. *Milton.*

3. To torture; to torment. This is commonly written *rack*; and the instrument of torture always *rack*.

Merab rejoic'd in her *wreck'd* lover's pain,

And tortur'd her virtue with disdain. *Cowley.*

Pharaoh's and Joseph's dreams are oftentimes

*wrecked* beyond their symbolization. *Brown.*

**To WRANGLE.** *v. a.* [from *wrangle*, Dutch, *Mishew*; wrong, *Skinner*.] To dispute peevishly; to quarrel perversely; to altercate; to wrangle.

Ye, for a score of king, would wrangle,

could call it fair play. *Shakespeare.*

His passion's unwhated practice

His passion's unwhated practice

His passion's unwhated practice

His passion's unwhated practice

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Amongst unthinking men, who examine not scrupulously ideas, but confound them with words, there must be endless dispute and *wangling*. *Locke.*

His great application to the law had not infected his temper with any thing litigious, he did not know what it was to *wrangle* on indifferent points. *Addison.*

Fill'd with the sense of age, the fire of youth, A scorn of wrangling, yet a zeal for truth. *Pope.*

And all the question, *wrangle* e'er so long.

Is only this, if God has plac'd him wrong? *Pope.*

He advises therefore to set aside all logical *wrangling*, and to produce the testimonies of the antients. *Waterland.*

**WRANGLE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A

quarrel; a perverse dispute.

The giving the priest a right to the title, would produce law-suits and *wranglers*. *Swift.*

**WRANGLER.** *n. f.* [from *wrangle*.] A

perverse, peevish, disputative man.

Tell him 't hath made a match with such a *wrangler*.

That all the courts of France will be disturb'd

With chates. *Shakespeare.*

Lord, the house and family are thine,

Though some of them repave,

Turn out these *wranglers* which do file thy seat,

For where thou dwellest all is neat. *Herbert.*

You should be free in every answer, rather like

well-bred gentlemen in polite conversation, than

like angry and contentious *wranglers*. *Watts.*

The capacious turn of an habitual *wrangler* de-

dens the understanding, furs the temper, and hard-

ens the heart. *Beattie.*

**To WRAP.** *v. a.* preterit and part. pass.

*wrapped* or *wrapt*. [*hæppian*, Saxon,

to turn; *wræf*, Danish.]

1. To roll together; to complicate.

Peter took the napkin that was about his head

*wrapped* together by itself. *John.*

This said, he took his mantle's foremost part,

He 'gan the same together fold and *wrap*. *Faust.*

2. To involve; to cover with something

rolled or thrown round. It has often

the particle *up* intensive.

Nilus opens wide

His arms and ample bosom to the tide,

And spreads his mantle o'er the winding coast,

In which he *wraps* his queen, and hides the flying

boat. *Dryden.*

Wise poets, that *wrap* truth in tales,

Knew her themselves through all her veils *Carew*.

The sword made bright is *wrapt up* for the

slaughter. *Ezekiel.*

Their vigilance to elude, I, *wrapt* in mist

Of midnight vapour, glide obscure. *Milton.*

*Wrap* candles up in paper. *Swift.*

3. To comprise; to contain.

Leontine's young wife, in whom all his happi-

ness was *wrapt up*, died in a few days after the

death of her daughter. *Addison.*

4. **To WRAP UP.** To involve totally.

Some dear cause

Will in concealment *wrap* me up awhile;

When I am known aright, you shall not grieve

Lending me this acquaintance. *Shakespeare.*

King John fled to Laleus, who was careful how

to comfort him, *wrapt up* in so many calamities,

after the loss of his kingdom. *Kneller.*

Things reflected on, in gross and trausiently,

carry the shew of nothing but difficulty in them,

and are thought to be *wrapped up* in impenetrable

obscurity. *Locke.*

5. [It is often corruptly written for *rap* or

*rapt*, from *rapio*, Latin.] To snatch up

miraculously.

Whatever things were discovered to St. Paul,

when he was *wrapped up* into the third heaven, all

the description he makes is, that there are such

things as eye hath not seen, ear heard, nor hath

entered into the heart of man to conceive. *Locke.*

6. To transport; to put in ecstacy: for

*rapt*.

Much more the reverent fire prepar'd to lay,

*Wrapp'd* with his joy, how the two armies lay. *Cowley.*

7. Perhaps the word *wrap* is properly so *rap*, though *wrapped* is now frequently used in this sense.

*Wrapt up* in silent fear he lies. *Waller.*

*Wrapp'd* in amice the matrons wildly *do*. *Waller.*

**WRAPPER.** *n. f.* [from *wrap*.]

1. One that wraps.

2. That in which any thing is wrapped.

My arms were prest to my side, and my legs

closet together by so many *wrappers*, that I looked

like an Egyptian mummy. *Spectator.*

**WRATH.** *n. f.* [*pnas*, Saxon; *wrede*,

Danish; *wreed*, cruel, Dutch.] Anger,

fury; rage.

Thou dost the prayers of the righteous seed

Present before the majesty divine.

And his avenging *wrath* to clemency incline. *Spenser.*

With one fool's head I came to woo,

But I go away with two:

Sweet, adieu! I'll keep my oath,

Patience to bear my *wrath*. *Shakespeare.*

I fear, lest there be debates, envyings, wars,

fudles. *Corinthians.*

He hop'd not to escape, but thus

The pretent, fearing guilty what his *wrath*

Might suddenly inflict. *Milton.*

Achilles' *wrath*, to Greece the direful spring

Of woes unnumber'd, heavenly goddess! ung. *Page.*

**WRATHFUL.** *adj.* [*wrath* and *full*.] Angry;

furious; raging.

He cried, as raging fens are wont to roar,

When wat'ry storm his *wrathful* wreck doth

threat. *Spenser.*

Fly from *wrath*:

Sad be the fights, and bitter fruits of war,

And thousand turies wait on a *wrathful* words. *Spencer.*

How now? your *wrathful* weapons drawn! *Shakespeare.*

The true evangelical zeal should abound more

in the mild and good-natured affections, than the

vehement and *wrathful* passions. *Spencer.*

**WRATHFULLY.** *adv.* [from *wrathful*.]

Furiously; passionately.

Gentle friends,

Let's kill him boldly, but not *wrathfully*. *Shakespeare.*

**WRATHLESS.** *adj.* [from *wrath*.] Free

from anger.

Before his feet so steep and hoary lay,

Fearless and *wrathless*, while the y heard him play *Waller.*

**To WREAK.** *v. a.* old preterit and part.

pass. *wroke* and *wroken*, now *wreaked*.

It is likely that the word *wrought*,

which is only used in the past tense, is

originally the preterit of *wreak*. [*præcan*,

Sax. *wrecken*, Dutch; *recken*, German.]

1. To revenge.

In an ill hour thy foes thee hither sent,

Another's wrongs to *wreak* upon thyself. *Spenser.*

Hum all that while occasion did provoke

Against Pyrocles, and new matter train'd

Upon the old, him furring to be *wroke*

Of his late wrongs. *Spenser.*

Pale death our valiant leader hath oppress'd;

Come *wreak* his loss, whom bootless ye complain. *Faustus.*

You could pursue

The son of Perops then, and did the goddess stir

That villany to *wreak* the tyrant did to her. *Dryden.*

2. To execute any violent design. This is

the sense in which it is now used.

On me let death *wreak* all his rage. *Milton.*

He left the dame,

Resolv'd to spare her life, and save her shame,

But that detested object to remove.

To *wreak* his vengeance, and to cure her love. *Dryden.*

Thine *wrath* shall drive him hence, a wandering

exile.

To distant climes; then think what certain anguish

His rage may *wreak* on your unhappy orphan. *Smith.*

To *wreck* his *ship* on the desol'd prey. Pope.  
3. It is corruptly written for *reck*, to heed; to care.

My *mother* is of churchly disposition,  
And *thus* *screaks* to find the way to heav'n  
By doing deeds of hospitality. Shakspeare

**WRECK. n. f.** [from the verb.]

1. *Revenge; vengeance.* Obsolete.  
Fortune, mine avowed foe,  
Her wrathful *wrecks* themselves do now allay. Spenser.

Join with the Goths, and with revengeful war  
Take a *wreck* on Rome for this ingratitude,  
And vengeance on the traitor Saturnine. Shakspeare.  
Some ill's behind, rude Ganes, for thee to bear;  
That fear'd not to devour thy guests, and break  
All laws of humanity; Jove lends thee one *wreck*. Chopman.

2. *Passion; furious fit.* Obsolete.  
What and it  
His furrows have to overwhelm his wits,  
Shall we be thus afflicted in his *wrecks*,  
His fits, his frenzy, and his bitterness? Shakspeare.  
**WREATHFUL. adj.** [from *wreath*.] *Revengeful; angry.* Not in use.

Call the creatures,  
Whose naked natures live in all the spite  
Of *wreathful* heaven. Shakspeare.  
She in Olympus' top  
Must visit Vulcan for new arms, to serve her *wreathful* son. Chapman.

**WREATHLESS. adj.** [I know not whether  
this word be miswritten for *reckless*, care-  
less; or comes from *wreck*, revenge, and  
means unrevengeful.]

So flies the *wreathless* shepherd from the wolf;  
So first the harlot's neck doth yield his throat,  
And next his throat unto the butcher's knife. Shakspeare

**WREATH. n. f.** [wreath, Saxon.]

1. Any thing curled or twisted.  
The *wreath* of three was made a *wreath* of five  
to their three tributes of the two houses, were  
added the authorities parliamentary and papal. Bacon

Clouds began  
To darken all the hill, and smoke to roll  
In dusky *wreaths* of constant flames. Milton.  
He of his tortuous train  
Cur'd many a wanton *wreath*. Milton

Let altars smoke,  
And richest gums, and spices, and incense roll  
Their fragrant *wreaths* to heav'n. Smith.

2. A garland; a chaplet.  
Now are our brows bound with victorious *wreaths*,  
Our bruised arms hung up for monuments. Shakspeare.

Dropp'd from his head, a *wreath* lay on the  
ground. Beaumont.

The boughs of Lotus, form'd into a *wreath*,  
This monument thy maiden beauty's due,  
High on a plane-tree shall be hung to view. Dryden.

When for thy head the garland I prepare,  
A second *wreath* shall bind Amata's hair;  
And when my choicest songs thy worth proclaim,  
Alternate verse shall bless Amata's name. Prior.  
To **WREATH. v. a.** preterit *wreathed*;  
part. pass. *wreathed, wreathen*. [from the  
noun.]

1. To curl; to twist; to convolve.  
Long lay he  
Did never forget for her sake compile,  
Nor ever laid his *wreathed* arms about  
His loving bosom, to keep down his heart. Shakspeare

About his neck  
A green and golden focke had *wreath'd* itself,  
Who with her neck, mumble, in the air approach'd  
The opening of his mouth; but suddenly,  
Seeing Calisto, it *wreath'd* itself,  
And with intended *gnaws* did slip away. Shakspeare.  
The beard of an oak is *wreathed* at the bottom  
and one smooth entire arm at the top; they take  
only the part *wreathed*, and cut off the other. Bacon

2. It is here used for *to writhe*.  
Impatient of the wound,  
He rolls and *wreaths* his burning body round;  
Then headlong shoots beneath the dashing tide. Gay.

3. To interweave; to entwine one in another.  
Two chains of pure gold, of *wreathen* work,  
shalt thou make them, and fasten the *wreathen*  
chains to the oaches. Exodus

As fakes breed in dunghills not singly, but in  
knots, so in such hateful hearts you shall ever  
see pride and ingratitude indivisibly *wreath'd* and  
twisted together. South

4. To encircle as a garland.  
In the flowers that *wreath* the sparkling bowl  
Fell addsers life, and poisonous serpents rove. Prior.

5. To encircle as with a garland; to dress  
in a garland.  
For thee she feeds her hair,  
And with thy winding ivy *wreathes* her lance. Dryden.

The soldier, from successful camps returning,  
With laurel *wreath'd* and rich with hostile spoil,  
Sovers the bull to Mars. Prior.

To **WREATH. v. n.** To be interwoven;  
to be intertwined.  
Here, where the labourer's hands have form'd  
a bow'r  
Of *wreathing* trees, in singing waste an hour. Dryden

**WREATHY. adj.** [from *wreath*.] *Spiral*;  
curled; twisted.

That which is preserved at St. Dennis, near  
Paris, hath *wreathy* spires, and cochlear turnings  
about, which agree with the description of an  
unicorn's horn in Adam. Brown.

**WRECK. n. f.** [wreck, Saxon, a miser-  
able person; *wrecke*, Dutch, a ship  
broken.]

1. Destruction by being driven on rocks  
or shallows at sea; destruction by sea.  
Fair be ye here; but hard and obstinate,  
As is a rock amidst the raging floods;  
'Gainst which a ship, of favour desolate,  
Doth under *wreck* both of herself and goods. Spenser.

Like those that see their *wreck*  
Even on the rocks of death, and yet they strain,  
That death may not thus idly find 'em attend  
To their uncertain talk, but work to meet their end. Daniel.

Think not that flying fame reports my fate,  
I present, I appear, and my own *wreck* relate. Dryden.

2. Disillusion by violence.  
Not only Partridge,  
In this communion, but the flaring cope  
Had gone to *wreck*. Milton.

The soul shall flourish in immortal youth,  
Unhurt amidst the war of elements,  
The *wreck* of matter, and the crash of worlds. Addison.

3. Ruin; destruction.  
Whether he was  
Combin'd with Norway, or did line the rebel  
With hidden help and vantage, or that with both  
He labour'd in his country's *wreck*, I know not. Shakspeare.

4. It is misprinted here for *wreck*.  
He cried *wreck* and seas are wont to roar,  
When warring *wrecks* his *wreathful* *wreck* doth threaten. Spenser

5. The thing wrecked: as, the ship was  
considered as a *wreck*.  
To **WRECK. v. a.** [from the noun.]

1. To destroy by nothing on rocks or sands.  
Have the rocks many more such tempests where  
the bath *wrecked* been *wrecked*? Spenser.

A poet's thumb,  
Wreck'd as he did come. Shakspeare.

The coral found growing upon *wrecked* ships and  
lost anchors, that are daily dragged up out of the  
sea, demonstrates that coral continues to be formed  
to this day. Woodward.

2. To ruin.  
Weak and cawied, if they should conspire,  
They *wreck* themselves, and he hath his desire. Daniel.

3. In the following passages it is ignorantly  
used for *wreck*, in its different senses of  
*revenge* and *execute*.  
Eighty odd years of sorrow have I seen,  
And each hour's joy *wreck'd* with a week of teen. Shakspeare.

I faint! I die! the goddess cried:  
O cruel, couldst thou find none other  
To *wreck* thy spleen on, parasite?  
Like Ness, thou hast slain thy mother. Prior.

To **WRECK. v. n.** To suffer wreck.  
With number objects we must try  
His constancy, with such as have more show  
Of worth, of honour, glory, and popular praise,  
Rocks whereon greatest men have often *wreck'd*. Milton.

**WREN. n. f.** [wrenna, Saxon; *regulus*,  
Latin.] A small bird.  
The poor *wren*,  
The most diminutive of birds, will fight,  
Her young ones in her nest, against the owl. Shakspeare.

All ages have conceived that the *wren* is the  
least of birds; yet the discoverers of America have  
showed us one far less, the hum-bird, not much ex-  
ceeding a beetle. Brown.

To **WRENCH. v. a.** [wringan, Saxon;  
*wringhen*, Dutch.]

1. To pull by violence; to wrest; to  
force.  
Wrench his sword from him. Shakspeare.  
Oh torn!

How often dost thou with thy safe, thy habit,  
If *wrench* we from tools, and tie the water bouls  
To thy false seeming! Shakspeare.  
Give me that matted and the wrenching iron. Shakspeare.

Cesar's army, wanting something, demanded a  
million or discharge, with no intention it should be  
granted; but thought by that means to *wrench*  
him to their other defence. Bacon.

Sing the Parthian, when transfar'd he lies,  
Wrenching the Roman javelin from his thighs. Dryden.

Struggling to get loose, I broke the strings, and  
wrenched out the pegs that fasten'd my arm to the  
ground. Swift.

2. To sprain; to distort.  
O most small fault,  
How ugly didst thou in Coriolanus show!  
Which, like an engine, *wrenched* my frame of nature  
From the true place; drew from my heart all love,  
And added to the gall. Shakspeare.

You *wrenched* your foot against a stone, and were  
forced to fly. Swift.

**WRENCH. n. f.** [from the verb.]

1. A violent pull or twist.  
2. A sprain.  
Some small part of the foot being injured by a  
*wrench*, the whole leg thereby loses its strength. Locke.

3. *Wrenches*, in Chaucer, signifies means,  
deights, subtilities; which is, I believe,  
the sense here.

He resolved to make his profit of this business of  
Prison, as a quarrel for war, and that of Naples  
as a *wreck* and quarrel for peace. Bacon.

To **WREST. v. a.** [wrestan, Saxon.]

1. To twist; to violence; to extort  
writings or force.  
To wing this sentence, to *wrest* it from  
men's hands the knowledge of God's doctrine, is  
without all reason. Affham.

To what *wretched* state refer'st,  
Better and here unborn? Why is life giv'n,  
To be thus *wrested* from us? Milton.

Where you charged in prison, you were a *wre-  
stler*: the rebels afterwards recovered strength,  
and *wrested* that victory from others that they had  
lost to you. Dryden.







WRITER. *n. f.* [from *write*.]

1. One who practises the art of writing.
2. An author.

All three were ruined by justice and sentence, as delinquents, and all three famous writers. Bacon  
Pecceable times are the best to live in, though not so proper for such materials for a writer. Addison.

Writers are often more influenced by a desire of fame, than a regard to the public good. Addison.

Would a writer know how to behave himself with relation to posterity, let him consider in old books what he finds that he is glad to know, and what omissions be most lamented. Swift

To WRITHE. *v. a.* [puddan, Saxon.]

1. To distort; to deform with distortion. It cannot be this weak and *writhe* thump Should strike such terror in his enemies.

Shakspere.

Hatefullest distelfish writhe'd their jaws

With foot and under is Milton.

Her mouth she writhe'd, her forehead taught to frown,

Her eyes to sparkle fires to love unknown,

Her fallow cheeks her envious mind did show,

And every feature spoke aloud the curstness of a fiend. Dryden.

2. To twist with violence.

Then Satan first knew pain,

And writhe'd him to and fro convuls'd. Milton.

Amid the plumed furies it took its course,

And in the spinal marrow sport its force;

The monster hiss'd aloud, and curl'd in vain,

And writhe'd his body to and fro with pain,

He bit the dust. Addison.

3. To writhe; to force by violence; to torture; to distort.

The reason which he yieldeth, sheweth the least part of his meaning to be that whereunto his words are writhe'd. Hooker

4. To twist.

The king of heaven

Bar'd his red arm, and launching from the sky

His writhe'd bolt, not shaking empty smoke,

Down to the deep abyss the flaming felon strook. Dryden.

To WRITHE. *v. n.* To be convolved with agony or torture.

Let each be broken on the rack;

Then, with what life remains, upbraid, and left

To writhe at lecture round the bloody stake. Addison.

To WRITHE. *v. a.* [from *writhe*.] To wrinkle; to corrugate. Obsolete.

Her writhe'd skin, as rough as in plebeian kind, So feebly was, that would have loath'd all woman-kind. Spenser.

WRITING. *n. f.* [from *write*.]

1. A legal instrument; as, the writings of an estate.

Gentlemen keep writings in their closets, ladies medicines. Seller.

2. A compasure; a book.

They thought no other writings in the world should be studied; inasmuch as, one of their great prophets exhorting them to cast away all respects unto human writings, to his motion they condescended. Hooker.

Such arguments had an invincible force with those pagan philosophers who became christians, as we find in most of their writings. Addison.

3. A written paper of any kind.

In at his windows there were many writings, all tending to the same union. That Rome holds of his empire. Shakspere.

WRITINGMASTER. *n. f.* One who teaches to write.

The facility of which I spoke consists not in bold strokes, if it makes not a great effect at a distance: that sort of freedom belongs rather to a writing-master than a painter. Dryden.

WRITTEN. The part. pass. of *write*.

Their doctrine and their story written left, They die. Milton.

Language is a connexion of audible signs, the most apt in nature for communication of our thoughts:

written long ago is a depiction of the said audible signs by lines visible. Holder.

WRONG. The part. pass. of *To wrong*. Spenser.

WRONG. *n. f.* [prange, Saxon.]

1. An injury; a designed or known detriment; not right, not justice.

It is a harm, and no wrong, which he hath received. Sidney.

She resolved to spend all her years, which her youth promised should be many, in bewailing the wrong, and yet praying for the wrongdoer. Sidney.

If he may not command them, then that law doth a wrong that binds them to bring them forth to be punished. Spenser.

They ever do pretend To have received a wrong, who wrong intend. Daniel.

One spoke much of right and wrong. Milton.

Imitation of an author is the most advantageous way for a translator, to show himself, but the greatest wrong which can be done to the reputation of the dead. Dryden.

Cowley preferred a garden and a friend to those whom, in our own wrong, we call the great. Dryden.

Expecting more in my own wrong, Prostrating life, I've liv'd a day too long. Dryden.

In the judgment of right and wrong, every man has a felt. Watts.

2. Error; not right; not truth.

He not blindly guided by the throng, The multitude is always in the wrong. Roscommon.

Here was wrong on both sides; and what would follow but contention? Lopeley.

Proceed; quoth Dick, sir, I aver You have already gone too far; When people once are in the wrong, Each line they add is much too long:

Who fustled walks, but walks astray, Is only farther from his way. Prior

WRONG. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Not morally right; not just; not agreeable to propriety or truth, not true.

I find you are an invincible Amazon, hence you will overcome, though in a wrong matter. Sidney.

If it be right to comply with the wrong, then it is wrong to comply with the right. Lopeley.

When the dictates of honour are contrary to those of religion and equity, they give us wrong, ambitious, and false ideas of what is good and laudable. Spectator.

Their hearts are constantly employed, perverted, and kept in a wrong state, by the unintercessing use of such things as are lawful to be used. Trow.

2. Not physically right; unfit; unsuitable.

Of Gloucester's treachery, And of the loyal fervour of his town, When I inform'd him, then he call'd me fat,

And told me I had turn'd the wrong side out. Shakspere.

We never think of the main business of life, till a vain repentance minds us of it at the wrong end. Flouge.

Dividing a living of five hundred pounds a year into ten parts, is a contrivance, the meaning whereof hath got on the wrong side of my comprehension. Swift.

Singularly flows something wrong in the mind. Clarissa.

3. Acting improperly.

Who want, who they dream along, Sense to be right, and passion to be wrong. Young

WRONG. *adv.* Not rightly; amiss.

If he go wrong, he will give him over to his own ruin. Feelsie-flous.

A thousand odd capricious men's minds are acted by, may make one man quote another man's words wrong. Locke.

Ten endure wrong, for one that writes amiss. Pope.

To WRONG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To injure; to use unjustly, either by doing injury, or imputing evil without justice.

So worthy a part of divine justice we should greatly wrong, if we did not earnestly preaching as the blessed ordinance of God. Hooker.

For fear the times her tender foot should wrong, Be firew'd with fragrant flowers all along. Spenser.

Judge me, you gods! wrong I mine enemy! Shakspere.

Once more farewell! And know thou wrong'd me, if thou think'st.

Ever was love or ever grief like mine. Addison

WRONGDOER. *n. f.* [wrong and doer.] An injurious person.

She resolved to spend all her years in bewailing the wrong, and yet praying for the wrongdoer. Sidney.

If any feat be taken away by a stranger, the churchwarden may have action against the wrongdoer. Aylmer.

WRONGER. *n. f.* [from wrong.] He that injures; he that does wrong.

That cockle does him in his, Who, certain of his fate, loves not his wronger. Shakspere.

Many times a prince is driven to spend his note of his treasure in punishing by war the wrongers of his people, than the loss of his people did amount unto. Rulph.

WRONGFUL. *adj.* [wrong and full.] Injurious; unjust.

I am so far from granting thy request, That I despite thee for thy wrongful suit. Shakspere.

He that hath wronged so in daily trade, that he knows not in what measure he hath done it, must redeem his fault by alms, according to the value of his wrongful dealing. Taylor.

Those whom forms of laws Condemn'd to die, when traitors judg'd their cause, Not want they lots, nor judges to review The wrongful sentence, and award anew. Dryden.

WRONGFULLY. *adv.* [from wrong and full.] Unjustly.

Dorus, and Pamela, you blame your fortune very wrongfully, since the fault is not in fortune, but in you, that cannot frame yourself to your fortune, and as wrongfully do require Mopla to do great a disparagement as to her father's servant. Sidney.

This poor fellow He had thought to murder wrongfully. Shakspere.

Salus then, exclaiming loud, Urges his cause may in the court be heard, And pleads, the prize is wrongfully couler'd. Dryden.

WRONGFULLY. *adv.* [from wrong and full.] Unjustly.

I cry thee mercy, for suspecting a fear of the least good nature, what would you accuse him wrongfully? Dryden.

He who suffers wrongfully in a man's opinion, resolves to give him reason for his infirmity. Spectator.

WRONGHEAD. } *adj.* [wrong and head.]

WRONGHEAD'D. } Having a perverse understanding.

Much do I fear, much to keep in peace This jealous, wretched, wrong'd, rhyming race. Pope.

WRONGHEADED. } *adj.* [from wrong and head.]

Without injury to any.

Deally esteemed of her for his exceeding good parts, being honourably courteous, and a right friendly valiant, considerably pleasant in conversation, and an excellent courtier, without unattractableness. Shakespeare.

WRONGLY. *adv.* [from wrong.] Unjustly; amiss.

What thou wouldst highly, That wouldst thou holily; wouldst not play false, And yet wouldst wrongfully win. Shakspere.

Madmen having joined together some ideas very wrongly, err, as men do that argue right from wrong principles. Locke.

WRONG. The pret. and part. of *write*.

No man has the estate of his soul drawn upon his face, nor the decree of his election wrote upon his forehead. He who would know a man thoroughly, must follow him into the closet of his heart; the

the prerogative of omniscience.

WROTH. *adj.* [prob. Saxon; *wrod*, Danish.]

Angry. Out of use.

The Lord said unto Cain, Why art thou wroth?

WROUGHT. [*progb*, Saxon. The pret. and part. pass. as it seems, of *work*; as the Dutch *wercken* makes *gerocht*; or, more analogically, of the old word *wreak*.]

1. Effected; performed.

Why trouble ye the woman? for she hath wrought a good work upon me.

The Jews wanted not power and ability to have convinced the world of the falsehood of these miracles, had they never been wrought.

2. Influenced; prevailed on.

Had I thought the sight of my poor image Would thus have wrought you, for the stone is mine, I'd not have shewed it.

If thou be one that hast, by the help of God's grace, been wrought upon by these calls, and brought from a prophane, or worldly, to a christian course of life, thou art surely in the highest degree tied to magnify and praise his goodness.

Nor number nor example with him wrought To twerfe from truth.

Do not I know him? could his brutal mind Be wrought upon? could he be just or kind?

This Artemis, by her charms, And all her sex's cunning, wrought the king.

3. Produced; caused.

All his good prov'd ill in me, And wrought but malice.

They wrought by their faithfulness the publick safety. This wrought the greatest confusion in the unbelieving Jews, and the greatest conviction in the Gentiles, who every where speak with astonishment of these truths they met with in this new magazine of learning which was opened.

His too eager love Has made him busy to his own destruction, His threats have wrought this change of mind in Pyrrhus.

4. Worked; laboured.

They that wrought in silver, and whose works are unsearchable, are gone down to the grave.

Moses and Eleazar took the gold, even all wrought jewels.

Celestiall pinoply, divinely wrought.

What might be wrought

Fuhl, or graven in metal.

5. Gained; attained.

We ventur'd on such dang'rous seas,

That if we wrought out life, 'twas ten to one.

6. Operated.

Such another field

They dreaded worse than hell: so much the fear

Of thunder, and the sword of Michael,

Wrought still within them.

7. Used in labour.

Take an heifer which hath not been wrought with, and which hath not drawn in the yoke.

8. Worked; driven.

As infection from body to body is received many times by the body passive, yet is it by the good disposition thereof repulst and wrought out, before it be formed in a disease.

9. Actuated.

Vain Morat, by his own rashness wrought,

Too soon discover'd his ambitious thought;

Believ'd me his before I spoke him fair,

And pitch'd his head into the ready snare.

10. Manufactured.

It had been no less a breach of peace to have wrought any mine of his, than it is now a breach of peace to take a town of his in Guiana, and burn it.

11. Formed.

He that hath wrought us for the same thing, is God.

12. Excited by degrees; produced by degrees.

The spirit is wrought,

To dare things high, set up an end my thought.

The two friends had wrought themselves to such an habitual tenderness for the children under their direction, that each of them had the real passion of a father.

Advantage was taken of the sanguine temper which so many successes had wrought the nation up to.

Whatever littleness and vanity is to be observed

in the minds of women, it is, like the cruelty of butchers, a temper that is wrought into them by that life which they are taught and accustomed to lead.

13. Guided; managed.

A ship by skilful steerer's hand wrought.

14. Agitated; disturbed.

We stay upon your leisure—

—Give me your favour; my dull brain was wrought

With things forgot.

WRY. The pret. and part. pass. of *wring*.

He first said to me; then my hand he wring.

No mortal was ever so much at ease, but his shoes wrung him somewhere.

The tender anguish nature shoots

Through the wrung bosom of the dying man.

WRY. *adj.* [from *writhe*.]

1. Crooked; deviating from the right direction.

Sometimes to her news of myself to tell

I go about, but then is all my best

Wry words, and flamm'ring, or else doltish dumb;

Say then, can this but of enchantment come? Siden.

2. Distorted.

It is but a kick with thy heels, and a wry mouth,

And Sir Roger will be with thee.

Instructive work! whose wry-mouth'd portraiture

Display'd the fates her confessors endure.

Cutting the wry neck is never to be prestid, but when the disorder is a contraction of the monstrous muscle

3. Wrung; perverted; wrested.

He mangles and puts a wry sense upon protestant writers.

To WRY. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To be contorted and writhed; to deviate from the right direction.

These wry too much on the right hand, ascribing to the holy scripture such kind of perfection as it cannot have.

To WRY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make to deviate; to distort.

To what pale are our minds brought, that from the right line of virtue are wryed to these crooked shifts?

WRYNECK. *n. f.* [*torquilla*, Lat.] A bird.

## X.

X Is a letter which, though found in Saxon words, begins no word in the English language.

## Y.

## Y

Y At the beginning of words, is commonly taken, though I think erroneously, for a consonant; at the end, and when it follows a consonant, is a vowel, and has the sound of *i*. It is used at the end of words, and whenever two *is* would come together, and in words derived from the Greek, to express the *u*. Y was much used by the Saxons, whence

y is found for *i* in the old English writers. Y is, in old English, sometimes prefixed as an increasing syllable to preterites and passive participles of verbs. It seems borrowed from *ge*, the Saxon augmentum of the preterit. It is sometimes put before present tenses, but I think erroneously.

YACHT. *n. f.* [a Dutch word.] A small ship for carrying passengers.

YAWN. *n. f.* [*gawn*, Saxon.]

1. Enclosed ground adjoining to a house.

One of the lions leaped down into the neighbour's

yard, where, nothing regarding the crowing of the

cocks, he eat them up.

Xanthus one day sent Ajax into the yard, and

bade him look well about him.

His wanton kids, with budding horns prepar'd,

Fight harmless battles in his homely yard.

2. [*gepb*, Saxon.] A measure of three feet.

A peer, a counsellor, and a judge, are not to be measured by the common yard, but by the pole of special grace. *Flavor*

The arms spread cross in a straight line, and measured from one end of the long finger on one hand to that of the other, made a measure equal to the stature, and is named a fathom. Half of that, viz. from the end of the long finger of either arm, so spread, to the middle of the breast, is with us called a yard. *Holles*

An aqueduct of a Gothick structure, that conveys water from mount St Francis to Spoleto, from the foundation of the lowest arch to the top, is two hundred and thirty yards. *Addison*

### 3. The supports of the fairs.

A breeze from shore began to blow.

The sailors ship their oars, and cease to row.

Then both their yards astrip, and all their sails

Let fall to court the wind. *Dryden*

**YARDWAND.** *n. f.* [*yard and wand.*] A measure of a yard.

All the revolutions in nature can give it nothing more than different degrees of dimention. What necessity has thinking with such attributes? no more than there is between a syllogism and a yardwand. *Collier*

**YARE.** *adj.* [*geappe, Saxon.*] Ready; dexterous; eager.

*Yare, yare, good Iros, quick.—Methinks I hear*

*Anthony call.* *Shakespeare*

I do desire to learn, sir; and I hope, if you have occasion to use me for your turn, you shall find me yare. *Shakespeare*

**YARELY.** *adv.* [*from yare.*] Dexterously; skilfully.

The silken tackles

Swell with the touches of those flower-soft hands,

That yarely frame the office. *Shakespeare*

**YARN.** *n. f.* [*geapu, Saxon.*] Spun wool; woollen thread.

You would be another Penelope; yet they say, all the yarn she spun in Ulysses's absence did but fill Ithaca full of moths. *Shakespeare*

The web of our life is of a mingled yarn, good and ill together, our virtues would be proud, if our faults whipt them not; and our crimes would despair, if they were not cherished by our virtues. *Shakespeare*

*Yarn* is a commodity very proper to this country, which of all others ought to be most encouraged. *Temple*

It may be useful for the reeling of yarn. *Watkins*

The fates but only spun the coarser clue,

The finest of the wool is left for you.

Spare me but one small portion of the twine,

And let the fillets cut below your line:

The rest among the rubbish may they sweep.

Or add it to the yarn of some old miser's heap. *Dryden*

**To YARR.** *v. n.* [*from the found; hurrio, Lat.*] To growl or snarl like a dog. *Amfworth*

**YARROW.** *n. f.* [*mullifolium, Latin.*] A plant.

**YAWL.** *n. f.* A little vessel belonging to a ship, for convenience of passing to and from it.

**To YAWN.** *v. n.* [*geonan, Saxon.*]

1. To gape; to oculate; to have the mouth opened involuntarily by fumes, as in sleepiness.

The sleepy justice, with his curly hum,

Delivering o'er to execution

The lazy yawning drone. *Shakespeare*

In yawning, the inner parchment of the ear is extended. When a yawn cometh, he cannot hear so well. *Bacon*

At length shook off himself, and ask'd the dame,

And asking yawn'd, for what intent she came? *Dryden*

To whom the yawning pilot, fast asleep,

Me didst thou bid to trust the treacherous deep? *Dryden*

2. To open wide.

The gashes,

That bloodily did yawn upon his face. *Shakespeare*

'Tis now the very witching time of night,  
When churchyards yawn. *Shakespeare*

Now will I clam up this thy yawning mouth,  
For allowing up the treasure of the realm. *Shakespeare*

He shall cast up the wealth by him devour'd,  
Like vomit from his yawning entrails pour'd. *Sandys*

Hell at last  
Yawning receiv'd them whole, and on them clos'd. *Milton*

The sword pierc'd his tender sides;  
Down fell the beauteous youth; the yawning wound

Gush'd out a purple stream. *Dryden*

High the rear'd her arm, and with her sceptre

thrust

The yawning chaff: from its disparted height

Adown the mount the gushing torrent ran. *Prior*

3. To expels desire by yawning.

The chiefest thing at which lay-reformers yawn, is, that the clergy may, through conformity in condition, be poor as the apostles were. In which one circumstance if they imagine to great perfection, they must think that church which hath such its reformers, a church in that respect most happy. *Hocher*

**YAWN.** *n. f.* [*from the verb.*]

1. Ofeitation.

There, Parol, the mark'd thee there,  
Stretch'd on the rack of a too stily chair;

And heard thy exclaiming upon coxets

The pains and penalties of idleness. *Pope*

2. Gape; hiatus.

Hence to the borders of the marsh they go,

That mingles with the baleful fens below;

And sometimes with a mighty main, his land,

Opens a dismal passage to the dead;

Who, pale with fear, the rending earth survey,

And flatter at the sudden flash of day. *Addison*

**YAWNING.** *adj.* [*from yawn.*] Sleepy;

slumbering.

Ere to black Hecate's summons

The shroud-born beetle, with his drowsy hums,

Hath rung night's yawning peal, there shall be done

A deed of dreadful note. *Shakespeare*

**YCLAD.** *part. for clad.* Clothed.

Her sight did ravish, but her grace in speech,

Her words yclad with wisdom's majesty,

Make me from wond'ring fall to weeping joys. *Shakespeare*

**YCLE'PED.** [*the participle passive of clepe, to call; clepan, Saxon; with the increasing particle y, which was used in the old English, in the preterits and participles, from the Saxon ge.*] Called; termed; named.

But come, thou goddess fair and free,

In heav'n yclep'd Euphrosyne,

And by men heart-aching mirth. *Milton*

**YDRA'D.** The old preterit of *To dread*.

*Spenser*

**YE.** The nominative plural of *thou*.

Ye are they which justify yourselves. *Luke*

**YEA.** *adv.* [*ea, or gea, Saxon; ja, Danish, German, and Dutch.*]

1. Yes. A particle of affirmation; meaning, it is so, or, is it so?

Yea, hush God said, ye shall not eat of every tree in the garden? *Genesis*

Let your conversation be yea, yea; nay, nay.

Why do disputes us wrangling thus the day?

Whilst one says only yea, and t'other nay. *Denham*

2. A particle by which the sense is intended or enforced: not only so, but more than so.

I am weary; yea, my memory is tir'd. *Shakespeare*

A rascally, yea forsooth knave, to bear a gentleman in hand, and then stand upon security. *Shakespeare*

From thence Philippine are brought costly spices, yea, and gold too. *Abbot*

All the promises of God are yea, and amen;

that is, are verified, which is the substance of yea and confirmed, which is meant by amen, into a immutability. *Hammon*

They durst abide

Jehovah thund'ring out of Sion, thron'd

Between the cherubim; yea, often plac'd

Within his sanctuary itself their shrines. *Milton*

Notwithstanding this great proximity of man himself, yea, and notwithstanding the observation made in all ages, we still remain ignorant of many things concerning ourselves. *Hai*

**To YEAD, or YEDE.** *v. n.* preterit yod.

[This word seems to have been corrupted from *geob*, the Saxon preterit of *gan*.] To go; to march. Obsolete.

They wander at will, and slay at pleasure,

And to their toils yeade at their own leisure. *Spenser*

Then had the knight this lady yede aloof,

And to an hall herself withdrew aside,

From whence she might behold that battle's proof

And eke be safe from danger far detery'd. *Spenser*

Yet for the yode thierent hall aghest,

And kiddy the door sparred after her taff. *Spenser*

That same mighty man of God,

That blond red billows like a wall'd front,

On either side dispar'd with his rod,

Till that his army dry-foot through them yod. *Spenser*

**To YEAN.** *v. n.* [*eanian, Saxon.*] To bring young.

This I scarcely drag along,

Who yawning on the rocks has left her young. *Dryden*

Ewes yean the polled lamb with the least ounce

Motion. *Mortimer*

**YEANLING.** *n. f.* [*from yean.*] The young of sheep.

All the yawlings which were streak'd and pie

Should fall as Jacob's line. *Shakespeare*

**YEAR.** *n. f.* [*geap, Saxon.*]

1. If one by the word *year* mean two

months of thirty days each, i. e. the

hundred and sixty days; another into

a solar year of three hundred sixty

days; and a third mean a lunar year,

twelve lunar months, i. e. three hundred

fifty-four days, there will be a great

variation and error in their account

things, unless they are well apprized

each other's meaning. *Wat*

See the annals, how they run:

How many make the hour full compleat,

How many hours bring about the day,

How many days will finish up the year,

How many years a mortal man may live. *Shakespeare*

With the year

Seasons return, but not to me returns

Day, or the sweet approach of even or morn. *Mil*

Though we suppose but the addition of one

for every thousand years, yet long before that

there should have been a greater number than

could be found in the earth. *Hak*

The doctor, upon occasion, calculating his

pences on himself, found them to be set above

pound in the year.

Opacorous creatures have eggs enough at

conceived in them, to serve them for many

laying, allowing such a proportion for every

as will serve for one or two incubations.

He accepted a curacy of thirty pounds a year.

2. It is often used plurally, without a

ral termination.

I fight not once in forty year. *Shakespeare*

3. In the plural, old age.

Some mumble-news,

That smiles his cheek in years, and knows the

tr To make my lady laugh when she's dispos'd,

Told our intents. *Shakespeare*

There died also Cælia, mother to king Ed

iv. being of extreme years, and who had

three princes of her body crown'd, and

murdered. *E*







**Y O U**

You are two opposite women to each other,  
 Southern and I feel.

As given in our table,  $C_{\text{p}} = 1.00$  and  $C_{\text{v}} = 1.50$ .

**YOUNG**. *n. f.* [from *young*]. The offspring of animals collectively.  
 The hedge sparrow fed the cuckoo so long,  
 That it had its head bit off by its young. *Shaksp.*  
 So many days my eyes have been with young;  
 Sam'ny weeks ere the poor fools will young. *Shaksp.*  
 The crows discov'rd their callow young. *Milton.*  
 The reason why birds are oviparous, and lay eggs,  
 but do not bring forth their young alive, is because  
 there are but few plenty. *More.*  
 Not to her young; for their unequal line  
 Was heros smoke, half human, half divine,  
 Their earthly mold obnoxious was to fate,  
 In immortal part allu'd immortal fate. *Dryden.*  
 Those infants, for whose young nature hath not  
 made provision of sufficient maintenance, do them-  
 selves gather and live up in fowls for them. *Ray.*  
**YOUNG**. *adj.* [from *young*]. Somewhat  
 young.  
 She left her second room to a very young of young-  
 ish man. *Waller.*  
**YOUNGLING**. *n. f.* [from *young*; *young-*  
*ling*, Sax.]. Any creature in the first part  
 of life.  
 More dear unto their God than younglings to  
 their dam. *King Queen.*  
 Youngling, thou canst not love so dear as I.  
 - GUY. Heard, thy love doth freeze. *Shakspere.*  
 When we perceive that bats have teeth, it is not  
 unreason able to infer, they suck their younglings  
 with milk. *Brown.*  
 Encourag'd thus, she brought her younglings  
 forth. *Dryden.*  
 The hatchling beast the two Pyncheon bred,  
 Saatch'd from his dam, and the tame youngling fed. *Dryden.*

**YOUNGLY**. *adj.* [from *young*].  
 1. Early in life.  
 Say we read lectures to you,  
 How youngly he began to serve his country,  
 How long continued, and what stock he sprung of. *Shakspere.*

2. Ignorantly; weakly.  
**YOUNGSTER**. *n. f.* [from *young*]. A  
**YOUNKER**. } young person in con-  
 tempt.

What, will you make a youngster of me? Shall I  
 not take mine ease in mine inn, but I shall go have  
 my pocket picked. *Shakspere.*  
 See how the morning opens her golden gates,  
 And takes her farewell of the glorious sun:  
 How well resembles it the prime of youth,  
 Trimm'd like a youngster prancing to his love. *Shaksp.*  
 While Ulysses slept there, and Cleopatra  
 The other romancers, he abroad would fly. *Chapman.*  
 Fame tells, by age I have receiv'd grown,  
 That Phoebus gave his chance to his son,

And while the sunne is from the path declines,  
 Achilles, the braggart, sought the signs,  
 Proud of his charge, he gave the fiery horse.  
 - And young Achilles, in his course. *Creech.*  
 The young man, at a time and place  
 Which was his doom with and ten.  
 From the city, all twelve o'clock  
 Came the young man, looking at Locke. *Prior.*  
**YOUTH**. *n. f.* [from *young*]. Youth.

The manifold use in youth now left no mark,  
 As the way went to youth and summer days. *Spenser.*

**YOUR**. *pronoun*. [open, Saxon].  
 1. Belonging to you. It is used properly  
 when we speak to more than one, and  
 ceremoniously and customarily when to  
 only one.  
 Either your unparalleled mistress is dead, or  
 she's outwiz'd by a trifle. *Shakspere.*  
 Inquire your danger to our ignorance;  
 The bravest men are subject most to chance. *Dryd.*  
 Ye dauntless Dardans hear,  
 Think on the strength which once your fathers  
 bore. *Pope.*

2. *Your* is used in an indeterminate sense.  
 Every true man's apparel fits your thief: if it be  
 too little for your thief, your true man thinks it big  
 enough. If it be too big for your thief, your thief  
 thinks it little enough; to every true man's appa-  
 rel fits your thief. *Shakspere.*  
 There is a great affinity between coms and poet-  
 ry, and your medallist and critic are much nearer  
 related than the world imagine. *Addison.*  
 A disagreement between these seldom happens,  
 but among your antiquaries and schoolmen. *Venton.*

3. *Yours* is used when the substantive goes  
 before or is understood: as, this is *your*  
 look, this book is *yours*.  
 I pray for this man and for his bug,  
 Whole heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave,  
 And beggar'd *yours* for ever. *Shakspere.*  
 That done, our day of marriage shall be *yours*.  
 One feast, one house, one mutual happiness. *Shaksp.*  
 This kiss, if it durst speak,  
 Would stretch thy spirits up into the air.  
 Conceive and fare thee well. *Shakspere.*  
 - *Yours* in the ranks of death.  
 He is forsworn, it e'er those eyes of *yours*  
 Behold another day break in the east. *Shakspere.*  
 While the sword thus monerchly centres,  
 'Tis manag'd by an abler hand than *yours*. *Dryden.*  
 My wealth, my city, and myself are *yours*. *Dryd.*  
 It is my employment to revive the old of past  
 ages to the present, as it is *yours* to transmit the  
 young of the present to the future. *Pope.*

**YOURSELF**. *n. f.* [your and self].  
 1. You, even you; ye, not others.  
 It stand, as you yourself tell do,  
 Within the eye of honour; be assur'd,  
 My party, my person, my extremest means,  
 Lie all unlock'd to your occasions. *Shakspere.*  
 O heaven!  
 If you do love old men, if your sweet sway  
 Allow obedience, if yourselves are old,  
 Make it your cause. *Shakspere.*  
 2. In the oblique cases it has the sense of  
 reciprocation, or reference to the same  
 subject mentioned before. as, you love  
 only yourself; you have betrayed your-  
 selves by your rapine. *Shakspere.*  
 Whenever you are more intent upon improving  
 your persons than upon perfecting of your souls, you  
 are much more beside yourselves than in that  
 further have a faced coat than a healthful body. *Gay.*

3. It is sometimes reciprocal in the admi-  
 native.  
 Be but yourselves. *Pope.*  
**YOUTH**. *n. f.* [young, Saxon].  
 1. The part of life succeeding to childhood  
 and adolescence; the time from fourteen  
 to twenty-eight.  
 But could youth last, and love still breed,  
 Had joys no date, and age no need,

**YOUTH**. Then these delights my mind might move,  
 To live with thee, and be thy love. *Relolph.*  
 His flarry hair imbricled flow'd him prime  
 In manhood, where youth ended. *Milton.*  
 The solidity, quantity, and strength of the ali-  
 ment, is to be proportioned to the labour or quan-  
 tity of muscular motion, which in youth is greater  
 than any other age. *Arbutnot.*  
 2. A young man.  
 Sward's son,  
 And many through youths even now,  
 Protect their last of manhood. *Shakspere.*  
 It thus were seen,  
 The happiest youth viewing his progress through,  
 What perils past, what crosses to come,  
 Would shut the book and sit him down and die. *Shakspere.*

O'er the lofty gate his art embold'  
 Andiege's death, and offerings to his ghost;  
 Sev'n youths from Athens yearly sent, to meet  
 The late appointed by revengeful Crete. *Dryden.*  
 The pious chief  
 A hundred youths from all his train elects,  
 And to the Latin court their course directs. *Dryd.*

3. Young men. Collectively.  
 As it is fit to read the best authors to youth first,  
 so let them be of the upmost and clearest, as *Livy*  
 before *Sallust*, *Sidney* before *Dome*. *Ben Jonson.*  
 About him exercis'd heroic games  
 Th' unarmed youth of heav'n. *Milton.*  
 The graces put not more exactly on  
 Th' attire of Venus, when the ball she won,  
 Than that young beauty by thy care is dress'd,  
 When all your youth preter her to the rest. *Waller.*  
**YOUTHFUL**. *adj.* [youth and full].

1. Young.  
 Our army is dispers'd already:  
 Like youthful flocks any old they took their course,  
 East, west, north, south. *Shakspere.*  
 There, in a heap of slain, among the rest,  
 Two youthful knights they found beneath a load  
 oppress'd  
 Of slaughter'd foes. *Dryden.*

2. Suitable to the first part of life.  
 Here be all the pleasures  
 That fancy can begot on youthful thoughts,  
 When the fresh blood grows lively, and returns  
 Back as the April buds in primrose season. *Milton.*  
 In his years were seen  
 A youthful vigor and autumnal green. *Dryden.*  
 The nymph survey's him, and beholds the grace  
 Of charming features, and a youthful face. *Pope.*

3. Vigorous, as in youth.  
 How is a good christian animated by a stedfast  
 belief of an exalting enjoyment of perfect feli-  
 city, such as, after millions of millions of ages, is  
 still youthful and flourishing, and proving as at the  
 first; no wrinkles in the face, no grey hairs on the  
 head of eternity. *Bacon.*  
**YOUTHFULLY**. *adv.* [from *youthful*]. In  
 a youthful manner.  
**YOUTHLY**. *adj.* [from *youth*]. Young;  
 early in life. Obsolete.  
 True be thy words, and worthy of thy praise,  
 That warlike feats doth lighten glory,  
 Theren have I spent all my youthly days,  
 And many battles fought, and many trays. *Spenser.*

**YOUTHY**. *adj.* [from *youth*]. Young;  
 youthful. A bad word.  
 The tumbler had not genius to turn my age, as  
 indeed I am an o't maid, into railery, for affecting  
 a youthier turn than is consistent with my time of  
 day. *Spectator.*  
**YRIGHT**. *part.* [y and right, from *pitch*].  
 Fixed.  
 That same wicked wight  
 His dwelling has low in an hollow cave,  
 Far underneath a craggy clut upright,  
 Dark, doleful, dreary, like a greedy grave. *Spenser.*

**YUCK**. *n. f.* [jucken, Dutch.] Itch.  
**YULE**. *n. f.* [jeol, yeol, yehul, Saxon].  
 The time of Christmas.  
**YEX**. *n. f.* [jeox, Saxon; sometimes pro-  
 nounced *yer*]. The hiccough.

## Z E A

**Z** is found in the Saxon alphabets set down by grammarians, but is read in no word originally Teutonick: its sound is uniformly that of a hard s. No word of English original begins with z.

**ZAFFRE.** } *n. f.*  
**ZAFFIR.** }

powder the calx of cobalt fine, and mix it with three times its weight of powdered flints, this being wetted with common water, concretes into a mass call *zaffre*, which from its hardness has been mistaken for a native mineral. *Hill*

Cobalt being dissolved, the flowers are of a blue colour; then German mineralists call *zaffir*. *Woodward.*

The artificers in glass tinge their glass blue with that dark mineral *zaphra*. *Boyle.*

**ZANZI.** *n. f.* [Probably of *zanzi*, the construction of Giovanni: from *fanna*, a feast, according to *Shant*.] One employed to raise laughter by his pictures, actions, and speeches; a merry Andrew; a buffoon.

Some a crystal, some a pleaser, some a slight zany, some a humbler, some a trencher knight, some a Dick, *Shakespeare*

Tell our intents before  
Then write that I may follow, and so be  
Thy echo, thy debtor, thy foil thy *zany*,  
I shall be thought, it may be like this. I hope,  
All the world's his, though I be thy ape. *Dante*  
Oh, great restorer of the good old stage,  
Preacher at once, and *zany*, of thy age. *Pope.*

**ZARNICH.** *n. f.* A substance in which ornament is found, it approaches to the nature of ornament, but without its lustre and foliated texture. The common kinds of *zarnich* are green and yellow. *Hill.*

**ZEAL.** *n. f.* [*ζῆλος; zelus*, Lat.] Passionate ardour for any person or cause.

In this patient age, wherein zeal hath drawn d'clary and skill, meekness will not now suffer any man to move, whatsoever he shall hear reproved by himself. *Hooker.*

If I had had time to have made new liveries, I would have bestowed the thousand pound I borrowed of you: but it is no matter, this poor fellow doth better, this doth inter the zeal I had to see him. *Shakespeare*

O Cromwell, Cromwell!  
Had I but serv'd my God with half the zeal  
Thy'd my king, he would not in mine age  
Have left me naked to mine enemies. *Shakespeare.*

The bare fervor and zeal is told in commendation for much other pity, many the most eager contenders. *Hammond.*

Among the seraphims  
Abel, than whom none with more zeal ador'd  
The Deity, and divine commands obey'd,  
Stood up, and in a flame of zeal severe,  
The current of his fury thus oppos'd. *Milton*

Had zeal anciently armed itself against sovereignty, we had never heard of a calendar of saints. *Hobbes.*

We must look our prayers be with zeal and candour: it is not enough that we so far attend them, as barely to know what it is we say, but we must put forth all the affection and devotion of our souls. *Duty of Man.*

Zeal, the blind conductor of the will. *Dryden.*

## Z E A

See with such a zeal the cause embrac'd,  
As women, where they will, are all in haste,  
The father, mother, and the kin beside,  
Were overcome by the fury of the tide. *Dryden.*  
The princes applaud with a furious joy,  
And the king leav'd a flambeau with zeal to destroy. *Dryden*

Seriousness and zeal in religion is natural to the English. *Tillotson*

Good men often blench the reputation of their piety by overacting some things in their religion; by an indiseet zeal about things wherein religion is not concerned. *Tillotson.*

True zeal seems not to be any one single affection of the soul, but rather a strong mixture of many holy affections, rather a gracious constitution of the whole mind, than any one particular grace, swaying a devout heart, and filling it with all pious intentions; all not only uncounterfeit, but most fervent. *Spratt.*

When the sins of a nation have provoked God to forsake it, he suffers those to concur in the most pernicious counsels for enslaving conscience, who pretend to the greatest zeal for the liberty of it. *Stillingfleet.*

This religion has discovered to his majesty, who have espoused his interests with zeal or indifference. *Addison.*

A form of flattery and a zeal for truth. *Pope.*

There is nothing nobler in a clergyman but burning zeal for the salvation of souls, nor any thing more in his profession, but idleness and worldly spirit. *Law.*

**ZEALOT.** *n. f.* [*zeleot*, Fr. *ζῆλωτης*.] One passionately ardent in any cause. Generally used in disparage.

But now, whereas these *zealots* complain of us for partaking with the Roman church in things lawful and good, they themselves comply with the same in articles and actions which are of no good quality. *White.*

The fury of *zealots*, intestine bitterness and dissension, were the greatest occasion of the destruction of Jerusalem. *King Charles.*

Are not these men too often the greatest *zealots*, who are most notoriously ignorant? true zeal should always begin with true knowledge, and thence proceed to an unswerving passion, for what it once knows to be worthy of such passion. *Spratt.*

No wonder that so many of these deluded *zealots* have been engaged in a cause which they at last abhorred, and have wanted or acted for the sake of an enterprise, that might have ended in the extinction of the protestant religion. *Addison.*

**ZEALOUS.** *adj.* [from *zeal*.] Ardently passionate in any cause.

Our hearts are right with God, and our intentions pious, if we set our temporal affairs with a desire no greater than our necessity, and in actions of religion we be *zealous*, active, and operative, so far as prudence will permit. *Taylor.*

This day, at the hour of noon, came to my sphere  
A spirit, such as he seem'd, to know  
More of the Almighty's works. *Milton.*

We should be not only devout towards God, but *zealous* towards men; endeavouring by all prudent means to recover them out of those snares of the devil, whereby they are taken captive. *Deacon of Paty.*

It is not at all good to be *zealous* against any person, but only against their crimes. It is better to be *zealous* for things than for persons; but then it should be only for good things. A rule that does certainly exclude all manner of *zeal* for all things, all manner of *zeal* for little things. *Spratt.*

## Z E U

Being instructed only in the general, and *zealous* in the main design, and as finite beings not admitted into the secrets of government, the last resorts of providence, or capable of discovering the final purposes of God, they must be sometimes ignorant of the means conducing to those ends in which alone they can be one each other. *Trudeau.*

I can, thus loved himself, he may be *zealous* in the salvation of souls. *Law.*

**ZEALOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *zealous*.] With passionate ardour.

Thy care is lost, and *zealously* attends,  
To fill thy odorous lamp with deeds of light,  
And hope that reaps not thine. *Milton.*

To enter into a party as into an order of friars, with a resigned obedience to superiors, is very unbecomable with the civil and religious liberties we so *zealously* assert. *Smyth.*

**ZEALOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *zealous*.] The quality of being *zealous*.

**ZECHIN.** *n. f.* [from *Zecha*, a place in Venice, where the mint is settled for coinage.] A gold coin worth about nine shillings sterling.

**ZELOARY.** *n. f.* [*zelouaire*, Fr.] A spicy plant, somewhat like ginger in its leaves, but of a sweet scent.

**ZED.** *n. f.* The name of the letter z. Thou who dost *zed*, thou uncessantly letter. *Stallgrave.*

**ZE'ATH.** *n. f.* [Arabic.] The point over head opposite to the nadir.

Fond men! it we believe that men do live under the *zeath* of both hemispheres.

Though more come the more admittance to give,  
Why bear we not the like faith of our souls? *Dante.*

These *zeath* are denoted by the motion of the sun, when that approaches nearest our zenith, or vertical point, we call it summer. *Blount.*

**ZE'PHYR.** } *n. f.* [*zephyrus*, Lat.] The *Ze'phyrus*. } west wind; and, poetically, any calm soft wind.

They are as gentle  
As *zephyrs* blowing below the violet. *Shakespeare.*

*Zephyr* you shall see a youth with a merry countenance, holding in his hand a fan with wings displayed, as about to sing. *Peucham.*

Fourth roll the leviant and the potent winds,  
Eurus and *Zephyr*. *Milton*  
Mild as when *Zephyrus* on Flora breathes. *Milton*

**ZEST.** *n. f.*

1. The peel of an orange squeezed into wine.

2. A relish; a taste added.

Almighty vanity! to thee they owe  
Their *zest* of pleasure, and their balm of woe. *Young.*

To *zest*. *v. a.* To heighten by an additional relish.

**ZETHEUS.** *adj.* [from *ζῆτις*.] Proceeding by inquiry.

**ZEUGMA.** *n. f.* [from *ζεύγω*.] A figure in grammar when a verb agreeing with divers nouns, or an adjective with divers substantives, is referred to one expressly, and to the other by supplement; as, *hust* overcame flame, boldness fear, and weakness reason.

to be raised; also a low square member serving to support a column instead of a pedestal, base, or plinth. *Dict.*

**ZODIACK, n. s.** [*zodiacus*, Fr. *zodiaque*, It. *zodiaco*, the living creatures, the figures of which are painted on it in globes.]

1. The track of the sun through the twelve signs; a great circle of the sphere, containing the twelve signs.

The golden sun salutes the morn,  
And having gilt the ocean with his beams,  
Gallopeth zodiac in his gilt ring coach. *Shaksp.*

Years he number'd scarce thirteen,  
When fate turn'd cruel:

Yet three ill'd zodiacs had been  
The sage's jewel. *Ben Jonson.*

It exceeds even their absurdity to suppose the  
zodiac and planets to be efficient of, and antecedent to, themselves, or to exert any influences before they were in being. *Bentley.*

Here in a whirl, that cast a dazzling light,  
Sat sat in thought the mighty Sengyrite;  
His sacred head a radiant zodiac crown'd,  
And various animals his sides furround. *Pope.*

2. It is used by *Milton* for a girdle.

By his side,  
As in a glitt'ring zodiac, hung the sword  
Bataar's dire dread; and in his hand the spear. *Milton.*

**ZONE, n. s.** [*zonē*; *zona*, Latin.]

1. A girdle. The middle part  
Girt like a flury zone his waist, and round

The magick dathy milking zone is pall,  
But Sahibury's garter than for ever last. *Cromwell.*  
Scarce could the goddess from her nymphs be known.

But by the crescent and the golden zone. *Pope.*  
2. A division of the earth.

The whole surface of the earth is divided into five zones: the first is contained between the two tropicks; and is called the torrid zone. There are two temperate zones, and two frigid zones. The northern temperate zone is terminated by the tropick of Cancer and the arctic polar circle: the southern temperate zone is contained between the tropick of Capricorn and the polar circle: the frigid zones are circumscribed by the polar circles, and the poles are in their centers.

True love is still the same; the torrid zone.  
And those more frigid ones,

It must not know:  
For love grown cold or hot,  
Is lost or friendship, not

The thing we show:  
For that a woman would die,  
Held down or up too high:

Then think I love more than I can express,  
And would love more, could I but love thee less. *Suckling.*

And as five zones th' aetherial regions bound,  
Five correspondent are to earth assigned:  
The sun, with rays directly darning down,  
Fires all beneath, and fries the middle zone. *Dryd.*

3. Circuit; circumference.

Scarce the sun  
Hath finish'd half his journey, and scarce begins  
His orb half in the great zone of heaven. *Milton.*

**ZOOGRAPHER, n. s.** [*zōō* and *γράφω*.]

who takes  
nd forms  
nd of local  
upward; but in a large  
middle of the other four, by  
prophet and praying locust.

**ZOOGRAPHY, n. s.** [*zōō* and *γράφω*.] A description of the forms, natures, and properties of animals.

If we contemplate the end, its principal cause being the glory of its maker, this leads to dignity; and for its subordinate, as it is designed for alimental subsistence to living creatures, and medicinal also to man, we are thereby conducted into zoography. *Blauville.*

**ZOOLOGY, n. s.** [*zōō* and *λόγος*.] A treatise concerning living creatures.

**ZOOLOGY, n. s.** [*zōō* and *λόγος*.] Certain vegetables or substances which partake of the nature both of vegetables and animals.

**ZOOPTERICK Column, n. s.** [In architecture.] A statuary column, or a column which bears or supports the figure of an animal. *Dict.*

**ZOOPTERUS, n. s.** [*zōō* and *πτερόν*.] A part between the architraves and cornice, so called on account of the ornaments carved on it, among which were the figures of animals. *Dict.*

**ZOOTOMAST, n. s.** [*zōō* and *τομή*.] A dissection of the bodies of brute beasts.

**ZOOTOMY, n. s.** [*zōō* and *τομή*.] Dissection of the bodies of beasts.



T H E E N D .

Edw. Mansford, printer,  
near Lincoln's Inn Fields.











